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UNIT HISTORY (U)

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

1972

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USMLM History
1979
6/1/80

FOREWORD

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

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UNITED STATES MILITARY LIAISON MISSION

UNIT HISTORY

1972

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PART I

GENERAL

A. (C) MISSION

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

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

B. (U) REFERENCES

1. TDA E1 W1AUAA 05, HQ USAREUR, 14 May 1970.
2. USEUCOM Directive 40-18 (Clas).
3. USAREUR Regulation 383-27 (Clas).

C. (U) HUEBNER-MALININ AGREEMENT

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

The 14 accreditations are normally held as follows:

Chief, USMLM (Army)

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

Army	4
Air Force	2
Navy	1
NCOIC, Potsdam (Army)	1

Drivers:

Army	3
Air Force	1

TOTAL	14
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D. (C) ORGANIZATION

USMLM is a USAREUR subordinate unit accredited to CINC, GSFG. The Table of Distribution and Allowances (TDA E1-WIAUAA-05) authorizes an Army element of 9 officers and 23 enlisted men. The Chief, USMLM, is appointed by CINC USAREUR. A Navy element of 1 officer and an Air Force element of 5 officers and 11 enlisted men are attached to the Mission. Chief, USMLM, exercises command authority over all elements of the mission.

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

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

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**PART II RELATIONS WITH SERB
AND GSFG HEADQUARTERS**

A. (C) GENERAL: The year 1972 was characterized by generally harmonious relations with SERB and GSFG Headquarters. The international climate of detente which was reinforced by President Nixon's visit to the Soviet Union and the subsequent agreements in many fields probably deterred the Soviets from escalating the detentions and incidents which occurred. The only periods of friction were coincident with the Leipzig flag incident of 2 September and the increase in American air activity over North Vietnam. The latter period was characterized by a cool but not hostile attitude toward USMLM which commenced on 19 December and lasted until the end of the year. The departure of SERB's rather anti-American Chief also contributed to better relations. Forty-three official meetings between USMLM personnel and SERB officials took place during the year. Because 1972 was the 25th Anniversary year of the United States and Soviet Military Liaison Missions, there was much to be celebrated in common. Social events involving American and Soviet personnel were hosted by USMLM in February, April, July and December. Soviet-sponsored events were held in February, May and November. Both American and Soviet general officers attended each of the social affairs. The July celebration provided an opportunity for the GSFG and USAREUR Chiefs of Staff to meet. This was the first time in several years that such a meeting had taken place. In addition to the social affairs, the Soviets invited USMLM personnel to East Berlin on two occasions to attend a GSFG dramatic presentation and to visit a Soviet Army museum.

B. (U) WARTHA-HERLESCHAUSEN CROSSINGS: USMLM usage of the Wartha-Herleshausen checkpoint was expanded during 1972 to include utilization by officers of all three service components traveling without the presence of either the Chief or the Deputy Chief USMLM. On 18 December, the Chief of the Allied Contact Section at Frankfurt and his wife were allowed to travel to Potsdam using the Wartha-Herleshausen crossing in a USMLM vehicle. The right of passage has been reestablished and will continue to be exercised in the future.

C. (U) GUEST PASSES: Without exception, every guest pass request was approved and the appropriate passes issued by the Soviets in 1972. This amounted to a total of 510 non-accredited personnel who visited the Potsdam installation during the year.

D. (U) POTSDAM INSTALLATION ROAD: The dirt lane leading from Route 2 to the Potsdam House, which had been one of the worst roads in East Germany for at least 15 years, was finally paved by the Soviets. It may be assumed that this action was the direct result of a number of barbed comments made by the USAREUR Chief of Staff to Soviet authorities during various visits to Potsdam.

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H. (C) USMLM-SPONSORED SOCIAL EVENTS:

February: With 75 guests in attendance, USMLM celebrated George Washington's Birthday on 18 February at the Potsdam installation. Special guests included the Commanding General, VII Corps; the Chief of Staff, USAREUR; and the USAFE Inspector General. Representing GSFG were the Deputy CinC and an Assistant Deputy Chief of Staff. The Seventh Army Chorus provided music and entertainment.

April, 25th Anniversary: The observance of the 25th Anniversary of the Huebner-Malinin Agreement was held at the Potsdam installation on 27 April. This celebration social was a "stag" party with limited attendance. Representing USAREUR and USAFE were the Commanding General TASCOR, the USAFE Inspector General, the USAREUR Surgeon General, and the USAREUR Judge Advocate General. Representing GSFG were the First Deputy Chief of Staff, a Deputy Chief of Staff, the Deputy Chief of Staff (probably for Intelligence), and the Potsdam Commander and probable Commanding General of the 34th Artillery Division.

July 4th: The 196th Anniversary of American Independence was celebrated in Potsdam on July 4th with a family style picnic. In addition to the Independence Day celebration, a principal objective of this social was to provide the backdrop for a possible CinC to CinC meeting. This was admirably accomplished when the USAREUR Chief of Staff and the GSFG Chief of Staff met toward the end of the day's activities for a private talk at which only a Soviet interpreter was present. At this



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meeting, plans were discussed for a possible CinC to CinC meeting at a later date. The Soviets arrived wreathed in smiles and bearing gifts. They were obviously determined to have a pleasant and successful meeting with their American hosts. Music was provided by the Seventh Army Chorus. Everyone enjoyed the American hot dogs, hamburgers and soft drinks. The annual volleyball game was again won by the Soviets, with the assistance of an American general who joined their team. The wife of the Soviet Commander at the Spandau prison played for the Americans. In attendance from US Headquarters were the Commanding General, V Corps; Chief of Staff, USAREUR; and the USAFE Inspector General. Representing GSFG Headquarters were the Chief of Staff and the Deputy Chief of Staff for Operations.

December: The USMLM Christmas dinner-dance was held at Potsdam on the 19th of December. Soviet cancellations throughout the day reduced the Soviet representation significantly from what had been formally announced on 18 December. This was probably the result of high-level Soviet directives in response to the resumption of American bombing of North Vietnam. The Soviets who did attend attempted to be gracious and no mention was made concerning international events other than the return to earth of Apollo 17. Soviet representatives included the Chief of Staff, Soviet Air Force in GSFG and the Deputy Chief of Staff for Intelligence. Representing American Headquarters were the Commanding General, VII Corps; the Chief of Staff, USAREUR; the US Commander, Berlin; the Commander, 17th Air Force; and the USAREUR Provost Marshal.

F. (C) SOVIET-SPONSORED SOCIAL EVENTS:

February: Soviet Army-Navy Day was celebrated on 23 February with a reception hosted by the Soviet Mission in Frankfurt. Included among the guests were 15 couples from USAREUR Headquarters and local dignitaries, including the mayor of Frankfurt. Accredited USMIM personnel were also hosted at a reception held in Potsdam by SERB and local Soviet officials.

GSFG Dramatic Theater: The Chief, USMLM and a Liaison Officer attended a performance of the situation comedy "Ten Days for Love" on 29 October at the Soviet Officers Club in East Berlin.

GSFG Museum Visit: In response to an invitation from the Acting Chief, SERB, the Chief and Deputy Chief, USMIM, visited the Soviet Military Museum in Karlshorst on 15 December. The museum, located in a suburb of East Berlin, is a chronicle of Soviet involvement in World War II.

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PART III DETENTIONS AND OTHER INCIDENTS

A. (C) GENERAL: There were five detentions and eight potentially serious incidents involving USMLM tours during 1972. Three of the detentions involved tours on collection missions and two occurred in the city of Zeitz, where USMLM freedom of travel in accordance with the Huebner-Malinin Agreement was being challenged. Of the eight incidents, only the flag-tearing-down episode in Leipzig resulted in an official protest from the Soviets.

B. (C) DETENTIONS:

Seehausen: On 25 March a tour consisting of an officer and a driver was blocked in the town of Seehausen while following what appeared to be a small column. After denying charges of being behind signs, being in a restricted area, and following a column, the tour was taken to the Soviet Kommandatura in Magdeburg. They were accused of possessing cameras and photographing a Soviet column. These charges were denied. After intense questioning of both the officer and the driver with several threats of accreditation loss, the tour was released.

Schoenebeck: On 20 November a tour consisting of an officer and a driver was detained while stuck in a mud bog. After denying charges of being behind mission restriction signs, the tour was taken to the Magdeburg Kommandatura. Attempts were made to have the liaison officer sign an AKT which attested to his guilt, but the officer refused to do so. It was obvious that the Kommandant was rather ill at ease because of the unwarranted detention and the tour was released.

Wittstock: On 22 November a tour consisting of an officer and a driver was blocked by a Soviet ZIL-130 truck while attempting to leave an observation post near Wittstock Airfield. As the tour attempted to bypass the road block, it was intentionally struck by the truck and received extensive damage. With the help of the Soviet personnel who gathered around, the car was extricated from a muddy field and ordered to the Kommandatura. The tour officer was accused of being in a restricted area, photographing Soviet aircraft and causing an accident. The usual AKT was prepared but not signed. Documentation was returned and the tour was allowed to depart. Of particular interest during this detention was a two to three kilometer "buffer zone" beyond the PRA boundaries which was drawn on the Soviet maps shown to the tour officer.

Zeitz: On 8 December, while on a cultural tour in the city of Zeitz to demonstrate USMLM right of travel under the Huebner-Malinin Agreement, a tour consisting of an officer, his two sons, and a driver was detained and accused of being in a PRA. Upon the arrival of the Soviet Kommandant from Leipzig, the officer protested that Zeitz was not in a PRA and

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showed the Soviet the PRA map. The Kommandant was unwilling to agree and remained steadfast in his assertions that the tour was in a PRA. After surrendering a partially exposed roll of color film taken of local tourist attractions, the tour was escorted to the town of Theissen and released.

Zeitz: On 11 December, a tour consisting of an officer, his wife, and a driver was again detained in Zeitz and accused of being in a PRA. As in the detention of 8 December, the Soviet PRA map indicated that the town center is not in a PRA. Charges were also made that tour personnel had parked their vehicle illegally. Tour officer refused to sign the Soviet AKT and, after tour refused to follow a VoPo escort, the Soviets led the USMLM vehicle to the town of Theissen, where it was released. At a subsequent meeting with SERB, the Soviets acknowledged that Zeitz is not in a PRA and stated that USMLM tours are free to visit the city.

C. (C) INCIDENTS:

Finsterwalde: On 14 March a tour consisting of two officers and a driver was driving down a trail when it passed a VoPo near the edge of the woods. The VoPo shouted several commands and nine to ten troops surrounded the tour vehicle and began firing in rapid succession. When it was determined that the troops were probably firing blanks, the officer in charge ordered the tour to immediately leave the area. No violation of the PRA or mission restriction signs had occurred.

Petkus Range: The same tour as mentioned above was departing an observation post when they discovered that a Soviet URAL-375 had blocked the trail. Two Soviet troops ran from the woods toward the tour vehicle. One raised his rifle but did not fire. The other, an NCO, became enraged and shattered the left rear window with the butt of his AK-47. The tour left in a shower of flying glass. There were no injuries. Tour was not in a PRA.

Welzow: On 16-17 March a tour consisting of two officers and a driver spent the night in an observation post at Welzow Airfield. At approximately 1100 hours on the 16th, a Soviet UAZ-69 approached the observation post at high speed and drove directly to the location of the tour vehicle, where it came to a stop after hitting the front of the tour car. The tour promptly backed up, drove around the UAZ and escaped from the area. Damage to the USMLM vehicle was minor. Damage to the Soviet vehicle was unknown.

Niedermoellern: During the afternoon of 22 March, a tour with an officer and a driver was involved in a minor accident with an East German civilian motorcycle being ridden by two youths. Damage to the motorcycle consisted of a flat front tire and a bent handlebar. The youths were unhurt. Tour paid the youths 100 East Marks and they signed a standard release form absolving the U.S. government from further liability. The tour vehicle then departed the scene as a VoPo arrived.

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Doberlug-Kirchhain: On 14 April a tour consisting of an officer and a driver struck a tree and became immobilized. There were no injuries, but the car sustained serious damage. Several VoPo personnel arrived at the scene but restricted their activities to traffic control and accident investigation. State Security agents arrived and took photos of the crash scene, tour vehicle and tour personnel. With the assistance of Soviet soldiers from Finsterwalde, the USMLM vehicle was recovered and the tour returned to Potsdam without incident.

Reinsdorf: On 12 July a tour consisting of an officer and a driver was covering the deployment of the Jueterbog Airfield FISHBED regiment from its home base to Reinsdorf auxiliary field. Tour was photographing the inner marker beacon equipment when an overzealous enlisted man fired a single round at the tour vehicle. A tracer round was seen to pass in front of the car and impact in an adjacent field. Tour left the area immediately without further incident.

Leipzig: On 2 September, while on official liaison duties, two enlisted drivers removed several flags from their staffs in the city of Leipzig. Included were flags of the United States and of East Germany. This incident was reported to East German police authorities, who dispatched vehicles to detain the USMLM vehicle. The drivers were able to extricate themselves from the attempted block and return to Potsdam. The Soviets launched a protest against the actions of the two drivers and stated that the USMLM members were guilty of "hooliganism and traffic violations". Subsequent investigation showed the allegations to be generally true and the two men involved were removed from accredited status. The flags were returned.

Route 5: On 28 December a tour consisting of two liaison officers struck an East German civilian who was sitting on the road beside his bicycle. The tour stopped, made the man comfortable, and notified the authorities. The man suffered very slight injuries. Subsequent investigation showed that he was at fault and very much under the influence of alcohol.

PART IV INTELLIGENCE COLLECTION ACTIVITIES

A. (S) MODUS OPERANDI

GENERAL: The collection of intelligence information by USMLM is accomplished by overt ground reconnaissance conducted in all areas of East Germany not protected by Permanent Restricted Areas (PRA's). Fourteen military personnel representing the three major services and ten vehicles are accredited to the Commander in Chief, Group of Soviet Forces in Germany. The ten tour cars bear Soviet issued license plates which identify the vehicle by nationality and number. The Potsdam Mission House serves as the operational base for all activity performed by USMLM in East Germany. The Mission headquarters and all support facilities are located in West Berlin. Intelligence collection activities are closely coordinated with representatives of the British and French Military Liaison Mission during weekly tri-mission operations meetings. Collection priorities are, in order: Imminence of hostilities, fleeting mobile targets, and fixed installations.

PRA's: Permanent Restricted Areas deny Allied Missions access to approximately 38% of East Germany. These PRA's are designed to embrace major installation complexes, airfields, missile sites, major training areas, and all border areas. There were no changes in the configuration or amount of area covered by PRA's in 1972.

TRA's: Temporary Restricted Areas are normally imposed during major maneuvers and field training exercises in such a manner as to link up with PRA's, effectively denying mission travel, not only in the area of the PRA, but also in the total area of the combined PRA and TRA. This often limits travel in very large geographical areas to the autobahns and Route 5. Thirteen TRA's, comprising a total of 82 days, were imposed on Allied missions during 1972. This figure compares with 19 TRA's in 1971 and 25 TRA's in 1970. The average length of the 1972 TRA's was 6.3 days, which is approximately equal to that of previous years.

SURVEILLANCE: During 1972 there was no significant change in the level and type of surveillance directed against USMLM tours from that encountered in 1971. The overt surveillance by the East German police organizations was particularly noticeable in the larger cities, where tours were seldom without a VOPO escort. The police surveillance effort was assisted and augmented by a system of informers comprised of political officials, foresters, collective farm managers, and local citizens who were convinced of the threat to their socialist state posed by mission tours. The East German Ministry for State Security (MfS) supervised and controlled the covert surveillance of USMLM tours by its agents throughout the Soviet Zone. Most of the MfS surveillance during 1972 was conducted by low level agents living in or assigned

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to a particular area. These "Narks" utilized Volga and Wartburg sedans and often operated in teams of two to three vehicles. East Berlin based surveillance teams which operate directly under the MfS utilizing high powered Western vehicles (e.g., BMW, Mercedes) were active only during special periods such as TRA's or when a large volume of Western traffic was expected. The effectiveness of USMLM tours was often reduced by hostile "narking", but seldom fully negated. Liaison officers and drivers have learned to be on the alert for Narks and have developed techniques to minimize the threat of compromise by MfS agents.

B. (S) TRAINING

GENERAL: During 1972 USMLM observed what appeared to be lower standards of combat readiness, maintenance, and appearance than in the past. This was ascribed to the introduction of the new rank of Warrant Officer which resulted in a lack of supervisory personnel during most of the year. The newly selected Warrant Officers (who had previously been serving as sergeants and starshinas on extended service) were absent due to schooling and the sergeants-to-be, under the new system, were also undergoing special training. Thus fewer NCOs were observed and supervision appeared to be lacking, with resulting lower standards.

In 1972 most large-scale regimental or higher level unit training outside the limits of PRA's was screened by TRA's. Because of the restrictive nature of TRA boundaries, USMLM's observations of high level unit training were achieved through near constant reconnaissance of the periphery of the TRA during its enforcement and immediate reconnaissance of the exercise area upon its termination. For the most part, these observations were limited to the reporting of large-scale tactical movements and post-exercise findings after the participating units returned to garrison.

The majority of the larger training areas in East Germany are located in PRA's. These training areas contain facilities for regimental or larger size combined arms training to include large ranges adapted for tank, artillery and anti-aircraft firing. The largest of these ranges are located in the Letzlinger Heide and Jucterbog PRA's. Because USMLM does not have the authority to penetrate PRA's, training of this nature cannot be observed. USMLM does have the capability to observe tank, sub-caliber and small arms live-fire training and has reported on this type training observed in training areas outside the PRA's. These training areas, however, are few in comparison to the total number located in the PRA's.

Most training observed in East Germany was conducted on a low level involving battalion or smaller size units. USMLM continued to conduct reconnaissance tours of accessible Soviet and East German Army training areas and to report observations on personnel and equipment in training as well as training areas and their facilities.

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LEISSNITZ AMPHIBIOUS TRAINING AREA: On 21 February, a tour observed a PMP ponton bridge company deploy from the training area. For the first time, the tour observed a new pushing device attached to the front of one of the BMK-T powerboats in the company. A subsequent reconnaissance of the training area by the tour after it was vacated resulted in numerous findings of military significance. Included was a partial copy of the unit's training schedule which contained the unit's Field Post Number, Chief of Staff's name and signature.

WITTENBERG TRAINING AREA: On 28 February, a tour conducted a reconnaissance of the range complex in the vicinity of Euper. The tour provided a description of the range and its permanent facilities to include complete coverage of the training aid charts in the anti-aircraft training portion of the complex.



ALLIED HELICOPTER IDENTIFICATION CHART
WITTENBERG TRAINING AREA

NEUSTRELITZ TRAINING AREA: On 29 May, a tour observed artillery training consisting of basic crew drill on a minimum of 23 D-30 howitzers. The artillery pieces were deployed in prepared firing emplacements with two to five troops on each piece. The tour also reported troops training on the several BC scopes and collimators set up behind the D-30.

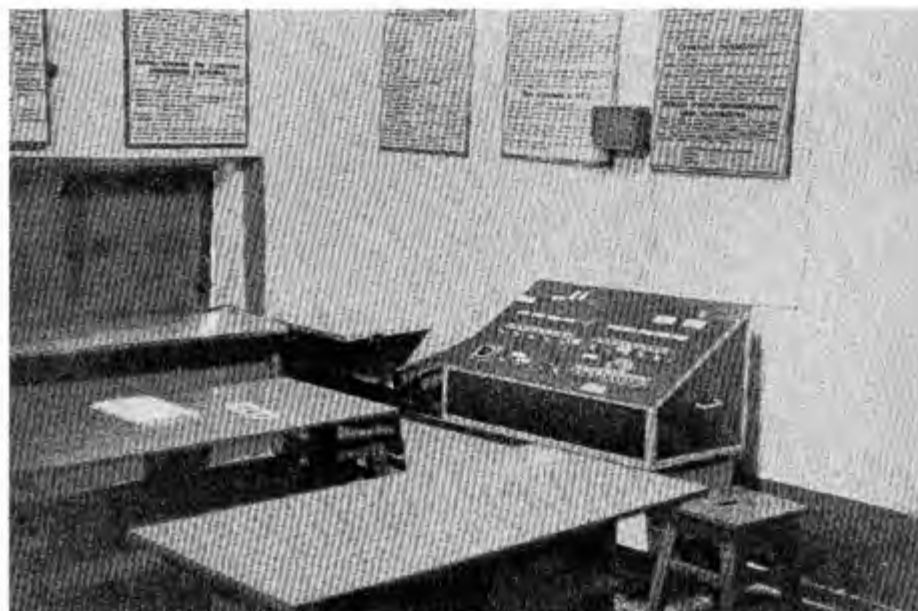
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OHRDRUF TRAINING AREA: On 22 June, a tour observed the training area located in a PRA from a distant OP and reported numerous tracked vehicle observations, to include three BMP deploying from the training area to garrison installations at Gotha.

STAHSNDRUF TRAINING AREA: On 24 and 25 June, a tour observed a Soviet high frequency antenna array consisting of 3- and 5-wire antenna arrays and two MERCURY GRASS deployed in the training area. A minimum of 20 vehicles consisting of radio station generator vehicles, high frequency radio receiver vehicles, MERCURY GRASS vans and vehicles resembling R-400 vans were noted. The training exercise involved recruits conducting special unit training in the erection of HF antenna arrays.

WERDER TRAINING AREA: On 6 August, a tour conducted a reconnaissance of the training area which contains a miniature range used to train artillery forward observers. The tour's description of the range included sketches and panorama photographs of the range and its facilities, which consist of six range houses, two cable towers and several miniature targets downrange. A penetration of the main range house resulted in the acquisition of photography of the interior of the building which serves as a classroom and control building. Close-up photography of the control console and 17 training aid charts was obtained.



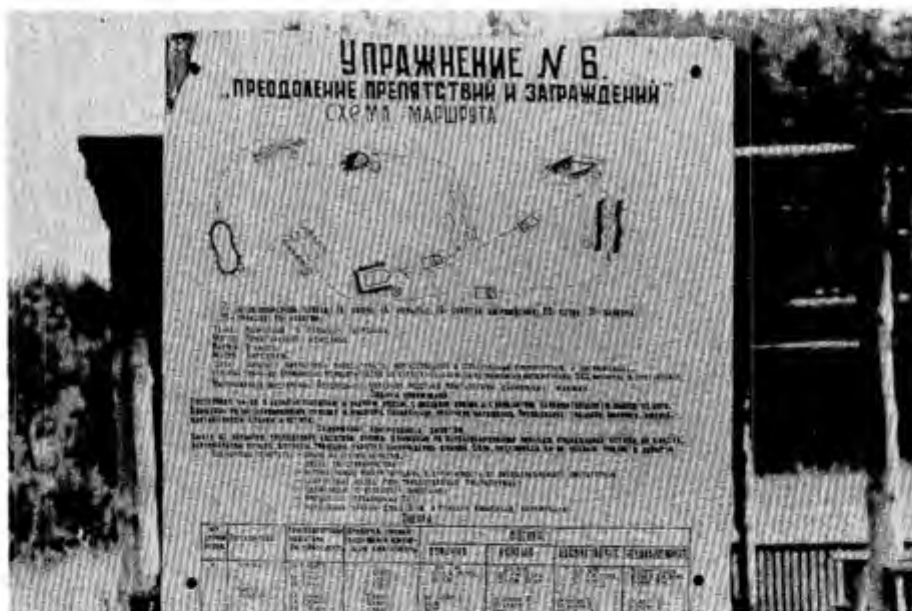
INSIDE MAIN RANGE HOUSE
WERDER TRAINING AREA

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LUDWIGSLUST TRAINING AREA: On 28 August, a tour performed a reconnaissance of the range and determined it to be a multi-functional Infantry range, capable of accommodating training on the pistol, rifle, machine gun and RPG-7 anti-tank grenade launcher. Both daylight and night live-firing exercises may be conducted on the range. The range has the capacity to train one motorized rifle battalion per day. Photography and a sketch of the range were accomplished. The most important photograph is one of a chart diagram of the entire range complex with pertinent data.

PRENZLAU TRAINING AREA: On 28 August, a tour conducted a reconnaissance of a driver-training range and determined it to be capable of accommodating the training of student drivers assigned to drive military wheeled vehicles with or without towed loads under varied road conditions. The range contains a classroom area with training charts, driving lanes, vehicle platforms, ramps, clearance tunnels and obstacles such as stakes, mounds and depressions. Photography of the training aid charts showed route diagrams and evaluation norms for varied exercises regarding the negotiating of vehicles through confined areas and obstacles.



TRAINING CHART OF PRENZLAU OBSTACLE COURSE

APPOLLENSDORF AMPHIBIOUS TRAINING AREA: On 7 September, a tour observed an Engineer PMP company conduct training in the launch and recovery of PMP pontons, as well as BMK-T and BMK-150M powerboats. Four BMK-150M, two BMK-T and all the PMP pontons were launched in less than 7 minutes total time.

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KREINITZ AMPHIBIOUS TRAINING AREA: On 14 September, a tour observed low unit level TMM training. Observation of the training resulted in a detailed description of the recovery of one of the TMM spans corroborated by photography of the span in varied positions.

WAREN-SPECK TRAINING AREA: On 14 November, a tour conducted a reconnaissance of the tracked vehicle range where training in the operation and maintenance of light, medium and heavy tanks, tracked armored personnel carriers and assault guns is performed. A detailed description of the training supported by a sketch of the range facilities and photography of several training aid charts and posters was obtained. Training norms for the operation and maintenance of tracked vehicles were clearly defined in the training aid charts and posters.



TANK MOVEMENT TRAINING CHART, WARREN-SPECK TRAINING AREA



TRAINING NORMS FOR OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE OF TRACKED VEHICLE'S
WAREN-SPECK TRAINING AREA

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FREYBURG TRAINING AREA: On 26 November, a tour conducted a reconnaissance of the tracked vehicle training area which contained permanent facilities consisting of an administrative tank park, a driver-training range and classroom area. A detailed description of the training supported by a sketch and photography of the range and its facilities resulted from the reconnaissance.



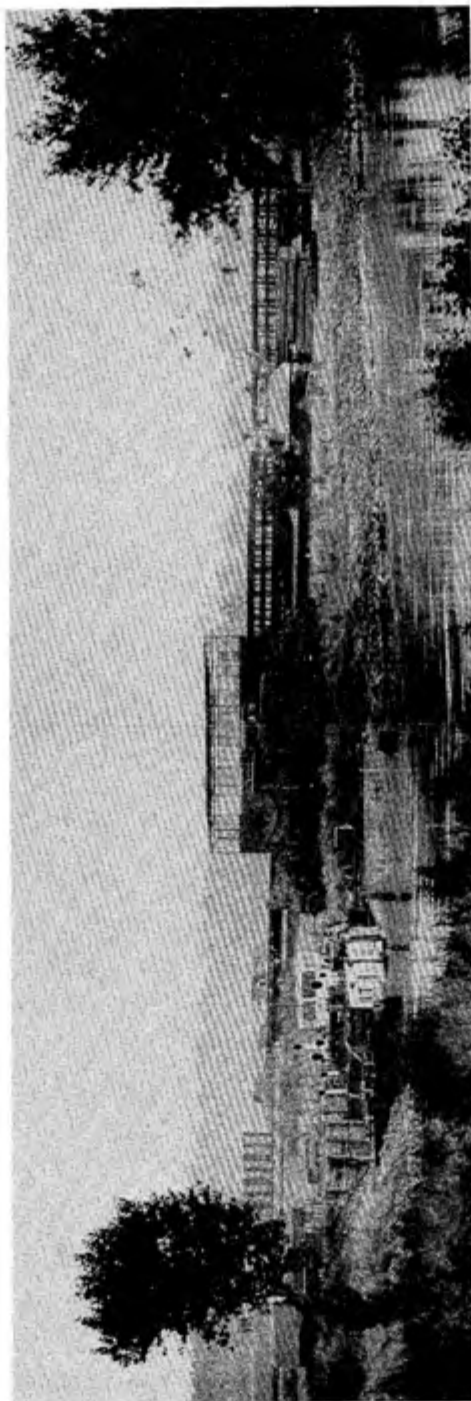
TRAINING CHART
FREYBURG TRACKED VEHICLE TRAINING AREA

FAHRLAND EGA TRAINING AREA: On 25 June, a reconnaissance of the training area was conducted. The area is used primarily for AAA-associated training on the S-60 and ZSU-57-2. The tour description of the training area included a panorama of the site as well as close-up photography of several training aid charts regarding ammunition and basic crew drill.

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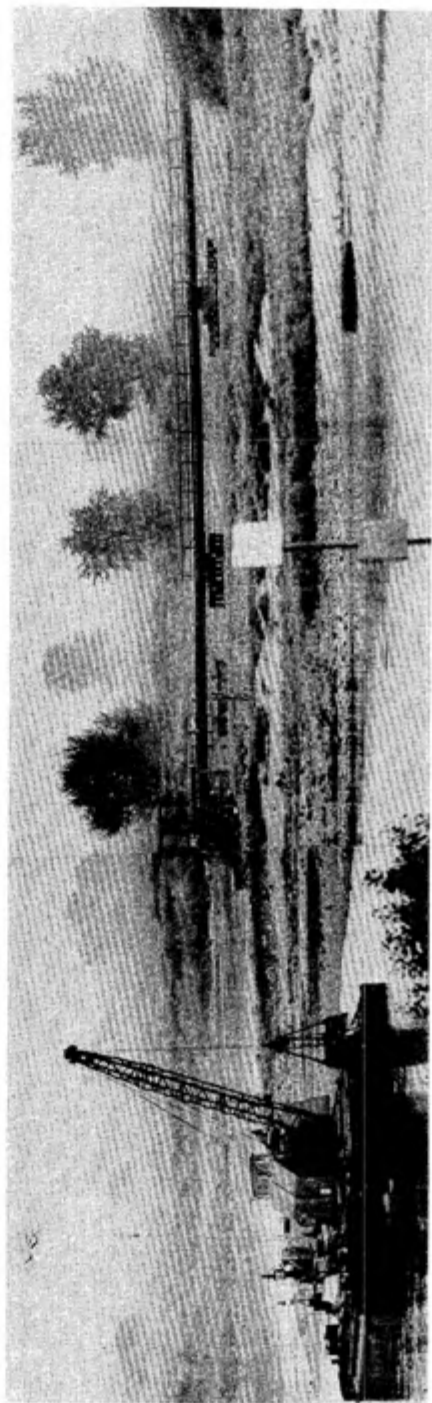
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PRETIN EAST GERMAN ARMY AMPHIBIOUS TRAINING AREA: On 19 September, a tour conducted a reconnaissance of the river crossing site which was occupied by East German elements engaged in the construction of the East German Army Floating Railway Bridge, HVS-16. This was the first observation of this type bridge under construction in East Germany. The reconnaissance resulted in a panorama of the bridge site with an accompanying sketch as well as a detailed description of the bridge under construction.



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EAST GERMAN ARMY FLOATING RAILWAY BRIDGE, HVS-16

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HERMSDORF EAST GERMAN ARMY TRAINING AREA: On 7 July, a tour conducted a reconnaissance of the training area where the RPG/Hand Grenade range is located. The tour description of the range included panoramic photography of the range and its facilities which included the firing line, target control shacks, a range control tower and probable observation tower.

MUEHLHAUSEN EAST GERMAN ARMY TRAINING AREA: On 24 November, a tour reported on five training areas and two motorized rifle unit barracks in the vicinity of Muehlhausen. Included in this observation was a photographic panorama of the facilities and equipment of an unidentified battalion of the 4th Motorized Rifle Division.

HALLE EAST GERMAN ARMY TRAINING AREA: On 25 November, a tour observed tank-infantry training by elements of the East German Army 11th Motorized Rifle Division which involved T-55 tanks, BTR-60PB personnel carriers, and the dismounting of troops. Small unit training procedures, range facilities, and techniques of maneuver were reported and amplified by photography.

C. (S) TRAINING EXERCISES

10TH GUARDS TANK DIVISION: On 4 January, during TRA 01-72, elements of the 10th Guards Tank Division deployed into the Lehnin PRA for field training exercises. Two USMLM tours were dispatched to cover this deployment, which utilized three different routes. One 298-vehicle column and three smaller columns were observed which consisted of the reconnaissance battalion, vehicles of two tank regiments, portions of the division artillery regiment, decontamination equipment, and elements of the motorized rifle regiment. A significant aspect of this coverage was that previous indications of impending deployment from the Potsdam installations had been noted and coordination between the British, French and US Missions facilitated the detailed coverage obtained.

57TH GUARDS MOTORIZED RIFLE DIVISION: On 20 January, large scale movement by elements of at least one motorized rifle regiment, the artillery regiment, communications and logistical elements of the 57th Guards Motorized Rifle Division were observed in connection with TRA 03-72. Units were observed proceeding north and northeast from the Weimar area towards garrisons in Zeitz and Naumburg on two tactical routes and one numbered highway. Significant equipment observed included the new BTR-60PA command vehicles and FROG-7 TELS and resupply vehicles.

JOINT EAST GERMAN/SOVIET EXERCISE: From 10-17 March, a large scale Soviet and East German probable joint exercise was conducted in the greater portion of southeastern East Germany. The exercise was very unusual in that it was not screened by a TRA. Soviet units involved were the 6th Guards Tank Division, the 7th Guards Tank Division, and probably the 27th Motorized Rifle Division, all belonging to the 1st Guards Tank Army. East German units were the 11th Tank Regiment of the 11th Motorized Rifle Division, Military District III and probably elements of the 9th Tank

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Division, Military District V. Large scale movement by Soviet T-62s observed in the vicinity of Holzdorf on 11 March and near Bernsdorf on 15 March highlighted USMIM observations of the activity. East German T-55 activity near Zeissig and the sighting of the first T-62 in East German hands, as well as EGA wheeled vehicles in excess of 500 units, moving near Bernsdorf toward the Koenigsbrueck PRA were considered significant.

19TH MOTORIZED RIFLE DIVISION: On 11 April, a 667-vehicle column containing portions of the entire 19th MRD was observed as it proceeded south on Route 2 during TRA 07-72. The support elements had their complete complement of weapons and vehicles. Portions of the 19th MRR and the 83rd MRR equipment, including a Chemical Defense Company, a full complement of rocket launchers, most of the division artillery mortars, D-30s for one motorized rifle regiment and anti-aircraft guns for two motorized rifle regiments, were observed. Of particular interest were the 19 ARS-12U decontamination vehicles. Only 16 of this type unit had previously been sighted in the division.

20TH GUARDS TANK DIVISION: On 24 and 25 July, large scale exercise activity by elements of the 20th Guards Tank Division was observed in the Weimar-Saalfeld-Stadttilm area. Elements which probably belonged to the 66th Guards Motorized Rifle Regiment were observed crossing the Eisenach Autobahn to the south utilizing two different routes. Observations included personnel carriers, D-30s, S-60s, decontamination equipment and communications equipment. Additional R-400/404 parabolas were noted at two permanent sites and T-62 tanks were observed maneuvering northwest of Saalfeld. These tanks probably belonged to the 27th Tank Regiment of the 20th Guards Tank Division.

REGIMENTAL SIZE T-62 MOVEMENT: On 11 August, during TRA 10-72, a near regimental size armor column which included 79 T-62, four ZSU-23/4, three ZSU-57/2, two PT-76, two MTU, one SKP-5, one BLG-60, and one BAT/M crossed under the Nuernberg Autobahn near Coswig and proceeded toward the Altengrabow Training Area. This observation was made possible through the utilization of the Zoomar Night Vision Device, since the column moved shortly after midnight under blackout conditions. Utilizing this device, the tour was able to obtain the majority of the turret numbers, which enabled analysts to identify the unit as the 52nd Guards Tank Regiment, 6th Guards Tank Division.

EAST GERMAN MILITARY DISTRICT V: On 22 and 23 September, large scale activity by Military District V units in connection with TRA 12-72 included movement by rail and the observation of a multi-serial 446-vehicle column on the Prenzlau Autobahn. The detailed identification of all equipment and side numbers and other significant sightings were made possible through the use of special night vision goggles designated AN/PBS-5.

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D. (S) EQUIPMENT

FROG-7: Soviet and East German FROG-7 units were active throughout 1972 participating in field training exercises. A FROG-7 Battalion of the 10th Guards Tank Division was observed on 4 January as it deployed into the Lehnin PRA for field training exercises during TRA 01-72. On 20 January, a FROG-7 Battalion of the 57th Guards Motorized Rifle Division was observed returning to garrison at Zeitz during TRA 03-72. The major sighting of East German FROG-7 units was made on 29 March. A military train with two FROG-7 resupply vehicles, three FROG-7 TEL, two BREAD BIN, and several support vehicles, was photographed in the Wustermark railroad siding. On 14 April, a 39-vehicle East German column which contained six FROG-7 TEL and six FROG-7 resupply vehicles was photographed leaving the West Ring after probable practice for the May Day parade.

FROG-5: The single USMLM sighting of FROG-5 equipment was made at the railroad siding in Karl-Marx-Stadt on 11 March. A partial observation of an East German military train revealed at least one FROG-5 tracked TEL and several support vehicles.



EAST GERMAN FROG-5 TEL

BMP: The BMP armored personnel carrier was first observed in East Germany in the summer of 1971. During 1972, increased numbers of BMP were observed with Motorized Rifle Divisions. It is believed that this new piece of equipment is a replacement for the BTR-152. The first USMLM sighting was on 25 January when eight BMP belonging to the 19th Motor-

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ized Rifle Division were observed entering the Dallgow/Doerberitz installation complex. Overhead photography of the BMP was obtained on 22 June when three of these personnel carriers were observed returning to garrison from field training in the Ohrdruf PRA.



BMP



BMP EXITING OHRDRUF TRAINING AREA

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FUG-70: This Hungarian-manufactured amphibious scout car was first sighted in East Germany in the Fall of 1971. In 1972 this vehicle replaced some of the BTR-40 personnel carriers in East German Border Command units. The majority of the FUG-70 sightings were made in the Potsdam local area.



FUG-70

SCUD: Primarily because of the imposition of TRA's, training activities by GSFC and East German SCUD battalions are very infrequently observed. However, three sightings of SCUD-associated equipment were made in 1972. A four vehicle SCUD-associated Soviet column containing two ZIL-157 with tailored canvas tops and two ZIL-157 probable warhead carriers was observed proceeding south on the Dresden Autobahn on 7 April. A Soviet SCUD train was observed in the Gross Beeren railroad siding on 17 May. Included were six ZIL-157 probable warhead carriers, four ZIL-157 with fitted tarps, one ZIL-157 oxidizer vehicle and two unidentified vans. On 1 May, a 17-vehicle SCUD associated East German column was observed on the South Ring Autobahn. Included were one ZIL-157V "A" frame and 12 ZIL-157V SCUD transporters. Four tracked SCUD TEL were observed on an East German military train near Neu Seddin on 13 May.

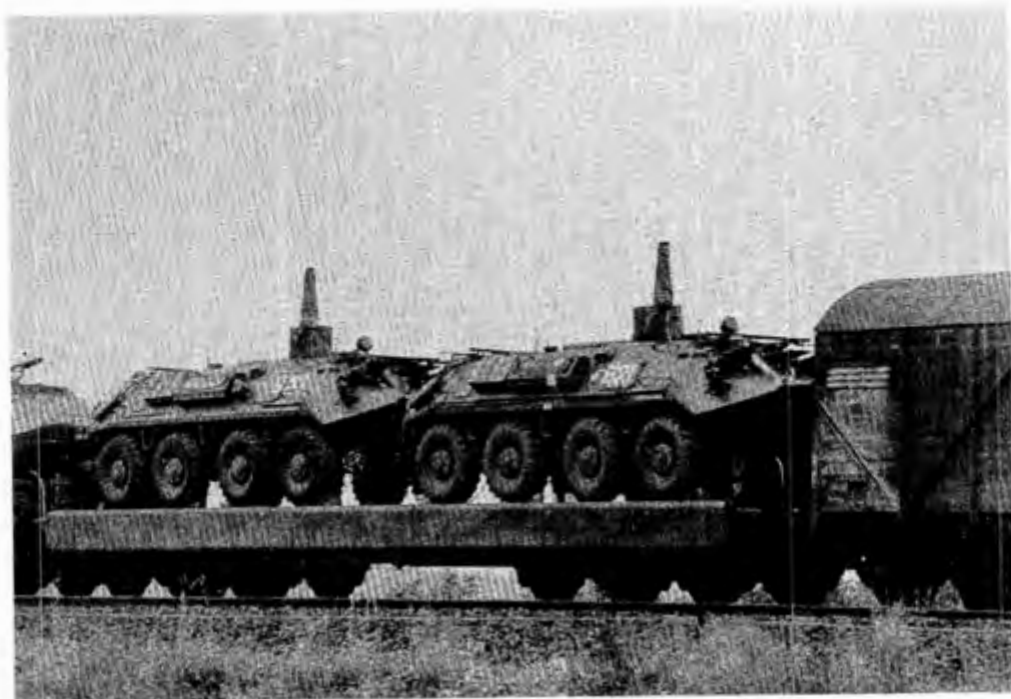
EAST GERMAN D-30 HOWITZERS: On 21 July, battery size training involving six D-30 was observed in an artillery training area near Rostock. This was the first sighting of D-30 howitzers in East German hands. On

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14 October, coverage of an East German artillery associated military train which proceeded north on the Pritzwalk-Rostock railroad provided the first information concerning the existence of a battalion or larger size element of D-30 in East German hands. Tactical markings associated with the equipment indicated the D-30 to be organic to the 16th Artillery Regiment, 8th Motorized Rifle Division, Military District V.

BTR-60PA COMMAND VEHICLE: On 16 June, a Soviet military train with 13 M-Wagons and flatcars loaded with 30 BTR-60 proceeded southwest on the Cottbus-Finsterwalde rail line. Included were two BTR Command Vehicles which mount a probable R-102 radio. These vehicles were observed for the first time in the Spring of 1971 and appeared in increasing numbers during 1972. Analysis of the vehicle side numbers indicated these vehicles were from the 69th Guards Motorized Rifle Regiment, 27th Guards Motorized Rifle Division involved in field training exercises associated with TRA 08-72.



BTR 60-PA
COMMAND VEHICLE

MT-55: On 22 June, technical quality photography of the scissors bridge MT-55 was obtained near Halle. This bridge was observed with increasing frequency during 1972.

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MT-55 SCISSORS BRIDGE

W-50 6 X 6 TRUCK: A new East German Army W-50 LA/A type truck with a third axle was observed for the first time on 10 July in the Potsdam local area. This new truck was believed to be a prototype undergoing testing which will be the eventual replacement for the older G-5 on which production ceased in 1963.

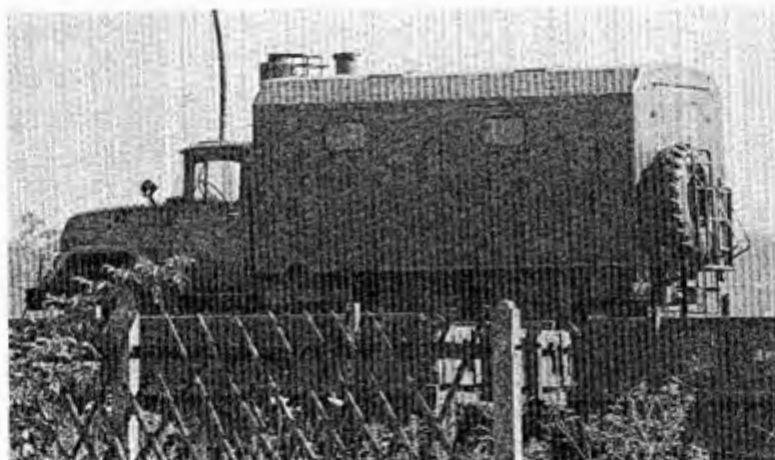


W 50-L/LA 6X6

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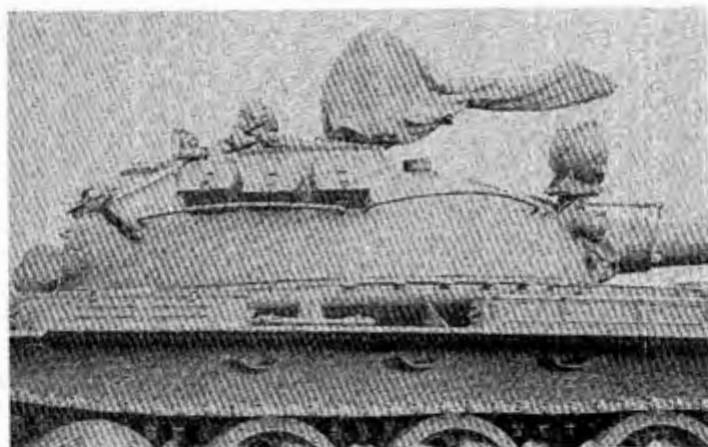
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PAK-200 FIELD KITCHEN: On 5 September, seven new PAK-200 Field Kitchen ZIL-131 vans were observed on a strake in the Satzkorn railroad siding. This piece of equipment replaces the older PAK-170 ZIL 157 field kitchen. Of particular interest in the increased utilization of chamfered top vans on ZIL-131 trucks which appears to indicate a Soviet preference for chamfer tops over round and loaf top vans.



ZIL-131 PAK 200 FIELD KITCHEN

T-62A TURRET CLOSEUP: Clear, closeup photograph of the turret position on the T-62A Soviet Tank was obtained at the Satzkorn siding on 10 September.



T-62 TURRET

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URAL-375 CABLE LAYER: A probable new URAL-375 cable layer was photographed on the Dresden Autobahn near Ruhland on 22 September.



URAL-375 CABLE LAYER

ZIL-135 CARGO TRUCK: On 28 September, three ZIL-135 8 x 8 cargo trucks were observed and photographed on the Dresden Autobahn near the Staakow cutoff. This sighting was the first USMLM observation of this vehicle in East Germany. The ZIL-135 also serves as the chassis for FROG-7 TEL's and resupply.



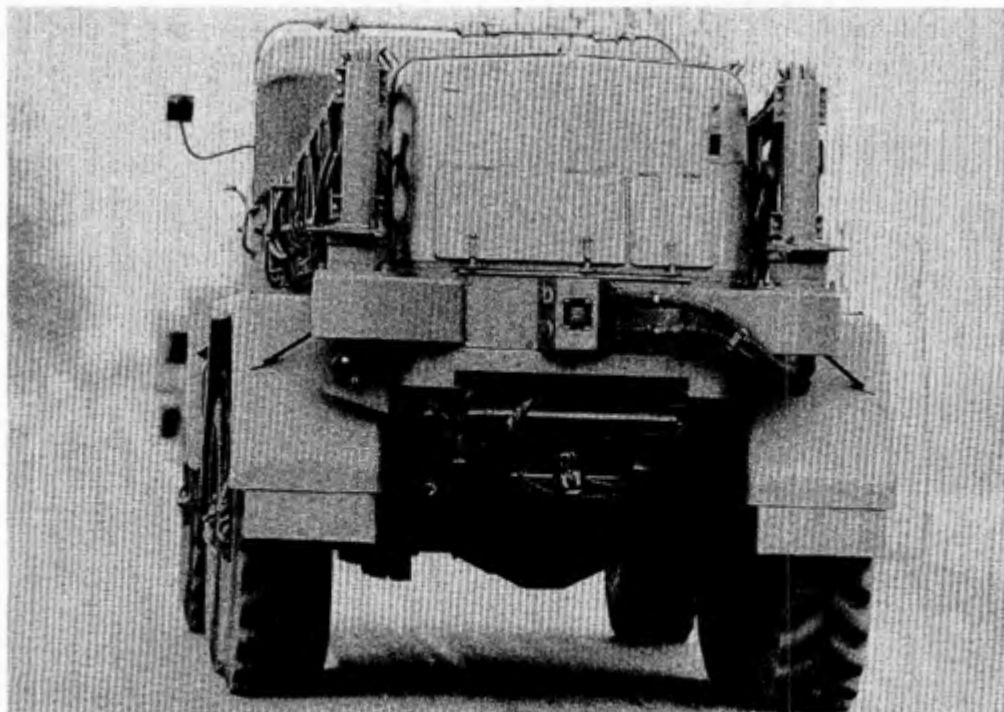
ZIL-135 CARGO TRUCK

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MAZ-500 VANS: A 45-vehicle Soviet possible missile-associated support column was observed in Wittenberg on 3 November. Included were 30 MAZ-500 unidentified vans not previously observed in East Germany. Two of these vans towed low-bed trailers loaded with unidentified tarped objects.

APA-4: Two Soviet APA-4 power units mounted on URAL-375 chassis were observed and photographed near Luckau on 14 November. These units each mounted a boom on the right side in addition to that normally observed on the left side and are probably new models of the older APA-4.



URAL-375 APA-4

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

GENERAL: Throughout 1972, the Soviets continued to upgrade and improve their ground based anti-aircraft capability in East Germany. The 57mm S-60 battery with FLAP WHEEL radar, the ZSU-57/2, and the ZSU-23/4 with GUN DISH radar comprised the main anti-aircraft artillery systems. The SA-2, SA-3, and the SA-4 missile units continued their operational presence within GSFG. In addition, the SA-6 became operational and there was initial evidence that SA-7/8 was introduced into the forward area. The Germans continued to rely on the older SA-2 system and anti-aircraft artillery for air defense.

ZSU-23/4: The first technical quality close-up photograph of the GUN DISH fire control radar on the ZSU-23/4 was obtained at Installation 261 at Krampnitz on 2 August. This photograph displays the radar antenna, cabling, 23mm gun, infra-red light, glass vision block, and communications antenna.



GUN DISH ZSU-23/4 KRAMPNITZ



ZSU-23/4

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FLAP WHEEL: Detailed information concerning an East German S-60 deployment with FLAP WHEEL radar was acquired on 18 July. Stereoscopic photography of the radar's antenna feed taken on this occasion provided analysts with details of the system not previously available.



FLAP WHEEL FAHRLAND

SA-2: Soviet SA-2 sites remained equipped with the FANSONG E target tracking and missile guidance radar. There were no apparent changes in operational configuration observed. The major development at East German sites was the continuing hardening of launch revetments which have also been equipped with sliding roofs to protect the equipment from weather and are painted with camouflage paint. East German sites were observed with FANSONG B, FANSONG E and FANSONG F missile guidance radars. A minimum four East German SAM battalions were equipped with the FANSONG F first observed in 1971. Reconnaissance of the Zapel SA-2 site on 28 March also disclosed that the GUIDELINE Mod III is the basic missile utilized by the East Germans.



GUIDELINE MISSILE

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FANSONG F RAUEN

SA-3: The most significant observation of SA-3 equipment during 1972 was made on 8 December at Zerbst. Twenty-two GOA missile canisters were seen stacked on the missile site. This sighting combined with previous repetitive observations assisted analysts in determining the basic load for an operational SA-3 site. For nearly four months (May-September) two LOW BLOW radar were present on the Merseburg site. No reason for this unusual situation has been determined. Near the end of 1972, the SA-3 sites at Jueterbog, Wittstock and Rechlin-Larz were observed equipped with seven MERCURY GRASS on each site.



SA-3 GOA MISSILE CANISTERS ZERBST

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SA-4: The SA-4 system remained protected inside PRAs during 1972. The most significant observation was made on 6 July, when the first USMLM photography of the PAT HAND since March 1970 was taken at Gardelegen. It was also determined that the SA-4 site is directly adjacent to the SA-2 site, suggesting a system integration or overlap. This observation was complemented by other sources and appears to signify this trend in GSFG air defense units.

SA-6: The initial observation of SA-6 equipment in East Germany occurred in November 1971 with the sighting of six ZIL-131 SA-6 transloader/servicer vehicles at the railroad siding in Halle/Schleittau. All components of this system were present in GSFG by the end of May 1972. During the period 8-28 June, the SA-6 participated with SA-2, SA-3 and SA-4 systems in a SAM training exercise held in the Lieberose training area. During TRA 10-72, the major wheeled components of the SA-6 system were observed in a column which proceeded south on Route 6 through Halle. In addition to the ZIL-131 transloaders, ZIL-157V GAINFUL missile transporters were observed for the first time in East Germany.



SA-6 ZIL-131 SERVICER TRANSLOADER



SA-6 ZIL-157V CANNISTER TRANSPORTER

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SA-7/8?: The first ground sighting of a probable new surface to air missile system was made near Barleben on 11 September. Six modified BRDM-2 without turrets mounting unidentified tarped objects were observed and photographed. Subsequent analysis identified these vehicles as part of a surface to air missile system, utilizing a missile similar to the SA-7 GRAIL, but differing slightly in size and using the modified BRDM-2 as a launch platform.



BRDM-2 SA-7 LAUNCHER VEHICLE

F. (S) ELECTRONICS

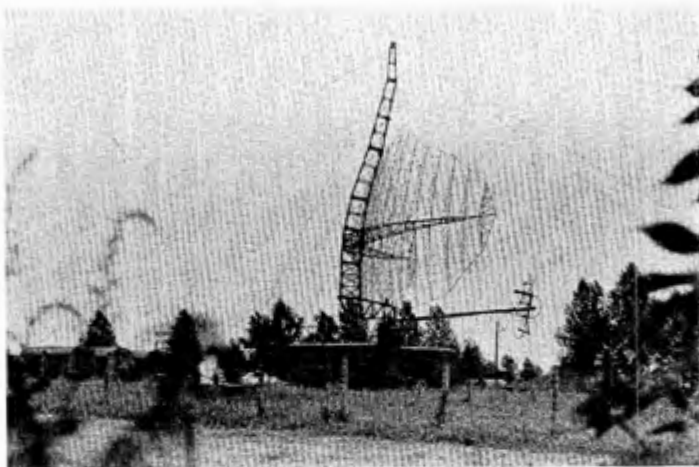
GENERAL: The major developments in radar equipment during 1972 were the photographic exploitation of the modified TALL KING at Pritzwalk and the first observation of an operational LONG TRACK in East German hands near Leipzig. Soviet communications equipment observed which was of particular significance included the CATS PAW and the first observation of unidentified tropo-scatter dishes at a deployed communications site. Passive detection equipment was observed with increasing frequency during 1972 and appears to play a significant role in Soviet strategy. Ground based ECM employed TUB BRICK and KING PIN equipment which was sighted several times in travel configuration. Other new developments in ECM included a modified SQUAT EYE antenna, probably more correctly designated SQUAT BRICK.

RADAR: In October 1971, a second TALL KING early warning radar was observed at the Pritzwalk radar site. Subsequent observations determined this to be new modified equipment which eventually replaced the older TALL KING. On 20 March and 26 July, technical quality close-up

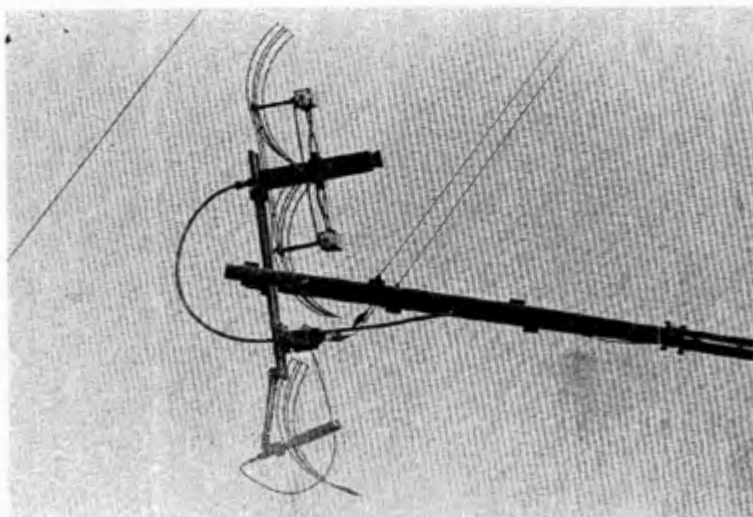
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photography of the antenna feed system, antenna sail and associated electronic vans was obtained. This photography satisfied all photographic requirements for this new piece of equipment and provided analysts with detailed information relating to the modifications. The initial sighting of the LONG TRACK radar in East German hands was made in July 1971, when the equipment was in transit to an unidentified location. However, it was not until 7 December 1972 that this sophisticated and highly mobile piece of equipment was observed in operational configuration at a deployed East German radar site near Leipzig.



MODIFIED TALL KING



MODIFIED TALL KING FEED

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DF/PASSIVE DETECTION: The SPIKE SQUARE, such as that observed being dismantled at Krampnitz on 7 March, and the FULL HOUSE system with TALL RODS and SQUARE FOUR remained two of the most frequently observed direction finding systems employed in GSFG and East German forces during 1972. Larger passive detection sites, such as those at Gera and Zella Mehlis, reflected their usual complement of equipment. However, a new unidentified piece of equipment consisting of two parabolas mounted on a ZIL-157 van was observed at Zella Mehlis on 20 September. Two PIE DISH antennas remained the distinguishing feature of the Gera site.



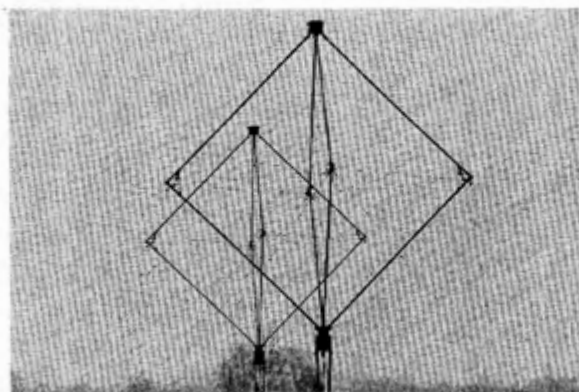
SPIKE SQUARE BEING DISMANTLED



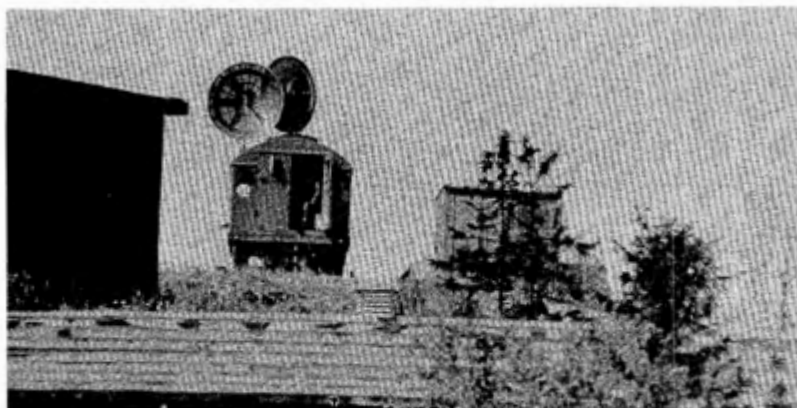
MODIFIED FULL HOUSE RECEIVER VAN

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SQUARE FOUR



UNIDENTIFIED INTERCEPT EQUIPMENT ZELLA-MEHLIS



PIE DISH

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ECM: TUB BRICK and KING PIN were the most significant items of ECM equipment observed in GSPG. This equipment is rarely observed in operating configuration but has been seen in transit on several occasions. The most significant ECM column activity sighted was on 29 September as 30 ECM-associated vehicles were observed in the Potsdam local area. Included in the column were R-125, R-118, R-405 communications gear and TUB BRICK, TWIN BOX, and STICK TREE - TUBE TREE ECM equipment. Static sites with a probable ECM and detection role such as those at Ludwigslust and Torgau were observed with a modified SQUAT EYE antenna which does not have the usual early warning/acquisition function. This modified antenna has tentatively been designated SQUAT BRICK.



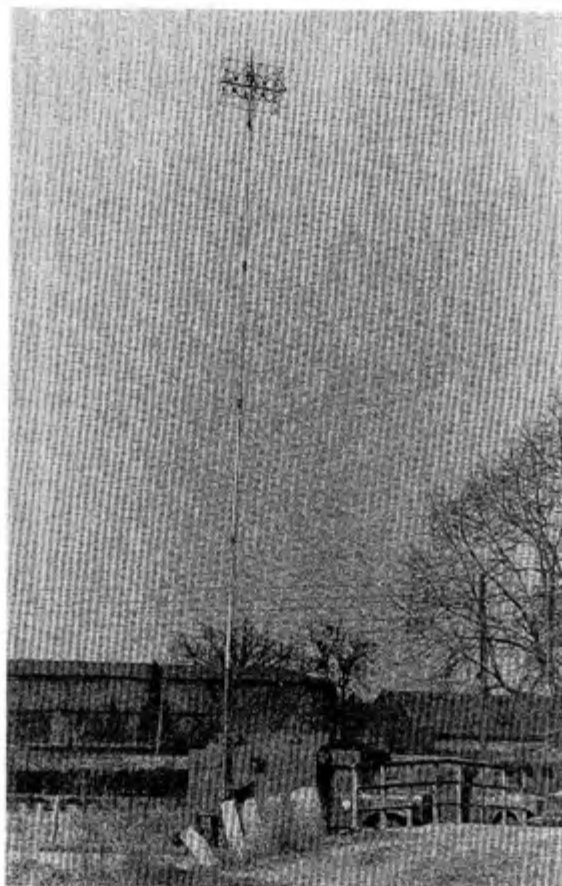
KING PIN ECM EQUIPMENT IN TRANSIT



SQUAT EYE/SQUAT BRICK ANTENNA

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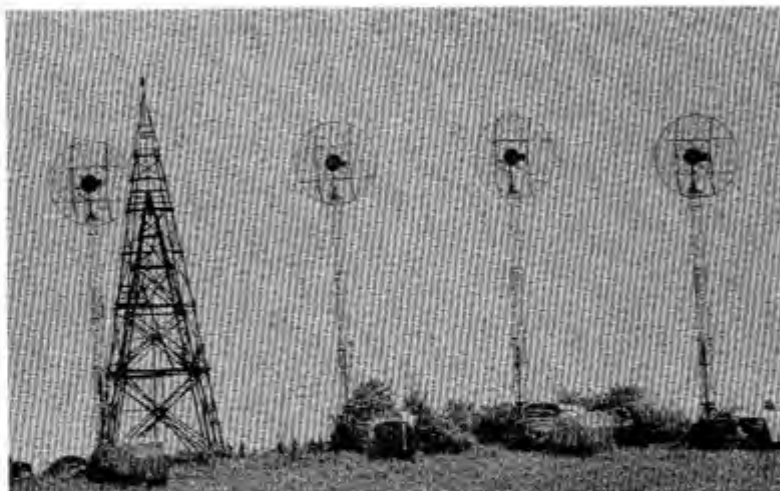
COMMUNICATIONS: A ZIL-157 CATS PAW was observed and photographed at a temporary communications site near Goldbeck on 25 March. The CATS PAW antenna is probably part of the Soviet R-409 radio system which found increased usage with GSFG units in 1972. The most significant observation of communications equipment was made on 14 June at the Hagelberg communications deployment site. Four large parabolic mesh tropo-scatter dishes mounted on new ZIL-131 mast carriers were observed in operational configuration. This was the initial and only sighting of these antennas in GSFG. Although still not positively identified, it has been postulated that these antennas may belong to the Soviet R-406 radio relay system.



CATS PAW

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UNIDENTIFIED TROPO-SCATTER DISHES

G. (S) SOVIET AIR FORCE

GENERAL: The 24th Tactical Air Army fighter-interceptor regiments at Merseburg, Altenburg, and Wittstock were fully equipped with FISHBED K aircraft at the end of 1972. A squadron of this most recent MIG-21 variant also became active at Zerbst in addition to the FIREBAR regiment stationed there. The regiments at Kothlen and Finow retained the slightly older FISHBED J, while Putnitz, Alt Lonnwitz, and Jueterbog continued utilization of a mix of FISHBED D and F aircraft. The most significant development observed among the ground attack regiments was the appearance of SU-7 FITTER aircraft with four wing pylons instead of the usual two. Similarly, a MIG-17 FRESCO was observed with four wing pylons. Several deployment and mobility exercises were observed during 1972. Most significant from the intelligence collection point of view was a deployment of the Jueterbog regiment to Reinsdorf auxiliary field in July. During 1972, the fighter-interceptor regiments as well as the ground attack regiments made frequent use of air to ground ranges. Most interesting was the observation of F and J model FISHBED aircraft firing 240mm air to ground rockets at Gadow/Rossow range in October.

FITTERS WITH FOUR WING PYLONS: The initial observation in East Germany of SU-7 aircraft modified by the addition of an extra pylon to each wing was made at Finsterwalde on 4 February. Additional observations subsequently showed that as many as one squadron in each ground attack regiment may be modified in this manner. This provided the aircraft with a total of six pylons, making possible a greater ordnance and fuel load. On 13 March at Finsterwalde and 10 November at Gross Doelln,

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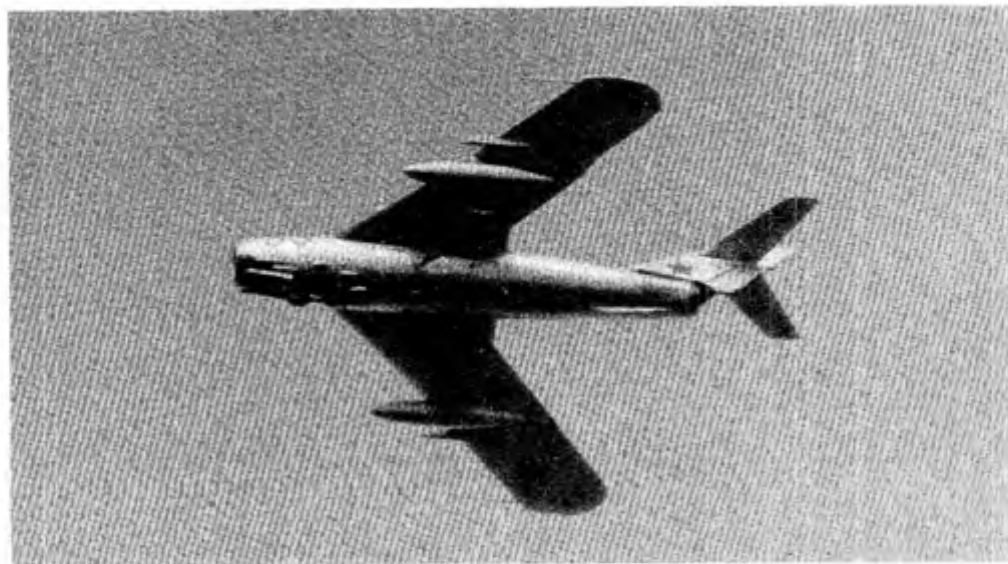
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FITTERs with four wing pylons were observed with an S-24 240mm rocket rail mounted on the inside wing pylons.



SU-7 FITTER WITH FOUR WING PYLONS

FRESCO WITH FOUR WING PYLONS: A single MIG-17 observed at Gross Doelln on 10 November mounted four wing pylons, an additional one on each wing outboard of the inside pylons which carried auxiliary fuel tanks. No additional observations were made which could help explain the purpose or role of this modified FRESCO.



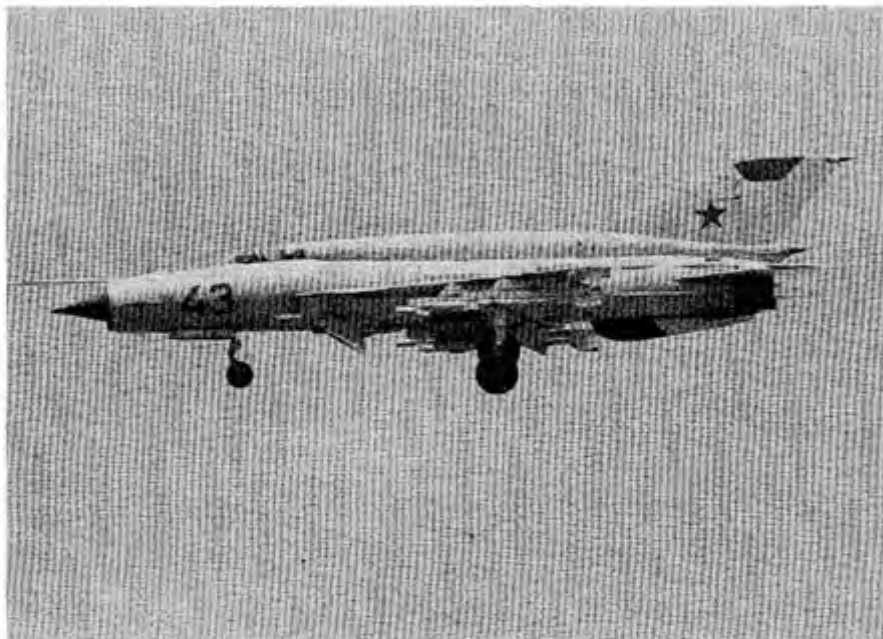
MIG-17 FRESCO WITH FOUR WING PYLONS

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DEPLOYMENTS:

Merseburg: On 7 June, 33 aircraft including 28 FISHBED K were photographed on final approach at Merseburg Airfield when the regiment returned to its home base after an approximate two-week deployment to Cochstedt auxiliary field. Twenty of these aircraft carried four ATOLL missiles each which included a mix of older heat seeking ATOLL and newer semi-active air to air missiles which have been observed only on FISHBED J and K aircraft.



FISHBED K WITH HEAT SEEKING
AND SEMI-ACTIVE ATOLLS

Alt Lonnwitz: Thirty-four FISHBED D and F belonging to the Alt Lonnwitz regiment were photographed in the landing pattern as they deployed to Cochstedt auxiliary airfield on 9 June. All aircraft were equipped with air to air missiles.

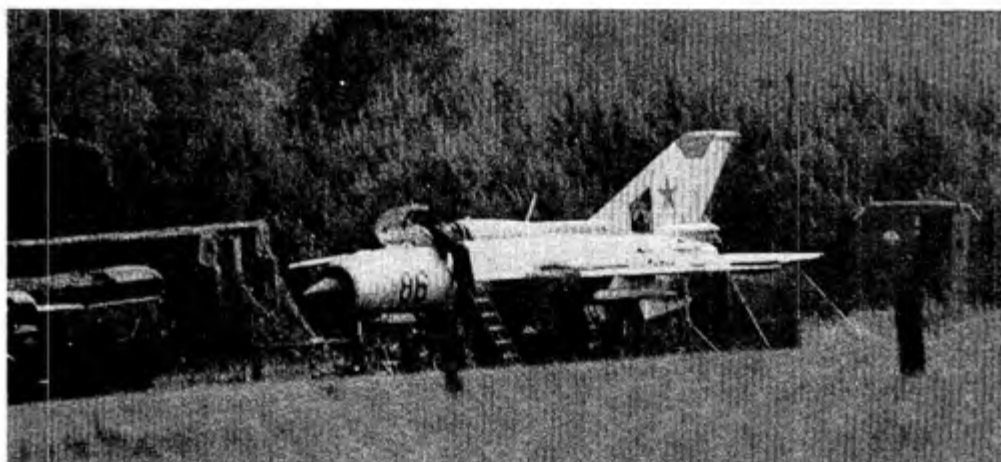
Jueterbog: Three tours were dispatched on 10, 11, and 12 July to cover the deployment of the Jueterbog FISHBED fighter-interceptor regiment to Reinsdorf auxiliary field. Preflight operations, flying procedures from a sod strip, and support activity including an inventory of airfield support equipment were observed and photographed.

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FISHBED F TAKING OFF
FROM REINS DORF STRIP



FISHBED F UNDERGOING MAINTENANCE
REINS DORF

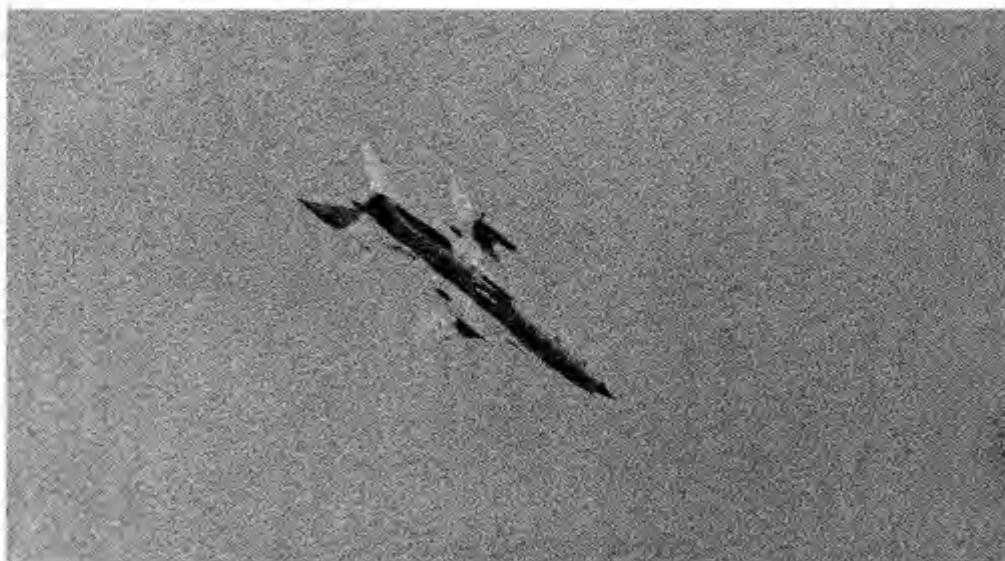
Brandis: Eleven MI-8 HIP C helicopters from Brandis Airfield were photographed at Cochstedt auxiliary field on 13 December. Ground crews were performing maintenance on five of the aircraft and their engine access panels were open.

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RANGE ACTIVITY:

Gadow/Rossow: The major portion of the air to ground activity by the Soviet Air Force during 1972 was conducted at the Gadow/Rossow range. The most interesting observations conducted at this range involved toss bombing by SU-7 FITTER aircraft from Rechlin-Larz on 23 August and the firing of S-24 240mm rockets by FISHBED F from Putnitz and FISHBED J aircraft from Pinow on 18 October. The toss bombing activity included four LABS attacks which utilized a simulated nuclear weapon with air burst. Numerous conventional LABS and gunnery passes by FITTER aircraft were also observed on this same day. The October activity included both F and J model FISHBEDs firing the S-24 air to ground rocket. The aircraft began their run-in at the target area from eight kilometers out and fired the rockets while about three kilometers away from the impact area with the aircraft at an altitude of approximately 1500 feet and in a 10-15 degree dive. The initial rocket burn time was 2-3 seconds. After launch, the aircraft executed a left-hand climbing turn and departed the area.

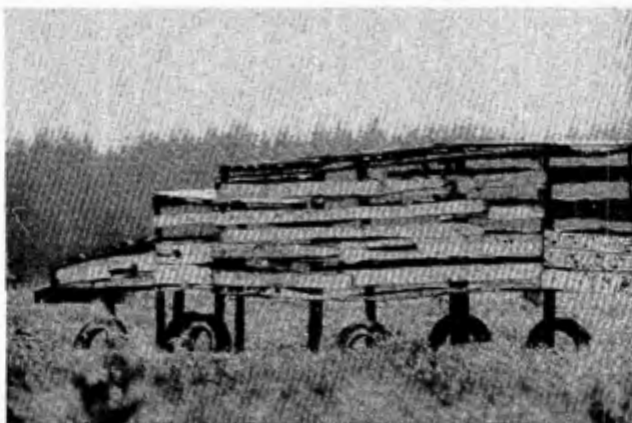


FISHBED J WITH S-24 ROCKET

Retzow: By virtue of its location outside a permanently restricted area, Retzow range is the most accessible to USMLM tours. Photography of the range impact area including crude targets was obtained on 13 June. Several spent 23mm and 30mm cartridges were also recovered from the area. Activity at this range was generally limited to strafing attacks by FITTERS, such as was observed on 19 October, or strafing and bombing attacks by FRESCOs, as observed on 6 October when Neuruppin aircraft conducted air to ground training at the range.

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TARGET AT RETZOW RANGE

S-24 ROCKETS: A 43-vehicle Soviet Air Force column including two ZIL-130V loaded with S-24 unguided air to ground rockets was observed in the vicinity of Lauchhammer on 3 October. The crates were stenciled with shipping instructions which identified the S-24 rockets and a gross weight of 320 kilograms. This column supported a deployment of FISHBED aircraft from Alt Lonnewitz to another 24th TAA base.



S-24 UNGUIDED AIR TO GROUND
ROCKETS BEING TRANSPORTED

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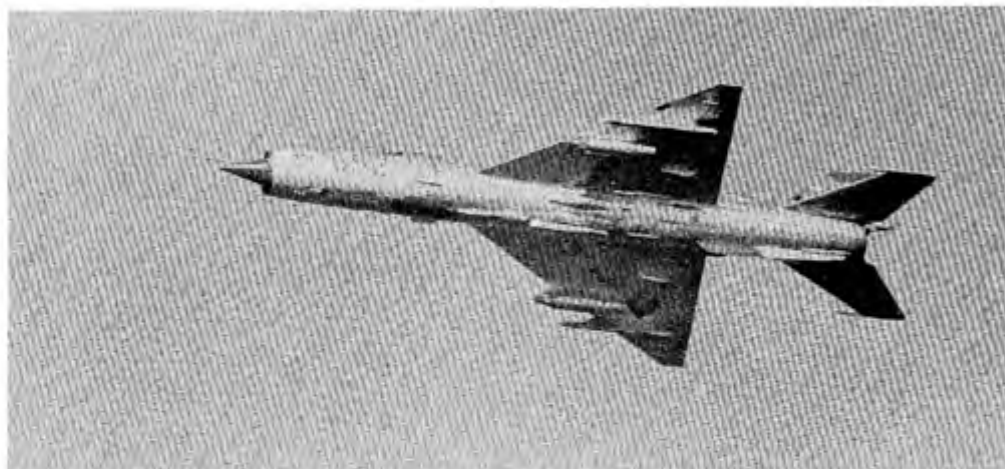
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HELICOPTER EXERCISE: On 5 June, approximately 25 HOOK and 25 HIP C were observed flying in a southwesterly direction near the city of Pritzwalk. These helicopters were probably based at Brandis. Even though the exact mission of these helicopters at the time of the observation is not known, they were probably involved in a large scale airlift of troops and/or equipment into the Letzlinger Heide Training Area.

H. (S) EAST GERMAN AIR FORCE

GENERAL: Three major EGAF bases received FISHBED J Export aircraft during 1972. Cottbus had one squadron of these new aircraft, while Preschen/Jocksdorf and Peenemunde each had two squadrons at the end of the year. Three deployments to auxiliary fields by EGAF aircraft were observed. A probable gun camera mounted on a MONGOL at Cottbus airfield was photographed in February and again in March. Camouflage-painted FISHBED and AN-12 CUBs with Arabic markings continued to be sighted at Dresden/Klotzsche. An interesting sighting involved a Volkspolizei Ka-26 HOODLUM taking photos of a USMLM tour car on the Helmstedt autobahn.

FISHBED J EXPORTS: The best coverage of EGAF FISHBED Js was obtained at Jocksdorf/Preschen on 23 May when seven of these aircraft were photographed on final approach to the east. Two aircraft carried practice ATOLJs. During a subsequent observation on 5 October, also at Jocksdorf, FISHBED J Export aircraft were seen with type C air to ground rocket pods. These two observations point out the dual role of this new aircraft within the EGAF.



EAST GERMAN FISHBED J EXPORT WITH ROCKET PODS

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DEPLOYMENTS:

At Tutow: On 23 March, the initial stages of a deployment involving the Bautzen training regiment to Tutow were observed as IL-14 CRATE aircraft with support personnel and equipment were sighted landing at this auxiliary airfield. The 50 L-29 MAYA trainers assigned to the regiment later deployed to Tutow for approximately 45 days.

At Tutow: On 2 August, three FISHBED D, three FISHBED F Export, one MIDGET, one CRATE, and numerous items of support equipment were located at Tutow during an East German Air Defense Exercise.

At Gnoien: Four FISHBED and a CRATE were deployed to Gnoien sod strip on 2 August during the same Air Defense Exercise mentioned above. This was the first observation of aircraft utilization of this auxiliary field, which was initially identified under construction in May 1969.

POSSIBLE GUN CAMERA: On 5 February at Cottbus, a MONGOL aircraft was observed with an unidentified pod mounted outboard of the standard wing pylon. A subsequent observation on 7 March resulted in photography which assisted analysts in determining that this unidentified pod was a probable gun camera.

KA-26 HOODLUM: On 23 May, a Ka-26 HOODLUM helicopter with Volkspolizei markings was photographed as it patrolled the Helmstedt Autobahn during the Pfingsten holidays. The HOODLUM also circled the USMLM tour car while its passengers took repeated photos of the US vehicle and personnel. Appropriately enough, the HOODLUM bore the registration numbers DM-SPY.



EAST GERMAN KA-26 HOODLUM
WITH APPROPRIATE MARKINGS

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CAMOUFLAGED FISHBEDS: On 14 December, close-up photography of a camouflaged FISHBED C/E with East German markings was obtained at Dresden/Klotzsche. This was the seventh such camouflaged aircraft observed at this airfield but the first time tours had been able to identify the camouflaged planes as East German. It had previously been suspected that the camouflaged aircraft seen here were being prepared for delivery to Arab forces in the Middle East. At the time of this observation, an AN-12 CUB subordinate to the Egyptian Air Force was also parked on the field. The relationship between the Egyptian aircraft and the camouflaged aircraft, if any, has not been established.



CAMOUFLAGED FISHBED DRESDEN/KLOTZSCHE

I. (S) NAVY

GENERAL: Repetitive reconnaissance of the Baltic Sea port at Rostock and the inland waterways of East Germany was conducted during 1972. Targets of primary concern were the state-owned East German Merchant Marine fleet, East German port facilities, the East German shipbuilding industry, and the East German Naval Command at Rostock. Soviet and Polish warships are known to visit the Rostock harbor in connection with joint Warsaw Pact naval maneuvers, such as Operation Baltic in 1972.

ROSTOCK: On 18 and 21 April, the Neptun shipyard was observed and photographed. Four Soviet merchant ships (one loaded with GAZ-63 trucks), a new East German patrol boat, and other East German merchant ships were included in this observation. On 1 May, the ice-breaker EISVOGEL with three tug boats, the ice-breaker STEPHAN JANZEN, and the Soviet freighter HASAN were photographed in the port. A RIGA-class

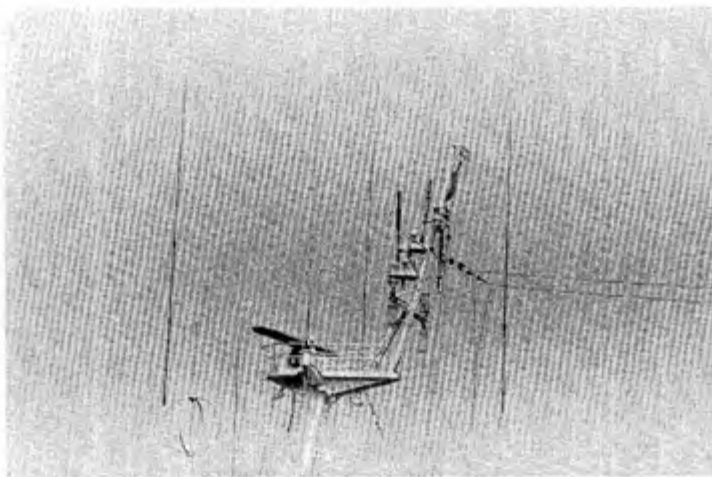
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destroyer escort undergoing repairs was observed on 4 June along with the Soviet merchant ship SORMOVSKY-18. In July the Soviet converted T-43 class medium minesweeper MOSKVA and the Polish freighter ORLA were sighted in the harbor. On 30 August, the first of a new Type 341 freighter series being built for the Soviet Union was observed at the outfitting pier of the Neptun yard. The state yacht OSTSEELAND was seen at a Rostock pier on 4 September. The East German Navy maintains and provides the crew for this ship, which is placed at the disposal of the Socialist Unity Party boss Erich Honecker. The OSTSEELAND has the dimensions of a CONDOR class minesweeper and was probably developed from such a ship. Of particular interest were the elaborate antennas on board the yacht.



ICE BREAKER STEPHAN JANTZEN



ANTENNAS ON EAST GERMAN SHIP

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INLAND WATERWAYS: On 19 September, an East German Border Command patrol boat was observed near the east shore of the Jungfernsee. It mounted a radar antenna, two searchlights, a whip antenna, and had a crew of three in East German Navy uniforms. On 29 October, another inland waterway patrol boat, the III/19, flying a Ministry of Interior flag, and a training boat, the PARTISAN, were sighted near Alt Toeplitz. The PARTISAN bore the markings and coloring of the Border Command.

NAVAL MISSILE INSTALLATIONS: Reconnaissance of the northern portion of the Schwarzenpfost East German Naval coastal defense missile support facility was conducted on 13 and 14 November. The sighting of a SAMLET missile mounted on a cement platform at the north gate confirms this installation as being SAMLET-associated. On 24 November, the Hanshagen missile support site was reconnoitered. The administration and barracks buildings, POL facilities, guard houses, and an earthen bunker were observed. This observation provided additional evidence that this installation is subordinate to the East German Navy.



SAMLET MISSILE AT SCHWARZENPFOST

J. (S) GSFG TROOP ROTATION

GENERAL: Conscripts in GSFG are rotated on a semi-annual basis in the Spring and Fall. It has been estimated that approximately 50% of GSFG's conscripted strength is rotated annually. In 1972 the most significant development associated with troop rotation was the airlift of conscripts to and from Soviet Airfields in East Germany. Aeroflot aircraft accounted for approximately 47,000 troops or from 20 to 30% of the total number estimated to have been involved in the two 1972 rotation phases. There was, however, no evidence that the 1972 GSFG troop rotation program sig-

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nificantly changed the total troop strength in East Germany.

SPRING ROTATION: The Soviet Defense Minister's conscription directive took effect on 11 April. The Spring rotation was estimated to have involved approximately 25,000 men. The first Pendel train loaded with recruits was observed on 19 April and the last one on 24 May. Aeroflot TU-104 CAMEL, TU-114 CLEAT, AN-12 CUB, and IL-18 COOT aircraft which probably participated in the airlift of GSFG conscripts were observed landing at Gross Doelln Airfield on 7, 9, and 30 May. Airlift aircraft also utilized Grossenhain, Allstedt, and Mahlwinkel airfields; however, no USMLM observations were made at these airfields during Spring rotation.

FALL ROTATION: Soviet civil aviation support of the Fall phase of the 1972 troop rotation began on 6 November and ended on 22 November after having flown approximately 200 round trip flights between the USSR and the forward area. Grossenhain, Gross Doelln, and Mahlwinkel Airfields were utilized by IL-18, AN-12, and TU-114 aircraft in support of this phase of the semi-annual troop rotation. The most significant observation was made on 7 November at Grossenhain Airfield when a group of 50-60 Soviet troops were seen in the immediate proximity of an Aeroflot IL-18 which had just landed. This sighting served to remove almost all doubt about the involvement of Aeroflot aircraft in the GSFG troop rotation program. Empty Pendel trains were observed as early as 23 October with the first Pendel loaded with recruits being observed entering Wittenberg on 9 November. The last Pendel train sighted was headed north on the Satzkorn-Eiche railline on 10 December.



AN-12 CUB WITH AEROFLOT MARKINGS

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K. (S) LOGISTICS

GENERAL: The East Germans and the Soviets continued to expand the existing fuel capacities supporting their units in East Germany. The East Germans in particular have embarked upon a large scale construction program which is probably related to POL but may also be associated with missile support facilities or other weapons systems.

MAJOR NEW CONSTRUCTION SITES: Eight different East German construction sites were visited during 1972. Several of these sites are associated with POL storage or processing, while others are associated with other logistics functions. From these visits, it appears evident that the East Germans are attempting to build an established rear service system. See following chart:

<u>Site</u>	<u>Visit</u>	<u>Rail Spur</u>	<u>POL Tanks</u>	<u>Storage Sheds</u>	<u>Housing Structures</u>
Damsdorf	11 Jan	No	4	10	8
Burow	15 Feb	Yes	-	7	-
Hohenpritz	18 Jul	No	3	6	16
Waldrehna	20 Jul	No	1	15	12
Demmin	1 Aug	Yes	2	4	4
Diekhof	21 Oct	Yes	7	4	10
Blankenburg	29 Oct	No	-	-	2
Bucknitz	31 Oct	Yes	-	-	3

The facilities at Demmin-Sanzkow and Diekhof-Liessow appear to have a definite POL-related mission. In addition to the POL storage areas, both facilities have filtering/pumping stations located at the site. The Hohenpritz site probably has a POL-related mission. The site at Burow-Seltz may have a missile-related storage or logistics function because it contains several large bunker type structures similar to those observed at SA-2 missile support facilities. Construction on the facility at Bucknitz has not progressed sufficiently to permit speculation as to its purpose. The facilities at Waldrehna and Damsdorf will probably house unidentified elements of the East German Army when construction is completed. The construction at Blankenburg was still in the early stages and its function could not be identified. Two apartment-type buildings were nearly completed near the main construction site. Signs indicated that the facility is being constructed for use by the East German Army. A second facility approximately 6 kilometers distant may be related to the construction activity. This second facility appears to be natural gas-related. Observed were a high pressure storage/expansion tank, an instrument monitoring building, and

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three filter/pumping stations. There was no evidence at the second site that it is associated with the East German military.

SOVIET POL DEPOTS: Two major POL depots were visited during 1972. The Soviet Air Force POL depot at Luebben was observed on 12 October. A total of 52 man-hole covers for underground POL storage facilities were noted at the installation. Also observed were a dural tactical pipeline leading from the facility, six probable 5000-liter metal storage tanks, and several administrative and barracks buildings. On 13 October, the Soviet POL depot at Rochau was visited. The only sighting made at this installation was of eight flexible hose/pipe filler points.

KRUGAU EAST GERMAN DEPOT: The Central Spare Parts Depot of the East German Air Force near Krugau was visited on 12 October. Five storage sheds, two large vehicle storage sheds, a rail spur, and several POL vehicles were noted during this observation. This sighting helped confirm that this facility has a POL transportation mission in addition to its role as a parts storage installation.

L. (C) SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC

GENERAL: The East German social and economic environment was subjected to varying degrees of change during 1972. The most evident change was directly traceable to a somewhat relaxed government attitude toward tourists from both East Bloc and Western countries. For the first time since August 13, 1961, West Berliners were allowed to enter East Germany to visit family and friends. Border travel restrictions between Poland and East Germany were relaxed, and Polish tourists flooded into East Germany anxious to purchase the goods not available on their own economy. Polish guest workers were present in several parts of East Germany and influenced social attitudes.

WEST BERLINER TRAVEL: During the three-day Pentecostal celebration, more than 400,000 West Berliners flowed like a tidal wave into East Berlin and East Germany. For many, this was their first visit to a former residence or birthplace since the wall was built on 13 August 1961. They took with them gifts of fruit, western style clothing, and flowers. After the signing of the Four Power Treaty, the tensions between East and West were somewhat eased and there followed a general relaxation in travel restrictions for Westerners, who were observed in increasing numbers in the last half of 1972.

POLISH TOURISTS: When East German and Polish border crossing requirements for civilians eased, Polish tourists came by the tens of thousands to East Germany. It was common to see groups of Polish tour buses parked near tourist attractions and in shopping areas throughout the country. As a result of the increased Polish presence, a considerable number of complaints were noted from the East German civilians. Most of these complaints concerned the excessive buying of consumer goods by the Poles.

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Specific instances were well documented among the East German sales personnel and included such things as the purchase of 100 pair of ladies woolen underpants at 3 DME each with the subsequent demand that each pair be wrapped in a separate plastic bag. The East German complaints must have reached high level authorities, because on 27 November the Polish Ministry of Finance limited the exchange of Polish zloty into East German marks to 200 DME for purchases and travel.

OTHER TOURISTS: During the last months of 1972, large numbers of foreign tourists, both Eastern and Western, were observed in East German cities. In addition to the Poles, who outnumbered all others, Czechs, Bulgarians, Hungarians, and even a few Soviet tourists visited East Germany. Nearly every Western European nation was represented among the tourist groups observed.

GUEST WORKERS: An estimated 3,500 to 4,000 Polish laborers were employed as foreign labor in Magdeburg, with another 1,500 in the Zielitz area. These laborers were housed in special block buildings reserved for the Poles, who also receive other special privileges not accorded East German workers. The East Germans bitterly resent the higher wages, better housing, and free bus transportation allowed the guest workers. At the same time, the Poles harbor ill feelings toward the Germans for the invasion and occupation of Poland during World War II.

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A G R E E M E N T

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

E. H. Huebner
Jt Gen. Dep Comdr.

Lieutenant-General HUEBNER
Deputy Commander in Chief,
European Command

Malinin
3. 4. 47

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

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ANNEX B

1972 PERSONNEL ROSTER

<u>NAME</u>	<u>RANK</u>	<u>SERVICE</u>	<u>DATE ARRIVED</u>	<u>DATE DEPARTED</u>
COL	TURNER, FREDERICK C.	ARMY		
LTC	COLGAN, DAVID J.	AIR FORCE		
LTC	BAXTER, WILLIAM P.	ARMY	26 July	
LTC	CHANEY, OTTO P.	ARMY	31 July	
LTC	EVANS, ROBERT B.	ARMY		14 June
LTC	SHIMEK, E. JOE II	ARMY		
LTC	VON DACH, ROBERT F.	ARMY		2 August
MAJ	CORCORAN, EDWARD A.	ARMY	27 April	
MAJ	DE PRIE, MICHAEL C.	ARMY		
MAJ	HANSEN, LYNN M.	AIR FORCE		
MAJ	MANZO, FRED V.	ARMY		
MAJ	MECKEL, PETER S.	ARMY		22 February
MAJ	NARGELE, DOMINIK	MARINE CORPS		
MAJ	STEVENS, ROBERT M.	ARMY	17 February	
MAJ	VON HOENE, JOHN P.	ARMY		24 October
MAJ	WALKER, FREDERICK A.	ARMY		
CPT	BURHANS, WILLIAM A.	AIR FORCE		
CPT	GILBERT, GERALD H.	AIR FORCE		
CPT	PATTERSON, LARRY	AIR FORCE	25 January	
SGM	KOCHANIEC, LOUIS J.	ARMY		
CMS	WALTNER, MAVIS L.	AIR FORCE		
MSG	BERG, MARSHAL J.	ARMY	1 September	
MSG	HASENYAGER, CLIFFORD E.	AIR FORCE		20 April
MSG	RATZ, MELVIN E.	AIR FORCE		
SFC	RIDLEY, LAWRENCE D.	ARMY		
SFC	TOLDSEPP, VALDEX	ARMY		1 May
MSG	VAN WAGONER, CHARLES W.	AIR FORCE		
SSG	BENSON, TERRY L.	ARMY	28 September	
SSG	BERRY, JAMES R.	ARMY		
SSG	BLAIS, ROLAND A.	ARMY		17 August

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<u>NAME</u>	<u>RANK</u>	<u>SERVICE</u>	<u>DATE ARRIVED</u>	<u>DATE DEPARTED</u>
SSG	FLORIN, PAUL R.	ARMY		18 December
TSG	NETTER, NIKOLAUS G.	AIR FORCE		
SSG	NORTON, DANIEL T.	ARMY		
TSG	O'DONNELL, JAMES	AIR FORCE		
TSG	ROCHELEAU, KENNETH D.	AIR FORCE		
SSG	SCHNIEDERMEIER, JOHANN	ARMY		
SSG	STAGGS, KENNETH R.	ARMY		
SSG	SAMULEVICH, PETER R.	ARMY		
SSG	SANTANA, PAUL JR.	ARMY	14 December	
TSG	TURNER, EDWARD M.	AIR FORCE		
SP6	WRIGHT, CHARLES	ARMY	6 November	
SSG	ZAMORA, EARL	ARMY		
SP5	ANCTIL, ROLAND R.	ARMY		15 July
SSG	BONE, ERNIE A.	AIR FORCE		
SP5	CHU, HENRY R.S.P.	ARMY		
SP5	CURRAN, MICHAEL J.	ARMY		6 May
SP5	DICKINSON, JAMES R.	ARMY	14 July	
SP5	GILBERT, MICHAEL J.	ARMY		
SSG	GRUNCH, ROBERT W.	AIR FORCE		
SP5	HEDRICK, DANNY F.	ARMY		22 August
SP5	JEFFERIES, LOUIS E.	AIR FORCE		6 February
SP5	KABOT, JOHN R.	ARMY	24 January	
SSG	KELLER, JOSEF	AIR FORCE		
SP5	KELLY, ROBERT L.	ARMY		25 August
SP5	LEAR, WILLIAM E. JR.	ARMY		
SP5	NAPOLSKI, CRAIG A.	ARMY		9 January
SP5	OBESTER, JOSEPH R.	ARMY	12 March	
SP5	PEAY, KENNETH B.	ARMY		
SP5	PRUITT, JOSEPH D.	ARMY		
SSG	SENNE, HELMUT	AIR FORCE		

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<u>NAME</u>	<u>RANK</u>	<u>SERVICE</u>	<u>DATE ARRIVED</u>	<u>DATE DEPARTED</u>
SP5	SHINKLE, GERALD K.	ARMY		
SP4	BROOM, SIMON JR.	ARMY	5 May	
SGT	COATES, ROBERT E. JR.	ARMY		4 January
SP4	DRUMMOND, RODNEY	ARMY	12 January	
SP4	FRENCH, LARRY C.	ARMY	30 April	
SP4	KINKEL, BRUCE E.	ARMY	20 July	
SP4	KRUTZ, CHARLES H.	ARMY	12 July	
SP4	MCDONALD, RICHARD W.	ARMY	24 August	
SP4	PARSONS, DAVID L.	ARMY		8 February
SP4	REMUS, ROGER S.	ARMY		
SP4	SCHNEIDER, DONALD K.	ARMY	13 September	
SP4	THOMPSON, WAYNE H.	ARMY	25 April	2 May
SP4	VOIGHT, JACK B.	ARMY		17 February
SP4	VOTH, WAYNE E.	ARMY	25 April	
SP4	NOOD, RICHARD A.	ARMY	25 April	2 May
SP4	WRIGHT, JOHN S.	ARMY	6 October	20 October
PFC	ALFANO, CHRISTOPHER	ARMY		11 May
PV2	ROGERS, CHARLES D.	ARMY	22 December	

ANNEX C

LIAISON MEETINGS

- 4 Feb Chief and Deputy Chief, USMLM met with Chief and Deputy Chief, SERB at USMLM request. Subjects discussed included guest lists and rations for the February 18th party at USMLM; reimbursement for overtime paid East German employees at the Potsdam house by USMLM; heating and an unsatisfactory employee at the Potsdam house; request for Chief, USMLM to make a visit in PRA to Eisenach and Arnstadt; USMLM interest in seeing a Soviet opera or movie; Soviet admonition regarding alleged violation of MRS by USMLM vehicle at Rangsdorf.
- 26 Feb Chief, USMLM met with Chief of Staff, GSFG, and Chief, SERB at SERB request to discuss the importance of availability of Chief, USMLM for meetings with SERB. Soviets also requested information concerning a Soviet soldier who had crossed the West German border near Mellrichstadt.
- 6 Apr Acting Chief, USMLM, US Liaison Officer met with Chief and Deputy Chief, SERB at SERB request. Chief, SERB presented letters from CINCGSFG to CINCUSAREUR and to Chief, USMLM offering congratulations on the 25th Anniversary of the Huebner-Malinin Agreement which established the Military Liaison Missions.
- 10 Apr Acting Chief, USMLM met with Deputy Chief, SERB at USMLM request for the purpose of extending invitations to a cocktail hour and supper celebrating the formalization of the Liaison Missions.
- 12 Apr The responsible officers from both USMLM and SERB met with mutual agreement of Chief, USMLM and Chief, SERB to discuss USMLM rations at the Potsdam house.
- 14 Apr Acting Chief, USMLM and Liaison Officers met with Chief and Deputy Chief, SERB at SERB request. Chief, SERB, presented a roster of personnel who would attend the USMLM anniversary celebration on 27 April. Acting Chief, USMLM, expressed USMLM desire for increased fresh produce in rations.

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- 20 Apr Chief and Deputy Chief, USMLM met with Deputy Chief, SERB at SERB per USMLM request. Chief USMLM submitted US guest list for 25th Anniversary party and discussed the firing of one of the employees at the Potsdam house.
- 17 May Chief and Deputy Chief, USMLM met with Chief and Deputy Chief, SERB at USMLM request. Several matters of logistics were discussed, but the primary topics were the Presidential visit to the Soviet Union and the United States mining of the Haiphong harbor in North Vietnam.
- 25 May Deputy Chief, USMLM and Liaison Officer met with Chief, SERB at SERB request. Due to the non-availability of the Chief, USMLM, topics of discussion were limited to house support and maintenance of the Potsdam House.
- 26 May Deputy Chief, USMLM and Liaison Officer met with Chief and Deputy Chief, SERB at SERB request. Chief, SERB mentioned that there would be a celebration of the 25th anniversary of the establishment of SMLM-F and invitations would be forthcoming to US personnel.
- 29 May Chief, USMLM and the Potsdam Duty Officer met with Chief and Deputy Chief, SERB at SERB request to discuss the detention of a US Liaison tour. Chief, USMLM also brought up the subject of the removal of a fence behind the Potsdam House.
- 9 Jun Chief, USMLM and Potsdam Duty Officer met with Chief, SERB and SERB Interpreter to deal with the matter of support of both the USMLM Potsdam Mission House and the SMIM Mission House in Frankfurt. The USMLM July celebration was also discussed.
- 19 Jun Chief and Deputy Chief, USMLM met with Chief, SERB and SERB Interpreter at SERB request. Chief, SERB presented letter addressed to Chief of Staff, USAREUR from Chief of Staff, GSFG. Chief, SERB also produced two envelopes containing reimbursement money for USMLM for overtime payment to East German employees at Potsdam House.
- 28 Jul Chief and Deputy Chief, USMLM met with Acting Chief, SERB to make arrangements for the Chief, USMLM to meet the new Commander-in-Chief, GSFG. Several other liaison matters, such as open/closed Autobahns and a near accident involving a USMLM vehicle were discussed.

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- 22 Aug Chief and Deputy Chief, USMLM met with Acting Chief, SERB at SERB request. Acting Chief, SERB read a prepared statement protesting the alleged violation of East German air space by three type F-104 military aircraft (nationality not mentioned). Pictures of respective Commanders-in-Chief were exchanged.
- 13 Sep Chief and Deputy Chief, USMLM met with Acting Chief, SERB and Interpreter at USMLM request. Acting Chief, SERB immediately issued a protest, charging two USMLM personnel with the illegal removal of several flags, including flags of the German Democratic Republic and the United States, from their staffs in Leipzig. Chief, USMLM stated that necessary actions would be taken to correct the situation.
- 5 Oct Chief and Deputy Chief, USMLM met with Acting Chief, SERB at SERB request to discuss rations, domestic help, and maintenance at the Potsdam Mission House. Chief, USMLM also protested the potential dangers imposed upon USMLM tours by the constant harrassment and surveillance by East German "Narks".
- 30 Oct Chief, USMLM and Liaison Officer met with Acting Chief, SERB at SERB request to offer thanks for Chief's attendance at a Dramatic play in the Soviet Sector of Berlin. Chief, USMLM also presented an engraved cigarette lighter to be given to Col Grechishkin with his personal best wishes.
- 2 Nov Chief, USMLM and Liaison Officer met with Acting Chief, SERB, and Interpreter to discuss accreditation of USMLM driver Sgt Voth. Request was not favorably considered.
- 28 Nov Chief and Deputy Chief, USMLM met with Acting Chief, SERB at USMLM request. Chief, USMLM protested two separate detentions of USMLM tours, citing "the continued harrassment by East Germans in cars and the illegal placement of Mission Restriction Signs".
- 11 Dec Chief, USMLM and Liaison Officer met with Acting Chief, SERB at USMLM request to discuss the continued harrassment and detentions of USMLM tours. Chief, USMLM cited recent detentions and concern over the Soviet attitude toward violations of rights of free travel guaranteed by the Huebner-Malinin agreement. Invitations were presented to the Soviets for the American Christmas social on the 19th of December.
- 18 Dec Chief and Deputy Chief, USMLM met with Acting Chief, SERB at USMLM request. Chief, USMLM protested recent detentions in the city of Zeitz, and examination of Soviet PRA maps indicated that, except for the extreme eastern edge, the city is indeed outside the PRA. Soviet attendance at the USMLM social on 19 December was also discussed.

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23 Dec Chief and Deputy Chief, USMLM met with Acting Chief, SERB and an Interpreter. This meeting was called by USMLM for the purpose of presenting gifts from CINC and Chief of Staff, USAREUR to CINC and Chief of Staff, GSFG.

C-4

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ANNEX D

TEMPORARY RESTRICTED AREAS (TRA'S)

TRA 01-72, from January 3 to 7, screened low level activities by elements of the First Guards Army and by the 10th Guards Tank Division of the Third Shock Army. No large number of support and POL equipment was observed and it is probable that only limited field exercise maneuvers were executed which were geared to intra-unit coordination.

TRA 02-72, imposed from 6 to 11 January, connected Lossa, Eisenach, Ohrdruf, Weimar, and Blankenhain PRA's. Participants probably included units of the 8th Guards Army and possibly elements of East German Military District III. No major activity was reported.

TRA 03-72, was levied from 17 through 25 January and involved elements of the 57th Guards Motorized Rifle Division and the 20th Guards Tank Division of the Eighth Guards Army. The scope of the exercise activity is unknown.

TRA 04-72, imposed from 31 January through 6 February, screened division field training activity by the 32d Motorized Rifle Division of the Second Guards Army and possibly by elements of the Third Shock Army in the northwestern portion of East Germany encompassed by the Wittstock and Letzlinger Heide Training Areas. Activity within the restricted area involved regimental and division sized units exercising in a simulated tactical environment which included river crossing operations.

TRA 05-72, imposed from 7 through 13 February, screened activity by elements of the 6th Guards Tank Division, First Guards Tank Army and elements of the 8th Guards Army in the central to southeastern portion of East Germany. The training area encompassed and joined the Lieberose, Briesen Brand, Jueterbog, Annaburg, Torgau, Grimma, Loennowitz, Grossenhain and Finsterwalde PRA's. First Guards Tank Division activity within the restricted area may have involved elements from up to two divisions which conducted live firing and field training exercises under CBR conditions. Elements of an unidentified Motorized Rifle Division of the Eighth Guards Army conducted limited field exercises, possibly to regimental level, which included river crossing operations on the Elbe River. The ground attack regiment at Grossenhain flew 85 sorties over Belgern Range on 11 February in support of this TRA.

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TRA 06-72, imposed from 13 through 19 February, screened activity by elements of the Second Guards Army and the Third Shock Army in the northwestern portion of East Germany which encompassed the Wittstock and Letzlinger Heide Training Area. Activity within the restricted area simulated a tactical environment and involved river crossing operations. Units which were involved included the 32d Motorized Rifle Division and the 413th Engineering Ponton Assault Crossing Regiment of the Second Guards Army and the 47th Guards Tank Division, 207th Motorized Rifle Division, and 36th EPACK of the Third Shock Army.

TRA 07-72, imposed from 11 to 15 April, marked the end of the first half of the GSFG training cycle. Covering four general areas in East Germany extending from the Polish border Restricted Area into the Lieberose Training Area, Altengraben, and Juetterbog PRAs, TRA 07-72 screened regimental and divisional level activities by components of division artillery and engineer units, elements of the 6th Guards Motorized Rifle Division and the entire 19th Motorized Rifle Division of the 20th Guards Army. Although the extent of this exercise was undetermined, the activity in the restricted area indicated that a combined arms exercise was conducted. Briesen Brand FRESCO aircraft operating from Parchim Airfield flew ground attack sorties over the Juetterbog and Lieberose Training Areas.

TRA 08-72, levied from 14 to 18 June, encompassed Briesen Brand, Welzow and Koenigsbrueck PRA's, joining them with the border PRA. This TRA screened undefined training exercises by components of the First Guards Tank Army and possibly of the 20th Guards Army.

TRA 09-72, imposed from 18 to 24 June, consisted of seven separate areas and connected the Lossa, Gotha, Ohrdruf, Blankenhain, Weimar, Grimma, Grossenhain, Koenigsbrueck and Radeberg PRAs with the border PRA. It concealed field training exercises by elements of the First Guards Tank Army and possibly the Eighth Guards Army in the entire southern region of East Germany. Activities possibly consisted of division level units engaged in joint field operations. However, the exercise was primarily an East German Army maneuver under the direction of Army General Heinz Hoffmann. East German units known to have participated were the 4th Motorized Rifle Division, Military District III with all Military District III reserves being mobilized. The 10th Border Command Regiment in Plauen was possibly also involved.

TRA 10-72, imposed from 6 to 13 August, screened activities of the 27th Guards Motorized Rifle Division, First Guards Tank Army; 57th Guards Motorized Rifle Division, Eighth Guards Army; 19th Motorized Rifle Division, Twentieth Guards Army; and possible units of the Second Guards Army and the Third Shock Army in central East Germany. Activity consisted of air defense and river crossing operations. Ground attack by Rechlin-Larz, Gross Doelln, and Finsterwalde FILTERS and by Altenburg and Merseburg FISHBED Ks took place in support of ground operations. SA-2, SA-3, SA-4, and SA-6 missile systems were also active during the period of the TRA.

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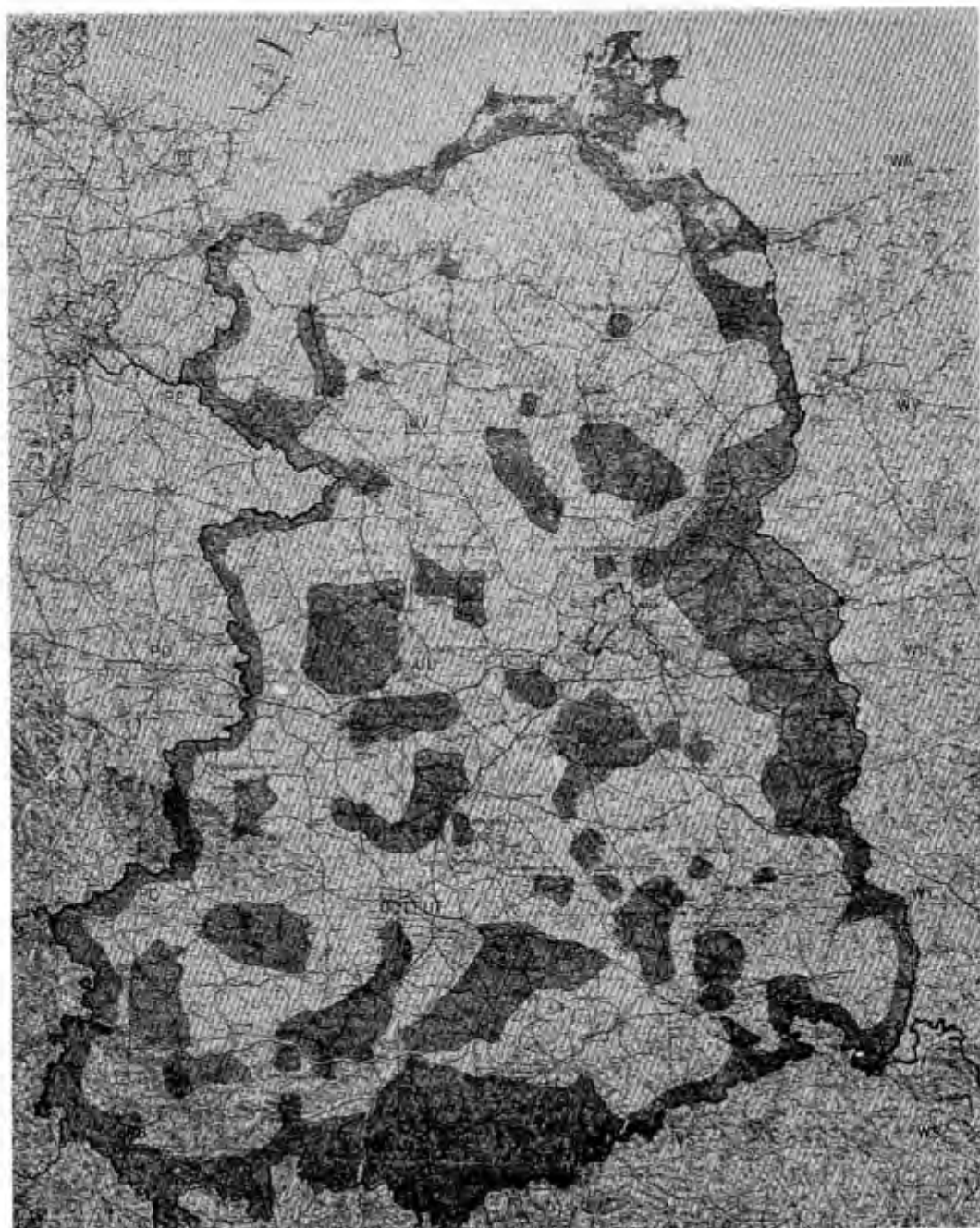
TRA 11-72, imposed from 28 August to 2 September, screened field training exercises and river crossing operations in the west central portion of East Germany by company sized engineer elements of the Second Guards Army.

TRA 12-72, effective from 29 August through 4 September, encompassed approximately the same geographic area as TRA 11-72. The presence of amphibious and engineer equipment suggested that river crossing operations were an integral part of the training conducted. The 94th Guards Motorized Rifle Division and the 32d Motorized Rifle Division of the Second Guards Army, as well as the 10th Guards Tank Division, Third Shock Army were active during this TRA.

TRA 13-72, imposed from 21 to 30 September, screened activities of the 19th Motorized Rifle Division, 6th Guards Motorized Rifle Division of the Twentieth Guards Army and of the East German Army's 1st Motorized Rifle Division, 8th Motorized Rifle Division, and 9th Tank Division, all belonging to Military District V. The area covered the central portion of East Germany to include the Letzlinger Heide, Dessau, Altengrabow, Lehnin and Jueterbog PRAs. Sightings of AAA, tank and missile-associated equipment indicated concurrent GSFG and East German Army air defense exercises and river crossing operations.

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UNCLASSIFIED



MAP OF PERMANENT RESTRICTED AREAS (PRA'S)

D-4

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED

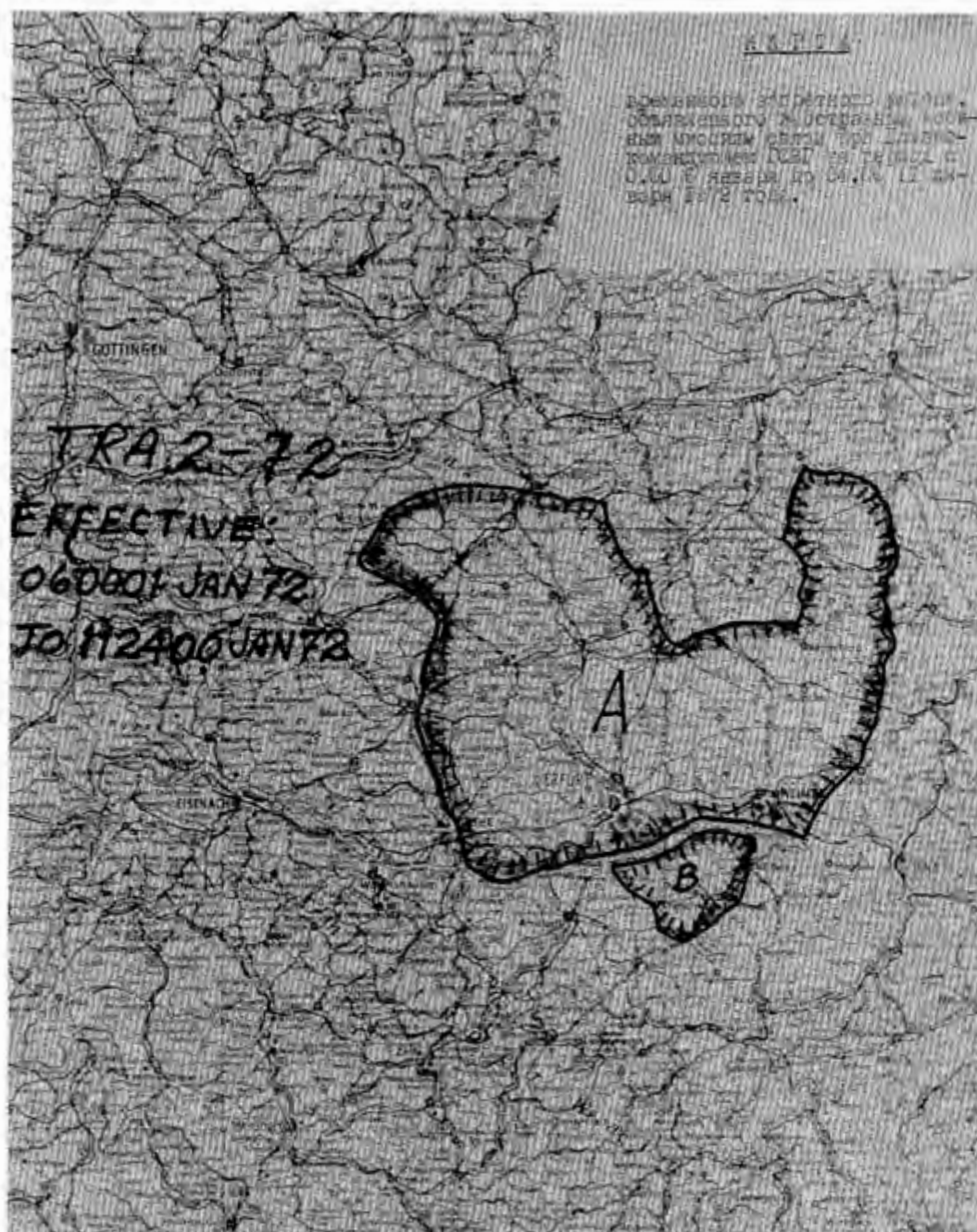


MAP OF TEMPORARY RESTRICTED AREA (TRA)
1-72 (030001 JANUARY-072400 JANUARY)

D-5

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED

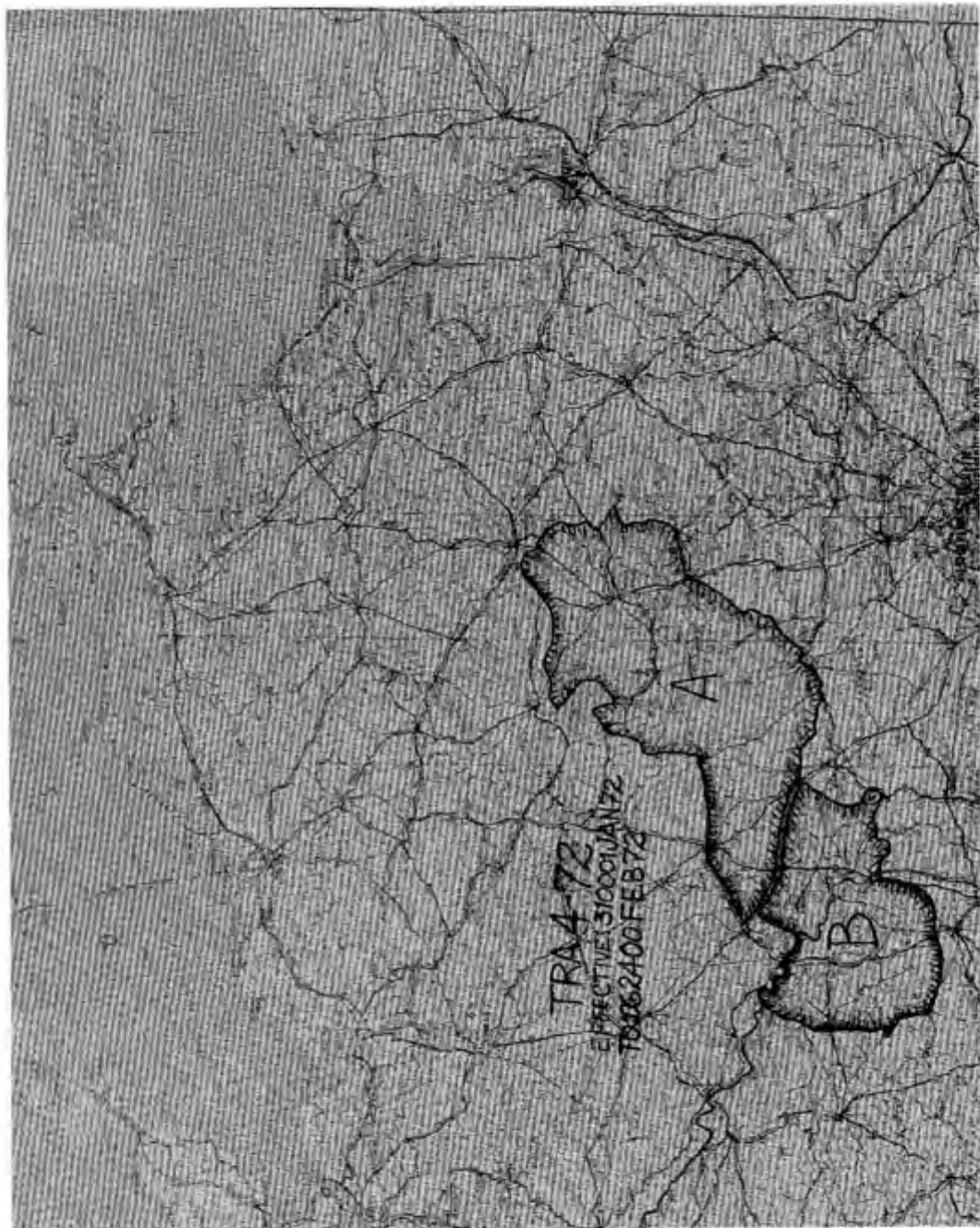


MAP OF TEMPORARY RESTRICTED AREA (TRA)
2-72 (060001 JANUARY-112400 JANUARY)

D-6

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED

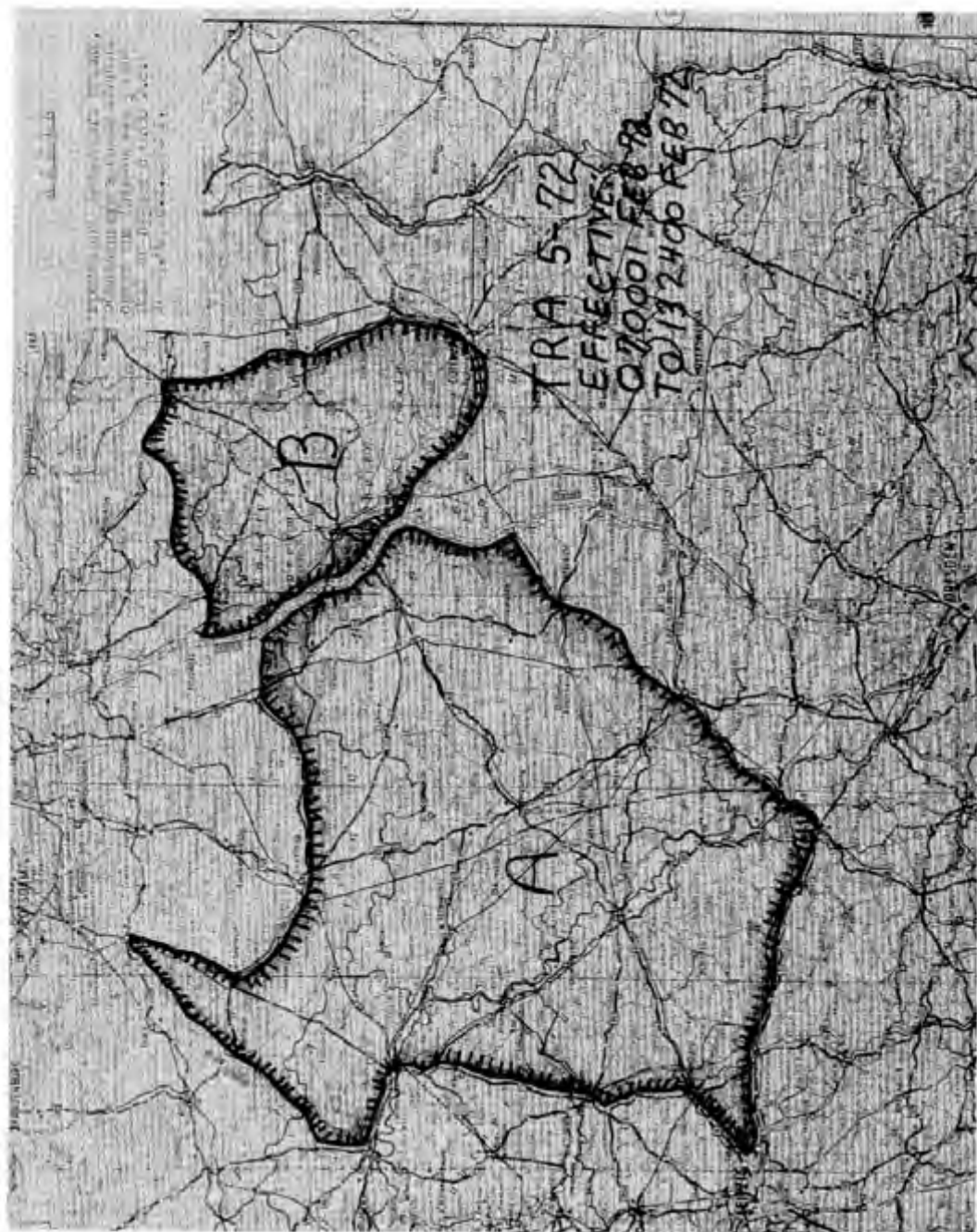


MAP OF TEMPORARY RESTRICTED AREA (TRA)
4-72 (310001 JANUARY-062400 FEBRUARY)

D-8

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED

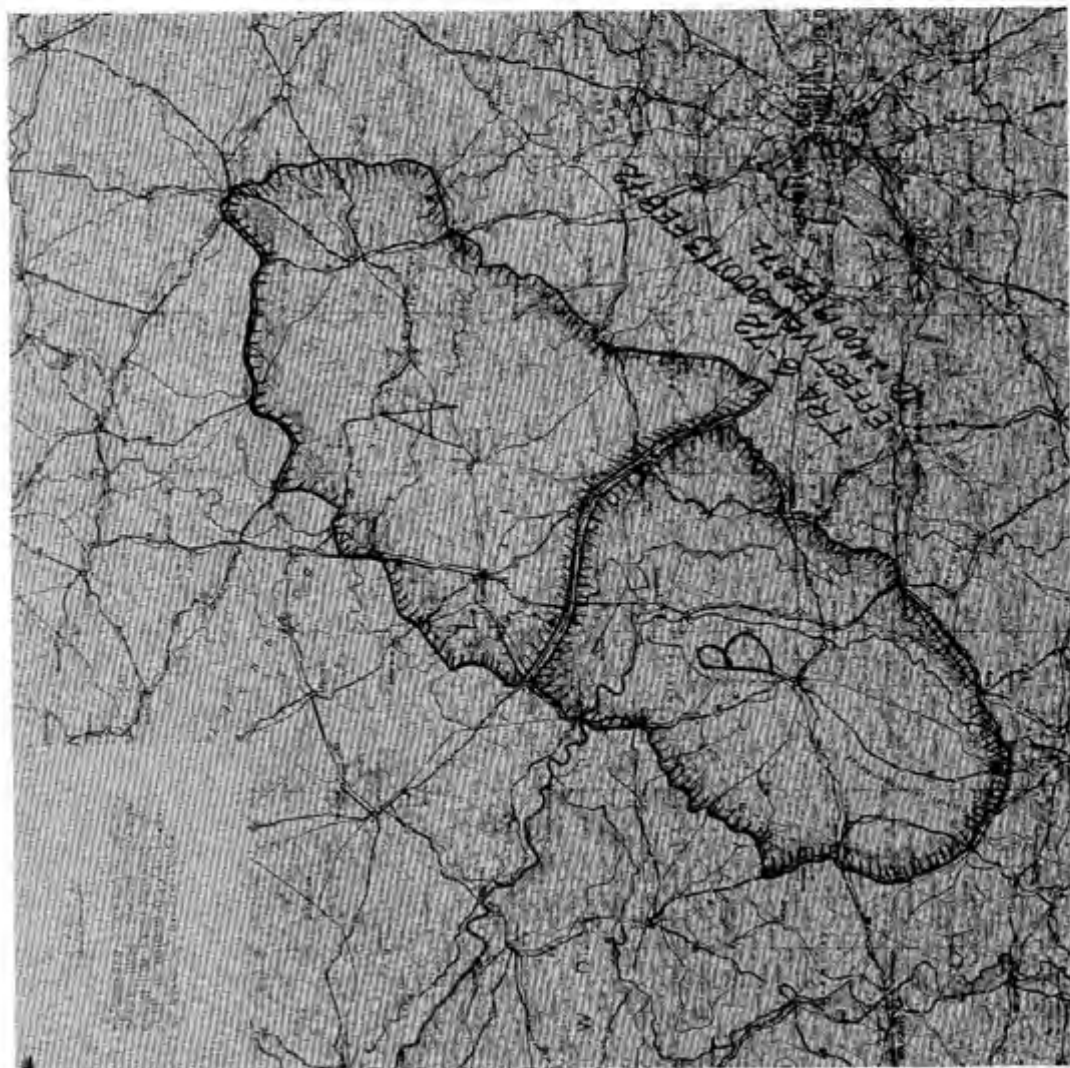


MAP OF TEMPORARY RESTRICTED AREA (TRA)
5-72 (070001 FEBRUARY-132400 FEBRUARY)

D-9

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED

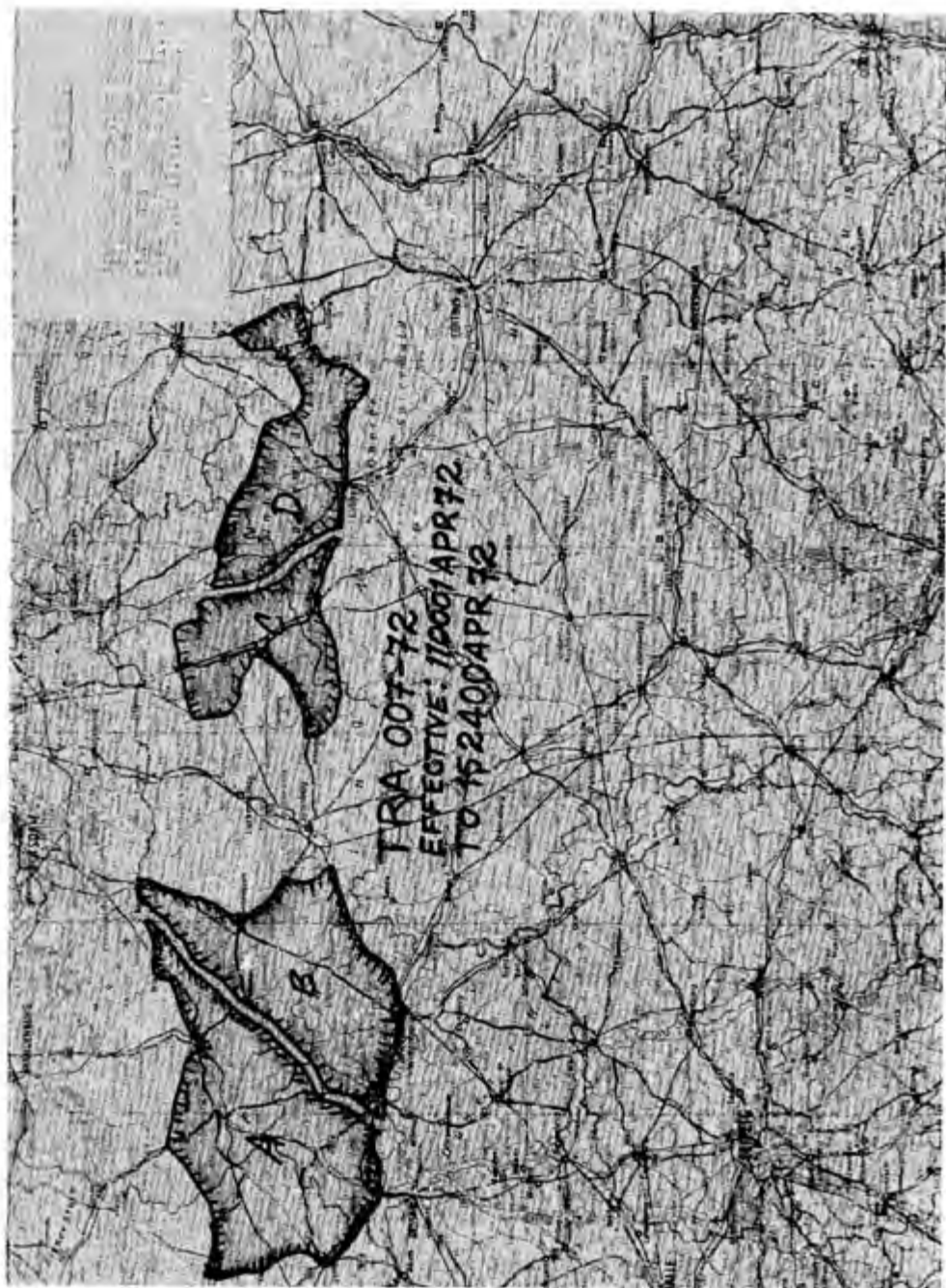


MAP OF TEMPORARY RESTRICTED AREA (TRA)
6-72 (130001 FEBRUARY-192400 FEBRUARY)

D-10

UNCLASSIFIED

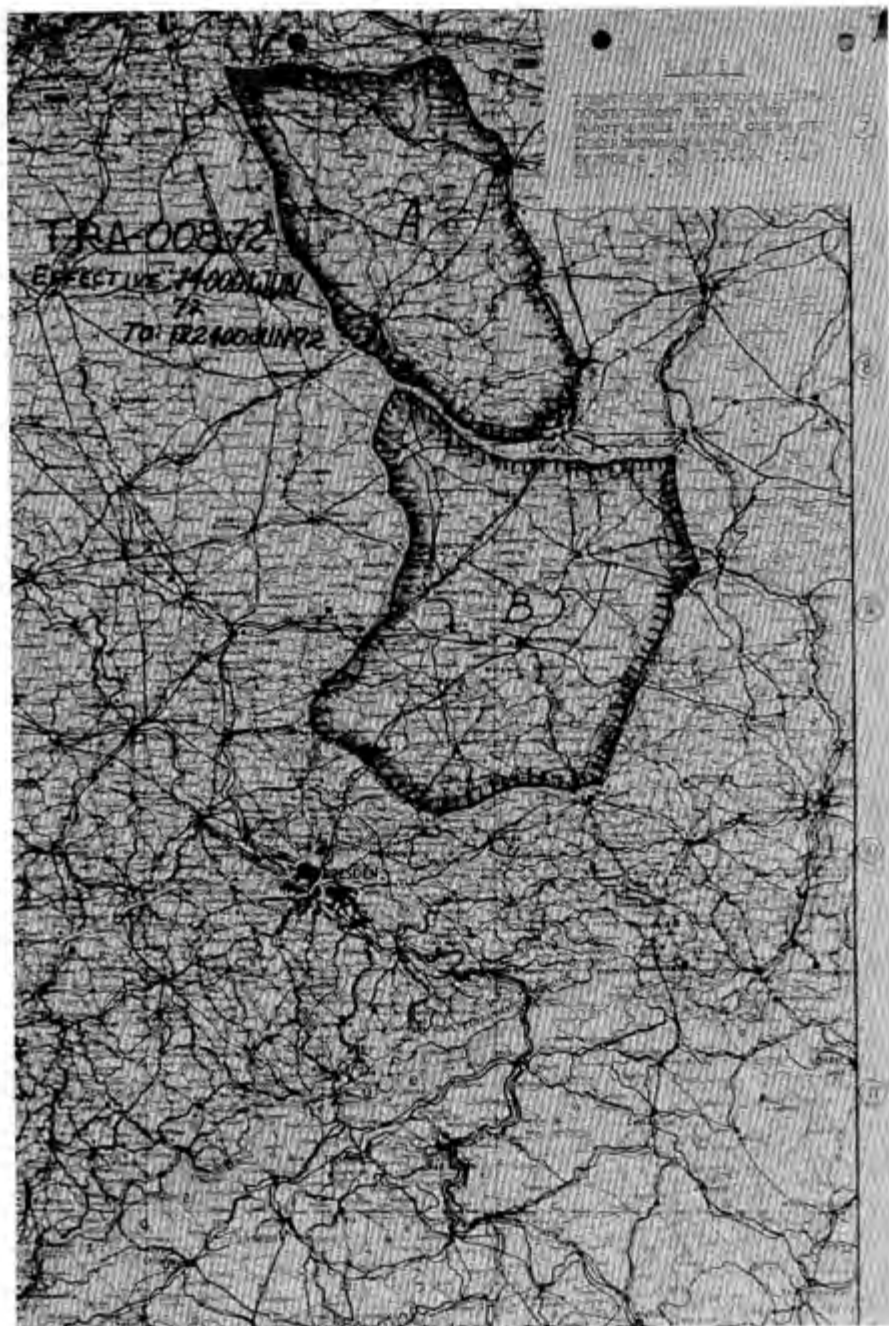
UNCLASSIFIED



MAP OF TEMPORARY RESTRICTED AREA (TRA)
7-72 (110001 APRIL-152400 APRIL)

D-11
UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED

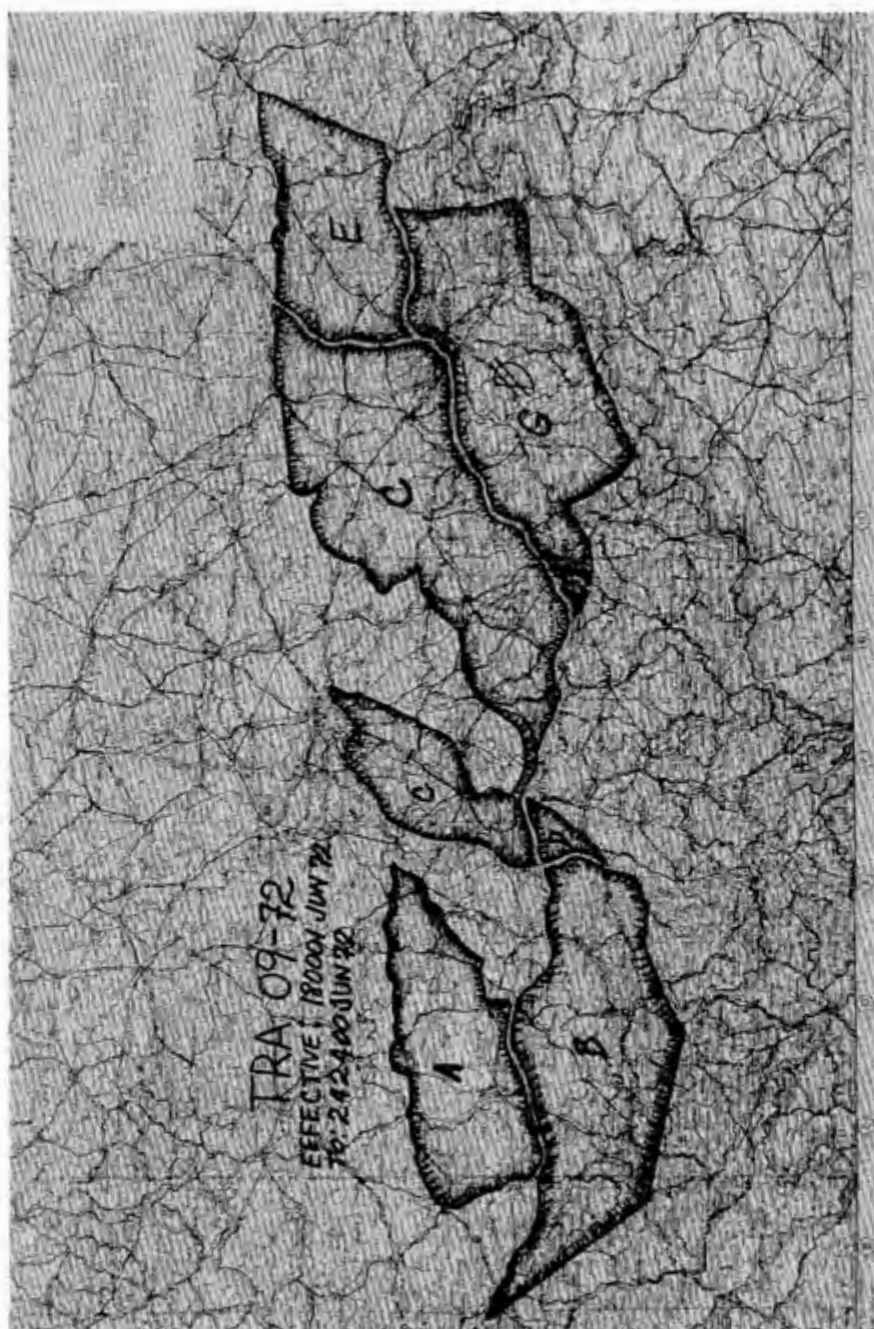


MAP OF TEMPORARY RESTRICTED AREA (TRA)
8-72 (140001 JUNE-182400 JUNE)

D-12

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED

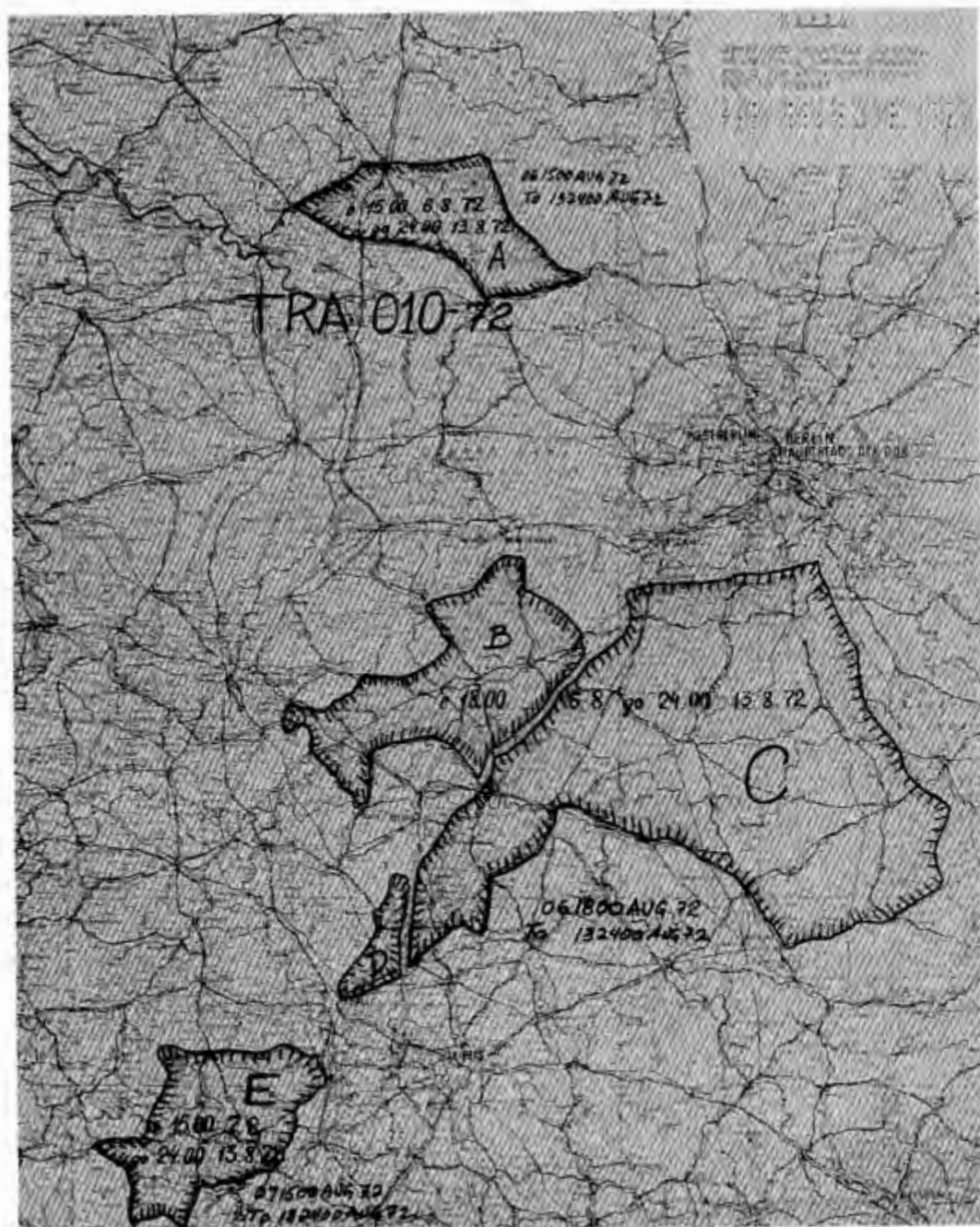


MAP OF TEMPORARY RESTRICTED AREA (TRA)
9-72 (180001 JUNE-242400 JUNE)

D-13

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED

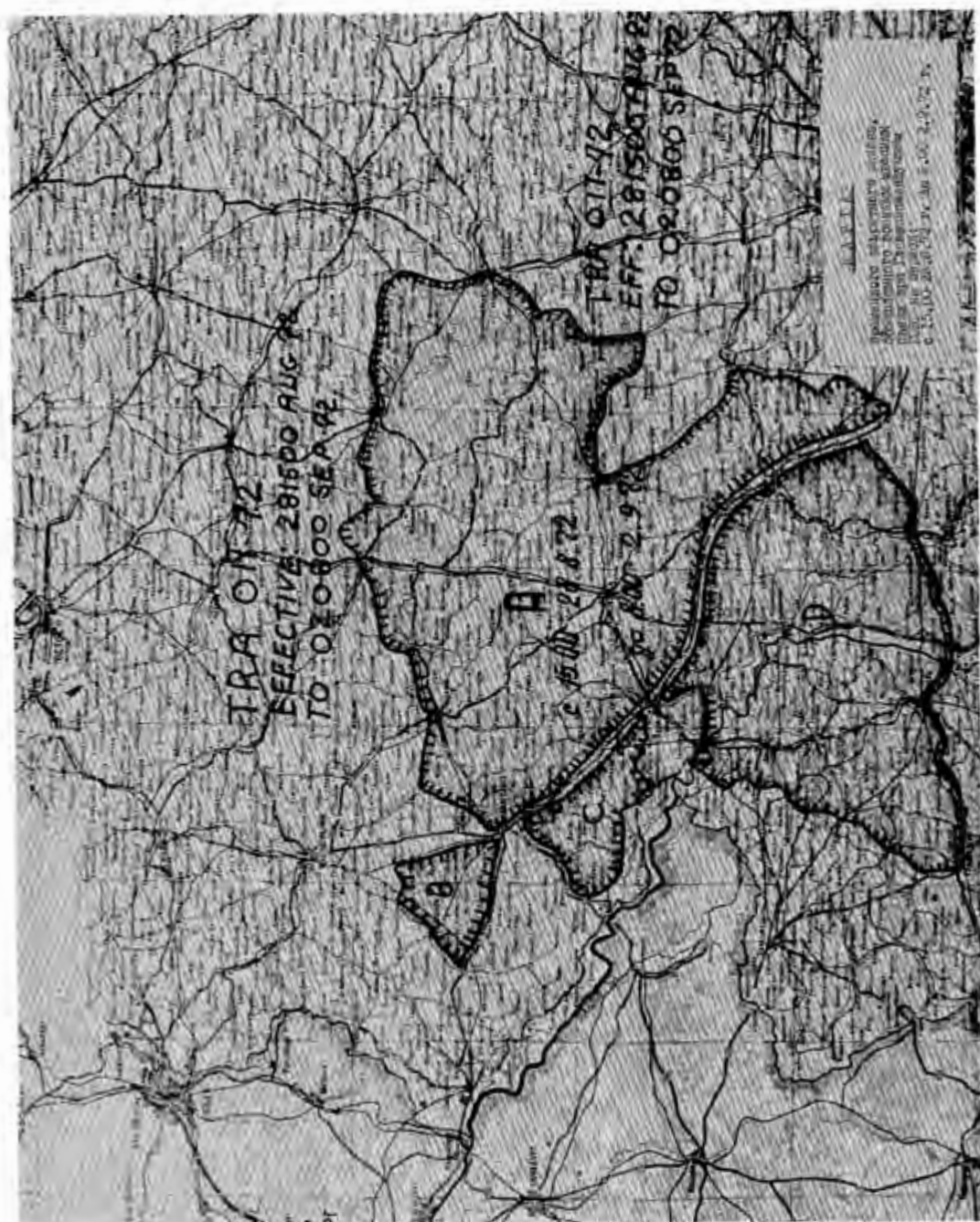


MAP OF TEMPORARY RESTRICTED AREA (TRA)
10-72 (VARYING SEGMENTS COVERING PERIOD
061500 AUGUST-132400 AUGUST)

D-14

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED

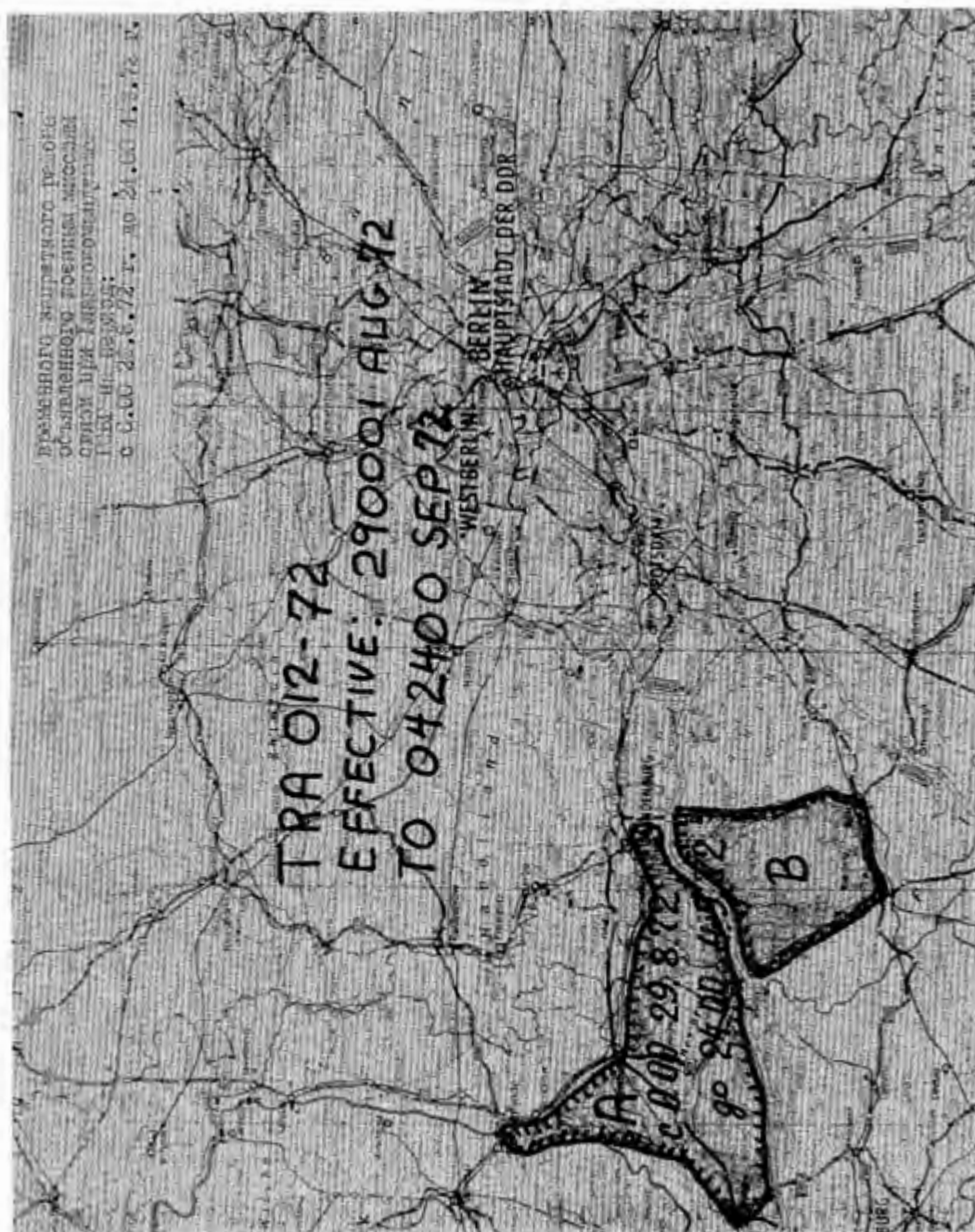


MAP OF TEMPORARY RESTRICTED AREA (TRA)
11-72 (281500 AUGUST-020800 SEPTEMBER)

D-15

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED

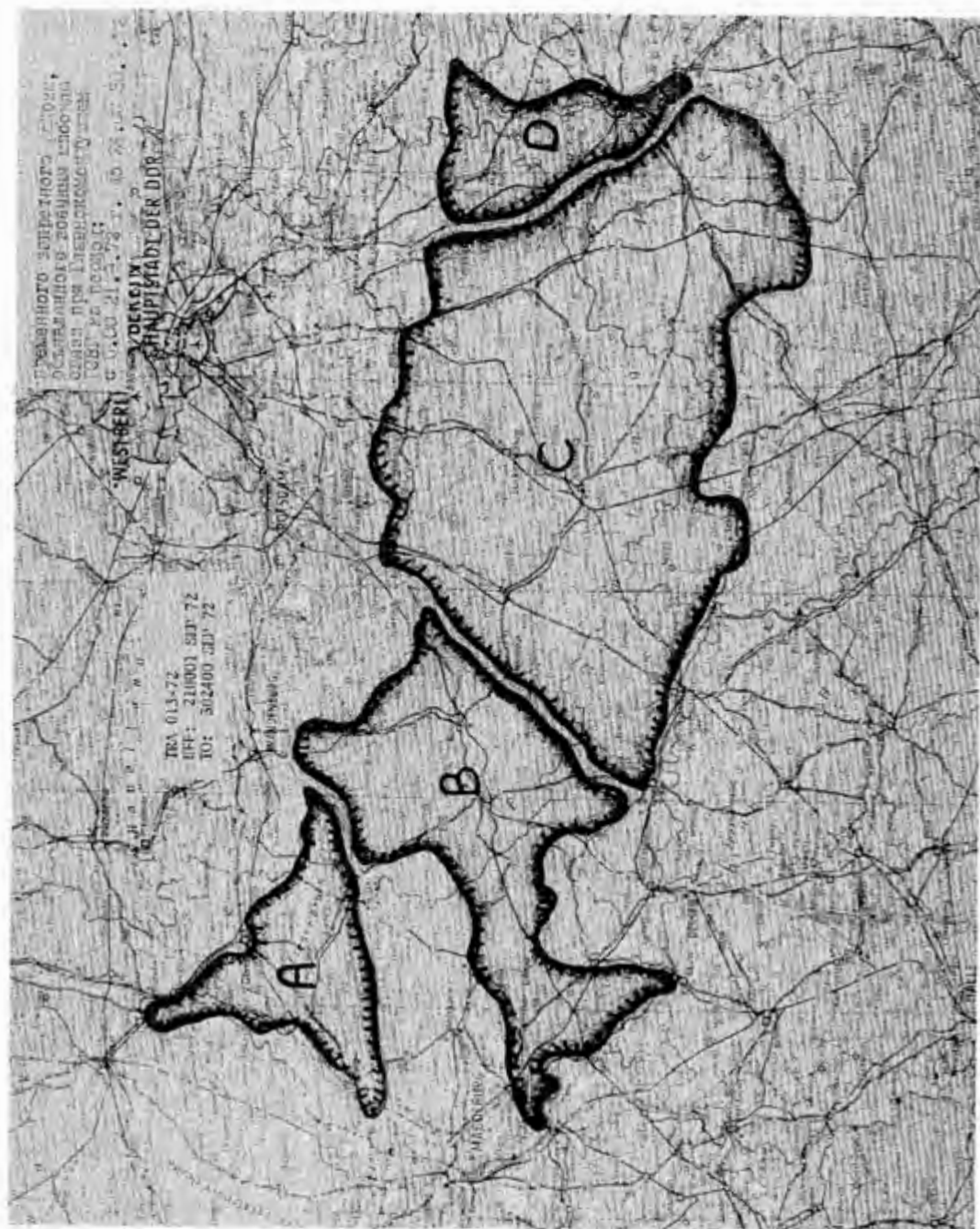


MAP OF TEMPORARY RESTRICTED AREA (TRA)
12-72 (290001 AUGUST-042400 SEPTEMBER)

D-16

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED



MAP OF TEMPORARY RESTRICTED AREA (TRA)
13-72 (210001 SEPTEMBER-302400 SEPTEMBER)

D-17

UNCLASSIFIED

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ANNEX E

1972

TOURING STATISTICS

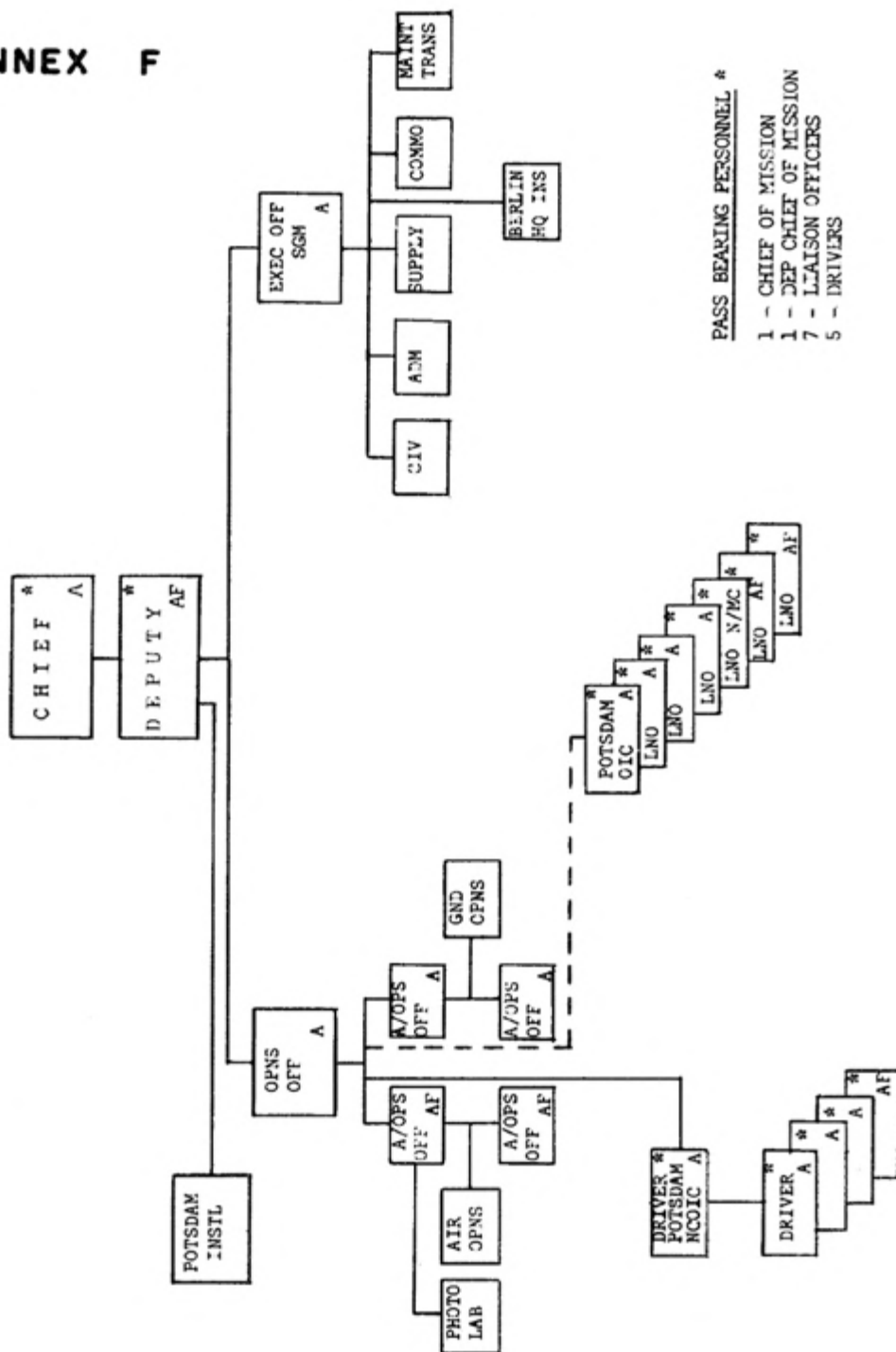
MONTH	TOURS	ONE DAY TOURS	TWO DAY TOURS	THREE DAY TOURS	FOUR DAY TOURS	ACTUAL TOUR DAYS	ACTUAL TOUR HOURS
JAN	34	8	24	2	0	62	1,013
FEB	42	13	28	1	0	72	1,121
MAR	38	9	25	3	1	65	1,202
APR	32	10	22	0	0	54	893
MAY	39	10	29	0	0	68	1,076
JUN	45	8	35	2	0	84	1,232
JUL	28	8	20	0	0	48	858
AUG	30	10	20	0	0	50	1,063
SEP	28	14	13	1	0	43	711
OCT	41	17	24	0	0	65	908
NOV	29	15	14	0	0	43	684
DEC	37	13	24	0	0	61	853
TOTAL	423	135	278	9	1	722	11,614

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ANNEX F

USMLM ORGANIZATIONAL CHART



PASS BEARING PERSONNEL *

- 1 - CHIEF OF MISSION
- 1 - DEP CHIEF OF MISSION
- 7 - LIAISON OFFICERS
- 5 - DRIVERS

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PERSONNEL 1972



COL FREDERICK C. TURNER
CHIEF OF MISSION



LT COL COLGAN
DEPUTY CHIEF OF MISSION



MAJ NARGLE
NAVAL REPRESENTATIVE



MAJ WALKER
EXECUTIVE OFFICER



SGM KOCHANIEC
SERGEANT MAJOR

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISION



CMSGT WALTNER
AIR FORCE NCOIC



MSGT BERG
ADMIN SUPERVISOR



SSGT SENNE
AIR FORCE ADMIN NCO



SSG BLAIS
ARMY ADMIN NCO



SP/5 SHINKLE
PERS SP



SP/5 CHU
ADMIN SP



SP/5 GILBERT
MESSAGE DISPATCHER



SP/5 OBESTER
PERS SP

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT SECTION



SSG STAGGS
CHIEF, COMM CTR



SGT DRUMMOND
CRYPTO SP



SSG NORTON
MTR SGT



SP/5 DICKENSON
ASS'T MTR SGT



SSG ZAMORA
SUPPLY SGT



SP/4 REMUS
SUPPLY CLERK

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PHOTO SUPPORT SECTION



MSGT VAN WAGONER
CHIEF, PHOTO LAB



TSGT ROCHEL FAU
CHIEF LAB TECHNICIAN



SP/6 WRIGHT
LAB TECHNICIAN



SSGT GRUNCH
LAB TECHNICIAN



SSGT KELLER
PHOTO SP



SSGT BONE
PHOTO SYSTEM TECH



SP/5 KABOT
LAB TECHNICIAN



SP/4 ANCTIL
LAB TECHNICIAN

F-5

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OPERATIONS DIVISION



LTC VON DACH
OPS OFF (DEPARTING)



LTC CHANEY
OPS OFF (ARRIVING)



MAJ HANSEN
ASS'T OPS OFF - AIR



MAJ STEVENS
ASS'T OPS OFF - GROUND



SFC RIDLEY
GROUND OPS SGT



MSGT RATZ
AIR OPS SGT

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COLLECTION/PRODUCTION SECTION



TSG O'DONNELL
AIR INTELL TECH



SSG BERRY
PRODUCTION NCO



SSG BENSON
TARGETS NCO



SSG FLORIN
PRODUCTION NCO



SP/5 PEAY
INTELL ANAL



SP/4 FRENCH
ANALYST TRANSLATOR



SP/4 BROOM
INTELL ANAL



SP/4 KINKEL
TYPIST



SP/4 MC DONALD
INTELL ANAL

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

LIAISON OFFICERS



LTC EVANS
SENIOR LIAISON OFFICER (DEPARTING)



LTC BAXTER
SENIOR LIAISON OFFICER (ARRIVING)



LTC SHIMEK
POTSDAM OIC AND LIAISON OFFICER



MAJ MANZO
LIAISON OFFICER



MAJ DE PRIE
LIAISON OFFICER

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

LIAISON OFFICERS



MAJ VON HOENE
LIAISON OFFICER



MAJ CORCORAN
LIAISON OFFICER



CAPT BURHANS
LIAISON OFFICER



CAPT GILBERT
LIAISON OFFICER



CAPT PATTERSON
LIAISON OFFICER

F-9

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

POTSDAM INSTALLATION



SSG SCHNIEDERMEIER
NCOIC - LINGUIST



TSGT NETTER
DRIVER - LINGUIST



TSGT TURNER
DRIVER - LINGUIST



SSG SAMULEVICH
DRIVER - LINGUIST

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

POTSDAM INSTALLATION



SGT LEAR
DRIVER - LINGUIST



SGT KRUTZ
DRIVER - LINGUIST



SGT VOTH
DRIVER - LINGUIST



SGT SCHNEIDER
DRIVER - LINGUIST

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