



# UNIT HISTORY (U)

UNITED STATES MILITARY LIAISON MISSION

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FOREWORD

The purpose of this document is to provide an annual review of the activities of the United States Military Liaison Mission to the Commander in Chief, Group of Soviet Forces in East Germany. The scope of this unit history is limited to a summary of the more significant USMLM operations and liaison contacts with Soviet military officials. The brief presentations on Soviet and East German military developments should be viewed by the reader as conclusions reached by USMLM personnel through repetitive tours in East Germany rather than as facts based upon detailed analysis.

USMLM.

# CONFIDENTIAL

## UNITED STATES MILITARY LIAISON MISSION

### UNIT HISTORY

1973

#### TABLE OF CONTENTS

PART		PAGE
I	GENERAL	1
II	RELATIONS WITH SERB AND GSFG HEADQUARTERS	5
III	DETENTIONS AND OTHER INCIDENTS AND CINC TO CINC PROTESTS	13
IV	INTELLIGENCE COLLECTION ACTIVITIES	23
	SECTION A - COLLECTION ENVIRONMENT	23
	SECTION B - NEW EQUIPMENT	24
	SECTION C - FROG/SCUD	28
	SECTION D - TECHNICAL PHOTOGRAPHY	30
	SECTION E - EQUIPMENT HOLDINGS	32
	SECTION F - UNDERGROUND STORAGE SITES	34
	SECTION G - SOVIET AND EAST GERMAN INSTALLATION COVERAGE	36
	SECTION H - NEW CONSTRUCTION	36
	SECTION I - TRAINING AREAS	38
	SECTION J - BIVOUAC AND ALERT SITES	42
	SECTION K - GSFG VEHICLE REGISTRATION NUMBERS	43
	SECTION L - COLUMN SIGHTINGS	44
	SECTION M - GSFG TROOP ROTATION	45
	SECTION N - ANTI-AIRCRAFT ARTILLERY AND SURFACE TO AIR MISSILE SYSTEMS	47
	SECTION O - ELECTRONICS	56
	SECTION P - SOVIET AIR FORCE	62
	SECTION Q - EAST GERMAN AIR FORCE	70
	SECTION R - NAVY	72

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		PAGE
ANNEX A	HUEBNER-MALININ AGREEMENT	A-1
ANNEX B	PERSONNEL ROSTER	B-1
ANNEX C	LIAISON MEETINGS	C-1
ANNEX D	TEMPORARY RESTRICTED AREAS (TRA'S)	D-1
ANNEX E	1973 TOURING STATISTICS	E-1
ANNEX F	ORGANIZATIONAL CHART AND PERSONNEL PHOTOS	F-1

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PART I

GENERAL

A. (C) MISSION

Primary: To conduct liaison between the Commander in Chief, United States Army, Europe (CINC USAREUR), and the Commander in Chief, Group of Soviet Forces, Germany (CINC GSFG), in accordance with the provisions of the Huebner-Malinin Agreement (ANNEX A).

Secondary: To exploit United States Military Liaison Mission (USMLM) status and potential for the collection of intelligence information in East Germany.

B. (U) REFERENCES

1. TDA E1 E1AUAA 06, HQ USAREUR, 30 June 1973.
2. USEUCOM Directive 40-18 (Clas).
3. USAREUR Regulation 383-27 (Clas).

C. (U) HUEBNER-MALININ AGREEMENT

The basis for the existence of USMLM is the Huebner-Malinin Agreement. The Agreement was signed in March 1947 by Lieutenant General C. R. Huebner, Deputy Commander in Chief, European Command, and Colonel General Malinin, Deputy Commander in Chief and Chief of Staff, Group of Soviet Occupation Forces, Germany. The Agreement established a Soviet Military Liaison Mission (SMLM), presently accredited to CINC USAREUR and located in Frankfurt/Main; and the USMLM, presently accredited to CINC GSFG and located in Potsdam, East Germany. Terms of the Agreement authorize each Mission to have 14 accredited members without regard to service or grade, guarantee the right of free travel for accredited members throughout the zone without escort "except places of disposition of military units", permit the Missions to render aid and protect the interests of "people of their own country" in their respective zones, grant the right of extraterritoriality of the Mission buildings, and require each signatory to provide the other with the necessary quarters, rations, P.O.L. supplies, and household services. Similar agreements for establishment of military liaison missions were signed between the Soviets and the British and the Soviets and the French.

The 14 accreditations are normally held as follows:

Chief, USMLM (Army)

1

[REDACTED]

Deputy Chief, USMLM (Air Force)	1
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Liaison Officers:

Army	4
Air Force	2
Navy	1
Officer in Charge, Potsdam (Army)	1

Drivers:

Army	3
Air Force	1

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TOTAL	14
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D. (C) ORGANIZATION

USMLM is a USAREUR subordinate unit accredited to CINC GSFG. The Table of Distribution and Allowances (TDA El WIAUAA 06) authorizes an Army element of 10 officers and 25 enlisted men. The Chief, USMLM is appointed by CINC USAREUR. A Navy element of 1 officer and an Air Force element of 5 officers and 11 enlisted men are attached to the Mission. Chief, USMLM exercises command authority over all elements of the Mission.

The Deputy Chief of Staff, Intelligence, USAREUR (DCSI, USAREUR) exercises primary staff supervision over USMLM, to include the provision of policy and operational guidance and the levying of intelligence collection requirements.

CINC USNAVEUR and CINC USAFE exercise normal staff supervision over the Navy and Air Force elements in matters involving administration, discipline, and training. All liaison and intelligence collection requirements proposed for levy on USMLM are submitted to CINC USAREUR for approval.

E. (U) USMLM STOCK CAR

In early Spring 1973, SP5 James R. Dickinson hit on the idea of building a stock car to represent USMLM at the Berlin American Automobile Association stock car races at the Friendship Raceway in Berlin. Mr. Peter Krueger, SSG Earl Zamora, SP4 Charles D. Rogers, SSG Daniel T. Norton, and SP4 Donald K. Schneider volunteered to help Specialist Dickinson build the car. Parts were badly needed and funds were few, so a collection was taken up within the Mission, and many personnel contributed to the project.



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A substantial contribution from SSG Zamora, with the stipulation that the car be named after him, resulted in the zippy VW Bug's formal christening as "Big Z 14". More personnel volunteered to work extra hours to keep the car in shape and to drive it in the weekend races. so that the official team grew to comprise, in addition to the original builders, Mrs. Brenda Norton (wife of Motor Sergeant Dan Norton), MSgt Melvin E. Ratz, SGT Norman R. Wheat, SGT John H. Behny, and MSgt Konrad J. Spitzenberger. The season started out in May, and by July Big Z 14 had progressed to take 3rd place in the Fourth of July races. Among its distinctive trophies were "First to Flip" and Brenda Norton's "Powder Puff First Place". Within three weeks, Big Z 14 had added three First Places and two Second Places to its laurels. Unfortunately, Big Z's engine suffered a nervous collapse (with guys like Mel Ratz at the wheel -- what else?) before the end of the season. A new engine was bought but could not be installed before the season was over. A thorough inspection showed that Big Z 14 could not be used in the coming 1974 season, so its reusable parts were salvaged, and Big Z 14 was put into a well-earned retirement. The 1974 season will see a new car (Big Z 15) on the track, together with most of the original team.



"BIG Z 14"

**UNCLASSIFIED**

PART II

RELATIONS WITH SERB  
AND GSFG HEADQUARTERS

A. (C) GENERAL

The year 1973 saw the occasion of the first CINC-CINC meeting in eleven years when CINC USAREUR, General Michael S. Davison, traveled to GSFG Headquarters at Wuensdorf as the guest of CINC GSFG, General Yevgeni F. Ivanovski, on 4-5 September. It was also the year of on-and-off surveillance, to include a period in which USMLM vehicles were prevented from leaving Potsdam and another period in which surveillance ceased completely -- even in the cities of Rostock, Halle, and Dresden. It was the year of the "great purge" at SERB, in which all SERB officers except the Chief, Colonel Victor I. Nyunin, departed during the period June-September. Chief, SERB himself was not seen after early October, ostensibly due to a heart attack, which happened to coincide with the Yom Kippur War in the Middle East. (NOTE: Colonel Nyunin had been stationed in Iran and speaks fluent Persian, is thought to have served in Egypt during the last Israeli-Arab conflict, and speaks passable Arabic.) It was the year in which the GSFG Chief of Staff, Colonel General Vladimir Z. Yakushin, attended USMLM social functions in April (Anniversary Party) and July (Independence Day Picnic) and met with MG William R. Kraft, Jr. the USAREUR Chief of Staff. A rash of three shooting incidents in the fall (two of them involving East Germans) led to a written protest by CINC USAREUR in October. Shootings, ramblings, detentions, surveillance, periodic threats by the Soviets to re-erect the lakeside fence at USMLM Potsdam, and the ever-emerging picture of increased East German sovereignty following the tacit recognition of the GDR by the United States kept things interesting. Chief, USMLM was permitted to make a crossing at the Hirschberg/Hof crossing point for the first time in many years; he was afforded the opportunity to view the Soviet 7 November parade on Red Square in Moscow; and the Chief and Deputy Chief, USMLM were allowed to make a visit to the Ohrdruf PRA -- the first sanctioned PRA visit by USMLM personnel in nine years. Chief, USMLM was also the subject of various protests from the GSFG Chief of Staff for his alleged unwillingness or inability to "draw the proper conclusions" from Soviet protests and stop USMLM personnel from traveling where they had no business, and deliberately trying to worsen relations between the Soviet and US Headquarters.

B. (C) VISIT OF CINC USAREUR TO CINC GSFG

Background. The Soviets first indicated their desire for a CINC-CINC meeting in July 1972, at which time the CINC GSFG was Colonel General Semyon Konstantinovich Kurkotkin. After a year-long series of verbal statements by the Soviet urging a CINC-CINC meeting, on 27 July 1973 a formal written invitation was extended to General Michael S. Davison,



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CINC USAREUR, from the new CINC GSFG, General Yevgeni Fillipovich Ivanovski. The projected date of the visit was September 1973. On 14 August 1973, General Davison's acceptance for the period 4-6 September was conveyed to CINC GSFG. The meeting of the two CINCs was ultimately held on 4 September 1973. General Davison spent 5 September as a guest of the Soviets as well; however, his host for the second day of the visit was Lieutenant General Pyotr Grigorievich Lushev, the Deputy CINC, GSFG.

Participation. Officer personnel who took part in the visit were:

US

General Michael S. Davison, CINC USAREUR  
LTG George J. Blanchard, CG VII Corps  
MG William R. Kraft, Jr., C/S USAREUR  
MG Frederic E. Davison, CG 8th Infantry Division  
LTC Richard A. Kupau, Aide-de-Camp to General Davison, CINC USAREUR  
COL Frederick C. Turner, Chief, USMLM  
Lt Col Charles S. Stiles, Deputy Chief, USMLM  
MAJ John Rollinson, Interpreter  
MAJ Stephen G. Zajac, Interpreter

SOVIET

General Yevgeni Fillipovich Ivanovski, CINC GSFG  
Col Gen Vladimir Zakharievich Yakushin, C/S GSFG  
LTG Pyotr Grigorievich Lushev, DCINC GSFG  
LTG Mednikov, Political Officer, GSFG  
LTG Korichuk, Chief for Rocket and Artillery Forces, GSFG  
LTG Molokoyedov, DCINC for Training, GSFG  
LTG Babayev, SAP, Commander of Aviation, GSFG  
MG Gerashkin, Assistant to CINC GSFG  
MG Yuri Ivanovich Onusaityes, DCSI GSFG  
MG Yakovlev, First Deputy C/S  
MG S. S. Vintilov, Second Deputy C/S  
MG Alekseyenko, Air Force Political Advisor  
COL Victor Ivanovich Nyunin, Chief, SFRB  
COL Oleg Dmitrievich Tyutenkov, Chief, SMLM-Frankfurt  
COL Yuri Vassilievich Basistov, Political Advisor/Interpreter  
COL Vladimir Fyodorovich Leshkashvili, Division Commander  
LTC Victor Ivanovich Nesterenko, Cdr, 69th Motorized Rifle Regiment  
Senior Lieutenant Valerie Ivanovich Pogrebennikov, Interpreter  
Senior Lieutenant Valerie Aleksandrovich Petrov, Interpreter  
Senior Lieutenant Aleksandr Mitrofanovich Belichenko, Interpreter

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Visit. CINC USAREUR and his party were met by the Soviet escorts at the Glienicke Bridge in Potsdam. The entourage then proceeded by car in convoy to GSFG Headquarters at Wuensdorf, where the meeting between the two CINCs took place. The first day's schedule comprised the following activities: luncheon, followed by a visit to the garrison area of a Motorized Rifle Regiment, to include troops' living quarters, dining area, recreation rooms, purchasing facilities, and training classrooms; field training demonstrations, to include a tank sub-caliber firing range, concurrent training exercises, and four live firing exercises; lunch in a field mess; rest stop; visit to the GSFG Army Museum, which included a presentation by the curator and the viewing of a Soviet film; attendance at a concert presented by the GSFG Ensemble; and a banquet with an exchange of gifts. At the close of the first day, the CINCs bade farewell and General Davison and his party returned to West Berlin.

The second day of the visit consisted primarily of a trip to Leipzig, where CINC USAREUR and his party were taken to see the Bach Church, the Battle of the Nations Monument, and the Soviet Pavilion at the Leipzig Trade Fair. After a luncheon in a field mess, the visiting party was escorted to the crossing point at Hirschberg.



CINC, GSFG GREETING MG DAVISON  
AS CINC USAREUR, GEN MICHAEL S. DAVISON, LOOKS ON



CINC USAREUR AND CINC GSFG  
INSPECTING SOVIET HONOR GUARD

Invitation for a Return Visit. General Davison expressed to General Ivanovski the hope that the latter would visit him in Heidelberg at a mutually agreeable time after the first of the coming year, when the weather would be favorable. General Ivanovski replied that he would be very pleased to do so.

#### C. (C) PRA VISIT

On 28 December 1973, the Chief and Deputy Chief of Mission and their wives were permitted to visit the city of Arnstadt in the Ohrdruf PRA. This was the first authorized visit of USMLM personnel to any Soviet PRA since 21 September 1964. The trip came as the culmination of a long series of USMLM requests, first initiated in February 1972, for a reciprocal visit to a Soviet PRA, as Soviet personnel had been granted approval to visit US PRAs on at least 9 occasions since 1970 for a variety of reasons. The request was rejected by the Soviets in 1972 and again in June 1973. However, on 18 August 1973, shortly before the CINC-CINC meeting was to take place, the Soviets surprisingly offered their approval for the visit. This about-face may well have been due to the Soviets' reluctance to endanger the CINC-CINC meeting in any way.

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The Soviets agreed to make all arrangements for the visit and to provide a Soviet escort. The Soviet Kommandant was to meet Chief, USMLM and his party at the autobahn turnoff on Route 4 heading south from Erfurt to Arnstadt. The US personnel arrived at the meeting point on time (1100 hours); ten minutes later, a Soviet Senior Lieutenant Orlov arrived in a badly misfiring Volga. He introduced himself as the assistant to the Kommandant and announced that the latter would arrive shortly. Some five minutes later, Soviet Captain Nikolai Petrovich Gulkovski arrived in a Soviet UAZ, together with a young female interpreter named Lyudmilla. After greetings and introductions, the Captain asked the US visitors to follow him in their vehicles. The Volga would not start and had to be left behind.

The first stop on the itinerary was the Johann Sebastian Bach Museum, where the curator presented a talk to the visiting guests. The party then proceeded to the Bach Church. A young lady guide spoke on the history of the church and then invited the visitors to play on the Bach organ. The Soviet Captain took her up on the offer and showed a lively interest in music.

Upon completion of the visit to the church, the Soviet Captain suggested that the group return to Erfurt. However, Chief USMLM said he had hoped to see the famous New Palace (Neues Schloss) with its incomparable collection of porcelain, tapestries, dolls, etc. The church guide said it was only three minutes walking distance away and offered to lead the group there. The Soviets reluctantly agreed. At the Palace Museum, Captain Gulkovski and the guide were largely engrossed in the beautiful displays; the Senior Lieutenant kept grumbling that the old man who served as a guide talked too much. The elderly guide had obviously been told to get the word "GDR" in as often as possible. This he did, even in explaining that the factory which had made a particularly beautiful candelabra was still in existence and exporting to the USA, Great Britain, France and other Western countries but "not available to us here in the GDR". The Soviet interpreter did not translate this comment. In a nice gesture, Captain Gulkovski purchased a set of pictures of the famous doll collection at the palace and presented it to the wife of Chief, USMLM as a gift.

Captain Gulkovski, Senior Lieutenant Orlov, and the Soviet interpreter escorted the USMLM party back to the autobahn. The US visitors got out of the cars to bid farewell to their hosts, and Chief, USMLM presented New Year's gifts to the Captain and interpreter.

#### D. (C) USMLM-SPONSORED SOCIAL EVENTS

April: A social commemorating the 26th Anniversary of the establishment of USMLM and the 28th Anniversary of the meeting of US and Soviet Forces on the Elbe River near Torgau was held in the Potsdam House on 24 April. Senior Soviet guests included Colonel General Yakushin, Chief of Staff GSFG; Major General Khodakovsky, DCSI GSFG; and Major General Masherov, DCS for Political Affairs. American Forces were represented by Major General Kraft, Chief of Staff USAREUR; Major General Maloy, Commander 17th Air

Force; and Major General Aaron, DCSI USAREUR. Colonel General Yakushin had just returned from attending the Plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party in Moscow and apparently brought with him new attitudes concerning relations between the USSR and the US. His speech made frequent references to the meeting of Brezhnev and Nixon, which he cited as an example that should be followed by USAREUR and GSFG -- even suggesting it would be proper for CINC USAREUR to invite CINC GSFG to Heidelberg. It was also proposed that the two military forces expand their contacts at all levels. The Soviets appeared surprised but pleased that this function included only themselves and Americans, and the mood was one of peace and friendship in an obvious attempt to resurrect the spirit of the meeting on the Elbe 28 years previously.



COL GEN YAKUSHIN AND MG KRAFT  
AT ANNIVERSARY PARTY

July: American Independence Day was celebrated at the Potsdam Mission facility on July 3rd with a family style picnic. Soviet General officers in attendance were Colonel General Yakushin, C/S GSFG; Major General Masharov, DCS for Political Affairs, GSFG; Major General Khodakovsky, DCSI GSFG; and Major General Avdonin, C/S 16th Tactical Air Army. The senior American guests were Major General Kraft, C/S USAREUR; Major General Burton, CG 3d Armored Division; and Major General Giraudo, Commander of the 17th Air Force. The mood of the



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celebration was a continuation of that observed at the April Anniversary Party, as the Soviets continued to pay lip service to the principles of peace and friendship, emphasizing the roles to be played by the USSR and the US in leading the rest of the world toward peace and prosperity. Most importantly, the celebration served as a backdrop for discussions between the two Chiefs of Staff relative to a meeting between CINC USAREUR and CINC GSFG, which did take place later in the year.

December: A Christmas social was held in the Potsdam Mission House on 17 December and was attended by representatives of the three Allied Missions and GSFG Headquarters. The First Deputy Chief of Staff GSFG, Major General Yakovlev, was the senior Soviet officer present. He was accompanied by Major General Masharov, DCS for Political Affairs, and by Soviet Air Force Major General Suslov. Not long before the social, the Soviets had been annoyed by an article in a West German newspaper regarding a restriction sign posted to keep Soviet personnel away from an American installation in West Berlin, and by an official protest to CINC GSFG of three shooting incidents. After they had vented their displeasure at these matters, the evening proceeded with the usual toasts and speeches. The Soviets appeared to genuinely enjoy themselves and stayed far later than is their usual custom.

#### E. (C) SOVIET-SPONSORED SOCIAL EVENTS

February: The Soviet Army-Navy Day Reception was held in the Potsdam Officers' Club on 22 February. Invited guests included accredited members of the three Allied Missions, personnel from the Berlin Air Safety Center, Allied personnel from Spandau Prison, and representatives from Eastern Bloc countries in West Berlin. Colonel General Yakushin hosted the affair and served as the primary speaker. The tone of his speech was less aggressive than in previous years, but it nevertheless extolled the glorious Soviet Army in the defeat of its enemies during the 'Great Patriotic War'.

September: Twelve USMLM officers, to include the Chief and Deputy Chief of Mission, were guests of the Chief of SERB at a morning visit to the GSFG Museum at the Karlshorst Garrison in East Berlin on Tuesday, 18 September, from 0940 to 1300 hours. The Soviet personnel present were Chief and Deputy Chief, SERB (Colonel Nyunin and Lt Col Skurikhin); SERB English interpreter Lieutenant Yegorov; Major Porvatov and Major Malavko from Wuensdorf; and Major Tsikano, the Deputy Commander of the Museum. Also present were five FMLM officers and eleven officers from BRIXMIS. The visit consisted of a guided tour of the museum, to include a visit to the hall where the signing of the surrender in Berlin took place and the old officers' casino of the German Engineer School. The tour was followed by a 50-minute movie in Russian on the war on the eastern front and the battle for Berlin. This was followed by an attractively arranged snack with hors d'oeuvres, beer, vodka, and mineral water.





VISIT BY OFFICERS OF TRI-ALLIED MISSIONS  
TO GSFG MUSEUM IN BERLIN-KARLSHORST

FROM LEFT TO RIGHT: CAPT PATTERSON (USMLM); CHIEF, FMLM  
COL BOUDON; FLT LT PERRY (BRIXMIS); CHIEF, SERB COL NYUNIN;  
DEPUTY CHIEF, BRIXMIS GROUP CAPT CORBISHLEY; DEPUTY CHIEF,  
SERB LT COL SKURIKHIN; SQN LDR POPPITT (BRIXMIS); MAJOR  
BURHANS (USMLM); CAPT GERARD (FMLM); DEPUTY CHIEF, USMLM  
LT COL STILES.

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PART III

DETENTIONS AND OTHER INCIDENTS  
AND CINC TO CINC PROTESTS

A. (C) GENERAL.

There were nineteen detentions, seven incidents of minor nature, and five incidents of potential seriousness, as they resulted from USMLM tours being fired upon. Of the numerous detentions, nine could be considered minor, as they were a direct result of the harassment during the period 10-15 March, which was initiated by the Soviets who erected road-blocks on all major exit routes from Potsdam and detained any tour trying to leave the area. During this harassment period, only one serious detention resulted, which involved a USMLM tour car with officer and driver being rammed by a VOPO LO-1800 truck. In the five shooting incidents, only one tour car was actually hit. The shootings were protested on the CINC to CINC level, but the Soviets lodged a counter-protest denying the circumstances of the shootings and defending the East German and Soviet personnel involved.

B. (C) DETENTIONS.

Frehne. On 18 January, a tour consisting of LTC Baxter, LTC Chaney, and SGT Schneider was surveilled leaving Potsdam. After unsuccessful attempts to shake the surveillance vehicles, the tour continued on its way. Near the village of Frehne, the tour stopped at an intersection to consult a map and was blocked by a Soviet traffic regulator and boxed in by the East German surveillance cars. The tour was taken to the Perleberg Kommandatura where the tour personnel were accused of being in a restricted area. After denial of the charge and a confrontation with the East German "narks", the tour was released.

Potsdam. On 21 January, SGT Lundgren, a new USMLM driver, was dispatched from the Potsdam House to the Glienicke Bridge on an administrative matter. As he was returning to the Potsdam House, a BMW followed him closely and when he missed a turn and was turning around to go back, the BMW attempted to block the Mission car. The USMLM driver drove around the BMW and continued toward the Potsdam House. While proceeding towards the house, he found himself blocked on the New Fahrland Bridge. The first Soviet officer arriving on the scene demanded the driver's credentials, which he refused to surrender. Asking for an American officer, he locked himself in the car and continued to refuse to surrender his credentials. Even after the Potsdam Kommandant and the Acting Chief of SERB arrived on the scene, he still refused. Major Hansen, who was the Potsdam Duty Officer, realized the driver had been gone a long time and initiated a search. When the PDO arrived on the scene, a loud discussion with the Soviets ensued, after which the PDO accompanied the driver to the Potsdam Kommandatura. There the driver was accused of being behind a

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MRS, ramming an East German car, and refusing to give up his pass to a Soviet officer. After several hours, the PDO and driver were allowed to proceed to the Potsdam House, but the Soviets retained SGT Lundgren's pass. The Soviets threatened to take PNG action against SGT Lundgren, but his pass was later returned.

Potsdam. 10 March marked the initiation of a series of concerted Soviet and East German harassment actions against USMLM. During a one-week period, the Mission was subjected to extremely heavy surveillance. Many attempts were made to stop Mission cars, and 15 actual detentions were experienced. Although these were very provocative, unwarranted and lengthy, fortunately only one resulted in a major incident, the circumstances of which were as follows:

On March 12, Capt Burhans and TSgt Netter, in an attempt to circumvent several Soviet vehicle inspection checkpoints, encountered an East German VOPO checkpoint while travelling south from Potsdam on Route 2. As they were passing several slower-moving vehicles, a VOPO suddenly appeared from the wooded area to the right of the road and signaled them to stop. The tour car had nearly come to a halt on the damp pavement when a VOPO LO-1800 truck which had been screened by a tree drove onto the highway and struck the Mission car at a 90° angle. Considerable damage was caused to the right front fender and hood panel. MAJ Walker and SGT Lundgren, who had been detained at the same spot earlier in the day and were still there, witnessed this incident. The Potsdam Kommandant was summoned. He evaluated the situation and escorted the tour to Potsdam, where an "AKT" was prepared which charged the tour with failure to heed the VOPO's instructions, causing an accident, etc. When the tour officer and driver refused to acknowledge these charges by signing the AKT, they were escorted to the Glienicke Bridge and instructed to cross without personal or vehicle documents. These papers were later returned by the Soviets.



ONE WAY TO STOP A USMLM VEHICLE

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Neubrandenburg. On 6 June, Maj Nargele and SGT Krutz entered the city of Neubrandenburg, followed by a VOPO Volga. Soon they encountered several other VOPO vehicles which attempted to stop the tour car. Detention was initially avoided, but eventually the tour pulled over to preclude the possibility of injuring civilians or damaging property. As the tour halted, it was immediately blocked by a group of cars and trucks consisting mainly of VOPO and MFS vehicles. Upon the tour officer's request, a Soviet officer was brought to the scene. He escorted the tour to the Kommandatura in Neustrelitz. The tour was not required to show credentials. No AKT was presented, and the tour was released after approximately 15 minutes.

Wittenberg. During the early hours of darkness on 18 August, Maj Nargele, Maj Spencer, and SGT Lundgren were touring in the Wittenberg area when they observed a SCUD column, which they followed and photographed. When the tour spotted a GAZ-66 coming towards them, they turned around and stopped to let the vehicle pass. The truck, however, halted in front of them and a Soviet Major stepped out. As he was walking towards the tour car, it pulled out and passed the Soviet vehicle. The tour then headed north on Route 2 but was forced to turn around at a closed schlagbaum. During this maneuver, the Mission car was effectively blocked by the pursuing GAZ-66. The tour was escorted to the Wittenberg Kommandatura, charged with following a Soviet column, and later released.

Brandenburg. On 17 September, Maj Corcoran and SGT Reed were driving through the downtown section of Brandenburg, when a Soviet ZIL-130 truck and an UAZ-69 blocked them at an intersection for no apparent reason. The tour was escorted to the local Kommandatura and later released with apologies. The Soviets had been unable to find any reason for the detention and admitted that it had been a mistake on their part. They also expressed the hope that no offense had been taken.

Rossdorf. On 26 October, Maj Nargele and SGT Lear were proceeding through the town of Rossdorf, when they were detained by an East German unit consisting of 11 men and two BRDM-2's. The tour was directed to wait alongside a dirt road, which was used as a tactical route by EG units on maneuvers. Soviet officers passing the tour responded slowly in notifying the Kommandant from Rathenau, who finally arrived and escorted the tour to the Potsdam Kommandatura, from which it was released without further incident.

#### C. (C) INCIDENTS.

Potsdam. On 8 April, COL Turner, Chief USMLM, was on his way to Bad Hersfeld to coordinate the travel of the CINC, GSFG to West Germany. At Potsdam, he was stopped for a document check. Questioning this procedure, the Chief turned around and went to the local Kommandant, who supported the action at the checkpoint. COL Turner then proceeded on to SERB, where he experienced a near-total lack of courtesy and cooperation. When he finally reached the West Ring autobahn, he found it blocked by East German soldiers and was forced to detour the area. Because of the

[REDACTED]

obstacles encountered en route, he arrived late at the crossing point into West Germany. COL Turner was initially refused transit into the West because of a pass technicality. Only after informing the responsible Kommandant that as a consequence the latter's CINC would not be able to cross into West Germany as intended, was he permitted to exit the Soviet Zone.

Juterbog. On 22 May, Maj Hansen and SSgt Bone had been observing an active flying program in the vicinity of Juterbog Airfield, when they spotted two ZIL-130 trucks bearing down on them from opposite directions. They hastily left the narrow trail on which the Soviet vehicles were converging and entered a muddy field. The Soviet trucks also took to the field, which afforded very little traction, and the tour re-entered the trail. The Soviets were still coming towards them from opposite directions on the trail when, at the last moment, the tour turned into a wheat field. They managed to outmaneuver the pursuers enough to get both of them behind the tour car. Travelling as fast as conditions permitted, they again reached the trail with both Soviet vehicles behind them. With only 10 to 15 feet separating them from the leading chase vehicle, the tour roared down the trail towards Eckmannsdorf. Vehicle horns sounded behind them and Soviets were shouting, "Stoi! Stoi!" ordering them to stop. Three pistol shots were then fired at the tour vehicle's tires. Neither the car nor the occupants was hit by the rounds. The tour escaped into Eckmannsdorf. The Soviets' ability to maneuver was restricted in the village, and when they reached its outskirts, they appeared to have given up the chase. The tour immediately headed for Potsdam and arrived in Berlin without further difficulties.

Mockzig. On 25 May, Capt Patterson and SSgt Bone had encountered heavy MFS surveillance shortly after their departure from the Potsdam Mission House. Among the tailing vehicles was a VOPO car. As they were rounding a curve to the left, another VOPO vehicle suddenly approached them from the opposite direction. The oncoming vehicle pulled into their lane and blocked the Mission vehicle. In an attempt to avoid an accident, the tour car ran into a ditch. VOPOs blocked the tour from both sides until the tour officer began to photograph them. They then withdrew to a more discreet distance, but prevented local farmers from rendering assistance. The tour personnel managed to winch the vehicle out of the ditch on their own and returned with the somewhat damaged car to Potsdam under surveillance by narks and VOPOs.

Helmstedt Autobahn. On 26 May, Major Hansen and SGT Behny were dispatched to an area near the village of Schermen to verify autobahn traveler reports of a downed aircraft near the Helmstedt Autobahn. As the tour approached the area in question, it was picked up by East German VOPOs who kept the Mission vehicle under close surveillance. In order to obtain a better view of the crash scene, the tour vehicle drove onto an autobahn overpass and the tour officer got out of the vehicle to speak with local residents to ascertain additional facts relative to the crash. A VOPO chased after the officer and informed him that he was under arrest. The VOPO was ignored and the tour car backed out of its position, passed the VOPO car which was blocking the road, and departed the area without further incident.



[REDACTED]

Storkow. On 24 July, LTC Baxter and SGT Perk were in the vicinity of Storkow, where LTC Baxter photographed an installation and then used binoculars in an attempt to read a sign on a building. A man in NVA uniform appeared, gestured, fired a pistol into the air, gestured again, and fired a second time. The tour departed the area without further incident.

Elstal. On 22 August, Maj Nargele, Maj Spencer, and SGT Behny were proceeding northwest on Route 5, when the driver of a West Berlin vehicle coming from the opposite direction at a fairly high rate of speed lost control of his automobile, crossed the center line of the highway, side-swiped the left rear body section of the Mission car, forced an East German vehicle off the road, and finally ran into a ditch. Miraculously, no one was seriously hurt in this accident. The driver at fault admitted that he had fallen asleep and lost control. Although the tour was absolved of guilt by the investigating Soviet officers and VOPOs, they were instructed to follow to the Elstal Kommandatura where the matter was resolved and the tour released.

Wittstock. On 16 September, Capt Patterson, LTC Chaney, and MSgt Spitzenberger approached the Wittstock SA-3 site. After having checked for sentries from the closest spot which provided cover, the tour proceeded to the fence of the installation, stopped and turned off the car's engine. As the tour officer braced himself to photograph the missile tracking and guidance radar, he noticed a Soviet sentry. He was simultaneously seen by the sentry, who immediately rushed towards the location of the tour yelling "HALT, HALT, ZURUECK", while at the same time unshouldering his AK47, and feeding a clip into the chamber. The car's engine was hastily started as the tour officer jumped into the vehicle. The first of a series of 15 to 20 rounds were already impacting into the ground around the car when it swung around and headed for an open field which was crossed with the throttle wide open to reach a road from which to exit the area. The tour escaped without injuries to personnel or damage to the automobile.

Grabow. On 1 October, Maj Corcoran, LTC Chaney, and SGT Reed were touring in the Grabow area. As they turned off Route 5, an East German Wartburg which had been following too closely struck the left rear corner of the tour car. No damage was done to the Mission vehicle; the East German car, however, suffered minor damage to its headlights. The Ludwigslust Kommandant was called to the scene by investigating VOPOs. He was pleased with the tour's good-will gesture of a 100 East Mark settlement to the East German driver.

Alt Lonnewitz. On 3 October, Capt Burhans, Capt Patterson and MSgt Spitzenberger were located at a stand-off observation point in the vicinity of the Alt Lonnewitz Airfield when Capt Patterson spotted a mark in the surrounding wooded area. The tour immediately departed the OP on a narrow trail. Shortly after rounding a bend, the tour encountered a Soviet ZIL-131 truck. As the tour stopped and began backing



[REDACTED]

away, a group of approximately 20 Soviet Air Force troops, two Air Force officers, and two narks appeared from out of the trees on both sides of the path, attempting to block the tour vehicle. The tour was backing as fast as possible, and had nearly reached a trail intersection, when one of the soldiers used his AK-47 as a club and smashed the driver's window. The partly closed window absorbed most of the impact as it shattered and saved the occupants of the vehicle from injury. The tour continued its hasty and determined egress and returned to Potsdam without further incident.

Potsdam. On 21 October, 1LT Kimmel and SGT Perk were proceeding north on a dirt road in the Guterfelde training area, when they approached a building guarded by at least two armed East German guards. The tour was approximately 150 meters from the building, when they saw the guards running towards them. A warning shot was fired into the air and a second shot was aimed at the vehicle as it fled the area. The tour returned to Potsdam without having sustained bodily harm or damage to the vehicle.

Leipzig. On 28 October, Maj Corcoran and SGT Behny were in the vicinity of an East German installation in the Leipzig area, when SGT Behny noticed an East German sentry as the tour officer was photographing the installation. The sentry was coming towards them, unslinging his weapon, as SGT Behny began to back up. A shot was fired, and several bursts of automatic fire followed as the tour car executed a 180° turn. About 20 rounds were ricocheting around the tour vehicle as it headed back through an intersection. One round hit the bottom forward corner of the driver's door, penetrating it and tearing through the toe and forward sole portion of SGT Behny's left boot. Fortunately, the bullet somehow missed his foot. An East German car which happened to come through the intersection for which the tour car was heading at the time of the shooting was apparently no deterrent to the guard, even though it was in the line of fire. The tour returned to Berlin to report the incident immediately. A protest was made at the highest command level.

Jueterbog. On 6 December, Capt Patterson and TSgt Netter were located at a stand-off flying O.P. in the vicinity of Jueterbog Soviet Airfield, when a Soviet BTR-152 and GAZ-66 entered the woods in which they had taken cover. The tour departed across a field with the GAZ-66 and troops in pursuit. After eluding its pursuers, the tour took a circuitous route to Eckmannsdorf. Upon exiting the northeast side of the village, they encountered a new Mission Restriction Sign (MRS) and a Soviet vehicle column coming towards them. To avoid detention, the tour executed an about-face and returned to Eckmannsdorf. On re-entering the village, they met another GAZ-66, which attempted to block the Mission car. As the tour swung around the truck to the right, the Soviet vehicle intentionally rammed the left rear fender of the Mission car. The tour escaped from this highly sensitive area and returned to Potsdam without further incident.

[REDACTED]

D. (C) CINC TO CINC PROTESTS

1. CINC USAREUR to CINC GSFG:

"Dear General Ivanovski,

I recall that during my recent visit to your headquarters in September of this year, we reaffirmed the desirability of maintaining harmonious relations between our commands. We also agreed that our respective Missions should be free to pursue their assigned tasks under the provisions of established agreements.

It is with regret that I must invite your attention to a series of three incidents within a period of 42 days which appear to be in direct violation of our understanding.

On 16 September 1973, a Soviet guard fired at a United States Military Liaison Mission vehicle near Wittstock. My Chief of Staff protested the incident and received the reply that the Soviet guard had acted "strictly according to regulations". I am sure your regulations do not direct sentries to shoot at obviously unarmed personnel.

On 21 October 1973, an East German guard fired two shots at a United States Military Liaison Mission vehicle in Gueterfelde. Fortunately, neither the personnel nor the vehicles were hit in either of these two incidents.

At 0630 hours on 28 October 1973, an East German guard fired several bursts from his automatic weapon at a United States Military Liaison Mission vehicle within the city of Leipzig. One round hit the vehicle and traveled into the car, striking the boot of the driver. Fortunately, the driver was not hurt. I have attached some photographs (detailed photographs of bullet hole in vehicle and boot of driver) and am prepared to have the vehicle made available for your personal inspection should you desire this.

Such irresponsible acts cannot be condoned. The risks in terms of human life are obvious. The need to maintain good will between our commands is too vital to permit individual soldiers to act so irresponsibly and use firearms against liaison personnel based upon that individual soldier's interpretation of what are or are not the established rules of conduct for the Military Liaison Missions. Every step possible has been taken to ensure that your Liaison Mission in Frankfurt has not been fired at when they have been in violation of established rules. I am sure that you will take the appropriate steps and assure me that the same will be done for my Mission.

[REDACTED]

I regret that these incidents have served to mar the excellent relations between us and I am convinced the measures you will take will serve to restore these relations to their proper, excellent level.

Respectfully,

MICHAEL S. DAVISON  
General, USA  
Commander in Chief "

2. CINC GSFG TO CINC USAREUR:

"Dear General Davison,

I am pleased to note the marked improvement of relations not only between the governments of the USA and USSR, but also in our direct relations. I also fully share your opinion that our meeting during your visit to GSFG was fruitful and that our Liaison Missions must really be free to accomplish their assigned tasks in accordance with the Huebner-Malinin Agreement.

The shootings of automobiles of Military Liaison Missions are truly despicable facts which on the whole contribute not to a relaxation of international tension, but to its intensification - regardless of the fact to whom these vehicles belong -- American or Soviet Military Liaison Missions. It seems to me that this must be understood in the same degree not only by you and me, but by all military personnel of GSFG as well as US Ground Forces in Europe.

I am, therefore, extremely amazed that your subordinates, using biased data, put us, personally, in an exceptionally awkward position as Commanders-in-Chief. But the facts of the firing on USMLM vehicles which you cite in your letter of 8 November 1973, may be merely the result of extremely thoughtless actions of Chief, USMLM, Colonel Frederick C. Turner, or of well-thought-out actions intended to create distrust and to worsen relations between us.

Our sentries do not have any instructions to shoot at unarmed people. You, as an experienced General, undoubtedly understand that a soldier on his post does not know, and cannot know, whether or not a trespasser into his zone of action is armed. Because of this, therefore, he acts in strict compliance with regulations and may use weapon in equal measure against an American, a German, or a Russian if the transgressor does not obey his order.

[REDACTED]

For example, you write that on 21 October 1973, a sentry of the GDR fired two shots at a USMLM vehicle in Gueterfelde. I understand that you are writing that which Colonel Turner reported to you. In actuality, after our investigation, it became clear that on that day servicemen of the NPA (NOTE: National People's Army) of the GDR conducted training on the firing range in that area. During the firing there were no incidents relating to the detention of vehicles belonging to USMLM. Moreover, none of those on the range even saw an American vehicle.

The incident of 28 October 1973, where "a sentry of the GDR, allegedly, fired several bursts at a USMLM vehicle in the city of Leipzig" is also not corroborated by investigation. It is entirely possible that the USMLM vehicle appeared in a region of a firing training range and that this could lead to the conclusions you stated. However, in this incident it is completely incomprehensible how a vehicle could appear in a territory which is surrounded on all sides by signs prohibiting entry because of the danger to life.

The incident of 16 September 1973 actually took place, with only the difference that the Soviet sentry fired not at the vehicle but fired a warning shot into the air, although he had the right, however, to fire at the vehicle itself since USMLM members in the vehicle, having entered the sentry's zone of responsibility, did not obey the demands of the latter and hid. It was in this connection that Chief of Staff Colonel General V. Z. Yakushin was forced to send an appropriate statement to Major General William R. Kraft on 25 October 1973. In turn, it would have been proper and advisable, it seems, to have left the vehicle in place for investigation of the incident by agencies of the Soviet Kommandatura.

Thus, you see, only the improper actions of USMLM members is the reason for the aforementioned facts. And the most amazing is the fact that frequent unlawful actions by USMLM members lead to incidents directly in areas of guarded objectives. In turn, I must note that USMLM members under the direction of its Chief, Colonel Turner, as never before under the direction of other chiefs, have such a large number of various violations and incidents. It seems that Colonel Turner is not completely fulfilling his responsibilities, about which the Chief of Staff, GSFG, has already repeatedly informed your Chiefs of Staff, Generals Almquist and Kraft.

I express the conviction that relations between our commands will strengthen and develop, and that neither Colonel Turner nor another person of his category can hinder their improvement.

Y. IVANOVSKI  
General of the Army  
Commander

## A. (S) COLLECTION ENVIRONMENT

GENERAL. USMLM takes advantage of its official liaison status to collect intelligence information during overt ground reconnaissance in those portions of the Soviet Zone of Germany not denied to Mission travel. At any one time, 14 military personnel representing the three major branches of service are accredited to the Commander in Chief, Group of Soviet Forces in Germany. USMLM has 10 Soviet-issued license plates which clearly identify the reconnaissance tour vehicle by nationality and number. The official Mission residence is located in Potsdam and serves as the only operating base in the Soviet Zone of Germany, with all reconnaissance tours beginning and ending there. USMLM headquarters and all support elements are located in West Berlin. Intelligence collection tasking, in priority order, is: Imminence of hostilities; fleeting mobile targets; and fixed installations. Close coordination and cooperation in intelligence collection by USMLM with the British and French Military Liaison Missions through weekly tri-mission operations meetings insure optimum employment of the limited available tri-mission intelligence collection assets.

PERMANENT RESTRICTED AREAS (PRAs): At present, 33 individual PRAs and the entire contiguous border area are denied to Mission travel. Representing some 38% of the country, these restricted areas encompass major Soviet and East German installations, airfields, missile sites, and major training areas. USMLM does not violate the PRA boundaries. One minor change was made in the southeast border PRA during 1973.

TEMPORARY RESTRICTED AREAS (TRAs): Periodically, areas normally open to Mission travel are placed in a TRA. Usually of 6 to 10 days duration, a TRA is inviolate and is designed to link together PRAs to form a large denied area for the purpose of effectively screening field training exercises and major maneuver activity. The Allied Missions are then left with only the periphery of the denied area and those portions of autobahn that happen to fall within the TRA/PRA.

SURVEILLANCE: 1973 brought a number of significant changes in the level, type, and pattern of the surveillance with which USMLM had to cope. The overt surveillance by East German police organizations, especially the Volkspolizei (VOPO), dropped somewhat. The VOPOs became much more discreet, especially in the large cities, and relied on stake-out tactics utilizing radio notifications of Mission activities. The covert effort consisting of low-level informers, political functionaries, collective farm managers, foresters, and concerned local citizens continued under the organization and active leadership of the Ministry for State Security (MfS). Highly refined tactics using high-speed automobiles



[REDACTED]

and, probably, sophisticated electronic detection equipment noted in past years has now been virtually perfected. The period 10-15 March 1973, when nine USMLM tours were surveilled and detained in the immediate Potsdam area, gave mute testimony to the resources and expertise available to the MFS should this organization ever be permitted a full-time maximum-effort overt surveillance responsibility.

B. (S) NEW EQUIPMENT

UAZ-469B: As in previous years, both GSFG and the East German Army (EGA) continued to introduce items of equipment, including the UAZ-469B. This is probably the most significant new item, first observed by USMLM on 22 June in Potsdam. It soon became a common sight throughout GSFG, with many line battalions evidently receiving an initial issue of one or two each. This vehicle is expected to become the standard light tactical vehicle, probably programmed to replace completely the older UAZ-69 over the next few years. In early September, this vehicle was included in the Soviet exhibit at the Leipzig Fall Fair, and technical quality photography was obtained.



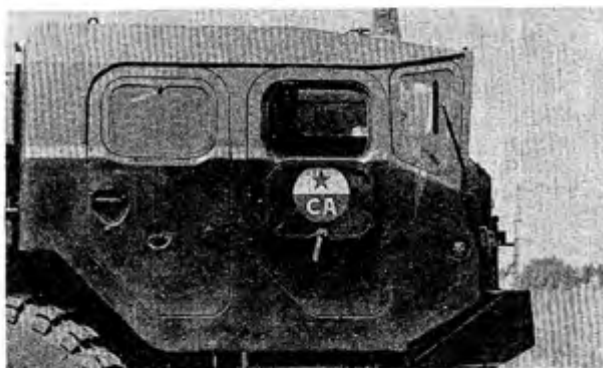
NEW UAZ-469 WITH SHIPPING LABEL



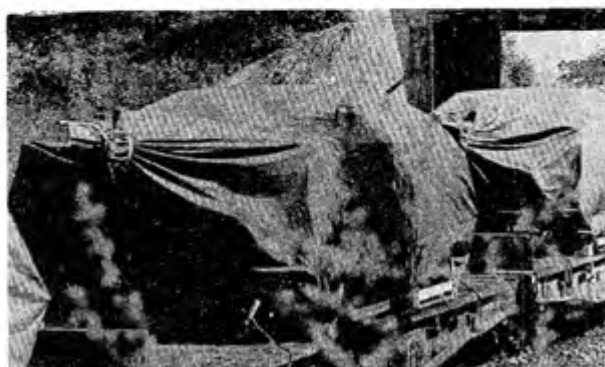
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ZIL-131 RAILWAY BRIDGE PONTON CARRIER: This equipment was observed on Route 87 in Hohenbuckow on 19 March. On 23 April, a ground reconnaissance of Annaburg Installation 501 confirmed that the ZIL-157 ponton carriers formerly present in the installation had indeed been replaced by ZIL-131.

MAZ-543 CARGO TRUCK: The MAZ-543, normally employed as a carrier for the SCUD B, was seen in a cargo version on the West Ring Autobahn on 30 May and again in Potsdam on 20 September. Detailed photography indicates that the cab of the cargo version has the same hermetic sealing capability as the SCUD B carrier.



CAB OF MAZ-543 CARGO TRUCK



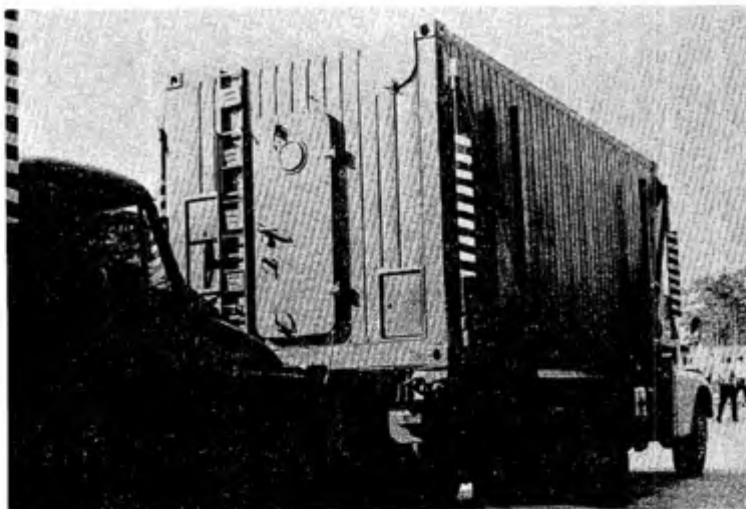
UNIDENTIFIED TRACKED VEHICLES IN TRANSIT

UNIDENTIFIED TRACKED VEHICLES: On the Gueterglueck-Gommern rail line on 19 May, USMLM observed a train containing 20 unidentified tracked vehicles. Photographic analysis indicated that the items were possibly a new model tank or self-propelled gun, although newly-imported T-62 could not be ruled out.



TATRA PROBABLE SCISSORS BRIDGE

TATRA SCISSORS BRIDGE: On 1 March, this intriguing piece of equipment was observed on the Nuernberg Autobahn. Although it bore civilian license plates, the shape of the tarped load strongly indicated a scissors bridge on a TATRA-813 chassis. The vehicle was again observed on 2 March without the tarped load. Technical analysis failed to indicate any possible method of launching the bridge from its observed position. Consequently, the equipment has been tentatively categorized as a new scissors bridge on a wheeled carrier rather than on a launcher. Its method of employment remains a matter of strong interest.



TATRA-138 CONTAINER TRUCKS

TATRA CONTAINER TRUCKS: On 22 March, a TATRA-138 with a specialized, removable container body was observed on the South Ring Autobahn. Similar vehicles were again seen on autobahns on 25 and 28 June. The vans have been assessed as meeting international standards for 20-foot containers and may be associated with the East German Navy.



LO 2002/3000 AT LEIPZIG FAIR

LO 2002/3000: This updated version of the LO-1802/2502 was exhibited at the Leipzig Fall Fair. Confirmation of its introduction into the East German Army is expected.

TATRA-148: This replacement for the older TATRA-138 was also exhibited at the Leipzig Fall Fair. Since the East German Army makes wide use of the TATRA-138, particularly for POL transport, introduction of the TATRA-148 is to be expected.

C. (S) FROG/SCUD

These high-interest rocket and missile systems continue to be noted in both Soviet and East German units.

SCUD: Sightings of SCUD equipment are relatively rare due to their small number of units, the infrequency with which they appear outside PRAs, and their tendency to move only very late at night. In 1973, there were three tactical sightings, all connected with exercise activity. On 15 February, a 30-vehicle column, including 4 wheeled SCUD B, was observed in Holzdorf. On 12 July, a 43-vehicle column moved south from Friesack on Route 5; it included three probable tracked SCUD TEL on MAZ-543 tank transporters. Finally, on 18 August, a column with tracked SCUD TEL on tank transporters moved south through Wittenberg. In addition to these exercise sightings, SCUD TEL -- both wheeled and tracked -- were formed up on the West Ring Autobahn in mid-April preparing for the East Berlin May DAY Parade. On 2 May, SCUD associated vehicles were observed travelling north on the Prenzlau Autobahn and through Pasewalk, indicating return of the SCUD elements to their listed garrison location in Torgelow.



SCUD TEL ON TANK TRANSPORTER  
(NIGHT PHOTOGRAPHY)

[REDACTED]

FROG-3/4/5: This older model equipment appears to have been almost completely replaced by the FROG-7. There was only one tactical sighting during the year -- an East German Army FROG element with two FROG-3/4/5 TEL on a train near Schlieben on 4 July.

FROG-7: Sightings of this equipment in Soviet and East German hands were a relatively frequent occurrence. Two notable instances were a deployment of the 10th Guards Tank Division, including their FROG Battalion, on 22 January, and a probable tactical move of a FROG firing battery through Ploetzke on 6 September. In addition, East German Army FROG-7 elements participated in the May Day Parade. In connection with this, close-up photography of a column of FROG-7 resupply vehicles was obtained on the South Ring Autobahn on 10 April.

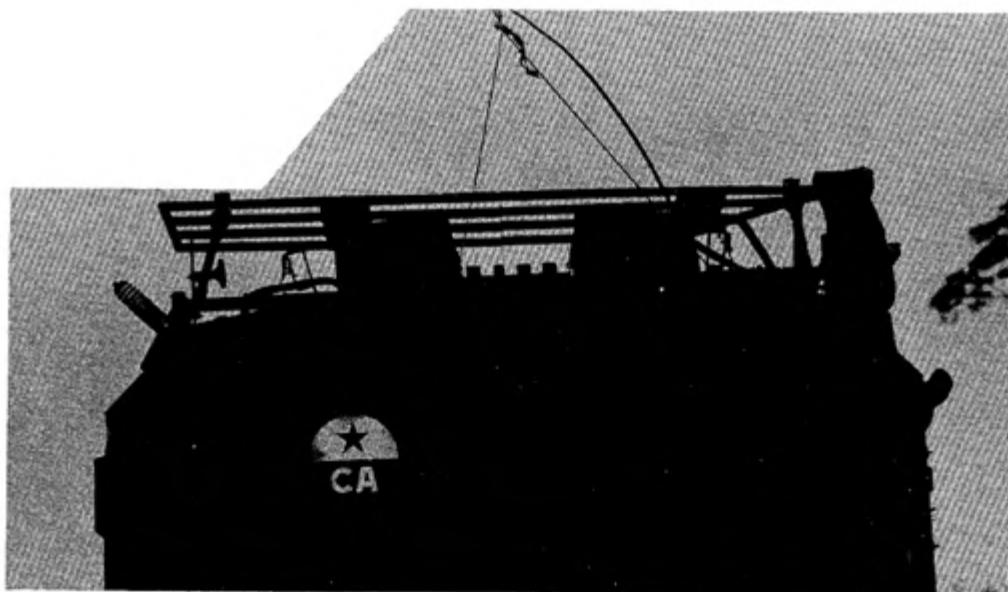


FROG-7 RESUPPLY VEHICLE

D. (S) TECHNICAL PHOTOGRAPHY

During the year, USMLM obtained detailed photography of the following items of equipment:

R-102M RADIO VAN: The photography of this van obtained on the West Ring Autobahn on 6 October is representative of the technical quality photography obtained on several radio vans throughout the course of the year.

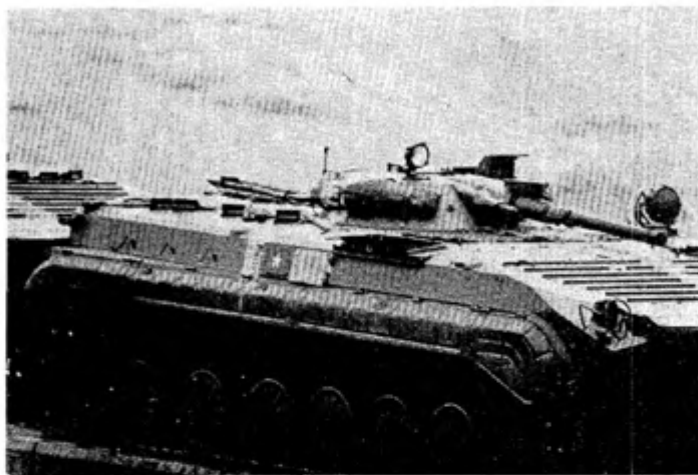


R-102M RADIO VAN



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BMP: Detailed photography of this new infantry combat vehicle was obtained from a military train passing through Wustermark on 14 July.



SOVIET BMP

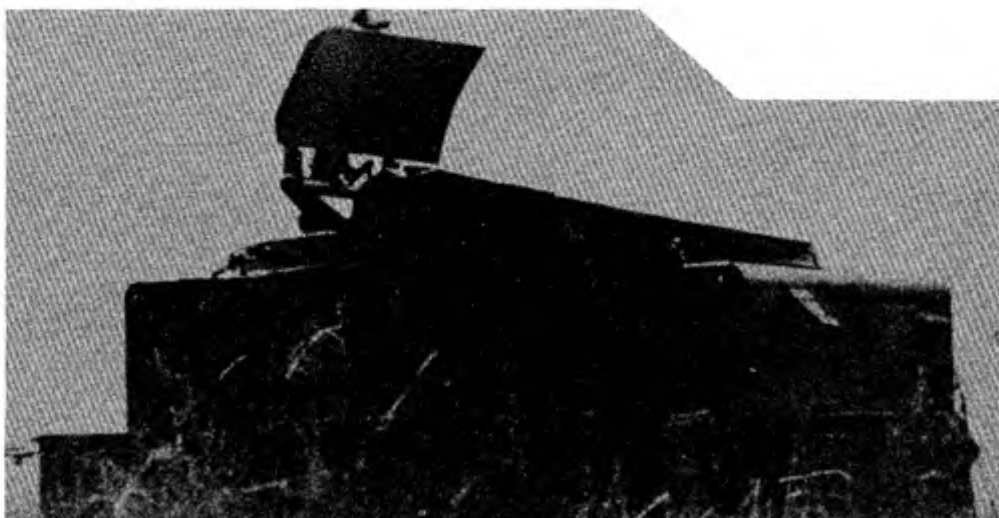
R-400/404: USMLM conducts regular reconnaissance of permanent radio relay sites within East Germany, verifying antenna orientations and photography of the equipment, such as the coverage obtained at Linde on 12 October.



R-400/404 PARABOLAS

[REDACTED]

PORK TROUGH: Collateral sources have indicated that the SNAR-2 field artillery radar formerly housed in the PORK TROUGH has been replaced by a new SNAR-6. As part of an effort to verify this modification, close-up photography of the PORK TROUGH was taken on 25 July at Neustrelitz.



PORK TROUGH

#### E. (S) EQUIPMENT HOLDINGS

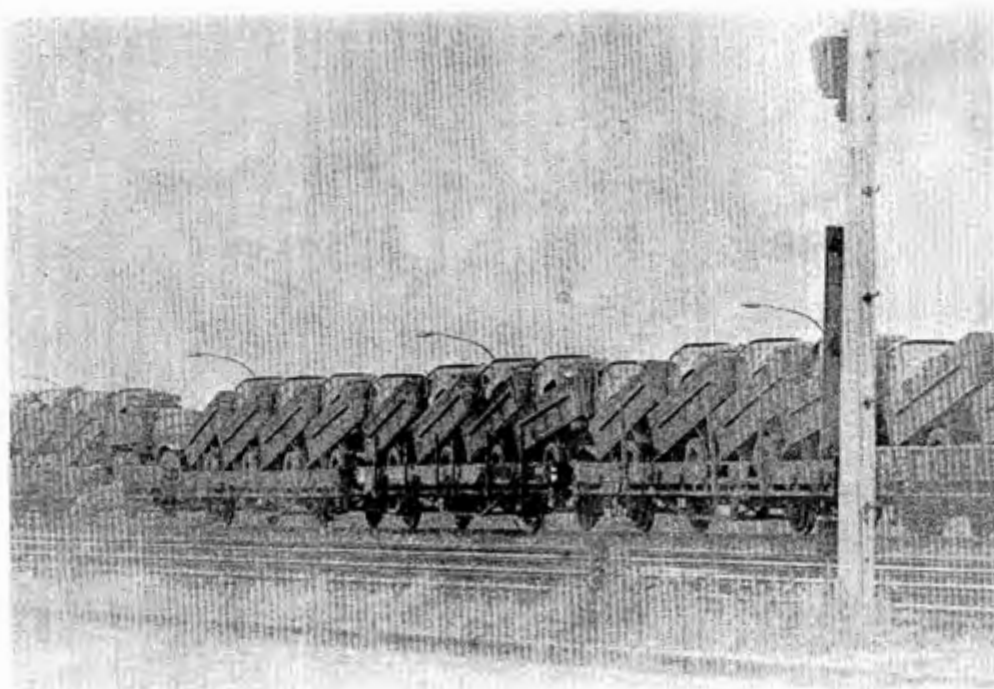
The level of equipment holdings within GSFG is a matter of particular concern with the continuation of disarmament negotiations. Two aspects of this problem on which significant information was obtained during 1973 concerned holdings of truck reserves and tanks.

TRUCK RESERVES: There was an unusually large number of sightings in 1973 of military trains loaded with such older model trucks as ZIL-151, GAZ-51, and MAZ-200. In most cases, these were loaded piggyback and appeared to be prepared for shipment outside East Germany. However, in the last several months of the year, sightings were made of trains

[REDACTED]

evidently returning such obsolete equipment to GSFG. There were some reports indicating that the equipment had been temporarily sent to the Soviet Union for civilian use and then returned to GSFG for replacement in forward area reserve equipment stocks.

**TANK HOLDINGS:** With the continued importation of T-62 tanks into both tank and motorized rifle divisions, the disposition of the replaced T-54/55 has become an increasingly serious concern. Detailed study of this problem by USAREUR has resulted in at least a partial answer to this key question. GSFG Divisions are assessed as including recently formed independent tank battalions of up to 31 tanks. In addition, at least some regular tank units appear to have had their holdings of tanks increased. These assessment have depended heavily on USMLM reporting of tank sightings, particularly listings of observed turret numbers.



ZIL-151 AND GAZ-53 TRUCKS  
LOADED PIGGY-BACK ON MILITARY TRAIN

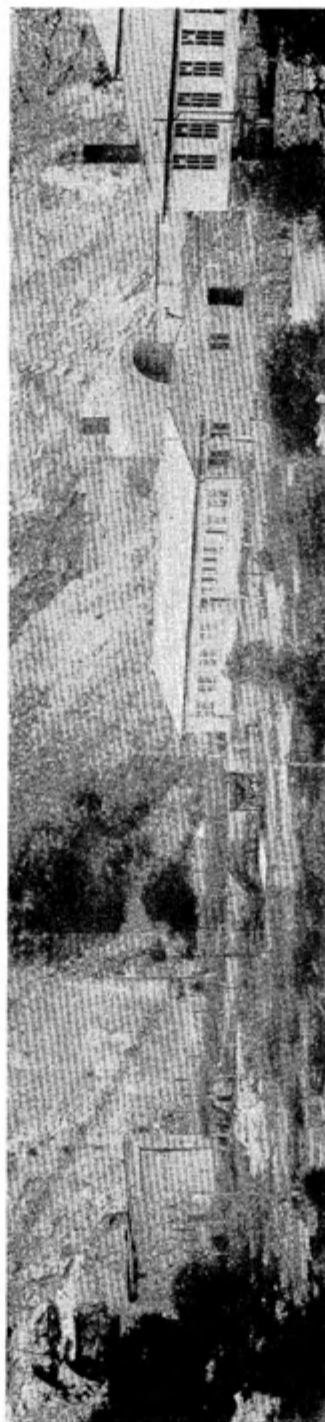
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F. (S) UNDERGROUND STORAGE SITES

For the past several years, as large quantities of new equipment (particularly T-62 tanks and BTR-60 APCs) have been introduced into GSFG, there has been a serious concern over NATO's inability to account for the growing stocks of older, but still serviceable, equipment. The seeming disappearance of this equipment and a steady stream of lower-level reports suggesting underground storage led HQ USAREUR and DIA to mount a concentrated collection effort against suspected underground sites in East Germany. A major facet of this effort was USMLM ground reconnaissance of sites located outside PRAs. Between 29 December 1972 and 9 August 1973, USMLM reconnoitered a total of 39 sites. Many of these sites were visited several times as tours sought to pinpoint their locations, to follow up on DIA and USAREUR evaluations, and to improve on earlier coverage hampered by poor weather or hostile surveillance. The tours provided extensive photography and narrative description of the sites, often supplemented by comments of local residents.

As expected, many of the sites had not been used since the end of World War II and were badly dilapidated. At Blankenburg, for example, the tour officer reported that "the abandoned Bielestein railroad tunnel is no longer used... the rails and ties have been removed... the tunnel appears to be in good structural condition... however, water seepage through the roof makes the tunnel interior very damp. This would present a serious maintenance problem to machinery stored there over a long period." Other sites did show some signs of activity. At Kahla, the tour reported that "a massive complex had been destroyed by explosives", but sections were still in use with electric power lines serving one large tunnel. However, a sign "VEB Geological Expedition and Research", together with hundreds of wooden trays containing bore samples indicated a purely civilian usage. A further reconnaissance concluded that "no evidence of military activity or sensitive storage could be found in the entire area. There was also no evidence of Soviet presence in this region."

One of the most suspicious sites was located north of Nordhausen. This site housed major underground installations in World War II; it was still active and serviced with extensive rail facilities. Several tours in the area found only mining activity and were able to pinpoint the locations of the probable tunnel entrances. Finally, a tour had the good fortune to arrive in crisp, clear weather. A detailed panorama of the entire valley confirmed the extensive mining activity and lack of a military presence. Telephoto photography of the tunnel entrances indicated that they were probably still in use, but not for military storage. Overall, the USMLM effort indicated that none of the suspected sites outside PRAs had been put to a military use, although several (such as the Nordhausen site) did show a high enough level of activity to justify regular follow-up observations.



POSSIBLE UNDERGROUND STORAGE AREA WITH TUNNEL ENTRANCES AT NORDHAUSEN

[REDACTED]

#### G. (S) SOVIET AND EAST GERMAN INSTALLATION COVERAGE

GENERAL: Coverage of military installations is a major portion of USMLM activities. A typical ground tour is targeted to check anywhere from two to fifteen installations and also covers additional installations on an opportunity basis. Such coverage ranges from quick drive-bys to assess the level of activity, to detailed all-around photography supplemented with sketch maps and narrative descriptions. During 1973, over 2,000 individual installation coverage reports were included in USMLM Intelligence Reports.

NEUSTRELITZ 231: On 12 June, reconnaissance resulted in a detailed sketch of the south side of the installation and photography of engineer equipment inside the shed areas. The report confirmed the presence of an engineer battalion and provided information on probably upgrading of equipment holdings.

DRESDEN 018: On 21 August, a USMLM tour obtained interior photography of this installation by holding a camera over the 2 1/2 meter high installation fence. In addition to providing information on shed capacities, this coverage confirmed low level reports that the installation was now under Soviet rather than East German control.

RIESA 202: On 11 August, photography of three sides of this installation provided detailed information on installation capacity. In addition, photography over the fence in the shed area showed the presence of engineer equipment and vehicles with tactical markings.

OSCHATZ 221/222: These installations, located just inside the GRIMMA PRA, were covered by long range photography on 14 August. This coverage provided valuable information on the size and functions of the garrisons and on new construction within Installation 221. It also confirmed the location of a Motor Transport Battalion and an Engineer Battalion.

STORKOW 091: Reconnaissance of this installation on 3 November provided the first evidence of PMP bridging in the Engineer Regiment garrisoned at the installation.

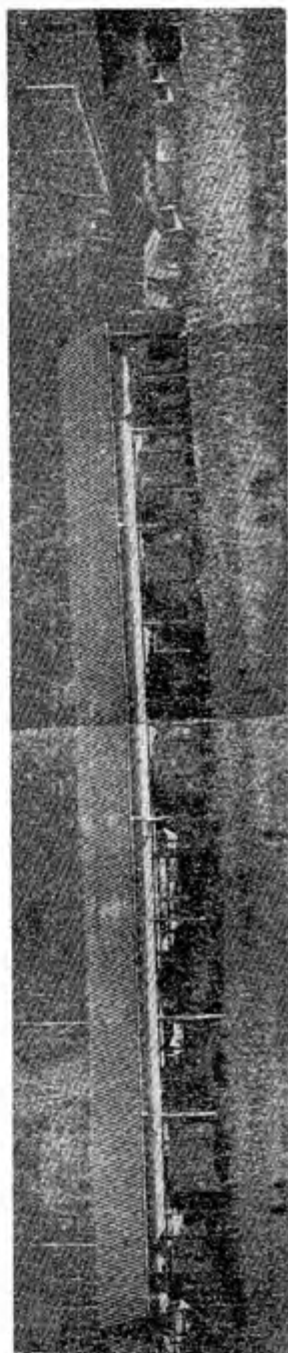
#### H. (S) NEW CONSTRUCTION

GENERAL: An important facet of installation coverage is the regular reconnaissance of new military construction. This often allows detailed coverage of installations which will be inaccessible once military occupancy begins.





NEUSTRELITZ INSTALLATION 231



STORKOW INSTALLATION 091

[REDACTED]

HOHENPRITZ: This regiment-sized East German installation occupies approximately one square kilometer. Construction was begun in late 1970 and was nearing completion at the end of 1973. It was covered by USMLM on 25 February and 23 and 26 July. The installation contains a minimum of six large barracks buildings, 10 large administrative buildings, and extensive vehicle sheds.

BAD SALZUNGEN: This East German installation, adjacent to a rail siding, contains several administrative and workshop buildings. Coverage on 30 January and 5 April provided extensive photography of the site and a sketch map of the installation site.

DIEKHOF: Construction is proceeding rapidly on an unlisted probable Soviet installation serviced by a double track railroad; it contains several large storage buildings, a possible generator building, and an administrative building. The tour entered some of the construction area, obtaining adequate photography of many of the new structures, despite heavy fog.

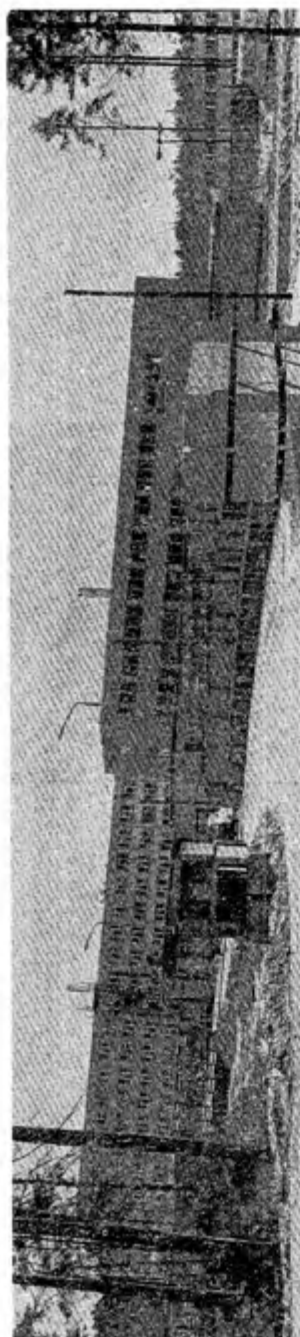
BAD DUEBEN: An extensive construction site here was reconnoitered on 10 July and 17 August. Initial coverage indicated that a possible civilian agricultural use was planned for the site, but follow-up coverage disclosed security measures of a type that indicated probably military use. The installation is being maintained under surveillance.

DAMSDORF: Installation 021 is currently nearing completion. It includes a military PT course, guard towers, a POL supply point, and a dependent housing area. When it was last covered on 30 September, East German Army POL and cargo vehicles were noted in the area and a walking guard post had been established.

#### I. (S) TRAINING AREAS

GENERAL: Reconnaissance of training areas is also a very important facet of installation coverage. In addition to providing much information on the use of these areas and the facilities within them, it also provides opportunity collection of items of military hardware and extensive photography of training aids. Many of these provide intelligence on technical aspects of equipment as well as their tactical use. In the course of 1973, numerous visits were made to both Soviet and East German training facilities.

LOEBAU: Extensive coverage of this East German Army training area on 16 August resulted in a detailed sketch of the range area and extensive photography of its facilities.



HOHENPRITZ CONSTRUCTION SITE



DIEKHOF CONSTRUCTION SITE

KIRCHAIN: Reconnaissance of this training area on 15 August indicated that considerable upgrading of facilities was in progress and that the installation, serviced by a rail spur, would probably serve as an important East German Army engineer training facility.

WEISSWASSER: Reconnaissance of the area west of Route 156 on 15 April indicated that all permanent facilities have been moved out of this portion of the training area, probably into the Border PRA. Extensive tank driving ranges do remain in use on the west side of the highway, but the former barracks areas of Installation 022 have been completely absorbed into a large power station still under construction.

EILENBURG: A well-maintained East German AAA training area was reconnoitered on 16 April. This site contained a comprehensive training course, a small arms range, a PT area, and an AAA instruction area, complete with posters on AAA tactics and on the operation of AAA guns.

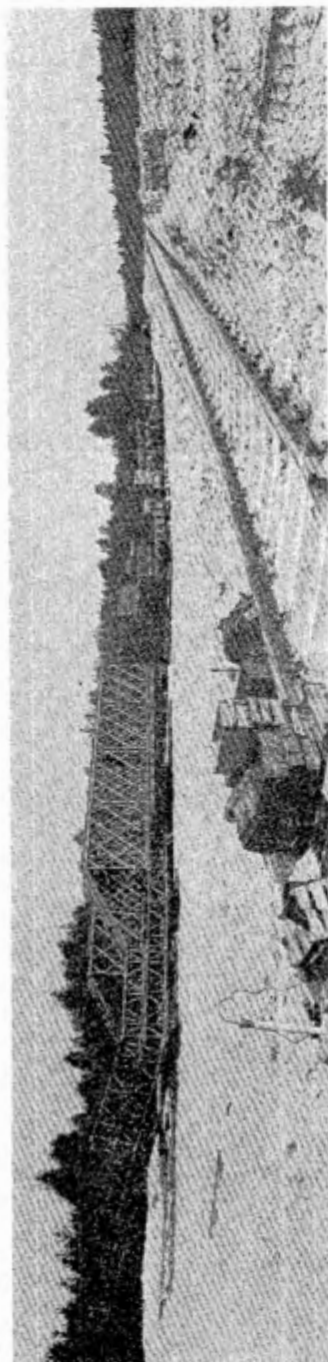
KEHRIGK: Coverage of an East German training site on 3 November indicated that it is probably a training area for chemical reconnaissance troops learning the use of radiation survey instruments.

GOLDBERG: Extensive reconnaissance of the training area adjacent to an East German Army Tank Regiment provided coverage on tank driving courses, an amphibious training site, a probable alert site, and a tank sub-caliber range.

NEUSTRELITZ 402: Coverage of infantry and artillery range areas on 22 March yielded valuable information on the training of howitzer crews in direct fire tactics, particularly against enemy armor.

COTTBUS INSTALLATION 282: This installation is located between the Cottbus Autobahn and the Border PRA. Its associated training area is immediately adjacent to the autobahn and includes numerous training aids and charts. Telephotography of these training aids on an opportunity basis on 13 and 19 April and again on 11 August provided information on items of chemical equipment and on chemical and radiological training.

EILENBURG: An extensive training area adjacent to an East German Army NCO school was reconnoitered on 22 September. Coverage included a radar training area, a PT course, and several firing ranges.



ENGINEER BRIDGING MATERIAL IN KIRCHAIN INSTALLATION 40B



CBR TRAINING AID, COTTBUS



CBR TRAINING AID, COTTBUS

[REDACTED]

J. (S) BIVOUAC AND ALERT SITES

GENERAL: Bivouac and alert sites range in size from complexes with dozens of revetments and bunkers to small tent sites adjacent to regular tactical routes. Many of them are used on a recurring basis. USMLM covers these sites as part of the standard reconnaissance upon the expiration of TRAs and also as part of the cyclical installation coverage. They provide information on exercise activity, and often various papers and documents of military interest are found.

TONNDORF: This extensive complex is probably an alert area for Headquarters, Eighth Guards Army. Taking advantage of expected holiday laxness by the Soviet guard complement, a USMLM tour reconnoitered the site on the morning of 1 January. This reconnaissance supplemented previous coverage of the area and resulted in an updated sketch of the deployment positions as well as detailed photography of telephone junction boxes located in the area.

BAD BERKA: This site is representative of many of the prepared sites throughout East Germany. It was covered by USMLM on 6 March, 5 April, 21 and 22 June, and 13 September. The site has been maintained in a good state of police and repair. A small Soviet column was noted exiting the site on 13 September, probably in connection with exercise activity in the area.



COVERED VEHICLE REVETMENT AND  
PROBABLE ADMINISTRATIVE BUILDING  
WITH ADJACENT UNDERGROUND BUNKER,  
BAD BERKA ALERT SITE



[REDACTED]

K. (S) GSFG VEHICLE REGISTRATION NUMBERS (VRNs)

All GSFG non-armored vehicles carry a rear license plate showing two numbers, a dash, two additional numbers, and then two Cyrillic letters. Although the VRN appeared to have been assigned very methodically, previous efforts to decipher the system had met with only limited success. In June 1973, GSFG began to change over to a new VRN system. In addition to changing the numbering patterns, this new system included VRN mounted on the front of each vehicle as well as on the rear. USMLM immediately began to gather data on the new VRN system and assess its potential usefulness for analysis of GSFG unit structures. A preliminary analysis of almost one thousand VRNs indicated that they are assigned in a very strict pattern. Despite the fact that the plates are removable and evidently have an alternate VRN on the reverse side, it appears that a detailed understanding of the system is possible. Consequently, development of a program to allow computer input of VRN data was begun in conjunction with HQ USAREUR.

By the end of 1973, several thousand VRNs had been entered into computer files, with several thousand additional ones being added each month. Sufficient data to support detailed analysis of the system should be available by mid-1974. Such analysis shows promise of developing an index linking VRN groupings with specific units and locations. This would allow association of column sightings with specific units on the basis of representative VRNs observed in the column. Such an association would permit a much more detailed analysis of exercise activity and would greatly assist TO&E analysis of Soviet units. In many cases, a VRN listing built up over a period of months will allow a nearly complete listing of vehicles assigned to a given unit. VRN reporting and analysis is continuing.



NEW SOVIET VRN ON ZIL-131

[REDACTED]

AHRENSBERG: This site is evidently used as an exercise deployment area for elements of the 9th Guards Tank Division. It contains over 40 well-maintained vehicle revetments and numerous tent sites. When visited on 12 October, fresh Soviet trash was scattered throughout the area, including copies of Soviet and GSFG newspapers, an envelope stamped with the Field Post Number 47255 and addressed to an Engineer Road Company, and portions of training documents and unit rosters.

#### 1. (S) COLUMN SIGHTINGS

GENERAL: Observations and exploitation of Soviet and East German column activity form a major source of USMLM intelligence reporting. In addition to providing information on training and exercise activity, they also provide information on unit TO&E's and on replacement rates of new equipment, as well as opportunities for technical photography. Although this effort is basically against targets of opportunity, surveillance of known tactical routes during exercises and alertness for signs of impending movement, such as the posting of Traffic Regulators, do result in regular observation of tactical movements.

WERNITZ: On 23 January, an 869-vehicle column belonging to the 10th Guards Tank Division was observed deploying into training areas from their garrison in Potsdam. Included in the column were the FROG-7 Battalion, the artillery regiment, and regimental communications equipment.

SALZFORTAPELLE: On 27 February, a column consisting of a minimum of 491 wheeled vehicles, including over 100 armored vehicles, proceeded east under the Nuernberg Autobahn on a tactical route. Excellent overhead photography was obtained on specialized vans, decontamination and engineer equipment, and the BTR-60 PA command vehicle.

MALCHOW: On 31 March, a 498-vehicle column containing equipment belonging to the East German Army Military District V was observed returning to garrison in Neu Brandenburg after field training exercises.

POTSDAM: On 8 July, two USMLM officers observed 351 vehicles of the 34th Artillery Division moving north from town on Route 2 in tactical march order.

POLISH COLUMN ON FRANKFURT/ODER AUTOBAHN: On 5 July, a 7-vehicle Polish column moved east on the Frankfurt/Oder Autobahn into the Border PRA. This was one of the few sightings during 1973 of troops from other Warsaw Pact countries.

MUTZSCHEN: On 9 July, a USMLM tour observed 150 vehicles of an artillery column proceeding north over the Grimma Autobahn. Since travel on this autobahn is open to USMLM, it provides an unusual opportunity to observe column movements within the Grimma PRA.

[REDACTED]

M. (S) GSFG TROOP ROTATION

GENERAL: The GSFG troop rotation system provides an opportunity to estimate the strength of ground forces in East Germany. This estimate takes on increased importance in preparation for MBFR negotiations. As the time for the Fall rotation neared, a Tri-Mission plan was prepared which provided for maximum coverage of this opportunity.

FAIL ROTATION: This plan, published in final form by BRIXMIS under the title "Autumn Leaves", divided East Germany's rail system into three areas and assigned responsibilities for a 24-hour watch on selected rail lines known to be used for marshalling and movement. USMLM drew the important rail line entering East Germany at Cottbus and serving the southern portion of the country; FMLM watched the rail line entering at Eberswalde, and the three Missions rotated surveillance responsibilities on the central line, which enters at Frankfurt/Oder. In order to better analyze movements into various units, USMLM also watched the rail line between Cottbus and Koenigsbrueck, while BRIXMIS watched the lines serving Halle and Magdeburg, and FMLM watched Neustrelitz and Neuruppin.

Rotation airfields were similarly apportioned; USMLM watched Grossenhain, and FMLM conducted observation of the other major airfield used for troop flights, Gross Dolln. BRIXMIS attempted coverage of Mahlwinkel, which also serves as a receiving center for incoming rotation flights.

The initial observation period (3-8 November) had as its objectives the determination of the start of the full rotation schedule and determination of the directional cycle. Due to the increased tension and Mid-East crisis/conflict at the time, there was a possibility that new recruits would be brought into the forward area prior to release of the old soldiers. Mission observations noted, however, that this was apparently not the case. As the full rotation got underway, the initial movement of troops was to the East, following the normal rotation pattern.

Based on these initial sightings, the full "Autumn Leaves" watch was initiated on 9 November. A two-week limitation was placed on this operation -- firstly by necessity, since this 24-hour watch on two and three rail lines exhausted both personnel and equipment resources; and secondly since coverage of installations and units (highly important during the Mid-East crisis) could not be maintained during the period of maximum rail watch.

Ground Results: A total of 80 PENDEL trains was seen by all Missions, allowing the following estimate of personnel moved:

West (incoming)	46,500
East (outgoing)	28,000
Undetermined	
(on N-S lines)	17,000

[REDACTED]

The coverage of this rotation period cannot be compared with earlier rotations due to the changed method of coverage and the intensity of the "Autumn Leaves" operation. Likewise, a comparison of numbers moving East and West is unreliable, due to the discontinuance of "Autumn Leaves" on 22 November. Trains after that time might have changed the ratio completely. The results, however, provide an excellent one-time estimate of troop strength and help to confirm GSFSG rotation policies and cycle.

Air Results: Air rotation was apparently used to a greater extent than ever before. While the actual number of personnel occupying each aircraft, and their direction of travel, cannot be determined, an estimate based on the number of at least 285 flights is that 31,000 troops were moved into the forward area -- nearly 10,000 more than the previous Fall. There were 235 flights into 16th TAA bases alone, with 112 to Gross Dolln, 42 to Mahlwinkel, and 41 to Grossenhain.

Two additional side benefits of the "Autumn Leaves" operation deserve mention:

1. USMLM observers gained the impression from close ground observation of trains and unit areas during the rotation period that "shaved head" recruits were not nearly as prevalent as during previous rotation periods. This could indicate a period of prior training for recruits before duty in East Germany -- or merely mean a change in Soviet haircut policies.
2. A complete count of all civilian traffic was kept for the selected rail lines, to include locomotive serial numbers, type of rolling stock, and freight cargoes. This information may help to update current estimates of East German rail capacity.



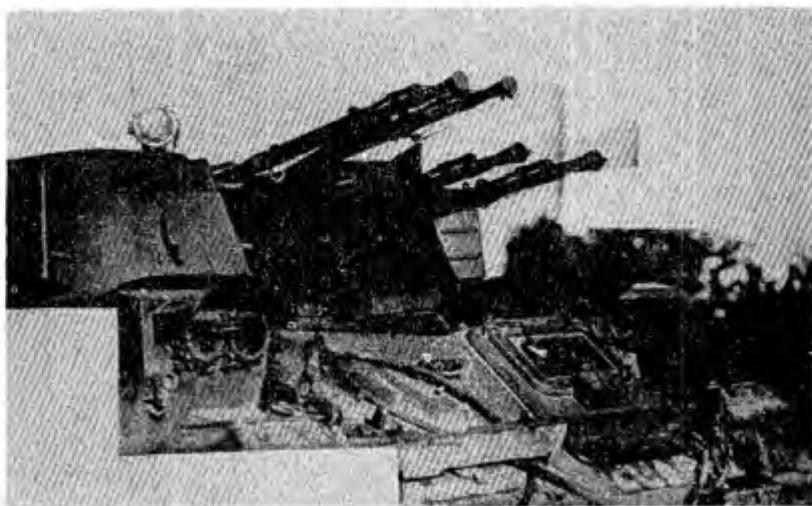
SOVIET PENDEL TRAIN

[REDACTED]

N. (S) ANTI-AIRCRAFT ARTILLERY AND SURFACE TO AIR MISSILE SYSTEMS

GENERAL: In 1973, the Soviets continued their program of upgrading and modernizing their ground based anti-aircraft capability in GSFG. Although the SA-2 remained an operational system, there were initial indicators that it will be replaced by other later-generation SAM systems. At Burg, the SA-2 equipment was replaced with the SA-6, while at Glau, Juterhog, and Kummersdorf it was replaced by SA-4. In addition to the SA-6 site at Burg, similar facilities became operational at Halle, Perleberg, and Ohrdruf during the year. Of great interest was the greatly increased number of observations of the new low-level SAM system on the BRDM-2 vehicle. Great numbers of these units took part in an exercise in the Letzlinger Heide Training Area in mid-year, and many large unit moves during training periods involved this piece of equipment, which was designated BRDM-2a. The S-60 system with FLAP WHEEL, the ZSU-23/4 with GUN DISH, the ZSU 57/2, and the ZSU-23 also continued to be operational within GSFG. The East Germans relied on the older SA-2 system and anti-aircraft artillery for their air defense forces, but there were some tenuous indicators that they may have received more advanced SAM systems although they had not been observed at the year's end.

ZSU-23/4: This system was further exploited on 29 May, when a unit broke down on the West Ring Autobahn, allowing the USMLM tour to photograph the equipment from all angles at very close range. The unit had been participating in an undetermined exercise which brought it out of its installation at Krampnitz 261 and made it accessible to the tour officer.

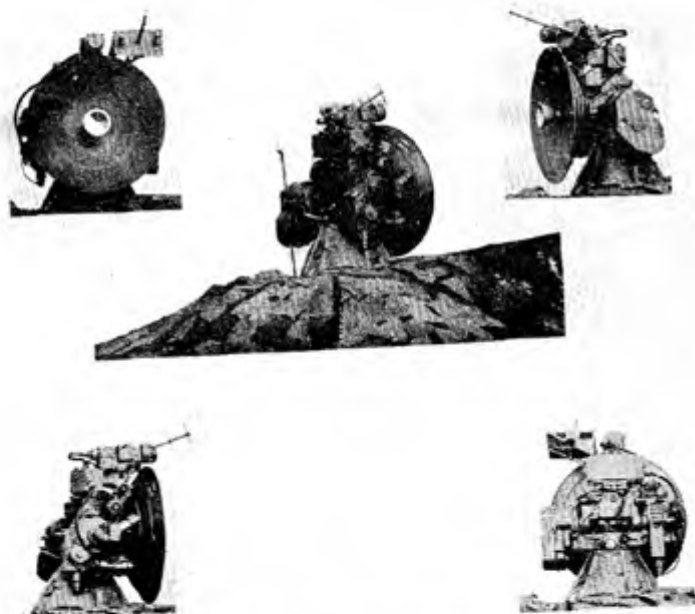


ZSU-23/4 GUN DETAIL



[REDACTED]

FLAP WHEEL: This fire control radar for the S-60 anti-aircraft system had long been the target of USMLM photographers attempting to fulfill national technical requirements on this piece of equipment. On 24 January, the East Germans deployed an S-60 battery with the FLAP WHEEL at the end of the West Ring Autobahn. The USMLM tour was able to approach the equipment and despite the presence of an armed guard, obtain 360° photographic coverage of the radar antenna as it rotated.



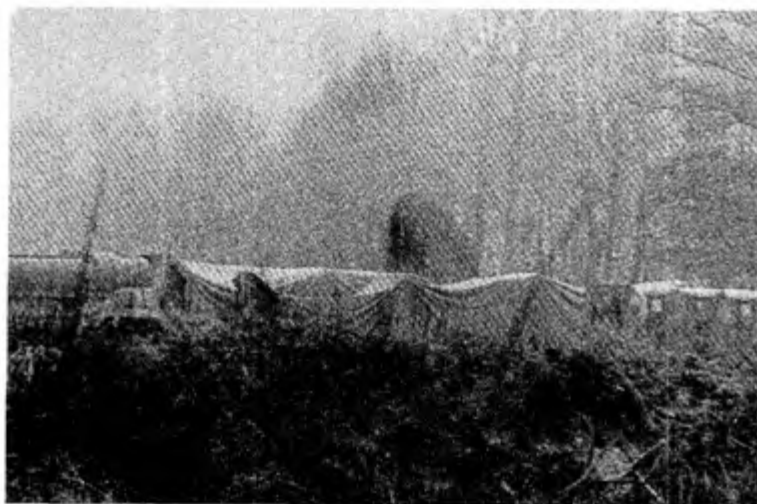
FLAP WHEEL ROTATING

SA-2: The GSFG SA-2 sites which remained active at the conclusion of 1973 saw very little change in their operational configuration. All remained equipped with the FANSONG E tracking and guidance radar as during previous years. The East Germans continued to harden their launch sites and improve their support facilities to increase the support and availability of missiles during conflict. National and theater agencies have been aware for several years that five completely new hardened SA-2 support facilities were under construction at each SA-2 regimental headquarters. These facilities contained large reinforced-concrete earth covered bunkers capable of storing approximately 100 GUIDELINE missile cannisters. Similar smaller structures were then noted adjacent to launch sites which approximated the general configuration of the large storage bunkers albeit much smaller. On 2 March, a tour penetrated the Steffenshagen SA-2 facility

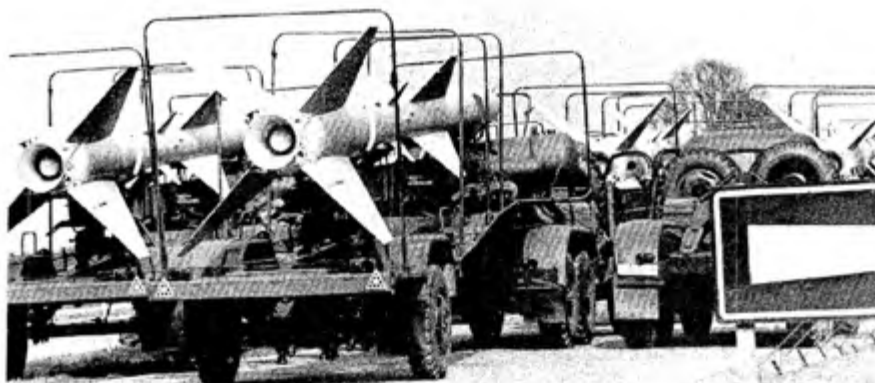


[REDACTED]

and photographed the missile storage bunker near the launch site which provides conclusive evidence that launch sites are no longer dependent upon regimental headquarters for resupply, but during combat can commit more missiles faster with little time lost during transit.

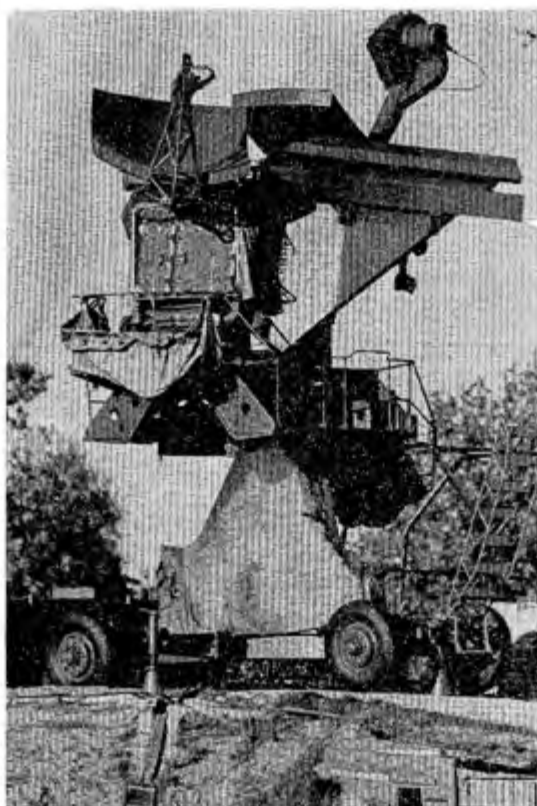


STEFFINSHAGEN SA-2 SUPPORT FACILITY

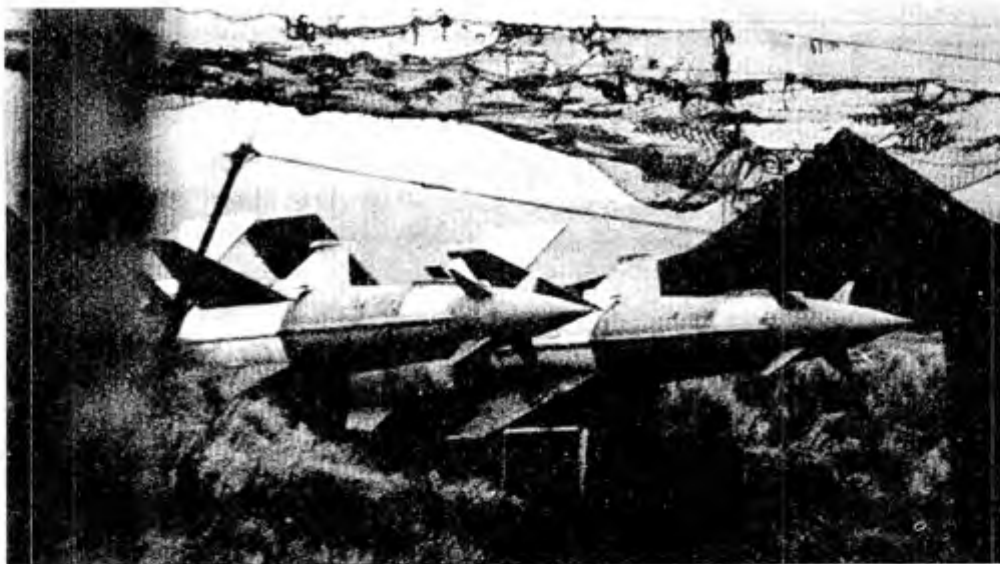


EAST GERMAN GUIDELINES DURING MAY DAY PRACTICE

SA-3: Analysts had received reports that the GOA missile associated with the low level SA-3 system had been modified to allow on-site testing of the missile guidance system using a beacon emitter without the emitter radiating a signal. On 13 February, a mission tour obtained close-up photography of a pair of GOA missiles at the Kothern SA-3 site in support of the requirement to ascertain the validity of such modification reports. In addition, it had been reported that a television camera or optical type system has been attached to the LOW BLOW target tracking and missile guidance radar in the SA-3 system. Much close-up photography of the LOW BLOW was taken during 1973 without identification of such a modification on the radar. However, on 6 September, a small glass-enclosed tower near the LOW BLOW at the Finow SA-3 site was photographed. The tower is manned by a visual observer equipped with binoculars, communications, and a probable tracking device similar to that used with the S-60 system. These towers appeared at nearly all the SA-3 sites in the northern portion of East Germany during the last three months of the year.



LOW BLOW AT FINOW



GOA MISSILES AT KOTHEN

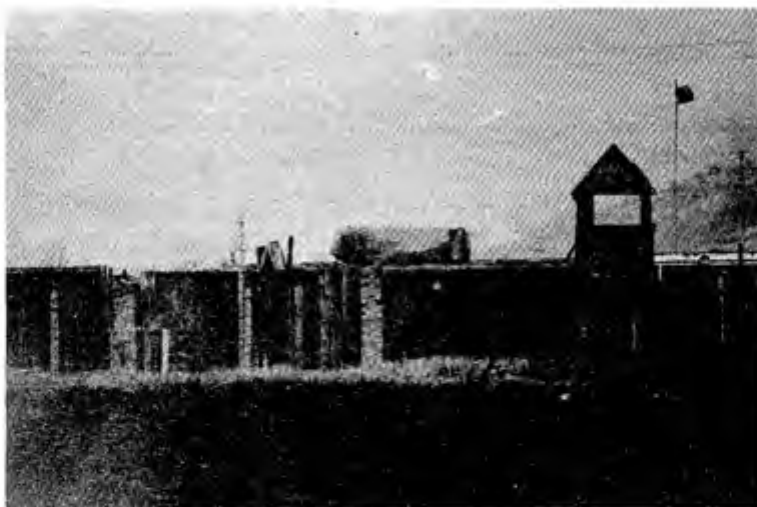


SA-3 OBSERVATION TOWER

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SA-4: There were relatively few sightings of SA-4 equipment by USMLM during 1973. The most significant collection against this system was at Quedlinburg when a full panorama of the site was obtained, showing the GANIF missiles, folded PAT HAND, and LONG TRACK.

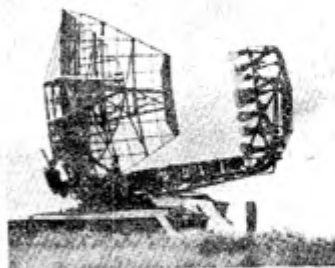
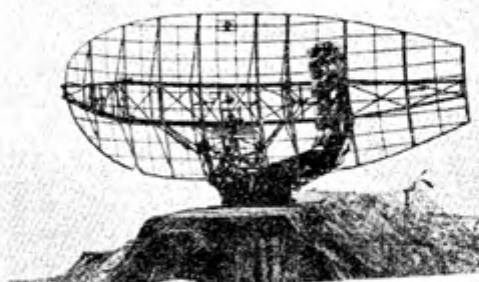
SA-6: In November 1971, USMLM made the initial observation of SA-6 equipment in East Germany when the transporter/servicer vehicle was photographed at the railroad siding in Halle/Schleittau. By the end of May, 1972, all the system components were present in East Germany. Additional sightings of SA-6 servicer transloaders and cannister transporters were made in June 1972. The first ground photography of an actual SA-6 operational site was obtained on 21 May 1973 at Burg. This site was previously occupied with SA-2 equipment, but had been reconfigured to accommodate the new SAM system and eight quonset sheds had been built in the support area. The launch site was occupied with the STRAIGHT FLUSH radar, several heavily camouflaged launch revetments, and two LONG TRACK B acquisition radars. In addition, a visual observation tower had been built in the launch area and photography showed that the tower is occupied on a 24-hour basis by a man with an optical device similar to TZK/TOK. This observation provided the first exploitable photography of the STRAIGHT FLUSH and additional details on the LONG TRACK B. SA-6 sites also became active at Perleberg, Halle, and Ohrdruf during 1973. USMLM tours were able to locate and photograph the sites at Perleberg and Halle, but were denied access to the Ohrdruf area because of the PRA. The most interesting sighting of SA-6 equipment in a mobile configuration was made on 7 October, when 12 TELs were observed as part of a 208 vehicle column proceeding toward the Altengrabow training area during an unidentified exercise maneuver.



TARPED PAT HAND, QUEDLINBURG

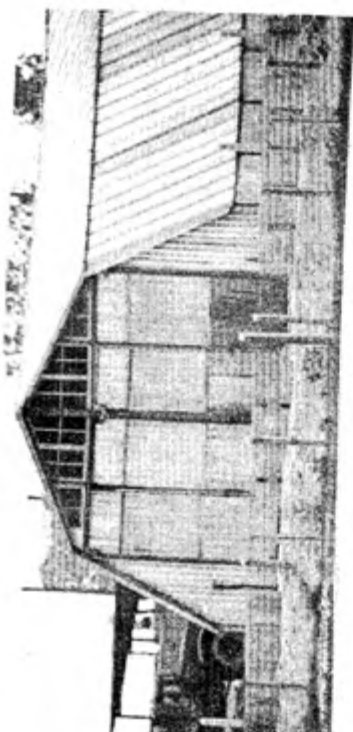
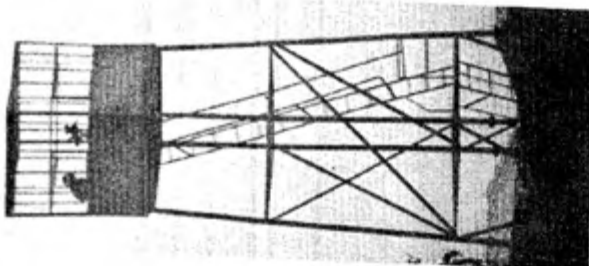
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STRAIGHT FLUSH DURING ROTATION  
AT BURG, AND LONG TRACK B

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SA-6 SUPPORT FACILITY QUONSETS AND VISUAL TRACKING TOWER AT BURG



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BRDM-2a LOW LEVEL SAM: On 11 September 1972, the first ground sighting of a new surface to air missile system was made by USMLM. During 1973, this new system mounted on a BRDM-2 became known as the BRDM-2a. Observations of this new system became rather frequent and it was often observed travelling as part of major columns during exercise periods. Two variations of the BRDM-2a have appeared which seem to serve specific functions within the basic four vehicle unit. The differences to the ground observer are minimal but sufficient to allow identification of three BRDM-2a(2) and one BRDM-2a(1) in the four vehicle battery. Although it has not been sighted in East Germany armed with its surface to air missile, it is assumed that the SA-7 GRAIL or a modification thereof will be utilized.



BRDM-2 IN TRAVEL CONFIGURATION

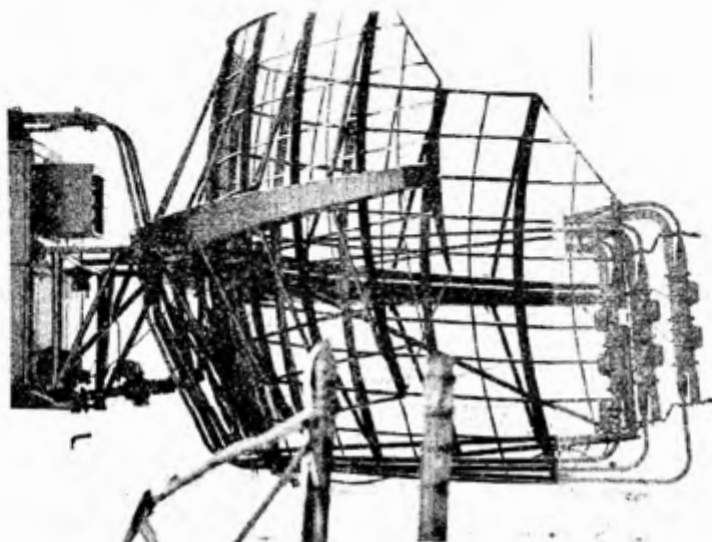
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O. (S) ELECTRONICS

GENERAL: The major collection achievement involving radar equipment was the 27 November photographic exploitation of the ODD PAIR heightfinder at Ribnitz Soviet radar site, which was also the first observation of this equipment outside the Soviet Union. Also of interest was the observation at Quedlinburg of a SCOREBOARD mounted on the TALL KING sail and the modification of the lower feed on the BAR LOCK. Photography of a second modified BAR LOCK at Ribnitz on 23 November provided analysts with great technical detail relating to its new configuration. The major development among the East-Germans was the introduction of TALL KING B at three of their early warning sites. Communications equipment of significance observed in operational configuration included the TWIN EAR, the CATS EYE, and the HAWK EYE. Continued Soviet interest in ground based ECM gear was demonstrated by the introduction of new equipment tentatively called the SQUASH BRICK. In the Direction Finding/Passive Detection field, the TWIN BOX was observed with increasing frequency. The East Germans continued their program of building and refining their passive detection sites on the East/West German border and at BIENSTADT. In the communications area, the East Germans upgraded several of their ECAF ADEF towers with additional antennas indicative of increased channel capability.

RADAR: In the late Spring, the TALL KING radar at Quedlinburg was observed with the SCOREBOARD B IFF antenna mounted approximately three-fourths of the way up the TALL KING antenna sail, instead of its normal position on the ground. Little is known as to the actual reason for mounting the SCOREBOARD in such a manner, but USMLM photography was instrumental in allowing analysts to determine the modifications necessary for this unusual configuration. In the same time frame, it was determined that several of the BAR LOCK radars in East Germany had undergone a modification to the antenna feed system. On 23 November, a tour obtained extremely close-up photography of this modified feed for use in the continuing analysis of the BAR LOCK. The new heightfinder radar ODD PAIR was observed for the first time outside the Soviet Union on 23 November. Extremely valuable photography of this new system was obtained on 27 November. An Allied Mission made the initial observation of the TALL KING B at the Rohlsdorf radar site on 10 October. USMLM exploited this equipment photographically on 27 November. TALL KING B equipment was subsequently also observed at the East German radar sites at Altensalzwedel and Hinsdorf. A new East German radar site at Rovershagen was also observed for the first time on 27 November.

COMMUNICATIONS: A BTR-60PA vehicle with HAWK EYE antenna erected was photographed near Kletzke on 24 January during a Soviet training exercise involving large scale cross country movement of armor and associated equipment. During the year, many additional observations of this equipment were made, indicating increased usage of this communications system.

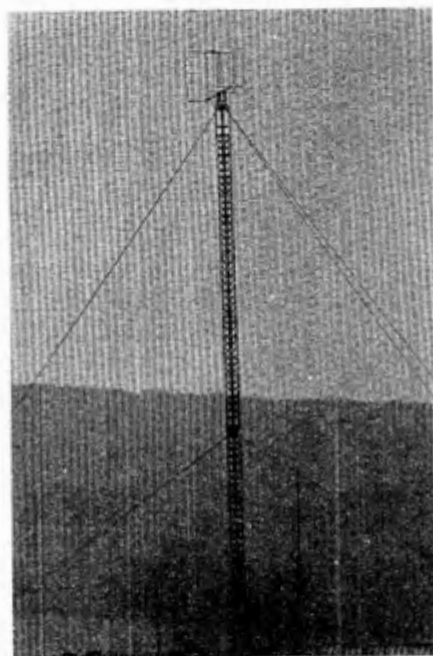
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MODIFIED BARLOCK



ODD PAIR AT RIBNITZ



SQUARE SLOT AT BADERSLEBEN,  
8 DECEMBER

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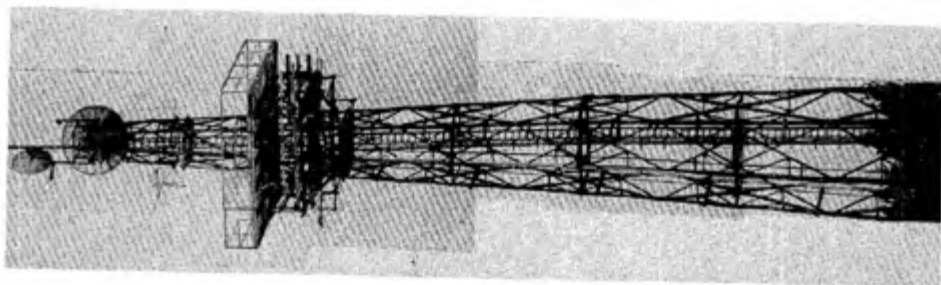
On 13 April, a CATS EYE antenna was photographed near Stahnsdorf during Soviet communications training. Although this piece of equipment has been present in GSFG for some time, it is not frequently observed in its operational configuration. The most recent addition to the Soviet inventory of communications equipment is the TWIN EAR. This communications system was first sighted at Rangsdorf Airfield in a probable introductory/training role. It later appeared at the Air Force Southern Fighter Corps communications site at Wittenberg/Teuchel and at Grossenhain Airfield. USMLM photographic coverage of this antenna was obtained on 24 May. During the latter part of 1973, the East German ADEF towers at Biebersdorf/Marienberg and Leuthen-Wintdorf/Paulusberg were upgraded with additional antennas giving greater capability to their communications system in southeastern East Germany. On 9 December, detailed photographic coverage of these two sites was obtained which proved to be of great value.



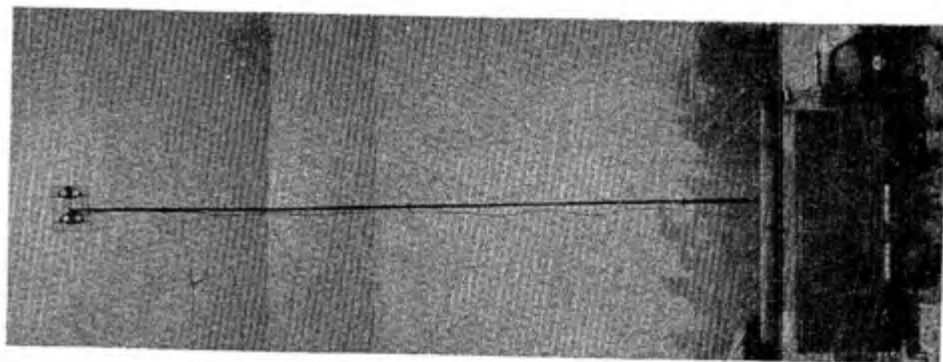
TWIN EAR

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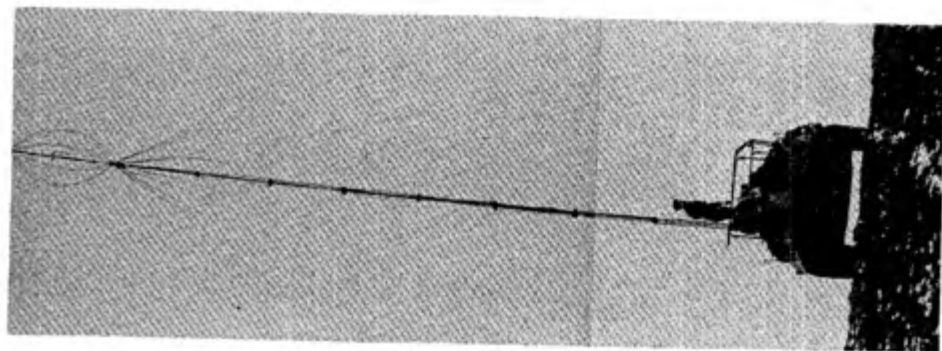
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EAST GERMAN  
ADEF TOWER



CATS EYE  
AT STAHNSDORF

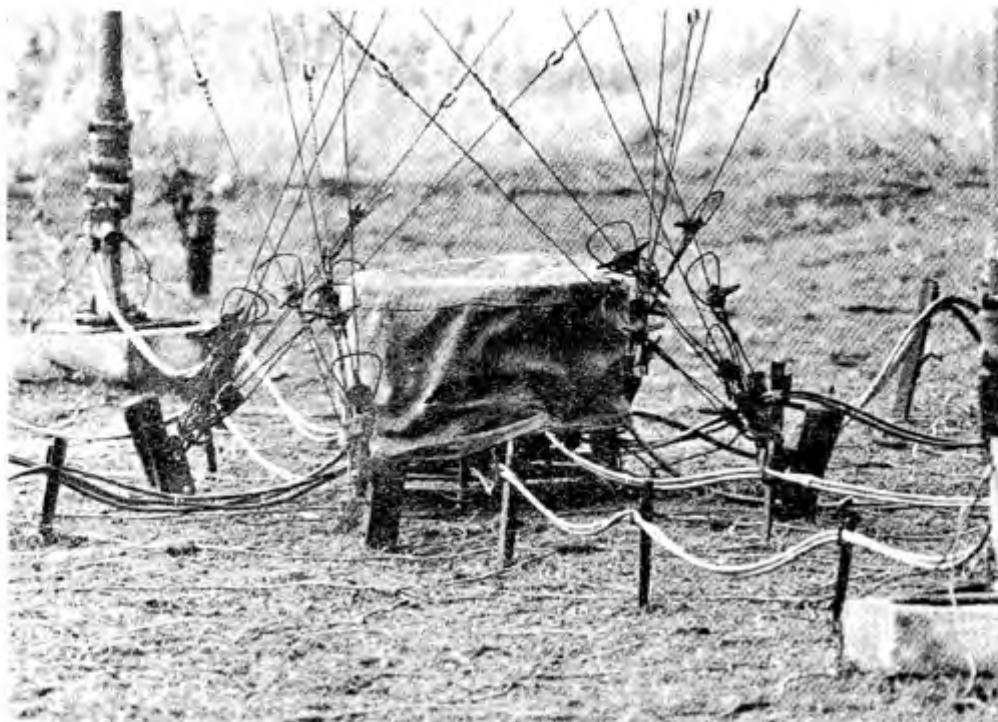


HAWK EYE

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ECM/PASSIVE DETECTION: TUB BRICK and KING PIN continued to be the most frequently observed items of Soviet ECM equipment during 1973. A new system tentatively designated SQUASH BRICK was observed in small numbers with the Werder ECM unit during the latter part of the year. The TWIN BOX intercept/direction finder system was observed with increasing frequency, often colocated with the SPIKE SQUARE system. Extensive use of the FULL HOUSE direction finding system was made by both the Soviets and the East Germans. USMIM exploitation of this system included close-up photography of the Goniometer found in the middle of the TALL RODS at Weimar on 7 July and at Nordhausen on 8 December. The East Germans were also very active in the passive detection field with increased construction and upgrading on their intercept sites along the border areas of East Germany and at Bienstadt. Of particular interest are the towers with BEEHIVE radomes, which house suspected computerized intercept equipment.

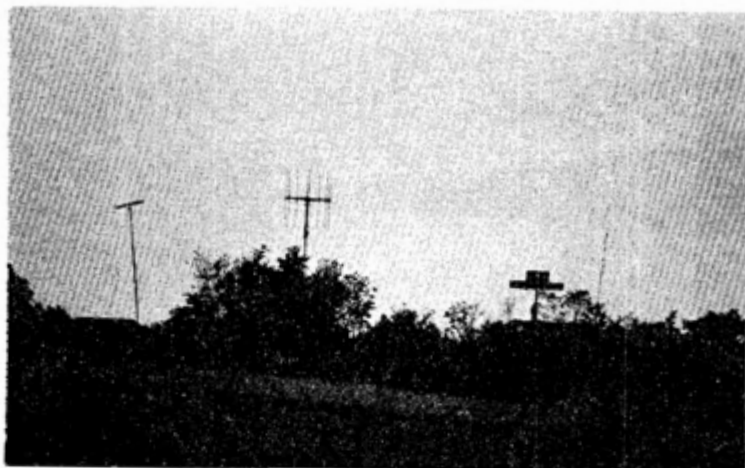


TALL RODS GONIOMETER

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SPIKE SQUARE AND TWIN BOX AT BUCHOW/KARZOW



EAST GERMAN BEEHIVE

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P. (U) SOVIET AIR FORCE

GENERAL: During the year, it became known that the true designation of the Soviet Air Force in East Germany is the 16th Tactical Air Army vice the 24th TAA. Continued emphasis on upgrading and modernizing the fighter-interceptor regiments was most evident as the units at Putnitz and Juterbog received a new MIG-21 variant later designated as the FISHBED L. The regiment at Alt Lonnewitz not only upgraded from FISHBED D to FISHBED F as its primary aircraft, but also received the MIG-23 FLOGGER in approximate squadron strength. Camouflaged FISHBED K were observed for the first time at Zerbst along with FIREBAR B aircraft modified with two additional wing pylons. Continuing a practice begun in 1972, an increasing number of FITTER with four wing pylons was observed, and these modified aircraft were observed carrying an ECM pod. A greatly increased role for helicopters in GSFG became evident as two new regiments were formed at Parchim and Stendal, and the first HIND A outside of the Soviet Union were observed at these two airfields.

FISHBED L: The introduction of still another MIG-21 variant into the forward area was initially observed on 17 April at Juterbog airfield. This aircraft was first thought to be a modified FISHBED J and later a modified FISHBED K until USMLM and Allied Mission photography enabled analysts to determine that this was a new production line aircraft. On 3 August, a tour spent 61 hours in a flying observation position at Putnitz and observed the delivery and activity of FISHBED L to that base. The older model FISHBED Ds from both Juterbog and Putnitz were for the most part phased out and flown to the Soviet Union. The greater portion of the FISHBED F aircraft assigned to these two regiments were transferred to Alt Lonnewitz as the FISHBED unit there upgraded from mostly D models to the newer FISHBED F. Later observations of FISHBED D aircraft active at Alt Lonnewitz cast doubt upon the premise that all D models had been returned to the Soviet Union.

FIREBARS WITH FOUR WING PYLONS: The first observation of YAK-28 aircraft with four wing pylons outside the Soviet Union was made by an Allied Mission in June. Additional photographic coverage by USMLM in late 1973 showed that two of the pylons are equipped with ANAB rails and two with probable ATOLL rails, indicative of increased armament and versatility for this aircraft.

CAMOUFLAGED FISHBED Ks: The initial observation of camouflaged Soviet aircraft in East Germany was made at Zerbst on 20 April, when two FISHBED K with camouflage paint were observed on final approach. East German FISHBEDs with camouflage paint had previously been observed at the Dresden/Klotzsche maintenance facility, but this was the first known time Soviet aircraft in East Germany were observed with camouflage markings. Of further interest is the fact that these FISHBED Ks carry a mix of ATOLL and ALKALAI missile rails, indicative of a mixed air to air missile load and perhaps a slightly different mission than that of other 16th TAA FISHBED K aircraft.

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FISHBED L



FISHBED L



FIREBAR B  
WITH 4 WING PYLONS



CAMOUFLAGED  
FISHBED K

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FLOGGER C: A new generation of Soviet aircraft, the MIG-23, was delivered on 5 August to the fighter-interceptor regiment at Alt Lonnwitz. These aircraft were not flown for approximately six weeks after delivery; therefore, the presence of these high performance variable geometry aircraft within the GSFG air arm was first confirmed by an Allied Mission on 21 September. USMLM obtained extensive photographic coverage of this new weapons system on 12 October, which assisted analysts in determining that this aircraft is a two-seat version different than the FLOGGER A and B models previously observed in the Soviet Union. It is not known whether this model, which has been designated the FLOGGER C, is being used only for training or whether it is meant to be an operational two-seat aircraft with probable radar/electronics warfare officer in rear seat.

HIND A: The introduction of the MIG-24 HIND A helicopter into GSFG was one of the most startling developments of 1973. The presence of this heavily armed helicopter at Stendal Airfield was confirmed on 26 September, when two aircraft were observed performing local training flights along with a number of HIP C. The HIND had never before been observed outside the USSR and is indicative of Soviet reaction to the US air mobility concept and more particularly to the use of helicopters by US Forces in Southeast Asia. The new HIND were also sighted at Parchim Airfield. Two new helicopter units of probable regimental strength were formed at Stendal and Parchim during 1973 and the presence of HIND along with HIP C carrying rocket pods indicates a probable new air to ground attack role for GSFG helicopter units. The HIND represents a new concept in Soviet helicopter construction, as it is equipped with four 32 shot probable 57mm rocket pods, four SWATTER anti-tank missile rails, and a 12.7mm cannon.

FITTER WITH ECM PODS: Continuing a trend started in 1972, an increased number of FITTER aircraft which had been modified with an additional two wing pylons was observed during the year. The first observation of a new ECM pod mounted on the left inboard pylon with a probable chaff dispensing rocket pod on the right inboard pylon was made on 22 March at Rechlin Larz. Since then, FITTERS equipped with ECM pods have been observed at each of the 16th TAA's four ground attack bases equipped with SU-7 aircraft.

TRAINING: The ground attack regiments continued extensive usage of the air to ground ranges during 1973. Their activities included conventional bombing and strafing maneuvers as well as simulated nuclear deliveries. The fighter-interceptor units carried out intensive training with their FISHBED aircraft to increase their proficiency in performing their dual role of ground attack and air defense. FISHBEDs were observed performing LABs type maneuvers over their home bases during pilot categorization meets and utilized the air to ground ranges performing conventional bombing and strafing maneuvers. The most interesting USMLM observation was on 16 March at Altenburg Airfield, when a probable combat readiness test was conducted, which saw 15 FISHBED Ks scramble and become airborne in 11 minutes. The first nine aircraft took off to the southwest, with

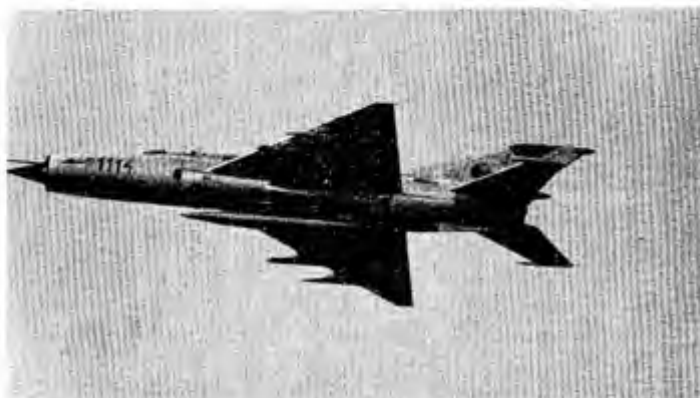
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the remaining six taking off to the northeast. All aircraft landed to the southwest. Tour officer was able to position himself in such a manner as to record both takeoff and landings.

DEPLOYMENT AIRFIELDS: During 1973, there were no USMLM observations of Soviet aircraft utilizing sod strip deployment airfields. However, observations at Hassleben on 7 July indicated that the Soviets have not substantially changed their concept on the use of sod strip auxiliary airfields. At Hassleben, the Soviets were observed constructing new buildings and, more importantly, a minimum of 35 large underground POL tanks were in the process of being installed. Other sod strips accessible to the three Missions were kept under surveillance at frequent intervals during the year, and although they were not utilized, a caretaker force was often found to be present and the strips were well maintained. The auxiliary airfields with permanent concrete runways continued to be utilized for limited mobility exercises and deployments. The major activity was observed at Cochstedt. The Brandis helicopter regiment was observed twice on 15 February and again at the close of the year on 14 December. In June, the Zerbst mixed FIREBAR and FISHBED K regiment deployed to this base, where they remained for an approximate two-week period, carrying out normal flight activity. Altenburg also deployed 16 aircraft from its FISHBED K regiment for a short stay at the end of August.

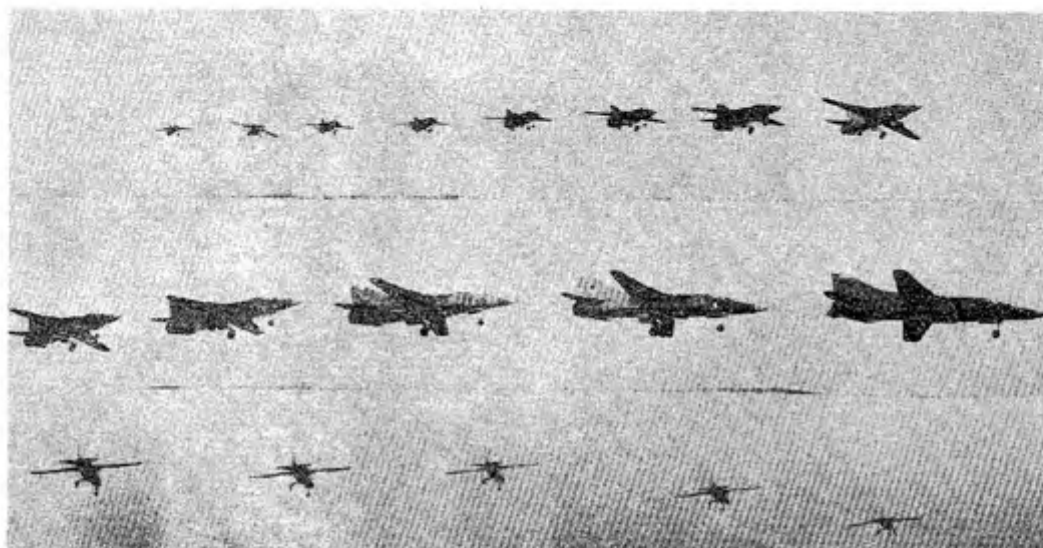
CZECHOSLOVAKIAN NATIONAL AIR FORCE MOBILITY EXERCISE: On 16 July, a reconnaissance tour observed fourteen Czechoslovakian National Air Force aircraft perform a mobility exercise to Merseburg Soviet Airfield. Two of the aircraft were MONGOL B and twelve were MIG-21 FISHBED J Export, which carried a mix of ATOLL and ALKALAI air to air missile rails. The positioning of the missile rails with the ATOLL on the inboard wing pylons and the ALKALAI on the outboard stations had not previously been observed and was deemed to be of great significance by Air Force analysts.



CZECHOSLOVAKIAN FISHBED J EXPORT

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FLOGGER IS COMING



FLOGGER UNDERSIDE DETAIL



FLOGGER ON FINAL



~~SECRET~~



HIND A SHOWING ARMAMENT CAPABILITY



HIND A PASSING



HIP C WITH ROCKET PODS

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FITTER WITH ECM POD



FISHBED K ON RUNWAY AT ALTENBURG



MI-6 HOOK  
DEPLOYED AT COCHSTEDT



UNDERGROUND POL TANKS  
BEING INSTALLED AT HASSLEBEN

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MOBILE RANGE FOR RECONNAISSANCE TRAINING: On 15 August, a probable mobile range was deployed and set up near the town of Soellichau. Observed at the range were two inflatable PERSHING missile mock-ups, two HAWK missile battery mock-ups, and an R-821 ground to air radio. Four Werneuchen-based MANGROVE and three Allstedt FISHBED H were observed conducting reconnaissance flights over the range area during a probable exercise/competition for reconnaissance aircraft.



MOBILE INFLATABLE PERSHING MISSILE MOCKUPS



DEPLOYED MOBILE HAWK MISSILE MOCKUPS  
DURING PROBABLE AIR RECONNAISSANCE COMPETITION

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Q. (S) EAST GERMAN AIR FORCE (EGAF)

GENERAL: USMLM coverage of East German airfields during 1973 was relatively infrequent when compared to previous years. Highlights of East German activity observed included observation of a new pylon configuration of a FRESCO C, a major deployment to an auxiliary airfield, and initial coverage of the Highway Landing Strip at Jocksdorf Airfield.

MODIFIED WING PYLON: On 21 February, an EGAF FRESCO C with modified wing pylon was photographed at the Dresden-Klotzsche Maintenance Facility. The pylon is similar to the universal pylon seen on Soviet MIG-21 aircraft, but is mounted in an unorthodox position on the MIG-17.



EGAF FRESCO WITH MODIFIED WING PYLON

REGIMENTAL DEPLOYMENT: On 30 April, eighteen FRESCO C and eight MIDGET deployed from their home base at Drewitz to the auxiliary airfield at Demmin-Tutow. Because Drewitz is located deep in a PRA, this was the first observation of a significant number of EGAF FRESCO since the ground attack unit was formed at Drewitz.

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JOCKSDORF HIGHWAY LANDING STRIP: The highway landing strip which was developed from a portion of the old Forst Autobahn leading to Poland was visited and photographed on 14 June as a tour made an authorized penetration of the PRA, demonstrating USMIM usage of all autobahns in East Germany. Although no signs of recent deployment activity were noted, the strip was obviously well-maintained and could accept aircraft with practically no preparation. Most interesting was the observation of aircraft arrester barriers at the northwestern end of the strip and the painting of the landing approach with white stripes.



AIRCRAFT ARREST BARRIER  
AT JOCKSDORF HIGHWAY LANDING STRIP

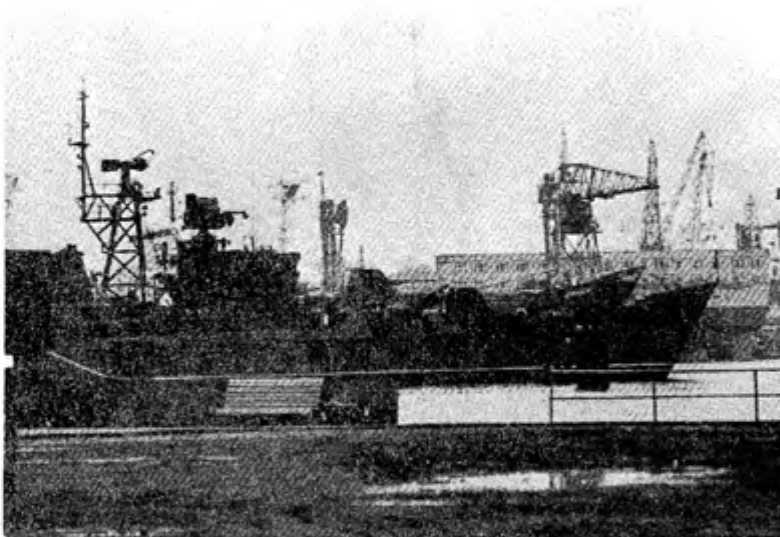
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R. (S) NAVY

GENERAL: Numerous reconnaissance tours with the Baltic Sea port at Rostock as a primary target were conducted during 1973. Hostile surveillance, restricted areas, and other security considerations severely limited intelligence collection against naval targets in the Rostock area. Two notable exceptions were the observations and photographing of an East German Navy destroyer escort and a Polish armed troop transport ship.

EGN DESTROYER ESCORT: On 8 April, a thorough reconnaissance of the Rostock harbor facility was conducted with the major sightings being a "VOLGA" class hydrofoil patrol boat and an East German Navy "RIGA" class destroyer escort. By outwitting the surveillance forces, the tour was able to obtain photography of the destroyer escort.



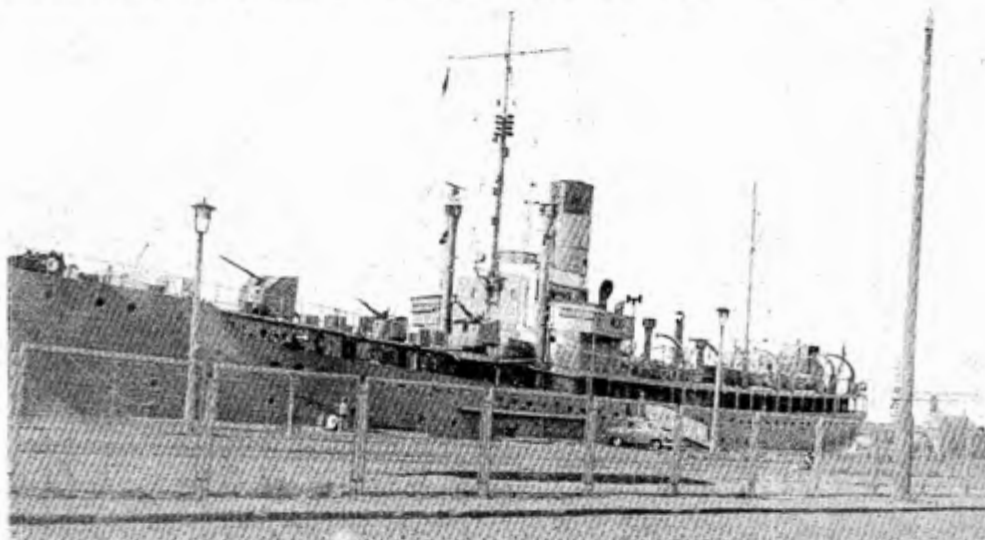
EAST GERMAN NAVY  
RIGA CLASS DESTROYER ESCORT

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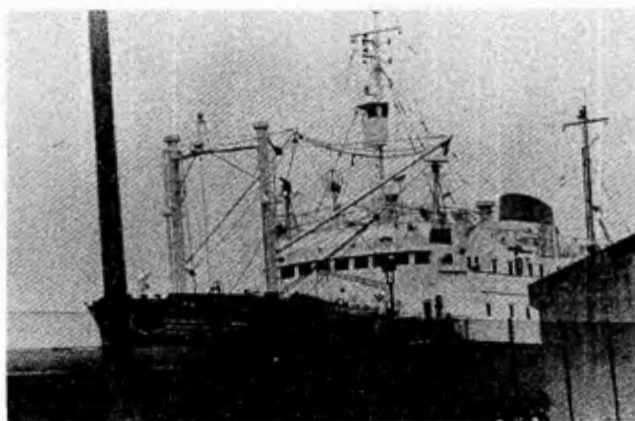
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POLISH TROOP TRANSPORT: On 23 August, the port facilities at Rostock were again reconnoitered, with collection efforts directed at East German shipbuilding wharfs. The most interesting observation, however, was a Polish armed troop transport ship christened "Gryf".



POLISH ARMED TROOP TRANSPORT "GRYF"

SOVIET SHIP BUREVESTNIK: The harbor facility at Rostock was again visited on 3 October with emphasis on Warsaw Pact shipping activities. No military activity was observed, but the Soviet ship "Burevestnik" was photographed at the pier.



SOVIET SHIP "BUREVESTNIK"

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## A G R E E M E N T

ON MILITARY LIAISON MISSIONS ACCREDITED TO THE SOVIET AND UNITED STATES  
COMMANDERS IN CHIEF OF THE ZONES OF OCCUPATION IN GERMANY

In conformity with the provisions of Article 2 of the Agreement on "Control Mechanism in Germany", dated November 14, 1944, the United States and the Soviet Commanders in Chief of the Zones of Occupation in Germany have agreed to exchange Military Liaison Missions accredited to their staffs in the zones and approve the following regulations concerning these missions:

1. These missions are military missions and have no authority over quadripartite military government missions or purely military government missions of each respective country, either temporarily or permanently, on duty in either zone. However, they will render whatever aid or assistance to said military government missions as is practicable.
2. Missions will be composed of air, navy and army representatives. There will be no political representative.
3. The missions will consist of not to exceed fourteen (14) officers and enlisted personnel. This number will include all necessary personnel, office clerks, personnel with special qualifications, and personnel required to operate radio stations.
4. Each mission will be under the orders of the senior member of the mission who will be appointed and known as "Chief of the United States (or Soviet) Military Mission".
5. The Chief of the mission will be accredited to the Commander in Chief of the occupation forces.

In the United States Zone the mission will be accredited to Commander in Chief, United States European Command.

In the Soviet Zone the mission will be accredited to Commander in Chief of the Group of Soviet Occupational Forces in Germany.
6. In the United States Zone the Soviet Mission will be offered quarters in the region of Frankfurt.
7. In the Soviet Zone the United States Mission will be offered quarters at or near Potsdam.
8. In the United States Zone the Chief of the Soviet Mission will communicate with A/C of Staff, G-3, United States European Command.

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9. In the Soviet Zone the Chief of the United States Mission will communicate with the Senior Officer of the Staff of Commander in Chief.

10. Each member of the missions will be given identical travel facilities to include identical permanent passes in Russian and English languages permitting complete freedom of travel wherever and whenever it will be desired over territory and roads in both zones, except places of disposition of military units, without escort or supervision.

Each time any member of Soviet or United States Mission wants to visit United States or Soviet headquarters, military government offices, forces, units, military schools, factories, and enterprises which are under United States or Soviet control, a corresponding request must be made to Director, Operations, Plans, Organization and Training, European Command, or Senior Officer, Headquarters, Group of Soviet Occupational Forces in Germany. Such requests must be acted upon within 24-72 hours.

Members of the missions are permitted allied guests at the headquarters of the respective missions.

11. a. Each mission will have its own radio station for communication with its own headquarters.

b. In each case couriers and messengers will be given facilities for free travel between the headquarters of the mission and headquarters of their respective Commanders in Chief. These couriers will enjoy the same immunity which is extended to diplomatic couriers.

c. Each mission will be given facilities for telephone communication through the local telephone exchange at the headquarters, and they also will be given facilities such as mail, telephone, telegraph, through the existing means of communication when the members of the missions will be traveling within the zone. In case of a breakdown in the radio installation, the zone commanders will render all possible aid and will permit temporary use of their own systems of communication.

12. The necessary rations, P.O.L. supplies, and household services for the military missions will be provided for by the headquarters to which accredited, by method of mutual compensation in kind, supplemented by such items as desired to be furnished by their own headquarters.

In addition, the respective missions or individual members of the missions may purchase items of Soviet or United States origin which must be paid for in the currency specified by the headquarters controlling zone where purchase is made.

13. The buildings of each mission will enjoy full right of extra-territoriality.

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14. a. The task of the mission will be to maintain liaison between both Commanders in Chief and their staffs.

b. In each zone the mission will have the right to engage in matters of protecting the interests of their nationals and to make representations accordingly, as well as in matters of protecting their property interests in the zone where they are located. They have a right to render aid to people of their own country who are visiting the zone where they are accredited.

15. This agreement may be changed or amplified by mutual consent to cover new subjects when the need arises.

16. This agreement is written in Russian and English languages and both texts are authentic.

17. This agreement becomes valid when signed by Deputy Commanders of United States and Soviet Zones of Occupation.

*Lt Gen. Huebner*  
*Lt Gen. Dep Comdr.*

Lieutenant-General HUEBNER  
Deputy Commander in Chief,  
European Command

*Malinin*  
*3. 4. 47*

Colonel-General MALININ  
Deputy Commander in Chief,  
Chief of Staff of the  
Group of Soviet Occupation  
Forces in Germany

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## ANNEX B

### 1973 PERSONNEL ROSTER

<u>RANK</u>	<u>NAME</u>	<u>SERVICE</u>	<u>DATE ARRIVED</u>	<u>DATE DEPARTED</u>
COL	TURNER, FREDERICK C.	ARMY		
LTC	COLGAN, DAVID J.	AIR FORCE		30 Jun
LTC	STILES, CHARLES S.	AIR FORCE	12 Jun	
LTC	BAXTER, WILLIAM P.	ARMY		
LTC	CHANEY, OTTO P.	ARMY		
LTC	SHIMEK, E. JOE II	ARMY		29 May
MAJ	BALTES, PAUL A., JR.	ARMY	2 Aug	
MAJ	BURHANS, WILLIAM A.	AIR FORCE		
MAJ	CORCORAN, EDWARD A.	ARMY		
MAJ	DEPRIE, MICHAEL C.	ARMY		27 Mar
MAJ	GUILER, DOUGLAS C.	ARMY	4 May	
MAJ	HANSEN, LYNN M.	AIR FORCE		
MAJ	HILTON, ROGER T.	ARMY	16 Jun	
MAJ	MANZO, FRED V.	ARMY		19 Jul
MAJ	NARGELE, DOMINIK G.	USMC		
MAJ	SARETZKY, DIMITRI M.	ARMY	27 Mar	
MAJ	SPENCER, THOMAS A.	ARMY	4 May	
MAJ	STEVENS, ROBERT M.	ARMY		20 Jan
MAJ	WALKER, FREDERICK A.	ARMY		13 Jul
CPT	GILBERT, GERALD H.	AIR FORCE		15 Aug
CPT	PATTERSON, LARRY	AIR FORCE		
1LT	KIMMEL, LAWRENCE J.	ARMY	17 Apr	
SGM	KOCHANIEC, LOUIS J.	ARMY		10 Feb
CMS	WALTNER, MAVIS L.	AIR FORCE		
SGM	BERG, MARSHAL J.	ARMY		
MSG	CORBETT, WILLIAM R.	ARMY	19 Jul	
MSG	GALBREATH, THOMAS F.	AIR FORCE	28 Apr	
MSG	RATZ, MELVIN E.	AIR FORCE		23 Dec
MSG	SPITZENBERGER, KONRAD J.	AIR FORCE	29 May	

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<u>RANK</u>	<u>NAME</u>	<u>SERVICE</u>	<u>DATE ARRIVED</u>	<u>DATE DEPARTED</u>
MSG	VAN WAGONER, CHARLES W.	AIR FORCE		9 Jul
SFC	RIDLEY, LAWRENCE D.	ARMY		9 Jul
TSG	ASH, ROBERT W.	AIR FORCE	2 May	
SSG	BENSON, TERRY L.	ARMY		
SSG	BERRY, JAMES R.	ARMY		
SSG	GRUNCH, ROBERT W.	AIR FORCE		7 Jul
SSG	KELLER, JOSEF	AIR FORCE		
TSG	NETTER, NIKOLAUS G.	AIR FORCE		
SSG	NORTON, DANIEL T.	ARMY		
TSG	O'DONNELL, JAMES	AIR FORCE		
SSG	RICHEY, GERALD R.	AIR FORCE	5 Apr	
TSG	ROCHELEAU, KENNETH D.	AIR FORCE		28 Aug
SSG	SAMULEVICH, PETER R.	ARMY		1 Feb
SSG	SANTANA, PAUL JR.	ARMY		
SSG	SCHNIEDERMEIER, JOHANN J.	ARMY		5 Feb
SSG	SENNE, HELMUT	AIR FORCE		
SSG	SHINKLE, GERALD K.	ARMY		
SSG	STAGGS, KENNETH R.	ARMY		26 Jan
SSG	WRIGHT, CHARLES	ARMY		16 Dec
SSG	ZAMORA, EARL	ARMY		
SSG	BONE, ERNIE	AIR FORCE		
SGT	BEHNY, JOHN H.	ARMY	28 Mar	
SP5	CHU, HENRY R. S. P.	ARMY		
SP5	DICKINSON, JAMES R.	ARMY		11 May
SGT	DOWNS, JOHN L.	ARMY	26 Jun	27 Jun
SGT	DRUMMOND, RODNEY	ARMY		26 Apr
SP5	GILBERT, MICHAEL J.	ARMY		23 Aug
SP5	KABOT, JOHN R.	ARMY		26 Sep
SGT	KRUTZ, CHARLES H.	ARMY		
SP5	LEAR, WILLIAM E., JR.	ARMY		
SP5	OBESTER, JOSEPH R.	ARMY		21 Apr

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# UNCLASSIFIED

<u>RANK</u>	<u>NAME</u>	<u>SERVICE</u>	<u>DATE ARRIVED</u>	<u>DATE DEPARTED</u>
SP5	PEAY, KENNETH B.	ARMY		27 Sep
SP5	PRUITT, JOSEPH D.	ARMY		13 Feb
SP5	REED, HANS-PAUL G.	ARMY	5 Jun	
SGT	SUDDARTH, WILLIAM A.	ARMY	15 Feb	
SP4	ALANIZ, IRENE	ARMY	7 Sep	7 Sep
SP4	BROOM, SIMON JR.	ARMY		5 Nov
SP4	FRENCH, LARRY C.	ARMY		
SP4	GAUDET, PIERRE F.	ARMY	14 Jan	16 Feb
SP4	KINKEL, BRUCE E.	ARMY		8 Nov
SP4	LUNDGREN, LEROY	ARMY	10 Jan	
SP4	MARTIN, JOHN E.	ARMY	29 Dec	
SP4	MCDONALD, RICHARD W.	ARMY		10 Jan
SP4	PERK, DAVID M.	ARMY	19 Apr	
SP4	REMUS, ROGER S.	ARMY		23 Feb
SP4	ROGERS, CHARLES D.	ARMY		
SP4	SAPIENZO, JOSEPH N.	ARMY	20 Apr	
SP4	SCHNEIDER, DONALD K.	ARMY		12 Oct
SP4	WEISEL, ERIC I.	ARMY	24 Apr	
SP4	WHEAT, NORMAN R.	ARMY	2 Mar	
SP4	VOTH, WAYNE E.	ARMY		10 Jan
PFC	MORTON, NANCY M.	ARMY	30 Aug	
PV2	ROOTS, BRENDA J.	ARMY	12 Sep	
PV2	SNETSINGER, ROBERT D.	ARMY	14 Aug	
PV2	SOUKUP, MARILYN A.	ARMY	12 Sep	
PV2	THURLOW, RICHARD E.	ARMY	22 Jul	

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ANNEX C

LIAISON MEETINGS

- 19 Jan Chief, USMLM (Colonel Frederick C. Turner) and Potsdam Duty Officer (PDO) Captain W. A. Burhans met with Acting Chief, SERB (Colonel V. I. Nyunin) and SERB interpreter at USMLM's request. The subjects discussed included: USMLM detentions at ZEITZ; surveillance and harassment of USMLM tours; USMLM detention near area of TRA; theft at the USMLM Potsdam Installation; guest passes; gasoline; and revalidation of expired Soviet accreditation documents.
- 22 Jan Chief and Deputy Chief (Lt Col David J. Colgan), USMLM met with Acting Chief, SERB and SERB interpreter Capt Polozov at SERB's request. The subjects discussed were: the incident involving Sgt Lundgren on 21 Jan; surveillance; and gasoline.
- 2 Feb Chief and Deputy Chief, USMLM met with Acting Chief, SERB and SERB interpreter Capt Polozov at SERB's request. The subjects discussed were: detention of a USMLM tour on 18 Jan; gasoline; status of a new employee at USMLM Potsdam; rations; the Soviet social on 22 Feb; guest passes; visit of US medical officers to Potsdam; surveillance; and the absence of Chief, USMLM.
- 16 Feb Acting Chief, USMLM (Lt Col Colgan) and USMLM Liaison Officer Major E. A. Corcoran met with Acting Chief, SERB and SERB interpreter Capt Polozov at USMLM's request. The subjects discussed were: status of a new employee at USMLM Potsdam; gasoline; the Soviet social on 22 Feb; and surveillance.
- 9 Mar On his way to the USMLM Potsdam Installation, Chief, USMLM stopped by at SERB for an informal meeting with Acting Chief, SERB. Among the items discussed were: the visit of CINCSFG to CINCPAC; availability of Soviet officers at SERB; the visit by USMLM officers to the Soviet Army Museum in Karlshorst; and logistical requirements for the USMLM Potsdam Installation.
- 14 Mar Chief, USMLM met with Acting Chief, SERB, SERB interpreter Capt Polozov, and SERB Political Rep LTC Minayev at USMLM's request. The subjects of discussion were: guest and transit passes; harassment of USMLM; and incidents resulting from this harassment.

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- 15 Mar Chief, USMLM and PDO Captain Gilbert met with Acting Chief, SERB, LTC Minayev, and Capt Polozov at SERB's request. The items of business were: harassment of USMLM; travel restrictions on USMLM; delivery of a Soviet protest on the NCOIC at USMLM Potsdam; and accreditation.
- 22 Mar Chief and Deputy Chief, USMLM met with Acting Chief, SERB and SERB interpreter at SERB's request. The subjects of discussion were: delivery of a Soviet protest regarding transit permits; Soviet support for the USMLM Potsdam Installation; transit delays experienced by Soviet personnel; and surveillance.
- 26 Mar Chief and Deputy Chief, USMLM met with Acting Chief, SERB and SERB interpreter at SERB's request. The items of business included: transmittal of two Soviet letters (1. request for transit of CINCGSFG to West Germany, and 2. letter to General Conroy); US request for a listing of transit delays experienced by personnel of SMLM-Baden Baden; removal of downed trees at USMLM Potsdam; and unavailability of SERB officers on 26 March.
- 31 Mar Chief and Deputy Chief, USMLM met with Acting Chief, SERB and SERB interpreter at SERB's request. The subjects of discussion were: delays in transit experienced by SMLM-Baden Baden; Soviet protest on the Berlin Duty Train; removal of fallen trees at USMLM Potsdam; guest passes; the need for a cook at the USMLM Potsdam Installation; and surveillance.
- 7 Apr Chief and Deputy Chief, USMLM met with Acting Chief, SERB and SERB interpreter at USMLM's request. The items of discussion included: harassment of USMLM; a US request to visit Soviet exchange facilities; crossing by CINCGSFG at Wartha-Herleshausen; and services at USMLM Potsdam.
- 17 Apr Chief and Deputy Chief, USMLM met with Acting Chief, SERB and SERB interpreter at USMLM's request. The items of business included: the USMLM social on 24 April; dissatisfaction of the USAREUR C/S with the treatment USMLM had been receiving; reciprocal visits to exchange facilities; repairs at the USMLM Potsdam Installation; US inquiry as to the status of the USMLM request to visit the Soviet Army Museum in Karlshorst; pass exchange; and comments on CINCGSFG's visit during his transit of the US Area of Responsibility in West Germany.
- 20 Apr Chief and Deputy Chief, USMLM met with Colonel Nyunin, now the Chief of SERB, and SERB interpreter at USMLM's request. The items of discussion were: congratulations to Colonel Nyunin on his promotion from Acting Chief to Chief; US request for additional Soviet photos from the Soviet social of 22 Feb;

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presentation to the Soviets of a list of US personnel to be present at the USMLM social on 24 April; repairs at USMLM Potsdam; US inquiry on Soviet protocol in regard to the leaders of the USSR; status of US visit to Soviet exchange facilities; duty train and command diesel routes; and vehicle accreditation for a bus.

- 5 May Chief, USMLM and the USMLM Executive Officer (Major Walker) met with Chief, SERB, LTC Minayev, and SERB interpreter at USMLM's request. The subjects discussed were: USMLM reception on 24 April; the Soviet social on 22 Feb; surveillance and harassment of USMLM; SERB's failure to issue requested guest pass; photos for new Soviet accreditation documents; pass exchange; truck and bus passes; and a US inquiry regarding the possible rerouting of trains around Potsdam.
- 19 May Chief and Deputy Chief, USMLM met with Chief, SERB and new SERB interpreter LT A. N. Yegorov at USMLM's request. The discussion was concerned mainly with the new Soviet accreditation documents. Other items of discussion were: surveillance; and the case of an East German seaman who had been removed from a fishing vessel off the eastern coast of the United States after having suffered a cerebral hemorrhage, and who then received emergency treatment in a US hospital.
- 29 May Chief and Deputy Chief, USMLM met with Chief, SERB and SERB interpreter at USMLM's request. The items of business were: the delivery of a USMLM protest on surveillance; delivery of the tri-partite approved text regarding new Soviet accreditation documents; Soviet inquiry as to whether CINCUSAREUR had been informed of the Soviet proposal for a CINC-CINC meeting; Soviet request for US assistance in returning a Soviet pilot defector; and autobahns.
- 4 Jun Chief and Deputy Chief, USMLM met with Chief, SERB and SERB interpreter Major Yefremov at SERB's request. The items of business were: delivery of a Soviet oral counter-protest to the USMLM protest on surveillance; CINC-CINC meeting (USMLM advised SERB it was under consideration); visits to PRA (Chief USMLM advised SERB that permission was being granted for Colonel Tyutenkov, Chief SMLM- F, to visit the Soviet pilot defector in the Nuremberg PRA and then asked if a reciprocal visit to a PRA for Chief and Deputy Chief, USMLM could be arranged); conveyance of thanks from General Maloy to the Soviets for gifts they had given him; pass exchange; and new Soviet accreditation documents.

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- 9 Jun Chief and Deputy Chief, USMLM met with Chief, SERB and SERB interpreter Major Yefremov at USMLM's request. Matters of discussion were: USMLM protest regarding harassment; the desire of C/S, GSPG for the May issue of Military Review; and the status of a visit by USMLM officers to the Soviet Army Museum at Karlshorst.
- 20 Jun Chief and Deputy Chief, USMLM met with Chief, SERB and SERB interpreter Major Yefremov for a meeting which had been requested by SERB. The items of business included: a USMLM protest on surveillance; inquiry by SERB on the status of the requested article from Military Review; USMLM 3 July social; USMLM submittal of a written request for Chief and Deputy Chief, USMLM to visit Arnstadt in a PRA; delivery of a written request by USMLM for a Soviet officer to address the Russian Institute Group at USMLM Potsdam on 25 Jun; change in Soviet accreditation document; USCOB invitation to Colonel and Mrs. Nyunin to attend the 4 July parade in West Berlin; and a Soviet protest on the detention of SMIM-Frankfurt personnel.
- 26 Jun Chief, USMLM and PDO Major Manzo met with Chief, SERB and SERB interpreter LT Golik at SERB's request. Subjects of discussion included: the Soviet rejection of all USMLM protests concerning harassment and surveillance, and a Soviet affirmation that the East Germans would be allowed to continue unlimited surveillance and harassment of USMLM; the Soviet rejection of the USMLM request to visit Arnstadt in the PRA; announcement of which Soviet generals would attend the USMLM social on 3 July; status of the requested article from Military Review; and accreditation for the new Deputy Chief, USMLM (Lt Col Charles S. Stiles).
- 2 Jul Chief and new Deputy Chief, USMLM met with Chief, SERB and SERB interpreter LT Golik at USMLM's request. The topics of discussion were: presentation of the new Deputy Chief, USMLM; discussion of 3 July social at USMLM; Chief SERB's attendance at the 4 July parade in West Berlin; and delivery to SERB of the desired article from Military Review.
- 10 Jul After attempts had been made without success to arrange a meeting for 7 or 8 July, the Soviets finally agreed to meet on 10 July at 0900 hours. Chief and Deputy Chief, USMLM arrived at SERB at the appointed time, but were informed that COL Nyunin had "suddenly and unexpectedly" been called to headquarters at Wuensdorf and would not be present. When informed that Chief, SERB was expected to return in two hours, Chief and Deputy Chief, USMLM said they would wait at the Potsdam House. When they arrived at USMLM Potsdam, it was learned that SERB had called

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the PDO ten minutes prior to the scheduled meeting time to say the meeting was cancelled. At 1050 hours, LT Golik called to say that Chief, SERB had left headquarters and was expected at SERB within half an hour. He promised to call again as soon as Chief, SERB arrived. At 1130 hours, LT Golik called again, saying that Chief, SERB had been recalled to headquarters and no meeting could be held that day. Instead, he thought a meeting could be arranged for 0930 hours the following day. Chief, USMLM replied he could not be available at that time and would call back to reschedule the meeting. Chief and Deputy Chief, USMLM then returned to Berlin.

At 1630 hours, acting in accordance with instructions from HQ USAREUR, Deputy Chief, USMLM went to SERB to deliver a counter-protest to the Soviet statement regarding respective competencies of Soviet and GDR authorities in regard to USMLM activities, which Chief, USMLM had been planning to deliver at the morning meeting. The counter-protest was accompanied by a letter from COL Turner saying that the counter-protest was being forwarded in this manner, as Colonel Nyunin had been unable to attend the scheduled meeting that day.

It can be surmised that when SERB found out that simultaneous meetings were scheduled for 0900 hours on 10 July between ACS and SMLM-F and USMLM and SERB, they reasoned that a protest of some sort was coordinated for delivery through both channels. By scuttling the Potsdam meeting, they may have been hoping to first receive the protest through Frankfurt and thus be able to answer it when the subject came up at Potsdam.

15 Aug Chief and Deputy Chief, USMLM met with Chief, SERB and SERB interpreters Capt Polozov and LT Yegorov. The meeting was requested by USMLM. Items of business were: US acceptance of the CINC-CINC meeting and discussion of related plans; the condition of Mrs. Tyutenkov (the wife of Chief, SMLM-F), who had been given emergency treatment for a heart condition in a US hospital in Frankfurt; Soviet refusal to pay for bakery items for USMLM Potsdam; status of the request for USMLM officers to visit the Soviet Army Museum in Karlshorst; presentation of five copies of the May issue of Military Review to SERB; changes in SERB personnel; whereabouts of Mrs. Nyunin; crossing by Chief, USMLM at Wartha-Herleshausen; furniture/equipment inventory at Potsdam House; repairs at Potsdam House; and the US suggestion to have a luncheon meeting of USMLM and Soviet officers.

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- 18 Aug Chief and Deputy Chief, USMLM met with Chief SERB and SERB interpreter LT Yegorov at SERB's request. The subjects discussed were: Soviet approval for Chief and Deputy Chief, USMLM and their wives to visit Arnstadt in a PRA; Soviet plans for CINCUSAREUR's visit; payment by the Soviets of the bakery bill for USMLM Potsdam; additional prints of photos taken at the USMLM social on 3 Jul; condition of Mrs. Tyutenkov; repair of the roadside mirror at USMLM Potsdam; and the furniture/equipment inventory of the USMLM Potsdam Installation.
- 22 Aug Chief and Deputy Chief, USMLM met with Chief SERB and SERB interpreter LT Yegorov. The meeting was requested by USMLM. Items of discussion were: Soviet plans for the CINC-CINC meeting; USMLM request for a guest pass for XO, MAJ Guiler; Chief SERB's rumor on the departure of Chief USMLM; presentation of the magazine "Amerika" to Chief, SERB; detention of a USMLM tour; and SERB's request for the magazine Military Review.
- 23 Aug Deputy Chief, USMLM met with Chief, SERB and SERB interpreter LT Yegorov at SERB's request. The purpose of the meeting was to discuss Soviet plans for the CINC-CINC meeting.
- 25 Aug Chief and Deputy Chief, USMLM met with the C/S, GSFG (Colonel General V. Z. Yakushin), Chief SERB, and GSFG interpreter (Sr Lt Pogrebennikov?) in the office of the C/S at Headquarters GSFG in Wucnsdorf. The meeting was requested by the Soviets, and was a detailed discussion of the forthcoming visit of CINC-USAREUR to CINCGSFG.
- 29 Aug Chief and Deputy Chief, USMLM met with Chief, SERB and SERB interpreter LT Yegorov at SERB's request. Matters discussed were: CINC-CINC meeting; delay of Chief and XO, USMLM at Wartha-Herleshausen on 24 Aug; subscription for SERB to the Military Review; and support matters for USMLM Potsdam.
- 30 Aug Chief and Deputy Chief, USMLM met with Chief, SERB, the new Deputy Chief, SERB (Lt Col P. P. Skurikhin), and SERB interpreter LT Yegorov at USMLM's request. The purpose of the meeting was to discuss details of the CINC-CINC meeting and to exchange accreditation for a USMLM driver.
- 1 Sep Chief and Deputy Chief, USMLM met with Chief, SERB at USMLM's request to discuss plans for the CINC-CINC meeting.
- 3 Sep Chief and Deputy Chief, USMLM met with Chief and Deputy Chief, SERB and LT Yegorov at USMLM's request to make a last-minute review of plans for the CINC-CINC meeting.

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- 7 Sep Chief and Deputy Chief, USMLM met with Chief and Deputy Chief, SERB and SERB interpreter at USMLM's request. Items of discussion were: CINCUSAREUR's appreciation for Soviet hospitality shown to him during his visit of 4-5 Sep; other matters relating to the CINC-CINC visit; USMLM request for US mortuary personnel to be allowed to identify and remove the remains of a probable US WWII pilot at Oberhof, EG; Potsdam House support matters; return of US flags after having been used at Wuensdorf; and the exchange of impressions relative to the CINC-CINC meeting.
- 11 Sep Chief and Deputy Chief, USMLM met with Chief, SERB and SERB interpreter LT Yegorov at USMLM's request. Items of business were: delivery to SERB of a letter requesting that US mortuary personnel be allowed to identify and remove the remains of the probable US WWII pilot at Oberhof, EG; items relative to the CINC-CINC meeting; request by Chief, USMLM for a border crossing at Hof on 20 Sep; exchange of passes; presentation of journals to SERB; Potsdam House support matters; and status of the visit by USMLM officers to the Soviet Army Museum in Karlshorst.
- 17 Sep Chief and Deputy Chief, USMLM met with Chief and Deputy Chief, SERB and SERB interpreter at USMLM's request. Topics of discussion were: the visit of USMLM officers to Karlshorst on 18 Sep; status of the USMLM request for US mortuary technicians to inspect and remove probable remains of the US WWII pilot; matters relating to the CINC-CINC meeting; arrangements for Chief, USMLM to view the October Revolution Parade in Moscow; crossing by Chief, USMLM at Hof; pass exchange; and payment of the bakery bill for USMLM Potsdam.
- 27 Sep Chief and Deputy Chief, USMLM met with Chief and Deputy Chief, SERB and SERB interpreter LT Yegorov at SERB's request. Matters of discussion were: shooting incident in the vicinity of Wittstock and the C/S, GSFG's written counter-protest to the statement by C/S,USAREUR; letter of appreciation for the visit of USMLM officers to the Soviet Army Museum in Karlshorst; expression of appreciation by Chief, USMLM for flowers presented to his wife at Hirschberg/Hof crossing point by the Soviet commandant; pass exchange; need for EG employee at USMLM Potsdam; and the status of USMLM's request for equipment and repairs at the Potsdam House.
- 15 Oct Chief and Deputy Chief, USMLM met with Acting Chief, SERB (Lt Col Skurikhin) and SERB interpreter LT Yegorov at USMLM's request. The subjects discussed were: the whereabouts of Chief, SERB (he was allegedly in the hospital as a result of a heart attack); status of the US request for mortuary technicians to inspect and remove the remains of the probable US WWII pilot; delivery of a TRA map on Sunday; delivery of an invitation from the Commander

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of the US Army Hospital, Berlin to the Commander of the Soviet Hospital in East Berlin; support matters for USMLM Potsdam; and new SERB personnel.

- 18 Oct Chief and Deputy Chief, USMLM met with Acting Chief, SERB and SERB interpreter LT Yegorov at USMLM's request. Subjects discussed were: support matters for Potsdam House; delivery of gifts for Colonel Nyunin; status of the USMLM request for mortuary technicians to be permitted to inspect and remove the remains of the probable US WWII pilot; pass exchange; visit of Chief, USMLM to Moscow; and the absence of Chief, USMLM from Berlin during his trip to Frankfurt.
- 27 Oct Chief and Deputy Chief, USMLM met with Acting Chief, SERB and SERB interpreter at USMLM's request. Subjects of discussion were: Colonel Nyunin's health; Chief, USMLM's trip to Moscow; two incidents involving EGs; status of US request for mortuary technicians to inspect/remove remains of the probable US pilot; and the need for a stoker at USMLM Potsdam.
- 31 Oct Chief and Deputy Chief, USMLM met with Acting Chief, SERB and SERB interpreter LT Yegorov at SERB's request. Subjects discussed were: delivery of a verbal protest by SERB regarding detentions of Major Nargele; the GSFG response to USMLM's request regarding permission for the identification and removal of the remains of the probable US WWII pilot (the Soviets gave permission to inspect and identify the remains, but said that permission for their removal would have to be obtained from GDR authorities); Chief, USMLM's visit to Moscow; the need for a stoker at USMLM Potsdam; and the condition of Colonel Nyunin.
- 21 Nov Chief, USMLM and PDO ILT Kimmel met with Acting Chief, SERB and SERB interpreter LT Yegorov. The meeting was requested by USMLM. The items of business were: lack of heating at USMLM Potsdam; lack of assistance by SERB on Sunday; garbage collection at the Potsdam Installation; rations; minor house repairs; USMLM 17 Dec social; thanks expressed by Chief, USMLM for assistance he received on his trip to Moscow; trip by Chief and Deputy Chief, USMLM to Arnstadt in the PRA; Christmas party for EG help at USMLM Potsdam; Colonel Nyunin's condition; and change of accreditation for the USMLM vehicle damaged (shot up) by EGs in Leipzig.
- 11 Dec Chief, USMLM and PDO MAJ Nargele met with Acting Chief, SERB and SERB interpreter LT Yegorov at USMLM's request. Subjects of discussion were: USMLM social on 17 Dec; visit by Chief and Deputy Chief, USMLM to Arnstadt; USMLM logistical support; Christmas party for EG help at USMLM Potsdam; photos of the visit to the Soviet Army Museum at Karlshorst; treatment received by PDO at

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SERB; emergency medical and dental care for USMLM personnel; personnel authorized to sign Flag Orders for US personnel moving between Berlin and West Germany; and Colonel Nyunin's condition.

- 15 Dec Chief and Deputy Chief, USMLM met with Acting Chief, SERB and SERB interpreter LT Yegorov at USMLM's request. Subjects of discussion were: 17 Dec USMLM social; and support matters for USMLM Potsdam.
- 24 Dec Chief and Deputy Chief, USMLM met with Acting Chief, SERB and SERB interpreter LT Yegorov at USMLM's request. Items of business were: support matters for USMLM Potsdam Installation; delivery of the magazine Military Review to SERB; trip by Chief and Deputy Chief, USMLM to Arnstadt; guest passes; delivery of New Year's gifts for SERB and GSFG; guest passes for USMLM New Year's party; and USMLM plans for hosting a dinner and movie night at Potsdam House for Soviet personnel.
- 29 Dec On the morning of 29 Dec, Acting Chief, SERB and SERB interpreter stopped by at USMLM Potsdam, although they knew that Chief and Deputy Chief, USMLM and their wives had not yet returned from the trip to Arnstadt. They were received at USMLM Potsdam by LTC Chaney. The ostensible reason for the Soviet visit was to deliver New Year's gifts for USMLM personnel. However, the real reason seemed to be to inquire about the status of a restricted sign in West Berlin. LTC Chaney said that the Soviet interest in the sign had been conveyed to Hqs USAREUR and promised to notify Chief, USMLM of the Soviets' renewed inquiry. The Soviets also discussed arrangements for a meeting in early January to discuss kitchen utensils needed at USMLM Potsdam.

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ANNEX D

TEMPORARY RESTRICTED AREAS (TRA's)

TRA 01-73, (100001-182400 January), screened an extensive driver training and mobility exercise by elements of the Second Guards Army. The 12th Guards Tank Division, the 32nd Motorized Rifle Division, and the 94th Guards Motorized Rifle Division were also active during the period of the TRA.

TRA 02-73 (200001-282400 January), and TRA 03-73, (200001-272400 January), are believed to have screened mobility exercises conducted by subordinates of the Third Shock Army and possibly of the Second and Twentieth Guards Armies. Also included in the TRA were river-crossing activities at major crossing sites on the Elbe.

TRA 04-73, (090001-152400 February), screened activities by the 19th Motorized Rifle Division, Twentieth Guards Army, and a major exercise by the East German Army Military District V units, including three divisions and the 2d Signals Regiment.

TRA 05-73, (100001-182400 February): activities included exercises by elements of the Eighth Guards Army and EG units subordinate to Military District III. Little ground activity was observed during the TRA.

TRA 06-73, (110001-172400 February) included exercise activities by 32d Motorized Rifle Division, the 94th Guards Motorized Rifle Division, and possible elements of the 9th Tank Division in the northwestern portion of East Germany. The exact nature of the maneuvers is unknown.

TRA 07-73, (250001 February - 032400 March), screened probable amphibious and engineer training by elements of the First Guards Army in Central East Germany.

TRA 08-73, (170001-222400 March): Little information is known about the activity which took place within the TRA. AAA training was conducted by elements of the Eighth Guards Army in the Eisenach Training Area.

TRA 09-73, (172300-252400 March), screened unidentified exercise activity by elements of the Third Shock Army. The scope and nature of the TRA exercises are unknown; however, the proximity of TRAs 9 and 10 suggest that TRA 9 served to screen rehearsal activities for TRA 10.

TRA 10-73, (260001-312400 March), screened tactical training by GSFG units to include probable elements of the Third Shock Army and the First Guards Tank Army. Included in the training was paratroop activity, comprising both personnel and equipment.

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TRA 11-73, (090001-132400 April): activity included division level field training in the Letzlinger Heide Training Area. In general, however, the purpose of this restricted area is not fully known and the participating units have not been identified.

TRA 12-73, (170001-252400 April), was imposed with no discernible reason for the restricted area. The period of the TRA was characterized by a low level of military activity by both EG and GSFG units.

TRA 13-73, (220001 May - 032400 June), was conducted with its specific purpose remaining unknown. The only activity which appears to have been related was the usage of tactical routes along the Dresden Autobahn by tracked and wheeled vehicles.

TRA 14-73, (150001-222400 June), expired as scheduled with little activity observed in the TRA area. In all probability, the TRA was used to screen a map exercise in which little or no tactical activity was involved.

TRA 15-73, (020001-072400 July), screened river crossing exercises with close air support and field training maneuvers by the 207th Motorized Rifle Division in the Letzlinger Heide Training Area. Tank movement by probable 8th Guards Army units toward the exercise area was also observed.

TRA 16-73, (070001-142400 July), was imposed to protect activity by EGA units, probably the 7th Tank Division of Military District III, who participated in large training maneuvers near Koenigsbrueck.

TRA 17-73, (090001-152400 July), was highlighted by extensive air and ground activity, SAM exercises involving both SA-4 and SA-6, as well as AAA activity and river crossings. The following GSFG units were thought to be involved: 34th Artillery Division; 47th Guards Tank Division and the 36th EPACR of the Third Shock Army; 7th Guards Tank Division; First Guards Tank Army; 32d Motorized Rifle Division; Second Guards Army; and the 19th Motorized Rifle Division, Twentieth Guards Army.

TRA 18-73, (140001-172400 August), covered training activity of an undetermined nature by elements of the 23rd Motorized Rifle Regiment, and the 7th Guards Tank Division's 79th Tank Regiment, of the First Guards Army.

TRA 19-73, (210001-262400 August): Air and ground activities took place within the TRA, including at least division level AAA training in the Wittstock area. This activity probably represented training by AAA elements of the 10th Guards Tank Division, Third Shock Army. These elements were noted deploying toward the TRA on 20 August. Aircraft based at Werneuchen were observed active over the TRA, indicating that they acted as targets during training.

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TRA 20-73, (220001-262400 August): Observations made on the evening of 24 August indicate that unidentified EGA armored elements of approximate battalion strength may have participated in exercise activities within the TRA. A 225-wheeled-vehicle column consisting of Soviet trucks and support equipment as well as a battalion-size river crossing unit were associated with training in the TRA. Soviet aircraft from Alt Lonnwitz and Zerbst conducted attack exercises against probable ground elements within the TRA.

TRA 21-73, (030001-092400 September): Elements possibly subordinated to the 20th Guards Motorized Rifle Division, Eighth Guards Army and HQ, GSFG Pipeline Brigade apparently took part in the exercise activity within the TRA. A major Air Defense Exercise held from 5-7 September may have been coordinated with ground activity conducted within the TRA.

TRA 22-73, (071500-112400 October): No large scale exercise activity was noted within the TRA, which consisted of nine areas covering a large portion of southern East Germany. The locations of the individual sub-areas are considered unusual, since they created a rather wide East-West corridor, which could screen activities of three Soviet ground armies garrisoned in Germany.

TRA 23-73, (060001-092400 December), apparently screened an artillery/surface to surface missile exercise by the 19th Motorized Rifle Division, Twentieth Guards Army, and possibly Third Shock Army elements. Low level unit training, specialty training, and SAM/SSM/AAA training accounted for the majority of the remaining training.

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MAP OF PERMANENT RESTRICTED AREAS  
SHOWING CHANGE OF 12 MAY 1973

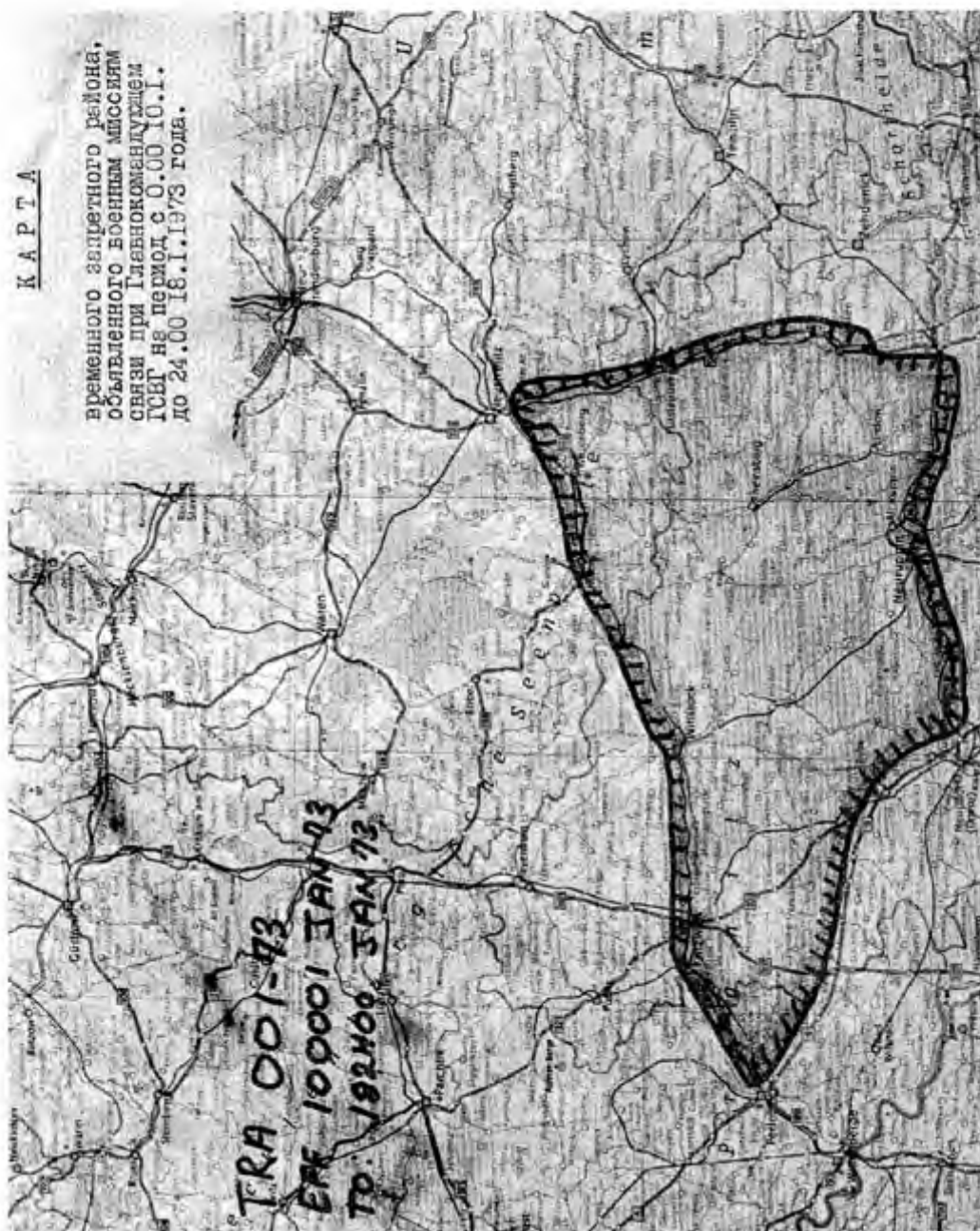
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временного запретного района,  
объявленного военным миссиям  
связи при Главкоммандующем  
ГСВГ на период с 0.00 10.1.  
до 24.00 18.1.1973 года.

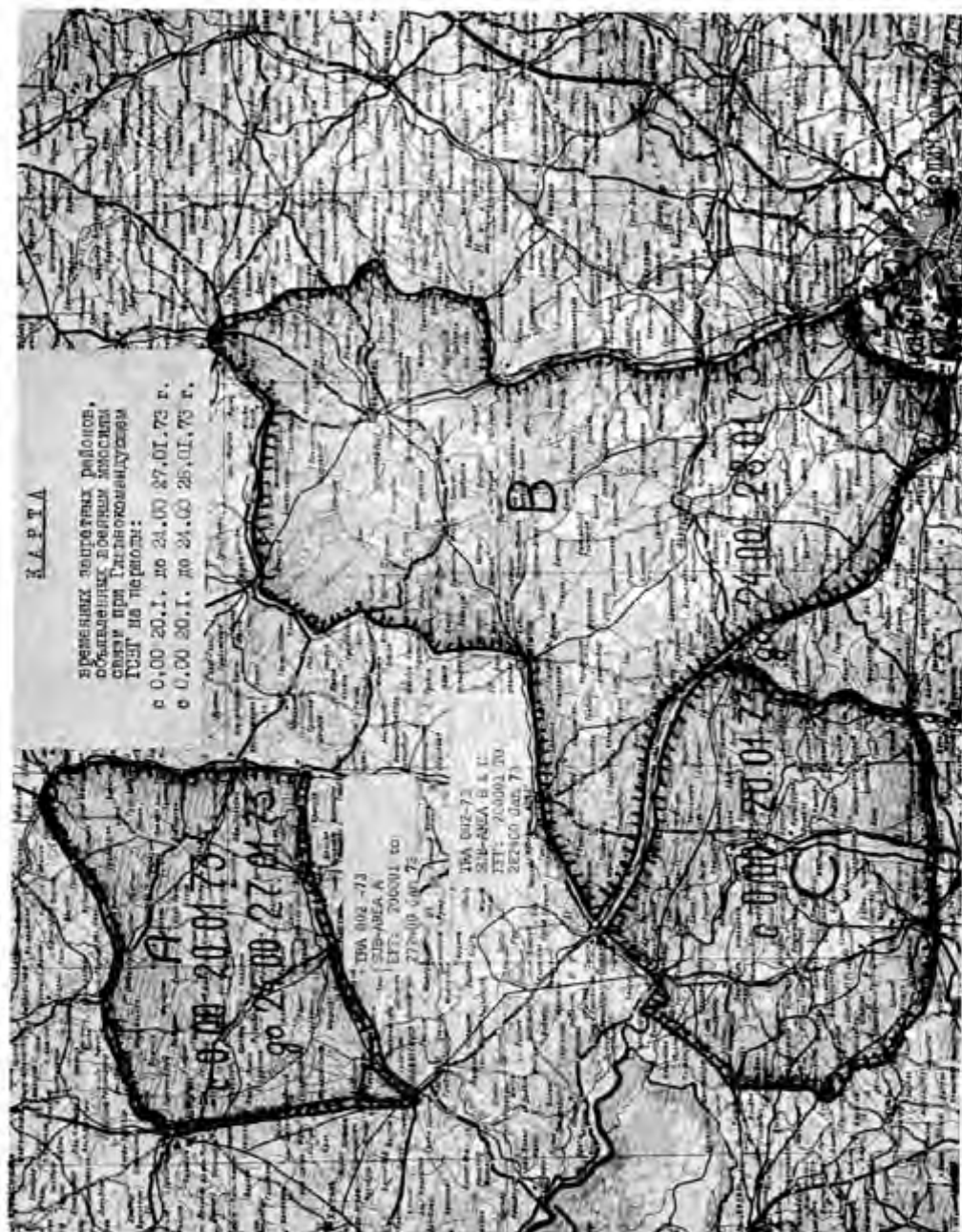


MAP OF TEMPORARY RESTRICTED AREA (TRA)  
1-73 (100001 JANUARY-182400 JANUARY)

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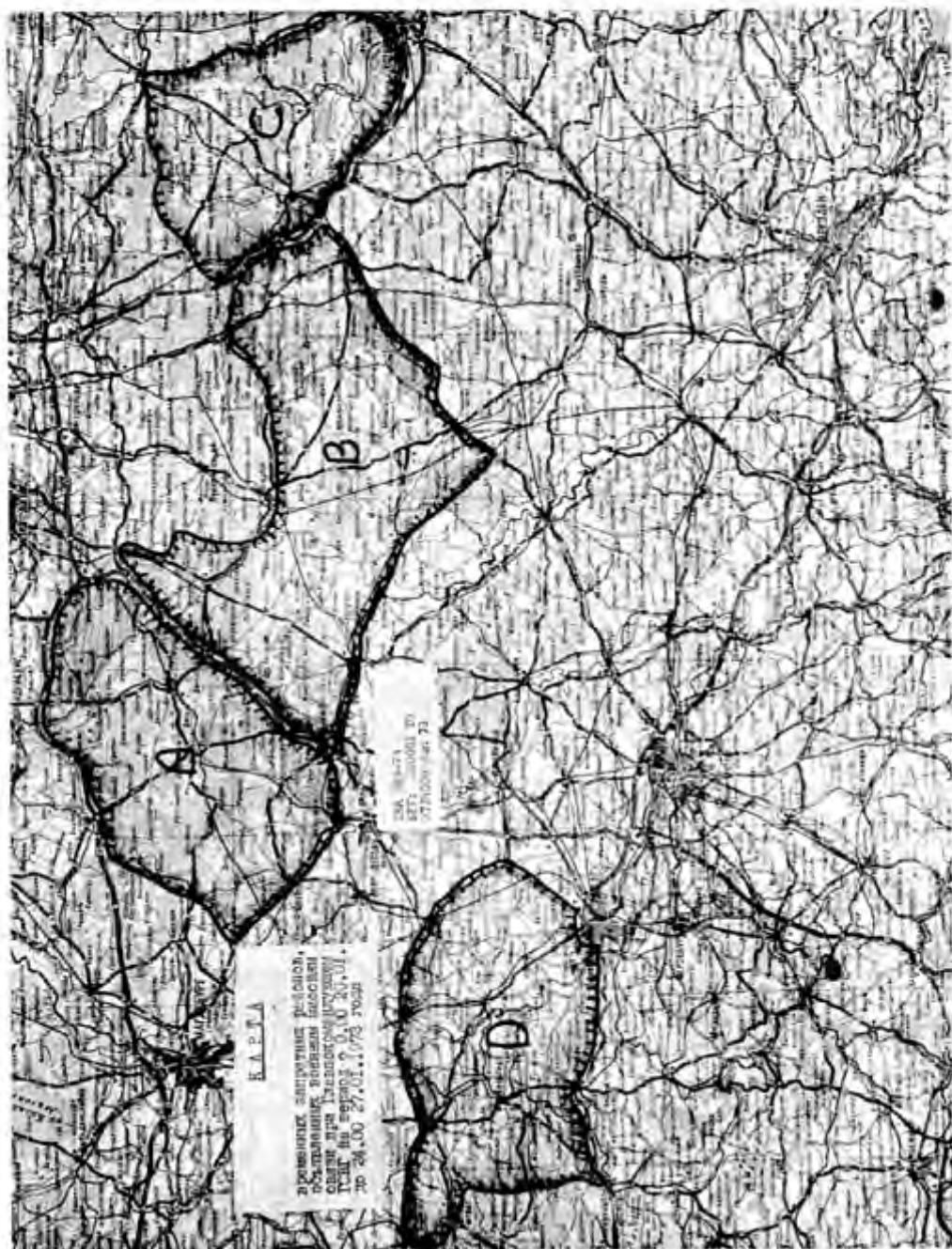
MAP OF TEMPORARY RESTRICTED AREA (TRA)  
2-73 (200001 JANUARY-282400 JANUARY)

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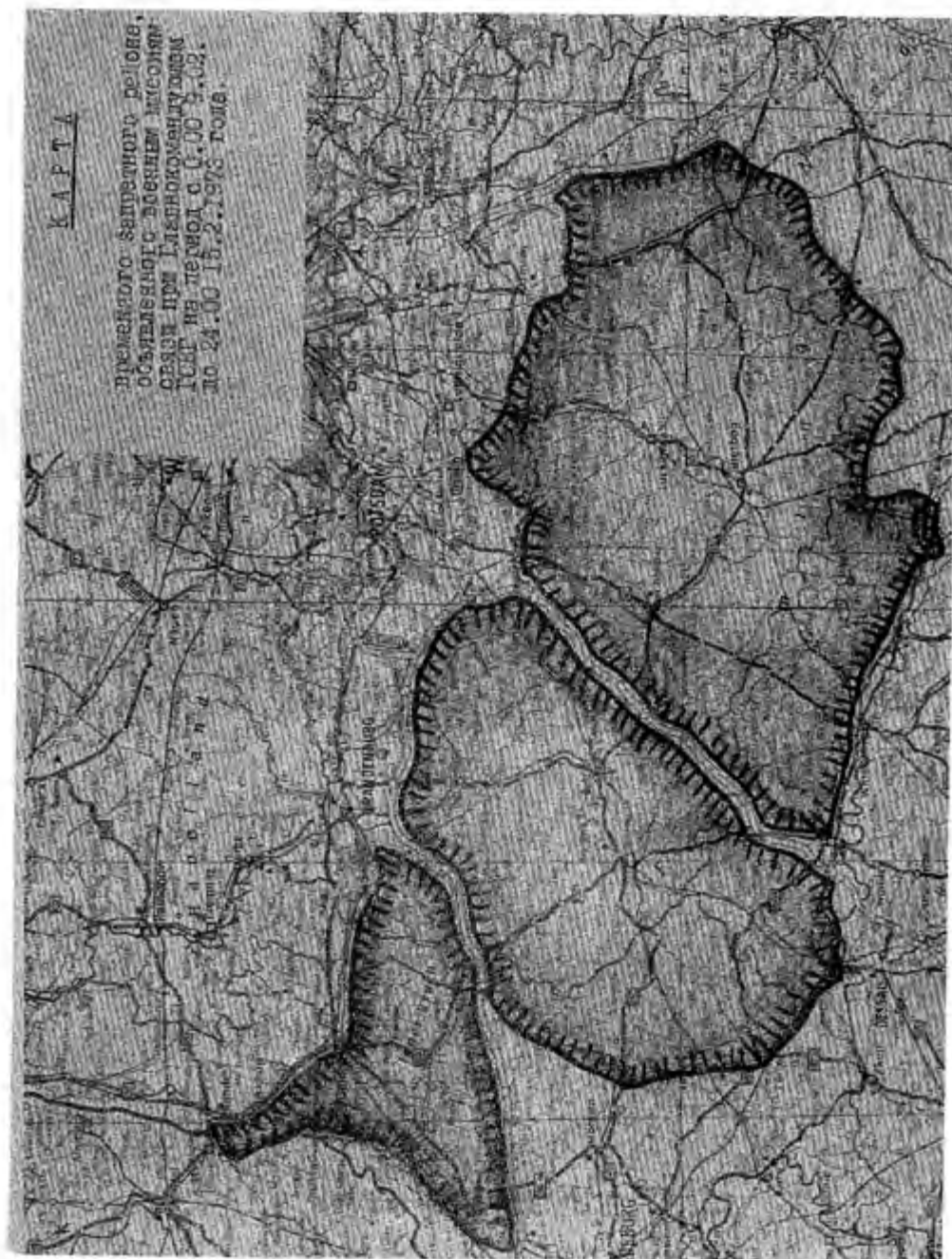


MAP OF TEMPORARY RESTRICTED AREA (TRA)  
3-73 (200001 JANUARY-272400 JANUARY)

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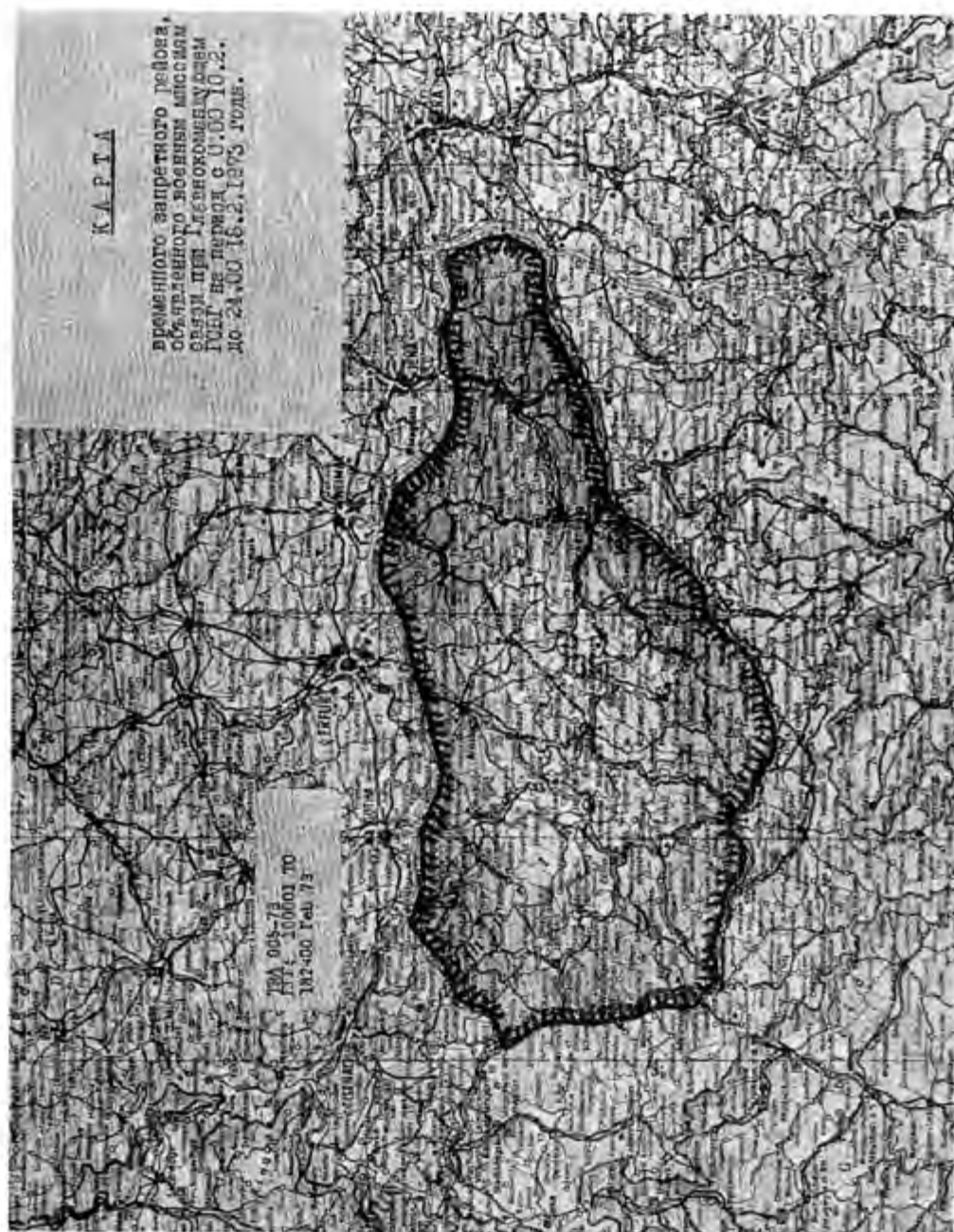
MAP OF TEMPORARY RESTRICTED AREA (TRA)  
4-73 (090001 FEBRUARY-152400 FEBRUARY)

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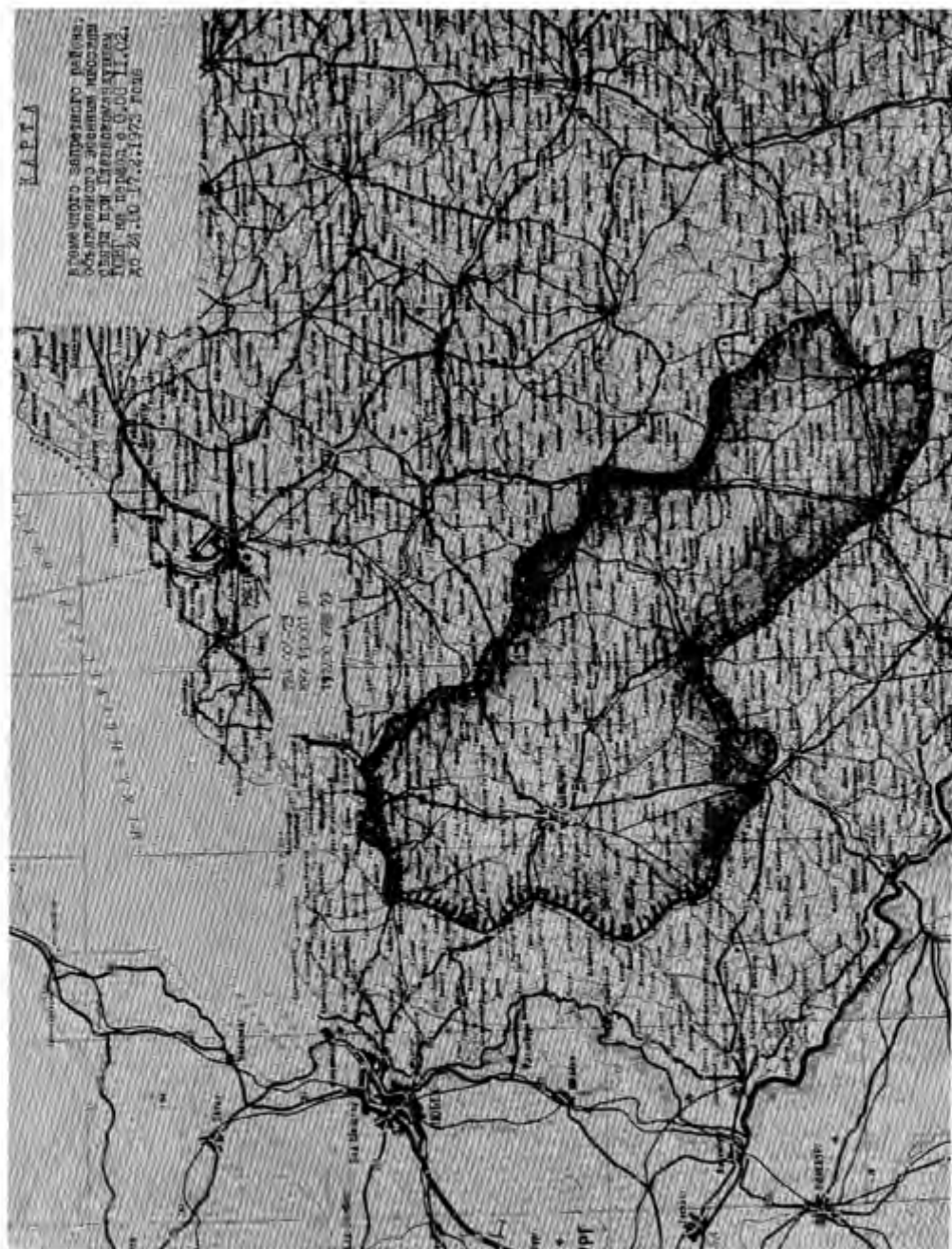


MAP OF TEMPORARY RESTRICTED AREA (TRA)  
5-73 (100001 FEBRUARY-182400 FEBRUARY)

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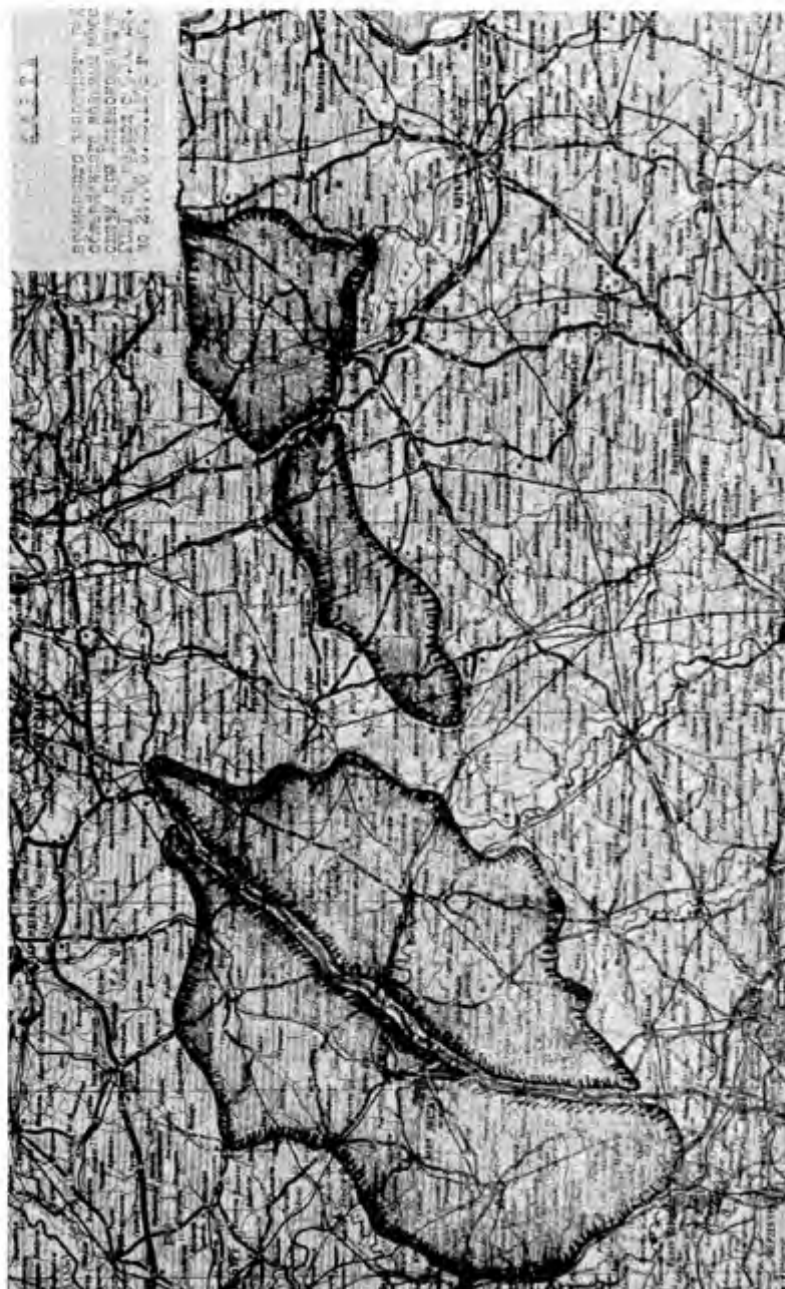


MAP OF TEMPORARY RESTRICTED AREA (TRA)  
6-73 (110001 FEBRUARY-172400 FEBRUARY)

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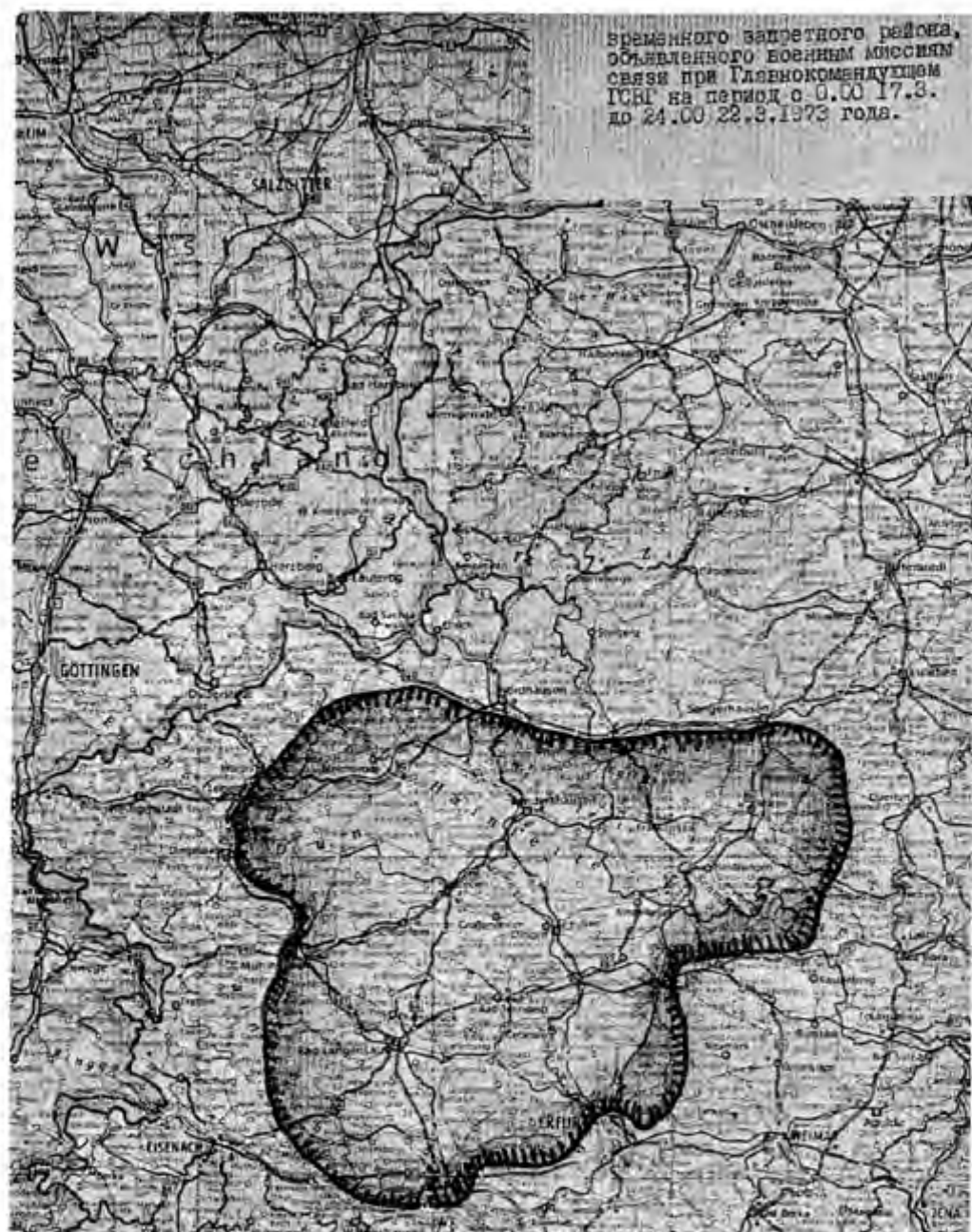


MAP OF TEMPORARY RESTRICTED AREA (TRA)  
7-73 (250001 FEBRUARY-032400 MARCH)

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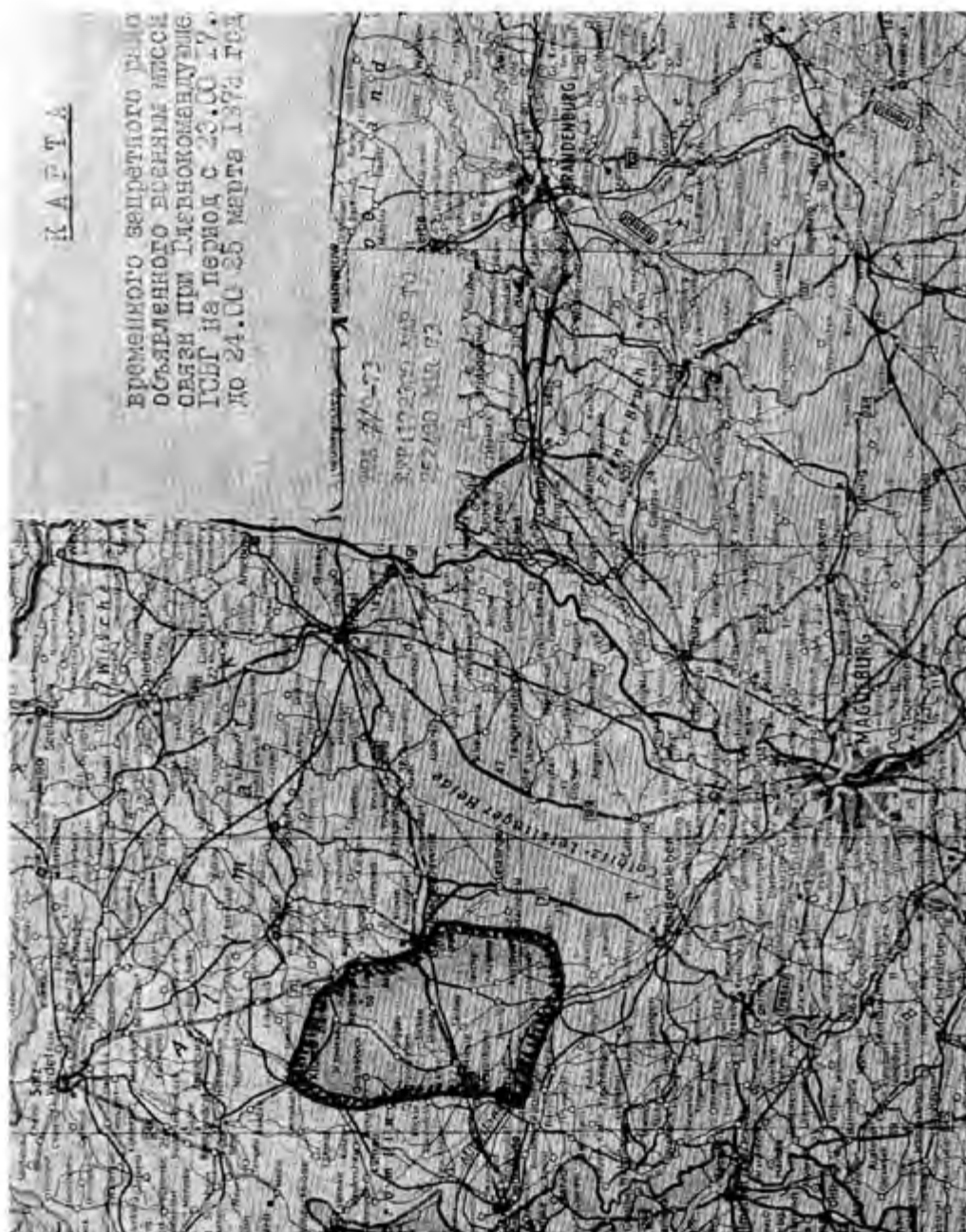
MAP OF TEMPORARY RESTRICTED AREA (TRA)  
8-73 (170001 MARCH - 222400 MARCH)

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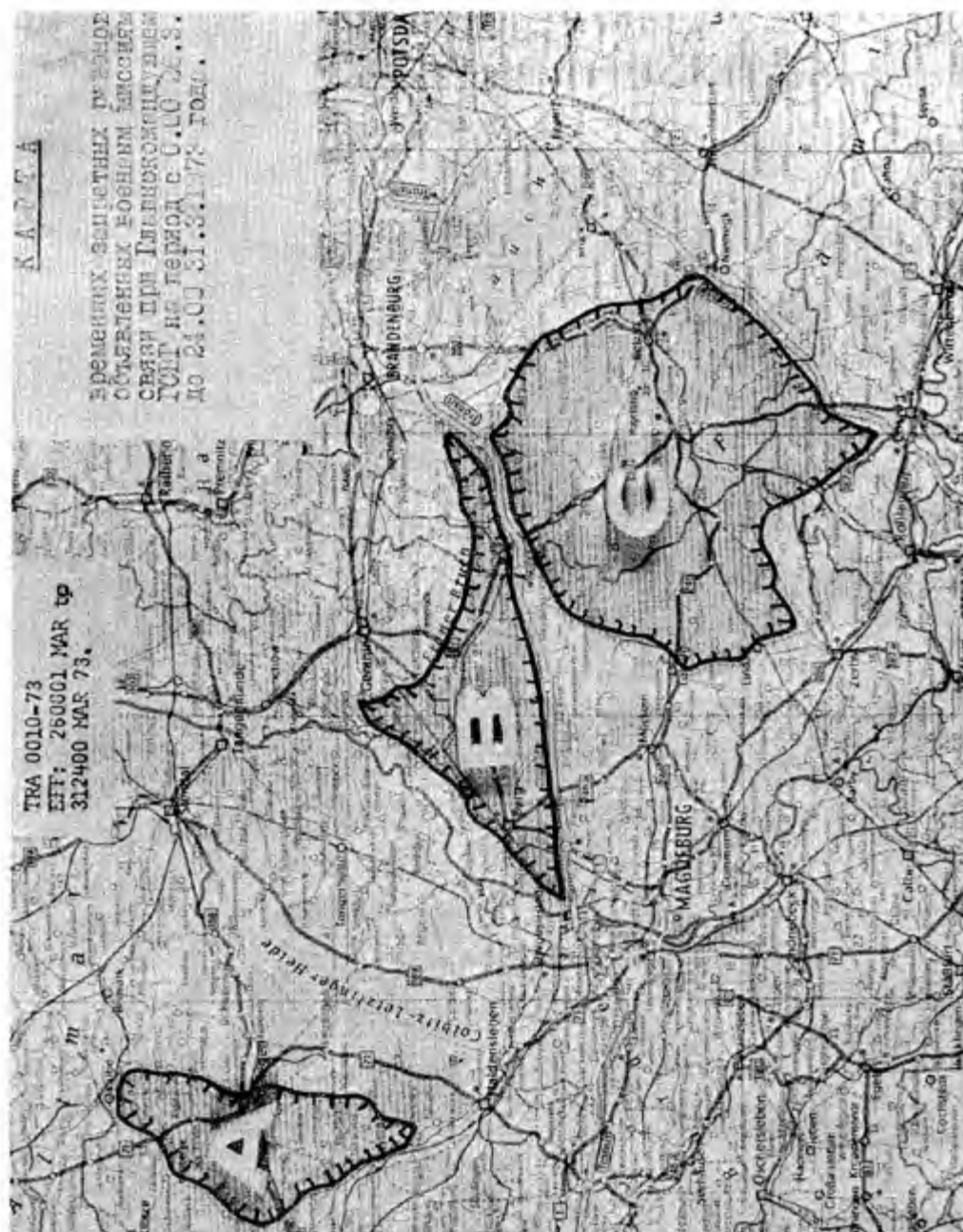


MAP OF TEMPORARY RESTRICTED AREA (TRA)  
9-73 (172300 MARCH - 252400 MARCH)

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MAP OF TEMPORARY RESTRICTED AREA (TRA)  
10-73 (260001 MARCH - 312400 MARCH)

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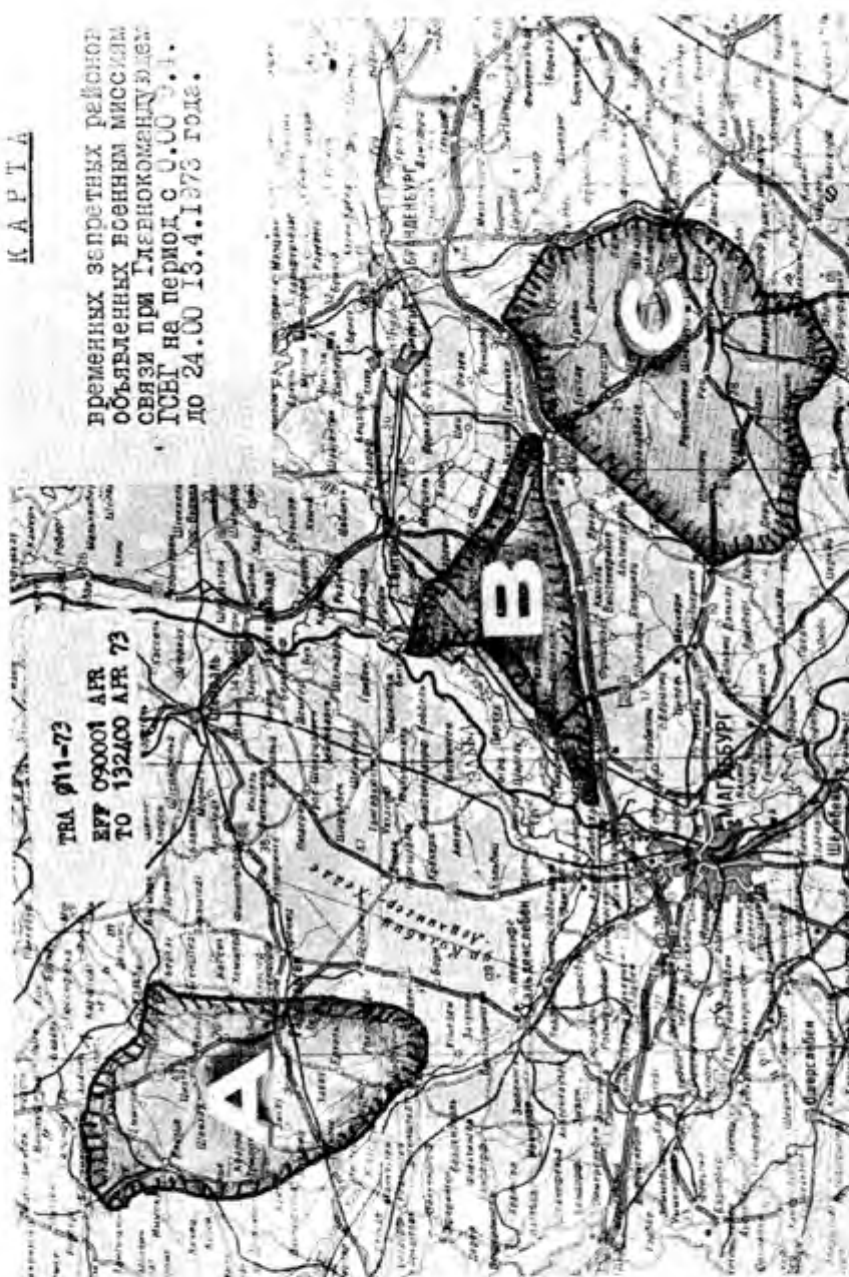
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КАРТА

временных запретных районов  
объявленных военными миссиями  
связи при Генеральном штабе  
ГСВГ на период с 0.00 1.4.  
до 24.00 13.4.1973 года.

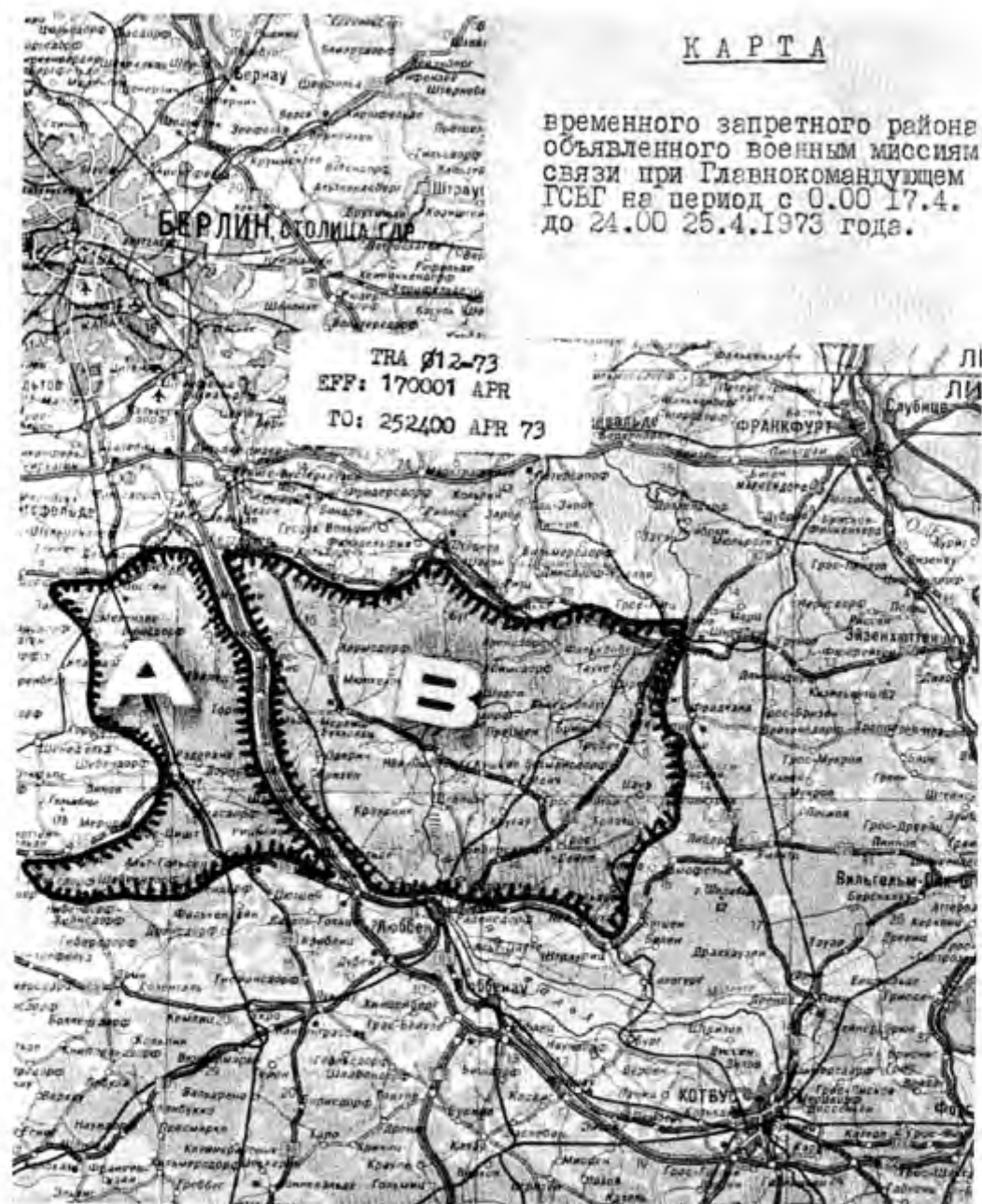


MAP OF TEMPORARY RESTRICTED AREA (TRA)  
11-73 (090001 APRIL - 132400 APRIL)

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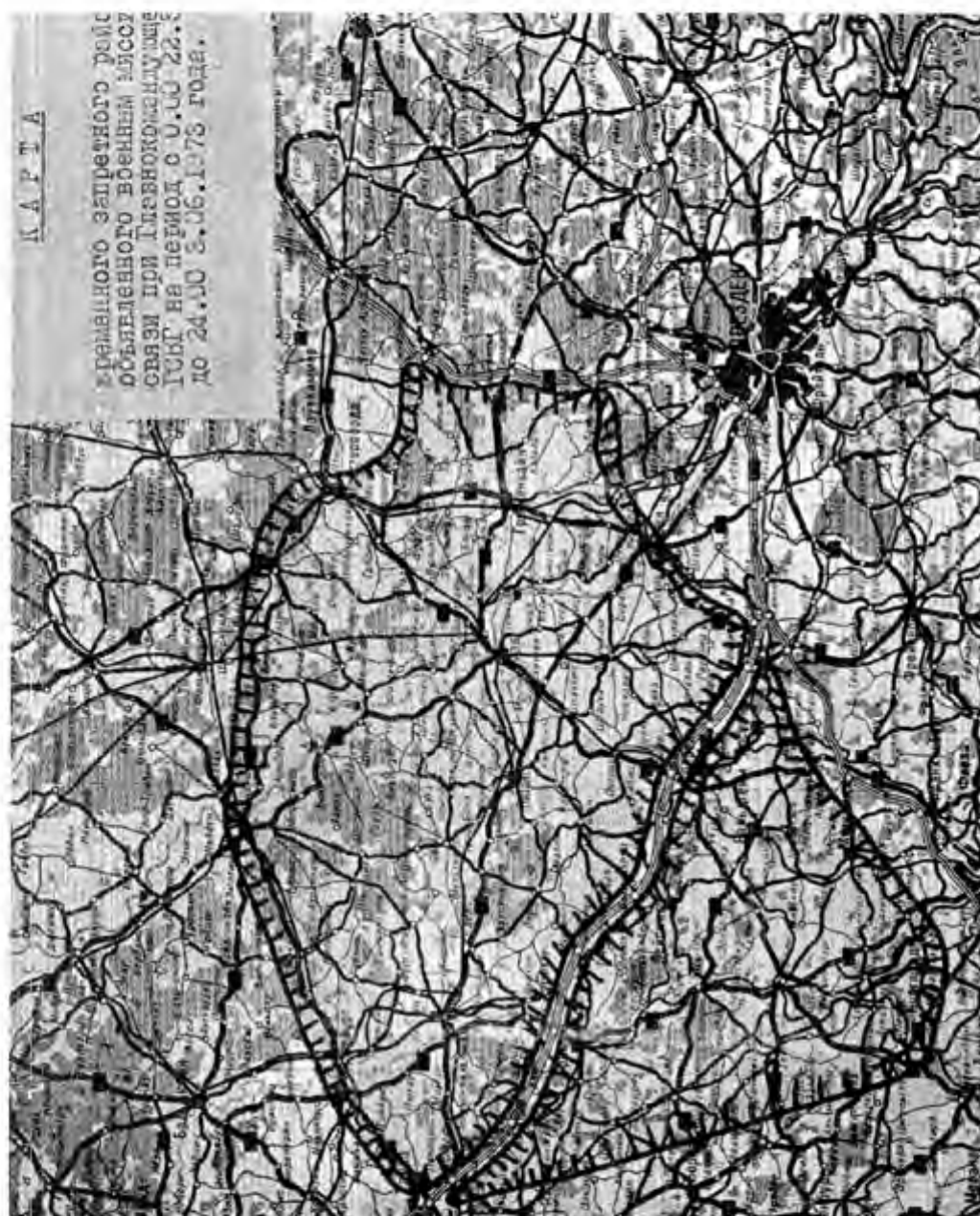


MAP OF TEMPORARY RESTRICTED AREA (TRA)  
12-73 (170001 APRIL - 252400 APRIL)

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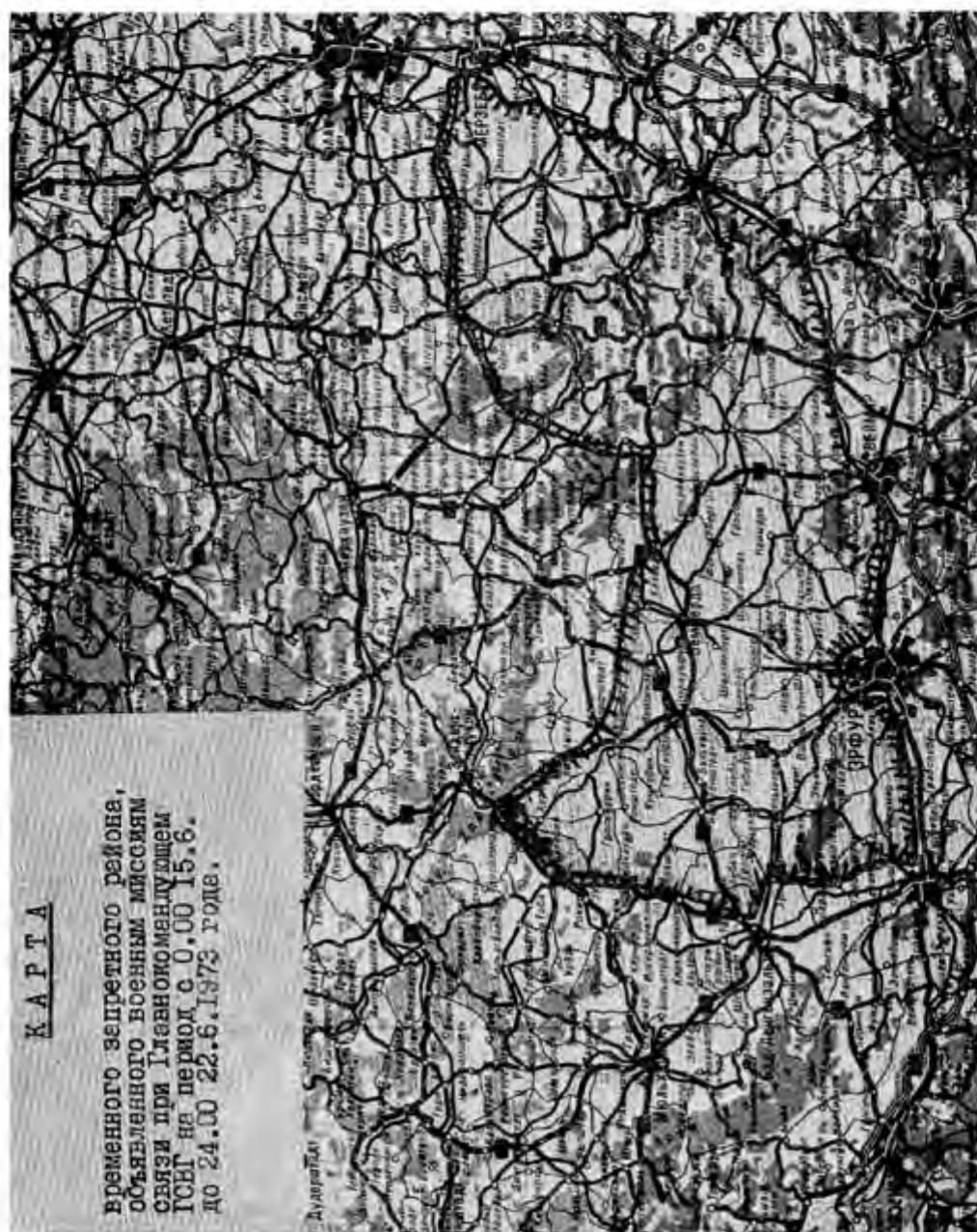


MAP OF TEMPORARY RESTRICTED AREA (TRA)  
13-73 (220001 MAY - 032400 JUNE)

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MAP OF TEMPORARY RESTRICTED AREA (TRA)  
14-73 (150001 JUNE - 222400 JUNE)

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MAP OF TEMPORARY RESTRICTED AREA (TRA)  
15-73 (020001 JULY - 072400 JULY)

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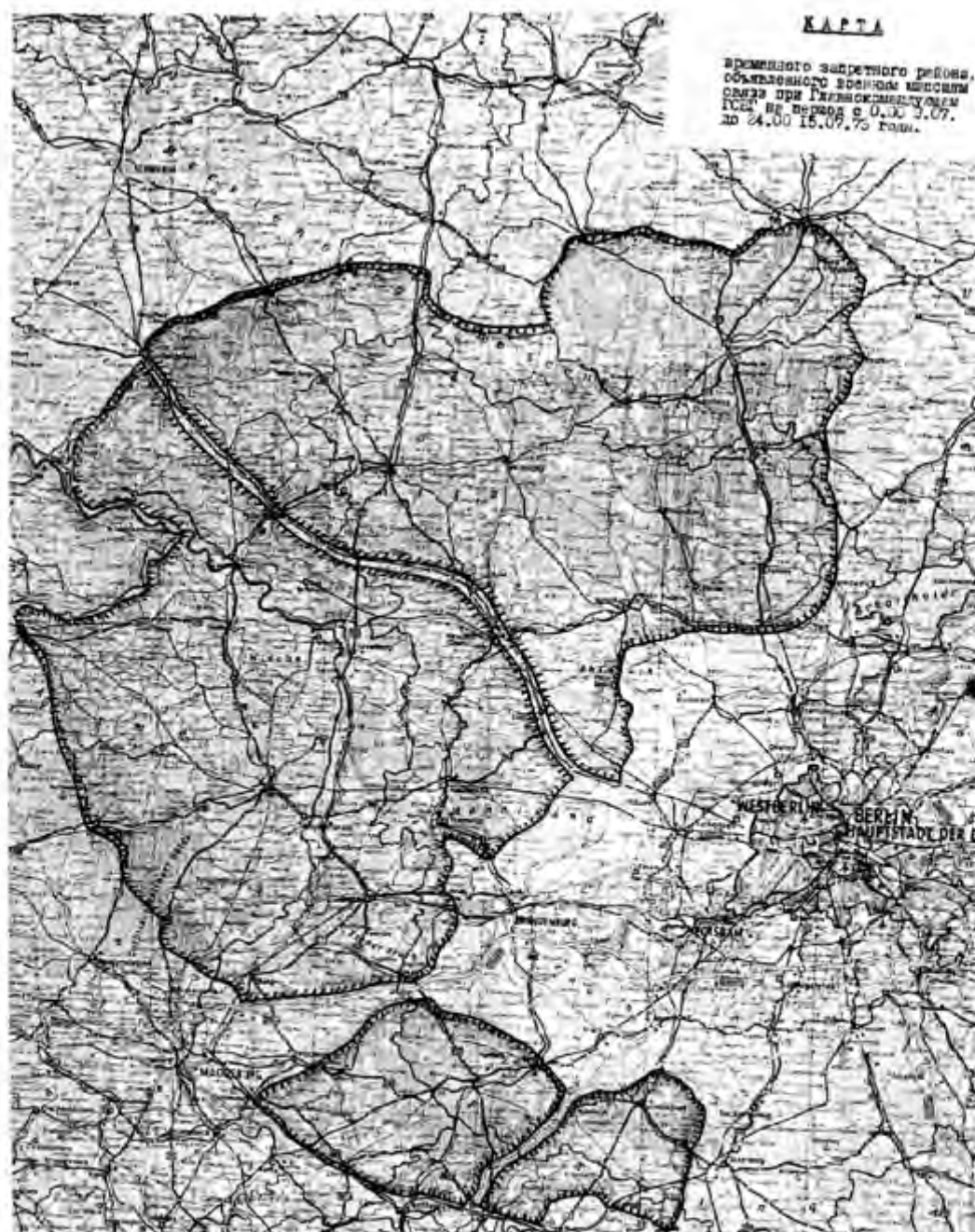
MAP OF TEMPORARY RESTRICTED AREA (TRA)  
16-73 (070001 JULY - 142400 JULY)

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UNCLASSIFIED

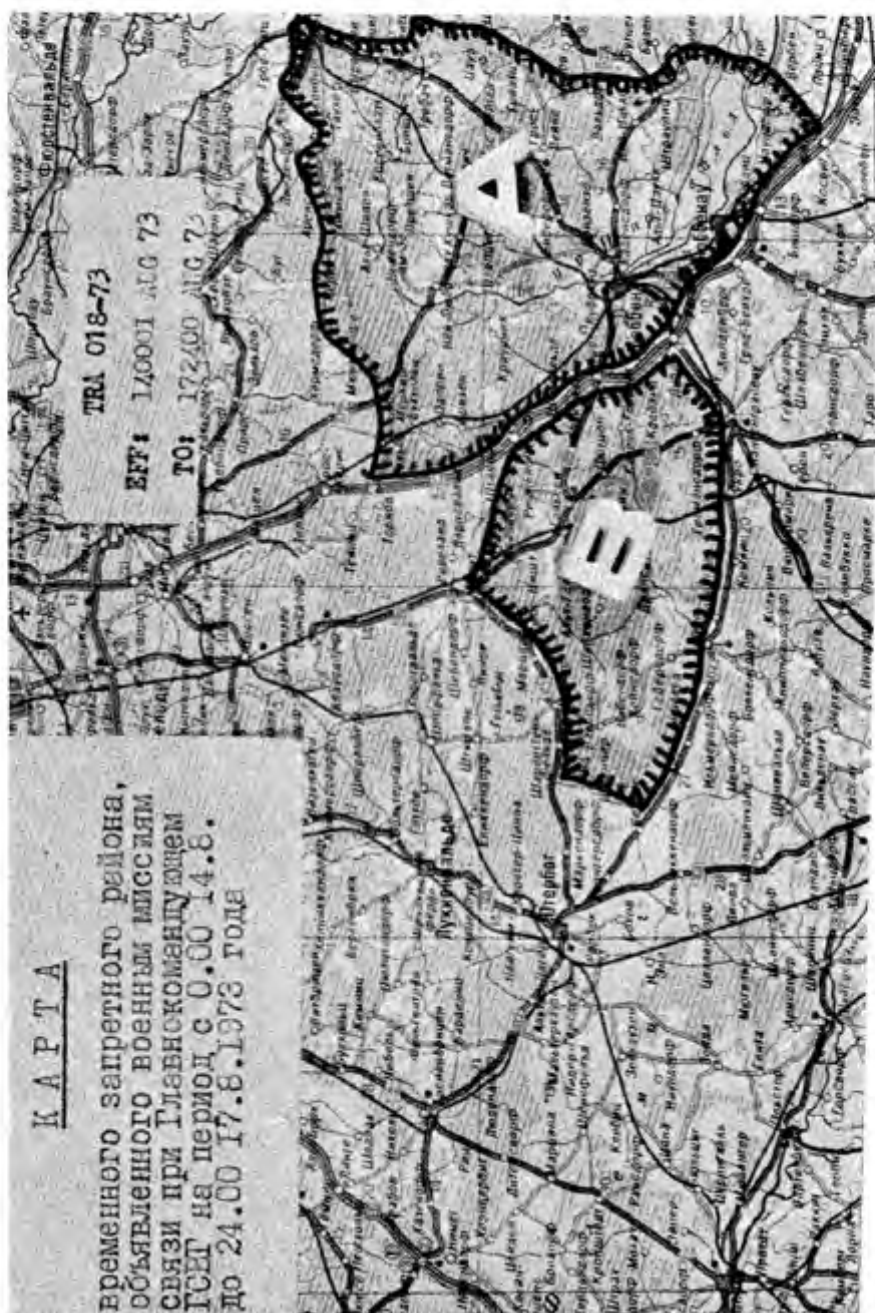


MAP OF TEMPORARY RESTRICTED AREA (TRA)  
17-73 (090001 JULY - 152400 JULY)

D-21

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED

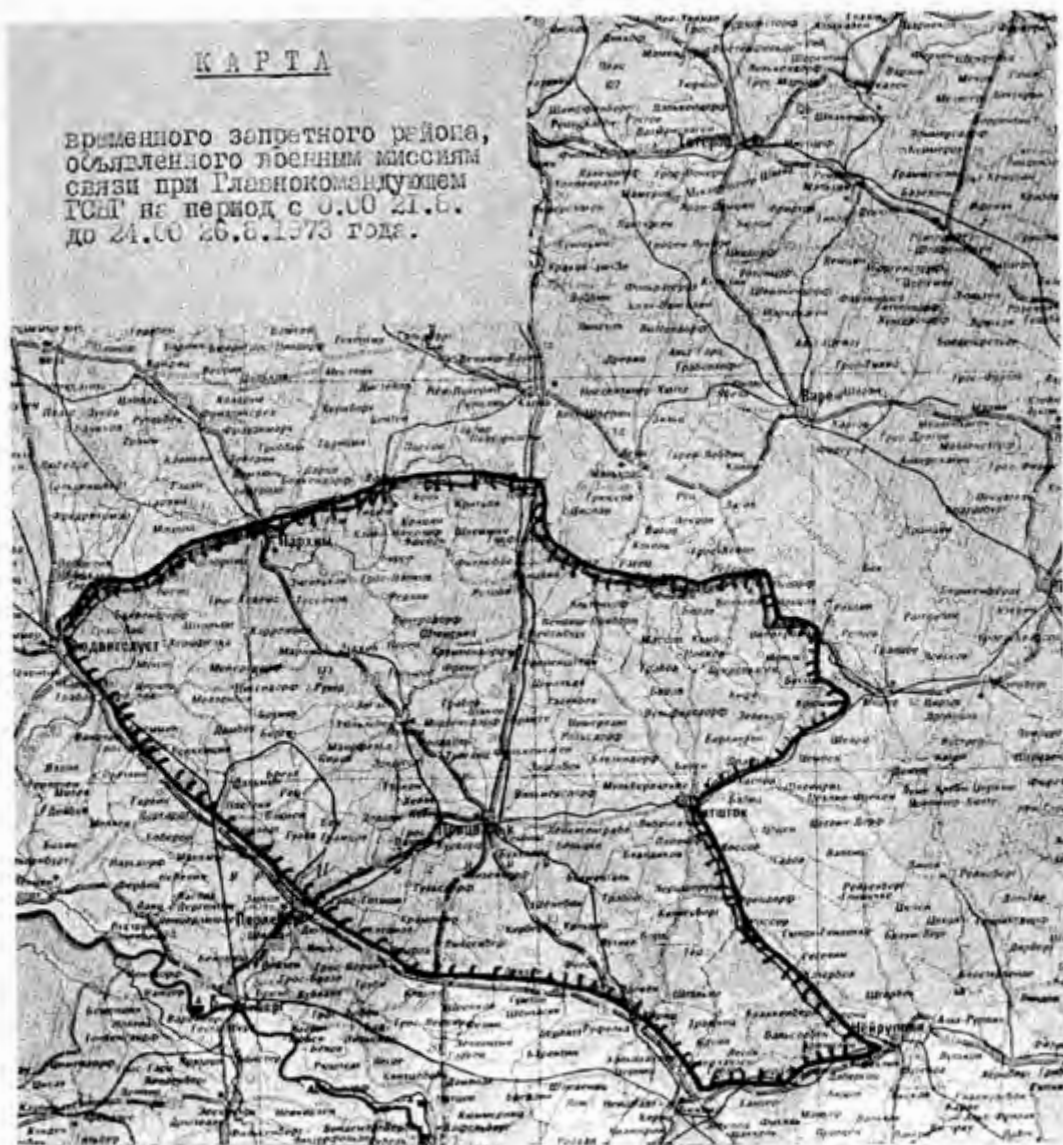


MAP OF TEMPORARY RESTRICTED AREA (TRA)  
18-73 (140001 AUGUST - 172400 AUGUST)

D-22

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED



MAP OF TEMPORARY RESTRICTED AREA (TRA)  
19-73 (210001 AUGUST - 262400 AUGUST)

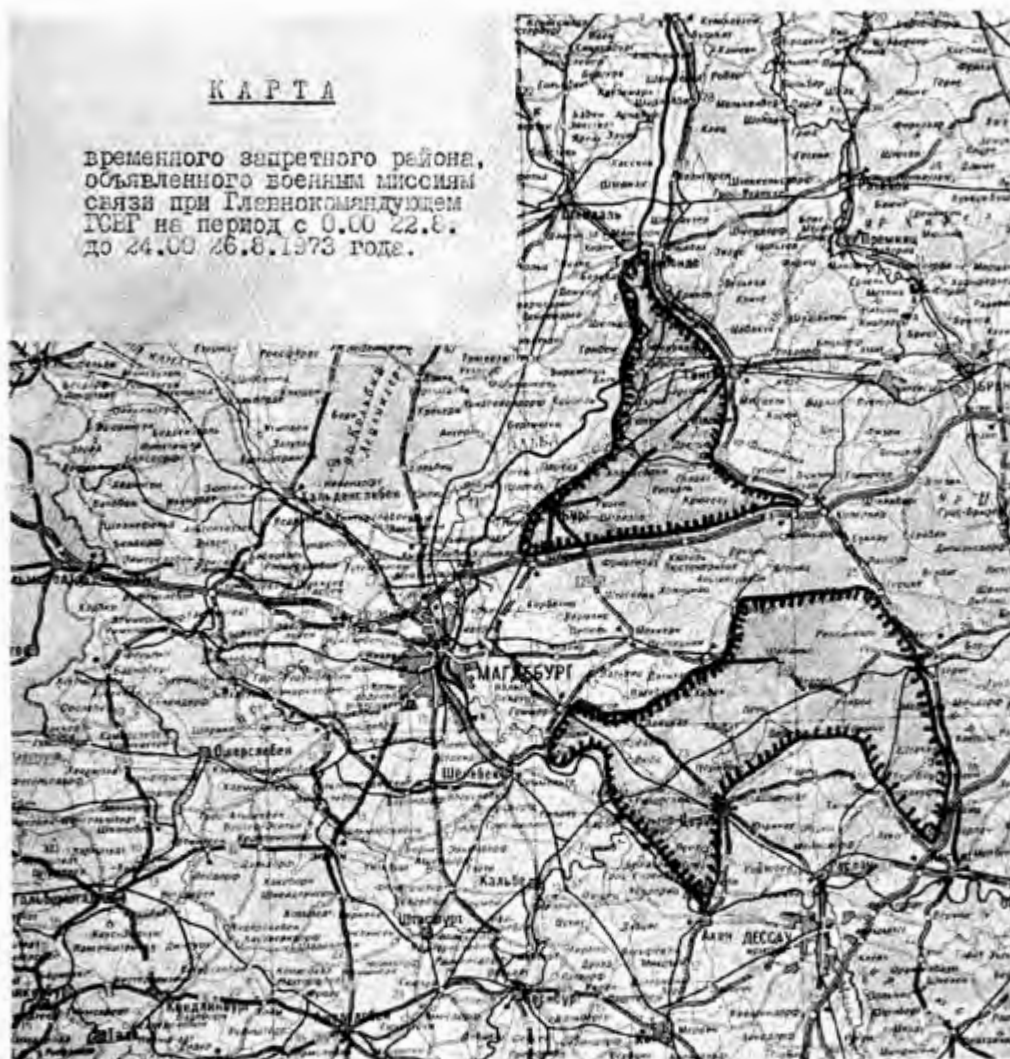
D-23

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED

КАРТА

временного запретного района,  
объявленного военным миссиям  
связи при Главнокомандующем  
ГСВГ на период с 0.00 22.8.  
до 24.00 26.8.1973 года.



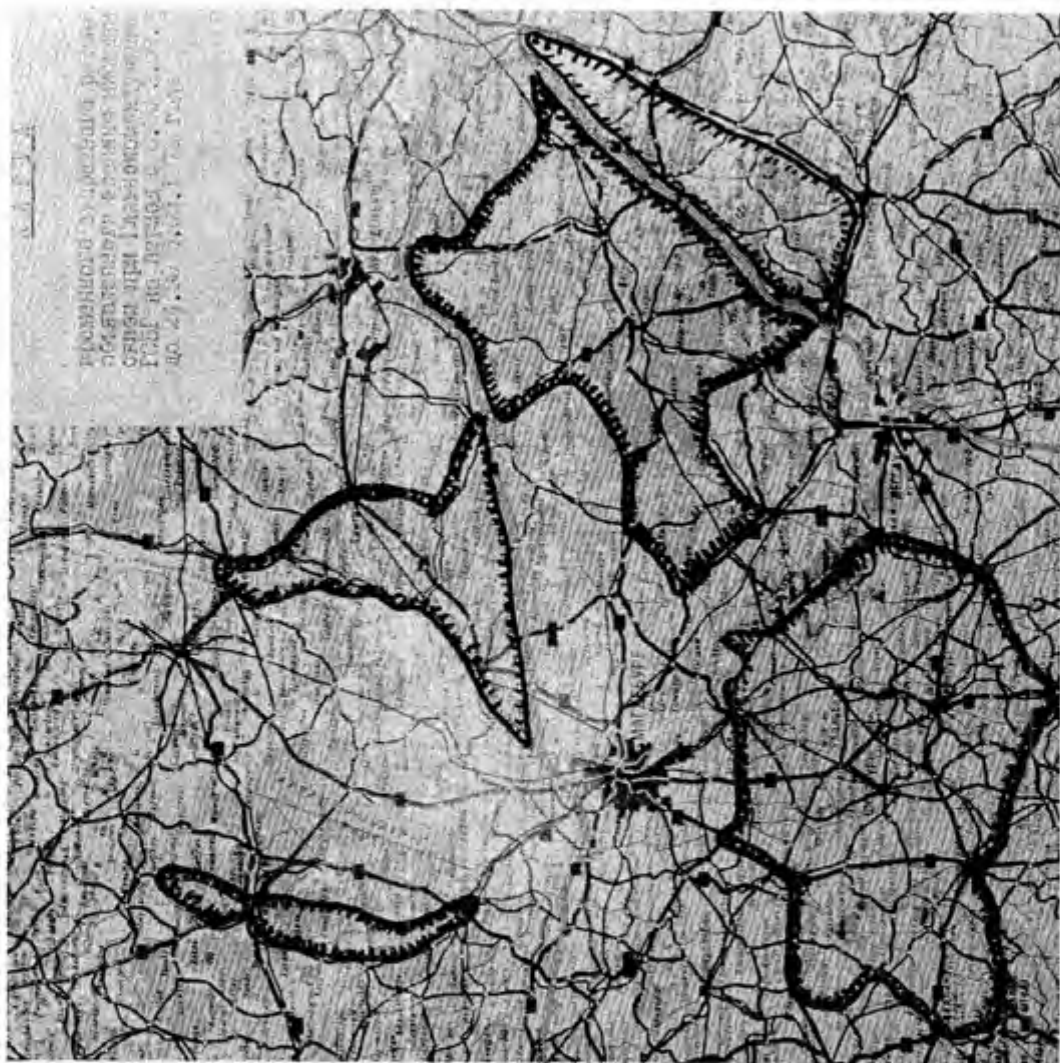
MAP OF TEMPORARY RESTRICTED AREA (TRA)  
20-73 (220001 AUGUST - 262400 AUGUST)

D-24

UNCLASSIFIED



**UNCLASSIFIED**

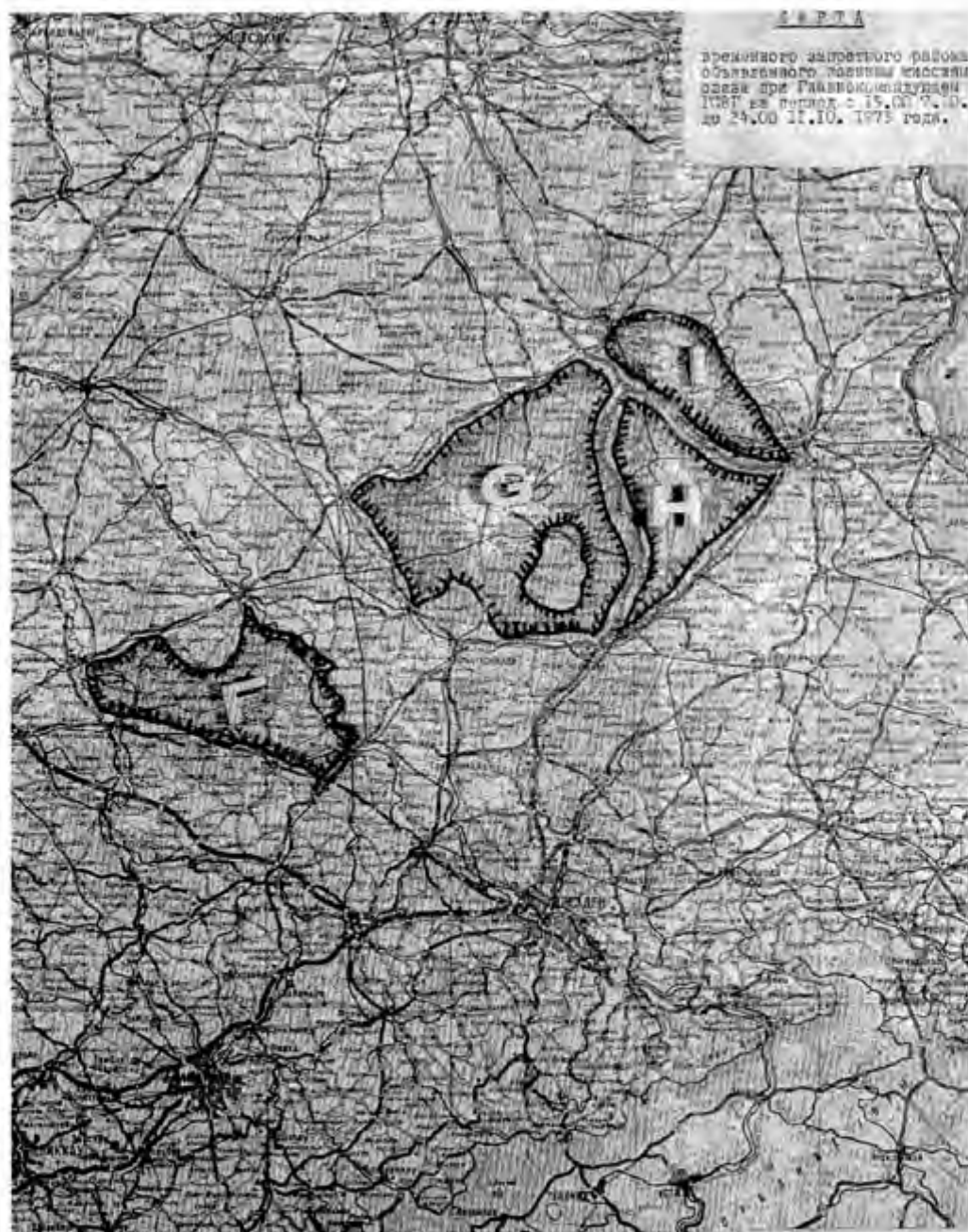


MAP OF TEMPORARY RESTRICTED AREA (TRA)  
21-73 (030001 SEPTEMBER-092400 SEPTEMBER)

D-25

**UNCLASSIFIED**

UNCLASSIFIED



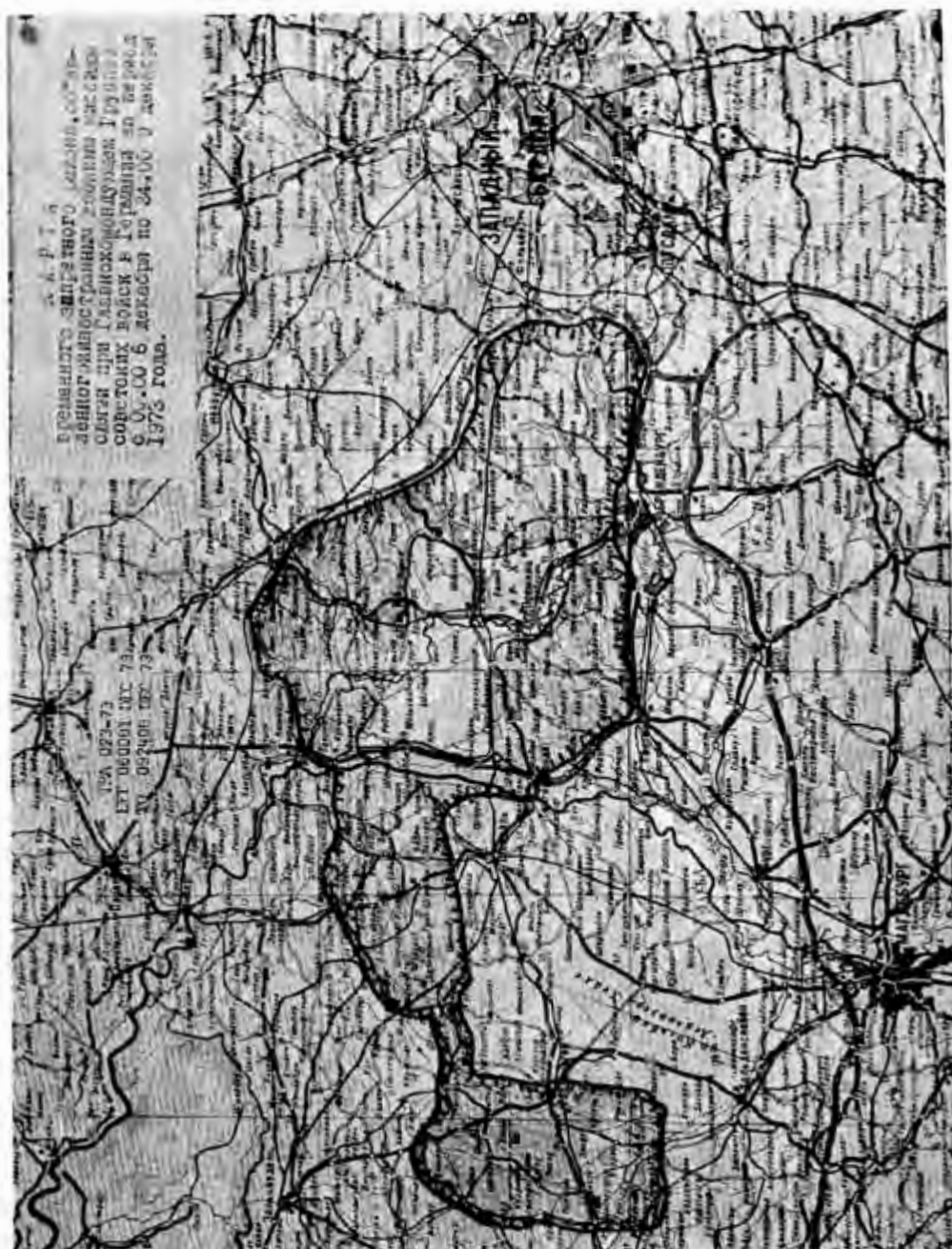
MAP OF TEMPORARY RESTRICTED AREA (TRA)  
22-73 (071500 OCTOBER-112400 OCTOBER)

D-26

UNCLASSIFIED



**UNCLASSIFIED**



MAP OF TEMPORARY RESTRICTED AREA (TRA)  
23-73 (060001 DECEMBER-092400 DECEMBER)

D-27

**UNCLASSIFIED**

## ANNEX E

## 1973 TOURING STATISTICS

MONTH	NR OF TOURS	ONE DAY TOURS	TWO DAY TOURS	THREE DAY TOURS	ACTUAL TOUR DAYS	ACTUAL TOUR HOURS
JAN	36	14	22	0	58	726
FEB	42	20	22	0	64	1,086
MAR	43	13	30	0	73	1,275
APR	38	13	25	0	63	998
MAY	37	17	20	0	57	898
JUN	42	17	25	0	67	1,000
JUL	29	5	24	0	53	846
AUG	30	4	26	0	56	916
SEP	29	6	23	0	52	750
OCT	37	5	32	0	69	1,082
NOV	39	2	22	15	46	1,577
DEC	31	5	25	1	55	920
TOTAL	433	121	296	16	713	12,074

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

PERSONNEL 1973



COL FREDERICK C. TURNER  
CHIEF OF MISSION



LT COL COLGAN  
DEPUTY CHIEF OF MISSION  
(DEPARTING)



LT COL STILES  
DEPUTY CHIEF OF MISSION  
(ARRIVING)



MAJ WALKER  
EXECUTIVE OFFICER  
(DEPARTING)



MAJ NARGELE  
NAVAL REP



MAJ GUILER  
EXECUTIVE OFFICER  
(ARRIVING)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISION



CMSGT WALTNER  
AIR FORCE NCOIC



SGM BERG  
ADMIN SUPERVISOR



SSGT SENNE  
AIR FORCE ADMIN NCO



SSG SHINKLE  
ARMY ADMIN NCO



SP5 OBESTER  
PERS SP



SP5 CHU  
PERS SP



SP5 GILBERT  
MESSAGE DISPATCHER



PV2 THURLOW  
MESSAGE DISPATCHER



PV2 SNETSINGER  
PERS SP

F-3

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

ADMINISTRATIVE AND SUPPORT SECTIONS



MISS ZWIEBEL  
SEC TO CHIEF OF MISSION



MRS. SUAREZ  
ADMIN SEC



SSG SANTANA  
CHIEF, COMM CTR



SGT DRUMMOND  
CRYPTO SP



SP4 SAPIENZO  
CRYPTO SP



PFC MORTON  
CRYPTO SP



SSG NORTON  
MTR SGT



SSG ZAMORA  
SUPPLY SGT



SGT SUDDARTH  
SUPPLY CLERK

F-4

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

PHOTO SUPPORT SECTION



MSGT VAN WAGONER  
CHIEF, PHOTO LAB  
(DEPARTING)



MSGT GALBREATH  
CHIEF, PHOTO LAB  
(ARRIVING)



MSGT ASH  
CHIEF TECHNICIAN



TSGT ROCHELEAU  
PHOTO TECHNICIAN



SP6 WRIGHT  
LAB TECHNICIAN



SSGT GRUNCH  
LAB TECHNICIAN



SSGT KELLER  
PHOTO SP



SSGT BONE  
PHOTO SYSTEM TECH



SSGT RICHEY  
LAB TECHNICIAN

F-5

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

OPERATIONS DIVISION



LTC CHANEY  
OPS OFFICER



MAJ HANSEN  
ASSIST OPS - AIR



MAJ HILTON  
ASSIST OPS - GROUND



MAJ SARETZKY  
ASSIST OPS - GROUND



MSG CORBETT  
OPS SGT



MSGT RATZ  
OPS SGT - AIR



SFC RIDLEY  
OPS SGT - GROUND

F-6

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COLLECTION/PRODUCTION SECTION



TSGT O'DONNELL  
AIR INTEL TECH



SSG BERRY  
PRODUCTION NCO



SSG BENSON  
TARGETS NCO



SP4 FRENCH  
ANALYST TRANSLATOR



SP4 BROOM  
ANALYST



SP4 KINKEL  
TYPIST



SP4 WEISEL  
ANALYST



PV2 ROOTS  
ANALYST



PV2 SOUKUP  
TYPIST

F-7

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LIAISON OFFICERS



LTC BAXTER  
SENIOR LIAISON OFFICER



LTC SHIMEK  
LIAISON OFFICER



MAJ DEPRIE  
LIAISON OFFICER



MAJ MANZO  
LIAISON OFFICER



MAJ CORCORAN  
LIAISON OFFICER

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LIAISON OFFICERS



MAJ BALTES  
LIAISON OFFICER



MAJ SPENCER  
LIAISON OFFICER



MAJ BURHANS  
LIAISON OFFICER



CAPT PATTERSON  
LIAISON OFFICER

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

POTSDAM INSTALLATION



1LT KIMMEL  
OIC, POTSDAM HOUSE



MSGT SPITZENBERGER  
DRIVER LINGUIST



TSGT NETTER  
DRIVER LINGUIST



SGT KRUTZ  
DRIVER LINGUIST



SGT LEAR  
DRIVER LINGUIST

F-10

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SGT REED  
DRIVER LINGUIST



SGT BEHNY  
DRIVER LINGUIST



SGT LUNDGREN  
DRIVER



SGT SCHNEIDER  
DRIVER



SGT ROGERS  
DRIVER



SGT PERK  
DRIVER



SGT WHEAT  
DRIVER

F-11

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~