

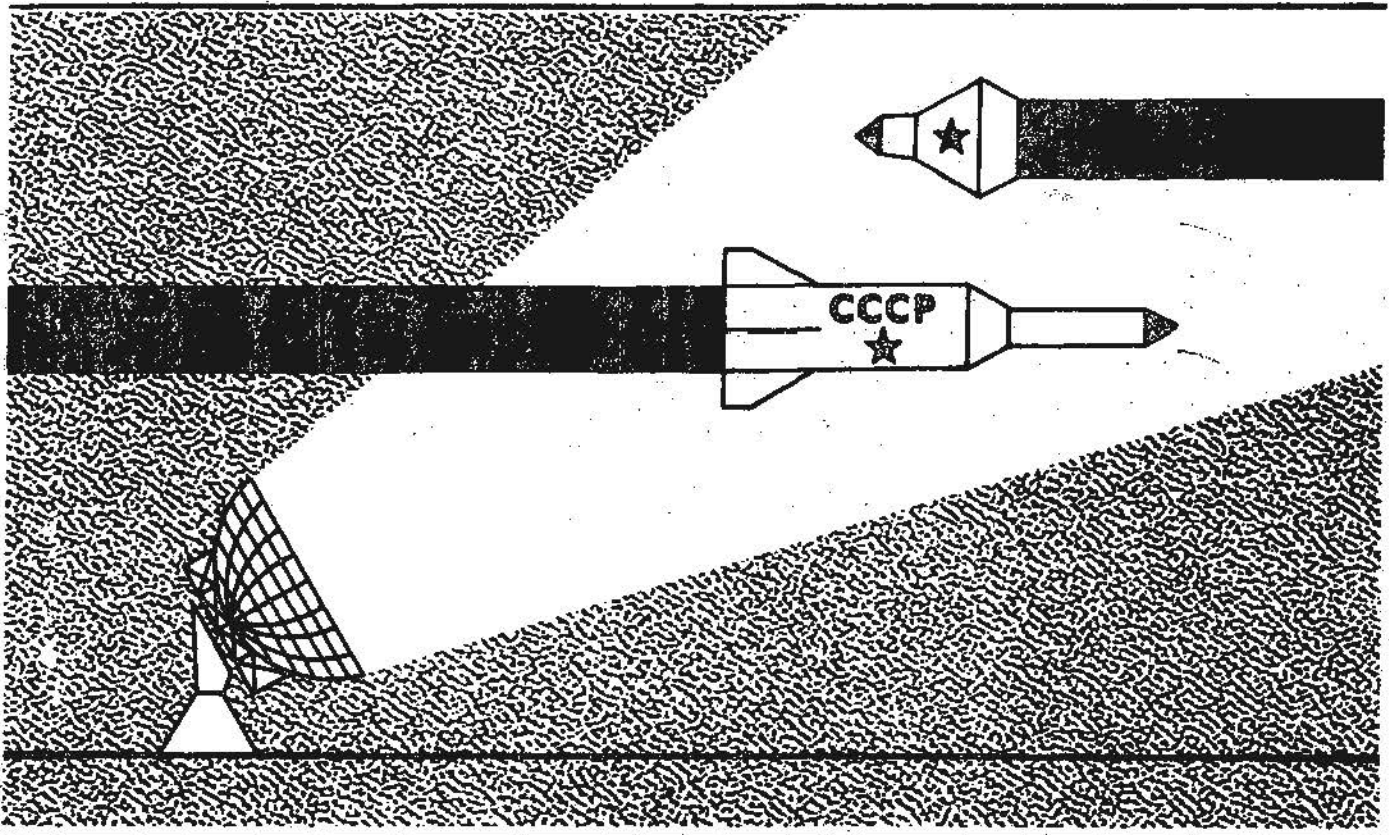
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ANNUAL HISTORICAL SUMMARY

FISCAL YEAR 1961



U.S. ARMY SECURITY AGENCY

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US ARMY SECURITY AGENCY
ANNUAL HISTORICAL SUMMARY

FY 1961

Prepared by
Historical Division, OACofS, G2
Hq, US Army Security Agency
Arlington Hall Station
Arlington, Virginia 22212

WARNING

~~THIS DOCUMENT CONTAINS CLASSIFIED INFORMATION AFFECTING THE NATIONAL SECURITY OF THE UNITED STATES WITHIN THE MEANING OF THE ESPIONAGE LAWS, US CODE TITLE 18, SECTIONS 793, 794, AND 798. THE LAW PROHIBITS ITS TRANSMISSION OR THE REVELATION OF ITS CONTENTS IN ANY MANNER PREJUDICIAL TO THE SAFETY OR INTEREST OF THE UNITED STATES OR FOR THE BENEFIT OF ANY FOREIGN GOVERNMENT TO THE DETRIMENT OF THE UNITED STATES.~~

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INTRODUCTION

(U) This is the sixteenth year of the US Army Security Agency. To those concerned with day-to-day operations, this report of progress and major accomplishment is submitted.

~~(TOP SECRET)~~ During this period, the Agency's first tactical unit deployment since the Korean War occurred. Its mission--to provide direct COMINT support to MAAG, Vietnam, and the Army of the Republic of Vietnam. A US Army Security Agency company in Alaska also reported the first intercept video signals emanating from Soviet Earth Satellite Vehicles. While these events are memorable, they are but two important aspects in achievement of the Agency's mission--that of advising the Chief of Staff, US Army and agencies of the Army staff on matters pertaining to communications intelligence (COMINT), electronic intelligence (ELINT), communications security (COMSEC), electronic security (ELSEC), communications cover and deception (CC&D), aspects of electronic warfare, such as communications jamming (COMJAM), and cryptologic support to simulated and manipulated deception.

(U) In no way does this historical summary attempt to record each Agency activity. Rather, it highlights certain items of interest during a specific time frame with but one objective--that of promoting knowledge and broader understanding of the Agency; its contribution to the overall National Defense effort.

(U) With the release of this document, an experiment in information technology commences. Your reaction is invited and any suggestions toward improvement are welcome.

(U) Correspondence concerning the USASA Historical Summary should be addressed to this headquarters, ATTN: OACoFS, G2.

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FOREWORD

This historical summary covering activities of the US Army Security Agency during the period, 1 Jul 60 to 30 Jun 61, constitutes a departure from an established system of publishing consolidated historical documents. The change itself is dictated by need for adjustment--management-wise--to more adequately comply with a new Army Regulation, AR 870-5, Military History - Responsibilities, Policies, and Procedures, published October, 1962.

Henceforth, it will be policy of this headquarters to publish an Annual Historical Summary, highlighting those matters of major historical import which fulfill DA requirement for reference and research base; service the Agency's historical repository; meet planning needs and constitute a continuing source of orientation for Agency personnel.

No major change is anticipated in the present system of unit or staff element reporting historical data as this function is at a highly consistent and desirable level. Conversely, it is the intent that this document serve as the forerunner for future fiscal year historical coverage at headquarters level.

D. G. Linman
Chief, Historical Division
OACofS, G2

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ADMINISTRATIVE HIGHLIGHTS

COMMAND

Chief, USASA - Maj Gen William M. Breckinridge, USA, 017210

Deputy Chief, USASA - Brig Gen Orman G. Charles, USA, 029954

Chief of Staff - Col Ralph E. Jordan, GS, 021911 (1 Jul 60-10 Jul 60)
 Col George A. Godding, GS, 040790 (11 Jul 60-27 Jun 61)
 Lt Col Keene N. Wilson, GS, 01290864 (28 Jun 61-)

Chief, USASA, Europe - Col Robert E. Schukraft, SigC, 018744

Chief, USASA, Pacific - Col Robert T. Walker, SigC, 031368 (1 Jul 60-15 Jun 61)
 Col George A. Godding, GS, 040790 (16 Jun 61-30 Jun 61)

Chief, USASA, Alaska - Lt Col Clarence F. Sills, Arty, 024463

Chief, USASA, Caribbean - Lt Col Chester W. Tuckerman, AS(Armor), 01825952

Chief, USASA, Turkey - Col Adrianus Van Oosten, Inf, 040028

ORGANIZATION

~~(C)~~ Hq, US Army Security Agency remained located at Arlington Hall Station, Arlington, Virginia during the period under review. Organization along vertical command structure lines continued. Among headquarters components, the following changes occurred:

1. USASA Board - Automation Division established 1 Oct 60; redesignated as Advanced Studies Division effective 23 Jan 61.
2. OACofS, G3 - Plans Division merged with Operations Division during 1st Qtr, FY 1961. Concurrently, the War Room Division was organized with Briefing and Audio Visual Aids Branches.
3. Office of the Assistant to the Chief - Operational Control Division redesignated as Office of the Operational Control Officer, 29 Sep 60.

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~PERSONNEL

~~(c)~~ As of 1 Jul 60, actual strength of the Agency (world-wide) was 1464 Officers, 243 WO, 17,347 EM. Civilians, to include US Citizens and local nationals, numbered 1383. Aggregate total was 20,437. By 30 Jun 61, assigned strength had adjusted to 1400 Officers, 253 WO, 18,265 EM. Civilian strength, all categories, totaled 1365. Aggregate total was 21,283. Due to sensitive nature of duties involved, a total of 18,280 personnel investigations were initiated; 30,194 security clearances granted. Clearances denied or revoked totaled 947.

UNITS

(U) As of 1 Jul 60, there was a total of 62 TD units comprising the Agency's world-wide organization. By 30 Jun 61, this had increased by one. This total was exclusive of STRAF units. Redesignations of TD units totaled 7 in CONUS and 21 in oversea areas. There was one discontinuance (the 186th USASA Co).

(U) The number of AS-USAR units was brought to full authorization and all were reorganized during the period of this report. The major effects of this reorganization were that one battalion and one operational company were designated Priority I, all others were designated Priority II. Formerly, half of all AS-USAR units were Priority III. A processing company was activated in place of a group which was discontinued. A security company was activated as the first AS-USAR unit in the Fourth US Army Area. A Type B operational company was activated, replacing a like Type A company with the activation of Company D, 325th USASA Battalion, effective 1 May 61. AS-USAR

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units and locations follow:

598th USASA Group	Boston, Mass
323d USASA Battalion	Philadelphia, Pa
Co A, 323d USASA Bn	Pittsburgh, Pa
Co B, 323d USASA Bn	Baltimore, Md
Co C, 323d USASA Bn	Buffalo, NY
Co D, 323d USASA Bn	Camden, NJ
324th USASA Battalion	Chicago, Ill
Co A, 324th USASA Bn	Evanston, Ill
Co B, 324th USASA Bn	Fort Snelling, Minn
Co C, 324th USASA Bn	Dearborn, Mich
Co D, 324th USASA Bn	Milwaukee, Wis
325th USASA Battalion	Los Angeles, Calif
Co A, 325th USASA Bn	El Cerrito, Calif
Co B, 325th USASA Bn	Seattle, Wash
Co C, 325th USASA Bn	Los Angeles, Calif
Co D, 325th USASA Bn	Los Angeles, Calif
79th USASA Company (Scty)	Houston, Tex
99th USASA Company (Proc)	Washington, DC
197th USASA Company (Type A)	New York, NY
297th USASA Company (Type B)	Atlanta, Ga
298th USASA Company (Type B)	Fort Monmouth, NJ
299th USASA Company (Type B)	Columbia, SC

~~(S)~~ WORLD-WIDE ELECTRONIC POSITIONS

	<u>1 Jul 60</u>	<u>30 Jun 61</u>
COMINT - Installed Manned	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
COMSEC - Installed	172	155
Manned	130	130
ELINT - Installed Manned	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
ELSEC - Installed	6	5
Manned	6	5
COMCH - Installed	47	45
Manned	19	15

P.L. 86-36

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~~SECRET~~Target Exploitation

(E) The Agency's TAREX program was confined primarily to an element within Hq USASA, one field element in Europe, and another in the Pacific. In Europe, 4 Off, 12 EM, 1 Civ served on detached duty at Frankfurt, Oberusel, Berlin, Stuttgart, and Munich, West Germany; and Verona, Italy. In the Pacific, 4 Off, 12 EM, 1 Civ were divided among Tokyo (500th MI Gp), Camp Zama (Hq USASAPAC), and Chitose (12th USASA Fld Sta), Japan. During the year, a project to test and evaluate special miniaturized ELINT intercept equipment and to develop organizational techniques for clandestine field intercept was undertaken at USASA Operational Center, Fort Huachuca, Ariz. Results revealed that certain items of on-the-shelf ELINT intercept equipment had technical characteristics required for clandestine intercept. Marked improvement in the operational relationships of TAREX elements with the various overt and clandestine collection facilities outside the SIGINT community were achieved. Access privileges to refugees and defectors for interrogation continued good.

TRAINING

(c) At the USASA Training Center and School, Fort Devens, Mass, a total of 4545 personnel were graduated from formal courses of instruction. In effect, 92% of programmed active Army input and 103% of programmed active Army output were attained. At the US Army Language School, Monterey, Calif, actual input was 640 students which exceeded quotas by 25. A breakdown follows:

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<u>Language</u>	<u>Input (Programmed)</u>	<u>Input (Actual)</u>
Chinese-Korean	112	122
Russian	305	305
Satellite	107	113
Others	91	100

~~(C)~~ USASA units participated in five tactical command post and thirteen field training DA/USCONARC directed exercises. Additionally, USASA units supported various types of exercises in overseas US Army commands.

Among these were:

<u>Exercise</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Unit</u>
TRAP LINE IV	CPX	Sep 60	Ft Meade, Md	317th USASA Bn
BRIGHT STAR	FTX	Aug 60	Ft Bragg, NC	317th USASA Bn
SOUTH WIND	FTX	24 Oct- 8 Nov 60	Eglin AFB, Fla	317th USASA Bn
SNOW CHUTE	FTX	7-15 Dec 60	Camp Drum, NY	317th USASA Bn
WINTER SHIELD II	FTX	2-8 Feb 61	Germany	507th USASA Gp
BIG BLAST	CPX	27-29 Jan 61	Ft Sheridan, Ill	35th USASA Det
WILLOW FREEZE	FTX	8-18 Feb 61	Lake Louise, Alaska	Hq USASAAL
DENNING SPRING	FTX	24 Feb-2 Mar 61	Camp Irwin, Calif	316th USASA Bn
OPERATION SOLIDARITY	FTX	1-8 Mar 61	Panama, CZ	Hq USASACARIB
CLOVER LEAF V	CPX	17-19 Mar 61	Ft Hood, Tex	34th USASA Det
LUCKY FOXTROT	CPX	15-16 Apr 61	Ft Gordon, Ga	33d USASA Det
THUNDERBOLT	FTX	16-30 Apr 61	Ft Hood, Tex	317th USASA Bn
LOGEX 61	CPX	30 Apr-13 May 61	Ft Lee, Va	317th USASA Bn
MOHAWK ARROW	FTX	7-13 May 61	Camp Drum, NY	317th USASA Bn
LAVA PLAINS	FTX	8-22 May 61	Yakima Firing Cen, Yakima, Wash	317th USASA Bn

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(U) USASA participation in exercises continued to provide excellent training for USASA personnel and units. Reaction of unit commanders to USASA support was extremely favorable and, in each case, its support was requested for future exercises. USASA exercise objectives for the year were successfully attained.

(U) Active Duty training for AS-USAR was conducted at Fort Devens, Mass for all units except the 325th USASA Battalion which trained at Two Rock Ranch Station. A total of 1162 Reserve personnel trained at Fort Devens between 31 July and 28 Aug 60; 116 officers and men trained at Two Rock Ranch Station during period 14-28 Aug 60. As this latter training proved outstanding, a support element from the 316th USASA Battalion with both equipment and qualified personnel was integrated into the 325th USASA Battalion training schedule.

BUDGET

~~(C)~~The Agency's annual funding program for FY 1961 was established at \$33,328,000, but in the first quarter was found to be inadequate to fully support all assigned missions. In addition to a rise in operating costs, and increases in civilian pay and equipment expenditures, the Agency was required to conduct several special projects. Among these were Operations PEDAL PUSHER and HIGH POLISH which utilized OSF funds in amounts of \$442,698 and \$153,000, respectively. The WHITE BIRCH Operation in South Vietnam cost about \$685,582 of which \$462,000 in OSD funds were reimbursed by the Military Assistance Program.

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~CONSTRUCTION

(C) By 30 Jun 61, all construction projects were under contract. Some delays arising from weather, non-delivery of materials, contract changes, labor turnover, and other unforeseen conditions, occurred at the 3d (Okinawa) and 12th (Japan) USASA Fld Sta's and affected scheduled completion dates. A small amount of construction was planned for the 507th USASA Group in Europe, the 79th USASA Special Operations Company on Shemya Island, Alaska, and Hq USASA, Caribbean. No MCA projects were under construction in CONUS at year's end.

(C) Agency-wide, a total of \$33,309,000 in Military Construction Army (MCA) and Surplus Commodity Fund (SC) construction was either authorized or proposed by September 1961. In broad terms, \$19 million was authorized; \$11 million underway; \$14.2 million proposed, which was included in the FY 1962 MCA program. A total of \$5.2 million for USASA construction world-wide was provided for in the FY 1961 Construction Execution Program.

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HEA

UNITED STATES



USASA BOARD

CHIEF US

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STAFF**

COORDINATING

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AC OF S, G2

AC OF S, G3

SUPPORTING

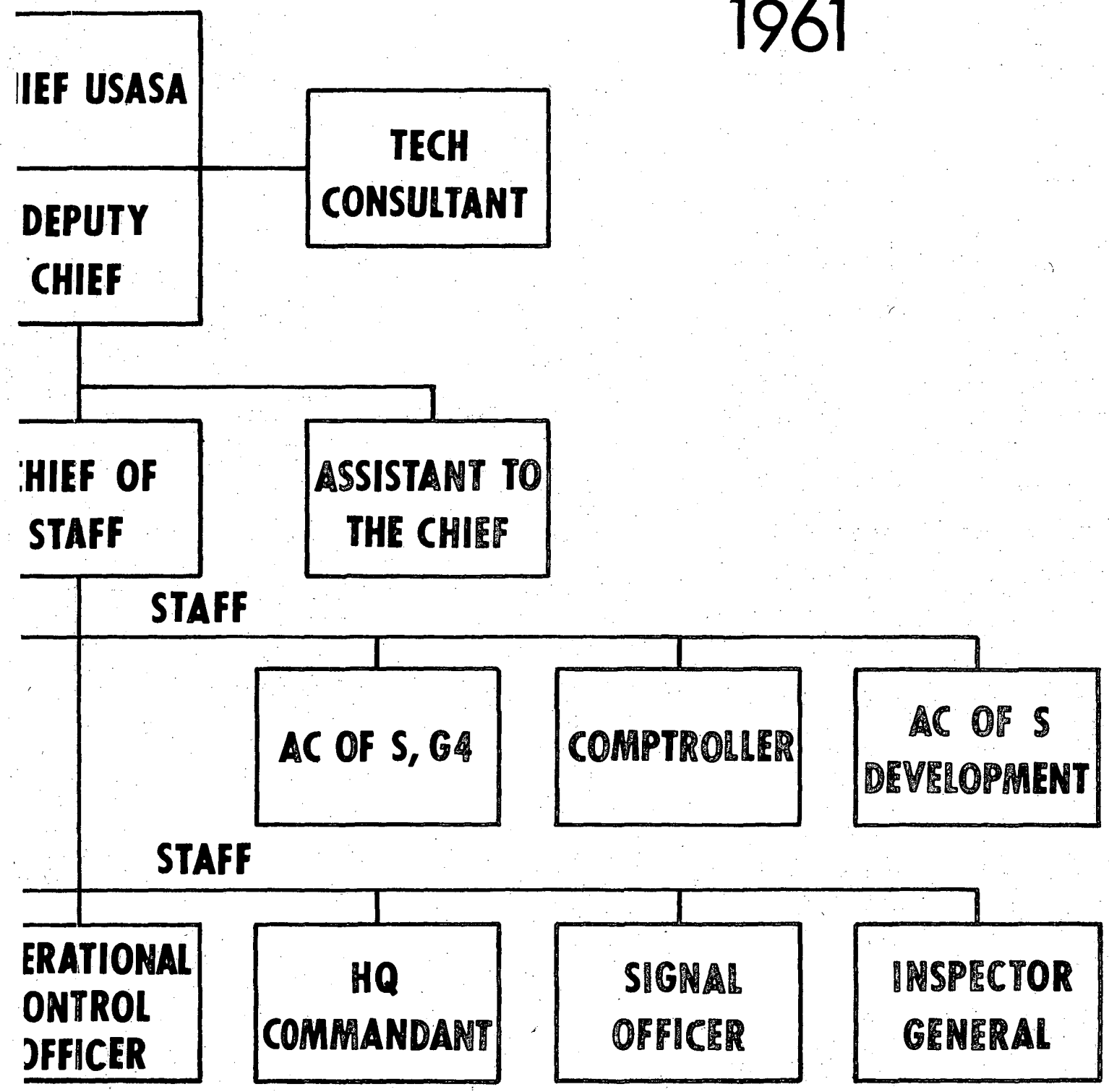
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ADVOCATE**

**ELECTRONICS
SECURITY
OFFICER**

**OPERATIO
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HEADQUARTERS US ARMY SECURITY AGENCY 1961



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FIELD ACTIVITIES AND OPERATIONS

CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES

~~(S)~~ USASA organization in CONUS remained intact, with only minor changes. Authorized TD units follow:

<u>UNIT</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>
USASA Training Center and School	Fort Devens, Mass
US Army Garrison, Arlington Hall Station	Arlington, Va
1st USASA Field Station (Vint Hill Farms Station)	Warrenton, Va
USASA Special Projects Unit	Warrenton, Va
USASA Supply and Maintenance Center	Warrenton, Va
2d USASA Field Station (Two Rock Ranch Station)	Petaluma, Calif
USASA Operational Center	Fort Huachuca, Ariz
*316th USASA Battalion	Camp Wolters, Tex
Co A, 316th USASA Bn	Two Rock Ranch Station, Petaluma, Calif
Co B, 316th USASA Bn	Camp Wolters, Tex
Co C, 316th USASA Bn	Fort Huachuca, Ariz
76th USASA Company (Scty)	Camp Wolters, Tex
**Monitoring Platoon, 76th USASA Co (Scty)	Two Rock Ranch Station, Petaluma, Calif
317th USASA Battalion (Corps)	Fort Bragg, NC

*Hq, Hq & Svc Co and Co B, 316th USASA Bn; 76th USASA Co; disc eff 25 Mar 61. Concurrently, Co A, 316th USASA Bn was redesignated Co D, 317th USASA Bn (Corps); Co C, 316th USASA Bn was redesignated Co E, 317th USASA Bn (Corps).

**Monitoring Plat (Sp), 76th USASA Co (Scty) redesignated Operations Plat (Sp), Co A, 317th USASA Bn (Corps), eff 25 Mar 61.

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<u>UNIT</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>
Co A, 317th USASA Bn (Corps)	Fort Bragg, NC
Operations Platoon, Co A, 317th USASA Bn (Corps)	Two Rock Ranch Station, Petaluma, Calif
Co B, 317th USASA Bn (Corps)	Fort Bragg, NC
Co C, 317th USASA Bn (Corps)	Fort Bragg, NC
Co D, 317th USASA Bn (Corps)	Two Rock Ranch Station, Petaluma, Calif
Co E, 317th USASA Bn (Corps)	Fort Huachuca, Ariz
*100th USASA Security Detachment	White Sands Missile Range, NMex
USASA Student Company	Fort Gordon, Ga
#31st USASA Liaison Detachment	Governors Island, NY
#32d USASA Liaison Detachment	Fort George G. Meade, Md
#33d USASA Liaison Detachment	Fort McPherson, Ga
#34th USASA Liaison Detachment	Fort Sam Houston, Tex
#35th USASA Liaison Detachment	Chicago, Ill
#36th USASA Liaison Detachment	Presidio of San Francisco, Calif
USASA Personnel Procurement & Processing Detachments:	USATC Inf, Fort Dix, NJ USATC Inf, Fort Jackson, SC USATC Engr, Fort Leonard Wood, Mo USATC Inf, Fort Ord, Calif

*Redesig from 100th USASA Det, eff 1 May 61.

#Redesig from _____ USASA Det, eff 1 May 61.

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US Army Garrison
Arlington Hall Station
Arlington, Virginia 22212

(U) US Army Garrison, Arlington Hall Station continued to operate as a Class II installation and provided such support as required by Hq, USASA inclusive of Hq & Hq Co, USAG, USASA MP Company, WAC Company, Company A, and USASA Board. There was a continued expansion of physical facilities, increased support to tenant activities, and postwide organizational improvements. Tenant units on post included the following:

US Army Signal Communications Security Agency
US Army Signal Intelligence Agency
US Army Signal Engineering Agency
US Army Medical Information & Intelligence Agency
US Army Chemical Corps Intelligence Agency
US Army Transportation Intelligence Agency
126th Transportation Det
Elements of US Air Force ACofS, Intelligence
US Army Ordnance Intelligence Agency
Armed Services Technical Information Agency
Technical Intelligence Field Agency
Army Research Office

1st USASA Field Station
Vint Hill Farms Station
Warrenton, Va

~~(C)~~ A total of \$1,504,000 was spent for operation and maintenance of 1st USASA Field Station. Assigned strength was adjusted from 49 Off, 336 Enlisted, and 151 Civ on 1 Jul 60 to 36 Off, 382 Enlisted, and 146 Civ on 30 Jun 61.

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CHANNELS ONLY~~

(S) In the operational field, an overall decrease occurred in installed and manned positions, dictated by reduction in both mission and personnel. The principal target areas of Automatic Morse personnel were stations located in Latin America and Europe. In the Manual Morse field, the principal target area was Latin America with particular emphasis on Cuba. Radio Printer personnel concentrated on Latin America as a primary target, with Europe and Near East as their secondary target areas.

2d USASA Field Station
Two Rock Ranch Station
Petaluma, Calif

(U) The 2d USASA Field Station operated as a Class II installation during FY 1961. Until 25 Mar 61, the station commander exercised operational control over elements of the 316th USASA Battalion. After that date, these elements were redesignated and assigned to the 317th USASA Battalion (Corps) and attached 2d USASA Fld Sta for rations, quarters, supply, personnel administration and administration of military justice. Manpower figures at the end of the report period were 23 Off, 5 WO, 423 EM, and 55 Civ.

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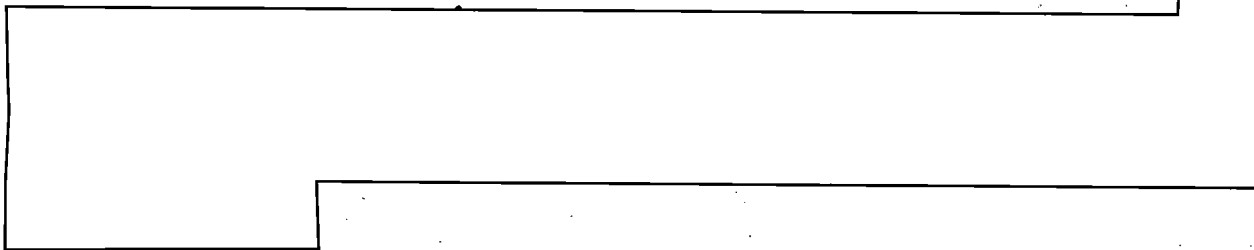
(S) Operationally, USM-2 supported NSA through manual morse, automatic morse, and radio printer activity against [redacted]

[redacted] Russian Commercial links, Russian Police, [redacted] During the year, coverage of several South American targets was assigned. Difficulty was encountered in intercepting these targets due to antenna orientation. An additional responsibility was to report upon [redacted]

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well as in Pacific waters.



P.L. 86-36
EO 3.3(h)(2)

USASA Operational Center
Fort Huachuca, Ariz

(S) This USASA unit furnished US Army Electronic Proving Ground with tactical support in the following operational areas: COMJAM, CONSEC, ELSEC, Electronic Intercept, and DF. It also provided COMSEC and COMJAM training of assigned units. Tests were conducted by the Proving Ground's Electronic Warfare (EW) Division to determine vulnerability of an item to jamming, DF, intercept, and analysis. Specifically, tests were conducted to determine vulnerability of: computer magnetic tapes to electromagnetic radiations; AN/MRC-83, SSB HF communication set, to electronic countermeasures; AN/TPD-2 (VANPAR) radar set; modified control system for the AN/USD-1 drone; AN/TSC-15, a Marine Corps SSB HF communication set; and the AN/GRC-50 microwave communication set. In the CONSEC field, support consisted of three radio telephone and one radioteletype positions. COMSEC analysis was directed toward the Proving Ground's technical mission with tactical coverage given during specific exercises.

(S) ELSEC support involved a determination of the number and type of non-communications emitters located in and around the Fort Huachuca area.

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This effort primarily provided familiarization to operator or analyst personnel and limited analysis of signal parameters provided the basis for establishing a catalog of existing radiators. In addition to the normal ELSEC collection, monitoring support was requested by the Combat Surveillance and Target Acquisition Training Command, Fort Huachuca. Monitoring was performed on the guidance frequencies used for flight control of the SD-1 drone to determine whether or not intentional or non-intentional interference was responsible for the inadvertent loss of several drones. No interference of any type was present on these frequencies. However, monitoring disclosed that guidance emitters were operating off frequency at various times with resultant losses. Recommendations for corrective actions were made by USASAOC.

317th USASA Battalion
Fort Bragg, NC

~~(c)~~ Battalion Hq, Hq & Svc Co, Company's A, B, and C remained at Fort Bragg. Operations Platoon (Sp), Company A; and Company D were based at Two Rock Ranch Station, Calif. In March 1961, a new TD was implemented authorizing strength of 58 Off, 8 WO, 908 EM. Ninety-six of these spaces were airborne. The mission--direct support to XVIII Airborne Corps and subordinate units--remained unchanged. During the year, the battalion participated in 25 training exercises, several air transportability exercises and, on numerous occasions, demonstrated USASA equipment and procedures to interested parties. A COMINT training mission on Cuban targets was assigned

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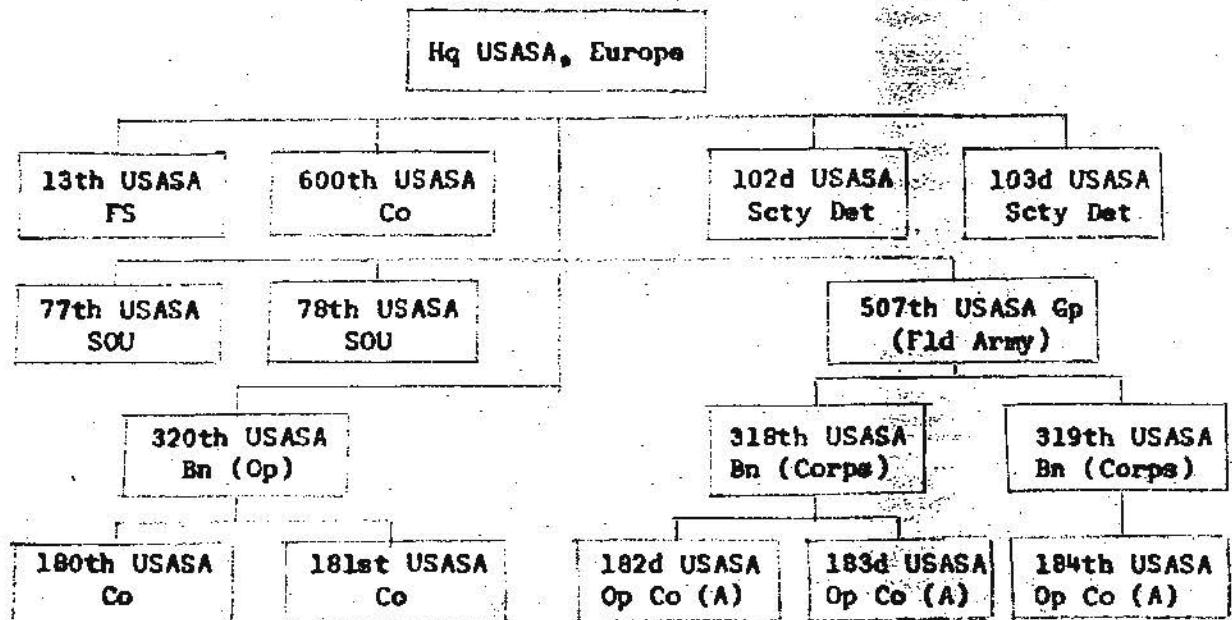
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by Chief, USASA in this period.

100th USASA Security Detachment
White Sands Missile Range, NMex

~~(c)~~ This detachment's mission was to provide COMSEC and ELSEC support to the White Sands Missile Range. ELSEC monitoring facilities consisted of two ESGS positions and two ESGS-3 positions, while ELSEC analysis facilities consisted of one EII-2 position. Missions carried out by ELSEC positions included: antenna pattern study of the La Crosse System forward ground station transmitter; radiation test of closed-loop TV facilities of the supported command.

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~~SECRET~~EUROPE

~~(S)~~ Col Robert E. Schukraft, SigC, 018744, served as Chief, USASA, Europe during the period under review. The mission--to supervise and coordinate all COMINT, ELINT, COMSEC, ELSEC, CCD, COMJAM, SIGINT collection and SIT activities in the European theater. Hq USASA, Europe provided technical assistance and supervision to theater collection facilities; provided Assistant to the Chief, USASA, Fort Meade and DIRNSA with reports of actions taken by USASAEUR units to improve the effectiveness and/or utilization of collection facilities; supported US Army, Europe organizations by monitoring and analyzing radiotelegraph, radiotelephone, teletypewriter, and conventional telephone communications to detect violations of transmission security and information vulnerable to interception.

~~(C)~~ USASAEUR provided direct support to US Army, Europe. Subordinate elements provided direct support as follows:

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USASA Unit

- 507th USASA Gp
- 318th USASA Bn
- 319th USASA Bn
- 13th USASA Fld Sta
- 103d USASA Scty Det
- 600th USASA Co (COMSEC & COMCM)

Supported Unit

- Seventh US Army
- VII US Corps
- VI US Corps
- GCHQ, London
- USAREUR (Rear)/COMZ, USEUCOM
- USA Southern European Task Force

(c) Several organizational changes occurred during this period.

Included were:

1. Activation of the 103d USASA Detachment, 1 Jan 61.
2. Discontinuance of the 186th USASA Company; personnel and equipment transferred to 180th USASA Company.
3. 11th USASA Field Station discontinued effective 26 Aug 60.
4. Redesignations:

Old Designation

New Designation

507th USASA Gp	507th USASA Gp (Fld Army)
318th USASA Bn	318th USASA Bn (Corps)
319th USASA Bn	319th USASA Bn (Corps)
320th USASA Bn	320th USASA Bn (Operations)
75th USASA Co	600th USASA Co
182d USASA Co	182d USASA Op Co (A)
183d USASA Co	183d USASA Op Co (A)
184th USASA Co	184th USASA Op Co (A)
279th USASA Det	77th USASA Sp Op Unit
280th USASA Det	78th USASA Sp Op Unit
102d USASA Det	102d USASA Scty Det
103d USASA Det	103d USASA Scty Det

5. Organization & Reassignment: Hq USASA, Turkey organized as separate command effective 1 Mar 61. Concurrently, 15th USASA Fld Sta and 276th USASA Co were relieved from assignment to Hq USASAEUR and assigned Hq USASA, Turkey.

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MANPOWER AND FINANCES

~~(c)~~ USASA, Europe manpower as of 30 Jun 61:

<u>Officers</u>		<u>Warrant Officers</u>		<u>Enlisted Men</u>		<u>Civilians</u>		<u>Total</u>	
Auth	Act	Auth	Act	Auth	Act	Auth	Act	Auth	Act
219	265	44	53	4606	4965	34	33	4903	5316

~~(s)~~ Personnel problems in the European theater were for the most part operational. Predominant were:

1. Shortages of school-trained voice traffic analysts in the 507th USASA Group, Baumholder, Germany.
2. Excessive supplemental OJT for linguists assigned to the 319th USASA Battalion, Rothwesten, Germany.
3. Poorly trained and inexperienced COMSEC operators (MOS 055) assigned to the 103d USASA Detachment, Orleans, France.
4. Critical shortage of COMSEC analysts (MOS 985) in the 318th USASA Battalion, Herse Base, Germany

~~(c)~~ Personnel problems, general in nature, included: revocation of clearances of 316 assigned personnel; a 5% shortage of Warrant Officers in MOS 0224; and a shortage of linguists.

~~(c)~~ USASA, Europe Funding and Obligations:

<u>Annual Funding Program</u>	<u>Obligated</u>	<u>Balance Unobligated</u>	<u>Percent Obligated</u>
\$7,166,890	\$7,140,374	\$26,516	99.6%

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EQUIPMENT

(TS) Plans were formulated during the fiscal year to revamp the entire CommsCen aligning it with the CRITICOMM Network structure; however, installation problems prevented the system from being put into operation as scheduled by 30 Jun 61.

(TS) Shortage of equipment was the main drawback to mission accomplishment. Of chief concern was the 23 COMINT positions programmed but not installed due to shortages. Excesses also existed, but were mainly due to changes or deletions to the USASA operating program. The problem of excess items was resolved after a USASA policy was established in regard to disposition.

OPERATIONAL HIGHLIGHTS

COMINT - (TSCH) Coverage of the [redacted]

continued to yield valuable intelligence in the areas of internal unrest, possible defections, border incidents, and any other unusual activity at international borders.

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COMSEC - ~~(SCW)~~ On the basis of COMSEC studies conducted during FY 1960 by USASA, Europe which showed that the security of US Army, Europe communications was generally unsatisfactory for wartime conditions, special COMSEC measures were considered to stimulate necessary command action to improve this situation. It was decided to prepare a report to the CINC, USAREUR which would present an overall evaluation of COMINT successes that enemies of the United States have gained and exploited because of lack of security in US Military communications. Hq USASA was asked to assist by furnishing reference documents, which give an indication of foreign COMINT successes and objectives that could be used in preparing the proposed report. Reference material was to be forwarded to USASA, Europe as it became available.

~~(SCW)~~ Results of COMSEC monitoring and analysis by subordinate units indicated that transmission security throughout US Army, Europe was still inadequate. Plain text messages transmitted over all means of communication continued to be a lucrative source of intelligence. Lack of ciphony equipment to meet specific needs of commanders for rapid communications, continued as in the past, to be a primary obstacle to the attainment of satisfactory transmission security. The greatest problem facing crypto-security within US Army, Europe continued to be spurious and accoustical radiation of crypto-equipments.

~~(SCW)~~ As a result of a recommendation to the Chief, USASA, Europe by the Inspector General, a re-evaluation of COMSEC personnel and position status was undertaken. This study was initiated with grave doubts as to the adequacy of COMSEC support provided by USASA, Europe. These doubts have

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not been erased, although it is significant to note that many problem areas with respect to COMSEC support uncovered during this study have already been resolved. However, two major problems remained; first, lack of a uniform COMSEC plan USAREUR-wide, and second, lack of officer personnel to perform liaison activities at division and battle group level.

ELSEC - ~~(S)~~ The ELSEC effort in US Army, Europe continued to be small in scope due to non-availability of ELSEC positions. However, ELINT positions were occasionally diverted to accomplish ELSEC missions. Hq USASA, Europe engaged in collecting data concerning the different types of non-communications radiations being used by US Army, Europe and subordinate units. Results were forwarded to Hq USASA. Every effort was made to acquaint supported commanders with possible dangers involved in this area and the type of information which an enemy could obtain by intercepting and analyzing signals from these emitters.

~~(S)~~ The most important measure taken during the fiscal year in the field of ELSEC support was a combined ELSEC/COMSEC mission. Corporal missile system firings were monitored using ELINT positions, and it was proved that hostile COMINT agencies would be able to exploit these non-communications emissions as a valuable source of target information.

TAREX - ~~(S)~~ TAREX organization consisted of the TAREX Branch located within Hq USASA, Europe and five field detachments deployed on an attached basis to the following major centers of intelligence activity within the European theater: Detachment A, Berlin; Detachment B, Camp King, Oberusel; Detachment C, Stuttgart; Detachment D, Munich; and Detachment E, Verona, Italy. These screened sources passing through the refugee stream for possible

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information concerning communications/cryptologic/electronic fields in addition to carrying out liaison with double-agent cases of interest to the intelligence community of the United States. Reports received indicated that the TAREX product steadily increased. However, it was evident that further TAREX productiveness would require additional resources. TAREX/Europe efforts provided a wide scope of information as a result of its diversified capability.

SIGINT - (TSCM) For the past several years, USASA, Europe has been very successful in [redacted]

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This resulted

in a reduction of the amount of information previously available to United States intelligence consumers. To continue successful monitoring of the

[redacted] and to maintain continuity on the targets, it was mandatory

that new equipment be placed in operation at the USASA facility in [redacted]

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[redacted] thus increasing collection capability. Europe's SIGINT collection

effort at Dahme, Germany ceased operation on 15 Sep 60. Primary emphasis

was placed on [redacted]

(TSCM) The existence of AAA missiles in East Germany was discovered from ELINT intercept recorded by USASA, Europe units. ACSI was appraised of the situation. It is now believed that the Soviets may be deploying

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Surface-to-Air Missiles (SAM) with field armies.

SPECIAL MISSIONS AND PROJECTS

PRINCE ALBERT:

~~(TSU)~~ Project PRINCE ALBERT-60 was conducted at Dahms, Germany

(20 Apr-28 Sep 60), utilizing the

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ASHPIT:

~~(TSU)~~ ASHPIT was a test program conducted at Mt Schneeberg, Germany and certain other non-ASA sites for the interception and identification of

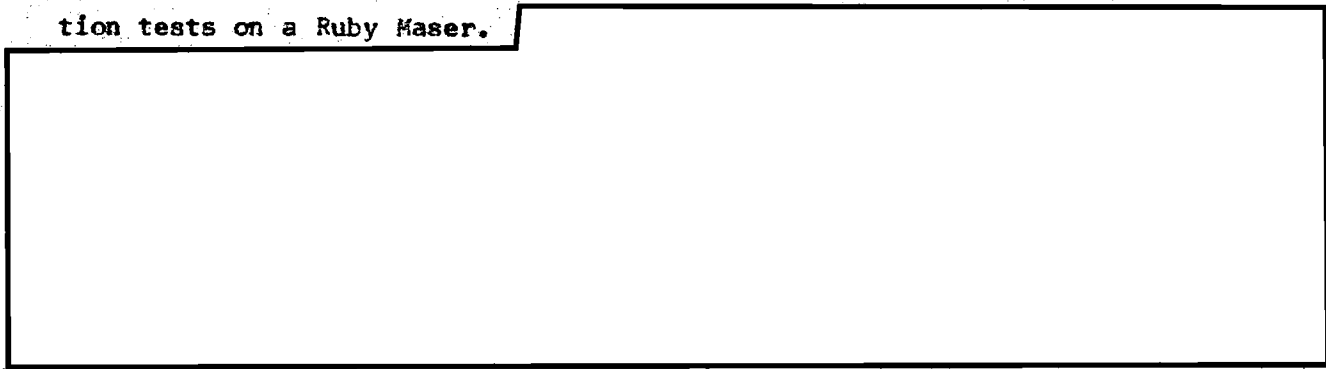
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COMINT emissions above 30 mcs on positions designated for ELINT search. Duration of this test, which commenced during the latter part of FY 1961, was predicated basically on time necessary to familiarize ELINT operators with COMINT signals of interest. This test was intended to permit evaluation of net effect on both COMINT and ELINT missions as a result of these assignments to typical ELINT positions, which have no collocated COMINT facilities.

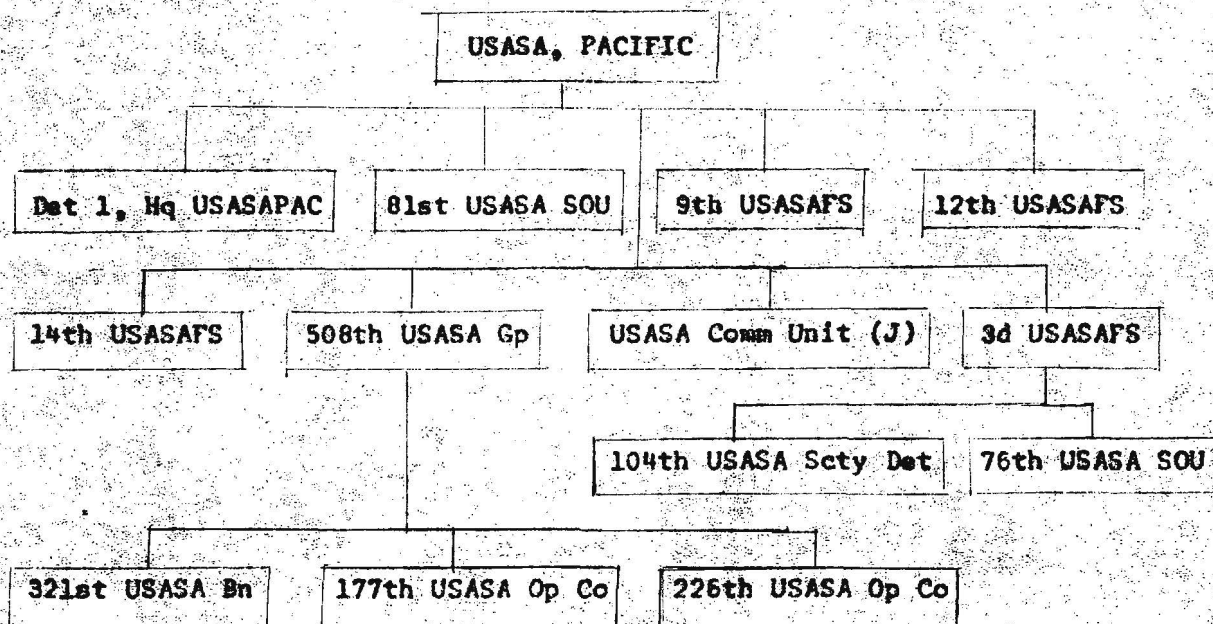
RUBY MASER TEST:

(SOW) Detachment 2, 78th USASA Special Operations Unit performed evaluation tests on a Ruby Maser.



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~~SECRET~~PACIFIC

(S) Col Robert T. Walker, 031368, SigC, commanded USASA, Pacific during the period under review. The mission was to control and coordinate all COMINT, ELINT, COMSEC, ELSEC, SIGINT collection and SIT facilities. Hq USASAPAC, Camp Zama, Japan, exercised staff supervision over the processing and reporting effort of its subordinate units. Guidance was provided field units in the accomplishment of their assigned missions; technical and COMINT products reports were monitored; SIGINT consumer requests were answered; SIGINT consumer requirements were received and assigned to appropriate field elements for action; assistance was rendered to field elements; and appropriate cross-servicing requirements were assigned and close liaison maintained with supported commands.

(S) Operational emphasis was placed on Communist targets in North Korea,

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especially [redacted]

[redacted] Other targets were manual Morse communications of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, Chinese Communist Military and Civil communications, and Laotian, South Vietnamese and Cambodian communications.

[redacted]

This headquarters

was also tasked with the mission of collection, processing, and control of COMINT information, and performing COMSEC on US Army communications.

Several organizational changes occurred during this period. Included were:

1. Organized:

- 3d RRU (Prov)(23 May 61)
- 400th USASA Op Unit (Prov)(23 May 61)
- Det 1, Hq USASA, Pacific (15 Nov 60)

2. Discontinued:

- Hq USASA, Pacific (Rear)(15 Nov 60)

3. Redesignated:

<u>Old Designation</u>	<u>New Designation</u>
Hq USASA, Pacific (Japan) (Fld)	Hq USASA, Pacific (20 Sep 60)
USAG, Helemano Military Reservation	81st USASA SOU (23 Jun 61)
104th USASA Det	104th USASA Scy Det (26 May 61)
508th USASA Gp	508th USASA Gp (Fld Army) (1 Jun 61)
321st USASA Bn	321st USASA Bn (Corps)(1 Jun 61)
177th USASA Co	177th USASA Op Co (A)(25 May 61)
277th USASA Co	277th USASA Op Co (C)(1 Jun 61)
176th USASA Co	76th USASA SOU (1 Jun 61)
USA Element, JCRC, Japan	USASA Communications Unit, Japan (22 May 61)

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~~(S)~~ USASA, Pacific furnished direct support to the CG, Eighth US Army; Chief, MAAG in South Vietnam; and NSA, Pacific. The headquarters also maintained close working relations with Navy and Air Force intelligence counterparts in the theater.

MANPOWER AND FINANCES

~~(S)~~ USASA, Pacific manpower as of 30 Jun 61:

<u>Officers</u>		<u>Warrant Officers</u>		<u>Enlisted Men</u>		<u>Civilians</u>		<u>Total</u>	
Auth	Act	Auth	Act	Auth	Act	Auth	Act	Auth	Act
232	226	37	39	4231	4891	47	40	4547	5196

~~(S)~~ USASA, Pacific Funding and Obligations:

<u>Annual Funding Program</u>	<u>Obligated</u>	<u>Balance Unobligated</u>	<u>Percent Obligated</u>
\$5,930,923	\$5,905,024	\$25,899	99.5%

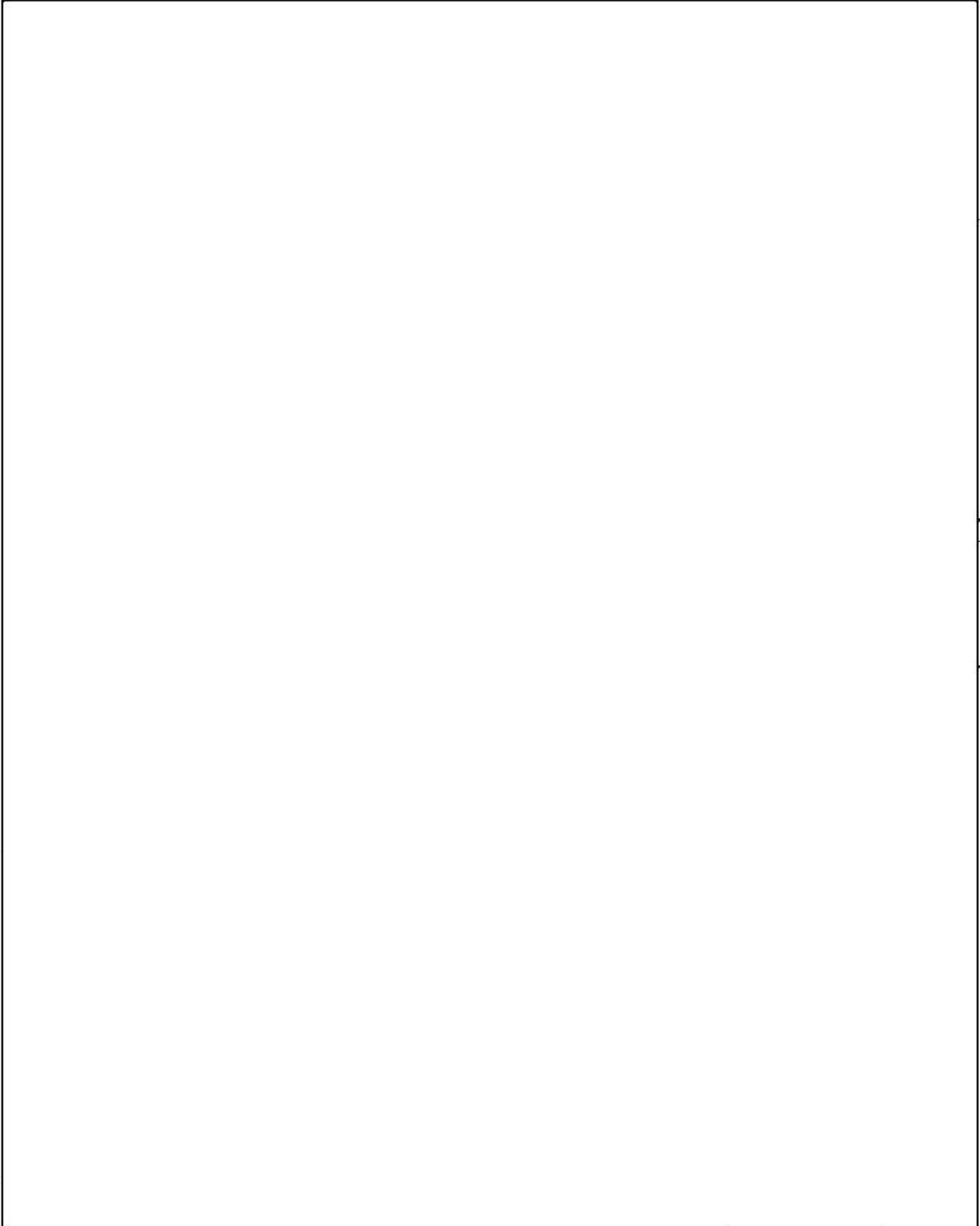
OPERATIONAL HIGHLIGHTS

COMINT - ~~(S)~~ Certain facilities allocated by DIRNSA, for the collection of COMINT [] were under the operational control of []

[] Processing and reporting responsibilities were decentralized to subordinate units. The [] problem was controlled by the [], which also conducted the major reporting effort on this activity. During the last quarter of the fiscal year, considerable progress was made in recovery of several []

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ELINT - (S) [redacted] were under the operational control of the [redacted]

[redacted] detachment were under the operational

control of Hq USASA, Pacific, however, CINCPAC and DIRNSA issued operational directives that governed the mission and deployment of these facilities.

(S) A series of ELINT control messages (ELCON'S) were received from Chief, USASA during the year. These gave specific requirements for collection of emissions from [redacted] DIRNSA could direct the efforts of the ESCM-2 activity by merely implementing an ELCON number. ELCON 1-60, first received in September 1960, governed the collection of emissions from [redacted]

It was implemented on several occasions, and provided guidance as to search emphasis and procedures. On 31 Oct 60, as part of a three-week GENELCON 1-60

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COMSEC - ~~(S)~~ Forty positions were programmed during the 4th Qtr, FY 1961. Of these, 33 positions were fully manned and operational. Throughout the year, USASA, Pacific units provided COMSEC support for 46 major communications exercises, field exercises, and training tests. Of the traffic analyzed, 24 possible compromises and 19 practices dangerous to cryptographic security were discovered. This represented a 67% decrease of all types of violations over FY 1960. However, there was a 60% increase of possible compromises attributed mainly to improper encryption of system indicators and tailing.

~~(S)~~ The Security Monitoring Detachment, USASA, Pacific (Rear), Hawaii, monitored the Pacific Missile Range Control Communications facilities during 10-12 and 18-19 Aug 61, the inclusive dates of the Discoverer XIII, and XIV, respectively. The missions were conducted to determine, if possible, the firing times and events leading to the recovery of the capsules. Analysis of radioteletype and radiotelephone transmissions revealed that launching times, as well as other pertinent information, could be determined through intercept of the nets.

SPECIAL OPERATIONS

~~(TS/NO)~~ WHITE BIRCH/SABERTOOTH - Implementation of this mobile USASA COMINT/DF operation in South Vietnam was due to the US Presidential decision to keep South Vietnam from falling into Communist hands. Existing COMINT effort could not provide the required intelligence to support South Vietnamese military operations, so the Government of South Vietnam gave approval to the US proposal to bring in WHITE BIRCH/SABERTOOTH on 12 May 61. WHITE

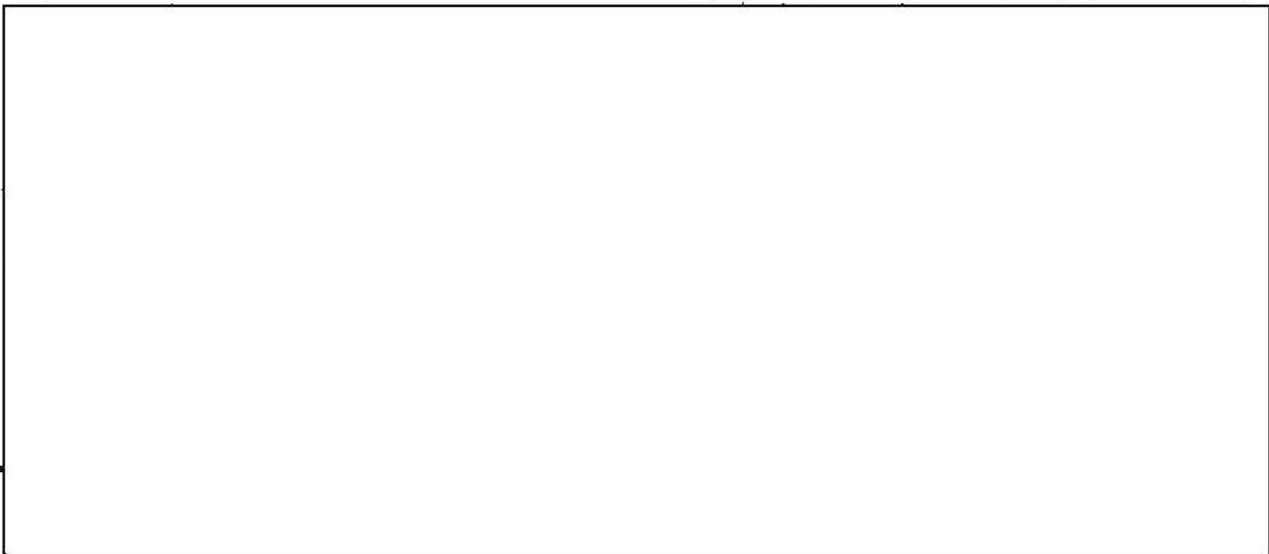
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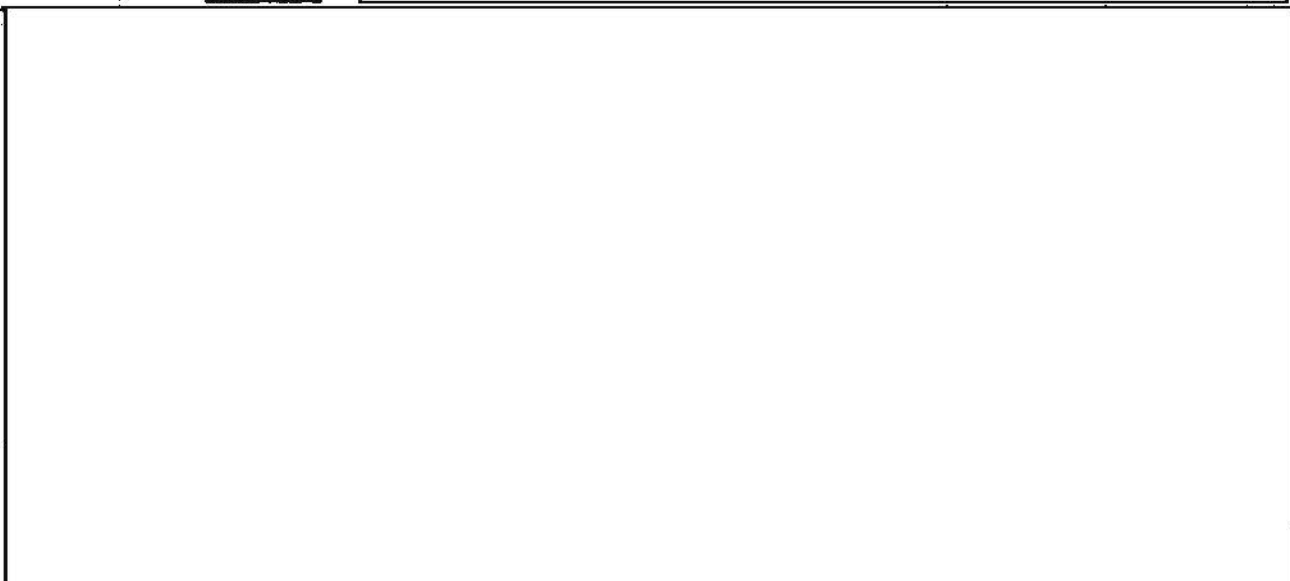
BIRCH was organized as an operational team manning intercept positions covering Viet Cong communications activities. The SABERTOOTH detachment was organized as an instructional team to provide training to military personnel of the Vietnamese Army (ARVN) in intercept of both plain text and manual morse communications.

~~(TSNVECC)~~ BRIGHT SWORD - The primary mission of BRIGHT SWORD was to



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~~(TSN)~~ SHOTGUN -



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~~(S)~~ SHORT RIB - The term SHORT RIB was given to the collection and

[Redacted]

~~(S)~~ MERCURY FORK -

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

~~(S)~~ WHEELBASE -

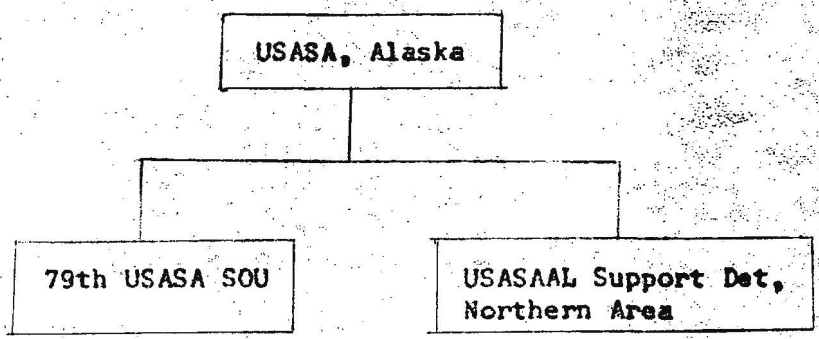
[Redacted]

[Redacted]

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ALASKA



(U) Lt Col Clarence F. Sills, 024463, commanded USASA, Alaska from 1 Jul 60 through 23 May 61. Lt Col Ben B. McKibben, Jr., 01319304, AS(Inf) assumed command 24 May 61. On 1 Jun 61, the 281st USASA Company was redesignated as the 79th USASA Special Operations Unit. Organization of Hq USASA, Alaska remained unchanged.

~~(C)~~ It was the mission of this subordinate headquarters element to maintain command and staff supervision over all USASA, Alaska units in the conduct of SIGINT activities; to conduct USASA activities in support of US Army, Alaska, other designated US commands in Alaskan area; and in support of the national SIGINT effort. Another responsibility was to conduct constant scrutiny and revision of authorized positions and facilities to increase capability in providing COMINT, ELINT, COMSEC, and CCM support to US Army, Alaska.

~~(C)~~ Assigned strength figures for FY 1961, and the Annual Funding Program authorization follow:

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	1 Jul 60			30 Jun 61		
	<u>Off</u>	<u>WO</u>	<u>EM</u>	<u>Off</u>	<u>WO</u>	<u>EM</u>
*Hq USASA, Alaska	10	1	105	7	2	102
79th USASA SOU	5	2	148	5	3	154

*Includes 1 Off, 19 EM with duty station at USASA, Alaska Support Det, Northern Area, Fort Wainwright.

Annual Funding Program: \$157,000

Obligated: \$156,937
 Unobligated: 63
 % Obligated: 99.99

~~(TSNWCCO)~~ In the COMINT field, there was a complete lack of a collection capability for direct support of US Army, Alaska. In the 4th Qtr, FY 1961, installation of ten reserve, unmanned, COMINT positions began at Wildwood Station, Kenai, Alaska. On Shemya Island, the 79th USASA SOU conducted intercept of

~~(TSNWCCO)~~ Special assignments conducted during the year, follow:

Operation NEWCOMER - Operation implemented 5 Apr 60 to provide to various subscribers in the Northern Pacific area. NEWCOMER broadcasts were made on two frequencies simultaneously and were utilized by participants in both DIALTONE and GRAYSHOE operations.

Operation DIALTONE - A Naval ELINT airborne platform originating from Adak Island. Its mission was collection of intelligence data

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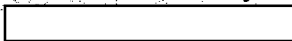
Operation GRAYSHOE - [redacted]



Operations commenced 7 May 60.

Operation DISCOVERER - Mission of this operation was the reporting on the launching of Discoverer satellites. Operations commenced 4 Jan 59 and the 79th USASA SOU on Shemya Island was tasked with the assignment.

Operation PARTAN - This operation was in support of the national SIGINT effort, reporting reflections to [redacted]



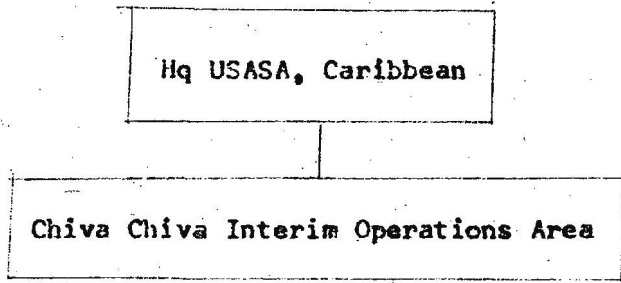
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CHANNELS ONLY~~

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CARIBBEAN



(U) Lt Col Chester W. Tuckerman, 01825992, AS(Armor), commanded USASA, Caribbean, Fort Kobbe, Canal Zone during the period under review. Hq USASA, Caribbean was relieved from attachment to US Army, Caribbean for courts-martial jurisdiction effective 18 Nov 60, and attached to the 1st Battle Group, 20th Infantry for administration of military justice.

~~(S)~~ The mission of this subordinate headquarters element was to provide, operate, and control its assigned intercept facilities and COMINT production resources. Accordingly, it provided intercept, processing, and reporting on assigned Latin American communications networks, and COMINT support to include detection and location of clandestine emitters in Latin America.

~~(S)~~ Assigned strength for USASA, Caribbean, and the Annual Funding Program for the year follow:

	1 Jul 60			30 Jun 61		
	<u>Off</u>	<u>EM</u>	<u>Civ</u>	<u>Off</u>	<u>EM</u>	<u>Civ</u>
Hq USASA, Caribbean	[Redacted]					
Annual Funding Program:	[Redacted]					
Obligated:						
Unobligated:						
% Obligated:	[Redacted]					

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(S) The intercept assignment changed 25 times during the year. All Latin American countries, with exception to Chile, Paraguay and Uruguay, were placed on assignment at one time or another. Limited coverage was provided on those countries as part of the search mission. Venezuela was the only country on continuous assignment. NSA provided funds for Project BERRY, a TAREX responsibility.

(S) COMSEC support was rendered US Army, Caribbean, however, that support provided the Antilles Command (Puerto Rico) was limited to teletype transmission security, encrypted traffic studies, and cryptocenter inspections. With the arrival of the 2d Battle Group, 10th US Infantry in Panama, it became necessary to direct a portion of the COMSEC support to that unit.

(S) The quantity and quality of intercept increased considerably as a result of additional manned positions [redacted], and the use of [redacted]. Coverage extended to Bolivia, Mexico, and Brazil, seldom heard previously. Major successes in intercept during the year included:

The Mexican Military Network
 The Guatemalan and Costa Rican Miscellaneous Networks
 A Bolivian Air Net

To be developed:

The Mexican Miscellaneous Network
 The Argentine Police Network
 The Brazilian Military Network

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(S) Translations were issued covering all Latin American countries with the exception of Argentina, Haiti, and Uruguay. Local and national consumers were provided translation support during numerous invasions, revolutionary attempts, riots, labor and student strikes within target countries.

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~~(SIVCCO)~~ A survey of radio printer in the Latin American area was conducted. Coverage of both international and internal printer links was provided until 18 Oct 60, when NSA indicated that coverage of radio printer targets was no longer desired.

~~(SIVCCO)~~ A special assignment during the year was Project SILVER SPUR, a 90-day hearability test of Latin American COMINT targets. [] positions were utilized by [] intercept operators on TDY from CONUS. This led to the manning of [] positions on a permanent basis.

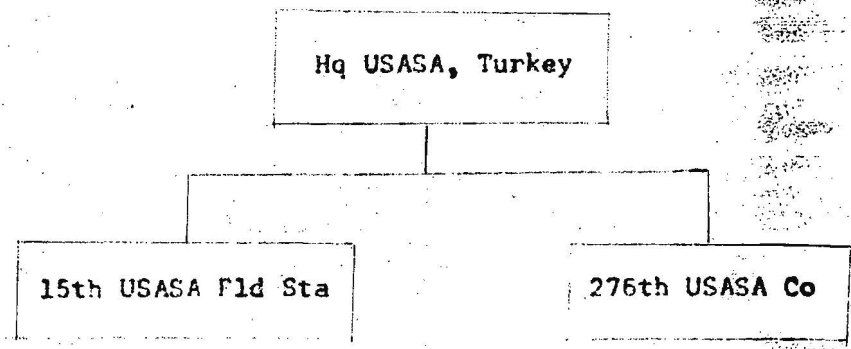
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TURKEY



~~(S)~~ Hq USASA, Turkey was organized as a theater command effective 1 Mar 61. Concurrently, the 15th USASA Fld Sta and the 276th USASA Company were relieved from assignment to USASAEUR and assigned this headquarters. Col Adrianus J. van Oosten, 040028, Inf, commanded. The mission was to provide, operate, and control assigned intercept facilities, COMINT and ELINT production resources, conduct such processing as directed by NSA or Hq USASA in support of the national COMINT-ELINT effort.

~~(C)~~ Assigned strength figures for USASA, Turkey, as of 30 Jun 61, was Off, WO, and EM. Of this total, Off and EM were assigned the newly organized theater command headquarters.

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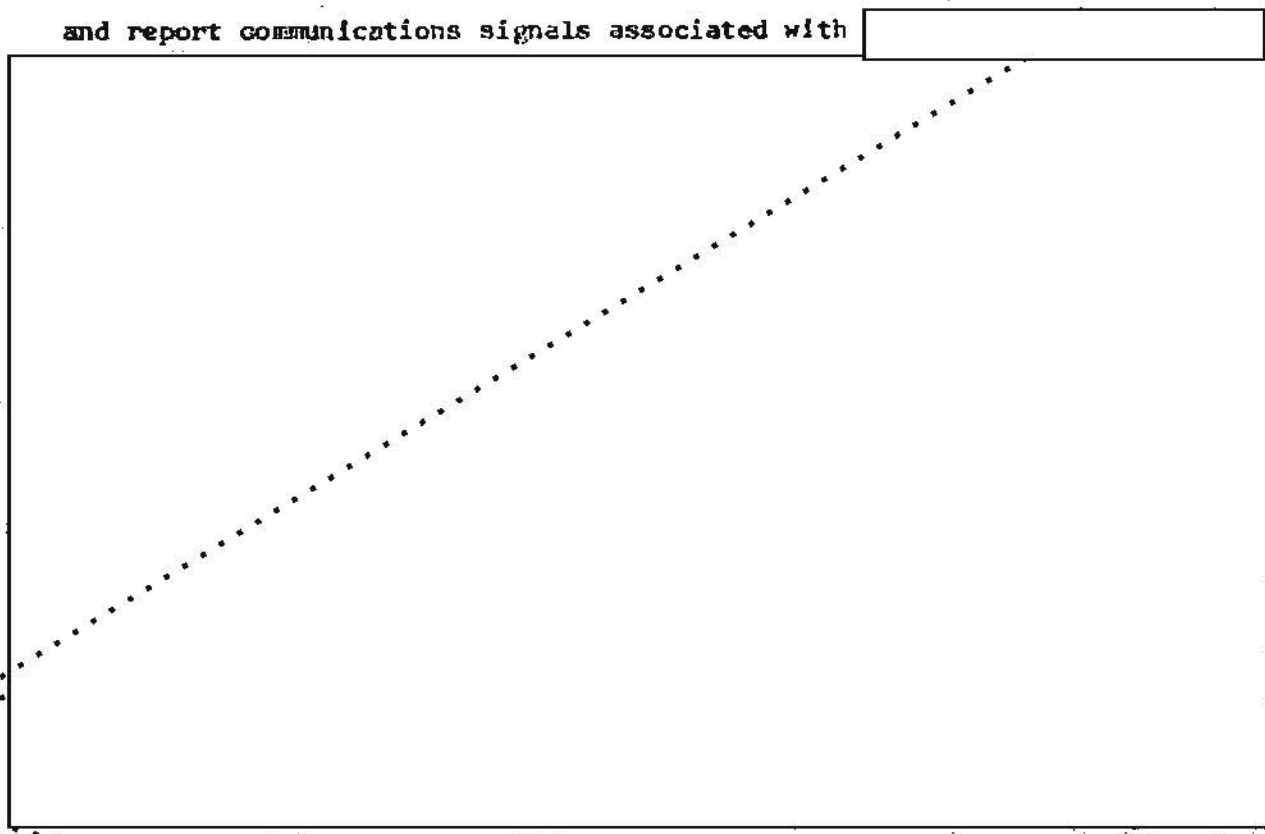
~~(C)~~ At the time of organization, no funds, equipment, nor supplies were programmed or available for Headquarters, USASA, Turkey. The 15th USASA Fld Sta was called on to furnish these necessities. Advance preparations had not been made for sufficient personnel staffing, trained cadre, and necessary publications to provide guidance and authority to operate and function as a USASA theater headquarters. Communication, by telephone or overland, to its subordinate units was extremely difficult and highly unsatisfactory.

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~~(C)~~ One major achievement was an agreement effected between representatives of the US Government, the Turkish Government, and city officials of Sinop to provide adequate water supply to US detachments. In essence, it was agreed that in return for US materials and supplies, our installations would receive free water for 30 years. Completion date of 1 Jun 61 was not met, but first water was pumped to installation on 29 Jun 61.

COMINT - ~~(S)~~ The COMINT operational mission was to intercept, analyze and report communications signals associated with

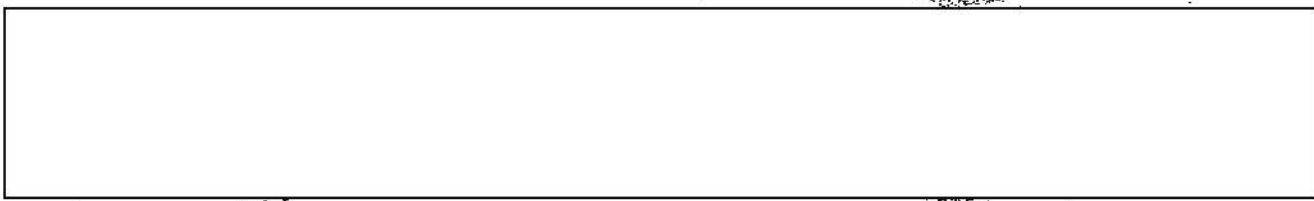


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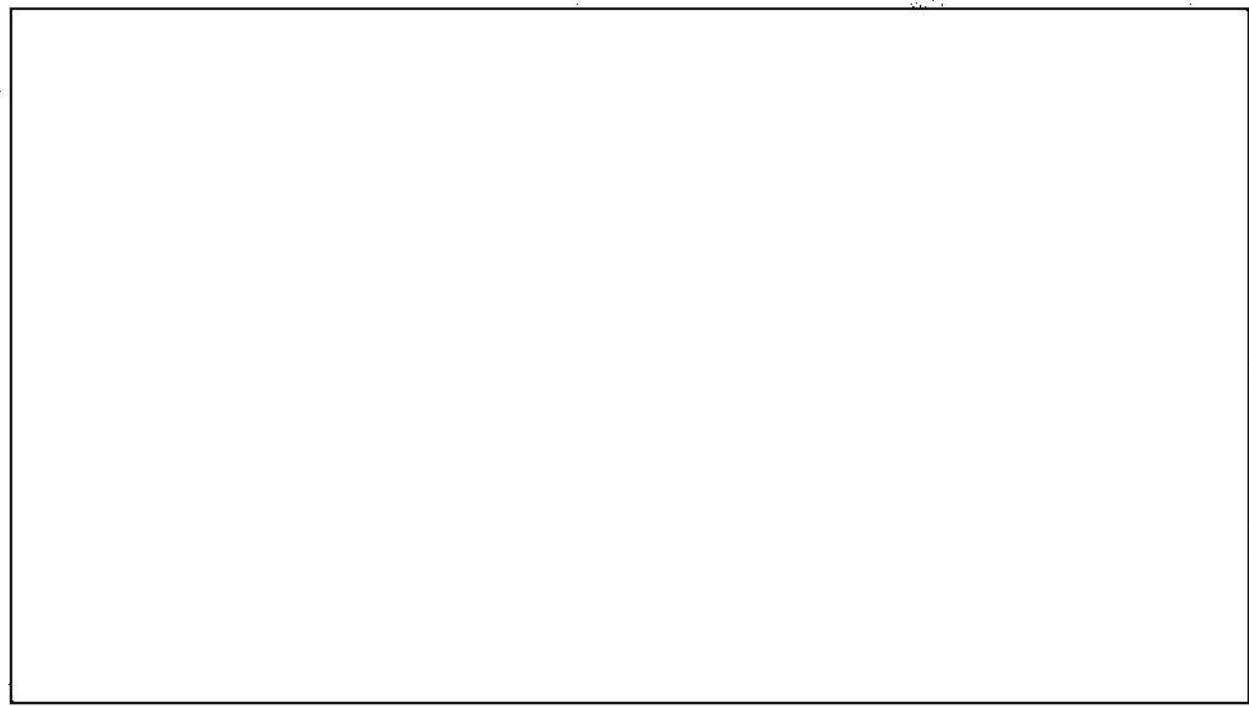
ELINT - ~~(S)~~ The primary mission of the ELINT section was to intercept and perform limited analysis of non-communications type signals associated with the

~~(S)~~ The Broomstaff

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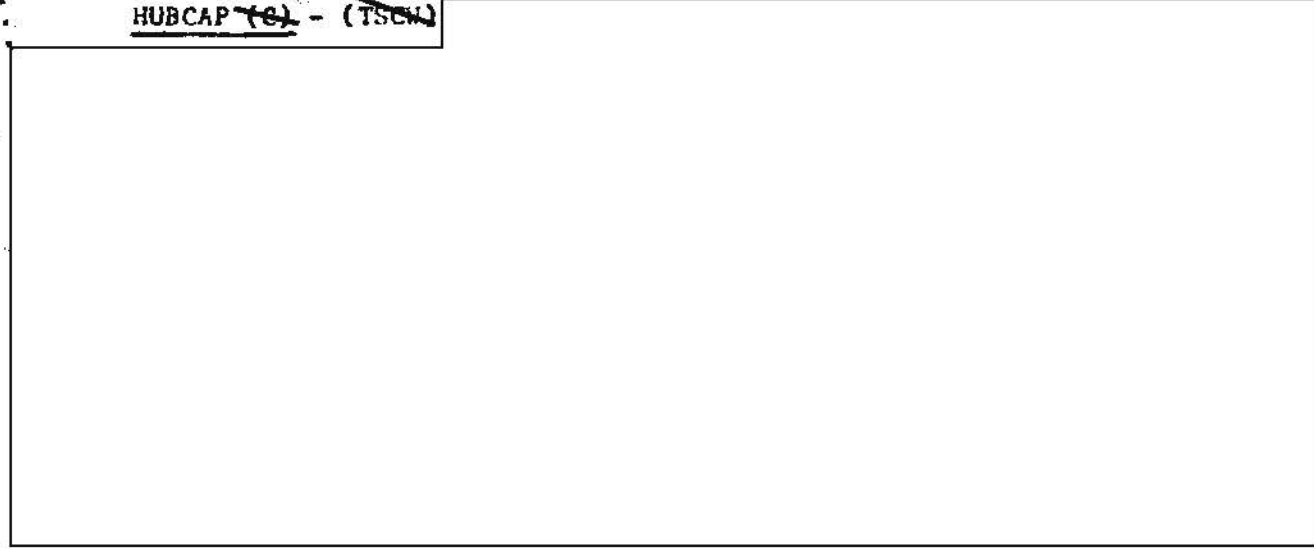


SPECIAL MISSIONS



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HUBCAP ~~(S)~~ - (TSCM)



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photography.

~~(TSCM)~~ Important results obtained were the intercept of [redacted]

[redacted] and on one occasion, photography of the second phase firing of the Soviet Venus Lunar Probe.

LANDBOOM SPECIAL (S) - ~~(TSCM)~~ [redacted]

[redacted]

Project FRISCO - ~~(S)~~ [redacted]

[redacted]

~~TOP SECRET DINAR~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~AFRICAEthiopia

4th USASA Field Station
(Kagnew Station)
Asmara

(U) The 4th USASA Field Station was commanded by Lt Col Robert C. Harris, 030529, until 25 Apr 61, when Lt Col William C. Newman, 0354474, assumed command. The station was directly responsible to the Chief, USASA and was comprised of Hq Co, Operations Co, Guard Co, and Med Det, US Army Hospital.

~~(C)~~ Assigned strength figures for FY 1961 follow:

	1 Jul 60					30 Jun 61				
	<u>Off</u>	<u>WO</u>	<u>EM</u>	<u>Civ</u>	<u>Indig</u>	<u>Off</u>	<u>WO</u>	<u>EM</u>	<u>Civ</u>	<u>Indig</u>
4th USASAFS	48	6	722	7	332	59	12	801	7	328
Attached Units:										
USAF Ln Det	1		1	0	2	1		1	0	2
USN Comm Unit, Asmara	7		98	0	11	5		123	0	28
USA Middle East Sig Agency	14		225	0	12	14		251	3	12
Sig Research Unit #9	1		17	0	0	1		17	0	0

(U) Funding and obligations for Kagnew Station for FY 1961 follow:

<u>Annual Funding Program</u>	<u>Obligated</u>	<u>Balance Unobligated</u>	<u>% Obligated</u>
\$2,011,800	\$2,010,361	\$1,439	99.9

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(S) Revision of the COMINT antenna field at the station to expand coverage of transmissions emanating from the African and Mediterranean area was completed. Installation included construction of a new underground terminal hut, [redacted] antennas and installation of [redacted] antennas. This resulted in the largest number of [redacted] antennas available to any USASA field station. Expansion of the antenna field was commensurate with added SIGINT community interest in this geographical area.

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(S) The operational mission was collection and analysis of communication and non-communication transmissions. [redacted]

[redacted]
conducted against targets located in Mid-East and African countries. Areas covered included: Sudan, [redacted] Yemen, Congo, United Arab Republic, Somalia, and Ethiopia. The ELINT mission was discontinued 1 Apr 61.

(S) The first appearance of internal strife in the Congo was noted in SIGINT material on 18 Jul 60. Of particular interest to the State Department was the intercept of a UAR message from Stanleyville indicating possible agreement to ship arms to Stanleyville from Cairo via Accra. In anticipation of possible Russian intervention in the Congo, full coverage of Russian Civil Air Navigation network was provided.

(S) Monitored UAR communications confirmed the existence of a "secret organization" which was dedicated to a nationalist revolt in the Sudan backed by army officers and some civilians, with Communist support.

(S) Collateral information from DIRNSA, early in July 1960, indicated

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~~TOP SECRET DINAR~~

6405533

[Redacted]

~~(TSCW)~~ On 25 Jun 61, Iraq's Premier announced that he considered Kuwait an administrative subordinate to the Basra Province and made threats if Kuwait actively disagreed with this declaration. With Kuwait's independence at stake, [Redacted]

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[Redacted]

Official opinion in Jordan, Lebanon, Yemen, and the UAR was against the Premier of Iraq. At the end of the year, [Redacted]

[Redacted]

~~(TSCW)~~ COMINT sources were responsible for reporting the attempted assassination of Imam Ahmed of Yemen. Intercept revealed that he had survived several bullet wounds and was given a 50-50 chance of full recovery.

~~(TSCW)~~ In January 1961, COMINT material disclosed that the UAR was stepping up its program to deliver arms to Somalia. Then in late February, the Ethiopia-Somali situation worsened when SIGINT material revealed that Ethiopian authorities had detected Somali infiltration. According to their sources, Somali soldiers disguised in nomads' clothing had penetrated into Ethiopian territory with donkeys laden with arms which were distributed to the people to encourage uprisings. Somali guerrillas made a daring hit-and-run raid on Ethiopian Army and Police posts in the Harar area on 26 and 29 March.

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