

~~COMH~~

~~552330~~

~~[REDACTED]~~

~~7102072~~

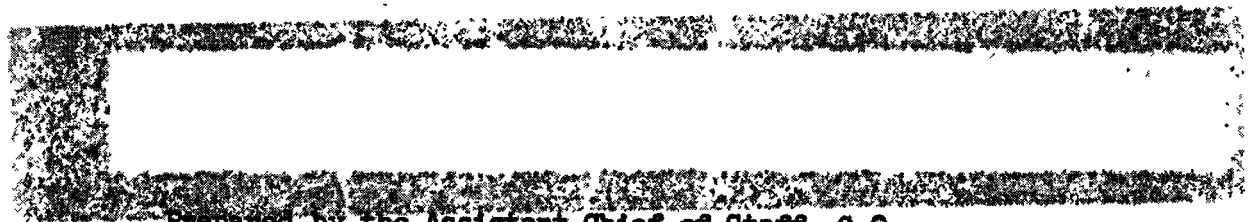
~~[REDACTED]~~

HISTORY OF THE ARMY SECURITY AGENCY AND SUBORDINATE UNITS

Fiscal Year 1951

VOLUME I - Administration

Approved for Release by NSA on 11-24-2015
pursuant to E.O. 13526, MDR 81101.



Prepared by the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2

1955

~~SI MAT ACCT DROPPED~~

~~SECRET~~

~~COMH~~ 126

~~SECRET~~
~~7162075~~

~~SECRET~~

TABLE OF CONTENTS

VOLUME I

HISTORY OF ASA

Fiscal Year 1951

	<u>Pages</u>
I. FOREWORD	1-2
II. BACKGROUND	3-6
III. THE SITUATION, 1 JULY 1950	7-10
A. Mission and Functions	
B. Units	
C. Manpower	
D. Finance and Fiscal	
E. Plans and Policy	
F. Training	
G. Equipment	
H. Morale	
IV. THE PROBLEM	11-13
A. Mission and Functions	
B. Units	
C. Manpower	
D. Finance and Fiscal	
E. Plans and Policy	
F. Training	
G. Equipment	
H. Morale	

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~
7102072

	<u>Pages</u>
V. THE SOLUTION	14-28
A. Mission and Functions	
B. Units	
C. Manpower	
D. Finance and Fiscal	
E. Plans and Policy	
F. Training	
G. Equipment	
H. Morale	
VI. INDIVIDUAL UNITS	29-117
A. Continental United States.	29-44
1. Hq ASA Washington, 8600 AAU, Arlington, Va.	
a. Arlington Hall Station, 8617 AAU	
2. Training Centers	
a. The ASA School, Camp Carlisle, Pa.	
b. The ASA School, Fort Devens, Mass.	
(1) 502d Comm Recon Gp	
(2) 503d Comm Recon Gp	
(3) 306th Comm Recon Bn	
(4) 328th Comm Recon Co (Intel)	
(5) 334th Comm Recon Co (Intel)	
(6) 354th Comm Recon Co (Scty)	
(7) 358th Comm Recon Co (Scty)	
c. The ASA Training Det, 8622 AAU, Camp Pickett, Va.	
(1) 501st Comm Recon Gp	

~~SECRET~~

- (2) 301st Comm Recon Bn
- (3) 302d Comm Recon Bn
- (4) 304th Comm Recon Bn
- (5) 329th Comm Recon Co (Intel)
- (6) 333d Comm Recon Co (Intel)
- (7) 351st Comm Recon Co (Scty)
- (8) 353d Comm Recon Co (Scty)

3. Field Stations

a. Vint Hill Farms Station, 8623 AAU, Warrenton, Va.

- (1) Hq & Hq Co, 8623 AAU
- (2) ASA Casual Detachment, 8623 AAU
- (3) Field Station 8601 AAU

b. Two Rock Ranch Station, 8602 AAU, Petaluma, Calif.

- (1) Field Station 8602 AAU

4. Communications Reconnaissance Detachments (Liaison)

B. Territories and Possessions 44-51

1. Hq ASA 8600 AAU, Fort Richardson, Alaska

- a. Field Station 8607 AAU, Fairbanks
- 2. Hq ASA Caribbean, 8616 AAU, Quarry Heights, C.Z.
- 3. ASA Hawaii, 8624 AAU, Fort Shafter
 - a. Field Station 8605 AAU, Helemano

C. Pacific 51-92

1. Japan

- a. Hq ASA Pacific, 8621 AAU, Tokyo
 - (1) Hq & Hq Co, 8621 AAU, Tokyo

~~SECRET~~

Pages

- b. 51st Sig Sv Det, Chitose, Hokkaido
- c. 126th Sig Sv Co, Kyoto
- d. Field Station 8610 AAU, Kyoto
- e. Field Station 8612 AAU, Chitose
- 2. Korea
 - a. ASA Pacific Liaison Detachment (Prov)
 - b. ASA Pacific Advance
 - c. 50th Sig Sv Det
 - d. 60th Sig Sv Co
 - e. 303d Comm Recon Bn
 - f. 352d Comm Recon Co (Scty)
- 3. Okinawa
 - a. 111th Sig Sv Co, NAHA
- 4. Philippines
 - a. Field Station 8609 AAU
- D. Europe 92-116
 - 1. Germany
 - a. Hq ASA Europe, 8620 AAU, Frankfurt
 - (1) Hq & Hq Co, 8620 AAU, Frankfurt
 - (2) Hq & Hq Co, 8606 AAU, Herzo
 - b. 114th Sig Sv Co, HOF
 - c. 116th Sig Sv Co, Coburg
 - d. 52d Sig Sv Det, Herzo
 - e. Field Station 8606 AAU, Herzo
 - f. Field Station 8608 AAU, Scheyern

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

Pages

g. Field Station 8611 AAU, Frankfurt

E. Africa 116-117

 1. Field Station 8604 AAU, Asmara, Eritrea

VII. SUMMARY AND FORECAST 117-118

v

~~SECRET~~

Page 5 of 123 pages
Copy 1 of 4 Copies

~~SECRET~~

I. FOREWORD

This document presents a global concept of events within Army Security Agency (ASA or the Agency) during fiscal year 1951. It represents a deviation from previous historical format, since expansion following the outbreak of hostilities in Korea justifies a new approach to allow a clearer interpretation of the Agency's mission and achievements, and to afford an effective guide for future planning and instruction.

The facts herein have been derived from records, reports, and correspondence developed by the requirement on commanders of ASA units worldwide. Controversial information has been resolved through discussion with qualified military and civilian personnel. Special authority and methods of compilation for this document are contained in AR 220-345, Subj: Field Organizations, 18 Oct 1954; SR 525-45-1, Subj: Combat Operations, 24 Mar 1953; DA Pamphlet 20-200; Guide to Preparation of American Military History, Aug 1951; Staff Memo No. 28, Hq ASA, Subj: Records Administration, 9 Nov 1953; Circular 23, Subj: Historical Activities of the Army Security Agency, 28 June 1955.

Apparent omissions will be traceable to adjustments created by expansion. Every effort has been made however, to preserve continuity throughout, to reflect the problems and achievements of one of the more unique organizations within the military establishment.

To afford broad dissemination, the history has been compiled in two volumes, thereby separating operational aspects requiring special handling from the ordinary administrative effort.

Page 6 of 123 Pages
Copy 1 of 4 Copies

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

Throughout the report period, Headquarters ASA was located at Arlington Hall Station, on the southwest corner of Arlington Boulevard and Glebe Road in Arlington, Virginia.

Colonel John C. Arrowsmith, 011373, CE, commanded the Agency from 1 July 1950 to 9 August 1950, Brigadier General William H. Gillmore, 016196, USA, from 10 August 1950 until 19 February 1951, and Colonel Arrowsmith again from this date until year's end. Colonel Julian H. Bauman, 016326, ARFY, was Chief of Staff. Names of subordinate personnel are recorded elsewhere within Historical Branch, GAS22.

As this document is an objective effort, entirely within Army requirement, credit lines and references to specific personalities are not included. It is intended that the account of progressive organizational accomplishment will reflect fully the achievements of individuals.

~~SECRET~~

Page 7 of 123 Pages
Copy 1 of 4 Copies

~~SECRET~~

II. BACKGROUND

The history of ASA for fiscal year 1951 answers in part the question, "Is it wise to revert to attrition in time of peace?" The more specific corollary reads, "Was ASA, an agency essential to the conduct of hostilities, prepared adequately to meet the Korean emergency while achieving concurrent global expansion?" In partial determination of both, it is advisable to reflect on the years preceding the event.

Attrition within the Agency began with demobilization in FY 1946. A gradual drain of highly trained WW II technicians, coupled with a diminishing budgetary allotment for the year, caused general retrenchment, particularly in the areas of equipment research and development, and in planned expansion of overseas units. By year's end, there was concern for the Agency's future.

The ensuing period, comprising fiscal years 1947, 1948, and 1949, was a time of continuing decline for the military establishment. Limitations of budget and personnel, and concentration on the so-called strategic effort, minimized activities of the mobile units, which operated for the most part in fixed or semi-fixed status, their WW II field equipment obsolescent in reserve. The Agency departed little from the theory of continuity in its high level mission. The need for increased concentration on mobile missions in direct support of commanding generals in the field had not yet taken hold. Research and planning continued, though minimized, and accomplishments were recorded. Overseas fixed installation capability was broadened where possible. But deterioration of the mobile military units was continuous

~~SECRET~~

~~HANDLE VIA COMINT
CHANNELS ONLY.~~

and reached a low during the period immediately preceding, and subsequent to, activation of Armed Forces Security Agency, on 1 July 1949, the first day of FY 1950.

AFSA was originally conceived by the Joint Chiefs of Staff (JCS) as a coordinating agency organized to satisfy high level cryptological requirements on a continuing basis. Primary mission was processing of high level communications intelligence, (COMINT), diplomatic, military and commercial. The principal collection media were ASA and its Navy counterpart, Communications Supplementary Activity (CSA). Since the new organization was staffed in part by levy on ASA, the result was a further weakening of the Agency's technical capability.

Meanwhile, interpretation of ASA mission as a military unit in support of Army requirement was slow in evolving. Even within the Agency itself, the idea that, for the military, ASA was the continuing agency, and AFSA the new organization, came only in time. Transfer of ASA technical personnel to AFSA, loss of the high level processing mission, and the weakened status of mobile units left a confused, temporary void. The added fact that a large group of the transferred personnel remained physically present at Arlington Hall Station while charged with AFSA mission, further complicated the picture.

The original interpretations of ASA mission, viewed in retrospect, give some inkling of the situation prevalent within the Agency. A note in the record book of the contemporary historian states flatly that ASA was to be deactivated. Another opinion held that the single mission of ASA was to serve AFSA. This latter opinion, advanced by one high in ASA affairs,

~~SECRET~~

maintained that, "AFSA should have complete control of all service facilities, units, and personnel engaged in cryptologic activities". Against these extremes, ASA continued to study pertinent directives to assure correct interpretation of mission and functions.

FY 1950, then, opening with activation of AFSA, was a period of transition, marked by a resurgence of the military organization. Although the personnel adjustments in support of AFSA required six months to effect, the Agency reorganized as a general-special staff military unit, and planned for accomplishment of mutual AFSA-ASA mission, while accentuating future formation of TO/N units in tactical mobile support of theater commanders. To this last end, plans for ASA in support of a field army were initiated in January 1950 and submitted to Chief, Army Field Forces in March of that year.

On 20 February 1950, G-2, Department of the Army (G2, DA) published the directive "Responsibilities and Functions of the Army Security Agency". The last previous directive of this type had been published on activation of the Agency in 1945. The new document defined the generic mission of the Agency, and established basic relationships with AFSA and with other governmental units. The generic military mission of the Agency was, briefly, "to formulate and implement plans, policies and doctrines on COMINT for the Army, coordinate the Army's cryptologic effort, and discharge the Army's cryptologic responsibilities assigned by the Joint Chiefs of Staff". Specific interpretations were to await further clarification.

Thus ASA, previously an organization within, rather than part of the overall military establishment, became integral to the services, while

~~SECRET~~

~~HANDLE VIA COMINT
 CHANNELS ONLY~~

~~SECRET~~

AFSA drew farther away, on a course toward ultimate nationalization. The old 2d Signal Service Battalion, which had long since lost its military command channels, was to disappear entirely, replaced by fixed stations commanded by ASA but with AFSA missions, and mobile military units were to be activated with primary missions assigned by ASA for direct COMINT (communications intelligence) and COMSEC (communications security) support of commanding generals in the field, and with secondary AFSA missions. Planning for the new structure was well advanced when, on 25 June 1950, South Korea was invaded.

Fiscal year 1951 coincided with the first year of the Korean action. It must be remembered however, that Agency activity was world-wide during the period, with the Far East only one aspect of the entire operation. True, certain priorities were afforded Korea, but that theater must be considered in its true perspective as a single phase of expansion. Thus, a history limited to the Korean enterprise would not be a comprehensive history of ASA, FY 1951. The complete annual history is a record of change, growth and achievement in global status. It reflects the possibilities to be attained despite attrition; more important, it demonstrates, sometimes by omission, the value of continuous strength and readiness in time of peace, for these organizations whose functions are indispensable in time of war.

~~SECRET~~

~~HANDLE VIA COMINT CHANNELS ONLY.~~

III. THE SITUATION, 1 JULY 1950

A. Mission and Functions

The Agency was distributing and accounting for registered cryptomaterial, performing COMSEC functions, and maintaining and rehabilitating cryptoequipment, in support of Army requirement.¹ The AFSA cryptologic effort was being supported through fixed station operation, and by assignment of ASA military personnel to AFSA headquarters. Tactical unit operations in support of overseas commanders was minimal due to lack of qualified personnel, shortage of mobile equipment and failure to clarify fully the ASA tactical COMINT mission.

B. Units

Units of the Agency were distributed as follows:²

Zone of Interior

- Hq ASA 8600th AAU, Arlington Hall Station, Arlington, Va.
- Hq Vint Hill Farms Station, 8623d AAU, Warrenton, Va.
- Field Station 8601st AAU, Warrenton, Va.
- Two Rock Ranch Station, FS 8602d AAU, Petaluma, Calif.
- The ASA School, Carlisle, Pennsylvania
- Liaison Detachment, AFF, Fort Monroe, Va.
- 53d Sig Sv Co, Warrenton, Va.
- 60th Sig Sv Co, Fort Lewis, Washington

Pacific

- Hq ASA Pacific, 8621 AAU, Tokyo, Japan
- 50th Sig Sv Det, Tokyo, Japan
- 51st Sig Sv Det, Chitose, Japan
- 111th Sig Sv Co, Okinawa
- 126th Sig Sv Co, ~~Guam~~ *Kyoto, Japan*
- FS 8609 AAU, Clark Field, P.I.

1. ASA Preliminary Program of Expansion, FY 1951
 2. ASA Preliminary Program of Expansion, FY 1951

~~SECRET~~

Europe

Hq ABA Europe, 8620 AAF, Frankfurt, Germany
FB 8606 AAF, Herze, Germany
52d Sig Sv Det, Herze, Germany
114th Sig Sv Co, Herze, Germany
116th Sig Sv Co, Scheyern, Germany

Africa

FB 8604, Asmara, Eritrea

Alaska

FB 8607 AAF, Fairbanks, Alaska
ABA Liaison Det, Fort Richardson, Alaska

Hawaii

Hq ABA Hawaii, 8624 AAF, Fort Shafter, Oahu, T.H.
FB 8605 AAF, Helemano, Oahu, T. H.

Caribbean

Security Monitoring Det. Quarry Heights, C.Z.

C. Manpower

Assigned personnel strength included 4,263 military, 304 civilians, and 1,238 pipeline. Authorized strength was 4,893 military and 347 civilian.¹ Continuous levy during fiscal year 1950 to meet AFEA activation, and heavy relocation requirements in the Pacific and in Africa had depleted the pool of qualified, ready replacements.

D. Finance and Fiscal

The financial position of the Agency was not particularly favorable. The budget for fiscal year 1950 had been trimmed by reallocation of funds to AFEA attendant on transfer of ABA personnel and functions, and the budget for first quarter fiscal year 1951 had reflected a further cut of

1. Ann. Rept. G-1, FY 1950, Tabs 11, 13.

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

\$2,000,000. Included in this budget was a total appropriation of only \$77,551 to support all combat mobile units for the entire fiscal year.¹

E. Plans and Policy

Agency plans and policy pointed to two general purposes: to provide adequate tactical cryptologic unit support to commanders of army forces world-wide, particularly the army commander in Korea, and to support the AFSA expansion program. The basis of planning and policy was the various Joint Chiefs of Staff directives, particularly in series 2010. Specific expansion goals in both phases were outlined in "ASA Preliminary Program of Expansion". The directive, "ASA in Support of a Field Army" further defined the nature of mobile tactical support.²

F. Training

The ASA School, Camp Carlisle, Pennsylvania, performed the training function for ASA technical personnel essential to peacetime requirements. The Army Language School, Monterey, California, was affording linguistic training on quota basis. Training within Reserve and National Guard units was almost non-existent.³

G. Equipment

A limited amount of research was underway, particularly in the study of intercept and rapid analytic equipment for overseas headquarters, but available equipment for mobile units was largely a matter of adaptation and improvisation.⁴

-
- 1. Ann. Rept. Comptroller, FY 1951, P6.
 - 2. Ann. Rept. G-3, FY 1951, P53.
 - 3. Ann. Rept. ASA Trg Ctr, P2.
 - 4. Ann. Rept. G-4, FY 1951, P10.

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

H. Morale

Morale was variable. Within Headquarters, ASA, uncertainty of specific ASA functions, and within mobile units, assignment to fixed and semi-fixed locations, plus lack of qualified personnel, had reduced confidence in the combat military aspect of the entire activity.¹

1. Ann. Rept. IG, FY 1951, P6.

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

IV. THE PROBLEM

A. Mission and Functions

The main problem concerned support of the expanding requirements for the Army and for AFSA. Corollary problems involved ASA authority to monitor the COMINT functions of its indigenous units, and to define the scope of COMINT effort within field units. Further, the Agency had to determine the best methods to supply combat information directly to the tactical army in Korea.

B. Units

ASA was confronted with the following problems:

1. To expand and reorganize headquarters, ASA to meet accelerated growth and transition of operating units;
2. To expand and reorganize existing fixed station facilities and mobile units;
3. To activate additional fixed station facilities and mobile units; and
4. To provide adequate liaison units for tactical support of theater commanders and for army commanders within the Zone of Interior.¹

C. Manpower

The Agency had to procure personnel in sufficient numbers to man expanded facilities and to staff new facilities as activated.²

D. Finance and Fiscal

The Agency had to obtain sufficient budgetary allotment to cover personnel increase, training expansion, equipment procurement and

1. ASA Preliminary Program of Expansion, FY 1951.
 2. Ann. Rept. G-1, FY 1951, P3.

~~SECRET~~

development, and additional construction as necessary to support supplementary AFSA and ASA activities.¹

E. Plans and Policy

The Agency had to carry out existing plans for AFSA strategic support and Army tactical support in line with Joint Chiefs of Staff policy, giving priority to Korean needs. It had, also, to develop concurrent and future plans for support of both AFSA and the combat armies.²

F. Training

The Agency was confronted with a need for intensified training on a broadened front to accommodate an expanding headquarters, newly activated fixed stations, mobile units, and liaison units, while maintaining units in being. The situation was complicated by the impending move of the School from Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania to Fort Devens, Massachusetts.

There was immediate need to provide a training location for recalled NPS and reserve units entering on federal service. Additional linguists and housekeeping personnel, unavailable from army sources, had to be trained, as did Agency civilian units. Finally, supplementary on-the-job training was essential.³

G. Equipment

Additional equipment had to be procured for expansion of existing fixed stations, and new equipment had to be obtained for newly activated locations.

World War II equipment had to be adapted for existing mobile units,

-
- 1. Ann. Rept. Comptroller, FY 1951, PP 2, 3.
 - 2. Ann. Rept. G-3, FY 1951, P3.
 - 3. Ann. Rept. G-1, PP 35, 56.

~~SECRET~~

and new equipment procured for newly formed mobile units.¹

H. Morale

The Agency had to stabilize morale to insure complete effectiveness in its broadened effort.

1. Ann. Rept. G-4, FY 1951, P23 (Tab 6)

~~SECRET~~

Page 16 of 123 Pages
BY J. S. 87 Copies

~~SECRET~~

V. THE SOLUTION

A. Mission and Functions

Mission and functions of ASA remained unchanged during the year. Accent focused on tactical COMINT support to Eighth Army in Korea, but strategic support to AFSA and tactical support to other army commands continued current. In addition, there was a clarification of internal ASA COMINT monitoring activity resulting in the formation of GAS-60 within the Agency.¹

B. Units

The Agency sought to deploy its units for accomplishment of a dual purpose. The immediate aim was to afford tactical, mobile units in support of the Korean operation. A corollary endeavor sought to provide sufficient units, world-wide, to meet the exigencies of the worsening world situation.

To meet Korean demands, the Agency undertook two parallel courses of action. First, immediate liaison and support would be provided from existing units. Second, new units would be provided as practicable. These new units would be either mobile units, newly formed as such, or mobile units released from fixed and semi-fixed positions by newly formed fixed station units.

The only existing units available under the first plan were Headquarters ASAPAC for liaison, and for mobile support, the 50th Signal Service Det., Japan, the 53d SS Co., Vint Hill Farm Station, and the 60th Signal Service Co., Fort Lewis, Washington.²

1. Ann. Rept. Secty Div FY 51, P5.
2. Ann. Rept. G-3, FY 51, PP 29, 30.

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

The ASAPAC Liaison Det., Provisional, was activated on 4 September 1950, staffed with personnel from ASAPAC in Japan, and arrived in Korea on 18 September 1950. This unit became ASAPAC, Advance on 28 September 1950, augmented by personnel of the 50th SS Company arriving in Korea from Japan on 25 September 1950. The 60th Signal Service Company arrived in Korea on 9 October, and was operational on 15 October. The 53d SS Co. was not shipped directly to FECOM, but was transferred from VHS to Camp Pickett in November 1950 and redesignated the 329th Communications Recon Co (Int), with destination FECOM, expected time of arrival sometime in fiscal year 1952.¹

1. Ann. Rept. G-3, FY 1951, P33.

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

New mobile units, in being or projected, organized under TOE 32-500, in keeping with the concept of ASA in support of a Field Army, were as follows:

<u>UNIT</u>	<u>DATE OF ACTIVATION</u>	<u>OLD DESIGNATION</u>	<u>DEPLOYMENT 30 JUNE 51</u>
301 CRB	20 Oct 50	None	Camp Pickett, Programmed for FECOM
302 CRB	^{20 Oct} 25 Sep 50	None	Ft. Devens <i>cp Pickett, Va</i>
303 CRB	25 Sep 50	None	Korea - This unit was activated at Arlington Hall Station
304 CRB	28 Sep 50	848 SS Co (ORG) Ft. Meyer	Korea - Federalized 28 Sep 50
306 CRB	15 May 51	303 SS Co	Ft. Devens
307 CRB	---	---	Programmed for Europe
308 CRB	---	---	Programmed for Army Corps, XI
309 CRB	---	---	Programmed for Army Corps, XI
326 CRC (I)	15 May 51	126 SS Co	Korea - This unit was in Kyoto, Japan as USM-30, fixed; on 1 July 50. Was replaced by 8610 AAF - $\frac{1}{2}$ personnel remained with 8610 AAF, and $\frac{1}{2}$ went to support IX Corps, Korea
327 CRC (I)	---	111 SS Co	Okinsawa - This unit as 111 SS Co was to be replaced by 8603 AAF, with $\frac{1}{2}$ personnel forming 8603, and $\frac{1}{2}$ forming 327 CRC earmarked FECOM.
328 CRC (I)	15 May 51	---	Ft. Devens
329 CRC (I)	1 Nov 50	53 SS Co	Camp Pickett - Programmed for FECOM
330 CRC (I)	10 Oct 51	60 SS Co	Korea - This unit as 60 SS Co arrived Korea 16 Oct 50, engaged in COMINT, COMINT, and PW interrogation activities in support 8th Army. -Redesignated 330 CRC (I) in FY 52.

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

<u>UNIT</u>	<u>DATE OF ACTIVATION</u>	<u>OLD DESIGNATION</u>	<u>DEPLOYMENT 30 JUNE 51</u>
331 CRC (I)	FY 52	114 SS Co	Programmed for Europe from 114 SS Co
332 CRC (I)	FY 52	116 SS Co	Programmed for Europe from 116 SS Co
333 CRC (I)	2 Oct 50	129 SS Co (RI)(NGUS)	Ft. Devens - This unit, as 129 SS Co (RI)(NGUS), Allentown, Pa., was federalized on 20 Oct 50. Programmed for Alaska
334 CRC (I)	15 May 51	998 SS Co	Ft. Devens
335 CRC (I)	15 May 51	---	Projected for EUCOM
336 CRC (I)	15 May 51	---	Projected for Corps ZI
337 CRC (I)	15 May 51	---	Projected for Corps ZI
351 CRC (Scty)	25 Sep 50	---	Ft. Devens
352 CRC (Scty)	25 Sep 50	---	Korea
353 CRC (Scty)	20 Oct 50	130 SS Co (RI)(NGUS)	Pickett - Programmed for ASAE. This unit as 130 SS Co (RI)(NGUS), Hazelton, Pa., was federalized on 11 Sep 50.
354 CRC (Scty)	15 May 51	405 SS Co	Ft. Devens - Projected for Corps ZI
356 CRC (Scty)	---	51 SS Det	Japan - This unit as 51 SS Det was in semi-fixed status at Chitose for the FY. Was to be replaced by 8612 AAB and released for mobile assignment in FY 52.
358 CRC (Scty)	15 May 51	---	Ft. Devens
359 CRC (Scty)	---	---	Projected for Corps ZI
501 CR Gp	18 Oct 50	---	Enroute to Korea
502 CR Gp	15 May 51	3118 SS Co	Ft. Devens-projected for Europe
503 CR Gp	15 May 51	323 SS Co (RI)	Ft. Devens

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

<u>UNIT</u>	<u>DATE OF ACTIVATION</u>	<u>OLD DESIGNATION</u>	<u>DEPLOYMENT 30 JUNE 51</u>
601 CRD (Ln)	30 Mar 51	---	First Army, New York
602 CRD (Ln)	30 Mar 51	---	Second Army, Maryland
603 CRD (Ln)	30 Mar 51	---	Third Army, Georgia
604 CRD (Ln)	30 Mar 51	---	At AHS for training to support Fourth Army, Texas
605 CRD (Ln)	30 Mar 51	---	Fifth Army, Illinois
606 CRD (Ln)	30 Mar 51	---	Sixth Army, California
711 CRD (Ln)	30 Mar 51	---	Army Field Forces, Va.
851 CRD (Scty)	---	50 SS Det	Korea - This unit as 50 SS Det was in semi-fixed status in Japan on 1 Jul 50. It became operational as 50 SS Det in Korea on 15 Oct 50. Change in designation occurred in FY 52.
852 CRD (Scty)	---	---	Projected for Europe
853 CRD (Scty)	---	---	Projected for Europe

All above units were organized under TOE 32-500, first published 1 July 1950 with final revision 18 June 1951. This TOE replaced TOE 11-500, 22 Sep 1944, a carryover from the old Signal Security Agency.

The following fixed units came into being, were reorganized, or were enlarged during the reporting period:

<u>STATION</u>	<u>DATE OF REDESIGNATION OR ACTIVATION</u>	<u>LOCATION AND REMARKS</u>
8600 AAF	1 May 50	Arlington, Hq. ASA. Reorganized 16 Apr 51 with formation of new Operations Div and redesignation of old Operations Div as Security Div.
	1 May 50	ASA In Det Alaska
8601 AAF	1 May 50	Vint Hill Farms

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

<u>STATION</u>	<u>DATE OF REDESIGNATION OR ACTIVATION</u>	<u>LOCATION AND REMARKS</u>
8602 AAF	1 May 50	Two Rock Ranch Station
8603 AAF	Projected	For Okinawa. $\frac{1}{2}$ of personnel 111 SS Co to form 327 CRC (I) and $\frac{1}{2}$ to form 8603 AAF, releasing 327 CRC (I) for mobile assignments.
8604 AAF	1 May 50	Asmara - Formed from old $\frac{1}{2}$ Detachment $\frac{1}{4}$ 2 SS Co.
8605 AAF	1 May 50	Helemano, Hawaii
8606 AAF	1 June 50	Herze Base, Germany
8607 AAF	1 May 50	Alaska
8608 AAF	1 May 51	Scheyern, Germany Formed from part of personnel of 116 SS Co. Remainder of personnel released for mobile assignment.
8609 AAF	1 May 51	Clark Field, P.I. - reorganized
8610 AAF	1 May 51	Kyoto, Japan - replaced 126 SS Co. (326 CRC (I))
8611 AAF	1 May 51	Frankfurt, Germany to release 114 SS Co for mobile duty.
8612 AAF	1 May 51	Chitose, Japan. Formed from 51 SS Det. (356 CRC (Sety)).
8616 AAF	2 Feb 51	Caribbean. Formerly security monitoring det in Caribbean. Reorganized 2 Feb 51
8617 AAF	10 Nov 50	Hq & Hq Co, Arlington Hall Station.
	8 Jan 51	Training Det, Prov. 8617 AAF, Camp Pickett. Attached to Hq., 501 Comm Recon Gp. Enlarged 8622 AAF Training Det. at Camp Pickett. Deactivated 28 June 1951 at Camp Pickett.
	1 May 51	AFSA Research Det, Prov., activated at Camp Carson, Colorado. Strength increased on 12 June 51.
	1 June 51	Security Guard, AHS.
	28 June 51	WAS Co., AHS.

Page 24 1123 Pages
C BY -1 4 Copies

~~SECRET~~

<u>STATION</u>	<u>DATE OF REDESIGNATION OR ACTIVATION</u>	<u>LOCATION AND REMARKS</u>
8620 AAW	1 May 50	Hq. ASA, Europe
8621 AAW	1 May 50	Hq. ASA, Pacific
8622 AAW	20 Oct 50	Training Det activated at Pickett. Continued until move to Ft. Devens completed in FY 1952.
	1 May 51	ASA Training Reg. activated, assigned to ASA Training Center.
	1 May 51	Hq. ASA School, reorganized and redesi- gnated, assigned to ASA Training Center, 8622 AAW.
	1 May 51	Training Center, ASA, 8622 AAW, activated at Ft. Devens, assigned Hq. ASA, attached First Army.
8623 AAW	14 Apr 51	Casual Det., VHPS
8624 AAW	1 May 51	8624 AAW Hawaii received now T/D

~~SECRET~~

C. Manpower

During the first month of fiscal year 1971, ASA published the first draft of the study, "ASA Preliminary Program in View of the Current World Situation". This program forecast ASA personnel needs based on an Army program for military end strength of 1,081,000. ASA expressed a requirement for 6,546 additional spaces to cover all phases of expansion and reorganization as outlined in IV, B above.

The Joint Chiefs of Staff gave immediate approval to the first phase of this expansion by allotting 4,025 additional military spaces.¹ To procure this personnel, the Agency undertook to obtain fillers from Army training divisions, to recall reserve and MRS units, and to broaden the Agency enlistment program.

On 3 January 1971, the Agency was assigned 500 untrained fillers from the training divisions of the Army, and on 1 March 1971, a second group of 500 was assigned from the same sources.² Increases in the ASA enlistment quota resulted in an overall intake of 2,988 personnel.³ Additional personnel augmentation was achieved by obtaining graduates of Officer Candidate Schools with ASA occupational specialties, by recalling ASA officers and enlisted reservists, by obtaining officer personnel from other elements of the Army, and by returning ASA personnel from overseas through ASA channels, thus assuring retention of these personnel previously diverted to other arms and services.

Although the actual military strength of the Agency⁴ increased 84%

1. Ann. Rept. G-3, FY 1971, P53.
2. Ann. Rept. G-1, FY 1971, P15.
3. Ibid. P17.
4. Ann. Rept. G-1, FY 1971, P15.

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

during the year, to a total of 7,248, it was still 31% below the authorized strength of 10,516 at year's end. These figures do not include a pipeline strength of approximately 2,500. Authorized strength for existing T/D units increased from 3,374 military and 347 civilians to 7,970 military and 520 civilians during the period. Authorized strength of existing TOE units increased from 1,609 to 3,740 during the same period.

D. Finance and Fiscal

The original budget for fiscal year 1951 was \$2,701,908. This was increased through three supplemental budgets, to a total of \$16,588,061.¹ The largest increases were reflected in grants for fixed construction, and for equipping combat mobile units. On 30 June 1951, there remained an unexpended balance of approximately \$400,000.

E. Plans and Policy

While immediate planning focused on Korea, concurrent planning concerned itself with general ASA effectiveness. The following plans were among the more important developments in this field throughout the year.²

1. The Management Directive Troop Program, the Command and Management Program, the Intelligence Program, and the Joint Projects Program. These included the development of all ASA programs to provide TOE units for accomplishment of Army requirement in support of AFSA mission.
2. ASA Mobilization Plan II, an SOP for ASA Headquarters and certain subordinate units in event of hostilities.
3. Emergency and Defense Plans for subordinate ASA units.
4. Alternate Headquarters Plan, to assure continuity of ASA

1. Ann. Rept. Comptroller, FY 1951, P6.
2. Ann. Rept. G-3, FY 1951, PP 36-65.

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

functions if catastrophe should strike Arlington Hall Station.

5. Missions and functions of senior ASA supporting and liaison units.

6. A general plan for relocating Headquarters ASAB and fixed stations in Europe to England on Army mobilization.

7. A preliminary plan for US-UK COMINT collaboration in wartime.¹

In addition to the specific plans above, training programs from pre-cycle through individual, team, and unit phases were devised for all units of the Agency. Field unit exercises for the Comm Recon Companies, Intelligence, and Security, and for the Hq. and Hq. Co. Comm Recon Gp, were also formulated. Plans for participation of ASA units in maneuvers were evolved, but in each case, the units concerned never reached actual participation other than pre-maneuver commitment. These plans covered Exercise FIFTY, an amphibious exercise, LONESTAR, an exercise for army, infantry and air, and TIMBERLINE, a mountain exercise. In each case, the maneuver was cancelled. The Exercise SOUTHERN PINE, to which Agency units were committed in November 1950, was postponed until fiscal year 1952. One battalion, two Comm Recon Companies (Intel), and one Comm Recon Co. (Scty) were assigned to the exercise, in addition to a special combat wire intercept team which was to explore the possibility of such intercept in the combat zone.

On 8 June 1951, initial planning was undertaken for Exercise SNOWFALL, a winter airborne maneuver scheduled for fiscal year 1952 at Pine Camp, New York. A liaison detachment and one Comm Recon Co. (Scty) were tentatively

1. Ann. Rept. Tech. Cons. FY 1951, P22.

~~SECRET~~

Page 24 of 23 Pages
Copy 1 of 4 Copies

~~HANDLE VIA COMINT
CHANNELS ONLY.~~

committed.

In addition to the specific projects outlined above, progress was recorded in the development of training aids. These included training publications, training courses, and production of training films and film strips. Most of these were projected for completion in fiscal year 1952.¹

F. Training

Camp Pickett, Virginia was reopened to accommodate recalled NGUS and reserve units entering on federal service. Housekeeping personnel and certain technicians were afforded on-the-job training within newly activated units and at VEFS and TRRS. The latter two locations also afforded refresher training for newly arrived officer and enlisted personnel, and Two Rock Ranch undertook, in part, processing of personnel destined for overseas shipment. Facilities at Arlington Hall Station were utilized to activate one unit, the 303d Comm Recon Bn. School facilities were expanded, and an increased allotment was obtained to train linguists at Army Language School, Monterey, California. AFSA also undertook training of linguists for ASA assigned personnel. The School moved to Fort Devens with a minimum hiatus in operation, and, within Headquarters, ASA, maximum on-the-job training became a part of the normal work load. In addition, intensified training schedules were devised for reserve and National Guard units not yet federalized, and for the ROTC units at Illinois University, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and The Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas.

1. Ann. Rept. G-5, FY 1951, P35.

~~SECRET~~

G. Equipment

During the fiscal year, the status of Agency authority to establish military specifications for equipment, came into question. In August 1950, AFSA indirectly approved such authority by establishing an AFSA project in support of Army Research and Development Project No. 1-29-01-006, thus recognizing Army research and development needs. Later in the year, approval was received to continue the use of ASA Technical Committee to establish Army cryptographic requirements, and to determine military specifications for Army cryptoequipment.¹

The Agency was concerned with development of new equipment and techniques, and with adaptation of available equipment to current requirements.

In the development of new equipment and techniques, a few important research and development projects were initiated:

1. Combat wire intercept equipment and techniques;
2. Combat intercept recording and reproducing equipment and techniques;
3. Combat intercept techniques; and
4. Combat rapid processing and techniques.²

The second and concomitant phase of ASA activity of immediate importance had to do with adapting available equipment to provide mobility while meeting increased enemy capability. The principal requirement was to provide tactical units with non-Morse intercept equipment, and with automatic communications equipment designed to pass a heavy amount of

1. Ann. Rept. Tech. Cons. FY 1951, P14.
 2. Ann. Rept. G-4, FY 1951, P12.

~~SECRET~~

intercepted COMINT traffic to higher echelons for processing.¹ Separate discussion of the various modification projects follow.

Modification of radio set AN/CRD-2 was the first undertaking, and the equipment of the 60th Sig Service Co., destined for Korea, was the first modified. A successful test modification by FS 8601 AAN VHSF was completed in January 1951. Modification of all equipment in FECON was completed before the fiscal year ended.²

Concurrent modification of the TC-9 was undertaken, and again, equipment of the 60th Sig Service Co. was the first modified, with modification of other units' equipment forecast for completion in fiscal year 1952.³

A proposed modification on radio set SCR-504 (an agent set) was postponed pending conclusion of high priority work on other equipment. Among items going into production during the year, and equipment being replaced were:

NEW EQUIPMENT

Intercept Installation Kit MK-683/GRR
Control Installation Kit MK-684/GRR
Radio Set AN/PRD-1(RDF)
Radio Set AN/TRD-4(RDF)
Radio Set AN/PRD-5

EQUIPMENT BEING REPLACED

Radio Intercept Central, TC-9
Control Central TC-8
Radio Set SCR/503
Radio Set AN/CRD-2 & SCR-291
Radio Set SCR-555 & 556

The first delivery of Signal Corps receivers R-389 and R-390 was expected in Spring of 1952, and delivery of recorder RD-41B/U was anticipated on or about 1 September 1951.

During the fiscal year, service testing was undertaken on the following special intercept equipment:

-
1. Ibid. P71.
 2. Ibid, P73.
 3. Ann. Rept, G-4, FY 1951, P74.

~~SECRET~~

ASAM-8 --- a three-channel Demultiplex Terminal
DEN-15 --- a three-channel Demultiplex Terminal
XFE --- a two-channel Demultiplex Kit, Locust Demodulator
CXOF --- a Universal Demultiplex
ASAM-6 --- a two-channel Demultiplex
CXQJ --- a Demultiplex Test Set¹

In the sphere of cryptoequipment, the three services agreed to convert ASAM-1 (SIGABA), ASAM-5 (SIGROB), and Navy's equivalent machine, CSP 1700, to the standardized CSP-2900. ASA agreed to convert 400 of the machines by end of fiscal year 1952 as their part of the agreement. At end of fiscal year 1951, however, 343 already had been converted and the remaining 57 were to be ready early in fiscal year 1952. The CSP 2900 was to replace SIGROB type operation service-wide during fiscal year 1952, except in certain frontline echelons in FECOM where compromise might ensue.²

Also, in the area of cryptoequipment, development of AFSAM 7, a low echelon device for enciphering and deciphering tactical messages, was instituted. During the month of June 1951, the first tests of the engineering model were undertaken at Army Field Forces Board No. 1, Ft. Bragg, North Carolina. Certain deficiencies halted the tests before completion, but tests were to continue in fiscal year 1952.

The AFSAM-7 requires a 24 volt vehicle or a dynamotor for successful operation. It was thought, originally, that it would be necessary to budget a dynamotor for each unit, but production of 24 volt vehicles by Office of Chief of Ordnance assured adequate supply of these vehicles and dynamotors were unnecessary.³

-
1. Ibid. P14.
 2. Ann. Rept. G-4, FY 1951, P24.
 3. Ann. Rept. Scty Div, FY 1951, P11.

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

Development of an applique for Subsender Set 131B2 to prevent filtering out the signal in on-line use was an additional achievement during the year. Pending arrival of the newly developed repeater unit, all overseas ASA headquarters were advised to use off-line operation as much as possible on vulnerable circuits.¹

All converter M-325 (SIGFOY) SIGNAL dies, and SIGNAL rotors, except those used in ASA school for practice, were destroyed and de-registered, as were some pluggable rotors (SIGHEK) originally designed for use with ASAM-1 (SIGARA), declared obsolete in 1949.²

Finally, in the field of ciphony, 3 SIGSALY terminals were dismantled and deregistered, and all parts either salvaged for use by AFSA and Office of the Chief Signal Officer, or destroyed.³

H. Morale

Morale improved as newly formed units evolved, were equipped, and committed. The process was slow at Camp Pickett where necessary shuffling of personnel caused some inconvenience and normal "griping". Shortages of housekeeping personnel, trained officers, linguists, and qualified replacements were apparent in the Agency, as they were army-wide, and these deficiencies were to be remedied in time.⁴

Thirty-eight inspections were accomplished during the year, and continuous improvement in personnel and operation was noted, both in intelligence and security units, with a proportionate improvement in morale.⁵

-
1. Ibid, P12.
 2. Ann. Rept. Scty Div. FY 1951, P20.
 3. Ibid, P16.
 4. Ann. Rept. IG, FY 1951, P7
 5. Ibid, P3.

Page 35 of 123 Pages
B.D. 1 of 4 Copies

~~SECRET~~

VI. INDIVIDUAL UNITS

A. Continental United States

1. Headquarters ASA Washington, 8600 AAW, Arlington, Va.

Several minor organizational changes occurred within sections of ASA Headquarters during the fiscal year.

On 1 August 1950, personnel administrative functions of civilian Components Sub-Section, Organization and Training Division, GAS-25, were transferred to Office of the Adjutant General, GAS-26.

In November 1950, a Test and Publications Branch was established within Organization and Training Division, GAS-25.¹

Within Operations Division, GAS-50, in February 1951, Supply Section, Maintenance Branch, GAS-53, absorbed the functions of General Supply Unit, GAS-24. During the same month, an Executive Security Branch, and a Planning Staff, GAS-50A, were activated within GAS-50.²

The most significant change in ASA organization occurred in the fourth quarter of the fiscal year, when a new unit, GAS-60, was organized. This unit was established to monitor the COMINF activity of the Agency's field units, and to maintain operational liaison between ASA and AFSA. Staffing of the new unit began on 16 April 1951, and by the end of the fiscal year, seven officers and 25 enlisted men had been assigned. Basic organization of the new unit comprised an Office of the Chief, a Traffic Analysis Section, a Cryptanalysis Section, a Plain Language and Linguistic Section, a Machine Aids Section, and a Special Projects Section.³

Since the newer organization undertook all of the operational activities

1. Summary Ann. Rept. G-5, FY 1951, P2.
2. Ann Rept. Secty Div. FY 1951, P3.
3. Ibid, P5.

~~SECRET~~

of the Agency, the name Operations Division was applied to it, and the old Operations Division, GAS-50, was redesignated Security Division, a name more in keeping with its reduced functions.¹

a. Arlington Hall Station, 8617 AAN

Reorganization to accommodate expansion was the joint responsibility of the Headquarters Commandant, GAS-40, and the 7005th Area Service Unit, Military District of Washington. During the fiscal year, increases in civilian personnel totaled 25%, military strength, 95%, and officer strength, 40%.²

At the beginning of the fiscal year, the organization was set up under T/D 32-1000-2, Hq ASA, dated 3 May 1949, which authorized 18 officers, 1 warrant officer, and 355 enlisted men. This was changed by T/D 32-1017 of 3 November 1950. T/D 32-1017, Hq ASA, dated 19 February 1951 raised the authorized strength to 21 officers, 1 warrant officer, and 775 enlisted men.³

On 1 June 1951, a Security Guard Company was activated, and on 28 June 1951, a WAC Company was authorized to supplement Hq & Hq Co, originally activated 10 November 1950.⁴

Hq & Hq Co was organized into 4 provisional or training companies, designated Company "A", Company "B", Company "C", and Company "D" for the purpose of implementing the military training program as well as to maintain a basic tactical position for any possible emergency.⁵

Facilities of the station were also used to house, train, and process

-
- 1. Ann. Rept. Scty Div. FY 1951, P5.
 - 2. Summary Ann. Rept. AHS, FY 1951, P1.
 - 3. Ann. Rept. AHS, Sec C, P2.
 - 4. Ann. Rept, Hq & Hq Co, 8617 AAN, FY 1951, P2.
 - 5. Ann. Rept. AHS, FY 1951, Sec C, P5.

~~SECRET~~

the 303d CRB which was activated 25 September 1950, left the U.S. on 25 November 1950, and arrived in Korea in January 1951.¹

2. Training Centers

a. The ASA School, Camp Carlisle, Pennsylvania.

The ASA School had a capacity of 1,350 annually for peacetime training of military personnel to fill a limited number of spaces. Korean developments taxed school facilities, and the Army expressed other need for the location. Shorter courses alleviated, but did not solve, the immediate problem of full training for all personnel necessary for Agency expansion.

b. The ASA School, Fort Devens, Massachusetts.

The ASA School moved from Camp Carlisle, Pennsylvania to Fort Devens, Massachusetts in ten increments, under DA movement directive of 6 November 1950.² Begun on 3 January 1951, the relocation was accomplished on 13 April 1951, and the School became operational at Fort Devens on 14 April 1951. On 1 May, four units were activated at Fort Devens under ASA T/D 92-8622, thereby establishing the ASA Training Center.³

Student capacities were established based upon known training requirements for the calendar year 1951. In addition to the requirements for trained ASA personnel, quota allocations were made to the Air Force Signal Corps, and Marine Corps to train a limited number of officer and enlisted personnel of those services in certain ASA specialties. Enrollments during April began to reach and exceed planned input of 200 enlisted

1. Ann. Rept. 303d CRB, FY 1951, P2.
2. Ann. Rept. ASA Trg Ctr, FY 1951, F16.
3. Ann. Rept, G-5, FY 1951, P32.

Page 36 of 123 Pages
by J. 1.2 Copies

~~SECRET~~

students per month. Peak input was reached in May when 316 trainees were enrolled. Peak load was reached during June when 1,112 students, officer and enlisted men, were in training.¹ In addition, a number of TOE units were activated and assigned to the Center for training. During fiscal year, 168 officers and 1,422 enlisted men were graduated from the various courses. Training of an additional 69 officers and 956 enlisted men was scheduled for completion early in fiscal year 1952.²

Throughout the year, difficulty was experienced in obtaining cleared, qualified personnel for training in certain specialized fields. This, coupled with a lack of quota allocations at the Signal School, created some lag in the training of ASA specialists.

Directly related to Training Center activity is the Army Language School, Monterey, California, wherein personnel are trained to meet Army requirements for linguists. The original ASA quota for fiscal year 1951 consisted of 107 spaces, of which 85 were Russian. These were increased by 15 spaces for Chinese (Cantonese) language training and reduced by 20 spaces for Russian language training.

(1) 502d Comm Recon Gp.

This unit was activated 15 May 1951, with headquarters at Fort Devens, under TOE 32-500 (11 July 1950). The authorized strength was 12 officers and 70 enlisted men. As of 30 June 1951, there were only ten enlisted men in the unit. These received on-the-job training with other units while awaiting an increase in strength.³

1. Ibid. P31.
2. Ann. Rept. G-5, FY 1951, P22.
3. Ann. Rept. ASA Tng Ctr, FY 1951, P155.

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

(2) 503d Comm Recon Gp.

This unit, formerly the 323d Signal Radio Intelligence Company, was ordered to active service on 1 May 1951 at Fort Myer, Virginia under TOE 11-500 (22 September 1944) effective 2 October 1950. It was reorganized and redesignated Hq & Hq Co 601 Comm Recon Gp. under TOE 32-500, effective 3 January 1951.¹ On 5 February, the company was redesignated Hq & Hq Co 503d Comm Recon Gp. Authorized strength was 12 officers and 70 enlisted men.

The unit, consisting of 6 officers and 5 enlisted men, arrived at Fort Devens on 9 May 1951 and was attached to the Center for training.²

(3) 306th Comm Recon Bn

This unit, formerly the 303d Signal Radio Intelligence Company (Army) was organized as a reserve unit in Pennsylvania under the Signal Corps in January 1948.³ In January 1951, the battalion became a component part of ASA and assumed its present designation. On 1 May 1951, it was ordered to active service. Assigned strength was 3 officers and 6 enlisted men. Upon arrival at Fort Devens on 9 May 1951, the unit entered into training.³

(4) 328th Comm Recon Co (Intel)

This unit was activated 15 May 1951 under TOE 32-500 (11 July 1950) with headquarters at Fort Devens. Authorized strength was 7 officers, 15 warrant officers, and 255 enlisted men. Actual strength as of 30 June 1951 was 2 enlisted men who were placed on detached service to receive on-the-job training.⁴

-
1. Ann. Rept. ASA Tng Ctr, FY 1951, P156.
 2. Ibid. P157.
 3. Ibid. P160.
 4. Ann. Rept. ASA Tng Ctr, FY 1951, P162.

Page 38 of 123 Pages
by J. t. 4 Copies

38

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

(5) 334th Comm Recon Co (Intel)

This unit was activated 27 March 1951 by consolidation, while in reserve status, of the 997th Radio Intelligence Co (Army) and the 998th Radio Intelligence Co (Corps). Its home station was First Army ORC, New York City, New York. The unit's advance detachment was activated 16 April, the main body, 1 May 1951. As of 30 June 1951, strength was 4 officers, 1 warrant officer, and 24 enlisted men, all of whom were undergoing academic training at the Center.¹

(6) 354th Comm Recon Co (Scty)

This unit was formed as an active reserve unit by re-designation of the 405th Radio Security Company, and its reorganization under TOE 32-500 (11 July 1950) effective 20 March 1951. It was ordered into active service from its home station at the ORC Armory, New York City on 1 May 1951. Upon arrival at Fort Devens, it entered into immediate training. At the end of fiscal year 1951, assigned strength was 1 officer and 12 enlisted men.²

(7) 358th Comm Recon Co (Scty)

This unit was activated 15 May 1951 with headquarters at Fort Devens. Authorized strength was 6 officers and 123 enlisted men. Actual strength as of 30 June 1951 was 3 enlisted men, who were undergoing training at the Center.³

c. The ASA Training Detachment, 8622 AAN, Camp Pickett, Va.

The ASA section of Camp Pickett, Virginia, activated with the arrival of the 304th Comm Recon Bn on 28 September 1950, was originally

-
1. Ibid, P164.
 2. Ibid. P168.
 3. Ann. Rept. ASA Eng Ctr, P169.

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

intended as a supplementary training location to accommodate newly activated mobile units destined for overseas service under the concept of ASA in support of a field army. Simultaneously, a Training Detachment, 8622 AAU, was formed to provide housing and training for units in the area, supplementing the 304th. The 304th was the old 848th Sig Sv Co (ORC) stationed at Fort Myer and recalled to active duty. During the same month, the 130th Sig Sv Co (RI) (NGUS) was recalled from Hazelton, Pennsylvania, and redesignated the 353d Comm Recon Co (Scty), and the 129th Sig Sv Co (RI) (NGUS) was recalled from Allentown, Pennsylvania, to be redesignated the 333d Comm Recon Co (Intel). At the same time, the 53d Sig Sv Co moved from Vint Hill Farms Station to Camp Pickett and was redesignated the 329th Comm Recon Co (Scty).

(1) 501st Comm Recon Gp.

The 501st Comm Recon Gp was activated on 18^{7 20} October 1950. Upon activation, the 301st, 302d, and 304th Comm Recon Battalions, and the 329th, 333d, 351st, 352d, and 353d Comm Recon Companies were attached to it.¹

This group, the first of its type in the Army, was assigned the mission of training a Hq & Hq Co. to support an Army in the field. The group was also to train intelligence and security companies to be organized at battalion level. The Hq ASA publication, "ASA in Support of a Field Army," December 1950, outlined this mission in detail.

With the exception of the 353d Comm Recon Co (Scty), very little unit training was accomplished by the group and its subordinate units

1. Ann. Rept. 501st Comm Recon Gp, FY 1951, P2.

35
~~SECRET~~

Page 40 of 23 Pages
 Copy 1 of 9 Copies

prior to December 1950. Early in calendar year 1951, training was accelerated by the arrival of a large number of basic trainees. In April, certain units were furnished for participation in exercise "SOUTHERN PINE", and on 3 May, the group was alerted for overseas movement along with the Hq & Hq Det. 304th. Both units departed from Camp Pickett 29 May 1951 for Camp Stoneman, California, and left for Japan on 8 June 1951.¹

(2) 301st Comm Recon Bn

Hq & Hq Detachment, 301st Comm Recon Bn was formed on 20 October 1950 at Camp Pickett, and assigned to the 501st Comm Recon Group. On 14 March 1951, the 333d and the 353d Comm Recon Companies were detached from the 501st Group and attached to the 301st Comm Recon Bn.

To the end of calendar year 1950, this unit was active only on paper. Eight officers and fourteen enlisted men were assigned, but this represented a surplus because the men did not fill TOE requirements.²

A delay in cryptographic clearances, and shortages of personnel and equipment prevented extensive training during fiscal year 1951. However, unit or collective participation in training with other ASA units was accomplished whenever possible.

(3) 302d Comm Recon Bn

This unit was a "paper" organization until 11 May 1951 when it relieved the 501st of all ASA training units.³ At the end of

1. Ibid. P8.

2. Ann. Rept. Hq & Hq Det, 301st, FY 1951, P9.

3. Ann. Rept. 501 Comm Recon Gp, FY 1951, P3.

~~SECRET~~

the fiscal year, it was stationed at Fort Devens, Massachusetts.

(4) 304th Comm Recon Bn

The 304th Comm Recon Bn, formerly the 848th Sig Sv Co, was called to active duty on 11 September 1950 at Ft. Myer, Virginia, with an initial strength of 3 officers and 10 enlisted men. On 2 October 1950, the unit was redesignated Hq & Hq Det. 304th Comm Recon Bn.

The mission of the unit was to train personnel for assignment overseas. In January 1951, it participated in field problems in communications analysis.¹

On 29 May 1951, the unit, consisting of 6 officers and 14 enlisted men, departed for FECOM. Upon arrival in Korea, on 27 June, the unit was attached to the 8th US Army with headquarters at Inshon.²

(5) 329th Comm Recon Co

The 329th Comm Recon Co., formerly the 53d Sig Sv Co., was attached to the 301st Comm Recon Bn. at Camp Pickett, in November 1950, with an authorized strength of 7 officers, 1 warrant officer, and 220 enlisted men, under TOE 32-500. On 23 February 1951, the unit was attached to Hq 501st Comm Recon Gp, and on 1 May it was attached to the 302d Comm Recon Bn. When the 302d moved out of Camp Pickett at the end of the fiscal year, the 329th was again attached to the 301st Comm Recon Bn. At this time the unit had an assigned strength of 11 officers, 4 warrant officers, and 255 enlisted men.³

1. Ann. Rept. Hq & Hq Det, 304th Comm Recon Bn, FY 1951, P7.
2. Ann. Rept. G-3, FY 1951, P32.
3. Ann. Rept. 501 Comm Recon Gp, FY 1951, P3.

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

(6) 333d Comm Recon Co (Intel)

The 129th Signal Service Company, a National Guard unit, was federalized on 11 September 1950, and was redesignated the 333d Comm Recon Co upon its arrival at Camp Pickett, Virginia on 28 September 1950.¹ The unit was then assigned successively to the 304th Comm Recon Bn, the 501st Comm Recon Gp, the 302d and the 301st Comm Recon Bns.

During fiscal year 1951, the company had a turnover figure of 50% for officers, 25% for warrant officers, and 35% for enlisted men.² In June 1951, unit strength was 12 officers and 112 enlisted men. Because of a rapid turnover in personnel, unit efficiency and training status was uncertain throughout the year.

When the unit arrived at Camp Pickett in September 1950, the supply of motor transport and major signal equipment was inadequate.³ By April 1951, however, the company had received approximately 85% of its equipment.⁴

Unit training consisted of refresher basic training until November 1950, and team training until April 1951, when field training, under the 501st Comm Recon Gp, began. Tactical and team training under the supervision of the 301st Comm Recon Bn took place in May.

(7) 351st Comm Recon Co (Scty)

This unit was activated on ²⁰2 October 1950, but never reached unit training phase. The personnel was used principally to

-
1. Ann. Rept. 501st Comm Recon Gp, FY 1951, P4.
 2. Ann. Rept. 333d Comm Recon Co, FY 1951, P4.
 3. Ibid. P5.
 4. Ibid. P6.

~~SECRET~~

train basics.¹

(8) 353d Comm Recon Co (Scty)

The 130th Signal Service Company, a unit of the National Guard, activated on 11 August 1950 in Hazelton, Pennsylvania, was redesignated the 353d Comm Recon Co on 28 September 1950, when it moved to Camp Pickett. The unit's authorized strength was 8 officers and 152 enlisted men under TOE 32-500.² As of 30 June 1951, actual strength was 10 officers and 125 enlisted men.

Morale in the 353d Comm Recon Company declined during the year, reaching a low in June 1951. A staff study undertaken within the unit at that time, traced the causes of the let-down to lack of technical training, failure to interpret unit mission, shortage of equipment and facilities, and rapid turnover of personnel. Steps were taken immediately, first, to bring trained personnel from the Signal School, Camp Gordon and TASATG into the unit, replacing untrained personnel transferred to 8622 AAV and 333d Comm Recon Co for training; second, to initiate an intensive training program utilizing adequate equipment and facilities; and, finally, to assure commitment of the organization as a unit for ultimate overseas assignment.³

3. Field Stations

a. Vint Hill Farms Station, 8623 AAV, Warrenton, Va.

Vint Hill Farms Station, located near Warrenton, Virginia, is a permanent army garrison housing Hq 8623 AAV and Field Station 8601 AAV.

1. Ann. Rept. 501st Comm Recon Gp, FY 1951, P4.
2. Ann. Rept. 353d Comm Recon Co, FY 1951, P1.
3. Ibid, P4.

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

Overall post strength varied during the year. A general increase in personnel occurred during September and October, 1950 with recall of reservists, who were sent to VHFS for reassignment.¹ The subsequent departure of the 53d Sig Serv Co for Camp Pickett on 1 November 1950 cut assigned strength at the Station by 205 men.

Class I facilities, specifically finance, fiscal, ordnance, civilian activities, and rations, were furnished by the Military District of Washington through Fort Myer, Virginia. Beginning in January 1951, the Station was dependent on Ft. Belvoir, Virginia for medical evacuation, laundry, salvage, engineer activities, and rations.

Vint Hill Farms Station retained authorization for direct communications with Operations, Hq ASA on technical operation problems.²

Permanent construction under a long range development program consisted of a \$96,000 post theater, which was 90% complete at year's end, and a \$181,000 sixteen-family quarters units, which was 75% completed during the year. As of 30 June 1951, family accommodations had been increased to 104 units. Funds were appropriated, and plans prepared for a new operations building, a warehouse, and an addition to the enlisted men's barracks.³

(1) Hq & Hq Co, 8623 AAW

The unit operated throughout the year with an authorized strength of 13 officers and 181 enlisted men. Surplus personnel were utilized within ASA Casual Detachment, 8623 AAW, effective 16 April 1951.

1. Ann. Rept. VHFS, FY 1951, P7.
2. Ann. Rept. G-3, FY 1951, P3.
3. Ann. Rept. VHFS, FY 1951, P5.

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

Post operations for assigned technical units continued to be performed for the most part by Hq & Hq Co, 8623 AAN and the 7092d ASU, with only a minimum of assistance from the technical organizations.

(2) ASA Casual Detachment, 8623d AAN

This unit was activated in October 1950 with an authorized strength of 3 officers and 32 enlisted men.¹

Men in casual status, personnel returning from overseas, and personnel who had completed ASA basic training courses, were handled by ASA Casual Detachment. Unit facilities were taxed to the limit during the period March through June, at which time average strength was 420 men.²

(3) Field Station 8601 AAN

This unit, located at Vint Hill Farms Station, operated during fiscal year 1951 with an average monthly assigned strength of 363 officers and enlisted men.³

As a levy on experienced intercept operators to meet Pacific expansion created a temporary shortage of such personnel, thirty partly trained interceptors from the Air Force were placed on six months TDY at the station, relieving the shortage in part while affording necessary on-the-job training for the TDY personnel. Other replacements were obtained from the ASA School. The scope of operations broadened during the year, with the establishment of an ASA alternate cryptographic accounting and distributing center, and an alternate headquarters record

1. Ibid. F10.
2. Ibid. F8.
3. Ann. Rept. VHSF, FY 1951, F11.

~~SECRET~~

Page 46 of 23 Pages
Copy 1 of 4 Copies

~~SECRET~~

center for continuity of operation in the event of a catastrophe at Hq ASA, Washington.

REF: VOL. II P. 9

b. Two Rock Ranch Station, 8602 AAU, Petaluma, Calif.

This permanent ASA installation, located at Petaluma, California, consisted of Field Station 8602 AAU, ASA Casual Detachment, 6900 Army Service Unit, and the 6002 Army Service Unit. The 6900 ASU and the 6002 ASU, detached from the Sixth Army, provided personnel for medical, supply, telephone exchange, special services, engineering, and firefighting facilities.¹

The unit operated under TD 32-1002 with an authorized strength of 14 officers, 3 warrant officers, and 255 enlisted men, until unit reorganization on 15 December 1950, when it operated under TD 32-1002 with an authorized strength of 11 officers, 3 warrant officers, and 345 enlisted men.²

Two Rock Ranch Station developed into an important training center following the outbreak of Korean hostilities. Principal concentration, apart from its assigned mission, was readying intercept operators for shipment overseas to meet requirements of ASA expansion in the Pacific.

Construction was continuous throughout the year, comprising a post road, a patrol road, a security fence, a water storage tank, and a new operations building. At the close of the year, it was anticipated that a headquarters building, a 48-man barracks, an enlisted men's day room, a sewage treatment plant, and 16 apartments for non-commissioned officer families would be constructed from fiscal year 1951 funds.³

-
1. Summ. Ann. Rept. TRRS, FY 1951, Tab D.
 2. Summ. Ann. Rept. 8602 AAU, TRRS, FY 1951, P11.
 3. Ann. Rept. TRRS, FY 1951, P14.

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

(1) Field Station 8602 AAU

This unit was a radio intercept station under operational control of the Director, AFSA. The basic mission and status remained unchanged during fiscal year 1951. REF: VOL II P. 12

4. Communications Reconnaissance Detachments (Liaison)

In line with rapid ASA expansion, Headquarters ASA activated the following units on 30 March 1951:

- 601 Comm Recon Det - Governors Island, N. Y. - Support 1st Army
- 602 Comm Recon Det - Fort George Meade, Md. - Support 2nd Army
- 603 Comm Recon Det - Fort McPherson, Ga. - Support 3rd Army
- 604 Comm Recon Det - Arlington Hall Station, Va. - Support 4th Army
- 605 Comm Recon Det - 1660 E. Hyde Blvd. Chicago 15, Illinois -
Support 5th Army
- 606 Comm Recon Det - Presidio of San Francisco, Calif. - Support
6th Army
- 711 Comm Recon Det - Fort Monroe, Va. - Support Chief Army Field
Forces

These units coordinated cryptologic activities within armies of the continental United States. The mission included serving as advisors to the Army commanders on matters pertaining to COMSEC and COMINT activities of ASA, assisting the commander in maintaining the security of classified information transmitted over communication facilities of the command, and implementing plans, policies, and doctrines on cryptologic activities.

The detachments were formed late in fiscal year 1951, and at year's end, were concerned primarily with staffing, establishing liaison with signal and intelligence officers in the army areas, inspecting cryptocenters, requisitioning cryptographic materials, and training assigned personnel. Field assignment of the 604th did not materialize during

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

the year because of incomplete training. This unit remained at Arlington Hall Station.¹

B. Territories and Possessions

1. Hq ASA, 8600 AAU, Fort Richardson, Alaska

During fiscal year 1951, this unit was designated as ASA Liaison Detachment 8600 AAU, Fort Richardson, Alaska. However, in December 1950, on the recommendation of the Commander in Chief, Alaska, the Department of the Army announced that in the second quarter of fiscal year 1952, the unit would become Headquarters ASA, Alaska.

The continuing mission of the detachment throughout fiscal year 1951 was to act in an advisory capacity to the Theater Commander, through his Director of Intelligence, on all matters pertaining to COMINT and COMSEC. The detachment exercised command over all ASA units and facilities which were allocated to meet the operational requirements of the command and of AFSA.² On 8 December 1950, its function of maintaining a Command Issuing Office for cryptographic material used by the Army and the Air Force was curtailed to include only Army accounts.³

In November 1950, the Commanding General, USARAK requested that a Comm Recon Co be placed in the theater to support ASA Alaska.⁴ This, however, was not accomplished during the fiscal year.

Plans were also made during the year for moving Field Station 8607 AAU from Fairbanks to the Kenai Peninsula. By the end of the year, it

-
- 1. Summ. Ann. Repts. 602, 603, 605 & 711 Comm Recon Dets, FY 1951.
 - 2. Ann. Rept. G-3, FY 1951, P22.
 - 3. Ann. Rept. ASA Lia Det, 8600 AAU, FY 1951, Pl.
 - 4. Ibid. Pl 0.

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

was anticipated that the project would be operational by 1 July 1952, and that installation would be completed by December 1952.¹

Inspections of all cryptocenters in the theater were held during the fiscal year, beginning 2 May 1951.

a. Field Station 8607 AAU, Fairbanks, Alaska

This station was reorganized three times during the fiscal year. These changes occurred on 30 September 1950 (TD 32-1007), on 20 February 1951 (TD 32-1007), and on 1 May 1951 (TD 92-8607).²

Personnel strength rose steadily from a low of 82 on 30 July 1950 to a high of 105 on 30 June 1951; the latter figure represented 30% of authorized strength.

Logistic support was transferred from Ladd Air Force Base to First Task Force, with the result that expendable supplies, locally controlled, became more readily accessible.³

A number of major signal equipment items were received during the year and were put into immediate operation.⁴ New test sets and tool equipment aided the unit in carrying out its maintenance function.

Physical security was greatly improved by fencing in the site. Also defense positions were constructed by unit personnel so that, in event of enemy attack, enough opposition could be offered to allow time for the destruction of classified material.⁵

No major changes in operating methods were effected during the year, but in April 1951, new local methods of assigning intercept targets were

-
1. Ann. Rept. ASA In Det 8600 AAU, FY 1951, P8.
 2. Ann. Rept. 8607 AAU, FY 1951, P3.
 3. Ibid. P1.
 4. Ibid. P5.
 5. Ann. Rept. 8607 AAU, FY 1951, P7.

~~SECRET~~

adopted, permitting closer liaison with intercept operators.

A reorientation of the antenna field was undertaken, and open transmission lines were replaced by coaxial transmission lines. This work was carried on in extremely cold weather, and the maintenance personnel made use of an oil heated building on skids which could be moved to the work sites.¹

Operations were run by four rotating shifts to allow all personnel to complete the prescribed training program.²

REF: VOL. II P. 15

2. Hq ASA Caribbean, 8616 AAW, Quarry Heights, C.Z.

The former Security Monitoring Detachment, Caribbean, was reorganized in February 1951, and was redesignated Hq ASA, Caribbean. It was released from attachment to 746 Army Unit (Sig) and was attached to Hq & Hq Co, Special Troops, USARCARIB for administrative and logistical support until April, when the unit was assigned its own administrative personnel.³

The mission of the unit was to monitor US Army Radio circuits in the Caribbean Theater, and to advise the Commanding General, USARCARIB in COMSEC matters.⁴

Inspections of cryptocenters at USARCARIB, Quarry Heights, Canal Zone, and USARFANT & MDPF, Fort Brooke, Puerto Rico were completed before the redesignation of the unit.⁵

3. ASA Hawaii, 8624 AAW, Fort Shafter

Personnel strength remained constant during fiscal year 1951

-
1. Ibid. P7.
 2. Ibid. P9.
 3. Ann. Rept. Hq ASA-Carib, FY 1951, P3.
 4. Ann. Rept. G-3, FY 1951, P31.
 5. Ann. Rept. ASA-Carib, FY 1951, P5.

~~SECRET~~

at 10 officers, 26 enlisted men, and 2 civilians. This was 1 enlisted man over authorized strength. The original TD 32-1024, dated 16 May 1949, was revised in August and again in January 1951, incorporating new military occupational specialties which had been introduced into enlisted personnel career fields by the Department of the Army.¹

During the year, Chief, ASA requested this unit to recruit United States citizens fluent in Mandarin Chinese or Annamese. The assignment proved difficult, but four were obtained.²

The mission of the unit was to furnish cryptologic support to the Commanding General, USARPAC, and to AFSA, as well as to perform specified COMSEC functions for Air Force units in the Pacific Command.³ The unit also exercised command over Field Station 8605 AAU, except for responsibility for assignment and promotion of personnel which function was retained by Chief, ASA.⁴

Security monitoring and analysis activities were completely reorganized at the beginning of the fiscal year, to effect an equitable arrangement of administrative and operating spaces within the confines of a concrete reinforced air-tunnel. During the year, COMSEC surveillance on Army radio, teletype and landline teletype channels was maintained,⁵ and surveillance of traffic was performed for Airways and Air Communication Service (AACS). A high standard of transmission security was achieved, and a comprehensive training program was instituted.⁶

-
- 1. Ann. Rept. AEA-Hawaii, 8624 AAU, FY 1951, P3.
 - 2. Ibid, P14.
 - 3. Ann Rept. ASAH, FY 1951, P15.
 - 4. Ann. Rept. G-3, FY 1951, P14.
 - 5. Ann. Rept. ASAH, 8624 AAU, FY 1951, P21.
 - 6. Ibid. P22.

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

During the year, COMSEC continued to advise the Command Issuing Office on cryptodistribution requirements for current and prospective holders and interpreted COMSEC procedures and requirements for the USARPAC command. Cryptocenters inspected in the command were found to be maintaining a high degree of cryptosecurity in accordance with current operating directives.¹

In October 1950, cryptographic and procedural analysis monitoring of the CINPAC teletype loop was initiated. Preliminary checks during six weeks of operations indicated circuit discipline was poor. By late January 1951, it had improved, but monitoring equipment was eventually withdrawn for shipment to FECOM. The project was discontinued March 1951 because of insecurity of 131B Sub-set.²

From 1 July 1950 to 1 January 1951, ASA-Hawaii Communications Center utilized two channels. The first was a simplex to USARPAC tape relay center, terminated by an M-19 teletype and M-14 typing perforator, used for receipt and transmission of all off-the-island traffic.³ The other was similar, except that it terminated with USARPAC switching control center and was used for passing all local landline traffic. The USARPAC tape relay circuit was discontinued 30 January 1951 because of the urgent requirement for teletype terminal equipment in FECOM. After forwarding this equipment to FECOM, all local traffic was passed through the remaining circuit, which proved adequate.⁴

During fiscal year 1951, the Department of Defense, in conjunction

-
1. Ibid. P24.
 2. Ann. Rept. ASAH, 8624 AAN, FY 1951, P27.
 3. Ibid. P31.
 4. Ibid. P32.

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

with the Atomic Energy Commission, conducted another series of atomic bomb tests. The project, "Operation GREENHOUSE," was conducted at Eniwetok, an atoll in the northern part of the Marshall Islands, and was monitored by the US Air Force. Local logistical support was rendered this operation by USARPAC and ASA-Hawaii. Cryptographic equipment was furnished and installed by ASA personnel.

Cryptocenter operation plans included two cryptocenters, one located on Eniwetok itself and operated by JTF 3.2 (Army) which was to handle primarily logistic and routine air traffic. The other, located on the nearby island of Parry, was operated by JTF 3.2 for JTF 3 Hqs' administrative and scientific traffic.¹

Cryptocenter began operations 15 January 1951. Each installation included: 3 CSP 2900, 1 ASAM12 w/12A, 6 CSP 2899, 4 CSP 1600C, and world-wide Army, general and standby, Pacific area, and joint crypto-systems.

Early in the planning stages of Operation GREENHOUSE, the Chief, ASA-Hawaii asked for an evaluation of the security of the ARPACAS-1 time encryption device because the signal officer, TF 3.2 was interested in using this device during the final operational phases of Operation GREENHOUSE.

On 15 February 1951, signal transmissions were initiated on 1516 and 8330 kilocycles utilizing a BC-610 transmitter. Field Station 8605 AAN copied these signals at various intervals and found signal strength adequate. The project was discontinued 1 April 1951 as it was found

1. Ann. Rept. ASAH, FY 1951, P35.

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

that signals were interfering with operation of drone aircraft in test areas. On 19 June 1951, provisions were made for turning ARPACAS over to AFSA for inclusion in its cryptologic museum.¹

During operational periods, encrypted traffic originating at Eniwetok in machine and strip systems was monitored for cryptocenter and security violations by ASA-Hawaii.² Discrepancy of procedure or violations in the texts of messages, originally very high, were reduced through action.³

On 25 August 1950, Hq ASA requested a 24-hour monitoring program on Hawaii-Eniwetok radio and teletype circuits. Traffic was forwarded daily to AFSA for processing. This project greatly reduced procedural discrepancies.

On 28 February 1951, representatives of ASA-Hawaii and JTF-3 agreed to establish a radio net which would transmit beams across the Eniwetok test area. The purpose of this project was to determine the effects of atomic explosions on electric transmissions. It was discovered that the effect on the signals could be best determined by analysis. Field Station 8605 served as one of the receiving stations. At the end of the fiscal year, the results of this experiment had not yet been determined.⁴

Unit training was intensified during the fiscal year, and all personnel completed qualifying fire with authorized weapons.⁵ Phase III atomic energy indoctrination was also completed.

-
1. Ibid. P38.
 2. Ann. Rept. ASAH, FY 1951, P36.
 3. Ibid. P36.
 4. Ibid. P38.
 5. Ibid. P10.

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

a. Field Station 8605 AAW, Helemano

Throughout the fiscal year, this unit remained assigned to Hq ASA, under operational control of the Director, AFSA. Command jurisdiction was exercised through Chief, ASA-Hawaii. The unit was attached to Hq USARPAC for logistic support and disciplinary control. It was further attached to Fort Shafter for rations and special courts martial jurisdiction.¹

At the beginning of the year, assigned strength was 8 officers and 170 enlisted men. The T/D was revised in February 1951, increasing authorized strength, and in July 1951, a direction finding section was added, giving a further increase. Assigned strength at the end of the year was 8 officers and 197 enlisted men.²

The construction of permanent type barracks at Helemano assumed first priority during the year. The construction schedule was approved in January 1951, with tentative completion date 28 December 1951.³

Supply was good throughout the year, with the exception of critical teletype parts and lubricants.⁴

A total of 96 hours was devoted to military training during the first half of the year. 132 hours of training as prescribed in ASA Training Memo #1 were completed in the second half of the year.

REF: VOL. 4 P. 14

C. Pacific

1. Japan

a. Hq ASA Pacific, 8621 AAW, Tokyo

-
- 1. Ann. Rept. 8605 AAW, FY 1951, P1.
 - 2. Ibid. PP 2 & 3.
 - 3. Ibid. P7.
 - 4. Ibid. P11.

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

Headquarters ASA Pacific was located at Tokyo, Japan throughout fiscal year 1951. The Tokyo Arsenal, formerly under the jurisdiction of the Technical Intelligence Detachment, G-2, GHQ, FECOM, and shared by Hq ASA Pacific, was placed under complete jurisdiction of the Chief, ASA Pacific in November 1950.¹

During the year, command and administrative control was exercised by this Headquarters over the following field units which supplied intercept traffic:

JAPAN

- (1) 51st Signal Service Detachment
- (2) 126th Signal Service Company
- (3) Field Station 8610 AAU
- (4) Field Station 8612 AAU

KOREA

- (5) ASA Pacific Liaison Detachment (Provisional)
- (6) ASA Pacific Advance
- (7) 50th Signal Service Detachment
- (8) 60th Signal Service Detachment
- (9) 303d Comm Recen Bn
- (10) 352d Comm Recen Co (Scty)

OKINAWA

- (11) 111th Signal Service Company

The Headquarters also exercised administrative control over Field Station 8609 AAU in the Philippine Islands.²

The sudden outbreak of hostilities in Korea created an immediate need to provide ASA units in Korea for direct support of the 8th US Army. Accordingly, the ASA Pacific Liaison Detachment (Prov) was activated 4 September 1950, landing in Korea on 18 September. It was followed

1. Summ. Ann. Rept. ASA Pacific, FY 1951, P1.
 2. Ibid. P2.

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

by the 50th Signal Service Detachment on 25 September. On 26 September, personnel of the two units were coordinated as ASA Pacific (Advance), and ASA Pacific Liaison Detachment (Prov) was deactivated. On 9 October 1950, the 60th Signal Service Company arrived in Korea joining ASA Pacific (Advance). Until the end of the calendar year 1950, these units represented the total support being provided the 8th US Army in Korea. In January 1951, the 303d Comm Recon Bn arrived in Korea. It was followed in April 1951, by the 352d Comm Recon Co (Scty). At the close of fiscal year, the 501st Comm Recon Gp and the 304th Comm Recon Bn were en route to join other units in the forward areas.¹

In other areas of ASAPAC, three new field stations were activated, 12 February 1951, to support DA portion of AFSA mission. These were Field Stations 8603 Okinawa, and 8610 and 8612, Japan. Actual organization of these units became a matter requiring coordinated effort of AFSA and certain supporting elements of FECOM and ASA Pacific.²

The most urgent requirement was procurement of personnel to man these units. The requirement was intensified by shortages of operational personnel, and a total lack of Korean translators. Meanwhile every available intercept facility in Japan had to be maintained in capacity operation. Only by continuous effort in this direction throughout fall and early winter, were the new units manned and a more efficient liaison with Hq 8th Army, through ASA Pacific (Advance) established.³

Concurrently, emergency plans and training programs were introduced for further rapid expansion of ASAPAC strength in Korea and the remainder

-
- 1. Summ. Ann. Rept. ASA Pacific, FY 1951, P12.
 - 2. Ibid. P13.
 - 3. Summ. Ann. Rept. ASA Pacific, FY 1951, P11.

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

of FECOM. The initial phase had been designed to afford maximum support to major tactical units in Korea within the shortest period of time. This phase, concomitant with the beginning of hostilities, terminated only after ASA Pacific (Adv) was formed. A second planning phase, underway by beginning of calendar year 1951, aimed at procurement of additional support for the 60th in Korea, and for tactical reserve elements in Japan. The third phase was initiated in April and concerned plans for post-treaty, post-Korean disposition of units throughout FECOM.¹

Phases one and two resulted in an approximate doubling of ASA Pacific strength during the year. Authority granted by DA in Spring 1951, for movements to FECOM of an additional intelligence company, security company, and battalion headquarters, paved the way for a request to 8th Army Korea and GHQ FECOM that such units be brought to FECOM. Expansion plans at the close of fiscal year 1951, called for an eventual concurrent existence in FECOM of Hq ASA Pacific, one group hqs, three battalion hqs, three security companies, one security detachment, four intelligence companies and four fixed field stations under joint AFSA-ASA Pacific control. Third phase plans for post-Korea disposition of ASA Pacific were in progress by 30 June 1951, and tangible results were achieved, with a number of contracts awarded for construction and renovation at several locations within the theater.²

Plans were in being also for relocation of ASAPAC units following the end of hostilities to insure adequate control and support of tactical

1. Ibid. P15.
 2. Summ. Ann. Rept. ASA Pacific, FY 1951, P16.

~~SECRET~~

Page 58 of 128 Pages
 Copy 4 of 4 Copies

~~SECRET~~

units. These plans, as of 30 June 1951, called for:

(1) ASA Pacific headquarters and a security monitoring detachment in Tokyo, and an intelligence company at Kumamoto, Japan, in support of GHQ, FECOM.

(2) A group headquarters at Kyoto, Japan in support of the tactical army.

(3) A battalion headquarters with organic security and intelligence companies at Kyoto, Japan in support of the southern tactical corps.

(4) A battalion headquarters and security company at Sendai, Japan and an intelligence company at Chitose, Japan in support of the northern tactical corps.

These dispositions would be supplemented by fixed field stations placed at Chitose, Japan, Okinawa, and Clark Air Force Base.¹

Training was conducted throughout the year following basic concepts as established by Hq ASA Washington. Subordinate units were guided by published training directives, and established training methods. By 30 June 1951, subordinate units outside of Korea had completed one half of their mandatory training requirements including range firing, map reading, and certain classroom subjects adaptable to indoor instruction. The program was well advanced by May 1951, with field exercises planned for several units in late summer or early autumn 1951.²

1. Summ. Ann. Rept. ASA Pacific, FY 1951, P16.

2. Ibid. P14.

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

In line with increased requirements for facilities to house men and units arriving in the theater for the first time, ASA Pacific initiated, during fiscal year 1951, an estimated \$2,926,233 construction program at the following sites:

<u>PROJECT</u>	<u>ESTIMATED COST</u>
FS 8603 AAU, Okinawa	\$ 1,500,000.
FS 8612 AAU, Chitose, Hokkaido, Japan	603,680.
FS 8610 AAU, Kyoto, Honshu, Japan	258,453.
Tokyo Arsenal Projects (Hq ASA Pacific)	370,900.
Camp Weed, Kamamoto, Kyushu, Japan	50,000.
Matsushima, Sendai, Honshu, Japan	144,000.

The Okinawa project called for all new construction which included operations building, antenna field, direction-finding facilities, troop housing, administrative and recreational facilities, and necessary road and area improvements. The target date for completion was 30 July 1952.¹

The Chitose project changed considerably with the arrival of the 45th Infantry Division, for it created the necessity of moving the location of FS 8612 AAU. Following a decision that ASA units on Hokkaido would have housing comparable to that afforded the 45th, plans were revamped to provide semi-permanent Quonset-type buildings at FS 8612 AAU.

The Kyoto project called for renovation of buildings, new buildings, improvement of water and sewerage systems, and excavation and grading of the area. The project was to provide a fixed operating station, designated as FS 8610 AAU, and included adequate living quarters for station complement personnel.²

The Camp Weed project called for troop housing, administrative and

1. Summ. Ann. Rept. ASA Pacific, FY 1951, P20.
 2. Ibid. P19.

~~SECRET~~

Page 61 of 123 Pages
 Copy 1 of 23 Copies

~~SECRET~~

training facilities, road, utilities, recreational facilities, and area improvements. The target date for completion was 30 November 1951.

The Matsushima project called for four barracks, battalion headquarters building, company headquarters building, and mess hall. The existing boiler house was to be renovated, and water and sewerage system were to be installed. Construction was expected to begin in July 1951.¹

In logistic support of new ASA units, the flow of equipment and supplies to Hq ASA Pacific increased steadily throughout the year. Control levels were established and several equipment projects were developed and approved by GHQ FECOM.

Seventy-nine crypto-security inspections were completed during the fiscal year. These included Military Attache, Army, AF and AACE cryptocenters. In addition to scheduled inspections, third and fourth echelon maintenance of 320 cryptomachines and 350 cipher baskets was maintained. Visits were made every 180 days to distant military attaches, every sixty days to holders in Korea, and every ninety days to all other holders. Stock levels for all cryptographic spare parts were raised to meet increased maintenance demands, however, optimum level was not reached due to certain critical shortages. "On-the-job" and refresher training in the maintenance of cryptographic machines was provided repairmen assigned to units in FECOM.²

One of the more difficult accomplishments during the period was

-
1. Ibid. P19.
 2. Summ. Ann. Rept. ASA Pacific, FY 1951, P77.

~~SECRET~~

supply of regular and emergency requirements of cryptographic material to holders.¹ Transportation of cryptographic material was another difficulty due to the vast area to be covered in the Pacific theater. As three-fourths of the area to be serviced was separated from the Japanese mainland by seas, air transportation was required.² Throughout the year, 124 documents were lost in two separate plane crashes while enroute to holders, and 120 documents were listed as possible compromise. Two hundred and six documents were under investigation as a result of plane crashes, missing or lost enroute.

Sixteen SIGABA cipher machines were withdrawn from holders and returned to ASA Washington. A total of 26 SIGROD cipher machines were replaced with CSP 2900 cipher machines. The 40th and 45th Infantry Divisions in Japan were provided with CSP 2900's. Units in Korea were provided with SIGRODS, and were later to be provided with CSP 2900's. Twenty-six SIGROD cipher machines were returned to ASA Washington.³

Remains of cryptographic equipment destroyed as a result of North Korean Communist advances on Seoul, Suwon, and Pohan, Korea on 25 June, 30 June, and 11 August 1950 respectively, were recovered. Of a total of nine SIGRODS destroyed in the Korean area, seven were recovered. The two not recovered as of 31 December 1950 had been destroyed by the 2d Infantry Division in November 1950. It was determined that the MIAI incendiary did not render a complete and thorough destruction under field conditions.⁴

-
- 1. Ibid. P85.
 - 2. Ibid. P87.
 - 3. Summ. Ann. Rept. Hq ASA Pacific, FY 1951, P84.
 - 4. Ibid. P84.

Page 63 of 123 Pages
 Copy 1 of 4 Copies

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

Approximately twenty Army, Navy, and Marine enlisted men received training in CSP 2900 type equipment. An instructor for the maintenance of ASAM 2-1 machines was made available for a school conducted by Signal Section, GHQ FECOM, where approximately fifteen Army and Navy enlisted men received training. Training was also given Air Force men 1 July 1950 to 15 December 1950 in receipt, storage, distribution, and record accounting of registered cryptographic material.¹

The first half of fiscal year 1951 was a period of unprecedented increases in traffic which taxed the facilities of the ASA Pacific communications system. Shortages in personnel and equipment, and limited operating space were continuous. Some equipment was secured on a temporary basis and future requirements to handle the increasing workload were computed.

The teletype traffic workload increased during the last half of the fiscal year. Monthly groups handled by the ASA Pacific Communications Center averaged approximately one million groups higher than the monthly figures for the first six months of the period. April 1951 was a record month with 7,860,320 groups being processed. The total for the entire fiscal year was 76,458,736 groups compared to 50,790,090 groups for fiscal year 1950.²

Various measures were taken to absorb the increased workload and, at the same time, to prevent a corresponding loss in operational efficiency. Among these were assignment of additional personnel, training of back-up personnel in critical jobs to accommodate peak periods,

1. Ibid. P61.
2. Summ. Ann. Rept. Hq ASA Pacific, FY 1951, P71.

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

reduction of circuit outage time by placing maintenance personnel on duty 24 hours a day, installation of additional equipment, and completion of Comm Center expansion to facilitate a more efficient layout of the various activities.

Transmission security was not studied during the period 1 July 1950 through 15 September 1950. However, from 15 September 1950 through 20 December 1950, a total of 5,575 messages were processed for procedural errors. Six thousand and fifteen discrepancies were noted, or an approximate average of 1.08 per message. During period January through June 1951, a total of 7,822 teletype messages were similarly processed with a total of 5,836 discrepancies noted, or .75 discrepancies per message. During the period 1 January to 30 June 1950, a total of 317,933 minutes of monitored CW traffic produced a total of 1.101 discrepancies per minute.¹

The efficiency and capabilities of the communication system improved materially during the reporting period and no serious difficulties were foreseen in keeping communications abreast of the overall expansion program.² [REF: VOL II P. 11]

(1) Hq & Hq Co, 8621 AAF, Tokyo

Reorganization of this unit, which is actually Hq ASA Pacific, was announced in Gen O #3, Hq & Hq Co, ASA Pacific 8621 AAF on 28 February 1951, in accordance with T/D 32-1021 (13 February 1951) effective 20 February 1951. The order further established the following staff sections and operational branches in Hq ASA Pacific:³

- 1. Summ. Ann. Rept. Hq ASA Pacific, FY 1951, P79.
- 2. Ibid. P76
- 3. Ibid. Tab 1.

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

- Personnel and Administrative, S-1
- Intelligence Section, S-2
- Plans and Training Section, S-3
- Logistics Section
- Office of Chief, Operations Division
- Security Branch
- Intelligence Branch
- Communications Branch

b. 51st Signal Service Detachment, Chitose, Hokkaido

The 51st Signal Service Detachment remained located at Chitose, Hokkaido during fiscal year 1951. The location of the station proved ideal as an operations area in view of the Korean situation, and, because of this, a gradual personnel and equipment build-up was initiated by Hq ASA Pacific in late November 1950.

As fiscal year 1951 opened, the Detachment was organized under TOE 11-500, authorizing ten teams (1U) consisting of 5 enlisted men per team, and one (1W) team of 1 officer, 1 warrant officer, and 8 enlisted men.¹ Authorized strength was 60 prior to developments in Korea. This was increased to 110 during the year.² After the departure of the 31st Field Artillery Bn for Korea on 12 August 1950, the Detachment was placed under Hqs Northern Command, Camp Crawford, for administrative and logistical support. Simultaneously, the unit was redesignated 356th Comm Recon Co which status it held the remainder of the year. Until April 1951, when Camp Chitose again became a regional post, the 51st was the only unit located in this area. In view of this, all supply matters were referred to Camp Crawford, approximately 35 miles from Chitose. Although the arrangement proved satisfactory, the distance

1. Ann. Rept. 51st Sig Sv Det, FY 1951, Pl.
 2. Ibid. Tab 4.

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

involved because the greatest single factor militating against efficient supply procedure. During the first three quarters of the fiscal year, all items of signal equipment were obtained from supply facilities at ASA Pacific. TOE vehicles, previously on authorized shortage, were obtained from Hq Northern Command during the course of the expansion program. Air courier service was made available from Tokyo to Chitose to fly emergency equipment during one 48-hour period.¹

Operationally, the Detachment was charged with the responsibility of operating a semi-fixed intercept station consisting of 6 Morse intercept positions, 1 Non-Morse (radio-telephone) intercept position, and 1 radio direction finding installation. In addition, a traffic analysis section was operated to serve the requirements of Morse intercept.²

Twenty-eight intercept operators staffed Morse intercept during fiscal year 1951. These were divided into four tricks. Tricks worked on a rotating basis of three evenings (1700-0100) three midnights (0100-0800), three days (0800-1700), and three days off before resuming work.³

A coach-pupil training program in Morse intercept was introduced when rotation of personnel in Korea with personnel of units in Japan began. Three weeks of instruction in different circuits resulted in qualification for assignment.⁴

Morse intercept equipment consisted of 6 operating positions, 3 single and 3 double. Super-Pro receivers were used throughout and were mounted in racks with power supplies. A multicoupler and double-doublet

1. Ann. Rept. 51st Sig Sv Det. FY 1951, P3.

2. Ibid. P6.

3. Ibid. P9.

4. Ibid. P10.

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

antennae were installed. ME-88 typewriters were used for intercept purposes one at each position. After the installation of multicoupler and doublet antennae, a noticeable improvement resulted in coverage of assigned mission.¹

The non-Morse intercept section consisted of 2 trained Russian linguists from 1 July 1950 until 28 September 1950, at which time 4 additional linguists were assigned, and an effective 24 hour monitoring schedule began.²

Traffic analysis facilities began to expand shortly after the beginning of fiscal year 1951. On 1 October, Morse intercept operators started working full shifts as potential traffic analysts.³

In August 1950, the D/F unit of the 51st was set up as a separate unit in view of assignment increases in both Morse and D/F missions.⁴

The site, located one half mile from the main operations building, consisted of 4 small buildings, the largest of which contained a D/F set (ME-551) and a teletype. The teletype became operational with Kyoto, Tokyo, Hakota, and an Air Force net in December 1950. During the year, additional men were added to man the teletype equipment and the D/F receiver.⁵

Principal difficulties encountered during the year occurred during the winter months. Strong winds accompanied by heavy snow or rain made lower antenna poles advisable. Roofs had to be checked periodically for leaks. Considerable out-of-service was logged as a result of power

1. Ann. Rept. 51st Sig Sv Det. FY 1951, P9.
2. Ibid. P10.
3. Ibid. P13.
4. Ibid. P12.
5. Ibid. P14.

Page 68 of 123 Pages
Copy 1 of 8 Copies

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

failures. Japanese local power was utilized extensively for some time with a power unit (PE-95) reserved for emergency use. Because of the fluctuation of local power and an uncontrollable cyclic rate, an extra power unit was obtained and operated exclusively to prevent further trouble.¹

Although no provision existed for a communications section in the TOE of the 51st, equipment and personnel were provided during the year by Hqs ASA Pacific on an as-needed basis. Equipment included 2 ASAM 5, 3 ASAM 2-1, 3 model 19 typewriters, 2 model 14 typing reperforators, 2 model 131B2 subscriber sets. These component parts provided services for 2 off-line circuits used in enciphering raw intercepted traffic.

This equipment was adequate for enciphering and transmitting COMINT.²

REF: VOL. II P. 26

c. 126th Signal Service Company, Kyoto

The 126th Signal Service Company was stationed at Camp Moyama, a municipality in the northern suburbs of Kyoto, Honshu, Japan throughout fiscal year 1951.³ With the organization of Field Station 8610 AAF, three miles from the company's area during April 1951, troops of the 126th became operative with one half of the company being shipped to Korea on 8 May 1951. It was contemplated that FS 8610 AAF would, in the future, operate Camp Moyama and facilities of the 126th if the remaining elements were moved to Korea.

Authorized strength of the company was 9 officers and 249 enlisted men. Average assigned strength during the year was 10 officers, 1 warrant

1. Ann. Rept. 51st Sig Sv Det, FY 1951, P15.
2. Ibid. P19.
3. Ann. Rept. 126 Sig Sv Co, FY 1951, P1.

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

officer, and 176 enlisted men.¹

Following movement to Korea of the first operating platoon, the remainder of the company operated a three trick working shift while the fourth trick participated in a seven day training cycle. This arrangement provided continuous operational training for each man destined for Korea. Other specialized training, including the Hq ASA accelerated training program, was carried out on a limited scale.²

Although the company's supply position was generally good throughout the year, the lack of some operational equipment affected morale temporarily. This situation was improved with increased flow of essential items.³

Motor transportation and maintenance operations were hampered by the fact that the unit was required to turn in a number of vehicles to Ordnance for shipment to Korea, as well as by a shortage of parts and equipment. In August 1950, a number of vehicles were received, re-establishing adequate motor transportation. Japanese drivers and mechanics relieved intercept operators on temporary duty in motor transportation, for return to their primary jobs.⁴ Maintenance facilities improved with area expansion, renovation of motor shop and installation of a perimeter fence to afford greater security.⁵

As Camp Moyoma is broad in land area (1,154,000 sq. ft.) and contains a total of 44 buildings of various sizes, extensive repairs and renovations were carried out during the year. This work was necessary

-
- 1. Ann. Rept. 126th Sig Sv Co, FY 1951, P2.
 - 2. Ibid. P2.
 - 3. Ibid. P33.
 - 4. Ibid. P8.
 - 5. Ann. Rept. 126th Sig Sv Co, FY 1951, P9.

~~SECRET~~

in view of personnel increases which called for continuous rearrangement. In September 1950, an estimated \$10,000 damage was reported as a result of typhoon "Jane".¹

Physical security was tightened with the addition of 12 Japanese guards to the regular enlisted guard detail. In March 1951, the 126th Guard was changed to a security guard company. TD 32-1010 authorized 3 sergeants, 11 corporals, and 10 privates. Personnel were drawn from men unsuited to intercept operations.²

The fiscal year 1951 operational organization of the company included sections devoted to intercept, traffic analysis, communications, and the operation of a D/F station. Intercept was split into two sections, one concerned with straight intercept of radio communications, the other, with intercept of non-Morse radio transmissions. In general, expansion of these facilities resulted in a 35% increase in efficiency.³

In straight Morse intercept, operational efficiency reached a new high, the quality and quantity of processed traffic exceeding that of any previous year. Prior to the departure of 1st operating platoon for Korea in May 1951, 31 Morse positions were operative. At the close of fiscal year 1951, 22 of these were physically manned. Throughout the year, the intercept mission of the Morse section increased substantially. Operating personnel was broken in on assigned circuits while school-trained operators were assigned to a circuit with a skilled operator. This system proved effective and a minimum of time was lost in breaking

1. Ibid. P5.
2. Ibid. P11.
3. Ibid. P21.

~~SECRET~~

in students on procedure, cuts, and type of transmission peculiar to nationalities monitored.¹

Morse intercept was further improved through complete overhaul of existing facilities and the addition of more intercept positions. Four new steel-racked double positions were installed. Further re-vamping occurred when intercept and D/F control space was deleted and 6 double positions installed. Eventually, this arrangement was replaced by five double positions, mounted in steel racks. These consisted of one Hammerlund Super Pro and one BC-342 with power pack. Positions one through eight, formerly console positions, were replaced with double receiver positions mounted in steel racks.²

The non-Morse section experienced drastic changes throughout the year. An original plan to ship all equipment, except two "Rock" positions and three "simplex" positions, to Hq ASA Pacific was discontinued. Another plan was introduced to increase the section to a self-sustaining position.³ The total of "Rock" positions was raised to five, four in simplex positions of standard Boehme 5-C equipment, and two "simplex" positions using modified BC-1016. Two ASAN-16's were added to transcribe multiplex tape to page copy.⁴ This equipment change resulted in a steady increase of traffic. Signals were fair to good; intercept, good. As most of the multi-channel signals intercepted by the company were of the frequency shift type, very poor results were observed when copying signals of this type. However, very satisfactory copy was

-
- 1. Ann. Rept. 126th Sig Sv Co, FY 1951, P24.
 - 2. Ibid. P22.
 - 3. Ibid. P21.
 - 4. Ann. Rept. 126th Sig Sv Co, FY 1951, P21.

~~SECRET~~

~~HANDLE VIA COMINT CHANNELS ONLY~~

~~SECRET~~

obtained on on/off-keyed single channel signals.¹ Almost perfect copy was obtained from receiver positions using the Boehme 5-C and Boehme 6-E tone keyer.²

Two direction finding sites were operated by the company during fiscal year 1951. The main site was located two miles southwest of the company area, the other at Camp Hakata-Fukuoka-Kyushu in Japan.³ The latter was relocated in September 1950 from the Ashiya Air Base on Kyushu, because a new air strip was being constructed in the vicinity. Logistic support for the second site was provided by Camp Hakata.⁴

During the year, a new power shed was constructed at the main site, and commercial power was installed at Camp Hakata. Direction finding control was set up with installation of a TG-7-B in each D/F site and one in D/F control, and a teletype line was installed between operations and the D/F sites for control use.

All D/F sets were modified from AN-CRD/2 to a special type ASA D/F, using modification kit MC-551 and antenna array from the AN-CRD/2. The modification eliminated many maintenance problems and improved accuracy.⁵

In September 1950, typhoon "Jane" inflicted severe damage to the main site. The hut was damaged by high winds, and antennae were blown down, twisting the poles. A lack of replacement parts resulted in operational delay. Power failures were another headache. Despite installation of two thirty KW diesel generators, the maintenance of

-
1. Ibid. P27.
 2. Ibid. P28.
 3. Ibid. P29.
 4. Ibid. P23.
 5. Ann. Rept. 126th Sig Sv Co, FY 1951, P23.

~~SECRET~~

power units was difficult due to lack of trained personnel. The generators were eventually shipped to Korea with the 1st operating platoon and replaced with two 15 KW diesel generators.¹

In December, a TG-7-B was installed at Camp Hakata and the site was linked to the D/F control net.² In June 1951, Hq ASA Pacific modified the D/F set at Camp Hakata with the ME-551. At the close of the year, the average number of bearings for the two sites was 341 daily.³ REF: VOL. IV P. 28

d. Field Station 8610 AAN, Kyoto

Field Station 8610 AAN was activated by Hq ASA Pacific on 1 April 1951 with station at Kyoto, Honshu, Japan. Specific location was Fukakasa, a 63,500 square yard area 3 miles southeast of Kyoto.

Under T/D 32-1010, the unit was authorized 10 officers, 2 warrant officers, and 246 enlisted men. At the close of the fiscal year, there were 5 officers, 1 warrant officer, and 121 enlisted men assigned. Most of these men were highly skilled rotatees from ASA Pacific units in Korea.⁴

Funds were authorized for new construction and rehabilitation of the station's site. Plans called for a permanent type air-conditioned sound-proofed operations building, and a billeting area to house 40 officers and 500 men. It was further determined that the area would eventually provide facilities for a Comm Recon Gp, a Comm Recon Bn, a Comm Recon Co (Intel), and FS 8610 AAN. The total cost of construction

1. Ibid. P29.
2. Ibid. P31.
3. Ibid. P32.
4. Ann. Rept. FS 8610 AAN, FY 1951, P1.

~~SECRET~~

was estimated at approximately \$500,000. Work was scheduled to begin on or about 1 August 1951, with a completion date of 120 days.¹

At the end of fiscal year 1951, it was expected that the station would relieve the 126th Sig Sv Co of its fixed station intercept mission and occupy Camp Momoyama, site of the company.²

e. Field Station 8612 AAU, Chitose

Field Station 8612 AAU was activated by Hq ASA Pacific on 1 April 1951, with station at Chitose, Hokkaido, Japan. Unit was attached to the 51st Signal Service Detachment upon organization. At the direction of CIC, FECOM, the station was attached to the Japan Logistical Command for administrative and logistic support, except for assignment, transfer, and promotion of personnel. On 10 April 1951, Gen O #167, Hq JICOM further attached the unit to Hq Northern Command, thereby establishing normal channels of administration and supply.³

Under T/D 32-1012 dated 12 February 1951, the station was authorized 9 officers, 3 warrant officers, and 263 enlisted men. As of 1 April 1951, 1 officer and 1 enlisted man were assigned. Gen O #11, Hq ASA Pacific, dated 28 May 1951, changed T/D 32-1012 to T/D 92-8612.⁴

During late May and early June 1951, a preliminary survey and plot plan for construction of the field station and billets for personnel was completed.

At the close of the year, no equipment had been requisitioned and

-
1. Ibid. P8.
 2. Ibid. P2.
 3. Ann. Rept. FS 8612 AAU, FY 1951, P1.
 4. Ibid. P2.

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

and no mission was assigned.¹

2. Korea

a. ASA Pacific Liaison Detachment (Provisional)

This unit was activated on 4 September 1950 under Gen O #6, Hq ASA Pacific. Personnel and equipment for the detachment was provided from sources under control of Hq ASA Pacific.²

On 18 September 1950, the detachment, consisting of 3 officers and 5 enlisted men, landed in Korea. Its mission was to support the 8th US Army, Korea in coordinating and controlling intercept of North Korean traffic being obtained by a South Korean Intercept Group.³

Upon completion of its mission, the detachment was deactivated on 14 November 1950 and replaced by ASA Pacific Advance.⁴

b. ASA Pacific Advance

On 26 November 1950, Gen O #7, Hq ASA Pacific activated ASA Pacific Advance. This unit replaced ASA Pacific Liaison Detachment (Provisional) in the field and took over its mission. In addition, the unit served as a reception committee for those ASA units arriving in Korea in the last quarter of the fiscal year.⁵

c. 50th Signal Service Detachment

At the start of fiscal year 1951, this unit was located in Tokyo. It was alerted on 25 August 1950 for movement to Korea.

Upon arrival in Pusan, on 2 October, the unit was attached to the 8th Army and the 2d Logistic Command. Immediate headquarters was established

1. Ibid. P3.
2. Summ. Ann. Rept. Hq ASA Pacific, FY 1951, Tab 11.
3. Summ. Ann. Rept. ASA Pacific, FY 1951, P12.
4. Ibid. Tab 12.
5. Ibid. Tab 13.

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

with ASA Pacific Advance.¹ Assigned strength of the unit was 2 officers and 47 enlisted men, thirteen of whom were members of the detachment's EB (mobile radio) and IP (cryptographic) teams. This group remained in Tokyo on detached service with Hqs ASA Pacific.

Initial operations at Taegu included monitoring of US Army radio transmissions in FECOM and forwarding monitored traffic to ASA Pacific. On 12 October 1950, the detachment moved to Seoul where it occupied the operational site of the 111th Signal Service Company (5 miles east of Seoul) which had been in Korea prior to the outbreak of hostilities. Due to a worsening tactical situation between 20-21 December, the unit was forced to move back to Taegu where operations continued from 21 December to 5 April 1951, at which time the 352d Comm Recon Co (Scty) assumed the Detachment's mission.²

On 24 April, the detachment departed Korea for Japan, arriving there 26 April. As an earlier decision had been made by ASA Pacific to allocate the unit to support the newly formed XVI Corps, the fully equipped detachment departed Tokyo for Camp Matsushima, Honshu, Japan on 21 May 1951 with an assigned strength of 2 officers and 38 enlisted men.³

During the period 1 July 1950 through 26 September 1950, the detachment monitored friendly military radio telegraph transmissions within FECOM for procedural discrepancies and security violations. Units monitored were: Eighth Army, I Corps, IX Corps, 1st Cav. Div., 7th and 25th Inf. Divs. During period 3 October 1950 through 5 April

1. Ann. Rept. 50th Sig Sv Det, FY 1951, P2.
2. Ann. Rept. 50th Sig Sv Det, FY 1951, P3.
3. Ibid. P3.

Page 77 of 123 Pages
Copy 1 of 4 Copies

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

1951, the unit monitored all radio telegraph nets operating with UN Ground Forces under operational control of 8th US Army, Korea.

The detachment's mission at Camp Matsushima from 23 May 1951 until the end of the fiscal year, was security monitoring of radio-telegraph, radio-telephone, teletype, and wire communications in support of the XVI Corps. Units monitored were XVI Corps, 45th Inf. Div., 40th Inf. Div., 34th Regimental Combat Team.¹ This expanded mission required a corresponding increase in equipment.²

Although the detachment was authorized cellular teams of one EB (mobile radio) team of 5 enlisted men and one IP (cryptographic) team of 1 officer and 4 enlisted men, the former was not used throughout the operational period.³ Because of this, the detachment communication channel in Korea with Hq ASA Pacific was through ASA Pacific Advance. COMSEC violations were reported through radio-teletype means at 8th Army Comm Center. Telephone was provided by Hqs 8th Army Signal Section and the 60th Signal Service Company. The local communication network consisted of a landline teletype circuit and telephones.⁴

Statistics compiled over a period of six months from Discrepancy and COMSEC violation reports indicated that procedural discrepancies were reduced from a high of 7.38 per minute in December 1950 (UN Ground Forces average) to a low of 1.7 per minute in March 1951. COMSEC violations were reduced from a high of 463 in November 1950 to 158 in March 1951.⁵

1. Ann. Rept. 59th Sig Sv Det, FY 1951, F10.
2. Ibid. F13.
3. Ibid. F12.
4. Ibid. F7.
5. Ibid. F18.

~~SECRET~~

Maintenance of the detachment's ~~signal~~ ^{signal} equipment, including power units PE-95 and PE-75, was highly successful during fiscal year. Prior to shipment to Korea, all component equipment of intercept central TC-9 had been subjected to a three-month break-in period, and was in good condition. During this period, detachment personnel was trained in field operational use of this equipment. Upon arrival in Korea, it was discovered that the equipment had been weakened considerably and it required approximately 10 days to put it into operating condition. After this initial critical period, very few major repairs were required.¹

All operator positions were kept operational 100% of the time by continuous preventive maintenance. Two power units PE-95 and two power units PE-75, which were originally taken to Korea, were rebuilt units in poor condition. However, after these were replaced, continual preventive maintenance and rotation in the operation of the new units produced an average of 1000 to 1200 operating hours.²

On the whole, the 50th Signal Service Detachment contributed considerably to the Korean operation. One thing is certain; this ASA unit, among the first in Korea, illustrated the effectiveness which a small unit could achieve in improving radio-telegraph communications procedure and radio-telegraph communications security.³

d. 60th Signal Service Company

Shortly after the outbreak of hostilities in Korea, Hq ASA announced a decision to prepare the 60th for shipment to FECOM as a mobile field unit in support of the 8th US Army. At the time, the

1. Ann. Rept. 50th Sig Sv Det, FY 1951, P6.
 2. Ibid. P7.
 3. Ibid. P18.

Page 79 of 123 pages
 Copy of 3 Copies

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

unit was primarily engaged in fixed station operations at Fort Lewis, Washington.

Assigned strength of this unit at the beginning of fiscal year 1951 was 2 officers, 4 warrant officers, and 198 enlisted men. Through reorganization under TOE 11-500, in September 1950, strength increased to 8 officers, 3 warrant officers, and 320 enlisted men. A surplus of 83 enlisted men was transferred to Two Rock Ranch Station, Petaluma, California, thereby reducing its shipment strength to conform to the TOE change.¹

Following intensified training as a mobile unit, the unit departed from Seattle, Washington for Pusan, Korea, arriving 9 October. It then moved forward to Seoul by convoy, arriving there 16 October 1950. It was attached to the 8th US Army for logistic support and Hq ASA Pacific for operational jurisdiction.²

Following establishment of field supply, the issue of winter clothing and equipment to the company was completed. Equipment not immediately necessary for operations was stored, or turned in, to provide greater mobility in view of a vehicle shortage. This shortage, in addition to the wide deployment of company installations, dictated the amount of supplies which could be on hand at one time. As the 60th was the first ASA mobile unit in Korea, the company issued initial supplies and some equipment to other ASA units arriving in the field until such time as they could become familiar with field conditions. Due to great distances between main supply dumps and depots, overhead personnel was utilized.

1. Ann. Rept. 60th Sig Sv Co, FY 1951, P30.
2. Ibid. P4.

~~SECRET~~

in the establishment of supply detachments at Pusan, Taegu, and Seoul.¹

Throughout the reporting period, continuity of operations depended on strict supply discipline and on taking full advantage of all possible salvage measures, all classes of equipment being in short supply. Radios, power units, and other electrical equipment was kept serviceable by constant repair.

The great distances between headquarters and rear supply dumps, and between widely scattered sites to be serviced, as well as the difficult tactical situation, tested the efficiency, training, and stamina of motor maintenance personnel. By the end of the fiscal year, the transportation picture had improved considerably. All authorized vehicles were on hand and in good mechanical condition. Spare parts were still critical, but at least were available in small quantities. After a thorough in-the-field testing of the three types of vehicles authorized, the 2½ ton cargo truck proved most durable.²

TC-9 equipment of the company was modified prior to departure for overseas. Modifications entailed substituting Super-Pro receivers for SCR-342's, re-wiring HQ-17 and the trick chief's switchboard by dropping four of the original 24 positions, and using doublet antennae instead of the standard type.

Several radio receivers were damaged enroute from Pusan to Seoul, but sufficient maintenance parts were on hand to make them operative. This depletion of maintenance parts stock was felt, however, because

-
1. Ann. Rept. 60th Sig Sv Co, FY 1951, P7.
 2. Ann. Rept. 60th Sig Sv Co, FY 1951, P10.

requisitions could not be filled, and a majority of items were "back ordered".

Lack of spare parts for SCR-399 units, which accompanied special operations teams, resulted in a loss of product on several occasions. One single breakdown occasioned a loss of approximately 24 hours. Long hauls over Korea's rough roads also took a heavy toll of essential equipment. BC-610 transmitters and Super-Pro receivers required a complete check following each move to remove the coating of dust, and to replace parts broken by hours of jarring.

On 12 December 1950, a flash fire destroyed the company's maintenance tent damaging 7 Super-Pro receivers beyond repair. This left only two operational spares, and further complicated the maintenance problem. These receivers, and most of the equipment destroyed, were not replaced until April 1951. Following the fire, maintenance was transferred to 2 HO-17 huts pending receipt of an M-30 maintenance Truck. This vehicle proved most satisfactory in field operations.

The lack of sufficient power units remained critical. Either parts of engines were unavailable, or entire power units became unserviceable and could not be replaced. Demands on both ordnance and signal facilities at Pusan far exceeded available supplies, and the time lag on both repairs and replacements was such that it seriously threatened operations.¹

Finally, a power unit team was organized and agreement reached whereby unserviceable motors were exchanged. This arrangement solved

1. Ann. Rept. 60th Sig Sv Co, FY 1951, P13.

~~SECRET~~

the more serious aspects of the power unit problem, and permitted electrical as well as mechanical reconditioning of units. By combining operations, sufficient power units were released to permit a third unit to be assigned to each D/F site, allowing one unit to be withdrawn from service daily for maintenance. Replacements were still unavailable for units which became electrically inoperative and which consequently required evacuation. However, the reserve factor assured a margin of safety for efficient operation. Assignment of a power unit maintenance team from Hq ASA Pacific resulted in more hours of operation per unit.

At Taegu, considerable electrical interference was noted in receivers, a condition traced to antenna multi-coupler units operated normally in huts. Experiments proved that moving multi-couplers and receivers to a solid base resulted in less interference and increased reception.¹

Cryptocenter activities played an important part in the overall accomplishment of the 60th's mission in Korea, beginning in November 1950, when the advance element in Pyongyang placed the SIGROD in operation. On withdrawal to Taegu in December 1950, the cryptocenter was located in an HO-17 hut, but this arrangement proved unsatisfactory, and eventually the center moved into a winter tent.

Early in March, teletype lines were installed to the 8th US Army (Main). With the receipt of routing indicators, the cryptocenter became a communications center, its teletype being a full duplex circuit.

1. Ann. Rept. 60th Sig Sv Co, FY 1951, P14.

~~SECRET~~

Page 83 of 123 Pages
 Copy 1 of 2 Copies

~~SECRET~~

To speed up the flow of outgoing operations traffic, two ASAM 2-1's were installed. A switchboard HD-96 was used to maintain communication with 8th US Army Hqs, with ASA units located in the immediate area, and for company intercommunication.¹

Efficiency of the Comm Center was tested in April. The first move of the advance element was to Yongsungpo, where it remained in operation for two weeks. The forward echelon then withdrew to Pyung-tak. After a three week period the unit moved back to Taejon to combine again with Comm Center Main.² The center moved again in June to Seoul, but the old location was untenable because of land mine fields. After the center was relocated within the city, a full duplex teletype line was installed to 8th Army Advance, the entire project being completed within twelve hours after arrival. At the close of the fiscal year, the 60th Comm Center maintained teletype communication with Hq ASA Pacific, and Hq ASA Washington. Its services were also used by the 303d Comm Recon Bn, 126th Sig Sv Co (Adv), and 352d Comm Recon Co, all in the vicinity of Seoul and surrounding area.³

e. 303d Communications Reconnaissance Battalion
(Hq & Hq Detachment)

The 303d Comm Recon Bn was activated at Arlington Hall Station, Arlington, Va., 25 September 1950, under TOE 32-500.⁴ By late October, 8 officers and 14 enlisted men were assigned. Following its initial training period, TOE equipment was drawn and shipped to Oakland, California.⁵ The detachment arrived at Camp Stoneman, California on

1. Ibid. P31.
2. Ibid. P32.
3. Ann. Rept. 60th Sig Sv Co, FY 1951, P33.
4. Ann. Rept. 303d Comm Recon Bn, FY 1951, P1.
5. Ibid. P3.

Page 81 of 83 Pages
Copy of 4 Copies

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

20 November, departed San Francisco 25 November 1950 aboard the USAT GENERAL MORTON, and arrived at Yokohama, Japan on 9 December 1950.¹

Although the unit was originally scheduled to proceed to Inchon, Korea, where it was to join ASA Pacific Advance, the 50th Sig Sv Det, and the 60th Sig Sv Co, it was detained in Japan due to military reverses on the Korean Peninsula and the allied retreat from Pyongyang.²

On 20 December, an advance party of the 303d departed from Tokyo for Seoul, Korea. Upon arrival at ASA Pacific Advance Hq, they were informed of preparations for an allied withdrawal from Seoul, as the tactical situation was becoming untenable and the enemy was advancing steadily on the city.³ Following discussions regarding movement and employment of the 303d, the advance party split, part returning to Tokyo, the other remaining with ASA Pacific Advance to assist in its withdrawal to Taegu.

Meanwhile, remaining elements of the 303d continued training in Tokyo. Following the drawing of TOE vehicles, the detachment loaded equipment and vehicles at Yokohama on 6 January 1951 for transport to Pusan.⁴ Personnel departed Yokohama on 8 January 1951. At Pusan, they established temporary headquarters and awaited unloading of vehicles and equipment. Limited dock facilities delayed this until 10 January 1951. The detachment, with equipment, finally departed from Pusan 21 January, by motor convoy for Taegu.⁵ At Taegu, the detachment combined headquarters with ASA Pacific Advance.⁶ Early in February, liaison teams were

1. Ibid. P5.

2. Ibid. P5.

3. Ann. Rept. 303d Comm Recon Bn, FY 1951, P6.

4. Ibid. P6.

5. Ibid. P7.

6. Ibid. P8.

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

organized as outlined in TOE 32-500.

In the original concept outlined by the mission of the detachment, battalion headquarters was to be located at corps headquarters with a liaison team assigned to each division headquarters (in the Army set-up, each corps is theoretically composed of three divisions). In Korea, however, there was one army headquarters with three corps. Inasmuch as ASA-Pacific directives stated that ASA Pacific Advance was to remain at Army level in order to service Army intelligence channels properly, Hq & Hq Det of the battalion was established at 8th Army Hqs, and one each liaison team was assigned and dispatched to the three corps under jurisdiction of the 8th US Army. One team was assigned to I Corps Hq at Chonan, another to IX Corps at Changhwanai, central Korea, and a third to X Corps at Chungu.¹ This arrangement advanced the 303d one level higher in the chain of command.

Following assignment of teams to Corps, the liaison officer reported to Corps Signal Officer and Corps G-2, outlined his mission, established location, and then worked out of either the Signal Office or G-2 Office in establishing liaison with all signal officers, G-2 officers, communication, crypte and radio officers in units under corps, divisions, and regiments.²

Late in May, all ASA Pacific Advance units were alerted for movement from Tsegu to Seoul. On 6 June, movement of the detachment was completed and a new location established three miles from EUSAK headquarters.³ At the close of the reporting period, the 303d Comm Recon Bn

-
1. Ann. Rept. 303d Comm Recon Bn, FY 1951, P9.
 2. Ibid. P11.
 3. Ann. Rept. 303d Comm Recon Bn, FY 1951, P14.

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

had liaison offices at I Corps, Uijongbu, IX Corps, Chunchon, and X Corps at Hongchon. Detachment headquarters remained located at Seoul.¹

f. 352d Communications Reconnaissance Company (Security)

This unit, the first security monitoring company to operate in Korea, was authorized 8 officers and 152 men under TOE 32-500 following its activation at Camp Pickett. It remained a paper organization until 8 October 1950, at which time 1 officer, 9 enlisted men, and 7 enlisted reservists were assigned.² By 24 October, the total assigned strength had risen to 4 officers and 48 enlisted men.³ Additional personnel was assigned during November, and by mid-December, the company was overstrength with 9 officers and 178 enlisted men assigned.

Progress in the early stages of development of the company was retarded by a lack of equipment, rapid turnover in personnel, and shortages in qualified technical personnel. Confusion also resulted from the fact that the company represented a new idea, and its operation in the field could not be clearly visualized in detail.⁴

Effective 2 January 1951, however, the company went on a 24-hour, 7 days-a-week training schedule in an effort to complete preparation for overseas movement. On 8 January, the company moved into the field, setting up activities according to its operational doctrine, with monitoring teams at division and regimental levels while company headquarters and the analysis section served as corps headquarters.⁵ This practical experience was short lived, for, on the third day, the unit was recalled for final RCM inspection.

1. Ibid. P16.

2. Ann. Rept. 352d Comm Recon Co, FY 1951, P1.

3. Ibid. P2.

4. Ann. Rept. 352d Comm Recon Co, FY 1951, P4.

5. Ibid. P7.

~~SECRET~~

On 20 January 1951, the advance party left Camp Pickett for Camp Stoneman, California, and on 6 February, the main contingent arrived. The entire company sailed for the Far East on 10 February docking at Yokohama, Japan 23 February. From Japan, the unit went on to Korea, arriving at Pusan 28 February 1951.¹

An advance party of the company departed for Taegu on 3 March. Upon arrival, the 60th Sig Sv Co supplied tentage for the company site, which was established at Camp Walker, an area formerly known as Air Force strip K-37.² Semi-permanent construction was hurriedly completed to allow the company to commence immediate operations.³

On 11 March, radio monitoring and traffic analysis personnel began working with the 50th Sig Sv Det in an on-the-job training capacity. This training served only as a basis upon which the unit could plan its future operations. It soon became apparent that the original concept planned for the company at Camp Pickett could not be put into effect in Korea. Instead of establishing company headquarters at Corps and sending monitoring teams to divisions and regiments, a decision was made by Hq ASA Pacific to keep company headquarters at Army level, and dispatch teams to the three corps in the theater of operations.⁴

Considerable progress resulted from this training. The first team to go into actual operation on its own was the teletype monitoring team which commenced monitoring traffic between Army and Corps. This was discontinued on 28 March following protest by top officers at EUSAK.⁵

1. Ibid. P11.

2. Ibid. P13.

3. Ibid. P14.

4. Ann. Rept. 352d Comm Recon Co, FY 1951, P16.

5. Ann. Rept. 352d Comm Recon Co, FY 1951, P17.

~~SECRET~~

Meanwhile, GR and GO teams were dissolved as separate teams and combined as four radio sections. Plans called for three of these to go forward to monitor corps and division nets, and the fourth to remain with detachment headquarters to monitor EUSAK nets.

On 19 March, one team was assigned to monitor X Corps nets from Taegu. On 26 March, the procedure analysis team initiated traffic processing independent of the 50th. On 30 March, the second team began monitoring I Corps traffic. These developments served as a prelude to the full-time coverage of continuous wave and teletype traffic in Korea.¹

On 30 March, the company received its mission instructions from ASA Pacific Advance. Initial arrangements called for the movement of three monitoring teams into the field.² By 7 April, these teams were operational with the IX Corps at Hongchon, the I Corps at Yangdung-Po, and the X Corps near Hongchon.³ Following these moves, the 352d relieved the 50th Sig Sv Det of all operational responsibility in Korea.⁴

The 8th US Army planned to move to Pyongtaek in mid-April, and the 352d was to move forward with EUSAK. The move was cancelled when North Korean forces unleashed their spring offensive on 21 April. By 25 April, the three forward teams had been alerted for possible withdrawal in the face of strong enemy advances.

From Yongdung-Po, the 352d detachment withdrew south to I Corps rear at Taejon, when the enemy advanced toward Seoul. Another detachment

1. Ann. Rept. 352d Comm Recon Co, FY 1951, P17.
2. Ibid. P18.
3. Ibid. P19.
4. Ibid. P20.

~~SECRET~~

returned to Taegu on 27 April, its withdrawal prompted by indecision as to where the X Corps would set up a new site. Following the decision to withdraw to Checon, the team moved to this location.¹ This situation changed in a few days, and the X Corps detachment was ordered to set up operations at Saemal, midway between Chechon and Hongchon. The third detachment withdrew from Hongchon to Yoju. Headquarters detachment at Taegu continued normal operations, occasionally interrupted by air raid alerts. Shelters and trenches were hurriedly completed, and an emergency defense plan was prepared for any eventuality.

Despite the Communist offensive, the company monitored more traffic during this period than it had since the beginning of hostilities. Radio traffic was given extensive coverage, and significant gain was made by the three detachments monitoring radio-telephone and telephone traffic.²

In mid-May, the company received a special mission to initiate a study of typical radio communications of a division in combat operations during a seven day period. The IX Corps detachment was ordered to monitor steadily 7th Division communication nets for one week. As a result, this detachment moved two of its radio huts from Yoju to Chipyeong-Ni in order to get better coverage.³ Three days later, the two-hut unit moved to Hongchon with the Division.

Following the renewal of the spring offensive on 28 May, the IX Corps sub-detachment of the 352d returned to Yoju. As the tide of battle turned, the detachment then moved to Chunchon. Throughout these moves,

1. Ibid. P22.

2. Ann. Rept. 352d Comm Recon Co, FY 1951, P23.

3. Ibid. P24.

~~SECRET~~

~~HANDLE VIA COMINT
CHANNELS ONLY.~~

~~SECRET~~

an exceptionally valuable picture of actual combat operations was obtained.¹

On 28 May, the 352d was notified of an impending move to either Pyongtaek or Seoul. On the following day, announcement was made that EUSAK was to move to Seoul and that the 352d would move with it, locating in a large school house in Seoul. On 1 June 1951, the main body of troops and vehicles arrived.

The week of 17 June was one of nuisance air raids over Seoul.² A week later it was learned that Communists were planning an uprising in the Seoul area, but this did not take place. Radio traffic during this period showed a sharp increase in security violations, but this was traced to the rapid displacement of UN Forces after the counter-offensive, and by an influx of new radio operators to replace enlisted reservists and other rotation personnel.³

Throughout the entire operational period, the principal supply problem of the 352d arose from the wide area over which the company's detachments were scattered and the long trips necessary to reach supply points. This was further complicated by the poor condition of the roads. The largest single loss was \$13,000 worth of equipment at Pusen because of insufficient personnel to guard it.⁴ Inter-company communication was another problem until the means by which traffic would be sent back from Corps was determined. Air courier service provided that answer, and traffic from the IX Corps Detachment of the

-
1. Ibid. P25.
 2. Ann. Rept. 352d Comm Recon Co, FY 1951, P29.
 3. Ibid. P30.
 4. Ibid. P39.

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

352d reached headquarters regularly by air courier through AG message center at EUSAK. Bad weather delayed traffic occasionally, but the unit's operations were of such a nature that occasional delays in receipt of monitored traffic did not interfere with mission. Within the first two weeks of the use of air courier, Hqs Det of the 352d was handling more traffic than the 50th Sig Sv Det had handled during the peak period of its operations. This was also true of the volume of teletype and radio-telephone traffic.

3. Okinawa:

a. 111th Signal Service Company, NAHA

The 111th Sig Sv Co remained assigned to Hqs ASA Pacific, and attached to Hqs Ryukyus Command, Okinawa for logistic support and administration throughout fiscal year 1951. On 16 September 1950, the company was further attached to Hqs Ryukyus Command, 8116th Special Troops. On 1 April 1951, FS 8603 AAU was attached to the company for administration, supply, training, operations and logistic support.¹

As of 30 June 1951, 8 officers, 2 warrant officers, and 88 enlisted men were assigned. One officer, the commanding officer of FS 8603 AAU, was attached.²

Unit training was conducted in accordance with directives of Hqs ASA Washington, throughout the reporting period. Technical and administrative training was continuous. Saturdays were devoted to inspection of troops, equipment and installations. Several night problems and bivouacs were accomplished.³

1. Ann. Rept. 111th Sig Sv Co, FY 1951, P1.
2. Ibid. P14.
3. Ann. Rept. 111th Sig Sv Co, FY 1951, P22.

~~SECRET~~

Revision of all alert, emergency, evacuation, black-out, typhoon, and passive plans was completed during the year. Of particular interest is the fact that the unit went through four typhoons with little or no damage, but not without effects of the elements. Typhoon "Grace" struck in July 1950, "Ruby" in October 1950, "Clara" in November 1950, "Iris" in May 1951. Ionospheric absorption affected reception, particularly in April and May 1951. Ionospheric black-outs lasted a maximum of six hours, and a minimum of 30 minutes.¹

Although supply was generally satisfactory during the year, certain shortages existed. The creation of additional supply channels added delay and did not allow maximum efficiency. Food transportation created a problem also, and perishables were arriving in inedible condition due to lack of suitable refrigerated storage space aboard ship and between depot and ration break-down points.²

Considerable necessary supplementary equipment was reclaimed and put into service after the authorization of 3d echelon maintenance on signal equipment, on 22 March 1951. The principal difficulty in most of this type of repairs was a shortage of replacement parts.³

The communications section of the 111th was reorganized in July of 1950. At this time, radio operations were placed under the control of five radio operators manning three tricks (8 hours each). Two SCR-399 radios were utilized and two were held in reserve. In addition to ASA traffic, Ryukyus island-wide, stand-by, and emergency net traffic was processed. Code personnel (5 men in 3 tricks) operated 3 GSP 2900

1. Ibid. P27.
 2. Ibid. P5.
 3. Ibid. P11.

~~SECRET~~

cipher devices with associated materials.¹

Teletype facilities were manned by 16 men organized into three tricks. Equipment consisted of 3 encipher-decipher "B" circuits; 3 MIG teletypewriter sets; 1 improved perforator position; and one 133 subscriber set. Four direct metallic circuits were made available to the Ryukyus Command Signal Center. A message center, composed of 4 men organized into 3 tricks, was added during the year, thereby creating a more effective means of processing operational material received and dispatched.²

During fiscal year 1951, the 111th operations area consisted of two quonset huts and one pre-fabricated unit, all adjoining. One hut was occupied by radio intercept personnel operating 24 positions, a console desk, and necessary patch boards.³ Another hut housed teletype, code, non-Morse, and traffic analysis personnel. The prefabricated building contained operations, teletype repair, signal supply, radio repair, and main intercept personnel. For security reasons, personnel housed in huts were dependent upon air conditioning units for ventilation.⁴

Throughout the year, Morse intercept section personnel changed frequently, and tricks were rearranged constantly utilizing available personnel. After January 1951, 24 racked double positions were operated by intercept personnel, receiving on BC 779-A Super-Pro receivers with two ME-88 typewriters at each position.⁵

-
1. Ann. Rept. 111th Sig Sv Co, FY 1951, P7.
 2. Ibid. P6.
 3. Ibid. P2.
 4. Ann. Rept. 111th Sig Sv Co, FY 1951, P3.
 5. Ibid. P5.

~~SECRET~~

~~HANDLE VIA COMINT
CHANNELS ONLY.~~

Throughout the reporting period, non-Morse personnel were employed in three tricks. Their equipment consisted of 1 Rock terminal ASAN-13, 4 teletype reperforators M-14, 2 Super-Pro receivers BC-779-A, 1 radio receiver BC-342 used for search, 1 frequency meter BC-221, and 1 typewriter MC-88.¹

Traffic analysis operations expanded rapidly during the year.

[Redacted] Tricks were adjusted to facilitate handling of traffic in peak periods. [Redacted]

Other changes and developments included construction of a new sloping "V" antenna oriented on 265 degrees with 600 foot legs. This was an addition to the existing seven sloping "V" and two doublet antennas. In November 1950, a voice intercept position using a BC-779-A Super-Pro receiver and 2 IC/VRI-5 magnetic recorder reproducers was established. In December, a console desk and patch board were added. In March 1951, a band pass filter was put in service on one intercept position for experimental purposes. The filter was built from a CF-2 carrier bay with two stages of amplification resulting in noticeable improvement in reception. AFSA registered interest, and began further development.³

1. Ibid. P8.
2. Ibid. P91.
3. Ann. Rept. 111th Sig Sv Co, FY 1951, P6.

~~SECRET~~

[REDACTED]

operated sites

at Sobe and Futema during fiscal year 1951. The latter site was put in service by ASA Pacific in June 1951, but was considered unsatisfactory due to proximity of previously existing military transmitters.¹

REF: VOL. II, 31

4. Philippines

a. Field Station 8609 AAU

Throughout fiscal year 1951, Field Station 8609 AAU was located at Clark Air Force Base, 75 miles north of Manila on the Island of Luzon. The station continued under the jurisdiction of Hq ASA Pacific for administration. However, for economy reasons, shipment of personnel from the ZI was direct, rather than through Hq ASA Pacific. Logistic support was provided by the Commanding General, Clark Air Force Base and the 6200th Air Base Wing. Operational control of the station was maintained by the Armed Forces Security Agency.

The station was first organized under T/D 32-1009, 31 May 1949, which authorized 10 officers, 1 warrant officer, and 220 enlisted men. It remained operational under this T/D from 1 July 1950 until 19 February 1951. On 26 January 1951, T/D 32-1009 was reissued authorizing 11 officers, 3 warrant officers, and 328 enlisted men.² The station operated under this revised T/D from 20 February 1951 until the end of that fiscal year. Average assigned strength during fiscal year 1951 was 8 officers, 1 warrant officer, and 243 enlisted men.³

Training, for the most part, was conducted in accordance with Hq ASA directives. To achieve this, the station was divided into 5

-
1. Ibid. P11.
 2. Ann. Rept. FS 8609 AAU, FY 1951, P5.
 3. Ibid. P6.

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

platoons, thus allowing one platoon to train on all duty days. This plan was canceled due to a 20% loss to the operational mission, and was replaced by an adjusted training schedule fulfilling mandatory requirements.¹

Station security was improved considerably through the preparation of new plans, participation in practice alerts with the 13th Air Force, and procurement of automatic weapons and rocket launchers.² Operational results were excellent during the reporting period, and very little difficulty was caused by electrical or mechanical failure of equipment. Two mild typhoons were experienced with no injuries to personnel or equipment damage.³

Direction finding facilities were located in the Dau area of Clark Air Force Base, 7 miles from the operations area.

Power for D/F operations was drawn from two 15 KVA diesel generators. Operation and first echelon maintenance, originally performed by D/F operator personnel, was considered unsatisfactory. Full responsibility for this function was assumed eventually by the Air Installation Office, Clark Air Force Base. Replacing antenna tower guying anchors in the antenna field of the joint receiver site, a project which began in fiscal year 1950, was resumed on 5 October 1950, and completed 10 January 1951.⁴ REF: VCL I 32

D. Europe

1. Germany

a. Hq ASA Europe, 8620 AAU, Frankfurt

-
- 1. Ibid. P10.
 - 2. Ibid. P7.
 - 3. Ibid. P11.
 - 4. Ann. Rept. FS 8609 AAU, FY 1951, P6.

~~SECRET~~

Page 97 of 123 Pages
Copy A of 4 Copies

~~SECRET~~

Headquarters ASA Europe was located at Frankfurt a/Main, Germany, throughout fiscal year 1951. Command and administrative control was exercised over the following subordinate field units:

- (1) Hq & Hq Co, 8606 AAU, Herzo
*7830th Sig Sv Co
*9571st TSU
*7917th Labor Supervision Co
*4086th Labor Service Co (Polish)
- (2) 114th Sig Sv Co, Hof
- (3) 116th Sig Sv Co, Coburg
- (4) 52d Sig Sv Det, Herzo
- (5) FS 8606 AAU, Herzo
- (6) FS 8608 AAU, Scheyern
- (7) FS 8611 AAU, Frankfurt

Personnel strength in Europe remained fairly constant during the year. As of 1 July 1950, assigned strength was 1146 officers and men. On 30 June 1951, assigned strength was 1168.¹ One new unit, FS 8611 AAU, came into being during the fiscal year, but was not yet operational at year's end.

Military training for all personnel was guided by published directives of Hq ASA calling for three hundred hours training annually. Two four-hour training periods were held weekly, and extensive use was made

*The 7830th Sig Sv Co and Det "A", 9571st TSU (SIG CORPS) were under direct operational control of the Sig Div US Army Europe and Chief Sig Officer, US Army respectively. The 7917th TSU (SIG CORPS) was under direct operational control of Sig Div US Army Europe and Chief Sig Officer, US Army. The 7917th Labor Supervision and 4086th Labor Service (Polish) companies received logistic support from Nuremberg Military Post. The 4086th provides internal security police for Herzo Base. The 7917th Labor Supervision Company was the immediate directive agency of the former unit.

1. Ann. Rept. Hq ASA Europe, FY 1951, FI2.

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

of EUCOM school training by all units. Courses included supply, technical, and intelligence specialties. Shortages existed in the important operational field. Many men coming into units were inadequately trained for either operational or administrative positions. Training programs and supervised on-the-job training tended to correct this situation, and bring operational performance to satisfactory standards.¹

The major supply problem during fiscal year 1951 was a shortage of T/A and TOE equipment. During the first part of the year, information was lacking as to where equipment and supplies were located, and in what quantity. A system was eventually worked out whereby all major items of supply for field units were routed through Frankfurt headquarters to subordinate units. Arrangements were also made through Signal Division, EUCOM to stockpile items of communication equipment at Hanau Signal Depot in Frankfurt.²

The security mission of ASA Europe increased during the year.³ The major cryptographic project was replacement of the SIGROD by the CSP 2900. With the exception of those held by the Counter Intelligence Corps and the Signal Security Office, total replacement was effected.⁴ A marked increase in the number of holders of cryptographic material occurred as a result of the buildup of troop strength in the European area. Forty-five cryptocenters were inspected. In addition to these, 14 pre-installation inspections were conducted. During November 1950,

-
1. Ann. Rept. Hq ASA Europe, FY 1951, P13.
 2. Ibid. P32.
 3. Ibid. P53.
 4. Ibid. P54.

~~SECRET~~

all emergency destruction and fire plans of European area holders were reviewed and a refresher training program for crypto-maintenance personnel inaugurated.¹ A total of 32 compromises of cryptomaterial occurred during the report period.²

Storage facilities of the Command Issuing Office were moved from the I. G. Farben Building in Frankfurt to 26 Grosvenor Square, London, during the week of 20 November 1950. The staffing unit was designated Detachment "A", 8620 AAU and attached to the Army Attache at London for logistic support. Functions were then divided between Hq ASA Europe in Frankfurt, which continued to maintain operational control of all cryptomaterial, including the allocation and planning phases, and the storage facilities in London, which assumed liability for storage, accounting, and distribution. A liaison section was established in Frankfurt's security division to permit planning and coordination.³

Major developments in the field of communications security during the fiscal year included planning and furnishing of COMSEC support to US Forces in Austria, and maintaining liaison with various intelligence offices with a view to improving security of US communications in the theater.⁴

In the field of transmission security, European area radio nets were monitored a total of 26,438 hours. Average number of transmission security violations per hour of transmission was 37. European command teletype channels were monitored and traffic analyzed. Average rate of

1. Ann. Rept. Hq ASA Europe, FY 1951, P58.
2. Ibid. P55.
3. Ibid. P54.
4. Ibid. P57.

~~SECRET~~

procedure violation was .5 per message.¹ Encrypted traffic transmitted by units holding Army cryptomaterial was also analyzed. Out of 10,777 messages of this type, 1311 security violations were noted.

A communications section was established in February 1951 at Hq ASA Europe, to meet an increasing need for centralization in the procurement, routing, and assignment of circuits required by expanded activity of various units. Supervision was maintained over all ASA Europe communications, including the ASA Europe Radio Net.²

REF: VOL. II P. 32

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

Hq ASA Europe was redesignated Hq & Hq Co, ASA Europe by Gen O #27, ASA Washington, dated 15 November 1950. T/D 32-1020, 13 February 1951, was superseded by T/D 92-8620 on 1 May 1951, which authorized 39 officers, one warrant officer and 288 enlisted men. Twenty-seven officers and 129 enlisted men of this total comprised the staff of Headquarters ASA Europe.³

Assigned strength increased from 36 officers and 183 enlisted men in July 1950, to 58 officers and 185 men at the end of the fiscal year.⁴

An increase in personnel, and the expected arrival of casualties, necessitated a change of quarters. The company therefore moved to larger barracks on 1 April 1951.⁵ Target date for completion was 1 August 1951.

(2) Hq & Hq Co, 8606 AAU, Herzo

Hq & Hq Co, 8606 AAU remained located at Herzo Base.

1. Ibid. P58.
2. Ann. Rept. Hq ASA Europe, FY 1951, P60.
3. Summ. Ann. Rept. ASA Europe, 8620 AAU, FY 1951, Tab 1.
4. Ibid. P62.
5. Ibid. P61.

~~SECRET~~

throughout fiscal year 1951. It maintained command supervision and administratively supervised all other organizations stationed in the area.¹

The company was reorganized three times during the year under T/D 92-8606 which included redesignation from its former status as Hq Det, Herzo Base, 8620 AAU.²

Assigned strength of the company, as of 30 June 1951, was 15 officers and 98 enlisted men.³

Procurement and administration of all locally hired indigenous personnel broadened during the fiscal year as a result of increased authorizations. The servicing of these employees also increased. During fiscal year 1951, 484 German and non-German applicants were processed in close liaison with the Counter Intelligence Corps. A total of 74 people were refused employment, the largest number being ex-Russian POW's.⁵

Training for the company, and all other ASA units on the base, was conducted in accordance with directives of Hq ASA, and supervised by the company. Weekly inspections were held to review training progress. In February 1951, overnight bivouacs and small unit tactical exercises were added to the program.⁶

During the year, Nuremberg Military Post Engineer started construction of six 12-unit apartment buildings in the town of Herzogensaurach, about a mile from Herzo Base. Three of these buildings were occupied

1. Ann. Rept. Hq & Hq Co, 8606 AAU, FY 1951, P2.
2. Ibid. P3.
3. Ann. Rept. Hq & Hq Co, 8606 AAU, FY 1951, Tab 3.
4. Ibid. P6.
5. Ibid. P10.
6. Ibid. P12.

by base personnel at the close of the reporting period. Completion of the other units was set for 20 July 1951.¹

In supply matters, the base was authorized, on 5 March 1951, to perform third and fourth echelon maintenance on signal equipment. On 5 June 1951, notification was received that the base would thereafter be supplied direct, from the Hansau Signal Depot.

Because electric power fluctuation had, in past years, required the use of emergency generators which proved costly and inefficient, a project for improvement of the electric power transmission from the power company in Erlangen was approved, and was 20% complete at the end of the year. The project included a direct 15,000 volt power line from Erlangen and a loop connection to the 15,000 volt power line in Herzogenaurach. It also included a transformer station capable of converting 15,000 volts to 5,000 volts.²

Communications were expanded by an additional half-duplex teletype circuit for Det "A", 9571st Technical Service Unit, installed 17 November 1950, because the Deutsche Post and military tie-ins were not considered to be operationally secure. Telephone communications of the 4086th Labor Service Company were improved with the installation of a new wiring system on 11 December 1950. A 45 line switchboard (BD 96) was installed in the base fire station in July 1950, affording communications to 12 fire points on the base. Replacement of 20 pair underground German cables in the telephone system was started in Jun 1950 and was expected to be completed during July 1951.³

1. Ibid. P26.

2. Ann. Rept. Hq & Hq Co, 8606 AAU, FY 1951, P26.

3. Ibid. P35.

~~SECRET~~

b. 114th Signal Service Company, HOF

The 114th Signal Service Company was stationed at Herzo Base throughout fiscal year 1951. One small detachment was located at Rothwesten until its deactivation on 15 March 1951. Two small detachments at Bremen and Berlin remained at these locations until they were transferred in April 1951 to Field Station 8606 AAU, Herzo Base.¹

The company remained organized under TOE 11-500 (22 September 1940). Assigned strength, as of 30 June 1951, was 9 officers and 187 enlisted men.²

The principal training activity was combined organizational-operational field exercises in February 1951, and the company's move from Herzo Base to Hof. This was designed specifically to change the unit from a fixed station to a mobile unit. Exercise "Mudhole" included all organizational personnel and clearly demonstrated that, despite lack of training in field living, the company was capable of readily becoming a field unit. It also served as a proving ground for ASA equipment. From both an organizational and operational stand point, the exercise was considered highly successful.³

In late February, orders were received to move the entire unit from Herzo Base to Hof. This move was performed in three echelons on 1, 2, and 3 March 1951. Utilizing experience gained from the earlier field exercise, the move was carried off with little difficulty. Upon arrival, the company occupied Kingsley Barracks, former location of the Polish Civilian Guard.⁴

1. Ann. Rept. 114th Sig Sv Co, FY 1951, P1.

2. Ibid. P5.

3. Ibid. P7.

4. Ann. Rept. 114th Sig Sv Co, FY 1951, P8.

Page 104 of 123 Pages
Copy 1 of 4 Copies

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

Early problems following the move were a lack of supplied and vehicles, and a shortage of drivers and motor and power maintenance personnel. In supply, the primary concern was distance, because most requisitions had to be filled from supply points 200 miles away. After reorganization as a mobile unit, it was determined that TOE allowances for vehicles were inadequate. The driver shortage was somewhat relieved by the fact that operational personnel served also as drivers. Additional men were assigned to the motor pool in April 1951, but there was still a severe shortage of mechanics as the year came to an end. The shortage of power maintenance personnel was corrected by training certain operational personnel in first and second echelon maintenance of power units assigned to the operations platoon.¹

As of 1 July 1950, operations of the company were an integral part of the combined Herzo Base organization, with personnel assigned to the communications center, and to various other sections of Herzo Base operations. Reorganization in September 1950, resulted in the division of Herzo Base Statistical Control into two sub-sections, - one concerned with Field Station 8608 AAU, the other with the 114th. Following the movement to Hof, and inaugural of operations as a separate unit, the old Operations Section of the 114th became an operations platoon. Subordinate to its Control Section were intercept, radio direction finding, intelligence, and radio maintenance.² The section itself consisted of a control officer and an assistant with their enlisted counterparts, a reports section, personnel to operate the D/F control net, and

1. Ibid. PP 9, 11, 12, 13.

2. Ann. Rept. 114th Sig Sv Co, FY 1951, P21.

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

eight control clerks assigned to four operating tricks.¹

From July 1950 until the unit moved to Hof, manual Morse personnel had been operative for over two years as a fixed station at Herzo Base. At Hof, the section continued its operations with modified TC/9's.²

Throughout the entire year, shortages of manual Morse personnel became an ever increasing problem. During the reporting period only 16 men were newly assigned, whereas a total of 43 men were relieved from assignment. The majority of those relieved were transferred to the ASA Europe Radio D/F Station, and were subsequently lost to the 114th when the personnel working on ASA Europe were transferred to other organizations. When the 114th D/F net was instituted, the manual Morse section was again required to furnish personnel for the net as well as to provide it with necessary radio communications. Hence at the end of the fiscal year, no more than 28 men were available at any one time, even though assigned strength was 37 men.³

Until after the 114th moved to Hof, there was no non-Morse operations performed by the 114th. In April 1951, an experiment was begun to determine the practicality of non-Morse 2 channel intercept in the field. Two ASAM-17 cyrillic printers with power packs and 1 BC-1016 tape recorder, to be used as a converter, were supplied for testing.⁴ Although instructions were provided for modifying the equipment for field use, the tests proved successful. Late in June 1 T/C-9 hut was

1. Ibid. P22.
2. Ibid. PP 23 and 31.
3. Ibid. P23.
4. Ann. Rept. 114th Sig Sv Co, FY 1951, P24.

Page 106 of 123 Pages
Copy 2 of 4 Copies

~~SECRET~~

~~HANDLE VIA COMINT CHANNELS ONLY.~~

~~SECRET~~

stripped preparatory to installation of a mobile non-Morse section for intercept of simplex signals. This unit had not been assembled at the close of the year.

As with non-Morse intercept, no voice intercept was performed by the 114th prior to its move to Hof. Shortly before the company left Herzo Base, [redacted] With the receipt of voice equipment (tape recorder, Navy type, ICIVRF-5) from a deactivated station at Rothwesten, a voice intercept section was organized which began operations on 12 March 1951. In April, the section was assigned its first voice mission by Hq ASA Europe.

An intelligence section was organized in March 1951. Prior to that time, such activity had been performed by small sections at Herzo Base and Hof.

Prior to departure from Herzo Base, the 114th was responsible for administration of the control station of the ASA Europe radio direction finding net located at Herzo Base, 1 D/F outstation located at Rothwesten, and 1 D/F outstation located at Bremen. The company also maintained a D/F outstation in Berlin from January until March, at which time it was attached to Field Station 8606 AAU. Eventually most radio direction finding personnel of the 114th were lost to FS 8606 AAU by transfer.

Upon arrival at Hof, a new D/F net, directed and controlled by the company, was established. This net, consisted of a base control section at Hof, and 3 D/F outstations at Hof, Coburg, and Fulda.¹

In accordance with a directive from Hq ASA Europe, an alert net

1. Ann. Rept. 114th Sig Sv Co, FY 1951, P27.

~~SECRET~~

Page 107 of 123 Pages
HANDLE VIA COMINT CHANNELS ONLY

~~SECRET~~

was established in November 1950 with net control at Frankfurt and outstations at all units of ASA Europe. Operation of this net at Herzo Base was delegated to the 114th and equipment and personnel were used until such time as the unit departed Herzo Base. During this period the net operated on a 24-hour standby schedule. Following the move to Hof, the site went into operation and remained in 24-hour operation until higher headquarters determined in April 1951 that the net would operate only during the hours 0800 to 1700. From then until the end of the fiscal year, the net operated only 9 hours a day.¹

In the technical services, prior to 1 March 1951, communications and cryptographic services for the 114th were handled by the combined Herzo Base communications center and no unit communications section was necessary. Late in February 1951, however, a section was organized. Personnel was obtained from three sources: those already in the 114th; newly assigned personnel; and personnel placed on TDY to the 114th from the 8606 AAU. Authorized equipment consisted of 2 full duplex Minervas, 1 Ajax, 2 TG-26-A typing reperforators, and 2 M-19 perforators and safes. As in every section, there was a lack of personnel. This condition was partially relieved when communications personnel went on a longer work schedule. This was abandoned when new personnel began to report to the company.

During the time the 114th communications center was in operation, there were no major difficulties. Minor repair was handled by crypto repair personnel whose only lack was equipment.² REF: VOL. 1 P. 35

1. Ibid. P28.

2. Ann. Rept. 114th Sig Sv Co, FY 1951, PP 18, 19.

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

c. 116th Signal Service Company

At the start of fiscal year 1951, the 116th Signal Service Company was in fixed position at Scheyern. The unit moved from this location to Herzo Base, and then to Coburg during the period 10 March 1951 to 16 April 1951. Throughout the year, the company remained assigned to Hq ASA Europe and attached to Nuremberg Military Post for logistic support.¹ Organized under TOE 11-500, the company was authorized 9 officers and 248 enlisted men. Assigned strength, as of 1 July 1950, was 7 officers and 265 enlisted men. A marked decrease in personnel occurred in March 1951, at which time strength dropped approximately one-half. As of 30 June 1951, 6 officers, 3 warrant officers, and 161 enlisted men were assigned.² The assigned strength of operational personnel varied from 136 on 1 July 1950 to 68 as of 30 June 1951.³

A successful training program was conducted during the reporting period. All members completed training in the use of small arms, and preliminary training was given in the use of the fifty caliber machine gun. As the company operated on a 24-hour schedule, each training class was given 3 times weekly.⁴

Prior to movement of the company in the field, all operators underwent extensive training in the operation of TC-9 equipment and component parts. All newly assigned operators were given a position along with experienced personnel and allowed to copy identical traffic for comparison

-
1. Ann. Rept. 116th Sig Sv Co, FY 1951, P1.
 2. Ibid. P2.
 3. Ibid. P7.
 4. Ann. Rept. 116th Sig Sv Co, FY 1951, P5.

Page 109 of 127 Pages
Copy 1 of 2 Copies

and at the same time familiarize themselves with the operation of intercept receivers.¹

Supply functions were normal during the reporting period, with a fairly constant flow of both expendable and nonexpendable items. Major difficulty encountered was the procurement of replacement parts for radios and intercept equipment.²

During the period 1 July 1950 through 1 March 1951, the 116th operated as a fixed station. On 1 March 1951, operations personnel began servicing all required equipment preparatory to movement into the field. On 10 March 1951, the unit moved to Herzo Base and began to operate as a field unit.

The company's operational area at Herzo consisted of 8 huts HO-20 flanking both sides of the traffic analysis site. Seven of these were utilized for continuous wave intercept and one for radio telephone operations. Communications center personnel served as liaison between 116th operations and Herzo Base operations. Radio maintenance was performed by 116th personnel.³

A great change in traffic analysis operations occurred as increased emphasis was placed on intercept missions. Following arrival at Herzo Base, all T/A facilities of the 116th were transferred to Field Station 8608 AAU. In Coburg, traffic analysis personnel began complete field operations.⁴

At the beginning of fiscal year 1951, the 116th operated two D/F

-
1. Ibid. P8.
 2. Ibid. P3.
 3. Ann. Rept. 116th Sig Sv Co, FY 1951, P9.
 4. Ibid. P18.

~~SECRET~~

stations located at Scheyern and Passau. During August 1950 station number three was opened at Echterdingen (Stuttgart area), Germany. In January 1951, the team at Echterdingen moved from its location to Trieste. All work accomplished at this location was of a search nature, utilizing call sign and frequency predictions, since no rapid communications could be established for control purposes. Upon re-designation of the fixed location at Scheyern as FS 8608 AAU, the Trieste team returned and moved with the 116th to Herzo Base.¹ Prior to movement of the 116th from Scheyern, a D/F team was sent to Fulda to coordinate work with the 114th Sig Sv Co. Two months later, the Fulda team returned and another team replaced it which was subsequently sent to Wasserkuppe.

At the close of fiscal year 1951, the unit had two D/F stations in operation. One was located at Wasserkuppe, the other at Coburg. The teams consisted of 5 men working on a 24-hour basis, 7 days a week. Plans were being made for the establishment of a control section to be co-located with intercept control and T/A sections to insure better service between the two sites and immediate analysis of information affecting liaison between the two sections.²

The communications center of the 116th maintained fixed operations until 10 March 1951, at which time all communications equipment was left at Scheyern. The 116th's mobile communications center became operational on 16 April 1951. Fifteen men were assigned as cryptographic technicians and teletype operators.³ REF: VOL. 1 P. 35

-
- 1. Ibid. P19.
 - 2. Ann. Rept. 116th Sig Sv Co, FY 1951, P20.
 - 3. Ibid. P21.

~~SECRET~~

~~HANDLE VIA COMINT CHANNELS ONLY~~

~~SECRET~~

d. 52d Signal Service Detachment

The 52d Sig Sv Det was located at Herzo Base throughout fiscal year 1951 with the exception of certain periods of temporary duty when the unit participated in maneuvers throughout the French and American Zones of Germany and Austria.¹

Personnel strength increased from 2 officers and 21 enlisted men to 2 officers and 23 enlisted men during the year. Turnover was high and this, complicated by a lack of trained men, was a constant drawback to smooth operation of the unit.²

Training was conducted in accordance with directives of Hq ASA and Hq ASA Europe during regularly scheduled periods each Saturday. All personnel qualified with a basic weapon during the reporting period.³

The detachment's mission throughout fiscal year 1951 was the monitoring of radio transmission of US Forces in EUCOM. All traffic was forwarded to Hq ASA Europe for analysis and corrective action. Ten to twenty radio nets were assigned weekly for coverage and a 24-hour, five days per week, monitoring schedule, was maintained. On 14 May 1951, operational activities were increased from five to seven days per week on 24-hour coverage daily.⁴ Special missions included monitoring all telephone circuits of the 7th Army switchboard at Vaihingen, Germany.⁵

At the beginning of the fiscal year, 12 qualified operators were available to the detachment. This number increased to 17 on 23 November 1950. With the arrival of new men, the detachment continued a plan

-
1. Ann. Rept. 52d Sig Sv Det, FY 1951, P1.
 2. Ibid. P6.
 3. Ann. Rept. 52d Sig Sv Det, FY 1951, P9.
 4. Ibid. P2.
 5. Ibid. P14.

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

whereby new operators were placed with qualified operators to copy whatever net was assigned. Through this system, the new operator learned correct procedure for copying a line net and could compare his work with that of the qualified operator.¹

The 52d participated in one European Command (EUCOM) maneuver and three US Forces, Austria (USFA) maneuvers during fiscal year 1951.

These included:

Exercise Rainbow (EUCOM) 10-18 September 1950 - mobile equipment - operators from 114th and ASA analysis team attached. Extremely effective. Future maneuvers of unit utilized ASA Europe analysis teams.²

Exercise Alpine (USFA) 15-20 January 1951 - 1 officer and 6 enlisted men and 1 unit of TC-9 participated. No operative difficulties.

Exercise Winterspiel (EUCOM) 28 January - 3 February 1951 - Requirements filled from detachment's regular operations area at Herzo Base. Special courier set up so that monitored units were provided copied logs with violations noted.

Exercise CPX (USFA) 16-20 April 1951 - command post exercises to test communications - 1 officer, 8 operators participated.³

Exercise Rebound (USFA) 18-25 May 1951 - 1 officer, 11 enlisted men participated. Two units of TC-9 and SCR 399A used. ASA Europe analysis team attached. Solved tactical radio net by determining call signs of all radio stations of participating

-
1. Ibid. P11.
 2. Ann. Rept. 52d Sig Sv Det, FY 1951, P12.
 3. Ibid. P13.

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

units.¹

e. Field Station 8606 AAU

Field station 8606 AAU remained located at Herzo Base throughout fiscal year 1951. The station operated under T/D 32-1006 from 1 July 1950 to 14 February 1951, T/D 32-1006 from 15 February 1951 to 30 April 1951, and T/D 92-8606-1 from 1 May 1951 to the end of the reporting period.²

Assigned strength varied from a minimum of 189 enlisted men on 1 July 1950 to a maximum of 307 enlisted men on 30 June 1951. Officer and warrant officer personnel varied from 7 on 1 July 1950 to 23 on 30 June 1951.³ Except for administrative personnel such as those in the mess supply and clerical sections, all personnel functioned in the operational mission of the station, which was organized into four tricks for continuous operation.⁴

Enlisted replacement personnel was generally inexperienced although school trained. The average required between 30 and 60 days on on-the-job training before tangible productivity was realized. Officer replacements included a number of non-technically trained officers who were assigned duty for general operations training and subsequent integration into a specific function of operations.⁵

Herzo Base Operations Building, as in fiscal year 1950, was divided into two areas. Area "A" accommodated manual Morse section, international commercial radio Morse section, the non-Morse scanning section, and radio

1. Ibid. P14.

2. Ann. Rept. FS 8606, FY 1951, P1.

3. Ibid. P4.

4. Ibid. P2.

5. Ibid. P4.

~~SECRET~~

Page 114 of 123 Pages
C BY abm. 1.9.51

~~HANDLE VIA COMINT
CHANNELS ONLY.~~

~~SECRET~~

teletype section. Direction finding control section was moved from "B" to "A" area in October because of space requirements. Area "B" accommodated the non-Morse section.

An average strength of [] per trick was maintained the great part of the year in international commercial radio operations. []

[] positions were available including [] low frequency positions. An average of [] positions were manned daily.¹ Manual Morse equipment consisted of [] standard ASA rack-type positions with 2 Super-Pro receivers each. [] manual positions were manned per trick.²

Morse traffic analysis subsection performed T/A which consisted of such missions as predicting call signs, preparing activity reports, recovering charts and keys, assisting in the identification of unidentified nets, and analyzing unusual occurrences.³

Non-Morse control and T/A subsections functioned as one section during the year due to shortage of personnel. Principal accomplishments were the development of streamlined procedures of control between Morse and non-Morse, and the establishment of parallel links of Morse and non-Morse circuits.⁴

Non-Morse T/A mission concerned scanning, identification, evaluation, and reporting on all intercepted transmissions on a daily basis. In September 1950, a commercial radio printer scanning mission was assigned.

The non-Morse section reflected an increase in traffic totals, and

1. Ann. Rept. FS 8606 AAU, P11.

2. Ibid. P12.

3. Ibid. P20.

4. Ibid. PP 23, 24.

~~SECRET~~

~~HANDLE VIA COMINT
CHANNELS ONLY~~

hours of coverage, and improvement in quality of output. This was ascribed to installation of additional receiving and recording equipment and improvement in operator efficiency.¹

Radio direction finding activity was carried on by D/F elements of the 116th Sig Sv Co and the 114th Sig Sv Co in addition to that of the FS 8606 AAU and 8608 AAU. This net was known as radio DF net of Europe with net control station located at Herzo Base, and consisted of the following stations:

Station 1 - Herzo Base

Station 2 - Scheyern

Station 3 - Rothwesten

Station 4 - Bremen

Station 5 - Passau

Net Control Station - Herzo Base

On 12 October a new station located at Stuttgart became operational and raised the total number of stations in the net to six. On 2 January 1951, the station was located in the free city of Trieste and no longer operated as a station in ASAE D/F net. On 11 January 1951, a station was located in the US Sector of Berlin but was not tied into the net by means of teletype communications. The mission of stations in Trieste and Berlin, and the results obtained, were handled directly between Hq ASA Europe and individual stations.²

All D/F plotting was accomplished at Frankfurt. To facilitate this arrangement, a plotting section was moved to Frankfurt on 12 January 1951

-
1. Ann. Rept. FS 8606 AAU, FY 1951, P45.
 2. Ann. Rept. FS 8606 AAU, FY 1951, PP 49, 50.

where operations continued for control purposes and for determining when equipment failure might cause errors in shots and bearings taken.¹

The permanent move of the 114th Sig Sv Co to the field on 1 March 1951 resulted in Field Station 8606 AAU's assuming control of the ASA Europe D/F net. Following this, the Rothwesten station left the net to become an integral part of the D/F section of the 114th. The station located at Trieste was moved with the 116th to the field.

At the start of the fiscal year, stations at Bremen and Berlin were using SCR-29 direction finders, and the station at Herzo Base was using an AN/CRD-2 direction finder. Shortly after 1 April 1951, five AN/CRD 2 A's arrived from the U.S. On 10 April 1951, the AN/CRD-2 at Herzo Base was replaced by one of the new sets, and on 22 April, the SCR-291 at Bremen was replaced by an AN/CRD 2A.²

Radio receivers were installed at operating sites at Herzo Base, Bremen, and Berlin. This, plus relaxing of control of the teletype nets to allow outstations to call in any assigned target found by them, in effect, increased the size of the D/F search station. This was further augmented by encrypting and transmitting to all stations the predicted call signs on assigned targets.

Results were obtained on a total of 21,667 assigned targets during the fiscal year. Fifty five percent of these were three-way fixes or better. On 19 June, the Berlin site was connected with the controlled teletype net. This tended to increase the number of stations reporting on each assigned mission and improved the percentage of three-way fixes of better.

1. Ibid. PP 50, 51.
2. Ibid. P51.

~~SECRET~~

The mission of radio-telephone intercept during the fiscal year was intercept recording and translating of all voice transmissions on assignment. All intercept from October 1950 to the end of the fiscal year was recorded and translated within 24 hours after intercept. A liaison system was inaugurated between Morse and non-Morse with the aim of identifying parallel circuits.¹

Radio fingerprint personnel began operations in July 1950, but very little coverage was obtained due to difficulties in procuring film, photographic supplies, and essential equipment. At the end of the year, the section had a small library of shots built up, and had shown very good results in analysis.²

f. Field Station 8608 AAU, Scheyern

This unit, located at Scheyern, was activated under Gen O #3, Hq ASA Europe, dated 20 February 1951. It was organized under T/D 32-1008 which authorized 12 officers, 3 warrant officers, and 325 enlisted men.³ It was further reorganized under T/D 92-8608 dated 1 May 1951.⁴ Assigned strength, as of 30 June 1951, was 11 officers, 1 warrant officer, and 207 enlisted men.⁵

Detachments of FS 8608 AAU included: "A", c/o 544 AM Sue Bn, APO 174; "B", c/o Hq Co TRIST, APO 209; and "C", c/o 7822 Station Complement Unit (Det I) Passau, APO 305.⁶

Logistic Support was provided by the Munich Military Post.⁷

-
1. Ann. Rept. FS 8606 AAU, FY 1951, P60.
 2. Ibid. P61.
 3. Summ. Ann. Rept. Hq & Hq Co, ASAE, 8620 AAU, FY 1951, P3.
 4. Ibid. P9.
 5. Ann. Rept. FS 8608 AAU, FY 1951, P2.
 6. Summ. Ann. Rept. Hq & Hq Co, ASAE, 8620 AAU, FY 1951, P7.
 7. Ann. Rept. FS 8608 AAU, FY 1951, P1.

~~SECRET~~

Page 118 of 123
11/23/51

~~HANDLE VIA COMINT~~

~~SECRET~~

One hundred-twenty nine employees handled custodial, engineer, and special services, and considerable progress was made in past improvements.¹

Minimum training requirements were met by holding four classes weekly.² Operational personnel was provided on-the-job training.³

Five sections controlled the operations of the station. Intercept, the largest section, had personnel divided into four tricks each with a trick chief and assistant. Further supervision was afforded by the use of watch officers. This provided 24-hour officer coverage.

During the year intercept operations were hampered by the loss of approximately one third of station personnel to the 116th Signal Service Company.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] each working rotating shifts, 9 days on, 3 days off. Intercept equipment consisted of 18 double banked upright positions (HF), 2 double receiver positions (HF console type) for voice intercept, and a trick chief and assistant trick chief position double receiver (HF), for a total of 22 operating positions. In March 1951, 16 console positions were constructed and installed for double receiver positions (HF).⁴

In traffic analysis, the division and separation of control and T/A personnel from the 116th Sig Sv Co left a very noticeable loss in trained analysts. This necessitated the training and supervision of

-
1. Ibid. P4.
 2. Summ. Ann. Rept. Hq & Hq Co, ASAE, 8620 AAU, FY 1951, P16.
 3. Ibid. P18.
 4. Ann. Rept. FS 8608 AAU, FY 1951, P8.

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

qualified and cleared men released from other sections. The best source of this manpower was intercept operators whose experience was a distinct advantage.

The average strength during the year was As compared with other periods, traffic analysis was the object of primary importance over other fields. Of the average strength, 5 were employed as control personnel, as translators, and the remainder as analysts.¹

Operating conditions improved during 1951 at Station No. 2 of the ASA Europe D/F net which was located about 1 mile from FS 8608 AAU in the vicinity of Pfaffenhofen/Ulm. This improvement was attributed to the construction of new facilities and the replacement of SCR 291 by ANCRD-2 in April.²

Radio maintenance personnel checked, aligned, and performed second echelon maintenance on 52 BC-1004's monthly. At Detachment "B", Trieste, 4 new antennae, one motor generator, and a new relay rack were installed.

Signal center personnel strength as of 30 June 1951 was 13 men. These were assigned to one of four tricks which worked 9 days on, and 3 days off. During fiscal year 1951, a total of 8174 messages consisting of 3,099,494 groups, were processed.³ REF: VOL. II P. 39

g. Field Station 8611 AAU, Frankfurt

This unit, the activation of which was announced in Gen O #4, Hq ASA Europe, dated 20 February 1951, had one man assigned at the close of fiscal year 1951. The site for its location was temporarily

1. Ibid. P14.
2. Ann. Rept. FS 8608 AAU, FY 1951, P15.
3. Ibid, P16.

~~SECRET~~~~HANDLE VIA COMINT CHANNELS ONLY.~~

~~SECRET~~

set as Frankfurt, Germany. It was to be organized under T/D 32-1011 which authorized 9 officers, 2 warrant officers, and 271 enlisted men. The unit was to be supplied under TA 32-1-11.¹

E. Africa

1. Field Station 8604 AAU, Asmara, Eritrea

Field Station 8604 AAU remained located at Asmara, Eritrea throughout fiscal year 1951. Authorized strength increased from 24 officers and 251 enlisted men in July 1950 to 31 officers and 507 enlisted men by 30 June 1951. Civilian personnel, all locally hired indigenous personnel used primarily in housekeeping duties, increased from 186 to 252 during the year.

Director, Hq ASA retained administrative and logistic control over the station, while the station in turn provided logistic support to the 9434th Technical Services Unit and Navy Communications Unit #3.²

Increases in officer and enlisted personnel raised the efficiency of operations, but conversely, caused a housing shortage. Several new family quarters were constructed or improvised from existing buildings, and a small hotel off post was rented to house single men.³

During the fiscal year, all personnel completed an extensive training course and qualified in a basic weapon.⁴

Proposed expansion for the station included an \$118,000 operations building. At the close of the fiscal year, allocation of funds was anticipated.⁵

1. Summ. Ann. Rept. Hq & Hq Co, ASAB, 8620 AAU, FY 1951, P7.

2. Ann. Rept. FS 8604 AAU, FY 1951, P1.

3. Ibid. P1.

4. Ibid. P6.

5. Ibid. P16.

Page 121 of 123 Pages
Copy 1 of 7 Copies

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

7-10-51

Interruptions in power presented one of the gravest problems during the year. This situation was alleviated by the installation of new power panels in June 1951.¹

Operational mission remained unchanged throughout the year, and the volume of traffic intercepted was increased by improved working conditions and use of experienced operators.²

VII. SUMMARY AND FORECAST

When one considers that ASA, at the beginning of fiscal year 1951, was practically inoperative in the mobile, tactical field, progress during the year was heartening. Korea was the motive force.

Only the 60th at Fort Lewis approximated mobility on 1 July 1950, and the equipment of even this unit was hardly suitable for service in combat. The Agency was understrength. Money was lacking. Training was slanted to fixed station operation. The school, its facilities taxed for ordinary peacetime training, was faced with the added burden of impending relocation. In the Pacific, not one Korean nor Chinese Mandarin linguist was available. National Guard and Reserve units were undermanned, poorly equipped, and untrained, particularly in field operations. The ROTC units comprised so many non-technical personnel. The Agency had undergone the inescapable attrition of the United States military organization in peacetime.

There were three important events, prior to fiscal year 1951, which established the continuity of ASA as a military organization. The first was formation of AFSA, which, paradoxical as it may seem in

1. Ann. Rept. FS 8604 AAV, FY 1951, P44.

2. Ibid. P12.

~~SECRET~~
~~7102070~~

~~SECRET~~

its drain of technical personnel, nevertheless led, in Korea, to separation of the strategic from the tactical collection effort, giving equal validity to both. The second phase, conceived in fiscal year 1950, was the insistence of ASA on the right to maintain the integrity of its own mobile operation through monitoring of the intercept product. The result was activation of GAS-60 (later GAS-50) Operations Division. The third occurrence was the concept, in draft form, of the Agency in support of a field army, completed in fiscal year 1950.

If fiscal year 1950 had been a year of transition, with plans for the rebirth of the military, fiscal year 1951 translated the ideas into action. Mobility was re-established in the two major theatres. Operations Division was in being. The concept of ASA in support of a field army was no longer merely on paper. ASA was actually in partial support, and with the 501st enroute to Korea, full support would be forthcoming shortly.

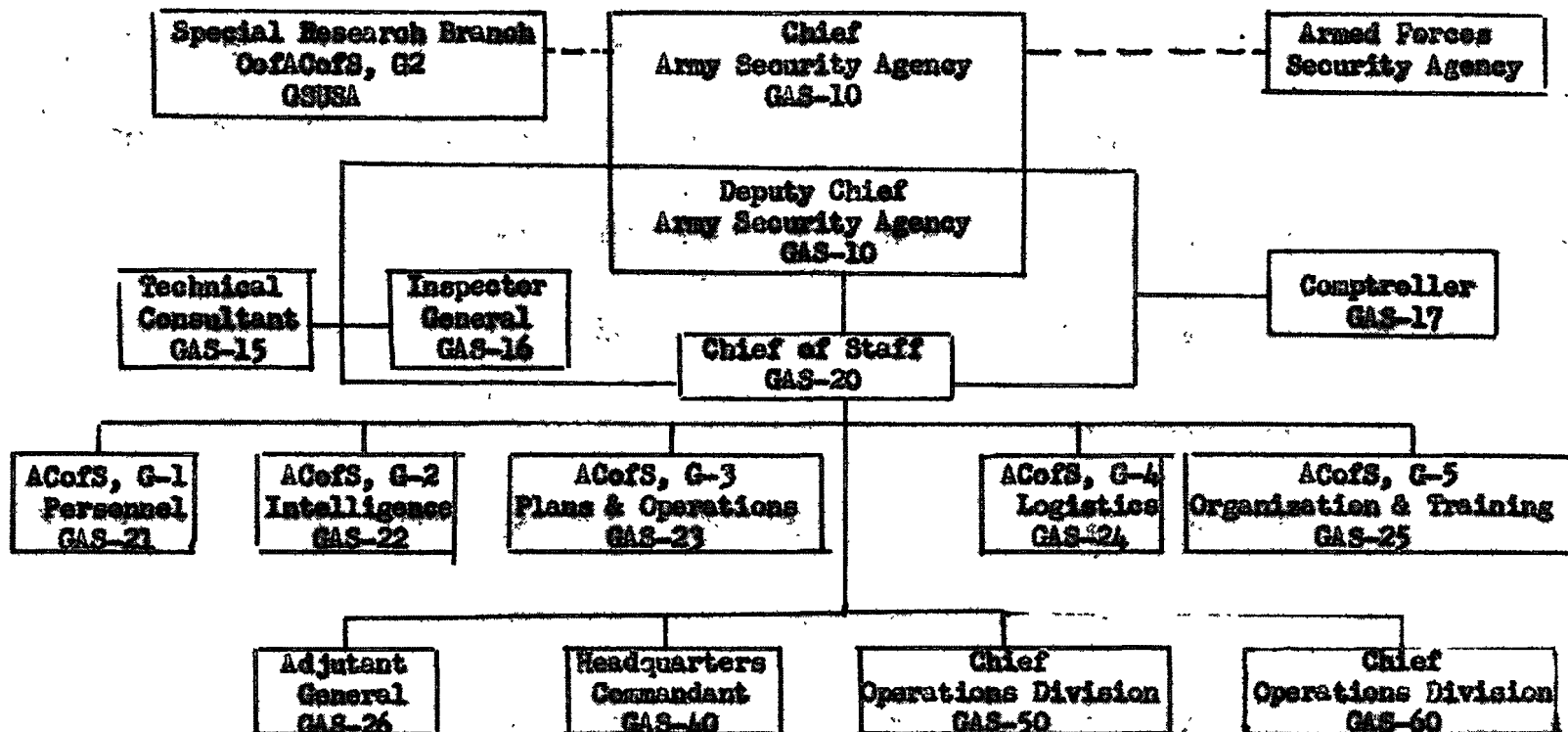
The practical results of ASA operations are contained in Volume II. Let it be said in summary of this volume, that considering the Agency's status at the beginning of the year, results were proportioned to foresight, planning, and concurrent response. The Agency increased its capability. AFSA did not suffer. The continuity of the Agency in effective support of both the strategic and tactical effort was assured, with future successes traceable to the sure foundations of theory in fiscal year 1950, and of action in fiscal year 1951.

~~SECRET~~

Fig No 6A-1

HEADQUARTERS ARMY SECURITY AGENCY

FISCAL YEAR 1951



*Redesignated Security Division

Legend:

- Command
- - - - Administration of Army & Civilian Personnel
- - - - Administration of Army Personnel
- Fiscal Year 1951 Changes

Source - Organization & Functions of ASA July 1950

P 12.1

7102072