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SECRET

CS Historical Paper
No. 34

CLANDESTINE SERVICES HISTORY

(TITLE OF PAPER)
SOUTHEAST ASIA COMMUNICATIONS
ACTIVITY (SEACA) AND ITS
25X1 [redacted]
(PERIOD)
1951 - 1964

DO NOT DESTROY

Controlled by : O/Communications
Date prepared : 1964
25X1 Written by [redacted]
et al.

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S-E-C-R-E-T

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SOUTHEAST ASIA COMMUNICATIONS ACTIVITY (SEACA)

25X1

1951 - 1964

ILLEGIB

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S-E-C-R-E-T

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SEACA

1951 - 1964

A. INTRODUCTION

25X1

The Agency's first communications support of was furnished in late 1950 in the form of a single radio circuit

25X1

between Base, although general communications support of Southeast Asia was not inaugurated formally

25X1

until early 1951. In February 1951,

25X1

arrived and assumed his duties as the first chief of the

25X1

Southeast Asia Communications Activity (SEACA). tour of duty, as indicated in his report, was devoted to planning and developing a staff communications network connecting the key cities of Southeast Asia with the first base station established in

25X1

radio circuits were among the most active and most important because of the rapidly deteriorating situation

25X1

increasing U. S. interest in that area.

1. Early Days of SEACA

Very little clandestine communications support was provided during these early days of SEACA and the service provided remained

primarily a staff communications service handling Agency,

25X1

25X1 In March 1953, arrived

25X1 to assume duties as Chief, SEACA, succeeding the

25X1 following month. During tour of duty, the SEACA staff was gradually enlarged and the communications service was extended. Early in 1953 communications equipment was stored in

25X1 against a day when service would be

25X1 inaugurated from those principal cities

25X1 By late 1954 both actively entered the

25X1 SEACA network. Communications were established with

25X1

2. First Communications Support of Clandestine Activity

25X1 During tour of duty, most of which was in

25X1 support of the Agency , we saw the first communications support of clandestine activity and the inauguration of an emergency communications network encompassing all the above

25X1 stations

25X1

S-E-C-R-E-T

25X1

[redacted]

3. Developments in SEACA after 1955

25X1 [redacted] was succeeded by [redacted] who 25X1

25X1 arrived [redacted] in June 1955. When [redacted] took over in mid-1955, the SEACA staff consisted of a chief, a deputy chief, a secretary, a junior operations officer, a junior engineering officer, and two security officers. The base station was manned by approximately [redacted] radio operators at the receiving site with [redacted] echnicians 25X1 serving at the transmitter site and doubling as repairmen (base station and area) as well as supply and warehousemen. The tempo of activity and the attendant traffic load zoomed upward, and it became obvious that SEACA would soon be one of the busiest, if not the most active, communications activities in the world. Crises occurred throughout the area and no country in the area escaped. Strangely enough, despite its occasional flare ups, such as the wars

25X1 of the religious sects [redacted] enjoyed a period of relative stability from 1955 to 1957. There was considerable operational activity,

ILLEGIB [redacted]

but from the communications standpoint, it could not compare at this time to the activity elsewhere in the area.

4. Laying of Foundations for SEACA's Great Expansion

The period 1955 to 1957 was one of transition. Recognizing the explosive political situation in the area, the SEACA staff concentrated on plans to prepare communications facilities and augment the various communications station staffs to meet the ever-increasing workload. The site for the existing major relay station 25X1 [redacted] which services all of Southeast Asia, was found after an exhaustive search of available sites in the area. Plans were made, agreements drawn up, and Headquarters approval 25X1 requested during this period. By the close of [redacted] tour, SEACA had a full headquarters complement, complete with senior operations, security, engineering, supply, and administrative officers. The foundations had been laid for the great expansion period which was to follow from 1958 until 1964.

5. Acceleration of Growth of SEACA Begun in 1955 to 1957

25X1 [redacted] arrived [redacted] in June 1957 and assumed the duties of Chief, SEACA, at the end of that month. He was to serve in this capacity for four years. The growth which

began during the 1955-1957 period accelerated during Mr. [redacted] tenure. Although support of [redacted] operations was dwarfed by SEACA's support elsewhere, the training of [redacted] in particular was an extensive effort during this period. By 1961 several active operations requiring communications support had been mounted and were in full swing. Early in 1959, the SEACA base facility was moved into its new modern plant at [redacted], and the move came none too soon. Traffic volume had soared. Operational activity in the area was at an all-time high and the old facility [redacted] was about to be inundated by a traffic load with which it could cope no longer. Gradually the circuits, both staff and clandestine, including those in support of [redacted] activity, were put under control of the relay station [redacted] A new era in rapid, secure communications had begun, but the volume continued to increase until even the new facility [redacted] proved inadequate. Plans were drawn to expand the new facility almost before the concrete had hardened.

6. Office of Communications' Largest and Most Active Area

When [redacted] arrived on the scene to take over from [redacted] in July 1961, he assumed command of the

Office of Communications' (OC) largest and most active area. The old SEACA hands, who had founded the facilities of the area and then arrived year by year to plan and work on an ever-expanding activity, would scarcely recognize their old area, from its shining new headquarters office building

25X1

to its many new facilities in the field, including newly engineered facilities at all the stations in what used

25X1

25X1

The area now stretched from

25X1

25X1

The observation made by

25X1

that "In a constant crisis station such

we too frequently find ourselves involved in excessive TDY over an extended period of time to support an abnormal situation which becomes normal." This complaint is echoed by his predecessors and underscores the aptness of the old saying often mentioned to old SEACA hands

25X1

25X1

B. DEVELOPMENTS UNDER SEACA'S FIRST CHIEF, [redacted] 1951-1953

25X1

1. Initial Efforts towards Establishment of SEACA

In 1950, discussions were held with representatives of the [redacted] concerning the necessity for and the feasibility of establishing a radio network in Southeast Asia. In the fall of 1950, it was generally agreed that a radio network, patterned after the Middle East Communications Activity, would be created in Southeast Asia with headquarters [redacted] Plans were made, personnel and equipment were selected. Before personnel and equipment could be moved to the field, however, an urgent requirement arose to provide a U.S. Government radio circuit [redacted] was selected for this assignment. [redacted] He took with him the necessary communications equipment, including receivers and transmitters, in order to establish a radio circuit. At the same time, [redacted] communications operations officer, was sent to [redacted] borrowed [redacted] equipment and established a radio circuit with [redacted]

25X1

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25X1 [redacted] Beginning in December 1950, additional personnel and equipment were flown to [redacted] and a small radio base station was established in [redacted] A manual radio circuit [redacted] was operated for about three months until the [redacted] opened a relatively large radio teletype station in the outskirts of [redacted] Because of this, coupled with the political situation, Mr. [redacted] and his equipment were moved [redacted] where he established a manual radio circuit to [redacted] radio base.

2. The [redacted] Radio Circuit

The [redacted] circuit was a very dependable, high quality wireless communications (CW) circuit. The Agency radio stations provided a transmission facility [redacted] Agent radio gear, ciphers, and procedure documents were shipped [redacted] in 1952. (However, [redacted] was of the opinion that these sets were not used operationally.) Radiophones had been installed [redacted] in December 1950, but these voice circuits were never completely satisfactory, primarily because of the quality of the receiver component. However, they were available for [redacted] purposes.

C. CONTINUED GROWTH OF SEACA -- 1953-1955

25X1

25X1

1. Reopening of a Wireless Communications Station

In March 1953, SEACA had an active CW station at the

25X1 working into the base station. The station

was manned by a communications technician/cryptography/radio

25X1 (CT/C/R).

25X1

25X1 Radio backup equipment was stored The SEACA

Headquarters staff numbered persons assigned as follows:

25X1

25X1

25X1 Two projects had been activated.

25X1 Five RS-1 packed by the SEACA staff, were in for

25X1 the northern Twenty RSK agent sets obtained

from the Asian Communications Activity (ASCA) and supporting

25X1 equipment were shipped for use with a parallel operation.

25X1 During the remainder of 1953, operations accounted for

approximately 80% of SEACA's operational activity. In October

25X1 1953, a CW station was again activated

25X1

It was manned by a CT/R assigned

25X1 TDY from as was the station

25X1

2. Opening of a CW Station

In January 1954, packaged CW stations were shipped to

25X1

At the same time,

25X1

CT/R's were processed for TDY to these posts and

25X1

placed in a stand-by status. A PCS CT/R arrived in February. The SEACA base transmitting and receiving facilities were improved and enlarged during the period January through April. At the same time, the increased signal planning activity required that the photo lab be tripled in size.

25X1

By May 1954, the tempo of activity had

25X1

increased greatly. The CW station had been activated

25X1

part time. An additional CT/R was assigned TDY A

25X1

lateral CW link was activated. The base station began to operate 24-hours a day. SEACA's traffic for May totaled 730,000 groups, an increase of 100% over the previous May. The base was working/monitoring several agent plans in

25X1

addition to test, training, and broadcast schedules.

ILLEGIB

and a second packet station were prepared and

25X1

shipped The TDY support given the area,

and increased activity at the base station, required the assignment of four TDY CT/R's to the base station. These men were supplied by ASCA.

The period from June through August 1954 was characterized by a steady increase in activity [redacted] A number of agents were equipped and mounted. Even larger numbers were being trained. Equipment to augment the field radio stations was shipped and installed. In addition to the normal emergency communications plan for each station, Mackay voice transceivers had been installed [redacted]

[redacted]

use if air evacuation became necessary. All military or agency attributable radio equipment [redacted] was replaced with commercial units. In addition, all sensitive Commo, FE, and PM material was removed from the station. [redacted]

[redacted]

25X1

[redacted]

In October 1954, a package CW station was activated in

25X1 [redacted] It was initially staffed by [redacted] CT/R's. During this 25X1

25X1 period, additional RS-1 [redacted] were prepared and

25X1 shipped [redacted] The increasing operational activity required

25X1 the enlargement of the [redacted] communications station. A station

25X1 was laid out in the [redacted] then under construction.

25X1 [redacted]

within the area. In September, the SEACA traffic totaled

25X1 1,028,000 groups. [redacted] total of 231,000 groups equalled that

25X1 of the entire area 20 months earlier. In November the [redacted]

station opened with a group count of 6,500 for the first month.

25X1 [redacted]

The year ended in a flurry of training, signal planning, and preparations [redacted] operation was to furnish [redacted] radio operators for duty in [redacted]

4. Domination of Indo-China Staff and Agent Communications

By January 1955, the [redacted] staff and agent communications dominated the base station. The normal weekend and Sunday lulls in traffic had disappeared. [redacted] traffic reached 85,000 groups (outgoing) and a second CT/R and teletype equipment were sent in. A package station [redacted] was serviced by a TDY operator when necessary. Each of [redacted] stations and the base had been enlarged at least once in the previous year. It was necessary to again enlarge the base transmitter facility by 50%. This was completed in March. Seven CT/R's and training personnel were on TDY [redacted] Agent wireless technicians (W/T's) were being trained [redacted]

[redacted]

25X1 [redacted] The operational

25X1 emphasis was then transferred [redacted] its CW station having been opened in April full time. Additional CT/R's and equipment

25X1 were sent [redacted] in June after the May traffic had totaled 106,000 groups. July traffic for the area was 1,350,000 groups;

25X1 about half concerned [redacted]

5. Personnel Statistics

In July 1955, SEACA Headquarters staff numbered [redacted] 25X1

25X1 augmented by one to two TDY CT/R's. [redacted] staff personnel had

25X1 spent approximately seven man years TDY [redacted] during 1953 and 1955; Headquarters communications personnel had spent

25X1 approximately two and a half man years TDY [redacted] and ASCA and Headquarters personnel had spent approximately four

ILLEGIB [redacted] man years TDY at SEACA Headquarters.

ILLEGIB [redacted]

D. SEACA'S RAPID EXPANSION - 1955 TO 1957 (SEACA CHIEF, [redacted])

1. Emergence of Difficulties and Problems in Mid-1955

In June 1955, SEACA's responsibility was to provide communications support [redacted] As mentioned above, SEACA Headquarters was staffed by about [redacted] people: [redacted] located in the [redacted] of the [redacted] and [redacted] CT/R's and [redacted] CT/C's in the [redacted] where they manned the radio receivers and the signal center.

The HT-4, 300-watt transmitters were located at the [redacted] They were controlled from the receiving location [redacted] via landlines leased from the [redacted] In these early days, operations were constantly plagued by breakdowns. The transmitters were located in a quonset hut; temperature and humidity were constant enemies. These were the days, prior to the use of air conditioning throughout Southeast Asia, when temperatures exceeding 120° with humidities in the 90% range caused innumerable breakdowns.

Landline control circuits were another source of worry, shorting out whenever there was a heavy rainfall. Antenna facilities were extremely restricted. Nine radio circuits were being operated throughout Southeast Asia with antennas limited to about a 200 foot square area.

2. Problems Leading to Recommendation to Move Station Facilities

The fact that transmitting facilities were located in a 25X1 [redacted] became of increasing concern 25X1 [redacted] and the increasing probability of interference with this service. These factors coupled with the rapid growth of communications requirements within the area, led to the preparation of a staff study in July 1956 recommending that the station facilities, both transmitting and receiving, be moved 25X1 [redacted] This recommendation was approved by Headquarters and construction of the new facility was begun in January 1959.

3. Problems in Transporting Communications Equipment

Transportation of communications supplies to support 25X1 [redacted] and others in the area was a continuing problem.

25X1 The "supply" facility [redacted] consisted originally of about one
25X1 half of the [redacted] quonset housing the transmitters. With no career supply officer or assistant available, one of the technical personnel had to be assigned to handle these duties. As a result, the supply system was conducted on a hand-to-mouth basis. Area supplies were obtained primarily from Headquarters with an occasional assist from ASCA. While efforts were made to anticipate area requirements, more often than not these efforts failed and it became necessary to "make do" by substituting or modifying
25X1 equipment that was available. Small parts, pouched [redacted]
25X1 [redacted] channel, arrived within four or five days. When a major item of equipment was involved, however, such as an HT-4 transmitter, it had to be shipped by sea and usually required a minimum of three to four weeks, if all went well. In consequence,
25X1 even when there was a major breakdown of equipment [redacted] an electronic technician with repair parts was sent in the hope that he could make the repair and bring about a resumption of operations to
ILLEGIB last until the spare unit arrived quite a while later. [redacted]
ILLEGIB [redacted]

4. Gradual Improvements in Supply Situation

During 1956 the problems of supply were gradually being solved: Headquarters assigned a supply officer to SEACA; stock control records were established; and ordering supplies from Headquarters and ASCA was accomplished in a planned manner. With the inception of financial property accounting (FPA) procedures in the middle of 1957, SEACA supply became an orderly and efficient operation.

5. Transportation Problems

Intra-area transportation problems had improved very little during this period and were still a cause of concern. Senior SEACA personnel [redacted] about eight to nine times a year. It was difficult to make a complete tour of SEACA sub-base stations because of the transportation problems. A complete tour required over three weeks on the road, spending the minimum possible time at each of the stations. As a consequence, senior personnel usually visited a few stations per trip, quite often at the request of the Chief of Station (COS), to aid in some common problem or crisis. On one occasion it was necessary to summarily relieve one of our operators [redacted] and fly out a relief man from [redacted]

25X1

25X1

25X1

6. Extent of Operations in Mid-1955

In mid-1955 SEACA operated a CW, Morse circuit to

25X1 [ ] as well as CW circuits to [ ]

25X1 [ ]

25X1 at this time, was being serviced by [ ]

25X1 [ ] Cables from [ ]

25X1 [ ] were couriered to [ ] or transmission to

25X1 [ ] Liaison operators were supplied from ASCA Head-

25X1 quarters [ ] In the latter part of

1955, SEACA's first radioteletype circuit was established between

25X1 [ ] The receiving

25X1 and transmitting facilities at the [ ] end of the circuit

25X1 were leased from [ ] This

25X1 circuit supplanted use of [ ]

The only direct circuit to the "outside world" was an unclassified teletype circuit via landline, backed up by VHF radio,

25X1 [ ] There it entered the [ ]

25X1 [ ] for HF radio transmission

to Agency Headquarters in Washington. In addition to these

25X1 "active" circuits, CW [ ] stations were installed in certain

S-E-C-R-E-T

25X1 sensitive countries [redacted] In this case, although it required about seven days to get an answer to a message filed via commercial facilities regardless of priority, 25X1 the [redacted] was not permitted to be operated except for short test periods for reasons of security.

7. Personnel, Housing, and Morale

The personnel situation in SEACA during this period 25X1 was most interesting. With the exception [redacted] 25X1 [redacted] married personnel were assigned only 25X1 to the [redacted] complex. [redacted] and the other sub-base stations were manned by a combination of [redacted] single CT/R, 25X1 CT/C's. Living conditions and housing varied from good in 25X1 [redacted] to very poor in the majority 25X1 of the sub-bases. In 1955 the operators [redacted] shared an old house but by 1957 they had moved into fairly modern private 25X1 apartments. Probably the worst conditions existed [redacted] 25X1 [redacted] where the operators actually lived in a bush house and used a 5-KW generator for light and cooking. Under these conditions, field personnel were prone to sickness which all too often required

25X1 medical evacuation to [redacted] or elsewhere for treatment. When this occurred a relief operator had to be sent

25X1 out TDY [redacted] and while the original estimate might have been for 15 to 20 days, it most often extended from 45 to 60 days. These extended TDY's resulted in many comments by

25X1 the wives left behind [redacted] comments which were not often complimentary. Nevertheless, morale remained surprisingly high and the training and experience gained by the personnel proved to be invaluable in later years. Many of these people were to form the nucleus of experienced personnel so necessary to the expansion in the coming years of the communications facilities throughout the world.

25X1 [redacted]

25X1

25X1

9. Space Problems

25X1 In mid-1955, communications station, CW Radio and Signal Center, was located in a small room on the 25X1 The 25X1 main radio transmitter, an HT-4, was located 25X1 around the corner and controlled from by a 25X1 landline cable strung along the sides of buildings where it was exposed and subject to sabotage and breakdown. The transmitter itself was located in a broom closet where it repeatedly broke down because of the excessive heat. As a consequence, the low-25X1 powered RT-1B alternate transmitter located was often used. Emergency power was provided by two small gasoline 25X1 generators, one at each location. The radio circuit operated about 12 hours during week-days and as many hours as necessary to handle all traffic on Saturdays and Sundays. A long 25X1 struggle ensued embracing many discussions with

25X1 [redacted] in an effort to get additional space in the
25X1 [redacted] proper for the HT-4 transmitter. Operators were
25X1 handling [redacted] but often were
25X1 called upon to handle [redacted] since these circuits were unreliable. The process of handling classified messages by CW was very tedious and time consuming.

10. Increase in Message Volume and New Equipment for
25X1 [redacted]

By the middle of 1956, radio teletype equipment was
25X1 becoming available in SEACA and [redacted] message volume had increased to the point where it could no longer be handled by CW.
25X1 As a result [redacted] was scheduled to receive the new equipment at this time. Space for the equipment was still at a premium and
25X1 after more discussion with the [redacted] the operating room was enlarged to accommodate the new teletype and one-time-tape (OTT) encrypting equipment. Space for the two HT-4 trans-
25X1 mitters could not be found [redacted] so they were installed in the elevator machinery penthouse on the roof. An emergency power generator was installed adjacent to the elevator
ILLEGIB [redacted] shaft in the patio.

11. Installation of Communications Equipment in the

25X1

In late 1956, the had increased its staff

25X1

to the point where it was necessary to set up a CW circuit using RT-1B transmitters and the old OTT encrypting system between

25X1

The encryption and CW trans-

25X1

12. Office of Communications' Responsibility in Training of Agents

Prior to 1950 all communications training in the Far

25X1

East for agents was conducted according to individual station needs on site. While this method of training was satisfactory for a limited number of agents, it did have its drawbacks, especially from the security point of view. By the

25X1

it was deemed advisable to establish a centralized Agency training

25X1

site. was selected for this purpose. The Office of Communications/ASCA was given the responsibility of:

a. Developing a training facility and course of instruction to meet the stated objectives of providing students with techniques and skills necessary to succeed as clandestine communications operators.

b. Establishing a secure staff communications facility [redacted] to provide an outlet to other Agency stations through the ASCA relay station [redacted]

25X1

25X1

The basic course was established at 14 weeks and included: sending and receiving Morse code, radio operating procedures, clandestine radio equipment operation and field maintenance, use of signal plans and cryptographic systems, and personal and communications security. Tradecraft, while not a part of the basic course, was often an added item. The instruction was divided into three parts: classroom, reduced distance training during field exercises [redacted] followed by graduate exercises involving long distance training in which OC base stations [redacted] participated. [redacted]

25X1

25X1

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25X1 [redacted]. was assigned to [redacted]
25X1 station as [redacted] training officer around the latter part of
25X1 1955 and handled clandestine training requirements [redacted]
25X1 prior to the establishment [redacted] as a training base. Specific
25X1 projects in support of clandestine training [redacted] were:
25X1 [redacted]

25X1 (The original training of this agent was done by [redacted]
during 1956. [redacted] mastered the Morse code and learned 25X1
to operate the RS-6 agent radio set, Morris set up a training
circuit between his apartment and the safe house. Later on, as
[redacted] a more realistic training circuit was 25X1
established between the safe house and the SEACA base station in
25X1 [redacted] Additional training was provided for this agent [redacted]
during the period May/August 1957.)

25X1 b. To assist the [redacted] station in develop-
ment of U/W assets to be used in support
of the military in time of hot war.

25X1 (The initial training under this project was done [redacted] in early
1957 and was limited to the Chief and Deputy Chief of this

25X1 [redacted] Later [redacted] U/W organizers received the complete course. They were followed by [redacted] radio operators.)

ILLEGIB [redacted] To train [redacted] agents in the skills necessary to enable them to act as covert W/T operators in support of the military in a hot war situation and to enable them to operate under varying terrain conditions from urban-delta to mountainous-remote.

(This project was established in the latter part of 1957 and was essentially a continuation of the [redacted] trained a group of [redacted] operators in Morse code in [redacted] during the latter part of 1958 and then accompanied them [redacted] for additional training in February 1959. This group completed training and returned [redacted] 1 June 1959. Another group o[redacted] students graduated 20 April 1960.)

13. Summary Comments by [redacted]

The two years I spent as Chief, SEACA, from mid-1955 to mid-1957 were stimulating, challenging and instructive. This

was the period when we had a foothold on providing communications throughout the vast Southeast Asia (SEA) region. We had the opportunity not only to improve the existing facilities and services, but to lay the groundwork for the expansion that was bound to follow. Even in those days, we were never sure how long we would retain
25X1 control over some of our sub-base stations.
25X1
25X1 . In the beginning we had to rely on the slow OTT encryption system and the slow CW circuits between our sub-bases
25X1 and base station We grew, along with the
25X1 throughout the area and improved both the speed and reliability of our circuits to meet the increasing volume and importance of the cables we were required to handle. We saw the communi-
25X1 cations supply facility progress from a hit-or-miss type operation, to a smoothly running, well managed section. We saw plans made and approved for the expansion and modernization of
25X1 our base station Most important of all, we saw
25X1 improved relations and teamwork between ourselves
25X1 colleagues. We had a continuing struggle to obtain operating space in the various

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25X1

25X1

3. Upgrading of Facilities

Concurrently with these clandestine activities, SEACA in the period 1957-1961, gave continuing attention to upgrading the

25X1

OC facilities radio installations and emergency power facilities were improved and expanded. The

25X1

emergency voice network saw the single-sideband SSB-1 equipment installed to replace the venerable

25X1

Mackay equipment. the local VHF voice emergency network was similarly improved. Every effort was made to stay ahead of or at least abreast of, increasing commo staff, training

25X1

and operational workloads. itself did not always have full appreciation of the impact of its planning and operations upon communications, and consequently considerable TDY

25X1

assistance to was a continuing routine. A

25X1

sizeable close support team was added to during this period, also.

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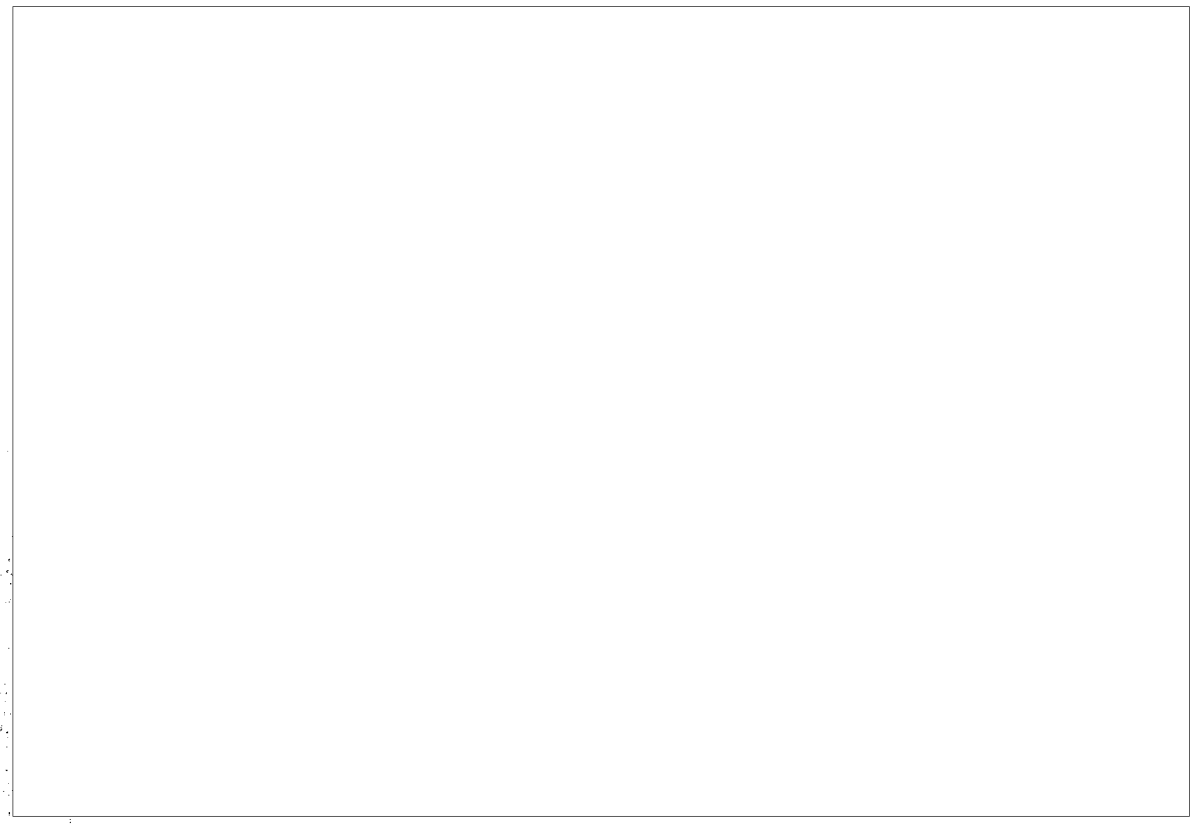

5. Base Station Support

There are two basic sub-categories involved here:

25X1 (1) OC base station support and (2) [redacted] base station support. Generally the more sensitive, difficult, sophisticated and usually long-range base support is provided by an OC installation.

25X1 [redacted] base support is characterized by less sophisticated but far greater in number CW circuits in support of para-military activities. There is, of course, a proper place for both types of

support and OC has successfully rendered to Caesar that which is Caesar's in these matters. As the record will reflect, OC can point with considerable pride to the astounding number of OTT groups handled by low-powered, inexpensive, and very simply configured [redacted] At its heighth, the [redacted] communications base was handling over 300,000 groups of OTT traffic monthly in support of approximately [redacted] OC is proud of this [redacted] base contribution and recalls that two years ago, it was faced with having a number of small bases supporting a handful of field teams or consolidating in one reasonably decent facility [redacted] The decision to consolidate at that time has proven valid many times since. OC has provided better communications support at less expense and with fewer people than would ever have been possible with several smaller stations. Also, it is obvious that the built-in limitations of the OC staff would not have permitted the maintainance of even a modicum of supervision over several [redacted] base set-ups. So long as the Agency participates in fairly large

25X1
25X1
25X1
25X1
25X1
25X1

scale para-military type programs, OC will have a requirement

25X1 [redacted]

6. Staff Communications

In a constant crisis situation the Agency too often finds itself involved in excessive TDY over an extended period of time to support an abnormal situation which becomes normal. In other words, it is necessary to staff fully any communications station supporting high volumes of critically important traffic

25X1 on a continuing basis. This has been the story [redacted] and luckily, in fact, SEACA built up its staff and retained it at a higher than normal level during the past two years. On the other

25X1 hand, SEACA failed to staff fully [redacted] at the same time with the result that there has been at least one man

25X1 year of TDY help [redacted] for over two years.

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[redacted]