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THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

28 August 1945

MEMORANDUM FOR:

The Secretary of State  
The Secretary of War  
The Secretary of the Navy  
The Attorney General  
The Joint Chiefs of Staff  
The Director of the Budget  
The Director of the Office of War Information

Appropriate departments of the Government and the Joint Chiefs of Staff are hereby directed to take such steps as are necessary to prevent release to the public, except with the specific approval of the President in each case, of:

Information regarding the past or present status, technique or procedures, degree of success attained, or any specific results of any cryptanalytic unit acting under the authority of the U. S. Government or any Department thereof.

HARRY S. TRUMAN

## LECTURE #3

I. COMMUNICATION SECURITY

a. (1) Dewey was President of U. S. and Commander in Chief, U. S. Navy, Chief of Staff, Army and other high ranking Government officials journeyed several times half way around the world to attend special meetings and conferences.

(Travelled safely)

(2) On the other hand, the gentleman who was reported to have said in 1941: "I'm looking forward to dictating peace terms in the White House." Yet, the Commander in Chief of Jap Comb Staff - Admiral Isoroku Yamamota, while in the course of an ordinary inspection tour, died in a flaming Jap bomber that crashed on the Solomon Islands in April 1943. Accident? "Accidents don't happen - they are brought about."

b. (1) Ever think about the tremendous number of communications required to handle an operation like Torch and Overlord?

(2) Communication security responsible for success.

c. Communication security - embraces all measures designed to deny to unauthorized persons such information of military value as might be derived from our communications.

d. Three basic elements to communication security:

(1) Physical security

(2) Transmission security

(3) Cryptographic security

e. Physical security safeguards:

(1) Extensive and comprehensive accounting system for every single item

(2) Office courier for delivery

(3) Complete and adequate instructions and means for destruction in emergencies.

- (4) Rules for physical safeguarding (code rooms and etc)
- (5) Cryptographic clearances
- (6) Inspections
- (7) Colmar Incident

**f. Transmission security**

- (1) Provide operating procedures which give least information to enemy
  - (a) Hidden addresses
  - (b) Changing call signs and frequencies
- (2) Monitoring - checks on violations
- (3) Prevention of deception by enemy

**g. Cryptographic security**

- (1) Provision of adequate cryptographic systems to meet all needs - over high level material - unbreakable. (Maintenance)
- (2) Continuous research in this field - for cryptographic messages - ciphony - cifax.
- (3) Cryptographic systems used by Army divided into:
  - (a) Normal
  - (b) Standby
  - (c) Emergency
- (4) Cryphonets - world wide - isolation system, etc.
- (5) Reporting of compromises (AR 380-5)

(Marine on Kwajalein, who during mop up operations in June 1944 stumbled across body of a dead Jap - a piece of water soaked paper lying beside Jap attracted his eye - was in English. Paper was Navy Department document - a code widely used in Pacific. Jap writing on it - indicated "received 3 January 1944." Immediate check made as to responsibility for loss of document - Borrowed

down to a specific squadron of Army bomber command. Investigation revealed a Liberator was shot down. Squad commander said he saw plane shot down and crew captured and reported the loss to higher authority and assumed higher authority would take care of loss of code. Result no one reported its loss. Jap was found 8 January. Must assume codes read for 5 days.)

## II. THE ARMY SECURITY AGENCY

- a. 6 September directive - (history slide)
- b. World-wide organization
- c. Provides a service to G-2
- d. Organization and function (2 slides)
- e. Doctrine letter

## III. CONCLUSION

Because of great technological advances in this field, the need for complete integration from top to bottom - the speed of communications required - the establishment of ASA a step in right direction.