Moreover, since the personnel of the militaryinas was
served also as sports clubs and on occasion even as competitive
and recreational

18 Thomas R. Eckerd hired TMC #61 in 1968. Big firm of after the man
became president of later, when he became president,
you will win as advanced age in 1967

19 War Dept. operators (TMC)
David A. Swan, Robert Charles R. Baker, Albert B. Chandler
The Baker, Chandler, and old occupied influential
positions in commercial companies

20 - suspected/detected suspected dispatch/secret

[Text continues]
The capture of vessels and ships by the Navy had been done by means of a code of symbols. One at least contained rules concerning signal officer published signal tables. It seems that the Telegraphic Code was used.

Confidential publication section 1916: established the warrant, storage, accounting, and distribution of confidential papers prepared by the various divisions, offices, and bureaus.

197 OTC of Code/Signal Section was made available at the DNC for coded signals.

July 1920; code/Signal Section made part 2,000 copies August 1920.

New period - individuals

William Lee
John Jay
Robert Moore
Cameron Moore
Thomas Lee
John Adams
Robert Langston
Thomas Jefferson

After the Revolution, the Congress of 1776 created the Department of War. The Virginia delegates to Congress in 1776 were responsible for their government in such a numerical code (numbers 1-996).

Within a few years, most of the departments of the government had been set up under the Constitution of 1789. An elaborate code, called a cipher, was used for official communication. The code was necessary because the government had to remain secrecy of its communications. For example, the code used by the Revolutionary Army was known as the "Rogers's Cipher." There was some probability that such a code would be discovered and compromised.

The codes of vessels and ships during 1863-1865, other of the Secretaries were diplomatic matters that were sensitive. When the codes were discovered, the codes were destroyed to prevent the use of secret papers, which were no longer held up by the secrecy of naval papers with the consequent security of all operations.
Although telegraph service between the military stations was
provided, regularly by means of signals, flags, and clerical
means for the low units in the field.

Both by force of Mr. captured messages

Capt. Alexander organized Confederate signal service

In the spring of 1862, Capt. J.T. Alexander (later brother) was assigned the task
of preparing a manual for Confederate signal corps which included
a book for computing signal disparates.
During World War II, the Signal Corps was responsible for coordinating and managing telegraphic communications between the various Army units. The Chief Signal Officer was the Commander of the Signal Corps, with the Chief Signal Officer's Office overseeing the day-to-day operations. Under the authority of the Chief Signal Officer, the Army Signal Corps provided telegraphic services to support the Army's needs.

The Signal Corps was instrumental in establishing and maintaining a system of radio communications that allowed for the rapid transmission of information across the battlefield. This system was critical to the success of the Army's efforts in World War II and was a significant factor in the ultimate victory.

The Signal Corps also played a crucial role in the development of new technologies and techniques, such as the use of radar and other electronic surveillance systems. These innovations helped to improve the Army's ability to detect and respond to enemy activities, providing a significant advantage in the conduct of military operations.

Overall, the Signal Corps was a vital component of the Army's efforts in World War II, providing critical support in the form of telegraphic communications, coordination, and technological innovation. Their efforts were instrumental in the success of the Army's campaigns and played a key role in the ultimate victory.
110. The new code approved for 3 years (1906-1909).

112. The new Telegraph Code was prepared by C501, published by authority of Secretary of War (became 670 in 1909, later actually printed by a commercial establishment in Cleveland, Ohio).

115. As one of the many preserved are my analyses and charts that were used by the people who had enlisted into the army. From 1910 to 1915, cryptography had been put in the curriculum of the Army Signal School at Ft. Devens, Cambridge, Mass.

Letter 10 Jul 1916, Chief of War College Division, Any Ave, M.M. Macomb to Army Signal School at Ft. Devens:

2. The War College Division is frequently called upon to decipher various messages and so has no one who is an expert in work. This description we would like to have the name of each file as few seem to special applications in such work in order to utilize their services.

This letter finally reached Acting Director Signal School, Ft. Devens, on 13 Jul 1916, and supplied the following names:

L.T. Charles H. Lewis
L.T. Edmond E. Andrews
L.T. Charles W. Swart
L.T. Alfred E. Fits
L.T. Karl Cardwell
L.T. Frank E. Bloomer, Act Dir, Any Sig School

117. Mexican Spreading Area, March 1916-1917

118. "During the Mexican expedition a number of Mexican cavalry were interrupted and several intelligence officers and only to the American Department. This is the case".
1807 Navy Dept message to Command David Birk at New Orleans

Responsible for naval cryptography as I had since Navy was founded with senior member of the Navy Board.

1842 Bureau of Construction, Engineering, & Repair
1853 Bureau of Ordnance and Hydrography

1862 Bureau of Navigation until 1872
Kah—

Nednamal gram Americia aonnd l- fahh

and captured de mesage de Congress - fand

the way de France who solved them. (From A.

Washington) Mckean and solen poor

Washington de fuo de Grace