REF ID: A66394

TOP SECRET

Contribution of Signal Intelligence Toward Victory in World War II and Its Relatively Small Cost

1. a. The Hearings held by and the Reports of the Joint Congressional Committee on the Investigation of the Pearl Harbor Attack are replete with references to the nature and value of the large amount of signal intelligence produced by the cryptanalytic services of the Army and the Navy before the attack. The testimony of all the important and high-ranking witnesses lead the Majority to characterise in their report (p. 253) the signal intelligence as "some of the finest intelligence available in our history." An excellent summary statement appears on p. 232 of the same report:

"The success achieved in reading the Japanese diplomatic codes merits the highest commendation and all witnesses familiar with Magic material throughout the war have testified that it contributed enormously to the defeat of the enemy, greatly shortened the war, and saved many thousands of lives."

- b. Perhaps the most valuable testimony as to the value of the signal intelligence produced by the Army and the Navy before and during World War II is found in the letter which General Marshall, Chief of Staff, wrote to Mr. Dewey on 27 September 1944.
- c. The present Director of Intelligence, WDGS, who served throughout the war in the Pacific as G-3 on General MacArthur's staff, has recently stated:

"The information G-2 gave G-3 in the Pacific Theater alone saved us many thousands of lives and shortened the war by no less than two years."

- 2. Assuming the last statement valid, and with the knowledge that the information to which reference was made consisted almost exclusively of signal intelligence, it follows that the operations and results produced by our signal intelligence agencies shortened the war by no less than two years. A rough calculation may therefore be made as to the monetary value of signal intelligence by comparing the cost of producing that intelligence with the cost of maintaining a fighting army for two years. It will be warranted to select the last two years of the war as a basis for calculation.
 - 3. a. Cash spent for operations of Signal Security Agency, Washington:

REF ID: A66394

b. Estimated cost of pay and allowances for military personnel at Signal Security Agency, Washington:

FY	1945	5,524,626
FY	1945	3,337,494

Total for both years ----- 8,862,120

e. Cost of plant, Arlington Hall Station*

Firmishings with	tate\$ purchase	10,000

Total cost ----- 6,250,000

#No deduction is made for normal depreciation.

d. Cost of supplies and services (estimate):

Requisitions through Supply	2,500,000
Communications service for	2,000,000
two years Total cost\$	4,500,000

e. Estimated cost of overseas operations

For two years at \$2,500,000 per year - \$5,000,000

Recapitulation

2		23,947,358
b		8.862.120
C	*********************	6,250,000
d		4,500,000
•		5,000,000

Total cost for two years ----\$48,559,478

- 4. Since it is difficult to state how much of the COMINT provided overseas commands was produced by the Army and how much by the Navy, it will be assumed that both Services contributed equally in this regard. Also, it is assumed that the dost of operating the Navy COMINT service was approximately the same as that of the Army, that is, approximately \$48,559,478. Calling it \$50,000,000 for each Service, the total cost was \$100,000,000.
- 5. The total appropriations for the two Services for the FY 1945 and 1946 were as follows:

REF ID:A66394

Army 1945	21,497,000,000
Total	89,902,000,000 90,000,000,000
Add for other quasi-military functions carried on for activities directly connected with the war	\$10,000,000,000
Total	100,000,000,000

6. Ratio of total cost of COMINT Services to total cost of war for two years:

 $\frac{\$100,000,000}{\$100,000,000,000} = \frac{1}{1000}$

That is, one dollar spent COMINT-wise is worth One thousand spent otherwise.



TOP SECRET

In his recently published memoirs, Winston Churchill tersely appraises the contribution of communication intelligence in these guarded comments on the battle of Midway, which I quote:

"It is difficult to exaggerate the importance of this memorable American victory, not only to the United States, but to the whole allied cause.

The American intelligence system was successful in penetrating the enemy's most closely guarded secrets well in advance of events.

Thus Admiral Nimitz, albeit the weaker, was twice able to concentrate all the forces he had in sufficient strength at the right time and place.

When the hour struck this proved decisive. g

The importance of secrecy and the dire consequences of leakage of information in war are here proclaimed."

Unquote.

TOP SECHES

TOP SECRET

The official narrative of the Joint Combat Intelligence Center, Pacific Ocean Areas, in commenting on this engagement, contains some interesting remarks on the role of radio intelligence in the Pacific war.

"The factors that vitally affected the battle of Midmy were many and complex, but it is undoubtedly true that without radio intelligence it would have been impossible to have achieved the concentration of forces and the tactical surprise that made the victory possible.

"In the defensive stages of the war, radio intelligence was not only the most important source of intelligence in the Central Pacific - - it was practically the only source.

"There were very few captured documents or prisoners of war.

"There were no photographs of enemy held positions.

"In the Central Pacific excluding the Solomons and New British, spies and coast watchers' reports never supplied any important intelligence."

TOP SECRET