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HISTORY OF THE ARMY SECURITY AGENCY AND SUBORDINATE UNITS

FISCAL YEAR 1960

VOLUME I - ADMINISTRATION

Prepared by the Assistant Chief of Staff, G2

1961

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I. FOREWORD

It is the purpose of this Fiscal Year 1960 History of the United States Army Security Agency to satisfy Department of Army and administrative support requirements for an annual historical summary of significant administrative and operational accomplishments. In addition, it is the intent to present the reader with factual and objective accountability of the Agency's progress as a yardstick for future planning. Normal reporting procedures have been utilized in preparation of this document. The principal source material was derived from feeder reports submitted by USASA units throughout the world. Authority and guidelines for producing this document are contained in the following publications:

AR 10-122, 13 May 57, subject: Organization and Functions Manual, USASA

USASA Historical Reports Manual (U) 13 Mar 58, including Change 1, 18 Feb 59

DA Pamphlet Nr 20-200, June 1957, subject: The Writing of American Military History, A Guide

NSA Basic Cryptologic Glossary, 1955

AR 320-50, 29 Oct 58, including Change 1, 29 Jan 59, Change 2, 8 Jun 59, subject: Military Terms, Abbreviations, and Symbols

II. INTRODUCTION

With increased world tension, and greater Cold War pressure exerted on the Free World by the Sino-Soviet Bloc, the demand for exploitable intelligence placed greater responsibility upon the United States Army Security Agency (USASA) and its world-wide units. This mission assigned the Agency was accomplished effectively during Fiscal Year 1960; however, due to peacetime limitations on manpower, equipment systems, and financial expenditures, various problems arose, which created a need for change of mission assignments of certain Agency units.

At the beginning of the fiscal year, personnel strength continued to decline, affecting mission accomplishment in some areas. By the end of the fiscal year, the total authorized and assigned strengths were in closer balance than previously, although critical MOS shortages were still a cause for concern. To alleviate personnel shortages overseas, Department of Army authorized a waiver of AR 614-30, thus extending tours of duty for overseas personnel up to twice the normal for a theater, or for a maximum of six years in conjunction with intra- or inter-theater transfers.

The Agency was organized into 64 separate units, including two STRAF battalions and ten field stations during Fiscal Year 1960. Of these, 29 were located in the Continental United States and the balance overseas. During the fiscal year, the 11th USASA Field Station, Baumholder, Germany; the 7th USASA Field Station, Kenai, Alaska; and the 254th USASA Detachment, Makubetsu, Japan; were discontinued, thus reducing USASA unit strength to 61.

As in previous years, the compromising radiation situation as it effects USASA equipment, required a great deal of time and effort. In fact, the awareness of this problem continues to spread throughout the Army. The Agency was increasingly called upon to provide data and guidance in this area. With the transfer of Electronic Intelligence (ELINT) and Communications Countermeasures (CCM) equipment development responsibilities from the Signal Corps to USASA, it was necessary to devote major resources within the limited funding allocations, to reorganize the research and development objectives for the entire Signal Intelligence (SIGINT) field to bring collection facilit up to a current state of electronics refinement.

III. ADMINISTRATIVE HIGHLIGHTS, HEADQUARTERS, USASA

A. Headquarters, USASA Staff Organization and Changes*

Chief, USASA (IACG)

(U) Effective 1 Apr 60, Maj Gen William M. Breckinridge, USA, 017210, was named Chief, USASA, succeeding Maj Gen Thomas S. Timberman, USA, 015328. One officer Aide-de-Camp and one civilian secretary were assigned.

Deputy Chief, USASA (IADCG)

(U) Brig Gen Orman G. Charles, USA, 029954, succeeded Brig Gen John C. Monohan, USA, 038706, as Deputy Chief, USASA, on 1 Sep 59. One officer Aide-de-Camp and one civilian secretary were assigned.

Chief of Staff (IACS)

(U) Effective 18 Jul 59, Col George A. Godding, 040790, succeeded Col Gerald D. Shepherd, 031571, as Chief of Staff. Col John G. Nelson, 020886, served as Acting Chief of Staff during period, 1 Jun-17 Jul 59. Personnel included the Chief of Staff, Deputy Chief of Staff, a civilian Special Assistant, two civilian secretaries, and one enlisted aide. Supervision was maintained by the Chief of Staff over activities of the USASA Liaison Officers, DA and USCONARC, and the Policy Control Division. The USASA Liaison Officer, USCONARC (1 Off), and the Policy Control Division (comprised of Chief, 2 action Off, 4 Civ action Off, 1 Civ secretary) were transferred from OACofS, G3 to the Chief of Staff, 15 Sep 59 and 5 Oct 59, respectively. The Policy Control Division's mission and functions were rewritten and incorporated into the USASA Organization and Functions Manual. One additional civilian secretary was authorized. Office of the USASA Liaison Officer, DA was comprised of 2 Off, 1 EM, and 1 Civ secretary.

*See Tab A for Organization Chart.

USASA Board (IABD)

(U) At the beginning of FY 1960, the USASA Board consisted of a President (Deputy Chief, USASA), a Deputy President, and Executive Committee, Associate Members from USASA, and three subordinate divisions- Administrative, Research, and Combat Doctrine. As a result of a transfer of the USASA combat developments, MOBIDIC ADP Pilot Program, and supervision of field test activities from ACofS, G3 to the Board, the following organizational changes occurred: the Executive Committee was disbanded (17 Aug 59) and replaced by the Liaison Office at the Combat Development Experimentation Center, Fort Ord, Calif; a Research Division was added; and the Combat Doctrine Division was replaced by the Evaluation Division. OACofS, Developments was established 15 Apr 60 and the field testing functions of the Board were transferred to the new organization. Subsequently, the Research Division was changed to the Operations Research Division, and the Evaluation Division became the Estimates Division as a result of functional determinations between ACofS, Developments and the USASA Board.

Office of the Assistant Chief of Staff, Developments (IADEV)

(U) OACofS, Developments was organized effective 15 Apr 60 under TD 86-9300 (15 Jun 60), to include the Deputy Chief, and XO, three subordinate branches (Liaison, Administrative and Data Processing), and three action divisions (Concept-Techniques, Systems Engineering, and Test-Field Experimentation). Personnel spaces were obtained from the USASA Board, OACofS, G4, and the 37th USASA Detachment. The Deputy President of the USASA Board is also designated as the ACofS, Developments. Because the end of FY 1960 was rapidly approaching when this office was established, a specific program

incorporating transfer of responsibilities from ACofS, G4 and the USASA Board to developments was not formulated. However, before the close of the fiscal year, OACofS, Developments submitted a proposed revision to the USASA Organization and Functions Manual and a proposed revision to USASA Circular Nr 30, USASA Developmental Projects.

Office of the Technical Consultant (IACON)

(U) Throughout FY 1960, the Office of the Technical Consultant was composed of three civilians: Technical Consultant, Deputy Technical Consultant, and Administrative Assistant.

Office of the Assistant Chief of Staff, G1 (IAPER)

~~(C)~~ OACofS, G1 was organized into an Executive and Administrative Branch, and five subordinate divisions: Military Personnel, Personnel Services, Manpower, Plans and Programs, and Civilian Personnel. Two organizational structure changes occurred during the year. Reorganization of Hq USASA in 1st Qtr, FY 1960 established G1 Division as OACofS, G1 and redesignated the branches as divisions. On 5 Oct 59, the Manpower Division was transferred from ACofS, G3 to ACofS, G1 with authorized spaces for 5 Off, 3 EM, and 7 Civ.

Office of the Assistant Chief of Staff, G2 (IAINT)

~~(C)~~ The Plans and Policy Branch was discontinued as recommended by the DA Manpower Survey Team. One officer and two civilian spaces were abolished and the remaining civilian space was absorbed by the OACofS, G2. Organizationally, this staff element was composed of the ACofS, G2, an Administrative Branch, and four subordinate divisions: Security, Personnel Clearance, Collateral Intelligence, and Historical.

Office of the Assistant Chief of Staff, G3 (IATOP)

~~(C)~~ The staff was composed of the ACofS, G3, Administrative Office, Program and Budget Office, and three subordinate divisions: Organization and Training, Operations, and Plans.

Office of the Assistant Chief of Staff, G4 (IALOG)

(U) In the 1st Qtr, FY 1960, the Engineering and Maintenance Branch and the R&D Branch were placed subordinate to the newly designated Equipment Division. In the 3d Qtr, the Purchasing and Contracting Branch was transferred from G4 to USAG, Arlington Hall Station. Effective 15 Apr 60, the R&D Branch of the Equipment Division was transferred to ACofS, Developments, and the Equipment Division was replaced by the Engineering and Maintenance Division.

Office of the Comptroller (IACOM)

~~(C)~~ Organization of the Comptroller's Office remained the same throughout the year. The office was comprised of the Comptroller, Administrative Branch, and six divisions: Program Coordinator, Internal Review, Review and Analysis, Management Engineering, Budget, and Finance and Accounting.

Office of the Inspector General (IAIG)

(U) The Office of the Inspector General was comprised of the IG, Deputy IG, two Assistant IG's, one Administrative Assistant, and the Inspections, Investigations and Complaints Division. Organization remained the same during the fiscal year.

Office of the Signal Officer (IASIG)

(U) No significant organizational change occurred in this office

during the report period. Structurally, the OSigO was comprised of the SigO, Deputy SigO, Administrative Branch, Services Division, Plans and Engineering Division, and the CommCen.

Office of the Electronic Security Officer (IACES)

~~(C)~~ Effective 20 Jul 59, Communications-Electronic Security Division was redesignated as the Office of the Electronic Security Officer, with the COMSEC and ELSEC activities continuing as functions of the new organization. The organizational structure included the Office of the ELSECO, Administrative Branch; ELSEC Division; Methods Division with subordinate Radiation Test Team and Attache Training Branch; Field Support Division; and Analysis Division with two subordinate branches, Cryptanalysis and Traffic Analysis. On 6 Jun 60, as a result of reduction of authorized spaces and assignment of additional functions, this office was reorganized to reflect the following structure: Field Support Division, Methods Division, Analysis Division with three subordinate branches (Cryptanalysis, Traffic Analysis, Attache Training), and ELSEC/Radiation Division with two subordinate branches (ELSEC, and Radiation).

Office of the Adjutant General (IAAG)

(U) This office was composed of the Adjutant General, Deputy AG, and three subordinate divisions (Administrative Services, Management, and Personnel). Only a few minor changes within the subordinate divisions took place during the fiscal year.

Office of the Judge Advocate (IAJA)

(U) The organizational structure of Office of the Judge Advocate Deputy JA, Administrative Branch, and Library and Publications Branch remained

unchanged during the year. Personnel strength was constant at 2 Off, 1 EM, and 1 Civ.

Headquarters Commandant (IAHQC)

(U) Administrative strength consisted of the Headquarters Commandant, four enlisted personnel, and one civilian. There were no organizational changes.

B. Headquarters, USASA Staff-Related Accomplishments

1. Chief of Staff (IACS)

a. Study of Selected Staff Elements

~~(C)~~ Under the direction of the CofS, an organizational study of ACofS, G3; ACofS, G4; OpConDiv; and ELSECO was initiated to isolate areas of duplication and to locate numerical and grade strength imbalances in these staff elements. As a result, several reorganizations were initiated and a reduction of 58 personnel spaces were made available to the USASA Manpower Control Board for reallocation. At the same time, additional spaces that had been requested by various staff elements were disapproved.

b. Intercept Deployment Plan

~~(S)~~ A representative of the Policy Control Division attended two meetings held in December 1959 by the Special Operations Advisory Group on the intercept deployment plan. Action resulting from this meeting led to the closing of the 11th USASA Fld Sta at Baumholder, Germany and the movement of the 507th USASA Group from Heilbronn, Germany to facilities vacated by the 11th USASA Fld Sta at Baumholder. Additionally, Policy Control Division personnel continued to participate as USASA representatives at meetings of the US Intelligence Board (USIB), attended USIB meetings whenever items of USASA interest were presented, and continued to provide USASA representatives to the Joint Electronic Warfare Panel of the Military Communications Board.[1]

2. Office of the Assistant to the Chief, USASA (IAATC)

~~(S)~~ As an integral element of the Staff of Hq USASA, this office, during FY 1960, was primarily concerned with the delegation of day-to-day operation and technical control of COMINT resources of NSA. As organized under

TD 86-9300, the office was authorized one civilian employee. The military space, one colonel, was carried on GENS-1 TD 86-9307-01. Two subordinate divisions--Operational Control (USASA), and GENS-1 (NSA) were assigned. The overall mission was as follows:

> To furnish assistance to the Chief, USASA in the conduct of that portion of operational control of current COMINT and ELINT activities under purview of DIRNSA authority and responsibility.
>
> To represent Chief, USASA on planning, policy, operational training and logistical matters under development at NSA that affect the USASA COMINT and ELINT mission.
>
> To perform the GENS-1 mission and functions as provided by agreement between Chief, USASA and DIRNSA.

~~(C)~~ Operational Control Division was organized under TD 86-9300, with authorized and actual strengths as follows:

	Authorized				Actual			
	Off	WO	EM	Civ	Off	WO	EM	Civ
1 Jul 59	15	0	7	8	13	1	18	6
30 Jun 60	15	0	7	8	14	2	17	8

(U) Spaces allocated for liaison with the Jet Propulsion Laboratory consisted of one officer and two enlisted personnel. These were transferred to control of GENS-6, NSA.

~~(S)~~ GENS-1 comprised two line branches with staff elements and four division staff groups headed by a CofS. In October 1959, a major reorganization occurred. Three new branches were established. Division staff groups were expanded in order to provide normal staff services for GENS-1, thus reducing similar functions at branch level. The CofS position was abolished and an XO put in his place. In May 1960, the GENS-1 organizational structure was realigned. One branch was dissolved with personnel and tasks being

distributed to the remaining branches. The XO position was terminated by transfer. As FY 1960 ended, GENS-1 comprised four line branches and three staff groups assigned to the Chief, GENS-1.

~~(S)~~ As an executive unit of the Chief, USASA, GENS-1 was responsible for and had commensurate authority to perform such general, technical, administrative, operational, collaborative, liaison, and other functions required to fulfill its assigned mission. Strength was as follows:

		1 Jul 59		30 Jun 60	
		Auth	Asgd	Auth	Asgd
Army	Off	33	28	33	31
	EM	50	40	50	40
Navy/Marine*	Off	0	2	-	-
	EM	4	10	-	-
Civilian		222	205	198	209

*Note: Navy and Marine authorizations were carried by 28 authorized NSA military billets for which there was no breakdown as to branch of service or rank. REF: VOL. II P. 97

3. Operational Control Division (IAOCD)

a. ~~(S)~~ Intercept Capabilities

A new record system was established to provide accurate and current information on the intercept capabilities of USASA units in order to permit more efficient control of intercept activities. Information pertaining to all aspects of unit intercept capability was maintained for each unit, including the following:

1) Number and type of positions manned for each target entity trigraph.

2) Number and type of positions programmed manned and actually manned by each unit.

3) Number of positions by category of assignment control and type.

4) Current personnel strength, projected personnel gains and losses by MOS.

The following is a recapitulation of the total actual COMINT intercept positions of all types manned, compared with the number of positions programmed, by quarters:

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Qtr	Programmed	Manned	Difference
1st			
2d			
3d			
4th			

b. ~~(C)~~ Special Identification Techniques (SIT)

Responsibility for conducting the USASA SIT monitoring and evaluation program was transferred to OpConDiv from ACofS, G3. Program objective was to insure optimum efficiency and effectiveness of SIT operations world-wide. OpConDiv received and reviewed operational and technical data forwarded by units and found that there existed a need for additional SIGINT operations guidance and doctrine, increased monitoring and evaluation, and revision of existing reporting formats. In March 1960, a new system of reporting radio DF results to NSA was implemented.

c. ~~(SHUGGO)~~ Machine Processing

The Machine Aids Technical Summary (MATSUM) system of recording, processing and technical reporting of intercept information was implemented on several European Satellite entities during the year, and the TASUM and TECSUM requirement for reporting technical information to NSA was cancelled.[2]

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[redacted]

4. USASA Board (IABD)

a. Completed Actions

(1) (S) USASA Requirements Forecast 1960-1971

Initiated in FY 1958 and reprogrammed for completion in FY 1960 because of personnel shortages, this document outlined Agency requirements to support National, Joint, and DA strategy, policy and plans for a determined period. Publication completed, 12 Feb 60. Following minor revisions, the document, including wide distribution recommended by the Board, was approved 20 May 60 with distribution scheduled early in July 1961. Action initiated to prepare appendices which would provide necessary technical intelligence data to support the basic document.

(2) ~~(C)~~ Soviet Radio Communications 1959-1966

Work on this project continued during FY 1960 and estimated Soviet capabilities, doctrine and employment of communications transmitters in a combat zone during the period 1959-1966 were developed. Research concerning Soviet radio and communications equipment and doctrine for employment was performed by Haller, Raymond and Brown, Inc. Printing of the final report was accomplished by HRB-Singer, during August and delivered to the Board, 1 Sep 59.

(3) ~~(C)~~ Soviet Bloc Communications Appraisal 1960-1970

Report was prepared as Annex I to the USASA Requirements Forecast, 1960-1971, Project 58/C6. Report discussed various aspects of Soviet military communications, probable trends in concept, trends and developments in equipment, and support research and development. Soviet doctrine and organization for employment of communications equipment in a tactical situation during the 1960-1971 period was highlighted. Project was completed 25 Jan 60 as part of Board Case Nr 59/C18.

(4) ~~(C)~~ Soviet Bloc Electronics Appraisal 1960-1970

Project was developed as Annex II to the USASA Requirements Forecast 1960-1971, and presented probable trends and developments in Soviet military concepts of non-communications equipment and related research, and in military doctrine and organization for the tactical employment of the non-communications systems in a tactical situation during the period 1960-1970. Project was completed on 25 Jan 60.

(5) ~~(C)~~ Army-Wide COMSEC Requirements

As a result of a request from US Army Signal Board for information in support of US Army Signal Board Case Nr 683, this project was

initiated to provide guidance in the formulation of US Army SigC plans and programs for development of COMSEC systems during the period 1960-1970. Project examined user requirements for transmission security, circuit vulnerability to enemy intercept, and type of traffic to be passed on the circuits. A priority list was formulated for allocation of available COMSEC resources based on vulnerability of Army communications to enemy COMINT efforts. Final report was completed 25 May 60 and forwarded to US Army Signal Board, Fort Monmouth, NJ.

(6) ~~(C)~~ Collateral Intelligence Support of USASA

Study was initiated 1 Mar 59 to provide a guide toward improvement in efficiency and security of USASA by recommending revisions to procedures for the handling and utilization of collateral intelligence. Study encompassed a review of the present system and organization within USASA for the collection, storage, and dissemination of collateral information and intelligence and an analysis of existing problems. Final draft was completed and reviewed during May and a report forwarded to the CofS on 13 Aug 59.

(7) (U) Exploratory Study of Tactical COMJAM

Subject study was initiated 23 May 59 to determine current status of tactical communications jamming capability of USASA and the US Armed Forces. It explored current tactical COMJAM situation within the Armed Forces, including determination of existing plans for expanding communications jamming capability, the status of existing COMJAM equipments, and the status of research and development efforts. Still to be published, study was completed 13 Oct 59.

(8) ~~(C)~~ Current USASA Problem Areas

This project entailed a review of functions assigned USASA under AR 10-122 (Organization and Functions, US Army Security Agency). Study was completed 10 Aug 59 and outlined the following problem areas with specific recommendations:

Extension of the Radio Horizon
Strategic COMJAM Requirements
[redacted] Communications Intercept
DF/Target Acquisition
ELSEC
ELINT

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Report was approved by Presdient, USASA Board on 17 Aug 59. Chief, USASA approved the study on 18 Aug 59.

(9) (U) Status of Strategic Communications Jamming Plans

This study was initiated to formulate a proposed DA position on STARCOM jamming planning requirements. Query of all interested DA staff elements and agencies resulted in formulation of a DA position. Office correspondence was prepared from DA to JCS requesting that the Secretary of Defense reconsider his previous unfavorable decision and that funds be provided to develop the US STARCOM jamming capability. A summary sheet transmitting the proposed correspondence was approved in final form by Chief, USASA in December 1959. Coordination of this summary sheet within DA Staff was completed and forwarded to CofS. USA on 15 Jan 60.

(10) (U) Establishment of the USASA Policy Advisory Council

Initiated 12 Oct 59, this study gave consideration to establishment of a permanent body composed of senior Agency commanders and advisors to meet periodically to provide Chief, USASA with views and opinions of the members on matters of paramount importance and permit exchange of

information among the members on policy and operational problems. USASA Cir Nr 19, 26 Oct 59, established this Council and the first meeting was held 3-4 Dec 59.

(11) (U) EW Briefing Material for USASATC&S

This assignment was conducted to prepare a statement of EW instructional scope at USASATC&S including USASA functions in respect to other Army elements. Material produced was forwarded to USASATC&S for incorporation into a briefing presented to the AEWPC members during their tour of the school in November 1959. Study was completed 19 Oct 59.

(12) (U) Relationship of Combat Developments-Program-Budget Cycles

Initiated to delinsate major phases of the USASA combat developments cycle and the USASA program-budget cycle, study entailed a review of the cycles concerned. Final product was a briefing which was presented to key staff personnel of Hq USASA, USASA Board, and major subordinate USASA commands.

(13) ~~(C)~~ USASA Requirements for Drone Aircraft

This study considered Agency requirements for utilization of drone aircraft in the collection of SIGINT during the time frame 1960 to 1965. It developed basic requirements for SIGINT collection, future trends in utilization of electronic radiators, and limitations presently encountered by conventional USASA collection methods. Advantages and disadvantages of manned airborne and drone systems in the furtherance of USASA SIGINT missions were included. Approximate drone platforms available were considered and requirements for a SIGINT drone intercept system described. Study indicated that a valid requirement existed for USASA utilization of drone platforms for SIGINT collection during 1960-1965, and established a basis for formuleting

future actions. Study was completed 15 Jan 60 and forwarded to Chief, USASA for review.

(14) (U) Briefing on Impact of Earth Satellites on SIGINT

Developed to provide information for presentation to USASA Policy Advisory Council at the December 1959 meeting, the study was presented to council members, 4 Dec 59.

(15) (U) USASA Command and Staff Structure

Initiated by Deputy Chief, USASA as a result of the meeting of the USASA Policy Advisory Council on 3-4 Dec 59, the objective was to study present USASA Command and Staff structure and develop recommendations for any changes which may have been required to increase the overall Agency effectiveness. The present USASA Command and Staff structure with relation to NSA, the present US Army structure, and the intra-USASA organization were reviewed. Study also considered feasibility of assigning USASA tactical groups to field armies as opposed to retention of vertical command structure. Study was completed 30 Jun 60 and set forth specific proposals for consideration of the Council at its July 7-8 meeting.

(16) (U) Implementation Plan for USASA Automation Pilot Program

Completed in March 1960 as part of an overall Automation Pilot Program, the purpose was to outline objectives, scope, concepts and planning. Plan was developed into two parts: Machine Operations Program, the goal of which was to provide USASA field organizations with improved machine processing capabilities; and the Operations Research Program, whose objective was development of information that described processing and equipment characteristics of future SIGINT processing systems.

(17) (U) US Army ACOUSTINT

Initiated at direction of the President, USASA Board to review current assignments of responsibilities within the US Army for ACOUSTINT functions and their relationship to those functions assigned USASA. Study completed 4 May 60.

(18) (U) Preliminary Study of USASA Participation in the Electronic Environmental Test Facility (EETF)

This study was undertaken to determine appropriate action to be initiated by USASA concerning the EETF under development by SigC at Fort Huachuca, Ariz. Study was completed on 14 Oct 59. It concluded that the Agency could benefit from utilization of such a facility and that the USASA Board should monitor such participation in accordance with its combat developments responsibility.

b. Actions in Progress

(1) ~~(C)~~ Soviet Bloc Communications-Electronics Appraisal

Case was established 5 Dec 58 for the purpose of preparing an appraisal of Soviet Bloc Communications and Electronics capability for the 1960-1970 time frame, and provided intelligence annex to the USASA Requirements Forecast. Case was developed to include separate appraisals on Soviet Bloc Communications, electronics, EW capability, COMINT/ELINT effort, and exploitable electromagnetic radiations during the 1960-1970 time frame. Case was divided into five projects which resulted in five separate appendicies for the USASA Requirements Forecast. Appendicies were as follows:

Appendix I - Soviet Bloc Communications Appraisal: 1960-1970

Appendix II - Soviet Bloc Electronic Appraisal: 1960-1970

Appendix III - Appraisal of Soviet Bloc Electronic Warfare Capability: 1960-1970

Appendix IV - Appraisal of Soviet Bloc COMINT/ELINT Effort: 1960-1970

Appendix V - Appraisal of Soviet Bloc Exploitable Electromagnetic Radiation: 1960-1970

Appendices I and II were published on 25 Jan 60. The remaining three were in various stages of final preparation at the close of the report period.

(2) ~~(C)~~ Soviet Bloc-Western Bloc Comparison, 1960-71

Project was initiated to produce a comparison between Soviet and Western electronics research and development activities, including Soviet and Western trends and developments in all scientific and technical fields associated with electromagnetic emissions. Items considered for inclusion were: miniaturization, MASERS, high powered tubes such as klystrons and carcinotrons, scatter techniques, non-linear mechanics, plasma physics. It later developed that the project would be a compariaon of Soviet and Western miniature and micro-miniature efforts in the electronics and communications field. Final draft was scheduled for delivery by BRB-Singer in July 1960.

(3) (U) Scientific Developments of USASA Interest

Project was undertaken to provide USASA staff planners with abbreviated formal presentations in non-technical language of scientific developments and their significance to USASA. Typical presentations included MASERS, high powered tubes, scatter techniques, low noise amplifiers, antipodal propagation, crystal development, analog computers, unconventional modulation techniques, non-linear mechanics, and plasma physics. Since January 1960, personnel limitations have placed the project in an inactive status.

(4) ~~(S)~~ Technical War Game, PENTANA-ASA

Initiated in FY 1958, the study covered operations conducted by a pentagonal corps. Pattern followed USCONARC PENTANA games which employed a US Corps in defense against an attacking aggressor force. USASA's position served as a test model for tactical studies concerned with Agency support to field units. Active tactical exercise was completed in FY 1959 and during FY 1960, analysis of the results was accomplished. Basic report and three annexes were completed during the year and all documents were published during FY 1961.

(5) ~~(S)~~ Tactical ELINT System, 1965-1970

As a result of a revision of Board programming during FY 1960, this activity, formerly "Tactical ELINT System Design," was redesignated a project. Its objective--design of a tactical ELINT system that could be organized, equipped and operated by USASA in the 1965-1970 time period. Plans called for the proposed system to be compatible with projected electronic sophistication in the 1960-1970 period and capable of both ground-based and airborne operations. Proposed system was also to be designed to operate against Soviet combat forces or any other potential enemy force which might employ electronic equipment to support military operations. Technical support was provided by HRB-Singer, Inc. Publication of the finished report was scheduled for completion in FY 1961.

(6) ~~(C)~~ Technical War Game, TARGET-ASA

Initiated 5 Dec 58 to demonstrate potential value of tactical ELINT as a medium [redacted] in the 1965-1970 time period. Project was a theoretical study which did not

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consider practical limitations of equipment, USASA organizations or human capabilities to operate under battlefield conditions. HRB-Singer provided technical support for the war game and tactical play was completed in March 1959. As a result, tactical play and the corresponding computer program were revised and the game replayed because the reviewers felt it had not been accomplished in sufficient detail to meet the desired objectives. Specific analysis of results and the finalized report was placed in draft form for release in FY 1961.

(7) (U) Army COMJAM Posture

This project, initiated in FY 1959, to study status of tactical and strategic COMJAM within the Army was placed on inactive status during the 4th Qtr, FY 1960 because of higher priority of other projects and personnel limitations.

(8) (U) Technical War Game, MOMAR-ASA

Initiated 1 Apr 60 to develop a technical war game that could be utilized as a medium for conducting USASA Board operations research studies, and as a vehicle to test and evaluate USASA combat developments proposals in conjunction with USCONARC's participation in MOMAR war games. CONARC MOMAR war games were to be replayed by the USASA Board in order to conduct operations research studies to be used as a basis for developing USASA objectives for very long range time frame. Computer techniques were developed to enable assignment, employment, and operation of communications and electronic radiators for enemy forces under various conditions of general and limited warfare, and to test and evaluate the USASA MOMAR support concept or for any other proposals for the 1965-1970 time period. At the close

of FY 1960, troop lists for each tactical situation were being processed and prepared and new methods of processing war game data were developed and utilized to reduce manpower requirements and expedite play and analysis of the game. When OACofS, Developments was established, this project was transferred to that office for development and exploitation.

(9) (U) Impact of Aerospace Systems on USASA

Initiated 9 Nov 59 to study and review all facets of military space and satellite programs and to formulate recommendations for USASA policy related to Agency participation in this area. Project provided current information on US aerospace activities and studied impact of the aerospace program on USASA's assignment during the 1965-1975 time period. Liaison was established with USAF Missile Test Center, Cape Canaveral, Fla.

(10) (U) Mission, Functions, and Command Relationships of USASA

Established 1 Sep 59 to compile data on a continuing basis to provide for immediate development of an established USASA position on specific aspects of the Agency's mission, functions and command relationships. Collected data provided the basis for development of Agency positions on requirements for changes and adjustments in assigned mission and functions; proposals for changes in Agency missions, functions and placement in the Army command and control structure; proposals for changes or adjustments in the command and operational relationships with NSA; justification of current and projected levels of resources required for assigned and prospective Agency missions; and adequacy of Agency performance in its assigned mission areas. Initial study was concerned with the USASA assumption of overall EW responsibility for the Army, the value of USASA vertical command structure, the

apparent decreasing uniqueness of tactical SIGINT, and the relation of the present SSO system to tactical EW operations. One study presenting specific recommendations concerning USASA Command and Staff Structure was completed under this project on 30 Jun 60.

(11) (U) USASA Development Objectives Guide

Initiated 8 Mar 60 to develop a simplified method for expressing USASA combat and materiel developments objectives and requirements as a guide for future planning and development. Project was slated for completion in the 1st Qtr, FY 1961.

(12) (U) Role of USASA in Target Acquisition for the Army

This project, established 3 May 60, determined the role of the Agency in provision of target acquisition support to a field army and defined areas and means of improvement in regards to performance from a tactical target acquisition standpoint.

(13) ~~(C)~~ Computer Applications to Operations Simulation

Although conceived during the last quarter of FY 1959, this study was not placed on active status until 1 Jul 59. Its objective was to development application of computer techniques to war gaming. Computer programs developed under this study are being used for generation of radiator activity in war games, simulation of intercept installations, computation of propagation attenuation, and for other war game problem solutions.

(14) (U) USASA R&D Program Status

Initiated 25 May 60 to set forth a factual status report on current USASA R&D programs. Project developed a complete listing of all projects, tasks, and sub-tasks which comprised the current R&D programs.

Completion of this task is scheduled in early FY 1961.

c. Actions Cancelled

(1) ~~(C)~~ Potential Value of Tactical ELINT

Initiated in FY 1958. Cancelled due to research and study of this case being represented by the several war games conducted by the Board.

(2) (U) Tactical ELINT System Design, 1965-1970

This project was redesignated as Tactical ELINT System 1965-1970 and subsequently cancelled because of a re-definition of several aspects of the project.

(3) ~~(C)~~ Tactical ELINT Data Processing

Project was cancelled and consolidated into Tactical ELINT System 1965-1970 because of similar problems and conclusions.

(4) ~~(C)~~ Optimum SIGINT, SIGSEC and EW Surveillance Systems

Cancelled because of funding, manpower limitations, changing priorities, and realignment of functions between the Board and Hq USASA.

(5) ~~(C)~~ USASA Automatic Data Processing Pilot Program

Project cancelled because of manpower difficulties. However, two basic studies were completed under this project, namely, USASA ADP Pilot Program Objectives, 3 Dec 59, and Implementation Plan for Automation Pilot Program.

(6) (U) USASA Concept in Support of MOMAR

Cancelled upon transfer of certain functional responsibilities from the USASA Board to the OACofS, Developments.

(7) (U) USASA Equipment Study 1959-1970

Cancelled because of higher priority of other projects.

(8) (U) USASA Participation in Tactical Operations Center

Cancelled upon transfer of certain functions of OACofS, Developments from USASA Board.

(9) (U) Expendable Communications Jammers

Cancelled for same reason as (8) above.[4]

5. Office of the Assistant Chief of Staff, Developments (IADEV)

a. ~~(C)~~ MOMAR 1965-1970

ACofS, Developments presented the USASA concept of operations in conjunction with MOMAR on 10 Feb 60. This project was transferred from the USASA Board when Developments was organized as a Headquarters staff element. The concept provided USASA support to MOMAR and was comprised of one USASA Group consisting of a forward support battalion with six division support companies, and an army support battalion with processing, security and three support companies with an authorized strength of 2640 personnel. By the end of the fiscal year, an expanded version of this concept, including breakdowns of personnel and equipment had been prepared for MOMAR II, which was published by USA Command and General Staff College, 1 Jan 61. In the expanded version recommendations were made for the following equipments and/or systems:

Expendable jammers
Collection canisters
Man-pack collection assemblies
DF and collection assembly
Auxiliary power unit for armored personnel carrier
Paresitic expendable jammer
Monitoring device for TSEC/KW-26 circuits
Computer for USASA Division Support Co
Speech recognition device
Unmanned airborne automatic DF and collection system
Intercept equipment for probe teams

Tactical antenna towers
Extension of radio horizon
Automatic interrogation set for land navigation equipment
Data handling system for airborne platforms

b. ~~(C)~~ Qualitative Material Requirements for SIGINT Collection Assemblies

The qualitative material requirements for SIGINT collection assemblies, which were originally submitted as ELINT system QMR's, were discussed with DA representatives who recommended specific changes before being submitted to CONARC for comment and concurrence prior to publication in the Combat Developments Objective Guide (CDOG).

c. ~~(C)~~ Forward Area Man-Portable Intercept and DF Equipments

All elements of the man-portable series covering .5 to 1000 mcs were under development or in final stages of development. The R-901 receiver, covering frequency range .5 to 20 mcs was near completion, and development of a solid state version of this receiver was in progress. DF systems for the AN/PRD-5 and AN/PRD-6, combining coverage of the .5 to 100 mcs range were well underway and completion was expected in FY 1961. Receivers and DF systems for AN/PRD-7 and AN/PRD-8 were initiated during the latter part of the year and development expected during FY 1961.

d. ~~(C)~~ Transportable DF Equipment

Development of AN/TRD-3 (.15 to 1500 kcs), an AN/TRD-4 (.5 to 30 mcs) and AN/TRD-10 (20 to 230 mcs), including increased frequency coverage and operational capabilities, was essentially complete and expected to be in a service test model stage during FY 1961. An ET model of the Doppler DF, AN/TRD-15 with capacity of action on two targets simultaneously, was completed and being field tested at the end of the report period. Additional development was undertaken to provide super selectivity which would permit

performance on signals on or near the same frequency. In the longer range area for automatic tactical DF, studies for breakthrough in technique were continued without significant results. Work on electronic remote control and automatic bearing readout for automatic DF systems was also initiated during the fiscal year.

e. ~~(C)~~ RF Spectrum Receiver Group, Phase I

Establishment of design criteria for the 8 kcs to 100 kcs spectrum receiver group was completed during the year. Phase II, development of an experimental version of a channelized 8-12 kmc segment of the receiver was commenced shortly before the close of the year.

f. ~~(C)~~ CM Receiver AN/TLR-15

Service test models of this receiver, the first tunable receiver with significant gain for search and intercept purposes, were placed on contract.

g. ~~(C)~~ CM Receiver AN/PLR-5 Man-portable VT Fuze Intercept Receiver

Fabrication of service test models was near completion as FY 1960 ended.

h. ~~(C)~~ CM Receiver AN/PRR-8

Service test models of this receiver, a valise-type system complete with a data recording feature for covert operations covering the frequency range 1 to 12,000 mcs, were placed on procurement.

i. ~~(C)~~ Antennas and Associated Equipment

A complete series of improved high gain, rapid scan intercept antennas covering 14 mcs to 40 kmcs for ground transportable systems were under development or nearing completion at the end of FY 1960. These systems included capabilities for automatic control, azimuth indication, crystal

video alerting, and DF applications above 1000 mcs. Service test models of systems covering 14 mcs to 40 kmcs range were placed on procurement. Development of a complete vehicular antenna system operating in the 50 to 10,000 mcs range, and including the 50 to 1000 mcs antenna system mentioned above, complete with automatic rotation and azimuth control, was initiated.

j. (Ø) Inflatable Antenna System

A high-gain, inflatable system of antennas, covering 0.2 to 8.5 kmcs frequencies was placed on development contract during the year. Allied tasks included development of a general purpose antenna pedestal and control system and development of a general purpose 5 to 30 foot pneumatic mast.

k. (C) Signal Analysis and Data Recording

Fabrication of an improved AN/ULA-2 was completed and an engineering test model of KD-20 photographic data recording system was delivered and undergoing engineering tests at the close of the year. Development of other special purpose analysis equipment, e.g., pulse train type (telemetering) and modulation (spectrum) type-- was underway and programmed for completion in FY 1961.

l. (C) SIGINT Ancillary Equipment

In this area, the following projects were under consideration for USASA exploitation: a mobile, rapid-photographic, data processing facility; development of carrier and pulse-demodulating (demultiplexing) equipment and also development of a vehicular-mounted carrier system specifically for MERCURY GRASS. Development of a gyro-transit for establishing a true north reference for intercept and DF operation was also accomplished. Additionally, service test models of a pathfinder and location device for intercept systems

was placed on procurement, and fabrication of service test models of a mobile electronic search vehicle mounted in a jeep ambulance was completed with delivery expected early in FY 1961.

m. ~~(C)~~ CC&D Projects

At the end of the year, a series of three mobile communication jammers was under development covering the 1 to 1000 mcs frequency range with a power output of 2 kw, and suitable for mobile operations from a 3/4 ton vehicle. Prior to the end of the year, the development of the HF .5 to 20 mcs and VHF 20 to 230 mcs unit was partially completed, and contracts for the development of the UHF jammer were placed. Procurement of service test models of the HF jammer, originally programmed for FY 1960, were deferred to FY 1961 since engineering tests of the ET model had not been completed and the revised specifications could not be prepared.

n. ~~(C)~~ COMSEC Activities

Development of the multiline monitoring equipment, landline communications monitoring device was delayed by higher priority work and consequently, no contract for development was entered into.

o. ~~(C)~~ Equipment Development

At the beginning of FY 1960, 78 items of equipment were being developed by or through SigC in which USASA specified an interest. Over the year, 14 of these equipments were satisfactorily produced by the developers or had reached significant stages of development so that their utilization by USASA could be determined. Due to the rapid advance of electronic development and breakthroughs in new techniques, several new development contracts were let to produce radically improved models of many items that were completed

in FY 1960. The USASA Special Projects Unit, Warrenton, Va carried 11 USASA projects. Five of these were completed or cancelled. Three new ones were initiated. When technical supervision over USASA Special Projects Unit was transferred from ACofS, Developments to the E&M Branch, ACofS, G4, nine projects initiated by Developments continued to be monitored by Developments. Most of these were near termination stage at the end of the fiscal year. At the start of FY 1960, USASA Operational Center (USASAOC), Fort Huachuca, Arizona, was conducting two operations on assignment from ACofS, Developments. In the second quarter of the year, the USASA Board assumed responsibility for technical supervision over USASAOC, and in the last quarter of the year, this responsibility was transferred to ACofS, Developments, who then had 29 projects requiring technical consultation. Most of these did not start actual testing phase until the 1st Qtr, FY 1961. The 131 monitored projects handled by ACofS, Developments were grouped into the following development areas:

Antennas, COMJAM and CCM
Computers and Automation
Mechanical and Power
Intercept Receivers
Signal Analyzers and Infrared
Data Recording
DF Equipments

p. (C) FY 1960 Program Development

In general, FY 1960 program development provided for continuation of equipment improvements, elimination of critical gaps and serious deficiencies, and development of new equipment to meet future requirements, with emphasis on equipment development for levels of fixed and tactical intercept, DF, signal analysis, and data processing. A total of $2,564,000

Research, Development, Test and Evaluation funds was made available to ACofS, Developments to carry out its assigned mission. Of this sum, approximately $1,047,000 was obligated to fulfill seven new contractual tasks, $356,000 was obligated toward over-runs and engineering charges for eight tests not completed during FY 1959, and $811,000 was expanded for USASEDL support to the USASA development program. A total amount of $2,223,000 OSM funds was made available to cover 14 contractual tasks amounting to $1,770,000. Remaining funds were absorbed by cost over-runs, engineering changes, and spare parts procurement for FY 1959 tasks that were continued in FY 1960.[5]

6. Office of the Technical Consultant (IACON)

a. ~~(S)~~ Proposed Agency Redesignation

Throughout FY 1960, the Technical Consultant continued to provide technical advice to Chief, USASA, Deputy Chief, and CofS concerning overall plans, policies, and technical operations of USASA. Additionally, this office provided guidance on procurement of USASA equipments and systems, and coordinated USASA representation on outside boards, committees, panels and working groups. The Technical Consultant presented the following comments on the proposed redesignation of USASA from an Agency to a Command:

> Chief, USASA, as such, is allowed and expected to maintain access to the individual staff elements of the Agency, but as a commander he would have to communicate to his staff through TAG and would be denied access to DA staff elements, which would be undesirable.
>
> Chief, USASA has troops in areas controlled by other commanders who would undoubtedly find it more palatable to have those troops which are not under their control be designated as agency rather than another command in their territory.
>
> Under the proposal, Chief, USASA would be redesignated as Commanding General which would overlook his special responsibility as advisor to CofS, US Army.

b. ~~(S)~~ Responsibility within the Army for NSA-Designed Equipment

The Technical Consultant rejected a suggestion by CofS, US Army to DCSLOG on "Logistics Responsibility within the Army for NSA-Designed Equipment" for the following reasons:

> Under AR 10-122, Chief USASA has logistic responsibility for such special equipments as are peculiar to USASA, and since NSA-designed items other than COMSEC are normally peculiar to USASA within the Army, the SigC cannot be given logistic responsibility for them without a change in the AR.
>
> Chief USASA has responsibility for determining requirements and military characteristics for R&D of COMINT and COMJAM equipment which is carried out for the Chief by his Technical Committee, not by the SigC Technical Committee.

c. ~~(S)~~ ACOUSTINT Conference

The Technical Consultant attended a conference with personnel of USASIA regarding a SigC proposal to transfer the ACOUSTINT effort to USASA. Resultant discussion disclosed that the present ACOUSTINT effort was suffering from lack of funds, as well as being a product which was not exceptionally valuable, and hard to obtain from an operational standpoint. Technical Consul and recommended to Chief USASA that the Agency not accept the ACOUSTINT effort

d. ~~(S)~~ Operational Control of USASA Direct Support Elements

In February 1960, the Technical Consultant prepared a staff study "Operational Control of USASA Direct Support Elements" in an effort to satisfy simultaneously the contradictory requirements of Chief USASA for a vertical command of SIGINT units in direct support of combat troops, and the stated requirements of CONARC for USASA units to be organic to a type field army, and to assure that such satisfaction is in keeping with long range objectives of combat intelligence. The following recommendation resulted:

Retention by Chief, USASA of vertical command over all USASA troops, with delegation of operational control at USASA group level to the supported Army commander during hostilities would:

1) Confirm the present exercise of operational control by the field Army commanders in accordance with the direct support provisions of AR 10-122.
2) Satisfy CG, USCONARC.
3) Satisfy Chief, USASA.
4) Retain DIRNSA's operational control rights, avoiding controversy over the full operational command provisions of public law.
5) Be in keeping with long range objectives of combat intelligence.
6) Require no change to AR 10-122.

e. ~~(S)~~ Airborne Intercept Platform Development

In May 1960, in response to Chief, USASA's desire that two aircraft be acquired for platforms for USASA-Europe and USASAPAC, CofS, Hq USASA directed the Technical Consultant and other necessary staff elements to initiate investigative and procurement actions. Representatives of ACofS, G3; ACofS, Developments; and Technical Consultant met with the project engineer for the Grumman YAO-1 MOHAWK to discuss possibilities of installation of USASA equipments in the aircraft. Grumman indicated that the proposed system could be installed and that tests and evaluation of a prototype airborne system for USASA operational uses could begin during the FY 1962-65 time frame.

f. ~~(C)~~ Study of NSA Expansion Overseas

In June 1960, the Technical Consultant prepared a study entitled "NSA Expansion Overseas" in order to determine if the trend of NSA to increased field operations constituted an advantageous position for the United States, and to recommend a course of action for USASA based on this determination.

g. ~~(S)~~ RDF for Target Acquisition

On 25 Jan 60, the Technical Consultant recommended that tests of two RDF techniques proposed in FY 1959 for target acquisition be continued by USASAOC, but that action be delayed until representatives of the USASA Board and Technical Consultant had an opportunity to discuss potential of the two techniques with the Artillery School, and to formulate a tentative concept of use of the techniques in connection with artillery, and to develop a test for USASAOC to perform under conditions simulating the tentative concept developed.

h. ~~(S)~~ Language Advances

During FY 1960, the Technical Consultant continued exploration of a project determining the feasibility of using stenotypists to record foreig languages into written phonetic symbols, which could then be fed into a computer for translation. Discussions were held with representatives from Human Resources Research Office at George Washington University; Machine Language Translation Institute of Georgetown University; US Army Research Office; and the R&D Organization of NSA. Work on this project continued through FY 1960, after NSA concurred that the project should be undertaken without delay.

i. ~~(C)~~ Instrumentation Discussions

On 24 May 60, the Technical Consultant discussed, with members of ACSI and QMC, the potential uses of instrumented animals to accomplish certain military missions. It was revealed that animals could be stimulated electronically to perform many simple functions which, in combination with thei natural abilities, made them very useful to man. Discussion also indicated that such animals could be used for limited USASA activities. ACSI indicated that the Agency would be advised of all developments in this area.[6]

7. Office of the Assistant Chief of Staff, G1 (IAPER)

FY 1960 highlights of ACofS, G1 follow:

a. ~~(C)~~ Military Personnel

Agency remained overstrength in officers and warrant officers; however, officer strength was gradually reduced. In the 4th Qtr, there were 36 surplus officers carried. This figure was scheduled for reduction due to a smaller procurement of ROTC graduates, limited requisition of support-type personnel by DA, and limitation of USASA officers to USASA activities. Officer strength for the year was:

	Authorized	Actual
1 Jul 59	1404	1617
30 Jun 60	1421	1457

Warrant officer overstrength decreased slightly due to low rate of attrition, and it was not anticipated that this overstrength would be reduced appreciably as only six warrant officers were scheduled for retirement in FY 1961. Despite this, it was necessary to appoint three WO's to MOS 9600 positions in FY 1960. To assure a reduction in WO strength, DA advised AG, Hq USASA, on 27 May 60, that it would not accept any more requisitions until reduction to an acceptable level was achieved. Warrant officer strength for the year was:

	Authorized	Actual
1 Jul 59	167	246
30 Jun 60	167	243

In the 1st Qtr of the year, enlisted strength was 900 men below authorization. However, due to active recruiting, personnel management procedures, and DA requisition measures, this figure was reduced to 69 by the end of the year, despite heavy losses. Another enlisted personnel problem encountered was replacement personnel. Since 70% of all Agency enlisted personnel were stationed overseas, a steady flow of replacements had to be maintained. Under

established accounting procedures, this transient strength usually averaged 600 men per month and was absorbed within Agency strength ceilings. Consequently, the on-board effective strength never equalled authorized strength in any USASA theater unit. As of the end of FY 1960, this problem was under study by DCSPER, DA and a ruling was expected in early FY 1961. Enlisted strength for the year was:

	Authorized	Actual
1 Jul 59	17,462	17,308
30 Jun 60	17,416	17,347

b. ~~(U)~~ MOS Activities and Career Specialization

All officer MOS's were rewritten to include a basic knowledge of ELINT, ELSEC and COMCM. Of particular note was the proposal of an MOS to identify linguists in the grade of warrant officer in order to provide a nucleus of linguists to support Agency MERCURY GRASS and voice intercept missions. Additional proposals were integrated to allow for the progression from E-9 to WO in linguistic fields to add career incentive. At the close of the year, this proposal had not yet been approved and discussion with DA indicated approval would depend on the WO strength ceiling for FY 1961. Additionally, 165 officers were accepted for USASA Career Specialization.

Major enlisted MOS changed included a revision of MOS 286 (Intercept Equipment Repairman), which was broken into two equipment skills. This cut training time from 28 weeks to 18 weeks.

c. ~~(U)~~ Officer and Enlisted Promotions

A gradual increase in field grade officer promotions was noted. A total of 67 officers were promoted in the following grades:

Colonel	1
Lt Colonel	26
Major	40

Temporary and permanent enlisted promotions were as follows:

Grade	Temporary	Permanent
E-9	64	
E-8	88	
E-7	85	18
E-6	94	38
E-5	1196	73
E-4	3525	383

MOS freezes in grades E-5 to E-7 still continued to be an adverse morale factor throughout the year.

d. ~~(C)~~ Manpower Surveys

Scheduled manpower surveys included a total of 17 units inspected by Hq USASA, USASAPAC, and USASA-Europe. USASAPAC cancelled survey of the 508th USASA Group and USASA-Europe cancelled surveys of the 11th USASA Fld Sta and the 75th USASA Co. Survey of the USASATC&S was cancelled pending a management survey.

The schedule was completed as follows:

Surveyed by Hq USASA

USAG, Arlington Hall Station	6 Jul to 17 Jul 59
1st USASA Fld Sta, Warrenton, Va.	12 Aug to 21 Aug 59
USASASPU, Warrenton, Va.	24 Aug to 27 Aug 59
Hq, USASA-Europe, Frankfurt, Germany	5 Oct to 23 Oct 59
4th USASA Fld Sta, Asmara, Ethiopia	21 Mar to 6 Apr 60

Surveyed by Hq, USASA-Europe

12th USASA Fld Sta, Chitose, Japan	14 Sep to 25 Sep 59
507th USASA Gp, Baumholder, Germany	16 Nov to 26 Nov 59
102d USASA Det, Heidelberg, Germany	12 Oct to 16 Oct 59
280th USASA Co, Berlin, Germany	14 Mar to 18 Mar 60

Surveyed by Chief, USASAPAC

All USASAPAC surveys were initiated as scheduled, but were cancelled upon notification by hq USASA of the centralized program for FY 1961.

e. ~~(C)~~ TD Activities

Six TD units were discontinued during the year, thus dropping total TD units from 65 to 59, exclusive of STRAF units. The discontinued units were: the 37th USASA Det; Hq & Svc Bn, USASA-Europe; USASA Training Publications Unit; the 11th USASA Fld Sta; the 7th USASA Fld Sta; and the 254th USASA Det.[7]

TD UNITS - FY 1960[8]

UNIT	LOCATION	REMARKS
Hq, USASA (9300)	Arlington Hall Sta, Arlington 12, Va	
USASA Board (9301)	Arlington Hall Sta, Arlington 12, Va	
US Army Garrison (9305)	Arlington Hall Sta, Arlington 12, Va	
USASA Tng Pub Unit (9302)	Arlington Hall Sta, Arlington 12, Va	Disc eff 1 Oct 59, GO Nr 52, 23 Sep 59.
316th USASA Bn (8315)	Camp Wolters, Tex	Reorg eff 15 Jul 59, GO Nr 37, 8 Jul 59. Location of Bn elements: Co A, TRRS, Petaluma, Calif Co B, Camp Wolters, Tex Co C, Fort Huachuca, Ariz.
76th USASA Co (8317)	Camp Wolters, Tex	Monitoring Platoon located at TRRS, Petaluma, Calif.
317th USASA Bn (8316)	Fort Bragg, NC	Reorg eff 15 Jul 59, GO Nr 37, 8 Jul 59.
USASATC&S (9322)	Fort Devens, Mass	Co D, 1st Bn, USASA Tng Regt disc eff 15 Apr 60.
USASA Student Co (9300)	Fort Gordon, Ga	
USASA Op Co (9318)	Fort Huachuca, Ariz	
Asst to the Chief, USASA (9300)	Fort George G. Meade, Md	

TD UNITS (Contd)

UNIT	LOCATION	REMARKS
USASA Spt Elm, NSA (9306)	Fort George G. Meade, Md	Elements disc eff 1 Dec 59: Hq & Hq Det; Co's A & B; WAC Co Org under TD 86-9306, 1 Oct 59, eff 1 Dec 59, GO Nr 58, 27 Nov 59.
1st USASA Fld Sta (9321)	VHFS, Warrenton, Va	
2d USASA Fld Sta (9319)	TRRS, Petaluma, Calif	Redsg from USA Garrison, TRRS & reorg eff 1 Aug 59, GO Nr 42, 22 Jul 59.
31st USASA Det (9311)	Governors Island, NY	
32d USASA Det (9312)	Fort George G. Meade, Md	
33d USASA Det (9313)	Fort McPherson, Ga	
34th USASA Det (9314)	Fort Sam Houston, Tex	
35th USASA Det (9315)	Chicago, Ill	
36th USASA Det (9316)	Presidio of San Francisco, Calif	
37th USASA Det (9317)	Belmar, NJ	Disc eff 15 Apr 60, GO Nr 15, 8 Apr 60.
USASA Special Projects Unit (9324)	VHFS, Warrenton, Va	
USASA Supply & Maintenance Center (9325)	VHFS, Warrenton, Va	
100th USASA Det (9310)	White Sands Missile Range, NMex	
Hq, USASA-Alaska (9450)	Fort Richardson, Alaska	
7th USASA Fld Sta (9451)	Wildwood Sta, Kenai, Alaska	Disc eff 15 Aug 59, GO Nr 18, 12 Aug 59.

TD UNITS (Contd)

UNIT	LOCATION	REMARKS
281st USASA Co (9452)	Shemya Island, Alaska	
Det V (9323)	Classified	
4th USASA Fld Sta (9440)	Asmara, Eritrea, Ethiopia	
Hq, USASA-Caribbean (9460)	Fort Kobbe, CZ	
Hq, USASA-Europe	Frankfurt, Germany	
11th USASA Fld Sta (9422)	Baumholder, Germany	Disc eff 26 Aug 60, GO Nr 39, Hq USASA-Europe, 5 Aug 60.
13th USASA Fld Sta (9423)	Harrogate, England	
15th USASA Fld Sta (9424)	Ankara, Turkey	
75th USASA Co (9429)	Vincenza, Italy	
102d USASA Det (9427)	Heidelberg, Germany	
182d USASA Co (9430)	Herzogenaurach, Germany	
183d USASA Co (9431)	Herzogenaurach, Germany	
184th USASA Co (9432)	Rothwesten, Germany	
186th USASA Co (9433)	Bad Aibling, Germany	
276th USASA Co (9434)	Sinop, Turkey	
280th USASA Co (9436)	Berlin, Germany	
318th USASA Bn (9426)	Herzogenaurach, Germany	
319th USASA Bn (9427)	Rothwesten, Germany	
320th USASA Bn (9428)	Bad Aibling, Germany	
180th USASA Co (9428-1)	Bad Aibling, Germany	

TD UNITS (Contd)

UNIT	LOCATION	REMARKS
181st USASA (9428-2)	Bad Aibling, Germany	
507th USASA Gp (9425)	Baumholder, Germany	
279th USASA Det (9435)	Rothwesten, Germany	
Hq, USASA-Pacific (Rear)(9400)	Helemano, Hawaii	
Hq, USASA-Pacific (9402)	Tokyo, Japan	
USASA Element, JCRC-Japan (9405)	Tokyo, Japan	
USA Garrison, Helemano Military Reservation (9401)	Helemano, Hawaii	
3d USASA Fld Sta (9407)	Sobe, Okinawa	
104th USASA Det (9409)	Sobe, Okinawa	
9th USASA Fld Sta (9410)	Clark AFB, PI	
12th USASA Fld Sta (9403)	Chitose, Japan	
14th USASA Fld Sta (9404)	Hakata, Japan	
176th USASA Co (9408)	Taipei, Taiwan	
508th USASA Gp (9411)	Yongdong-po, Korea	
177th USASA Co (9413)	Pyong T'aek, Korea	
277th USASA Co (9414)	Kangwha-do, Korea	
321st USASA Bn (9412)	Uijongbu, Korea	Co A located at Munsan, Korea; Co B located at Tongduchon, Korea.

AS-USAR UNITS

UNIT	LOCATION	REMARKS
598th USASA Gp	Boston, Mass	
99th USASA Processing Co	Riverdale, Md	
323d USASA Bn	Philadelphia, Pa	Co A, Pittsburgh, Pa Co B, Baltimore, Md Co C, Tonawanda, NY Co D, Camden, NJ
324th USASA Bn	Chicago, Ill	Co A, Evanston, Ill Co B, Fort Snelling, Minn Co C, Dearborn, Mich Co D, Milwaukee, Wis
325th USASA Bn	Los Angeles, Calif	Co A, Oakland, Calif Co B, Fort Lawton, Wash Co C, Los Angeles, Calif
197th USASA Co	New York, NY	
297th USASA Co	Forest Park, Ga	
79th USASA Co	Houston, Tex	
298th USASA Co	Fort Monmouth, NJ	
299th USASA Co	Columbia, SC	

f. (U) Awards and Commendations to Military Personnel

There were 373 awards of the Commendation Medal with metal pendant made to Agency personnel during FY 1960. The Soldier's Medal was awarded to an EM on duty at Kagnew Station for heroism in warding off an attack by natives in Asmara, Eritrea and protecting government property from falling into the hands of bandits. 142 Certificates of Achievement, two letters of

commendation and two letters of appreciation to military personnel were signed by Chief, USASA during this year.

g. ~~(C)~~ USASA Safety Program

In the area of safety programming and management, these accomplishments -- Supervision and administration of the Agency's safety program was placed directly under the control of Chief, USASA resulting in a strengthened Agency-wide safety program. Administrative safety audits and inspections were conducted at the 316th USASA Bn, the 100th USASA Det, USASAOC, and 2d USASA Fld Sta because of adverse accident experiences. Findings were forwarded to the CO's of the respective units for action. Accidents were reduced by 20% to 444, disabling injuries by 17% to 279, property damage was reduced 72% to $83,612, the lowest on record. Injuries to military personnel were reduced to 247, a drop of 16%, and deaths decreased 14% to a total of 12. Civilian personnel injuries were reduced to three, a drop of 78%.

h. ~~(C)~~ Civilian Personnel Highlights

Effective 30 Jun 60, the Army-Air Force Wage Board established a new schedule for wage board employees in the D.C. and Warrenton, Va area which provided a 7% increase for D.C. employees and a 6% increase for Virginia employees. At the 4th USASA Fld Sta, the CO was granted authority by Chief, USASA to establish Wage Board rates for local nationals. In compliance with DA directives, existing Agency policy which required approval of personnel and position actions for GS-11 and above by Chief, USASA was revised to include approval of ACofS, G1 of all actions below GS-11 and all Wage Board Positions.

Authorized and actual civilian (D&C) strengths in CONUS and overseas appea

below:

	Authorized	Actual
1 Jul 59	870	866
30 Jun 60	901	896

Local Nationals overseas

1 Jul 59	580	528
30 Jun 60	485	490

9

i. ~~(C)~~ Civilian Personnel Operational Program

Major operational accomplishments were outlined in FY 1960 Review and Analysis Reports. Highlights follow:

Meritorious Civilian Service Awards	2
Nomination to National War College	1
Nomination to Industrial College of the Armed Forces	2
Length of Service Awards	53
Suggestions Adopted	29
Letters of Commendation	24
Outstanding Performance Ratings	33
Sustained Superior Performance Awards	64
Promotions	107
Involuntary Separations	0
Unsatisfactory Performance Appraisals	0
Suspensions	4
Official Reprimands	2
Removals	3

j. ~~(C)~~ Manpower Authorizations

The authorized military and civilian strengths of the USASA during the fiscal year were as follows:

DAAA

MAV	DATE	QTR	OFF	WO	EM	TOTAL MIL	TOTAL CIV
107	13 Jul 59	1st	1331	158	16221	17709	1440
108	8 Jan 60	2d	1336	158	16220	17714	1440
109	6 Apr 60	4th	1341	158	16209	17708	1386
110*	31 May 60	4th	1341	158	16209	17708	1386

* Voucher was issued to reflect a revised enlisted grade authorization as a result of Headquarters, Department of the Army review of E8 and E9 positions.

k. ~~(C)~~ Quarterly Agency Strength Recapitulation

	Officer		Warrant Officer		Enlisted	
	Auth	Actual	Auth	Actual	Auth	Actual
20 Jun 59	1404	1617	167	246	17,462	17,308
30 Sep 59	1411	1546	167	236	17,427	16,558
31 Dec 59	1411	1546	167	244	17,427	17,186
31 Mar 60	1416	1518	167	242	17,427	17,142
30 Jun 60	1421	1457	167	243	17,416	17,347

Authorized quarterly strength exclusive of STRAF:

	Off	WO	Enlisted	Civilian
1st Qtr	1331	158	16,220	1440
4th Qtr	1341	158	16,209	1386

8. Office of the Assistant Chief of Staff, G2 (JAINT)

FY 1960 highlights of OACofS, G2 follow:

a. ~~(C)~~ Security Division

This division controlled security surveys and inspections of USASA units and developed requirements for improvement and modernization of security facilities. Additionally, it formulated security education programs and procedures aimed at reduction of security violations. On 2 May 60, a new Security Manual was published which incorporated the latest security doctrine of DA and NSA. The Manual for Safeguarding COMINT was also revised. ACSI, DA approved an Agency request for assignment of CIC agents on a continuing basis, and in May 1960, the first agents arrived at this headquarters.

In conjunction with the intelligence and security operating program and the USASA mid-range objectives program, a listing of ELSEC devices was forwarded to subordinate commands for consideration and comment. In conjunction with this program, a closed circuit TV system was purchased for installation

at the 1st USASA Fld Sta. Electronic sound and lie detector equipment was obtained for this headquarters, USASA-Europe, USASAPAC, 4th USASA Fld Sta, and USASATC&S in order to conduct technical security sweeps and to improve accuracy of personnel investigation reports.

As a result of a study of incineration requirements of USASA installations, thirty commercial incinerators were purchased for use at USASA installations where the problem of disposal of classified material had become critical. Additionally, this division conducted a survey of identification badge requirements for the Agency. A new world-wide badge system was anticipated to be available at the end of FY 1961.[11]

b. ~~(C)~~ Personnel Clearance Division

Investigations Initiated	
National Agency Checks	10,056
Background Investigations	8,185
Clearances Granted	
Interim TS	6,973
Interim Crypto	6,985
Final TS	7,744
Final Crypto	7,780
Clearances Denied or Revoked	
Disciplinary	230
Character Traits	101
Marriage to Foreign Nationals	313
Miscellaneous	342

The number of newly-assigned USASA personnel who had not yet received security clearances was reduced from an Agency-wide average of 66 in the 1st Qtr to five in the 4th Qtr. Incidence of clearances denied or revoked was reduced from 11.1% in FY 1959 to 5.2% in FY 1960.[12]

c. (U) Collateral Intelligence Division

Current Intelligence reports were received and distributed to Chief, USASA; Deputy Chief, USASA; CofS; Technical Consultant; Policy Control; USASA Board; and ACofS, G2. Intelligence document intake from OSD, DA, ACSI, USAF, US Navy, State Department, CIA, USASIS, and NSA totaled 19,869, a reduction of 43% over FY 1959 totals due to greater selectivity. Of these documents, 9558 were distributed to major commands. In conjunction with CID activities, 2280 maps were received.

d. (U) Historical Division

History of USASA and Subordinate Units, FY 1957 was finalized and edited. Consolidated history covering Agency activities for FY's 1958 and 1959 was 65% completed at the end of the year. Thirty-five Staff or Special current intelligence briefings were prepared and delivered. Orientation or research material on USASA activities was provided representatives of the intelligence community, as well as General and Special Staff sections of the Agency.

9. Office of the Assistant Chief of Staff, G3 (IATOP)

FY 1960 highlights of OACofS, G3 follow:

a. ~~(C)~~ Training

Training of USASA personnel during FY 1960 was accomplished as programmed; however, a redistribution of school inputs was established to permit a more balanced graduate output for field assignments. MOS 058 (Morse Intercept Operator) training received greater emphasis to offset personnel shortages overseas. The course was reduced to 22 weeks. Students were graduated at a code speed of 18 groups per minute, and overseas commanders intensified apprentice training of intercept operators, thus alleviating,

somewhat, the critical operator shortage. The Radio Printer T/A course formerly conducted at NSA, Fort Meade, commenced at USASATC&S. MOS 982 (Traffic Analyst) graduates were selected for this five week course.

~~(C)~~ NSA training of personnel was as follows:

	Input			Output		
	Off	EM	Civ	Off	EM	Civ
Formal	5	105	0	15	123	0
Key Instructor	7	9	1	5	9	1
Specialized Ops	19	76	1	18	78	1

~~(C)~~ Training of USASA personnal at the Army Language School (ALS) was accomplished as follows:

Language	Programmed Input	Actual Input	Output
Chinese-Korean	60	62	165
Satellite	71	74	82
Russian	248	248	332
Other	121	113	106
totals	500	497	685

b. ~~(C)~~ DA/USCONARC Exercises and Maneuvers

Exercise	Period	Remarks
ROCKY SHOALS	3-11 Nov 58	Joint Army/Navy exercise held in Californ USASA participation cancelled.
TRAP LINE III	10-20 Sep 59	Nuclear weapons play. 32d USASA Det, Fort Meade, and 317th USASA Bn, Fort Bragg participated.
DRAGON HEAD	14 Oct to 12 Nov 59	CPX/FTX for US STRAC held in Va., North a South Carolina. 317th USASA Bn participa as observer-controller.
DRY HILLS	9-23 May 59	Unit training exercise held at Yakima Firing Center, Wash. 316th USASA Bn prov COMINT, COMSEC, EW, ICD, and ELINT to the 4th Inf Div.
BIG BLAST XII and XIII	29-31 Jan 60 12-14 Feb 60	Held at Fort Sheridan, Ill. and Fort Rile Kan. by 5th US Army. AS-USAR personnel participated and provided COMINT, ELINT, COMJAM, and ELSEC to 5th Army. AS-USAR un participation was limited to the 5330th USASA Gp which was organized into two typ companies and one type B company

LITTLE BEAR	10-21 Feb 60	Held in Alaska, by USAAL. 317th USASA Bn participated in order to evaluate VI&J concepts and to test the R-744 radio recei
BANYAN TREE II	8-11 Mar 60	Joint Army/Navy/USAF exercise held in Panama by the Caribbean Command to test a borne and jungle operations. 1st Abn Batt Gp, 325th Inf Div, 82nd Abn Div and selec military forces from Latin American count and the 317th USASA Bn participated.
MESQUITE DUNE	6-12 Mar 60	316th USASA Bn provided support to participating units.
FAREX 60	11-28 Apr 60	Held at Fort Dix, NJ by USCONARC, the exercise was supported by USASATC&S who installed and maintained the cryptographi equipment at Fort Dix.
LOCEX 60	8-14 May 60	317th USASA Bn provided COMSEC to participating units. Exercise held at Fo Lee, Va.
IROQUOIS HATCHET	1-16 May 60	Conducted at Camp Drum, NY, the 317th USA Bn supported the 2d Inf Brigade in this nuclear warfare exercise.
BIG TRUST	1-16 May 60	316th USASA Bn provided COMINT, COMSEC, a COMJAM in support of the 1st Armd Div at Fort Hood, Tex.
ELK HORN	9-23 May 60	316th USASA Bn evaluated the R-744 recei and supported the 4th Inf Div. Hq USASA sent an evaluation team to review doctrin dealing with the support platoon as issue in Trng Manual ASAT 302-1, USASA Co (Div)

c. (C) Proxy Apprenticeship Training (PAT)

This training was designed to reduce OJT of personnel selecte for overseas assignment to short-tour areas. The first course, eight weeks i length was conducted at Petaluma, California for MOS 988.1620 (Voice Intercep Chinese Mandarin.) On 12 Oct 59, at Warrenton, Va a PAT [redacted] program was initiated to train [redacted] intercept personnel for assignment on the [redacted] problem at the 4th USASA Fld Sta, Asmara. The program also provided ZI

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assignments for a limited number of career MOS 058 instructors in order to provide a small pool of advanced instructors, qualified in Arabic problems, for employment in USASA STRAC units.

d. ~~(C)~~ Reserve Activities

On 4 Jun 59, the AS-USAR units were reorganized from TOE deployment to TD/TA positions to provide specific type AS-USAR units necessary to support the US Army Mobilization Plan. Reorganization was accomplished by 31 Dec 59. The change reduced MOS 058 authorizations and added new MOS's in foreign language and EW fields. At the end of the year, USAR units had achieved 55% of authorized strength but had not met the requirements of trained and effectively mobilized units due to lack of equipment, trained specialists, command and staff elements and manpower limitations.

USASA maneuver and exercise support was presented to the following units by AS-USAR officers:

324th USASA Bn, Hq, Hq & Svc Co	Chicago, Ill
324th USASA Bn, Co A	Evanston, Ill
324th USASA Bn, Co B	Minneapolis, Minn
324th USASA Bn, Co D	Milwaukee, Wis
325th USASA Bn, Hq, Hq & Svc Co	Los Angeles, Calif
325th USASA Bn, Co A	El Cerrito, Calif
325th USASA Bn, Co B	Seattle, Wash
325th USASA Bn, Co C	Los Angeles, Calif
599th USASA Gp	Washington, DC
323d USASA Bn, Co B	Baltimore, Md
299th USASA Co	Columbia, SC
199th USASA Co	Atlanta, Ga
197th USASA Co	Boston, Mass
598th USASA Gp	Boston, Mass

e. ~~(C)~~ TOE Development

Processing of the "D" series of TOE's was accomplished as scheduled with exception of TOE 32-57D, ASA Divisional Support Co, and TOE

32-56D, Hq & Hq Co, USASA Bn, because of changes to USASA's TOE formulation policy. These TOE's were discussed at Hq, CONARC and certain personnel and equipment differences resolved. Discrepancies in command structure, mobility, and communications were submitted to DCSOPS concurrently with the submission of final TOE approval, which was expected to be published in FY 1961. TOE 32-67D, USASA Operations Co (A) was completed and submitted to DCSOPS for final review and publication in April 1960. This TOE incorporated information received from previous TOE reviews, most of which dealt with equipment nomenclatures and operational concepts. TOE 32-67D was held up pending a DCSPER change of grades of the CO and Ops Officer from major and captain to captain and lieutenant. This TOE is to be published in FY 1961 upon completion of the necessary changes. Processing of TOE 32-52D, Hq & Hq Co, USASA Gp, began in early FY 1960. This advance plan, which had been staffed through this headquarters and approved by CofS, was forwarded to DCSOPS for review in May 1960. TOE 32-68D, ASA Operations Co (B), was in the formative stage at the close of the year, and TOE 32-78D, ASA Security Co was being reviewed by Hq, USASA staff elements preparatory to forwarding to major USASA commands for study and recommendation.

f. ~~(C)~~ Special Studies

The USASA Mid-Range Program was studied to determine requirements, in the FY 1960-65 time frame, for mobile ELINT intercept and COMJAM in tracked vehicles in support of armored and infantry units. Accordingly, TA 32-55 was revised to reflect authorization of tracked vehicles for arctic or subarctic operations. Review of the USASA Mobility Study was planned to include the USASA concept of airborne support and activities of the 317th USASA Bn.

The ELINT armored support problem was reviewed. Here, it was found that the armored personnel carriers, in addition to providing required mobility, also provided necessary battlefield protection. However, to have maximum utilization of these carriers, it was recommended that they should have as a minimum requirement, all intercept capabilities of the present ESGK-5 positions, and that a troop test of this proposed equipment system should be going as soon as position prototyping and engineering was completed.

g. (U) USASA Mid-Range Objective Plan

This plan was reviewed and many discrepancies noted, namely:

The contingency unit, because it is organized to perform specific functions, it is not a "type B" unit as identified in the plan.

Current planning information forwarded to DA regarding the impact of personnel reduction indicated one battalion remaining in the USASA STRAC force. Therefore, commitment of the 317th USASA Bn to STRAC would necessitate the 316th USASA Bn being the first unit to phase out. However, the contemplated conversion of Co A, 318th USASA Bn, and Co C, 319th USASA Bn both armored support units, were not mentioned. CofS, Hq USASA directed that the divisional support companies of armored division must be converted to tracked vehicles at the earliest possible date, in order to maintain USASA support.

The number of European ELINT positions indicated in the plan was not in agreement with the interim tactical ELINT system of Change 4 to the USASA Mid-Range Program. Therefore, it was recommended that this information be revised to reflect the correct ELINT position totals.

Conversion of LLVI positions and communications facilities from wheeled to tracked vehicles in voice intercept and jamming elements of infantry division support companies had been included in the FY 1962-1966 Objectives Plan. Presently, it is estimated that 110 armored personnel carriers were required to fulfill USASA world-wide requirements based on one intercept and one communications vehicle for each of the 55 divisional support platoons. It was estimated that the conversion to tracked vehicles for Co A, 318th USASA Bn, and Co C, 319th USASA Bn would be programmed in the 3d Qtr, FY 1963, and that all other conversions for divisional support companies would be expected in FY 1964.

h. ~~(C)~~ Parachute Spaces for the 317th USASA Bn

Parachute spaces authorized in TD 83-8316 for the 317th USASA Bn became effective in the 1st Qtr, FY 1961. Spaces recommended to DCSOPS were 102 officers and enlisted personnel and included 51 spaces for Co B, 317th USASA Bn and the remainder assigned to Co C, 316th USASA Bn.

i. ~~(S)~~ Deployments, FY 1960.

In consonance with recommendations of the Robertson Committee (Secretary of Defense Ad Hoc Committee for COMINT and COMSEC), which suggested a reduction in the number of fixed intercept sites in Europe, operations of the 11th USASA Fld Sta, Baumholder, Germany, ceased 20 May 60. Plans were formulated and approved for movement of the 507th USASA Gp from Heilbronn to Baumholder, thus occupying the area vacated by the 11th USASA Fld Sta. This move, approved by the Robertson Committee, enhanced the group's ability to provide support to the Seventh US Army. Movement was scheduled for completion early in FY 1961. To increase operational efficiency in Europe, the 182d USASA Co moved from Aviano, Italy to Camp Ederle, Vincenza, Italy, 27 Aug 59.

~~(S)~~ In the Pacific area, the 177th USASA Co was redeployed from Siksong-ni, Korea to Pyong-T'aek, Korea on 15 Mar 60 to more effectively support the Eighth US Army in event of hostilities. Additionally, this location provided a more secure operations area for the 177th USASA Co. Reorganization plans for Hq USASA-Pacific were formulated which would relocated USASA-Pacific from Hawaii to Japan. The liaison element, including COMSEC support, was to remain at Hawaii and support Hq, USARPAC and the 25th Inf Div. Hq USASA-Pacific (Japa would be discontinued and the military strength ceiling in Japan would be raised by 504 spaces, pending DA approval. In CONUS area, operations were

terminated at the 7th USASA Fld Sta, Kenai, Alaska by direction of the Secretary of Defense on 1 Jul 60.

(S) Two fixed COMINT intercept facilities were established during the year. The 13th USASA Fld Sta at Harrogate, England, and the 15th USASA Fld Sta at Ankara, Turkey became operational on 15 Jul 59 and 1 Jun 60 respectively. These new installations were approved as part of the overall DoD program to reduce the number of fixed intercept facilities on the continent of Europe and deploy them on more secure areas around the periphery of Europe.

(S) The 254th USASA Det at Makubetsu, Japan was discontinued 1 Jul 60 because of considerable duplication of ELINT missions between this location and the USAF installation at Wakkanai, Japan. USAF adopted the responsibility of targets of interest to US Army.

(S) The USASA Alternate Hq Plan (USASAALT) was revised and published 2 Nov 59. The plan retained the same basic concept of operation and corrected organizational changes which were incorporated in FY 1959. The USASA Capabilities Plan was not republished in FY 1960 due to extension of the Army Strategic Capabilities Plan (ASCP) for FY 1959 by DA, and the lack of guidance in the SIGINT field by NSA.

j. (S) Countermeasures

COMCM research was conducted into past COMCM activities to determine methods, techniques and procedures employed in actual tactical and strategic operations. A document was compiled from WW II records of cover and deception operations conducted by the 23d Hq Special Troops and forwarded to USASATC&S. The project was discontinued 1 Aug 59 and research produced to this date was retained.

k. ~~(C)~~ COMJAM and ICD

USASA was able to meet all requests for support by unit commanders, although there existed an acute lack of equipment, and personnel throughout the year. However, the supported commands exhibited a tendancy to utilize such support for anti-jamming and anti-ICD training for communicators rather than to use it for tactical purposes in maneuvers and exercises. The number of COMJAM positions installed and manned during the year failed to meet the programmed objectives. This was primarily due to the following:

In the COMJAM portion of the RTGV-3 (Radiotelephone Freq Band B/C COMINT incorporating transcribing facilities) only [redacted] of the [redacted] positions programmed for conversion to COMJAM support were actually converted, leaving [redacted] unconverted positions outstanding. Both USASAEUR, where not one of the [redacted] RTGV-3 positions was installed, and USASAPAC, where [redacted] of the [redacted] positions were installed reported shortages of equipment necessary for converting COMINT equipment to COMJAM operations.

Of the [redacted] COMJAM positions of all types actually installed, only [redacted] were reported as manned, due to a shortage of COMJAM personnel. Further, it was anticipated that the number of CMBW-4 (Countermeasures Transmitter Frequency Band B COMCM) actually manned would decline during the 1st Qtr, FY 1961, due to a projected lack of qualified personnel. This support was to be rectified in the 2d Qtr with the inception of special three-week courses in COMJAM for selected [redacted] personnel at USASATC&S. Out of [redacted] CMBW-4 positions programmed, only [redacted] were manned during the year. The CMBW-3 positions, of which [redacted] were manned in lieu of the CMBW-4's to alleviate the shortage of equipment in operational areas.

One [redacted] position not programmed, was installed but not manned at the 317th USASA Bn.

In some instances COMSEC teams were provided with COMJAM positions to insure that the equipment is operating periodically, and to provide anti-jamming training for supported units.

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In some instances COMJAM programming was to be changed in FY 1962. The 55 programmed CMCW-3 positions were to be replaced by designated CMCW-3 positions. Installation will be completed by FY 1963. Shortage of two CMBW-4's will be rectified by requisitioning and distributing two AN/GLQ-2 jammers currently located at the USASA School.

Status of programmed and installed COMJAM positions at the end of the year was as follows:

Area	Type	Programmed Installed	Programmed Manned	Actual Installed	Actual Manned
USASA-Europe	CMBW-4 CMCW-3				
USASA-Pacific	CMBW-4 CMCW-3				
316th USASA Bn	CMBW-4 CMCW-3				
317th USASA Bn	CMBW-4 CMCW-3				

t. Special Projects

(S) CC&D Support to DCSOPS - Special Plans Branch, ODCSOPS was assisted in preparation of a deception plan proposed for Southeast Asia. A formal statement of USASA requirements for CC&D cryptologic support was expected from DCSOPS during 3d Qtr, FY 1960.

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(C) Statistical Study of ACAN Radio Communications - A special study of traffic, passed during the Iraqi-Lebanese conflict, was undertaken to determine if indications of operational activity were present in the communications. In this respect, AG Machine Accounting Section was tasked with providing machine sorts and listings.

(S) Communications Cover Plans - Operation MEWCOMER (S), the COMINT/ELINT CW FOXTROT broadcast from Shemya was implemented on 5 Apr 60. The broadcast provided [redacted] tip-off data to US intercept platforms in the Pacific area.

Operation SHOEBLACK (S), a cover plan to disguise US Army Communications Support Unit (USACSU) traffic was canceled in January 1959, but certain of the cover provisions contained in the operation continued in use. A recommendation by the SigO to change certain terminal communications arrangements were reviewed and approved since there was no effect upon COMSEC.

(S) CC&D Planning Support to ODCSOPS - US Army requirements for USASA CC&D support were discussed with representatives of Special Plans Branch, Joint War Plans Division, ODCSOPS. USASA was tasked to obtain "electronic signatures" of a US Army Special Forces Group and an airborne battle group during Exercise WILLOW FREEZE, scheduled to take place in Alaska during 3d Qtr, FY 1961. USASA was allocated 20 spaces to the exercise to obtain the necessary data.

(S) CC&D Cryptologic Data Support - USASA Combat Development Experimentation Center (CDEC) was active in the experiment "NOMAR Command, Control and Communications." To establish valid norms for planning purposes, USASA provided cryptologic data concerning trends and characteristics of voice and CW communications for four divisions and one regiment.

m. (S) TAREX Activities

Sources exploited during the year by overseas TAREX units remained substantially the same. The strength of TAREX Europe was reduced by 30% in compliance with current manning directives, although overall production continued to improve due to increased collection capability resulting from attachment of TAREX personnel to intelligence units of G2, USAREUR.

Hq USASA coordinated arrangements for [redacted] This entailed determination of potential value of material collected through

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intercept techniques, publications of requirements and development of special equipment suitable for [redacted] operations.

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TAREX units in Japan were attached to US Army Command Reconnaissance Activities Pacific (USACRAPAC) to provide access to sources and areas that were previously unavailable for TAREX purposes. Primary analysis of information obtained through this reorganization of TAREX activities indicated that several new sources of information have been developed. Most noteworthy is the [redacted] TAREX Pacific and [redacted] organizations have successfully developed several sources who are currently providing information on these [redacted].

To insure maximum support to Army Counter Intelligence operations by USASA theater units, as well as to realize maximum benefits to the Agency, policy instructions were provided USASAEUR on counter intelligence double agent operations. Effectiveness of TAREX operations in European theater was slowed down during the year due to reorganization of European MI units. Certain TAREX personnel attached to those units were withdrawn pending reorganization, and consequently, operational effectiveness was limited in certain areas. At the close of the year, steps were taken to reinstate TAREX personnel in MI units.

a. ~~(S-NFCCO)~~ COMINT Review

Analysis of COMINT activity indicated that the objectives of providing COMINT support to field commands and the COMINT collection and production tasks assigned by NSA were met during the year. The problem of installation and manning of COMINT equipment still remained a critical one,

insofar as the programmed objectives were not met due to personnel shortages. At the beginning of the year, there was a total of [redacted] positions actually manned, and at the end of the year, [redacted] positions were manned. This figure indicates the actual number of COMINT positions engaged in communications intercept on a daily basis. It is estimated that in order to be completely operationally effective, all positions could be manned if 600 additional personnel were authorized and assigned to the Agency. Other factors effecting the specific objectives were continuance of unprogrammed requirements placed upon this Agency. During FY 1960, Operation PEDAL PUSHER (C) was established. In Europe, requirements existed for the establishment and continuance of the European Development Detachment (EURDEVDET), formerly Operation HIGH BALL (S). In addition, current problem areas throughout the world dictated the installation and manning of COMINT positions in support of the National Intelligence effort which had not been previously programmed. All of these factors had considerable impact upon the resources and facilities allocated to the Agency.

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o. (S) ELINT Review

General objectives of providing ELINT support to field commanders and the support of the ELINT collection and production tasks assigned by NSA, have been met. However, the requirement for [redacted] installed and [redacted] manned positions, contained in the ASA program, was not met. The Agency had sufficient equipment installed but not the personnel to man it. As in the COMINT areas, unprogrammed requirements placed upon USASA by NSA

and other intelligence consumers made a considerable impact on ELINT operations. During the year, two requirements arose for deployment of operational teams and equipment to the Pacific area. Although these efforts were of great value to intelligence consumers, the impact of funds, personnel and material was highly expensive. Consequently, programmed manned positions will not be achieved under present personnel authorizations, and indications are that equipment will be available for installation in early FY 1961.[14]

10. Office of the Assistant Chief of Staff, G4 (IALOG)

FY 1960 highlights of OACofS, G4 follow:

a. ~~(C)~~ TDY Funding

A total of $154,144 was programmed for OACofS, G4 TDY during FY 1960. Due to funding ceiling the amount was reduced 14% ($21,580) to a new total of $132,564. On 18 Jan 60, these funds were further reduced $15,000. Urgent requirement to install equipment at the 15th USASA Fld Sta in Turkey, in order that it would become operational by 1 Jun 60, made it necessary to double the size of the installation team. Consequently, increased TDY funds in the amount of $40,000 were requested and allotted on 14 Mar 60.

Research and Development functions were transferred to the newly organized staff element of OACofS, Developments effective 15 Apr 60. On 22 Apr 60, $3,349 of TDY funds allocated for Research and Development functions were transferred to the new staff office. A total of $154,215 in TDY funds were utilized by the OACofS, G4 in FY 1960.

b. ~~(C)~~ Program Revisions

The following programs, or changes to existing programs were revised for publication:

Change Order Nrs 2 and 3 to Segment C, Vol II, USASA Mid-Range Program, FY 1959-1963.

Logistic information for inclusion in USASA Operating Program, FY 1961.

Logistic information for inclusion in Cryptologic Program and Budget Plan, FY 1962.

Review and Analysis of the Logistics area of the Operating Program.

Additionally, two annual, seven quarterly, and three monthly reports were prepared or analyzed and four new quarterly reports added, including ELINT, COMCM, and support facilities. In January 1960, all subordinate units were directed to submit reports on the status of completion of programmed operation support and communications facilities. Analysis indicated that only 57% of the programmed positions had been completed. Increased shortages in FY 1960 over those reported in FY 1959 were primarily due to accounting for support facilities which had not been reported in FY 1959.

c. ~~(S)~~ Programmed Position and Facility Status

At the end of the year, the following programmed position status had been obtained:

COMINT	90.4%
ELINT	56.0%
COMSEC	84.0%
ELSEC	100 %

The status of programmed positions and facilities at year's end was as follows:

Total positions and facilities programmed	4760
Total positions installed	3814
Programmed positions installed	3494
Positions not installed due to lack of equipment	642
Positions not installed due to lack of space	7
Equipment on hand awaiting installation	617
Positions installed "over and above" program	172
Unprogrammed positions used "in lieu of"	148

Equipment required to complete the ELINT program was received from the contractor and at the end of the year it was anticipated that it would be distributed, installed and in operation by early FY 1961.

d. (U) Commissary Review

Agency-wide commissary facilities were adequate throughout the year. Sales by three overseas and one CONUS commissary totaled $1,197,260.64. Vint Hill Farms Station (VHFS) was certified for another operational year since items sold were not available at commercial facilities within reasonable distance. Clothing sales at VHFS and Kagnew Station totaled $36,574.79.

e. (U) Health Review

Health aspect of USASA personnel remained good. The only notable exception was at Kagnew Station where hepatitis was prevalent. Additional medical and dental personnel were assigned to Kagnew Station due to inadequate support by USAF and an increase in population to include almost double the number of dependents. One dental officer was assigned to the

270th USASA Co; another to the 15th USASA Fld Sta.

f. (U) Property Disposal

Property disposal by CONUS installations, Kagnew Station, and the 12th USASA Fld Sta totaled $2,152,304. Authorization for close-out of the 12th USASA Fld Sta bakery, which was determined to be uneconomical, was obtained from the Army Subsistence Center, but due to difficulties in handling Japanese employees, actual closing of the bakery was prevented and it was still operating as FY 1960 ended. A total of $95,000 was made available to USASA by OQMG in order that the USAF could be reimbursed for family quarters at the 13th USASA Fld Sta.

g. (U) Administrative Use Vehicle Program

On 1 Jul 59, the Agency integrated the Administrative Use Vehicle Program, a system whereby tactical and commercial vehicles used by units whose missions were administrative in nature received vehicles from a bulk allocation given to a major commander. Prior to adoption of this system only CONUS units received a bulk allocation.

h. ~~(S)~~ Procurement Actions, FY 1960

During the year, Agency purchasing and contracting officers initiated 12,288 procurement actions totaling $4,485,193. Accomplishment by activity was as follows:

Activity	Actions	Dollar Value
Hq, USASAEUR	67	1,997
AHS	4,234	2,119,861
VHFS	3,535	878,211
TRRS	1,315	193,494
Kagnew Sta	1,484	864,207
12th USASA Fld Sta	650	249,152
Menwith Hill Sta	1,003	178,271
TOTALS	12,288	$4,485,193

These totals represented an increase of 6.25% in actions initiated, and an 11.5% increase in dollar volume. Additionally, 362 contractual-type documents were reviewed.

(S) Assistance was provided to the USASA Board for preparation of purchase descriptions covering tactical SIGINT/SIGSEC studies, scientific and technical research, and experimental specifications for instrumentation receivers. Assistance was also provided for preparation of a purchase description covering the assembly of MERCURY GRASS equipment, switching assembly for the Ampex FR-107 recorder, procurement of scientific advisors and consultants, and a technical evaluation of a contractor's proposal for changes in radio receivers produced by General Electronics Laboratories, Inc. Action was taken relative a bid placed by Arlington Maintenance Company in the amount of $4,775. After bid opening, this company claimed a mistake and requested permission to change its bid to $7,680. The government estimate was $13,000. However, there was insufficient proof of mistake and the contractor received permission to withdraw his bid. There was a labor standards violation of the Eight Hour Law and the Davis-Bacon Act by construction contractor, W. J. Baumbach. Investigation and final report resulted in payments of $201.73 under the Davis-Bacon Act and $2.83 under the Eight Hour Law, plus a penalty of $10. No action was taken to bar the contractor from future participation in government contracts. This Agency assumed responsibility for local procurement at the 12th USASA Fld Sta on 1 Feb 60. Under the revised service agreement, the 12th continued to participate in general logistic support contracts executed by Japan Procurement Agency.

1. (S) Equipment Availability

During the year, continual emphasis was placed on

comparison of resource availability with resource requests in order to arrive at a more realistic programming of positions. This was accomplished by deferring scheduling of position installation until the equipment was made available or by deleting the position if the essential equipment could not be obtained within the given time frame. Waiting period for much of the operational equipment remained one to two years from date of requisition.

j. ~~(C)~~ STRAC Developments

STRAC units obtained 85% to 90% of USASA equipment authorization. It was proposed to CONARC that USASA equipment be included in CONARC's reportable items. This was under consideration at the end of the year. Equipment authorization tables were revised and equipment requirements were recomputed for all Agency TD units supported by TA's 32-1, 32-11, 32-13, 32-25, and 32-55 which authorized SigC equipment.

k. ~~(C)~~ Discontinuance of Automatic Equipment Issue

The automatic equipment issue system was discontinued and field commanders were advised of their equipment requirements based on newly programmed positions and directed to requisition the necessary items from supply sources. Unit equipment lists were prepared by machine aids methods for all USASA units including reserves. In the 4th Qtr, FY 1960, USASA and SigC produced an agreement whereby SigC assumed distribution responsibility for supply of all SigC items and maintenance parts utilized by USASA units.

l. ~~(C)~~ Procurement Recapitulation

Major procurement actions amounted to $6,456,664 while unprogrammed procurements amounted to $436,106. Programmed procurements of

$6,022,558 included $4,536,520 for equipment and contractual services, plus $1,486,038 for support SigC items. Of the USASA equipment commitment, $1,649,918 was obligated for special recording equipment. SigC and USASA teletype equipment was furnished the National Scientific Laboratory on contract DA 18-119-SC-536 in order to be utilized for radiation testing for USASA and OSigO.

m. (U) Installation Actions

USASA submitted projects amounting to $9,969,000 in the FY 1960 MCA Program. USASA's portion of the FY 1960 Execution Program amounted to 7.7 million, 3.8 of which was under contract before the end of the year. Due to shortages of construction funds, DA deferred installation of some authorized troop and support items at the 3d USASA Fld Sta. Other projects authorized for construction but not placed under contract included 50 sets of family quarters at Kagnew Station, and family housing, school, and commissary at the 15th USASA Fld Sta. This was due to a ruling by the House of Representatives Committee on Appropriations, which required all construction of overseas housing be withheld until approval for each project had been obtained from the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate. At the end of the year, attempts were being made to clear these projects with Congressional Committees. In addition to the $7.7 million, a project involving SigC and USASA was authorized and carried under the overseas SigC MCA project for a total of $498,000, and at that time, $96,000 was allocated for a refrigerated warehouse at the 4th USASA Fld Sta.

a. ~~(C)~~ MCA Contracts, FY 1960

A summary of all FY 1960 MCA contracts follows:

3d USASA Fld Sta	
Tri-Service Building; Operations Building Addition	$1,455,000
4th USASA Fld Sta	
Barracks; Refrigerated Warehouse	439,000
12th USASA Fld Sta	
Operations Building Addition; Barracks w/consolidated Mess; BOQ w/Officers Open Mess; Vehicle Storage; Hq Building; Extension of Utilities	1,700,000
276th USASA Co	
Access road to Airfield	110,000
Joint Communications Relay Center, Japan	
Modification to Building 898	498,000
321st USASA Bn	
Operations Building; Barracks	185,000
	$4,387,000

~~(C)~~ A total of $4,242,000 in MCA funded construction items were completed during the year. This total included items for Vint Hill Farms Sta, $568,000; 4th USASA Fld Sta, $47,000; 13th USASA Fld Sta, $858,000; and 15th USASA Fld Sta, $2,769,000.

~~(C)~~ A total of $1,445,908 in O&M projects was approved during the fiscal year, and summarized as follows:

USASA, Europe	$178,103
USASA, Pacific	593,184
AMS	149,744
VHFS	175,504
TRRS	76,000
Kagnew Sta	140,373
USASATC&S	67,000
Shemya Island Complex	66,000

~~(C)~~ The amount of Congressional Appropriations granted the Agency for items in the FY 1962 MCA Program was $5.2 million. Distribution of funds is as follows:

3d USASA Fld Sta	$2,076,000
12th USASA Fld Sta	517,000
13th USASA Fld Sta	327,000
14th USASA Fld Sta	84,000
15th USASA Fld Sta	725,000
177th USASA Co	1,264,000
321st USASA Bn	31,000
Co A, 321st USASA Bn	100,000
Co B, 321st USASA Bn	80,000

~~(S)~~ The FY 1962 MCA Program was submitted in the amount of $8,014,000 and included construction at Vint Hill Farms Station--$824,000; Hq USASA, Alaska--$360,000; Kagnew Station--$1,367,000; 12th USASA Fld Sta--$325,000; and the 178th USASA Co--$5,138,000. DA rejected the Alaska construction program, leaving a budget of $7,654,000 to be presented before the Committees of BOB, DOD, and the Congress.

o. ~~(S)~~ Water Supply at the 15th USASA Field Station

Water problems confronting the two locations in Turkey were solved. A temporary water supply system was installed from Lake Golbasi to the 15th USASA Fld Sta and it is providing ample water to the site. A permanent line is being designed by the Southern District Engineer and installation will be placed under contract upon completion. A utilities agreement was signed to provide water for Diogenes Station. Based on the US Government providing the necessary pipe, a water supply line will be installed from the Karasu River to Sinop, thus providing a 30-year free supply of water.

p. ~~(CINCCO)~~ Specifications Revision

Revised station specifications, as required, to keep

subordinate unit facilities in consonance with revisions to the Deployment and Operations Section of the Mid-Range Program, were provided all USASA Fld Sta's and to the 180th, 181st, 182d, 183d, 276th, and 281st USASA Companies. Preliminary design criteria for a Frequency Conversion Plant at the 12th and 13th USASA Fld Sta's was completed and distributed.

q. ~~(SHVCCO)~~ Installation Bulletin Publications

Installation Bulletins Nr 51 (Chap 8); Nr 52 (Chap 9); and Nr 53 (Chap 8) were published and distributed to subordinate units. Also published and distributed were revisions to Installation Bulletins Nr 50 (Chap 2 thru 7); Nr 51 (Chap 1-4); Nr 53 (Chap 1-5, 9); Nr 54 (Chap 5,7); Nr 56 (Chap 2,3); and Nr 58 (Chap 3). Installation Bulletins Nr 80 (Chap 1-4); Nr 81 (Chap 1-4); Nr 82 (Chap 1-5); Nr 83 (Chap 1,2, 4-7); Nr 84 (Chap 1-4); and Nr 87 (Chap 1-2), containing specifications and instructions for installation of type mobile positions and facilities were published and distributed during FY 1960.

r. ~~(SHVCCO)~~ Special Engineering and Maintenance Projects

In March 1960, the IBM 082 Sorters were replaced by 083's. In April, the IBM tape to card machines in Europe were modified to permit reading of Kleinschmidt tape in addition to standard teletype and IBM tape. To meet new requirements of mobile field units, the following special projects were initiated in FY 1960 and assigned to USASA Special Projects Unit for implementation:

> Project 56-03-S-24 - Assigned 8 Feb 60. Directed construction, installation and testing of a Mobile Film Processing Support Facility (FPC-14) to be installed in an S-44/G shelter and mounted on a 2½ ton truck. Results will provide a standardized mobile film processing facility in support of mobile intercept units.

Project 58-13-S-24 - Assigned 8 Mar 60. Directed construction and testing of a mobile electronic facility (EII-14) to be installed in an S-44/G shelter and mounted on a 2½ ton truck. Results will provide a standardized mobile electronic analysis facility in support of mobile intercept units.

Project 99-05-S-24 - Assigned 8 Jun 60. Directed fabrication of one engineering model of an audio volume compression device for use with the TA-49 Toll Observing Set. Results will satisfy an immediate field COMSEC requirement to record, at equal audio levels, both strong and weak ends of long distance telephone conversations.

e. ~~(SIRVOCC)~~ ELINT Contract Projects

Contract projects during the year were as follows:

ELINT - Under contract DA 18-119-SC-279, Kuss Industries Inc. of Philadelphia delivered eight ESGX-3's to USASAEUR in August 1959, and two to USASAPAC (Korea) in October 1959. Under contract DA 18-119-SC-744, 18 additional ESGX-3's were produced for the Agency by the same firm.

Mobile Mounting Equipment - Under contract DA 18-119-SC-740, Mandrell Industries, Inc. of Burbank, California, shipped the following equipments to USASA Supply and Maintenance Center in February 1960:

ASAN--94	Seat Assembly
ASAN--93	Multiple Receiver Mount
ASAN--43	Connector Assembly, RF
ASAN--73	Heat and Light Power Kit
ASAN--42	Special Purpose Rack

These items were procured in sufficient quantities to meet immediate LLVI and COMSEC requirements.

Operator Control Panels - Cook Engineering Co, Alexandria, Va. supplied USASA with the following types of equipments:

ASAN--50	Keyer Switching Panel
ASAN--56	Transmitter Operating Switch
ASAN--63	Monitor Panel
ASAN--66	General Purpose Loudspeaker
ASAN--67	Operator Switching Panel
ASAN--68	Teletype Power and Signal Panel
	Antenna Termination Panel

t. ~~(S-NFOUO)~~ Prototype Positions

A special mobile CommCen for Operation PEDAL PUSHER (USM-93) was developed by USASA Supply and Maintenance Center. Techniques developed in this installation will be utilized in the installation of standard van-mounted communications terminals for USASA Groups. An interim M-292 van-mounted communications terminal for USASA Battalions will be tested in FY 1961 by the 317th USASA Battalion, and an interim S-89 mounted terminal for USASA Divisional Support Companies was tested by the 316th USASA Battalion in Exercise ELK HORN. The facility will be modified at USASASPU during FY 1961 and re-tested.

A special terminal was designed for [redacted] LANDBOOM (276th USASA Co) and NEWCOMER (281st USASA Co). This facility will provide transmission flow security in that transmitter activity cannot be erratic nor [redacted] The equipment was installed at the 276th USASA Company in the 4th Qtr, FY 1960 and installation at the 281st is scheduled for early FY 1961.

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EO 3.3(h)(2)

DIRNSA placed a requirement on USASA for a mobile VHF-UHF communications intercept position at the 183d USASA Company. At the same time, a second requirement for such a position in support of a field army was internally generated. To meet these requirements, USASASPU initiated development of an RQEV-2 position to include intercept capability for FM systems up to [redacted] Capability also included voice transmissions [redacted] or

normal), and radio printer transmissions in plain text only. Shipment is anticipated in the 3d Qtr, FY 1961.

EII-2 and EII-4 ELINT/ELSEC analysis facilities were prototypes at USASASPU during the year and have been standardized.

u. (SHVCCO) Engineering and Service Tests

Projects were assigned USASA field units during FY 1960 to test the following equipment:

Equipment and Test	Tested By	Results
Model RTB Terminating Resistor (to provide proper terminations for rhombic receiving antennas)	1st & 3d USASA Fld Sta's and Sta Com, Rothwesten, Germany	Not completed. If successful, all rhombic antennas installed for Agency use will be equipped with this termination
New Shipping Envelopes (for magnetic tapes containing raw traffic)	3d & 13th USASA Fld Sta's	Not completed.
AFSAV D129 Subcarrier Telegraph Channel Selector (to ascertain its capability of [redacted])	3d & 4th USASA Fld Sta's	Not completed.
Biddle 586C Ground Resistance Meter (to establish a standard technique for measuring ground resistance in surveys for communications intercept and DF sites)	3d USASA Fld Sta	Not completed.
MX-2840 Applique Unit (to provide audio output from a [redacted])	182d & 184th USASA Co's	Completed. Equipment recommended for adoption in mobile COMINT (MRBV2), and both fixed and mobile COMSEC (RLBZ and RLBZ4).

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EO 3.3(h)(2)

Equipment and Test	Tested By	Results
CU-656 High Frequency Antenna Multicoupler (for operating several receivers from a single antenna)	12th USASA Fld Sta	Completed, but not evaluated.
CU-657 Low Frequency Antenna Multicoupler (for operating several receivers from a single antenna)	183d USASA Co	Not completed. If adopted, would be used on Beverage wave antennas and provide the Agency with a capability it does not currently possess.

v. ~~(SHVCCO)~~ Antenna Fields and RDF Distribution

A new fixed antenna field at Site K6 of the 177th USASA Company was completed and installation was accomplished by the Chief, USASA-Pacific. Final revisions were made of the COMINT antenna field at the 276th USASA Company and the COMSEC antenna field at the 100th USASA Detachment, and both were scheduled for installation in 2d Qtr, FY 1961. The 4th USASA Fld Sta's antenna field was revised to provide more adequate operational coverage and installation was scheduled for 3d Qtr, FY 1961.

A new RDF distribution system involving commercial patch panels and special connectors was investigated and action initiated to procure sufficient components for a test installation at the 276th USASA Company.

w. ~~(SHVCCO)~~ Bid Reviews

Bid for a new antenna field at VHFS was revised in May 1960 and the contract awarded in June. Bid on the closed circuit TV system at VHFS was reviewed and the Philco Corporation received permission to begin work. The FY 1960 procurement program included a number of commercially available items of equipment, both sole source and open invitation. A total of seven sole source certificates were prepared and bids for nine purchase requests were reviewed.

x. ~~(S)~~ Command Maintenance Inspections

These inspections were conducted at all subordinate CONUS units and all major overseas command headquarters except USASA-Caribbean and the 317th USASA Battalion. These were deferred until FY 1961. Unsatisfactory conditions were encountered at USASA-Europe and the 2d USASA Fld Sta. Re-inspection was conducted and deficiencies corrected. A review of CMI performed by major overseas command headquarters reveals that the efficiency of maintenance has also improved in subordinate units. Supply of spare parts at using unit level continued to be a problem, mainly because of the reluctance of units to requisition parts in conformance with pertinent publications. Additionally, proper alignment of the R-390( ) and R-220 receivers continued to be a trouble area. A Maintenance Bulletin is scheduled to be published in FY 1961, directing all users of these receivers to utilize visual alignment procedures.[15]

11. Office of the Comptroller (IACOM)

FY 1960 highlights are as follows:

a. ~~(S)~~ Finance and Accounting Activities

Improvement in handling reports of survey was made with publication of AR 735-10 and AR 735-11. Contained in the new AR's were provision stating that commanders of activities such as the USASA Supply and Maintenance Center, USASA Special Projects Unit, USASA battalions, and USASA liaison detachments should not be considered as installation commanders. Report of Survey Cir Nr 24, which contained the changes to the new AR's, was published and forwarded to field units.

~~HANDLE VIA COMINT CHANNELS ONLY~~

Undelivered orders from FY 1959 were reduced substantially as a result of closer coordination between NSA, SigC Procurement Officer, SigC Supply Depot, and Hq, USASA.

Discussion with representatives from S4, Comptroller of VHFS, and Supply and Maintenance Center was held to review changes in funding procedures for the latter. Agreement was reached concerning reimbursement for the support furnished by VHFS to the Supply and Maintenance Center. Additionally, finance and accounting personnel received concurrence from ACofS, G4, Hq USASA in the transfer of Command Management Inventory Accounting function from the center to the Comptroller, VHFS.

Liaison was conducted between Comptroller and AG Statistical Accounting Branch with reference to utilization of their IBM equipment in consolidating cost and performance reports. Trials, using 3d Qtr, FY 1960 information, were conducted but no results published.

Finance and accounting activities of Hq USASAEUR were reinspected. Deficiencies noted during the Annual General Inspection in March 1959 had been eliminated.

The CO, 4th USASA Fld Sta was directed to establish administrative controls to meet existing currency problems within his command. He was advised that the use of military pay certificates in lieu of currency did not preclude a malpractice, and that these certificates could be utilized until the existing problem had been satisfactorily solved.

Effective 1 Jul 60, Fiscal Station S44-114 (Hq USASA) was inactivated. All existing records were transferred to Fiscal Station 8-44-188 (Arlington Hall Station) and S44-120 (VHFS). Additionally, VHFS was advised that its request for a disbursing office would not be granted.

Final review of FY 1957 financial accounts was conducted at NSA. All were found to be in agreement with those of Finance and Accounting Office, NSA. Arlington Hall Station Fiscal Station (844-188) was examined and results disclosed ten accounting irregularities pertaining to cost accounting such as undelivered paid contracts, orders outstanding, unliquidated obligations dating back to FY 58, and failure to adjust FY 1960 obligations. The communications service account exhibited a $216,000 telephone charge for the year, however, this was not in condition for audit since mandatory reconciliation records were not maintained.

Review of Kagnew Station accounts were accomplished 30 Jun 60 and the following monetary reductions in stock were exhibited:

Account	Reduction	Reduction from FY 1959
Signal Supply	$1,647,889.81	64%
Engineer Supply	305,813.30	44%
Ordnance Supply	72,504.00	41%

Chief, USASAPAC and CO, AHS were advised that a high rate of civilian overtime had been compiled at these organizations. Commanders were directed to review the cause of the overage and report their findings as expeditiously as possible.

b. ~~(C)~~ Internal Review

FY 1960 internal review proceeded as scheduled with examination of 34 appropriated fund financial and property accounts totaling $29,476,350.97. Examination of USASATC&S and TRRS accounts was canceled to enable examiners to review accounts of the Purchasing and Contracting Branch, ACofS, G4, Hq USASA, and accounts of Arlington Hall Station. The non-appropriated fund audit of AHS and VHFS was accomplished as scheduled, with an increased expenditure of $70,689.76 over FY 1959. Separate accounts of

AHS and VHFS had a combined income of $826,689.76, disbursements of $777,599.62 for a total audit accountability of $1,604,289. Several irregularities and deficiencies were apparent.

As result of excessive deficiencies in procurement proceedures by the Purchasing and Contracting Branch, G4, Hq, USASA, a follow-up investigation was ordered by Deputy Chief, USASA. This examination covered 3395 procurement actions relative to the expenditure of $1,145,562. No major irregularities were noted during the period covered by the second audit.

At the request of ACofS, G4, an unscheduled examination of procurement procedures of AHS Post Engineer activities was performed. As a result of findings of major irregularities within this account, field units were instructed to place all procurement activities under surveillance and audit by contracting officers.

Internal Review examination of VHFS commenced on 4 Aug 59 and covered all accounts, including:

Finance and Accounting Section with FY 1959 funds totaling $1,433,500. Seven major irregularities were uncovered pertaining to inadequate SOP's and organization, lack of internal control, unliquidated TDY, and TDY charged to wrong fiscal years, heavy workloads, dalayed receipt of receiving reports causing loss of discounts, and a backlog of unpaid invoices.

Purchasing and Contract Office examination covered 3950 procurement actions of $868,797 for FY 1959. Seventeen major irregularities were found and most concerned circumvention of regulations and erroneous practices.

Post Engineer R&U Stock Record Account Number MDW 144. This activity accounted for $900,000 of two-thirds of the cost of maintaining VHFS during the year. Nineteen irregualrities were discovered, mostly concerned with unreimbursed loss of USASA funds due to inadequate cost accounting procedures and lack of written agreements and SOP's between tenants and others satellited on the station.

Consolidated Property Stock Record Account Number NDW 351. This included Chemical, Engineer, Medical, Ordnance, QM, Signal, TC and Motor Pool. Thirteen irregularities were found, most concerned absence of SOP's, inventory procedures and control.

Communications Service Account accountability ended in August 1959. At that time $30,489 was expended for official telephone calls and $16,356 for unofficial calls. Six irregularities were uncovered concerning lack of internal controls.

USASA Supply and Maintenance Center Accounts with an inventory of $9,705,302 were examined and the following irregularities noted: 58% of stocks on hand were not in agreement with corresponding stock record accounts; 60% of items on hand were not eligible for retention; 45% of stock on hand were retained as "stand-by" items of supply, when no need for such supplies existed. Review of magnetic tape accountability disclosed a shortage of $40,971. Additional review of this account disclosed that the magnetic tape supply as of 31 Oct 59 equaled or exceeded tape supply that was issued to USASA units over the previous 12-month period.

c. ~~(S)~~ Program Coordination

The following documents were revised to maintain current trends in USASA programming:

USASA Mid-Range Program FY 1959-1963

Vol I	Vol II
Ch 1, 2 Mar 59	Ch 1, 9 Jul 59
2, 15 Jul 59	2, 7 Mar 60
3, 18 Nov 59	
4, 13 Apr 60	

USASA Operating Program FY 1960

Ch 1, 1 Sep 59
2, 15 Jun 60

Mobilization Deployment and Operations Program FY 1959

Ch 1, 19 Jun 59

Mobilization Troop Program FY 1959

Ch 1, 19 Jul 59
2, 13 Aug 59

Mobilization Installations Program FY 1959

Ch 1, 6 Jul 59

d. ~~(C)~~ Program Documents

The following program documents were published during the year, and pertinent contents are outlined below:

USASA Program Directive FY 1961. Published 4 Nov 59, and comprised of two volumes (Basics and Schedules), the document contained schedules of deployment, troop strengths and unit listings, R&D projects, material requirements and construction projects for the fiscal year. This format represented a departure from former coverage of USASA Mid-Range programming in that its prescribed time frame began one year subsequent to period covered by current USASA Operating Program and Operating Budget and ran for four years thereafter.

USASA Operating Program and Operating Budget, FY 1961 was composed of the following six sections:

I. Missions
II. Control Guidance
III. Guidance by Program Area and Activities
IV. Support Services
V. Administrative Instructions
VI. Operating Budget

The basic document, published 25 Mar 60, was designed to furnish subordinate commands with necessary guidance in preparation of FY 1961 operating programs. The Schedules volume contained all FY 1961 deployment schedules formerly contained in Segments A, B, C, and D of USASA Mid-Range Program, FY 1959-1963. All USASA mobilization programs for FY 1959 remained in effect throughout FY 1960 due to an extension of mobilization documents released by DOD in FY 1959.

a. ~~(C)~~ Time Frame Programming

The following documents dealing with time frame programming for USASA planning purposes were published:

Time Frame	Document	Coverage
Long Range	USASA Requirements Developments Plan	Long range estimate of USASA organization.
Mid-Range	USASA Mid-Range Objectives Plan	Consolidates USASA, DA and NSA planning applicable to USASA objectives. Provides basis for Mid-Range programming and information for Flash Budget Estimates.
	USASA Mid-Range Program	Covered four fiscal years beginning with one year subsequent to target FY. Spelled out detailed requirements for mid-range period. Provided basis for USASA Operating Program and Operating Budget. Provided platform for USASA portion of NSA Program-Budget documents.
Short Range	USASA Operating Program & Operating Budget	Published annually by fiscal years, this document set forth missions, budget resources, objectives, requirements and priorities for operation and maintenance of facilities.
	USASA Capabilities and Mobilization Plan	Provided guidance for disposition, employment, support and expansion of USASA forces under conditions of cold war, limited or general war.
	USASA Mobilization Programs	Support of USASA Capabilities and Mobilization Plan, depicting transposition from peace-time to reflect expansion requirements to meet mobilization objectives.

f. ~~(C)~~ Review and Analysis

Completed review of CONARC report "Equipment Status STRAC Units" was forwarded by the 316th and 317th USASA Battalions and processed prior to submission to CONARC. Annual review of Crypto Violation Report was completed and forwarded to DA during the 3d Qtr.

g. ~~(C)~~ Management Engineering

At the request of CofS, management surveys of the Supply and Maintenance Center and ACofS, G3 were conducted. Results indicated existing programs were sufficient. As a result of a study to determine combat development relationships between USASA Board, USASAOC, Special Projects Unit, and Hq USASA staff elements, the Combat Material Development Office was established at Hq USASA to perform combat R&D functions of the USASA Board and ACofS, G4. An Ad Hoc committee developed recommendations concerning policies and procedures for costing and control of supplies as a result of a definite need for more clearly defined responsibilities in this area.

h. ~~(C)~~ Resubordination of USASAEUR Units

Following a review of organizational structure of USASA units in Europe, it was recommended to the CofS, Hq USASA that all tactical and theater-type support units become subordinate to the 507th USASA Group; the 276th USASA Company become satellited on the 15th USASA Fld Sta; subordination of the 13th and 15th USASA Fld Sta's to Hq USASA; augmentation of the 507th USASA Group to perform additional proposed responsibilities; and elimination of Hq USASAEUR. Personnel savings resulting in modifications were estimated at 275 spaces. CofS, Hq USASA non-concurred and instead proposed that Hq USASAEUR be re-established at EUCOM, Paris, France with 100 to

150 personnel spaces; placement of all tactical and theater support units under the 507th USASA Group, and leaving the 13th and 15th USASA Fld Sta's subordinate to Hq, USASAEUR. At the close of the year, this project was still under study.

i. ~~(C)~~ Inspection and Survey of the 4th USASA Fld Sta

Annual command inspection and manpower survey of the 4th USASA Fld Sta indicated a need for redesignation of certain USASA elements at Kagnew Station in order to relieve them of support problems resulting from supply of subordinate units, and to exclusively concentrate on its operational mission. Accordingly, a study was conducted which recommended redesignation of the 4th USASA Fld Sta as USAG, Kagnew Station, and the redesignation of the 4th USASA Fld Sta Operations Company as the 4th USASA Fld Sta. CofS, Hq USASA directed that subsequent studies be made of all Agency installations comparable to the 4th USASA Fld Sta to correct existing deficiencies and to effect a uniform organization structure. USASA organizations subject to this study included the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 12th, 13th, and 15th USASA Fld Sta's and the 276th USASA Company. Final recommendations were due for submission to CofS, Hq USASA early in FY 1961.

j. ~~(C)~~ Revision of Army Command Management System (ACMS)

A revised Army Command Management System (ACMS) manual was prepared, approved for publication, and scheduled for Agency-wide distribution early in FY 1961. Three major procedural changes were incorporated into the new manual as follows:

The costing of supplies and equipment purchased by Hq USASA will be done by units utilizing the materials, resulting in a more accurate picture of where Agency funds are expended.

Cost and Performance reports were to be consolidated and submitted to DA on the 38th day after the end of the quarter, thus permitting Agency personnel more time to review and analyze the reports.

The USASA management structure was revised in order to meet requirements promulgated by DA and NSA. The reporting requirements imposed by NSA Cryptologic Budget directives deemed it necessary that more detailed accounting be maintained in certain USASA missions. The new structure also provided a block of code numbers for costing unprogrammed special special operational missions which permitted isolation of these costs as a base for justification of additional financial resources for the Agency.

Additionally, mission and command relationship directives were prepared for USAG, AHS; USASASPU, 317th USASA Bn, USASACARIB, all USASA CONUS detachments, the 1st, 2d USASA Fld Sta's, USASA Alaska, and USASATC&S.

k. ~~(3)~~ Budget, Fiscal Year 1960

FY 1960 USASA funds totaled $32,874,500 of which $32,807,343 was obligated for Agency functions. Although FY 1960 actual costs were 5% lower than the projected figure for FY 1960 activities, funds provided the Agency were adequate to support USASA programmed activities. Additional funds were provided by DA for special mission activities and reimbursable support activities.

Operation and maintenance of facilities costs were 7% lower than had been projected, due to delay in opening of two new field stations. Unfinanced programmed items, representing one-time maintenance, repair and modifications of facilities, totaled $5,391,000 at the end of the year. The FY 1960 USASA annual funding program for Appropriation, R&D, Army was established by DA Comptroller at $2,504,000 which was distributed to Fort Monmouth, Fort Belvoir, and ACofS, G4, Hq USASA to cover programmed requirements.

The USASA FY 1961 Appropriation, Operation and Maintenance, Army was prepared and submitted to DA in July 1959. Funds required to support Agency activities for FY 1961 represented an increase of $20,421,000 over the FY 1960 funding program. The bulk of the increase requested was utilized to cover MOBIDIC requirements, conversion of corps support company to a division support company, additional civilian personnel and participation in the Electronic Test Facility.

A recapitulation of fund utilization in FY 1960 and 1961 was submitted to the Program Advisory Committee in November 1959. Action on the part of this committee resulted in further analysis and appraisal by the Budge Division of $1,500,000 of unfinanced requirements. The Budget Division recommended reprogramming $1,000,000 from Europe, $50,000 from Hq USASA TDY, and the balance from Fort Huachuca, USASATC&S and the Hq USASA miscellaneous account. Subject recommendations were approved by CofS, Hq USASA before the end of the year.

1. ~~(S)~~ Program-Budget Advisory Board Meetings

During the year, the Program-Budget Advisory Committee, whose membership was composed of CofS, ACofS, G1, G2, G3, G4, and the Comptroller, held the following meetings:[16]

Date	Case Nr	Accomplishments
18 Aug 59	60/1/1	Reviewed USASA cryptologic program and budget plan for FY 1961.
22 Sep 59	60/2/1	Form 1E, NSA Joint Cryptologic Program-Budget, depicting impact of DA dollar and personnel limitations on USASA FY 1961 programs as reflected in Case Nr 60/1/1 was reviewed.

Date	Case Nr	Accomplishments
23 Nov 59	60/3/1	Considered requests for additional funds for projects which could not be financed within current resources without reprogramming action. Chairman recommended further staff action before submission to Chief, USASA for approval.
11 Dec 59	60/3/1 60/3/2	Contained the review and recommendations for reprogramming of FY 1960 funds and for elimination of deficiencies in the FY 1961 funding program. Recommendations were approved by Chief, USASA and CofS initiated action.
15 Mar 60	60/4/1	Considered ACofS, G3's proposals on reduction in the .9 area as required by DA Program Guidance for FY 1961. Board members recommended that either Baumholder or Heilbronn be closed as USASA installations and that USASA troops be moved from Camp Wolters to VHFS. Recommendations were approved by Chief, USASA and forwarded to CofS, USA for consideration.

12. Office of the Inspector General (IAIG)

~~(C)~~ Effective 23 May 60, the rating policy of the IG was discontinued per letter AG, Hq USASA, subject, "Inspectional Rating." It was concluded, upon comparison of current inspections with previous inspections of USASA world-wide units, that the overall improvement in USASA units was negligible.

Annual Inspections - FY 1960[17]

Unit	Date	Rating
Hq, USASAPAC Helemano, Hawaii	14-21 Jun 59	Excellent
Hq, USASA Alaska; 281st USASA Co Fort Richardson & Shemya Island, Alaska	10-18 Aug 59	Excellent
32d USASA Det Fort Goerge Meade, Md	16-18 Aug 59	Superior

Unit	Date	Rating
1st USASA Fld Sta, VHFS, Warrenton, Va	21-25 Sep 59	Satisfactory
USASA Support Element, NSA Fort George G. Meade, Md	16 Sep 59	Superior
USASA Special Projects Unit VHFS, Warrenton, Va	24 Sep 59	Superior
USASA Supply and Maint Cen VHFS, Warrenton, Va	24 Sep 59	Superior
USASATC&S, Fort Devens, Mass	5-15 Oct 59	Superior
1st USASA Fld Sta VHFS, Warrenton, Va	2-3 Nov 59 Special Inspection	NA
USAG, Arlington Hall Sta, Arlington, Va	16-19 Nov 59	Excellent
2d USASA Fld Sta Petaluma, Calif (Includes Co A, 316th USASA Bn & Monitoring Plat, 76th USASA Co)	7-11 Dec 59	Satisfactory
Hq USASACARIB Fort Kobbe, CZ	5-8 Jan 60	Superior
317th USASA Bn Fort Bragg, NC	18-21 Jan 60	Excellent
33d USASA Det Fort McPherson, Ga	22 Jun 60	Superior
36th USASA Det Presidio of San Francisco, Calif	11 Feb 60	NA
316th USASA Bn (less Co's) Camp Wolters, Tex	9-11 Feb 60	Superior
100th USASA Det WSMR, NMex	12 Feb 60	Superior
USASA Operational Center Fort Huachuca, Ariz	15-18 Feb 60	Superior

Unit	Date	Rating
4th USASA Fld Sta Asmara, Eritrea (Includes USA Mid-East Sig Agency and USA Sig Research Unit Nr 9)	7-17 Mar 60	Excellent
Hq USASAEUR Frankfurt, Germany	21-29 Mar 60	Excellent
DOD Civilian Employees Health Svc Dispensaries Arlington Hall Station, Arlington, Va	8 Apr 60	Excellent
34th USASA Det Fort Sam Houston, Tex	19 Apr 60	Superior
35th USASA Det Chicago, Ill	20 Apr 60	Superior
31st USASA Det Governors Island, NY	2 May 60	Excellent
USASA Board Arlington Hall Station, Arlington, Va	8 Jun 60	Rating Policy Discontinued
POM Inspection		
TRRS, Petaluma, Calif for USASA personnel participating in Operation PEDAL PUSHER ~~(S)~~	15-17 Sep 59	

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

13. ~~(C)~~ Office of the Signal Officer (IASIG)

During the fiscal year, the Hq, USASA CommCen processed a daily average of 8,657 outgoing messages and 29,292 incoming messages.

a. USASA Participation in DOD Criticomm Program

As a result of DOD allocating $4,545,109 for the Criticomm Interim Improvement Program, USASA was obligated to improve those Criticomm equipments and systems utilized by the US Army, including six major relay centers and 17 minor relay centers and terminal stations. USASEA was tasked with the engineering and installation of the complete communications system. On 29 Jun 60, the Bendix Corporation was awarded a contract for development of a TURNKEY type installation of the Criticomm System, with the effective date for cut-over and operation of Criticomm Relay Centers set for 1 Jul 61.

b. Improvement in Operation of Existing USASA Teletypewriter Circuits

At the end of FY 1960, USASA world-wide teletypewriter circuits consisted of the following circuits converted to high speed 100 wpm operation:

CONUS	8 circuits
Europe	12 circuits
Pacific	11 circuits

c. USASA Communications in Turkey

CSigO, DA at the request of Chief, USASA assumed responsibility for USASA external communications facilities at Sinop, Turkey, including installation, operation, and maintenance. Signal personnel conducted on-site surveys of conditions affecting communications between Sinop and Ankara and found that higher powered transmitters and multiplex equipments, along with more efficient antenna systems were needed. Additionally, it was determined that single side band equipment with more sophisticated

antenna systems should be procured to serve as back-up communications upon activation of the USAF Tropo-Scatter system.

d. Distribution and Installation of TSEC/KY-1

Distribution and installation of TSEC/KY-1, programmed in FY 1959, proceeded as scheduled and at the end of FY 1960, 64 systems had been shipped to USASA units. The system was installed at Arlington Hall Station in March 1960 and was composed of a net of ten stations with dial capabilities to the Pentagon, South Post Fort Myer, and the Munitions Building.

e. Distribution of the TSEC/KW-26

At the end of FY 1960, 66 USASA terminals were converted to TSEC/KW-26. NSA established the spare quota of TSEC/KW-26 equipment to be one spare equipment system to five operating and installed TSEC/KW-26 systems. Installation of Klainschmidt teletypewriters in conjunction with the TSEC/KW-26 system created a capability of 100 wpm which enhanced the security and speed of service for Criticomm communications.

14. Electronic Security (IACES)

a. ~~(C)~~ ELSEC Representation

ELSEC office provided representation on the following boards, committees, and panels to aid in plans, policy and coordination of USASA activity:

Military Communications and System Technical Standards Committee
NSA COMSEC Board
NSA Crypto-Engineering Meeting
NSA COMSEC Research and Engineering Committee
Telecommunications Planning Committee
USASA Technical Committee
Joint Call Sign Panel
Joint Security and Cryptographic Panel

CAN-UK-US Call Sign Panel
CAN-UK-US Methods and Procedures Panel
CAN-UK-US Security and Cryptographic Panel

b. ~~(S)~~ COMSEC/ELSEC Support Activities

COMSEC support was provided unit commanders in matters concerning employment of civilian crypto-custodians, air-shipment of cryptographic material over territory not controlled by the United States, and conversion of STARCOM facilities to on-line crypto-operations. Additional activities follow:

A total of 164 Army and Air Force attache personnel were trained in COMSEC procedures prior to embassy assignment.

A total of 218 reports of possible compromises were processed.

Cryptographic security analysis was performed on 12,733 encrypted messages and 13 practices dangerous to cryptographic security and 21 possible compromises were detected.

Analysis was performed on 358,248 electrical transmissions disclosing 25 transmission security violations.

Those unit commanders who had inquired into the availability of screening rooms for supression of compromising radiations, as outlined in AR 380-46, were advised that compromising signals in the lower frequency ranges could be attenuated by an enclosure manufactured by Ace Engineering and Machine Company, Huntingdon, Pa. Additionally, unit commanders were advised that until tests could be performed on new equipment not categorized in AR 380-46, the provisions of paragraph 3b(s), AR 380-46 would apply. Commanders were also advised that radiation characteristics of Flexowriter equipment indicated that compromising radiations existed up to at least 225 feet.

From 4-24 Nov 60, the Radiation Test Team evaluated CommCen equipment at Second Army Hq, Fort Meade, Md to determine the degree of compromising radiation. Results indicated that potentially compromising radiations existed in various frequencies from .36 to 1000 mcs when TT-7/FG, AN/TGC-1c, TSEC/KW-9, and TT-5/FG performed cipher operations. No detectable radiations were found in the PYTHON systems.

The greater part of ELSEC programming was devoted to the expansion of USASA ELSEC effort with emphasis on ELSEC policy, doctrine, techniques and methods of operation. To assist USASA in development of ELSEC techniques, contractual negotiations were commenced with the American Machine and Foundry Company to provide technical assistance to USASA.

c. (S) Security of MARK XII IFF Cryptomaterial

This Agency was asked to develop a physical security manual for US Army personnel associated with MARK XII IFF (CAIMUS) cryptomaterial during the operational test and evaluation of this equipment which commenced in the first quarter of FY 1961. Primarily, the manual was designed because personnel involved in the operation had no previous experience in handling cryptomaterial, and would need guidance. AR 380-40 was considered unsuitable for utilization as references were made to the KAG-1 which was not available to personnel participating in the test, and it contained policies and procedures not applicable to CAIMUS cryptomaterial. Final action on the manual was completed early in FY 1961.

d. (S) Security Requirement for NORAD Missile Master Cryptofacilities

ELSECO, along with the USAFSS, was requested by US Army Signal Air Defense Engineering Agency (USASADEA) to review plans for the

proposed NORAD Missile Master Cryptofacilities to determine if US Army and USAF physical security requirements were met, as each site was to use and store PYTHON and TSEC/KL-7 cryptomaterial. Plans for proposed teletypewriter and cryptographic equipment rooms were reviewed by representatives of both services and found to be more than adequate for the type of cryptomaterial held. Results of the study were forwarded to the CO, USASADEA, indicating USASA and AFSS approval of the plans.

e. (S) Traffic Analysis Review

ELSECO informed unit commanders of possible compromise of intelligence information by means of T/A reports. A summary of reports submitted to unit commanders follows:

[redacted]

(S) MAGIC LANTERN. Report dated 4 Dec 50. This report was based on analysis of both off-line ecrypted and plain-text messages transmitted over STARCOM networks. The report provided CSigO with information to evaluate the effectiveness of the communications cover plan to conceal the success of Project MAGIC LANTERN [redacted] Outlined in the report was information concerning the networks, stations and units in the net, and characteristics of the net's operation. Results indicated that the cover plan concealed the daily activities of the station in the net.

OGA

[redacted]

(U) US Army Air Defense Command. Report dated 21 Oct 59, supplemented information previously forwarded to CG, USARADCOM in FY 1958. Information developed from analysis of plain text transmissions indicated organizational structure,

strength and location of units. USARADCOM ruled the information was unclassified but suggested the report b bear "For Official Use Only" designation.

(S) Exercise SNAPSWITCH. Report dated 21 Oct 59. Analysis of unclassified messages transmitted during SNAPSWITCH, an exercise conducted at Fort Lee, Va from 17-25 Sep 59 to test the ability of various organizations to relocate to their alternate headquarters in event of an atomic attack. Analysis of communications disclosed the identity of a number of relocation sites for storage and maintenance depots. Information was also gained about the effectiveness of atomic strikes against transportation and supply centers, which would have enabled enemy analysts to obtain security information concerning damage to targets and movement instructions for personnel and equipment. The Exercise Director ruled the entire report as classified "Confidential."

f. (S) ELSEC Activities

Contract DA 18-119-SC-718--an engineering and analytical ELSEC project, divided into four groups, was completed by American Machine and Foundry Company during the year. Each group and its specific task is outlined below:

Group 1: Analysis and cataloguing of electromagnetic radiation into an Emitter Catalog which included complete characteristics of signals radiated by US Army emitters. These characteristics included major interceptible parameters, emitter descriptions, antenna characteristics, operational and identification data in the form of antenna radiation patterns.

Group 2: Analysis of US missile telemetry analogs by alien ELINT consumers could be performed by an ELINT analyst and raw telemetry records could be read without the benefit of calibration standards. This task was performed by American Machine and Foundry Company in order to ascertain how much intelligence information would be available to interested consumers if ELINT measures were applied to US missile research and development facilities.

Group 3: Correlation of Group 1 and Group 2 data, utilizing COMSEC information supplied by USASA from intercepts of missile firings at White Sands Missile Range. Group 3 studies concluded that COMSEC data can give

indication of success or failure of missile firings, behavior characteristics during flight, elementary missile parameters and precise identification of the missile under test.

Group 4: Compilation of a US Army Electronic OB to identify and list electronic emitters associated with a field army together with descriptive TOE data of units possessing these emitters.

DA Letter, AGAM-P(M) 311.5 (7 Jan 60)ACSI-SM, 28 Jan 60, Subj: "Electronic Security"

This letter identified the Army ELSEC program and provided general guidance for those responsible for COMSEC/ELSEC matter within the Army and was distributed to major Army commands by TAGO.

Study and Evaluation of AN/MSG-4

In April 1960, Army-Air Defense Board requested that ELSECO study and evaluate the AN/MSG-4 air defense system utilizing radio relay links to determine the security implications of data transmittad over these links. Resultant studies indicated that information of intelligence value could be obtained by alien COMINT/ELINT review of traffic passed by this system. This office recommended to CSigO that cryptographic protection should be developed for the radio relay data links and that consideration be given to development of enciphering equipment for AN/MSG-4 voice circuits. It was further recommended that until cryptographic protection was available, consideration be given to operating the AN/MSG-4 links at 600 to 800 mcs to reduce the vulnerability of interception.

15. (U) The Adjutant General[20]

a. Officer Personnel

A total of 310 Officer Qualification Records, 201 files, leave, and finance records were maintained during the year. A total

of 109 newly assigned officers were processed into Hq USASA; 127 processed out. A total of 88 TDY trips overseas were processed and 29 reserve officers were scheduled for annual summer training. There were 142 second lieutenants promoted to first lieutenant in AUS, three in USAR, and two WO, W-1 were promoted to CWO, W-2.

b. Enlisted Personnel

On 28 Apr 60, the Field Liaison Unit was redesignated as the Personnel Procurement and Processing (PP&P) Section under the Enlisted Personnel Branch. The section exercised control over USASA Field Representatives on duty at US Army Recruiting Main Stations, USASA Student Company, and the four PP&P Detachments at Fort Dix, Fort Jackson, Fort Leonard Wood, and Fort Ord. Effective 1 Jul 60, the 35 field representatives were reassigned from the USASA liaison detachments to the PP&P detachment in their operating area with no change in duty station.

Recapitulation of enlistment procurement is outlined below:

Quarter	Objective	Total Enlisted
1st	1650	1659
2d	1450	1380
3d	1500	1533
4th	1550	1541
	6150	6113

As a result of a staff study and meetings held at AEB and USASATC&S between PP&P CO's and USASA staff members during 15-19 Apr 60, it was recommended that responsibility for the classification and school selection function of USASA enlistees be transferred from USASATC&S to Hq USASA with selection, interviewing and counseling being accomplished by the detachments, thus eliminating unnecessary travel by enlistees to and from Fort Devens for processing only, and for assignment to the Army Language School and other

Army service schools. Estimated saving on travel costs was $110,000.

c. Enlisted Promotions

The following temporary and permanent allocations were received from DA and reallocated to USASA subordinate commands:

Grade	Temporary	Permanent
E-9	64	
E-8	88	
E-7	85	18
E-6	94	38
E-5	1496	73
E-4	3525	383

49 Unused temporary promotions to Grade E-9 were released to DA.

d. Enlisted Personnel Actions

The following enlisted personnel actions were initiated:

213 Requests for early release were approved; 75 disapproved.
63 Requests for dependency and hardship discharges were approved; 10 diaspproved.
884 Enlisted personnel were declared ineligible for USASA retention.
1689 Enlisted personnel were requisitioned from DA.
1129 Enlisted personnel were assigned against DA requisitions.
7325 Enlisted personnel were reassigned to overseas stations.
499 Enlisted personnel were ordered to Army Language School for training.
574 Army Language School graduates were reassigned upon completion of training.

Re-enlistment statistics reflect that out of 6858 enlisted personnel eligible for re-enlistment within USASA, 705 re-enlisted for a precentage of 10.9 which was low in comparison to the Army-wide re-enlistment percentage of 25.8. A total of 238 prior service USASA personnel re-enlisted within 90 days of the date of their last discharge and many were granted direct assignments to USASA units or to service schools for training in their PMOS.

e. Reserve Components

To expedite the processing of applications for assignment to AS-USAR units, a revision in the procedure was effected under Change 5, AR 140-192. With this change in effect, it was then possible to initiate necessary clearance investigations immediately upon assignment or enlistment of an individual into an AS-USAR unit. Delays previously occasioned by submitting the entire application through channels were eliminated.

The following AS-USAR units were relocated during the year:

	From	To
197th USASA Co	Boston, Mass	New York, NY
298th USASA Co	Tonowanda, NY	Fort Monmouth, NJ
Co C, 323d USASA Bn	New York, NY	Tonowanda, NY
Co D, 323d USASA Bn	Fort Monmouth, NJ	Camden, NJ

The following AS-USAR TD unis were activated:

298th USASA Co, Tonowanda, NY
Co A, 323d USASA Bn, Pittsburgh, Pa
Co D, 323d USASA Bn
Co C, 324th USASA Bn, Dearborn, Mich
Co D, 324th USASA Bn, Milwaukee, Wis

f. Administrative Services and Management

During FY 1960, 197,000 pieces of unclassified and 389,000 pieces of classified incoming correspondence and messages were processed. AG Reproduction reproduced 3,000,000 units by multilith process.

On 1 Nov 58, the Records Management Branch published the Records Administration Manual, with Change 1, 1 Jun 60. A survey was made of records administration for appraisal and corrective action at Hq USASAEUR, Hq USASA-CARIB, 2d USASA Fld Sta, USASA Op Cen, 76th USASA Co, and the 34th, 36th, and 100th USASA Detachments. Records Disposition Report (DA Form 713), a consolidated USASA world-wide report, was submitted to TAGO and indicated the

following for FY 1960:

Records on hand in current files area	12,379 linear ft
Records on hand in Records Holding Area	1,770 linear ft
Disposition of records during year	6,480 linear ft

g. Statistical and Accounting

IBM representatives conducted studies relative feasibility and possible adaptability and future installation of the 1401 Data Processing Card System. The following projects were assigned the branch for electrical accounting machine processing and tabulation during FY 1960:

USASA WO's Authorized and Actual Tabulation by MOS-- Report reflected authorized and assigned strength of USASA WO's by MOS and used for USASA world-wide assignment purposes. Prepared bi-monthly and forwarded to AG Officers Branch.

USASA Enlisted Proficiency Pay Status Report--Prepared in four parts reflecting the following statistics:

Part 1 - Inventory of those USASA enlisted personnel receiving proficiency pay P1 and P2.

Part 2 - Awards and withdrawals for prior month.

Part 3 - Enlisted personnel losses.

Part 4 - Enlisted personnel gains and extensions.

Report prepared monthly and forwarded to AG Enlisted Branch.

USASA Enlisted Status Report--Reflected current enlisted authorized strength, assigned strength, projected losses and projected strength by MOS spread by grade for a five month period within assignment areas. Prepared monthly. Part I was booked by unit, the additional parts of report were consolidated for distribution to various staff elements and other using activities.

USASA Enlisted Status Report (Part III)--Reflected same statistical data as project above at each unit level within assignment areas. Prepared monthly and forwarded to various staff elements and other using activities.

USASA Personnel Language Fluency Report--Reflected all USASA personnel who were linguists by language within unit. Prepared on a recurring basis and forwarded to AG Enlisted Branch.

USASA Enlisted Personnel Losses Nine-Month Projection by Expiration Term of Service and Date Eligible to Return to ZI--Reflected enlisted losses by reason of ETS or rotation projected for nine-month period. Sequence is MOS within area of assignment. Prepared monthly and forwarded to ACofS, G1 and AG Enlisted Branch.

USASA Student Procurement and Processing--Tabulation reflected USASA student basic enlisted personnel, and further designated the school to which these personnel would be assigned. Prepared on a recurring basis.

USASA Personnel Debriefed--Request for EAM assistance from ACofS, G2. Project implemented during 4th Qtr, FY 1960. IA Forms 19(c)-R are received on a recurring basis from G2. All data on subject forms are processed and returned together with corresponding punched cards to requestor for further shipment to ACSI, DA.

AG Daily Personnel Status Report--Reflected daily time status, productive and non-productive, of all personnel assigned to AG.

In the 2d Qtr, FY 1960, One Tape to Card Punch IBM - Type 046 was installed to be used in conjunction with the Flexowriter, Model SPD 8, 12" carriage. This procedure, when fully implemented, will result in reduction of man-hours required in preparation and verification of source data, and reduction of the possibility of error. A total of 4451 special, recurring, and one-time machine prepared reports were compiled and forwarded to DA agencies, staff elements, Hq USASA and USASA units.

16. (U) Judge Advocate (IAJA)[21]

a. Military Justice Review

A total of 2501 Article 15 punishments and 397 court-martial cases were prepared in FY 1960. A staff study was initiated to determine the advisability of obtaining General Courts Martial Jurisdiction for the Chief, USASA. Results indicated that due to the infrequency of General Courts Martial within the Agency, the additional staff spaces required to constitute and administer General Courts Martial trials were not warranted.

b. Blue Bell Reports

A total of 26 Blue Bell reports, reports that reflect incidents which might possibly affect international relations with foreign governments, were filed by the Judge Advocate Office with the Secretary of the Army in compliance with AR 1-55. Of special note was an incident involving a shooting of a Korean national who had attempted theft of US property by a USASA guard. It was determined that the guard had acted according to orders, and was justified in his actions.

c. Contractual Review

A total of 200 contractual instruments were reviewed during the year to determine their legal sufficiency. These contracts, entered into through negotiation and formal advertisement, were drawn mainly for activities of the OACofS, G4.

17. (U) Headquarters Commandant (IAHQC)[22]

During FY 1960, certain properties were transferred from the USASA Board to the newly established ACofS, Developments. A total of 51

additional items were picked up on the Activity Supply Officer's property book and all supplies for staff elements of Hq USASA are now processed by the activity supply section of the Headquarters Commandant's office.

TA authorization for approximately 94 items was obtained for all previous interim authority items in excess of authorized allowances. The supply account handled 993 expendable requisitions in addition to the expendable supplies purchased at the Self Service Supply Store. There were 854 non-expendable items handled during the report period.

FOOTNOTES:

1. Ann Hist Rept, Chief of Staff, Hq USASA, FY60, pp10-12.
2. Ann Hist Rept, Office of the Asst to the Chief, USASA, FY60, pp2-3;
   Annex A, Op Con Div, pp7-12;
   Annex B, GENS-1, pp1-6.
3. Ibid.
   Appendix to Annex A, Op Con Div, pp1-2.
4. Ann Hist Rept, USASA Board, FY60, pp9-16.
5. Ann Hist Rept, OACofS, Developments, FY60, pp6-26.
6. Ann Hist Rept, Tech Consultant, FY60, pp11-28.
7. Ann Hist Rept, OACofS, G1, FY60, pp4-22.
8. Directory & Sta List: USASA Memo Nr 33, 9 Jun 60; USASA Memo Nr 39, 22 Jun 61.
9. Ann Hist Rept, OACofS, G1, FY60, pp32-43.
10. Ibid. Annex 3.
11. Ann Hist Rept, OACofS, G2, FY60, pp2-3.
12. Ibid. p3.
13. Ibid. pp3-4.
14. Ann Hist Rept, OACofS, G3, FY60, pp8-65.
15. Ann Hist Rept, OACofS, G4, FY60, pp5-53.
16. Ann Hist Rept, Comptroller, FY60, pp10-59.
17. Ann Hist Rept, IG FY60, pp1-2; Tabs B,C,D.
18. Ann Hist Rept, SigO, FY60, pp4-15.
19. Ann Hist Rept, ELSECO, FY60, pp8-29.
20. Ann Hist Rept, AG, FY60, pp6-22.
21. Ann Hist Rept, JA, FY60, pp3-8.
22. Ann Hist Rept, Hq Comdt, FY60, p4.

IV. USASA UNITS (WORLD-WIDE)

A. Continental United States

1. US Army Garrison, Arlington Hall Station, Arlington 12, Va

(U) Throughout FY 1960, US Army Garrison, Arlington Hall Station, a Class II installation, provided security, training, administration, service, and supply for operation of all attached units and activities. The garrison remained under command jurisdiction of Chief, USASA, with logistic support provided by Fort Myer, Cameron Station, Walter Reed General Hospital, DeWitt Army Hospital, OCSigO, MDW, USASEA, and Tobyhanna Signal Depot.

(U) Organized under TD 86-9305, the garrison was composed of Headquarters, organic and attached staff sections, Hq & Hq Co, Company A, WAC Company, USASA MP Company, and a US Army Dispensary which was attached for quarters, rations and administration.

~~(C)~~ Strength figures for personnel assigned and attached to the garrison for FY 1960 is shown below:

UNIT & TD NO	DATE		OFF	WO	EM	CIV
*Hq & Hq Co, USAG (9305)	1 Jul 59	Auth	20	0	174	
		Act	26	2	204	218
		Atchd	19	0	415	
	30 Jun 60	Auth	20	0	174	
		Act	20	2	187	218
		Atchd	19	0	415	
*USASA MP Co (9305-1)	1 Jul 59	Auth	6	0	141	
		Act	7	0	164	
	30 Jun 60	Auth	6	0	141	
		Act	7	0	156	
*HAC Co (9305)	1 Jul 59	Auth	1	0	3(EW)	
		Act	2	0	4 "	
		Atchd	1	0	53 "	
*Co A (9305)	1 Jul 59	Auth	1	0	5	
		Act	3	0	11	
		Atchd	0	0	253	
	30 Jun 60	Auth	1	0	7	
		Act	2	0	8	
		Atchd	0	0	253	
**Headquarters, USASA (9300)	1 Jul 59	Auth	185	12	213	
		Act	207	23	268	
	30 Jun 60	Auth	186	15	230	
		Act	198	16	254	
**USA Ord Intel Agency (4568)	1 Jul 59	Act	4	0	6	
	30 Jun 60	Act	6	0	7	
**USASA Tng Pub Unit (9302)	1 Jul 59	Auth	5	0	2	
		Act	4	0	2	
	30 Jun 60	Auth	3	0	2	
		Act	4	0	2	

*Asgd for quarters, rations and administration.
**Atchd for quarters, rations and administration.

UNIT & TD NO	DATE		OFF	WO	EM	CIV
**USASA Board (9301)	1 Jul 59	Auth	26	1	9	
		Act	15	0	10	
	30 Jul 60	Auth	26	1	9	
		Act	18	0	11	
**USA Support Elm, NSA (9307)		Str figures not available				
**USA Sig ComSec Agency (6428)	1 Jul 59	Act	20	7	82	
	30 Jun 60	Act	18	9	99	
%USA Support Facility (8748)		Str figures not available				
#USA CmlC Intel Agency (1402)	1 Jul 59	Act	7	1	3	
	30 Jun 60	Act	5	1	15	
#126th Trans Det	1 Jul 59	Act	6	0	14	
	30 Jun 60	Act	3	0	15	
#37th Sig Det	1 Jul 59	Act	2	0	28	
	30 Jun 60	Act	3	0	25	
%JTF-Seven		Str figures not available				
**US Army Dispensary (7005)	1 Jul 59	Act	4	0	11	
	30 Jun 60	Act	5	0	13	

(U) Training was conducted eight hours monthly in general military subjects. MP personnel participated in four refresher classes, each of four-week duration, and one two-week refresher training class. All military personnel

**Atchd for quarters, rations and administration.
%Atchd Hq USAG for quarters and rations only.
#Atchd Co A for quarters, rations; to Hq USAG for administration.

and some designated civilian employees of Hq USASA and USAG attended one security education lecture during each quarter. Arlington Hall Station domestic emergency and defense plans were rehearsed once each quarter.

(U) The Purchasing and Contracting Office was transferred from Hq USASA to Hq USAG effective 1 Jan 60.

(U) With reorganization of the garrison Comptroller Office in January 1960, provision was made for establishment of two separate offices--Office of the Comptroller, which handled normal comptroller functions for operation program and budget; and the Finance and Accounting Office, which was responsible for providing fiscal accounting service to USAG and certain tenants.

(U) Funds allocated by Hq USASA for logistic functions of USAG, AHS were pro-rated as follows:

USASA	$586,200
Army Intelligence Agencies	624,800
USAF elements and ASTIA	701,700
Joint Task Force 7	58,400
Army Research Office	44,300

(U) A total of $105,263 was expended on construction. Arlington County, Virginia completed construction on an underpass on George Mason Drive, which intersects the southeastern corner of the Post.

(U) Other construction projects initiated in FY 1959 and completed in FY 1960 included:

Addition to Building 125 completed in September 1959	$23,904
Installation of asphalt tile in Building 401 completed in November 1959	10,000
Construction of concrete sidewalks, completed in November 1959	5,840
Erection of partitions in Building 401 completed in November 1959	8,000
Remodeling of Building 51 completed in August 1959	9,500

Projects initiated and completed in FY 1960 included:

Installation of sprinkler systems in Buildings 504 thru 512 completed in February 1960	$19,225
Installation of asbestos siding on Building 450 completed in April 1960	7,703
Sprinkler system in Buildings 301, 500 thru 503 completed in March 1960	12,242
Gutters and downspouts on Building 301 completed in December 1959	144
Asphalt tile installed in Wing 8, Building 401, January 1960	2,484
Installation of duct work in Building 401 and 450, January 1960	1,813
Installation of duct work in Buildings 401 and 402, February 1960	5,214
Installation of air conditioning in Wing 5, Building 450, February 1960	32,000
Installation of chain link fence in "C" parking lot, completed in January 1960	4,587

Allocation of tenant space was as follows:

USASA	118,900 Sq Ft
USA Sig ComSec Agency	47,415 " "
37th Sig Det (Svc) and USA Sig Intel Agency	23,975 " "
USA Sig Engineering Agency	27,125 " "
USA Trans Intel Agency and 126th Trans Det	13,900 " "
USA Ord Intel Agency	10,150 " "
USA CmlC Intel Agency	8,450 " "
USA Med Info and Intel Agency	4,000 " "
Elements of USAF ACSI	84,197 " "
Armed Services Tech Info Agency	79,670 " "
JTF-Seven	10,817 " "
Army Research Office	9,000 " "

(Footnote)[23]

2. (U) Training Publications Unit

The USASA Training Publications Unit was located in Hq Building AHS throughout the year. The unit operated under TD 86-9302 (1 Apr 59) and was authorized 5 Off, 2 EM, and 2 Civ. Per GO 52, Hq USASA, 23 Sep 59, the unit was discontinued effective 1 Oct 59 and TD spaces were reassigned as follows:

3 Off 2 EM spaces - to USASATC&S
1 Off space - to OACofS, G3
1 Off 2 Civ spaces- to USASA Board

Assigned strength as of 1 Jul 59--4 Off, 2 EM, and 1 Civ--was gradually reduced to zero by 30 Sep 59.

Effective 30 Sep 59, the unit's mission and functions pertaining to the publication and maintenance of doctrinal and training-type literature and films were assigned to USASATC&S. At the same time, publication of the quarterly pamphlet entitled "USASA Discussion Topics" was discontinued.[24]

3. (U) USASA Support Element, NSA, Fort George G. Meade, Md

During FY 1960, the operational mission of the USASA Support Element, NSA was to exercise command and perform administrative, training, and logistic functions as required to support US Army personnel assigned to:

USASA Support Element, NSA
US Army Element, NSA
GENS-1
Operational Control Division

Located within the confines of the Fort George G. Meade post, assigned personnel were quartered in permanent type structures consisting of two wings connected by a consolidated mess hall. WAC personnel were billeted in two-story barracks of bachelor officer type.

Liaison was maintained with NSA, Hq USASA, Hq Second US Army, and Hq Fort George G. Meade. One enlisted man was maintained on full time liaison in Military Personnel Section of NSA. Medical and dental facilities were provided by Fort Meade.

The Support Element was authorized Hq & Hq Det, Companies A and B, and

a WAC Company, but effective 1 Dec 59, these organic elements were discontinued. On that same date, Hq USASA Support Element, NSA established a Provisional Hq Detachment in order to maintain proper organizational structure and to properly administer overhead personnel of the unit. Provisional Hq Detachment was authorized 1 Off, 2 EM. Logistic support was provided by Fort Meade.

Authorized, assigned, and attached strength figures follow:

TD		1 Jul 59			30 Jun 60		
		Off	WO	EM	Off	WO	EM
86-9306 (1 Apr 59)	Auth	13	0	72	9	0	56
C2 (15 Jun 60)	Asgd	10	2	85	10	1	91
	Atchd	15	1	18	21	4	26

Personnel assigned or attached, world-wide, to USASA Support Element, NSA, as of 30 Jun 60, included 277 Off, 44 WO, and 693 EM.

Training was conducted in accordance with Hq USASA directives and every effort was made to coordinate training schedules with NSA requirements.

Visitors during the year were Maj Gen Thomas S. Timberman, retiring Chief, USASA and Maj Gen William M. Breckinridge, new Chief, USASA. [25]

4. ~~(C)~~ USASA Training Center and School, Fort Devens, Mass

Through FY 1960, the five-fold mission of USASA Training Center and School (USASATC&S) remained: (1) to supervise and direct the operation and training of assigned units and personnel for training peculiar to USASA world-wide activities; (2) to prepare and process films and publications pertaining to USASA School activities; (3) to conduct research and development and evaluation programs in fields pertinent to USASATC&S functions; (4) to supervise the administrative non-technical training and supply activitie

of the organic elements of USASATC&S; and (5) to perform other such missions as directed by Chief, USASA. In the accomplishment of this mission, close liaison was maintained with Hq USASA, other service schools, and intelligence activities.

The USASATC&S, located at Fort Devens, Mass and directly subordinate to Chief, USASA, was composed of the Headquarters and USASA Training Regiment. The latter was composed of a Hq & Hq Co, a 1st Battalion with a Hq & Hq Co and Companies A through D, and a 2d Battalion with a Hq & Hq Co and Companies E through H. Company D, 1st Battalion was discontinued, effective 15 Apr 60. These elements were housed in 23 permanent and 72 temporary buildings. The temporary buildings were utilized as barracks, warehouses, mess halls, administrative and maintenance plants. Logistics Division, USASATC&S was responsible for providing logistic support to all elements. Medical and dental service was provided through support facilities at Fort Devens.

Strengths for FY 1960 follow:

		1 Jul 59				30 Jun 60			
ID		Off	WO	EM	Civ	Off	WO	EM	Civ
86-9322 (1 Jul 59)&	Auth	135	7	824	51	144	7	887	54
86-9322 (15 Jun 60)	Asgd	178	23	1075	47	126	21	884	49

FY 1960 student enrollment and graduation figures follow:

	Scheduled	Enrolled	Graduated
Officer	618	714	513
Enlisted	5,358	4,879	3,122

Visitors during the year included Maj Gen William M. Breckinridge, CUSASA; Brig Gen Orman G. Charles, Deputy CUSASA; Comdr R. M. Dampier, Naval

Secty Gp; Maj J. O. Slinnet, AFSS; and Dr. Louis W. Tordella, Deputy DIRNSA.

The following new courses of instruction were developed during the report period:

USASA Senior NCO Course
286.1 Course
286.2 Course
Reserve Officers Refresher Course IV
USASA Special Equipment Repair Course
MOS 058.21, 059.2 Course
R/P Traffic Analysis Course

In addition to the above, 21 other courses were revised and brought up to date.

Training films, both kinescopic and movie productions completed or in production during FY 1960 were:

Kinescope Recordings (Completed)
AN/TCC-3 Telephone Monitoring Position
Initial Data Recording (024-026-046)
Initial Data Recording (Card to Tape Punch)
Maj Gen Breckinridge

Movie Productions Completed
Machine Processing - An Aid to Analysis

Movie Productions (In Process)
Mobile ELINT Operations

CommCen support was provided by USAG, Fort Devens. A stand-by cryptographic center, using USASA personnel and systems was maintained for encryption and decryption of messages. This center would be activated upon war time mobilization, utilizing radio frequencies coordinated by the operations director. Frequencies, call signs and call words were allocated, and SOI's and SSI's were prepared and published.

Major rehabilitation projects completed during the year included:

Aluminum screening of Allen, Hale, and Revere Halls.
Ventilation of 17 classrooms.
Remodeling of 12 enlisted barracks.
Resurfacing of areas and roads in unit areas.
Correction of heating system deficiencies in McNair and Pershing Halls.
Resurfacing of USASATC&S Motor Pool.
Oxychloride flooring in 60 EM barracks.
Rehabilitation of kitchen in Consolidated Mess Nr 1.
Complete re-installation of teletypewriter and cryptographic equipment was accomplished in Allen Hall.
Preventative maintenance of Antenna facilities was accomplished.
Construction of facilities for the IBM 650 system in Allen Hall.

The Security Division completed the following actions in FY 1960:

Personnel Security Investigations	273
COMINT Indoctrinations	1,632
Final Clearances (Received & Processed)	4,198
Interim Clearances (Received & Processed)	4,827
Security Badges Processed	19,489
Debriefings	1,350

Various items of equipment were installed during FY 1960 to aid in training USASA personnel, including a teletypewriter Printer-Projector, TT-71UG which was installed by Sig Comm Branch and used to instruct classes in teletype procedures.[26]

5. (U) USASA Student Company, Fort Gordon, Ga

Throughout FY 1960, the mission of the USASA Student Company was to receive, hold, and process USASA EM who were just graduated from courses offered by US Army Signal Training Center or The Provost Marshal General Center; were to be transferred out of USASA; or were being reassigned from one course of instruction to another.

One officer and three EM, assigned to the 33d USASA Detachment, Fort McPherson, Ga, were on duty at the USASA Student Company. The company was

under direct supervision of the Enlisted Personnel Branch, AG, Hq USASA and its personnel were carried on TD 86-9300 (that of Hq USASA).

The following is a numerical breakdown of USASA EM assigned to the company during the report period:

EM graduating from courses	899
EM being transferred out of USASA	34
EM being assigned to new courses	75

(Footnote)[27]

6. ~~(C)~~ 316th USASA Battalion, Camp Wolters, Texas

During FY 1960, the mission of the 316th USASA Battalion was to provide command, administration and operational control of two or more companies; to furnish USASA support to an Army Corps; and to perform field tests to determine the feasibility of USASA concepts and doctrines.

Directly subordinate to Hq USASA and located at Camp Wolters, the battalion was composed of battalion headquarters and staff elements, Hq & Svc Co, Company B, and four organic platoons (Control and Analysis, Communication, Service, Administration and Logistics). All units with the exception of Company B, which was a STRAC unit, were STRAF components. Attached units were Company A, the Monitoring Platoon, 76th USASA Company, located at Two Rock Ranch Station, Petaluma, Calif; Company C, located at Fort Huachuca, Ariz; and the 76th USASA Company at Camp Wolters. Battalion personnel were housed in World War II type barracks, and medical care was provided by Camp Wolters medical facilities.

Administrative liaison was conducted with Hq USASA; Fourth US Army; and Sixth US Army. Logistic support was provided by technical services at Camp Wolters and by USASA Supply and Maintenance Facility, Vint Hill Farms Station, Va. As a result of a major change in TA 32-55, 13 Apr 60, numerous

shortages and excesses of equipment existed. Excess equipment required by the USASA Mid-Range Program during FY 1962 was retained in storage, while other excess equipment was disposed of.

Total assigned strength of battalion and subordinate units at beginning of FY 1960 was 23 Off, 6 WO, 324 EM; at the end, 31 Off, 7 WO, 283 EM. Assigned strength of Hq & Svc Co was 16 Off, 4 WO, 132 EM at beginning of report period; at the end, 17 Off, 5 WO, 96 EM. A change, dated 15 Dec 59, to TD 83-8315 (7 Oct 59) authorized Enlisted Grades E-9 and E-8 to the battalion.

Training was conducted with a view toward preparation for maneuvers and improvement of the battalion's capability to perform its mission. One major training obstacle continued to be the high rate of personnel turnover, which necessitated continuous cross-training in MOS fields which exhibited critical shortages. In addition to local field problems, the battalion participated in the following exercises:

Exercise	Date	Location	Director
Integrated Combat Group Components Experiment (Phase II)	28 Sep-18 Nov 59	Camp Roberts/ Hunter Liggett Mil Res Complex, Calif	CG, USA CDEC
Army Training Test	23-27 Feb 60 7-11 Mar 60	Ft Hood, Tex	CG, Fourth US Army
FTX MESQUITE DUNE	6-12 Mar 60	Camp Irwin, Calif	CG, Sixth US Army
CPX CLOVERLEAF IV	19-20 Mar 60	Ft Hood, Tex	CG, Fourth US Army
FTX BIG THRUST	1-15 May 60	Ft Hood, Tex	CG, Fourth US Army

Exercise	Date	Location	Director
FTX ELK HORN	9-23 May 60	Yakima Firing Center, Wash	CG, Sixth US Army

CommCen maintained an ACAN tributary station that processed incoming and outgoing crypto messages for the battalion and the 64th Artillery Group, Camp Wolters. An attempt to establish synchronous on-line cryptographic operations using the TSEC/HW-6B's proved unsuccessful; however, full-duplex communication was established and maintained with the 76th USASA Company at Camp Irwin, Calif during FTX MESQUITE DUNE, utilizing KW-9's. In the 4th Qtr, FY 1960, communications positions were installed in the M-292 Expansible Van, giving the battalion a full mobile CommCen. Messages received totaled 355,506; messages transmitted totaled 105,204.

Problems noted during the Integrated Combat Group Components Experiment were (1) that in field operations, normal vehicle movement would cause rotors on the TSEC/KW-9 to step with a resultant loss of synchronization; (2) that it was necessary for a factory representative to modify the AN/GRC-46 before utilizing it with TSEC/KW-9; and (3) that peacetime limitations on maximum power output prevented effective COMJAM. As a result of these findings, the following recommendations were made:

1. That synchronous on-line cryptographic system similar to the TSEC/KW-9 be issued to the Division Support Company to be utilized as the reporting net.

2. That a USASA Company (Div Spt), and collectionsteams thereof, be equipped with track vehicles. And, that wheel and track mechanics be cross-trained.

3. That ciphony equipment be authorized for the USASA Command and Administrative Net and the Consumer Net.

4. That the 1.5 KW generators in the voice intercept and ELINT positions be replaced or modified to reduce the present unacceptable noise level for forward areas.

5. That the 1.5 generator be replaced, modified or improved to provide a more durable and reliable item.

6. That the USASA continue to participate in future USACDEC experimentations to include pre-exercise and post-exercise play.

7. That security guards be incorporated into the present USASA Company (Div Spt).

8. That the FCC be officially requested to permit higher radiated power to be used during peacetime communications jamming.

9. That this battalion be included on the distribution list of all material that concerns tactical operations.

10. That consideration be given the proposal of furnishing spot reports simultaneously to all subordinate units in conjunction with the supported command as a standard criterion.

11. That additional consideration and study be given to developing more original means of passing information to the consumer. (Automatic data processing and facsimile are possibilities.)

12. That further study be given to providing the present Div Spt Co a greater degree of mobility, to include aerial platforms.

13. That additional study be undertaken in the area of CBR Warfare and its impact upon USASA mobile operations.[28]

a. (C) Company A, 316th USASA Battalion,
Two Rock Ranch Station, Petaluma, Calif

During FY 1960, Company A continued to perform its assigned operational training mission. When operationally ready, it was to provide COMINT and COMJAM support to a US Army Corps.

Although organic to the 316th Battalion, Company A was attached to the 2d USASA Fld Sta for administrative and operational control.

The company was organized into a Service Platoon, four Operations Platoons and a Control and Analysis Section under TD 83-8315, and was provided logistic support by TRRS, Presidio of San Francisco, and Hamilton AF Base.

Assigned strength as of 1 Jul 59 was 4 Off, 2 WO, 126 EM; as of 30 Jun 60, the strength was 8 Off and 92 EM. Assigned personnel as related to operational activity follows:

	Off	EM
[redacted]		
Operations	1	2
CommCen	0	3

As a result of the re-activation of the 2d USASA Fld Sta, 1 Jul 59, the operational strength of the company was reduced due to transfer of several key personnel to the station.

Company personnel continued training in mandatory military subjects. There were no command maneuvers during the year; however, a three-day operational training exercise was held at the US Navy High Frequency Radio Station, Santa Rosa, Calif, in the 4th Qtr, FY 1960. The company conducted a COMINT training mission using [redacted] positions until November 1959, at which time the positions were deleted due to a lack of trained operators.

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In lieu of programmed positions which were not completely installed, the company used operational equipment on loan from the 2d USASA Fld Sta to conduct its training mission. Installation of [redacted] positions in two M-292 vans was completed in the 4th Qtr, FY 1960, along with an MRS-12 support facility. Two [redacted] positions and one [redacted] position remained

uncompleted due to a shortage of major components. The company's CommCen personnel utilized cryptographic facilities of the station.[29] [REF: VOL II P. 3

b. ~~(C)~~ Company B, 316th USASA Battalion, Camp Wolters, Tex

Throughout the report period, Company B, an organic company of the 316th USASA Battalion, remained located at Camp Wolters. Comprised of company headquarters and four platoons (Service, Control and Analysis, Voice Intercept and Jamming, and Security Monitoring), the company was organized under TD 83-8315. Logistic and medical support was provided by technical services at Camp Wolters.

Assigned strength is as follows:

TD		1 Jul 59			30 Jun 60		
83-8315 (1 Apr 58)		Off	WO	EM	Off	WO	EM
83-8315 (7 Oct 59)	Auth	6	2	132	6	2	132
	Asgd	4	1	132	7	1	121

The company's operational readiness was tested in a STRAC Muster, 14 Dec 59, a STRAC practice alert, 31 Mar 60, and a STRAC mobilization test, 27-29 Jan 60. In addition, local security defense practice alerts and air defense warning tests were held by the battalion and Hq, Camp Wolters.

COMINT capabilities consisted of five VI&J teams organic to the company. Two ELINT teams were authorized, but the equipment was not employed due to the absence of suitable targets. COMSEC teams were authorized and were operational. The overall COMJAM effectiveness was limited due to a lack of operational equipment and a lack of authorization for sufficient radiated power to effectively operate equipment on hand.

Company B provided USASA support in FTX ELK HORN in the fields of

COMINT, COMSEC, COMJAM, ELINT, ELSEC, and Imitative Communications Deception. Additionally, the company was tasked with the service test of the R-744 receiver and evaluating a direct Support Platoon organized and operated in accordance with TOE 32-57D and ASAT 502-1.

As a result of problems encountered in Exercise ELK HORN, the following was recommended to Hq USASA:

1. That an electronic repairman space be added to the Spt Plat, and that spare parts (particularly for ASA equipment) be available within the platoon.

2. That the COMINT effort be mounted on tracked vehicles and the number of intercept positions be increased to two within each support unit.

3. That USASA field units be provided additional information on the jamming aspects of the multi-purpose jammers within SigC EW units.

4. That on-line, synchronous crypto system be utilized as an alternate system within the Spt Plat for use with the supported command.

5. That the ELINT position be deleted from Spt Plat.

6. That the COMJAM position be deleted from Spt Plat and be placed under control of the ASA Div Spt Co.

c. ~~(C)~~ Company C, 316th USASA Battalion, Fort Huachuca, Ariz

Company C, 316th USASA Battalion was tasked with maintenance of operational readiness for deployment as a STRAF Class 8 unit and with support of the USASA Operational Center (USASAOC) projects. Its personnel participated in the following projects:

21-01-H-23	Radio DF for Target Acquisition
50-03-H-24	AN/TRC-24 as a Jammer
50-09-H-24	Single Side Band Jammer

50-51-H-23	Test of Look-through Kit for AN/GLQ-2
58-51-H-23	Test of Mobile ELINT System
99-04-H-24	ASA Support to AEPG (Portion later called Project NEWTON)
111-51-H-23	Support Platoon

COMSEC violations and practices dangerous to transmission security were submitted to ACSI, AEPG, and Hq USASA. General Search was employed for both ELSEC and COMSEC with a frequency coverage of .5 to 100 mcs for COMSEC, and 30 to 10,750 mcs for ELSEC. The ELSEC position was supported by one monitor position (non-analysis), while the number of COMSEC positions varied from two to seven with two to four analysts available.

The company was subordinate to Chief, USASA and USASAOC, and was organized with a company headquarters and four organic platoons (Service, Control and Analysis, Security Monitoring, Intercept and Jamming). Logistic support was provided by USASAOC.

Strength figures for FY 1960 follow:

	1 Jul 59			30 Jun 60		
	Off	WO	EM	Off	WO	EM
Auth	6	1	132	6	1	132
Asgd	5	1	86	4	1	110

Routine training was conducted in accordance with USASA directives, some personnel received additional technical training through work on USASAOC projects. The company did not participate in any scheduled maneuvers or exercises.

Shortages existed in all required MOS skills. Consequently, the following changes were made:

1. MOS 058 (Morse Intercept) was utilized to fill vacancies in MOS's 988 (Voice Intercept), 055 (Communications Monitor), and 052 (COMINT and Security

Operations NCO).

2. MOS 204 (Countermeasures Search Specialist) was used in MOS's 283 (Electronic Warfare Equipment Repairman), and 286 (Intercept Equipment Repairman).

For the most part, equipment was utilized by the company in support of unit training, but some organic equipment was used in support of USASAOC projects. Shortage of essential items of equipment hampered complete installation of several operational positions, notably RTL, MRGZ, RTCV and RCF-33.

No CommCen existed in the company, although it was authorized an off-line crypto-system and was issued crypto equipment.[31]

7. ~~(S)~~ 317th USASA Battalion, Fort Bragg, NC

During FY 1960, the mission of the 317th USASA Battalion was to provide support to XVIII Abn Corps; achieve and maintain a state of operational readiness. The battalion, comprised of Hq & Svc Co, and Companies A, B, C, D, was directly subordinate to Hq USASA and was provided logistic support by the Battalion S4 through facilities of the XVIII Abn Corps at Fort Bragg. Equipment peculiar to USASA missions was procured through USASA Supply and Maintenance Facility, Warrenton, Va. During the year, the ACMS Section was placed under the S4, and its area of responsibility enlarged. Medical support was provided by Fort Bragg Dispensary Nr 2 and Womack Army Hospital, Fort Bragg.

Authorized and assigned strength figures follow:

TD		1 Jul 59			30 Jun 60		
		Off	WO	EM	Off	WO	EM
83-8316	Auth	40	5	563	40	5	563
(7 Oct 59)	Asgd	37	7	489	40	7	492

Training was geared to the battalion's role of supporting STRAC, and included air transportability operations--the movement of personnel, vehicles, and operational equipment over great distances in a minimum amount of time. Several problems arose in the loading of the M-292 expansible van and the 15 KW generator for air transport; however, these were worked out and valuable experience gained. Severe shortages of qualified personnel in MOS's 055, 058 and 722 made it necessary to cross-train in order that these duties could be accomplished by men with other MOS. The use of USASA personnel, who were parachute qualified, proved so effective in training exercises that recommendation was made by CUSASA to DA that a specified number of permanent jump spaces be authorized. Final action was pending at end of report period.

Battalion and elements thereof participated in the following exercises during the fiscal year:

CPX/FTX	UNIT SUPPORTED	LOCATION	DATE
CPX RED FEZ		Ft Bragg, NC	2-21 Aug 59
FTX	48th Armd Div	Ft Stewart, Ga	8-15 Aug 59
DRAGON HEAD I	XVIII Abn Corps	Ft Bragg, NC	15-16 Sep 59
TRAPLINE	Second US Army	Ft Meade, Md	19-20 Sep 59
DRAGON HEAD II	XVIII Abn Corps	Ft Bragg, NC	6-8 Oct 59
FTX DRAGON HEAD	XVIII Abn Corps	NC, SC, Va	26 Oct-9 Nov 59
BIG BLAST	Fifth US Army	Chicago, Ill	25 Jan-1 Feb 60
LITTLE BEAR	1st BG, 12th Inf, 4th Div	Alaska	10-19 Feb 60
LUCKY ECHO	Third US Army	Ft Gordon, Ga	27-28 Feb 60
BANYAN TREE II	1st Abn BG, 325th Inf, 82d Abn Div	Panama	4-19 Mar 60
BAY ISLAND	4th Inf Div	Ft Lewis, Wash	8-27 Mar 60
BIG SLAM/PUERTO PINE	XVIII Abn Corps	Puerto Rico	23-26 Mar 60
AME TMG TEST	3d Inf Div	Cp A P Hill, Va	16-19 Mar 60
QUICK STRIKE	101st Abn Div	Ft Campbell, Ky	28 Mar-15 Apr 60
FAREX-60	Second US Army	Ft Dix, NJ	23-24 Apr 60

CPX/FTX	UNIT SUPPORTED	LOCATION	DATE
TOWERS MOON	82d Abn Corps	Ft Bragg, NC	2-11 May 60
IROQUOIS HATCHET	2d Inf Bde	Cp Drum, NY	2-14 May 60
LOGEX-60		Ft Lee, Va	6-14 May 60
FTX	30th Div, NC	Ft Bragg, NC	7-17 Jun 60

Hq & Svc Co

The primary mission was to provide personnel and facilities necessary for command, control, supervision, administrative and logistical support of the battalion. The operational mission, in conjunction with other units of the battalion, was to provide USASA support to XVIII Abn Corps and attached units, and to achieve and maintain a state of operational readiness. The company consisted of a company headquarters, and the following platoons: Service, Administrative, Control and Analysis, Communications, and Security Monitoring.

Strength figures are as follows:

TD 83-8316 (7 Oct 59)		1 Jul 59			30 Jun 60		
		Off	WO	EM	Off	WO	EM
	Auth	20	3	158	20	3	158
	Aagd	19	5	154	27	4	157

The Communications and Monitoring Platoons provided COMSEC support to XVIII Abn Corps and attached non-divisional units. The telephone monitoring position was utilized during Operation LOGEX-60 with favorable results.

The battalion's CommCen was a tributary station of ACAN and assigned routing indicator RUEBBA and connected to relay station [redacted] by full duplex landline on circuit L-310. Section utilized 1 OTD-3, 1 KTD-3, 1 KTD-4, and 1 KDT-5. Personnel worked a three trick/24-hour day to service both incoming and outgoing messages.

Company A

The major operational mission of Company A was to provide COMINT support to XVIII Abn Corps and to maintain operational readiness. The company consisted of company headquarters, four Operations Platoons, and a Target Identification Platoon containing three DF teams.

Strength figures are as follows:

TD 83-8316 (7 Oct 59)		1 Jul 59			30 Jun 60		
		Off	WO	EM	Off	WO	EM
	Auth	8		141	8		141
	Aagd	5	2	143	5	3	136

Personnel from Company A participated in several exercises in support of XVIII Abn Corps, including Exercise DRAGON HEAD; conducted demonstrations for Advanced Officer's Class, USASATC&S; and were airlifted on several occasions to Homestead AFB, Fla for operational training exercises.

Company A utilized six M-292 expansible vans. Installed in these vans were a total of [redacted] positions, [redacted] positions, [redacted] position and [redacted] position. Equipment was satisfactory for assignments; however, antennas employed were not as effective as desired due to geographical location in relation to assigned targets.

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EO 3.3(h)(2)

Company B

Mission of Company B was twofold in nature- (1) to provide COMINT, COMSEC, COMJAM and ELINT support primarily to 82d Abn Div, or a similar type tactical force, and (2) to organize and/or support the air element of any STRAC force. Company B consisted of three platoons designated as Control and Analysis, COMSEC, and Voice Intercept and Jamming (CI&J). Logistic

support was provided by Battalion S4 through facilities of XVIII Abn Corps at Fort Bragg.

Strength figures for the report period follow:

TD 83-8316 (7 Oct 59)	1 Jul 59			30 Jun 60		
	Off	WO	EM	Off	WO	EM
Asgd	6	0	91	7	1	97

Training in air loading and in the movement of men and equipment in support of STRAC was conducted during the entire report period. The company, or elements thereof, participated in several CPX and FTX during the year including Exercises BANYAN TREE II and TOWERS MOON; Operations LITTLE BEAR and FALCON PRACTICE. Existing equipment was generally adequate except for instances of insufficient power for jamming. However, several new generators and one recorder-reproducer, AN/TNH-5 were received during the year.

The Control and Analysis Platoon controlled the mission of the VI&J teams utilizing [redacted] positions, [redacted] position, [redacted] position, [redacted] position, [redacted] positions, [redacted] positions, and [redacted]

COMSEC Platoon provided COMSEC support to a division or similar size unit through the use of 1 telephone monitoring position, 1 multi-channel radio-teletype monitoring position, and 4 radio-telephone and telegraph positions.

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VI&J Platoon consisted of [redacted] positions. [redacted] communications analysts were organic to each team to provide basic analysis for the supported unit. It was capable of intercepting and

jamming aggressor communications as well as intercepting non-communications type signals.

Company C

Mission of Company C was to provide COMINT, COMSEC, COMJAM, and ELINT support to a division or similar type tactical force. Organic and subordinate to Company C were company headquarters, and platoons designated as Hq & Svc, VI&J, Control and Analysis, and COMSEC, as well as a Communications Section.

Strength figures follow:

TD 83-8316	1 Jul 59			30 Jun 60		
	Off	WO	EM	Off	WO	EM
Auth	6	1	132	6	1	132
Asgd	7	1	101	7	1	101

Personnel participated in several Army exercises including TRAPLINE III, DRAGON HEAD, LUCKY ECHO, QUICK STRIKE, PUERTO PINE, IROQUOIS HATCHET and LITTLE BEAR. In the latter exercise, intensive training was given in cold weather survival, cold weather operations, and in the art of skiing at Fort Richardson, Alaska.

Equipment was satisfactory for assigned mission with the occasional exception of the jamming portion of the RTGV-3 positions. When the AN/GLQ-3 transmitter arrived, jamming results were entirely adequate.

The Control and Analysis Platoon controlled the mission of the VI&J teams by the use of [redacted] positions; [redacted] positions, [redacted] positions, [redacted] and [redacted] position, [redacted]

COMSEC Platoon consisted of 1 telephone monitoring position, RLRZ-4; 1 multi-channel radioteletype monitoring position, RTL-14; 4 radiotelephone and telegraph positions, MRCZ-3. It provided COMSEC support to a division and other similar size units.

V1&J Platoon utilized [redacted] positions, [redacted], and [redacted] position, [redacted] to carry out its mission of interception and jamming of aggressor communications as well as interception of non-communication type signals. [redacted] communications analysts were organic to each team to provide basic analysis for the supported unit.[32]

8. (C) 76th USASA Company, Camp Wolters, Tex

Throughout FY 1960 the mission of the 76th USASA Company was to perform COMSEC and ELSEC support activities as directed by Chief, USASA. The company also provided USASA support to a division or similar size unit.

Located at Camp Wolters, the company was organized as a Strategic Class 8 unit subordinate to Hq USASA, and attached to the 316th USASA Battalion for operational and administrative control.

Company strength was as follows:

TD 83-8317 (Eff 23 Mar 59)	1 Jul 59			30 Jun 60		
	Off	WO	EM	Off	WO	EM
Auth	6	1	82	6	1	82
Asgd	3	0	56	7	0	65

Unit training was conducted at company level in subjects prescribed by higher headquarters; MOS training was conducted at platoon level.

Company personnel participated in the following exercises in addition to local field problems and proficiency tests:

Exercise	Location	Date
Integrated Combat Group Components Experiment	Camp Roberts/ Hunter Liggett Mil Res, Calif	28 Sep-18 Nov 59
FTX DRAGON HEAD	Fort Bragg, NC	13 Oct-12 Nov 59
FTX MESQUITE DUNE	Camp Irwin, Calif	6-12 Mar 60
FTX ELK HORN	Yakima Firing Range, Wash	9-23 May 60
FTX BIG THRUST	Fort Hood, Tex	1-13 May 60

The company's COMSEC Platoon was tasked with monitoring ACAN and Fourth US Army ACAN network using three RLBZ-4 radio teletypewriter monitoring positions. The ELSEC monitoring platoon remained inoperative due to insufficient personnel and equipment. For the most part, all operations sections were understrength during the year and, in many instances, it was necessary to qualify personnel in two or more MOS skills, especially MOS's 055 and 204.

Generally, the CommCen operated only during maneuver periods, and no other requirements necessitated its use during the remaining portion of the fiscal year. It was consistently short of school-trained personnel during the operational periods and cross-training of personnel with other than communications MOS's was necessary.

Authorized monitoring positions included:

3 RLBZ-4	3 MJCZ4	2 REM-29
3 TPHZ-3	2 REM-19	1 KLM-19
2 Transcribing positions	1 FPC-14	1 EPM-19
3 RCF-75-3	6 RTL-14	

One additional RLBZ4 position was installed for operation during the year, and one MJCZ-4 was not installed due to the equipment for it being used for training purposes. Equipment was available for three TPHZ3 and

one transcribing position using TNH5 recorder reproducers; however, since S-89 shelters were not available, this equipment was installed as TPHZA positions.[33]

a. ~~(C)~~ Monitoring Platoon, 76th USASA Company, Two Rock Ranch Station, Petaluma, Calif

The mission of the Monitoring Platoon, 76th USASA Company for FY 1960 was COMSEC support of the Sixth US Army through drop-copy analysis of traffic from Yuma Test Station, Ariz and Fort Lewis, Wash. Additionally, the platoon was tasked with monitoring ACAN traffic to the Far East and Pacific through the West Coast Relay and Radio Transmitting Station, Davis, Calif.

The platoon was attached to the 2d USASA Fld Sta and further attached to Company A, 316th USASA Battalion for technical and administrative support. The unit was composed of two teams, COMSEC and ELSEC, each having a Monitoring Team, an Analysis Section, and Maintenance Section. Logistic support was provided by Company A, 316th USASA Battalion.

Assigned strength figures for the fiscal year follow:

TD	1 Jul 59			30 Jun 60		
83-8317 (7 May 59) C1 (7 Oct 59)	Off	WO	EM	Off	WO	EM
	1	0	35	2	0	23

Routine training was conducted for personnel not working in their MOS, weekly training for MOS 055, and monthly training for MOS 204. Platoon personnel, consisting of 1 Off and 8 EM, joined elements of Company A, 316th Battalion for a three-day operational exercise conducted at the US Navy High Frequency Radio Station, Santa Rosa, Calif during the 4th Qtr, FY 1960.

COMSEC support projects included assistance to the Yuma Test Station, Ariz; Presidio of San Francisco, Calif; Combat Developments Experimentation Center, Fort Ord, Calif; and Fort Lewis, Wash. Traffic was received twice a month and transmission security reports were rendered bi-monthly to the CG, Sixth US Army. ACAN traffic to the Far East and Pacific was analyzed on a monthly basis and transmission security analysis reports submitted to Hq, USASA.

Equipment was considered adequate for the assigned mission. Most of the programmed equipment was received during the report period and eight positions were installed. Two ESGS-5 ELSEC positions were programmed for the platoon, but issue of equipment was not programmed until FY 1963 due to equipment priority granted operational units in Europe and Pacific.

CommCen personnel utilized cryptographic facilities at Two Rock Ranch Station since all component parts of the platoon's own positions were not on hand during the year.[34]

9. 1st USASA Field Station, Vint Hill Farms Station, Warrenton, Va

~~(S)~~ Throughout FY 1960 the mission of 1st USASA Fld Sta was to carry out COMINT activities as designated by DIRNSA and CUSASA, and to provide administrative support to these activities. COMINT mission included intercept of certain commercial and Armed Forces MM and commercial AM and R/P traffic.

~~(C)~~ The station was organized under TD 86-9321 (25 Jun 59) and C1 (25 Jun 60). Assigned strength (including MDW USA Dispensary and USASCSA) follows:

1 Jul 59				30 Jun 60			
Off	WO	EM	Civ	Off	WO	EM	Civ
43	0	466	130	53	0	350	134

An operational manpower shortage persisted during the fiscal year, and as a result, the Field Operations Branch was prevented from realizing its full potential.

(U) The NSA School, which was satellited on Vint Hill Farms Station (VHFS) for support, was moved to Fort George G Meade, Md, as directed by DIRNSA. Other units similarly attached were:

USASA SPU
USASA Sup & Maint Facility
NSA COMSEC Facility
USASCSA
MDW USA Dispensary
USAF ACIC Aerial Photo Service Branch

(U) The station was largely self-sufficient in the matter of logistics. Ordnance and medical facilities were, however, obtained from MDW on a parent-satellite basis. Training in general military subjects was presented bi-weekly. OJT was conducted in the various duty sections to train newly assigned personnel, maintain MOS proficiency, and to prepare EM for MOS proficiency tests.

~~(C)~~ Exercise SNOW FLAKE was conducted 15 Jan 60, to rehearse the VHFS Basic Emergency Plan. The command considered the exercise to have been "efficiently" and "effectively" carried out. However, it was suggested that a VHFS Provisional Defense Battalion be retained for training purposes, and that more care be used in selecting LTV operators.

~~(C)~~ Field Operations Branch was responsible for effecting the operational mission and was composed of two sections-- Collection, consisting of

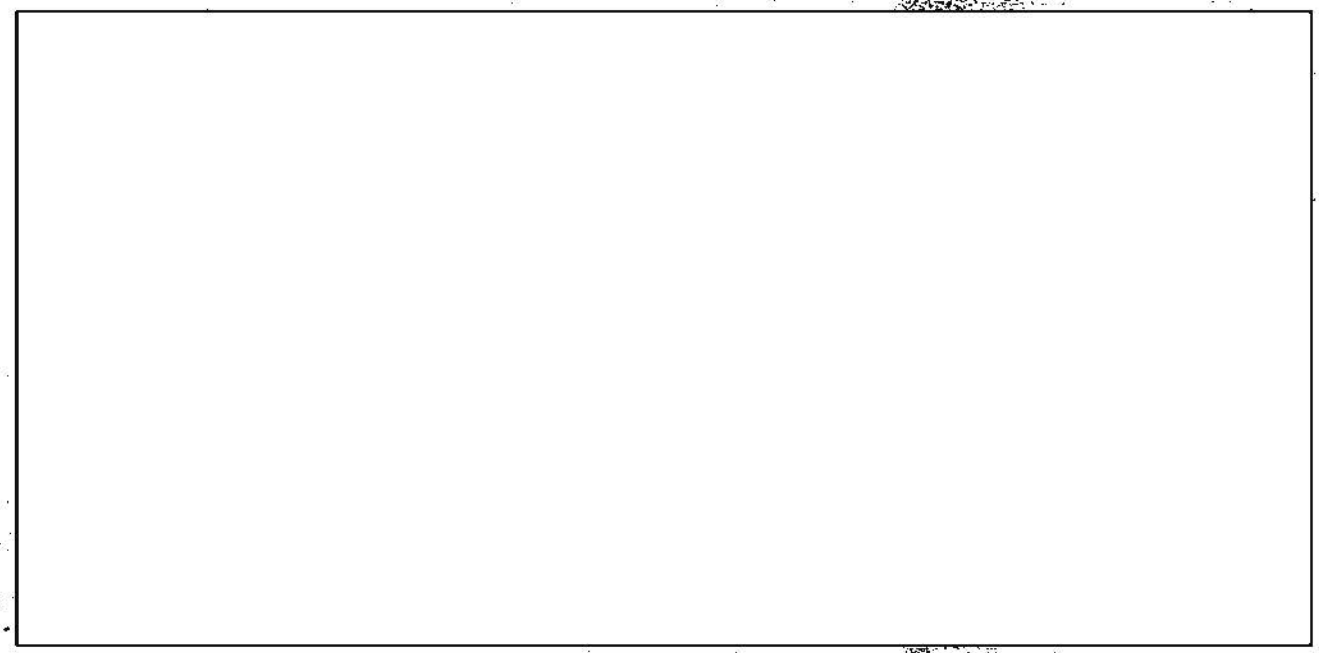
Traffic Control and Reports Unit (TCR) and three intercept units, Automatic Morse, Manual Morse, and Radio Printer. These units had responsibility for actual accomplishment of the mission. The Support Section consisted of Maintenance, Supply, and Communications units, which provided direct logistic support to the Collection Section. All operational personnel were distributed between four operational tricks and a straight day trick. A manpower breakdown clearly illustrates the decline in number of assigned personnel:

	Collection				Support		
	AM	MM	R/P	TCR	Comm	Maint	Supply
30 Jun 59							
1 Jul 60							

(S) At the beginning of the reporting period [redacted] of ZI installed positions were manned. By 30 Jun 60 this figure was reduced to [redacted] out of [redacted].

[redacted]

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



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

(C) The Traffic Control and Reports Unit furnished the intercept units with information and guidance to enable them to perform their missions. In addition, TRC processed and analyzed traffic and forwarded all intercepted traffic to NSA for further analysis.

(C) A Proxy Apprenticeship Training School was established 12 Oct 59, to provide training four [redacted] personnel assigned 4th USASA Fld Sta, thus reducing OJT and effecting maximum utilization of personnel. Each session required 60 days, and 25 EM had completed the course by the end of FY 1960.

(S) The CommCen, at the end of the fiscal year, handled a total of 1,384,057 incoming and outgoing messages as compared to 707,630 at the beginning. This increase was accounted to the assignment of the CommCen as a relay point between 317th USASA Battalion and NSA.

No major construction projects were undertaken during the year.[35]

a. USASA Special Projects Unit,
Vint Hill Farms Station, Warrenton, Va

~~(C)~~ Throughout FY 1960, the mission of the USASA Special Projects Unit (USASASPU) was to perform engineering and technical tasks as directed by the Chief, USASA. Additionally, the unit was tasked with:

1) Testing and evaluation of equipment and systems with respect to technical adequacy and USASA engineering requirements.

2) Design and construction of special purpose equipment to meet immediate operational requirements.

3) Preparation and publication of operating and maintenance instructions for newly designed operational equipment.

4) Installation of new equipment and systems and provision of brief OJT for operators and repairmen.

~~(C)~~ The USASASPU was located at Vint Hill Farms Station throughout the report period; remained subordinate to the Chief, USASA; and was under the technical supervision of the ACofS, G4, USASA. Composed of a unit headquarters and four subordinate operations sections (Admin and Supply, Structures and Power, Equipment, and Systems), the USASASPU was attached to VHFS for logistic support and military justice. Liaison was conducted with the following activities:

Aberdeen Proving Ground
Electronic Defense Laboratories
NSA and Hq, USASA
Signal Corps Engineering Laboratories
Haller, Raymond and Brown, Inc
Kaiser Aircraft and Electronics
Loral Electronics Corp

~~(C)~~ Organized under TD 86-9324 (1 Apr 59) and revised 1 Apr 60, strength of the unit was as follows:

		Off	WO	EM	Civ
1 Jul 59	Auth	9	1	34	4
	Asgd	12	2	47	4
30 Jun 60	Auth	9	1	29	4
	Asgd	8	3	36	3

(U) Personnel participated in unit training conducted by VHFS. HOS training was conducted in unit duty sections when current needs required it. There was no participation in maneuvers and exercises by unit personnel during the year.

~~(C)~~ The following is a summary of assigned projects and activities pursued in FY 1960 in consonance with directives by Hq, USASA:

Project 05-01-S-24 - Construction and Test of Mobile C/A-T/A Van. Initiated 14 Aug 59, the unit was required to construct and install equipment and components necessary for a mobile cryptanalysis/traffic analysis facility in order to provide a standardized mobile analysis facility. The finished product was turned over to the 317th USASA Battalion, 8 Jun 60.

Project 10-14-S-24 - Fabrication of Antenna Groups ASAN 103. This project, established 16 Mar 59, required USASASPU to construct and test two antenna groups ASAN-103 consisting of a rotator, mast, supporting frame, ten-foot diameter parabolic reflector, dipole antenna, and a radio frequency pre-amplifier system and a one year supply of spare parts. An amendment, dated 6 May 59, required construction of an additional antenna system substituting the AS-544 antenna system for the ten-foot diameter parabolic reflector and dipole antenna. This portion was further amended to include an antenna relay, loudspeaker and an AR/ALR-5 receiver. The project was terminated on 6 Jun 60.

Project 14-02-S-24 - Fabrication of UHF Traveling Wave Tube Pre-amplifier. Commenced 9 Oct 59, the unit was required to fabricate five traveling wave tube pre-amplifiers to meet an operational requirement for an overseas USASA unit. The five TWT amplifiers were completed and four were shipped to the overseas location 12 Apr 60. The fifth TWT amplifier was retained by USASASPU to be utilized in additional projects and was then lent to NSA to meet operational needs.

Project 15-09-S-24 - Test of Polarad Model R Receiver. This equipment was tested to determine its sensitivity, image and

spurious response rejection, intermediate frequency response, overall frequency response and calibration accuracy. Results indicated that the receiver was adequate for most applications and met the manufacturer's specifications. The project was terminated 20 Jul 59.

Project 16-10-S-24 - Test and Evaluation of AN/PRR-8(XE-1) Receiver. Effective 14 Apr 59, USASASPU was requested to evaluate a newer model of the AN/PRR-8(XE-1) as earlier tests conducted in FY 1957 indicated that frequency response and sensitivity were inadequate in the frequency range from 10 to 12.6 kmcs. Evaluation was not completed due to the inoperative condition of the equipment when received from Army Signal RD Laboratories.

Project 16-11-S-24 - Test and Evaluation of Countermeasures Receiver. Unit was tasked 11 May 59 with determining capabilities and limitations of AN/ALQ-28 Countermeasures Receiving Set. Due to major malfunctions, testing could not begin until the latter part of FY 1960 and results indicated that major design changes were required to enable the set to meet operational requirements.

Project 20-07-S-24 - Evaluation of Ground Resistivity Megger. This project, established in FY 1958 and continued until 29 Jan 60, required the unit to investigate suitability of the Ground Resistivity Megger, Type 586C in determining ground resistivity and homogeneity at DF sites, as well as procedures for the mapping of ground conductivity contours. Tests were made at two typical DF sites, one at VHFS, the other at Fort George G Meade, Md.

Project 20-05-S-24 - Adcock Ground and Counterpoise Systems. Started in FY 1955, this project compared the test results from two installations of AN/TRD-4's with one set utilizing standard counterpoise and the other using modifiedcounterpoise with radial grounds. The project was suspended many times due to its low priority in relation to other projects, however, tests were completed during FY 1960.

Project 38-03-S-24 - Telephone Carrier Channel Selector ASAND. Started in December 1958 and amended 4 Feb 59 into two phases. The purpose of this project was to design, build, and test a prototype model of a building block type single channel telephone carrier channel selector. Phase I consisted of a Fixed Carrier Demodulator and Phase II consisted of a single carrier selector for search applications.

Project 39-01-S-24 - Magnetic Recording of Manual Morse Signals Phase II. Original project established 6 Aug 57. Phase II, established 3 Nov 58, required the unit to assemble and test a prototype manual morse automatic recording position. Phase II was completed and the final report forwarded to Hq USASA, 12 Jan 60.

Project 52-04-S-24 - Evaluation of Pulse Analyzer Group AN/ULA-2. This unit was requested, on 5 Jan 59, to test and evaluate Pulse Analyzer Group AN/ULA-2 and compare results with those of the Signal Analyzer AN/APA-74. Members of SCEL aided unit personnel in performance of the project.

Project 52-05-S-24 - Demonstration of the ASAL-11(XT-1) Telemetry Analyzer. Unit personnel were required to familiarize themselves with the ASAL-11 Telemetry Analyzer in order to demonstrate its use to interested personnel. Demonstrations were to commence upon receipt of telemetry tapes, which had not arrived as FY 1960 ended.

Project 56-04-S-24 - Evaluation of Fairchild Processor, F335. Project directives required the unit personnel to test and evaluate the Fairchild Processor, F335 to determine its suitability for USASA operations in fixed and mobile installations. Work was initiated during the 4th Qtr, FY 1960; however, only a limited number of films were exposed and developed.

Project 58-08-S-24 - Test of Mobile ELINT System, Truck Mounted, 1/2 Ton, 4 X 4. Continued from FY 1958, this unit tested and evaluated a production model of a mobile ELINT system constructed by Kaiser Electronics Corp. The purpose was to determine the adequacy for field use in intercepting, displaying and recording ELINT signals in the 50 to 10,750 mcs frequency range. The project was completed 30 Nov 59 and the final report forwarded to Hq USASA for evaluation.

Project 58-09-S-24 - Assembly of ELINT Analysis Position EII-2. Established in FY 1958, this project required the assembly of two ELINT analysis positions for the USASA School. In March 1959, two related projects, 52-02-S-24 and 58-09-S-24 were consolidated into this project to include the assembly of two additional EII-2 positions, one for each USASA overseas headquarters. The four required positions were completed and shipped effective 1 Apr 60.

Project 58-11-S-24 - Checkout of M 170C Mobile Electronic Vehicles. This unit was tasked with preparation of five mobile electronic vehicles for field use. An additional

requirement on 7 Mar 60, obligated the unit to install and check out a land navigation system in one of the vehicles. Two vehicles were checked out preparatory to overseas shipment and the other three were being checked and tested as the year ended.

Project 58-12-S-24 - Mock-Up of Airborne ELINT Position. Initiated 21 Jan 60. The unit was requested to construct a functional mock-up of an airborne ELINT position for use in a Navy S2F "Tracker," and to determine a suitable equipment arrangement. Full-size mock-ups of all equipment to be utilized were completed by the end of FY 1960.

Project 58-13-S-24 - Construction and Test of Mobile Electronics Facility EII-14. This project, initiated 1 Mar 60, tasked the unit with the responsibility of constructing and installing equipment required in a mobile electronic intercept signal analysis facility. Supply action was completed and most of the equipment and components required were on hand. Utilization of personnel on higher priority projects delayed action on this project.

Project 58-14-S-24 - RQEV2 Position (Radio Relay FM/PPM COMINT Position). This project commenced 27 Jan 60 and required the unit to install a prototype VHF/UHF multichannel communications intercept position with FM and PPM capability in the M-292 expansible van, complete with organic antennas, transmission lines, and mobile power facilities. This project was progressing satisfactory with the majority of the required equipment on hand or installed. The remaining work to be completed was the wiring of the switching assembly and the antenna transmission lines for two parabolic reflectors.

Project 94-01-S-24 - Prototype of RTGV8 and MCT 18 Position in Armored Personnel Carrier. Initiated 26 Apr 60, and amended 8 Jul 60, this unit was tasked with prototyping RTGV8 (Radio telephone COMINT position) and MCT 18 (Mobile ComeCen teletypewriter) position in armored personnel carriers. Supply actions were initiated, and four tracked vehicles were expected to arrive at VHFS early in FY 1961.[36]

[REF: VOL II P. 13]

b. (U) USASA Supply and Maintenance Center, Vint Hill Farms Station, Warrenton, Va

Throughout FY 1960, the mission of the USASA Supply and Maintenance Center was to receive, maintain, and issue equipment essential to USASA functions, and to furnish spare parts and equipment to units and organizations within the Agency. Additionally, the center was tasked with providing personnel teams qualified to accomplish inside and outside installation of equipment at USASA sites.

Subordinate to Chief, USASA, the center was located at Vint Hill Farms Station, and was composed of a headquarters and the following subordinate sections:

Stock Control Branch - Maintained stock record accounts for USASA, processed requests for action, and maintained stock and supply requirements.

Storage and Maintenance Branch - Responsible for receipt, storage and issue of USASA stocks; for care, preservation, location, condition, marking, shipment, repair, fabrication, and modification of USASA items in the center in accordance with requirements of the Stock Control Branch.

Catalog and Identification Office - Maintained responsibility for preparation of draft copies of USASA supply catalogs from manufacturers' catalogs, parts lists, blue prints, physical inspections, and conferences.

Logistic support, to include quarters and rations, was provided by the 1st USASA Fld Sta, while requisitions for USASA equipment and parts were forwarded from the Supply and Maintenance Center to Purchasing and Contracting Office, Hq, USASA for action.

Authorized and assigned strength figures follow:

TD		1 Jul 59			30 Jun 60		
		Off	EM	Civ	Off	EM	Civ
86-9325							
(27 Apr 60)	Auth	6	48	18	6	70	18
C1 (15 Sep 60)	Asgd	8	77	18	6	60	17

Personnel participated in the Vint Hill Farms Station training program in consonance with DoD and USASA directives. OJT remained a continuous function. Maj Gen William B. Breckinridge visited the center, 14 Apr 60.

During FY 1960, personnel of the Inside and Outside Installation Teams were deployed as follows:

Inside Installation Team	Dates
15th USASA Fld Sta	16 Aug 59 - 17 Dec 59
	8 Feb 60 - 15 Jun 60
1st USASA Fld Sta	1 Jan 60 - 7 Feb 60
Outside Installation Team	
Two Rock Ranch Station	29 Jun 59 - 29 Jul 59
4th USASA Fld Sta	31 Jul 59 - 28 Sep 59
Arlington Hall Station	3 Aug 59 - 26 Aug 59
15th USASA Fld Sta	17 Aug 59 - 14 Dec 59
	17 May 60 - 30 Jun 60
1st USASA Fld Sta	6 Oct 59 - 9 Oct 59
	1 Jan 60 - 17 May 60
Fort George G. Meade	12 Oct 59 - 15 Oct 59

(Footnote)[37]

10. ~~(C)~~ 2d USASA Field Station, Two Rock Ranch Station, Petaluma, Calif

Effective 1 Aug 59, the US Army Garrison, Two Rock Ranch Station was redesignated as 2d USASA Field Station. During FY 1960, the mission of the station was to perform such USASA activities as directed by the Chief, USASA including operation and administration of Two Rock Ranch Station as a Class II installation.

The station remained subordinate to the Chief, USASA and retained

administrative and logistic control over Company A, 316th USASA Battalion and the Monitoring Platoon, 76th USASA Company. Administrative liaison was maintained with Hq USASA and Presidio of San Francisco. Enlisted personnel continued to reside in three 48-man concrete barracks, while medical and dental facilities were provided through Sixth US Army, Presidio of San Francisco. Logistic support was provided by the Presidio of San Francisco, Hamilton AFB, and Letterman Army Hospital.

Assigned strength was as follows:

TD		Off	WO	EM	Civ
86-9319	1 Jul 59	9	3	181	53
	30 Jun 60	14	6	203	56

Manpower remained constant throughout the year with no operations unit experiencing a serious deficiency in personnel loss. All operators were experienced and considered efficient.

Training in mandatory subjects and those of interest to the 2d USASA Fld Sta and Company A were combined into one schedule. OJT and MOS training were placed on a continuing basis and special classes were initiated to reduce the amount of time lost in training critical MOS oversea replacements. A Radiac equipment course was held and several personnel were transferred to Army Language School for linguistic training. The station did not participate in any maneuvers or exercises.

No serious equipment or maintenance problems were encountered, and equipment on hand was considered adequate for the assigned mission. The following positions were installed or delivered during the year:

24 MGBV
8 DABV
8 SBBV
4 MRBV
3 RTBU
7 AFBU

The station's CommCen was changed from an USAG function and placed under the control of Operations, 2d USASA Fld Sta on 1 Aug 59. Communications transmission facilities in use at the close of FY 1960 included:

1) One on-line full duplex circuit (ODT-5) terminating at NSA which passed a combined total of 3,551,194 groups of traffic.

2) One full duplex ACAN circuit (redesignated STARCOM, 1 Jul 60) which terminated at Primary Relay Station, Davis, Calif.

This facility also prepared operational reports on chadless tape as required by current directives. On 15 Jun 60, installation of EDT-3 and ODT-3 positions was completed, but positions did not become immediately operational.

Station construction projects were minor and most improvements were made in living quarters and adjacent areas. In many instances, existing buildings were enlarged to more suitably accommodate men and equipment.38

REF: VOL. II P. 26

11. ~~(C)~~ USASA Operational Center, Fort Huachuca, Ariz

Throughout FY 1960, USASA Operational Center (USASAOC) was located at Fort Huachuca, Ariz. It exercised command responsibility over Hq Co, USASAOC, and Company C, 316th USASA Battalion, and was attached to US Army Electronic Proving Ground (USAEPG) for logistic support. Technical liaison with Hq USAEPG was directed toward Automatic Data Processing,

electronic environmental test facility (EETF), and electronic warfare systems development.

The center was organized under TD 86-9318 (1 Apr 60) and was composed of Hq & Hq Co, four organic action branches (S1 through S4) and four attached sections (Control, Engineering, Field Test, and Signal Maintenance), and Company C, 316th USASA Battalion.

Assigned strength figures follow:

	Off	WO	EM	Civ
1 Jul 59	24	4	71	12
30 Jun 60	23	4	92	10

Training was conducted in accordance with directives from Chief, USASA and DA; however, personnel did not directly participate in any scheduled exercises. The center contributed personnel to Operations PEDAL PUSHER and BRIGHT SWORD. At the request of Chief, USASA, a COMSEC/ELSEC training program was conducted for personnel at USAEPG by the personnel of the center and the 316th USASA Battalion.

During the fiscal year, the mission of the unit was two-fold in nature, namely, to conduct field tests and evaluate equipment, systems and organizational-operational concepts and doctrines in support of USASA activities as directed by Chief, USASA, and to provide technical support to the USAEPG in COMJAM, COMSEC/ELSEC, DF and analysis.

Projects undertaken and status of each at end of year, follow:

Project Number	Project	Status
10-54-H-BD	Test of Antenna Group OA-( )/U	Canceled because of non-delivery of equipment.

Project Number	Project	Status
20-56-H-BD	Test of Remote Antenna AN/PRD-6	Canceled because of non-delivery of equipment.
38-01-H-24	Test and Evaluation of QRR-3	Canceled.
50-09-H-24	Single Side-Band Tests	Not completed.
50-10-H-24	Test of Air-Ground Countermeasures	Canceled.
50-51-H-23	Test of Look-Through Kit for AN/GLQ-2.	Not completed.
58-53-H-BD	Test of Ground Navigation System	Canceled because of non-delivery of equipment.
58-54-H-BD	Test of Gyro-Transit System	Canceled because of non-delivery of equipment.
111-51-H-23	Support Platoon of the ASA Division Support Company	Not completed.
99-03-H-24	USASAOC Current Problems	Continued.
99-04-H-24	USASA Support to AEPG	Continued.
21-01-H-23	Radio DF for Target Acquisition	Completed.
50-03-H-24	Test of AN/TRC-24, Modified	Completed.
58-51-H-23	Test of Mobile ELINT System, M-170C	Completed.

Projects completed follow:

Project 21-01-H-23 - Test Plan for Radio DF for Target Acquisition. Studied the feasibility of locating enemy transmitters by DF equipment calibrated for specific distant area, time, and frequency of interest using two AN/TRD-4 Direction Finders, two AN/GRC-26A (net control station), one S-44 Shelter with DF Analyst and plotting board, and one AN/GRC-19, 100-watt mobile radio set. The average DF calibration accuracy expected through the use of thistechnique and equipment is approximately one degree.

Project 50-03-H-24 - Test of "A" and "D" Heads for AN/TRC-24 Interim Jammer. Recommendations resulting in evaluation of this system were: (1) the jammer should be produced as an interim countermeasures system until a jammer covering the 100-400 mcs frequency range position could be developed, (2) the R484/APR-14 Receiver should be incorporated in the AN/TRC-24 interim jammer to replace the Clark Special Purpose receiver, (3) consideration should be given to employment of "A" and "D" tuning units to extend frequency range from 100-400 mcs to 50-600 mcs.

Project 58-51-H-24 - Test of Mobile ELINT System M-170C (XT-1). This system was tested to evaluate its equipment capabilities and limitations, vehicular arrangement, sensitivity, DF calibration and accuracy, utilizing one prototype model of the M-170C (XT-1) with standard AN/APA-69 DF antennas, and one AN/VRC-10 transceiver. System was determined satisfactory for field use. At the end of the fiscal year, the system was being used in ELSEC-type positions for purpose of making a population study of non-communications. P.L. 86-36 EO 3.3(h)(2)

In October 1959, 50 enlisted personnel holding [redacted] were placed in the command to relieve a deficiency that existed in this category. Critical shortages of qualified maintenance personnel deemed it necessary to place responsibility for first echelon maintenance and dispatch of unit vehicles with the unit commander.

During FY 1960, USASAOC received the following new equipment:

Radio Set AN/GRC-26D
Look-Through Kit for AN-GLQ-2
Antenna Filter Group OA 1390/TRC
Antenna Filter Group OA 1391/TRC
Antenna Filter Group OA 1396/TRC
Antenna Filter Group OA 1397/TRC

Maintenance of engineer power equipment posed a problem due to a shortage of qualified personnel resulting in back-logs of maintenance required and scheduled.

CommCen facilities of the USAEPG were utilized by the Operational Center. An off-line CommCen was established to handle classified material that could

not be processed through the USAEPG CommCen.

Most facilities were completely inadequate for the activities conducted by this unit. Consequently, construction requirements were submitted to Hq, USASA for 20,300 square feet of operational and maintenance space. Modification included:

> Enlargement of an existing building as a cryptocenter for Company C, 316th USASA Battalion.
>
> Provision of one room in Headquarters Building as a secure area for classified conferences and lectures.

Electronic Environmental Test Facility was conceived as a simulation of battle field signal environments on combat field units employing signal communications equipment. The facility will cover an area comparable in size to that used by a field army and will contain a capability to simulate an electronic communications environment in which a unit from platoon to division will operate. The construction contract was granted to Pan American Aviation, 15 Mar 60. Construction was planned in three phases:

> Phase I - Capability for testing equipment of a company within a battle group environment. Construction is scheduled for completion by March 1961.
>
> Phase II - Capability for testing equipment of a battle group in the communications environment of a forward division. This phase is scheduled for completion by mid-1961.
>
> Phase III - Capability of communications testing of a division within a corps environment.[39]

12. ~~(C)~~ 100th USASA Detachment, White Sands Missile Range, NMex

During FY 1960, this detachment provided COMSEC/ELSEC support to the Commanding General, White Sands Missile Range (WSMR) by monitor and

analysis of radiotelephone, intercommunication telephone, tape relay, manual teletype, and other electro-magnetic communications within WSMR. Additionally, the detachment was tasked with provision of project-type reports on missile systems or major operations at White Sands, ELSEC support to CONARC, technical data to Chief, USASA on ELSEC matters, support of the national ELINT effort, and other special missions as directed by Chief, USASA.

Subordinate to the Chief, USASA and located at White Sands Missile Range, New Mexico throughout the year, the detachment was under operational supervision of the ELSEC Officer, Hq USASA and attached to Hq, Fourth US Army and WSMR for logistic support. Composed of a headquarters, three action platoons (Control and Analysis, COMSEC Monitoring, and ELSEC Monitoring), a COMSEC/ELSEC Mobile Operations Team, and a Signal Supply/Maintenance Section, the detachment was organized under TD 86-9310 (1 Apr 59), as changed. Issue of USASA-related items was accomplished through the USASA Supply and Maintenance Facility, Warrenton, Va.

Strength figures follow:

TD		1 Jul 59		30 Jun 60	
		Off	EM	Off	EM
86-9310					
(1 Apr 59)	Auth	4	56	5	67
(1 Jan 60)	Asgd	4	59	5	70

Training was conducted four hours weekly in accordance with directives of DA and Hq USASA. The detachment did not participate in any scheduled maneuvers or exercises during the year; however, two special missions were assigned by Chief, USASA in connection with exercises of interest to USASA. In July 1959, the Electronic Search for Guided Missile (ESGM) system was

relocated to Eglin AF Base, Florida to participate as an "under the cloud receiving station" in support of Project BROADBENT/FIREFLY, and in January 1960, the same system, along with several detachment personnel, was shipped to Johnston Island to support Operation BRIGHT SWORD.

Major General William M. Breckinridge visited the detachment during 26-27 Jun 60.

During the period June to December 1960, all COMSEC positions were installed as a jury-rig facility to monitor WSMR radiotelephone nets. The ESGS-3 position was the only operational ELSEC facility available for monitoring WSMR non-communications signals during the year. Local ACAN nets were COMSEC monitored by two TLHZ positions, and at the same time, link encryption procedures were initiated on primary circuits with other circuits converted to "back-up" use only. At the end of the report period, one TLHZ position was dropped from the program while the remaining position monitored the Range Schedule Teletype Net. Limited ELSEC capabilities were primarily devoted to collection of non-communications data in support of specific mission assignments by Hq USASA.

Operational strength fluctuated during the year. Operational manpower utilization was hampered by MOS 058 (Morse Intercept) personnel employed in MOS 055 (Communications Monitoring), and by extensive TDY of MOS 204 (Countermeasures Search Specialists).

Prior to February 1960, the detachment employed non-standard COMSEC positions in semi-permanent equipment shelters. These positions, one TLHZ, one ESGS, two MRGZ's, and two MRCZ's, were installed and operative during the period July 1959 to February 1960. The ELSEC position AN/GRR-2 could not

be fully exploited due to maintenance problems. Installation of programmed equipment in the operations building presented a major problem due to little or no associated equipment, no heating or air conditioning, no power distribution in the duct ways, shortage of maintenance personnel, and inadequate Post Engineer support. Installation was initiated in March 1960 for the complex ESGS positions (ELSEC). Only equipment for positions 1-3, 1-4, and 1-5 was on hand. Position 1-3 consisted basically of Heads 1, 2, and 3 of the AN/TLR-1 (Countermeasures Receiver) with necessary power supplies. Positions 1-4 and 1-5 jointly constituted one complete AN/SLR-2 installation, however, they were separated into independent operator positions each having its own receiver and antenna control units and appropriate power supplies. EII-2 (ELSEC Signal Analysis) equipment was received in May 1960 with installation expected to be completed in November 1960.

CommCen facilities were provided and operated by USAF personnel. Messages received were prepared for delivery and notification made to the detachment by telephone.

Due to a lack of ELSEC analysis positions, all tapes, pulse analyzer photographs and operator logs were forwarded to Hq USASA for analysis and reporting.

On 20 Jul 59, construction of an extension to the operations building was commenced to provide 1700 sq ft of additional floor space for operational/maintenance activities. Problems encountered were as follows:

1) Two 15-day extensions to the programmed completion date due to steel strike.

2) Modification of ceiling due to lack of adequate clearance from floor to overhead electric lighting.

3) Upon completion of contractual services, inadequate and improper power distribution necessitated rewiring and redistribution of main circuits.

4) Contractual services did not provide AC power wiring and outlets in floor ducts.

5) Extension design did not provide for electrical equipment grounding system. Approximately 24 copper ground rods were installed prior to pouring concrete floor and grounding leads were affixed to rods.

6) Floor covering was not provided by contractual services. Detachment personnel installed asphalt floor tile.

As a result of an increase in the type of ELSEC antennas employed during FY 1960, it was necessary to construct a 60-foot horizontal extension to the ELSEC antenna platform. Construction was accomplished by unit personnel, Post Engineers, and the Signal Missile Support Agency.[40]

13. US Army Area Liaison Detachments

a. ~~(C)~~ 31st USASA Detachment, Governors Island, NY

The mission of the 31st USASA Detachment during FY 1960 was to represent the Chief, USASA at Hq, First US Army. Functions included effecting liaison for participation of certain Agency units in maneuvers and exercises, inspection of crypto-facilities, and the conducting of USAR Officer recruitment programs within First US Army Area.

Collocated with Hq, First US Army on Governors Island, the detachment was directly subordinate to Chief, USASA with no subordinate units. Its personnel maintained liaison with staff elements of Hq, First US Army, commanders of AS USAR Units, and with operating personnel in crypto-facilities

within First US Army Area. The detachment was attached to Hq, First US Army for logistic support and received all supplies, less cryptographic, from Fort Jay, NY.

Assigned personnel follows:

TD		Off	EM
86-9311	1 Jul 59	3	8
(1 Apr 59)	30 Jun 60	2	10

USASA field representatives stationed at First US Army Recruiting Main Stations, while covered in the detachment's TD, functioned under the jurisdiction of the AG, Hq USASA.

Detachment personnel participated in planning and conducting First US Army Exercise FAREX-60, and acted as observers during FTX IROQUOIS HATCHET.

Maj Gen William M. Breckinridge, Chief, USASA, visited the detachment, 13 Jun 60.

Inspection of 37 cryptocenters and Class II installations in accordance with AR 380-40 was completed during the year. A total of 24 CMS ROTC colleges were visited during January, April, and May 1960 and were presented orientation on USASA activities.[41]

b. ~~(C)~~ 32d USASA Detachment, Fort George G. Meade, Md

Throughout FY 1960, the mission of the 32d USASA Detachment remained to serve in a liaison capacity to the CG, Second US Army and commanders of Class II installations situated within the Army Area, on USASA matters pertaining to COMINT, passive communications countermeasures, ELINT, ELSEC, CC&D, COMJAM, and COMSEC. Functions included recommendations concerning the use of tactical USASA units on maneuvers and tactical problems,

inspection of crypto-facilities within the Second US Army Area, recommendations concerning utilization of cryptomaterial used in exercises and maneuvers, procurement of AS-USAR officers from ROTC colleges within the Second US Army Area.

The detachment was located with Hq, Second US Army, Fort George G. Meade, Md. It was directly subordinate to Chief, USASA and was under general staff supervision of ACofS, G3, Hq USASA. USASA field representatives stationed at Second Army Recruiting Main Stations, while covered in the detachment's TD, functioned under the jurisdiction of the AG, Hq USASA. The detachment was attached to Hq Second US Army for logistic support.

Authorized and assigned strength figures follow:

TD		1 Jul 59		30 Jun 60	
		Off	EM	Off	EM
86-9312					
(1 Apr 59)	Auth	1	8	1	8
	Asgd	2	8	2	8

Detachment personnel participated in planning and conducting CONARC CPX TRAPLINE III, held at Fort George G. Meade on 19 and 20 Sep 59, and TRAPLINE IV.

Maj Gen William M. Breckinridge, Chief, USASA, visited the detachment, 13 May 60.

Inspection of 61 cryptocenters and Class II installations in accordance with AR 380-40 was completed during the year. A total of 12 ROTC colleges were visited during the year and were presented orientation on USASA activities.[42]

c. ~~(C)~~ 33d USASA Detachment, Fort McPherson, Ga

Through FY 1960, the mission of the 33d USASA Detachment was to serve as an advisor to the CG, Third US Army on matters within the jurisdiction of Chief, USASA.

The detachment's organizational structure consisted of a detachment headquarters at Fort McPherson, Ga and a USASA Student Company at Fort Gordon, Ga.

Assigned strength was as follows:

TD		Off	EM
86-9313	1 Jul 59	4	10
(1 Apr 59)	30 Jun 60	4	12

Eight enlisted men acted as USASA representatives at Recruiting Main Stations within the Third US Army Area. Logistic support, consisting mainly of office supplies, was provided by Hq, Third US Army. In turn, administrative assistance was provided to the 199th and 299th USASA Company's (USAR). Enlisted personnel received non-technical training under the direction of CG, Fort McPherson Troop Command. The detachment commander and Assistant USASA Liaison Officer participated in Exercise LUCKY ECHO at Fort Gordon, 27-28 Feb 60.

The orientation "USASA Functions and Direct Support," was presented to 31 staff officers of Third US Army and 12 officers were briefed on the detachment's mission and functions.

Inspections, consisting of spot inventories of all registered crypto-material, cryptomaterials accounting procedures, physical security measures, and crypto-training programs, were conducted on 19 Class I and 39 Class II

installations. Additionally, relocation or alteration of 11 cryptocenters was approved.

During the fiscal year, visits were made to 13 institutions offering GMS ROTC programs. Of 60 cadets expressing a desire to be assigned to AS-USAR, 23 were accepted.

Communications facilities were provided by CommCen, Hq, Third US Army. All detachment personnel were quartered in private housing and required no special messing facilities.[43]

d. ~~(C)~~ 34th USASA Detachment, Fort Sam Houston, Tex

Assigned mission of the 34th USASA Detachment during FY 1960 was to represent Chief, USASA in Fourth US Army Area, act as liaison representatives to CG, Fourth US Army and Class II installations in Fourth US Army Area, and conduct inspections of crypto-facilities in accordance with AR 380-40. The detachment was located in the Fourth US Army quadrangle, and was directly subordinate to Chief, USASA.

The detachment's organizational structure consisted of a detachment headquarters and four field representatives. The field representatives were attached to Recruiting Main Stations located at Dallas, Houston, New Orleans, and Oklahoma City. Logistic support, less USASA equipment, was provided by Hq Fourth US Army. Detachment personnel maintained liaison with General and Special Staff at Fourth US Army Hq, USAF Security Service, 316th USASA Battalion, and Class I and II installations.

Assigned strength was as follows:

TP		Off	EM
86-9314	1 Jul 59	2	6
(1 Apr 59)	30 Jun 60	1	7

Maj Gen William Breckinridge, Chief, USASA, visited the detachment, 28-30 Jun 60.

Two DIANA one-time pad cryptosystems were available for communication with Hq USASA and the 316th USASA Battalion. During the year, detachment personnel presented USASA orientation lectures to 19 CMS ROTC colleges.[44]

e. ~~(C)~~ 35th USASA Detachment, Chicago, Ill

During FY 1960, the mission of the 35th USASA Detachment was to represent Chief, USASA on matters within his jurisdiction and to maintain liaison at Hq Fifth US Army. The detachment was located at Hq, Fifth US Army.

Assigned strength was as follows:

TD		Off	EM
86-9315	1 Jul 59	2	9
(1 Apr 59)	30 Jun 60	2	14
(1 Apr 60)			

Although the detachment commander exercised control over personnel at the unit proper, AG, Hq USASA retained control over the USASA field representatives. Logistic support, consisting almost entirely of office supplies was furnished by Hq Fifth US Army.

Enlisted personnel took mandatory training with the local CIC unit.

Detachment personnel, excluding field representatives, participated in Exercise BIG BLAST XII, 29-31 Jan 60 at Fort Sheridan, Ill.

The detachment was visited by Maj Gen William M. Breckinridge, Chief, USASA, 28-29 Mar 60.

In fulfilling its assigned mission, the detachment conducted a number of crypto-facility inspections in the Fifth US Army Area. Included were 12

Class I installations, 15 Class II installations, and 16 USARADCOM units. A marked improvement in COMSEC, emergency planning, and OJT was noted. However, the inspecting officer observed security weaknesses in facilities which handled low volume encrypted messages, and a need for clarification of AR 380-46.

Detachment officers visited 18 GMS ROTC institutions and, as a result, 43 students requested AS-USAR commissions. A total of 21 was accepted. The detachment commander presented five lectures on USASA's mission, functions, and support capabilities, and four lectures on COMSEC to Fifth US Army staff elements.

All messages for the detachment were handled by the communications and cryptographic center at Hq Fifth US Army. Two enlisted men used housing and mess facilities at the US Army Support Center, Chicago, Ill. Remaining personnel were quartered in private housing.[45]

f. ~~(C)~~ 36th USASA Detachment, Presidio of San Francisco, Calif

Mission of the 36th USASA Detachment, during FY 1960, was to represent Chief, USASA in liaison capacity at ZI Army Hq and Class II installations within ZI area.

The detachment remained located with Hq Sixth US Army, Presidio of San Francisco, and was subordinate to Chief, USASA. Liaison was maintained with Sixth US Army Area and Hq USASA. During the report period, 41 crypto-facilities were inspected and found secure.

Organized under TD 86-9316 (1 Mar 59), the detachment was authorized 2 Off and 6 EM, 4 of whom were on duty at Recruiting Main Stations in Los

Angeles, Oakland, Portland, and Seattle. The detachment was operating under TD 86-9316 (1 Apr 60), at the end of the fiscal year, with the same personnel authorization.

Maj Gen Thomas S. Timberman, then Chief, USASA, visited the detachment on 4 Aug 59.

During the year, detachment personnel visited 22 CMS ROTC units at colleges and universities and presented USASA orientation to members of Advanced ROTC classes; observed training of 325th USASA Battalion (USAR) units; observed students and trainees at US Army Language School, and Basic Training Center, Fort Ord, Calif; and conducted scheduled cryptocenter inspections at 41 units.[46]

g. ~~(C)~~ 37th USASA Detachment, Belmar, NJ

During FY 1960, the mission of the 37th USASA Detachment was to represent the Chief, USASA and act in a liaison capacity at the US Army Signal Research and Development Laboratory (USASRDL). The detachment commander, appointed as an Associate Member of the USASA Board, was tasked with the responsibility of furnishing information, evaluations, review reports, etc., assisted by USASRDL, as requested by the President, USASA Board. He also was responsible for coordinating and expediting all USASA activities being processed by USASRDL. Additionally, the Technical Consultant, Hq USASA, placed requirement upon the detachment to provide reports and other media pertaining to the radio horizon field. Agency representatives made 29 visits during the year for briefings and coordination on USASRDL projects of USASA interest.

The detachment remained located at the Evans Signal Laboratory, Belmar, NJ until its discontinuance, 15 Apr 60, at which time assigned personnel were returned to Hq USASA for reassignment. It was directly subordinate to Chief, USASA and was provided logistic support and personnel administration by Hq & Hq Co, Signal Battalion (Spt), SigC Engineering Laboratories, Fort Monmouth, NJ. Organized under TD 86-9317 (1 Apr 59), assigned strength remained constant during the year, at 1 Off and 1 EM.

Training was conducted as directed by DA and Chief, USASA and was scheduled in conjunction with that of Hq & Hq Co, Signal Battalion (Spt).[47]

FOOTNOTES:

23. Ann Hist Rept, USAG, AHS, FY60, pp1-9; Tabs A,C,E,G,H.
24. Ann Hist Rept, USASA Tng Pub Unit, FY60, pp1-5.
25. Ann Hist Rept, USASA Support Element, NSA, FY60, pp2-12.
26. Ann Hist Rept, USASATC&S, FY60, pp1-20.
27. Ann Hist Rept, USASA Student Co, FY60, pp1-5.
28. Ann Hist Rept, 316th USASA Bn, FY60, Vol I, pp1-14; Tab 7.
29. Ann Hist Rept, TRRS, FY60, Vol I, Annex A (Co A, 316th USASA Bn, pp1-12).
30. Ann Hist Rept, 316th USASA Bn, FY60, Vol I, Co B, pp1-14; Tabs 3,4,5,9.
31. Ann Hist Rept, USASA Op Cen, FY60, Vol I Only, Appendix A (Co C, 316th USASA Bn, pp1-13).
32. Ann Hist Rept, 317th USASA Bn, Vol I, FY60, pp1-68.
33. Ann Hist Rept, 316th USASA Bn, FY60, Vol I, Annex A (76th USASA Co, pp1-10; Tabs 3,6,8).
34. Ann Hist Rept, TRRS, FY60, Vol I, Annex B (Monitoring Plat, 76th USASA Co, pp1-10).
35. Ann Hist Rept, 1st USASA Fld Sta, FY60, Vol I, pp1-27.
    Ibid. Vol II, pp1,3; Tabs A,B,C.
36. Ann Hist Rept, USASA Sp Proj Unit, FY60, Vol I, pp1-35.
37. Ann Hist Rept, USASA Sup & Maint Cen, FY60, Vol I, pp6-15.
38. Ann Hist Rept, 2d USASA Fld Sta, FY60, Vol I, pp1-19.
39. Ann Hist Rept, USASA Op Cen, FY60, Vol I, pp1-32.
40. Ann Hist Rept, 100th USASA Det, FY60, Vol I, pp1-18.
41. Ann Hist Rept, 31st USASA Det, FY60, pp1-11.
42. Ann Hist Rept, 32d USASA Det, FY60, pp1-15.
43. Ann Hist Rept, 33d USASA Det, FY60, pp1-18.
44. Ann Hist Rept, 34th USASA Det, FY60, pp1-6.
45. Ann Hist Rept, 35th USASA Det, FY60, 1-7.
46. Ann Hist Rept, 36th USASA Det, FY60, pp1-3.
47. Ann Hist Rept, 37th USASA Det, FY60, pp2-12.

B. Alaska

1. Hq USASA, Alaska, Fort Richardson, Alaska

(C) The administrative and operational mission of Hq USASA, Alaska remained relatively unchanged during FY 1960. Administratively, the headquarters continued to furnish administrative services and personnel to support its operation as well as that of its subordinate units. Operationally, the headquarters conducted activities (COMINT, COMSEC, ELINT, COMCH, COMJAM, ICD, ELSEC, and cryptologic phases of CC&D) in support of US Army, Alaska, as well as those in support of the National COMINT/ELINT effort.

(C) Chief, USASA, Alaska was responsible for and directed all USASA activities with the Alaskan Command. Other responsibilities included operation and supervision of headquarters, with detachments (USASAAL Spt Det, Northern Area, Eielson AFB; USASAAL Spt Det, Southern Area, Fort Richardson), and the 281st USASA Company at Shemya Island.

(C) Throughout the year, liaison was conducted with Alaskan Command; US Army, Alaska; Alaskan Air Command,; NSA, Alaska; 6981st Radio Group Mobile; Alaskan District Engineer; and Hq, Fort Richardson. Secretary of the Army, The Honorable Wilbur M. Brucker visited the 281st USASA Company on 16 Jan 60, and Brig Gen Orman G. Charles, Deputy Chief, USASA, visited headquarters and the 281st during 10-12 May 60. An annual command inspection was conducted during the period 10-19 Aug 59 and an adjective rating of "Excellent" was awarded.

(C) Effective 15 Aug 59, the 7th USASA Field Station was discontinued and all personnel reassigned to Hq USASA. Hq Co, USASA, Alaska was discontinued during 1st Qtr, FY 1960.

~~(C)~~ Logistic support from Hq USASA, SigC, and other technical services was excellent. In turn, headquarters coordinated all supply activities and requirements of the 281st USASA Company and the USASAAL Support Detachment, Northern Area. One of the major logistics efforts during the year was the disposition of mission-type equipment--both ASA and SigC--of the 7th USASA Fld Sta. As of 1 Jul 59, 75% of all mission equipment had been disposed of. The remaining 25% was shipped from Wildwood Station to Hq USASA, Alaska for storage. A similar effort commenced toward disposition of excess and unserviceable property of the 281st USASA Company as well as steps toward improving supply procedures affecting the company. Another signigicant change in supply procedures was initiated during May 1960, when it was determined that the 281st USASA Company could be more effisiently supplied if the technical services and the OSA would ship directly to the company, instead of routing all freight through Hq USASA, Alaska for reshipment. A shipping designator for the 281st Company was obtained and direct shipment commenced in the 3d Qtr, FY 1960.

(U) As of the end of FY 1960, actual total funded costs incurred for operation of USASAAL amounted to $244,489 as compared with the projected appropriation of $246,464. For the same period, total actual costs, both funded and unfunded amounted to $1,264,196, as compared to the appropriated $1,328,175.

(U) As a result of organizational changes during the fiscal year, due to change in mission assignments, the following TD's were in effect:

TD	Off	WO	EM
86-9450 (25 Jun 59)	15	2	140
86-9450 (1 Sep 59)	6	0	85
86-9450 (1 Mar 60)	7	0	88
86-9450 (25 Apr 60)	7	0	86

~~(C)~~ Assigned strength figures follow:

	Off	WO	EM	
1 Jul 59	14	5	113	(Includes personnel of
30 Jun 60	10	1	105	USASAAL Support Data, Northern Area and Southern Area)

~~(C)~~ All allocated promotion quotas were utilized. Quotas for E-5 and below were considered adequate, while quotas for E-6 and E-7 remained at a critical level.

~~(C)~~ Training was conducted two hours weekly in accordance with TC No 1, Hq USASA, Alaska. Basic military subjects, security education and other special subjects, as required, were included in the program. OJT was utilized to qualify MOS personnel, and to cross-train personnel in related MOS fields. When possible, newly assigned personnel were trained by the personnel they were to replace.

(U) In addition to providing support to US Army, Alaska tactical units engaged in Army training tests and small unit problems, USASA, Alaska elements provided COMSEC, COMINT, COMCM support to tactical elements of US Army, Alaska during Exercise LITTLE BEAR. The Northern Area Detachment was augmented by 1 Off and 8 Enlisted US Marine Corps personnel from Adak Island, Alaska, and the Southern Area Detachment was augmented to include 2 Off and 8 EM from the 317th USASA Battalion, Fort Bragg, NC.

(S) Support Detachment, Northern Area utilized two MRGZ4 (austere) positions, which were replaced by four MRGZ8's in January 1960, and one SCR-616 to monitor 55,422 transmissions, including 1159 transmissions monitored during Exercise LITTLE BEAR. Additionally, this detachment provided LLVI and COMCM to the 1st Battle Gp, 9th Inf during Exercise LITTLE BEAR and conducted five cryptocenter inspections and initiated COMSEC training classes upon request from supported units. Support Detachment, Southern Area conducted operations from fixed and mobile positions utilizing four MRGZ4's, two MRGZ's, one TPHZ3, one RLBZ4, one TLHZ, one RTL1, and six RTL14's. The detachment monitored 80,412 transmissions, 8605 of which were monitored during Exercise LITTLE BEAR. This detachment inspected 14 cryptocenters and conducted COMSEC classes for the 80th Trans Co and the 1st Battle Gp, 23d Inf, both located at Fort Richardson.

(S) The Security Analysis Section analyzed 135,834 transmissions and isolated 311 transmission security violations and 115 practices dangerous to transmission security. An increase in violations was noted during December 1959 to February 1960, prior to and during Exercise LITTLE BEAR. This was believed due to inadequate COMSEC training for the participating units. Analysis was performed on 175,214 groups encrypted in the ADONIS, BACCHUS, IRIS, and POLLUX cryptosystems. Analysis revealed one possible compromise and five practices dangerous to transmission security.

(C) COMINT/ELINT activity consisted of providing intercept control and limited analysis to the 281st USASA Company. In addition, this activity provided technical support in the form of simulated COMINT information in Exercise LITTLE BEAR.

~~(C)~~ ELSEC liaison was conducted by this headquarters with supported commands to ascertain ELSEC requirements for US Army, Alaska. Due to the widespread use of UHF and VHF equipment by US Army, Alaska units, this headquarters was hampered in its support due to a lack of adequate monitoring equipment operating in UHF and VHF frequency spectrums.

~~(C)~~ COMCM activities were limited mainly to Imitative Communications Deception (ICD) in support of units participating in field exercises. COMJAM operations were hindered by equipment limitations. The 16-watt power output of the transmitting equipment was insufficient to effectively conduct jamming operations except when the equipment could be deployed in close proximity to the communications targets.

~~(C)~~ Operational equipment was considered adequate for the assigned mission; however, some discrepancies were encountered in tracked, and wheeled vehicles provided for the mobile monitoring mission. Wheeled vehicles, provided the tactical support element, could not effectively traverse deep snow or extremely rough terrain, while M-76 Otter tracked vehicles provided required mobility but were not generally reliable due to obsolescence and non-availability of replacement parts. During the year, a research and development project was initiated to develop a suitable operations hut with airlift capabilities to enable operational elements to move into and conduct support operations in otherwise inaccessible areas.

~~(S)~~ CommCen transmitted communications by two on-line teletype circuits to the 7th USASA Fld Sta and the 6981st Radio Gp Mbl, at Elmendorf AFB. Additionally, the CommCen possessed an off-line circuit capability which was provided by US Army, Alaska. The Wildwood Station circuit ceased operational

transmission 30 Jun 59. Circuit was terminated when administrative traffic, pertaining to inactivation of the 7th USASA Fld Sta, ceased 15 Jul 59.

~~(S)~~ The full duplex circuit held by the 6981st Radio Gp Mbl was the primary means of transmission utilized by the USASA Alaska CommCen. This circuit utilized the KW-26 cipher device operating in the 5/7 Alpha mode of operation. Due to distribution difficulties, it was necessary to exchange "transmit" key cards for "receive" key cards with the 6981st Radio Gp Mbl during the latter part of September 1959. On 15 Oct 59, "receive" key cards were delivered and normal CommCen operations were resumed. In May 1960, the 6981st Gp relocated their distant terminal to a newly installed CommCen, utilizing torn tape relay procedures.

~~(S)~~ During December 1959, personnel of the USASA Alaska advance element who participated in Exercise LITTLE BEAR received instruction in the operation of the off-line IRIS cryptosystem which was used to pass operational traffic to the Chief, USASA Alaska during the exercise.

~~(S)~~ On 14 Apr 60, the term COMINT Net was changed to CRITICOMINET to distinguish the communication network utilized for special intelligence material from other types of networks. At the same time, a procedure for handling CRITIC messages--messages containing specific information in which speed of handling is of the utmost importance--was established.

~~(S)~~ An average of 646,097 groups per month were processed during FY 1960. Cryptosystems held by the CommCen were changed as follows:

Additions:
IRIS KAK-2414 TS COMINT USASA Pacific Theater Net (Eff 1 Oct 59)
ADONIS KAK-2326 S NON/COMINT ARMY (Eff 30 Jun 60)

Deletions:
GORGON KAK-275 S COMINT Off-line Encrypto by DIRNSA
GORGON KAK-714 S COMINT NSA Disaster Keylist
GORGON KAK-738 S COMINT NSA Disaster Keylist

(U) During FY 1960, five construction projects were initiated by Hq USASA, Alaska. Two projects were under MCA progamming; the remaining three were contracted under the provisions of Operation and Maintenance, Army Financing.

(U) The first project under MCA programming for FY's 1962-1963 was the construction of an operations and supply building which also provided an area for CommCen operations and maintenance, administrative and storage areas essential for operational activities. This building will replace a temporary structure which was not adequate to efficiently conduct operational activities. The second MCA project was a proposed addition to the Radome Building at Shemya Island to fulfill a request of the 281st USASA Company for additional space for signal supply and maintenance facilities.

(U) In February 1960, three projects proposed for FY 1961 Operation and Maintenance, Army Financing were submitted to the Chief, USASA for approval. These projects--airconditioning for the Shemya Island Radome Building and construction of a secure fence for the Shemya Island operations area--were approved by the Chief, USASA during March 1960. During the same period, Hq, USASA approved the third project, a request for modification of Building Nr 952 to house the COMSEC facility.[48] REF: VOL. II P. 23

2. 281st USASA Company, Shemya Island, Alaska

~~(S)~~ Throughout FY 1960, personnel of the 281st USASA Company, along with the 6981st Radio Gp Mbl participated in the operation of the Army-Air Force Joint Operations Group (AAF/JOG) which had a combined COMINT/ELINT

intercept, collection, and processing mission against targets assigned by NSA and USASA. Additionally, the company was tasked with administrative and logistic support to the operational mission. Its Radio Direction Finding Section continued to serve as a reporting outstation within the USASAPAC Northern DF Net and, as such, monitored and provided line bearings in support of AAF/JOG.

(S) The 281st Company remained in fixed location on Shemya Island, the western extremity of the Aleutian chain of islands. It was directly subordinate to Hq USASA, Alaska, and was organized into a Hq Company and ten organic sections (Operations, Analysis, MM, Voice, R/P, DF, Ops Maint, ELINT/COMINT, CommCen, and Special Support). Administrative support elements were located at various points throughout the island. Company personnel were billeted in seven reconditioned frame structures located in the main housing area. Operational support elements were quartered in the AAF/JOG area located on the northwest corner of the island overlooking the Bering Sea. Logistic support to fulfill administrative and operational requirements emanated from Hq USASA, Alaska. Office supplies and housekeeping equipment were provided by the 5040th AB Squadron.

(S) Liaison was conducted with Hq USASA, Alaska; Hq USASAPAC; Hq USASA; 5040th AB Sq; Det 3, 6981st Rad Gp Mbl; and Northwest Orient Airlines.

(U) Brig Gen Orman G. Charles, Deputy Chief, USASA visited the company 11-12 May 60.

(S) Authorized and assigned strength figures follow:

ID		1 Jul 59			30 Jun 60		
		Off	WO	EM	Off	WO	EM
86-9452 (25 Apr 60)	Auth	3	2	133	3	2	133
	Asgd	3	2	141	5	2	146

(C) Although training was hampered by weather conditions and a lack of suitable training areas, all mandatory requirements were fulfilled. The company did not participate in any maneuvers or exercises.

(S) The following COMINT positions were utilized for collection, processing and analysis of communications continuity within the assigned target areas:

[redacted]

(S) In addition to normal processing requirements, additional personnel were required to aid in COMINT activities during 102 periods of operational emergencies. Reporting requirements for FY 1960 totaled 7,000 outgoing messages of "operational immediate" or "emergency" classification. Further, a total of 377 formal intelligence reports, and a monthly report AFF/JOG informal technical notes, were released to 37 recipients. The assigned mission was augmented by the delegation of a counterpart mission authorized the COMINT Section by Hq USASA. This mission utilized [redacted] positions and [redacted] positions to intercept, process, and analyze daily communications used by the assigned target areas.

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(S) The ELINT Section, composed of [redacted] Maintenance and Supply) utilized [redacted] to fulfill its mission. Equipment organic to these systems was as follows:

System Designator and Organic Equipment	Remarks

~~(S)~~ Under terms of the joint operations agreement, the USAFSS assumed responsibility of all COMINT equipment, while USASA was responsible for maintenance of all ELINT equipment.

~~(S)~~ CommCen services were provided by Detachment 3, 6981st Rad Gp Mbl, USAF through a CommCen located within the COMINT Section. Although a USAFSS responsibility, the CommCen was jointly manned with five assigned USASA personnel. In addition to the base communications facilities utilized by this unit, the following circuits were also available for operational transmissions:

> BLUE GRASS Interim Fixed-Forward Scatter consisting of two on-line teletype circuits and one voice circuit from Det 3, 6981st Rad Gp Mbl to Hq, 6981st Rad Gp Mbl, Elmendorf.
>
> Shemya Air Force Station network consisting of two teletype circuits to Elmendorf and Alaska Communications System, and two voice circuits, commercial and official, to Elmendorf and the Alaska Communications System.
>
> Airways and Air Communication Service consisting of four high frequency multiplex circuits to Elmendorf.

~~(C)~~ Construction projects initiated included the erection of a security fence around the Radome facility. Additionally, the USAFSS programmed the construction of a COMINT operation facility to house all operational activities, with completion scheduled in the 2d Qtr, FY 1961.[49] REF: VOL II P. 24

FOOTNOTES:

48. Ann Hist Rept, USASA, Alaska, FY60, Vol I, pp1-29; Tab A.
49. Ibid. 281st USASA Co, pp1-51.

C. Caribbean

1. Hq USASA, Caribbean, Fort Kobbe, Canal Zone

~~(C)~~ Throughout FY 1960, the mission of Hq USASA, Caribbean was to advise the CG, US Army, Caribbean on matters pertaining to COMINT, COMCM, ELINT, ELSEC, COMSEC, and COMJAM. Additionally, the headquarters was tasked with support of the National COMINT/ELINT effort as directed by Chief, USASA.

~~(C)~~ Hq USASA, Caribbean was located at Fort Kobbe (Howard AFB), Canal Zone throughout the year. Composed of Chief, XO, and four branches (Administrative, Security, Intelligence, and Service), the headquarters remained directly subordinate to Chief, USASA as a Class II installation attached to US Army, Caribbean for logistic support until 4 Nov 59. At that time, the headquarters was attached to 1st Battle Group, 20th Inf, Fort Kobbe, for administration of military justice, and to the 937th Engr Co (Avn), Fort Kobbe, for rations and quarters effective 10 Nov 59.

~~(C)~~ Hq USASA, Caribbean strength was organized as follows:

TD		1 Jul 59			30 Jun 60		
		Off	EM	Civ	Off	EM	Civ
86-9460							
(1 Jul 59)	Auth	4	51	1	6	62	1
(25 Apr 60)	Asgd	5	56	1	6	65	1

(U) Training was conducted in accordance with DoD and USASA directives. Personnel from this command attended schools and courses at unit, theater, and command level. Newly assigned MOS 058 personnel participated in 60 days OJT before assuming their assignments in the Intelligence Branch. MOS 055 and MOS 722 also required 60 days OJT before becoming operationally proficient in their duties in the Security Branch, while MOS's 980 and 984

required 45 days OJT before assuming duties. The headquarters did not participate actively in any maneuvers or exercises during the report period.

(C) The Intelligence Branch employed four MMEV Manual Morse Intercept B nd B systems for COMINT operations. COMSEC operations employed the following equipment:

1	MRCZ	MM/RTT COMSEC Band C
1	MRCZ3	MM/RTT Mobile COMSEC Band C
2	MRCZ4	MM/RTT Mobile COMSEC Band C
1	MRGZ	MM/RTT COMSEC Band G
1	RLBZ	Teletypewriter Radio Landline Duplex COMSEC Band B
2	TLMZ	Teletypewriter Landline Monitoring COMSEC
1	RTL1	Radio Telephone/Translator/Transcriber (Single)
1	TPMZ	Telephone Monitoring COMSEC

(C) The Security Branch rendered COMSEC support to US Army, Caribbean, including the Antilles Command, Puerto Rico which was limited to teletype transmission security. Only one practice dangerous to transmission security was found by the Security Branch during FY 1960. On 8 Oct 59, this branch began conventional telephone security monitoring on the command "Red Band" system utilizing four circuits. This mission continued until March 1960, at which time US Army, Caribbean added the WAR single side band telephone circuit. Additionally, Security Branch rendered radiotelephone, conventional telephone and teletype tape relay transmission security support to US Army, Caribbean while its support units were actively protecting the Canal Zone from Panamanian rioters on 3 and 28 November. During Exercise BANYAN TREE II, personnel of the Monitor and Analysis Section intercepted and analyzed all transmissions by participants in the exercise to ascertain the amount of intelligence information, OB, communications and crypto security discrepancies available to Aggressor Forces.

~~(C)~~ One additional MMBV Manual Morse Intercept Band B position was installed in the Intelligence Branch during the year. Major components of one MRGZ Manual Morse/Radio Telephone COMSEC position were installed; however, the remaining component installation was delayed due to non-availability of related equipment.

~~(C)~~ In May 1960, renovation of the entire ground floor of the Hq Building was completed. This project involved erection of new walls in the supply room and in the Service Branch; building a new stage and rostrum for the training classroom; moving and rebuilding the mail room; erecting a projection booth; and painting. Additionally, a project to remove all excess overhead pipes from the ground floor of the headquarters building was initiated during October 1959 and completed by the US Army, Caribbean Engineers in December.

~~(S)~~ The Headquarters CommCen operated ACAN Tributary Station RULPFA during the year, utilizing two half-duplex circuits between this headquarters and the ACAN Major Relay Station RULP in Quarry Heights, Canal Zone. During the year, RULPFA transmitted 3113 messages totaling 2,427,683 groups and received 2125 messages totaling 1,715,268 groups. Two major equipment difficulties were encountered, namely:

1. Mal-stepping of TSEC/KW-2 rotors due to a voltage drop which caused momentary failure of IBM relays. Three TSEC/KW-2's were returned to USA SigComSec Agency and were replaced.

2. Malfunction of KAR 122-1/TSEC rotors which was caused by cracking of bakelite surfaces between the rotor stepping contacts. Additional rotors were supplied and installed.

~~(C)~~ Installation of the TSEC/HW 10 and 19A was completed during May 1960

for implementation of the PYTHON on-line facility which replaced the GORGON cryptosystem, 1 Jun 60. The TT5/FG, TT7/FG, and TT16/FG were replaced by the AN/FGC 25X in May 1960, and more rapid transmission and reception was noted due to compactness and ease of operation.[50] REF: VOL I P. 26

FOOTNOTE:

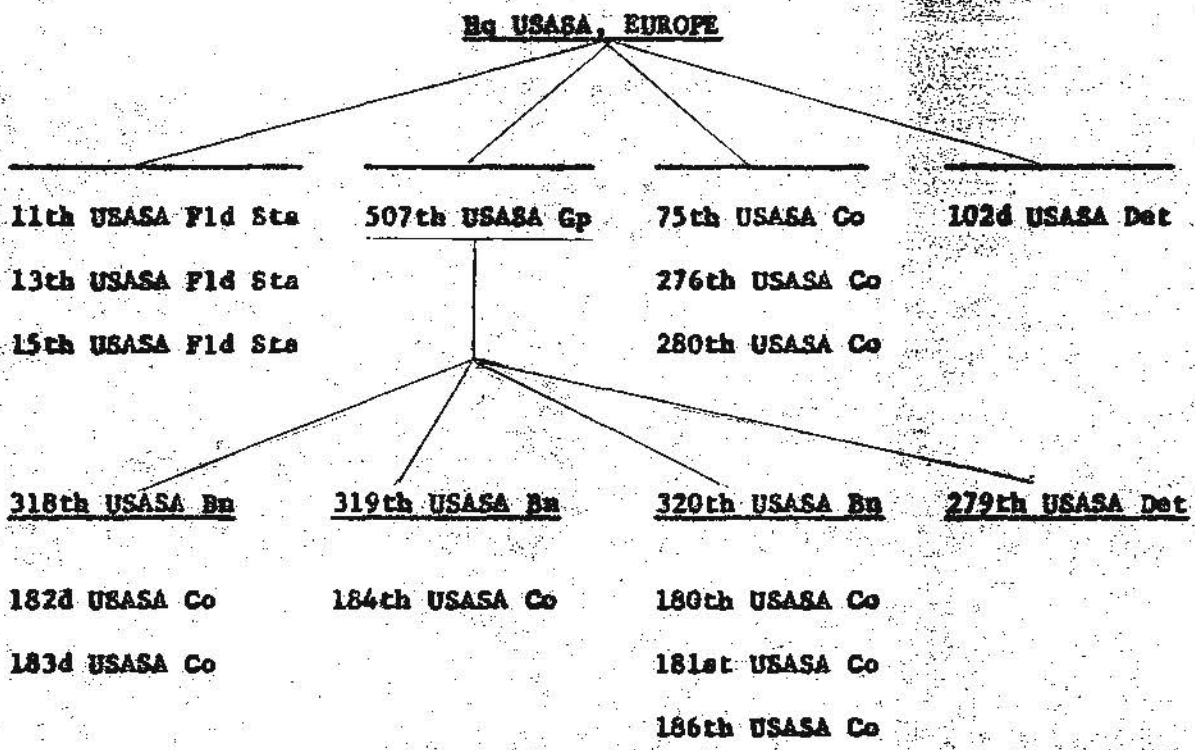
50. Ann Hist Rept, USASA, Caribbean, FY60, Vol I, pp1-23; Tab 2.

D. Europe

Introduction

(U) Throughout FY 1960, the Chief, USASA, Europe was Colonel Arthur C. Peterson, 018151, Arty and Colonel Robert E. Schukraft, 018744, SigC was Deputy Chief.

~~(C)~~ Organization of the European command was as follows:



Germany

1. Hq, USASA, Europe, Frankfurt, Germany

~~(S)~~ Throughout FY 1960 the mission of Hq USASA, Europe was to direct COMINT, ELINT, COMSEC, COMJAM, and COMCM efforts of its subordinate units in support of USAREUR and the National COMINT/ELINT efforts.

~~(C)~~ Organized under TD 86-9420 (23 May 60), the headquarters consisted of ten sections: S1, S2, S3, S4, COMSEC Division, Communications Division, Operations Division, IG, Hq Commandant, and Comptroller. The TD authorized 83 Off, 9 WO, 602 EM, and 36 Civ. Assigned strength (30 Jun 60) was 85 Off, 12 WO, 721 EM, and 17 Civ. Authorized and assigned strength for the entire command, as of 30 Jun 60, was as follows:

	Off	WO	EM	Civ
Auth	291	52	5304	36
Asgd	286	60	5111	35

The headquarters remained under administrative and operational control of Hq USASA, with certain activities, such as COMSEC and specific intelligence, being coordinated with G2, USAREUR and other intelligence consumers.

~~(C)~~ A significant reduction of signal line items in stock at the Supply Branch, G4, was accomplished during the fiscal year. The number of items was reduced from approximately 5000 to about 100 at the close of FY 1960. This reduction came about in preparation for the transfer of responsibility for initial issue to the Signal Corps on 1 Jul 60. An attempt to alleviate the critical repair parts shortage was made by back-up stockage of parts. This procedure was not allowed to continue by Hq USASA, and, as a result, availability of repair parts was found unsatisfactory by the Army Audit Agency.

~~(C)~~ Liaison was maintained on a regular basis with General and Special Staff divisions of Hq USAREUR, area commands, Special Security Office units, and NSA, Europe. Additionally, liaison, in the form of briefings and OJT was obtained for West German Army personnel. Visitors during the fiscal year included: Dr. Louis W. Tordella (GS-18), Deputy DIRNSA; George H. Roderick, ASA; Lt Gen Paul A. Adams, CG, V Corps; Maj Gen Thomas S. Timberman, CUSASA; and Brig Gen Orman G. Charles, Deputy CUSASA.

~~(C)~~ A total of 292,792 man-hours was spent on OJT and apprenticeship training by units of the command, and members participated in Theater Exercises "April Shower" and WINTERSHIELD, and Operation ROADBOUND VI - VIII.

~~(S)~~ During February 1960, the headquarters provided technical assistance in Exercise WINTERSHIELD, in which ELINT support was provided to aggressor forces. At the end of the exercise, ELSEC observations were disseminated to participating units. However, it was discovered that radars used by the defending forces were so abnormally positioned that ELINT was relatively easy, and as such, the exercise was not considered a reliable test.

~~(S)~~ COMSEC monitor coverage was provided during FY 1960 on the basis of desires of supported commands, communications most vulnerable to intercept and exploitation, communications nets most insecurely operated, and exercise requirements. Results showed that the greatest danger to transmission security lay in the great volumes of plain text messages in all means of communications. A large proportion of these messages, while not actually classified during peacetime, would be classified during time of war.

~~(S)~~ Encrypted messages were checked for possible compromise with emphasis

on new cryptocenters and cryptosystems, high discrepancy rate cryptocenters, and low volume cryptocenters. Results of USASA, Europe encrypted traffic studies follow:

SYSTEM	MESSAGES ANALYZED	POSSIBLE COMPROMISES	PRACTICES ENDANGERING SECURITY
ADONIS	5235	7	45
BACCHUS	38	0	0
POLLUX	2185	0	1

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(S) The most critical equipment shortages were: Radio Receivers 392 and 1451, Recorder 601, Shelter S-89, and 3/4-ton trucks. Obsolete DF equipment also remained a problem; AN/TRD-4 was too susceptible to polarity error, AN/TRD-10 and AN/TRD-1 were considered "virtually useless" by Operations Division.

(C) The CommCen consisted of 19 full duplex on-line cryptographic circuits utilizing ROMULUS and GORGON cryptosystems with NSA, USAF, USN, British Communications Hq, US intelligence agencies, and USASA, Europe units; one full duplex off-line circuit with Army Communications Administrative Network, Pirmasens, Germany; one full-duplex and one half-duplex circuit between the relay and terminal stations. Traffic volume was 19,926,140 groups during July 1959, and 20,554,013 groups during June 1960.

REF: VOL II P. 29

2. 507th USASA Group, Heilbronn, Germany

~~(C)~~ Throughout FY 1960 the mission of the 507th USASA Group was to provide COMSEC to the Seventh US Army, COMINT support to USAREUR, and to train for direct tactical COMSEC, COMJAM, COMINT, and ELINT to Seventh US Army.

~~(C)~~ The group was subordinate to Hq USASA, Europe, and in turn exercised command supervision over two battalions (318th and 319th). Subordinate units of the 318th USASA Battalion were its organic companies and the 182d and 183d USASA Companies; subordinate units of the 319th USASA Battalion were its organic companies and the 184th USASA Company. The 279th USASA Detachment was assigned to group but attached to 319th for logistical and administrative support. Effective 15 Jan 60, the 280th USASA Company came under operational control of group headquarters. As a whole, the group supported Seventh US Army; the 318th Battalion supported VII US Corps and its two division support companies supported the two divisions of that corps. The 319th Battalion supported V US Corps and its three division support companies supported that corps' three divisions.

~~(C)~~ Organized under TD 86-9425, with changes on 1 Sep 59, 1 Dec 59, 25 Mar 60, 23 May 60, the authorized and assigned strength of the group was as follows:

		Off	WO	EM	Civ	Indigenous
1 Jul 59	Auth	23	6	343	0	31
	Asgd	49	6	443	8	54
30 Jun 60	Auth	27	6	420	0	31
	Asgd	37	7	473	10	49

(C) Logistic support furnished by non-USASA facilities was considered excellent. The most serious logistic problems were the unavailability of equipment peculiar to USASA and inadequately trained maintenance personnel. In many cases the Operating Program was not implemented because vital items of equipment were not available.

(U) Liaison was maintained with Seventh US Army by the group liaison officer who made a minimum of two trips weekly to coordinate group activities with those of the Seventh US Army.

(C) Owing to critical MOS shortages in the command, training in basic military skills was reduced to 140 hours per man. A series of orientations on the USSR and Eastern European Bloc was presented to selected operational personnel by a team from USAREUR. These orientations proved to be of great value, and plans were made to conduct them annually. Tactical training was provided by participation in the following Seventh US Army training exercises:

CPX SIDESTEP	17-23 Sep 59
ROADBOUND VII	17-23 Sep 59
FTX WINTERSHIELD	1-6 Feb 60
ROADBOUND VIII	25-30 Apr 60
CPX APRIL SHOWER	27-29 Apr 60

(S) ELINT positions under group control during the fiscal year were as follows:

	Position
1 Jul 59 -	
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30 Jun 60 -	

(S) Project PRINCE ALBERT 59 was conducted at Dahme, Germany, from August to October 1959.

[redacted]

(S) Two tactical ELINT missions (509-1-59 and 507-1-60) were conducted during FY 1960. Highlights included: the use of helicopters for movement and servicing, field testing new ESCK-3 equipment, and the good results obtained from the ELINT flash net.

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

(S) On 25 Jan 60, the USASA, Europe ELINT analysis position was transferred to group, enabling group to provide more timely support to Seventh US Army. As a result, the group analysis and processing load had reached approximately [redacted] by the end of FY 1960.

(S) A COMSEC study was run on the Siemens-Hall-Fax device operating between Seventh US Army Hq and the 7th Ordnance Group at Kaiserslautern. Seven pictures were obtained and Seventh US Army was advised the facsimile device was not secure. Normal garrison COMSEC coverage was performed by two teams: a stationary telephone monitor team, and a mobile team using one telephone and one radiotelegraph (cw) position. During 8,385 message analyses, two possible compromises and 19 practices dangerous to security were noted (a slight decrease over the previous year). "Double talk" and background conversation remained major sources of violations. COMSEC inspected 49 non-critical and 9 critical crypto-facilities during the year, and only a

few discrepancies were noted.

~~(C)~~ Following is a list of equipment deficiencies which especially hampered operations during the fiscal year:

Unavailability of parts and spares-

ESGX-3 Mobile Intercept positions
VT Fuze Analyzer
Electric generators

Malfunctioning and undurable equipment-

Ampex 350 Tape Recorder
Ampex 601 Tape Recorder
AN/TNH-2B Tape Recorder
AN/TNH-5 Tape Recorder
PE-95 Mobile Power Unit
TA-49 Telephone Monitoring Set

~~(C)~~ Two badly needed AN/URM-70 signal generators were obtained and the following new equipment was installed in the Machine Aids Section:

1 519 IBM Reproducing Card Punch Machine
1 026 IBM Keypunch
2 046 IBM Tape-to-Card Machines
1 083 IBM Sorter
1 521 IBM Calculating Punch

~~(C)~~ The CommCen operated the following teletype circuits throughout the fiscal year:

Circuits to	Nr	Type	System	Crypto Equipment
USASAEUR	2	FDX	Landline-GORGON	KW-2, HW-6
318th USASA Bn	1	FDX	Landline-GORGON	KW-2, HW-6
319th USASA Bn	1	FDX	Landline-GORGON	KW-2, HW-6
280th USASA Co	1	HDX	Landline-PYTHON	AN/FCQ-1, HW-10
13th Sig Regt	1	HDX	Landline-GORGON	KW-2, AN/FCQ-1
SSO USAREUR	1	HDX	Landline-PYTHON	AN/FCQ-1, HW-10
6LO 7th US Army	1	HDX	Landline-PYTHON	AN/FCQ-1, HW-10
7th US Relay	1		Landline-unclassified to World-wide ACAN	

The Radio Section operated in three nets: USASAEUR; 507th Command; Seventh US Army "Golf" Net.

~~(C)~~ Traffic volume remained constant at four to five million groups monthly during the first half of FY 1960. In January, traffic rose to 5.3 million groups and reached a high of 6.1 million groups. At the close of the reporting period, CommCen's most pressing problem was the lack of tactical communications equipment, which was still not available in any quantity.

REF: VOL. I P. 34

3. 318th USASA Battalion, Herzogenaurach, Germany

~~(S)~~ Throughout FY 1960, the 318th USASA Battalion provided COMINT, ELINT, COMCM, COMJAM, COMSEC, and ELSEC in support of a field forps and the national intelligence effort. The battalion remained located at Herzo Base during the entire report period. The following detachments were maintained:

Det J-1 (COMINT and ELINT)at Mt Schneeberg
Det K-1 (COMINT only) at Coburg
Det K-2 (COMINT only) at Nottau
Det L-1 (COMINT only) at Mahring
Hq COMSEC Det at Moehringen
COMSEC Det A at Goeppingen
COMSEC Det B at Augsburg

Special missions and tests were carried out at existing detachments or at temporary sites such as Alten Schneeberg, Rittsteig, or Hohen Bogen.

~~(S)~~ On 15 May 60, the 182d USASA Company, formerly attached to the 319th USASA Battalion, moved to Herzo Base and became attached to the 318th The 183d USASA Company was directly subordinate to the 318th. Liaison was maintained with the 507th USASA Group, NSA, Hq USASA, and Hq USASA, Europe.

~~(C)~~ Logistic support was provided by Seventh US Army technical service units with the exception of USASA equipment which came from ECP-696, operating directly under USASA, Europe. Replacement parts were received from the 545th Signal Company (Depot) at Nuernberg, and the Seventh US Army Signal Depot at Ansbach. Higher echelon maintenance was performed by the Seventh US Army Signal Depot and the 5th Echelon Maintenance Shop at Hq USASA, Europe.

~~(C)~~ Organized under TD 86-9436 (23 May 60), the 318th USASA Battalion was directly responsible to the 507th USASA Group and operationally subordinate to the 507th USASA Group and NSA. The battalion was composed of Hq, Hq & Svc Co, and two division support companies (A and B). Assigned strengths were as follows:

	Off	WO	EM	DA Civ
1 Jul 59	37	5	525	3
30 Jun 60	25	3	464	2

Indigenous personnel numbered 186 at the beginning of the year and 107 at the end. With the attachment of the 182d USASA Company on 15 May 60, came 3 Off and 76 EM, and by 30 Jun 60, this number had risen to 4 Off and 100 EM.

~~(C)~~ Training program for the battalion included a comprehensive OJT program and a drivers training school in which all incoming personnel who did not possess a valid military operator's permit attended.

~~(C)~~ Elements of the battalion participated in the following training exercises during the year:

Date	Exercise	Support	Supported Unit
Jul 59	CPX FULLBACK IV	COMSEC	24th Inf Div
Aug 59	CPX SIDE TRACK	COMSEC, pseudo COMINT	VII Corps
Sep 59	CPX SIDE STEP	COMSEC, pseudo COMINT	VII Corps

Date	Exercise	Support	Supported Unit
1-7 Feb 60	FTX WINTERSHIELD	COMINT, ELINT, COMSEC	VII Corps
Apr 60	CPX APRIL SHOWERS	COMSEC	VII Corps
Jun 60	JCS BLACK ROCK	COMSEC	JCS

(S) Battalion operations personnel were aligned as follows:

	Off	EM	DA Civ	Total
P.L. 86-36 EO 3.3(h)(2)				
Total	16	604	6	626

(C) Existing equipment proved to be adequate with the exception of the R-390 Radio Receiver used with the AFSAV-17C. The resonance of the mechanical filters in the R-390A prohibited the use of this receiver and the R-390 was substituted with favorable results.

(S) Installation of the antenna field was completed in May 1960. Reception of lower frequencies was improved by the availability of proper antennas and modification of CU-119 multicouplers. During the year, three spiral-four lines were installed on poles for remote keying of the DF transmitters, which were located one and a-half miles from Herzo Base.

(S) The move into a new operations building on 15 Nov 59 resulted in vastly improved working conditions in the CommCen. CENTAUR cryptosystem was abolished and IRIS on-line HDX operations were carried on with the four outstations. The CommCen received an increased load with the assignment of the 182d USASA Company on 15 May 60 and no additional personnel were provided by the 182d. Major accomplishment of radio section of the CommCen was the establishment of a radio teletype capability apart from the CommCen. Ultimate plan was to establish on-line and off-line TSEC/KW-9 radioteletype capability

within the command and with the 507th USASA Group.

(S) The 318th USASA Battalion performed intercept of COMINT targets assigned by NSA; USASA, Europe; and the 507th Group. Operations were conducted within the COMINT operational area until November 1959, when the entire operational function moved to the new operations area.

(S) ELINT was allotted [redacted] Because of the limited amount of ELINT equipment and personnel, resources were pooled at Mt Schneeberg. In mid-July 1959, [redacted] were called back to Mt Schneeberg on 1 Sep 59 for participation in Project 507-1-59 at Bahrdorf. Prior to this project, the battalion received three new [redacted] units which replaced the three which had been in operation. From 12 September to 23 Oct 59, the new equipment was in use on 507-1-59, then it was returned to Mt Schneeberg. From 25 January to 25 Feb 60, [redacted] team was deployed to Heidelstein to participate in Project 507-1-60, to determine [redacted] Shortly thereafter, the battalion lost one [redacted] position as a result of a deployment survey of ELINT equipment in the European Command.

(S) On 1 Mar 60, the battalion was tasked by the 507th Group with preliminary analysis on targets intercepted. Units training in the Grafenwohr training area were provided ELSEC support during April 1960. [redacted]

[redacted] An attempt was made on this test to integrate the information for intelligence. Tip-off was provided to ELINT teams, using AN/GRC-26 communication facility co-located with COMINT/ELINT teams at Mt Schneeberg and Rittersteig. Test was terminated on 24 Apr 60 when the team returned to Schneeberg.

(C) The 318th provided COMSEC to all VII US Corps units and maintained the following positions:

Hq section at Herzo Base,	- Comprised of one CW/FM position, one multiplex (VHF) position and one radioteletype position.
Det A at Hq 4th Armd Div, Goeppingen	- Comprised of four CW/FM positions and one conventional telephone position.
Det B at Hq 24th Inf Div, Augsburg	- Comprised of four CW/FM positions
Hq Det #1 at Hq VII US Corps, Moehringen	- Comprised of one conventional telephone position.

(C) The detachments engaged in monitoring of communications of Hq VII US Corps at other corps level units, such as field artillery groups, armored cavalry regiments, and engineer groups. All T/A was conducted at Herzo Base and monitor logs, tapes, teletype drop copies and associated materials were forwarded from each detachment to Herzo every ten days.

(C) COMCM was authorized ten operators but at the end of the year only one operator was assigned. COMCM positions were as follows:

183d USASA Co, Herzo Base	- Comprised of two CMBW4 positions and one CMCW3 position.
Det A at Hq 4th Armd Div, Goeppingen	- Comprised of two CMBW4 positions.

Det B at Hq 24th Inf Div, Augsburg - Comprised of two CMBW positions.

Positions at Detachments A and B were authorized, installed, but not manned. MOS 055 personnel were cross-trained in the use of this equipment to render support upon request of supported command.

~~(S)~~ Four COMJAM missions were conducted atthe request of the supported command with successful results.

~~(C)~~ Dependent housing at Herzo Base was under control of CO, Erlangen Subpost. Enlisted men were required to wait approximately 17 months for housing, but officer waiting periods were minimal. The battalion administered its own mess facilities with a separate mess maintained by the Schneeberg Detachment. Herzo Base dispensary, a branch of the 20th Station Hospital in Nuernberg, provided medical support. Dental work was provided by the 87th Dental Detachment in Nuernberg.[53] [REF: VOL IV P. 38]

4. 319th USASA Battalion, Rothwesten, Germany

~~(S)~~ Throughout FY 1960 the mission of the 319th USASA Battalion was to provide COMSEC, COMINT, COMCM, COMJAM, and ELINT support to V US Corps and the national COMINT effort.

~~(C)~~ Directly subordinate to 507th USASA Group, the battalion was organized under TD 86-9427 (31 Mar 59) and C1 (7May 59), which authorized 552 personnel, 1 Jul 59, and 571 personnel, 30 Jun 60. Assigned strengths were as follows:

	Off	EM	Civ
1 Jul 59	37	481	2
30 Jun 60	35	550	2

~~(C)~~ the battalion consisted of a Hq & Hq Co and three lettered companies. Hq & Hq Co and Company C were located at Rothwesten throughout FY 1960, while Company A and Company B were located at Heidrinkel and Lubeck, respectively. Operational sites of the companies were located as follows:

	Operational Site
Co A	Bahrdorf
Co B	Lubeck City Airport (vic)
Co C	Mt Meissner
	St Andreasberg (Mar 60)
	Bad Sachsa (Mar 60)

~~(C)~~ The 184th USASA Company, Rothwesten, Germany, remained assigned to the 319th USASA Battalion throughout the fiscal year. The 182d USASA Company was attached to and collocated with the 319th Battalion until 15 Mar 60, when its was released from attachment to the 319th and attached to the 318th USASA Battalion at Herzogenaurach. Movement of the company to Herzogenaurach was completed 16 May 60. The 279th USASA Detachment was attached to the 319th Battalion, 7 Apr 60, for logistics and administration, but operational control remained with the 507th USASA Group.

(U) Logistic support was provided by technical services of the Seventh US Army, Northern Area Command, Berlin Command, and US Army Port of Embarkation, Bremerhaven. With the exception of minor problems, logistic support remained excellent throughout FY 1960. Administrative liaison was maintained with Northern Area Command through Kassel Subpost in support of Special Services activities, housing, and personnel redeployment.

(U) Distinguished visitors included General Clyde D. Eddelman, CINCUSAREUR, and Maj Gen Thomas F. Van Natta, USAREUR, G2.

(U) OJT was administered by the various section chiefs to newly-arrived

personnel. Sixteen individuals of the battalion completed courses in theater-level schools during the fiscal year.

(S) Members of the command participated in the following exercises in support of V US Army Corps:

Exercise	Type of Support	Date
CPX SIDE TRACK	COMSEC Pseudo-COMINT	25-29 Aug 59
CPX SIDE STEP	COMSEC	16-26 Sep 59
CPX AUTUMN HAZE	COMSEC	26-27 Sep 59
FTX ROADBOUND VII	COMSEC	16-18 Nov 59
FTX WINTERSHIELD	COMINT COMSEC COMCM	1-7 Feb 60
CPX APRIL SHOWER	COMSEC	26-29 Apr 60

(S) Initial operational manpower shortages and a 51% increase in the manual morse mission forced a change from an operational eight-hour, 4-trick schedule to a 3-trick, 12 and 12 shift. A shortage of linguists remained throughout FY 1960, and those finally obtained required extensive OJT.

The following major operational functions were undertaken:

COMINT

(S) The following COMINT positions were operated by the battalion during FY 1960:

	1 Jul 59	30 Jun 60
P.L. 86-36 EO 3.3(h)(2)		

More detailed information concerning this function may be found in Volume II.

ELINT

(S) ELINT positions were maintained in the Mt Meissner and Bahrdorf areas. The Hq Co ELINT Plat maintained an operational site 30 miles SE of Kassel on Mt Meissner until 20 Sep 59, when control was transferred to Company C. The Bahrdorf site began operations during April 1960, and was also controlled by Company C. Both sites produced outstanding results. Special projects included:

> Project TEM 507-1-59, 21 Sep-25 Oct 59. The battalion furnished a team to assist in an integrated COMINT/ELINT effort against the GSFG Letzlinger/Hida field training area. The project produced the first integrated COMINT/ELINT reports from the field and obtained highly satisfactory results.
>
> Project TEM 507-1-60, 19 Jan-4 Mar 60. Positions were located at Mt Meissner, Altefeld, and Bad Sachsa for the purpose of testing Soviet reaction to the US Exercise WINTERSHIELD. As a direct result of this project, the battalion installed a new ELINT intercept site at Bad Sachsa, and an ELINT analysis position at Rothwesten.

(S) At the close of FY 1960, the ELINT intercepted signal volume was 800% higher than at the first of the year, in spite of the fact that the battalion had only four of the seven programmed ELINT positions.

COMSEC

(S) The battalion provided COMSEC support to V US Corps and subordinate units throughout FY 1960. Company A provided support to 3d Inf Div; Company B to 8th Inf Div; Company C to 3d Armd Div; and Hq Co to Hq, V US Corps.

(S) The telephone remained the greatest source of transmission security violations. The most frequent security violations were: disclosure

of classified locations, disclosure of classified personnel information, plans and operations, and linkage or compromise of classified call signs. The most frequently encountered practices dangerous to transmission security were: failure to authenticate when required, unofficial operator chatter, improper authentication, and individual mannerisms or characteristics in transmitting.

~~(C)~~ During FY 1960, 10 violations and 16 practices dangerous to security were reported. Battalion representatives made 85 crypto-facility inspections of supported unit cryptocenters.

COMCM and COMJAM

~~(C)~~ COMCM and COMJAM support was provided to V US Corps and subordinate elements during field exercises, annual training tests, and in garrison. Enough equipment was received during FY 1960 to give each company this support capability.

~~(C)~~ Major equipment problems during the fiscal year included:

1. A critical shortage of authorized equipment.
2. An excess of "in lieu of" equipment for mobile facilities made prescribed installation and standardisation virtually impossible.
3. The two authorized fixed antenna field maintenance personnel were barely adequate to perform recurring maintenance.
4. The supply of teletypewriter spare parts, of the type used by the battalion, was inadequately stocked by the Signal Corps support unit.
5. Supply distribution was inadequate, and USASA-type equipment required to meet programs remained on requisition for nearly twelve months.

~~(C)~~ CommCen facilities included:

Type Circuit	System	Dates Utilized	Receiving Station
Full duplex	GORGON	1 Jul 59-14 May 60	Major Relay Station, Frankfurt
Full duplex	ROMULUS	14 May-30 Jun 60	Major Relay Station, Frankfurt
Full duplex	GORGON	1 Jul 59-30 Jun 60	507th USASA Gp
Half-duplex	CENTAUR	1-13 Jul 59	Co A, 319th USASA Bn
Half-duplex	IRIS	13 Jul 59-30 Jun 60	Co A, 319th USASA Bn
Half-duplex	CENTAUR	1-8 Jul 59	Co B, 319th USASA Bn
Half-duplex	IRIS	8 Jul 59-30 Jun 60	Co B, 319th USASA Bn
Half-duplex	PYTHON	1 Jul-20 Aug 59	Co C, 319th USASA Bn
Half-duplex	IRIS	20 Aug 59-30 Jun 60	Co C, 319th USASA Bn
Half-duplex	Non-crypto	1 Jul 59-30 Jun 60	AGAM Major Relay Station, Frankfurt

~~(S)~~ A total of 3,375,793 groups were handled in July 1959 and 3,071,272 in June 1960. Monthly group average was 3,087,982 groups. Two major problems encountered by the CommCen were lack of sufficient equipment to permit tape production, and general lack of highly skilled CommCen technicians. Neither problem had been resolved at the end of the fiscal year.[54] [REF: VOL. II P. 42

5. 320th USASA Battalion, Bad Aibling, Germany

~~(S)~~ Throughout FY 1960 the mission of the 320th USASA Battalion was to provide, operate and control intercept and processing facilities in support of the national COMINT effort and US European Commands. Additionally, the battalion provided administrative support to its assigned companies.

~~(S)~~ Directly subordinate to Hq USASAEUR, the battalion headquarters was organized under TD 86-9428, 23 May 60, which authorized 13 Off, 6 WO, and 259 EM. The following operational companies were assigned, and were co-located with the battalion: 180th USASA Company (TD 86-9428-1), 181st USASA Company (TD 86-9428-2), and 186th USASA Company (TD 86-9428-3). Assigned

strengths for the battalion and subordinate companies were 26 Off, 6 WO, and 672 EM, 1 Jul 59 and 25 Off, 5 WO, and 608 EM, 30 Jun 60. Detachment LIMA ONE ("L1"), although not activated, was in physical existence and on alert for immediate activation throughout the fiscal year. The detachment, which consisted of 3 Off and 88 EM, was a mobile COMSEC/COMINT unit, and participated as part of an Army Task Force under USAREUR Emergency Plan 201, 15 Feb 58.

(U) Supply receipts from all technical support services were timely and satisfactorily received and the unit's $405,000 annual funding program for FY 1960 was decreased by $129,217 during the fiscal year.

(U) Important visitors included General Eddleman, CINCUSAREUR, on 22 Oct 59; Major General Gavin, CG, Southern Area Command, on 9 Feb 60; and Major General Van Atta, ACofS, G2, USAREUR, on 7,8 Jun 60.

(U) Eight hours of training in basic military skills were presented each month to all EM in the command. In addition, a field exercise was held during July 1959, to acquaint personnel with their basic weapons. Detachment "L1" participated in a training exercise, 19-23 Oct 59.

~~(S)~~ Although the battalion headquarters operated no intercept entities, Hq, Hq & Svc Co provided personnel for three processing and reporting branches. The CommCen sustained serious personnel shortages making establishment of a 3-trick schedule necessary during the first nine months of FY 1960. New KW-26 crypto equipment was installed, increasing the operating speed from to to 100 words per minute.[55] [REF: VOL II P. 46]

~~SECRET~~

6. 180th USASA Company, Bad Aibling, Germany

(S) Throughout FY 1960, the mission of the 180th USASA Company was to support the 320th USASA Battalion and the National COMINT effort through radio intercept.

(S) Directly subordinate to the 320th USASA Battalion, the company was organized under TD 86-9428-1, with strengths as follows:

	1 Jul 59		30 Jun 60	
	Off	EM	Off	EM
Auth	16	165	3	162
Asgd	4	176	2	143

(S) All logistic, liaison, and engineer support was handled by the 320th USASA Battalion which was co-located with the company. The battalion also conducted training and maintained communications facilities. (Discussion of these matters is included in the report of the 320th USASA Bn.)

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(S) The company operated [redacted] positions. While the company maintained a complete mobile capability, it operated throughout FY 1960 from fixed positions.[56] REF: VOL. II P. 50

7. 181st USASA Company, Bad Aibling, Germany

(S) Throughout FY 1960, the mission of the 181st USASA Company was to support the 320th USASA Battalion and the national COMINT effort through radio intercept.

(S) Directly subordinate to the 320th USASA Battalion, the company was organized under TD 86-9428-2 (23 May 60) which authorized the following:

	1 Jul 59		30 Jun 60	
	Off	EM	Off	EM
Auth	3	126	3	126
Asgd	3	171	2	108

(S) All logistic, liaison, and engineer support was handled by the

~~SECRET~~

320th USASA Battalion which was co-located with the company. The battalion also conducted training and maintained communications facilities. (See report of the 320th USASA Bn.)

(S) On 1 Jul 59, the company was operating [redacted] positions. At the end of the fiscal year, [redacted] positions were in operation. The company maintained a complete mobile capability, but operated throughout FY 1960 from fixed positions.[57] REF: VOL II P. 50

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8. 182d USASA Company,* Herzogenaurach, Germany

(S) Throughout FY 1960, the 182d USASA Company provided support to the national COMINT effort and, as a theater support-type company, had the capability to provide support to a theater commander in case of hostilities. At the start of the report period, the 182d was located at Rothwesten, eight miles north of Kassel, and attached to the 319th USASA Battalion. The 182d maintained operational control over Detachment A at Lubeck, Germany which was administratively controlled by Company B, 319th USASA Battalion. The 182d's Detachment B at Bremerhaven was closed down, 4 Nov 59. On 15 May 60, the company moved to Herzogenaurach, released from attachment to the 319th and attached to the 318th USASA Battalion. The move commenced 12 May 60 and was completed, 16 May 60. Each battalion, at time of attachment, furnished logistic support to the company.

*(This report covers activities of the 182d USASA Company from 1 Jul 59 to 15 May 60 while located at Rothwesten, and attached 319th Battalion. After relocation to Herzo Base, the company was attached 318th Battalion. The 318th did not submit separate report of company activities from 15 May to 30 Jun 60.)

~~(U)~~ The company functioned under TD 86-9430 (5 May 59) and C1 (18 Nov 59). Assigned strength was as follows:

	Off	WO	EM	Civ
1 Jul 59	9	1	323	1
15 May 60	3	0	79	0
30 Jun 60	4	0	100	0

~~(C)~~ Major personnel problems were the lack of qualified clerk typists, personnel specialists, cooks, mechanics and MOS 058's (Manual Morse Intercept Operators).

~~(C)~~ Until September 1959, mandatory unit training was conducted on a consolidated basis by the 319th Battalion, but on that date, the training was turned over to the company. The battalion also conducted a monthly Driver Training School for personnel not licensed to operate a military vehicle. A 16-hour course on power generator equipment was added in May 1960. OJT was conducted throughout the report period.

~~(C)~~ During the first nine months of the report period, an average of 213 personnel were employed in the operational effort of the 182d Company. At the end of March 1960, the company was gaining more material from 13 assigned positions than had been received from 22 assigned positions during March 1959.

~~(C)~~ From 1 Jul 59 to 15 May 60, the company did not operate a CommCen separate from that of the 319th's, but did furnish some personnel who remained with the battalion when the 182d moved to Herzo Base. A study forwarded on 30 Dec 59 to 507th USASA Group, recommended transfer of the company's ROMULUS materials to the 319th Battalion to replace GORGON on-line operation. No action had been taken by the end of the report period.

(U) Personnel quartered at Rothwesten occupied former German Air Force barracks which housed from one to six EM per room. A consolidated mess served all Army units located at Rothwesten. Medical facilities were provided by the 542d Medical Detachment and 86th Medical Detachment (Dental). Herzo Base Dispensary provided medical support after the 182d relocated there.[58]

9. (C) 183d USASA Company, Herzogenaurach, Germany

Throughout FY 1960, the 183d USASA Company conducted COMINT and COMJAM activities under control of the 507th USASA Group. The company was located at Herzo Base throughout the year and maintained two permanent detachments, "A" at Giebelstadt, and "B" at Straubing. Detachment "Y" at Wobeck was activated 1 May 60. Its mission was research and development and its activities were controlled by NSA. The detachment was to conduct several months of signal analysis to determine whether or not it would remain located at Wobeck.

As organized under TD 86-9431 (23 May 60), the 183d was directly subordinate to the 318th USASA Battalion and operationally responsible to the 507th USASA Group. Logistic support, training, mess facilities and CommCen suport was provided by the 318th. Assigned strength follows:

	Off	WO	EM
1 Jul 59	7	1	484
30 Jun 60	6	3	290

The 183d was organized into a headquarters company, service platoon, control and analysis platoon, operations platoon, communications section, search and development team, and two DF teams. It also performed numerous test missions and field exercises during the year. The company maintained

two CMBW positions and one CMCW position in performing its communications countermeasures mission.[60]

10. 184th USASA Company, Bothwesten, Germany

~~(C)~~ Throughout FY 1960, the 184th USASA Company performed COMINT and COMJAM activities under the control of the 507th USASA Group and in support of the national COMINT effort. The company maintained Detachment A at Bahrdorf and Detachment B at Krummesse (both DF sites).

~~(C)~~ Organized under TD 86-9432 (1 Dec 59) and C1 (23 May 60), the company was directly subordinate to the 319th USASA Battalion and organized into a company headquarters, service platoon, control and analysis platoon, four operations platoons, and two DF detachments. Strength figures follow:

	1 Jul 59		30 Jun 60	
	Off	EM	Off	EM
Auth	10	451	10	451
Asgd	9	286	7	354

~~(C)~~ Many problems were encountered due to the extreme shortages of personnel. Personnel were cross-trained in related MOS's and at times, 12-hour shifts were necessary to accomplish the assigned mission.

(U) Throughout Fy 1960, logistic support was provided by the 319th USASA Battalion, and quality of support remained high.

(U) Training in basic military skills was presented by the 319th, and OJT given in respective duty sections. Personnel of the company attended the US Army Intelligence, MP, and Special Weapons School, Europe; NCO Academy; and US Army Quartermaster and Signal School. Elements of the company participated in Exercises ROADBOUND VIII, WINTERSHIELD, APRIL

SHOWERS, SIDE TRACK, and SIDE STEP.

(U) Distinguished visitors included: Mr. B. K. Buffham, Chief, NSA, Europe; Gen Clyde D. Eddleman, CINC, USAREUR; Maj Gen Thomas Van Natta, USAREUR G2; Lt Gen Paul Adams, CG, V US Army Corps; and Maj Gen Ralph Haas, CG, Northern Area Command.

(U) The CommCen was operated by the 319th USASA Battalion and was at all times adequate.[61]

11. 186th USASA Company, Bad Aibling, Germany

~~(S)~~ Throughout FY 1960, the mission of the 186th was to provide Special Identification Techniques in support of USASAEUR strategic and tactical units and the national SIGINT effort.

~~(S)~~ Directly subordinate to the 320th USASA Battalion, the company consisted of a headquarters and net control at Bad Aibling and the following operational detachments:

Det A, Neumuenster (near Bremerhaven)
Det B, Sinzig (near Bonn)
Det C, Malmsheim (near Stuttgart)
Det D, Memmingen (near Ulm)

~~(C)~~ The company was organized under TD 86-9433 (1 May 59) and strength figures are as follows:

	1 Jul 59		30 Jun 60	
	Off	EM	Off	EM
Auth	3	101	3	101
Asgd	4	109	4	95

(U) Logistic support was furnished by the 320th USASA Battalion. In addition, the outlying detachments were furnished limited technical support by their respective area commands. Logistic support to outlying detachments

continued to be a problem due to distances involved; however, this problem was partly alleviated by using a vehicle for regular supply vans. Liaison, training, engineer support, and communications facilities were handled by the 320th USASA Battalion. (Discussion of these matters is included in report of 320th Bn.)

~~(C)~~ The company DF control, flash, and report circuits handled a total average of 484,718 groups per month. Continual replacement of parts was necessary in the obsolete TT-5, TT-7, and TG-7 teletypewriters and two BC-610 radio transmitters to maintain the constant communications required with stations 200 and 1600 miles distant.

~~(S)~~ One DF position (DFBV-4) was used in each of the four detachments, and one radio fingerprinting position (TIBV-2) operated from the 320th Battalion operations building.[62] [REF: VOL. II P. 57]

12. 280th USASA Company, Berlin, Germany

~~(S)~~ The mission of the 280th USASA Company was to conduct COMINT and ELINT operations on certain European targets throughout FY 1960. In addition, the company was to have been committed as a unit to the Berlin Command (BC) reserve task force in the event of emergency.

~~(C)~~ The company, organized under TD 86-9436 (1 Dec 59), consisted of a headquarters platoon, service platoon, four operations platoons, and a CommCen (operated by 3d Op Plat). The organization was changed by C1 (1 Jun 60) to include an operations section and redesignate 4th Op Plat as Detachment 1, 1st Op Plat. On 1 Jul 59, the company was organized as a separate Class II installation under USASAEUR, and on 15 Jan 60, was placed

under operations control of the 507th USASA Group and administrative control of USASAEUR. Strength figures follow:

	1 Jul 59			30 Jun 60		
	Off	WO	EM	Off	WO	EM
Auth	8	2	302	8	2	302
Asgd	7	3	175	7	2	248

(U) Logistic support was considered to be "in general adequate and timely." The main difficulty continued to be the cancellation of requisitions as late as six months after submission.

(S) Administrative liaison was maintained chiefly with military and civilian law enforcement agencies and the BC staff; operational liaison with Hq, USASAEUR, 507th USASA Group, and 318th USASA Battalion. Important visitors included Maj Gen Thomas S. Timberman, CUSASA; Maj Gen Thomas Van Natta, USAREUR G2; and Maj Gen William W. Quinn, Deputy ACSI, DA.

(U) Newly assigned personnel were subjected to OJT for a period of six to eight weeks, depending upon MOS and individual rate of learning. In addition, eight hours of training in basic military skills (especially handling of light weapons - in keeping with the company's emergency mission) was given each month to all EM. No company personnel were involved in maneuvers or exercises during FY 1960.

(S) The Operations Section programmed the following COMINT and ELINT positions at the close of the fiscal year:

1st Op Plat

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2d Op Plat

3d Op Plat - [redacted]

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

Det 1, 1st Op Plat - [redacted]

(S) The following equipment problems arose during the year:

1. The AN/TLR-1 (ELINT) was limited to [redacted] due to its sensitiveness to movement and vibration, large size, and age (13 years).

2. Effective horn feeds for the 10' dish antenna and feeds above 5500 mcs for the 28' dish antenna were needed for satisfactory completion of 2d Op Plat mission.

3. Not enough traveling wave tubes (TWT) were available to facilitate the installation of programmed positions or serve as replacements for existing positions.

(S) The ComCen provided communications with Hq USASAEUR; 507th USASA Group; Hq USASAEUR (emergency circuit); SSO Berlin; Det 1, 1st Wireless (British); 1st Op Plat; 6912th RSM (net control); Hq 280th USASA Company (installed 28 Dec 59 and disconnected 15 Feb 60); Det 1, 1st Op Plat. Message totals were 536,000 groups in July 1959 and 1,437,000 in May 1960.

(U) Two major construction projects were completed during the fiscal year: 1) extension of the floor at Tower Four, Tempelhof Central Airport for expansion of 2d Op Plat at a cost of $25,000; 2) rehabilitation of the 50-man barracks at Rudow Compound at a cost of $47,000. 69 [REF: VOL. II P. 52]

13. (S) 102d USASA Detachment, Heidelberg, Germany

The mission of the 102d USASA Detachment was to provide COMSEC in support of USAREUR and subordinate commands. Specifically, the detachment performed radio (CW and Voice), teletype (radio and landline) and telephone monitoring and analysis.

~~(C)~~ The detachment was directly subordinate to Hq USASAEUR and consisted of one Hq monitoring team and three mobile teams. Organized under TD 93-7217 (1 Apr 57), C1 (21 May 58) and TD 86-9437 (23 May 60), the detachment's strength was as follows:

	1 Jul 59		30 Jun 60	
	Off	EM	Off	EM
Auth	5	66	5	67
Asgd	5	65	4	66

(U) Quartermaster, transportation, and ordnance logistic support was provided by Heidelberg Post, while items of Signal Corps initial issue were supplied by Hq USASAEUR. No major logistic problems were encountered during FY 1960.

(U) Enlisted members of the unit were provided 456 hours of required military training, plus annual rifle familiarization firing. OJT in MOS's 055 and 984 consumed 5,066 man hours. Additionally, the detachment participated in the following exercises:

SIDETRACK - (26-28 Aug 59). NATO exercise in support of CENTAG MAIN and CENTAG FORWARD Command Posts.

SIDE STEP - (17-25 Sep 59). NATO exercise in support of CENTAG MAIN and CENTAG FORWARD Command Posts.

BLACKROCK - (3-10 Jun 60). EUCOM exercise.

~~(C)~~ The mission of the detachment included coverage of the Northern Area Command, Southern Area Command, USA Port of Embarkation (Bremerhaven), Berlin Command, 513th MI Gp (Oberursel), USAREUR Intelligence School, Military Police School, Special Weapons School (Oberammergau), Hq USASAEUR (REAR)/COMZ, 66th MI Gp, and Advanced Weapons Support Command,

~~(C)~~ The Telephone Section of Hq Monitoring Team conducted a continuous mission on Hq USAREUR. Special missions were assigned by ACofS, G2, USAREUR.

~~(C)~~ The Radio Section monitored the following nets:

Net	Days per Month
USAREUR (No 1 & 2)	15 (each)
USASAEUR Command	1
AWSCOM	30*
7th Engr Brig	15
66th MI Gp	15
US Army Communications Unit	30*

*Note: 24 hr/day, 7 days/week. All others monitored on 8 hr/day, 5.5 days/week schedule.

~~(C)~~ The Teletype Section monitored USAREUR ACAN on a monthly rotating basis in order to assure complete coverage.

~~(C)~~ The Traffic Analysis Section performed analysis, evaluation and correlation of field information, compiled and wrote special project reports, and directed the specific activities and missions of the operational sections.

~~(C)~~ The three mobile monitoring teams performed missions similar to that of the Hq Monitoring Team. Specific operations, however, differed with the varying circumstances under which the teams operated.

~~(C)~~ The 102d USASA Detachment rendered 46 transmission security analysis reports and 107 security violation reports during FY 1960. This information was gathered from the monitoring of 552,900 transmissions.

~~(C)~~ Equipment was satisfactory throughout the fiscal year. However, supply of spare parts for TT-7 teletypewriters and AN/TRR-5 Recorder/Reproducer was very slow.[64]

14. 279th USASA Detachment, Rothwesten, Germany

~~(C)~~ The mission of the 279th USASA Detachment was to perform search and analysis to fulfill ELINT and ELSEC requirements of the 507th USASA Group. At the beginning of FY 1960, the detachment was located at Frankfurt; relocated to Heilbronn, 7 Aug 59; and again relocated to Rothwesten, 7 Apr 60.

~~(C)~~ The detachment was organized under TD 86-9453 and changes thereto, which authorized detachment headquarters, operations platoon, maintenance section, and analysis element. Assigned and authorized strengths were as follows:

	1 Jul 59			30 Jun 60		
	Off	EM	Civ	Off	EM	Civ
Auth	3	44	0	3	62	0
Asgd	4	55	1	2	44	0

~~(S)~~ The 279th was subordinate to USASAEUR until 7 Aug 59 when it came under control of the 507th USASA Group. On 7 Apr 60, the detachment was assigned administratively to the 319th USASA Battalion. No major difficulties were encountered with the logistic support provided by the above commands.

(U) Personnel were cross-trained to perform duties in fields related to their own, and mandatory Military Arts training was obtained through the respective command. OJT was conducted to bolster previous training of newly assigned personnel.

~~(S)~~ In order to carry out its ELINT mission, the detachment employed four mobile collection positions and one preliminary processing position.

~~(C)~~ Missions supported by the detachment during FY 1960 are shown below:

Mission	Dates
General Search with Operation HIGHBALL	1 May 59 - 27 Oct 59
ELSEC (persons only), Loughboro, England	19 Jul 59 - 28 Sep 59
ELSEC, Lenggries, Germany	7 Dec 59 - 18 Dec 59
ELINT, Teifenbach, Germany	12-17 Jan 60
ELINT/ELSEC, FTX WINTERSHIELD	17 Jan 60 - 9 Feb 60
ELINT, Rittsteig, Germany	15-25 Feb 60
ELINT, Dalme, Germany	4-13 Mar 60
ELINT, Operation PRINCE ALBERT (60)	1 Apr 60

A CommCen consisting of an off-line radio teletype circuit was used during Operation PRINCE ALBERT (60).[65]

15. 11th USASA Field Station, Baumholder, Germany

~~(S)~~ From 1 Jul 59 until close-out, the mission of the 11th USASA Field Station, Baumholder, Germany, was to perform COMINT and process intercepted information in support of the national COMINT effort and US Army commands. Additionally, the station was charged with phasing out operations and the transfer of equipment, personnel, and mission as directed. All operations had ceased by 20 May 60 and the last equipment was transferred on 24 May 60.

~~(S)~~ During the report period, the station operated under TD 86-9422 (7 Apr 59), C1 (10 Jun 59) and TD 86-9422 (1 Sep 59), as changed. The station was directly subordinate to Hq, USASAEUR and was comprised of a Hq, Hq Co, and Operations Branch. Assigned strengths were as follows:

	Off	WO	EM	DA Civ	Ger Civ
1 Jul 59	14	2	381	2	39
30 Jun 60	5	2	70	0	19

CUSASA authorized 2 Off and 32 EM to maintain control of facilities after the operational close-out and pending the move of 507th USASA Group to Baumholder.

(C) Very good logistic support was obtained from USAREUR and Seventh Army units at Baumholder. Constant liaison was maintained between the station CO and the Northern Area Command, Seventh Army, and Baumholder post. Visitors of special significance included Maj Gen Thomas Van Natta, USAREUR G2; Mr. Vergine, GS-16 and Mr. Parker, GS-15, NSA.

(U) Training in basic military skills was given all EM for eight hours each month. In addition, regularly scheduled operational training was given to acquaint men with new processes, equipment, and procedures.

(S) During the first nine months of the fiscal year the CommCen handled predominantly operational traffic, therefore, a curtailed daily schedule was effected after 20 May 60. Total groups handled during FY 1960 were 8,355,323.

(S) At the beginning of FY 1960, the [redacted] at least two unmanned positions were always available for training or extra coverage. [redacted] Phase-out began during 3d Qtr, FY 1960, and [redacted] were gradually reduced to zero.

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(U) Major construction included:

Project	Cost
Resurfacing and expansion of parking area	$6,657
Extension of Operations Building	4,986
Construction of POL storage area and pump	2,763

(Footnote)[66]

REF: VOL: II P. 50

Italy

16. 75th USASA Company, Vicenza, Italy

~~(S)~~ Throughout FY 1960, the mission of the 75th USASA Company, Vicenza, was to provide COMSEC, COMCM, and ELINT support to the US Army Southern European Task Force (USASETAF). The company also rendered COMINT support until the cessation of that activity, 1 Feb 60.

~~(S)~~ The company was organized under TD 86-9429 and changes thereto, and maintained a DF team at Aviano, Italy and Task Force Monitoring Teams at Verona and Livorno, Italy. Operational control of the DF team was exercised by 320th USASA Battalion, and operational control of the COMSEC element vested in COMSEC Div, USASAEUR.

~~(C)~~ Total assigned strength was:

	Off	Enl
1 Jul 59	8	144
30 Jun 60	5	80

~~(C)~~ The personnel reduction was due in the main to the abandonment of the COMINT mission. On 1 Feb 60, all personnel with COMINT MOS's were dropped from the TD and transferred to other USASAEUR units.

~~(S)~~ Logistic support from USASETAF and 7227th Support Group continued to improve during the fiscal year; however, signal supply items requisitioned from ECP 696 in Frankfurt were still being received six months to one year late. Many items of original issue (AN/GRC-19 radios, PL-55 plugs, and CN-16 transformers) had not been received at the close of FY 1960.

~~(C)~~ Liaison was maintained with Hq USASETAF; ACofS G-2, First USA Missile Command; and S2 Section, USASETAF Logistical Command, on a regular

basis. Visitors included Gen Charles D. Palmer; Maj Gen John P. Daley, CG, SETAF; and Brig Gen William S. Steele, USAF; who conducted courtesy inspection of the company.

(U) All personnel assigned to the company received prescribed OJT prior to actual duty, and seven EM attended Army-level schools.

~~(S)~~ The COMSEC Section operated five manual morse radiotelephone positions, one teletypewriter-landline duplex position, and three telephone monitoring positions. The section participated in the following FTX's during FY 1960:

BAR BELL	17-24 Aug 59
CLOVERLEAF IV	17-25 Sep 59
TOP VIEW	17-21 Oct 59
HAMMERLOCK	7-11 Dec 59
SIDE VIEW	9-12 Feb 60
CLOVERLEAF I-60	26-30 Apr 60
REGEX I	9-12 May 60
BLUE BEARD	20-25 Jun 60

~~(S)~~ A special test held during FTX BLUE BEARD indicated that USASETAF UHF carrier transmissions could be heard in the vicinity of the Italian-Yugoslav border.

~~(C)~~ During FTX REGEX I, COMJAM was requested for training purposes. The company used an AN/GLQ-2 with satisfactory results. Although the company had an ELINT mission throughout the fiscal year, no activity was undertaken due to the absence of equipment and personnel.

~~(C)~~ Equipment remained a basic problem during the reporting period. The two most important deficiencies were serviceable S-89 shelters and AN/GRC-19 receivers. The communications team used a borrowed BC-610 and two AN/GRC-26's in lieu of the AN/GRC-19's needed for satisfactory operation.

Further, no equipment was at hand for PM COMSEC, and the TA-49 Observing Set proved to be quite inadequate. On the other hand, the COMSEC Section alleviated its equipment shortage by using the R-390 receivers and tape recorders left behind by the inactivated COMINT element.

(S) The CommCen used a full duplex on-line circuit to 1st USA Missile Command CommCen. A TSEC/KL-7 Cipher Machine was in use and a TSEC/KL-9 on hand during the reporting period. ADONIS keylists were used exclusively by the CommCen, although it held POLLUX (for COMSEC break-back) and DIANA (stored for a future inter-company DF net) cryptosystems. Message totals were 269,246, July 1959 and 36,025, June 1960. The reduction of messages was due to the shut-down of COMINT activities, 1 Feb 60.

(U) The only major construction was completion of the new company headquarters building during the first few months of the fiscal year.[67]

REF: VOL. II P. 56

Turkey

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

17. 276th USASA Company, Sinop, Turkey

(S) Throughout FY 1960, the mission of the 276th USASA Company was to perform COMINT and ELINT on certain [redacted] targets. The ELINT element was tasked with both Special and General Search, and the COMINT mission included [redacted]

(S) Located at Sinop, Turkey, the company maintained the [redacted] The company was organized under TD 86-9434 with the following strengths as shown below:

	Off	WO	EM
1 Jul 59	16	6	380
30 Jun 60	13	10	399

(S) Administrative responsibility was to CUSASA, and operational control was held by NSA. The company was divided according to function into Administrative Section, Security Guard Section, Medical Section, Operations Section and Aviation Section (at Ankara, Turkey). In addition, two small TUSLOG elements, Detachments 53 and 66-1 were attached to the company for rations, quarters, motor pool, and POL support.

(C) Logistic support was obtained through TUSLOG elements in Turkey and no major difficulties were encountered. Among the more important visitors during the fiscal year were Brig Gen Orman G. Charles, Deputy CUSASA and Brig Gen Henry C. Newcomber, Commander, TUSLOG.

(U) Unit training consisting of four hours each week was presented. In addition, OJT and specialized operational training were given to new arrivals.

(S) At the beginning of the fiscal year, the company had 25 COMINT positions installed, and 11 manned:

Position	Installed	Manned

By the end of the fiscal year, [ ] positions were installed and [ ] manned:

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EO
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Position	Installed	Manned

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EO 3.3(h)(2)

A four-trick schedule was maintained throughout the year.

(S) During the reporting period, the ELINT Analysis Section processed and prepared all tapes, photographs, log sheets, and reports. The following types of reports were forwarded to designated adresses:

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1. Special Intercept Reports
2. [redacted]
3. Regular Intercept Reports
4. Electrical Reports

[redacted]

(S) The company's CommCen operated a net consisting of two full duplex radio teletype circuits. One circuit was operative from Sinop to Ankara

during the entire fiscal year. A Sinop to Samsun circuit was in use until 19 Oct 59, when it was replaced by a Sinop to Karamusel circuit. The incoming and outgoing monthly average message total was 5275. In addition, a trackmaster broadcast transmitter was manually keyed every five minutes, 24 hours-per-day to send coded symbols to operational consumers. Also, an air-to-ground net, using the AN/TRC-42, provided communications with the two L-20A aircraft assigned to the company. On 28 Mar 60, the Signal Corps, Detachment 66-1 became responsible for the CommCen.

(U) Due to lack of materials, shop drawings and skilled craftsmen, construction was hampered considerable. Major projects undertaken included:

Project	% Completed
Operations Building	35
Gate House	60
Security Fence	0
EM Barracks (3)	50
Mess Hall	40
BOQ	50
Power Plant	30
Electrical Distribution System	0
Sewage System	25
Water Supply	25

(Footnote)[68]
[REF: VOL. II P. 57

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18. 15th USASA Field Station, (Manzarali Station), Cerkezhuyuk, Turkey

became operational 1 Jun 60, when [redacted] positions were opened to search for new and unusual signals. Liaison was maintained with TUSLOG and CINCEUR Contact Officer (Chief, JUSMMAT* and certain staff officers) who exercised General Courts Martial Jurisdiction. Technical liaison was maintained with the US Engineer Group (TUSEG) and Turkish General Staff.

(S) The station was directly subordinate to Hq USASA, Europe and was organized under TD 86-9424 with changes thereto, and as revised, 24 May 60. Strength figures are shown below:

	1 Jul 59			30 Jun 60		
	Off	WO	EM	Off	WO	EM
Auth	6	1	46	21	5	228
Aagd	4	2	49	12	5	230

TUSLOG Detachment 66 moved to Site 23, 3 Jun 60, creating a tenant strength of 9 Off, 2 WO, and 162 EM.

(S) Logistic support was provided under MDW account 359. The field station was also responsible for tenant units on post and the 276th USASA Company, Sinop. Supply lead time for surface shipment was 115 days; parcel post shipment 65 days; air parcel post 20 days. Adequate logistical support was a problem area throughout the fiscal year.

(S) The overall construction project was divided into four phases with total estimated cost at $8,311,481.

(S) Because the future of the station depended on an adequate water supply, the construction of a temporary water system was the most outstanding engineering accomplishment of the year. A source of water was made available by the Turkish Ministry of Defense and the Area Engineer took immediate steps

(*Joint United States Military Mission for Aid to Turkey.)

to lay a 15-mile six inch invasion type pipeline from Lake Golbasi to the post, thus alleviating one of the major handicaps at this particular site.

(S) A labor problem was encountered by the primary construction firm of Metcalfe, Hamilton and Grove, Delaware Corporation, brought about by the insistence of certain released laborers to the right of severence pay. Adverse publicity given by the local Turkish Press focused considerable attention on the Site and the activities of the Americans in general. Minor damage was inflicted by disgruntled workers on the buildings under construction and the temporary water line, but in general, the overall work schedule did not suffer to any appreciable degree.

(S) Two enlisted men attended formal type training facilities in Europe, one as a crane operator and the other as a Troop Information and Education Specialist. OJT was conducted in seven MOS's. [redacted] and [redacted] were sent to TUSLOG Det 4 (276th USASA Co) for OJT.

(S) As of 30 Jun 60, [redacted] officers and enlisted men were assigned Operations Branch, [redacted] section, [redacted], [redacted] to [redacted], [redacted], [redacted] and 1 WO to CommCen, and 1 WO to Supply and Maintenance.

[redacted]

requisitioned from the Supply and Maintenance Facility, VHFS.

~~(S)~~ USASA Inside Installation Team, 1 WO and 12 EM, commenced work 15 Aug 59. It left for Vint Hill Farms Station in December, and returned on 12 Feb 60 to complete the installation project.

~~(S)~~ CommCen circuits to Asmara, Frankfurt, and Sinop used KW-26B/TSEC cipher equipment and Kleinschmidt Teletypewriter equipment AN/FGC-20X for monitoring. Two circuits to TUSLOG Det 3, Karamursel, Turkey--latest added 24 Jun 60--used AN/FGC-25X Kleinschmidt equipment. Teletypewriter circuits were hampered by an unavailability of spare parts.

~~(S)~~ Off-line facilities included an AN/FGC-25X ACAN circuit, one encipher, one decipher IRIS position composed of two AN/FGC-25X's and two KW-9/TSEC, one encipher/decipher PYTHON position composed of one AN/FGC-25X and two TSECHN-18's with SIGTOTS. The ADONIS cryptosystem was employed. Relocation of the Detachment 27 CommCen occurred, 3 Jun 60. Due to lack of equipment and imminent change of location, activation of the IRIS cryptosystem was postponed from 15 May to 3 Jun 60.

~~(S)~~ Housing was provided by newly constructed 144-man reinforced concrete barracks and a BOQ. All accompanied personnel were required to live 23 miles from their place of duty since no government quarters were available near the site. Mess facilities were provided by a contractor (Tompane Co, Inc). Medical facilities were restricted to first aid. Personnal requiring professional treatment were transported to the USAF Hospital in Ankara. A ten-bed hospital was scheduled to be completed during the 2d Qtr, FY 1961.[69]

England

19. 13th USASA Field Station, Harrogate, England

~~(S)~~ Throughout the report period, the mission of the 13th USASA Field Station was to perform COMINT activities in support of the national COMINT effort, and the monitoring of the station's construction program.

~~(S)~~ The station was directly subordinate to Hq USASA, Europe and consisted of a Fld Sta Hq, Hq Co, and Operations Branch. Organized under TD 86-9423 (1 Jun 59), (1 Dec 59), (23 May 60), the following personnel were assigned:

	Off	WO	EM	Civ
1 Jul 59	13	0	85	8
30 Jun 60	19	5	413	40

(U) Although no major logistic problems were encountered, lead time for items obtained through Overseas Supply Agency was especially slow (90 to 108 days). Consequently, planning and requisitioning had to be made well in advance. In addition, experience revealed private contractors were slow in meeting schedules.

~~(S)~~ Liaison was maintained with Third Air Force for continuity and coordination of support activities. Among the more significant visitors were Maj Gen G. B. Coverdale, Deputy DIRNSA; Col H. Applington, NSAE; and Lt Col W. A. Hamilton, USASAEUR.

(U) Each enlisted man was given at least 100 hours of general military training during the year. Special courses were given to administrative and motor pool personnel, and seven individuals attended service schools in Europe.

Arms qualification and familiarization were conducted on Her Majesty's Stressall Ranges by permission of the British War Office.

(S) At the beginning of the fiscal year, the station was tasked with a relatively small mission, but as facilities were added and tests completed, the station began to realize accomplishment of its assigned operational mission. By 20 May 60, the entire COMINT mission had ceased at the 11th USASA Fld Sta and had been assumed by the 13th.

(C) Operational positions are shown in the following chart:

1 Jul 59

Position	Programmed	Installed	Manned
[redacted]	0	14	[redacted]
	0	2	
	0	4	
	0	2	

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30 Jun 60

Position	Programmed	Installed	Manned
[redacted]	10	10	[redacted]
	2	2	
	4	4	
	1	0	
	3	2	
	5	4	
	6	2	
	6	6	
	3	2	
	2	0	

Inexperienced and insufficient personnel were the greatest operational problems. With the exception of some used equipment transferred from other units, the majority of the equipment was virtually new and was completely effective. However, the used equipment was thoroughly checked before being utilized and this added to the burden of the maintenance section and caused

delay in completion of several positions.

~~(C)~~ ADONIS and GORGON off-line cryptosystems were used by the CommCen at the start of the reporting period. ROMULUS on-line cryptosystem was activated 28 Jul 59. Message totals rose from 1451 in July 59 to 3044 in June 1960.

(U) Following is a list of items of major construction:

Final portion of Mess Hall
Ordnance building
Motor pool building
Headquarters building
Fire station
PMO and Main Gate House
Barracks Bloc 27
BOQ

(Footnote)[70]
REF: VOL II P. 58

E. Africa

1. 4th USASA Field Station, Asmara, Eritrea, Ethiopia

~~(S)~~ Throughout FY 1960, the mission of the 4th USASA Field Station was to perform COMINT intercept and production as directed by Hq USASA in support of the national COMINT effort and certain US Military Commands.

~~(C)~~ The station was directly subordinate to Hq USASA and consisted of the following:

4th USASA Hq Co (TD 86-9440)
4th USASA Operations Company (TD 86-9440-1)
4th USASA Guard Company (TD 86-9440-2)
US Army Hospital (TD 86-9440-3)

Strength figures are shown below:

	1 Jul 59				30 Jun 60			
	Off	EM	US Civ	Indig	Off	EM	US Civ	Indig
Asgd	58	784	10	314	53	702	4	332

Additionally, the station acted as host to the following units:

	1 Jul 59				30 Jun 60			
	Off	EM	US Civ	Indig	Off	EM	US Civ	Indig
Air Force	1	1	0	3	1	1	0	2
Navy	5	87	0	0	5	88	0	11
USAMESA	15	262	0	12	15	262	6	12
USASRU #9	2	13	0	0	2	13	0	0

(U) The Office of the S4, by exercising supervision over Supply Officers, reduced excess stock by $500,000, and the US Government realized a return of $25,233 on the sale of said excess.

(U) Important visitors included: Hon William C. Bray, US Rep, Indiana; Hon Robert H. Knight, Deputy ASD (P&I); Gen C. D. Palmer, Deputy CG, USAREUR; Adm H. P. Smith, CINCUSNAVEUR; Lt Gen P.DeW. Adams, CG, US V Corps; and Maj Gen Thomas S. Timberman, CUSASA.

~~(S)~~ The CommCen operated on-line and off-line circuits with Hq NSA, 15th USASA Fld Sta, 9th USASA Fld Sta, and the Army Command Administration Net. The average number of groups handled per month was 2,617,392.

(U) Major construction included:

Six room addition to Dependent School	$24,300.00
250,000 gal addition to reservoir	20,967.74
Swimming Pool Roof and Wading Pool area	19,700.00
Hospital addition II	13,300.00
Addition to Bowling Alley	13,172.88
Finance and Accounting Building	12,932.56

The total for new construction was $63,096.76; modification of existing structures amounted to $92,602.28; renovation totaled $26,378.87. The overall total was $182,077.91.[71] REF: VOL: II P. 59

FOOTNOTES:

51. Ann Hist Rept, USASA, Europe, FY60, Vol I, pp4-42; Appendix 2.
52. Ann Hist Rept, 507th USASA Gp, FY 60, Vol I, pp1-31.
53. Ann Hist Rept, 318th USASA Bn, FY60, Vol I, pp1-30.
54. Ann Hist Rept, 319th USASA Bn, FY60, Vol I, pp1-50.
55. Ann Hist Rept, 320th USASA Bn, FY60, Vol I, pp1-14.
56. Ibid. Tab A, 180th USASA Co, pp2-6.
57. Ibid. Tab B, 181st USASA Co, pp3-8.
58. Ann Hist Rept, 319th USASA Bn, FY60, Vol I, pp1-12; Tab "182d USASA Co," pp1-12; Ibid. Vol II, pp1-44.
59. Ann Hist Rept, 318th USASA Bn, FY60, Vol I, pp2,3,30.
60. Ann Hist Rept, 318th USASA Bn, FY60, Vol I, pp2,3,8,26; Tab A, 183d USASA Co, pp52-54.
61. Ann Hist Rept, 319th USASA Bn, FY60, Vol I, Tab "184th USASA Co," pp1-10.
62. Ann Hist Rept, 320th USASA Bn, FY60, Vol I, Tab "C", 186th USASA Co, pp1-10.
63. Ann Hist Rept, 280th USASA Co, FY60, Vol I, pp1-41.
64. Ann Hist Rept, 102d USASA Det, FY60, Vol I, pp2-12.
65. Ann Hist Rept, 279th USASA Det, FY60, Vol I, pp1-13.
66. Ann Hist Rept, 11th USASA Fld Sta, FY60, Vol I, pp1-26.
67. Ann Hist Rept, 75th USASA Co, FY60, Vol I, pp1-22.
68. Ann Hist Rept, 276th USASA Co, FY60, Vol I, pp1-33; Vol II, pp6,7,11.
69. Ann Hist Rept, 15th USASA Fld Sta, FY60, Vol I, pp1-21.
70. Ann Hist Rept, 13th USASA Fld Sta, FY60, Vol I, pp1-29; Vol II, p1.
71. Ann Hist Rept, 4th USASA Fld Sta, FY60, Vol I, pp2-22; Vol II, pp5,57,58,59.

F. Pacific

Introduction

(U) Hq USASA, Pacific was commanded by Col Ralph E. Jordan, 021911, Arty, from 1 Jul 59 to 15 May 60 when Col Robert T. Walker, 031368, SigC, assumed command. Colonel Walker had previously been Chief, USASA, Pacific (Japan). Col Jesse N. Hill, 030702, SigC, became Deputy Chief, USASA, Pacific on 11 Jul 59 and served throughout the fiscal year.

(C) Structural organization of the command included:

Hq USASAPAC

Hq USASAPAC (Japan)	508th USASA Gp	9th USASA Fld Sta	3d USASA Fld Sta
USA Elm, Joint Comm Relay Cen, Japan	321st USASA Bn	178th USASA Co (P) (5th RRU)	176th USASA Co
12th USASA Fld Sta	277th USASA Co		104th USASA Det
14th USASA Fld Sta	177th USASA Co		

1. Hq USASA, Pacific, Helemano Military Reservation, Hawaii

(S) Throughout FY 1960, Hq USASAPAC provided support to national agencies, USARPAC, and subordinate units on matters pertaining to COMINT, passive CCM, ELINT, CC&D, COMJAM, COMSEC, and ELSEC. The headquarters remained at Helemano throughout the year. Active liaison was maintained with USAR/HAW, USARPAC, SigO USARPAC, NSAPAC, Navy Security Gp, and 6920th Sety Wg (USAF).

(C) Command structure included the following units which were directly

responsible to the headquarters: 9th USASA Fld Sta, 3d USASA Fld Sta, 508th USASA Group, and Hq USASAPAC (Japan). Logistic support was provided by host commands.

~~(S)~~ Two special command operations--PEDAL PUSHER, near Bangkok, Thailand and BRIGHT SWORD at Johnston Island in the Pacific area--became operational during the fiscal year. On 7 Sep 59, the 178th USASA Company (Prov), with cover designation of 5th Radio Research Unit (5th RRU), was organized to carry out PEDAL PUSHER. Authorized strength was 4 Off and 46 EM. On 14 Feb 60, the headquarters was required to furnish 1 Off and 10 EM for TDY to Johnston Island. This was in addition to the 9 EM from the 100th USASA Detachment that arrived on 14 Jan 60. All remained until 7 Jun 60 when they were returned to Hawaii. On 23 June, the operation again became active and an additional 2 Off and 43 EM were sent from CONUS units to join the original personnel.

~~(S)~~ Authorized and actual strengths of USASAPAC Hq and units comprising the command follow:

Hq USASAPAC

	1 Jul 59		30 Jun 60	
	Off	EM	Off	EM
Auth	72	330	73	335
Asgd	75	272	67	342

Command

	1 Jul 59		30 Jun 60	
	Off	EM	Off	EM
Auth	233	4006	235	3973
Asgd	292	3779	255	4034

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~~(C)~~ Critical shortages existed in MOS 058 (Morse Interceptor), 722 (Cryptographer), and 980/982 (Traffic Analysts). During November 1959, several CommCen's in the subordinate commands were forced to operate on a 12-hour shift basis. In January 1960, there were additional losses in the 058 MOS. The only major officer shortage was in MOS 0224 (Comm Crypto Officer); however, this was due to a world-wide shortage.

(U) At the beginning of FY 1960 there were 23 USASA civilians, 14 DA civilians and 1,235 indigenous employees in the command. These figures changed to 30 USASA civilians, 15 DAC and 1,194 indigenous employees at the end of the year. Units in Korea lost 27 indigenous personnel.

(U) The command's training program was not altered to any great extent and individual instruction was maintained at 200 hours per man per year. During the year, a total of 55 major communications exercises, field exercises, and training tests were conducted.

~~(C)~~ While the headquarters itself operated in an advisory capacity on most Agency functions, it maintained an active COMSEC mission. The following COMSEC monitoring positions were programmed and manned:

	Programmed	Manned
Voice Morse	6	5
Radio Telegraph	1	1
Landline Telegraph	4	4
Telephone	1	0

Because of an equipment problem seven transcriber positions were not installed. Fifteen possible compromises, and 59 practices dangerous to cryptographic security were noted. Out of a total of 134 US Army Communications facilities inspected by the command, 66 were inspected by Hq USASA,

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Pacific team.

~~(S)~~ Command-wise, USASAPAC (Japan), the 508th USASA Group, the 321st USASA Battalion, and the 104th USASA Detachment also maintained COMSEC monitoring and analysis capabilities. An average of 43 COMSEC positions were programmed and 40 manned. A total of 261 transmission security violations and 297 dangerous practice violations were noted. Linkage of compromise of classified call signs, call words, or address groups were the most common violations. Failure to authenticate when required was the dangerous practice most often violated. Alignment of positions command-wide was as follows:

	1 Jul 59		30 Jun 60	
	Prog	Manned	Prog	Manned
Morse/Voice	21	21	19	15
Multiplex	1	0	1	0
Telephone	12	9	12	11
R/L Teletype	7	5	4	6
L/L Teletype	6	5	6	6

~~(C)~~ Operational Directive 520-1, subject: "Electronic Security (U)," dated 18 Apr 60, was published by this headquarters following an extensive study. It outline the command's ELSEC mission and specified ELSEC practices.

~~(C)~~ During FY 1960, COMSEC positions were modified throughout the command to provide the degree of support requested by supported commanders. Accordingly MRGZ-3 positions were reduced from eight to six, MRGZ-4 positions were changed to MRGZ-3 during FY 1959; however, some equipment had not been received by the end of FY 1960. In order to support the 25th Infantry Div, the COMSEC Monitoring detachment of Hq, USASAPAC requested two RTGV-3 positions which would provide COMJAM/ICD support on islands of Oahu and

Hawaii. The COMINT portions of the RTGV-3 would be used to replace two of the programmed MRGZ-3 positions. The request was approved and programmed for FY 1963.

(C) The COMINT element of USASAPAC Hq exercised staff supervision over the processing and reporting effort within the command. This entailed day-to-day analysis of reports of subordinate units, coordination of reporting and analytical procedures, liaison with G2, USARPAC, and provision of up-to-date guidance to the Chief, USASAPAC.

[redacted] positions programmed for the 277th USASA Company did not materialize due to research and development problems. Therefore, the 277th was required to remain fixed at Kang Hua Do. The programmed EII 14 ELINT analysis facility was not received by the 321st USASA Battalion but a theater EII 2 analysis facility was shipped 20 Jan 60 to satisfy requirements for close support to the Eighth US Army.

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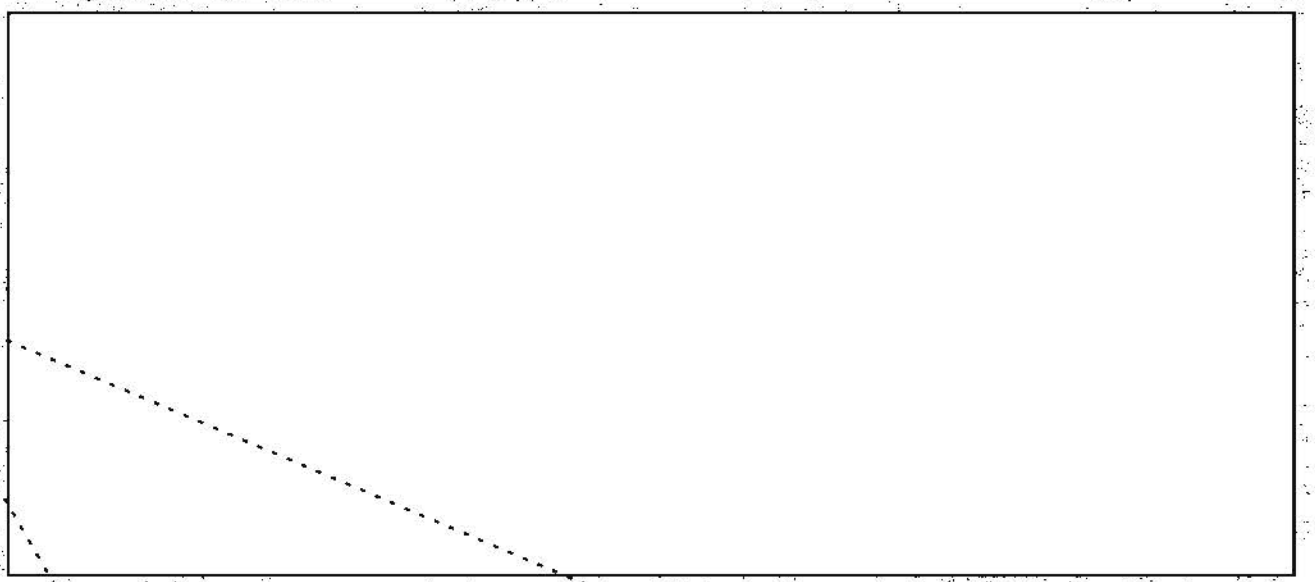
[redacted]

(C) The Theater Technical Support Team was broken down into three sections; RED engaged in antenna construction and rehabilitation work, WHITE installed inside positions, facilities and equipment, and BLUE supported SIT endeavors, site surveys and related activities. The team was comprised of 1 WO and 21 EM. An inspection of the 9th USASA Field Station indicated that 40 to 50 towers required replacement. RG-85 cable was used to repair damaged antennas. Towers at the 3d USASA Field Station were also inspected and replaced as required.



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(C) Unsuitable equipment reports included:

High gain microwave antenna unit AS-738(XE-1) produced by EDL. (Moisture entering seal of feed element and condensing thus lowering antenna gain.)

Precision miniature potentiometer, part R-3, used in [redacted] (Found to be erratic in the control of the 60 cycle standard.)

[redacted] recorder blower motor model MSI-55 failed. (Insulated lead from the centrifugal switch to the starter winding was binding between sections of the motor housing causing a direct short to ground and burned out starter winding.)

Entire timing unit of the [redacted] (Failed to operate because of defective part Y801.)

Relay speed control on [redacted] (Shorted and caused failure of speed control units.)

(S) USASAPAC operated teletype relay centers at Joint Communications Relay Center (Japan)(JCRC-J), 3d and 9th USASA Field Stations, and 508th USASA Group; terminal teletype facilities at Hq USASAPAC, Hq USASAPAC(J), 9th, 12th and 14th USASA Field Stations, 321st USASA Battalion, and 177th and 277th USASA Companies. Hq USASAPAC was also supported by the USN-69 ComCen. In addition to supporting USASA missions, communication support was provided the following by the USASA unit indicated:

USASA Unit	Supported Unit
9th USASA Fld Sta	[redacted]
12th USASA Fld Sta 14th USASA Fld Sta	[redacted] and AFSS
3d USASA Fld Sta	NSAPAC, Okinawa
JCRC-J	[redacted]

(S) One hundred percent conversion to TSEC/KW-26 electronic cryptographic on-line operation was completed well ahead of schedule. TSEC/KW-26's at the 321st USASA Battalion were installed in M-292 vans making them completely mobile. All TSEC/KW-26 circuits except three used the 6/6 mode of operation because of incompatability between four channel MUX radio systems and the 6/6 mode of operation.

(S) ACAN tributaries conversion to on-line TSEC/KW-26 was behind schedule due to shortage of equipment at ACAN terminals and a reluctance to convert in several cases. Only two circuits, USASAPAC/ACAN and 9th USASA Fld Sta/ACAN were converted. Conversion to TSEC/KW-9 on-line and off-line equipment eliminated PYTHON circuits, and TSEC/KW-26 left only one GORGON

circuit. Only TSEC/KW and KW-9 remained for on-line and KW-9 and KW-7 were left for off-line operations.

(S) Mobile terminal CommCen's were located at Operation PEDAL PUSHER and BRIGHT SWORD, both equipped with KW-6 equipment. ACAN provided the communication channel for PEDAL PUSHER and AACS for BRIGHT SWORD. PEDAL PUSHER tied in with the 9th USASA Field Station and BRIGHT SWORD with

(S) New teleconference circuits were established on a call-up basis over CRITICOM circuits between this headquarters and 508th USASA Group. USASAPAC (Japan), 3d USASA Field Station, and 9th USASA Field Station.

(S) Mess facilities were supervised by the Food Service Supervisor from Hq USASAPAC. Medical service was provided by host commands except the 12th USASA Field Station which operated a ten-bed dispensary at Chitose.[72]

REF: VOL. II P.6

Japan

2. Hq, USASA, Pacific (Japan), Camp Zama, Japan

(S) Throughout FY 1960, Hq USASAPAC (Japan) remained at Camp Zama where it exercised staff supervision over its subordinate units in the conduct of COMINT, COMSEC, ELSEC, COMJAM, and CC&D in support of USA Pacific Command and National Security COMINT/ELINT activities as directed by Chief, USASAPAC.

(S) Three Japan-based USASA units were under command jurisdiction of this headquarters (12th and 14th USASA Field Stations and USA Element, Joint Communications Relay Center, Japan (JCRC-J). Extensive liaison was maintained with Pacific Air Force ELINT Center, all branches of USAR-Japan, Naval Security Group, Hq NSAPAC, Hq USASAPAC, and all subordinate units.

(U) US Army Japan Depot Complex was the source of all logistic support with the exception of USASA equipment which was procured from USASA Supply and Maintenance Facility, Vint Hill Farms Station, Warrenton, Va. On several occasions, this unit requested support from QM and SigC supply agencies of the Complex to assist non-USASAPAC(J) units in performance of special projects and missions. Hq USASAPAC(J) was equipped under TA 32-56 (23 Sep 59).

~~(S)~~ This headquarters was directly subordinate to Hq USASAPAC and operated under TD 86-9402 with C1 (15 Aug 59), C2 (1 Dec 59), and C3 (15 Feb 60). Authorized and assigned strengths appear below:

		Off	WO	EM	DA Civ	Indig Pers
1 Jul 59	Auth	14	0	48	1	0
	Asgd	13	0	35	1	1
30 Jun 60	Auth	10	1	52	1	1
	Asgd	16	0	64	1	1

(U) Training of headquarters personnel in general military subjects was accomplished through the facilities of Hq Comdt, USAR-Japan. A vigorous apprentice training program was instituted with the arrival of MOS 055 personnel. This program proved beneficial in rapidly integrating new personnel into the monitoring program.

(U) Brig Gen Orman G. Charles, Deputy Chief, USASA visited headquarters and subordinate commands from 13 May - 5 Jun 60 and the headquarters was host for the Commanders Conference 2-6 Nov 59 with Col Ralph E. Jordan, Chief, USASAPAC attending.

~~(S)~~ Two officers and five EM comprised the USA Element with duty at PACAF ELINT Center, Fuchu Air Station. Major problem encountered here was

need for MOS 989 (Signal Analyst) slots to replace authorized MOS 204 (Countermeasures Search Specialist) positions. This continued to be a problem throughout the report period.

(S) USM-46C at Kami Seya, Japan was established as a DF site in the base line of the Northern DF net and caused an increase in productivity of the net. This was accomplished despite a shortage of MOS 056 personnel which was not resolved until June 1960.

(S) COMSEC maintained three active telephone (TPHZ) and landline teletype (TLHZ) positions to cover its geographical area of responsibility. Assigned strength at the beginning of the year was 2 Off and 11 EM, and at the end of the year, 9 EM.

(S) Transmission security was carried out by monitoring from 0800-1700 hours five days per week. In addition, drop copies were received from RUAP-RUMP (Camp Drake-Philippines ACAN Relay Station) circuit until the AN/FGC-20X teletypewriter was installed 1 Apr 60. All collected traffic was analyzed and quarterly transmission security analysis reports were forwarded to USAR-Japan.

(S) Special missions included:

1. Intensive monitoring of teletype traffic transmitted and received by USA Command Reconnaissance Activity-Pacific (USACRAPAC), Camp Drake was conducted to determine status of COMSEC within that unit.

2. Special Alert for information pertaining to Laos situation was instituted 1 Oct 59.

3. From 1 Aug-30 Oct 59, USASA activities study was performed under direction of Hq USASAPAC. All information concerning USASA personalities and activities found in clear text transmissions was compiled and submitted to Hq USASAPAC.

~~(C)~~ In July 1959, this headquarters received TA-49 observing sets to replace old BM-100 units, however, only the basic BM-100 units of the TA-49's were required in fixed position telephone monitoring done by USASAPAC(J).

~~(C)~~ An AN/FGC-20X teletypewriter was received to monitor 100 wpm circuits, but remained inoperative until the arrival of a variable speed 50/60 cycle motor on 11 Mar 60. A maintenance man, MOS 342, was assigned on 11 Sep 59. He assumed tasks previously performed by JCRC-J. In the CommCen, TSEC/KW-2's were replaced by KW-26's, and one maintenance man, MOS 345, was transferred from JCRC-J to install and maintain the new machines.

~~(C)~~ The CommCen used one full duplex on-line position and two KL-7 crypto machines for the encryption of off-line messages transmitted through the ACAN outlet in the USAR-Japan CommCen. In December 1959, GORGON crypto-system was replaced by ROMULUS. Shortage of MOS 722 personnel caused reduction to 44 hour work week early in the fiscal year and again on 25 May 60. Otherwise, the CommCen operated on a 7-day week, 16 hours per day. Members of this headquarters inspected 10 cryptofacilities in the Japan area during the report period. Authorized and assigned strengths were as follows: 13 authorized and 18 assigned at the start of the fiscal year, and 12 authorized and 20 assigned at the end.

(U) Painting and rehabilitation of troop barracks T-303 involved expenditure of $1,050. Contract was let for $40,292 to include construction and installation of a new concrete incinerator and rehabilitation of buildings 102 and T-303.

(U) Single EM resided in Bldg T-303. Family quarters were available at Camp Zama and nearby housing areas including Sagamihara, Fuchinobe, and

US Army General Depot, Japan.[73]

3. US Army Element, Joint Communications Relay Center, Japan, North Camp Drake, Asaka, Japan

~~(C)~~ During FY 1960, JCRC-Japan remained located at North Camp Drake, Asaka, where it functioned as a major relay station within the CRITICOM network. As such it provided secure and expeditious handling of all traffic received from and transmitted to its relay and tributary stations.

~~(C)~~ Directly subordinate to Hq USASAPAC(J), the center was broken down into four major components--Det Hq, Admin, Ops, and Sig Maint. Liaison was maintained with USASAPAC, US Army Signal Communications Agency-Japan, US Army Command Reconnaissance Aetivities-Pacific, USAFSS, and USNSG.

(U) Logistic support under TA's 32-56 and 32-57 was provided by USA General Depot, Sagamihara, 35 miles from North Camp Drake. Support was adequate, except for an occasional delay in filling requisitions, attributable in part to delayed CONUS shipping time, coupled with a phase-down of US Forces in Japan.

(U) The center operated under TD 86-9405 with C2 (27 Oct 59) and C3 (15 Feb 60), authorizing 7 Off and 107 EM. Assigned strength was as follows:

	Off	EM	Indigenous
1 Jul 59	7	92	32
30 Jun 60	9	111	32

(U) Visitors to JCRC-Japan during the year included Brig Gen Orman G. Charles, Deputy Chief, USASA; Col Robert T. Walker, Chief, USASAPAC; and Brig Gen Willing, Deputy Commander, USAR-Japan.

~~(S)~~ The Operations Section and Signal Maintenance Section were authorized 5 Off and 98 EM, with actual strength of 3 Off and 75 EM. Shortages in MOS 722 (Cryptographer) occurred early in the year, but transfer of personnel from 14th USASA Field Station and gains in assignment increased operating tricks to near full strength.

~~(S)~~ An adjustment of an overstrength of MOS 341 (Teletype Repairman) was necessary with the conversion to KW-26 operation. These spaces were obtained through a reduction of MOS 342 spaces. From September to December 1959, a total of six MOS 345 (Electronic Cryptographic Repairman) were transferred to other USASAPAC units to enable those units to convert to KW-26 operation.

~~(S)~~ The center maintained the following on-line circuits at the end of the year:

2 Full Duplex to NSA, Fort Meade
2 Full Duplex to 508th USASA Gp, Korea
2 Full Duplex to 12th USASA Fld Sta, Chitose
1 Full Duplex to Major Relay Center, Hawaii
1 Full Duplex to Major Relay Station, Puchu, Japan
*1 Full Duplex to NSAPAC, Japan, Puchinobe
*1 Full Duplex to SSO Zama, Camp Zama, Japan
1 Full Duplex to Hq USASAPAC(J), Camp Zama, Japan
1 Full Duplex to Major Relay Station, Kamiseya, Japan
1 Full Duplex to 3d USASA Fld Sta, Okinawa
1 Full Duplex to 14th USASA Fld Sta, Brady AB, Japan
1 Full Duplex to Joint Relay Center, Taiwan
1 Simplex to NSA, Fort Meade

(*-Converted from Half Duplex during the fiscal year)

An off-line Full Duplex circuit was maintained with RHAP-ACAN Primary Relay Station at Camp Drake, Japan. A Half-Duplex link with SSO, Tokyo was inactivated on 20 Jan 60.

By 21 Jan 60 all circuits were converted to KW-26 operations and SSZ-34 racks were returned to the Air Force. On 4 Jan 60, three NSA circuits were converted to 100 wpm operation. On 24 Mar 60, Major Relay Station, Japan and Major Relay Center, Hawaii converted to 100 wpm operation. NSAPAC changed to 100 wpm on 5 Apr 60. From 30 Sep 59 to 30 May 60, JCRC-J BRAVO circuit tested error rate on KW-26 circuit in anticipation of future testing on KW-27. By second week of January 1960, all teletype circuits had completed installation of AN/FGC-38X in lieu of TT-7FG's.

(S) On 17 Oct 59, [redacted] system to keep currently informed of traffic movement in the [redacted] network and to promote a rapid and orderly flow of traffic. JCRC-J was designated a Traffic Control Station, under Primary Traffic Control at [redacted] with the responsibility for control of traffic on tributary and specified trunk channels. The center received periodic circuit condition and traffic backlog reports from tributary stations and assisted these reporting stations by providing or determining alternate route paths for backlogged traffic.

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(S) On 3 Dec 59, a traffic quality control program was instituted. All procedure wires originated or received and traffic processed by the multiple call processing unit were analyzed daily. Tributary stations were monitored on a rotating basis. Program was still in operation at end of fiscal year with considerable benefits already derived.

(S) A 100 wpm tape reproducing position was installed during the second quarter, but due to lack of parts for AN/FGC-20X Printers, it was deadlined. By the end of the fiscal year, sufficient parts had been received and the

position became operational.

(S) A study of [redacted] messages handled by JCRC-J revealed that the majority of these messages were processed with an in-station handling time (i.e. time of receipt to time of transmission) of two minutes. Handling times that exceeded this average were caused by circuit disruptions and the necessity to alternate routes. Average in-station handling time by precedence during FY 1960 was as follows:

Flash/Emergency	6 Min 59 Sec
Operational Immediate	17 " 51 "
Priority	23 " 44 "
Routine	28 " 40 "
Deferred	32 " 45 "

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(U) Principal construction projects included rehabilitation and installation of equipment in mess hall completed at cost of $650, rewiring of the ComCen in accordance with TB Sig 322-5, and rehabilitation of Bldg Nr 967 which housed troop billets and administration facilities. On post personnel were billeted at North Camp Drake. Married personnel resided in government quarters at Grant Heights, an Air Force housing area about five miles distant, while private rental housing, built by the Japanese, was available for "waiting period" personnel.[74]

4. 12th USASA Field Station, Chitose, Japan

(S) Throughout FY 1960, the mission of the 12th USASA Field Station was to intercept foreign communications emissions, perform SIT and analysis, and prepare pertinent reports. The station was also required to report jamming activities, but had no assigned mission. As this reporting period ended, [redacted]

and [redacted] positions were manned.

(U) The station occupied two physically separated areas, in the vicinity of Chitose City, Hokkaido, Japan, known as Camp Chitose I and Camp Chitose III. Camp Chitose I was utilized principally to house administrative and support personnel and offices of this unit, as well as most of the activities based upon the 12th USASA Field Station for logistical support. Located at Camp Chitose III were Post Hq, Operations Area, Hq Co, and dependent housing of the majority of operational personnel.

(U) Local technical services provided logistic support. Close liaison was maintained with Hq USASAPAC, USN Scty Gp, NSAPAC, and USASAPAC(J). Support was provided for several tenant units including- Naval Scty Det, Sig Op Unit Nr 24, Far East Network Det, USACRAPAC, 6001st AF Special Investigation Sq, American Red Cross, and American Express Banking Facility. In addition, support was furnished US Coast Guard Loran Transmitter Site at Matsumai and the US Air Force at Wakkanai.

(U) Organizationally, the station was composed of the Camp Chitose Support Element, Hq Co, and Detachment 1, the operational unit. It operated under TD 86-9403 (1 May 59) with C1 (8 Sep 59), C2 (1 Dec 59), and C3 (15 Feb 60). The TD was revised 10 Jun 60. Assigned and authorized strengths appear below:

		Off	WO	EM	DA Civ
1 Jul 59	Auth	25	7	855	25
	Asgd	38	9	778	19
30 Jun 60	Auth	26	8	892	24
	Asgd	(Unreported)			

(S) Strength assigned to Operations at end of year was: 6 Off, 6 WO, 648 EM and 5 DA Civ. Temporary shortages occurred in MOS's 982.1 and 988.1. Manual Morse personnel shortages brought about a realignment which kept mission coverage loss to a minimum.

(S) During the year, 200 hours were spent in mandatory training and weapons firing. One person attended a SIT conference at Hq USASAPAC, Hawaii for orientation on new flash procedures and equipment.

(U) Important visitors during the fiscal year were Brig Gen Alexander M. Willing, CofS, USAR-J; Col Ralph E. Jordan, Chief, USASAPAC; and Brig Gen Orman G. Charles, Deputy Chief, USASA.

(S) On 1 Jul 59, [redacted] equipment became operational and during the first six months high outages occurred. Minor modifications did not satisfactorily improve the machine. AN/TRC-15 DF equipment testing began 28 Jan 60 and was still in progress at the end of the report period. Two 083 Sorters and a 407 Accounting Machine were reinstalled in Machine Aids Section. An [redacted] were installed in R/P Section and proved troublesome to maintain.

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(C) CommCen used four landline channels as primary link to Camp Zama. TSEC KW-9 equipment was received for conversion of ACAN circuits to on-line operation during July 1960. Unusually high outage time on teletypewriter circuits during 2d and 3d quarters was reduced by installation of carrier equipment in the CommCen.

(U) Tape Recorders, AN/TNH-2, did not hold up under hard usage and were reported as unsatisfactory equipment. KW-26 on-line cipher equipment required numerous electronic tube replacements and efforts to correct this deficiency

were not successful.

(U) Major construction projects included: paving of access road to the operations area, construction of new security fence around Chitose III, rehabilitation of EM barracks, construction of summer camp training center, and erection of a guard house on Chitose III.

(U) Unmarried EM were billeted in quonset type barracks with separate barracks for senior grade NCO's. BOQ located at Chitose I accommodated 44 persons. Permanent family housing was available within three to six months after arrival of the sponsor on Hokkaido. Due to a large increase in married personnel, arrangements were made with local Japanese officials to provide rental units for station personnel. Approximately 31 sets of "Sub-standard" housing was provided at Chitose I. Planned construction called for 25 duplex and 132 six-row family quarters in FY 1961.

(U) Two consolidated mess halls, one at each camp, provided mess facilities. Post Dispensary, located at Chitose I, provided out-patient service and had ten beds for in-patients. Dental clinic, also located at Chitose I, was equipped for normal dental care. Major dental and medical cases were evacuated by air to US Army Hospital, Camp Zama.[75]

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5. 14th USASA Field Station, Brady Air Base, Kyushu, Japan

(S) Throughout FY 1960, the 14th USASA Fld Sta performed SIGINT activities as directed by higher headquarters while located at Brady Air Base, Kyushu, Japan. One EM was detached to US Fleet Activities, Sasebo, Japan. As FY 1960 began, [redacted] positions were operative. This figure dropped to 21 after the 1st quarter but as the fiscal year ended, there were

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25 positions. The 6918th Radio Sq Mbl provided 25 positions with its own T/A section and technical support except for maintenance and CommCen provided by the station.

(S) Logistic support was provided by USAR-J Depot Complex and Itazuke Base Supply. Liaison was maintained with NSA, 6013th Air Base Sq, 6918th Radio Sq Mbl, 6001st Air Det, and USN Scty Gp Det.

(S) Directly subordinate to Hq USASAPAC(J) and operationally controlled by NSA and Hq USASA, the station operated under TD 86-9404 (15 May 59) which authorized 13 Off, 3 WO, 449 EM and 5 DA Civ. Assigned strengths were as follows:

	Off	WO	EM	DA Civ	Indig
1 Jul 59	13	3	345	5	80
30 Jun 60	16	2	468	6	89

(S) Personnel shortages in the security guard force and the Manual Morse, R/P, DF and Processing Branches were corrected during the year. A critical shortage occurred MOS 722 (Cryptographer) in the CommCen and caused a switch to three straight shifts from four rotating tricks. In the SIT Section, there were shortages of 056 and 057 personnel which necessitated some cross training. It was not until May 1960 that a sufficient number of school trained 057 MOS personnel were assigned to SIT to have even one operator per each of the four tricks. In the [redacted] Section, only 16 men were assigned through the first two quarters as against a TD authorized 48, but strength was up to 36 by the end of the fiscal yeer. Both T/A and Linguistic Sections were also below strength.

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(S) Considerable MOS cross-training began in lieu of OJT during January 1960, but was hampered by slow arrival of new personnel. In addition to

mandatory training, classes were conducted in general NCO, martial law, and work simplification training.

(C) The station was organized with S1, combined S2-S3, S4 staff sections, a Hq Co, and an Operations Division, consisting of Collection, Processing, Communications, and Maintenance Branches.

(S) The Collection Branch was comprised of Manual Morse, R/P, and SIT. Army, Navy and Air Force elements conducted operations in the Operations Building at Brady Air Base. Assigned and authorized strengths of each of the operational elements were as follows:

	ARMY				NAVY		AIR FORCE	
	Off	WO	EM	Civ	Off	EM	Off	EM
Auth	7	2	391	5	1	20	4	206
Asgd	7	2	380	6	2	19	5	204

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Assigned and authorized strengths for Army operated sections were as follows:

	Manual Morse	R/P	Voice*	CommCen	SIT
Auth					
Asgd					

(*Voice programmed, but no personnel assigned)

(S) Due to excessive outages that plagued operators, the AFSAV 17/2/1 unit component was finally replaced with equipment formerly in use at this station. In February 1960, the original unit was reinstalled. In October 1959, the R-391 was installed on one DFR-3 and one DFR-9 position.

(S) CF-2 carrier equipment was a primary cause of circuit outages in the CommCen until replaced by AN/TCC-4 equipment. In August 1959, KW-26B ROMULUS equipment was installed on JCRC-J - 14th USASA Fld Sta circuit and

was responsible for a vast improvement in passing high precedence AF traffic. In October 1959, circuit to 6918th Radio Sq Mbl was converted from non-synchronous to synchronous type operation using HW-6B equipment but because of outages was changed to KW-26B ROMULUS in December 1959.

(U) EM were billeted in four buildings until the end of the 3d quarter when one building had to undergo complete renovation. This resulted in 130 men living in space normally occupied by 70. Morale suffered, but still remained satisfactory. On-post dependent housing was provided for 22 station personnel after a 3-16 month waiting period. Local private rental housing was used by 47 station personnel. BOQ furnished billets for 28 officers. The station staffed and operated mess facilities for the entire post. Medical and dental facilities were under control of AF personnel detached from 6160th AF Hospital, Itazuke, Japan.[76] REF: VOL II P. 71

Korea

6. 508th USASA Group, Yong Dong Po, Korea

(S) Throughout FY 1960, the 508th USASA Group remained at Yong Dong Po and provided staff supervision over its subordinate units in Korea in the conduct of SIGINT, passive COMCM, COMJAM, COMSEC, and ELSEC in support of Eighth US Army (EUSA) Korea and the National SIGINT effort.

(C) The 508th was directly subordinate to Hq USASAPAC for both its operational and supervisory mission. The group exercised control over the 321st USASA Battalion with its organic companies, A and B, the 177th USASA Company with Detachments A, B, C, E & F, and the 277th USASA Company. Daily liaison was maintained between the group and Hq Eighth US Army. The group commander visited all subordinate units at least monthly. Monthly commander's

conferences were held at group headquarters.

(S) Support was furnished units of the 508th by local technical services. Primary trouble areas were in maintenance and furnishing of replacement parts. A shortage of skilled supply and maintenance personnel continued to exist and was further aggravated by the need for spreading personnel among the separate compounds to provide the absolute minimum maintenance requirements.

(C) The group operated under TD 86-9411 (10 Jun 60) which authorized 17 Off, 113 EM, 1 DA Civ, and 33 Indigenous personnel. Assigned strengths were as follows:

	Off	WO	EM	Indig
1 Jul 59	21	4	214	50
30 Jun 60	16	4	146	33

(C) A general shortage of personnel existed throughout the year, particularly among career NCO's. Another critical shortage existed in slots where Sp 5's were authorized. At the end of the fiscal year, although 274 Sp 5's were authorized, there were only 76 assigned. The group experienced a 78% turnover rate, caused by the short 13-month tour in Korea.

(C) Throughout the year, shortages were noted in the following: MOS 058 (Morse Intercept Operator), MOS 722 (Cryptographer), MOS 980 (Communications Security Clerk), MOS 982 (Traffic Analyst), and MOS 983 (Analytical Equipment Operator).

(C) COMSEC support was rendered in the following exercises:

Exercise	Dates
AUTUMN BREEZE	22-25 Sep 59

SNOW DRIFT	7-11 Dec 59
ICE CAP	18-22 Jan 60
RICE BOWL	23-26 Mar 60
BLACK ROCK	1-31 May 60

(U) In October 1959, Col Ralph E. Jordan, Chief, USASAPAC inspected the group headquarters and subordinate units. In November, Maj Gen William M. Breckinridge, then Chief of Staff, EUSA, visited the command prior to becoming Chief, USASA. Brig Gen Orman G. Charles, Deputy Chief, USASA, visited the command and all subordinate units in May 1960.

~~(C)~~ The group's Operations Division maintained the following sections: Plans and Training, SIGINT, COMSEC, Communications, and TAREX. The group performed only COMSEC as an actual mission, serving in an advisory capacity on the other functions.

~~(C)~~ At the beginning of the year, the group compound power section had three generators, one 100 kw and two 20 kw generators, the latter two specifically for use by the Operations Division. With the generators in need of a major overhaul, it became necessary to procure another generator, a 15 kw, from the 177th USASA Company.

~~(C)~~ During the first half of FY 1960, the CommCen operated in M-292 vans until it moved into quonset huts in November 1959. Five on-line circuits were maintained using the KW-26. These circuits were as follows: two with JCRC-J; one to SSO, Korea; one with 177th USASA Company; and one with 321st USASA Battalion. KW-26 equipment was installed in November 1959, and proved to be effective and highly efficient. In addition, the CommCen maintained an on-line circuit using KW-9 equipment with the 277th USASA Company and an off-line ACAN circuit with Hq EUSA. The on-line KW-9 circuit, installed March

1960, proved ineffective and was replaced by KW-26 circuit, 19 Jun 60. Planned on-line circuits at the end of the report period included one to the 6929th Radio Sq Mbl at Osan AFB, Korea, and another with [redacted]. Outages of approximately 72 hours were reported due to malicious cutting or theft of cables not under group control.

(S) In fulfillment of its COMSEC mission, the group maintained one radio teletype monitoring position at the group compound and two telephone monitoring positions at EUSA telephone exchange, Seoul, Korea. Main ACAN circuits in Korea were given COMSEC support by using drop copy method of collecting plain text messages. Cryptosecurity support was provided to units within EUSA through collection of copies of off-line encrypted traffic.

(S) TAREX was reduced to a minimum during FY 1960. Duties of this section included sending newspaper translations and publications to the 14th USASA Fld Sta and notification to Sig Research Det (Prov), San Francisco, of any detainees at the 528th Military Intelligence Company, who would possibly have information of interest to USASA.

(C) Scheduled move of 177th USASA Company to Sub-post K-6 at Pyong T'aek was moved up to 26 Mar 60 to comply with EUSA directive. On 9 Jan 60, funds were released to support construction at the new site and since then construction has progressed satisfactorily. Compounds formerly occupied by Detachments C and D of the 177th USASA Company were released to EUSA in November and October 1960, respectively.

(U) At the group compound, substandard sheds and additions to buildings were removed and usable material was used for repairs of retained facilities.

Continued emphasis was placed on improving the living conditions of all personnel. Buildings were renovated by replacing translucent plastic windows, with sliding glass partitions. Wooden floors were replaced by concrete, and the interiors of the buildings were repainted.[77]

7. 321st USASA Battalion, Uijongbu, Korea

(S) Throughout FY 1960, the 321st USASA Battalion was tasked with providing support to US Element, I Corps (Group), Korea on all matters within USASAPAC jurisdiction.

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(C) Hq & Hq Co, 321st USASA Battalion was located on the Camp Red Cloud military reservation, near Uijongbu with Divisional Support Companies A and B at Yong-ju-goi and Camp Casey, respectively. The 1st Plat, Company B was situated near Taegwani in 25th ROKA Division area. In addition, several COMINT, COMSEC and COMCM teams were mobile throughout the year.

(S) Organized under TD 86-9412 (10 Jun 60) and operating under TA 32-55 (9 Jun 59) and (1 Apr 60), the battalion remained subordinate to and under control of the 508th USASA Group throughout the report period. Hq & Hq Co was attached to I US Corps (Gp) for logistic support and to 7th Logistical Command for general courts-martial jurisdiction. Company A was attached to 1st Cav Div; Company B was attached to 7th US Inf Div for logistic support, and both were attached to 7th Logistical Command for general courts-martial

jurisdiction.

~~(C)~~ Assigned strength figures follow:

Unit	Date	Off	EM	Indig
Hq & Hq Co	1 Jul 59	12	62	12
	30 Jun 60	8	73	12
Co "A"	1 Jul 59	5	46	14
	30 Jun 60	3	64	14
Co "B"	1 Jul 59	8	74	12
	30 Jun 60	3	80	12
TOTAL	1 Jul 59	25	182	38
	30 Jun 60	14	217	38

~~(S)~~ Administrative liaison was handled by the battalion commander who attended weekly briefings for the Corps Commander, and Monthly Commanders' Conference at 508th USASA Group. Liaison with technical services, pertaining to logistic support, was conducted by the S4. Additionally, the 508th Group commander, or his executive officer, visited all battalion units monthly. Chief visitors to the battalion included Brig Gen Orman G. Charles, Deputy Chief, USASA; Maj Gen Teddy H. Sanford, CG, 7th US Inf Div; Lt Gen Harry P. Storke, CG, I Corps (Gp); and Brig Gen Horace L. Sanders, CofS, I Corps (Gp).

(U) Technical support of Hq Co was received from the following units:

Service	Unit
Engineer	ASCOM Engr Depot & Vinnell Corp
Chemical	ASCOM Cml Depot
Ordnance	38th Ord Co (DS)
Quartermaster	Supply Point Nr 39
Signal Repair	51st and 181st Sig Bns
Signal Parts	Supply Point Nr 31

(U) Company A received technical services from 1st Cav Div, while Company B received same from 7th US Inf Div. Battalion personnel participated in the

following exercises during the year:

Exercise	Date
CPX BIG DEAL	20-24 Jul 59
CPX AUTUMN BREEZE	22-25 Sep 59
CPX SNOW DRIFT	7-11 Dec 59
FTX ICE CAP	18-22 Jan 60
LOGEX RICE BOWL	17-26 Mar 60

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[redacted]

(S) The battalion provided COMSEC support to Hq I Corps (Gp). Authorized positions included three morse/voice positions, one radio teletype position, and one conventional telephone position within Hq Co. Each support company manned three morse/voice, and one conventional telephone positions. Most notable change in COMSEC operations during the year was its 100% mobility.

(S) TAREX information was obtained locally through supported Corps and nearby MI and CIC units. Land and airborne telescopic cameras were used to determine site location and equipment used by enemy VHF relay stations.

~~(C)~~ While equipment on hand was effective, COMSEC effort was hindered by underprogramming. The one TPHZ3 telephone monitoring position proved insufficient to cover Corps Hq, and the single MICZ4 or MJCZ4 programmed could not provide proper monitoring of VHF radio relay used within I Corps (Gp).

~~(C)~~ The CommCen, at the start of the year, handled 6,363 incoming and outgoing messages, while at the end of the year, 123,494 incoming and outgoing messages processed. The increase was attributed to the installation of on-line equipment in the second half of the year.

(U) Chief construction work at Camp Red Cloud included a semi-permanent concrete block auto maintenance shop. Similar facilities were built at Company B and 1st Plat, while Company A built a new operations building, a combination day room and training room, and a combination orderly and supply room. The 1st Platoon of Company B also built a new operations building. 78

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8. 277th USASA Company, Kang Hwa-Do, Korea

~~(C)~~ During FY 1960, the 277th USASA Company supported the Eighth US Army. Its primary mission was the conduct of ELINT activities under administrative and operational control of the 508th USASA Group. The company maintained headquarters and control sections. The service and ELINT platoons were located 1.2 miles from the main compound at Kang Hwa-Do. Three operational positions were divided into four tricks. Control section was transferred to Hq 508th USASA Group by Hq USASAPAC on 28 Jan 60. Extensive liaison was conducted with the 508th Group.

~~(C)~~ Logistic support was furnished by local technical services under TA

32-55 (29 Oct 58). Power was supplied by three 30 kw Ready Power Generators, one 60 kw Jetapower Generator, and one 15 kw Ready Power Generator.

(C) Operating under TD 86-9414 (10 Jun 60), the company had the following assigned strength:

	Off	EM
1 Jul 59	5	66
30 Jun 60	3	57

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Thirty-four personnel were assigned to the [redacted] platoon.

(U) Two to four weeks of OJT were provided to new men prior to undertaking regular shift work. Several personnel attended the 54th Engineer's pump and generator school or the projectionist school at 6th Sig Det. Training schedules for non-technical training were prepared in accordance with directives from higher headquarters.

(U) Visitors to the company included Brig Gen Orman C. Charles, Deputy Chief, USASA; and Col Robert T. Walker, Chief, USASA(J).

(C) Telephone communications were conducted through Clover switchboard and a teletype link was maintained with the 508th Group via radio links using AN/TRC-1 receiver-transmitter.

(U) Principal construction projects included building new EM billets, two signal warehouses, an NCO latrine, and remodeling the EM Club. Projects planned for FY 1961 were a mess hall, security fence, sewage disposal system, and water distribution system.

(U) Housing included BOQ quonset with six rooms, an NCO quonset with eight rooms and four quonsets for EM. Mess hall was double quonset, including dining room, kitchen, store room, and boiler room. An aid man was attached for medical support.

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9. 177th USASA Company, Pyong T'aek, Korea

~~(C)~~ During FY 1960, the 177th USASA Company supported the Eighth US Army in its conduct of COMINT and COMJAM under control of the 508th USASA Group. Effective 26 May 60, the company completed a move from Mia Ri to a location near Pyong T'aek known as the K-6 Airfield. Its detachments were located as follows:

Det A	- Paenguyong-Do
Det B	- Wonnm Ni
Det C	- Karaebi
Det D	- Tosa Ri (disc 27 Dec 59)
Det E	- Karaebi (moved to Wonnm Ni on 1 Aug 59)
Det F	- Karaebi (moved to K-6 Airfield on 8 Aug 59)
DF Site	- Sokcho-Ri

~~(S)~~ Organizationally, the 177th was directly subordinate to the 508th USASA Group. Liaison was maintained with Eighth US Army elements and the Seoul Area Command. Logistic support was provided by local technical services under TA 32-55 (13 Apr 60).

(U) Personnel authorizations were contained in TD 86-9413 (1 Mar 59) and (10 Jun 60). Actual assigned strength was as follows:

	Off	EM	Civ	Indig
1 Jul 59	24	459	1	55
30 Jun 60	9	333	1	28

~~(C)~~ Training was held weekly with each man receiving 200 hours annually. Each quarter, three men were sent to general maintenance or movie projectionist school. Commencing in October 1959, the MOS training program was revised to include 056 and 057 personnel. This permitted cross-training of personnel within the Intercept and SIT Sections and resulted in improved liaison between the two.

(S) NSA assigned responsibility for reporting and processing the problem of two separate countries to this company. At the start of the fiscal year, [redacted] By the end of the year, [redacted] The low figure was caused by the withdrawal of essential operator personnel during the fourth quarter. All positions were located in M-292 expansible vans making the intercept section completely mobile, though no actual mobile operations were planned.

(C) Two AN/GLQ-2 positions for COMCOM and COMJAM were authorized and programmed, but not manned. No mission was assigned nor were personnel present with appropriate MOS's for operation of these positions.

(C) During the third quarter of FY 1960, the CommCen activated the KW-26B enciphering device concurrent with phase out of the GORGON cryptosystem. This change greatly enhanced circuit operations and reduced machine outage by 80%. The overall value of the traffic was improved through elimination of garbles and overcoming circuit failures characteristic of the system replaced. Daily courier service was operated between the classified message center of the 177th and the 508th Group.

(S) The change in sites involved a move of 60 miles; however, a comparison of past records of traffic volume while in a static location, with those taken during the move, indicated that any loss in mission coverage was negligible. At Mia Ri, the signal supply section and the power shed with three 100 kw diesel generators were located outside the protected area due to an earlier fire. At K-6 Airfield, the signal supply shed was moved into the protected area and power facilities were housed inside the compound also. Power was to be furnished commercially by the Vinnell Corporation on a contract basis in the future.

(S) Of the 14 M-292 expansible vans, two were used by CommCen, two by SIT, four by Machine Aids, and the remaining five were used by [redacted] at Mia Ri, with one being diverted to [redacted] after the move to Pyong T'aek.

(C) The Power Section encountered many difficulties with the 100 kw generators at Pyong T'aek. Inexperienced personnel and general non-availability of replacement parts brought about makeshift procedures which proved less than satisfactory.

[redacted]

~~(C)~~ Split headsets were provided each intercept operator during December 1959, and enabled the operator to monitor their targets and more accurately provide tip-offs at the same time. The use of regular handsets prior to this time frequently required the operator to turn the volume down on the circuit being copied as the code being sent would override and/or garble tip-off to the SIT coordinator.

~~(C)~~ At the close of FY 1960, the Intercept Section was using one van with six installed MMBV-2 positions as an OJT facility. In addition to receiving formal OJT, new personnel were familiarized with intercept equipment prior to being assigned to a position. An emergency situation during the year required this section to prepare two M-292 expansible vans equipped with an AN/TRD-4 Direction Finder and eight intercept positions for immediate air shipment to the Philippines.

(U) Personnel were quartered in 49 quonsets, which were capable of housing 490 men at K-6 as compared with a crowded 27 structures at Hia Ri. As FY 1960 ended, construction of new BOQ facilities was started. Upon completion, inadequate temporary BOQ housing will be returned to the jurisdiction of Sub-post, K-6.

(U) With the move to the new installation, the banks at west and south sides of the operations area were sandbagged to retard erosion. Other construction projects included: destruction materials bunker completed, drainage ditches dug, one-half of M-292 vans repainted, operations area covered with decomposed granite, building to house the incinerator constructed, a security fence for operations area with a pyramidal concertina and power shed built.

operations building wired, security lights installed, guard tower and guard shack constructed, screens and windows put in quonset huts, latrines installed in NCO quarters, supply warehouse built and indigenous personnel mess hall erected.[80] REF: VOL. I P. 76

Okinawa

10. 3d USASA Field Station, Torii Station, Sobe, Okinawa

(S) Throughout FY 1960, the 3d USASA Field Station installed and operated COMINT positions and intercepted communications of specified targets. The station's location remained unchanged. Eighteen acres of land adjacent to Yontan (emergency) Air Field were used as a DF site in addition to existing station property. Liaison was maintained with Hq USARYIS at all levels.

(S) Status of installed and manned positions follows:

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Type	Installed	Manned

(S) Logistic support was provided by USARYIS. The station was operationally and administratively responsible to Hq USASAPAC, and to Hq USARYIS.

Torii Station operated under TD 86-9407 (1 May 59) with C1 (8 Sep 59), C2 (1 Dec 59), and C3 (15 Feb 60). A new TD was published 10 Jun 60. Assigned strengths follow:

	Off	EM	NSA Civ	USASA Civ	Indig
1 Jul 59	26	713	5	6	50
30 Jun 60	26	754	1*	8	50

*Assigned USASAPAC with duty station at Okinawa.

(S) A Theater Technical Support Team was attached with strengths of 1 Off and 20 EM at the start of the year, and 1 Off and 23 EM at the end. A USASAPAC Food Advisor Officer was also attached.

(U) Training was conducted using guest speakers and demonstrations from Hq USARYIS and USCAR (US Civil Administration, Ryukyus). Basic weapons qualification was held on the Marine ranges at Camp Schwab. Newly arrived 058 personnel received three weeks supplemental MOS training; however, a shortage of this category persisted in the Manual Morse Section.

(S) IBM Courses in 407 Printer, 089 Collator and 046 Card Punch were attended by station personnel. One WO attended a course on the 1401 Automatic Data Computer, and 1 WO and 10 EM were trained by NSA in a new system of [redacted] reading and classification.

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EO 3.3(h)(2)

(U) Important visitors during the year were: Col Ralph E. Jordan, Chief, USASAPAC; Maj Gen John M. Willems, ACSI, DA; Brig Gen James R. McNitt, Pacific APSS; Brig Gen Orman G. Charles, Deputy Chief, USASA; Maj Gen Lewis, Chief, AFSS, and Brig Gen Doleman, G2 USARPAC.

(S) Operations Division had an average strength of 8 Off, 567 EM and 9 Civ. It was divided into Intercept, SIT, Analysis, Language, and Machine

Processing Sections; Communications Branch, and Maintenance Branch.

(S) In the CommCen, full duplex circuits using ROMULUS cryptosystem and TSEC/KW-26 equipment were maintained with JCRC-J, USM-9, [redacted] [redacted] A full duplex (FDX) circuit to ACAN/USARYIS used IRIS cryptosystem and TSEC/KW-9 equipment. A FDX to Det-M/USARYIS utilized GORGON and TSEC/KW-2 facilities. Facilities Control/Army (ADD) and Facilities Control/Air Force (AID) were terminals of half duplex circuits from this station and operated as clear text order wires.

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EO 3.3(h)(2)

(S) Considerable outage was experienced with AFSAY 17C equipment in the latter part of the report period. This was isolated to deliberate excessive intensity of the cathode ray tube to achieve contrast for micro-filming [redacted] for shipment to NSA.

(C) The precipitation, high humidity, and salt air prevalent on Okinawa presented a constant rust problem in antenna maintenance. A program of painting antenna towers, replacing rusted guys, and renovating electrical grounds was initiated in March 1960, and was 70% completed at the end of the fiscal year. Torii Station also suffered $5,100 damage during typhoon season, mainly consisting of loss of paint from buildings and antennas.

(S) Two 100 kw generators were damaged in September 1959 through neglect of an operator, and were economically unrepairable. The Silent Glow incinerator, sent to the station for use and field testing, did not stand up under the continued heavy use demanded. Insulation cracked and peeled from the metal door and the fire wall of the firing chamber burned out.

(U) Major construction projects completed included a bowling alley, NCO

open mess, and a road inside the perimeter fence.

(U) Sixty station members were billeted with the 104th USASA Detachment and an average of 80 resided off-post, with the remainder (low of 501 to high of 778) lived in space adequate for 546 men. Waiting period for government family quarters was 36 weeks after arrival of sponsor at the station. Medical services were provided by a local dispensary and the US Army Hospital at Camp Kue.[81] REF: VOL: II P. 83

11. 104th USASA Detachment, Sobe, Okinawa

~~(C)~~ Throughout FY 1960, the 104th USASA Detachment provided COMSEC support to Hq USARYIS and other units on the islands of Okinawa and Formosa. An ELSEC mission was added during the reporting period, but did not become operational. On 1 Mar 60, the detachment moved from site Bishigawa on Kadena Air Base to site Hanza, one and a half miles north of the 3d USASA Fld Sta. Liaison was conducted with 3d USASA Fld Sta; G2, USARYIS/IX Corps; and the SigO, USARYIS/IX Corps.

~~(C)~~ Logistic support was provided by the 3d Field Station under TA 32-55, which was revised 13 Apr 60. Directly responsible to the 3d Field Station, the 104th operated under TD 86-9409 (15 May 59) and revised 10 Jun 60. Authorized and assigned strengths appear below:

		Off	EM
1 Jul 59	Auth	1	27
	Asgd	2	28
30 Jun 60	Auth	1	34
	Asgd	2	35

On 23 Feb 60, 36 EM of the Language Section, 3d USASA Fld Sta were attached to the detachment for administrative support.

~~(C)~~ In operations, the Analysis Section consisted of 9 EM and the Monitor Section had 19 EM. During the last half of the fiscal year, the Analysis Section was overstrength in MOS 984 (COMSEC Analyst) but had no COMSEC Clerks (MOS 980). At the beginning of the year, the majority of MOS 055 (Communications Monitor) personnel were not well qualified, having been trained as voice monitors and as such unable to copy code. As the year progressed, most of the voice monitors were rotated back to ZI and replaced by qualified 055's.

(U) Prescribed training was conducted for detachment members and attached personnel. OJT was provided for several personnel who were not school trained in their MOS. Visitors included Brig Gen Orman G. Charles, Deputy Chief, USASA, and Col Robert T. Walker, Chief, USASAPAC.

(U) Being unable to procure authorized ASAN-42 racks for the MRGZ-3 positions, detachment maintenance personnel constructed wooden racks which were considered operational. The detachment, identified by cite indicator IAPSCS, utilized the CommCen of the 3d Fld Sta for all messages.

~~(C)~~ Monitoring positions were located as follows:

Type Position	Number	Location
MRGZ-3	4	Site Hanza
RTL	1	Site Hanza
TPHZ-3	1	Sukiran Telephone Exchange
TPHZ-3	1	Machinato Telephone Exchange
TPHZ-3	1	Kadena Telephone Exchange

~~(C)~~ During the fiscal year, the 104th submitted one transmission security violation report and seven reports relative to practices dangerous to transmission security. The violation was submitted by US Army Signal Gp, Okinawa, concerning the transmission of a SECRET message in the clear between

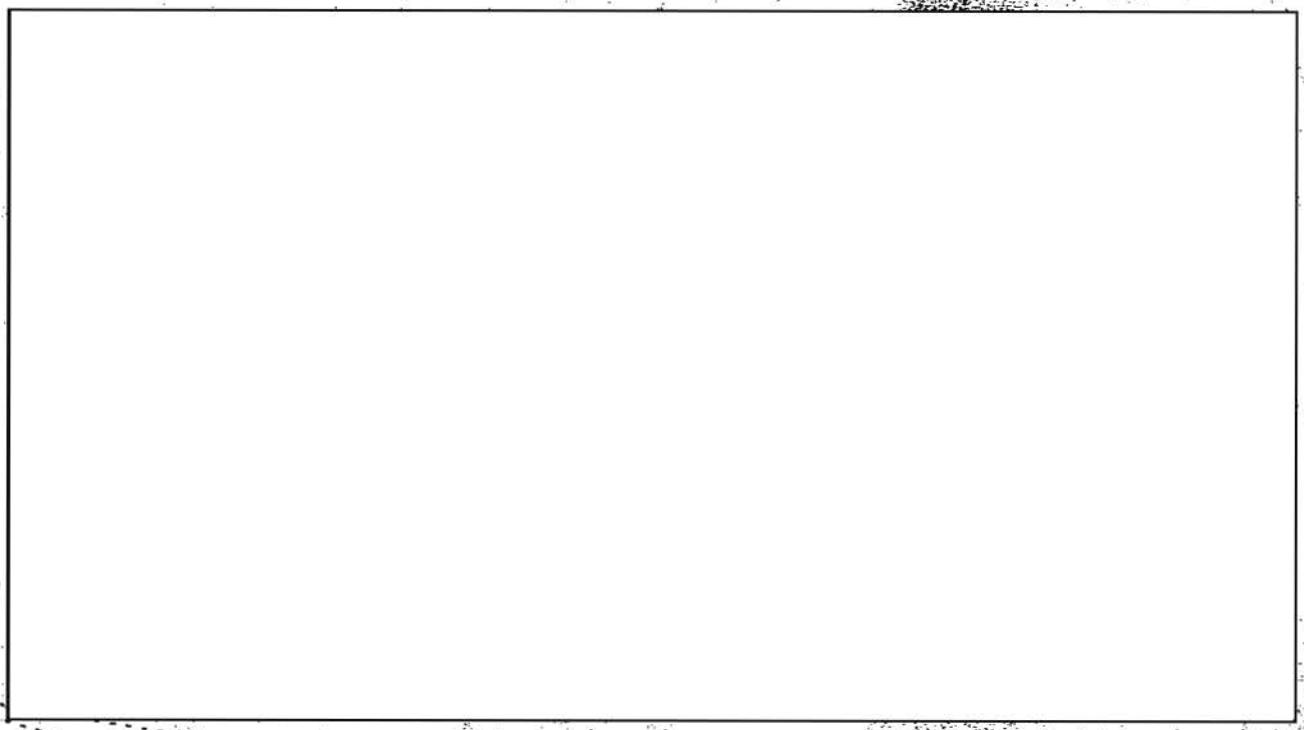
ACAN Major Relay Station RUAW (USARYIS/IX Corps) and the tributary station serving the US Army District Engineer, Okinawa.

(C) Two dangerous practice reports were sent to the 3d Fld Sta noting dangerous practices on the USASAPAC Southern DF Report Net. One report noted individual operator mannerisms; the other concerned unofficial conversation between operators. Four dangerous practice reports were delivered to US Army Signal Gp, Okinawa, about unofficial operator chatter on monitored ACAN channels. One dangerous practice was reported to USARYIS/IX Corps that concerned operator chatter at the Philippine ACAN station that was operationally controlled by USARYIS/IX Corps.

(U) At the end of the year, 60 EM were billeted in three barracks on post. Eight EM and two officers lived off-post. The mess hall was operated by personnel attached from the 3d Fld Sta. Medical treatment was obtained at the 3d Fld Sta Dispensary and the US Army Hospital, Ryukyu Islands. Dental work was performed by the US Army Dental Detachment at the Sukiran Dispensary.[82]

12. 176th USASA Company, Shu-Linkou, Taiwan

(S) Throughout FY 1960, the 176th USASA Company collected, processed, controlled and disseminated COMINT information regarding specified targets. The company remained at Shu-Linkou Air Station, Taiwan, but on 9 Mar 60, moved from the Army compound to the Air Force compound. The 176th shared one new building jointly with Air Force and Navy and had the rest of its working space in seven vans connecting into a central processing area.



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(S) Logistic support was provided by 6987th Radio Sq Mbl (APSS). A major problem was that Air Force [redacted] Receivers were inadequate for the Army intercept problem, so arrangements were made to install Air Force [redacted], but none were obtainable. Army [redacted] were considered inadequate by the Air Force, but finally at the end of June 1960, all positions were supplied with Army [redacted].

(U) Telephone service was provided by 1265th Airways and Air Comm Svc Sq, Det 1. Teletypewriter service to Taiwan Defense Command, 13th AF (Prov), Okinawa, Japan, and the Philippines was provided by a VHF facility operated by MAAG, Taiwan Signal Section. Maintenance was performed by the host unit and was slow, but adequate, except in the field of mill and typewriter repair, where delays of several months occurred.

(S) Liaison was maintained with Chief, MAAG, Taiwan; [redacted] 13th

Air Force (Prov); and the Military Secretary of the American Embassy.

~~(C)~~ The 176th was directly subordinate to the 3d USASA Fld Sta, Okinawa, and operationally responsible to Hq USASA and NSA. The company operated under TD 86-9408 (1 May 59), with C1 (8 Sep 59), C2 (1 Dec 59), and C3 (15 Feb 60). A new TD was dated 10 Jun 60. Authorized and assigned strengths appear below:

		Off	WO	EM
1 Jul 59	Auth	4	1	155
	Asgd	5	0	157
30 Jun 60	Auth	4	1	139
	Asgd	5	0	170

(U) Training consisted of orientations, security lectures, OJT, and classes in basic military subjects. Emphasis was also placed on physical training with a large number of personnel competing in organized sports programs.

(U) Important visitors included: Maj Gen Millard Lewis, Chief, USAFSS; Brig Gen Orman G. Charles, Deputy Chief, USASA; and Col Robert T. Walker, Chief, USASAPAC.

(U) Construction projects were numerous and included: new barracks with connecting showers and latrines between each two, a new tri-service mess hall, new gymnasium, new theater, new BOQ and officers' lounge, new administrative building, remodeled day room, NCO quarters, and Airman's Service Club.

(U) The 176th Company did not operate a CommCen during the fiscal year because the facilities of the 6987th Radio Sq Mbl were made available to all tenant units.

(C) Operations were divided into the following sections, showing manpower utilized by each:

Section	1 Jul 59	30 Jun 60
[redacted]		
Administration	4	4
Document Control	2	2

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EO 3.3(h)(2)

(C) [redacted] positions were installed in the new compound as opposed to [redacted] in the old area, but only [redacted] were manned, and another sometimes used as a transcriber position. Footswitches were installed on R/T Section recorders during the fourth quarter to prevent loss of transmissions. Three recorders received from the 3d Fld Sta to replace worn-out recorders, were also found to be unusable due to defective parts, but the problem was resolved by the move into new facilities in the Air Force compound. New CKCO-1 equipment and two KY-1 Crypto units were delivered to the company in the fourth quarter and installation personnel arrived later.

(U) Housing consisted of 10 one-story prefabricated aluminum barracks, five new and five remodeled, a new BOQ, and a remodeled NCO billets. Tri-service consolidated mess replaced the old consolidated mess after the transfer to Air Force area. The Air Force provided medical and dental care. 83

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Philippine Islands

13. 9th USASA Field Station, Stotsenberg Station, Clark Air Base, PI

(C) Throughout FY 1960, the mission of the 9th USASA Fld Sta was to collect COMINT pertaining to the war potential, the military forces,

and related activities of foreign countries. The station remained located at Clark Air Base, PI and consisted of a Hq Co, a DF site, and an operations compound. Liaison was maintained with local NSA representatives, Hq 13th AF, Hq 405th Ftr Wing, and the 6925th Radio Sq Mbl.

(S) To accomplish its mission, the station had the following installed and manned positions:

Type of position	Date	Installed	Manned
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*No Automatic Morse positions manned beginning in March 1960.

(U) Logistic support was provided by the AF Base Supply 5220 (APO 74) and 405th Ftr Wing Installation Engineers and Motor Vehicle Sq. The station operated under TD 86-9410 (10 Jun 60) with the following assigned strengths:

	Off	WO	EM	Civ	India
1 Jul 59	16	4	369	1	1
30 Jun 60	17	4	425	1	1

(U) Special emphasis was placed upon tactical training throughout the year. OJT was afforded to newly assigned personnel, especially in the CommCen which had regularly scheduled classes.

(S) Following were assigned and authorized strengths for operational sections during the report period:

Section	Date	Authorized	Assigned
	Jul 59 Jun 60		
	Jul 59 Jun 60		
	Jul 59 Jun 60		
	Jul 59 Jun 60		
	Jul 59 Jun 60		
	Jul 59 Jun 60		

(S) In the Intercept and Processing Branch, cryptanalysis was performed on unreadable systems to the extent that local capabilities permitted, and intercepted messages using known cryptographic systems were decrypted. SIT activities were coordinated in support of COMINT activities, with special emphasis on the provision of timely support to Intercept and Processing Branch personnel. [redacted] was operated for the support of the local COMINT effort as directed by NSA. The station also maintained a DF plotting facility.

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(S) At the start of the fiscal year, the CommCen maintained circuits to USM-3 in Okinawa, [redacted] USN-27 at San Miguel, Luzon, PI, USA-57 at Clark AB and a tributary circuit from the ACAN station in the Philippines. The USA-57 circuit was converted to full duplex (FDX) GORGON (KW-2) operation in July and the USN-27 circuit became FDX ROMULUS (KW-26). In September, a FDX was activated to USM-4 in Asmara using the ROMULUS cryptosystem. Another FDX ROMULUS circuit to USM-9J, Bangkok, Thailand, was

activated 22 Oct 59. In February 1960, all of the CommCen's direct communications links were on-line with the change in the ACAN link to IRIS (KW-9) on-line FDX operation. In May a FDX ROMULUS circuit connected USM-9 with [redacted], using 60 wpm operation.

(S) In October, the CommCen became a designated major relay station. On 15 Nov 59, the [redacted] circuit was converted to 100 wpm operation on new Kleinschmidt equipment. USM-4 and USM-9J circuits were changed from TT-5 and TT-7 equipment to the Kleinschmidt equipment at 60 wpm operation.

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(U) EM billeting was adequate during the year, however, a substantial waiting list for on-base family quarters existed. Base policy was changed to prohibit EM of grade E-4 or lower with less than four years of service to have dependents travel to the Philippines or to accompany them. Stotsenberg Mess Hall provided mess facilities. The Clark AB Hospital provided necessary medical care.[84] REF: VOL. II P. 92

Thailand

14. 178th USASA Company, Bangkok, Thailand

(S) Organized 20 Sep 59 to carry out Operation PEDAL PUSHER, the 178th USASA Company (Prov), [redacted] functioned as a collection unit, primarily exploiting targets in [redacted] The 5th RRU(P) was located adjacent to the Thai Armed Forces Security Center (AFSC) about 15 miles north of Bangkok. September 14, 1959 was designated Implementation Day (I Day) of ASAPAC Op Plan 2-59. Liaison was performed with the US Embassy, the Joint US Military Assistance Group (JUSMAG), and the Thai Armed Forces Security School.

(S) The company was organized at Clark Air Base, PI under TD 86-9415 and was directly subordinate to the 9th USASA Fld Sta. Operationally, PEDAL PUSHER was controlled by NSA and the 9th Fld Sta. Logistic support and administration of military justice was provided by USARYIS/IX Corps.

(S) Originally 125 men were scheduled to support Operation PEDAL PUSHER, but only 50 of these were finally permitted to enter Thailand. Actual and authorized strengths were 4 Off and 46 EM at the beginning and end of the report period. On 20 May 60, Operation BIG TOP's nine members were attached to the company after special authorization by the US Embassy to increase strength on a temporary basis. In addition, 13 indigenous personnel were utilized as vehicle drivers and maintenance men.

(S) A system of rotating eight men per month was initiated which was scheduled to develop into a straight 180 day rotation for unit personnel. The TDY status of men assigned necessitated some extensions and some curtailments in order to follow this system without loss of continuity.

(S) Because of the nature of the mission, no formal training was required. Prominent visitors during the year included: Col Ralph E. Jordan, Chief, USASAPAC; Brig Gen Orman G. Charles, Deputy Chief, USASA; and Col Robert T. Walker, Chief, USASAPAC.

(S) Unit personnel and equipment were assembled at Clark Air Base, PI, and airlifted by the 315th Air Div (CALSU) to Don Muang Airfield, five miles northwest of the operations area. This move was completed on 2 Oct 59. In order to raise the operations area four feet above the surrounding rice paddies, 19,050 sq ft of rock and earth fill was required. By 16 Nov 59,

all equipment except the CommCen was moved into the new site and operations had commenced.

~~(S)~~ On 18 Oct 59, the CommCen was installed adjacent to the ACAN facility at JUSMAG in Bangkok. The M-292 van housing the CommCen was moved to the operations site on 2 Jan 60 and began using AN/TRC-24 equipment provided by ACAN. The CommCen maintained a full duplex circuit through ACAN with the 9th USASA Fld Sta.

~~(S)~~ Local contractors built a stabilized access road, latrine, teakwood perimeter fence, lighting poles, antenna poles, guard building, generator shed, and an incinerator shed. With arrival of Operation BIG TOP personnel, a new building was completed and ready for occupancy, 27 Jun 60. In addition, two antenna poles were erected for use by BIG TOP.

~~(S)~~ Major equipment installed included six antennas (two of which were reoriented), five 15 kw US Motors Generators, and the ACAN AN/TRC-24 link. On 20 Jun 60, work was commenced on a patch panel to consist of six CU/168's and three jack strips mounted in a MX 1579 rack.

~~(S)~~ Three large houses were rented from private parties to furnish billets for PEDAL PUSHER personnel. Costs of quarters and rations were shared by members of each household. One sack lunch, to be carried to the operations area, and two hot meals were served each day. Attempts were made to follow the 9th USASA Fld Sta master menu as close as possible. The major problem was an inadequate commercial water supply. A medic and dispensary were maintained by the company to handle minor medical problems. Major cases were sent to the JUSMAG Medical Unit, Bangkok.

REF: VOL. II P. 96

FOOTNOTES:

72. Ann Hist Rept, Hq USASAPAC, FY60, Vol I, pp1-72.
73. Ann Hist Rept, Hq USASAPAC (Japan), FY 60, Vol I, pp1-46.
74. Ann Hist Rept, USA Elm, Joint Comm Relay Cen, Japan, FY60, Vol I, pp1-63.
75. Ann Hist Rept, 12th USASA Fld Sta, FY60, Vol I, pp1-42; Vol II, pp2,4,10,13,15 and TAB A.
76. Ann Hist Rept, 14th USASA Fld Sta, FY60, Vol I, pp1-25.
77. Ann Hist Rept, 508th USASA Gp, FY60, Vol I, pp1-25.
78. Ann Hist Rept, 321st USASA Bn, FY60, Vol I, pp1-65; Tab EE.
79. Ann Hist Rept, 277th USASA Co, FY60, Vol I, pp1-11.
80. Ann Hist Rept, 177th USASA Co, FY60, Vol I, pp3-28; Vol II, pp4,5,9,18.
81. Ann Hist Rept, 3d USASA Fld Sta, FY60, Vol I, pp1-17.
82. Ann Hist Rept, 104th USASA Det, FY60, Vol I, pp1-11; Tab 16.
83. Ann Hist Rept, 176th USASA Co, FY60, Vol I, pp1-23.
84. Ann Hist Rept, 9th USASA Fld Sta, FY60, Vol I, pp1-39.
85. Ann Hist Rept, 178th USASA Co (Prov)(5th RRU(P)), FY60, Vol I, pp1-22.