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	DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE ARMED FORCES SECURITY AGENCY WASHINGTON 25, D. C.	IN REPLY REFER TO
SECULITY INF.	OGA	Serial 00087
TOP SECRET - SECURIT	TY INFORMATION	
MEMORANDUM FOR		

SUBJECT: Reports by Flicke

1. The contents of the three enclosed TICOM documents, written as "home work" by Wilhelm F. Flicke, a former top-level German COMINT specialist, may be of interest of the members of the Brownell Committee.

2. A brief biographical note on the author of the enclosures is *O* also attached. You will gather from it that his extended experience in the COMINT field qualifies him to write with considerable measure of authority and his comments are well worth study.

WILLIAM F. FRIEDMAN

ENCLS-4

1. DF 268, Copy No. 27 2. DF 219, Copy No. 32 3. DF 249, Copy No. 52 4. DF 219-G, Copy No. 31 Consultant

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Declassified and approved for release by NSA on 10-16-2014 pursuant to E.O. 13526

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AFSA-23

Necessity of Plain Text in Cryptanalysis AFSA-23C3 28 February 1952

1. All sections of AFSA 23C are reading some of the cryptographic systems of the countries with which they are concerned. The availability of plain text material has been found invaluable in many cases; on several occasions it has led to solution of new systems. All cryptanalysts and translators will testify to the necessity of bringing together all related data for the optimum exploitation of communications intelligence. Specific examples are cited below.

2. A cryptographic system is not solved in a vacuum nor in an ivory tower of abstract mathematics. The basis of operations at AFSA, namely that one operating unit shall process the traffic of a specific country, cipher and plain text, has proved its value. This method has involved the correlation of all available information, historical background, current collateral, plain text and cipher traffic, all of which are essential, not only in cryptanalytic solution but also in scanning, priority assignment and translation of communications intelligence. It is a basic principle in analytic research that all available pertinent materials of a specific, homogeneous type be studied together. The production of communications intelligence is no exception. In an analysis of messages dealing with a specific topic all available messages should be included in the study; the original external form of such messages, whether plain text or cipher, transmitted by teletype, Morse, voice or some other medium, is an incidental feature which has no relevant bearing on the methods of producing COMINT. AFSA's mission is the production of communications intelligence; if AFSA is to carry out its mission, plain text and cipher must not be separated.

3. In addition to the broad requirement for study of plain text in cryptanalysis, the following are specific instances of solution of cipher by use of plain text in AFSA-233:

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Necessity of Plain Text in Cryptanalysis Cont'd AFSA-23C3 28 February 1952



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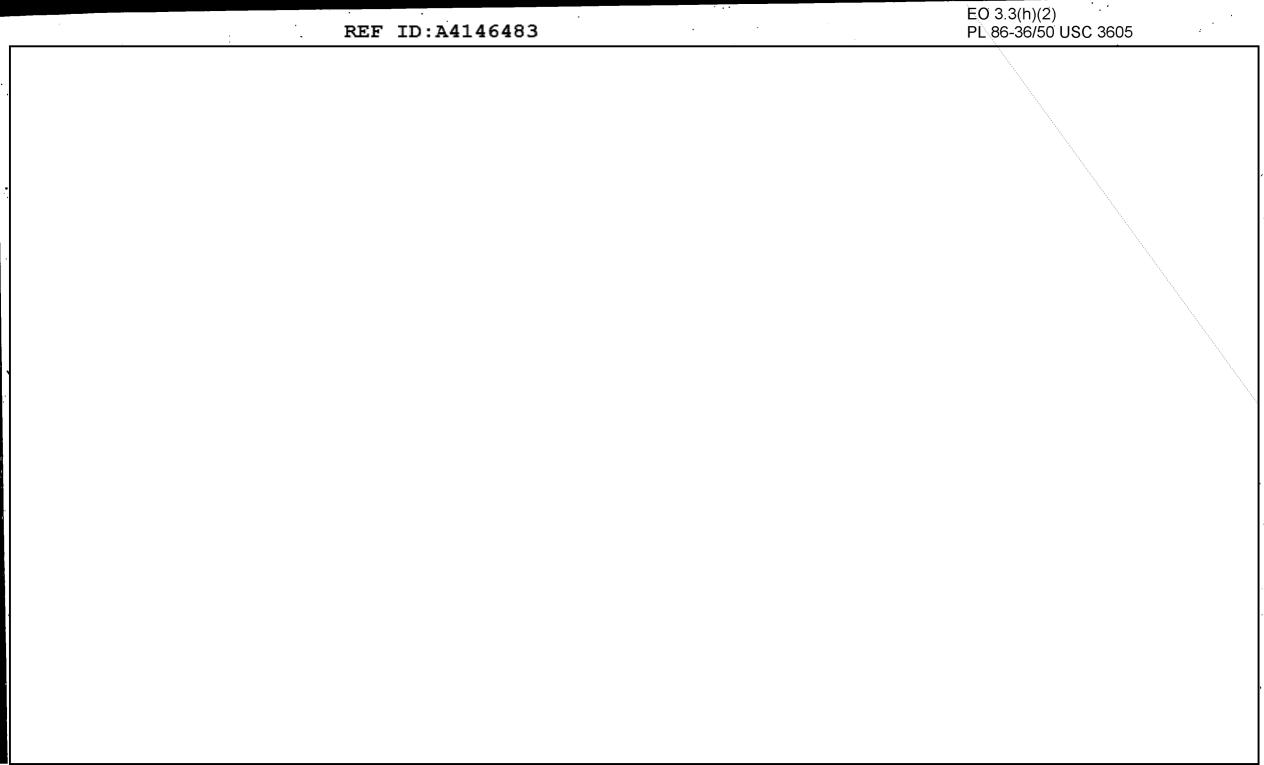
Necessity of Plain Text in Cryptanalysis Cont'd AFSA-23C3 28 February 1952

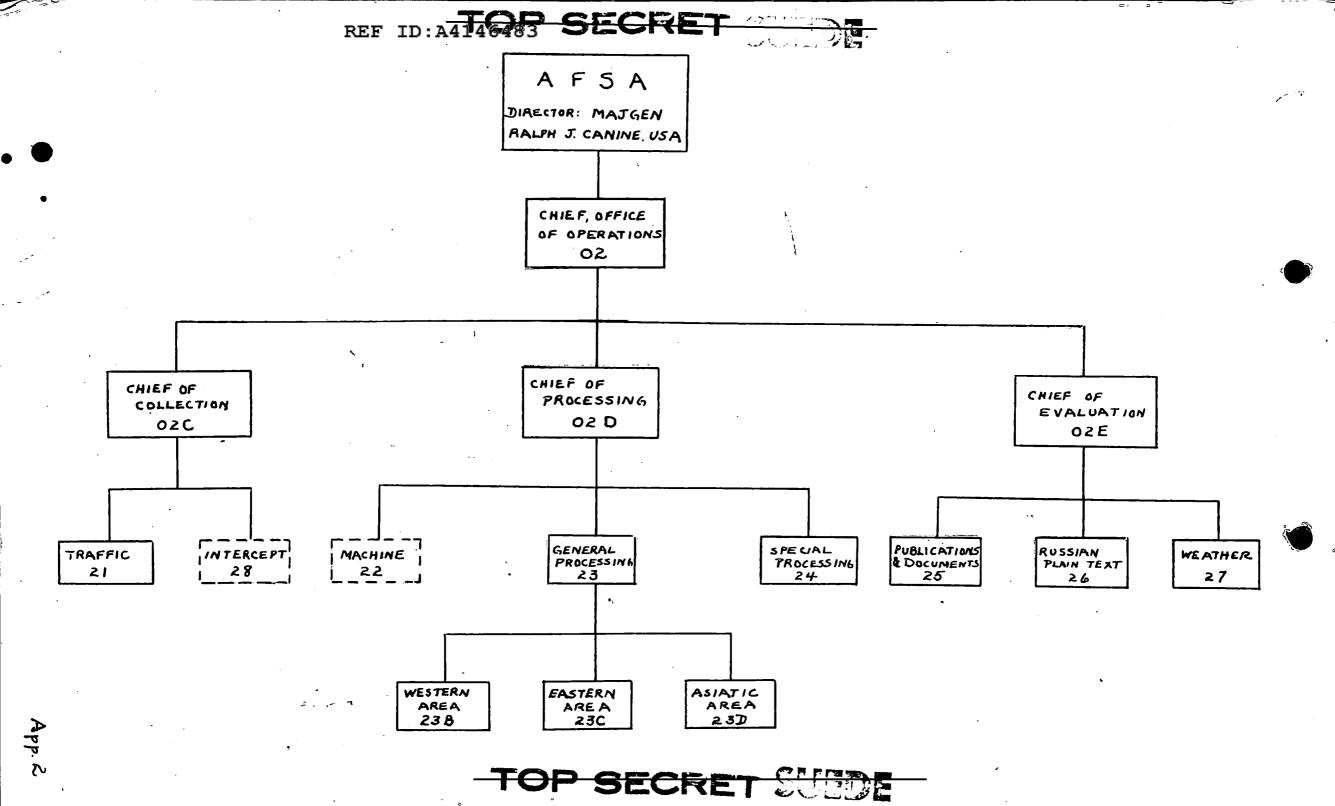


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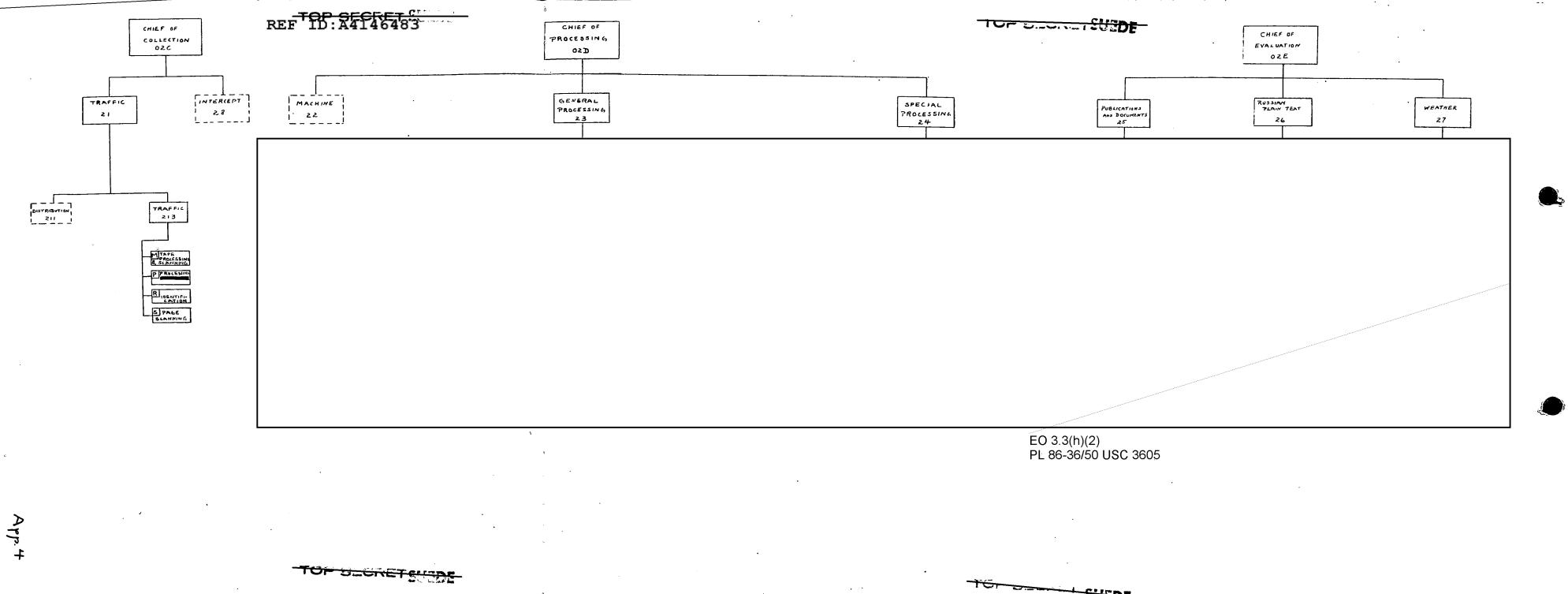
ELIZABETH R. BROWNELL AFSA-23C3

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