MEMORANDUM FOR

SUBJECT: Plain-text Processing

1. Among the subjects on which you asked that I write a paper, was that of similarities and differences among organizations, methods and arrangements for processing plain-text traffic for the production of CCMT. Attached hereto, as an enclosure, is the paper I have prepared on the subject, which I hope will be adequate for your purposes. There are two comments I wish to add in this connection, which directly apply to the paper as a whole.

2a. It may be pertinent to add that there is reason to think that the importance of

3a. It is before, I must state that the enclosure represents my personal view and does not to be regarded as an official NSA document.

EO 3.3(h)(2)
PL 86-36/50 USC 3605

WILLIAM F. FRIEDMAN
Consultant

W.F. Friedman/ebv/31 Mar 52
AFSA-00T/Rm.19232B/Ext. 60493
REPORT ON

SIMILARITIES AND DIFFERENCES

IN REGARD TO ORGANIZATION, METHODS, AND ARRANGEMENTS

FOR

PROCESSING PLAIN-TEXT TRAFFIC FOR THE PRODUCTION OF COMINT

AND A FEW COMMENTS THEREON

By: WILLIAM F. FRIEDMAN

Date: 31 March 1952
1. a. The term Communications Intelligence (COMINT) designates the information and technical material resulting from the interception and study of intercepted communications.

b. The term traffic analysis (T/A) designates the operations involved in the study of the "externals" and characteristics of intercepted communications (procedure signals, message headings, call signs, etc., D/F bearings, data, and other technical aids) for the purpose of obtaining information concerning the organization and operation of the communication system or networks on which the communications are passing.

c. The term traffic intelligence (T/I) is that COMINT which is produced by drawing inferences or deductions from the information obtained by T/A operations defined above.

d. The term plain text (P/T) includes communications of two sorts:

   (1) Category 1 - Plain-language communications passed on internal radio links of the country involved.

   (2) Category 2 - Plain-language and

2. a. The principal differences in organizations and arrangements for the processing of plain-text are as follows:

   (1) The COMINT establishment is currently organized on a centralized functional basis, that is, the structure as a whole

1. This and the following definitions apply to the terms as specifically used in this report.

2. This information is used (1) as a guide to efficient intercept control and operation, (2) as an aid to cryptanalysis, and (3) as a basis for what is defined in 1c.

3. Commercial code is included in this category because such codes are available and are intended for economy, not secrecy.
e. Finally, as to the fourth suggestion, it is hardly necessary to point out the administrative and other problems of having personnel who do not belong to you work in your quarters but not under your administrative or operational control. There are enough cases of this sort of thing already - where the necessity for them is much more evident than in the case under consideration.

WILLIAM F. FRIEDMAN
Consultant