

NATIONAL SECURITY AGENCY FORT GEORGE G. MEADE, MARYLAND

> Serial: N 1364 8 May 1961

> > PL 86-36/50 USC 3605 EO(3.3(h)(2)

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MEMORANDUM FOR THE MEMBERS OF U	SIB
SUBJECT: Increased Security or	TSC)
1. The capability of NSA to provide the with current COMINT information on	ne intelligence community
2. This notable increase in	
31 January 1958, New York Times:	PL 86-36/50 USC 3605 EO 3.3(h).(2)
	1. The capability of NSA to provide the with current COMINT information on 2. This notable increase in

"Soviet's Biggest Satellite Reported in Count-Down" by Jack Raymond

"The Soviet Union is preparing to launch a huge rocket, probably in an attempt to lift its third artificial earth satellite, according to reparts believed to be reliable.

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"The Russians were reported to have begun at least one countdown, a process like the one that precedes missile launchings in this country."

23 June 1959, New York Times:

"Soviet Military Gains" by Hanson Baldwin "Since March the Soviet ballistic-missile range with launching point near the Caspian Sea has fired about three to four long range missiles a month. Of the 20 fired at ranges of 3,500 miles or more, only one has achieved a 5,000-mile range. One apparent satellite launching attempt was a failure."

8 August 1959, New York Times:

"Missile Detection Plans" by Hanson Baldwin

"Still another method of detecting missile or satellite launchings is a secret world-wide communications intelligence system, about which little has been released.

Careful and detailed 'eaves-dropping' on foreign electronic emanations, both radio and radar, often reveals a 'missile shoot' or a nuclear explosion."

11 February 1960, New York Times:

"Two Soviet Rockets Failed, U. S. Says" by John W. Finney

"The Soviet Union made two unsuccessful launching attempts during its recent test firings of a powerful new rocket into the Pacific Ocean, United States officials said today.

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"The Soviet launching failures were detected by United States listening posts in the Middle East that monitor rocket firings at the test sites near the Caspian and Aral Seas, the officials said."

14 February 1960, New York Times:

"Vital Questions Raised in Defense Debate" by Hanson Baldwin "How good is our intelligence on Russia? A brief answer is that it is far better than the Congressional debates have led the public to believe. Long-range radar, communications intelligence, United States submarines and aircraft, and hundreds of other sources, have given us a pretty accurate picture of many, but by no means all, elements of Russian strength."

22 February 1960, Time: --- :

"Neither Lapped nor Gapped"

"U. S. monitors in the Middle East picked up the countdowns between Jan. 15 and Feb. 1, but could not tell whether the two birds blew up or the tests failed for other causes."

20 February 1961, Newsweek:

"Spotting Sputniks - Now the Shot at Venus"

"ELINT.... is a form of electronic eavesdropping conducted along Russia's borders. When a major sputnik is being launched at either Tyura Tam or Kapustin Yar in the southwestern

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part of the Soviet Union, the pre-launch preparations require a considerable amount of radio communications and coordination at hundreds of range check points. It is now an open secret that U. S. listening posts in the Middle East, usually manned by the National Security Agency, attempt to intercept these communications and decrypt them, if they are in code. Sometimes, the sheer volume of traffic can be analyzed and made to yield valued clues to impending missile activities."

March 1961, The Readers Digest:

"Our Secret Radar War with Russia" by Martin Mann

"With modern electronic equipment there's lots more than radar for an expert raven to find. He can intercept secret radio communications. If he's lucky (or well informed) he could happen onto a missile firing. Many missiles are guided by radio, and a recording of the guidance signals reveals, to experts, how the control system works."

23 April 1961, New York Times:

"How U. S. Confirmed Soviet Space Feat" by John W. Finney

"For several years the United States has maintained a global surveillance network to keep track of Soviet launchings. So effective is the system that the United States has had knowledge of every major Russian space shot in advance of the Moscow

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announcement as well as of missile launchings that were never announced."

<u>4.</u>	A summary of cryptographic developments in the period from
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ATTN: Mr. Mitchell

L. H. FROST Vice Admiral, USN Director

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Reading File

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PROD-04

PROD-05

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M/R: Self-explanatory.

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RICHARD P. FLOYD/OFS/4994-S/8 May 1961/mlo