

COMMUNICATIONS INTELLIGENCE

Outline of Presentation by Mr. William F. Friedman, Consultant, Armed Forces Security Agency, at the Second Annual Communications Security Officers' Conference to be held at Brooks Air Force Base, 3-7 March 1952.

1. Introductory remarks
2. Close inter-relationship between communications security (COMSEC) and communications intelligence (COMINT)
3. Importance of COMINT - (Dewey-Marshall correspondence)
4. Definitions and objectives of COMINT; limitations imposed by security considerations
5. Brief history of cryptology
 - a. Ancient and early cryptology
 - b. Beginnings of modern cryptology
 - c. Period of American Revolutionary days
 - d. The U. S. Civil War period
 - e. The period of decline, 1865-1915
6. Cryptology during World War I
 - a. New era in military communications and its effects on cryptology
 - b. Tactical systems used by the belligerents
 - c. Diplomatic and high-level military systems
7. U. S. cryptologic situation from 1920 to Pearl Harbor
 - a. Development of cryptographic machinery in the U. S. and abroad
 - b. Development of cryptanalytic machines and their significant effects on the whole cryptologic field.
8. Manner of employment of COMINT
 - a. The authentic but unwritten history of military operations
 - b. World War I episodes
 - c. Russo-Finnish War 1940
 - d. Revelations of Pearl Harbor investigations
 - e. Dewey-Marshall correspondence
9. Logistic support required for a successful COMINT organization for today
10. Co-ordination of COMINT operations with tactical operations and vice versa
11. Security regulations for protection of sources
12. Summary