

United States Army Security Agency



For Arlington National Cemetery

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NATIONAL ARMY SECURITY AGENCY ASSOCIATION

C/O LTC WILLIAM H. LUKER, USA, RET
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CONCORD, CALIFORNIA 94521-5017

Thru: LTC Samuel Chisolm, Jr. ANC
1 Memorial Drive
Arlington, VA 22211

To: Mr. Patrick K. Hallinan
Executive Director
Arlington National Cemetery
Arlington, VA 22211

Sub: Request for placement of a United States Army Security Agency (ASA)
Memorial at Arlington National Cemetery (ANC) (Proffer)

18 June 2016

Dear Mr. Hallinan,

The National Army Security Agency Association (NASAA) is a 501c19 veterans not for profit organization and proud nongovernmental sponsor of effort to have an ASA Memorial placed at ANC. Our proffer is respectfully submitted, with supporting documentation. Please refer to the table of contents for comprehensive packet contents.

ASA Soldiers supported the Cold War, Korean War, and Vietnam War from worldwide locations. They did so in silence and in secrecy throughout their service history of 30+ years. Even family members know little about what their Soldiers did. Their legacy is the thousands of lives (both US and foreign) that were saved by use of the intelligence they gathered from behind the scenes. It is time they be let out of the shadows and to receive recognition for their service and sacrifice. The hallowed grounds of ANC are the most fitting place for a memorial to honor ASA Soldiers. It should be noted that our memorial is also designed to honor the commands and Soldiers supported; therefore, it is more than just an ASA memorial.

As concerns submission requirements, please note the following:

1. Nongovernmental Sponsorship – The NASAA is a nongovernmental, veteran’s organization, 501c19, and our tax ID is 264730671. We should meet this requirement. Our website is www.nasaa-home.org.
2. Design Concept – Details and graphic representations are listed on the table of contents. The monument/memorial was intentionally designed to take a small footprint and does



not exceed the dimensions of 52 inches wide at the base, 18 inches deep at the base, and 80 inches high overall. The main upright portion of the monument is 10 inches thick, granite stone, to hopefully mitigate breakage/damage. The rear of the monument identifies, among other things, the major commands that ASA supported. This is an intentional effort to honor the units/commands supported and not just the ASA.

3. Funding – The value of the monument (donation) stands at \$16,000.00 (+/-) barring unforeseen increases in the cost of material and labor for installation.
 - a. Funding methods – Go Fund Me (GFM) is being used with a target of \$20,000.00 and checks are being accepted at NASAA. Both sources continue to grow. Funds will cover the monument, fund raising fees, and perpetual care.
 - b. Preservation and Care (P&C) – No real guidance exists covering P&C. We anticipate \$2,160.00 will be available for P&C. Subject to your approval, we intend to use self-help (local ASA vets and Boy Scouts) to manage periodic cleaning. The composition of the monument should preclude need for extensive cleaning or repairs. In the event of significant vandalism and/or act of God we would have to determine course of action after that event.
 - c. Certification of Funds – We have raised sufficient funding to cover the monument (\$16,000.00) and P&C (\$2,160.00) for a total of \$18,160.00. GFM funds need to be forwarded to our bank account; they are, on a periodic basis. We can provide certification on receipt of GFM funds still due in and will furnish it under separate cover.
4. Independent Study for Alternate Location – No guidance exists on how to meet this requirement. In reality, the monument could go anywhere someone was willing to give up ground space measuring 4.3 feet X 1.5 feet. We acknowledge ANC desires to maintain space for internment, but hope that somewhere on ANC there is space unsuitable for internment that could handle our small space requirement. The whole point of ANC is to be honored, in a place of honor, and to be accessible to ASA veterans, their families, and to the world, in maximum numbers. ASA Soldiers gave lives and saved countless lives while serving around the world during wartime.

Respectfully, we request review of materials provided and approval of our submission. Please don't hesitate to contact me if there are any questions or concerns about our submission and/or need to provide additional materials.

Respectfully,

William D. Tucker

Chairman, NASAA

925-899-0605

red.yellow@yahoo.com



June 25, 2013

Mr. Patrick K. Hallinan
Executive Director
Arlington National Cemetery
Arlington, Virginia 22211

Dear Mr. Hallinan:

I am responding to your letter, dated January 7, 2016. On behalf of all remaining Army Security Agency Veterans, it is our honor and privilege to present the United States Army Security Agency to you and your distinguished Advisory Committee Members consideration of inclusion at Arlington National Cemetery. ANC is America's premier Military Cemetery. For those who rest there in quiet repose, represent a living history of freedom, bought by the blood of our fallen heroes over many generations. Currently ASA Veterans have no said Honor. Beyond its membership, no one will remember us, for we served in silence and secrecy. Future generations will not know of the ASA; therefore they cannot seek that which they know not! I cannot imagine a single hero currently entombed in ANC that were he alive today, and had knowledge of our history, would, with certainty welcome the members of the ASA and say, "welcome home and job well done"! Our presence will add to the honor and dignity of ANC and will not disturb those in solemn repose.

I will be sharing our document for approval and it will not be tainted or embellished with our words. The ASA has a glorious history rich with intrigue, suspense and a rushing of our gathered intelligence to commanders to stay one step ahead of our adversaries. We served during The Cold War preserving our Country's freedom and in both The Korean War and The Vietnam War, saving an

untold number of lives. The most extensive and the most available data for research purposes are centered on Vietnam, and it will be used as our reasoning for admission to ANC; however, that in no way minimizes our efforts and success during neither the Cold War nor the Korean War.

I want to reflect upon the wise words of Generals (past and present), Field Commanders and yes, the Director of the National Security Agency. Vice Admiral Lawrence H. Frost, the Director of NSA, ordered his military arm, the ASA to Vietnam and they arrived May 13, 1961, as the 400th ASA Special Operations Unit, using the cover name 3rd Radio Research Unit and the classified NSA designation "USM626". The ASA suffered its first of many casualties on December 22, 1961- SP4 James T. Davis. Official records reflect that ASA was the first Army unit to arrive in Vietnam, along with advisors and Special Forces, and one of the last to leave, 12 years later in 1973. A contingency was there for the "Evacuation" in 1975. During the Vietnam years, the ASA had 32 Radio Research Companies, Units, Detachments or Field Stations attached to every Army combat unit deployed to Vietnam. The ASA was awarded 120 U.S. decorations and 60 foreign citations for their faithful service and valor. Because the ASA was born in secrecy and silence, this highly classified organization's story may never be fully written. ASA bases, frequently shoved up against the Soviets and Red China, from Northern Europe to the Near East, Southeastern Asia, and Northern Japan and Korea, were rather crude, isolated outpost. Worldwide, we served in 22 different countries (with multiple locations in several countries) and the United States to include both Alaska and Hawaii. All ASA membership required a Top Secret clearance and some included Cryptology.

The ASA story could conceivably be the final chapter of The Cold War, The Korean War and also The Vietnam War. The final days of the Vietnam War, often referred to as the "Evacuation", was surmised by many as the final chapter; however, there cannot be closure until the ASA is finally recognized and given their rightful place in those three eras. The men and women of the ASA desperately desire to share their stories of heroism, support for soldiers they never met, and engaging the enemy in combat when necessary. The Army commanders, the National Security Agency, and the President(s) of the United States collectively made daily decisions based on the timely intelligence provided by the ASA field personnel. Beginning with the lowly Private and, continuing up through the chain of

command, the ASA soldier used their equipment and intelligence training to gather information about their adversaries, both on the ground and in the air, while working tirelessly 24 hours a day and 7 days each week. The ASA soldiers paid the ultimate sacrifice in many recognized battles and tragedies, but could never be mentioned among the casualties for we were not supposed to have been there. But, we were! The ASA has earned the privilege to be honored in ANC, and ANC should become our grounds for recognition, and finally a place for solemnity to grieve.

With the creation of our monument, the ASA can come out of the closet of secrecy and share its experiences from the many countries in which they served our Country around the world for more than three decades. This “coming out” serves to complete both the Army’s history and the history of the United States, but as importantly, families of the ASA will finally know what their father, son, brother or sister did during these times. This monument will serve to honor those who lost their lives in service to their country and bring closure to those still living, who must wonder daily whether their service to their Country and fellow soldiers would ever be recognized. The ASA history is now being unveiled and awaiting the same recognition that has been afforded to every other Army unit. We supported them in adverse times. Will the United States of America, now stand with the Army Security Agency as our story awaits your decision? The ASA was Vigilant Always and we now trust others to be the same.

Mr. Hallinan, I sincerely thank you personally, and also, the distinguished Members of the ANC Advisory Committee, for giving ASA’s Veterans the opportunity to share our deeds of honor and our story for all past and future generations to examine. Should you have any questions or concerns, I remain at your service to deliver a response as promptly as I can.

Sincerely,

Cecil W. Carver
Member, National Army Security Agency Association



JUSTIFICATION FOR ASA MEMORIAL AT ANC

Wars are a combination of battles fought for a final victory of a Nation's convictions. The Army Security Agency has been a part of three different wars: The Cold War, The Korean War and lastly The Vietnam War. All are different, yet similar in many ways as they were instrumental in preserving our Nations' freedom, our treasured way of life and its pursuit, and ultimately, the saving of an untold number of lives. The intelligence produced by the ASA was the common-thread that led to whatever we determined success to be in all three wars. We were not only involved in the Wars but, also in each individual battle within each war. When the different military units returned home to their hero welcomes, they were able to share their stories openly, however, the ASA soldier was reminded to remain silent, as they were sworn to secrecy. The ASA, as we knew it, was disassembled in late 1976. Almost 40 years have passed and the majority of regular Army personnel then and now knew little or nothing of the ASA. As for the American citizenry, the answer is not zero, but it is so low, it might as well be zero. The ASA is in an educational vacuum! The ASA Veterans are very proud of their accomplishments and how vital we were to each war. When each military unit arrived in Vietnam, they proudly wore their unit patch on their sleeve; the ASA could not, nor could we in most, if not all, of the other countries to which we were assigned. When assigned to either Korea or Vietnam, we were assigned a cover name. To this day, the United States of America, a country we love and sacrificed for, still has not publicly bestowed recognition to the ASA as they have other Army units. If we do not speak up for the ASA now, we will forever be silenced!

There is no publicly accessible place to find how important our missions were and how accomplished we were in performing our duties. However, you can explore the Declassified National Security Agency documents which reveal the intimate relationship that existed between the NSA and ASA. Therein, with careful study, one can find a weaving of the truth as I am sharing with you.

Washington, DC is "The Place" in America where people from all states and from countries around the world come to visit and discover our history and our military accomplishments. But no one will seek information about the ASA soldiers, for they know not where to seek for the unknown. I realize we were slow in creating memorials for the Korean and the WWII veterans, but at least the public knew they existed and of their accomplishments. There is some satisfaction in that, but the ASA has neither and unless we act now, the ASA will fade away like the evening sun, but unlike the sun, at some point, it will rise no more, as our membership is aging rapidly.

This monument endeavor at ANC will begin to allow the closure process after 40 years for the remaining ASA Veterans. Many wounds will be healed, as family members become

aware of what their father or their mother never could or would tell them about their war experience.

If you vote YES for this monument, you too will be a part of history in the making and once you become educated about the ASA, you will know you did the right thing.

I say this in a very humble manner and with no disrespect to any Army unit currently entombed in ANC and my statement is not meant in any way to reduce their honor. In saying that, what the ASA did during its existence, compares with excellence to any of them in devotion to duty and a call to arms. My research has confirmed that the ASA has done as much, if not more, to preserve our Nations freedom and to have saved an untold number of lives for the United States, as has any other Army unit. Our missions were demanding, therefore, we were 24 x 7, long before the phrase "Boots on the Ground" was made popular, monitoring all and everything, which at times included our very own. One of my letters of support referred to us as "unsung heroes". With your approval of our request to be admitted into ANC, we can drop the "unsung" part of that.

ANC is the only location that will provide a venue for all visitors to quickly learn of the ASA's history, the valor of their soldiers and how their intelligence gathering impacted not only the lives on the battle fields but also the homes of our citizens. As they slept in security, the ASA soldier continued their work in silence and secrecy. Any place other than ANC would be just another closet in which to hide the ASA.

From my research, I want to share some comments which speak volumes of our devotion to duty and outstanding support for the intelligence provided:

The 409th RRD provided numerous plots and overlays of enemy units; passing fixed information to the tactical command; took extra measures to expedite the delivery of intelligence to his command as highly perishable information was able to be acted upon. In one noted occasion, a 50 minutes early warning one troop received of an impending attack by fire and the locations of ambush sites the enemy intended to use during the next day's operation. The 371st RRC intercepted the enemy, plotted all fixes, and command responded to his request for B-52 bombing missions against hostile units in his area of operations. The 372d RRC, was singled out for enemy unit identifications and pinpoint locations, which was considered the major factor in formulating an accurate intelligence picture. ARDF-derived locations became the basis for many B-52 bombing missions specifically against COSVN. The 335th provided signal intelligence to the USS Benewah, the command ship for the CUU Long operations along the river. This information was also sent to two NSA civilians working along with the seven-man team from ASA. Many combined projects involved DIRNSA, MACV and the 509th RRG. In the la

Drang Campaign, intelligence from ASA was provide to Marines Commander LTG Lewis Walt, indicating the VC were planning a surprised attack. With the ASA intelligence, it was the VC themselves, that were surprised and overcome in the operation. This Campaign, also became a test for the 371st ASA Radio Research Company to determine if it could support the troopers of the 7th Cavalry. Continuing, it was the air radio direction finding (ARDF) that had flagged the PAVN units and immediately reported their locations. This battle was the first significant success for tactical SIGINT during an ongoing operation.

Praises from the Generals and Field Commanders: “The troops cannot live or fight without their intelligence. We are just blind over there without it. The ASA history is also the story of individual sacrifice and professionalism on the part of the ASA soldiers. The directional finding activities of the 3rd RRU have provided this headquarters with a vital intelligence advantage previously unavailable to any US or friendly tactical force. If Direct Support Unit were not available, the timeliness of this most perishable product would either be lost or degraded to a point where it might be useless.”

Allow me to say to each Committee Member, this is a good deed to honor all the deceased ASA soldiers. Just as significant, it is the right thing to do for those fortunate enough to still be living. One might say the ASA had a brief history, of only 30 years, but it was a time when our Nation was struggling during the Cold War and two additional wars, that the steady hand of gathering information on our foes who would do harm to us, that was so valuable. The ASA footprint was throughout the world, working tirelessly and feeding said intelligence to the Army Military, the National Security Agency and other Agencies that had a need to know and could benefit from it.

Again, all the information and wording in my supplied documents, can be substantiated if needed for anyone’s confirmation. Additionally, I trust, the ASA, has met the honored criteria required for the hallowed grounds of Arlington National Cemetery.

In closing, I have provided LTC Chisolm with supportive documentation of our history, missions, along with quotes from General and Field Commanders from the past and present. I hope some of you will inquire, for as he once shared with me, and I paraphrase: “I never knew of the ASA’s existence and what a legacy you have...”

Thank you for allowing the ASA to share their story of personal conviction. Your thoughtful consideration and a response of YES will close this, our final mission. The ASA never won or lost any battles on their own accord. This time the roles are reversed, as we are dependent on the action of others to determine our fate. The ASA’s intelligence saved many of their fellow soldiers during perilous conditions, and in the process, their lives became a sacrifice

for the overall success of the mission. Will you please come to our rescue and help us to win the Victory? Thank you for your honorable and faithful service! And may God continue to bless America, the land we love and cherish!

When we fail to remember and honor the deeds of those who died protecting our Freedom, then the Freedom we cherish, will die also! Therefore, when the Freedom Bell rings again, let it ring, as it should, for all the brave ASA soldiers!

Sincerely,

Cecil W. Carver
Member, National Army Security Agency
Association

Please see the nineteen additional supportive documents and testimonies.

Justification Attachments

Julia Abrams, wife of Army Chief of Staff, General Creighton Abrams, Jr., was instrumental in organizing Ladies of Arlington. Their mission was to insure no soldier would ever be laid to rest in ANC, without a final salute. Her husband, General Abrams, was a frequent visitor to ASA sites and was very complimentary of the ASA in Vietnam.

The below quotes pertaining to the Army Security Agency/Radio Research activities in Vietnam are taken from “The Most Secret War” by James L. Gilbert

P. 1 “It has been my feeling in years past (prior to Vietnam) that we did not know too much about ASA.....If we did know much about it, maybe we felt they were working for authorities outside the Army, albeit important work.” LTG Creighton W. Abrams, Vice Chief of Staff, US Army (Commander Military Assistance Command Vietnam)

P. 84 “I would say at least three times a week, General Abrams would come over to the field station at Phu Bai. He and a field station Chief Warrant Officer by the name of Holder would literally talk the entire situation through. General Abrams would at times turn around to J3 and say, ‘Let’s lift a force over in such and such an area, and have 1st Air Cav throw a blocking action.’” Col William T Riley, Jr. CDR 509th RR GP

It is my personal opinion, that both the General and Mrs. Abrams would be strong advocates for the ASA to gain admittance into ANC.

All the quotes from the above named book are presented for additional consideration for our Justification.

The below quotes pertaining to the Army Security Agency/Radio Research activities in Vietnam are taken from “The Most Secret War” by James L. Gilbert

P. 7 “If injured or killed in combat, report as training accident in the Philippines. STAMPED ON MEDICAL RECORDS OF 3d RRU PERSONNEL”

Front Cover ...field commanders in Vietnam, continue to say that this (signals intelligence) is the backbone of their intelligence effort. They can't live or fight without it. I want to stress to everyone in this room just how important this effort is...I can't think of anything more important because they are just blind over there without this effort....General Bruce Palmer, Vice Chief of Staff, US Army (Commander II Field Force; was subordinate to both Generals Westmoreland and Abrams)

FORWARD VII The first unit to be deployed to South Vietnam belonged to the United States Army Security Agency (ASA) as did the first to be decorated. They deployed to Vietnam four years in advance of major ground combat elements. The history is also the story of individual sacrifice and professionalism on the part of the ASA soldiers....Major General Keith B. Alexander (Director of National Security Agency)

P. 1 “It has been my feeling in years past (prior to Vietnam) that we did not know too much about ASA....If we did know much about it, maybe we felt they were working for authorities outside the Army, albeit important work.” LTG Creighton W. Abrams, Vice Chief of Staff, US Army (Commander Military Assistance Command Vietnam)

P. 13 “Because in a way it (airborne radio direction finding) is the radar of Vietnam...” Mr. Herbert S. Hovey, Jr., Engineer, HQ USASA

P. 16 “One of the biggest historical disadvantages to any counter-insurgency program has been the inability to locate guerrilla concentrations. The directional finding activities of the 3d Radio Research Unit have provided this headquarters with a vital intelligence advantage previously unavailable to any US or friendly tactical force.” LTG Paul D. Harkins, COMUSMACV (Served as 1st Commander of MACV)

P.27 “The very best soldiers, or let me say the most highly intelligent, were in ASA...ASA acquired quite a lot of people who weren't particularly interested in avoiding the draft but wanted to do their duty by their country so they volunteered

for the Agency work..." Col John J. McFadden, CDR 509th RR GP (ASA supported MACV)

P. 34 "I cannot overstate our case for the Direct Support Unit. COMINT from the DSU's is by far our most important source of intelligence. If DSU support were not available, the timeliness of this most perishable product would either be lost or degraded to a point where it might be useless." LTG Stanley R. Larsen, CG, I FFV (Commander of all US forces in Central VN; Command Task Force Alpha; Command I Field Force)

P. 35 "The intelligence produced by your units was a clinching factor in the decision to launch this operation. Subsequent events confirmed the accuracy and timeliness of the intelligence produced by your units." LTG Lewis Walt, CDR, III Marine Amphibious Force (Marine Corp Commander; III Marine Amphibious Force and 3rd Marine Division; Chief of Naval Forces; Senior Advisor I Corps)

P. 38 "I have found the ASA soldier more resilient and better equipped to roll with the punches. Age and schooling are certainly factors in this. We don't have major problems. If we do, the man loses his clearance and is transferred out." Maj David J. Woehr, Chaplain, 509th RR GP

P. 54 "As a division commander, SI was the one kind of intelligence that would actually and always cause me to move elements or maneuver units based on it. Anytime a significant movement of an enemy regiment in the operational area was reported, I made corresponding immediate movements, based on such intelligence." MG William E. Depuy, CG, 1st INF DIV (Big Red One)

P. 57 "I recall Col Faulk, my G2, in talking to me about it afterwards said that this group asked him, 'What were major intelligence failures?' He told them that he didn't really know what the intelligence failures were, but he simply hoped that next time he would have as much intelligence." LTG Frederick C. Weyland, CG, II FFV (Commander 25th Infantry Division; Commander III Corps Tactical Zone and Commander of MACV)

P. 61 "During my recent visit to South Vietnam I observed and was told by our senior commanders that COMINT, primarily airborne direction finding and airborne intercept, is providing 80 to 85 percent of the intelligence used in planning and operations against the Communist Forces in South Vietnam." Finn J. Larsen, Deputy Director, DOD (DDRE)

P. 63 “The Left Bank went out, obtained a target, and then became a small command center in the sky directing the attack. In fact, the Cav became so reliant on this technique that when the Left Bank was no longer available their effectiveness was severely hampered.” LTC Donald E. Grant, DCDR 303d RR BN

P. 64 “Previously we had to land after flying all the way back to Saigon and then send the data over the wire. It was passed through channels to Bien Hoa Base and they had to get it out to the tactical commander. In the new system, using COMUS pads, we could pass the information directly to the ASA direct support unit with the 173d.” SFC Michael R. Cumm, NCOIC Processing Section, 3d RRU

P. 65 “The only time we would let him communicate was when one of our ARDF birds was in the air. We would get an ARDF fix and thirty seconds later here comes gunships. So when he tried to get across (the Mekong), all the patrol boats up river and all the patrol boats down river converged. We got all their radio operators except for one which was killed.” SFC James W. Wood, Jr. Liaison to IV Corps

P. 80 “ASA personnel of the 403d SOD remained at the base camp and made direct contact with the aircraft (LAFFING EAGLES) and passed fixes immediately to the camp commander. As a result, we absolutely flattened the enemy, drove his forces out of the area, and declared the battle of Bu Prang and ARVN victory.” 1LT Jarvis E. Williams, Liaison Officer, G2 Section, HQ, I FFV

P. 81 “As COSVN retreated we could watch...the transmitters moved along with the DF fixes. On a daily basis we could tell people that COSVN had moved so many miles up Highway 7. Unfortunately, they managed to stay just outside of US Penetration into Cambodia.” CW3 Charles R. Byars, SIT Officer, 509th RR GP

P. 84 “I would say at least three times a week, General Abrams would come over to the field station at Phu Bai. He and a field station Chief Warrant Officer by the name of Holder would literally talk the entire situation through. General Abrams would at times turn around to J3 and say, ‘Let’s lift a force over in such and such an area, and have 1st Air Cav throw a blocking action.’” Col William T Riley, Jr. CDR 509th RR GP

P. 91 “In theory, the centralized field station concept would allow mission accomplishment with reduced resources. In our case, however, the benefits of the concept were not realized because our assets were spread over 53 percent of the

land mass of Vietnam.” LTC David A. Wisyanski, CDR 330th RR FS (ASA supported command FFV-I Location Pleiku)

P. 95 “Special intelligence has been a key factor in tactical success—we’d be quite blind without it. Although one cannot rely on special intelligence alone, it provides the essential skeleton against which other source material can be associated to form a quite accurate framework of enemy disposition and in some cases, enemy intentions.” MG George I Forsythe, CG, 1st Cav Div

P. 103 “We’re in a dynamic situation. Decisions on units being drawn down, forces being economized, and selection of key installations to stay open are being made. To do this safely you must have knowledge of the enemy, his plans and intentions. Special intelligence provides this. It’s invaluable.” MG Charles M. Gettys, Chief of Staff, USARV (Commander 23 Infantry Division; born in Charlotte, NC)

P. 105 “During the current NVA offensive, ARDF has been the single most important intelligence collection program providing early warning of impending enemy action. I consider ARDF coverage especially of the northern Military Regions to be critical as long as US interest are involved in the Republic of Vietnam.” GEN Frederick C. Weyland, COMUSMACV

P. 106 “On March 7, 1973, the 509th RR Group was discontinued and the handful of its remaining soldiers boarded the last plane for home, bringing ASA’s 12-year tour of service to a close. The 509th Group received the Republic of Vietnam’s Cross of Gallantry with Palm. While in Vietnam, ASA units were a more than 120 US decorations and 60 foreign citations.”

Back Cover: “It is always easy for the people to see the performance of an infantry battalion or brigade in fighting and winning the battle. The performance of a support unit is not so obvious, and yet in your case (303d RR Battalion that supported II FFV), you have probably contributed to the winning of more battles than any maneuver element in the country.” LTG Frederick C. Weyland, COMMANDING GENERAL, II FIELD FORCE VIETNAM

Maj. Gen Hal D. McCown

<http://rinaldol.tripod.com/335rrc/history.html> Upon arriving in-country, the 335th assumed the cover designation of the 335th Radio Research Company. The 335th was assigned to the 303rd ASA Battalion (303rd RR Bn) of the 509 RR Group and attached to the 9th Infantry Division. The support platoon provided the entire spectrum of ASA direct support to each of the 9th Infantry Division's brigades. One

element of the 2nd Support Platoon was located on the USS Benewah as part of the 9th Infantry Division Mobile Riverine Force. The first two and a half years were the unit's most active as far as direct support to the 9th Infantry Division in its tactical operations.

As with its earlier mission of providing direct tactical support to the 9th Infantry Division, the 335th Radio Research Company, distinguished itself in providing valuable and timely information to the DMAC. The following letter, dated 21 July 1970, and addressed to the 335th Radio Research Company, from Major General Hal D. McCown, Commanding General, DMAC, attests to this:

"Your rapid response to the requirements of this command filled a critical intelligence gap and served to stem infiltration activities and communist expansion in the Delta.

"It is unfortunate that the sensitive nature of your activities precludes wide dissemination of the results of a product that serves as a striking example of outstanding teamwork. The recent activities of your personnel located in Can Tho and deployed to remote sites in the Delta enabled the dissemination of early warning information that alerted friendly forces and decreased casualties. Although activities such as these cannot be freely discussed, they have won you the admiration and respect of friendly forces throughout the Delta.

Addendum to these quotes by Cecil Carver.

These wise quotes of the Generals and Field Commanders were never truer than when uttered, concerning the valiantly and timeliness of the ASA gathered intelligence. For a more defining Justification for ANC, I cannot add or trump what they have said on behalf of the ASA endeavor! It is my conviction, that if they were living and on the ANC selection Committee, then they would vote overwhelmingly in our favor.

January 9, 2015

Hello, I am Colonel James J. Singsank, retired USASA. I was contacted recently by a fellow alumnus of the ASA Cecil W. Carver, who informed me of an effort to erect a memorial in Arlington Memorial Cemetery to all of those who served in the Army Security Agency. After listening to Cecil's comments it seems fitting that we should join all the other military units who have been recognized in Arlington as the result of their contributions to the security of the United States of America.

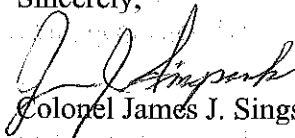
Cecil recently visited Arlington and was impressed with the recognition of these other military units, however, after searching for an ASA memorial he found nothing. Since then he has been intensely involved in contacting those of us who served in ASA all over the world to generate momentum for an ASA memorial in Arlington.

I have personally reviewed the data that Cecil has assembled and I would like to add my name, voice, and enthusiastic support for this undertaking. Personally, I cannot think of a military entity more worthy of this recognition than our own ASA. The dedication of all our officers and enlisted members of ASA deserve this special recognition for their service and their sacrifice. Perhaps, more importantly, we should recognize that the intelligence they provided resulted in many successful missions and life saving military efforts over the years.

I also know that I could not have served with a more diligent and dedicated group, whose individual and collective efforts resulted in fewer fatalities in conflicts in the Korean and Viet Nam Wars, as well as in the long lasting Cold War. It is a history of valor which was not known to the outside world because of the secrecy and silence of their mission and efforts.

Therefore, my endorsement of this effort is without reservation. I recommend that the movement and its funding commence and proceed with haste in order to receive rapid approval and success. I will repeat a quote often used by Cecil since he began this effort: "Veterans of the ASA are aging rapidly and will be like WWII vets whose memorial came too late to honor and recognize those who are still alive!"

Sincerely,


Colonel James J. Singsank

From: John Miller <john.e.miller101@gmail.com>
Sent: Thursday, June 25, 2015 10:37 AM
To: cw.carver46@gmail.com
Cc: Douglas L. Tystad (dtystad@cgscf.org)
Subject: ASA Memorial Support

Cecil, I was a company commander in the 101st Airborne, '67-'68. While on patrol in the jungle mountains of I Corp, we would occasionally bump into a RR Team on a lonely mountain top. I am sure we benefited from their "products" but I was never directly involved in processing their products into integrated (fused) intelligence outputs for us grunts on the ground.

No doubt the RR Troopers on those isolated mountain tops were letting it all hang out by being there with minimal protection from the enemy ground forces. Their service and contributions should be recognized in some way whether that is a monument at Arlington or somewhere else.

I am not sure what your concept for a memorial is? Are you talking about a monument on the street outside the cemetery near the Arlington Metro stop where the Navy CG and the 101st Airborne monuments are? Has anyone on the Monuments Commission agreed with the monument in principle yet?

Best Regards,
John E. Miller

--

John E. Miller
LTG USA (Retired)
1011 W. 66th St.
Kansas City, MO 64113
H 816 523 0693
C 816 377 8509



DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
HEADQUARTERS, 101ST AIRBORNE DIVISION (AIR ASSAULT) AND FORT CAMPBELL
2700 INDIANA AVENUE
FORT CAMPBELL KY 42223-5656

April 22, 2015

Mr. Cecil W. Carver
Transmitted via e-mail

Dear Mr. Carver:

This letter responds to your correspondence with the Commanding General, 101st Airborne Division (Air Assault). Thank you for taking the time to write about your service with the United States Army Security Agency. Federal ethics rules prohibit employees from endorsing non-Federal entities or private organizations in an official capacity. Your actions and your request, however, show true dedication to the Army's intelligence community.

I appreciate your interest in the United States Army, the Army Security Agency and all Soldiers, both past and present.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading "David M. Conner", is positioned below the word "Sincerely,".

David M. Conner
Major, U.S. Army
Secretary of the General Staff

-----Original Message-----

From: Arts -Gmail [mailto:aebjr1953@gmail.com]

Sent: Thursday, April 16, 2015 5:10 PM

To: cw.carver46@gmail.com

Subject: ASA

Cecil: Thx for your extraordinary effort to contact me. Anita did indeed fire your message to me.

Like Generals Westmoreland, Weyand & Palmer, I found ASA to be very important both to MACV & ARVN in the Delta and to the Americal Division further north.

Regards, Art

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Arthur_E._Brown,_Jr.

Generals McGown, Palmer, Weyland and Westmoreland comments about ASA:

<http://rinaldol.tripod.com/335rrc/history.html> Upon arriving in-country, the 335th assumed the cover designation of the 335th Radio Research Company.

The 335th was assigned to the 303rd ASA Battalion (303rd RR Bn) of the 509 RR Group and attached to the 9th Infantry Division. The support platoon provided the entire spectrum of ASA direct support to each of the 9th Infantry Division's brigades. One element of the 2nd Support Platoon was located on the USS Benewah as part of the 9th Infantry Division Mobile Riverine Force. The first two and a half years were the unit's most active as far as direct support to the 9th Infantry Division in its tactical operations.

As with its earlier mission of providing direct tactical support to the 9th Infantry Division, the 335th Radio Research Company, distinguished itself in providing valuable and timely information to the DMAC. The following letter, dated 21 July 1970, and addressed to the 335th Radio Research Company, from Major General Hal D. McGown, Commanding General, DMAC, attests to this:

"Your rapid response to the requirements of this command filled a critical intelligence gap and served to stem infiltration activities and communist expansion in the Delta.

"It is unfortunate that the sensitive nature of your activities precludes wide dissemination of the results of a product that serves as a striking example of outstanding teamwork. The recent activities of your personnel located in Can Tho and deployed to remote sites in the Delta enabled the dissemination of early warning information that alerted friendly forces and decreased casualties. Although activities such as these cannot be freely discussed, they have won you the admiration and respect of friendly forces throughout the Delta.

<<http://www.montaguemillennium.com/secretwar/pages/backcover.htm>>

".field commanders in Vietnam, continue to say that (signals intelligence) is the backbone of their intelligence effort. They can't live or fight without it. I want to stress to everyone in this room just how important this effort is. I can't think of anything more important because they are just blind over there without this effort..."

Gen Bruce Palmer, Vice Chief Of Staff, US Army

"It is always easy for the people to see the performance of an infantry battalion or brigade in fighting and winning a battle. The performance of a support unit is not so obvious and yet in your case (303d RR

Battalion that supported the II FFV), you have probably contributed to the winning of more battles than any maneuver element in the country."

LTG Frederick C. Weyland, Commanding General, II Field Force Vietnam

<http://www.americansportscastersonline.com/westmorelandmemoriam.html> General William Westmoreland, Friend of ASA, Dies He was also a guest at many of the ASA's Hall of Fame Dinners and made several award presentations.

From: Clarke, Richard D Jr MG USARMY 82 ABN DIV (US) <richard.d.clarke6.mil@mail.mil>
Sent: Tuesday, May 19, 2015 8:29 AM
To: Cecil Carver
Subject: RE: Memorial for Army Security Agency at Arlington National Cemetery

Mr Carver -

Thanks for reaching out to our Division - and highlighting the relationship between our Division and the ASA - I hope this works for you -

"It's well-known in the Army that intelligence drives operations; it certainly does in the 82nd Airborne Division. I would like to express the Division's appreciation to military intelligence professionals from all eras, including those from the Army Security Agency, who have enabled the All American Division to deploy anywhere in the world on a moment's notice to defend this nation. The ASA's groundbreaking work led to the modern practice of signals intelligence and has had a positive impact on the precision of our operations."

ATW!!!

Rich Clarke
All American 6
Fort Bragg, NC 28307
NIPR Email - richard.d.clarke6.mil@mail.mil SIPR Email - richard.d.clarke6.mil@mail.smil.mil
Office: 910-432-8200/5200
BB: 910-580-4111

-----Original Message-----

From: Cecil Carver [mailto:cw.carver46@gmail.com]
Sent: Sunday, May 17, 2015 11:12 AM
To: Clarke, Richard D Jr MG USARMY 82 ABN DIV (US)
Cc: cw.carver46@gmail.com
Subject: Memorial for Army Security Agency at Arlington National Cemetery

MG Richard D. Clarke:

Sir, it is an honor and privilege to have this opportunity to address you. I will allow the Charlotte Observer web site to serve as an introduction to me, but more so to the endeavor of the ASA Memorial. This is NOT a request for any type of funding. Briefly, all the web sites below are supportive of how the Agency supplied intelligence to the 3d Brigade, 82d Airborne Division while in Vietnam. The attached: General Quotes, are from Generals and Field Commanders offering praise for our support throughout all sectors of Vietnam. After examining presented information, the remaining members of the Agency, would like an endorsement from you as Commander of the 82d Airborne Division. It does not have to be lengthy, and though you were not a direct recipient of our intelligence, your unit in Vietnam was. I will be glad to answer any and all questions you may have to include additional data. On behalf of the Agency, I thank you for Commanding the 82d Airborne Division and I know you are proud its heritage. In closing, I trust you will give strong consideration in this our last mission.

Regards,

Cecil Carver

2746 Oldenway Drive

Charlotte, NC 28269 704 547 9188 cw.carver46@gmail.com

<http://www.charlotteobserver.com/news/local/community/city-news/article9228452.html#.VMG2V9hAQ5t>

<http://armysecurityagencyveterans.com/ASA%20OB.html> 405th ARMY SECURITY AGENCY DETACHMENT
Deployed: 25 June 1965 Cover Designation: Detachment 2, 3d Radio Research Unit Assigned Command: 53d US Army Security Agency Special Operations Command (3d RRU) Supported Command: 1st Brigade 101st Airborne Division Location: Bien Hoa Inactivated: 5 November 1965 Reactivated: 15 July 1968 Cover Designation: 405th Radio Research Detachment Assigned Command: 8th US Army Security Agency Field Station Supported Command: 3d Brigade, 82d Airborne Division Location: Ghia Le Reassigned Command: 303d Army Security Agency Battalion on 28 September 1968 Relocated: Phuc Loi on 28 September 1968 Inactivated: 5 December 1969 Reactivated: 30 September 1971 **Cover Designation: 405th Radio Research Detachment Assigned Command: US Army Security Agency Field Station, Bien Hoa Supported Command: 3d Brigade, 1st Cavalry Division Location: Phuoc Vien, Bien Hoa Inactivated: 30 June 1972 Vietnam Campaign Credit: 2, 8-12, 15-17 Vietnam Honors: 3 MUCs and 1 RVN CA* Assumed mission of the redeployed Detachment A, 358th ASA Company ** Assumed residual mission of the discontinued Brigade Support Detachment (Provisional).

<http://yorkovich.net/gbc/?p=1628> Great honor!

<http://www.nasaa-home.org/history/narr.htm> In VN the ASA cover name was Radio Research February 1968

- * The battle for Hué - captured on Jan 31st by Vietcong and NVA forces.
- * 82nd Airborne Division, 505th Infantry and 271st Aviation Company arrive in country.
- * Det A, 358th ASA Co. deploys and assumes the cover designation of Det A, 358th RRC. Assigned to FS Phu Bai, Det A supports 3rd Bde, 82nd Abn Div until July 68 when it redeploys.
- * Command of the 265th RRC changes from 303rd RR Bn to FS Phu Bai. In March the 265th moves from Bien Hoa to Camp Eagle and continues its support to 101st Abn Div.
- * Command of 371st RRC is passed from 313th RR Bn to FS Phu Bai. In March the unit moves to Camp Evans (near Phu Bai). In October the 371st is once again reassigned - this time to 303rd RR Bn and in November moves to Camp Gorvad at Phuoc Vinh.

<http://www.asalives.org/ASAONLINE/asa02313.htm> scroll to 358th Radio Research Company (ASA) First click 358th Radio Research and read of our association. Then click Support Command, 3rd Brigade, 82d Airborne Division

From: Cecil Carver <cw.carver46@gmail.com>
Sent: Wednesday, May 13, 2015 10:56 PM
To: cw.carver46@gmail.com
Subject: LTG Teddy G. Allen

From: Teddy Allen [mailto:tallen@taintl.com]
Sent: Wednesday, April 22, 2015 12:47 PM
To: Cecil Carver
Subject: Re: Memorial for Army Security Agency at Arlington National Cemetery

Cecil,

I flew helicopters during 3 tours in Vietnam. I know/knew nothing about Army Security Agency.

ASA obviously was good at operating covertly. Presumably some missions were based on ASA analysis.

Air Assault
Teddy G. Allen
Lieutenant General
USA [Ret]

On Apr 21, 2015, at 9:26 AM, Cecil Carver <cw.carver46@gmail.com> wrote:

LTG Teddy G. Allen:

Sir, what a remarkable career you have had and with such great and honorable service to our country. I would like to introduce to you the Army Security Agency.

My name is Cecil Carver, and on behalf of other remaining members of the Army Security Agency, we are seeking support for a Memorial in Arlington National Cemetery. I want to emphasize this is NOT a request for funding of any kind. The below Charlotte Observer article will serve as an introduction to me and the endeavor of members of the Army Security Agency (ASA) for a memorial in ANC. Outside of the Agency, there were few Army personnel who knew of the ASA unless they had a need to know (please note 2nd website for ASA history in Vietnam). ASA was in existence from the end of WWII until 1976. Our intelligence gathering preserved freedom during the Cold War and saved countless lives in the three War campaigns. The members of ASA, feel we served with honor and valor for almost 40 years, while serving under the direction of NSA. With every Army combat unit that served in VN (ex. 1st Cavalry, 101st Airborne Division, 1st, 5th and 9th Infantry to name a few) we were there with them, in their base camps, supplying information on the enemy, and yes we had loss of life, also. While assigned in VN the ASA served under the cover names of Radio Research (Unit, Division, Group or Company).

Sir, what we are asking, after a review of information provided (and if necessary additional information will be provided upon your request) is an endorsement from you for our memorial endeavor. I did not want to inundate you with a lot of material, but what is supplied is offered to legitimize who we were and to offer quotes from several Generals (now deceased) who knew of us in VN and spoke highly of what we did on behalf of the war effort.

The attachment is an endorsement for our mission from retired ASA Colonel James J. Singsank.

On April 16, I received this from retired General Arthur E Brown: Cecil: Thx for your extraordinary effort to contact me.

Like Generals Westmoreland, McGown, Weyand & Palmer, I found ASA to be very important both to MACV & ARVN in the Delta and to the Americal Division further north.

Regards, Art

I thank you for your time and consideration, and I pledge to respond to any of your concerns with promptness/accuracy as best I can.

Best regards,

Cecil Carver

2746 Oldenway Drive

Charlotte, NC 28269 home: 704 547 9188 cell: 704 681 4761 cw.carver46@gmail.com

<http://www.charlotteobserver.com/news/local/community/city-news/article9228452.html#.VMG2V9hAQ5t>

<http://www.military.com/HomePage/UnitPageHistory/1,13506,701146%7C703347,00.html>

Generals McGown, Palmer, Weyland and Westmoreland comments about ASA:

<http://rinaldol.tripod.com/335rrc/history.html> Upon arriving in-country, the 335th assumed the cover designation of the 335th Radio Research Company. The 335th was assigned to the 303rd ASA Battalion (303rd RR Bn) of the 509 RR Group and attached to the 9th Infantry Division. The support platoon provided the entire spectrum of ASA direct support to each of the 9th Infantry Division's brigades. One element of the 2nd Support Platoon was located on the USS Benewah as part of the 9th Infantry Division [Mobile Riverine Force](#). The first two and a half years were the unit's most active as far as direct support to the 9th Infantry Division in its tactical operations.

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<<http://www.montaguemillennium.com/secretwar/pages/backcover.htm>>

".field commanders in Vietnam, continue to say that (signals intelligence) is the backbone of their intelligence effort. They can't live or fight without it. I want to stress to everyone in this room just how important this effort is. I can't think of anything more important because they are just blind over there without this effort..."

Gen Bruce Palmer, Vice Chief Of Staff, US Army

"It is always easy for the people to see the performance of an infantry battalion or brigade in fighting and winning a battle. The performance of a support unit is not so obvious and yet in your case (303d RR Battalion that supported the II FFV), you have probably contributed to the winning of more battles than any maneuver element in the country."

LTG Frederick C. Weyland, Commanding General, II Field Force Vietnam

<http://www.americansportscastersonline.com/westmorelandmemoriam.html> **General**

William Westmoreland, Friend of ASA, Dies He was also a guest at many of the ASA's Hall of Fame Dinners and made several award presentations.

<20150127080908357.pdf><20150127080942087.pdf>



DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
HEADQUARTERS, 1ST CAVALRY DIVISION
28000 761ST TANK BATTALION AVENUE
FORT HOOD, TEXAS 76544-5000

28 May 2015

Mr. Cecil Warren Carver
2746 Oldenway Drive
Charlotte, NC 28269

Dear Mr. Carver,

My public affairs office received your message and consulted our G2, who provided insight into the valuable service the Army Security Agency (ASA) provided to units operating in Southeast Asia during the Vietnam conflict. Based on information you provided, the 1st Cavalry Division was one such unit that received ASA support during the First Team's conduct of combat operations in that theater.

Because of the classification levels of information that the ASA handled during the Vietnam War, there is not a great deal of published knowledge about the ASA and the contributions of its members available through open source documents. However, given what we do know about the ASA, it is reasonable to acknowledge the important work done throughout its service in Vietnam with helping to save American and Vietnamese lives. Although very few Americans are aware of the ASA and its legacy, please accept the gratitude of the First Team for a job well done.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "M. A. Bills", is positioned below the "Sincerely," text.

MICHAEL A. BILLS
Major General, U.S. Army
Commanding General



DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
HEADQUARTERS, 4th INFANTRY DIVISION AND FORT CARSON
6105 WETZEL AVENUE, BUILDING 1435
FORT CARSON, COLORADO 80913

March 12, 2015

Mr. Cecil Warren Carver
2746 Oldenway Drive
Charlotte, NC 28269

Dear Mr. Carver,


My office has received your message and was forwarded to our historian who found the Army Security Agency (ASA) did indeed provide a great service to the 4th Infantry Division with valuable intelligence while the division was operating in the central highland of Vietnam.

The operation of the ASA remained secret due to the highly sensitive information they received and produced, not much information was found regarding ASA operations. What little unclassified information that is available has helped me to understand that without the services of the ASA more lives would have been lost during the Vietnam conflict. To those who have served in the ASA, I say thank you.

I understand you are working with fellow retired ASA members to have a memorial built at the Arlington National Cemetery to recognize the diligent efforts of the ASA and its surviving members. While I cannot speak on behalf of the staff that operate and maintain the cemetery, I can say that I support your efforts and wish you the best of luck as you pursue this goal.

"Although no...engraved stone bears record of their deeds, yet will their remembrance be as lasting as the land they honored," Daniel Webster, American Statesman.

Sincerely,


Paul J. LaCamera
Major General, U.S. Army
Commanding

Strongly Support!



North Carolina Department of Administration

Pat McCrory, Governor
Bill Daughtridge, Jr., Secretary

Ilario G. Pantano
Assistant Secretary for Veterans Affairs

May 14, 2015

To Whom It May Concern:

I have been asked by a member of the ASA, Cecil W. Carver, to lend my voiced to an effort to erect a memorial in Arlington Memorial Cemetery to all of those who served in the Army Security Agency.

As a Naval Officer who has served in Intelligence Billets during my 23 year career, I am intimately familiar with the value of ComSec in the successful conduct of military operations. Without military units such as ASA many of the critical missions conducted by our military forces would have failed before they even began.

I am proud to recommend support for this noble endeavor; that to recognize those who have served to make our troops safe and to ensure the success of time and security sensitive operations throughout the past 75 years.

I remain,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "P. Glenn Batten".

P. Glenn Batten
Deputy Director
North Carolina Division of Veterans Affairs

NC Division of Veterans Affairs
Albemarle Building – Suite 1065
325 N. Salisbury Street - 1315 Mail Service Center
Raleigh, NC 27699-1315
(919) 807 4250 (919) 807 4260 FAX
An Equal Opportunity/Affirmative Action Employer

How The Army Security Agency Has Earned The Honorable Distinction For A Memorial At Arlington National Cemetery

When I (Cecil Carver) extract myself from this equation, it becomes easy to acknowledge a group of dedicated men and women who served and sacrificed for the ASA starting at the end of WWII (1945) until it was disassembled in late 1976, a period covering over 30 years. It is now 2016, 40 years since the ASA was disassembled and almost 70 years since its inception. What does an Army group do to deserve the comment, "Honorable Distinction"? We have submitted from "The Most Secret War", by James L. Gilbert, a total of 25 different quotes from Generals and Field Commanders who served in Vietnam and using their words, benefitted from the intelligence supplied by the Army Security Agency/cover name Radio Research. Most, if not all, are deceased. However, their words are as true today as they were spoken then. When they needed and relied on the ASA to supply timely and accurate intelligence on the enemy, the ASA soldier answered the call, while operating under dangerous conditions and a tropical environment that was as unfriendly as the enemy they sought.

After many months and countless emails, we have several individuals, mostly military, who indicated they supported our endeavor. Others stated they thought it was a very honorable cause, wished us success, but did not want to be further involved. We regret their decision concerning no further involvement, but we will honor their request. I quote from a civilian supporter, P Glenn Batten, Deputy Director, North Carolina Division of Veteran Affairs: "Without military units such as ASA many of the critical missions conducted by our military forces would have failed before they ever began."

It is one thing to have individuals who wants to support and wish you well, but you have to have evidence of the words used by others to describe the Army Security Agency and why a memorial now after so many years have passed. If we, the remaining Veterans do not accomplish this endeavor--NOW, no one else will write our history as efficiently as we, the eye witnesses can. We find ourselves in the same dilemma that WWII veterans experienced—their Memorial came too late for the majority of Veterans to witness and enjoy! A surviving ASA member is at least 60 plus years old, but the majority are at or beyond the age of 70. Why Arlington National Cemetery? Visitors around the world and the United States go to Washington, DC because they know that is where to find our storied history. They know not to seek anywhere else! This last statement especially applies to the ASA, because the average Army soldier, has never heard of nor had knowledge of the ASA, and if they had heard of them, they knew not what they

did. As for a private citizens, they may have had a son, a daughter or a relative in the ASA, but no knowledge of what they did.

The attachment (below) is a recognition for Cecil Carver, and is only being presented as an illustration of the professionalism which I observed during my 4 years with the ASA. I acknowledge what I did for this letter pales in comparison to what many ASA veterans did, but never received a token of recognition. We all served with distinction, not for who we were but for what we did, recognizing the critical daily importance of each and every report we gathered on all adversaries of the United States. During the Cold War, we preserved the freedom of the United States—do not doubt it! During two Wars, especially Vietnam, we were the main conduit of intelligence supplied to Field Commanders, MACV, Pacific Command, DIRNSA, the White House and countless others that resulted in saved lives for our battle weary fellow soldiers. The ASA Veterans that were imbedded with the combat units, experienced the same hardships that the units they supported did and yes, we suffered losses along the way. The ASA's end goal was to identify the enemy, describe as fully as possible all we could gather about him but most importantly to save the lives of our fellow soldiers.

The ASA takes nothing from the valor or efficiency of any Army unit that served during the Cold War, the Korea War or the Vietnam War. In saying that, what the ASA did during its existence, compares with excellence to any of them in devotion to duty and a call to arms. With no disrespect nor malice toward any Army unit, the Army Security Agency soldier has done as much, if not more, to preserve our freedom and to save lives for the United States, as any other has. Because our missions were 24 x 7, Boots On The Ground, monitoring all and everything, for only: "In God, Did We Trust!"

The remaining ASA Veterans seek your support for a Memorial at Arlington National Cemetery. One supporting letter, referred to us as "unsung heroes". What you do with the overwhelming evidence presented in support of the ASA Memorial endeavor will determine whether we will remain "unsung heroes", or emerge from our closet of silence and secrecy to finally receive our recognition as those who preserved America's freedom and not only supported our fellow soldiers but helped to save countless lives. Our history of distinction and valor was and remains unknown to the outside world because they did not have a need to know.

Your endorsement/blessing for the Army Security Agency to have a Memorial in Arlington National Cemetery will become our long awaited honor and our Final Mission!

Thank you and God bless the United States of America, a land we still love!

On behalf of all who have ever served in the ASA, I offer our regards.

Cecil Carver

Member, National Army Security Agency Association

Please read Two Important Battles

Attachment:



DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
HEADQUARTERS
6TH UNITED STATES ARMY SECURITY AGENCY FIELD STATION
SEMINOLE STATION
HOMESTEAD AIR FORCE BASE, FLORIDA 33033

IAHOP

28 July 1967

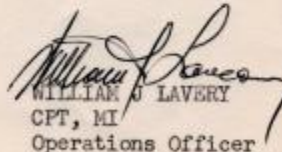
SUBJECT: Letter of Appreciation

THRU: Commanding Officer
Headquarters Company
6th USASA Field Station
Homestead AFB, Florida

TO: SP4 E4 Cecil W Carver
RA 14 876 271
Headquarters Company
6th USASA Field Station
Homestead AFB, Florida

1. I would like to take this opportunity to express my appreciation and congratulations for the manner in which you have performed your duties since being assigned here in April 1966. During your tenure of duty, you have performed effectively and efficiently as one of the group and as a trick chief, contributing greatly to the overall capability of the Communications Center to perform its mission. During this time the Communications Center was cited repeatedly by Dirnsa for its proficiency, again showing your worth to this organization.

2. I wish to extend to you the best of luck upon your departure from this unit and continued success in what ever new endeavor you undertake.


WILLIAM S. LAVERY
CPT, MI
Operations Officer

Two Important Battles

The battle at Ia Drang Valley from which a movie was made, featuring Mel Gibson. Page 530: Operation Starlight and the Ia Drang Campaign. In August, 1965, with new American troops swarming ashore almost every day, ASA SIGINT and ARDF located a new enemy communications terminal near the Marine base at Chu Lai. In Saigon, the NSA representative (blank) took the item to Brigadier General Joseph A. McChristian, the J2, who passed it to Lieutenant General Lewis Walt, who commanded the Marines in Vietnam. This battle proved to be a test for the 7th Cavalry and equally as well for the 371st ASA Radio Research Company.

https://www.nsa.gov/public_info/files/crypto_almanac_50th/sigint_and_the_battle_of_the_ia_drang_valley.pdf

3561914

(U)Cryptologic Almanac 50th Anniversary Series

(U)SIGINT and the Battle of the Ia Orang Valley, November 1965

(U) The Vietnam War film "We Were Soldiers" premiered this past weekend and was a box office champion. It relates the story of the battle of the Ia Drang Valley in November 1965 from the viewpoint of Lieutenant Colonel Harold Moore Jr. (played by Mel Gibson). Moore was the commander of the 1st Battalion, 7th Cavalry Regiment (Yes, that 7th Cavalry!) of the 1st Cavalry Division. The battle was the first direct confrontation between the u.S. Army and regulars of the 66th Regiment of the People's Army of Vietnam (PAVN). This would be the acid test for the Army's new tactics of aerial maneuver and attack based on the helicopter. It would also be a test of how well the 371st ASA Radio Research Company (RRC) could support the troopers of the 7th Cavalry.

~The battle actually started in late October 1965. Three regiments from separate PAVN divisions concentrated around the Special Forces camp at Plei Me, located about twenty-five miles south of Pleiku in the Central Highlands. Intelligence from SIGINT and other sources suggested that this attack might have been the opening fight in a campaign to cut South Vietnam in half. PAVN rear support construction units were busy extending supply lines east from the Ho Chi Minh Trail in Cambodia. On 19 October, the PAVN 33rd Regiment attacked the base. The initial assaults failed, and the North Vietnamese fell back to harass the base with artillery. A relief column of 1,200 South Vietnamese troops,

supported by tanks and armored personnel carriers, left Pleiku to relieve Plei Me. Seven miles from the base, the column was ambushed by another PAVN regiment. Pinned down, the South Vietnamese called for help.

(D) Relief was on the way as elements of the 1st Cavalry Division literally rode to the rescue in their helicopters. After freeing the Vietnamese column, the Americans turned to chase down the PAVN units. Knowing that at least one PAVN regiment was in the Ia Drang Valley south of Plei Me, the American brigade commander ordered Colonel Moore to seal the northern opening with his battalion. On 14 November, the 1st Battalion landed and the fight was on. For the next three weeks, in a pair of operations known as Long Reach and Silver Bayonet, the Americans used their firepower and mobility to effect, in the process reducing two PAVN regiments to tatters. Particularly devastating in the battles was the use of B-52 bombers in a tactical role.

~seemed to the PAVN commanders that every time one of their units settled in, an

.,,proved for Release by r\JS.A. 0

~15-1'1-2CI09 FOIA, Case # 5'155:~

DOCID: 3561914

(b)(1)

(b)(3)-18 USC 798

(b)(3)-50 USC 403

(b)(3)-P.L.86-36

air strike would hit them. One intercepted PAVN messag~ Iconcerned a staff meeting at which it was surmised that it was spies in the midst of the North Vietnamese ranks who were giving away their positions. Of course, it had not been spies at all; rather, it was airborne radio direction finding (ARDF) that had flagged the PAVN units and immediately reported their locations. Before this battle, ARDF results had been passed along after the aircraft had landed - no secure system was available in the early days. NSA had developed a tactical one-time pad that secured the messages from the aircraft. The planes now could report their fixes directly to the 371st element supporting the U.S. forces. The ASA personnel on the ground had converted an intercept position in a vehicle to a controller rack. For the Ia Drang battle five mission aircraft had been allocated. A final fix could be passed to the ASA controller within 30 minutes of first notice.

~Ia Drang was an operational success for the 1st Cavalry Division. Some 3,500 PAVN troops were killed compared to 300 Americans. The Central Highlands had been secured for the time being. Ia Drang was also the first significant success for tactical SIGINT during an ongoing operation. It had demonstrated its value by alerting the American command to the moves of the PAVN regiments around Plei Me. The ARDF had been useful as a targeting tool for air strikes, allowing even B-52s to be used.

~Still, Ia Drang was not an unmitigated success. Tactically, the battle had illustrated the limitations of the helicopter. Despite its mobility, landing zones were predictable, and the PAVN units managed at least twice to ambush units as they were landing. Often at a tactical disadvantage, American units had to rely on firepower in the forms of massive air strikes to bail them out. The Air Force later estimated that it mounted almost five times the number of ground support sorties than it had originally planned for the battle. At least two other significant firefights during the battle had been surprise communist ambushes.

American SIGINT was unable to detect communist communications below the battalion

level. Communist companies and platoons could be found only by reconnaissance on the ground - "leading with the chin," as some military textbooks call this form of intelligence. (U) This lesson least understood by American commanders was that their communications security was a distinct liability during operations. A number of D.S.

COMSEC specialists

had monitored the communications of the 1st Cavalry Division for three weeks before the battle and during the month-long struggle afterwards. These monitors had listened to almost 40,000 voice, teletype, and morse code transmissions by U.S. units. What they discovered shocked them. They found that basic communications security had been disregarded for almost the entire campaign. Approved tactical codes were not used. Callsigns and frequencies were compromised and then not changed. Authenticators, used to guard against deception, were not used. During the battle, all security was thrown aside, and valuable information such as unit location and movement, fire missions, and complete tactical orders was broadcast in the clear.

(D) This problem was exacerbated by the fact that the PAVN units had their own SIGINT
DOCID: 3561914

support units, known as Technical Reconnaissance Units (TRU), which provided timely intelligence support. These units were detachments of about 13 to 18 specialists, some of whom intercepted the American voice transmissions. They were located close to their headquarters and could easily reach the commanders with important intelligence within minutes. With the extraordinary scope and range of American voice communications even relay aircraft were used to extend the range of tactical field radios - the Vietnamese monitors had a veritable bounty to pick from, which they probably did to great effect at Ia Drang.

[(U/~ Robert J. Hanyok, Center for Cryptologic History, 972-2893s, rjhanyo]

Almanac 50th Anniversary Series

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This Cambodia incident, though very unpopular with the American citizens, illustrates the extremes the ASA/RRU groups incurred to get timely intelligence to our field commanders and NSA representatives to expose the enemy's location, to coordinate B-52 bombing, but more importantly to save and protect the lives of fellow soldiers.

Cambodia Invasion

"If I recall GEN Abrams' words, 'If only I had the 1st Division, I could have boxed him in.' He felt that SIGINT provided him with the information he needed when he needed it. but with the absence of a much needed U.S. Army ground division, he did not get COSVN."

http://www.governmentattic.org/docs/NSA-Cryptologic-History-Series_Focus-on-Cambodia_Pts-1-2_1974.pdf Excerpts from this Top Secret document the Forward by LEW ALLEN, JR. Lieutenant General, U.S. Air Force Director, NSA. During the Cambodian campaign, the 409th RRD provided numerous plots and overlays of enemy units-one a 3-month study of enemy positions-to the S-2, lith ACR. Much of the 409th RRD (<http://409thasa.com/> service consisted of passing ARDF fix information to the tactical command. After the RRD teams had returned from Cambodia, the S-2, lith ACR took special note in a message to the CO, 409th RRD of the measures which expedited the delivery of SIGINT to his command: "During the latter part of the operations in Cambodia a RATRACE team assisted the 409th Radio Research Detachment in reading LLVI traffic from enemy units operating against the regiment. Since the team was collocated with the Detachment's forward element at Quan Loi, highly perishable information was able to be acted upon. Outstanding examples of the benefits derived from the procedure were the 50 minutes early warning one troop received of an impending attack by fire and the locations of ambush sites the enemy intended to use during the next day's operation. In both cases, the information would have been of no value if it had been processed through normal COMINT channels. "In addition to these two specific instances the information provided by the combined efforts of the LLVI team and the RATRACE team significantly increased the 409th Radio Research Detachment's capability to provide the commander with timely information concerning enemy locations and intentions. *** (Note, this is a Top Secret declassified NSA document, which verifies the importance of ASA' intelligence and more importantly the saving of American lives.) ARDF More than any other source, Mission success of the 371st RRC (<http://www.vhpa.org/KIA/incident/71030110KIA.HTM> depended on the ARDF program. The ASA unit tipped off the ARDF platforms when enemy communications were active, providing a sharp increase in manual Morse tip-offs during the period of the incursion. At the same time the unit monitored the communications from the AROF platforms, recording approximately 3,000 ARDF fixes and cuts on enemy transmitters-167 of which were significant enough to warrant TACREPs. The 371st RRC passed ARDF information to the 1st ACD Tactical Command Post at Quan Loi and plotted all fixes on the G-3. 1st ACD's situation map. In addition, the ASA unit included ARDF locations of both identified and unidentified targets in the SIGINT part of the 1st ACD daily briefing. The careful attention given to ARDF derived locations of enemy transmitters directly subserved 1st ACO's planning for his own units and also his requests for B-52 bombing missions against hostile units in his area of operations.

From its home base at Cu Chi, South Vietnam, the 372d RRC, (<http://www.nasaa-home.org/history/vietnamob.htm#16> as ASA's support unit for the U.S. 25th Infantry Division, had provided SIGINT-particularly, ARDF-derived locations of enemy units- which was useful to the infantry division in formulating its plans for the incursion. The division had focused its attention on ARDF-derived locations of the Hq, VC 9th Division, the Hq, NVA 95C Regiment, and a number of unidentified units along the western Tay Ninh Province border.

When LTC Freeze received word on 5 May from COL McKee, G-2, IIFV that the 25th Infantry Division would mount operations against BAs 354 and 707, he went to Cu Chi to confer with CAPT Carter, CO, 372d RRC. Carter presented his plans for support of the infantry division to Freeze: to move the 372d RRC's brigade support platoons along with the brigades as they moved out; to move the least productive LLVI sites as far forward as possible; to establish a radio telephone position with an AN/GRC-142 receiver at Thien Ngon for secure communications between the Hq, 25th Division and its forward TOC;

and to have a RATRACE team withdrawn from FSB Gettysburg to support the 25th Infantry Division if needed. CAPT Carter's plans gained approval and went into effect.

After MG Edward Bautz, Jr., CG, 25th Infantry Division, informed the 372d RRC of his interest in the communications of the NVA 7th Division, which had become a target for his division, the 372d RRC deployed its 1st Brigade Support Platoon from its normal operating area at Tay Ninh Base Camp to Katum, and its 2d Brigade Support Platoon from FSB Colorado to Tay Ninh Base Camp in order to support their respective tactical units. ARDF Airborne direction finding went totl/orlk on all the main targets of the 25th Infanu-y Division. The 372d RRC's ARDF pattern analysis assisted the division in planning. its penetration into BA 354 and after that into nearby BA 707.

Commenting on SIGINT, the Assistant G-2, 25th Infantry Division! singled out "enemy unit identifications and pinpoint locations, especially in Base Area 354" as having contributed significantly to the success of the division's operations. He added that SIGINT was considered the major factor in formulating an accurate intelligence picture throughout the Cambodian campaign, particularly in operations against COSVN. The 372d RRC also passed ARDF-derived locations of the Hq, NVA 7th Division and VC 9th Division and their subordinate regiments to the U.S. infantry division on a regular basis during the incursion.

On 15 May, the Hq, NVA 95C Regiment was fixed, for example, within a 300 meter radius just below the Dog's Head inside Cambodia. The fix was in the hands of the Division G-2 forty minutes later, and shortly thereafter four aircraft made sorties into the area identified by the fix. Results included several structures destroyed, and planes in the vicinity received ground fire the next day.

In the final stages of the advance into the Fishhook area, ARDF pointed to several large Vietnamese Communist caches. The 25th Infantry Division found one of the largest caches uncovered during the incursion in an area marked off on the G-2's map by a cluster of ARDF fixes. ARDF-derived locations passed by the 372d RRC to the 25th Infantry Division became the basis for many of the B-52 bombing missions in the Fishhook/Dog's Head areas.

Important among these were B-52 strikes made against COSVN and SVNLA's intelligence apparatus, the MIB and the SIB.

During a briefing for LTG Davison and MG Bautz on 19 May, a principal topic of concern was the cessation of communications by COSVN two days earlier.

Midway through the discussion, the 372d RRC interrupted the briefing to indicate that COSVN was attempting communications. Within 15 minutes the DSU reported to MG Bautz the location of COSVN as derived from ARDF, and the command was then able to plan B-52 strikes on the basis of that intelligence. The 335th RRC did provide continuous SIGINT to the Delta Military Assistance Command (DMAC), a U.S. organization, and the 164th Aviation Group during the time IV CTZ units were involved in CUU LONG I. The SIGINT, after sanitization, went to the ARVN CG, IV CTZ and his subordinate unit commanders for application in the tactical phase of the operation.

The 335th RRC also provided SIGINT assistance to the USS Benewah, the command ship for the CUU LONG operations along the river. The ship, with RADM Herbert S. Matthews, Deputy COMNAVFORV aboard, was to accompany the operational force from the South Vietnam-Cambodia border crossing to the Neak Luong Ferry landing approximately half-way to Phnom Penh. To facilitate the use of SIGINT by the Benewah, the 335th RRC after receiving the 509th RRG's authorization, prepared to place a small team on board the Benewah for LLVI and LLMM collection and ARDF monitor/tip-off. NRV also arranged to send two NSA civilians, along with the seven-man team from ASA. LTC Jack H. Jacobus, the 509th RRG Operations Officer, arranged for technical packages on VC/NVA communications believed pertinent to the proposed operations of the Benewllh. In making arrangements with the Benewllh, CAPT Kenneth A. Wendt. the 335th RRC's Operations Officer, gained authorization to use the Special Intelligence Communications net. "If I recall GEN Abrams' words, 'If only I had the 1st Division, I could have boxed

him in.' He felt that SIGINT provided him with the information he needed when he needed it. but with the absence of a much needed U.S. Army ground division, he did not get COSVN."

COL Frederick Westendorf exclaimed: tell them that the plotting of ARDF fixes on COSVN had been successful and that "we really had COSVN locked,"

I think if the potential of SIGINT that we knew existed was cranked into the plans, so that the field combat forces were alerted and prepared to react to those SIGINT results, we could have captured COSVN.

30'CIRCUS ACT (Wiretap) was a combined project involving DIRNSA.

MACV. and the 509th RRG. The purpose of CIRCUS ACT was to intercept enemy field communications by means of tapping his field telephone lines.

***Comments by Cecil Carver: The Battles of Ia Drang and the Cambodia incident illustrates the extremes the RRU/ASA groups incurred to get the timely intelligence to our field commanders and on the ground NSA representatives to expose the enemy's location, to coordinate bombing, but more importantly to save and protect our fellow soldiers.

ASA Charged

ASA charged with not only monitoring the enemy but also US field commanders

https://www.nsa.gov/news-features/decclassified-documents/cryptologic-histories/assets/files/work_against_tide.pdf Ref page 49

General William C. Westmoreland, COMUSMACV, backed the ASA COMSEC program, issuing directives that ordered COMSEC improvements and gave the basis for moving through progressive educational steps toward stated COMSEC goals. Helped by a gradually increasing command interest, ASA COMSEC specialists educated thousands of persons, from generals to radiotelephone operators, in communications security.

The 509th ASA Group's COMSEC elements over the years established close contacts and working relationships with commanders, Signal officers, intelligence staff officers, and tactical communicators at all levels. In spite of the hectic combat environment, which was thus not conducive to formal education programs, they continued to instruct in the application of ciphony, cryptonetting, and other subjects. They also helped commanders prepare for secure communications as one aspect of planning military operations. In addition, COMSEC advisors drafted for the commanders command letters, directives, and guidance materials for use in standing operating procedures.

By 1968 the 509th ASA Group had given organizational status to its educational teams, calling them COMSEC Assistance and Advisory Teams (CAAT). The teams, each made up of at least six experienced COMSEC NCO's, visited the divisions, in turn, spending from 7 to 14 days with each, conducting with staff officers a thorough review of all COMSEC matters, and applying preplanning or surveillance techniques to improve communications in forthcoming military actions.

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Of the Service Cryptologic Agencies, ASA developed the largest and most complex COMSEC organization in Vietnam, over the years evolving from one stage to another, each more complex than the last, as U.S. troop levels increased. After the 1960 TDY visit of the ASA COMSEC team to Vietnam, the 400th USASA Special Operations Unit (SOU) (Provisional) (cover name, 3d Radio Research Unit) was the first ASA organization assigned SIGINT functions in South Vietnam.

Arriving in May 1961 and at first staffed with only ~he 400th SOU in the early days of its existence had no formal COMSEC section but did perform COMSEC operations in the Saigon. area, monitoring telephone circuits on the RVNAF-MAAG. switchboard and recommending COMSEC improvements to the MAAG Vietnam)-6 staff. It also had responsibility for the security of CRITICOMM circuits in Southeast Asia. In September 1961 the ASA unit was redesignated the 82d Special Operations Unit.

Page 22 Activation on 1 March 1963 of the 101st USASA Security Detachment (SO) (cover name, 7th Radio Research Unit) represented a second stage in the developing ASA COMSEC organization in Southeast Asia. Assigned to the 82d SOU and having a strength of (blank)

101st was organized initially into three/sections-headquarters, security monitoring, and control and analysis. The 101st exercised technical control over all U.S. Army COMSEC operations in Southeast Asia until about mid-1966, when the/arriving ASA battalions assumed control of the tactical COMSEC functions of the ASA direct support units (DSU's). With the establishment of the 10 1st Security Detachment, ASA also expanded its mobile operations. In 1965 tasks assigned the 101st Security Detachment nearly exceeded its capabilities, despite the long hours the men of the unit worked. Page 24 thru 42 *509th ASA Group* In view of the burgeoning commitment of U.S. Army forces to Vietnam, USASA undertook a major upgrading of its organization in Vietnam in mid-1966. It discontinued the 82d SOU and organized the 509th ASA Group, a level of ASA organization needed to support a field army. The \\ 509th Group had COMINT, EUNT, ELSEC,* and electronic warfare (EW) as well as COMSEC functions

ASA monitored the Army commanders. If a specific commander's communications compromised a planned operation, ASA personnel were at hand to convey the/ necessary warning. Face-to-face presentation of the evidence, even replaying monitored tapes, at times was not only the quickest but also the most effective means to convey the warning. While commanders did not always heed the warnings, most of them, when convinced, appreciated the support. Note report by JAMESJ. SINGSANK Check the specifics on Page 38, and at the bottom of page 41 JAMESJ. SINGSANK Captain, AGC

Page 127 General Westmoreland gets involved

Radio Research Stations and the Commands They Supported

1st Radio Research Company (AVN) – MACV Cam Rahn Bay
138th Aviation Company – 224th Aviation Battalion Phu Bai, Da Nang
144th Aviation Company – 224th Aviation Battalion Nha Trang
146th Aviation Company – 224th Aviation Battalion Long Thanh, Can Tho
156th Aviation Company – 224th Aviation Battalion – Can Tho
265th Radio Research Company – 101st Airborne Division Bien Hoa, Phu Bai, Camp Eagle
17th Radio Research Unit – FFV-II Long Bien
16th Radio Research Unit/372nd Radio Research Company – 25th Infantry Division Cu Chi
374th Radio Research Company – 4th Infantry Division Pleiku, An Khe
11th Radio Research Unit/337th Radio Research Company – 1st Infantry Division Bien Hoa, Di An
10th Radio Research Unit/371st Radio Research Company – Phu Bai, Phuoc Vinh
328th Radio Research Company – 23rd Infantry Division Chu Lai, Pleiku, Da Nang
12th Radio Research Unit/330th Radio Research Company – FFV – I Pleiku, Nha Trang
335th Radio Research Company – 9th Infantry Division Bear Cat, Dong Tam, Di An
358th Radio Research Company Det A – 82nd Airborne, Hue, Phu Bai
403rd Radio Research Detachment (Abn) – 5th Special Forces Nha Trang
Detachment 2, 3rd Radio Research Unit – 10-1st Airborne Division Bien Hoa
Detachment 3, 3rd Radio Research Unit – 101st Airborne Division Phan Rang
Detachment 4, 3rd Radio Research Unit – FFVN Nha Trang, Phu Bai
408th Radio Research Detachment – 196th Infantry Brigade (light), Tay Ninh, Chu Lai
409th Radio Research Detachment – 11th Armored Cavalry Regiment Xuan Loc, Di An
415th Radio Research Detachment – 11th Infantry Brigade (light) Chu Lai
601st Radio Research Detachment – 198th Infantry Division (light) Chu Lai
856th Radio Research Detachment – 199th Infantry Brigade (light) Long Binh
Provisional Radio Research Company – 23rd Infantry Division Chu Lai
Brigade Radio Research Detachment – 1st Cavalry Division Bien Hoa
8th Radio Research Unit – MACV and MAFL Phu Bai
3rd Radio Research Unit – MAAG-V/MACV Saigon
7th Radio Research Unit/101st Radio Research Company – MACV/USARV Saigon, Long Binh
175th Radio Research Company/Field Station – MACV and FFV-II Saigon, Bien Hoa
330th Radio Research Field Station – MACV and SRACL Nha Trang
335th Radio Research Company – Delta Regional Assistance Command Can Tho

<http://armysecurityagencyveterans.com/ASA%20OB.html>

This is the first of 120 US Decorations and 60 Foreign Citations presented to the Army Security Agency, cover name while in Vietnam, Radio Research Unit, from May, 1961 through March, 1973. Our tour of service was only exceeded by the Special Forces.

GO 22

GENERAL ORDERS }
No. 22 }

HEADQUARTERS,
DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
WASHINGTON 25, D.C., 14 May 1963

MERITORIOUS UNIT COMMENDATION. By direction of the Secretary of the Army, under the provisions of paragraph 203, AR 672-5-1, the Meritorious Unit Commendation is awarded to the following unit of the United States Army for exceptional meritorious achievement in the performance of outstanding service during the period indicated:

The citation reads as follows:

THE 3RD RADIO RESEARCH UNIT has distinguished itself by exceptionally meritorious achievement in the performance of outstanding service to the United States during the period 13 May 1961 to 31 December 1962 while engaged in military operations. During this period the 3rd Radio Research Unit furnished vital intelligence information to the Armed Forces of the United States. The information was secured under conditions of grave danger, and was processed and delivered through long and arduous hours of dedicated effort. The brilliant achievements of the 3rd Radio Research Unit have been invaluable to the success of military operations in Southeast Asia, and have reflected great credit upon the unit; the United States Army Security Agency, and the United States Army.

see
GO 28,
1965

By Order of the Secretary of the Army:

EARLE G. WHEELER,
General, United States Army,
Chief of Staff.

Official:

J. C. LAMBERT,
Major General, United States Army,
The Adjutant General.

Distribution:

To be distributed in accordance with DA Form 12-4 requirements.

Taken from:

Department of the Army Pamphlet 672-3

Decorations, Awards, and Honors

Unit Citation and Campaign Participation Credit Register

1st Radio Research Company

Meritorious Unit Commendation—1 May 67–30 Jun 69, DAGO 2, 71; 1 Jan 71–30 Apr 72, DAGO 32, 73
RVN Gallantry Cross w/Palm—1 Jan 70–3 Mar 71, DAGO 6, 74

Remarks: Unit was 1st ASA Co

3d Radio Research Unit

Meritorious Unit Commendation—13 May 61–31 Dec 62, DAGO 22, 63
RVN Gallantry Cross w/Palm—1–31 Jul 66, and 9 Dec 66–18 Jan 67, DAGO 21, 69

Remarks: Unit was 82d USA ASA Sp Opns Unit

7th Radio Research Unit

Meritorious Unit Commendation—Jan 65–May 66, DAGO 17, 68; 1 Jul 70–30 Sep 71, DAGO 43, 72; 3 Oct 71–28 Jan 73, DAGO 54, 74

Remarks: Unit was 7th USASA Field Station

8th Radio Research Unit

Meritorious Unit Commendation—Nov 64–Jun 66, DAGO 17, 68

Remarks: Unit was 8th US ASA Unit

8th Radio Research Field Station

Meritorious Unit Commendation—1 Oct 67–31 Dec 68, DAGO 14, 79; 1 Jan 69–31 Dec 70, DAGO 43, 72; 1 Jan 71–30 Jun 72, DAGO 32, 73

RVN Gallantry Cross w/Palm—1 Jan 70–3 Mar 71, DAGO 6, 74

RVN Civil Actions Honor Medal, FC—25 Dec 70–14 Jul 72, DAGO 32, 73

Remarks: Unit was 8th US ASA Field Sta

10th Radio Research Unit

Presidential Unit Citation—23 Oct–26 Nov 65, DAGO 40, 67

Meritorious Unit Commendation—Jan 65–May 66, DAGO 17, 68

Remarks: Unit was Co C, 313th USASA Bn

11th Radio Research Unit

Meritorious Unit Commendation—Jan 65–May 66, DAGO 17, 68

Remarks: Unit was Company B, 313th ASA Bn.

16th Radio Research Unit

Meritorious Unit Commendation—Jan 65 May 66, DAGO 17, 68

Remarks: Unit was Co A, 303d ASA Bn

83d Radio Research Special Operations Unit

Meritorious Unit Commendation—Jun 69–Oct 70, DAGO 2, 72

Remarks: Unit was 83d ASA Unit

101st Radio Research Company

Meritorious Unit Commendation—1 Jun 66–30 Sep 67, DAGO 48, 68; 1 Oct 67–31 Dec 68, DAGO 14, 79; 1 Jan 69–31 Dec 70, DAGO 43, 72; 1 Jan 71–1 Apr 72, DAGO 32, 73

RVN Gallantry Cross w/Palm—1 Jan 70–3 Mar 71, DAGO 6, 74

Remarks: Unit was 101st ASA Co

175th Radio Research Company

Meritorious Unit Commendation—1 Jun 66–31 Jul 67, DAGO 17, 68; 1 Aug 67–31 Jul 68, DAGO 28, 69; 1 Aug 68–30 Sep 69, DAGO 51, 71; 1 Oct 69–31 Dec 70, DAGO 43, 72; 1 Jan–30 Jun 71, DAGO 32, 73

RVN Gallantry Cross w/Palm—1 Jan 70–3 Mar 71, DAGO 6, 74

RVN Civil Actions Honor Medal, FC—1 Jan 69–30 Apr 71, DAGO 6, 74

Remarks: 175th ASA Co redesignated 15 Dec 67 as USASA Op Co, Saigon; redesignated, 15 Jul 68 as USASA Op Co, Bien Hoa; redesignated 30 Apr 71 as USASA Field Station, Bien Hoa

175th Radio Research Field Station

Meritorious Unit Commendation—16 Jun 71–30 Jun 72, DAGO 32, 73

Remarks: Unit was 175th ASA Co

265th Radio Research Company

Meritorious Unit Commendation—1 Aug 67–31 Jul 68, DAGO 28, 69; 1 Jan 69–31 Dec 70, DAGO 43, 72; 1 Jan 71–1 Apr 72, DAGO 32, 73

RVN Gallantry Cross w/Palm—19 Apr–15 Aug 68, DAGO 21, 69; 15 Aug 68–14 May 69, DAGO 43, 70; 1 Jan 70–3 Mar 71, DAGO 6, 74; 18 Apr–31 Aug 71 and 6–19 Sep 71, DAGO 6, 74; 1 Mar–9 Oct 71, DAGO 6, 74

RVN Civil Actions Honor Medal, FC—18 Mar 68–2 May 70, DAGO 48, 71

Remarks: Unit was 265th ASA Co

Headquarters & Headquarters Company, 303d Radio Research Battalion

Meritorious Unit Commendation—1 Jun 66–31 Jul 67, DAGO 17, 68; 1 Aug 67–31 Jul 68, DAGO 18, 79 amended DAGO 29, 69; 1 Aug 68–30 Sep 69, DAGO 51, 71; 1 Oct 69–31 Dec 70, DAGO 43, 72; 1 Jan–30 Jun 71, DAGO 32, 73

RVN Gallantry Cross w/Palm—1 Jan 70–3 Mar 71, DAGO 6, 74

RVN Civil Actions Honor Medal, FC—1 Jan 69–30 Apr 71, DAGO 6, 74

Remarks: Unit was 303d ASA Bn

303d Radio Research Unit

Meritorious Unit Commendation—13 May 61–31 Dec 62, DAGO 22, 63

Remarks: Unit was 303d ASA Bn

Headquarters & Headquarters Company, 313th Radio Research Battalion

Meritorious Unit Commendation—Apr 66–May 67, DAGO 17, 68; 1 Jun 67–30 Jun 68, DAGO 28, 69; 1 Jul 68–30 Jun 69, DAGO 51, 71; 1 Jul 69–31 Dec 70, DAGO 43, 72; 1 Jan–30 Jun 71, DAGO 32, 73

RVN Gallantry Cross w/Palm—1 Jan 70–3 Mar 71, DAGO 6, 74

Remarks: Unit was 313th ASA Bn

328th Radio Research Company

Meritorious Unit Commendation—19 Nov 68–30 Jun 69, DAGO 51, 71; 1 Jul 69–31 Dec 70, DAGO 43, 72; 1 Jan 71–30 Jun 72 DAGO 32, 73

RVN Gallantry Cross w/Palm—24 Aug–31 Dec 69 and 31 Mar–30 Jun 70, DAGO 42, 72; 1 Jan 70–3 Mar 71, DAGO 6, 74; 1 Apr–30 Jun 71, DAGO 6, 74

Remarks: Unit was 328th ASA Company

330th Radio Research Company

Meritorious Unit Commendation—1 Jun 67–30 Jun 68, DAGO 28, 69; 1 Jul 68–30 Jun 69, DAGO 51 71; 1 Jul 69–31 Dec 70, DAGO 43, 72; 1 Jan–30 Jun 71, DAGO 32, 73

RVN Gallantry Cross w/Palm—1 Jan 70–3 Mar 71, DAGO 6, 74

Remarks: Unit was 330th ASA Co

330th Radio Research Field Station

Meritorious Unit Commendation—1 Jul 71–31 Jun 72, DAGO 14, 79, amended DAGO 32, 73

Remarks: Unit was 330th ASA Co

335th Radio Research Company

Meritorious Unit Commendation—1 Jun 66–31 Jul 67, DAGO 17, 68; 1 Aug 67–31 Jul 68, DAGO 28, 69; 1 Aug 68–30 Sep 69, DAGO 51, 71; 1 Oct 69–31 Dec 70, DAGO 43, 72; 1 Jan 71–1 Jun 72, DAGO 32, 73

RVN Gallantry Cross w/Palm—1 Dec 66–30 Jun 68, DAGO 31, 69 Jan–Jun 69, DAGO 59, 69 1 Jan 70–3 Mar 71, DAGO 6, 74

RVN Civil Actions Honor Medal, FC—19 Dec 66–28 Jun 69, DAGO 59, 69

Remarks: Unit was 335th ASA Co

337th Radio Research Company

Meritorious Unit Commendation—1 Jun 66–31 Jul 67, DAGO 17, 68; 1 Aug 67–31 Jul 68, DAGO 28, 69; 1 Aug 68–30 Sep 69, DAGO 51, 71; 1 Oct 69–7 Apr 70 DAGO 43, 72

RVN Gallantry Cross w/Palm—12 Jul 65–16 Oct 68, DAGO 59, 69, amended DAGO 21, 69

RVN Civil Actions Honor Medal, FC—1 Jan 69–15 Apr 71, DAGO 6, 74

Remarks: Unit was 337th ASA Co

371st Radio Research Company

Valorous Unit Award—1 May–29 Jun 70, DAGO 43, 72 Meritorious Unit Commendation—1 Jun 67–26 Feb 68, DAGO 28, 69; 1 Aug 68–30 Sep 69, DAGO 51, 71; 1 Oct 69–31 Dec 70 DAGO 43, 72

RVN Gallantry Cross w/Palm—9 Aug 65–19 May 69, DAGO 43, 70, amended DAGO 59, 69; 23 Jun 69–Feb 70, DAGO 11, 73, amended DAGO 42, 72; 21 Feb 70–28 Feb 71, DAGO 42, 72; 1 Jan 70–3 Mar 71 DAGO 6, 74

RVN Civil Actions Honor Medal, FC—23 Jun 69–1 Feb 70, DAGO 42, 72; 1 Jan 69–19 Apr 71, DAGO 6, 74

371st Radio Research Unit

Presidential Unit Citation—17 Nov 66–4 Apr 67, DAGO 2, 73

Remarks: Unit was 371st ASA Unit

372d Radio Research Company

Meritorious Unit Commendation—1 Jun 66–31 Jul 67, DAGO 17, 68; 1 Aug 67–31 Jul 68, DAGO 28, 69; 1 Oct 69–31 Dec 70 DAGO 43, 72

RVN Gallantry Cross w/Palm—27 Nov 66–31 Aug 68, DAGO 48, 71; 23 Jun 69–30 Sep 70, DAGO 5, 73; 1 Jan 70–3 Mar 71, DAGO 6, 74

RVN Civil Actions Honor Medal, FC—1 Jan 69–6 Mar 71, DAGO 6, 74

Remarks: Unit was 372d ASA Co

374th Radio Research Company

Meritorious Unit Commendation—1 Jun 67–30 Jun 68, DAGO 28, 69; 1 Jul 68–30 Jun 69, DAGO 51, 71; 1 Jul 69–31 Dec 70, DAGO 43, 72

RVN Gallantry Cross w/Palm—1 Jan 67–28 Jul 69, DAGO 3, 70; 29 Jul 69–17 Nov 70, DAGO 52, 71; 1 Jan 70–3 Mar 71 DAGO 6, 74

Remarks: Unit was 374th ASA Co 374th Radio Research Detachment RVN Civil Actions Honor Medal, FC—1 Jan 67–31 Oct 69, DAGO 53, 70

403d Radio Research Detachment

Presidential Unit Citation—1 Nov 66–31 Jan 68, DAGO 18, 79, amended DAGO 45, 69

Meritorious Unit Commendation—31 Jan–31 Dec 68, DAGO 70, 69

RVN Gallantry Cross w/Palm—30 Jun 67–17 May 69, DAGO 59, 69; 18 May 69–31 Dec 70, DAGO 42, 72 (Attached, 5th SF Gp; unit was 403d ASA Det); 1 Jan 70–3 Mar 71, DAGO 6, 74 (Attached, 509th Radio Research Gp, unit was 403d ASA Gp).

RVN Civil Actions Honor Medal, FC—Jan 68–24 Sep 70, DAGO 48, 71

Remarks: Unit was 403d ASA Det

404th Radio Research Detachment

Meritorious Unit Commendation—1 Jun 66–31 Jul 67, DAGO 17, 68; 1 Dec 67–30 Jun 68, DAGO 28, 69; 1 Jul 68–30 Jun 69, DAGO 51, 71; 1 Jul 69–31 Dec 70, DAGO 43, 72; 1 Jan 71–1 Apr 72, DAGO 32, 73

RVN Gallantry Cross w/Palm—1 Jan 70–3 Mar 71, DAGO 6, 74

Remarks: Unit was 404th ASA Det

404th Radio Research Unit

Meritorious Unit Commendation—5 May 65–31 May 66, DAGO 5, 69, amended DAGO 48, 68

405th Radio Research Detachment

Meritorious Unit Commendation—1 Aug 68–30 Sep 69, DAGO 51, 71; 1 Jan 71–30 Jun 72, DAGO 32, 73

Remarks: Unit was 405th ASA Det

406th Radio Research Detachment

Presidential Unit Citation—2–20 Jun 66, DAGO 18, 79, amended DAGO 59, 68

Valorous Unit Award—17 Jan–25 Mar 66, DAGO 1, 69, amended DAGO 17, 68

Meritorious Unit Commendation—29 Jul 65–1 Oct 66, DAGO 1, 69, amended DAGO 17, 68; 1 Jun 67–1 Feb 68, DAGO 28, 69

RVN Gallantry Cross w/Palm—1–31 Jul 66 and 9 Dec 66–18 Jan 67, DAGO 21, 67

Remarks: Unit was 406th ASA Det

407th Radio Research Company

RVN Gallantry Cross w/Palm—8 Feb–30 Apr 71, DAGO 42, 72

Remarks: Unit was 407th ASA Co

407th Radio Research Detachment

Meritorious Unit Commendation—1 Jan 69–31 Dec 70, DAGO 43, 72; 1 Jan 71–1 Apr 72, DAGO 32, 73

RVN Gallantry Cross w/Palm—26 Aug–2 Nov 68, DAGO 43, 70; 1 Jan 70–3 Mar 71, DAGO 6, 74

Remarks: Unit was 407th ASA Det

408th Radio Research Detachment

Meritorious Unit Commendation—1 Jun 66–31 Jul 67, DAGO 17, 68; 1 Aug 67–30 Jun 68, DAGO 28, 69

Remarks: Unit was 408th ASA Det

409th Radio Research Detachment

Valorous Unit Award—31 Jan–5 Feb 68, DAGO 28, 69, amended DAGO 12, 69

Meritorious Unit Commendation—1 Jun 66–31 Jul 67, DAGO 17, 68; 1 Aug 67–31 Jul 68, DAGO 28, 69; 1 Aug 68–30 Sep 69, DAGO 51, 71; 1 Oct 69–31 Dec 70, DAGO 43, 72

RVN Gallantry Cross w/Palm—1 May 69–15 Feb 70, DAGO 50, 71; 1 Mar–30 Oct 70, DAGO 55, 71; 1 Jan 70–3 Mar

71, DAGO 6, 74

RVN Civil Actions Honor Medal, FC—1 Jan 69–1 Apr 70, DAGO 6, 74

Remarks: Unit was 409th ASA Det

409th Radio Research Unit

RVN Gallantry Cross w/Palm—7 Sep 66–10 Aug 68, DAGO 60, 69

Remarks: Unit was 409th ASA Det

415th Radio Research Detachment

Meritorious Unit Commendation—23 Dec 67–30 Jun 68, DAGO 28, 69

Remarks: Unit was 415th ASA Det

Headquarters & Headquarters Company, 509th Radio Research Group

Meritorious Unit Commendation—1 Jun 66–30 Sep 67, DAGO 48, 68; 1 Oct 67–31 Dec 68, DAGO 14, 79; 1 Jan 69–31 Dec 70, DAGO 43, 72; 1 Jan 71–30 Jun 72, DAGO 32, 73

RVN Gallantry Cross w/Palm—1 Jan 70–3 Mar 71, DAGO 6, 74

Remarks: Unit was 509th ASA Gp

601st Radio Research Detachment

Meritorious Unit Commendation—22 Oct 67–30 Jun 68, DAGO 28, 69

Remarks: Unit was 601st ASA Detachment

856th Radio Research Detachment

Valorous Unit Award—31 Jan–19 Feb 68, DAGO 48, 68

Meritorious Unit Commendation—1 Jun 66–31 Jul 67, DAGO 17, 68; 1 Aug 67–31 Jul 68 DAGO 28, 69; 1 Aug 68–30 Sep 69, DAGO 51, 71; 1 Oct 69–31 Dec 70, DAGO 43, 72

RVN Gallantry Cross w/Palm—31 Jan–19 Feb 68, DAGO 43, 70; 19 Jun 68–31 Jul 70, DAGO 51, 71; 1 Jan 69–6 Mar 71, DAGO 6, 74; 1 Jan 70–3 Mar 71, DAGO 6, 74

RVN Civil Actions Honor Medal, FC—12 Dec 66–31 Aug 70, DAGO 51, 71; 1 Jan 69–6 Mar 71, DAGO 6, 74

Remarks: Unit was 856th ASA Det

Advisory Radio Research Support Detachment

RVN Gallantry Cross w/Palm—1 Jan 70–3 Mar 71, DAGO 6, 74 (Support 1st Div (ARVN)); 1 Jan 70–3 Mar 71, DAGO 6, 74 (Support 2d Div (ARVN)); 1 Jan 70–3 Mar 71, DAGO 6, 74 (Support 5th Div (ARVN)); 1 Jan 70–3 Mar 71, DAGO 6, 74 (Support 7th Div (ARVN)); 1 Jan 70–3 Mar 71, DAGO 6, 74 (Support 9th Div (ARVN)); 1 Jan 70–3 Mar 71, DAGO 6, 74 (Support 18th Div (ARVN)); 1 Jan 70–3 Mar 71, DAGO 6, 74 (Support 21st Div (ARVN)); 1 Jan 70–3 Mar 71, DAGO 6, 74 (Support 22d Div (ARVN)); 1 Jan 70–3 Mar 71, DAGO 6, 74 (Support 23d Div (ARVN)); 1 Jan 70–3 Mar 71, DAGO 6, 74 (Support 25th Div (ARVN))

RVN Civil Actions Honor Medal, FC—31 Oct 70–30 Apr 71, DAGO 6, 74; 20 Sep 70–30 Apr 71, DAGO 6, 74; 31 Jul–5 Dec 69, DAGO 6, 74

Radio Research Communications Unit, Vietnam

Meritorious Unit Commendation—1 Jun 66–30 Sep 67, DAGO 48, 68; 1 Oct 67–31 Dec 68, DAGO 14, 79; 1 Jan 69–31 Dec 70, DAGO 43, 72; 1 Jan 71–30 Jun 72, DAGO 32, 73
RVN Gallantry Cross w/Palm—1 Jan 70–3 Mar 71, DAGO 6, 74

1st Composite Radio Company, Fleet Marine Force(USMC) - Sub Unit Number 1

Meritorious Unit Commendation—13 May 61–31 Dec 62, DAGO 26, 65, amended DAGO 22, 63
Remarks: Attached, **3d Radio Research Unit** (Unit was 82d USA Sp Opns Unit). Eligible personnel must show evidence of participation. Presidential Unit Citation—22 Jan–18 Mar 69, DAGO 20, 73; 22 Jan–18 Mar 69, DAGO 20,73

ASA/RRU DEATHS IN VIETNAM 1961 - 1972

Revised: 6/22/2016 10:57

No.	LAST NAME	FIRST NAME (MI)	RANK	UNIT	DECEASED m/d/yr	WALL PANEL & LINE
1	Davis	James T.	SP4	3rd RRU	12/22/1961	Panel 01E -- Line 4
2	Pulliam	Charles A.	PFC	3rd RRU	2/2/1962	Panel 01E -- Line 7
3	Lisle	Jack M.	SFC	3rd RRU	1/1/1963	Panel 01E -- Line 15
4	Taylor	Donald R.	PFC	3rd RRU	2/9/1964	Panel 01E -- Line 43
5	Glover	Arthur W.	SP4	3rd RRU	2/9/1964	Panel 01E -- Line 43
6	Townsend	Robert F.	SSG	10th RRU	11/4/1965	Panel 03E -- Line 20
7	Leatherwood, Jr.	William E.	2LT	8th RRFS	2/17/1966	Panel 05E -- Line 42
8	Daugherty	Donald D.	SSG	3rd RRU	4/13/1966	Panel 06E -- Line 109
9	Stallings	James D.	CPT	337th RRC	9/26/1966	Panel 11E -- Line 18
10	Cochrane	John F.	1LT	409th RRD	10/24/1966	Panel 11E -- Line 102
11	Ravenna III	Harry M.	MAJ	138th Avn Co.	11/15/1966	Panel 12E -- Line 72
12	Stirling, Jr.	John F.	SFC	335th RRC	3/8/1967	Panel 16E -- Line 42
13	Huntley	Thomas M.	SP4	8th RRFS	7/23/1967	Panel 23E -- Line 110
14	Stewart, Jr.	William L.	SP5	8th RRFS	10/8/1967	Panel 27E -- Line 77
15	Ferruggia	Richard G.	SP4	8th RRFS	10/8/1967	Panel 27E -- Line 70
16	Larson	Terrance H.	SP4	8th RRFS	10/8/1967	Panel 27E -- Line 74
17	Nelson	Robert D.	SP4	8th RRFS	10/8/1967	Panel 27E -- Line 74
18	Saville, Jr.	John D.	SP4	8th RRFS	10/8/1967	Panel 27E -- Line 76
19	Vilardo (3)	Ronald A.	SP4	8th RRFS	10/8/1967	Panel 27E -- Line 69
20	Rowley	Joseph P.	SP4	8th RRFS	10/10/1967	Panel 27E -- Line 78
21	Taylor	Robert D.	SFC	335th RRC	11/26/1967	Panel 30E -- Line 95
22	Ramirez, Jr.	Diego	SGT	335th RRC	11/26/1967	Panel 30E -- Line 93
23	Brown	Michael P.	SP5	335th RRC	11/26/1967	Panel 30E -- Line 88
24	Miranda-Ortiz	Jose Luis	SSG	330th RRC	11/30/1967	Panel 31E -- Line 14
25	Kelly	Douglas J.	CPT	138th Avn Co.	12/4/1967	Panel 31E -- Line 35
26	King	Robert D.	WO1	138th Avn Co.	12/4/1967	Panel 31E -- Line 36
27	Smith	Milton Warren	WO1	138th Avn Co.	12/29/1967	Panel 32E -- Line 97
28	Shaffer	Jonathan P.	WO1	138TH Avn Co.	12/29/1967	Panel 32E -- Line 97
29	Wiggin	Robert J.	SSG	335th RRC	2/13/1968	Panel 39E -- Line 27
30	Casey	John M.	CPT	371st RRC	3/25/1968	Panel 46E -- Line 14
31	Stake	Kendall A.	SP4	8th RRFS	4/5/1968	Panel 48E -- Line 20
32	Schramm	Christopher	SP4	371st RRC	5/13/1968	Panel 60E -- Line 1
33	Haerle	Jeffrey W.	SP4	371st RRC	5/13/1968	Panel 59E -- Line 22
34	Martin	Samuel C.	SP5	101st RRC	5/17/1968	Panel 62E -- Line 8
35	Lujan	Jose L.	SP4	138th Avn Co.	5/24/1968	Panel 32E -- Line 93
36	Tomczak	Thomas J.	SGT	403rd SOD	7/23/1968	Panel 51W -- Line 46
37	Jernigan	Richard L.	SGT	415th RRD	9/10/1968	Panel 44W -- Line 17
38	Biller	Harold	SP5	175th RRC	2/25/1969	Panel 31W -- Line 43
39	Colon	Harold J.	SP5	409th RRD	6/21/1969	Panel 22W -- Line 103
40	Page	Jim C.	SSG	303th RRB	7/8/1969	Panel 21W -- Line 85
41	Anderson	John K.	SP5	335th RRC	8/10/1969	Panel 20W -- Line 120
42	Knepp	Jack D.	CW2	371st RRC	11/29/1969	Panel 15W -- Line 5
43	Bogle	Dennis D.	WO1	371st RRC	11/29/1969	Panel 15W -- Line 3
44	Smith	James R.	SP4	371st RRC	11/29/1969	Panel 15W -- Line 8
45	Heide II	Henry N.	PFC	371st RRC	11/29/1969	Panel 15W -- Line 4
46	Robinson	Edward	SP6	175th RRC	4/9/1970	Panel 13W -- Line 101
47	Van Every	Edward	SP5	335th RRC	6/1/1970	Panel 10W -- Line 132
48	Dew	Robert E.	SP4	330th RRC	8/30/1970	Panel 07W -- Line 24
49	Mobley	Warren H.	WO2	156th Avn Co.	11/24/1970	Panel 06W -- Line 81
50	Perry	Robert D.	WO2	156th Avn Co.	11/24/1970	Panel 06W -- Line 82
51	Evans	Norman F.	SP6	156th Avn Co.	11/24/1970	Panel 06W -- Line 80
52	Higginbotham	William R.	SP4	371st RRC	2/17/1971	Panel 05W -- Line 114
53	Caccia	Carl H.	SP5	404th RRD	2/21/1971	Panel 05W -- Line 127
54	Thelen	Robert J.	SP5	404th RRD	2/21/1971	Panel 05W -- Line 130
55	Potts	Robert J.	SP5	404th RRD	2/21/1971	Panel 05W -- Line 129
56	Smith	Michael B.	SP5	404th RRD	2/21/1971	Panel 05W -- Line 130
57	Black	Paul V.	WO1	371st RRC	3/1/1971	Panel 04W -- Line 13
58	Uhl	Robert D.	WO1	371st RRC	3/1/1971	Panel 04W -- Line 15
59	David	Gary C.	SP5	371st RRC	3/1/1971	Panel 04W -- Line 13
60	Sablan	Frank A.	SP4	371st RRC	3/1/1971	Panel 04W -- Line 15
61	Marker	Michael W.	CPT	138th Avn Co.	3/4/1971	Panel 04W -- Line 21
62	Algaard	Harold L.	WO1	138th Avn Co.	3/4/1971	Panel 04W -- Line 20
63	Strawn	John T.	SP6	138th Avn Co.	3/4/1971	Panel 04W -- Line 22
64	Hentz	Richard J.	SP5	138th Avn Co.	3/4/1971	Panel 04W -- Line 21
65	Osborne	Rodney D.	SP5	138th Avn Co.	3/4/1971	Panel 04W -- Line 21
66	Westcott	Gary P.	SP5	8th RRFS	3/30/1972	Panel 02W -- Line 125
67	Crosby Jr.	Bruce A.	SP4	8th RRFS	3/30/1972	Panel 02W -- Line 125



*SOURCES: Wall = Vietnam Memorial Wall database; UW = Unlikely Warriors; OSS = Old Spooks & Spies Website; MSW = Most Secret War (Gilbert) Appendix D; VVMF.ORG website;

** BNR = Body Not Recovered

NOTES: (1) VVMF lists status as MIA; (2) Wall data shows MIA; (3) UW spells name Villardo;



Independent Study for Alternative Location

An Independent Study cannot reflect the heart and soul of the Army Security Agency Veteran. Please allow me to present some salient facts about the ASA combat Veteran.

The ASA existed for only thirty one years, from 1945, through 1976. The ASA soldier stood guard during the Cold War, and did combat duty in both the Korean War and the Vietnam War. The individual skills of the ASA soldier ranged from: linguist, Morse code intercept, directional finding, cryptologist, electronic maintenance technicians, special military police and communications security specialist. With these skills, we provided intelligence, far beyond anything available to any other Army unit. In the words of Major General Keith B. Alexander (Director of National Security Agency), "The Vietnam history is also the story of individual sacrifice and professionalism on the part of the ASA Soldier".

Specialist James T. Davis was not only the first ASA soldier to be killed in Vietnam, but according to then President Johnson, the first U S soldier to die in combat, December 22, 1961. There were many ASA casualties to follow Specialist Davis during our thirteen years in Vietnam. During this time the ASA was awarded 120 US Decorations and 60 Foreign Citations. All this was done in secrecy and silence, as the average Army soldier did not know of our existence. A quote from Major General Hal D. McCown: *"Your rapid response to the requirements of this command filled a critical intelligence gap and served to stem infiltration activities and communist expansion in the Delta. "It is unfortunate that the sensitive nature of your activities precludes wide dissemination of the results of a product that serves as a striking example of outstanding teamwork. The recent activities of your personnel located in Can Tho???, and deployed to remote sites in the Delta enabled the dissemination of early warning information that alerted friendly forces and decreased casualties. Although activities such as these cannot be freely discussed, they have won you the admiration and respect of friendly forces throughout the Delta.*

These and other comments reflect upon the legacy of the ASA soldier around the world as we protected the freedoms of our citizens, and monitored our adversaries, to prepare our Commanders with intelligence to combat any harmful intent the enemy may have toward our Country.

While supplying these intelligence reports, the action taken by our Commanders, resulted in an untold number of lives being saved. The question often comes up as to how many lives were saved. That is an unknown that will never be answered truthfully. However, allow me to supply some scenarios. The total **casualties** for Vietnam were 58,220. If the intelligence supplied by ASA personnel resulted in 10% saving of lives, that would be 5,800 lives; if 5%, 2900 lives; if 2% 1160 lives; if 1% 580 lives. The war lasted over 10 years, but we will



use 10 x 365 days that would equal 3,650 lives saved, 1 for each day we were there. My point? Ask yourself, what is the value of that 1 life to a mother, a father, a wife or any family member? Regardless of the number you chose, it was the intelligence of the ASA soldier who on occasion, lost their life in sacrifice of the mission and the saving of an untold number of lives. Our intelligence was also shared with the friendly forces of the countries which we supported in battle. The saving of their lives was just as important as any other life that benefited from the ASA soldiers efforts.

The ASA is in an educational vacuum, demonstrated by the lack of Army knowledge and civilian knowledge of the ASA. How can someone seek the location of the unknown, if he has no knowledge of the unknown? Therein lies the rational, that no place other than Arlington National Cemetery is proper for the ASA Memorial. There is no greater reasoning that we have earned the right to be among those sacred grounds, than the quotes of the Generals and Field Commanders of Vietnam. Arlington National Cemetery is the only logical location for the resting place of the ASA Veterans Memorial. It will not only give honor to the ASA Veteran, but the back side of the monument, list every Army combat unit that received our intelligence while in Vietnam. Considering any other National Cemetery, would amount to moving the ASA soldiers from one closet to another one. I say this, because it has been over 40 years since we were disassembled, and neither the Army nor the National Security Agency has deemed it necessary to do anything to acknowledge what we did during our 30 plus years of honorable service.

There are only two sources for the true ASA history. From the living ASA Veterans and the declassified National Security Agency documents, where with careful reading you will discover a weaving of their involvement with the ASA.

I close with one final quote:

“It is always easy for the people to see the performance of an infantry battalion or brigade in fighting and winning the battle. The performance of a support unit is not so obvious, and yet in your case (303d RR Battalion that supported II FFV), you have probably contributed to the winning of more battles than any maneuver element in the country.” LTG Frederick C. Weyland, COMMANDING GENERAL, II FIELD FORCE VIETNAM.

The deeds of the Army Security Agency Personnel, living and dead, do matter, and so does the placement of our Memorial in Arlington National Cemetery! Please say yes and allow us entrance to ANC. Thank you and God bless!

Respectfully submitted,

Cecil W. Carver

Member, National Army Security Agency Association



Army Security Agency Memorial Monument Quote

Our contact at Longs Monument is Ray Teague 704 376 5740
<http://longsmonument.com/>

United States Army Security Agency Memorial

Monument size 38 inches wide, 10 inches thick 6 feet high
Material Jet Black granite, light white coloring in letters, all polished
Carved and lettered as shown

Base 5 1/2 feet long 20 inches wide, 8 inches thick.
polished top balance rough

Cecil this is where we are at estimated expenses. If you have questions give me a call

\$9,567,00	Memorial stone
<u>1,457.80</u>	lettering
\$11,024.80	
799,30	tax
<u>3,800,00</u>	crew expenses travel material etc.
\$15,624.10	Total

Cecil for this size monument, the Jet Black granite comers from out of the country, 4 to 5 months would be required. After materials arrive we would have it ready to install in 14 working days.

Upper Monument Dimensions:

38" x 10" x 72" (revised 7-7-15)

Monument Base Dimensions:

52" x 18" x 8"

Morse Code (height): 1/2"

Letter Size (height):

Line 1 : 2"

Lines 2, 3, 4, 5: 1"

Line 6: 1-1/2"

Emblem Dimensions:

10" x 14"
(approx.)

Maps Dimensions:

6" x 12"
(approx.)

Note for Colors:

White areas are recessed



Upper Monument Dimensions:

36" x 10" x 72"

Monument Base Dimensions:

52" x 18" x 8"

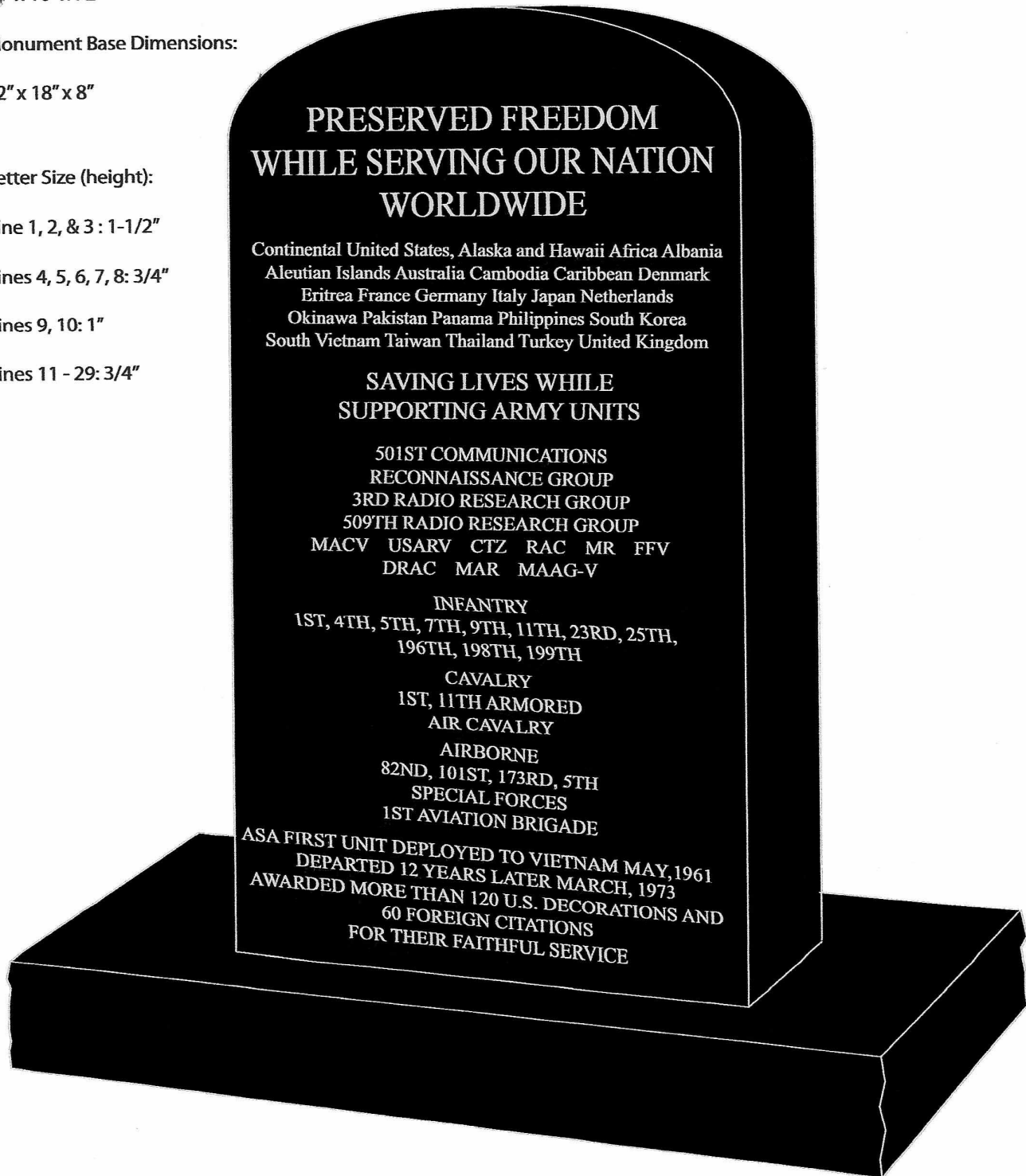
Letter Size (height):

Line 1, 2, & 3: 1-1/2"

Lines 4, 5, 6, 7, 8: 3/4"

Lines 9, 10: 1"

Lines 11 - 29: 3/4"





Funds Available For Memorial

The below information is from NASAA, Chairman, William Lukers' opening Letter of Support. As of this printing, we are awaiting the information/funds from GoFundMe. As soon as that information has arrived, the certification of funds will be sent to LTC Samuel Chisolm, for proper distribution. Thank you.

- a. Funding methods – Go Fund Me (GFM) is being used with a target of \$20,000.00 and checks are being accepted at NASAA. Both sources continue to grow. Funds will cover the monument, fund raising fees, and perpetual care.
- b. Preservation and Care (P&C) – No real guidance exists covering P&C. We anticipate \$2,160.00 will be available for P&C. Subject to your approval, we intend to use self-help (local ASA vets and Boy Scouts) to manage periodic cleaning. We are also attempting to get estimates from local monument makers for periodic maintenance/repairs. The composition of the monument should preclude need for extensive cleaning or repairs. In the event of significant vandalism and/or act of God we would have to determine course of action after that event.

Certification of Funds – We have raised sufficient funding to cover the monument (\$16,000.00) and P&C (\$2,160.00) for a total of \$18,160.00. GFM funds need to be forwarded to our bank account; they are, on a periodic basis.

We can provide certification on receipt of GFM funds still due in and will furnish it under separate cover.

Cecil W. Carver

Member, NASAA

Updated June 21, 2016

On-line Bank Statement



Not for Profit Checking

\$12,980.40

Current Balance \$22,063.86

<u>Date</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Balance</u>
Jun 21	DEPOSIT	<u>\$9,283.46</u>	\$22,063.86
Jun 17	DEPOSIT	<u>\$150.00</u>	\$12,780.40
Jun 09	DEPOSIT	<u>\$50.00</u>	\$12,630.40
May 31	INTEREST CREDIT	<u>\$0.86</u>	\$12,580.40
May 27	DEPOSIT	<u>\$2,454.76</u>	\$12,579.54
May 19	DEPOSIT	<u>\$285.00</u>	\$10,124.78
May 04	DEPOSIT	<u>\$190.00</u>	\$9,839.78
Apr 29	INTEREST CREDIT	<u>\$0.40</u>	\$9,649.78
Apr 20	DEPOSIT	<u>\$35.00</u>	\$9,649.38
Apr 20	DEPOSIT	<u>\$4,875.06</u>	\$9,614.38
Apr 14	DEP ADJ 04/13/16	<u>\$5.00</u>	\$4,739.32
Apr 13	DEPOSIT	<u>\$85.00</u>	\$4,734.32
Mar 31	INTEREST CREDIT	<u>\$0.18</u>	\$4,649.32
Mar 28	DEPOSIT	<u>\$50.00</u>	\$4,649.14
Mar 28	DEPOSIT	<u>\$119.00</u>	\$4,599.14
Mar 14	DEPOSIT	<u>\$35.00</u>	\$4,480.14
Mar 14	DEPOSIT	<u>\$500.00</u>	\$4,445.14

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Board of Directors, NATIONAL ARMY SECURITY AGENCY ASSOCIATION

James J. Singsank

Vern Greunke

William Jacobson

Maynard Carver

Thomas Horton

William Luker

Dave Sandelin

Michael Lynch

Cecil Carver



LTC Samuel Chisolm, Thank you from all of us for your guidance and patience!



