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UNIT HISTORY (U)

UNITED STATES MILITARY LIAISON MISSION
TO THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF
GROUP OF SOVIET FORCES IN GERMANY

Downgraded to UNCLASSIFIED
By Authority of EO 12958
Date 14 APR 2006

1980

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UNITED STATES MILITARY LIAISON MISSION
TO COMMANDER IN CHIEF GROUP OF
SOVIET FORCES IN GERMANY

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF MISSION

1 May 1980

(C) "The more things change--the more they remain the same. . ."

The Soviet invasion of Afghanistan at the beginning of the year created an atmosphere of showing "US concern and opposition" to same. However, from the Soviet side, they certainly made every effort to maintain cordial and friendly relations with USMLM. The USMLM position that "good relations" can help with day-to-day negotiations and business with the Soviets and can be of benefit when the unpleasant potential or incident arises was heard. Consequently, representational and social contact was continued, even though at a reduced level.

The overall collection of intelligence in East Germany continued to take place in a hostile and often dangerous environment. As in the past, USMLMers met this challenge with no less than a 110% dedication and effort.

If we needed to look for more motivation, the events of 1980 have certainly provided for that:

The "withdrawal of 1,000 tanks and 20,000 men" and the reorganization of Soviet Air and Ground Forces throughout the year drew stern attention to the continuing upgrade in the capabilities of GSFG.

The precarious situation in Poland kept all three missions on the go and caused surges in an already overcrowded schedule of rail watches and garrison checks.

The initiation of an airborne/air assault unit to Gueithus made that installation and training area to the south favorite haunts of all tours.

In-house improvements were highlighted by the standardization of the tour vehicles, the expansion of the SANDOUNC effort, the introduction of Wang Word Processing, and the building expansion.

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The close professional and social relationship with our BRIMIS and FMLM colleagues continued to be one of the most rewarding aspects of serving at USMLM. Our sustained operations are mutually interdependent and are carried out in an atmosphere of mutual trust and cooperation. Friendships formed will not be forgotten.

As my four-year tour at the helm of USMLM draws to a close, I pay tribute to all those who have served in this truly unique organization. Your sacrifices have been great and your contributions to the free world tremendous. You are truly the "cutting edge."

Don O. Stovall

DON O. STOVALL
Colonel, IN
Chief of Mission

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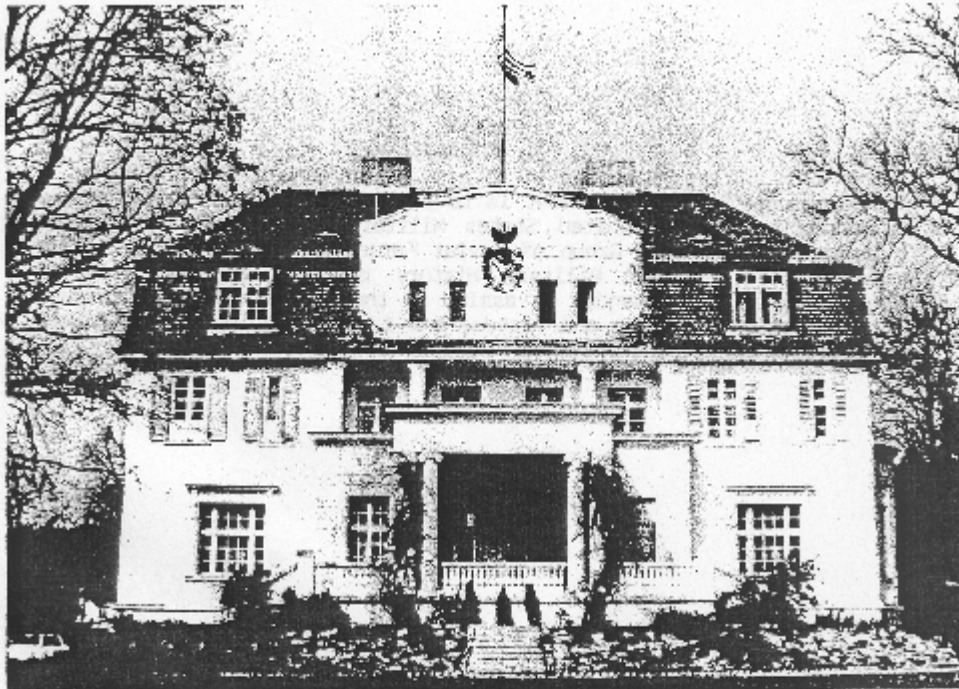
FOREWORD

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 Germany. This review contributes to the Military History programs of the military services and is intended to assist in the understanding of current operations, problems, and trends, and in the development of future doctrine, plans, and programs of the USMLM.

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USMLY POTSDAM MISSION HOUSE

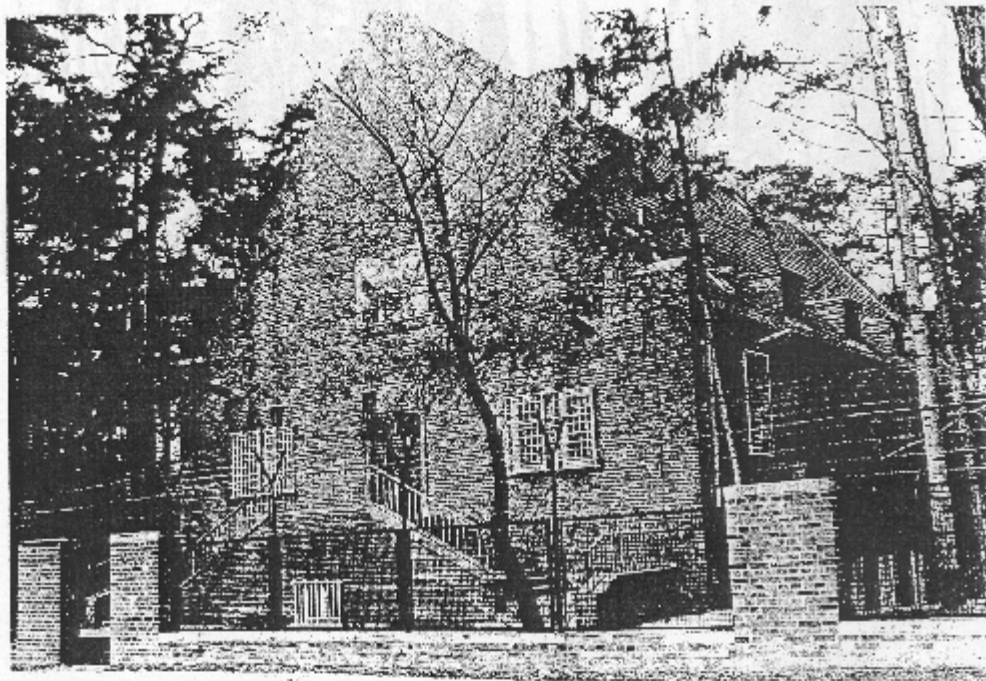


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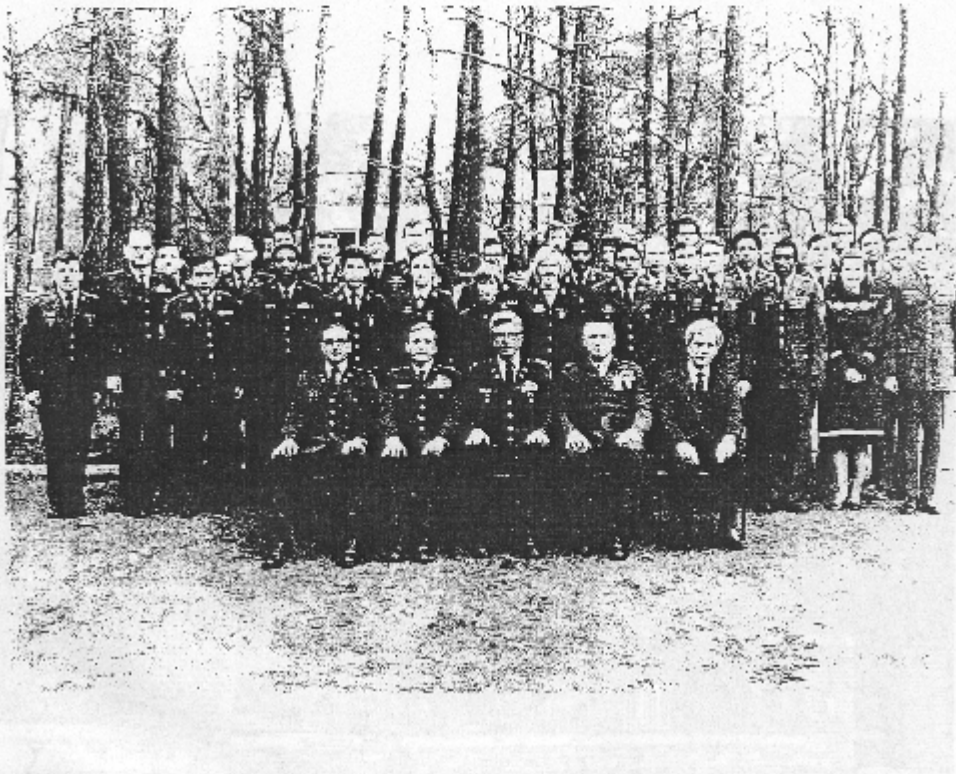
USMLM WEST BERLIN HEADQUARTERS



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USNLM PERSONNEL 1980



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PART I

GENERAL

A. (U) INTRODUCTION. USMLM activities associated with carrying out its two missions are described in detail in succeeding portions of this History. A summary of these activities and results thereof follows.

1. (U) Intelligence Information Collection. In pursuit of its second and classified mission, USMLM dispatched 530 tours into the GDR for a total of approximately 700,000 kilometers. The Mission produced in excess of 1200 Intelligence Information Reports reporting information acquired during these tours.

2. (U) Temporary Restricted Areas (TRA). In 1980, HQ GS-B levied four TRA for a total of 46 days. TRA were announced in March, June, August, and November. The longest, lasting from 22 August through 14 September, was called to protect cantonment areas of Warsaw Pact nations during WAFENBRUCHERSCHEIT-80. The TRA causing most concern was TRA-004, effective dates 30 November - 09 December. The timing of the TRA and the location, covering virtually the entire GDR-Polish border, gave rise to speculation that its purpose was to cover movement of forces into Poland. In the event, no such movement occurred - much to the relief of all concerned.

3. (U) Detentions and Incidents. Fifteen USMLM tours were detained in 1980, a moderate decrease from the number recorded in 1979. The decrease was in no way due to a slackening of effort on the part of Soviet and East German military or MFS and VOPD personnel. Responses of convoys and individual military vehicles to the presence of Mission vehicles provided convincing evidence that SOP's had been developed (and were being enthusiastically carried out) designed to effect detentions whenever possible, without regard to risk (At least without regard to risk to tour personnel!).

4. (U) Liaison and Representation. CUSMLM or his representative met with SERD or HQ GSFG representatives a total of 22 times to discuss a variety of topics ranging from complaints about Mission House matters to introduction to the new CINCSFG, GEN Zaytzev. USMLM again acted as host at three major social functions: the Torgau Reception, Fourth of July Picnic, and Thanksgiving Dinner. Invitation lists were reduced from previous years, as evidence of continuing US disapproval of the Soviet Afghanistan adventure. Similarly, USMLM attendance at the Soviet Army-Navy Day celebration, normally attended by all on-pass tour officers, was limited to CUSMLM and the Naval Representative.

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B. (U) REFERENCES

1. TCA - LK14JAG
2. USHJMM DIRECTIVE 40-18, 30 Mar 78
3. USAFMR REGULATION 383-27
3. USAFMR Regulation 23-11, 08 Jul 74
4. 7113 Special Activity Squadron Regulation 21-9, 10 Dec 75
5. USMC Table of Organization 5503, 17 Dec 76

C. (U) ORGANIZATION. The Hushner-Malinin Agreement (Annex A), signed in April 1947, authorized the exchange of Military Liaison Missions between the Soviet and US Military Headquarters in Germany and laid down general guidelines for their activities and for the support to be rendered by the headquarters to which they were accredited. The agreement provided for 14 accredited personnel, with complete freedom to travel except in areas of military dispositions; the 14 accredited personnel "will include all necessary technical personnel, office clerks, personnel with special qualifications, and personnel required to operate radio stations." Because of Berlin's special status, USMLM is able to employ all 14 passes for operational and liaison purposes, with a support base in West Berlin. Details of pass utilization and of the tri-service organization are provided in succeeding sub-paragraphs:

1. Pass Utilization: The 14 accreditations provided for by the Hushner-Malinin Agreement are normally held as follows:

| | |
|--|---|
| CUSMLM (Army) | 1 |
| Deputy Chief of Mission (DCUSMLM) (USAF) | 1 |
| Naval Representative (USMC) | 1 |
| CIC, Potsdam House (Army) | 1 |
| Liaison Officers | |
| Army | 4 |
| USAF | 2 |
| Liaison NCO's | |
| Army | 3 |
| USAF | 1 |

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2. Army Element: The TDA in effect on 31 Dec 60 authorizes 17 officers and 26 enlisted personnel.

3. Air Element: The air element is composed of 9 officers and 11 enlisted personnel, organized as Detachment 16, 7113 Special Activities Squadron.

4. Naval Element: The USMLM naval element consists of one USMC officer.

D. (C) MISSION.

1. The primary mission of USMLM is to carry out responsibilities for liaison between CINCSARFUR, on behalf of US Commander in Chief Europe (USCINCEUR), and CINCSFG and to serve as a point of contact for other US departments and agencies with CINCSFG, in accordance with provisions of the Huebner-Malinin Agreement.

2. The secondary and confidential mission of USMLM is to exploit its liaison status and attendant potential for collection of intelligence information in the German Democratic Republic (GDR).

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PART II. COLLECTION

A. (C) GENERAL.

1. (C) In carrying out its intelligence information collection mission, USMLM dispatched 540 tours for a total of 1022 tour days during 1980. Distance travelled by operational tours in the GDR exceeded 700,000 kilometers. A total of 1216 Intelligence Information Reports were prepared, an increase of approximately 25% over 1979 production.

2. (C) A review of previous histories back to 1962 reveals that almost every year, USMLM has called attention to "the ongoing modernization and reequipment" of GSFG, 16 TAA, and the East German armed forces. Examination of entries in the Collection portion of the histories confirms that this has not been a 19 year long case of crying "Wolf"; during the period, we regularly reported the initial acquisition and proliferation of significant new equipment items and organizational and tactical changes aimed at improving combat efficiency.

3. (C) USMLM found 1980 no different from previous years: Once more we draw attention to "the ongoing modernization and reequipping" of the Soviet and East German military in the GDR. Once more we observed the introduction of new equipment and extensive reorganization of tactical units. The Missions confirmed the addition of T-64 to Division Recon Battalions, the upgrade of Tank Regiment-subordinate MR Companies to Battalion strength, and changes in the organizational structure of BTR-60PB equipped MR Companies resulting from the introduction of new equipment.

4. (C) The internal beefing up of tactical units within GSFG may have at least partially offset the decrease in personnel and equipment attendant upon the well publicized withdrawal of troops from the GDR. The Tri-Missions covered and reported the progress of the withdrawal and the subsequent move by other Soviet units into the Wittenberg garrisons vacated by the 6 GTD.

5. (C) Other coordinated Tri-Mission operations during the year included troop rotation coverage, a concentrated effort against the newly arrived Air Assault Brigade, WAFFENBRUEDERSCHAFT-80, coverage of several river crossing exercises, and a close watch of the area adjacent to the GDR/Polish border as a result of the Polish situation.

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6. (C) New equipment of particular interest observed in GS-8 during the year included the Ural-375N, BTR-70, POLE DISH, modified UJ BRICK, RPG 16, ACS-17, and FLOGGER J. Within the 27 GKRD, the SA-8 replaced the SA-6 in the AD Regiment, the first such replacement recorded within GSFG. The Templin FITTER C Regiment was upgraded to FITTER G/1. The 16 TAA recorded a remarkable increase in FLOGGER, FITTER, and HIND E and a corresponding decrease in older models.

Information sources were provided, an increase of approximately 10% over 1979 production.

7. (C) A review of previous histories back to 1962 revealed that almost every year, USFK has called attention to "the ongoing modernization and reorganization" of GS-8. In 1964, and the last decade of armed forces. Examination of entries in the Collection Center of the history confirms that this has not been a 12 year trend but a cyclical "wait" during the period, we repeatedly reported the lack of acquisition and proliferation of significant new equipment items and organizational and tactical changes aimed at improving combat efficiency.

8. (C) USFK found 1980 no different from previous years. While we drew attention to "the ongoing modernization and reorganization" of the Soviet and East German military in the US, once more we observed the introduction of new equipment and extensive reorganization of tactical units. The mission was to the addition of 7-8 to Division Forces within the 16 TAA, and the 16 TAA Regimental Headquarters. The 16 TAA Regimental Headquarters was reorganized to reflect the changes in the organizational structure of the 16 TAA, and the changes resulting from the introduction of new equipment.

9. (C) The internal swelling up of tactical units within GS-8 was a sign of increasing activity. The 16 TAA Regimental Headquarters was a well equipped and modernized unit, and the 16 TAA Regimental Headquarters was a well equipped and modernized unit. The 16 TAA Regimental Headquarters was a well equipped and modernized unit, and the 16 TAA Regimental Headquarters was a well equipped and modernized unit.

10. (C) Other significant developments occurred during the year. The 16 TAA Regimental Headquarters was a well equipped and modernized unit, and the 16 TAA Regimental Headquarters was a well equipped and modernized unit. The 16 TAA Regimental Headquarters was a well equipped and modernized unit, and the 16 TAA Regimental Headquarters was a well equipped and modernized unit.

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B. (C) GROUND COLLECTION ACTIVITIES (All sub-paragraphs classified CONFIDENTIAL)

1. General: USMLM was able to follow several major developments in GSFG during 1980, reporting observations of troop withdrawals, reorganization, the combined Warsaw Pact exercise, and of a new type Soviet Air Assault unit.

2. Troop Withdrawals: Secretary Brezhnev announced the impending withdrawal of 1000 tanks and 20,000 personnel in October 1979. The beginning of this story, however, probably goes back to the Summer of 1979, when USMLM tours noted that the 286 AAA Regiment/6 GIU was absent from its Wittenberg garrison.

On 5 December 1979, tanks were withdrawn from Wittenberg. USMLM was tipped off to this activity by other agencies, and news coverage of the first withdrawal was extensive. A Tri-Mission rail watch confirmed the ceremony in the Wittenberg rail siding, counted tanks on the trains, confirmed departure from Wittenberg Installation 284 - the home of the 52 Gds Tank Regiment - and confirmed the rail route, to include observing movement of some trains into the Polish border PRA. In addition to tanks, a Mission tour also saw a train leaving Wittenberg with divisional Engineer equipment. A tour visiting Wittenberg 282 noted that the divisional Engineer Battalion, usually clearly visible in one corner of the installation, was now gone. The withdrawal of the division Engineers suggested that more units would follow. However, in January 1980, the Afghanistan crisis created a new political framework, and all old bets were considered off.

In April 1980, a USMLM tour noted an increasing number of random vehicles in the Wittenberg area, and, one day later, we received a tip-off of further withdrawals. The three Missions again conducted a coordinated effort. All USMLM tour personnel had sightings of unit withdrawals from Wittenberg, which appeared to follow a daily train schedule. Rail stake-outs down the line caught the withdrawal of some divisional units garrisoned in Permanent Restricted Areas. We did not see the DivArty pull out of its PRA garrison, although a ceremony showing SP 152 Howitzers alleged to belong to this unit was carried by East German television.

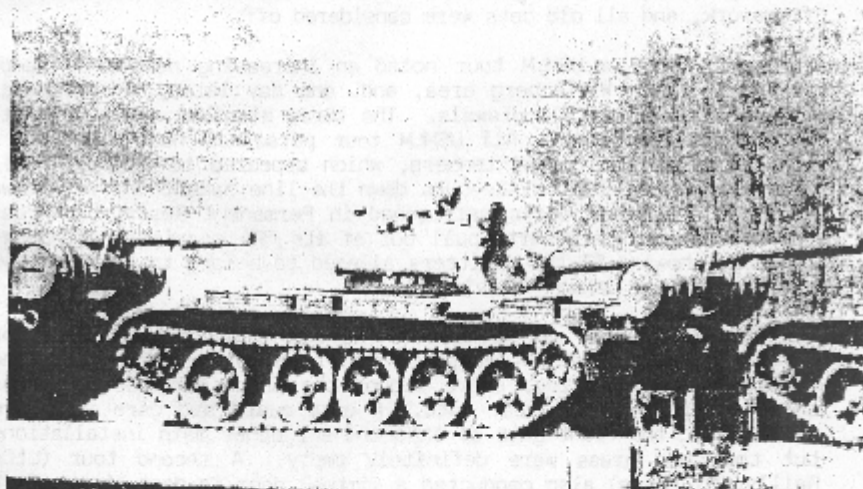
The Division really was withdrawn. At the high point, a USMLM tour (LIC Hilton/SNX Schatz) (See photo next page) drove through the back gate of Wittenberg 284, drove around the sheds and parking areas, and left again by the rear gate. A gate guard and caretaker force remained at the front gate of this and all other main installations, but the shed areas were definitely empty. A second tour (LtCol Reilly/SSG Mures) also conducted a virtual door-to-door check of the dependent housing area.

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The program continued throughout the Spring of 1980, but Tri-Mission coverage was limited since the garrisons concerned were all in PRA. Rail stake-outs produced confirmation of unit identities, to include two Jüterbog-based Tank Training Regiments, a Motor Transport unit from Brannenburg, and the Independent Tank Brigade headquarters in Guestrów.

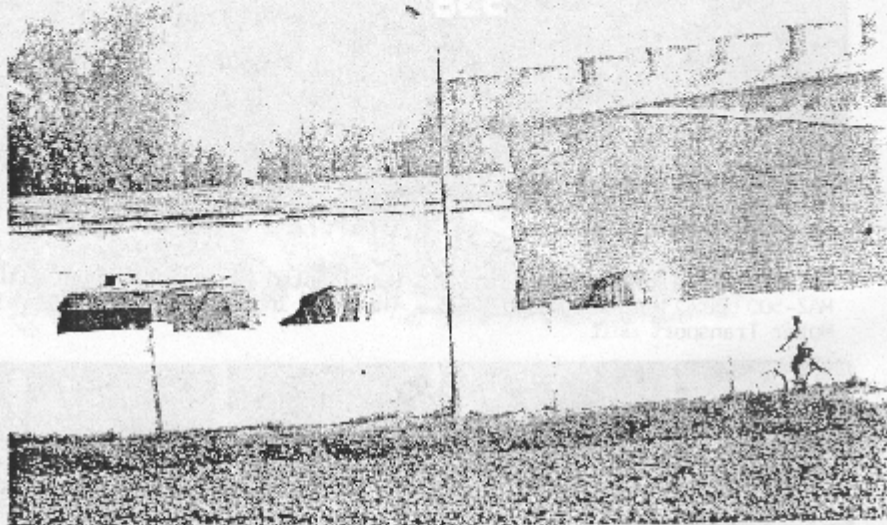


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Observations by a US4LM tour (LTC Govey/SSG Neal) of the withdrawal of the Gustrow Brigade may have helped to answer a question regarding that unit's parentage which had been on the books since it had been in country. The VRN on associated wheeled vehicles clearly indicated subordination to Army level, and not, as had been postulated, to DSFC. Hard on the heels of withdrawal came several relocations, the true extent of which is not yet fully known, and which appear to be continuing into 1981.

In July, a tour (MAJ Mercer/SSG Kruse) followed a communications unit into recently vacated Wittenberg 284 where they acquired over-the-fence photography of two PORK DRIVE satellite communications terminals. The VRN on the vehicles indicated front-level subordination - either to the U/I KGB Signal Regiment or, more likely, to the 11 KGB Signal Regiment previously housed in Cottbus Instl 281.

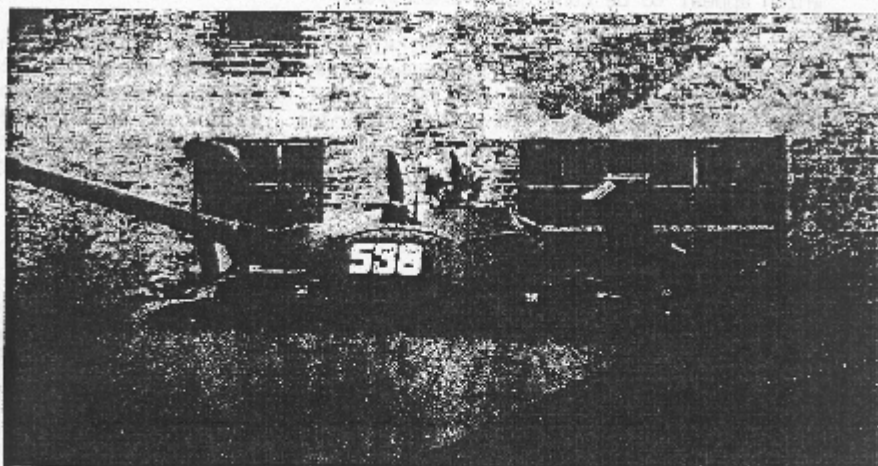


On 23 April, a tour (LTC Hilton/SSG Schatz) made a routine check of the Dallgow rail siding and found the Front-level Chemical Defense Battalion, previously quartered in Docheritz Army Barracks Lager 261, loading on trains. The presence of Soviet passenger cars was a recognized indication that the unit was being withdrawn. The officers and dependents rode the passenger cars; the troops got the M-Wagons.

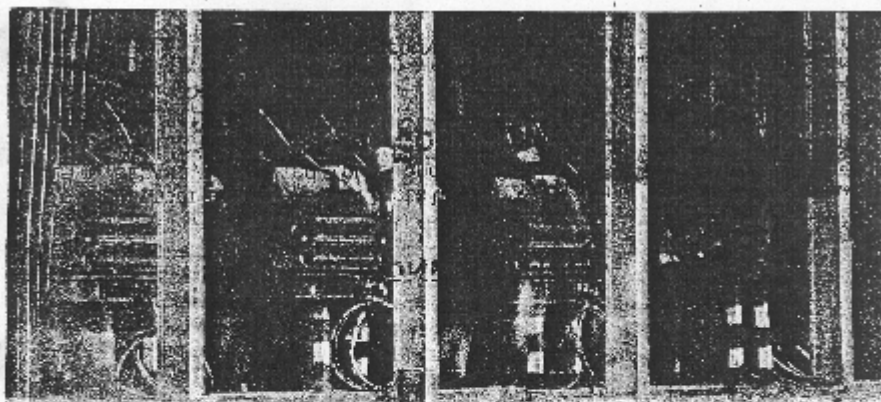
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In September, Wittenberg Installations 282 and 283 were reoccupied in a big way: Allied tours and a JSM-M joint tour (Capt Harrison/LTC Hilton/SSgt Falco) saw SA-4 and associated radar in Installation 282, and a Tank Regiment of the 7 GD moved into Installation 283. Two successive tours (Chief/MAJ Mepper and LTC Goven/SSG Kruse) identified the 79 CBR2 GD, with T-62 and BMP, as the new residents.



In October, a tour (LTC Hilton/SSG Hunt) noted two tanks filled with MAZ-500 (B2) in Wittenberg 282. The WRN indicated a Front-rear Motor Transport unit.



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In summary, our old adversaries from the 6 GID are gone, but the Wittenberg installations continue to be occupied by other units, and we continue to watch them closely.

A portion of the Guetrow Independent Tank Brigade, thought to have been completely withdrawn, apparently still remains. In November, two USMLM tours (LTC Stewart/SSG Hunt and MAJ Montgomery/SSG Hunt) spotted T-55 still at this garrison. The VRN still indicated Army subordination. Turret numbers represent elements of two battalions, although no more than five T-55 have been seen.



3. Troop Withdrawals/Side Benefits (SUBTITLE: A Funny Thing Happened on My Way to Wittenberg): As is normal in Mission operations, while looking hard for one specific item - in this case, troop withdrawals - we saw a variety of other unexpected, but highly interesting, activities.

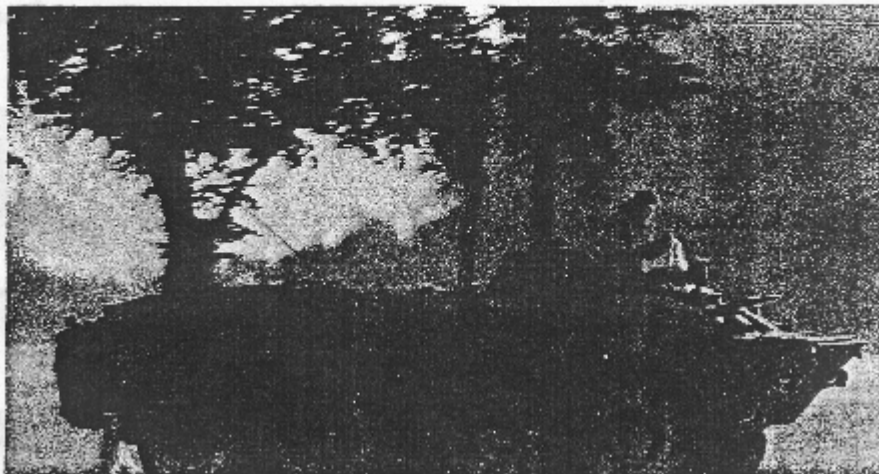
While helping the Soviets to clean up the Wittenberg garrison, an Air Team tour (Capt. Tihonizov/TSgt. Falco) found the tube from an obvious carbon copy of the US light anti-tank weapon. The item even contains words and drawings specifying firing procedures. The one-shot disposable weapon is now called the RPG-16 and represents a capability that we had not seen before (for photo and details of acquisition, see Section C, Air Collection Activities, following).

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On 31 March, a trainload of SA-8 was seen moving west through Wittenberg (LTC Hilton/SSG Kruse). We knew that no SA-8 were garrisoned in that area, and this was the first indication from any source that there was a new SA-8 unit in East Germany. During troop withdrawals, an FMM tour had observed the departure of an SA-6 element, which was determined to be the SA-6 Regiment of the 27 GMRD, garrisoned in Halle. On 23 May, a USMLM tour (MAJ Mercer/SSG Neal) confirmed the presence of SA-8 in the old SA-6 site in Halle, which fit very nicely with the earlier rail sighting and indicated an upgrade from SA-6 to SA-8 in the 27 GMRD.

In June, another air tour (Capt Harrison/CMSGt Bourassa) got the first ground photography of the BTR-70. Other sightings since June have revealed distribution mainly within 1st GIA units.



In July, we received information that an independent tank unit from the Magdeburg area was to be withdrawn. In the course of a visit to the Gardolagen installation, a tour (LTC Stewart/LTC Mullady/SSG Scholz) discovered not only that the Tank Battalion was still there, but also that the T-55 had been replaced by T-62. In 1979, we had seen the conversion of another Battalion of the same Independent Tank Regiment, this one garrisoned in Hillersleben, to T-62. Apparently this Independent Tank Regiment plans on staying.

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4. Reorganization of CSFG Divisions and Tank Regiments: It is very likely that the withdrawal of units from CSFG is related to the reorganization now in progress. We have seen evidence of various aspects of this reorganization, to include confirming tanks in the Recon Battalions of 16 GTO (LTC Hilton/LIC West/SSG Schatz) and 25 TD (LTC Gavan/SSG Muris). Tours also noted the relocation of the 16 GTO MRL Battalion (LTC Hunt/Capt Harrison/SSG Woodroof).

On 1 September, a tour (LTC Pollady/SSG Kruse) saw upwards of 15 MAZ tank transporters unloading BMP at Prenzlau. We were on the watch then for any unusual movements in the Polish border area, so we paid immediate attention to this one. A special USMM tour the next day (CPT Beasock/SSG Kruse) counted over 75 empty transporters moving south from the Prenzlau area, indicating a major effort of some type. A second special tour (LTC Hilton/SGT Everett) watched the Prenzlau area all night and then ran the fence at first light, noting an extensive variation in the normal vehicle parking arrangement and counting at least 40 BMP, far too many for the normal organization of the two Tank Regiments stationed there. Side numbers indicated an upgrade of the BMP Companies to Battalion strength. Two weeks later, a visit to the Prenzlau area by MAJ Mercer/SGT Miller turned up Soviet documents which summed up the personnel strength in the Third Motorized Rifle Company - clearly an upgrade from the single Company of the previous organization (Mr. Giles).



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Another very simple document, found in the area of Neumuppin (MAJ Capel/SSG Kruse), turned out to be a gold mine of information, once subjected to the careful scrutiny of the USMLV SANDOZ crew (Mr. Giles/Ms. Centala/Ms. Villaber). This document indicated the upgrade of Motorized Rifle elements in a Tank Regiment of the 12 STD, showed the transfer of riflemen from another unit in the forward area into the 12 RI, and contained material suggesting the possible use of automated data processing equipment in support of Soviet personnel management - the first time that we have seen probable numerical MOS codes.

On 12 December, a trainload of crated, tarped BMP unloaded at the Satzkorn rail siding. These vehicles moved to the 10 STD garrison in Krompitz. The number of BMP observed closely approximates the number required for an increase from a Motor Rifle Company to a Battalion (LTC West/SSG Kruse).



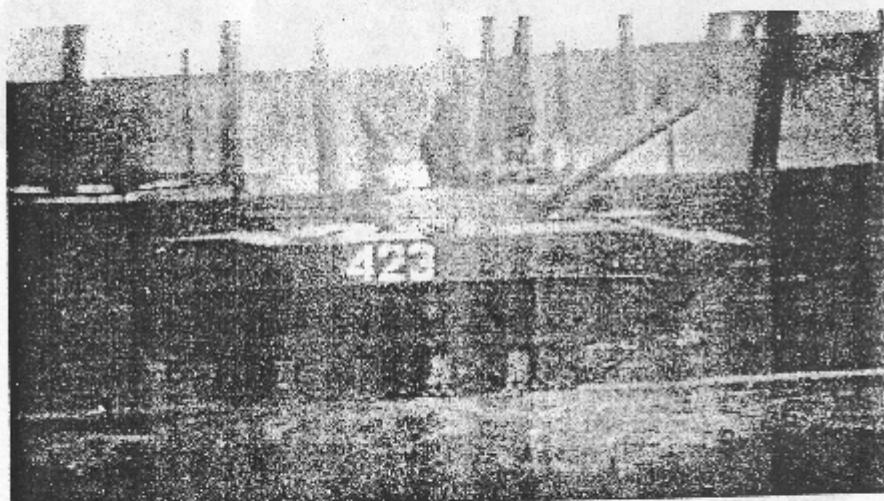
New weapons systems have driven changes in Soviet organization. The three Allied Missions have never seen the AGS-17 automatic grenade launcher; still we know a lot about it. We have identified it with three Motorized Rifle Divisions through documents left lying about. A training board in the Hagenow Training Area furnished many technical characteristics of the weapon such as range, rate of fire, etc. (MAJ Cagnon/SSG Keal), and an Air Team tour (Capt Harrison/SSG

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Kruse) found a training board which laid out the complete BTR-60 equipped Company organization, in include the seven-man BTR-17 squad with its own BTR. This board also shows three 24-man rifle platoons and gives a weapons inventory (For photos and details of acquisition, see Section C following).

5. Soviet Air Assault Unit: Alongside the reorganization of units in GSFG came the introduction of a Soviet Air Assault unit into East Germany. BRIXMIS tours saw the GAZ-66 MRL in the Cottbus area, and BRIXMIS and USMM tours (LTC Hilton/CPT Soto/SSG Muro) saw a column of troops in jump suits moving to and from an exercise in July. The column of light vehicles included both towed mortars and towed Zu-23 anti-aircraft weapons - a combination held by no one in GSFG, but very logical for an Airborne force. The VRN from this column matched the VRN seen earlier on the GAZ-66 MRL. BRIXMIS and USMM tours (MAJ Mermer/Sgt Peggs) saw the first BMD in the Naumburg area. Finally, on 7 October, we had a glimpse of the BMD at Cottbus - ten in the shed and four outside the wall (LTC Hilton/SSG Hunt). Troops at the Cottbus installation continue to wear red tabs (an indication of Air Assault, as opposed to Airborne). On 27 December, six mortar crews were seen man-hauling their 120mm mortars toward the training area (LTC Gowan/SSG Schatz).

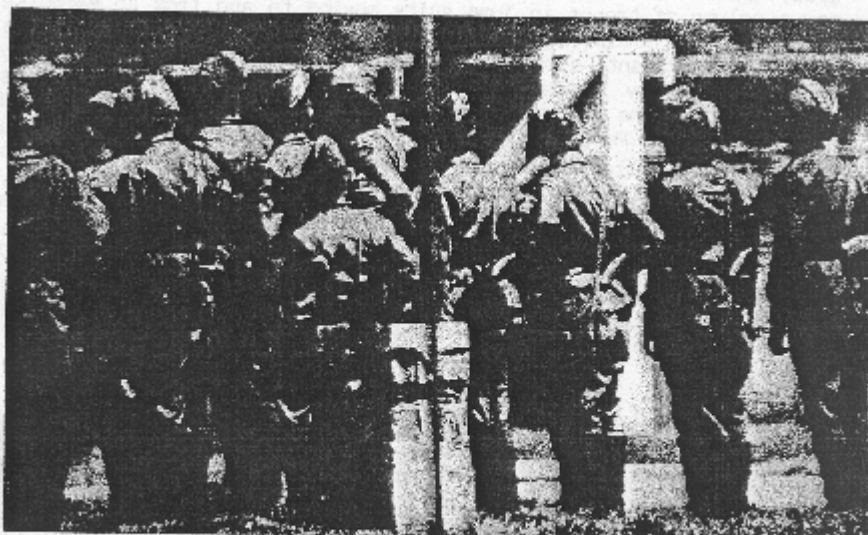


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6. Byproducts of the Air Assault Unit (SUBTITLE: A Really Funny Thing Happened in the Cottbus Training Area!): Again, when the Missions looked hard for one thing - Airborne forces in Cottbus - we came up with unexpected results. On two consecutive days, we found a platoon of armed young ladies in the Cottbus Training Area. This is the first time we have ever seen any Soviet females in uniform with weapons, let alone an entire platoon. We hope that this sighting is not associated with the new Air Assault units (MAJ Marston/LIC Govan/SFC Hendricks).



7. COMRADES-IN-ARMS-80: The WAFFENBRÜDERSCHAFT (COMRADES -IN-ARMS) exercise was held in early October. What the Missions did not see may say as much about that exercise as what we did see.

Communications relay sites established in support of the exercise included at least one TWIN EAR subordinate to Northern Group of Forces (LIC Mullady/SSG Kruse). All four personnel had random sightings of individual military vehicles from various countries, so we knew that forces had deployed. The number of flags and placards on display indicated the great political importance attached to the exercise. The actual deployment areas were completely shielded by PRA and TRA OD3-80. Although the Missions patrolled the edges of these areas and autobarns within them, we saw almost no exercise movement; indeed, we can state categorically that there was no major cross country movement of forces. The entire exercise consisted of

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A second side-note - during the exercise, the amount of training-related movement by GS-G and East German forces not involved in the exercise was reduced to almost nothing. Even the level of local training declined markedly. Not only was COMRADES-IN-ARMS-80 very limited in scope and training value, but it appeared to us to have had a degrading effect on training in general during a time of the year in which training should have been at a very high level.

Last, but far from least, the COMRADES-IN-ARMS exercise showed one of the direct benefits of USMLM's Word Processing Center for the first time. Daily sightings associated with the exercise were stored, and a wrap-up summary was printed within hours after exercise completion (SP5 Holliday/Ms. Oliver/Ms. Person).

8. SANDDUNE: The 1979 USMLM Unit History called that year the "Year of SANDDUNE," based on the program's achievements for 1979. This was a most unfortunate choice of words, leaving as it does no superlative with which to recognize the results of the program in 1980. A core of three full-time, temporary hire translators [Ms. Centala, Ms. Vilhauer, Ms. Bairly/Mr. Handy (Change in November)], as well as Mr. Giles, the original SANDDUNE manager, turned out some 100 reports based entirely on document translations. In addition, translation support was more closely integrated into touring, and small items were translated rapidly to complement other tour observations in regular tour reports. The teamwork between tour personnel (who go into the strangest places in search of odd pieces of paper) and the translators (who (1) separate the trash from the trash and (2) come up with really hot information based on odd jottings on the odd papers) has grown into a practiced operation. It will never become a precision operation, since the results of every gathering are so highly unpredictable.

A few of the major SANDDUNE contributions follow (as always, space limitations prohibit more than an overview):

- I-64 factory markings and turret numbers for an entire tank regiment

- Maintenance deficiency lists and repair reports for T-62 and T-64

- Technical specifications, component lists, and service records (FORMULAR and PASPORT) for major components of fighting vehicles and items of communications equipment

- Radio call signs and frequencies, to include sensitive codeword data

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Telephone and secure telegraph codewords and traffic logs

Technical training notes on radio and telegraph communications equipment

SPG-9 recoilless gun technical and firing training lesson plan

Ammunition factory markings with lot and batch numbers from shell casings and ammo crates

SA-76 technical specifications and training notes identifying associated radio and IFF

Ground Forces hand grenade manual

BVP, BTR, BRDM, and wheeled vehicle training and maintenance documents

Detailed weekly training schedules for tank, motorized rifle, maintenance, and signal units

Tactical exercise and driver training march routes

Alert actions and measures taken under several stages of alert for Ground Forces

Tank driving obstacle course layout charts with performance scoring criteria

M81 and 152mm SP Howitzer firing calculations

Troop medical records and samples of bandages and medications

Field Post Numbers (FPN) of military units in GSFG and the Soviet Union

GSFG, army, divisional, and regimental chains of command

Unit authorized, assigned, and present for duty manning lists

Chemical Defense sub-unit organization and equipment textbook

Troop ration charts and food supply records

Harvest support unit designators, VRN, and organization

Tank and wheeled vehicle POL expenditure records

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During 1980, the USMLM SANDCONE team was again augmented in-house by students from the US Army Russian Institute and by personnel from the 18 MI Hq, JROC (B), and by Air Force reservists. This program of TDY at USMLM has benefitted the individual by first-hand training and exposure to original Russian documents, benefitted USMLM by more rapid document flow, and benefitted the consumers of our reports by the number of very fine translations provided. USMLM also received translation support from the following units, working under separate Memoranda of Understanding:

18 MI Bn/16 MI Sp

USAITAC/INSCOM

172 Inf Bde/FORSCOM, Ft. Richardson AL

142 MI Linguist Co/USARMC, Salt Lake City UT

Field Station Augsburg/USAREUR

Our sincere gratitude goes to all those providing support for another outstanding SANDCONE year.

9. Liaison Operations: This category of operations, in which four personnel put on their Class A uniforms (and best foot forward) is a relatively small, but important part of our activities. Our official business is, of course, liaison with the Commander in Chief, GSFG, on behalf of the Commander in Chief, USAREUR. Usually, this means official business with GSRH officers and trading pleasantries (or translating for general officers) at receptions and official social functions. This official role provided USMLM with the first look at the new GSFG commander, GEN Zaytsev, when he was formally introduced to the three Mission Chiefs at GSFG Headquarters (Chief/LTC Govan/SSG Schatz). Informal contacts at major liaison functions also have provided insight into Soviet life in East Germany, including family housing and dependent schools.

Additionally, we managed to meet with a number of Soviets (usually from the Kommandatura) in various cities around the GDR, and all opportunities were used to gain impressions and information.

Included within this category are our "Show the Flag" tours and the semi-annual visits to the Leipzig Trade Fair, which continues to be a good source of commercial and technical intelligence information. USMLM tours, on a rotating basis, cover the Fair for a week and live in a Leipzig hotel, thus getting a close-up view of the Trade Fair atmosphere and its effects on the local economy. M/W Montgomery,

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our German expert, is by this time an honorary citizen of the town, and LTC Covan, our tech expert, is being trained in city law to take his place in 1981.

Other Class A tours included visits to May Day parades in various cities and individual pilgrimages to castles or other sites of historical interest (which abound in East Germany). These tours provide a potential for gaining an appreciation for HOW THINGS REALLY WORK in a Socialist economy. Other operational requirements, however, severely limit the amount of this type of activity that can be worked into the tour schedule.

There is, of course, unlimited potential for "liaison" opportunities in chance encounters with East German civilians during the course of regular touring. Tour personnel almost always are impressed by the curiosity and friendliness of the East Germans in these cases, despite years of propaganda programming to the contrary. USMM takes meticulous care to create a good impression, and we are proud of our success in this area. Naturally, there is a certain amount of information which may fall out, such as school kids' evaluations of their daily educational drills. An example in 1980 of one of these encounters was when a boy told MAJ Mermer and his tour NEO about Soviet forces deployed in the border area southwest of Salzwedel (he claimed that a foreigner party from one group had killed and eaten his cat). Following his directions, the tour found three small deployments of radio direction finding and SIGINT equipment, obviously listening in on NATO exercises just across the border (A fallout from this encounter is the reinforcement of an agreement among all tour personnel not to emulate Soviet behavior...particularly as regards cats).

10. Troop Rotations: During the past years, USMM has developed an informal data base on internal movement patterns during the semi-annual troop rotation. During the past year, LTC Hilton summarized these patterns in a report which we now use as a benchmark in judging the "normalcy" of Troop Rotation. Observations by LTC's Covan and Stewart in the Fall of 1980 contributed greatly to our knowledge of rail movements associated with the Brand Airfield.

11. Installation Coverage: Targeting against Soviet and East German garrisons and training areas continues to be the modus operandi of USMM. Certainly there is the understood secondary mission of covering all movement in the geographic area transited by the tour to and from the installation, but a major share of our hard intelligence information comes from looking over a wall into equipment stacks. This occupation also provides a major share of the fast-reaction situations without which the job of Tour Officer would be somewhat less colorful.

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In addition to that information which came directly from installation coverage, but is listed under separate categories (Troop Withdrawal, Reorganization, Air Assault Unit, and New Equipment), the following few examples stand out:

(a) After over a year of Mission coverage of the large construction site near Hagenow, a USMM tour saw the initial evidence of occupation by a BTR-60 equipped EGA unit on 7 November. Side numbers identified the unit as the 29 MRB/8 MRD (LTC Govan/SSG Kruse).

(b) Throughout the year, periodic visits to other major construction sites, to include those at Beelitz, Nedlitz, and Karenz, gave indications of possible purpose, functions, and future occupants (LTC Hilton/LTC Stewart).

(c) USMM visits to the impressive EGA alert site and underground bunker at Glasten (MAJ Mercer/SSG Muros) have provided a good picture of the establishment and upgrading of this important facility over the last year.

(d) A USMM tour on a visit to Erfurt Installation UOS on 25 November sighted G-20 within the installation, thus filling the latest piece into the puzzle of Artillery reorganization within the EGA (MAJ Mercer/SGT Everett).

(e) A detailed description of Leipzig Installation 253, complete with a long listing of mobile communications equipment and associated VBN in the installation, was obtained by a lengthy USMM early morning call by LTC Govan/SSG Woodroof.

(f) The photographs of Soviet minefield arrangement, mine-laying practices, and field fortifications from the Brandenburg-Briest Training Area (Chief/MAJ Montgomery) are representative of the great volume of valuable information gained from this source and later translated by the SANDDUNE section.

(g) In addition to military targets, USMM also visited critical paramilitary installations and facilities of military interest, such as the Rhinburg Nuclear Power Plant, Schoneberg Ammunition Factory, and the Silberhuetten Pyrotechnics Plant (LTC Stewart/MAJ Mervier), providing descriptions of, and information concerning, these facilities.

12. Exercise Coverage: In addition to COMRADES IN ARMS-80, USMM tours were on the scene to observe major unit movements and field exercises by both Soviet and East German forces, to include:

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(a) 16-24 JAN 80: Extensive coverage by numerous USMLM tours of a probable 3 SA opposed forces FTX between two Wittstock, Rathenow, Letzlinger Heide, and Altengrabow PRA. The exercise included extensive river crossing activity over the Elbe River by elements of the 10 GTD, 17 GRC, 47 TD, and 207 MRD, as well as numerous elements directly subordinate to GSFG. Sightings included first-time USMLM photography of the Ural-375N and coverage of a modified TWIN CAR mast vehicle column (MAJ Mercer/LTC Govan).

(b) 21-26 JAN 80: Sightings by almost all Tri-Mission tours of an impressive exercise movement by over 2000 vehicles of the 56 MI Rha, travelling east to west across East Germany.

(c) 27 JAN 80: Lengthy observation of the preparative for, and conduct of, a river crossing by the 94 GMRD. This was one of the first implementations of a new Tri-Mission OPLAN to obtain maximum information from the stereotyped Soviet crossing exercises of the lower Elbe (LTC Govan/SSG Neal).

(d) 27-28 JUN 80: Coverage of a major movement of the 39 GMRD into the Jueterbog PRA. Information from these observations corrected initial unit identification from other sources (LTC Hilton/SSG Mures).

(e) 14-17 JUL 80: Extensive coverage of a Front-level FTX west of the Jueterbog Training Area (MAJ Montgomery/LTC West).

(f) 01-10 OCT 80: A series of observations of similar exercises, probably of "dash-out" movements of units from garrisons to their field alert positions. Units seen in this activity were the 16 GTD, 14 GMRD, and 7 GTD (LTCol Huml/Capt Harrison, LTC Govan/SSG Kruse, MAJ Mercer/SSG Woodroff).

(g) 11 OCT 80: A USMLM tour spent the night in the Sencan Bivouac site with the Soviets and emerged with the only information from any source on what units were included and what they were doing (MAJ Gabel/SSG Woodruff).

13. New Equipment: As in previous years, USMLM contributed first-time sightings and technical photography of new equipment introduced into the GSFG or East German inventories. This year's new developments included:

(a) 29 JAN 80: First USMLM ground photography of the new Ural-375N medium cargo truck at Wittenberg Installation 264 (LTC Kosevich/SSG Kruse).

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NOTE: Throughout 1980, USMLM continued to report the introduction of Ural-375s into divisional MI Battalions within CSFG. This development, in conjunction with the continued import of KamAZ at Front and Army levels, represents a significant increase to Warsaw Pact lift capability.

(b) 29 JAN 80: First-time ground photography of the BRDM-2 (Modified) on Route 2 in Immenrietzen. This vehicle, which belongs to the 6 DMRC in Bernau, adds yet another dimension to the many variants of Soviet armored fighting vehicles (Chief/MAJ Mercer).

(c) 05 MAR 80: Detailed, close-up, black and white and color photography of the new unidentified probable radio electronic target antenna mounted on a Ural-375 (designated the POLE DISH) at Vothow Installation 204. This system is believed to be a long range communications or radar jamming antenna (LTC Seuring).

(d) 12 MAR 80: First Tri-Mission sighting and photography of the new MILB chassis-mounted SAM TEL, subsequently assigned the nomenclature SA-13, at the Halle-Radowitz rail siding (See also sub-paragraph (f) below) (LtCol Rafferty/SSG Schatz).

(e) 05 MAY 80: First sighting and photography of a new Ural-375 mounted Soviet jammer, associated with KING PIN, observed while probably being delivered to Schenckwade Installation 281 (MAJ Mercer/MAJ Gabel/CPT Beasock/SSG Schatz).

(f) 09 AUG 80: Best technical quality photography of the MTIR mounted SAM, acquired at Sarnau. This observation indicated that the SA-13 was to replace the SA-9 in the Soviet Regimental AA Battery (MAJ Mercer).

(g) 11 AUG 80: First sighting of the SP 152 Howitzer at Frankenburg, indicating its issuance priority to the East German Div/Army in both Tank Divisions (LTC Mullady/SSG Kruse).

14. With the presence of Mr. Jack Bailey in the Ground Operations Section, USMLM has handy reference to his personal file (mostly internal) of CSFG VRN and side numbers. In 1980, Jack agreed to "go public" with his knowledge and produced a series of reports which now are basic reference works on turret/side number patterns in the various CSFG Armies. The introduction of Word Processing equipment also has facilitated the storage and rapid publication of other cumulative reports, such as those closely following the COMRADE-IN-ARMS-80 exercise (Mr. Bailey, SSG Muros) and an annual update to USMLM's Working FPN file, published as an IR (CPT Peto).

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15. Other Significant Observations: There are always observations (sometimes highly significant, usually just unusual) which fall into no general category. Examples of this type of sighting include:

(a) 29 JAN 80: First-time photographic coverage of the GMZ mechanical minelayer in operation during a 1st GMRD river crossing exercise over the Elbe River at the Elster Crossing Site (Lt Kosevich/SP4 Kruse).

(b) 24 APR 80: First Tri-Mission sightings and photography of the Soviet General Staff (Paintarne Command Post at the Helle-Radowell rail siding (LtCol Reilly).

(c) 031 80: A series of sightings by all tours of a massive Soviet transportation exercise, moving potatoes from all areas of East Germany for export to the Soviet Union. This "never seen before" operation was an indication of crop failure and serious supply situations in other countries of the East Bloc.

16. Poland: All Allied Missions have been spending a great amount of time and effort watching the Polish border area since Polish unrest intensified in August 1980. The Polish situation in 1980 illustrates an aspect of Mission operations that is appreciated by very few: We provide excellent information on what is not happening as well as what is actually in progress.

while USM.M always comes up with unexpected results ("A Funny Thing Happened to Me on My Way to..."), the list of accomplishments for 1980 might have been longer were it not for the tour time spent in the Polish border area. It was, and is, however, time well spent, since we could continually reassure the Intelligence community that there was in fact no observable indication of preparation for a military intervention from East Germany. It is this accomplishment, among all others in 1980 that we are most proud of, and we will continue to place priority emphasis in this area for as long as our unique contribution to the whole situational picture is needed.

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C. (C) AIR COLLECTION ACTIVITIES (NOTE: All succeeding sub-paragraphs of this section are classified CONFIDENTIAL.)

1. General: The Air Division collection effort was severely hampered by unexpected personnel losses, eventually amounting to some 60% of tour personnel. In spite of difficulties, the Air Division continued its coverage of air-related activity by Soviet and East German military. The year was marked by the unprecedented large amount of technical quality photography turned in by the Air Division as well as new discoveries in equipment and tactical employment.

a. Aircraft and Air Operations:

1) Soviet: The Air Division led the way in detailed reporting of Soviet air-to-ground tactics during combat training. Previous perceptions of the Soviet Air Force pilots as rigid, unimaginative, and incapable of adequately performing low-level tactics were dispelled. Due to good weather, good fortune, and dogged perseverance, the Air Division acquired information concerning new low-level tactics at ground attack ranges, as well as terrain following navigation training by helicopters.

2) The fact that the Soviets upgrade their aircraft systems on a regular basis is not new, but the extent and nature of the increase witnessed in 1980 were astonishing. The following comparison will illustrate this point:

| <u>BASIC AIRCRAFT</u> | <u>AS OF 31 DEC 79</u> | <u>AS OF 31 DEC 80</u> |
|-----------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| FISHBONE | 243 | 91 |
| FLUGGER | 325 | 503 |
| FITTER | 165 | 229 |
| HIND D | 125 | 106 |
| HIND E | 57 | 103 |

This represents a 32% increase in the number of FLUGGER and FITTER aircraft and a 45% increase in the number of HIND E helicopters in the 16 TAA.

2) East German: Due to the emphasis given to collection against Soviet Air Force activities, the effort devoted to collection against EGA targets suffered. However, certain trends in East

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German air activity were detected. They have continued their transition from FISHER to FLOGGER - (redesignated from FLOGGER F) aircraft at Drewitz. Construction of two new airfields, Laage and Holzdorf, continued at a moderate pace throughout the year, with expected completion in late 1981 or early 1982. We expect the Cottbus and Drewitz regiments, both based near the Polish border, to move into these bases. This may indicate an increased role for the EGRF in front line defense, since the two new bases are 60-120 kilometers closer to the GDR/FRG border.

h. Electronics:

1) Soviets: The OOD GROUP radar first entered into GSFG at Ribnitz in late 1979. Subsequent sightings of OOD GROUP were made at Mersburg, Emmstedt, Pritzwalk, and Quedlinburg. An intensive campaign was launched by all three Missions to obtain technical quality photography of the radar. By year-end, almost every technical shot conceivable was obtained, as well as the highly sought after imagery of the OOD GROUP in motion. Technical quality photography was also obtained of the BAR LOCK A, SPOON REST D, TWIN PLATE Modified, and CONE DISH. The CONE DISH communications system was introduced in 1980. Subsequently, it has been installed at all SA-3 sites in GSFG.

2) East German: The OOD PAIR radar continued to replace the SIDE NFI at East German radar sites. Air Division has closely monitored and reported on sites where the OOD PAIR is located. Excellent photography of the TWIN PATH at Bautzen Airfield was acquired.

c. Other Sightings:

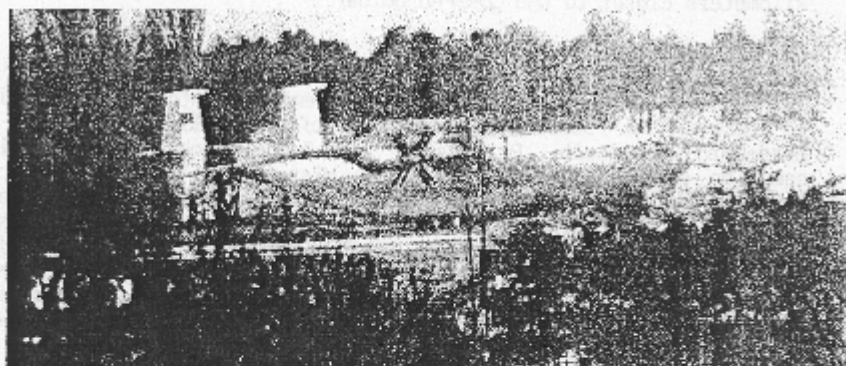
1) In addition to normal coverage of Soviet airfields, the Air Division, with the aid of the Ground Division, covered several significant aircraft deployments, such as the IL-76 CANARD and HAZE during WAFENBRUCHERSCHAFT-80 and the annual BADGER deployment to GSFG.

2) An Air Division tour recovered an item of considerable Ground interest, a previously unknown light anti-tank weapon, the RPK-18. Other Air Division opportunity collection of Ground interest included the first ground photography of the BTR M1978 (BTR-70) and photography of training boards providing information on the reorganization of the BTR-60-equipped Motorized Rifle Company and the presence of the ACS-17 in BTR-equipped Motorized Rifle sub-units, and technical specifications on the RPG-7 and RPG-16.

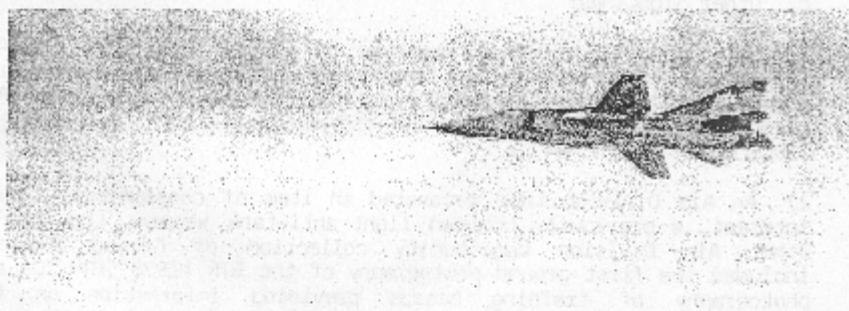
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2. Significant Achievements:

a. 03 MAR 80: In response to perishable requirements, an Air tour observed and photographed AEROFLOT AN-22 at Finsterwalde Soviet Airfield. The AN-22 were reportedly delivering new airframes in crates. On 20 MAR 80, an FLM tour photo-confirmed the presence of a new FLOGG-R variant, the FLOGG-R J, at Finsterwalde. Tour personnel: Capt Tihomirov/TSgt Rider.



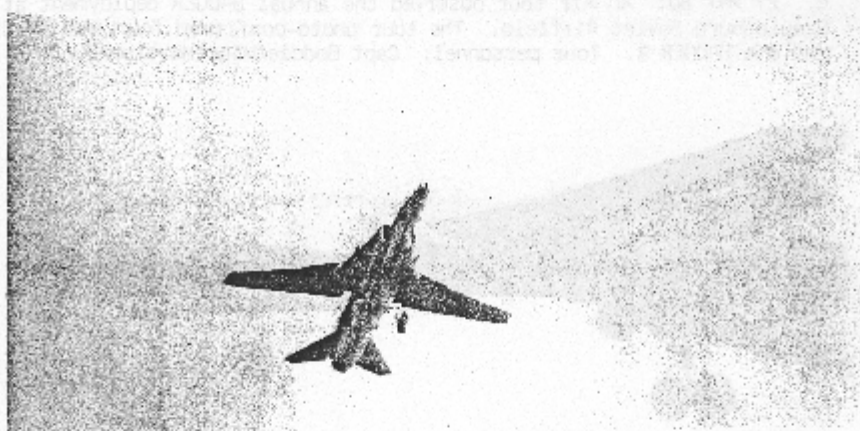
b. 17 APR 80: An Air tour photo-confirmed the upgrade of the Air Defense Regiment at Altas Lager Soviet Airfield from FIS-BED L and FIS-BED N to FLOGGER G. This was the second GSTC regiment to do so. Tour personnel: Capt Tihomirov/TSgt Falco.



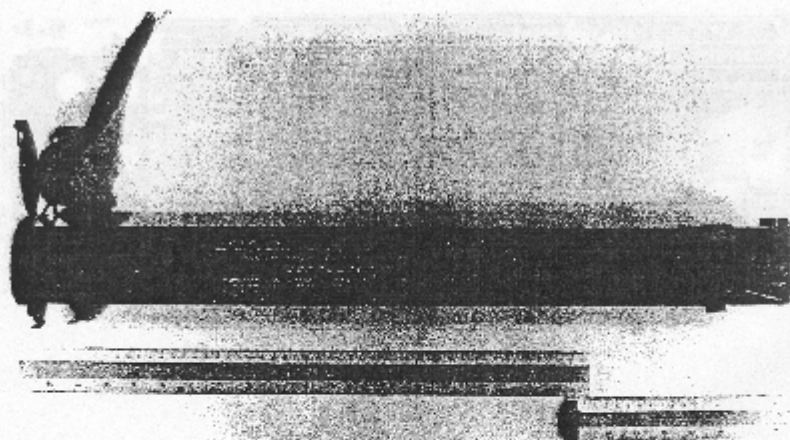
c. 17 APR 80: An Air tour observed and photographed two FLOGGER D with modified nose sections at Finsterwalde Soviet Airfield. Preliminary analysis indicated upgrading of internal sub-systems of the FLOGGER D. See photo next page. Tour personnel: Capt Tihomirov/TSgt Falco.

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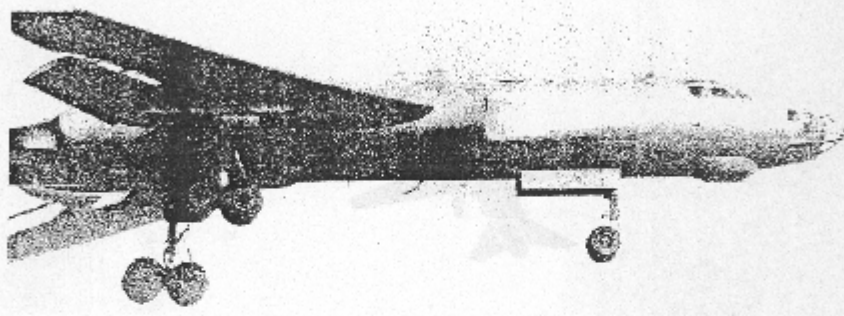
d. 17 APR 80: While transiting the community of Teuchel, just north of Wittenberg, in the vicinity of the newly vacated Wittenberg-Teuchel Soviet Communications Site, an Air tour found a used disposable hand held anti-tank grenade launcher marked RPG-181 ("I" presumably for INER; assumption is that this was a training version of the weapons system). This was a first time sighting of this equipment and included firing instructions and warnings stencilled on the tube. Tour personnel: Capt Tihomirow/TSgt Falco.



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6. 27 MAY 80: An Air tour observed the annual BADGER deployment at Oganienburg Soviet Airfield. The tour photo-confirmed four BADGER J and one BADGER A. Tour personnel: Capt Boddie/MSgt Martinez.



7. 20 JUN 80: An Air tour observed at close range ("hands-on") and removed a panel plate from a BAR LOCK A. It contained useful information on several sub-systems associated with the radar. Tour personnel: Capt Harrison/CMSgt Bourassa.



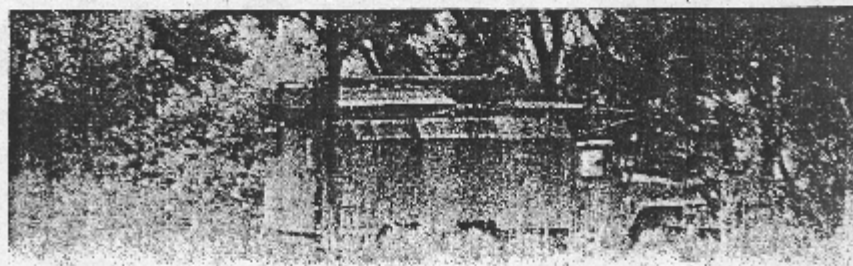
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g. 25 JUN 80: While observing a convoy near Cutzsch, an Air tour obtained the first ground photograph of the HIR-70 (M-1978). The VRN of the convoy suggested that the vehicle was assigned to a subordinate unit of the 7 GID. Tour personnel: Capt. Harrison/CMSgt Bourassa.



h. 10 JUL 80: An Air tour observed and photographed a complete ECM convoy in transit in the vicinity of Paaren. Of note was the high quality of technical coverage of the BIG CAP and PAINT BOX ECM systems, both high interest items. Tour personnel: Capt. Harrison/CMSgt Bourassa.

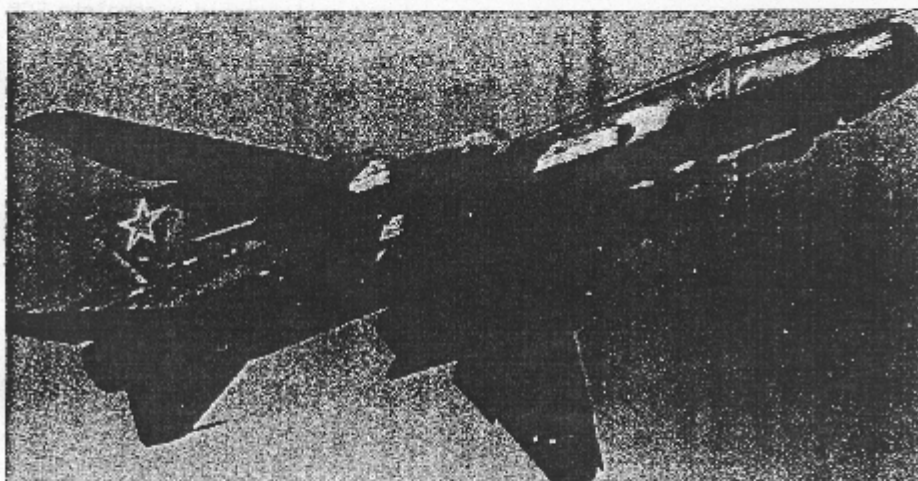


i. 18, 28, 29 JUL 80: The introduction of the FITTER B/H airframe to Templin Soviet Airfield was first observed and photographed by an Air tour. This was another step in the continuing upgrade of the Soviet Air Forces in East Germany. Previously, Templin was a FITTER C base. The presence of FITTER B/H was confirmed when an Air tour photographed the aircraft, first at Templin and subsequently in a bombing program at Retzow Range. Tour personnel: LtCol Wurzbarger/Capt. Harrison/CMSgt Bourassa.

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j. 28 JUL 80: Responding to a tip-off, an Air tour confirmed the upgrade of the Neuruppin FISHBED Regiment to FITTER C. The Neuruppin Regiment had deployed to Templin, where they received the FITTER C. All FISHBED formerly in the regiment's inventory returned to the Soviet Union. Tour personnel: Capt Boddie/TSgt Zelinski.



k. 20 AUG 80: A joint Army/Navy tour photo-confirmed eight CANDID over Kliez Range. These aircraft, from the USSR, participated in WAFFENBRUEDERSCHAFT-80. This is the first known sighting of CANDID in a tactical role by Allied Missions. Tour personnel: LtCol Huml/MAJ Mercer.

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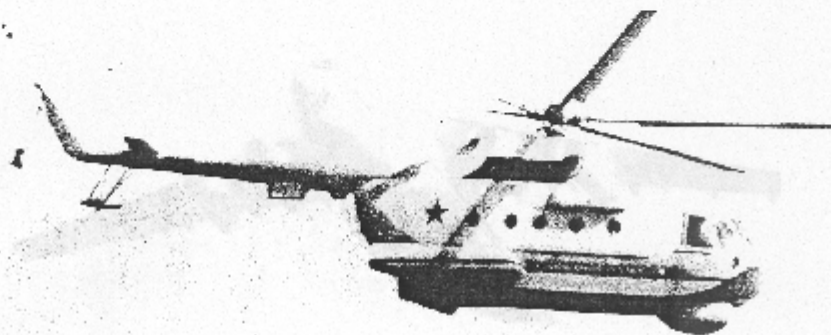
1. 25 AUG 80: An Air tour confirmed the refit of the Brandy Attack Helicopter Regiment with HIND E helicopters, another portion of the ongoing Soviet Air Force upgrade and modernization program. This was the first sighting and photo-confirmation of the upgrade. Tour personnel: Capt Harrison/1Sgt Falco.



m. 03 SEP 80: A Ground tour observer and photo-confirmed two Soviet HAZE near Dornin-Blow Soviet Airfield. The HAZE were participating in WAFFENARBEIDERSCHAFT-80. This is a rare sighting, since no HAZE are known to be stationed in an area accessible to the Tri-Missions. See photo next page. Tour personnel: LTC Mullady/SSG Roney.

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n. 22 SEP 80: A joint Air/Ground tour observed and obtained the best photograph to date of an unusual highly modified HIF C at Parchim Soviet Airfield. Speculation is that the aircraft is an updated version of the HIF C Command and Control helicopter. Tour personnel: Capt Boddie/SSG Muros.



o. 25 SEP 80: A joint Air/Ground tour observed and photographed a series of training bores at Jaennersdorf Tank Range near Warlsdorf. Of significance was new information on the organization of the Soviet Motorized Rifle Company, including crew size and employment of the BIR-60PS, AGS-17 Automatic Grenade Launcher, SA-7 GRAIL, and RPG-16 Anti-Tank Weapon. See photo next page. Tour personnel: LtCol Wurzbarger/Capt Harrison/SSG Kruse.

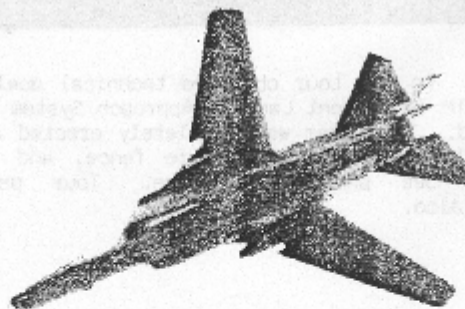
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| Altitude | Temperature | Humidity | Wind | Clouds | Remarks |
|----------|-------------|----------|------|--------|---------|
| 1000 | 65 | 70 | 10 | 10 | Clear |
| 2000 | 55 | 60 | 10 | 10 | Clear |
| 3000 | 45 | 50 | 10 | 10 | Clear |
| 4000 | 35 | 40 | 10 | 10 | Clear |
| 5000 | 25 | 30 | 10 | 10 | Clear |
| 6000 | 15 | 20 | 10 | 10 | Clear |
| 7000 | 5 | 10 | 10 | 10 | Clear |
| 8000 | -5 | 0 | 10 | 10 | Clear |
| 9000 | -15 | 0 | 10 | 10 | Clear |
| 10000 | -25 | 0 | 10 | 10 | Clear |

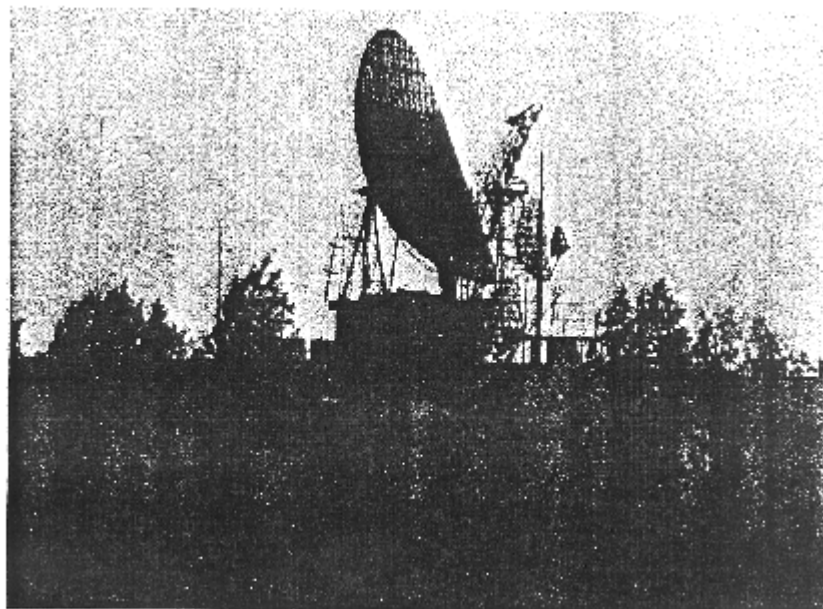
p. 29 SEP 80: A joint Air/Ground tour acquired first time coverage of the new FLOGGER 3 regiment at Mirny Soviet Airfield. This was another example of the continuing upgrade of Soviet Air Forces in the GDR. Tour personnel: Capt Boddie/Sgt Kruse.



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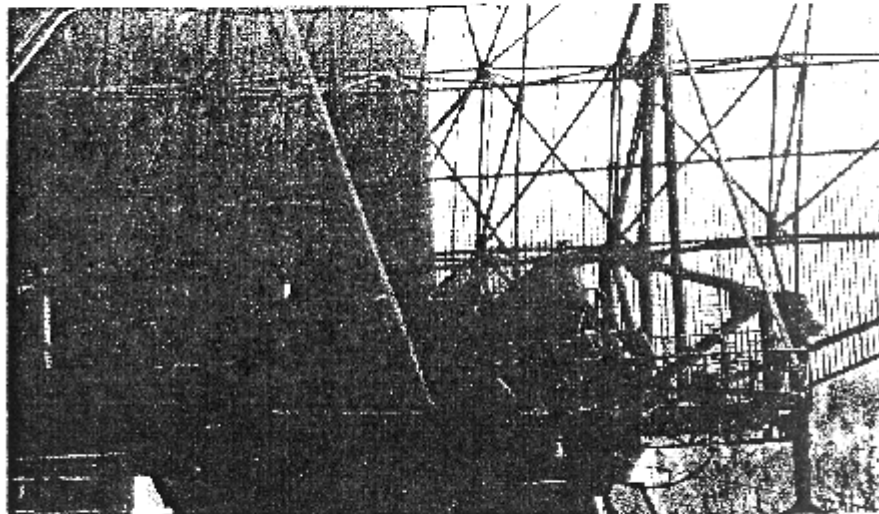
q. 30 OCT 80: An Air tour succeeded in photographing the CDD GROUP in operation at Forstedt. This was the first time the radar was seen in the rotating and nodding mode. From the photography, the rotation and nodding rate could be determined. Presumably, this was a mechanical testing, not actual operation. During the subsequent visit, the unidentified Bay believed to be DDJ GROUP associated was photographed with tarp partially removed. The van appears to mount a lattice mast. Further analysis of photography should materially assist in determining the function of this unusual piece of equipment. Tour personnel: Capt Harrison/TSgt Falco.



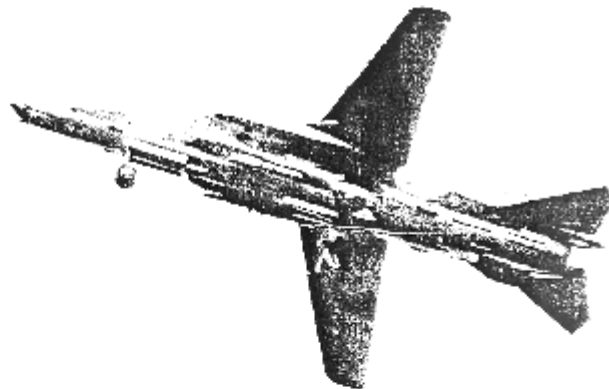
r. 05 NOV 80: An Air tour obtained technical quality photography of the THIN PATH Instrument Landing Approach System at Ranzien East German Airfield. The radar was completely oriented at the west end of the airfield, enclosed by a wire fence, and protected by a vicious dog. See photo next page. Tour personnel: Capt Harrison/TSgt Falco.

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8. 15 DPH 00: 3. Air tour photographed two FLOGG-1 carrying a new unidentified missile rail. The rail is much larger than any previously seen on any air to ground system in test and possibly preveges the introduction of a new generation of air to surface missiles in the forward area. See photo next page. Tour personnel: Capt. Derwille/Capt. Harrison/Maj. Gutzmann.

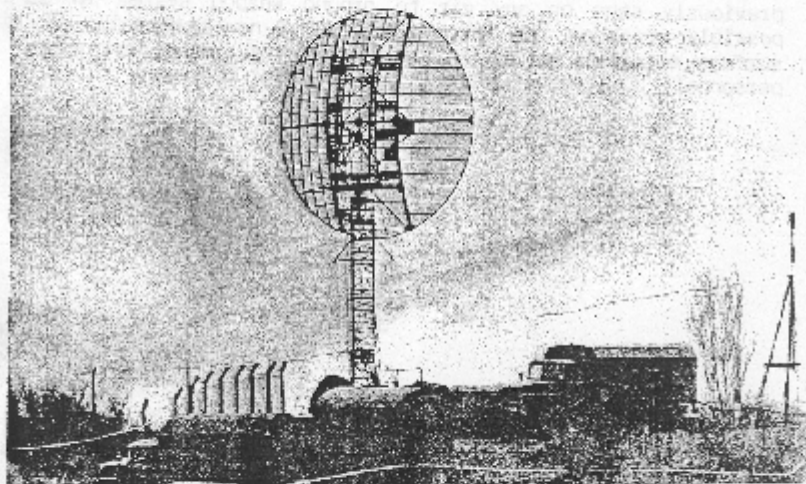
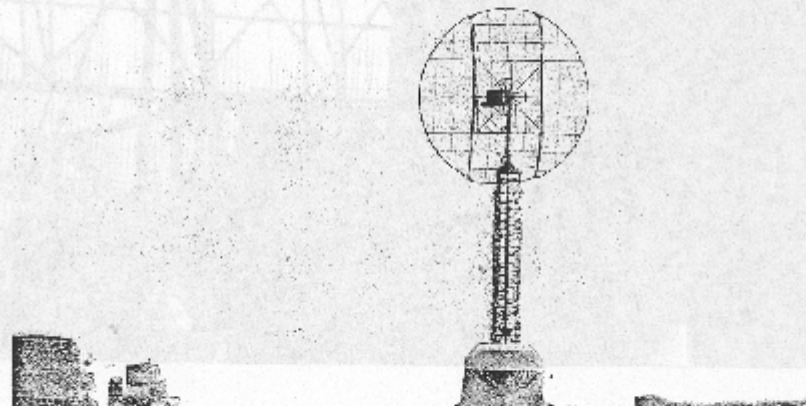


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t. 27 DEC 83: An Air tour acquired excellent technical quality photography of the TWIN PLATE and TWIN PLATE Modified at the Hagelberg Deployment Site. Good comparison could be made between the two types of TWIN PLATE. A variant of the Lral-375 Ops Van was also identified. Tour personnel: Capt Harrison/VMSgt Fisher.



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01. 29 JAN to 03 APR 80: The Air Division continued to update and distribute six Identification Handbooks (Helicopters, External Armament and Stores, Reconnaissance Aircraft, FINDER/FENCER/FLOGGER, Uniform Antennas, Telecommunications Antennas). Since their introduction, the demand for the handbooks has risen to the point that distribution now exceeds 300 copies. With the aid of the 49th RTS, we have been able to maintain the high quality of reproduction associated with USMAP products.

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D. TEMPORARY RESTRICTED AREAS (TRA)

1. (U) In 1960, CSFG imposed four TRA, two less than in 1979.

2. (U) TRA imposed in 1980 are listed below. Photo copies of maps are at para 3.

(U) TRA 001-80, effective dates 21-26 MAR 80, connected the Schwerin and Parchim PRA in the northwestern GDR.

(U) TRA 002-81, effective dates 30 JUN - 06 JUL 80, was located north of, and tangent to, the northern boundary of the Wittstock PRA.

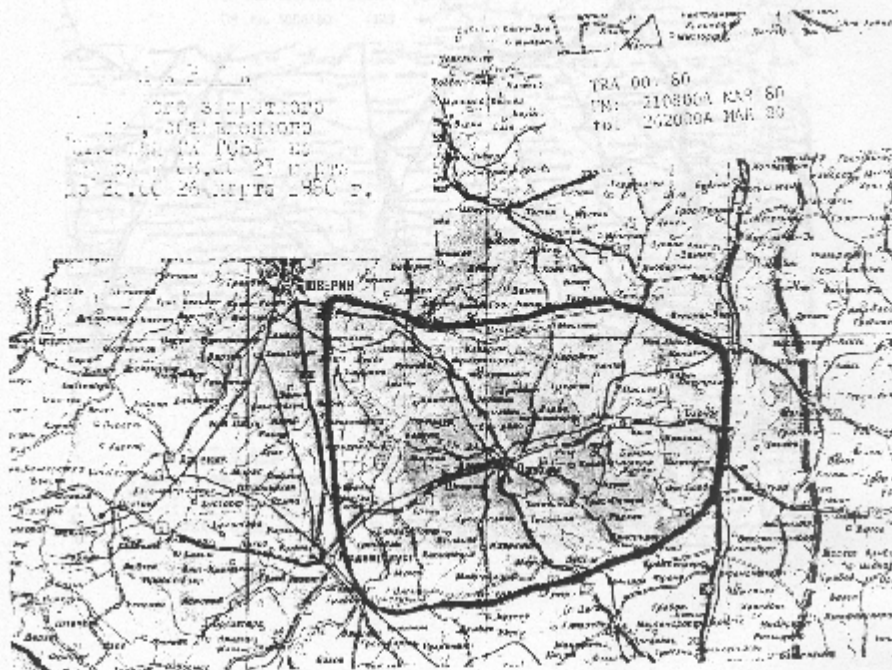
(U) TRA 003-81, effective dates 22 AUG - 14 SEP 80, consisted of eight small sub-areas scattered throughout the central and southeastern GDR. The majority of the sub-areas were in close proximity to a PRA (Wittstock, Letzlinger Heide, Altengrabow, Grimme, Uhrdruf, and Western Border). Effective dates for the TRA coincided closely with those announced for the W-80A Pact WAFFENBEREIDERSCHAFT-80 exercise. Presumably, these were cantonment areas for participating non-CSFG, non-EGA Warsaw Pact troops.

(U) TRA 004-80, effective dates 30 NOV - 09 DEC 80, consisted of several small sub-areas along the Eastern Border PRA from Weisswasser to the south of Berlin almost to Wolgast in the north. The sub-areas south of Berlin connected the Eastern Border and the Jüterbog PRA. An additional sub-area, in the southwestern GDR, north of Erfurt and Weimar, was announced at the same time. The announcement of TRA 004-80, at a time of progressively worsening relations between Solidarity and the Polish government, and its location, gave rise to very considerable concern. Despite intensive coverage of the peripheries of the two eastern areas, the Tri-Missions were unable to acquire any evidence pointing to TRA-related activity. The West Berlin newspapers did, however, report a Soviet Air Defense exercise in the general area.

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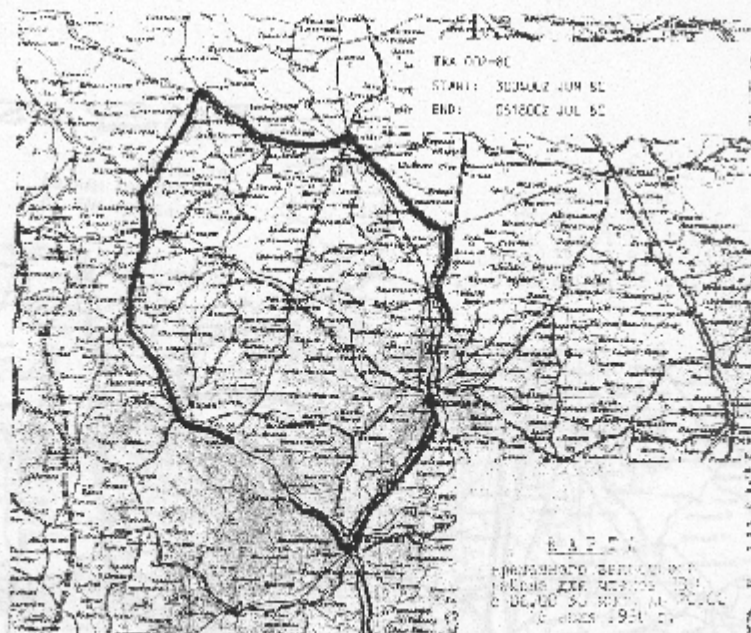
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3. (II) TRA Photos:



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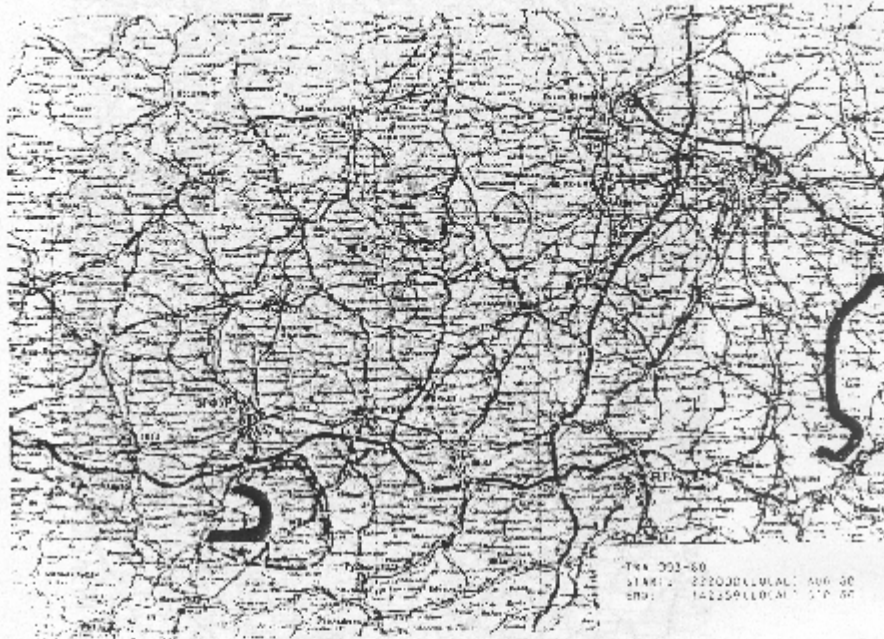
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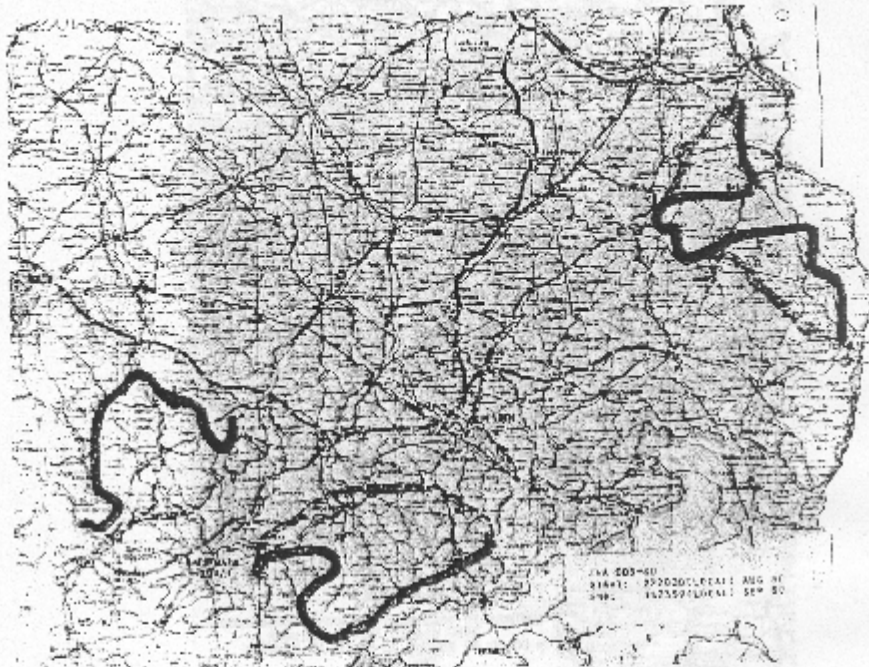
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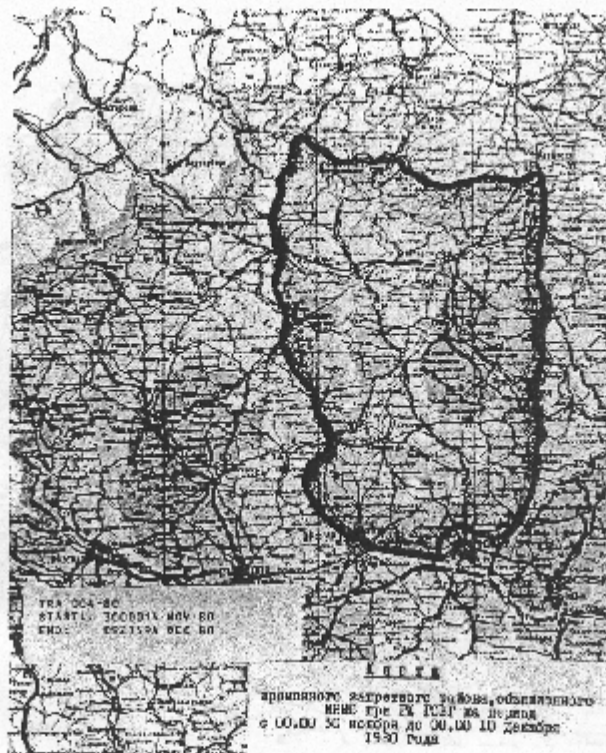
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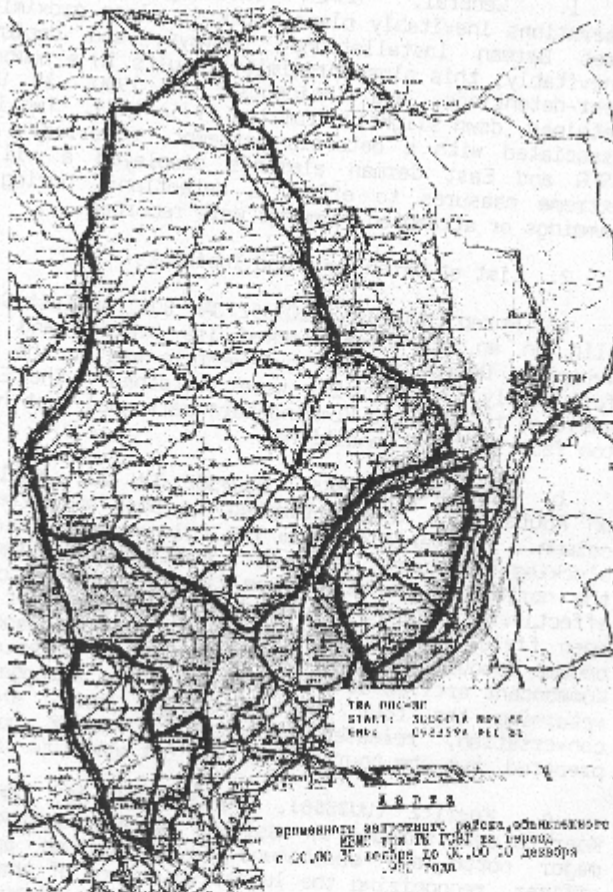
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E. (C) DETENTIONS AND INCIDENTS (NOTE: All succeeding sub-paragraphs of this section are classified CONFIDENTIAL):

1. General. USM.M intelligence information collection operations inevitably place tours in close proximity to Soviet and East German installations, convoys, and deployments. Equally inevitably, this close proximity results in a number of detentions, near-detentions, and incidents. In 1980, 15 USM.M tours were detained, down slightly from the 19 in 1979. Two incidents, neither associated with a detention attempt, occurred. As in 1979, both GSFG and East German elements displayed a willingness to take extreme measures to effect a detention. During the year, three ramblings or attempted ramblings were recorded.

2. List of Detentions and Incidents:

a. Porap (UVC210), 020955Z JAN 80: An East German postal truck slid on an icy road, locked its brakes, and slid into a tour vehicle. Damage to the tour vehicle was on the order of 2000 DM; fortunately, no injuries were sustained. The East German driver admitted to VCPD and Kommandatura personnel that he had been driving too fast for road conditions.

b. Marzahn (U14865), 080930Z JAN 80: While proceeding south on Route 2, a tour attempted to pass a Soviet driver training column. Two vehicles from the column swerved into the left lane, blocking the tour's progress. As the tour attempted to return to the north, two vehicles from the rear of the column pulled over, effectively blocking the road. The tour driver elected to try an open field, but, unfortunately, due to snow and ice, the vehicle became immobilized, and the detention was effected. The Wittenberg Kommandant arrived at the scene at 11:02, arranged for assistance in returning the tour vehicle to the road, and, after a brief conversation, released the tour at 1215Z hours. An AKT was prepared, but the tour officer was not asked to sign it.

c. Koeritz (U12858), 241520Z JAN 80: While transiting the Koeritz area enroute to assigned targets, a USM.M tour encountered major north and southbound Soviet column activity. The tour officer, recognizing the lucrative nature of the target, elected to accept the increased risk of detention inherent in the heavy military traffic in the area. After approximately seven hours of excellent coverage of major column activity, the tour was boxed in by a Soviet Automotive Inspection (VPI) vehicle and six POL trucks. Credentials were not surrendered. An AKT was prepared, which the tour officer refused to sign. The tour was released at the scene by detaining personnel at 1840Z hours.

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d. Domnitzsch (UT5323), 161214Z FEB 60: A northbound USMLM tour on Route 182 encountered a southbound Soviet column composed of elements of the 9 TD returning to garrison from maneuvers. In what has become a standard reaction to the presence of tour vehicles, a vehicle pulled over into the left lane, blocking forward progress, and a second vehicle blocked the tour vehicle from the rear. Tour personnel were held at the spot while the column continued on its way (providing an opportunity for continued coverage of the column). The Leipzig Kommandant arrived at 16152 hours and escorted the tour to the Kommandatura, where the tour was released at 17157 hours. The atmosphere throughout the detention was described as cordial.

a. Treuenbrietzen (UT5474), 271150Z and 271300Z FEB 60: Upon its return to West Berlin, an Air Force tour team displayed symptoms of acute - but pardonable - paranoia. While parked in Treuenbrietzen, at a point far removed from any military activity, they were blocked in and detained by Soviet troops in two vehicles. Shortly thereafter, the city Kommandant arrived, apologized profusely for the "error and inconvenience" and released them immediately. After graciously accepting the Kommandant's apologies, the tour departed Treuenbrietzen to the north on Route 2. At approximate coordinates UT5778, they encountered long columns of Soviet vehicles crossing Route 2 west to east into the Guterhof PRA and blocking all northbound traffic. The tour driver executed a 180 degree turn into an awaiting ambush composed of 35 to 40 Soviet troops and one RIR-60. Tour personnel were not required to surrender credentials; attitude of detaining personnel was described as "sympathetic (!) and cordial." The tour was escorted from the area after approximately 55 minutes. The time involved in the two detentions amounted to only an hour and a half; the ulcer-provoking factor was considerably higher.

f. Gross Kreutz (UU4908), 011725Z MAR 60: A tour travelling east on Route 1 enroute to the USMLM Potsdam House encountered a parked Soviet Artillery column, also facing east. As the tour vehicles (and East German civilian traffic of which it was a part) approached the head of the column, the two lead vehicles swerved across the road. Civilian traffic to the rear and a deep pull to the left eliminated any possibility of evasive action. Armed troops dismounted from the vehicles and leveled their weapons at the tour vehicles. In response to the tour officer's protests, a Soviet major advised that "You were observing my column. We caught you. Now you are ours." As indeed they were, for almost four hours. The tour was finally released at the Potsdam Kommandatura at 2120Z hours. The original WKT prepared by the Deputy Kommandant accused the tour of overtaking the column, weaving in and out between vehicles within the convoy, and photographing and counting Soviet equipment.

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Upon being reminded that the convoy was stationary, the officer amended the AKI to reflect only observing military equipment.

g. Jeserig (JT2375), 251000Z MAR 80: In what was becoming a standard scenario, a tour vehicle was detained while attempting to pass a driver training column. A vehicle from the lead element of the column swerved to the left and blocked the tour vehicle's progress. Armed troops completed the detention and held the tour in place until 1210Z hours, at which time a LTC from an unnamed Kommandatura arrived. The LTC escorted the tour to a point some two kilometers down Route 246, where he conducted a perfunctory interrogation, half-heartedly accused the tour of violating a PRA and obstructing military movement, prepared an AKI, and sent the tour on its way at 1335Z hours.

h. Potsdam (UU6907), 281456Z MAR 80: The Potsdam House Duty NCO, enroute to West Berlin on a routine administrative run, was detained by Soviet troops on Route 2. LTC Pikhulya, the Potsdam Kommandant, arrived on the scene and requested personnel and vehicle passes. The NCO refused to surrender the passes and asked that a USMM officer be summoned. The House NCO spoke no Russian and LTC Pikhulya spoke neither English nor German, somewhat limiting opportunities for a meeting of minds. Only after being advised by an English speaking SERB officer that LTC Pikhulya was in fact the Potsdam Kommandant and that he must give him the documents, did our NCO comply. He then drove, escorted by the Kommandant and the SERB officer, to the Potsdam Kommandatura. An AKI was prepared, which the NCO refused to sign. Just prior to returning his documents, the two officers asked the tour NCO why he had refused to surrender his documents to a Kommandatura officer (i.e., an officer to whom surrender of the documents was authorized, indeed required). The missioner replied that since he could neither speak nor read Russian he had no way of knowing that the card he was shown was in fact a Kommandatura identification card. Both officers grinned broadly and indicated their respect for the NCO's obvious professionalism.

i. Potsdam, 140715Z MAY 80: While stopped in a traffic back-log following a small Soviet driver training column, the Potsdam House Duty NCO was detained by Soviet troops. The NCO had just delivered routine correspondence to SERB and was proceeding to the Potsdam House. LTC Pikhulya had better luck on this occasion: While the NCO also did not speak Russian, he recognized Pikhulya's Kommandatura identification card, surrendered his credentials, and proceeded to the Kommandatura. After an unsuccessful attempt to pressure him into signing an AKI accusing him of making military observations, the Duty NCO was released at 0820Z hours.

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NOTE: This detention was the occasion for a CUSMLM protest to SERB, which resulted in assurances from SERB that GRC policy was, nor, and would not be, to interfere with USMLM in the conduct of its routine business in the Potsdam area.

j. Vicinity Allstedt Soviet Airfield (PR730955), 051430Z JUN 80: A tour observing a flying program at Allstedt was flushed from its OP and detained after a short chase when the tour vehicle bottomed out on a tactical trail. Apparently the Soviets had mounted a very considerable operation to find and detain the tour. Within a short time, no fewer than 20 Soviet troops were present in the area. While several of the detaining personnel were, as expected, Air Force, service affiliation of other members of the group remains unclear. Eight enlisted men, all armed with AK-74, wore dark blue field uniforms and dark blue berets. Wing-like devices were affixed to the berets; the tour officer reported that at least one of these individuals wore a blue and white shirt under the field uniform. In response to a direct question, a GR LI, wearing a green uniform with brown tabs, asserted that these two individuals and he himself were Navy personnel. In proof of his assertion, he displayed his own blue and white striped T-shirt. At 1745Z hours, a representative of the Leipzig Kommandatura arrived and escorted the tour to the Kommandatura, where they were released at 2230Z hours. The atmosphere throughout the detention was described as friendly and polite.

k. Karl Marx Stadt (US5436), 160630Z JUN 80: As part of an operation designed to demonstrate the three Missions' determination to maintain their right to access to Karl Marx Stadt (During 1980, VOPD and/or MFS detained eight Tri-Mission tours in this area), CUSMLM conducted a flag tour through the city. As the tour was preparing to depart, it picked up surveillance, a single VOPD sedan. After following the tour vehicle for a few blocks, the VOPD sedan passed it and halted in attempt to block it. The tour attempted evasive action; the VOPD response was to reverse and ram the tour vehicle. The tour's Mercedes suffered only minor damage; the VOPD vehicle's self-inflicted wound was so severe that the tour officer elected to remain at the scene and accept the detention. The local Kommandant arrived at the scene at 0930Z and escorted the tour to the Kommandatura. After some delay, apparently due to a Soviet communications problem (the tour officer was obliged to furnish SERB's new Potsdam phone number to Kommandatura personnel), the tour was released at 1200Z hours. Soviet behavior throughout was cordial - coffee and cake were served at the Kommandatura. The Kommandant apologized for the accident, but gently chided the tour officer for violating a Mission Restriction Sign.

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1. Beelitz (U16289), 171100Z JUN 80: As a result of a deliberate Soviet attempt to bring about an accident, a tour vehicle sustained severe damage, all tour equipment was lost, and the tour officer was injured. The tour attempted to pass an extremely slow-moving driver training column. As they reached the head of the column, the lead vehicle, a KamAZ, swerved into the left lane and attempted either to ram the US vehicle or to drive it into the trees lining the road. By accelerating and taking violent evasive action, the tour NCO avoided the Soviet vehicle; however, the tour car struck the road shoulder and overturned. The tour officer sustained a broken collar bone and dislocated shoulder. The Potsdam Kommandant, LTC Pikhulya, arrived at the scene at approximately 1210Z hours, collected the tour credentials, and departed to find a doctor to examine the tour officer. At 1315Z, he returned with a Soviet medical officer, who offered an injection to relieve the pain. The tour officer declined the offer. By approximately 1540Z hours, Soviet troops had managed to right the tour vehicle. While there had been some hostility and brandishing of weapons immediately after the accident, the atmosphere had cooled down, and Soviet behavior to this point had been correct. Once the vehicle was returned to an upright position, however, the Soviet attitude and actions changed markedly. Individual soldiers now began systematically to loot the tour equipment. When the tour NCO attempted to protect the vehicle and equipment from this onslaught, he was forcibly restrained by LTC Pikhulya himself. In response to the tour officer's protests, both Pikhulya and his assistant proclaimed their innocence and indeed, their knowledge, of any such actions. In response, they requested a list of missing equipment and authority to search the tour vehicle, both of which were refused. The tour was released at about 1815Z hours after declining a Soviet offer of a tow, and they departed under their own power to be met almost immediately by a recovery team.

NOTE: This incident precipitated a very strong protest and protracted discussions and negotiations. Details are in Section III.

m. Priort (U16220), 301930Z JUN 80: A USMLM tour was rammed and detained near the rail siding at Priort. As the tour approached the siding, a GAZ-53A, traveling at approximately 60 kph, and on a collision course with the tour vehicle, came from the vicinity of the Bahnhof. The tour driver swerved his vehicle to the right, but was unable to avoid the ramming. The GAZ-53A struck the tour vehicle on the driver's side at the mid-point. The tour driver was painfully injured. (A Soviet doctor who appeared somewhat later diagnosed probable broken ribs.) Approximately 45 minutes after the ramming, the Elstal Kommandant arrived and formally applied the detentional coup de grace. The tour vehicle was towed to the Elstal Kommandatura. The ubiquitous LTC Pikhulya and his scruffy assistant

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made an appearance at Elstal, indicated that they had no jurisdiction, and departed after about 45 minutes. The tour was released at 0033Z hours. Soviet behavior in this case was characterized as uncordial, unfriendly, and incorrect. As in the Seolitz affair, Soviet soldiers attempted to loot the tour vehicle. The tour NCO, despite his injuries, physically resisted their attempts. Tour personnel were quite certain that the incident was a planned ambush. Subsequent to the running, a Soviet Warrant Officer positioned on the Priort overpass waved to the SR LT who was senior occupant of the GAZ-53A. Presumably, he had signalled the arrival of the tour vehicle.

n. Vicinity Falkensee (006925), 070929Z SEP 80. A tour vehicle became mired down on a tactical trail near a known communications deployment site. After some 45 minutes of hard winching, the engine caught fire. The tour's efforts to extinguish the fire using dirt and the vehicle fire extinguisher were unsuccessful. The local fire department was able only to contain the fire and prevent a gasoline tank explosion. All tour equipment was destroyed. Recovery of the tour vehicle proved extremely difficult. Soviet assistance was offered and gratefully accepted.

o. OP Vicinity UT110685, 101300Z OCT 80: While observing a helicopter flying program at Zerbst Soviet Airfield, a tour was ambushed and detained by approximately 20 Soviet troops. The tour had been in the OP for approximately four hours and had decided to relocate. As tour personnel were removing camouflage netting from the vehicle, the Soviet party burst into the clearing. The tour officer was able to reenter the vehicle, but was unable to lock the door and was forcibly removed from the car and thrown to the ground. The tour driver, who had been about to dismount to help in removing the net, was unable to lock his door, a portion of the net having become entangled in the locking mechanism. He found himself struggling with four Soviet soldiers in the interior of the vehicle. After vigorously manhandling both tour team members, the Soviets conducted a body search of the tour officer and took the spare set of vehicle keys. The tour personnel were dragged across a field into the woods over a kilometer away, where an alleged KGB major conducted an interrogation. The tour personnel were then transported back to the detention site. A local Kommandatura representative took their credentials and accused them of a PRA violation. Subsequently, LTC Polozov from SEAB arrived and repeated the PRA violation charge. The Soviet map was of too large a scale to locate the detention site accurately. The tour officer pointed out the location on the USMLM PRA map. Polozov responded that there were differences between the two maps, but that the Soviet version

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was the authoritative version. The tour was allowed to depart at 110045Z SEP 80. All equipment was confiscated.

p. Hohenweiden (Q00500), 121540Z DEC 80: Having observed off-loading of harvest support vehicles at the Halle Schlettau rail siding and observing that civilian traffic was backed up on a road leading south from the siding, tour personnel elected to follow the traffic to determine the cause of the back-up. As the tour vehicle was halted in traffic, it was overtaken by a VAI vehicle travelling at high speed against oncoming traffic. Traffic regulators quickly dismounted and effected a detention. Four hours were spent at the detention site awaiting the Halle Kommandant. At the Kommandatura, an additional four hours were taken up with establishing facts. This fact-finding operation required the recall of the officer who had originally effected the detention. An AKI was prepared accusing the tour of following the column and the tour NCO of counting vehicles in a column which subsequently passed the detention site. The tour officer's routine refusal to sign the AKI provoked a fruitless show of consternation by Kommandatura personnel. At 2323Z hours, credentials were returned, and the tour was allowed to depart.

q. Vicinity Ludwigslust (PF65110), 181315Z DEC 80: A fuel pump malfunction was responsible for USLM's last detention of 1980. While a tour was returning from coverage of a target in the Ludwigslust area, the tour vehicle gave up the ghost some 200 meters behind a Mission Restriction Sign. After several unsuccessful efforts to restart the vehicle, the tour team attempted to push it past the sign and achieve a measure of respectability. Unfortunately, due in large part to road conditions, 20 minutes of hard pushing brought them to a point still some 75 meters behind the sign. At this point occupants of a passing ZIL-131 noticed the vehicle and took measures to block the tour from the front. A second ZIL-131 was positioned to the rear. All three tour team members were safely within the vehicle by this time, and equipment had been stored away. The Ludwigslust Kommandant arrived at 1335Z and towed the tour car to the Kommandatura. In response to the Kommandant's query as to why they were beyond signs, the tour officer innocently replied that the vehicle had been malfunctioning and that he had opted to use Route 191 rather than the more heavily traveled Route 5. The Kommandant uncharitably declined to believe this. In the AKI which he subsequently prepared, he accused the tour of being behind signs in the vicinity of a military installation and mentioned that its escape was foiled only by a malfunction - on the whole, a remarkably accurate summation of events. The Kommandant asked the tour officer to sign the AKI. The tour officer refused. The tour officer asked for a copy of the AKI. The Kommandant refused - unless the tour officer agreed

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to sign the AKI. The tour officer refused. The Kommandant refused. The tour officer asked permission to call USMLM. The Kommandant refused, saying that he must first contact SERB. The Kommandant made contact with SERB, so the tour officer repeated his request. The Kommandant again refused, indicating that SERB would advise USMLM. The tour officer repeated his request, indicating that he would call CINCSARPUR who would call CINCSFG to protest this treatment. The Kommandant then allowed the tour officer to make his call. Subsequent conversation while awaiting the arrival of the USMLM recovery team was normal and pleasant. Kommandant's officers inquired after a recently departed USMLM officer, offered the services of a Soviet mechanic (declined with thanks), and offered the two tour officers a ride back to Potsdam while the tour NCO waited for the recovery team (also declined with thanks).

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F. (C) INTELLIGENCE INFORMATION REPORT (IIR) PRODUCTION

USMLM IIR production figures for 1980 are listed below; 1979 figures for the same category follow in parentheses:

AIR DIVISION (1 215)

USMLM Originated: 111 (110)

Based on Allied Reports: 124 (90)

Total: 235 (200)

GROUND DIVISION (2 215)

USMLM Four Reports: 447 (374; includes SANDDUNE)

SANDDUNE Reports: 96

Based on Allied Reports: 401 (337)

Total: 944 (711)

NAVAL REPRESENTATIVE REPORTS (5 215): 37 (18)

TOTAL ALL IIR: 1216 (970 - Includes 41 LARKSPUR and Allied Special Reports Prepared by Joint Division)

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PART III

LIAISON AND REPRESENTATION

A. (C) Official Visitors: As in the past, visits by members of the community afforded USMLM an opportunity to maintain contact with the agencies we serve. The dialogues between collector and user of the product were mutually beneficial.

LIST OF VISITORS 1980

JANUARY

MR Edward H. Atkeson, DCSI USAREUR
Mr. Frederick W. Rhodes, Committee on
Appropriations, U. S. Senate
Mr. Burton L. Hutchins, CS-14, CIA
COL Otto Chaney, DCSI USCOD
LTC William A. Davies, USA Berlin
MAJ Thomas W. O'Connell, U.S. Ashford Liaison
Officer
COL Jean Praultois, Chief, FMLM
LtCol Jean L. Girardot, XO, FMLM
MAJ Donald A. Lope, 437 MAW
CPT John L. Luckenton, 437 MAW
MSG Roger L. Loughry, 7450 TIS, Det 1, Boerfink
TSG Daniel L. Wilcox, Jr., 7450 TIS, Det 1
1SG Thomas J. Hrivnak, 7450 TIS, Det 1
2LT Linda L. Sharpe, 7450 TIS, Det 1
SSG Sammy L. White, 7450 TIS, Det 1

FEBRUARY

Mr. Luis Richie Jr., GS-13, Coll Mgmt Hr
OOCUSAREUR
1LT Ron R. Cavalieri, XO, HHC (P)
CPT Kevin McGhee, Cdr, HHC (P)
1SG Nathan L. Elliott, 1SG, HHC (P)
HG John J. Johnson, Asst Div Cdr, 3d Inf
COL Ronald W. Zeltman, 1st Bde Cdr, 3d Inf
CAPT Glenn L. Timm, AFIS/AF DIS 34
GEN Frederick J. Kroesen, CINCUSAREUR
LtCol John P. Lynch, 6950th EGS
MAJ John G. Lewis, 6954th ESS
MAJ Walther J. Best, 1944 CS
2LT Bob S. Laidlaw, 4513 TTG
Capt Dan Futryk, 64 FWS Aggressors
Capt Al Smith, 64 FWS Aggressors
Capt David W. Bush, 65 FWS Aggressors
COL David Maxwell, USAFE/LGT
CMS Kenneth S. Berg, USAFE/LGT
COL Rudy V. Cox, USAFE/SP
Capt Russell L. Dainsley, TCA
CMS Joseph V. Barth, USAFE/SP

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Capt Ronald F. Carter, USAF, TCA
Capt Ross P. Smith, USAF, TCA
1LT Louis N. Ritter, USAF, TCA
2LT Mark E. Morrison, USAF, TCA
1LT Michael J. Whisman, USAF, TCA
Capt Mark E. Benart, USAF, TCA
A1C David V. Cummings, USAF, TCA
MAJ Frank W. Blum, Jr., USAF, USAFE/SP
SSgt Augustin M. Artz, USAF, TCA
LTC Arthur L. Henderson, Cdr, 511th MI Bn
LTC A. B. Waterman, Cdr, 165th MI Bn
MG Calvert P. Benedict, USCOB
COL Robert Spiller, Chief of Staff, USA Berlin
Mr. Charles Malton, GS-11, Sp Asst to USCOB

MAR-CH

COL Ellis C. Vander, USAF, 10th TAC, Fir Wg/CC,
RAF Alconbury
LtCol Bob Callaway, 527 Aggressor/CC
LtCol Dick Casey, 10 TRW/IN
Capt Larry Barnes, 527 Aggressor
COL John G. Gemeny, USAFE/OPS/OIX
COL John Hobb, USAFE/OPS/LGX
LtCol R. Young, USAFE/OPS/OIX
BG David E. Watts, Cdr, 200th TMMK
Mr. James Blaker, GS-18, Sec Def Rep. MEFR
Mr. Richard E. Dareluk, GS-15, Dir, OOD MEFR Task
Force
Ms. Janice Young, GS-13, ACDA/MEFR
LtCol Lynn M. Hansen, MEFR Task Force
LtCol Jacques P. Klein, USAFR, National War College
COL John G. Keliher, USA, National War College
COL John Bacs, USAF, National War College
Mr. Marck C. Lissfelt, FSO-3, State Dept.,
National War College
COL Stanley J. Glad, USA, National War College
CDR Tom Hale, USN, National War College
LtCol E. A. McLaughlin, USAF, National War College
Mr. D. G. Besom, FSO-3, ICA, National War College
LtCol Jim Grant, USAF, National War College
LtCol Mike Christy, USAF, National War College
Mr. H. Robert Kennedy, GS-15, OOD, National War
College
COL Al Johnson, USAF, National War College
COL J. B. Ramsey, USAF, Det 1, AFTEC
LtCol K. A. Sourck, USAF, Det 1, AFTEC
Mr. William J. Lewis, GS-11, ODCSI USAREUR
SP5 George P. Atkins, ODCSI USAREUR
SSG Joseph M. Ruggiero, ODCSI USAREUR

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COL James F. Callaghan, USAF, Ch, JCI, OJCS
LtCol Jeffrey A. Levy, JCI OJCS
LtCol Frank Partlow, OSD/ISA
Mr. John R. Gehrin, FSD-3, Berlin Desk Officer, DA
LTC Martin A. Jackson, AID/Rome
MG Harry Falls, Jr., HQ USAFE/DO & I
LTC William Simon III, USAFE/DOO
LTC Bob Baxter, USAFE/DOO
LTC Pat W. Crizer, DCINC USAREUR
COL Arvid E. West, XO To DCINC
MAJ William A. Holbrook, Aide-de-camp
MG Click D. Smith, USAF, 322 Airlift Div, Ramstein
A.B.

APRIL

HS Gerald D. Larson, USAFE/DO Ramstein A.B.
COL G. R. Sinsabaugh, Jr., USAF EUDAC/CD
GEN James R. Allen, DCINC, USEUCOM, USAF
MG Walter D. Reed, Judge Advocate General, HQ
USAFE, Washington, D.C.
Mr. Stuart Reichart, General Counsel to S/W
CML(P) D. Claude Teagarden, HQ, USAFE SJA
MAJ James L. Blauch, USAF, MFR, DIA
MG D. C. Tripp, DCS Plans, HQ USAFE Ramstein
LtCol Edmund F. Kiechlin, Jr., USAF, 497 RTG
Capt Barry W. Haddock, USAF, 497 RJG Wiesbaden
CW2 Robert H. Foose, Plt A, 2d MI Bn
LtCol Gus Werdin, USAF, 4912 ESS, TCA
COL Robert A. Nugent, USAF, HQ MAC/IN
MAJ Vinie Maleche, USAF, HQ MAC/IN
MG Donald E. Morris, Sp Asst to CINCSAFE
for Air National Guard
CPT Edward Wolcott, USA, Maint Div, USCOB

MAY

MG Walt Ulmer, GS, 3 AD
COL Robert M. Wilson, AXCSEUR USAREUR
COL A. E. West, Jr., C, CCS HQ, USAREUR
COL John E. Bright, HQ, USAF (AF/INER)
Mr. Carroll D. Swenson, GS-15, DIA, OOD Study Gd
CPT William G. Devens III, HQ, USAFE/INCM
MAJ Jack M. Darden, HQ, USAREUR-ODCSI
MG Thomas F. Healy, USA, DCSPER, USAREUR
CPT Duncan C. Turner, USAF Protocol
LTC Stephen N. Wein, ACST-IG
LTC George B. Swut III, ACSI-IG
Mr. Cecile Landren, GS-14, SAF
LTC Frank March, 437 MAW
CPT Kenneth K. Evans, 437 MAW
Mr. Gerald N. Wright, GS-12, DAC, ODCSI

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LTC John Keller, ODCSI
LTC H. I. Buckles, Cdr, 4/6 Inf., Berlin Brigade
CSM Ronnie B. Coghill, 1st PERSCOM, Heidelberg
CSM John Morrison, 21st Repl Bn
CWA Christopher J. Lawrence, Jr., Project Manager
IMDSO

SGM Harold F. Teris, 1st PERSCOM
CSM Elidge E. Gornia, HQ USAPGE
SGM Ray E. Sluip, 25th DPU
SGM John F. Park, Jr., 1st PERSCOM
SGM Ernest F. Hopson, 1st PERSCOM
COL Austin R. Bryan, 17 AF/CV
COL Owen S. Gullatt, HQ, USAF/INY
MAJ Stephen C. Brown, HQ, USAF/INY
LtCol David L. Ledbetter, 601st TCW/TLO, Sembach
A. B.

TSgt Robert T. Collett, 601st TCW/TLO
Capt Margaret J. Bonar, 601st TCW/TLO
AIC Linda L. Page, Det 1, 601 TCW
Capt Joe G. Dyhn, 6912 ESG, TCA
Capt David Shaffer, 6912, ESG, TCA
Capt Michael A. McFarland, EUDAC, Patch Barracks
2LT Patrick H. Duff, EUDAC, Patch Barracks
Capt Varon B. Mullis, EUDAC, Patch Barracks
MG J. C. Faith, Cdr, 1 AD
CSM Patrick J. Campbell, CSM 1 AD
CPT W. J. Fetu, 1 AD, ADC
COL J. Prautois, Chief, FMLM
LTC R. Czernij, Deputy, FMLM

JUNE

CWA Chris J. Lawrence, IMDSO
MG Calvin P. Benedict, USCOB
COL Robert C. Spiller, Chief of Staff, USXOR
MG Robert L. Wetzel, Cdr, 3d Inf Div
Mr. Merrill T. Kelly, GS-15, Sp Assistant to ACSI,
DA
Mr. Darrell L. Peck, GS-12, Deputy Gen Counsel, DA
LTC Joseph A. Kieffer, SJA INSCOM
MAJ James D. Long, Staff Atty, OTJAG
CPT Steven Vaughn, Asst to Army General Council
Dr. Robert H. Spiro, Under Secretary, U. S. Army
Capt Allen P. Frierson, USAFE Aggressors
LTC M. Lythgoe, USNAVEUR
GPCpt Hutchinson, USNAVEUR
GEN Frederick J. Kroesen, CINCUSAREUR
LTC David C. Unger, G2, Allied Staff, Berlin
BG Vincent C. Falter, Cdr, VII Corps Arty
Mr. Peter C. Oleson, Deputy Director Intel Policy
Office of Under Secretary of Defense

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Mr. Thomas M. J. Niles, FSO-1, Director, Cen Eur
Affs State Department
Mr. Swihart, FSO-3, USBER Political Section
Mr. H. Lawrence Sandall, GS-14, Opns Dir, CIA
GEN Bernard W. Rogers, Supreme Allied Commander,
Europe and CINCEUR
HG Jack H. Branshaw, XO to SACEUR
Honorable W. Graham Clayton, Jr., Deputy Secretary
of Defense
Honorable Thomas F. Lambert, Prin. Deputy
Assistant Secretary Defense for Public Affairs
RADM J. A. Baldwin, Military Assistant to Deputy
Secretary Defense
HG Collin L. Powell, Military Assistant to Deputy
Secretary Defense
Mr. Thomas C. Bolt, Staff Assistant to Deputy
Secretary Defense

JULY

EG John D. Granger, Provost Marshal, USAREUR
COL R. E. Womack, Chief, Procurement Division, HQ
USAREUR
MAJ Robert J. Monk, Procurement Division, HQ
USAREUR
MAJ William D. Strautman, Procurement Division, HQ
USAREUR
COL Kenneth W. Lyon, USAF, Sembach AB
CPT Keith D. Major, USAF, Sembach AB
MG Larry D. Welch, USAF, DCS Opns, Technical Air
Cmd, Langley AB
MG H. D. Thompson, USAF, DCS OPS and Intel, PAC AF,
Hickam AB
MG Harry Falls, Jr., USAF, DCS OPS and Intel,
Ramstein AB
MG Lon Leiser, USAF, Chief of Staff, Allied AF,
Southern Europe, Naples
HG D. Chain, USAF, Dir Opns and Readiness,
Washington, D.C.
LtCol Halloran, USAF, PACAF/DOR
MAJ L. Keefe, Tac Fighter Opns, Ramstein AB
MAJ S. Zimmerman, AF/XDOTT, Pentagon
LTG Willard W. Scott, Jr., Cdr, V Corps
LTC Tom Reese, Comptroller
LTC Thomas R. Millen, Transportation Office, Berlin
LtCol Eugene W. Maston, USAF, FTD/BLO
LTC John Birkholz, FTD
Dr. Wynfred Joshua, GS-16, Soviet
Political/Military Affairs Officer, DIA
CPT Anthony D. Sesak, USN, Deputy Director for
Intel, USEUCOM

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Mr. J. T. Beronich, GS-15, Chief, Analysis USEUCOM
Mr. E. A. McDonald, GS-14, Chief, Intel Support,
EUCOM

COL L. D. Kirk, Cdr, Field Station, Berlin
WOL John Migliore, Field Station, Berlin
SFC Joan Stonska, Field Station, Berlin
LTC H. C. Whitley, Berlin Air Safety Ctr
LtCol Jan D. Blume, Dir, Stan/Eval
Capt Michael N. McConnell

GEN Lew Allen, Chief of Staff, USAF

BC(P) James Williams, DCSI USAREUR

SQM D. Ingram, ODCSI USAREUR

MAJ Steve Herrington, 6988th ESS

SSG Stephen K. Downs, 6988th ESS

CMS Daryl Z. Brumby, 6988th ESS

CMS David J. Kelly, 6988th ESS

HQ Frederick J. Brown III, Assistant Division
Commander, 8th ID

CPT Charles R. Dunn, ODCSI/USCOB Berlin

MAJ T. H. Hollywood, 766th MI

MAJ J. B. Buczacki, SGS, USAB

COL George M. Jarvis, USAFE INA

Capt Susan P. Mingle, USAFE INA and party of five

LTC Paul D. Mahalik, Assistant Chief of Staff, G4,
Berlin Brigade

CPT Donald S. Villena, Assistant Chief of Staff,
G4, Berlin Brigade

COL William M. Burleson, Chief Operations Division,
DCSOPS USAREUR

CPT J. Gregory, SSO Berlin

LtCol Eugene W. Maston, USAF, FTD/BLO

MAJ R. J. Golden, ODCSI USAREUR

MAJ Ford, ODCSI USAREUR

MSG Roth, ODCSI USAREUR

SFC Olson, ODCSI USAREUR

Mr. Magee, GS-12, ODCSI USAREUR

LTC Pat W. Crizer, DCINC USAREUR

BC John E. Rogers, Commander Berlin Brigade

COL L. H. Hunt, USAFE

MAJ Ned Reid, USAFE

Mr. William H. Jenkins, GS-17, Chief, NSA Europe

COL Robert E. Ledford, USAF, Chief of Staff,
NSA-Europe

Mr. Howard L. R. Stanley, GS-14, Chief
Operations/Plans Staff, NCEUR, and party of four

LTC B. Moore, G-3, Berlin Brigade

CW2 James R. Bevy, HQ EUCOM (EUDAC)

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CPT James E. Libhart, HQ EUCOM (EUDAC)
CW2 William T. Rich, EUDAC
MAJ Charles D. Waite, AG Berlin
MAJ Thomas C. Rauter, Commander, JAROC Berlin
MAJ M. E. Klubek, 5th MI Company
CPT W. J. Bardas, JAROC Berlin

SEPTEMBER

AG Walter D. Filmore, USMC, USEUCOM
LTC Milton M. Katz, USMC, USEUCOM
COL Orin Knutsen, HQ USAFE/DDR
LtCol William Simon, HQ USAFE/DOB
COL Courtland J. Taylor, Vice Commander/FTD
MG Otis C. Lynn, Chief of Staff, USAREUR
MG W. Russell Todd, DCS Ops, USAREUR
MAJ R. A. Guy, XO to Chief of Staff, HQ USAREUR
COL C. R. White, Cor, MEDDAC Berlin
COL James J. Waldeck, Chief of Staff, USDOB Berlin

CW2 Donald G. Stackhouse, Chief, Munich Team, TAREX
Capt Frederick C. Howard, TAREX Det, Europe
Mr. Art Sweetman, GS-09, NCEUR/ISS, HQ USEUCOM
Ms. Kathleen Baldwin, GS-12, NCEUR/ISS, HQ USEUCOM
MAJ Joseph Hodges and party of five, 527 THIAS,
RAF Alconbury
W. L. Scillina, ODCSI-Prod DN, HQ USAREUR
CW3 James H. Daniel, ODCSI USAREUR
Mr. William W. McCollum and party of three, GS-12,
NCEUR/ISS
Mr. William F. McMillen, NSA USAFSD
Mr. Sullivan, GS-11, USAREUR
Mr. Hoover, GS-13, USEUCOM
Mr. William T. Kvetkas, GS-18, Special Assistant,
Director of CIA
Mr. William Jenkins, GS-17, HQ NCEUR
COL Mark L. Gibson, Jr., DATT/Bonn
LTC Donald F. Ullmann, AARMA/Bonn
Mr. Robert T. Farleton, GS-16, DIA
COL Richard C. Martin, Chief, Prod Div, ODCSI
USAREUR
COL John A. Lesley, Jr., Staff Weather Officer,
ODCSI USAREUR
LTC Robert H. Schulenberg, Chief, I & W Center,
ODCSI USAREUR
MAJ Travis R. Rickman, Chief, Soviet Section,
Order of Battle USAREUR
CPT Willie M. Clarke, Jr., Chief, WP Logistics,
USAREUR
CPT Thomas C. Hudson, Indications Officer, USAREUR

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CW3 Geoffrey Hancock, Order of Battle, Tech,
USAREUR
SSG Howard L. Schneider, Document Custodian,
USAREUR
SP5 Kathy L. Mebe, Current Intel Analyst, USAREUR

OCTOBER

Mr. John L. Burling, Project Checkmate
Mr. William C. Hagan, Project Checkmate
Mr. Fred V. Manzo, Shockwave, EUROM
COL Frank W. Creighton, ODCSI USAREUR
MAJ Larry L. Shoffner, USAF, Soviet Awareness Team
Capt William A. McKuever, USAF, Soviet Awareness Team
Capt Fred L. Littlepage, USAF, Soviet Awareness Team
1LT Colton McKethan, USAF, Soviet Awareness Team
2LT Richard C. Harris, USAF, Soviet Awareness Team
2LT Bennett B. McCutcheon, USAF, Soviet Awareness Team
Frank Treulger, FSO-6, State Dept, AMEM Bonn
CML Kutyna, Kelly Air Base
COL R. C. Hude, USAF, 7274 AB Gp/USAFE
COL Leonard H. Perroots, USAF/OPS/IN
HQ M. J. Conrad, ADC, 1st AD
Mr. Ernest A. Nagy, USAREUR Political Advisor
LTC J. I. Alger, USAREUR Assistant Political Advisor
CPT John M. Ackerman, German FAD, Bonn
MAJ John Gultin, German FAD, Bonn
CSM Walter W. Krueger, USAREUR Command Sergeant Major

NOVEMBER

LTC Benjamin N. Bellis, USAF OCINC
Mr. William C. Powell, GS-11
HQ William Masterson, Deputy Director Operations
Readiness, Washington DC
BG Sidney Davis, USA, Cdr, 56th Field Artillery
COL Charles L. William, USA
Mr. Gerd Hober, GS-14, ODCSI
COL Richard Whisner, USAF
GEN Frederick J. Kroesen, CINCSA-EUR
COL A. L. Elliott, Commander 6912th ESG, USAF
Mr. Ernest Zellner, GS-18, D/OC1/CI
Mr. R. E. McCallen, GS-16, DOD Spec Rep

DECEMBER

CPT John K. Boles, Armor, USARI
Mr. Herbert Okun, US Ambassador to GDR
CEN Richard L. Lawson, USAF, Rep to Military
Committee of NATO
MG Edgar A. Chavarrie, Dir, J-5, HQ EUROM

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B. (U) RELATIONS WITH GSFC/SFRB (NOTE: All sub-paragraphs are classified CONFIDENTIAL):

Meetings With Soviets: In 1980, a total of 22 official meetings took place between USMLM and the Soviet External Relations Branch (SERB) and/or GSFC, a moderate decrease from the 34 recorded in 1979. There are reasons for the decrease. The Soviet invasion of Afghanistan somewhat cooled the normally good relations existing between SERB and USMLM. There was increased telephone interaction and less eyeball-to-eyeball contact during 1980. Again, intentional ramblings by Soviet military vehicles and the confiscation of tour equipment provided the need for several meetings. Normally, SFRB calls a meeting for almost every detention; however, in 1980, this was not always the case. Perhaps they had the word to see us less often. The topics of meetings and discussions again focused on a wide variety of problems and events, to include: delivery of protests and replies to protests; detentions and incidents; attempts to gain Soviet military cooperation in exhuming bodies of airmen lost during World War II; and SERB food deliveries to USMLM. As a matter of record and comparison, in 1975, nine meetings were held; in 1976, five; in 1977, 31; in 1978, 24; and, again, in 1979, 34. In 1980, all meetings were held at SERB Headquarters in Potsdam, with the exception of the 4 and 29 DEC meetings at Zossen-Wuensdorf to announce the departure of Army General Ivanovskiy and to introduce Army General Zaytsev as the new CINC GSFC. A summary of the 1980 meetings follows:

| DATE | SYNOPSIS |
|------|----------|
|------|----------|

| | |
|------------|---|
| 08 JAN 80: | SMLM-F DETENTION IN FRG. COL Don O. Stovall, CUSMLM, met with COL Lev Iosovich Filippenko, CSERB, for 15 minutes at USMLM request. LT Trenin, English language interpreter for SERB, was also present. CUSMLM made a strong request for the return of the USMLM equipment confiscated by the Soviets on 17 SEP 79 south of Retzow. Filippenko would only state that "At GSFC the question of the equipment is still an open one." In terms of the SMLM-F PRA detention in the FRG, the following verbal statement approved by the DCSI, USAREUR, was made to Filippenko: "I understand that the USAREUR Chief of Staff was very unhappy about the penetration of the PRA by the SMLM-F tour and only the good relations that exist between USAREUR and GSFC prevented him from protesting to COL GEN Glinkovich. By protesting to Glinkov, Chief of Staff, USAREUR, has tried to settle these matters without escalating and damaging those good relations." Filippenko stated that if CUSMLM was attempting to compare the activities of |
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SM-M-F with USMLM, then SM-M-F was about one on a scale of one to a hundred as far as "activeness" was concerned and that SM-M-F would never be able to tour as much and as hard as USMLM; therefore, USMLM should consider itself lucky that it is not involved in more detentions than it is. This was the first detention of SM-M-F in "ages" and now and then these detentions will occur. The subject was not pursued further.

04 FEB 80

REMAINS OF THREE WW II AIRMEN VICINITY PELZOW/SOVIET SUPPORT OF POTSDAM HOUSE/SOVIET ARMY-NAVY DAY RECEPTION: CUSMLM met with CSERD for 20 minutes on 04 FEB to discuss a variety of subjects. LT Irenin, SERB English language translator, was also present at this meeting which was called by CUSMLM. CUSMLM asked for any new word on the request for Soviet assistance in exhuming the bodies of three American airmen in a grave site near the city of Pelzow. COL Filippenko stated that his previous answer several weeks ago could not be changed and gave CUSMLM the following note spelling out the GSFG position:

"At your request we repeatedly studied the problem which you presented and we can assure you that it is possible to transfer the remains of three American pilots who died during the combined battles against Hitler Fascism. Since the burial site is located on territory of the German Democratic Republic, which enjoys sovereignty with respect to all its territory, the only correct way to arrange for the transfer of the remains is to go through the consular section of the US Embassy in the GDR to the competent department of the GDR and work with it in accordance with usual procedures in such matters. We sacredly honor the memory of those who perished in the last war; we understand the feelings of relatives and friends. Therefore, we hope for a quick settlement of this matter and we in GSFG assure you that steps will be taken to insure the transfer of the remains of the three American pilots."

CUSMLM agreed to relay this information to the proper authorities. COL Filippenko was reminded of several deficiencies which existed at the Potsdam House. First was the shortage of two maids for the past two months. COL Filippenko promised to look into the reason for the delay. COL Stovall again requested SERB's assistance for repair of the security lights along the front of

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the house (a continuing problem), for installation of a new wooden floor in the third floor recreation room (or at least sanding the floor for installation of US provided tile by an East German contractor) and for repairs to be made to the small house on the Potsdam grounds. Flooding in the basement of the house several months previous had resulted in a complete loss of electrical power in the main house. COL Filippenko promised to look into all of these recurring problems, especially since help had been repeatedly requested and nothing had been done. Finally, CUSMLM covered attendance at the Soviet Army-Navy Day reception in Potsdam. SERB had called the Potsdam House on Friday, 01 FEB, and requested to have by Monday, 04 FEB, the names of all officers who would be "on pass" on 21 FEB, so that invitations could be prepared for this "Chief of Staff sponsored event." CUSMLM read the following response:

"Although eight of us will be on pass on 23 FEB (the newly established date for the reception), only myself (CUSMLM) and LtCol Reilly will be authorized to attend. The reason for this limited attendance is because of the concern and opposition of my government to the Soviet action in Afghanistan."

COL Filippenko expressed disappointment at this since the objective of the Missions is to keep the lines of communication open and to settle "unpleasant details" (i.e., detentions and incidents) at the lowest possible level. COL Stovall agreed that these lines must remain open and that he has always been and will be available to SERB and CSFG whenever a problem or need for assistance arises.

07 MAR 80: DETENTION OF 01 MAR 80: CUSMLM met with CSERB, COL Filippenko, for 15 minutes at CUSMLM's request. SR LI Ironin, English translator, was also present. CUSMLM strongly protested the fact that LTC Pikhulya, the Potsdam Kommandant, was apparently drunk when he arrived at the detention scene and that he used abusive language to LTC Kosevich, USMLM tour officer, staggered, slurred his words, and in general made a fool of himself. The Potsdam Deputy Kommandant, DPT Vilkov, acted in a proper manner and even indicated to LTC Kosevich that LTC Pikhulya was drunk and should not be paid attention to. CUSMLM also protested the actual detention, stating that LTC Kosevich and SSG Neal were

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merely returning to Potsdam and West Berlin via Route 1 from the west and had every right to use that route. The fact that a Soviet column had elected to halt on that road certainly did not mean that LTC Rosevich could not also traverse that route. Filippenko stated that LTC Rosevich had weaved in and out of the Soviet column. CUSMLM stopped him there and stated that it was difficult to weave in and out of a column when that column was halted and closed up. Filippenko ended up by stating that, yes, perhaps Pikhulya had a little too much to drink, but that would happen now and then, especially when it was on his holiday, i.e., every man had a right to "hang one on" now and then. CUSMLM also used the meeting to voice, again, disapproval over the fact that USMLM was still short two maids at the Potsdam House. Filippenko stated that he would, again, "look into the matter." SR LT Trenin added that the maids had been hired, but that there still was some "paper work" to be completed prior to their reporting for duty to the USMLM Potsdam House.

09 APR 80: TORGAU RECEPTION/POTSDAM HOUSE SUPPORT/PRA VIOLATIONS: CUSMLM met with CSERB, COL Filippenko, for 15 minutes on 09 APR at CUSMLM's request. CAPT Yanovenko, SERB officer, was also present. CUSMLM presented a letter spelling out the details of the Torgau reception to COL Filippenko, along with the individual invitations for the reception. MG Smirnov was the only Soviet general officer invited. Other invitations included three officers from GSFG Headquarters, two from the Potsdam Kommandatura, and nine from SERB. Filippenko stated that, regrettably, MG Smirnov was "temporarily away" and could not attend. He stated that he was "not in Afghanistan" and that he had not departed "for good." Filippenko asked what other general officers CUSMLM would like to replace Smirnov. CUSMLM replied that Filippenko could notify him as to what general officer COL GEN Grinkevich wanted to send and that he would see to it that he received an individual written invitation, but that the general officer should be of equal rank to BG Moore, the senior US representative. Filippenko agreed and stated that he would call CUSMLM and give him the name. Filippenko remarked that he had received a letter complaining of shortages in the foodstuffs provided by the Soviets to USMLM and that he was glad that the deficiencies had been brought to his attention. He had assembled all his SERB officers involved in supporting USMLM and gave them specific

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Instructions that they had better "shape up." Filippenko asked that CUSMLM contact him directly if there were any future problems. Filippenko then passed on greetings from COL GEN Grinkevich, Chief of Staff, CSFG, and stated that Grinkevich wanted CUSMLM to know that USMLM was "behaving" much better now than either BRIMIS or FM.M and that he appreciated the fact that USMLM was operating "within the rules." CUSMLM asked Filippenko to relay his best wishes to COL GEN Grinkevich. COL Filippenko then commented that USMLM had violated a border PRA "recently" but that he would not press it since the tour had not been detained within the PRA. COL Stovall asked the date, time, and vehicle number of the violation and CSERB replied that he could only give the date and that other information was not available. CUSMLM told CSERB that USMLM did not intentionally violate either PRA or TRA. In closing, COL Filippenko stated that the Soviets were looking forward to the Torgau reception on 25 APR.

29 APR 80: EAST GERMAN HELP AT POTSDAM HOUSE/TORGAU RECEPTION: CUSMLM met with DCSERB, LTC Polozov, for 15 minutes on 29 APR at CUSMLM's request. LTC Polozov apologized for the absence of COL Filippenko, stating that he was "busy with COL GEN Grinkevich, Chief of Staff, CSFG." CUSMLM stated that after a thorough investigation it was necessary to request that SERB release Gertrude Prothmann, an East German kitchen helper at the USMLM Potsdam House. She is not reliable, inefficient in the performance of her duties, and a definite morale problem for the other East German employees at the Potsdam House who are satisfactory workers. LTC Polozov promised to move swiftly in the matter. He also stated that USMLM would receive a new East German employee, a maid, not later than 15 MAY 80. At present USMLM is short one maid, one yardman, and will be short one kitchen helper just as soon as Prothmann is released by the Soviets. Before parting, Polozov volunteered the comment that he thought that the Torgau reception on 25 APR 80 at the USMLM Potsdam House was a good one and he knew the CSFG attendees were pleased and enjoyed the occasion.

14 MAY 80: LTC Benning, Acting Chief USMLM, met with LTC Polozov, DCSERB, and MAJ Yarovenko for 15 minutes on 14 MAY. LTC Benning called the meeting to protest the unjustifiable detention of a USMLM Potsdam Duty NCO while traveling between SERB and the Potsdam House

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after a military column had passed in front of him. This was the second such incident in two months, and USMLM was concerned that perhaps such action signalled some new policy on the part of the Soviets. LTC Polozov assured ACUSMLM that no such new policy was being implemented and added that the only reason the Duty NCO had been detained was that he had been observed driving with his left hand and taking notes with his right hand as he followed the column. ACUSMLM denied any such action on the part of the Duty NCO and added that he was not even intermingled with the column when he was detained, but rather was stopped with civilian vehicles both in front of and behind him. LTC Polozov then showed ACUSMLM the AKT which had been prepared by LTC Pikhulya and a CPT Borizov (possible replacement for CPT Vilkov) which alleged the above actions. Polozov further stated that Mission cars mingle with columns in the Potsdam area regularly and are not detained so long as they do not take notes, photograph equipment, or conduct similar activity. ACUSMLM reminded LTC Polozov of a similar detention involving another Potsdam Duty NCO on 23 MAR 80 and asked whether like accusations had been made against him. Polozov stated that he was unfamiliar with the facts of the detention since he had been on leave at that time, but again assured ACUSMLM that this latest detention did not represent any new policy on the part of SERB. He added that SERB had immediately ordered the release of the detained Duty NCO as soon as they were notified of the detention and that they (SERB) had no intention of changing any policies with respect to freedom of movement within the Potsdam area. The matter was thereupon dropped. LTC Polozov asked when COL Stovall was expected to return and was told that he would be back around 21 MAY 80. He also asked when USMLM would be receiving a new Deputy Chief of Mission and was told that a replacement was expected during the summer. He further asked how COL Tonge was doing and was assured that he was doing fine. LTC Polozov then informed ACUSMLM that COL GEN Grinkevich had approved the requested 22-23 MAY trip to Weimar for departing USMLM personnel, but that no decision had yet been reached on the requested 05-06 JUN trip.

18 JUN 80: RAMMING OF USMLM TOUR VEHICLE ON 17 JUN 80: LTC Roger Hilton, ACUSMLM, met with ACSERR, LTC Polozov, for 20 minutes on 18 JUN. LTC Hilton opened the meeting by handing over a written protest from CUSMLM:

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"I strongly protest the intentional attempted ramming of USMCM Vehicle Nr. 27 by a Soviet truck on 17 JUN 80 at approximately 1300A hours on Route 2 just south of Beelitz. The intent to do bodily harm to liaison personnel and to damage one of my vehicles intentionally is incomprehensible. The presence of LTC Pikhulya, Potsdam Kommandant, at the scene of the incident and the fact that he condoned and more probably encouraged the pilfering of equipment from my vehicle as it was righted is also deplorable. I insist that all of the stolen equipment be returned to USMCM this date and that LTC Pikhulya be punished for his misconduct."

LTC Polozov read very carefully, then asked whether there was anything to add. LTC Hilton made three brief points:

A. CUSMCM had wanted to deliver this personally, but was in Heidelberg seeing the Chief of Staff, USAREUR.

B. For information: LTC Stewart is badly hurt. It was not known when or whether he will fully recover.

C. Repeated the demand that the equipment be returned immediately.

LTC Polozov then said that he had several points to cover:

A. Circumstances of the Accident. Related details of the accident which were exactly the same as that reported by CUSMCM. Polozov sounded very happy that the KamAZ did not strike the tour vehicle; he said that the KamAZ driver made a mistake by swerving, but that he was a young driver in a learner's column and that the tour shared the blame by passing the column at a high rate of speed. Hilton said that the intent of the KamAZ driver was clearly to damage the car and injure the occupants; Polozov stressed that there was no such intent; Hilton termed the explanation unacceptable and pointed out that no agreement was to be reached on that point.

B. Actions of LTC Pikhulya. Polozov stated that, according to his investigation, when Pikhulya arrived on the scene, SSG Schatz, the Tour NCO, was being

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bandaged and that there could be no question of Pikhulya pushing Schatz at this time. Hilton replied that the question was Pikhulya's actions as the equipment was stolen and that there had definitely been physical contact at that time (Comment: Hilton could not resist stressing the words "stealing" and "theft" throughout the conversation -- they were noticeably distasteful to Polozov).

C. Polozov mentioned a statement by CUSMLM that he (CUSMLM) had interceded on their behalf when a Soviet tour was detained in a PRA. There was still a Chief of Staff protest in that matter. Hilton intervened with the statement that that incident could have been worse. Polozov continued that he had a list of 15 USMLM PRA violations which they had merely noted -- would USMLM like them to send this list (Polozov fluttered through two typewritten pages) to his Chief of Staff? Hilton replied that he believed none of the list; that USMLM members had firm instructions not to enter PRA and did not do so. He also said that CUSMLM had checked a few earlier such allegations and that there was nothing to them. Polozov reiterated that the information was reliable.

D. Equipment. Polozov stated that he had been very busy and had done his best as he had told CUSMLM that he would. He said that he was confident that the equipment would be returned except for the maps. He said that if he could have a list of the items that would be helpful. Hilton replied that Soviet officials knew very well what equipment was involved, that Pikhulya had watched it being stolen, that Polozov himself acted as though the equipment was in the hands of the authorities; that a list was not necessary, but that he (Hilton) would mention this to CUSMLM. Polozov countered that a list had been provided in the case of LTC Hamilton. LTC Hilton pointed out that in the Hamilton case, the equipment was taken by the Germans and that the Soviets had been very helpful. In this case, the Soviets themselves caused the accident and stole the equipment. Hilton again brought up the maps. Polozov repeated that the maps would not be returned. Hilton stated that he found it hard to understand that any stolen items would not be returned. Polozov stated that the maps were not stolen -- that they had been found outside the vehicle -- and that nothing had been taken out of the vehicle. Hilton

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pointed out that this was incorrect; that equipment (a compass, for example) had been taken out of a case in the car, but that the case had been left in the vehicle. LTC Polozov asked when CUSMLM was returning. Hilton said that this visit was unplanned; he did not know when CUSMLM would return. The visit ended abruptly. Hilton said "That's all, thank you." Polozov said "Thank you" and walked with Hilton to the front door; handshakes were exchanged.

23 JUN 80: PRA VIOLATIONS/RETURN OF CONFISCATED EQUIPMENT: CUSMLM met at 0900A with LTC Polozov, ACSERB, for ten minutes at CUSMLM's request. CUSMLM asked Polozov for the dates, times, and vehicle numbers of the 15 PRA violations which Polozov had accused USMLM of in the meeting with LTC Hilton on 18 JUN 80. Polozov stated that he would provide them soon. CUSMLM again stated that it was his policy that PRA and IRA were not to be violated. CUSMLM demanded return of all equipment and personal items stolen by the Soviets in the presence of LTC Pikhulya on 17 JUN 80. Polozov stated that Pikhulya had definitely not restrained SSG Schatz at the scene and that the equipment had not been stolen. It had only been "gathered together and consolidated in one place." Polozov stated that GSFG Headquarters had been very "upset" because of the wording of CUSMLM's protest letter in which he stated that the items had been stolen by Soviet soldiers in the presence of a Soviet LTC (Pikhulya). Polozov stated that in their definition, stolen items are not to be returned and that "there is every intention in this case to return the items." Polozov stated that he was on his way to GSFG Headquarters and that if CUSMLM would suggest a time, he would return "a part" of the equipment today. CUSMLM indicated that 1630A hours would be best (if the items could not be returned immediately) and cautioned Polozov that a "partial return" would be unsatisfactory and that all the items of equipment and personal items must be returned without exception. Polozov stated that he would relay that message to GSFG Headquarters.

28 JUN 80: RETURN OF USMLM EQUIPMENT: CUSMLM met with LTC Polozov, ACSERB, for 15 minutes on 28 JUN at CUSMLM's request. COL Stovall made verbal demands to LTC Polozov for the return of all remaining equipment confiscated by the Soviets on 17 JUN 80 in Heulitz. Polozov promised to see LT GEN Novoselskiy, Acting Chief of Staff, GSFG, on 30 JUN to relay the demand.

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CUSMLM also passed invitations for the 05 JUL USMLM picnic to SERB.

01 JUL 80: RAMMING OF USMLM VEHICLE, 30 JUN 80: CUSMLM met with LTC Malygin, Acting Chief SERB, for one hour on 01 JUL at the request of CUSMLM. By means of ten phone calls to SERB, CUSMLM had demanded a meeting with SERB to present a CUSMLM verbal protest of the deliberate ramming of a USMLM vehicle by a Soviet truck on 30 JUN 80 at 2130A hours vicinity Priort. SR LT Trenin was also present. CUSMLM opened the meeting by reviewing the attempted intentional ramming of a USMLM vehicle on 1/ JUN south of Boelitz by a Soviet KamAZ and the Soviet stealing of personal and US Government equipment from the vehicle in the presence of LTC Pikhulya, Potsdam Kommandant. That action, again, was declared as deplorable. Next, CUSMLM delivered the strongest possible verbal protest of the deliberate Soviet ramming of USMLM Vehicle Nr. 23 on 30 JUN at approximately 2130A hours just west of the Priort rail siding. It was stressed that only the quick reaction of SSG Kruse prevented a possible fatal accident which would have been due to the deliberate and premeditated ramming by the Soviet vehicle. As was expected, LTC Malygin countered with the following: MAJ Montgomery was attempting to get away from the rail siding where he had been observing Soviet military equipment. The visibility was bad, and the road was muddy and in poor condition. MAJ Montgomery had broken a Military Restriction Sign in order to penetrate the locally restricted area. All of this resulted in the unfortunate and regrettable collision between the Soviet and the USMLM vehicles. There was positively no intention on the part of the Soviet driver to ram the USMLM vehicle. The Soviet command was very sorry that the collision happened and that SSG Kruse was hurt. However, had the USMLM vehicle not been in that area, the collision could not have taken place. Accordingly, USMLM was to blame. LTC Malygin went on to state that GSG insists that USMLM "sticks to the rules laid down for the conduct of foreign military liaison missions." Malygin also accused MAJ Montgomery of violating East German traffic regulations by causing a collision, since he was traveling at 50-60 kilometers per hour at the time of the collision on a road that was muddy, in poor condition, and under conditions of poor visibility. CUSMLM countered that:

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- A. There were no M&S involved.
- B. Visibility was good (F500/ASA 1600 Evening).
- C. The road was a good secondary road.
- D. There was no Soviet or East German military equipment in the rail siding.

These arguments were repeated by CUSMLM to LTC Malygin several times, ending with CUSMLM stating that he would like to confront the Soviet driver and the Soviet LT who was in charge of the vehicle and let them look CUSMLM in the eye and say just what happened. Indicating his belief that a liar and a thief are the two lowest forms of human life, CUSMLM expressed his desire to hear from the two individuals personally that they had indeed told SERB the so-called facts of the case presented by Malygin. Malygin merely stated that he would relay everything that had been said to his Headquarters. CUSMLM ended the meeting by stating that he had informed his Headquarters of the facts as reported to SERB and that he had recommended a strong protest to GSFG.

17 JUL 80: TRANSMITTAL OF CINC TO CINC/CHIEF OF STAFF TO CHIEF OF STAFF LETTERS: MAJ Montgomery, USMLM Liaison Officer, met briefly with LTC Polozov, ACSERG, on 17 JUL at SERG request. LTC Polozov handed MAJ Montgomery two letters, one from ARMY GENERAL Ivanovskiy to GEN Kroesen and one from COL GEN Grinkevich to MG Haldane, and remarked that he (LTC Polozov) hoped that these two letters would end the matter (the return of USMLM equipment). Polozov also gave MAJ Montgomery the Soviet accreditation passes for LtCol Reilly, USMC, and his wife as a souvenir since they were soon to depart USMLM. The passes had been stamped "NOT VALID" in red ink.

18 JUL 80: RETURN OF USMLM EQUIPMENT/PRA VIOLATIONS: LTC Hilton, Chief Ground Operations Division USMLM, met with LTC Polozov for 15 minutes at CUSMLM's request. LTC Hilton stated that the meeting was in response to yesterday's letters from Generals Ivanovskiy and Grinkevich; that facts did not agree on several points, one in particular being the statement by GEN Ivanovskiy that the equipment had been returned, this being, of course, false. Polozov said that the letter used the word

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not pressing issues. Then he apparently reconsidered and brought up the subject of recent returns of spoiled food from USMLM to SERB. Polozov stated that two weeks ago, LT Beasock, OIC USMLM Potsdam House, had returned good butter to SERB, claiming that it was spoiled; that the butter had been examined, judged to be good, and reissued to USMLM without further complaint. Hilton stated that he was not aware of the incident. Polozov complained that two days before, USMLM had returned good meat to SERB, claiming it was spoiled. Hilton broke into the oration to say that he had personal knowledge of the spoiled meat and that, in fact, it was spoiled -- stating that this had been further substantiated by the Potsdam House manager and the East German help. Opposing opinions on the quality of this particular piece of meat were exchanged, and Polozov suggested that in the future, medical opinions could be given on the meat. Hilton agreed that this might be possible and suggested that US medical personnel could be brought out on guest pass (requiring very short notice requests for same) to examine any future possible spoiled meat.

08 AUG 80: RETURN OF USMLM EQUIPMENT/SPEEDING IN THE GOR/17 AND 30 JUN RAMMING INCIDENTS: CUSMLM met with CSERB for 30 minutes on 08 AUG. LTC Polozov and SR LT Trenin were also present. COL Filippenko opened the meeting by saying that he had intended to return at least four items of equipment (to include the Night Vision Goggles, AN-PVS-5). However, between the time he had called the meeting and the present, he had been confronted by GEN Ivanovskiy with the letter written by CINCUSAREUR dated 04 AUG 80, and there now were problems that had to be resolved for Ivanovskiy before any equipment could be returned. Filippenko allowed CUSMLM to read the CINCUSAREUR letter (it was the original text) and then he pointed out the paragraph in which the statement appeared that less than half the equipment had been returned. Filippenko took rather strong exception to this statement and said that his CINC had virtually accused SERB of holding out part of the equipment that was supposed to have been returned. He further stated that he must meet with Ivanovskiy again to resolve the exact items which had been returned and compare that with the total number "gathered up" by the Soviets at the scene of the 17 JUN 80 incident. CUSMLM stated that 29 items had been taken illegally by the Soviets and that only 12 had

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been returned. Filippenko stated that a flashlight and thermos bottle had not been found and that he did not count such items as the four maps. Thus, according to his calculations, more than half had been returned. CUSMLM replied that he certainly counted the PRA map and the three map books (1:50,000 sheets) and that they had to be returned also. Filippenko then asked "which would you want back - the night vision goggles or the maps?" CUSMLM replied "How do you want to die someday - by poison or by being shot?" Filippenko quickly got the point and said "Then you want all of the items back?" CUSMLM stated, as very often in the past, that he insisted on getting back all of the items illegally taken by the Soviets. Filippenko smiled and said that nothing could take place until he had a chance to discuss it with Ivanovskiy. CUSMLM said he would be available on 09 and 10 AUG and reiterated that he did want the equipment back. Filippenko then referred back to the letter from CINCUSAREUR and stated there were at least five occasions in recent months (09 APR, 15 APR, 01 MAY, 02 MAY, and 02 JUN 80) when American MPs or other American personnel had harassed COL Gladkov's vehicles on the Autobahns of the FRG. He reiterated that these harassments were on Autobahns and that USMLM was never harassed on Autobahns in the GDR, so how could the CINCUSAREUR write that COL Gladkov's vehicles were "never watched and harassed." Filippenko then displayed pictures showing four cases where USMLM vehicles had allegedly violated the 100 km/hr speed limits on the GDR Autobahns. The pictures appeared to be the real thing and showed violations of 21, 24, 28 and 55 km/hr over the 100 km/hr speed limit. CUSMLM asked for the photos. Filippenko refused the request, but indicated he would obtain copies and pass them on at a later date. Filippenko then stated that the 17 and 30 JUN accidents were totally the fault of the USMLM tours involved and that the reason was very obvious -- speeding on the highways of the GDR and violating traffic regulations. CUSMLM replied to the effect that the 17 JUN accident was a direct result of the Soviet truck swerving at our vehicle and causing both the tour officer and the driver to believe that a ramming was imminent. In an attempt to avoid the Soviet vehicle, the driver accelerated, turned quickly to the left and then to the right, and the vehicle overturned. In the case of the 30 JUN "accident", the USMLM vehicle was virtually stopped at the time the Soviet truck rammed its left side -- clearly a case of

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deliberate ramming of a tour vehicle. Filippenko shrugged his shoulders and simply said that he had nothing further to add and that the meeting was over so far as he was concerned. CUSMLM agreed and departed. The entire meeting was carried out in a businesslike manner with no raised voices and no threats.

11 AUG 80

RETURN OF USMLM EQUIPMENT: CUSMLM met with CSERB, LTC Polozov, for 20 minutes on 11 AUG at SERB request. The 04 AUG letter to CINCUSAFG stated that less than half the confiscated equipment from the 17 JUN 80 incident had been returned to USMLM, contrary to the statement in GEN Ivanovskiy's 17 JUL letter to CINCUSAREUR that all equipment "gathered up at the scene" had been returned. On 08 AUG, CUSMLM had made another demand for the speedy return of the equipment. Probably in response to CINCUSAREUR's letter, the following equipment was returned by SERB: One NIKON F2 camera body with motor drive and 80-200mm lens, one Nikon 1000mm lens, and one pair night vision goggles. The following equipment was still missing: one Nikon FE camera body; one Nikon 50mm lens; one finder action, photo, DA-1; one Nikon motor drive; one flashlight; one thermos bottle; three 1:50,000 map books; one PRA map; and one Gossen exposure meter. Polozov stated that the three map books and the PRA map would probably not be returned, and that the flashlight, thermos bottle, exposure meter, finder action, and 50mm lens had not been recovered by the Soviets [Possibly true; these smaller items of equipment could have been lost or really "stolen" between the time the Range Rover overturned and the arrival of a "responsible" Soviet officer to see to the "gathering up" of USMLM equipment]. In any event, CUSMLM insisted on the prompt return of the 35mm camera with motor drive and the maps, since the Soviets had already indicated these items were in their possession. Polozov was again in civilian clothing and stated at the end of the meeting that now he could go on leave. He found it impossible, he stated, to go on leave until Filippenko's return on 04 AUG and until the major problem of the return of the equipment was resolved. CUSMLM reminded him that it was not yet resolved and that he expected the return of the items still in Soviet hands, to include the maps.

25 AUG 80

RETURN OF LOST EQUIPMENT - 17 JUN 80 AND 17 SEP 79: CUSMLM met with CSERB for 20 minutes on 25 AUG at CUSMLM request. CUSMLM began the meeting by presenting

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COL Filippenko a list of the equipment stolen on 17 JUN and not yet returned. Filippenko indicated that GSFG had the confiscated maps in its possession, but that the other items listed had not been found. He offered to accompany CUSMLM to the detention site and search for the camera and other items. CUSMLM stressed to Filippenko that the items had been at the site on 17 JUN and that they had been taken by Soviet soldiers while SSG Schatz had been physically restrained by LTC Pikhulya, the Potsdam Kommandant. He asked Filippenko whether he had questioned Pikhulya about the incident and received a negative response. CUSMLM then asked that CSERB question LTC Pikhulya about the incident and attempt to locate the missing camera. Filippenko stated that the maps would not be returned, since GSFG as a matter of policy did not return maps confiscated under these circumstances. COL Filippenko maintained that LTC Stewart's map had "certain marks" on it indicating that he was after "certain military information" and that therefore the maps could not be returned. CUSMLM repeated that the maps were USMLM property and should be returned. Filippenko indicated that he would take the matter up with GSFG and advise CUSMLM of the decision. CUSMLM seized the opportunity to resurface the question of the equipment confiscated by the Soviets on 17 SEP 79 near Retzow. In the past Filippenko had always indicated that the case remained "open" at GSFG. He reaffirmed that the case indeed remained open, but stated that the equipment would probably not be returned, considering the circumstances under which it was confiscated. CUSMLM nevertheless furnished a list of items confiscated on 17 SEP 79 and not yet returned. The meeting adjourned shortly thereafter.

30 AUG 80

SAFETY OF SOVIETS IN WEST BERLIN DURING ROCK CONCERT:
At SERB request, CUSMLM met with CSERB for 30 minutes. SR LT Shushunin, SERB French interpreter and SR LT Trenin, SERB English interpreter, were also present, along with Brigadier Perkins, CHRISMIS, CPT Aops, BRISMIS Tour Officer and interpreter, LTC Czernij, DCFMLM, and CPT Trastour, FMLM Tour Officer and interpreter. COL Filippenko announced that the meeting had been called at the direction of COL GEN Grinkevich, Chief of Staff, GSFG, and that both GSFG and SERB apologized for bringing everyone out on a "free day." Filippenko announced the following and indicated that the request was a personal one from COL GEN Grinkevich:

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A. Chief of Staff, GSFG, had just learned of a "function" which would be held at about 1400H on 30 AUG 80 in West Berlin in the vicinity of the Reichstag. Grinkevich was concerned about the safety of Soviet military and civilian personnel in West Berlin as a result of what might transpire at the "function." Comment: The "function" was the International Rock Concert.

Filippenko stated that even though the changing of the guard at the Soviet War Memorial in West Berlin normally involved passage of Soviet troops through the Friedrichstrasse Exit (in the British Sector), it might be necessary to use Checkpoint Charlie (in the American Sector) in the event either of a prolonged concert or should there be disturbances in and around the concert site or the Friedrichstrasse Exit. Grinkevich also wanted assurances as to the safety of Soviet flag tours which normally use, and would continue to use, Checkpoint Charlie as the crossing point. Filippenko announced that this was the extent of the request and reiterated that Grinkevich was primarily concerned about the safety of Soviet personnel in West Berlin during the time of the "function." Brigadier Perkins recommended that GSFG also pass the request for measures to ensure the safety of Soviet personnel through diplomatic channels, i.e., through the Soviet Embassy in East Berlin and the Soviet diplomatic representative in West Berlin, so that everyone could get the word. Filippenko stated that he could only pass the request as received from his Chief of Staff and that he would be "out of line" in going back to Grinkevich with a recommendation for further action. He added that he did not know whether Grinkevich had passed the request through other channels as well. CUSMLM, CBRIXMIS, and DCFMUM all indicated that the information would be passed to appropriate authorities in their respective zones.

11 OCT 80 USMLM DETENTION, 11 OCT 80: CUSMLM and DCUSMLM met with CSERB for 30 minutes on 11 OCT 80. LTC Polozov and SR LT Trenin were also present. COL Filippenko was concerned with the USMLM incident of 10 OCT 80. He stated that at 1300H hours on 10 OCT, Capt Boddie and SSG Miller in a USMLM vehicle penetrated the PRA southeast of Dobritz (UT16) and southwest of Grimma (UT16) and used cameras to photograph a military objective. Filippenko stated that the tour had been

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detained there at 1400 hours and that photographs had been taken by the Soviets which showed the tour vehicle and the military objective, proving that they were in the PRA. He emphasized that this was a flagrant violation of the Huebner-Malinin Agreement and that the staff at GSFG considered this a very serious violation, the latest in a series of violations previously reported to CUSMLM. He stated that the GSFG staff had not yet decided exactly what action to take as a result of this violation, but that the decision would be passed on once taken. Filippenko offered to take CUSMLM to the detention site to prove that the detention had taken place within the PRA. CUSMLM replied that the information given him by Capt Boddie differed from the account rendered by COL Filippenko, in that the detention site was identified as north of Dobritz and clearly north of the PRA. He announced that he protested the rough treatment which Capt Boddie had received during the detention and added that he was taking Capt Boddie off pass today because of the injury he had suffered at the hands of the Soviet soldiers effecting the detention. CUSMLM asked for copies of the photos allegedly taken at the scene and stated that he would continue his own investigation. Filippenko promised to furnish the "photographic evidence" by Monday if at all possible.

04 DEC 80 MEETING WITH CINCSFG: CUSMLM, CBRXMS, and CFMLM (each accompanied by an interpreter) were summoned to a meeting at GSFG Headquarters. On arrival, the Mission Chiefs were informed that the occasion was to permit the CINCSFG to say his farewells and to introduce his successor. Soviets attending included ARMY GEN Ivanovskiy, ARMY GEN Zaytsev, COL GEN Grinkevich, COL Filippenko, and LTC Polozov. Ivanovskiy greeted the Mission Chiefs by name and announced his departure to take up new duties in the Soviet Union. He introduced his successor, ARMY GEN Zaytsev, as a fellow tanker, fellow veteran of WW II, and a personal acquaintance. He expressed his appreciation for the liaison work of the Missions and added that, while he could not recall in detail all the particulars of "our mutual association," it was beneficial to maintain contact, that incidents were inevitable, and that he hoped there would be fewer incidents in the future. He asked each Chief of Mission to convey to his respective CINC his regards and wishes for a happy holiday. He asked to be remembered to the wives of the Mission Chiefs,

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remarking that he had not met Mrs. Perkins, wife of CDRIXMIS. Zaytsev then expressed his view of the importance of the Military Liaison Missions as a continuation of the Allied spirit of wartime good will and cooperation, emphasizing that direct contact and mutual understanding were the chief goals to be obtained. He looked forward to working with the Missions.

Ivanovskiy proposed a toast to the new CINC, again expressing the wish for fewer incidents (inevitably some, but hopefully fewer), with words and looks directed toward CUSMLM. A second toast was drunk to the holidays and to everyone's health. Brigadier Perkins responded for the Missions, expressing regret that Ivanovskiy was leaving and expectation of meeting further with Zaytsev.

Later, Ivanovskiy gently chided the Mission Chiefs for being a whole five minutes late (due to poor road conditions). In the course of making his individual farewells, he asked that his personal greeting be passed on to GEN Blanchard. CUSMLM replied that he had recently seen GEN Blanchard and had been instructed to convey his best wishes to Ivanovskiy. Ivanovskiy was visibly moved and emphasized a "Warm, soldierly greeting to him, too!" He mentioned that Blanchard had expressed a desire to visit the Soviet Union and that he would now be there should Blanchard be able to make the visit.

Ivanovskiy and Zaytsev greeted all attendees in turn and departed.

The following information was provided by SERB:

A. Biographic Information on the New CINCDSFG:

Zaytsev, Mikhail Mitrofanovich

DOB: 1923

Tanker

Last Assignment: Commander, Byelorussian MD

Served During WW II

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Graduate of Armored Academy, SS Academy

Married, Two Children

B. Ivanovskiy's new assignment is unknown. The suddenness of his departure was unexpected. Comment: Subsequently it was learned that ARMY GEN Ivanovskiy assumed command of the Byelorussian MD, the same command vacated by his successor as CINCSFG.

Zaytsev is approximately 175 cm tall and weighs probably in excess of 85 kg. He appears considerably younger than his 57 years, with dark hair combed straight back and a somewhat boyish, ruddy face. He is stocky, with an immense barrel chest, and projects an image of rustic strength. His handshake was extremely firm, he spoke well, and was, as might be expected, formal and considerably more reserved than was Ivanovskiy. During the meeting, personal letters of greeting from both the old and new CINCSFG were given to each Chief of Mission for transmission to their respective commanders.

During a conversation with CSERB after the meeting, Brigadier Perkins asked whether it would be appropriate for him to request a meeting with the new CINC at some time in the future to present his credentials and "to get acquainted" with him. Filippenko's response was "Why not?" Perkins indicated his intention to request a meeting in the near future.

06 DEC 80

HIJACKED POLISH AIRLINER/BIOGRAPHIC INFORMATION ON NEW CINCSFG: CUSMLM met with COL Filippenko for 15 minutes on 06 DEC. On 05 DEC, CSERB had requested the meeting via a phone call directly to CUSMLM's residence. Upon CUSMLM's arrival, Filippenko thanked him for coming in on Saturday, "a free day." He stated that the Chief of Staff, GSFG, was extremely interested in obtaining accurate details of the recent landing of a Polish aircraft in the American Sector, specifically at Tempelhof. Questions he posed included:

A. Who is the individual who hijacked the plane, if in fact it was hijacked?

B. Why is he in the hands of the West Berlin authorities rather than in American custody?

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C. Why was the Polish Attache in West Berlin not permitted to see the people on the plane for three hours and then only just prior to the plane's departure?

Filippenko then summarized the request by indicating that a complete account of the incident was desired. After CUSMLM explained that he could only relay the questions to the proper authorities and could guarantee nothing more at this time, Filippenko agreed to wait till 080800A DEC for any information CUSMLM could obtain. He explained that Grinkevich looked to USMLM for answers in matters such as this since it was the military link to his Headquarters. CUSMLM agreed that, as in the past, USMLM would attempt to be just that, the military link between the two Headquarters.

Filippenko added that he had answers to two questions which had arisen at the Tri-Mission Chiefs' meeting with the outgoing and incoming CINCs. He stated that Ivanovskiy's new assignment would be as Commander of the Byelorussian MD and that Zeytsev's two children were daughters. Both are fully grown; neither will accompany him to the GDR. He added that he had absolutely no other information concerning the new CINC, but would pass new information to the Missions as it became available.

08 DEC 80 HIJACK OF POLISH LOT AIRCRAFT: CUSMLM met with CSERB for 15 minutes pursuant to the agreement reached at the 06 DEC meeting. LTC Polozov was also present. CUSMLM provided a non-attributable note explaining certain aspects of the Polish civilian airliner's landing at Tempelhof. The note follows:

"The proper channel for the Soviet government to make such inquiries to the US authorities in East Berlin is the Soviet Embassy in East Berlin.

A Polish LOT aircraft, Flight Number 770, on routine flight from Zielona Gora to Warsaw, landed at 0839A hours at Tempelhof Central Airfield. The aircraft was forced to land by a Polish citizen seeking asylum. He has been identified in the Berlin press as Andrezy Perka. There were 20 additional passengers and a crew of four aboard. The hijacker is presently in custody. This is an act of terrorism and, as such, we condemn it as we do all other acts of terrorism. Investigation of the details of the hijacking is, in

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accordance with the laws in force in West Berlin, a matter for the German authorities.

The basic power and responsibility for criminal law enforcement in Berlin rests with the Berlin authorities and they are therefore exercising jurisdiction over the case. Our prior experience in the 1978 hijacking showed that withdrawal of criminal jurisdiction from the Berlin authorities can raise enormous legal and practical difficulties."

COL Filippenko stated that he knew that the Chief of Staff, GSFG, could not "demand" information on such matters and that his inquiry was just that - an inquiry to CUSMLM for whatever information he could provide. Again, Filippenko stressed that the Huebner-Malinin Agreement provided for such exchanges, and that that was good. CUSMLM agreed.

29 DEC 80

MEETING WITH NEW CINCSFG: On 29 DEC 80, COL Stovall, CUSMLM, and Brigadier Perkins, CSRIXMIS, met with ARMY GEN Zaytsev, CINCSFG, for 30 minutes at CSFG Headquarters. LTC Wurzbarger, DCUSMLM, MAJ Hughes, Brixmis Tour Officer, COL Filippenko, CSERB, SR LT Trenin, SERB interpreter, and COL GEN Grinkovich, Chief of Staff, GSFG, were also present. Brigadier Perkins spoke first and expressed his and CUSMLM's appreciation for GEN Zaytsev's taking the time from his busy schedule to meet with them. Zaytsev immediately replied that he would meet with the Mission Chiefs in the future whenever they called for a meeting. Perkins gave a sealed envelope to Zaytsev, stating that it contained a letter from CINC BAOR and also stating that another letter from CINC BAOR to GEN Ivanovskiy had been sent through other channels. COL Stovall then handed over a letter from GEN Kroesen to ARMY GEN Zaytsev. The letter read as follows:

"Dear General Zaytsev:

Thank you for your letter of 04 December 1980 announcing your assignment as Commander-in-Chief, Group of Soviet Forces Germany. I extend my congratulations and express to you my commitment to continuing the excellent relationship built between our Headquarters by your predecessor and mine.

Perhaps we shall have an opportunity to meet in

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the future as they did in the past. Meanwhile please be assured that Colonel Stovall and the United States Military Liaison Mission are at your service at any time to assist in matters of mutual interest.

I wish you good fortune in the pursuit of your duties.

Respectfully,

FREDERICK J. KROESEN
GENERAL, USA
Commander in Chief

The letter was verbally translated into Russian for Zaytsev. CUSMLM further explained that GEN Kroesen had asked him to express his best wishes to GEN Ivanovskiy and his regrets that they were unable to meet personally. It was further explained that GEN Kroesen was answering GEN Ivanovskiy's letter through the Chief of the Soviet Military Liaison Mission in Frankfurt.

GEN Zaytsev noted that GEN Kroesen, in his letter, had mentioned that perhaps there would be an opportunity for both CINCs to meet at some time in the future. Zaytsev stated that it would be his pleasure and that he hoped such a meeting could take place. Zaytsev next called for cognac and the special "Zossen-Wuensdorf Coffee" and proposed a toast to the holidays and to the good health of all present and their families.

During the course of the conversations which followed it was also learned that Zaytsev's father had also served in the Red Army. Zaytsev had enlisted in the Red Army at age 17 and had fought in the battles of Moscow, Stalingrad, Kiev, Lvov, Warsaw, and Berlin. He began his career in the Red Army as an officer in the Motorized Infantry, then attended an academy and transferred to the Tank Corps. He displays an excellent knowledge of World War II tanks, calibers of artillery of German units, dates of circumstances of battles, and the like, i.e., a well-educated officer. He seems sincere and has a good sense of humor, although he remains very businesslike. During the farewells, Zaytsev remarked that the Soviets and the US

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had had superb relations during the closing days of World War II at the Torgau meeting and that if we could return to a "fraction" of that good feeling, things would be great. CUSMLM remarked that perhaps a meeting of the CINCs could be arranged during the next year as both of them had stated that it would be an opportunity to meet "as CINCs had in the past." Zaytsev again said "With pleasure!" GEN Zaytsev presented each Chief a bottle of STARKA (Old Vodka) and a tin of caviar as they departed.

FRANKLIN D. ROSEN
GENERAL, USA
Commander in Chief

The letter was verbally translated into Russian for Zaytsev. CUSMLM further explained that GEN Kiselev had asked him to express his best wishes to GEN Zaytsev and his family. GEN Zaytsev had been unable to meet personally. It was further explained that GEN Kiselev was presenting GEN Zaytsev's letter through the Chief of the Soviet Military Liaison Mission in Frankfurt.

GEN Zaytsev noted that GEN Kiselev, in his letter, had mentioned that perhaps there would be an opportunity for the two Chiefs to meet at some time in the future. Zaytsev stated that it would be his pleasure and that he would make a meeting could take place. Zaytsev had called for a copy and the special "Zaytsev-Kiselev" letter and proposed a toast to the Chiefs and to the good results of all present and their families.

During the course of the conversation which followed it was also learned that Zaytsev's father had also served in the Red Army. Zaytsev had enlisted in the Red Army at age 17 and had fought in the battles of Moscow, Stalingrad, Kiev, Lvov, Warsaw, and Berlin. He began his career in the Red Army as an officer in the Russian Infantry. They attended the Moscow and Leningrad Military Academies. He distinguished himself in the Leningrad Military Academy. He was a well-educated officer, fluent in Russian, and had a good sense of humor. Although he spoke very little English, during the Leningrad, Zaytsev remarked that the Soviet and the US

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C. (U) SOCIAL EVENTS (All paragraphs of this section are UNCLASSIFIED)

1. US Sponsored

a. USMLM/TORGAU ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION: On 25 APR, USMLM hosted the annual reception commemorating the first meeting of US and Soviet troops on the Elbe river during the closing days of World War II. This year, the celebration came on the exact anniversary of that meeting in 1945. The evening also recognized the thirty-third anniversary of the signing of the Huebner-Malinin Agreement on 03 April 1947 which brought into existence both USMM and SMUM-F. This year, in order to show the US opposition to, and concern over, the December 1979 invasion of Afghanistan, participation by senior Soviet officers was greatly reduced. BG Moore, Berlin Brigade Commander, represented CINCUSAREUR at the event, and the only Soviet general officer invited was LTG Kushnikov, ENGR GSFG. Seven other Soviet officers attended, to include COL Filipenko, Chief of SERB. LTG Kushnikov's main concern was to insure that the "Spirit of Torgau" remained alive and well among the Americans and Russians. At one point in the course of the evening, he presented CUSMLM with a small Olympic pin (Misha, the Russian symbol of the Olympics) and stated that if the Olympics were not held in Moscow during the coming summer, they would be held on the USMM volleyball court during the Independence Day picnic! Kushnikov was very pleased at his little "joke." Overall, the evening was pleasant and was important for maintaining an open line of communication and contact between GSFG and USAREUR, and SERB and USMLM. (See photos below and on the following three pages)



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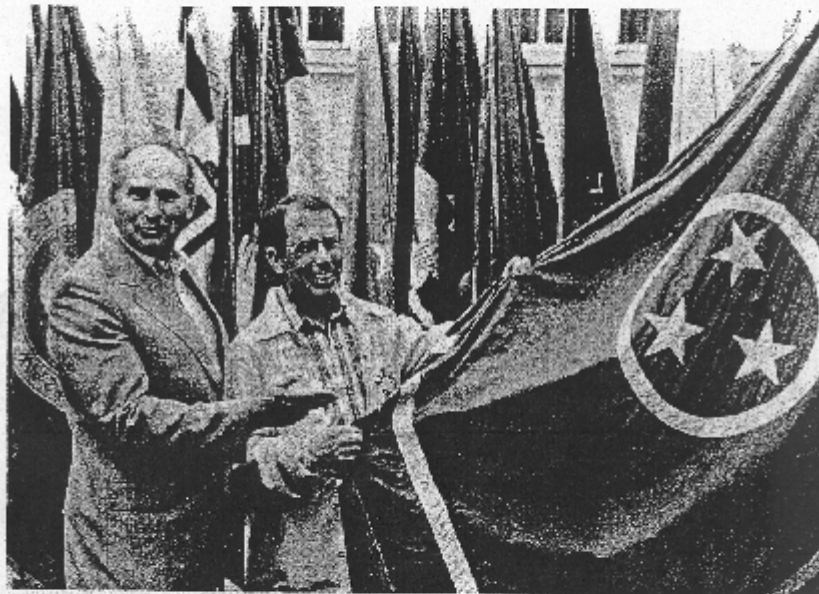


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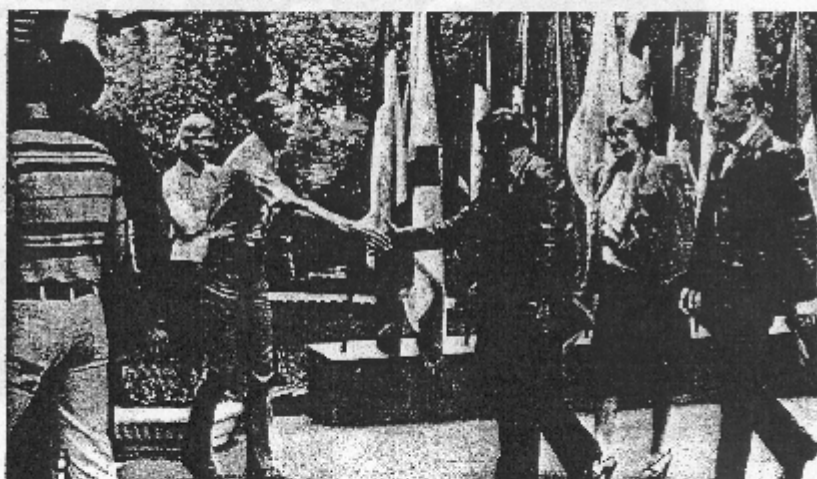
c. Independence Day Picnic: On 05 JUL, USLM acted as host for the annual Independence Day picnic at the Potsdam House. Although attempts were made to reduce the overall attendance, the grounds were again filled with some 600 US, British, French, and Soviet guests. BG Moore, Berlin Brigade Commander, led the US contingent, which included officers and NCOs and their families from USAREUR, USEUCOM, and USAFE. The Soviet delegation was headed by MG Vorobyov, DCSI, GSFG, and included ten other Soviet officers, several with their wives and children. The Assistant Polish and Czechoslovakian Military Attaches to West Berlin were also present. The Czech, SR LT Zima, came dressed and ready for the annual volleyball game and appeared disappointed to learn that this year it would not take place -- again, the US show of concern over the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. The Berlin Bears square dancing group was again on hand as part of the day's entertainment. As in the past, the Soviets relaxed their requirements for the issuance of guest passes to dependent children who had reached age 16. Although there was no formal cake-cutting ceremony and no speeches or toasts, the weather held and the day seemed to be enjoyed thoroughly by all. Photos of the function are shown below and on succeeding pages.



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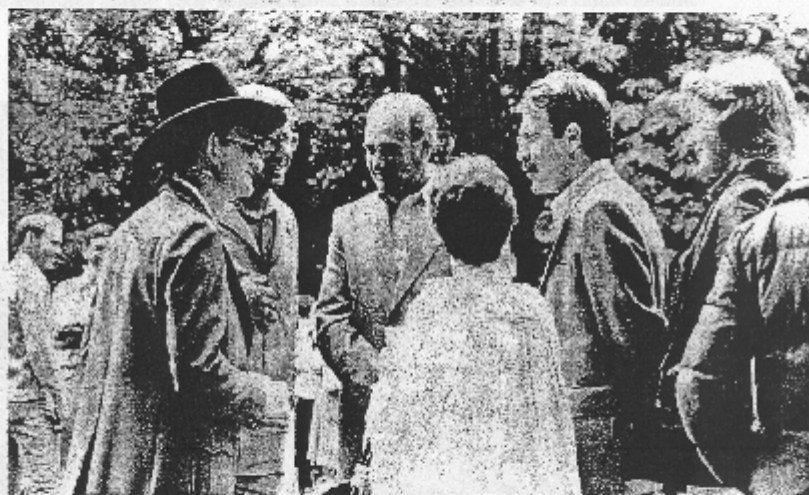
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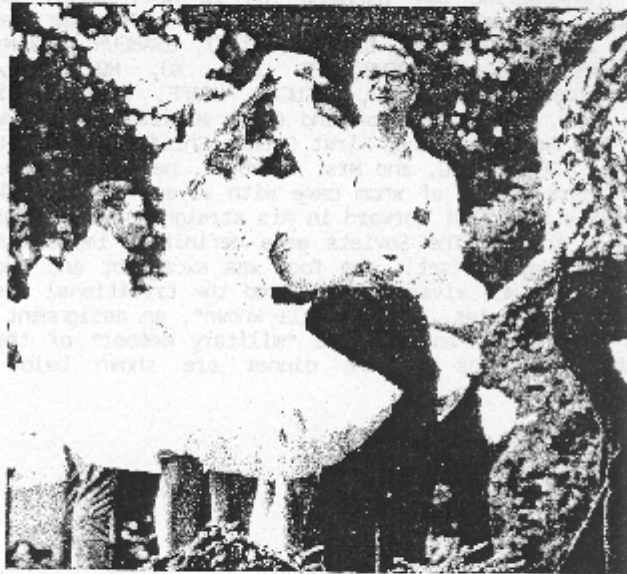
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c. Thanksgiving Day Dinner: On 22 NOV, USMLM hosted the traditional Thanksgiving Day Dinner at the Potsdam House. US attendees included MG Lynn, Chief of Staff, USAREUR, and Mrs. Lynn, MG Williams, DCSI, USAREUR, BG Lary, XO, HQ USAFE/DO, and representatives from USAREUR, USEUCOM, USAFE, local Berlin units, BRIXMIS, FMLM, and the Polish and Czech Military Attaches to West Berlin. LTC Novoseletskiy, First Deputy Chief of Staff, GSFG, and MG Vorobyov, DCSI, GSFG, and Mrs. Vorobyov, headed the Soviet group of 11 officers, eight of whom came with wives. MG Lynn definitely put America's best foot forward in his straightforward remarks prior to CUSMLM's toast. The Soviets were definitely impressed and the tone for the day was set. The food was excellent and much credit goes to those USMLM wives who prepared the traditional desserts of pumpkin and pecan pies. "As is well known", an assignment to USMLM involves much more than just the "military member" of the family. Representative photos of the dinner are shown below and on succeeding pages.



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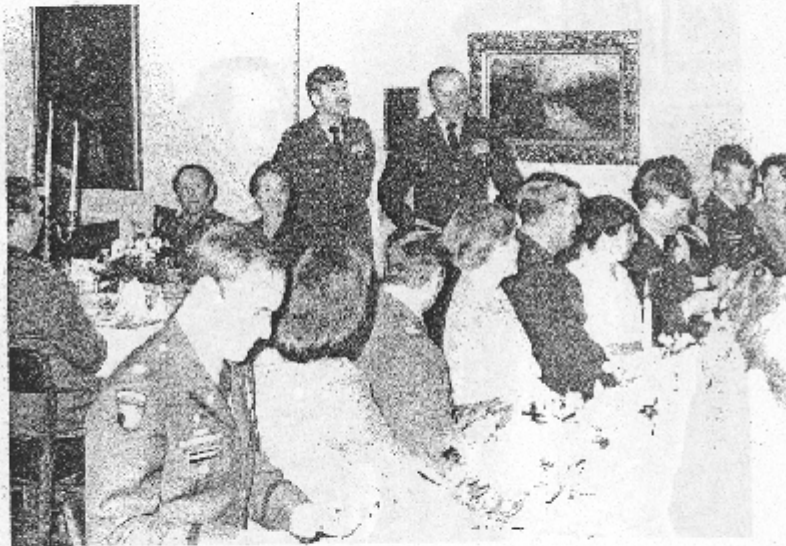
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d. Christmas Party for Potsdam House East German Employees: This annual event took place on 27 DEC and was attended by 25 USMLM'ers and their guests. As in the past, the evening consisted of a buffet and the presentation of gifts to the ten East German employees who "run" the Potsdam House under the able tutelage of the OIC, CPT Beasock. CUSMLM thanked the employees for their diligence and support during the past year and distributed the gifts on behalf of everyone at USMLM. Reiner, the "head cook" and "leader" of the employees, presented Mrs. Stovall with a bouquet of flowers on behalf of the East German staff. The informal evening was an enjoyable occasion for all.



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c. US/Soviet Gift Exchange: On 29 DEC at 1600 hours, CUSMLM and Mrs. Stovall, DCUSMLM and Mrs. Wurzburger, and six USMLM tour officers and their wives hosted eight Soviet officers (five with wives) for this annual occasion. Several US and Soviet children, ages from five to 19, enjoyed the Walt Disney film even though many of the Soviet officers opted out and sat at the bar enjoying "gin and tonic." Following the buffet and movie, CUSMLM presented gifts to GSFC and SERB officers on behalf of CINCSAREUR. The consumption of alcoholic beverages was minimal and an excellent time was had by all. In his remarks, COL Filippenko noted that USMLM and SERB relations were at a high point and that he looked forward to even closer ties. It was noted that even though COL Filippenko's remarks were rehearsed, he did seem to be sincere in his delivery. Again, this points out the need for continued good relations between USMLM and SERB in particular, since resolution of many of the day to day problems handled by these two agencies is more efficiently accomplished when good relations exist. Representative photos are shown below and on the next page.



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h. SERB Sponsored Luncheon for Tri-Mission Members: On 30 DEC, the Chiefs and Deputies of the three Missions and two additional officers from each Mission were treated to an authentic Russian meal at SERB. The three-course meal was accompanied by several brands of Russian vodka. Many speeches were given and each accompanied by at least one toast. The Soviets used the occasion to deliver gifts to CINUSAREUR and Chief of Staff, USARPUR, as well as to the officers and men of USMLM, BRIXMIS, and FNLM. This marked the first time in our memory that SERB had combined the annual Soviet gift exchange and had all three Missions present at the same time. The accompanying photo shows activity during one of the many toasts - this one came late in the day.



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4. Other Warsaw Pact Nations

a. Czechoslovakian People's Army Day Reception: CUSMLM and USMLM, both with wives, were invited and attended the reception at the Czech Military Mission in West Berlin on 03 OCT. LTC and Mrs. Knapp and CPT and Mrs. Zimo were in the receiving line. The reception was a very warm and cordial one, the food excellent, and the conversation very apolitical and friendly. Soviet officers in attendance were LTB Novoselatskiy, First Deputy Chief of Staff, CSFG, MG Vorobyov, DCSI, GSFG, COL and Mrs. Filippenko, LTC Polozov, LTC and Mrs. Melygin, MAJ and Mrs. Yarovenko, and SGT LT Trenin.

b. Polish Army Day Reception: COL and Mrs. Stovall and LtCol and Mrs. Wurzhanger were invited and attended the reception at the Polish Military Mission on 09 OCT. The event was hosted by COL and Mrs. Moraczewski, Polish Military Attache in West Berlin, and his assistant, LTC Dwankowski. The Soviet guests included MG Vorobyov and MG Toluchkov, Assistant to OJ GEN Madnikov, Chief of the Political Directorate, GSFG, COL and Mrs. Filippenko, COL Chernikov, CSFG officer, an unidentified LTC, who has replaced LTC Titarov as Commander of the Soviet Berlin Brigade, and his wife, LTC Polozov, MAJ Kokarin, and SGT LT Trenin. When the new commander of the Soviet Berlin Brigade was asked where his troops trained, COL Filippenko quickly provided the answer that they trained in the exact same place where one of the USMLM tour cars had been recently seen! This brought laughter from all the SERB officers who heard the remark. The reception was a pleasant one and there were no unpleasant or controversial subjects raised.

c. Luncheon in West Berlin: CUSMLM attended a luncheon with the Polish Military Attache to West Berlin, COL Moraczewski, on 11 DEC at 1200A hours, at the KRAKOW Polish restaurant at 14 Sonnenburger Strasse. The purpose of the invitation to CUSMLM was probably so that COL Moraczewski could further dispel any fear in his mind that the Soviets were soon to invade Poland. Several times during the luncheon he remarked that he had been told by several "other Western sources" that, in their opinion, the Soviets would not invade Poland in the foreseeable future. When CUSMLM was asked for his personal opinion, he stated that he also believed that the Soviets would not invade Poland right now, but that an invasion at some time in the future was possible since the Soviet leadership was clearly on the horns of a dilemma - a crack in the Socialist system had developed in Poland and that crack could not be permitted to widen, but that a Soviet invasion would certainly be a tragic course of events for all. At this point, Moraczewski stated that the Polish Army would certainly fight, and fight hard, if the Soviets did invade and that if anyone did not understand that, that meant they had no knowledge of the Polish people and of Polish history. The Polish Attache continues to be outspoken about his belief, and this assignment at USMLM continues to be a unique one.

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PART IV

LOGISTICAL SUPPORT

A. (C) GENERAL:

1. USMM receives logistical support from the Soviets, US Air Force and US Army. The Soviets are responsible for the bulk of support required to maintain the USMM facility at Potsdam. Although their support falls somewhat short of what is required, it has greatly improved. They have appointed one S-R6 officer with direct responsibility for all Potsdam House problems. He uses Soviet instead of East German civilian technicians with a resulting significant increase in quality and responsiveness of repair work. As always, logistical support dramatically increased before liaison functions involving US and Soviet general officers.

2. Major modifications were made to the USMM facility in Berlin to improve working conditions, physical security and responsiveness of assigned personnel.

a. The Wang Word Processing System 801 became fully operational in July 1980. This system consists of three consoles and two high-speed printers. It has, in a very short time, eliminated the typing bottlenecks that formerly existed. The reliability and performance of this system, throughout the last half of 1980, were outstanding.

b. The building expansion project was delayed once again. Ground breaking did not take place in 1980, but is scheduled for January 1981. The contract was awarded to the German firm MIBAG and the estimated completion date is March 1982.

c. Most US Army Berlin agencies have been very responsive with support. Vehicle modification and repair have received top priority from the Transportation and Maintenance Divisions. If this high priority were not provided, USMM could not accomplish its assigned collection mission. Workmen in these agencies exude a pride in their work that is worthy of emulation.

d. Extensive support has been provided by the Directorate of Engineering and Housing. They have repaired, replaced or modified numerous areas of the USMM facility. Better working conditions have been created for machine operators and tighter physical security procedures are now possible. When it was more advantageous to complete projects on a self-help basis, necessary supplies were provided. Many supplies were provided for the Potsdam Facility to insure it remained in a high state of repair.

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5. (C) VEHICLES:

1. Vehicle Status

a. As of 01 JAN 80:

1) Fleet Composition

One 1977 Ford LTD Sedan
Two 1977 Ford LTD Station Wagons
Three 1977 Ford Bronco
Three 1976 Opel Admirals
Three 1977 Opel Diplomats
Two 1976 Opel Senators
Two 1978 Mercedes 350 SE Sedans
Six 1979 Mercedes 350 SE Sedans
Three 1979 Range Rovers
One 1975 Ford Transit Van

Total Number of Vehicles: 26

2) Accreditations: Vehicles were assigned against USM M's ton accreditations as follows:

| <u>PLATE NUMBER</u> | <u>VEHICLE</u> |
|---------------------|--------------------------------|
| 20 | 1 x 1977 Ford LTD Sedan |
| 21 | 3 x 1977 Ford Bronco |
| 22 | 2 x 1979 Mercedes 350 SE Sedan |
| 23 | 2 x 1978 Mercedes 350 SE Sedan |
| 24 | 2 x 1979 Mercedes 350 SE Sedan |
| 25 | 3 x 1977 Opel Diplomat |
| 26 | 2 x 1976 Opel Senator |
| 27 | 1 x 1979 Range Rover |
| 28 | 2 x 1979 Mercedes 350 SE Sedan |
| 29 | 2 x 1979 Range Rover |

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b. As of 31 DEC 80:

1) Fleet Composition

One 1977 Ford LTD Sedan
One 1977 Ford LTD Station Wagon
Three 1977 Ford Broncos
One 1976 Opel Admiral
Two 1978 Opel Senators
Two 1978 Mercedes 350 SE Sedans
Four 1979 Mercedes 350 SE Sedans
Two 1980 Mercedes 350 SE Sedans
Three 1979 Range Rovers
Two 1980 Range Rovers
One 1975 Ford Transit Van
One 1976 Ford Transit Van
One 1980 Ford Transit Van
Four 1980 Mercedes 280 GE Station Wagons (4-wheel drive)

Total Number of Vehicles: 28

2) Accreditations: Vehicles were assigned against USMLM's ten accreditations as follows:

| <u>PLATE NUMBER</u> | <u>VEHICLE</u> |
|---------------------|--------------------------------|
| 20 | 1 x 1977 Ford LTD Sedan |
| 21 | 3 x 1977 Ford Bronco |
| 22 | 2 x 1979 Mercedes 350 SE Sedan |
| 23 | 2 x 1980 Mercedes 280 GE |
| 24 | 2 x 1978 Mercedes 350 SE Sedan |
| 25 | 2 x 1979 Mercedes 350 SE Sedan |
| 26 | 2 x 1980 Mercedes 350 SE Sedan |
| 27 | 3 x 1979 Range Rover |
| 28 | 2 x 1980 Mercedes 280 GE |
| 29 | 2 x 1980 Range Rover |

Continual problems with Range Rovers necessitated changing to a more reliable and maintainable off-road vehicle. The Mercedes 280 GE is the latest attempt to find the "Perfect" touring vehicle. It is rugged, has a small turning radius and hopefully will satisfy USMLM requirements. Six additional 280 GE have been ordered for delivery in 1981 and once in service they will replace the Ford Broncos and the Range Rovers.

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2. (C) PHOTOGRAPHIC LABORATORY PRODUCTION STATISTICS (NOTE: ALL elements of this section classified CONFIDENTIAL)

| | | |
|--|-------------|-------------|
| <u>NUMBER OF FILM PROCESSED (35mm)</u> | <u>1980</u> | <u>1979</u> |
| Black and White (Original) | 3848 | 3449 |
| Color, 35mm (Original and Dupe) | 562 | 1762 |
| Duplicate Black and White | 1830 | 2547 |
| <u>PRINT PRODUCTION</u> | <u>1980</u> | <u>1979</u> |
| Proofs | 117,667 | 134,124 |
| IR Prints | 249,761 | 287,518 |
| Total Prints | 366,828 | 421,642 |

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ANNEX A

HUESNER - MALININ AGREEMENT

AGREEMENT

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 7 of the Agreement on "Control Mechanism in Germany", November 14, 1944, the US 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 quadri-partite 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 technical 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 the Commander-in-Chief, United States European Command.

In the Soviet Zone the Mission will be accredited to the 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.

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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.

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

10. Each member of the missions will be given identical travel facilities to include identical permanent passes in the Russian and English languages permitting complete freedom of travel whenever and wherever 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 the Soviet or United States Mission wants to visit the 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 the headquarters of their respective Commander-in-Chief. These couriers will enjoy the same immunity which is extended to diplomatic couriers.

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

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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 currency specified by the headquarters controlling zone where purchase is made.

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

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 missions 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 the Russian and English languages and both texts are authentic.

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

/s/ C. H. Huebner
/t/ Lieutenant General HUEBNER

Deputy Commander-in-Chief
European Command

/s/ Malinin
/t/ Colonel-General MALININ

Deputy Commander-in-Chief
Chief of Staff of the Group
of Soviet Occupational
Forces in Germany

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ANNEX B TOURING STATISTICS

A. (C) TOURS AND TOUR DAYS, 1980:

| <u>MONTH</u> | <u>NUMBER OF TOURS</u> | <u>NUMBER OF TOUR DAYS</u> |
|--------------|------------------------|----------------------------|
| January | 44 | 83 |
| February | 46 | 80 |
| March | 56 | 108 |
| April | 47 | 90 |
| May | 48 | 92 |
| June | 40 | 77 |
| July | 44 | 76 |
| August | 30 | 78 |
| September | 45 | 91 |
| October | 41 | 79 |
| November | 40 | 72 |
| December | 49 | 96 |
| TOTALS | 530 | 1022 |

B. DISTANCE TOTAL, 1980: 707,777 km

C. COMPARISON, 1979 AND 1980:

| | <u>1979</u> | <u>1980</u> | <u>PERCENT CHANGE</u> |
|-----------|-------------|-------------|-----------------------|
| TOURS | 610 | 530 | -13 |
| TOUR DAYS | 1132 | 1022 | -10 |
| DISTANCE | 717,972 KM | 707,777 KM | -01 |

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ANHEA C (U)

1980 PERSONNEL ROSTER

1. PRESENT FOR DUTY, 31 DEC 1980.

| <u>GRADE</u> | <u>NAME</u> | <u>BRANCH OF SERVICE</u> |
|--------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| COL | STOVALL, DON O. | USA |
| LTC | COVAN, GREGORY G. | USA |
| LTC | HILTON, ROGER I. | USA |
| LCol | HUML, GERALD F. | USMC |
| LTC | MULLADY, BRIAN P. | USA |
| LTC | STEWART, PHILLIP R. | USA |
| LTC | WEST, LOWRY A. | USA |
| LCol | WIRZBACHER, NILS L. | USAF |
| MAJ | GABEL, KOLMAN A. | USA |
| MAJ | GAGNON, ROBERT L. | USA |
| MAJ | MERCER, DONALD L. | USA |
| MAJ | MONTGOMERY, KINGSLEY V. | USA |
| CPT | BEASOCK, MICHAEL K. | USA |
| CPT | HEITO, MARK D. | USA |
| Capt | GENAULLE, RICHARD A. | USAF |
| Capt | HARRISON, HERBERT A. | USAF |
| MSGT(P) | FISHER, DAVID M. | USAF |
| MSGT | CERTETSEN, JACK H. | USAF |
| MSGT | GOITZMANN, GUNTER R. | USAF |
| SFC | McDONNELL, MICHAEL A. | USA |
| SFC | MILLER, CONRAD H. | USA |
| SSG | CRUZ, JUAN M. | USA |
| TSgt | FALCO, MICHAEL P. | USAF |
| SSG | GUZMAN, LUIS A. | USA |
| TSgt | HARRISON, ALFRED, JR. | USAF |
| TSgt | HOLFORD, GENE F. | USAF |
| SSG | KRUSE, MICHAEL L. | USA |
| TSgt | MILLARD, GAILEN E. | USAF |
| SSG | MUROS, MARSHALL W. | USA |
| SSG | SATORO, GREGORY D. | USA |
| SSG | SCHATZ, JESSIE G. | USA |
| SSG | TIGNOR, SHIRLEY A. | USA |
| TSgt | VILLERY, ROBERT L. | USAF |
| SSG(P) | WAHLEN, MICHAEL K. | USA |
| SSG | WOODROOF, MICHAEL T. | USA |

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| <u>NAME</u> | <u>DEPARTURE DATE</u> |
|------------------------------|-----------------------|
| LtCOL REILLY, JAMES E. | 22 Jul 80 |
| MAJ GIFF, JOHN E. | 12 Jun 80 |
| Capt BOODIE, HAROLD W. | 30 Nov 80 |
| OPT MATHIS, JACK D. | 10 Feb 80 |
| Capt TIHOMIROV, DIMITRY L. | 26 May 80 |
| 1LT LUNDGREN, LEROY | 30 Apr 80 |
| CMSGT BOURASSA, RODNEY | 08 Aug 80 |
| MSGT MARTINEZ, ARNOLD J. A. | 06 Sep 80 |
| SFC MCKNIGHT, CLEVELAND A. | 25 Apr 80 |
| SFC RYAN, JOHN S. | 05 Nov 80 |
| SSG CYR, GASTON C. | 23 Oct 80 |
| SSG JOHNSON, MARVA L. | 13 Aug 80 |
| SSG NEAL, CHESSIE R. | 09 Aug 80 |
| SSG RANEY, LARRY D. | 24 Oct 80 |
| SSG SPRUILL, MIGUEL | 01 Sep 80 |
| SSG TIFFANY, HANS-JOACHIM H. | 06 Mar 80 |
| SP5 MILLER, ROBERT E., JR. | 12 Jul 80 |
| SSgt RIDER, DAVID R. | 12 Jun 80 |
| SP5 ROESSLER, PAUL F. | 26 Feb 80 |
| SP4 CRITELLI, CATHERINE A. | 04 Feb 80 |
| SP4 WHITE, PAMELA | 02 Sep 80 |
| MS. BEIMLY, BARBARA | 03 Sep 80 |
| MR. DOERFES, BOBBY | 30 Jun 80 |
| MS. GREGORY, LYNN S. | 15 Feb 80 |
| MS. MAXFIELD, NANCY | 07 Aug 80 |
| MS. MOONEY, HELEN D. | 25 Apr 80 |

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ANNEX D (C)

USMCM PERSONNEL, 1980

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF MISSION



COL DON O. STOVALL
CHIEF OF MISSION



LTCOL NILS L. WURZBURGER
DEPUTY CHIEF OF MISSION



LTCOL GERALD F. HUML
NAVREP/TOUR OFFICER



KIM CANTRELL
SECRETARY

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MISSION SUPPORT DIVISION



MAJ ROBERT L. GAGNON
EXECUTIVE OFFICER



CPT MICHAEL K. BEASOCK
POTSDAM DIC



SSG JUAN M. CRUZ
ADMIN SUPERVISOR



SSG LUIS R. GUZMAN
SUPPLY SGT



SSG W. L. McMULLEN
SUPPLY SGT



SSG R. E. SHANAHAN III
COMM CENTER SUPERVISOR



SGT EBYLEE DAVIS
COMM SPECIALIST



SGT JAMES L. FORBES
COMM SPECIALIST



SP5 H. L. HARRIS
ADMIN SPECIALIST

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SP4 ALTON L. BRYANT
MAINT SPECIALIST



SP4 L. F. CRUZ-LOPEZ
SIDERS CLERK



SP4 CLEMMIE L. KENNEDY
REPRO SPECIALIST



SP4 JOHN F. REDD
COMM SPECIALIST



MR BRIAN P. ANDERSON
CHIEF'S DRIVER



MS ROSEMARIE WEST
RECEPTIONIST



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GROUND DIVISION



LTC PHILLIP R. STEWART
DIVISION CHIEF



LTC GREGORY C. GOWAN
OPERATIONS OFFICER



LTC BRIAN P. MULLADY
SENIOR LNO



LTC LOWRY A. WEST
LNO



MAJ KOLMAN A. GABEL
LNO



MAJ DONALD T. MERCER
LNO



MAJ K. V. MONTGOMERY
LNO



CPT (P) MARK D. BETO
LNO/PDN OFFICER



MR J. M. BAILEY III
ASST OPS OFFICER

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SFC M. A. McDONNELL
OPERATIONS SGT



SSG (P) MICHAEL L. KRUSE
TOUR NCO



SSG MARSHALL W. MUROS
TOUR NCO



SSG GREGORY C. SATORO
PRODUCTION SEC NCOIC



SSG JESSIE C. SCHATZ
TOUR NCO



SSG M. T. WOODROOF
TOUR NCO



SGT A. J. ECKHARDT III
TOUR NCO



SGT RANDY B. EVERETT
TOUR NCO



SP5 LINDA M. OBERLE
INTEL ANALYST

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SP4 EDWIN E. HURTON
INTEL ANALYST



SP4 RICHARD L. PEGGS
TOUR NCO



SP4 ALAN N. SANDOMIR
TOUR NCO/PDN SPECIALIST



MR GIFFEY GILES
CH, TRANSLATION SEC



MS MARGARETA CENTALA
TRANSLATOR



MR MARK A. HANDY
TRANSLATOR



MS JUDY NORRIS
TRANSLATOR

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AIR DIVISION



MAJ MICHAEL TIHOMIROV
DIVISION CHIEF



CAPT RICHARD A. GENAILLE
TOUR OFFICER



CAPT H. A. HARRISON
TOUR OFFICER



SMSGT D. M. FISHER
DIVISION NCOIC



MSGT JACK H. GERTEISEN
CHIEF PHOTO BRANCH



MSGT GUNTER R. GOTZMANN
OPNS SECTION NCOIC



TSGT MICHAEL P. FALCO
TOUR NCO



TSGT ALFRED HARRISON, JR
PHOTO LAB NCOIC



TSGT G. E. MILLARD
PHOTO LAB TECH

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TSGT ROBERT L. VILLERY
ADMIN NCO



TSGT THOMAS A. ZELINSKI
AIR ANALYST



SP5 JAMES A. BROWN
PHOTO LAB TECH



SP5 HENRY SMITH, JR.
PHOTO LAB TECH



SSGT THOMAS J. TIFFANY
AIR ANALYST



SSGT VIKKI M. TIFFANY
ADMIN SPECIALIST



SP4 TERRY M. HANDY
PHOTO LAB TECH



SP4 R. L. PRENDERGAST
PHOTO LAB TECH



SP4 RICHARD L. WARREN
PHOTO LAB TECH

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JOINT DIVISION



MR W. R. CORBETT
DIVISION CHIEF



SP5 CORA L. HOLLIDAY
SENIOR WP OPERATOR



PFC LISA D. METTERT
REQUIREMENTS SPEC



MS MARGARET OLIVER
WP OPERATOR



MS JULIA PERSON
WP OPERATOR

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ANNEX C. THE WAY IT WAS: 1959

(U) Material presented in this Annex was extracted from file copies of outgoing cables sent by USMLM to USAREUR during 1959. While they provide only relatively limited information since USAREUR responses and tasking were not available, an overview of major events and problems during the year emerges. The material is addressed by category in sub-paragraphs below:

(U) DETENTIONS AND INCIDENTS:

(U) MLM-230-59, dated 120900Z MAY 59, reported what was probably the only USMLM "high seas" detention. On 08 MAY 59, at approximately 1600 hours, two Mission enlisted members "ventured out onto the lake [the LEHNITZSEE; the USMLM Potsdam Mission House is located on its eastern shore] for some afternoon canoeing." They penetrated a restricted area and were taken into custody by the crew of an East German Border Police launch. The "tour" was held for two hours in a Customs office on the west bank of the lake. After explaining that they had not seen the restricted area sign and had no intention of violating the law, the Mission personnel were released and returned to the Mission House. Final score for this attempt at waterborne touring:

EAST GERMANS: 1

USMLM MARITIME TOUR: 0

(U) MLM-232-59, dated 140900Z MAR 59, reported four USMLM detentions: On 21 and 29 APR by VOPD, on 07 MAY by Soviet troops, and 05 MAY by East German personnel, not further identified. FMLM tours were detained on 27 APR and 06 MAY.

(U) MLM-233-59, dated 221500Z MAY 59, reported two BRIXMIS detentions:

(U) On 14 MAY, a BRIXMIS tour was stopped on the autobahn north of Cottbus. The detaining official, a sergeant from the Cottbus Kommandatura, ordered the tour to accompany him to the Kommandatura. The tour officer protested that his pass, and hence his authority to be in the area, was signed by (the newly promoted) Marshal Zhukharov, CINCSFG. Greatly impressed by the signature and by the news that his Commander in Chief had been promoted, the sergeant released the tour on the spot.

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(U) On 18 MAY, Chief BRIXMIS and one of his officers were detained at Perleberg by an Engineer Lieutenant. The Lieutenant escorted the tour to the Perleberg Kommandatura, where "Only official personage on hand was private CG, who bawled out the Soviet Lieutenant and released the tour with apologies."

(U) FM-M also recorded two detentions: On 19 May by EGA troops near an AD site at Brehna, and on 20 MAY by the Gardelegen Kommandant.

(C) M-LM-252-52, dated 12 JUL 59, reported one of the more bizarre incidents in USMLM history, an incident which underscored the loosening of Soviet controls on the East German Security Service. After a more or less routine detention by EGA troops outside an Air Defense kaserno in Frankenberg, a three-man USMLM tour was escorted to the Karl Marx Stadt Kommandatura. After the customary waiting period, the Kommandant presented an AKT which mentioned a VOPD report alleging that tour personnel had photographed a military objective in Marienberg. After the senior tour officer's routine rejection of the Kommandant's request that he sign the AKT and the Kommandant's routine refusal to provide the tour officer a copy of the unsigned AKT, the tour was released.

Since the hour was late, the tour requested the Kommandant's permission to overnight in Karl Marx Stadt and his assistance in obtaining hotel accommodations. He readily agreed and booked three single rooms for the tour in the Chemnitzer Hof.

Shortly after 0300 hours, all three rooms were invaded by groups of from three to six East Germans in civilian clothing. The intruders identified themselves as Security Police. The East Germans carried out thorough room searches, to include the clothing, wallets, and personal possessions of the Mission personnel. At 0330, the Kommandant arrived, stating that he had come immediately upon learning of the break-in. In the Kommandant's presence, the MFS members assembled and removed all tour equipment and exposed film. In response to the senior tour officer's protests and expressions of outrage, the Kommandant replied only that he, even as the tour officer, had his orders and must obey them. This comment was heard very often during the next several hours. Soviet actions and attitudes during the entire incident were contradictory and uncertain, betraying a certain confusion. Early on, the Kommandant promised the return of the equipment prior to the tour's departure, a promise which subsequently was quietly allowed to die.

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At approximately 0400 hours, the visitors departed the scene, the MFS types gleefully carrying off the equipment. The Mission members were then allowed for the first time to meet together and compare notes. They agreed that the first priority was to notify the Chief of Mission and attempt to place a call to the Potsdam Mission House. Not to their astonishment, the operator reported that the line to the Mission House was out (Four personnel currently assigned to the Mission can confirm that, despite two decades of progress, the GDR has apparently been unable to solve the vexing problem of establishing communication with the Potsdam House: In the early stages of a detention or an incident, the line is still out. Normally, service can be restored only after a Kommandatura representative officially authorizes the tour to place a call.).

At 0800 hours, the tour was escorted to the Kommandatura, where they were obliged to remain in a small room under guard (Until the senior tour officer inquired as to the necessity for the presence of an armed guard. The Kommandant indicated that it was a "mistake" and ordered his withdrawal.). After a very long day, which included numerous visits to the detention room on the part of the Kommandant and his assistant, repeated requests to call the Mission House and repeated refusals on the Kommandant's part, and repeated assurances that everything was going to be all right and that just one more phone call should do the trick, the Kommandant appeared at 1700 hours, bearing a new, revised AKT. The new version included the following: "Processing of the items picked up in the search revealed that the Mission members were carrying espionage equipment, including long-range photographic equipment and maps, for the purpose of conducting espionage against the East German Army and the Soviet Army." The Kommandant stated that he would return the equipment if the senior tour officer would sign the AKT. The tour officer refused and requested a receipt for the confiscated equipment. An East German policeman appeared as though on cue, bearing an official receipt. The policeman then requested that the senior tour officer affix his signature to the receipt. After a brief, but pointed discussion on the purpose of a receipt and whose signature should appear on it, the tour departed for West Berlin, without equipment and without a receipt.

NOTES: A. (U) As reported in MLM-323-59, 03 NOV 59, Major Ramundo, the senior tour officer, was effectively declared persona non grata, without benefit of official action. On 03 NOV, CSERB advised CUSMLM that, because of his involvement in the Karl Marx Stadt incident, HQS, GSFG, had decided not to issue credentials to him, that travel by him in the GDR was not acceptable, and that they hoped USAREUR would not consider it necessary to propose him as a Mission member.

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B. (C) A 1961 USAREUR report¹, based on debrief of an MFS defector, indicated that, during the time period when the incident took place, the MFS department charged with harassment of the Missions was, to a large extent, running operations on its own, neither at GSFG instigation nor with GSFG approval. In the instance related above, the efficiency of the East Germans and the confusion and uncertainty evidenced by the Soviet participants suggest that this was in fact a pure MFS operation, neither instigated nor approved by GSFG.

(U) MLM-312-59, dated 19 OCT 59, reported the following:

a. (U) (No Date or Location Shown): A Soviet traffic regulator fired three rounds at an FMLM tour vehicle, one round striking the tour officer, Lieutenant Moser, in the hip. After treatment in an East German hospital, Lieutenant Moser was able to return to West Berlin. In rejecting a CINCPFA protest, CINCPFA expressed his regrets, but indicated the incident resulted from Lieutenant Moser's "undisciplined behavior."

b. (U) 13 OCT 59: An EGA soldier fired on a USMLM tour vehicle. One round pierced the vehicle's tail pipe. The Chief of Staff, GSFG, indicated this incident was also due to "undisciplined behavior" on the part of tour personnel.

¹"Department 'R' and Berlin District East German Ministry for State Security," Production Branch, Intelligence Division, Hq USAREUR, CONFIDENTIAL, May 61, as quoted in Lough, USACDA Report 64-1, "The Military Liaison Missions in Germany," March 1964.

c. (U) 13 OCT 59: A USMLM tour was detained in Jueterbog, accused of violating a restricted area, and held for two and one half hours.

d. (U) 14 OCT 59: A USMLM tour was detained at Wildpark RR siding, escorted to the Potsdam Kommandatura, and held for one hour. The reason given for the detention was the tour's presence during rail loading activity of a military nature.

(U) MLM-317-59, dated 02 NOV 59, reported the following:

a. In response to CUSMLM's query about payment for damages sustained by a Mission tour vehicle when it was struck on 03 SEP by an MFS surveillance vehicle (no other reference in cable file), CUSMLM repeated an assertion that the vehicle in question had not left the garage on 03 SEP.

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b. (U) 17 OCT 59: A USMLM tour was detained by VOPD in an autobahn Parkplatz north of Rabenstein and held for three hours. Detaining personnel asserted that the right to travel on all autobahns did not include the right to halt thereon.

c. (U) 16/17 OCT 59: A USMLM tour was detained in Loeberitz and accused of knowingly violating a TRA. The tour had already been in the area prior to the announcement of the TRA, and SERB had been notified of their presence. After establishing their (comparative) innocence, tour personnel were released on the spot.

d. (U) An FMLM tour was detained for four hours at Naumburg. The Naumburg Kommandant asserted that his entire area was off limits to the Missions. The tour was released after phone calls to Zossen-Wuensdorf and Potsdam.

(U) M.M.-322-59, dated 03 NOV 59, reported a brief detention of Chief BRIXMIS near Vogelsang by an officer from the Tennlin Kommandatura.

(U) THE PRA WAR:

(U) BACKGROUND: The first Soviet PRA map, restricting access of Allied Military Missions to certain portions of East Germany, was issued in 1951. Almost simultaneously, the first Mission Restriction Signs (MRS) appeared. USAREUR responded by placing certain areas off-limits to the Soviet Mission in Frankfurt. Apparently a modus vivendi was established, by means of which all parties concerned were able to make accommodations to the restrictions imposed. In 1956, however, MRS blossomed throughout the GDR. Estimates were that some 1500 signs were posted near objects of military interest and on routes leading to them. HQ, CSFG, apparently looked with a jaundiced eye on Tri-Mission efforts at sign circumvention. In OCT 58, the CSFG Chief of Staff advised the three Mission Chiefs that Mission personnel would respect the signs and that he was holding the Chiefs responsible for the actions of their tour personnel.

On 01 DEC 58, USAREUR imposed additional restrictions on SMML-F in the form of a new PRA map, apparently in response to the restrictions on USMLM touring. Predictably, CSFG responded in January 1959 with a new map of its own, substantially increasing the area covered by PRA (Figure 1). Interestingly enough, the newly established PRA were levied only against USMLM; both BRIXMIS and FMLM retained access to these areas - subject, of course, to the limitations imposed by the ubiquitous MRS. Negotiations between USMLM and CSFG began almost immediately.

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(U) MLM-194-59, dated 170800Z FEB 59, reported a statement by CSERB that he had received no reply from his headquarters with regard to USAREUR's proposal regarding restrictions imposed on Military Liaison Missions.

(U) MLM-196-59, dated 211115Z FEB 59, reported a discussion between CUSMLM and CSERB regarding travel restrictions. The message outlines a two-part proposal submitted by USAREUR to serve as a basis for negotiations regarding MRS and restricted areas:

Both sides agree to lift all restrictions and return to the terms of the original agreement.

Should this prove unacceptable, USAREUR was prepared merely to match restrictions regarded as appropriate and imposed by CSFG.

The USAREUR proposal gave CUSMLM authority to negotiate for USAREUR with a CSFG representative with similar authority.

CSERB reiterated that he had not, as yet, received a reply from his headquarters regarding the proposal. He added that, to the best of his knowledge, CSFG's position remained that MRS could not be considered in discussions of restricted areas and indicated that "this time" the essentials of the proposal were much clearer to him. He promised to relay the message that CUSMLM had full authority to negotiate on the subject with a CSFG representative.

(U) MLM-226-5, dated 051515Z MAY 59, reports a CUSMLM-CSERB meeting during which CSERB mentioned USAREUR's unilateral lifting of restrictions on SMLM-F and hinted that withdrawal of the JAN Soviet PRA Map was imminent.

(C) MLM-238-5, dated 260815Z MAY 59, reported now, probable East German MRS ("...only differences from Soviet signs being better workmanship,...") in Potsdam and requested permission to violate these signs (Implicit in USAREUR guidance at the time was the requirement that USMLM respect all MRS).

(U) MLM-239-59, dated 260950Z MAY 59, provides a brief summary of subjects discussed during the 21 MAY meeting between General Eddleman, CINCUSAREUR, and Marshal Zakharov, CINCSFG, and underscores the importance attached by both sides to the issue of travel restrictions. As the first order of business, General Eddleman announced that he had lifted all restrictions imposed on SMLM-F since 1952 and asked that CINCSFG take the same action with regard to USMLM. Marshal Zakharov replied that he would take the matter under consideration and would probably take similar action.

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(C) MLM-253-59, dated 282400Z JUN 59, contained USMLM analysis of the 25 JUN 59 Soviet PRA Map. This map, issued in response to USAREUR's reduction of restrictions on SMLM-F, did in fact conform roughly to the USAREUR map in terms of restricted area. The Soviet insistence, however, that MRS could not be equated to PRA for purposes of negotiation and that MRS, however, carried the same restrictive weight as did PRA made "ludicrous" (CJSMML's word) any suggestion of parity.

CJSMML recommended that action be taken only after a "deliberate and unburied" appraisal of the map. He indicated that the submission of the USAREUR 01 DEC 58 PRA Map without an accompanying letter of explanation might have been "unfortunate" and counselled against similar hasty action. He made the point that the PRA in the 25 JUN map were also levied only against USMLM, not against the Allied Missions.

(U) MLM-254-59, dated 291340Z JUN 59, reported same day discussions between CJSMML and CSFRB reference the 25 JUN PRA Map. CSFRB's replies to questions posed by CJSMML were essentially as follows:

The map superseded all previous PRA maps and was CSFRB's response to USAREUR's lifting of restrictions on SMLM-F.

The area restricted to USMLM was equal to that to which SMLM-F was denied access.

MRS were not considered and were not to be equated to PRA. He would, however, pass on CJSMML's objection to the "continual appearance of signs denying Mission access to routes and areas open to civilian traffic."

(U) MLM-317-59, dated 020930Z NOV 59, reports a 21 OCT informal advisory by CSFRB to the effect that current restrictions on USMLM activities would be eased in the immediate future.

(C) AFTERWORD: The negotiations and attempts to arrive at a compromise did ultimately bear fruit. CSFRB's assurances that the restrictions on USMLM would be reduced were in fact true. In JAN 60, a new Soviet PRA map was issued, significantly reducing the area denied to USMLM (Figure 2). MRS, of course, remained. To this day, they continue to be a nuisance and an impediment to productive touring.

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The three Missions pursue a policy of selective violation of signs and of refusal to recognize - or discuss - their validity. MRS have in the past actually served as a training aid. USM/M policy once was that new tour officers were required for the first six months of their tour to reach assigned targets without violating signs. This exercise improved their knowledge of East German geography and of alternate routes to and from targets, as well as instilling in them the necessary traits of perseverance and ingenuity.

On occasion, the Missions have actively demonstrated their opposition to MRS. Within the writer's memory, there was a period when every tour was required to bring back a sign, frequently a specific sign. As a result of this and similar actions, MRS have acquired a definite souvenir value within the Mission: Almost every tour type, past and present, has an MRS in mint condition displayed prominently somewhere in his home.

(U) DEFECTORS AND STRAYS:

(U) MLM-225-59, dated 241600Z APR 59, reported a same day meeting between CJSM/M and CINCSFG. The topic of discussion was "Pronin [From the text, probably a Soviet soldier who sought and received asylum in the West]. During the meeting, General Zakharov stated that Pronin had been seized at a railway station by West German police and had requested political asylum solely because of intensive political indoctrination by his "captors." He declined an offer for confrontation with the defector, indicating that "The military should not act this way," and repeated his request for Pronin's return.

(U) As mentioned in a preceding section, MLM-239-59, dated 260950Z MAY 59, provided limited detail of the 21 MAY CINC-CINC meeting. Marshal Zakharov [Rank disparity is due to Zakharov's promotion in early 1959] raised the question of the need for expeditious handling of troops caught in the other Commander's territory. He added that GDR sovereignty would necessarily limit assistance he could render, but that he was prepared to do what he could, citing in proof thereof the recent return of a US soldier who had inadvertently violated the zonal boundary. He made a vigorous effort to obtain General Eddleman's agreement to a proposal that all Soviet defectors be returned automatically to Soviet control, since they were de facto criminals whose only reason for defecting was to escape punishment for their offenses. General Eddleman carefully avoided making any commitment, suggesting instead a system of confrontation of defectors.

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(U) MLM-313-59, dated 021500Z NOV 59, reported a CUSMLM-CSEERD meeting held on 02 NOV. CSEERD asked for the return of four Soviet "criminals" who had fled to the West. In his response, CUSMLM explained the doctrine of political asylum and requested legal documents providing details of the alleged criminal actions.

(U) MLM-324-59, dated 032230Z NOV 59, reported a same day meeting between CUSMLM and Marshal Zakharov, during the course of which CUSMLM read a letter from CINCUSAREUR regarding the four Soviet defectors. CINCGSTG displayed signs of anger and replied that he was satisfied neither with the letter nor with USAREUR's handling of the case. He stated that the four Soviet defectors were criminals attempting to evade punishment and ordered CUSMLM to advise General Fiedlerman that his attitude in this case was not in accord with the agreement reached during the recent CINC-CINC meeting to the effect that criminals should not be allowed to hide behind political asylum to escape the consequences of their crimes [NOTE: See MLM-239-59 above]. CUSMLM replied that, once political asylum had been granted, the defectors were no longer under USAREUR control and repeated USAREUR's offer to transmit charge sheets or other legal documents bearing on the "crimes" to the appropriate authority. Zakharov replied that no documents were necessary, that the US Commandant in West Berlin had had ample opportunity to substantiate the Soviet charges of criminal activity prior to authorizing evacuation of the defectors, and that his failure to do so was evidence of US unwillingness to cooperate in such cases. In response to CUSMLM's reminder of the prompt return of a Soviet Air Force sergeant who had gone astray in West Berlin, he replied that this was an honest soldier who had opted to return despite a "working over by the US Army." Zakharov added that confrontations were of no use in the case under discussion because "The criminals had been worked over and entertained by naked dancing girls" [The message fails to specify how many girls were involved in the entertainment; neither does it indicate whether Marshal Zhakharov's voice betrayed any hint of envy when he made this rather extraordinary statement].

(U) MLM-333-59, date 070900Z DEC 59, reported a 01 DEC CBRIXMIS confrontation of a BAQR defector in East Germany. CBRIXMIS stated that the defector was apparently "hypnotized" or under the influence of drugs and recommended no further confrontations.

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(U) "THANK GOD I DON'T HAVE TO WORRY ABOUT THAT" DIVISION:

(U) MEM-312-59, dated 191300Z OCT 59, reported a meeting at SERB, during which CUSMLM was obliged to bring to CSERB's attention the fact that a Soviet Lieutenant Colonel had detained at Marienborn from the US duty train without obtaining the train commander's permission. CSERB promised to take the necessary measures to prevent a recurrence.

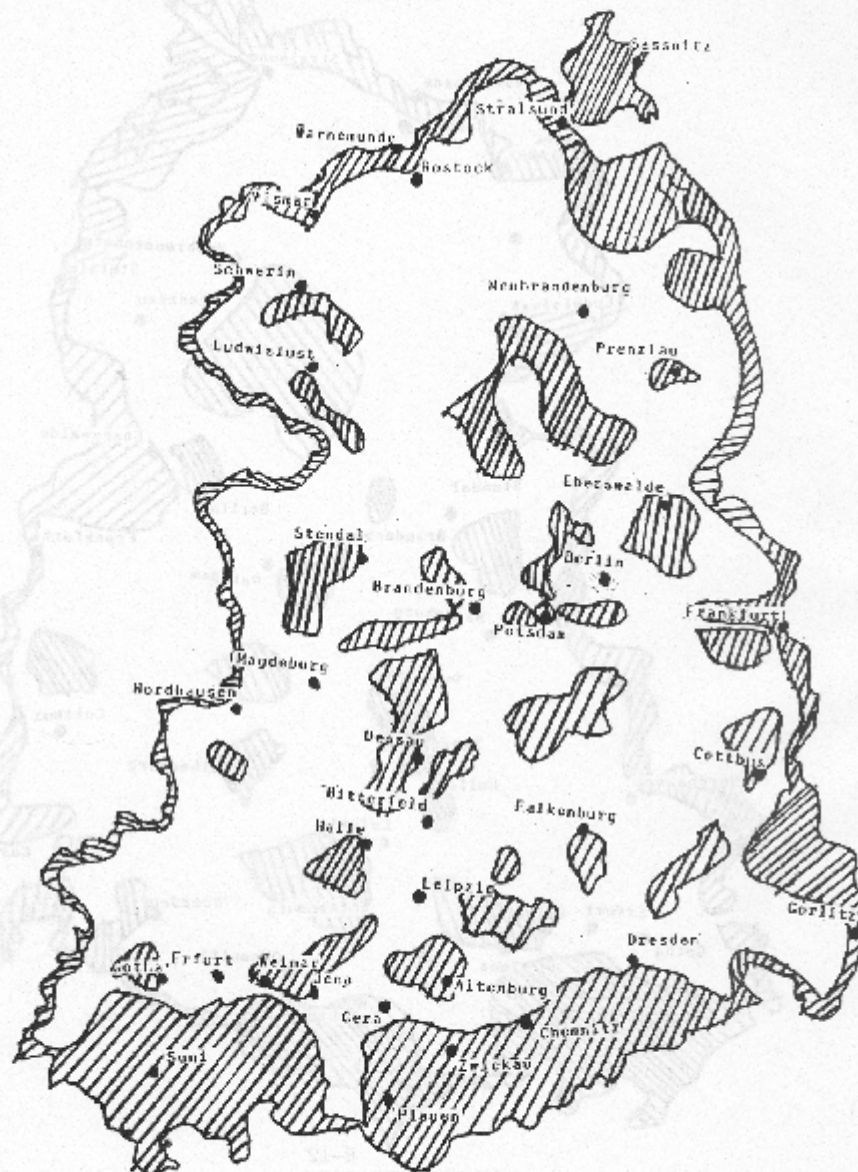
(U) "THE MORE THINGS CHANGE, THE MORE THEY..." DIVISION:

(U) MEM-312-59 also includes a report of CUSMLM's discussion with CSERB regarding a chronic shortage of help at the Potsdam Mission House and his delivery of a complaint about the poor quality of rations delivered to the Mission House.

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FIGURE 1

SOVIET PRA MAP, JANUARY 1959

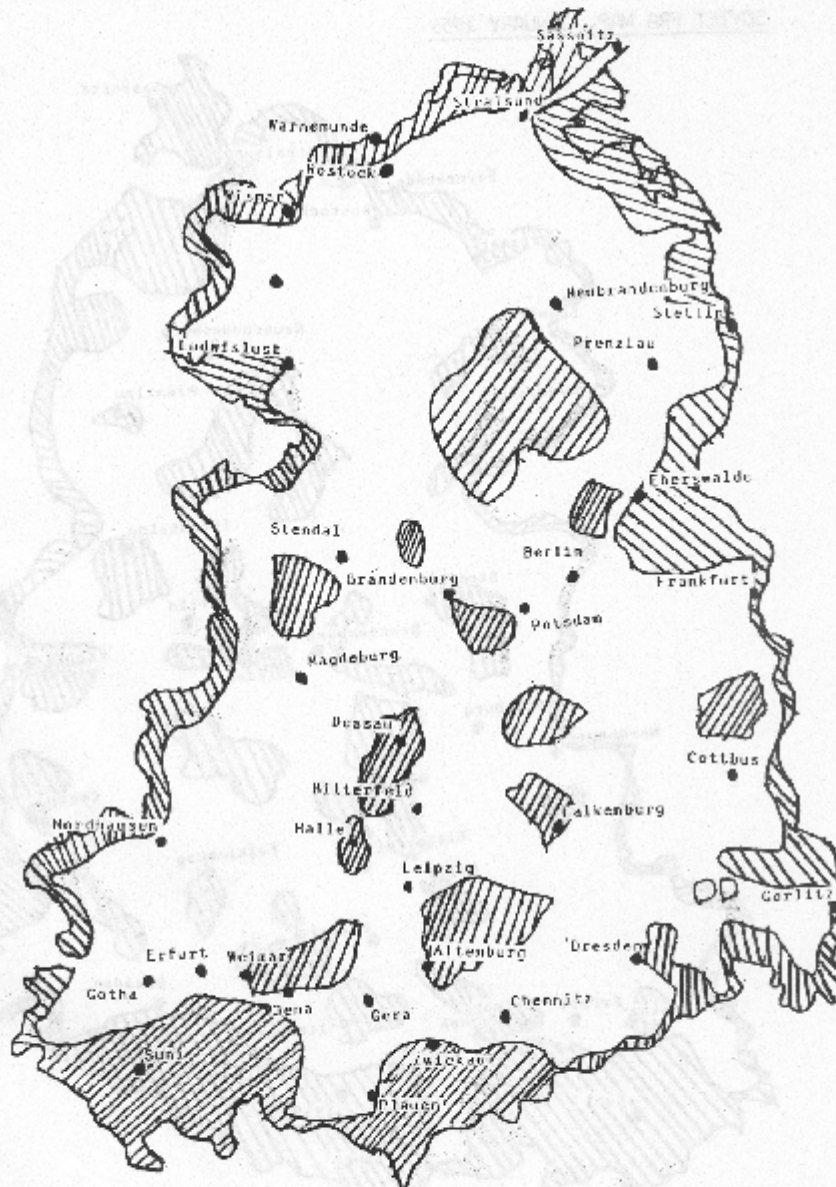


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FIGURE 2

SOVIET FRA MAP, JANUARY 1960



E-12

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ANNEX F. (U) US WAR DEAD IN EAST GERMANY -- FINAL RESOLUTION

(C) As mentioned in the 1979 Unit History and in previous sections of this edition, CUSMUM engaged in a series of discussions with his opposite number at SERB, in an attempt to obtain permission for Graves Registration personnel to visit a site near Pelzow, GDR, marked as the burial site of three American airmen who fell in battle in 1944. GSFG, in the person of CSERG, remained adamant that this was a matter to be resolved by the "sovereign government" of the GDR and the United States. In AUG 80, subsequent to consultation between Ambassadors Stoessel and Abrasimov, information was at last received from the US State Department in Washington, D.C., that the matter had, in fact, been properly settled "years ago." No record existed at USMUM and evidently none existed at the US Memorial Affairs Agency in Frankfurt, FRG. Thus, the remains of the three American airmen had been recovered and returned to the United States for interment. Case closed.

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ANNEX G.

(II) GUEST PASSES TO POTSDAM

With the 1980 invasion of Afghanistan has come the apparent Soviet intention to make certain that relations between SFRS and USMLM remain at the normal high level. On almost every occasion, the Soviets have made it clear that they are not the ones who are "worsening" relations between the Soviet Union and the United States. With respect to guest passes, they have been more lenient than in any past years. In 1978, USMLM and selected FAD officers from USMLM taught a Russian History class at Berlin American High School for one semester as part of USMLM's contribution to the Berlin Community. An attempt made that year to obtain guest passes for the honor students who took the instruction met with quick disapproval from SFRS because "they had reached their sixteenth birthday."

This year the story was different. USMLM repeated the history course with the able assistance of some of USMLM's "finest," and SERB approved the guest pass. Students were given a tour of Cecilienhof, place of the signing of the Potsdam Agreement in 1945, during that phase of their instruction and were also treated to lunch at the USMLM Potsdam House. Below is the group of "early rising" honor roll students who took the course from 0700 to 0815 hours two days a week. USMLM received a nice letter of appreciation from Dr. Jack, principal of BAHS.



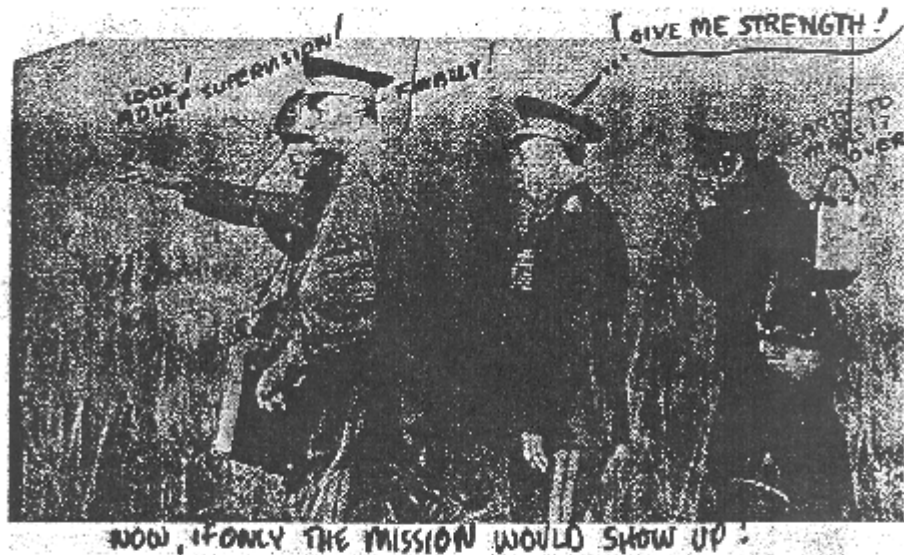
G-1

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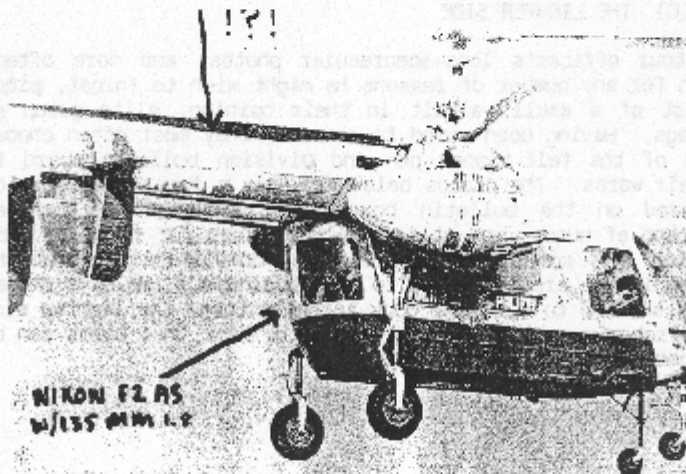
ANNEX H. (C) THE LIGHTER SIDE

Often, a tour officer's less-spectacular photos, and more often, those which for any number of reasons he might wish to forget, pique the interest of a small, albeit in their opinion, elite group of literary wags. Having been moved to comment, they most often choose the medium of the felt-tipped pen and Division bulletin board to display their wares. The photos below are only a few of those which have appeared on the bulletin board, and represent a somewhat singular brand of humor - or at least what passes for humor in this unit. (Which says something not altogether complimentary about the types of people who are attracted to this business.) We have chosen to add this section to our year book to demonstrate the lighter side of a fairly sober pursuit and to point up the fact that humor can be found in some pretty unlikely places.



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TRUST ME! WE CAN GET THROUGH, NO SWEAT!

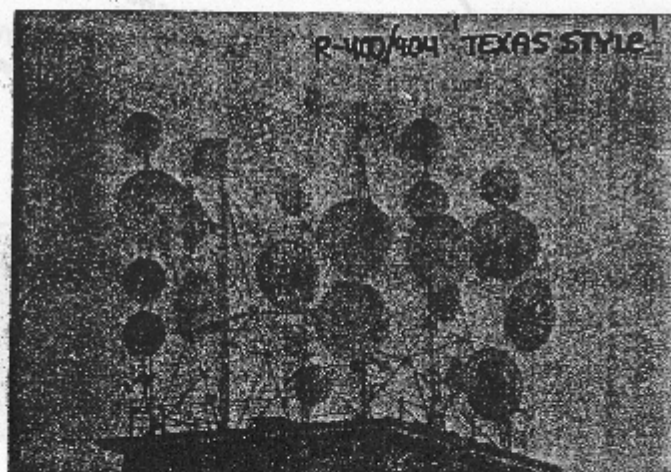


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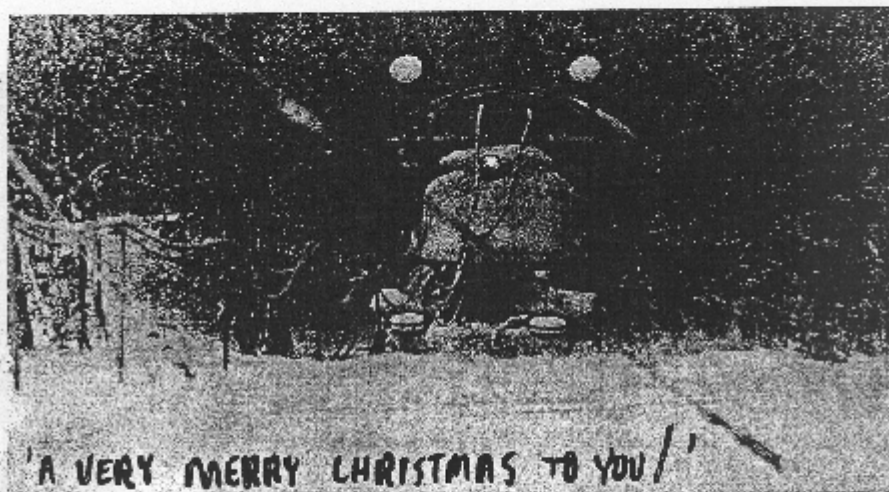
IN HOG HEAVEN



H-3

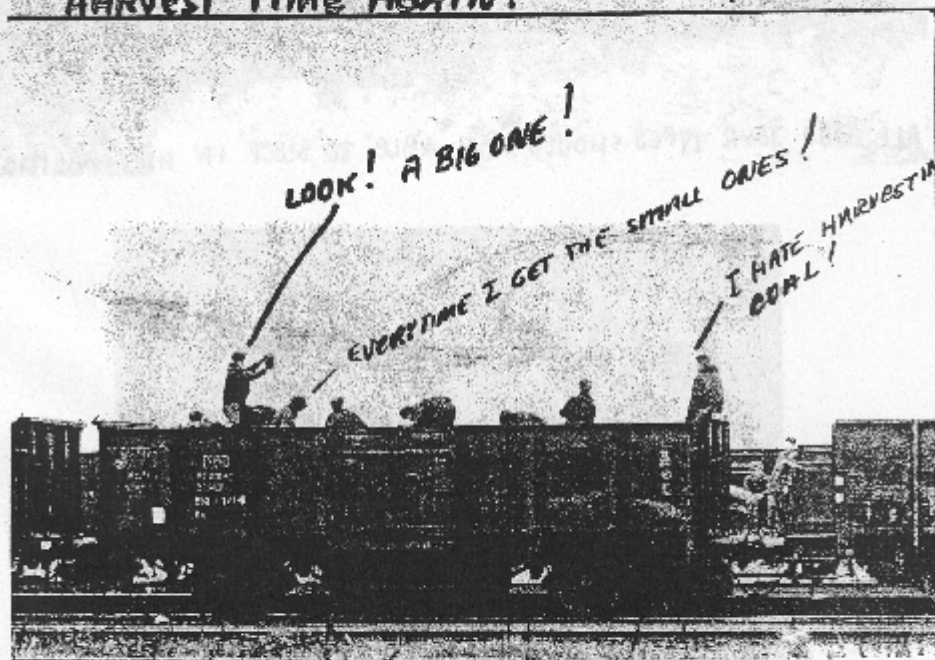
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'A VERY MERRY CHRISTMAS TO YOU!'

HARVEST TIME AGAIN!



LOOK! A BIG ONE!

EVERYTIME I GET THE SMALL ONES!

I HATE HARVESTING
COAL!

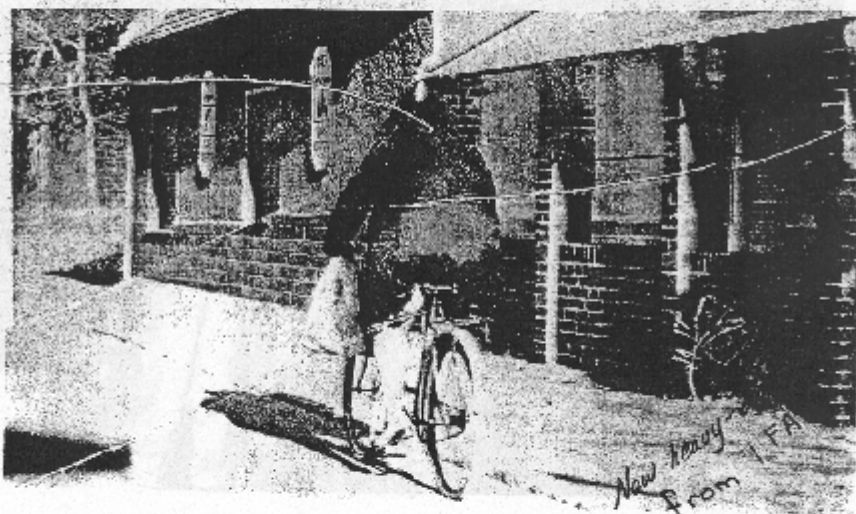
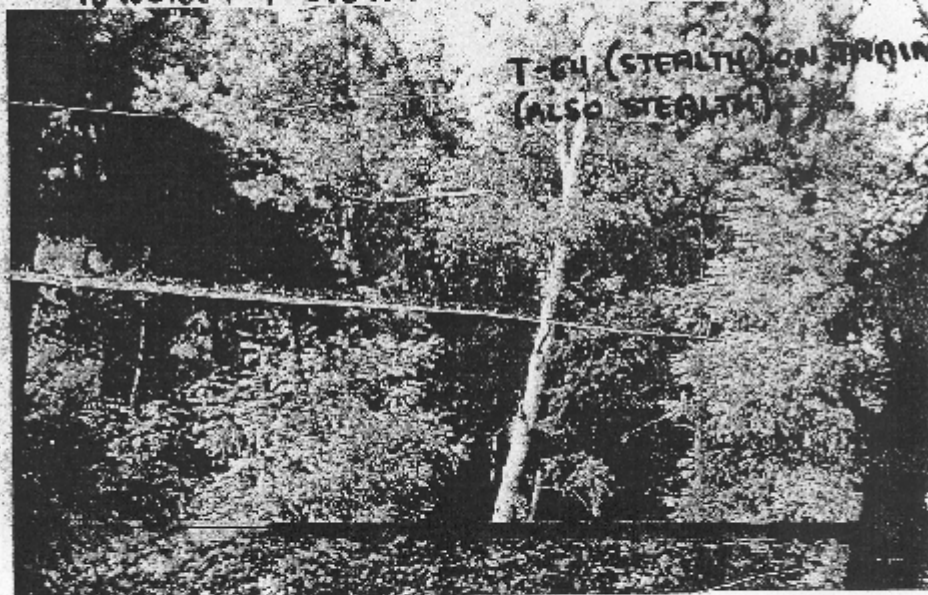
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10 NOTES #14 EVERYTHING CAN BE EXPLAINED!

T-64 (STEALTH) ON TRAIN
(ALSO STEALTH)



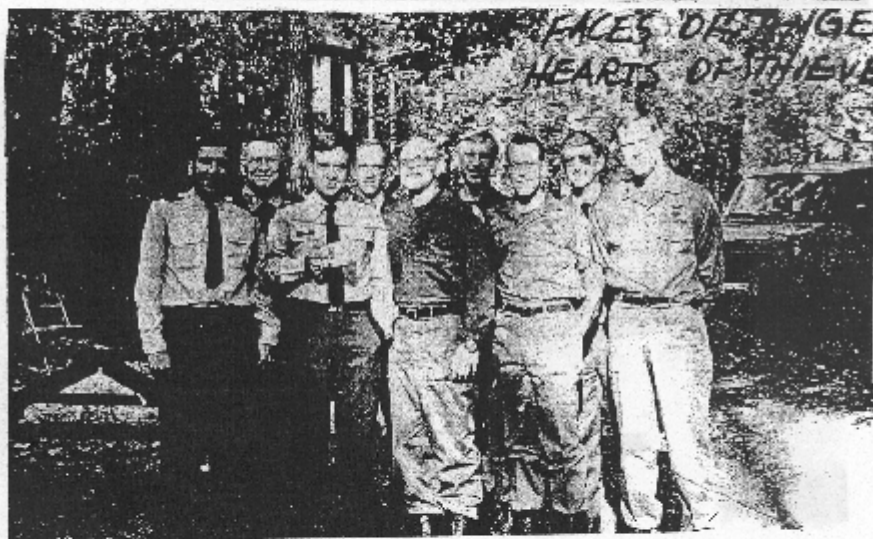
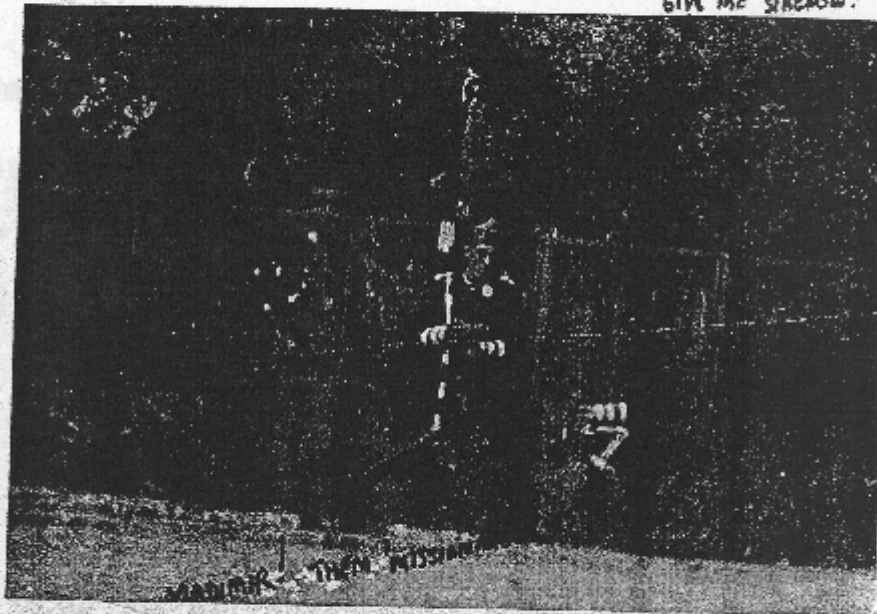
New heavy
from

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GIVE ME STRENGTH!



H-6

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