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(U) Cryptologic Almanac 50th Anniversary Series

(U) Quiz

(U) It won't get you on that show with Regis Philbin, but see how quickly you can put these dozen items connected with NSA's 50 years into chronological order. The correct answers are at the bottom.

~~(U//FOUO)~~

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as amended. MDR-51909.

1. Founding of the Armed Forces Security Agency
2. First NSA NEWSLETTER
3. Phoenix Society established
4. Ops 1 on FGGM officially opened
5. Founding of NSA
6. Louis Tordella became Deputy Director
7. William Friedman delivers "Six Lectures on Cryptology"
8. Headquarters (9-story) building dedicated
9. CSS established
10. Codewords TRINE, SAVIN, LARUM
11. Marine Guards assume responsibility for NSA physical security
12. Operations Building 3 dedicated

(U) Now, for the answers.

Almanac 50th Anniversary Series

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Cryptologic Almanac 50th Anniversary Series

Answers to the Quiz

(U) On the previous page, we challenged you with a list of a dozen events in NSA's history that we asked you to put in chronological order. Now that you've had time to cogitate over them, see how well you did.

ANSWERS

1. May 1949 -- Founding of the Armed Forces Security Agency

~~(U//FOUO)~~ The Armed Forces Security Agency (AFSA) was the U.S. government's first centralized cryptologic organization. It was founded to eliminate duplication of effort and effect economies in cryptologic operations.

5. October 1952 -- Founding of NSA

~~(U//FOUO)~~ When AFSA's organizational weaknesses became apparent during the Korean War, President Harry Truman commissioned a study on how to improve the nation's cryptologic operations. Based on recommendations from that study, President Truman strengthened the authorities given to AFSA and renamed it the National Security Agency.

2. November 1953 -- First NSA NEWSLETTER

~~(U//FOUO)~~ The NEWSLETTER began as a four-page information sheet, providing basic information to the workforce. In November 1964, the NEWSLETTER expanded its size and became a 20-page "slick" with more news items, photographs, and regular features, including the popular "HEADLINE PUZZLE." The NEWSLETTER went "out of business" in 2000, as it converted to electronic form and merged with the Communicator.

11. June 1954 -- Marine Guards

~~(U//FOUO)~~ At General Canine's request, the USMC furnished trained security personnel to provide physical security at NSA buildings. The marine barracks at Ft. Meade opened officially in November of 1954. Marines provided security at NSA's Ft. Meade and other compounds until September 1978.

4. November 1957 -- Ops 1 on FGGM officially opened

~~(U//FOUO)~~ When NSA was first formed, it was a tenant housed uncomfortably in both the Army Security Agency's Arlington Hall and the Naval Security Station. At that time, moreover, the federal government was seeking to disperse key organizations away from the District of Columbia, which was considered a prime target for Soviet nuclear bombing. After considering a move to Fort Knox, Kentucky, and finding the workforce overwhelmingly against it, DIRNSA decided on Ft. Meade. LTG Samford, the second DIRNSA, dedicated the 3-story Operations Building (not then called "Ops 1 -- there weren't any other operations buildings!).

6. August 1958 -- Louis Tordella became Deputy Director.

~~(U//FOUO)~~ When it was first formed, NSA had three vice directors, one from each of the service cryptologic organizations. In 1956, however, NSA consolidated the post into one civilian deputy director. The first, Joseph Ream, came from private industry, and held office for only about a year. The second, Dr. Howard Engstrom, had ill-defined duties and used the position to sponsor special projects. However, LTG Samford, DIRNSA in 1958, wanted the deputy director to be his "alter ego." He selected Dr. Louis Tordella, a senior official with wide-ranging experience, to take an active role in managing NSA. "Dr. T," as he was affectionately known, remained as D/DIR until his retirement in 1974.

7. 1965 -- William Friedman delivers "Six Lectures on Cryptology."

~~(U//FOUO)~~ William Friedman had been performing cryptologic services for the United States since World War I and helped put American cryptanalysis on a scientific basis. His lectures traced the history of codes and ciphers throughout the world from ancient times to World War II and were the product of a lifetime of studying the subject and collecting books on it. These six lectures have been reprinted in The Friedman Legacy (published by and available from the CCH).

8. June 1966 -- Headquarters (9-story) building dedicated

~~(U//FOUO)~~ Within a few years of the dedication of the Ops 1 building, the NSA leadership recognized that the building could not contain all operations and support functions, as originally planned. NSA had expanded farther and faster than anyone had expected. Thus, the leadership decided on another building, but also elected to construct up instead of out.

12. November 1968 -- Operations Building 3 dedicated

~~(U//FOUO)~~ When the Armed Forces Security Agency was established in 1949, and when it transformed into NSA in 1952, the communications intelligence (COMINT) and communications security (COMSEC) missions were conducted at different locations --

COMINT at Arlington Hall Station, hosted by the Army, and COMSEC at the Naval Security Station. One of the purposes of the NSA move to Ft. Meade was the consolidation of NSA in one place. However, the rapid expansion of the COMINT function, requiring allocation of the Ft. Meade building almost entirely to COMINT, left NSA's missions still separated by a great distance. The predecessor to today's IAD moved to Ops 3 in 1968.

10. September 1965 -- Codewords TRINE, SAVIN, LARUM

~~(U//FOUO)~~ The practice of using codewords for SIGINT reports and other SIGINT material derived from the World War II use of the word "ULTRA" to mark the product of high-level cryptanalysis. Codewords were selected by agreement among the international partners.

~~(U//FOUO)~~ In the period after World War II, for security reasons, the SIGINT system changed codewords annually. Within a few years the period between changes began lengthening, first to a biennial basis, then longer; the expense and trouble of changing rubber stamps and preprinted paper had begun to tell. The codewords TRINE, SAVIN, and LARUM were compromised with the North Korean capture of the collection ship PUEBLO in January 1968 and were displayed in various public media. The final change of codewords came in December 1968, to UMBRA, SPOKE, and MORAY.

3. July 1970 -- Phoenix Society established

~~(U//FOUO)~~ The concept of a retirement society for NSA alumni and alumnae had been floated as early as 1966, but became a reality only in 1972, when VADM Noel Gayler, then DIRNSA, signed a memorandum authorizing its formation. The society sought to provide a "bridge between work and retirement," and to help cryptologic colleagues keep track of their friends.

9. 1972 -- CSS established

~~(U//FOUO)~~ The centralization of American cryptology effort has been a perennial question since the end of World War II. The Armed Forces Security Agency and then NSA were founded to provide central direction in order to avoid duplication of effort and to save money. In the 1970s, the Nixon administration sought to centralize the effort to an even greater extent by placing NSA and the Service Cryptologic Agencies into a single organization. While the level of centralization sought by the administration was never achieved, the creation of the Central Security Service brought about greater common effort in collection, R&D, and training.

Horizontal Line

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