

66th Military Intelligence Brigade

Lineage and Honors

The 66th Counter Intelligence Corps Detachment was constituted in the Army of the United States on 21 June 1944 and activated 1 July 1944 at Camp Rucker, Alabama. The unit was assigned to the IX Corps and attached to the 66th Infantry Division. On 23 November 1944, the 66th CIC Detachment left Alabama for Overseas Deployment on the Britannia, arriving at Southampton, England, on 12 December 1944. On 27 December 1944, the unit left for France. The 66th Infantry Division had the responsibility for containing the German strongholds at Lorient and St. Nazaire, France, while the allies launched a new offensive into Germany. Refugees from these pockets needed thorough screening in addition to food and shelter. On one particularly busy day over 2100 refugees from the St. Nazaire area were screened at Nantes by the 66th and 424th CIC Detachments.

After the German surrender of the strongholds in May 1945, the 66th CIC Detachment was almost constantly on the move, first into Germany and then back to France. The 66th CIC Detachment departed St. Victoret for the United States on the USS Exchange on 30 October, arriving at Camp Kilmer, New Jersey, where it was inactivated on 12 November. The 66th CIC Detachment received credit for participation in the Northern France Campaign. On 10 November 1949, the 66th CIC Detachment was activated at Stuttgart, Germany and assigned to U.S. Army Europe. The 66th CIC Detachment assumed the function and personnel of the concurrently discontinued 7970th CIC Group.

The history of CIC Operations in Occupied Germany actually began before V-E Day when planners decided to establish a new occupation Detachment with sufficient strength to absorb personnel from Combat CIC Detachments being inactivated. On 10 May 1945, the large scale paper transfer of CIC personnel took place, and concurrently, the 970th CIC Detachment was activated in Wiesbaden, Germany to receive 300 Officers and 1100 Agents.

In July 1945, the 970th CIC Detachment moved its Headquarters in Frankfurt, where after several shifts, the unit finally settled at the I. G. Farben Building.

By November 1945, the 970th CIC Detachment had grown to peak strength of 1572 Officers and 1158 Enlisted men and had been subdivided into eight regions, each with a structure of its own including subregions and resident/day offices. For the first year, the primary mission centered upon Denazification of occupied Germany, and by the end of 1945, more than 120,000 individuals had been apprehended.

In an effort to streamline operations and to economize on personnel, the 970th CIC Detachment was inactivated on 20 June

1948 and its personnel transferred to the 7970th CIC Group, organized concurrently. The 7970th CIC Group was a TDA organization which was to be tailored to the specific needs of the CIC in Europe. Between September 1948 and April 1949, the 7970th CIC Group was reorganized to reduce the number of administrative layers under each region and to increase the operational capacity of its Headquarters. In September 1949, the request was initiated to restore the CIC in Germany to a TOE status, primarily to enable it to receive personnel on a more permanent basis directly from DA.

As a result, on 10 November 1949, the 7970th CIC Detachment was discontinued and its personnel transferred to the 66th CIC Detachment activated concurrently in Stuttgart. At the time of activation, the 66th CIC Detachment performed a counterintelligence mission in support of the Commander-in-Chief, European Command and was divided into twelve regions: Stuttgart (I), Heidelberg (II), Frankfurt (III), Munich (IV), Regensburg (V), Nuremberg (VI), Bayreuth (VII), Berlin (VIII), Bremen (IX), Bad Wildungen (X), Wuerzburg (XI), Augsburg (XII). On 5 December 1951, the 66th CIC Detachment was allotted to the Regular Army, and on 20 December 1952, the Detachment was redesignated as the 66th Counter Intelligence Corps Group.

By July 1953, the number of regions had been reduced to seven; Detachment "A", responsible for U.S. Forces Based in France, had been added at Orleans, and there were 56 subordinate offices throughout both the United States and French occupation zone of Germany; the U. S. sector of Berlin; the Bremen Enclave; and the USAREUR Communications zone in France. Upon establishment of the Field Operations Intelligence (FOI) Mission within the Army, those positive intelligence functions which had accumulated within the 66th CIC Group were transferred, along with accompanying personnel, to the 513th Military Intelligence Group and return to the newly activated 522nd Military Intelligence Battalion. By 15 May 1956, the 66th CIC Group had further reduced its number of regions to four and on 1 January 1958 redesignated them as letter Detachments: A, B, C, and D.

In November 1959, a major mission change occurred. USAREUR Divided the Counterintelligence and Field Operations Intelligence/Area Intelligence Responsibilities on a geographical basis between the 66th CIC Group and the 513th Military Intelligence Group. The 513th MI Group was allotted responsibility for covering Northern Germany to include Berlin and the 66th CIC Group was assigned the mission of covering Southern Germany (Bavaria, Baden- Wurtemberg, Rhineland- Pfalz, and Saarland). As a result of its new mission, the 66th CIC Group was redesignated the 66th Military Intelligence Group on 1 January 1960 and as the 66th Military Intelligence Corps Group (INTC) on 25 July 1961. Due to inherent coordination problems caused by the division of functions on a geographical basis between the 66th INTC Group and the 513th MI Group, a second major reorganization soon followed. On 1 April 1962, the 513th MI Group continued with the Field Operation Intelligence/Area Intelligence Mission along

with a limited Counterintelligence Mission. On the other hand, the 66th INTC Group was reorganized with the mission of CI Support to the Seventh United States Army. The approved organization for the 66th INTC Group included a number of newly activated and numerically designated Security, Collection, and Linguist Companies.

Upon the discontinuance of the Army Intelligence Corps, the 66th INTC Group was again redesignated the 66th Military Intelligence Group on 15 October 1966. As a result of a major reorganization and consolidation of Army Intelligence assets in Europe, the 66th MI Group was relocated from Stuttgart to Munich on 17 September 1968. The move was part of a plan to combine the assets and mission of the 513th MI Group. The 66th MI Group moved into Building One, McGraw Kaserne, Munich, on 8 May 1969.

On 1 February 1977, the 66th MI Group was relieved from assignment to U.S. Army Europe and Seventh Army and reassigned to the U.S. Army Intelligence and Security Command as part of a worldwide reorganization of Army Intelligence resources. To bring a variety of newly assigned Intelligence and Security units with their functions together under the 66th MI Group, the 66th Military Intelligence Group, Intelligence and Security (Provisional) was organized on 1 August 1977. The Provisional Group was formally discontinued on 25 August 1981. On 16 October 1986, the 66th MI Group was redesignated as the 66th Military Intelligence Brigade.

Sweeping changes in the East-West relations and the collapse of the Warsaw Pact and the Soviet Union, have forever changed the face of history and the role of the Brigade in Europe. As a result of these changes the 66th MI Brigade once again restructured and relocated to its present location on Sheridan Kaserne, Augsburg, Germany, with all Battalion Headquarters co-located on Sheridan Kaserne. Most Unit Operational Activities are nearby at Gablingen, with many small detachments scattered throughout Europe.

Units assigned to the 66th Military Intelligence Brigade whose colors and guidons you see before you today are Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment, 66th MI Brigade; 18th Military Intelligence Bn; Collection Bn; Operations Bn; and the 204th Military Intelligence Bn.



18th Military Intelligence Battalion

Lineage and Honors

The 18th Military Intelligence Battalion and its predecessor organizations have a long and rich history of service to the United States Intelligence Community. Since the end of World War II, the Battalion has served in several locations throughout Germany and has undergone various organizational changes.

In the spring of 1945, the U.S. Army occupied a site in Oberusel/Taunus near Frankfurt am Main, Germany. On 19 September 1946, the installation was named Camp King in honor of Colonel Charles B. King. The site soon became home for the 7077th USAREUR Intelligence Center which, on 15 January 1953, was redesignated as the 513th Military Intelligence Service Group. The 513th MI Service Group redesignated several times before finally becoming the 513th MI Group on 15 October 1966.

Initially, the 18th MI Battalion's predecessor organization was tasked with interrogating major Nazi War criminals prior to the historic Nuernberg War Crimes Tribunal. After the trials, the mission was expanded to include the interrogation of German prisoners of war who returned to Germany after years of imprisonment in the former Soviet Union. Later still, after 1950, collection efforts focused on the interrogation of defectors, ethnic German resettlers and refugees from Eastern Europe.

On March 15, 1968, the Collection and Dissemination Battalion of the 513th MI Group was redesignated the 18th MI Battalion, 513th MI Group. On September 6, 1968, the 18th MI Battalion was assigned to the 66th MI Group in Munich, Germany. The Battalion consisted of an Interrogation Company, a Translation and Documents Company and the 5th MI Company. In November 1968, the Battalion was relocated from Camp King to McGraw Kaserne in Munich.

The 18th MI Battalion made its most recent move in May 1992 when it departed Munich for the historic old city of Augsburg in connection with the closure of the Munich Military Community. On 16 October 1992, the Battalion also took on the mission of providing Echelon Above Corps Counterintelligence support to USAREUR when it absorbed A Company (CI) from the 527th MI Battalion as part of the latter Battalion's reorganization. With the addition of A Company, the Battalion not only grew in size - a total of 617 assigned personnel - but also in geographic dispersion. It now had 29 outlying elements scattered over four West European countries - Germany, Italy, Belgium and the Netherlands.

With the move to Augsburg, the Battalion soon saw itself at the forefront of responding to new challenges brought on by the demise of the Soviet Union and the Warsaw pact. Along with the infantry soldiers of TF 6-502 of the Berlin Brigade, Battalion soldiers were the first to deploy to Macedonia in early 1993 for duty in support of Operation Able Sentry. As the war in the Balkans heated up, Battalion officers and soldiers saw themselves in Zagreb, Croatia and Naples, Italy supporting both United Nations and NATO operations directed at Bosnia-Herzegovina. Battalion soldiers and civilians have assisted USAREUR's 7th Medical Command with interpreter support as the command delivered excess military medical equipment and supplies to civilian hospitals in Moscow, Russia; Minsk, Belarus; Alma Aty, Kazakhstan; and Donetsk, Ukraine. Some Battalion personnel even personally witnessed the siege, assault and ultimate recapture of the Russian White House in October 1993. In July 1994, the Battalion deployed CI/HUMINT Force Protection Teams to Rwanda, Uganda and Zaire to assist in the humanitarian relief efforts intended to aid the suffering civilians of war-torn Rwanda. Russian linguists assigned to the 5th MI Company accompanied 300 soldiers of the 3d Infantry Division to Totskoye, Russia where they trained with soldiers of the new Russian Army in September 1994 - the first time U.S. soldiers have trained in Russia since World War II.

The 18th MI Battalion's final organization included the following major subordinate elements: Headquarters and Headquarters Company, Alpha Company (Counterintelligence), 5th Military Intelligence Company (Interrogation and Exploitation) and the Army Interrogation Unit.

The national intelligence community has repeatedly recognized the Battalion for its excellence in mission accomplishment by naming it a Director of Central Intelligence Exceptional Collector for the Year on more than one occasion - the last being in 1991. In addition, the Battalion has twice been awarded the Army Superior Unit Award (November 1988 - November 1989 and November 1991-December 1992) for meritorious performance of a difficult challenging mission.

204th Military Intelligence Battalion

Lineage and Honors

The 204th Military Intelligence Battalion traces its lineage to the U.S. Army 3118th Signal Service Battalion constituted on 4 November 1943 and activated on 14 November 1943 at Camp Crowder, Missouri. The Battalion was organized to perform communications support, and to serve as a communications center. The 3118th Signal Service Battalion, along with the British 5th Headquarters Signals, was responsible of providing communications support General Eisenhower's Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Force. On 13 April 1945, the 3118th Signal Service Battalion was reorganized and redesignated as the 3118th Signal Service Group. For its participation in World War II, the Group received the "European Theater" Meritorious Unit Commendation. On 14 November 1945, the 3118th Signal Service Group was once again redesignated as a Signal Service Battalion. It remained at Frankfurt, Germany, until inactivation on 20 June 1947.

On 25 April 1951, Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment, 3118th Signal Service Battalion was redesignated Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 502d Communication Reconnaissance Group. The group was activated at Fort Devens, Massachusetts on 15 May 1951, assigned to Headquarters, Army Security Agency (ASA), and attached to the ASA Training Center.

The 502d moved to Heilbronn, Germany, on 1 July 1952. There, it was assigned to Headquarters, ASA Europe and attached to the Seventh U.S. Army. Its mission was to coordinate ASA responsibilities in support of the Seventh Army. The Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 502d Communication Reconnaissance Group was redesignated Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 502d Army Security Group on 1 July 1956. It was inactivated on 15 October 1957 due to reorganization of the Army Security Agency.

On 3 May 1971, the Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 502d Army Security Group was reactivated, this time at Augsburg, Germany, once again to provide support to the Seventh U.S. Army. On 22 July 1972, the 502d Army Security Group received a distinctive unit insignia from the U.S. Army Institute of Heraldry and held a contest to select a unit motto. Specialist Five John T. Johnson won the contest with the motto "Silently We Defend". During 1975, the 502d ASA Group underwent a massive reorganization to provide more direct support to each USAREUR division and corps. One Battalion was activated, another was organized provisionally, and six new companies were activated. However on 30 June 1977, the 502d ASA Group was inactivated and its Headquarters and Headquarters Company redesignated as HHC, 502d Intelligence and Security Battalion/Electronic Warfare. Four years later, on 1 October 1981, it was formally redesignated as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 502d ASA Battalion and reassigned from USAREUR back to INSCOM.

The HHC, 502d ASA Battalion was reorganized and redesignated on 16 October 1986 as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 204th Military Intelligence Battalion. Concurrently, the 409th ASA Company was reorganized and redesignated as Company A, 204th MI BN. Companies B and C, 204th MI BN were constituted into the Regular Army, and the 328th Army Security Agency Company was reorganized and redesignated as Company D, 204th MI BN. The unit designations have changed, but 204th's role in providing linchpin technical service to all theater tactical SIGINT elements and mobile SIGINT to USAREUR is underscored by the unchanging motto of "Silently We Defend".



66th MI Bde DUI



18th MI Bn DUI



66th MI Brigade
Shoulder Sleeve Insignia



204th MI Bn DUI



527th MI Bn DUI