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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.<sup>1</sup>

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.<sup>2</sup> 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.<sup>3</sup>

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.<sup>4</sup> 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.

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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.<sup>1</sup> 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

<sup>1</sup>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.

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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.<sup>1</sup>

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.<sup>2</sup>

The security mission of ASA Europe increased during the year.<sup>3</sup> 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.<sup>4</sup> 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,

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

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

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.<sup>3</sup>

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.<sup>4</sup>

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

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

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procedure violation was .5 per message.<sup>1</sup> 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.<sup>2</sup>

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.<sup>3</sup>

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.<sup>4</sup>

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.<sup>5</sup> 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.

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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.

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

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.<sup>2</sup>

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

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.<sup>5</sup>

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.<sup>6</sup>

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

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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.



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by base personnel at the close of the reporting period. Completion of the other units was set for 20 July 1951.<sup>1</sup>

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 Hanzau 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.<sup>2</sup>

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.<sup>3</sup>

1. Ibid. P26.

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

3. Ibid. P35.

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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.<sup>1</sup>

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.<sup>2</sup>

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.<sup>3</sup>

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.<sup>4</sup>

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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.



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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.<sup>1</sup>

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.<sup>2</sup> 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.

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eight control clerks assigned to four operating tricks.<sup>1</sup>

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.<sup>2</sup>

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.<sup>3</sup>

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.<sup>4</sup> 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.

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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.<sup>1</sup>

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

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

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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.<sup>1</sup>

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.<sup>2</sup> REF: VOL. 1, P. 35

1. Ibid. P28.

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

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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.<sup>1</sup> 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.<sup>2</sup> The assigned strength of operational personnel varied from 136 on 1 July 1950 to 68 as of 30 June 1951.<sup>3</sup>

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.<sup>4</sup>

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.

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and at the same time familiarize themselves with the operation of intercept receivers.<sup>1</sup>

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.<sup>2</sup>

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.<sup>3</sup>

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.<sup>4</sup>

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

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



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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.<sup>1</sup> 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.<sup>2</sup>

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.<sup>3</sup> REF: VOL. 1 P. 35

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

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## 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.<sup>1</sup>

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.<sup>2</sup>

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.<sup>3</sup>

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.<sup>4</sup> Special missions included monitoring all telephone circuits of the 7th Army switchboard at Vaihingen, Germany.<sup>5</sup>

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

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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.

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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.<sup>1</sup>

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.<sup>2</sup>

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.<sup>3</sup>

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

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

units.<sup>1</sup>

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.<sup>2</sup>

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.<sup>3</sup> 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.<sup>4</sup>

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.<sup>5</sup>

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

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1. Ibid. P14.
  2. Ann. Rept. FS 8606, FY 1951, P1.
  3. Ibid. P4.
  4. Ibid. P2.
  5. Ibid. P4.

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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 PL 86-36/50 USC 3605 part of the year in international commercial radio operations. [ ] [ ] positions were available including [ ] low frequency positions. An average of [ ] positions were manned daily.<sup>1</sup> Manual Morse equipment consisted of [ ] standard ASA rack-type positions with 2 Super-Pro receivers each. [ ] manual positions were manned per trick.<sup>2</sup>

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.<sup>3</sup>

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.<sup>4</sup>

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.

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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.<sup>1</sup>

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.<sup>2</sup>

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

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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.<sup>1</sup>

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.<sup>2</sup>

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.

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

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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.<sup>1</sup>

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.<sup>2</sup>

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.<sup>3</sup> It was further reorganized under T/D 92-8608 dated 1 May 1951.<sup>4</sup> Assigned strength, as of 30 June 1951, was 11 officers, 1 warrant officer, and 207 enlisted men.<sup>5</sup>

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.<sup>6</sup>

Logistic Support was provided by the Munich Military Post.<sup>7</sup>

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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.

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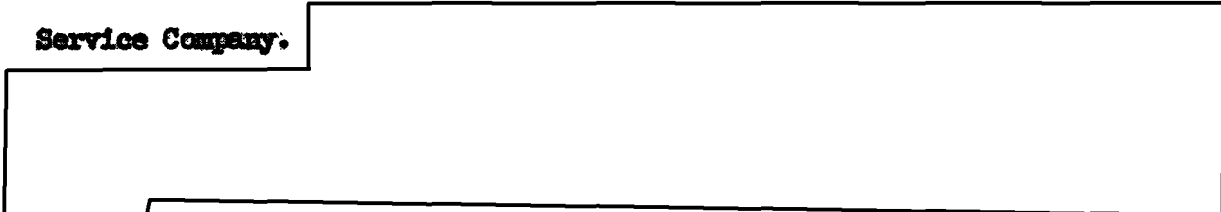
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One hundred-twenty nine employees handled custodial, engineer, and special services, and considerable progress was made in past improvements.<sup>1</sup>

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

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.



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).<sup>4</sup>

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.

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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.<sup>1</sup>

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.<sup>2</sup>

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.<sup>3</sup> 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.

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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.<sup>1</sup>

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.<sup>2</sup>

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.<sup>3</sup>

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

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

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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.

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.<sup>1</sup>

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

#### 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

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

2. Ibid. P12.



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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.

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