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UNIT HISTORY (U)
1966

UNITED STATES MILITARY LIAISON MISSION

<p>OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF MILITARY HISTORY SPECIAL STAFF, U.S. ARMY</p> <p>HISTORICAL MANUSCRIPT FILE</p>	<p>CALL NUMBER</p> <p>USMLM-Germany 1966 cy 1</p>
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<p>OFFICE OF ORIGIN</p> <p>United States Military Liaison Mission to Commander in Chief Group of Soviet Forces in Germany</p> <p>CLASSIFIED BY <u>USMLM-GER</u> EXCLUDED FROM THE GENERAL DECLASSIFICATION SCHEDULE</p>	
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DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT CHIEF OF STAFF FOR INTELLIGENCE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20310 LTC BLACKWELL/71800/mvc

AGSI DFWS

16 MAR 1967

MEMORANDUM FOR: THE CHIEF OF STAFF, U. S. ARMY

SUBJECT: Unit History (U)

1. Upon receipt of the document Unit History, US Military Liaison Mission to CINC, Group of Soviet Forces, Germany (TAB A), you asked "Who should get this? I should acknowledge receipt."
2. We recommend that the document be transferred to the Office of the Chief of Military History.
3. A proposed reply to Colonel Paul G. Skowronek, Chief of Mission, acknowledging receipt of the unit history is at TAB B.

CS 314.7

(13 Mar 67)

2 Incl

1. TAB A (S)
2. TAB B

JAMES L. COLLINS, JR.
Brigadier General, GS
Acting Deputy AGCS for Intelligence

18 MAR 1967

APPROVED—COFS US ARMY
AS AMENDED

Edward J. Cavanaugh
EDWARD J. CAVANAUGH
Lt Col, GS
Assistant Secretary of
the General Staff

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

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Dear Colonel Skowronek:

18 MAR 1967

Many thanks for providing me with a copy of the 1966 history of your unit. I found it most interesting and must say that I was particularly intrigued by the resourcefulness with which your people accomplished their tasks. You can be sure that the importance of your work is realized and appreciated here.

Please convey to each of the members of the Mission my congratulations for a job well done.

Most sincerely,

Signed - Harold M. Johnson

HAROLD M. JOHNSON
General, United States Army
Chief of Staff

Colonel Paul G. Skowronek
United States Military Liaison
Mission to Commander in Chief
Group of Soviet Forces Germany
APO New York 09742

CC:

AACSI-BG Collins

OACSI-LTC Blackwell

CMK

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HISTORY

USMLM (TD E1-3731, C2)

1966

USMLM-GER
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UNITED STATES MILITARY LIAISON MISSION
TO COMMANDER IN CHIEF GROUP OF
SOVIET FORCES GERMANY
APO 09742

UNIT HISTORY 1966

I. (C) BACKGROUND: The United States Military Liaison Mission to the Commander in Chief, Group of Soviet Forces in Germany (USMLM) was organized 7 April 1947 to establish and maintain liaison between the Commander in Chief, United States European Command, and the Commander in Chief of the Soviet Occupied Zone of Germany. The implementing agreement was signed by the respective Chiefs of Staff,



General O'Meara and Colonel Showronek
during CINC's visit to Potsdam. (U)

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Lieutenant General Huebner and Colonel General Malinin. This document, commonly known as the Huebner-Malinin Agreement, is still the basis of USMLM's operation in East Germany, although changes in the situation and personnel over the years have led to varying interpretation of its provisions, and to a gradual shift of Mission resources toward the collection of intelligence.



General Koshevoy, Soviet CINC, and USMLM Chief's wife at Potsdam Party. (U)

II. (C) MISSION:

A. (U) PRIMARY: To conduct liaison between the Commander in Chief, Group of Soviet Forces in Germany (CINC, GSFG) and Commander in Chief, US Army Europe (CINC, USAREUR), the successors to the parties to the original agreement.

B. (C) SECONDARY: To exploit USMLM liaison status and potential for the collection of intelligence information in East Germany. This mission is carried out with due regard for the primary mission.

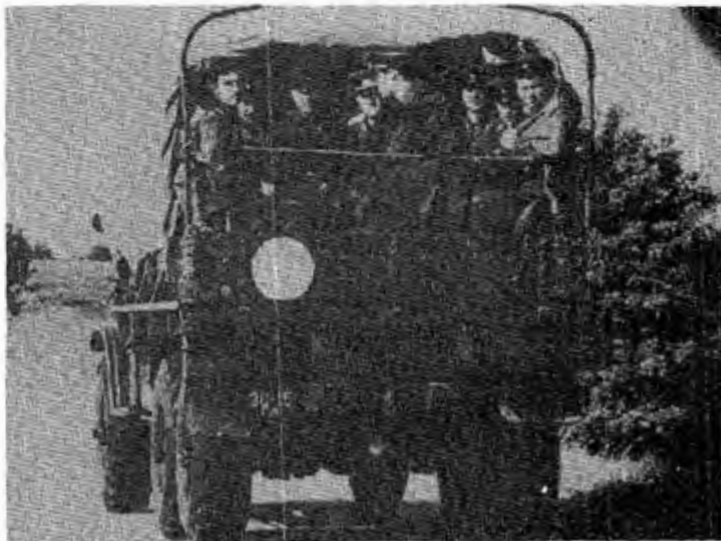
C. (U) REFERENCE: Letter, AEAGB, Hq USAREUR, 2 Aug 61, Subj: Terms of Reference - USMLM (U).

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III. (C) ORGANIZATION:

A. (C) USMLM is directly subordinate to Headquarters USAREUR, and is accredited to CINC, GSFG. It is composed of an Army element (11 officers, 23 enlisted men), with a Navy element (1 officer) and an Air Force element (4 officers, 5 enlisted men) attached. The senior Army officer is Chief of Mission. (See Annex B)



Unarmed Soviet officers and soldiers resent being photographed, but they can do little to prevent it. (C)

B. (C) The Deputy Chief of Staff for Intelligence, Hq 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.

C. (C) CINC, USNAVEUR and CINC, USAFE exercise staff supervision over the Navy and Air Force elements in matters involving administration, discipline, and training. They levy requirements, and provide guidance concerning Navy and Air Force targets.

D. (C) Under the terms of the Huebner-Malinin Agreement, Chief USMLM is accredited to CINC, GSFG. USMLM is authorized 14 personnel. These 14 are issued credentials

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by Hq GSFG allowing them to travel in East Germany. They are distributed as follows:

Chief of Mission	1
Deputy Chief of Mission	1
Liaison (Reconnaissance)	
Officers:	
Army	5
Navy	1
Air Force	2
NCOIC, Potsdam Installation	1
Drivers:	
Army	2
Air Force	1
TOTAL	<u>14</u>



Three Mission Chiefs, Brigadier Wilson, Colonel Skowronek and Colonel Marty, toasting Allied Mission cooperation. (U)

IV (C) GENERAL REVIEW OF ACTIVITIES:

A. (C) During 1966 USMLM continued successfully to accomplish both its liaison and intelligence missions. As in past years, the Mission remains the only official United States representation in East Germany and the only organization capable of placing trained American military officer

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observers in the area in which the Soviet Union has deployed its most battle-ready forces. Continuous review, evaluation and improvement of operational direction and reconnaissance techniques in the past year resulted in significantly improved intelligence acquisition for higher headquarters.

B. (C) The fullest cooperation and coordination between the British, French and United States Military Liaison Missions obtained in 1966, as in the past. All Missions were informed of the others' liaison activities; reconnaissance trip schedules and operational information was coordinated; and information obtained was shared equally. In October the three Missions undertook a joint effort to provide a continuous 24-hour watch on specified rail-lines to observe the progress and extent of the annual Soviet autumn troop rotation, with spectacular success. Such cooperation in effect tripled the quantity



Secret Police in fast EMV block US/MLM station wagon on Dresden Autobahn. (C)

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of information sent to the respective headquarters as well as presented a more diversified intelligence picture through the varied aspects of national interest and the differing observation techniques used by the three Missions.

C. (C) There was no change in the Permanent Restricted Area (PRA) during 1966. (Annex D) The PRA, imposed by GSFG, denies about one-third of East Germany to Mission travel. Nineteen Temporary Restricted Areas (TRA's), an increase of 7 over 1965 and the highest total to date for any year, were imposed in 1966. (Annex E) TRA's are designed to prohibit Mission travel into areas of intensive training or maneuvers. The number of Mission restriction signs continued to increase, most of them - though not all - reducing access to East German rather than Soviet targets. East German security agencies (VOPO and MFS) stepped up aggressive actions against Mission activities. All four factors increased the difficulty of USMLM's intelligence acquisition task and made necessary ever more highly developed travel, observation and photographing techniques.

D. (U) The vast majority of the East German populace displayed a friendly and helpful attitude toward USMLM, sometimes in direct conflict with their own officials. Hard core communists, however, provoked unpleasantness on occasion, although there was no repetition of the May-June 1965 demonstrations at the Potsdam House during 1966.

E. (C) USMLM teams spent 758 tour days in the Soviet Zone of Germany in 1966, during which time Mission vehicles covered 218,033 miles. The Chief of Mission, in addition, traveled about 2,000 miles monthly in his American sportscar in connection with operational missions, liaison functions and investigation of incidents. During the year USMLM operational teams were involved in 24 incidents and 17 detentions. A total of 619 intelligence reports were forwarded to higher headquarters and interested agencies in addition to the daily SITREP transmitted by teletype. The figures enumerated represent a 7% decrease in reconnaissance (tour) days, a 2% decrease in mileage, a 7% decrease in the number of reports forwarded, a doubling of the number of incidents and a 27% decrease in detentions. The slight decline in reconnaissance (tour) days in the Soviet Zone and consequent reduction of the number of reports, resulted primarily from the large turnover of touring personnel due to unexpected curtailments of assignment extensions and to normal rotation. Replacement training of tour officers necessitated the employ-

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ment of more three-man teams, thereby reducing the total number of trips which could be supported. For a more detailed breakdown of these statistics, see Annex F.

V. (C) ADMINISTRATION, LOGISTICS AND TRAINING:

A. (C) ADMINISTRATION:

1. (U) The Table of Distribution (TD) of USMLM was changed twice during 1966. These changes were, however, structural in nature and left the total authorized strength of the Mission at 16 officers and 28 enlisted men. This total breaks down as follows: Army - 11 officers and 23 enlisted men; Navy - 1 officer (USMC) and Air Force - 4 officers and 5 enlisted men. The most significant change



The United States Military Liaison Mission to CINC CSFG. (U)

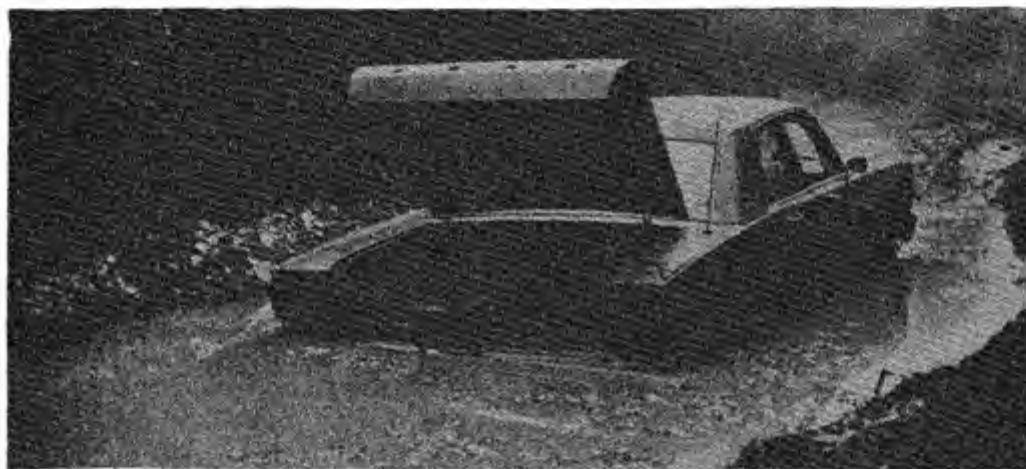
in the TD was the awarding of MOS 96B (Intelligence Analyst) to all drivers and EM working in the Operations Branch in lieu of the former MOS 04BL (Interpreter-Driver), thereby increasing the number of EM available for periodic rotation as Soviet Zone drivers.

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2. (U) Officer Personnel. During the course of the year, eight officer members of USMLM, six Army and two Air Force, departed. To replace these losses to the Mission, seven new officers, six Army and one Air Force, arrived to take up their duties with USMLM. It is interesting to note that each of the new Army officer replacements is a graduate of the Russian Foreign Area Specialist Program, and all are Russian linguists. Newly assigned officers underwent an intensive training period in reconnaissance techniques and supervised touring, and they attended the Leica Photography School at Wetzlar, West Germany.

3. (U) Enlisted Personnel. Sixteen Army and one Air Force enlisted replacements were assigned to USMLM in 1966 to offset enlisted losses. The turn-over in



Reconnaissance officer training, amphibious phase. (C)

enlisted strength during the year was approximately 75%. This unusually large turn-over of personnel was made without loss of efficiency due mainly to high-caliber, well-qualified replacements and to carefully programmed cross-training of personnel on hand. Four EM reenlisted to fill their own vacancies during 1966.

4. (U) Extension of Foreign Service Tours. Although demands around the world for replacement personnel increased, Department of the Army and USAREUR saw fit to extend the Foreign Service Tours of four personnel (3 officers and

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1 EM assigned to USMLM during the year 1966. However, two previously granted extensions were cancelled and three USMLM officers were deployed directly to Viet Nam or to units moving to Viet Nam.



General Bruce K. Holloway, CINCSAFE presents Outstanding Unit Award to Air Team, USMLM. (U)

5. (C) Awards. During 1966, two Legions of Merit, four Soldier Airman's Medals and five Army Commendation Medals were approved and awarded to members and former members of USMLM based on individual acts of bravery and outstanding service while assigned to USMLM. The citations accompanying these awards not only pointed up the hazardous conditions frequently encountered while on duty in the Soviet Zone of Germany from day to day, but recounted the profound dedication to duty and high degree of professional skill exhibited by members of USMLM. The Air Force Element of the Mission was awarded the Air Force Outstanding Unit Award in the Summer of 1966 by the then Commander-in-Chief, United States Air Force, Europe, General Bruce K. Holloway, currently Vice Chief of Staff of the Air Force.

6. (U) Promotions. During 1966, five officers assigned to USMLM were promoted, three of them receiving the silver leaves of lieutenant colonel and two being promoted to major. Among the enlisted men, a total of twenty-three promotions were made. Of these, four promotions were to grade E-6, ten to grade E-5, eight to grade E-4 and one to grade E-3.

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Mission Sergeant Major Nichols and Chief USMLM present promotion stripes to Supply Sergeant Elam. (U)

7. (C) Security. During 1966 the USMLM Message Center received, dispatched and stored approximately 1500 Secret and 3000 Confidential documents. These documents were prepared, circulated and filed as appropriate without a loss or compromise. In addition, an analysis of USMLM telephone security by Army Security Agency monitors revealed no disclosure of sensitive information in 502 conversations and led to the comment that USMLM personnel displayed a "high degree of security awareness". Such results have been achieved only through continuing emphasis on security in both training and operations.

B. (C) LOGISTICS.

1. (C) US Support.

a. General. Responsible elements of USAREUR and Berlin Brigade provided outstanding support to USMLM as in the past. The security of the Berlin House was enhanced by extensive modification. The vehicle shed was expanded to house an additional five reconnaissance vehicles. Transportation and Ordnance combined their efforts and ingenuity to insure that our reconnaissance vehicles were able to fulfill the unusual operational requirements placed on them, and were ready for departure in the best possible condition. The support of Supply and Services assured that both the Berlin and Potsdam Houses reflected the highest standards of maintenance and upkeep.

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b. Vehicles. In 1966, USMLM continued its use of modified Ford sedans for reconnaissance and liaison trips. Modifications included the installation of 35 gallon gasoline tanks, addition of towing pintles front and rear, rear-window curtains and switches controlling tail-lights and brake-lights independently. In addition, certain modifications were made in the vehicular suspension to improve handling characteristics and clearance for use on unimproved roads and trails. This was necessary since the reconnaissance teams must rely far more frequently on ability to negotiate unbelievably poor roads without getting mired down than on high speed to avoid surveillance and interference.

USMLM is authorized 10 Soviet accredited vehicles under the Huebner-Malinin Agreement. These include 7 reconnaissance sedans, a highly-polished black sedan for purely liaison visits, a station wagon/ambulance for administrative and emergency use, and the Chief of Mission's sports car.



*"Fair wear and tear" on Mission tour
car will get fast repair from Berlin
Brigade Ordnance. (U)*

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*Chief USMLM's sportcar
draws admiring glances
in Magdeburg. (u)*

In 1966 USMLM received 12 new vehicles, 1965 and 1966 Ford sedans, as replacements for worn-out or wrecked vehicles. As in the past, these rugged American built automobiles proved well-suited to the stringent demand made on them in day-to-day operations.

Chief USMLM regularly used his privately-owned Corvette Sting Ray for liaison and observation trips throughout East Germany. Wherever it appeared in the Soviet Zone it drew admiring looks and clusters of eager automobile enthusiasts. The sharp contrast between this beautiful, gold-color American sports car and the old-fashioned, drab products of their own industry was only too evident and may have provided some food for thought about the merits of the two contrasting political and economic systems.

2. Soviet Support. In comparison with recent years, the Soviets provided outstanding support for USMLM Potsdam House during 1966. They performed requested physical examinations of all East German employees (the first in five years) and agreed to make such inspections

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annually; they performed a fire inspection (the first in two years); they provided improved rations and even made special deliveries upon request; they furnished painters to beautify Potsdam House and resurfaced the approach road (which USMLM had vainly requested each year for the past seven years); they furnished a new furnace, a new oven, and a new refrigerator; They maintained the East German employee strength at the authorized figure of ten; and on



USMLM Potsdam House. (U)

many occasions they provided emergency repair services on short notice. Within the limits allowed by current policy, Soviet support personnel, who operate under LTC Karasev, strove to appear friendly, courteous, and helpful. Where they could not fulfill a request, they invariably "passed the buck" to higher headquarters alleging that, were it within their authority, they would be glad to grant the request.

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C. (C) TRAINING:

In accordance with USAREUR Training Reg 350-5, USMLM met the USAREUR mandatory training requirements for individuals during 1966. Training was conducted in such subjects as Marksmanship, CBR, Command Information, and Security Training. Despite continuous operational commitments, a high degree of general military skill was exhibited by all members of USMLM. For example, in marksmanship over one third of those firing the M14 rifle for record qualified as expert. In addition, since January 1966, USMLM has participated to the fullest possible extent consistent with its mission in all US Army, Berlin Readiness Exercises. The results of such participation have been an increased emergency readiness posture on the part of USMLM and realistic contingency military training for all personnel.



USMLM troops take CBR training. (U)

VI (C) LIAISON ACTIVITIES:

A. (C) Relations with Soviet Forces. As in the past, USMLM in 1966 again demonstrated the value of the immediately responsive direct link between CINC, USAREUR and CINC, GSFG. During the course of the year there were thirty-eight meetings between Chief USMLM and Chief SERB, or their representatives, a decrease of one from 1965. Of these meetings, eighteen were at Soviet request and twenty at the request of USMLM. One instance when military liaison channels were most valuable was after the unfortunate crash of a Pan American Boeing 727 just west of Berlin. USMLM actions resulted in speedy recovery of the crew's bodies and of the aircraft cargo and

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wreckage. (For a detailed resume' of the circumstances surrounding this incident, see paragraph VI G.) Other meetings ranged over a wide variety of matters of mutual interest. A list of the meetings and a summary of the topics is given in Annex C.



Chief and Deputy USMLM at Potsdam House meeting for exchange of Christmas gifts with SERB officers. (U)

B. (U) PASSES AND CREDENTIALS FOR US PERSONNEL AND VEHICLES:

There were 86 letter requests to SERB by USMLM for issuance or reissuance of Soviet credentials for touring personnel or vehicles, as compared with 84 during 1965, 102 during 1964, 68 during 1963 and 92 during 1962. Sixteen officers and enlisted men received new Soviet passes during the year, while there were 54 exchanges of credentials for previously accredited personnel. Exchanges were due largely to hospitalization, leave and the need periodically to rotate drivers and reconnaissance officers to maintain peak touring efficiency. There were 13 vehicle pass exchanges, principally for repair or replacement of damaged and unserviceable vehicles.

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Seventy-four letter request for guest passes (representing 175 guests) were submitted. Of these requests, fifty-five were approved and nineteen denied by the Soviets. The relatively few visitors whose passes were approved were mainly maintenance support personnel and those members of USMLM not currently accredited to the Soviets. A small number of other guests were permitted to visit Potsdam; however, most of these were admitted in the early and latter parts of the year. A majority of the disapprovals for guest passes were for visitors from US Army, Berlin, requested during late spring and throughout the summer. The figure of 74 guest pass requests compares with 100 for 1965, 119 during 1964, 93 during 1963 and 96 in 1962.

C. (U) COMMAND DIESELS:

Nineteen letter request for clearance of command diesel trains through the Soviet Zone were processed during the year, as compared with 17 last year, 30 in 1964, and 21 in 1963. Command diesels to transport VIPs to and from Berlin were irregularly scheduled to supplement daily military trains which routinely carry personnel, baggage, mail and supplies through the Soviet Zone between Berlin and West Germany.

D. (U) MISCELLANEOUS CORRESPONDENCE:

There were 26 items of correspondence to SERB from USMLM. The variety of subjects included requests for information or assistance concerning deserters; maintenance and repairs to the Potsdam House; acknowledgement of monthly gasoline support provided by SERB; requests for Chief USMLM to transit the Wartha-Herleshausen Checkpoint en route to USAREUR headquarters in Heidelberg; notification concerning the death of a US Army dependent wife whose family lives in East Germany, and similar routine matters.

E. (C) SOCIAL ACTIVITIES:

1. (C) General. During the first half of the year, Soviet restrictions on the issuance of visitor passes to the three Allied Mission Headquarters in Potsdam gradually increased. Following their refusal of proposed guest lists for the British Queen's Birthday Ball and the French Bastille Day Party, the Soviets announced a highly restrictive policy concerning Allied guests to Potsdam. The new policy,

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which was in violation of American rights under the Huebner-Malinin Agreement (paragraph 10), stated that in the future there would be no guest passes except for members of the CINCs' staffs. Chief USMLM registered a protest during his meeting with Chief SERB on 1 September, but the protest was unanswered and the new Soviet policy remained in effect until mid-winter. However, the Soviets relaxed the policy to permit unaccredited USMLM members and their wives to attend two functions in December.

2. (C) New Year's Eve. The officers and wives of USMLM hosted a formal New Year's Eve Party for friends among the Berlin community. A total of 40 persons attended the gay festivities in the unusual surroundings at USMLM Potsdam House. The occasion was marred only by the first unpleasant development of the Soviet "Guest Pass War", when the Soviets refused guest passes for two USMLM families and for visitors with Italian and Canadian passports.

3. (U) New Year's Day. Chief USMLM and Mrs. Paul G. Skowronek hosted the traditional reception at their quarters for the officers and enlisted personnel of the United States Military Liaison Mission and their wives. The highlight of the occasion was the Chief's presentation of the Soldier's Medal to SP-4 Glasscock for his heroic actions during the 1 June 1965 riot at USMLM Potsdam House.



*Specialist Glasscock being awarded
Soldier's Medal by Chief USMLM. (U)*

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4. (C) Washington's Birthday. On 19 February 1966 the Chief and officers of USMLM hosted a George Washington's Birthday Ball at the Potsdam House. Invitees included officers and wives of Headquarters, Group of Soviet Forces in Germany, as well as members of the British and French Military Liaison Missions, and a small number of important American, British, and French military and civilian officials and wives from Berlin. Approximately 100 guests attended this gala, formal affair, which featured a buffet dinner and a US Army band for dancing. Potsdam House decorations were related to the life of George Washington, the Colonial Army, and the 13 original states, and flags of all 50 states were displayed. Among the guests attending were the American Minister/Deputy Commandant of Berlin, Chief of Staff of USCOB, the Chief of Staff and the Deputy Commander of Berlin Brigade, the daughter of CINCUSAREUR, the British Minister, the British Consul General, the French Minister, the Commander of the French Brigade, and the Deputy Chief of Soviet External Relations Branch.



*Washington's Birthday Ball guest Minister J.A. Calhoun
being greeted by USMLM Chief's wife. (U)*

Soviet restrictions on guest passes for Allied Missions increased with their refusal of passes for the USCOB and a visiting State Department dignitary. Of interest was the Soviet late approval for the visit of the daughter of

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LTC Swenson (AF) following a personal request by Chief USMLM but they steadfastly refused passes to her parents. A Soviet approved innovation was the hiring of East German women employees from the British Military Liaison Mission to augment our regular staff and to assist in serving the guests.

5. (U) Red Army Day. The annual Soviet Red Army Day Reception was held at SMLM-F Headquarters in Frankfurt hosted by Mission Chief Major General and Mrs. Bondarenko. USMLM was represented at the celebration by LTC and Mrs. Callahan and Maj and Mrs. Broz.

6. (C) Founder's Day. On 23 March, Mrs. Skowronek entertained 29 wives of Berlin Community West Pointers at a Founder's Day Dinner at USMLM Potsdam House. The program after dinner included movies. This was the first trip into Potsdam for most of the ladies and they were unreservedly enthusiastic. It also proved to be the last big party in Potsdam which was not subjected to guest pass refusals by the Soviets.



*West Point officers' wives
at Founder's Day banquet at
USMLM Potsdam House. (U)*

7. (U) Viet Nam Farewell. On 10 April, Chief USMLM hosted a farewell cocktail party for over 50 guests at his quarters in honor of Major Kelsey and Major Miller, who received special orders to Vietnam, curtailing their previously approved extensions in USMLM.

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8. (C) Staff Visit. A luncheon was planned at Potsdam House for 14 officers of the Berlin Army Staff for 22 April, following a briefing on USMLM by the Chief. The Soviets, however, delayed an answer on the guest passes and only at the last minute announced that they had been disapproved. The luncheon in Potsdam had to be cancelled.

9. (C) Sports Night. A stag evening for accredited Allied Mission personnel, selected guests from the Berlin Community, and certain Soviet officers was planned for 7 May at Potsdam House. A program of indoor and outdoor sports events and games was planned. However, the party was cancelled when the Soviets refused to grant guest passes.

10. (U) Train Party. On 23 May, Chief USMLM, hosted a pre-train cocktail party at his home in honor of Major Farrar, who was departing on orders for Vietnam. The guests accompanied the Farrars to the train station for last farewells.

11. (U) Air Force Farewell. On 13 June, the Air Element hosted a cocktail party at the Wannsee Golf and Country Club in honor of departing LTC and Mrs. S. H. Swenson and arriving LTC and Mrs. A. S. Puchrik. Over 100 members of the Allied Missions and Air Force officers stationed in Berlin were in attendance.

12. (C) Mission Officer Departure. On 26 June, Chief USMLM and his officers hosted a farewell buffet dinner at Tempelhof Officers' Mess in honor of Majors Odom, Harris, and Kelly, who were reassigned to West Point, Leavenworth, and Ft Sill, respectively. A total of 61 guests attended, including Deputy Chief SERB and the suspected SERB KGB representative, who remarked that the Soviets were pleased to attend a farewell party for USMLM officers who were not departing for Vietnam.

13. (U) General's Farewell. On 22 July, Chief USMLM hosted a farewell reception at his quarters in honor of the popular departing Commanding General, Berlin Brigade. Over 100 persons attended the large international affair, including representatives from Argentina, Australia, Belgium, France, Great Britain, Greece, Japan and Switzerland.

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14. (C) Leipzig Sky Divers in Berlin. On 7 August Chief USMLM held a cocktail party with buffet dinner at the Harnack House for members of the Canadian and Australian Parachute Teams and an official of the Parachute Club of America. These individuals had proved of operational value when Chief USMLM covered the World Sky Diving Championships in Leipzig.

15. (U) USMLM Marriage. On 18 August, the Chief and Officers of USMLM held a bachelor dinner at the Wannsee Recreation Center, for Captain Heine, who was married two days thereafter. Guests included Allied Mission officers and members of the wedding party.



General and Mrs. O'Hara visit USMLM Potsdam House. (U)

16. (C) CINC Visit. On 3 September, Chief USMLM held a luncheon at Potsdam House for CINCUSAREUR, his aide, and their ladies. This marked the CINC's first visit to Potsdam and he was taken for a brief motor tour through the city before lunch. He returned to West Berlin after inspecting Potsdam House and grounds and preparations for the Labor Day picnic.

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17. (C) Labor Day. On 3 September, Chief USMLM and his officers hosted a picnic at Potsdam House, featuring numerous sports activities followed by a large buffet. In June and July the Soviets announced to the British and French Military Liaison Missions respectively that they had made an agreement with the East Germans that they would no longer allow non-accredited Allied personnel to visit Potsdam, except for members of their CinC's staffs. Thereafter, they barred even repair and maintenance personnel from visiting the Allied Mission Houses for work operations. However, in anticipation of the CINC's visit, the Soviets made particular efforts to cooperate, and they relaxed the announced guest pass policy to allow enlisted working parties to perform necessary operations. In addition, the Soviets provided East German labor personnel as requested for painting in the house and beautification of the grounds. They even resurfaced the side road leading to Potsdam House, following over five years of fruitless USMLM requests! It had been hoped that the evident Soviet efforts to cooperate in making the visit of the CinC to Potsdam a success would extend to approving guest passes for some American officers and ladies from the Berlin Community. However, after several meetings between Chief USMLM and Chief SERB on the subject, the latter informed him CINC GSFG had decided that USCOB and other Berlin Command personnel could not be permitted to visit Potsdam in accordance with the agreement between the Soviets and competent authorities of the GDR. Chief USMLM objected to this infringement of the Huebner-Malinin Agreement and later forwarded a protest from Chief of Staff, USAREUR, to which there has been no Soviet reply. With the guest list curtailed at the last minute, Chief USMLM revised the party plans and invited the accredited Allied officers and wives to bring their children. Separate programs were conducted for the adults and children and the party was a huge success. Among the games, trophy winners were Brigadier Wilson (volleyball), Colonel Pinchuk (darts), and Colonel Marty (badminton).

18. (C) Mission Chiefs' Meeting. On 22 September the Chiefs of the Allied Military Liaison Missions and members of their staffs had luncheon at USMLM Chief's quarters. The luncheon for 16 officers followed a meeting of Mission staffs at USMLM headquarters.

19. (U) Marine Birthday. On 10 November, Chief USMLM and his officers hosted a three-Mission cocktail party at the Golf Club in honor of the 190th birthday of the United States Marine Corps. Approximately 50 guests attended, including the chiefs of BRIXMIS and FMLM. The Soviets, though invited, did not attend.

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*USMLM Marine Corps family
are only USMC personnel
in the Berlin area. (U)*

20. (U) Air Force Reception. On 18 November the Air Element gave its annual winter reception at the home of LTC and Mrs. A. S. Puchrik. Over 100 members of the Allied Missions and members of the Allied Forces in Berlin attended this affair.

21. (U) Thanksgiving. In past years, USMLM enlisted personnel and their families traditionally attended a Thanksgiving dinner party at Potsdam House. Because of the guest pass difficulties with the Soviets, a new means of celebrating had to be substituted, and Chief USMLM invited all bachelor EM to his quarters in Berlin for Thanksgiving dinner.

22. (C) Pre-Christmas Formal Dinner. On 2 December all USMLM officers and their wives gathered at Potsdam House for a formal dinner to mark the completion of the long rehabilitation and redecoration project. Without a doubt, Potsdam House has not looked as splendid since World War II. The highlight of the party was the unexpected Soviet approval of guest passes for all non-accredited USMLM officers and their wives.

23. (U) Christmas Party. On 24 December, Chief USMLM hosted the traditional Christmas party for East German employees and their families at Potsdam House from 1400-1700 hours. As usual, the party and gifts were greatly appreciated by the East German employees, most of whom have worked for USMLM for many years.

24. (C) New Year's Eve. On New Year's Eve of 1966, the Chief and officers of USMLM held a formal New Year's Eve Party for accredited members of BRIXMIS and FMLM, Soviet members of SERB, unaccredited USMLM personnel, and their wives. From SERB came the Deputy Chief with his wife, the KGB representative and his wife, and the English interpreter.

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Colonel McCord, designated successor to Chief USMLM, dancing with Soviet officer's wife. (U)



USMLM officers and guests at New Year's Eve buffet. (U)

Soviet presence at the USMLM New Year's Eve Party was a change from previous years when invitations were restricted to American and Allied friends. In addition, presence of the two Soviet wives was unusual, because in 1966 Soviet wives had not attended social events of any of the Allied Missions except an FMLM dinner party in November. The Soviets arrived at the New Year's Eve Party early, stayed until well after 0100, and were very convivial, drinking and dancing with vigor. This party offered the first opportunity for USMLM Chief's successor, Colonel McCord, to associate socially with SERB officers and wives.

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F. (C) POTSDAM HOUSE OPERATIONS

a. In 1966, operations at Potsdam House were directed by the Deputy Chief for Liaison, operating through Duty Officers, who normally remained at Potsdam 24 hours a day during their weeklong tours. For two weeks in the summer and during the Christmas holidays, tours for Duty Officers were cut to 24 hours. For a three-month trial period in the summer, the Duty Officer also acted as a normal reconnaissance officer, performing reconnaissance of the Potsdam local area and special targets, emergency rescue operations for broken down Mission vehicles, and search operations for lost US military or civilian personnel traveling the Berlin-Helmstedt autobahns. During all Duty Officer absences, another liaison officer served as acting Duty Officer in the Potsdam House.

Duty officers supervised administration, security, and operation of the NCOIC, the other accredited enlisted drivers, and the East German employees at Potsdam House. They also conducted routine liaison with the Soviet External Relations Branch of Hq GSFG (who generally declined to use or answer their direct telephone connection to West Berlin), and maintained regular contact with the British and French Military Liaison Missions in Potsdam.

Need for the continuous presence of the Duty Officer in Potsdam was demonstrated on several occasions. In an operational case, the Soviets delivered a Temporary Restricted Area map to the USMLM Duty Officer at 2200 hours one evening, and he was able to get the map into West Berlin before the Operations Officers of the British and French Military Liaison Missions were even aware of the new map's existence. In a security case, the Duty Officer prevented an East German female employee's attempt to compromise a Mission driver. On several other occasions the Duty Officer dealt with uninvited East German visitors (probably provocateurs) and once the Duty Officer frightened away a would-be burglar who had broken a window and entered Potsdam House late at night.

b. At the beginning of 1966 the Soviets generally approved all visitor pass requests for supply and maintenance support personnel. However, in June they began disapproving all such requests and Chief SERB stated that the Chief of Staff GSFG had withdrawn authority for such approvals from SERB and was deciding each request personally. For two months, no US Army, Berlin supply or maintenance personnel

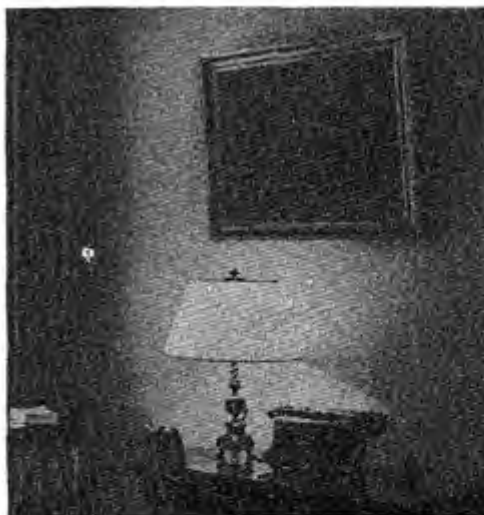
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could get to Potsdam House, but the Soviets eased up when they found that CINCUSAREUR would visit Potsdam House in September. They allowed several enlisted work details and maintenance technicians to go to Potsdam House to conduct necessary work in preparation for the visit. Interestingly, following the CINC's visit, the Soviets continued to allow supply and maintenance personnel to visit Potsdam House.

Potsdam House was the scene of an accidental fire on 19 September, when a small fire was left burning overnight in a rarely-used fireplace and the floor around the fireplace apparently overheated and started to burn. An incoming tour at 0400 hours the next morning found the fire and extinguished it before serious damage was done. SERB advised against using fireplaces in the future, and took prompt measures to overhaul the house furnace.

Morale of the drivers and duty officers living at the Potsdam House was raised during the year by the acquisition of various types of sports equipment through the Unit Fund and a special grant obtained from Special Services. Pingpong, fishing supplies, dart board, and other equipment were procured. In addition, the shore area was cleared out to permit swimming in the lake. A requisition was submitted to the Soviets for sand to construct a beach, and LTC Karasev of SERB has indicated that the requisition may be approved for delivery in 1967.

*Duty Officer's room in the
USMLH Potsdam House. (U)*



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Acquisitions of Army issue and locally purchased furniture, paintings, drapes, prints, tapestries, figurines, ornate mirrors, table covers and glass shelves considerably brightened the general decor of Potsdam House. Other major improvements were the repairing and resilvering of candelabra, the laying of linoleum and rubber matting, and the re-upholstering of non-issue furniture. A program has been established to continue the gradual increase in quality of furnishing and decorations.

Along with the continuing improvements in Potsdam House and the furnishing of attractive, new uniforms to the East German waitresses, the East German kitchen personnel became more proficient, and the quality of meals rose appreciably during 1966.

Notwithstanding the "guest pass war", the number of USMLM official social functions at Potsdam increased during the year in furtherance of the USMLM primary mission of liaison. Gradually, the Soviets withdrew from their position of completely banning guest passes, and on 2 December they approved passes for nonaccredited USMLM officers and wives (referred to as substitute or reserve Mission members in order to maintain the recognized fiction that USMLM consists only of the 14 accredited personnel).

During the course of 1966 there were no anti-American actions taken against the USMLM Potsdam House such as the demonstration and riot which occurred in May and June of 1965. Several possible defectors or provocateurs contacted the Potsdam Duty Officer at various times, and were turned away, and the house was broken into on 18 December (see Part 2, Annex G, Detentions and Incidents), but otherwise the year was relatively quiet. However, on 15 June USMLM Potsdam installation was involved in an incident which had somewhat serious repercussions and potentially tragic overtones, but which was almost humorous. The incident occurred when a reconnaissance officer, enroute from Potsdam to West Berlin after a 24 hour day and night observation trip momentarily lost control of a slowly moving tour car when an equipment bag fell against his leg, and his vehicle demolished the VOPO shack at the Mission headquarters gate, causing much consternation to the VOPO on duty there.

The speed and agility with which the VOPO left the ruins of his shack made it apparent that he was not badly injured. SERB was notified, and an investigating team of Soviets and East Germans were soon on hand. The

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USMLM officer, towing the damaged car and in convoy with the Deputy Chief USMLM, who had come out from West Berlin, left the Potsdam House grounds without hindrance an hour later, but was stopped about 1½ kilometers distant by East German Secret Police and VOPO's. The Soviet Commandant was right behind them, and the USMLM officer was taken to the Potsdam Kommandatura. There he remained for seven hours.

Upon his release, the officer was told to return to the USMLM Potsdam House and to remain there, virtually under house arrest, until the "investigation was completed". Such action on the part of the Soviets was



*VOPO shack at Potsdam House after being
hit by Mission tour car. (U)*

unprecedented. The next three days were days of intense activity as efforts were made to release the USMLM officer for return to West Berlin, since there were reasons for concern that efforts might be made to bring in the East Germans with some sort of punitive action or for political leverage.

After a day of being "unavailable", the Soviets agreed to meet with Deputy Chief USMLM (acting in Chief USMLM's absence). The meeting was held in a friendly atmosphere and Deputy Chief SERB indicated that the investigation still was not complete. He said that the VOPO was

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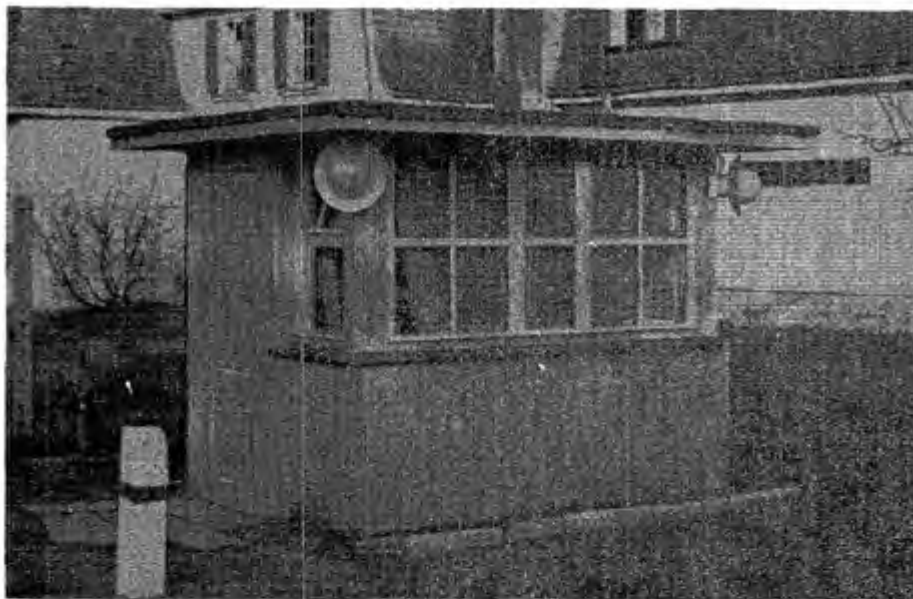
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not badly hurt and that the USMLM officer would be allowed to return to Berlin if assurance was given that he would be made available on Soviet request. He mentioned, incidentally, that there would probably be a bill for the damage. This situation was acceptable to USMLM as long as the East Germans were left out of the case.

Following an afternoon of silence, a further meeting was called for 1030 hours on 18 June. It was brief. The USMLM officer and the damaged automobile were released, and they returned immediately to West Berlin ending an enforced abasence of almost three days.

Thus the incident was officially closed, except that on 25 August, Chief USMLM paid Chief SERB the equivalent of less than \$100.00 in East Marks in full settlement of property and personal damages resulting from the accident.

For the VOPO's on duty at the USMLM gate, the story also had a happy ending, because a solid masonry-and-stucco shack has been built to replace the demolished wooden one. The VOPO's this winter are now housed in warmth and relative comfort.



*Cement-block VOPO shack erected outside
USMLM Potsdam House. (U)*

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G. (C) SPECIAL LIAISON: PANAM BOEING 727 CRASH.

The responsibilities of USMLM's positions as the only official United States representative in East Germany were made forcefully clear in the events surrounding the recovery of the bodies of crew members and the wreckage and cargo of the Pan American Airlines (PANAM) Boeing 727 which crashed west of Potsdam in the early morning of 15 November 1966. The recovery was effected quickly and efficiently with a minimum of friction between the United States and the USSR and with the least possible participation of East German representatives.



Pan American Airlines Boeing 727 jet. (U)

About 0244 hours on 15 Nov 66, a PANAM cargo aircraft crashed in the Soviet Zone in the Dallgow-Krampnitz training area near Potsdam killing the three crewmen. Chief USMLM received the missing aircraft report from a Berlin Command, State Department officer at 0330 hours, placing the aircraft approximately nine miles west of Berlin. Two search teams, each consisting of a driver, an Army officer and an Air Force officer, each of whom was a Russian-German linguist, departed within an hour with instructions to search Route 5 and to the north, under provisions of a USMLM Plan. Enroute, Deputy Chief USMLM, leading Team 1, stopped at SERB headquarters, gave available information for transmittal to Chief SERB, and passed on a request of Chief USMLM for a meeting as soon as possible. The two search teams

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traversed the assigned area, questioning East German civilians such as railroad crossing guards and passers-by, and Soviet troops, including traffic regulators and officers. All disclaimed any knowledge of a crash. Meanwhile, reports from West Berlin indicated the plane was at or near Staaken Airfield, north of Route 5. The two search teams, therefore, split up, covering Staaken and Schoenwalde Airfields and combing the area between, but with negative results. Team 1 checked into the south and west side of the Dallgow-Krampnitz Soviet training area, then moved outside the perimeter of the training area to the east side, where it disregarded Restricted Area signs and effected a minor penetration. Unfortunately, it met an oncoming Soviet truck, which forced the Mission driver to move backwards rapidly along the forest path. A second truck which tried to block from the rear was evaded and the USMLM team sped away on the highway. A VOPO truck struck the car lightly as it exited the woods, and two high speed MFS (Secret Police) cars took up pursuit. The same VOPO truck deliberately rammed the side of the tour car as it passed, but with deeply dented door it reached West Berlin safely after a 40 kilometer chase at high speed.

While this was happening, Chief USMLM met Deputy Chief SERB at 0615 hours. The latter agreed to give full Soviet cooperation including arrangements for clearances for personnel and vehicles required for evacuation. Deputy Chief SERB then departed and neither he nor Chief SERB was available for the rest of the day.

At 0925 hours, a third search team was dispatched, and Team 1 was sent out again in a different car to recheck an area believed to warrant another search. Enroute back to Potsdam House at 1300 hours, Team 1 refused to stop for an East German Police roadblock and passed an estimated 2,000 VOPO/BBB Troops in a long skirmish line moving west into a Soviet troop training area. Every trail into the area from the east and south was guarded by armed East German or Soviet soldiers.

At 1500 hours, Chief USMLM delivered to the SERB Duty Officer a protest from CofS USAREUR to CofS GSFG, demanding information concerning the missing aircraft and protesting interference with the USMLM search efforts. Bad weather had precluded US aerial observation and the exact location of the site remained unknown, although mounting evidence was pointing toward the Dallgow-Krampnitz training area. USMLM dispatched Team 2 to search the center of that

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training area from west to east and try to reach the suspected crash site. In the meantime, the Chief and Deputy drove along the southern border of the training area to verify Soviet and East German road-blocks and to divert attention from the other team. Team 2 penetrated the training area, but encountered a large number of Soviet and VOPO troops. They were pursued extensively over tank trails and finally forced to halt by armed Soviet sentries. They were taken to the Potsdam Kommandatura, and accused of colliding with a VOPO vehicle and entering restricted areas.

After repeated requests, Chief USMLM was able to meet with Deputy Chief SERB at 2130 hours. The latter announced the location of the crash and the fate of the crew and he recommended applying to competent authorities of the "GDR" for further action. Chief USMLM insisted that SERB make all necessary arrangements to return the bodies. Deputy Chief SERB agreed to transmit the request and added that he thought the "GDR" would agree without any difficulties. At the end of the meeting he announced the detention of Team 2 and agreed to try to expedite its release. Chief USMLM decided it would interfere with recovery negotiations to send additional search teams into the very tightly guarded area and canceled another effort scheduled for that night.

At noon on the following day, 16 November, the detained USMLM team was released. It had been charged with disobeying Soviet sentries and attempting to enter a restricted area. Chief SERB warned Chief USMLM by telephone message between duty officers (an unusually mild form of protest) that repetition of such actions would result in the removal from USMLM of the team leader. After many requests, Chief USMLM met Chief SERB at 2300 hours. Chief USMLM read a stern protest statement against Soviet non-cooperation in the incident and requested immediate return of the bodies. Chief SERB replied that he had been to the crash site and gave a detailed description. He asked for names of crewmen for official documents being prepared for transferral of bodies, which he thought would soon take place.

At 1100 hours on 17 November, Chief USMLM met Chief SERB to arrange details for the transfer of bodies. Chief SERB stated that the Soviets would transfer the remains of the bodies, aircraft, and mail at the Staaken Checkpoint on the zonal border of West Berlin at 1600 hours that day. Each body would be in a separate coffin and on a separate ambulance; aircraft parts were on 22 trucks (each of about 2 tons capacity); and 46 bags of mail were

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on one truck. He requested delivery of a list of names of US personnel participating in signing documents and a list of the personnel and vehicle registration numbers involved. This request was similar to those made at the turnovers which took place in January and March 1964 (The "T-39" and "RB-66" incidents). The Soviets would provide a crane and a work detail of about 20 soldiers. Chief USMLM expressed his appreciation for the Soviet assistance.



Chief USMLM shakes hands with Soviet colonels, pointedly ignoring East German Army officer. (U)

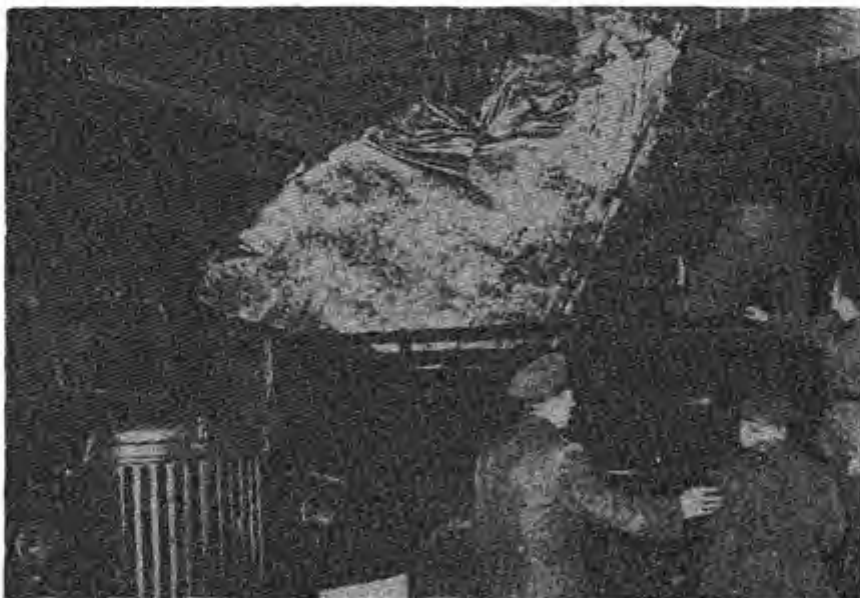
With outstanding cooperation from Berlin Brigade and Tempelhof elements, Deputy Chief USMLM was able to meet the Soviet request for names of personnel and vehicles. Arrangements were made to meet the trucks at the checkpoint, and Chief USMLM led the ambulance convoy. By 1550 hours, all planned US elements had closed at the checkpoint.

At 1600 hours, Chief USMLM led the US contingent, consisting of himself, Deputy Chief USMLM, USMLM Air Team officer, and a PANAM civilian representative, through the

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Staaken Checkpoint and met the Soviet contingent. As anticipated, an East German Army officer accompanied them, but Chief USMLM refused to be introduced to him and the obvious snub was photographed by West Berlin television for reassurance to West Germans that Americans would not deal with "GDR". The Soviet representatives presented Russian copies of the proposed "Akts" (proclamations). Chief USMLM insisted firmly that the presence and signature of an EGA officer would be tolerated only as an observer. Chief SERB argued adamantly that a civilian aircraft and civilian crew had been involved in a wreck over the sovereign territory of the "GDR"; therefore, the "GDR" representative had every right to full participation in the conference and signing of necessary documents. The discussion grew very cold and formal until the impasse was broken by acknowledgement that the Soviets might consider the EGA officer according to their interpretation but the US position would remain that he was only an observer. In fact, he did not say a single word during the conference, which was conducted in Russian and English. All conferees, including Mr. Miller, the PANAM representative, signed the three texts in Russian and English, and the transferral of bodies was allowed to start.



Soviet soldiers transloading aircraft wreckage at checkpoint. (U)

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Chief USMLM and an American graves registration officer inspected the body in the first casket. Then each casket was draped with an American flag and carried by Soviet and American soldiers to the American ambulances. Chief USMLM escorted the ambulances to Tegel Airfield, where the bodies were flown to Frankfurt the same evening. He returned briefly to the checkpoint to inspect operations, sign the English translations of the proclamations, and thank the Soviets for their assistance.

Finally, after three days and nights of intense activity a potentially troublesome international incident was brought to a mutually agreeable and successful conclusion through aggressive liaison by USMLM.

H. (C) GOTHA HOSPITAL REVISITED.

On 22 December, Chief USMLM, Lt Kolt and SSG Boyd made their second Christmas visit to the Gotha Hospital in East Germany, where Lt Kolt and then ALC Boyd had undergone emergency surgery after a serious automobile accident on 21 September 1965. The USMLM group took to the hospital several boxes of fresh fruit for the ward patients and gifts for the surgeons and nurses who had operated on the two USMLM members, as well as Christmas and New Years good wishes of the Mission. After a lengthy, frank and cordial anti-communist meeting with the Chief of Surgeon of the hospital and his assistant, the Mission members were thanked profusely for their thoughtfulness in bringing the Christmas spirit to their hospital.

VII (S) INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES

A. (S) INTELLIGENCE COLLECTION IN EAST GERMANY:

1. Allied Cooperation.

a. General. The British, French and American Military Liaison Missions are the only recognized military representatives of their respective governments in the Soviet Zone of Germany. Together they collected the major share of ground intelligence obtained about Soviet and East German military targets in the so-called German Democratic Republic. The three Missions are reasonably free to travel and observe within the boundaries of East Germany. The closest cooperation and coordination between the Missions insures an integrated and comprehensive coverage of intelligence targets.

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In effect this working together greatly increases the results which could be accomplished by any one Mission acting alone. Highlight reporting night and day by teams returning through a unified debriefing point at the USMLM Berlin House insures that the latest military information is always available to headquarters concerned.

Each Mission is normally responsible for one-third the area of East Germany on a scheduled rotating basis. A high priority target however, may be covered by all three Missions working simultaneously or in relief shifts to effect maximum saturation. By such a unified collection effort during a four week period in October and November, the 1966 rotation of Soviet troops into and out of GSFG was detected and confirmed by continuous, overlapping tri-Mission observation of a strategic railroad line. Intelligence collection operations by the three Missions are carried out regardless of national political trends. Allied Mission cooperation is based on professional respect and genuine friendship developed by close contacts and mutual support among the Mission members.

b. Planning and Coordination. Tri-Mission ground and air operations meetings are held regularly once a week to discuss mutual requirements and to make integrated current reconnaissance plans. Other meetings are held night



The British, US and French operations officers relax before their weekly meeting. (C)

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or day at the call of any Mission operations officer to react to especially significant developments affecting the Soviet Zone. Long-range Mission policy guidance is established at quarterly Chiefs of Mission meetings. Mutual problems and individual differences of viewpoint in areas of common interest are discussed and settled. These meetings are held in a spirit of complete cooperation and mutual trust, and notwithstanding the coequal status of the Chiefs, there has never been serious disagreement on final solutions to mutual problems.

c. Reporting. Ground reconnaissance teams of all three Missions consider an operational trip incomplete until the team has stopped at the USMLM Berlin House immediately on its return from East Germany. A "highlight" debriefing on each reconnaissance trip describing significant observations

French reconnaissance personnel filling out "Highlights" at USMLM Berlin House. (C)



of current intelligence value is prepared in triplicate, one copy for each Mission. These highlights can be analyzed at any moment to indicate the latest status of Soviet and East German military activity. USMLM cables a daily Situation Report (SITREP) to USAREUR/7th Army and USAFE Headquarters, with copies of the cable distributed locally to the Berlin intelligence community. A final detailed reconnaissance report including photographs is forwarded on DD Form 1396 with distribution as high as DIA.

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2. Obstacles to Collection.

a. Permanent Restricted Area (PRA). The PRA map issued the Allied Missions on 15 February 1964 remained in effect throughout 1966. This map effectively prevents Mission travel in approximately one-third of East Germany. Even though the Soviets were presented in 1965 with a more restrictive PRA map by French and American Headquarters in Western Germany, they have not retaliated by issuing a new map to the Allied Missions. The PRA map of February 1964 channels Mission reconnaissance trips through many areas where detection is difficult to avoid. That additional locations are also sensitive is evident from the many new Mission restriction signs which have appeared. All these locations could properly be incorporated into PRA's to prevent Mission travel in "places of military units" as stated in the Huebner-Malinin Agreement. However, GSFG has not chosen to increase PRA's which might possibly bring about Allied retaliation.

b. Temporary Restricted Areas (TRA's). Another method by which GSFG curtailed Mission freedom of travel during 1966 was by declaring nineteen temporary restricted areas, seven more than in 1965. These TRA's, prohibiting entry into various areas for as long as 10 days, screened Command Post Exercises, Field Training Exercises, Air Alerts, and the probable movement of exotic equipment. The issuance of TRA maps to the Allied Missions is an inexpensive matter and could be done to cause confusion as well as to hide important maneuvers, such as the "Vltava" Exercise of September 1966. How many of the areas depicted on the nineteen TRA maps covered significant military movement is not known; however, through accidental penetrations of some of these areas in more than one instance it was found that there was no unusual troop activity even though the area was surrounded with the security posts and temporary mission restriction signs generally associated with exercise areas. Tri-Mission coverage of the periphery of TRA's during the period of the restriction, and a clean-up reconnaissance afterwards are made with the knowledge that an actual increase in strength, or the implementation of a frequently rumored "draw-down" of Soviet forces could be made under the cover of a restricted area. Therefore, TRA's are not taken lightly and they always cause an increase in Mission touring activity.

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c. Mission Restriction Signs. The number of permanent Mission restriction signs in East Germany is estimated to be in excess of 4,000 and steadily increasing as the Soviet and East German military authorities attempt to prevent observation of sensitive installations and areas. No exact figure can be given because the Soviet authorities also erect these restrictive signs within PRA's, even though these areas are already forbidden to Missions. The Soviet and East German Armies often outline TRA's with a temporary Mission restriction signs. Allied Mission officers have learned to minimize the effect of Mission restriction signs by skillful touring but are justifiably upset occasionally when a TRA ends and temporary signs remains in place. Generally recognized by all Mission tour officers is that too much Mission travel in a sensitive area which used not to be restricted by signs may cause new red-and-white Mission restriction signs to be put up almost overnight. The Soviets have not usually considered violations of Mission restriction signs with the same serious concern as PRA violations, but there have been recent indications that all such violations are weighed when they decide to request that a repeated violator be removed from his Mission.



A Mission restriction sign. (U)

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East German Secret Police EMV. (C)

d. Surveillance. Surveillance became an increasing problem during 1966 as the East German security services increased their inventory of high speed, West German manufactured automobiles. USMLM teams were usually successful in losing their "tails", due to their Ford's greater cross-country and rough-road mobility, their better knowledge of the terrain, and the natural advantage of being able to choose where to go during a chase. However, toward the end of 1966 the "tails" showed an increased willingness to search off of the main roads and they caused additional problems for those teams which must use relatively fixed OP's. USMLM Air Team observers were most affected by the new trend.

3. Incidents and Detentions:

During 1966, USMLM was involved in 24 incidents and 17 detentions. This compares with 9 incidents and 23 detentions in 1965. The continued downward trend in detentions reflects the progress made in improving reconnaissance techniques, the success of training new liaison officers to tour skillfully, and the highly professional dedication of reconnaissance personnel. Analysis of the increase in incidents is more difficult because of the chance nature of these events.

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Table 1.

	<u>1964</u>		<u>1965</u>		<u>1966</u>	
	<u>No.</u>	<u>% Total</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>% Total</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>% Total</u>
<u>DETENTIONS</u>						
Sov Initiated	31	86%	7	31%	5	30%
EG Initiated	5	14%	16	69%	12	70%
<u>INCIDENTS</u>						
Sov Involved	2	40%	2	23%	5	21%
EG Involved	3	60%	7	77%	19	79%

The broad definition of just what constitutes an incident was probably in itself a factor in the apparent sharp rise in incidents, since new touring officers tended to report matters which more experienced officers consider routine travel experiences. However, the possibility of increased East German Communist attempts at provocation cannot be overlooked, since four of the incidents involved East Germans entering the USMLM Potsdam House grounds.

In any case, the trend toward East German involvement noticed in 1965 continued in 1966. This year 70% of the detentions were initiated by East Germans and 79% of the incidents involved East Germans. As the Ulbricht regime increasingly attempts to demonstrate its "sovereignty", this trend can be expected to continue in the future. Table 1 gives the figures and percentages for the last three years. See Annex F, Touring Statistics, for a breakdown of incidents and detention by month, and Annex G, Incidents and Detentions, for summaries of each.

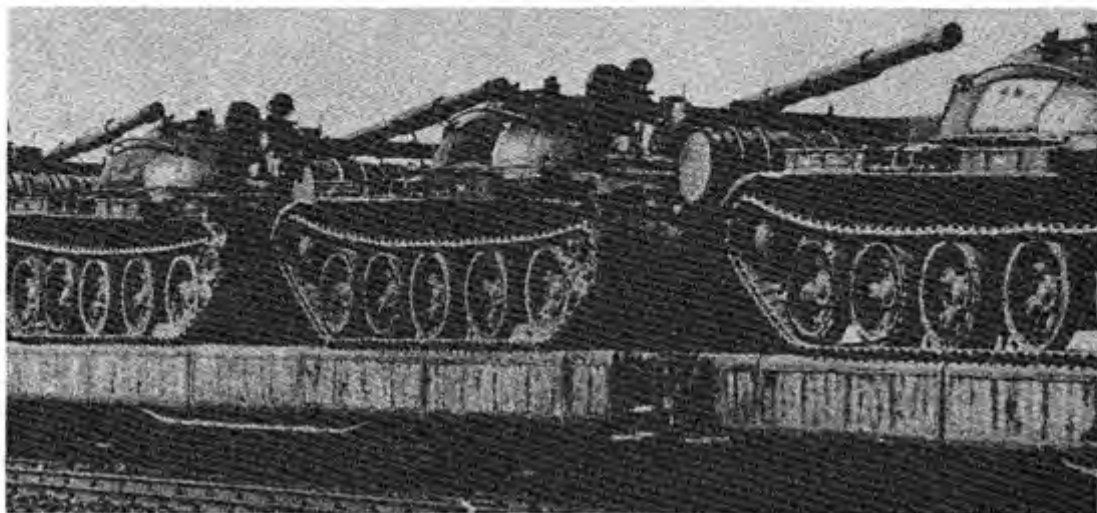
B. (S) OBSERVATIONS IN EAST GERMANY

1. Soviet Ground Forces.

The cycle of troop training in GSFG varied little in 1966 from the pattern observed over the last decade. Following the reception and initial, individual training of recruits late in the autumn, unit training at

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Soviet T-62 tanks. (C)

the company and battalion level was conducted throughout early 1966. This early activity was supplemented by specialist training for engineers and communications troops, drivers and artillery and tank gunners. As in the past, training proceeded rapidly to the regimental level, and battalion field exercises (FTX's) and command post exercises (CPX's) were undertaken in February as the first three Temporary Restricted Areas (TRA's) of the year were imposed by GSFG. Training programs moved normally through the spring and into the summer as tank, artillery, rocket, and missile units deployed to traditional areas for field firing exercises and infantry units progressed to combined-arms training. Contin-



SAGGER antitank guided missile vehicles leaving a caserne. (C)

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uing emphasis was put on CBR procedures and security, the latter accounting in part for the unusually large number of TRA's (ninetten) imposed by GSFG during the year. Sightings made by Allied Missions showed that several exercises held in the summer were joint GSFG/EGA undertakings, demonstrating greater capability on the part of the two armies in coordinating mutual activities and indicating a possible trend for future troop training. In the autumn, army-level maneuvers and at least one logistical exercise prepared the way for troop rotation which began, as usual, early in the fall and continued into early winter. The program of updating equipment in GSFG continued through 1966. The number of T-62 tanks in the GSFG inventory continued to rise, though not so steeply as in 1965. The 122mm gun-howitzer, D-30, was seen in increasing numbers and at least one battalion of 152mm gun-howitzer, D-20, replaced a battalion of 152mm howitzer, D-1, at the



152mm gun-howitzer D-20. (C) (FILM photo)

level of Army artillery. The MAZ-503 truck in several configurations appeared during the year, as did the 8x8 tractor-trailer combination (MAZ-527) which is associated with several missile firing systems, including FROG-7. SAGGER anti-tank missiles were seen with increasing frequency, indicating that more units of GSFG were being equipped with this modern anti-tank weapon. Examples of the new Soviet 7-62mm general purpose machine-gun, the PK, appeared. At least two modified bridging boats were observed in numbers in the fall, the BMK-130 which had been seen earlier in limited quantity, and the BMK-90 modified. Both are distinguished by transport wheels which fold into wells in the

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boats' sides when the craft are in the water, and the wheels obviate the need for separate trailers. Sightings of convoys and trains carrying containers associated with the SALISH missile system lead to the expectation that definitive sightings of the missile in a tactical role will be forthcoming in the new year.

During 1966 the status of GSFG as an elite, formidable, mobile, combat-ready force prepared to fight either a conventional or nuclear war, was not altered.

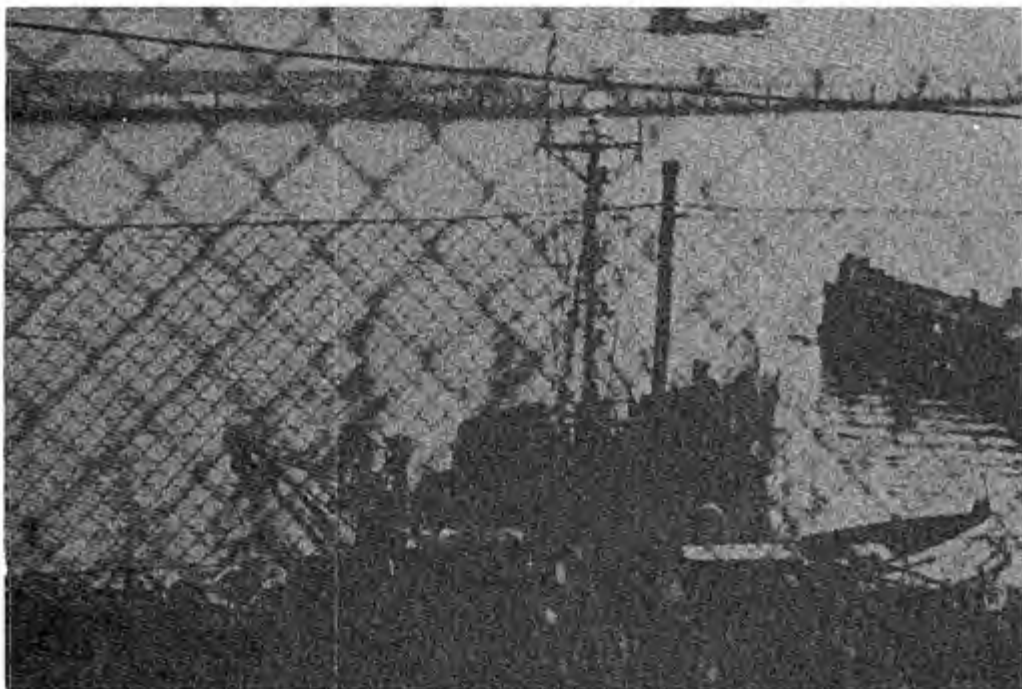
2. Soviet Air Force. The 24th Tactical Air Army continued to strengthen its overall combat-ready posture in support of the GSFG and Warsaw Pact forces. Modernization was especially notable in the air defense system. The tactical strike forces remained in a high state of readiness without any apparent equipment changes. New and improved air defense equipment was introduced into aircraft, ordnance, and electronic inventories. The most significant was the twin-jet FIREBAR interceptor aircraft with ANAB air-to-air missiles. This was the first time the FIREBAR was observed deployed outside the USSR. To date only the Zerbst air defense regiment is known to be equipped with this new fighter. Re-equipment also took place in other air defense regiments. The single-jet FISHBED D interceptor aircraft joined the Wittstock regiment while the FISHBED F went into regiments at Jueterbog, Putnitz, and possibly Altenburg. The latest FISHBED two-place



Soviet FIREBAR interceptor. (C)

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Naval tug in Sassnitz harbor (C)

trainer, the MONGOL F, was first observed at the latter airfield. FISHBED F's were seen for the first time in deployment exercises to a natural surface airfield in 1966. The same aircraft was observed firing air-to-ground rockets, further confirming its secondary role as a ground attack fighter. In electronic equipment a new height finder, designated THIN SKIN, and a low-altitude surveillance radar, designated SQUAT EYE, appeared at several radar/electronic sites throughout the zone. The principal technical observation during the year was a Finow-based BREWER jet bomber fitted with two small auxiliary jet engine pods.

3. Soviet Naval Forces. Observations of Soviet Naval Forces were restricted to the port of Sassnitz and there only one observation point afforded a view of the military sector of the harbor. Unfortunately, during the summer this observation point was denied to the Allied Missions by the posting of restriction signs. At no time were positive sightings of the usual "SO-1" class sub-chasers made, nor

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were any Soviet naval vehicular traffic or sailors on liberty noted in the towns of Sassnitz, Rostock or Stralsund. Soviet cargo ships, however, were observed in the port of Rostock in the process of unloading new prime-movers and other Soviet manufactured items of military equipment.



East German 100mm antiaircraft guns. (C)

4. East German Ground Forces. The dual-cycle training year of the East German Army (EGA) resulting from the eighteen-month term for draftees, was reflected in observations of the EGA in 1966. With the EGA already well into a semi-annual cycle with the reception of recruits in November, 1965, the first months of 1966 saw company, battalion and regimental level training already in progress. Concurrent specialist training, with emphasis on engineer, artillery and communications, was much in evidence. The lull in East German training commonly experienced during the reception of draftees and preparations for the May Day East Berlin parade occurred again this year and was followed by a new cycle leading up to participation in the Warsaw Pact exercise "Vltava", held in Czechoslovakia in September.

The East German troops continued to display excellent soldierly qualities in 1966, and it is clear that great strides have been made in bringing the EGA up to the standards of a first-class fighting force. Its reliability, in a political sense, or course, remains doubtful. Every reconnaissance team member recalls instances in which the average East German soldier has overtly displayed his admiration for the West, to the obvious concern of his

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officers and NCO's. Lack of even the slightest friendliness or respect of East Germans toward Soviets has also been apparent.

Modernization of the East German Army gained momentum. New W50L 4x2 cargo trucks were observed in increasing numbers throughout the year. This diesel-powered vehicle will probably replace the older G5 and S4000-1 in the EGA inventory.

The presence of the SCUB "B" missile in the EGA inventory was observed by Allied Missions in activity



East German ATS-59 deployed near Leipzig. (C)

in preparation for May Day; these observations also confirmed an earlier BRIXMIS observation of infrared sight mountings on the 85mm divisional gun. Interestingly, the appearance of the Soviet ATS-59 prime-mover solely with the EGA 100mm AA Gun (KS-19), supports a conclusion that this gun has not returned to Soviet inventory. Sightings of T-34 tanks are becoming rarer as the EGA acquires more and more T-54 tanks. The confirmed Mission sightings of the Armored Amphibious Reconnaissance Vehicles M-66 (not yet observed with GSFG) and the new 115mm 40-round rocket launcher in EGA hands may indicate a modernization program which gives the EGA new Soviet equipment at the same time as, or even earlier, than GSFG. In the past, the EGA has often been issued obsolescent Soviet cast-offs.

5. East German Air Force. While very few changes were seen in the EGA, generally significant developments did occur in the air defense communications and radar order of battle. The Air Defense Communications Net linking EGAF

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AN EGAF MONGOL. (C)

headquarters with its two main control centers was completed early in the year. A new early warning site was found near Dobra equipped with a huge TALL KING radar, the first such radar to be found on an EGAF site. A second BAR LOCK radar was added to the Ground-Controlled-Intercept site at Pragsdorf, making this the first dual BAR LOCK GCI site in the EGAF. Heavy airfield construction began at the natural surface near Alteno and continued throughout the year.

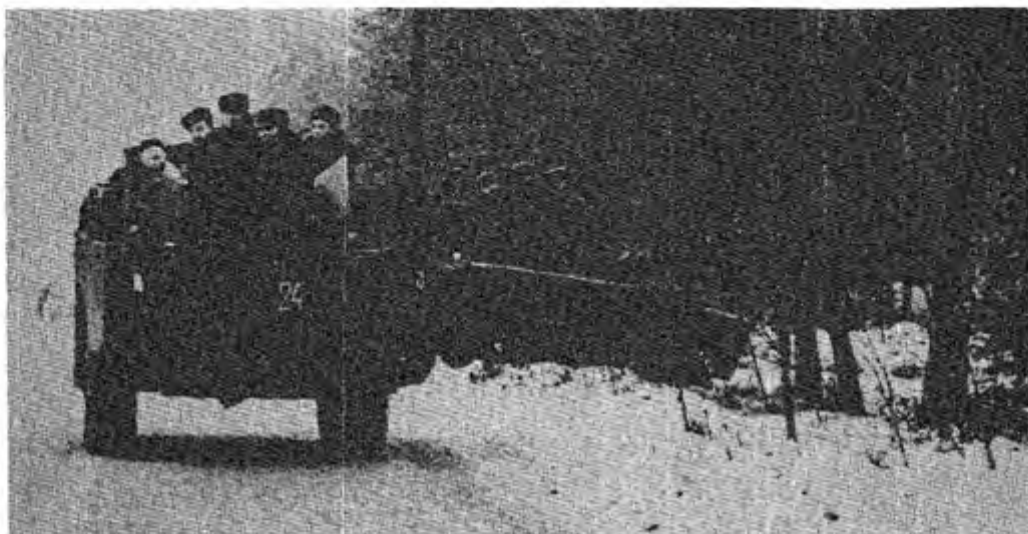
6. East German Naval Forces. As with the Soviet naval forces, East German sightings were severely curtailed by the loss of the observation point in Sassnitz. As usual, "Riga II" class destroyer-escorts (DE) were observed in the area. On many occasions, service and auxiliary-type vessels were seen in the port of Stralsund and in the waters around Daenholm Island.

C. (S) CHRONOLOGICAL SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT OPERATIONAL ACTIVITIES IN 1966:

1. Winter. The primary factor affecting reconnaissance in winter is adverse weather. Most of East Germany is subject to frequent periods of heavy fog, sleet, ice and

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Soviet ETR-40p's enter woods during a winter exercise. (C)

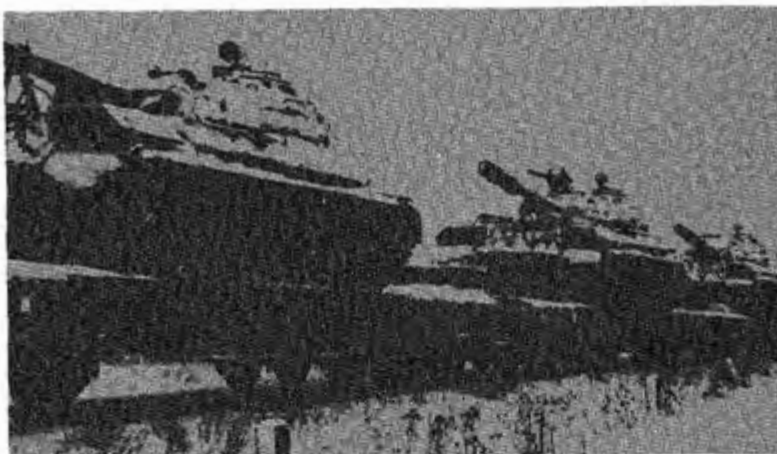
mud during the winter months. Observation is significantly hampered and, coupled with the relatively low level of Soviet and East German troop training, winter is a time of Mission impatience. The first Temporary Restricted Areas (TRA's) made their appearance toward the end of the period, however, and the operational troop training tempo picked up. The Leipzig Fair, occurring in the first week in March gave a few reconnaissance teams a break from military reconnaissance and furnished information on the latest technical achievements of the Soviet bloc.



A US/LM tour vehicle occupies a winter OP. (C)

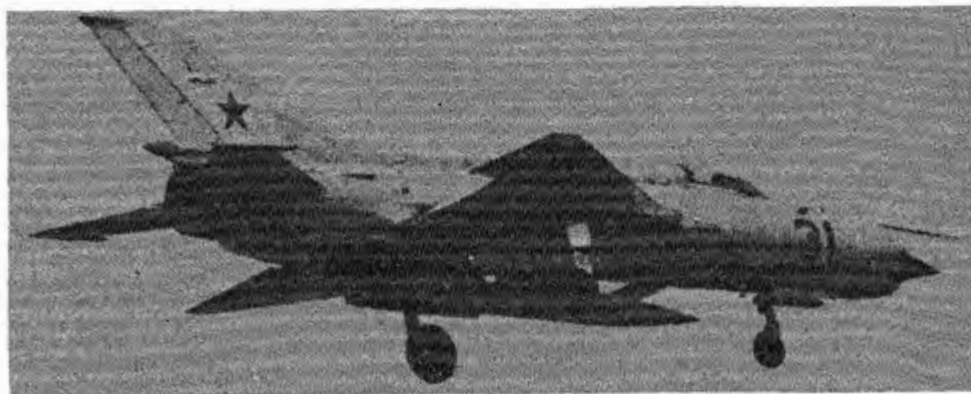
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Soviet T-10M tanks moving to winter firing exercises. (C)

a. January. GSFG entered the new year with artillery and tank units conducting firing exercises at major training areas close to casernes, while motorized rifle units took to the field in company-type training. The major river-crossing sites on the ELBE River at Kreinitz, Elster-Gallin, Sandau and Gnevsdorf were busy as the winter training of engineers and drivers continued. In specialist training it was noted that FROG and SCUD missile units had entered the Letzlinger Heide training area for further exercises involving use of weapons requiring special security



A Soviet FISHBED D. (C)

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measures. The East German Army, having started its training cycle, somewhat earlier, was progressing into battalion-level exercises per conjunction with limited river-crossing training. Elements of the EGA's 1st and 8th Motorized Rifle Divisions moved into the Busendorf training complex for field training.

Weather problems inhibited Soviet and East German AF flying activity in January and nothing of unusual interest in air operations occurred. As in 1965, no TRA was imposed on Mission travel in January.



A FROG-6 on the march. (C)

b. February. GSFG training, lagging a bit behind 1965, progressed to the regimental level, with battalion FTX's and a command post exercise (CPX) in conjunction with the first three TRA's of 1966 (13-13 Feb). Specialist training continued, and at least one division engaged in an air-supported mobility exercise. The East German Army progressed to regimental exercises.

In February a USMLM team observed a FROG-6 in Goldberg, significantly altering order of battle holdings. (See Section VII, paragraph D) In the air, the deployment of an air defense regiment from Zerbst to Koethen was observed, as was the arrival of a new squadron of FISHBED D's at Wittstock.

c. March. In March the fourth TRA (10-18 Mar) was imposed by GSFG. A large maneuver was conducted by the Third Shock Army with low level FTX's held in other army areas. Training in the Soviet ground elements had progressed to the

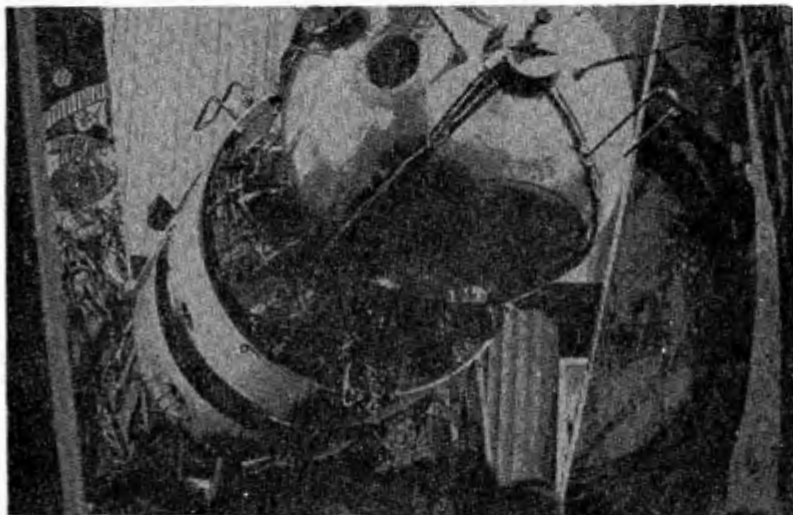
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An EGA W50L cargo truck. (C)

level of divisional CPX's and regimental field training. Attention shifted to the 24th Tactical Air Army, however, as a USMLM Air Team brought in the first sightings of a FIREBAR long-range fighter-interceptor in the forward area, when it observed these aircraft taking off from FINOW, on their way to KOETHEN where they were deployed. Also in March sightings of the first FISHBED F were made at the airfield at PUTNITZ.



*Soviet unmanned satellite exhibited
at the Leipzig Spring Fair. (C)*

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On the EGA side of the ledger, sightings of the first W50L 4x2 cargo truck, and of an L01800A side-opening van indicated the start of the introduction of these vehicles into the East German inventory.

The annual Leipzig Technical Fair provided an interesting and busy week for USMLM personnel, who took turns in visiting the fair daily. A mass of technical data and photographs was assembled and forwarded. Most exhibitors at the fair were pleased to supply Mission officers with brochures about their products and no special efforts were made to prevent photography of equipment or displays.

2. Spring. A lower level of GSFG activity than in 1965 was noted in the spring of 1966. Preparations by the East German Army for May Day and by the Soviet Forces for spring inspections accounted for a training lull in the first part of the quarter. However, by early June the tempo of activity had noticeably quickened, and preparations for the summer field exercises were well under way. During this period there were three TRA's, two in April and one in June.

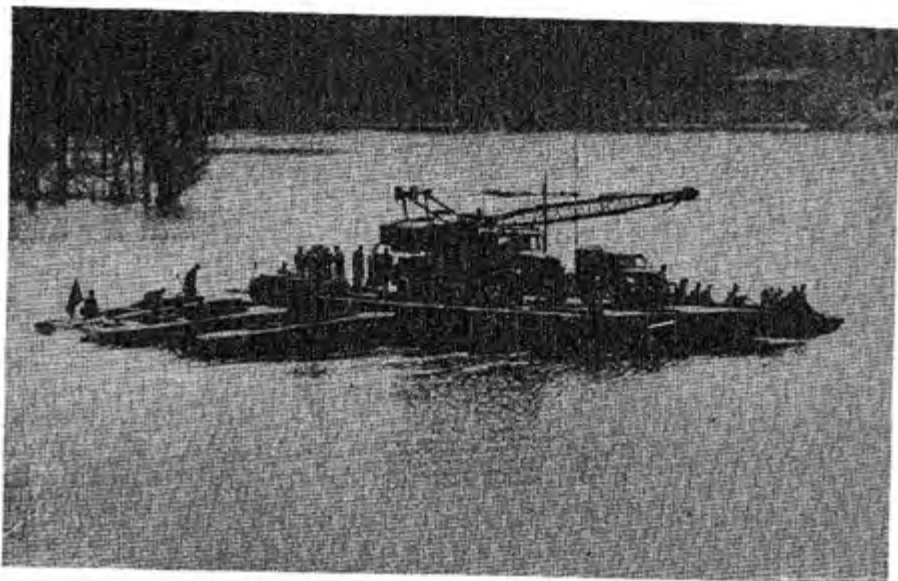
a. April. GSFG engaged in routine low-level training in most army areas, as the Soviets prepared for May training inspections. The two TRA's imposed were early in the month. A one-day TRA (4 Apr) immediately preceded TRA 6-66 (5-8 Apr). The latter probably screened a combined GSFG-EGA communications exercise.

A USMLM reconnaissance team which was on tour when the TRA was issued drove throughout the area restricted by the first TRA (4 Apr) and, although they found heavy security posted around the entire area, the team found nothing within the restricted area to justify a TRA. At the cost of three map sheets, one per Allied Mission, showing a false TRA, Soviet and East German counterintelligence can divert attention from important activity elsewhere, and can attempt to confuse our estimate of their status of training and combat readiness.

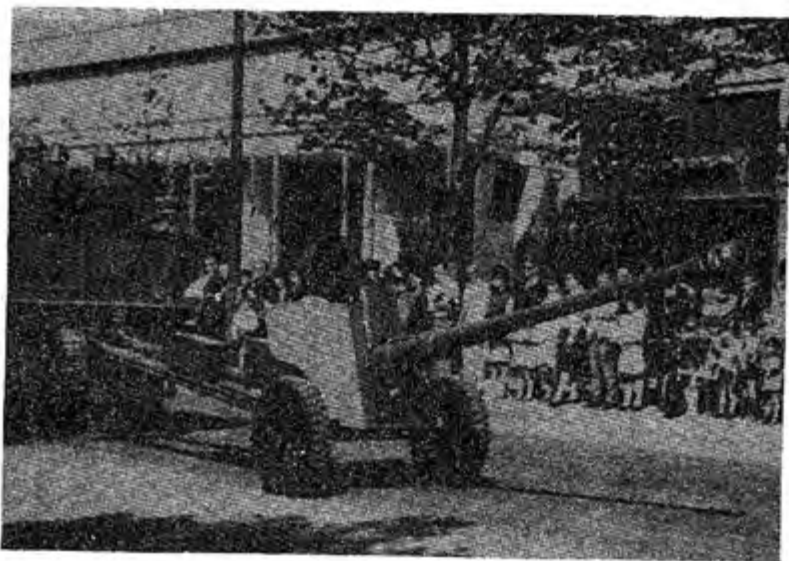
The most spectacular development of the month was the crash of a Soviet FIREBAR in the British Sector of West Berlin, less than a kilometer from BRIXMIS headquarters. Allied exploitation of the incident significantly increased the store of technical knowledge of this aircraft's characteristics. Also in the air, the first sightings of MONGOL F was made at Altenburg, while Mission AF observers at Prenzlau in April were able to observe in detail the actual deployment of a surface-to-air missile (SAM).

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Soviet improvised crane-barge, probably intended to raise crashed FIREBAR, passes the USMLM Potsdam House. (C)

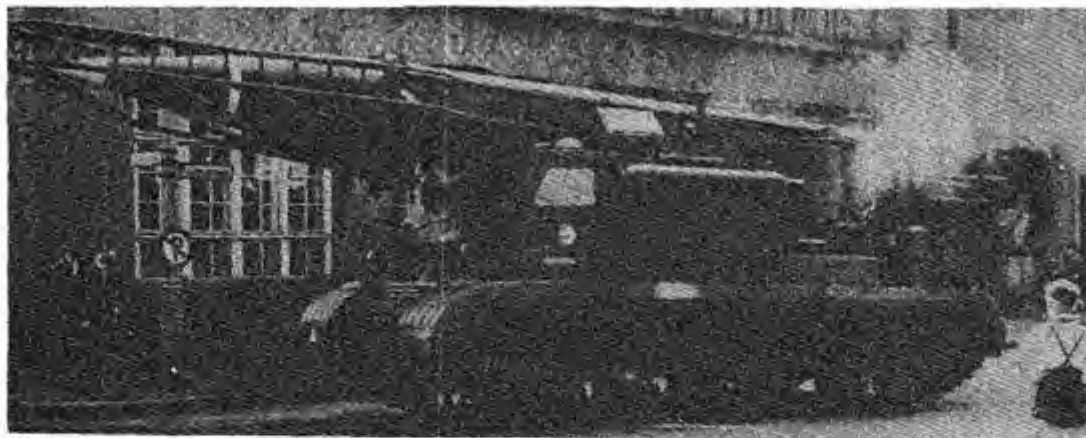


*May Day Parade in East Berlin:
85mm gun with infrared
sights. (C) (FNL photo)*

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*May Day Parade in East Berlin: SCUD B. (C)
(FMLM photo)*

USMLM observers intensively covered the rehearsals held on the West Ring autobahn in preparation for the East German May Day parade and were able to make sightings of SCUD "A" and "B", as well as to confirm the mounting of an infrared sight on the 85mm divisional gun. The SCUD "B" and the infrared sight were to be the surprises of the display of weapons. In contrast to previous years, the parade forces departed for home stations by rail rather than moving to holding casernes in East Berlin upon completion of the rehearsals, a development closely watched by USMLM teams.

b. May. A training lull, anticipated on the basis of experience from previous years occurred in May. The May Day parade, after the thorough coverage of the April rehearsals, held no surprises. USMLM teams, together with BRIXMIS and FMLM teams, conducted a watch on rail lines to attempt to determine home stations for units and equipment participating in the parade. In addition to the parade normal training activity was observed throughout the rest of East Germany.

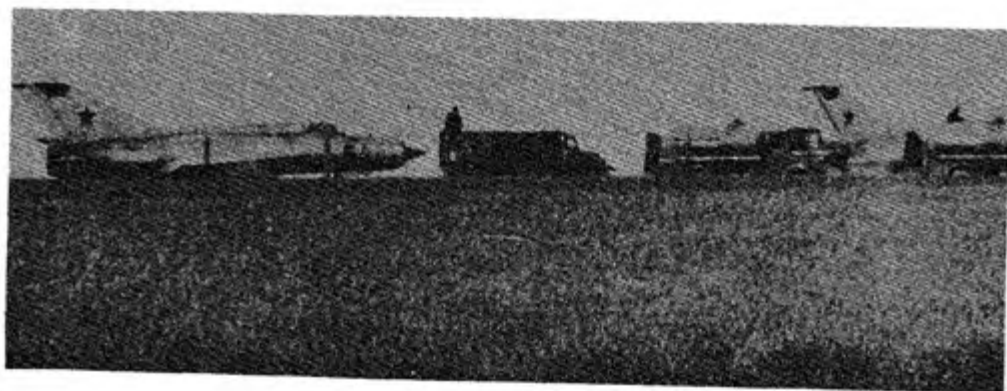
The 8-wheel tractor was first sighted in May. The accompanying goose-neck low-boy trailer was considered large enough to carry loads in excess of 60 tons, and to be of possible utilization by engineer or SCUD-missile units. Subsequent Mission reconnaissance confirmed that the 8x8 tractor and low-boy combination is used for conveyance of tracked SCUDs, which meant that the "wheeled SCUD", observed in Moscow parades, might not be added to the GSFG inventory during 1966.

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Soviet recruits marching near Kramnitz. (C)



*Soviet FISHIED F's deployed to
the Reinsdorf grass strip. (C)*

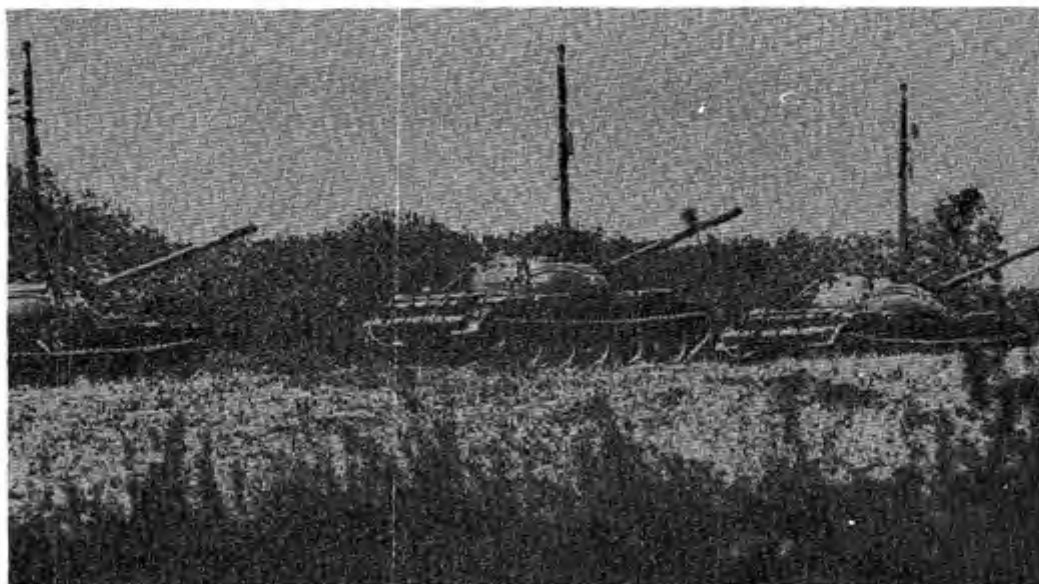
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USMLM teams were puzzled by the appearance of a number of Soviet soldiers with shaven heads among the troops throughout the Soviet Zone. Traditionally this is the mark of a recruit fresh from the USSR. While it is not unusual for specialists to join units in May, the unexplainable presence of recruits this early in the year was most unusual.

In May the FISHBED air defense regiment at Jueterbog twice deployed to the Reinsdorf grass strip; this was the first sighting of FISHBED F aircraft operating on a natural surface and added measurably to our knowledge of the aircraft's capabilities.

c. June. The imposition of TRA 7-66 (19-26 Jun) covered a joint GSFG/EGA CPX with some limited troop participation. Elsewhere, GSFG elements engaged in remedial training and training in special techniques such as CBR and river-crossing. The unusual sighting of a "Pendel" (troop rotation) train in June gave evidence that some limited Soviet troop movements into and out of East Germany were underway. During



*Soviet T-54 tanks prepare for summer
river-crossing exercise. (C)*

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June a new type radar, designated SQUAT EYE, was observed at the Soviet site at Welzow. While its full function is still unknown, it is believed to be a low-altitude surveillance radar.

The EGA, now in its second training cycle, had advanced to division-level training. The most significant EGA sighting in June was that of a PMP ponton column in Torgau. The appearance of PMP pontons is part of a trend of the East German Army toward becoming a first class fighting force with its own bridge-building capability, and indicates that GSFG engineer units are completely outfitted with this modern ponton.



SQUAT EYE radar. (C)

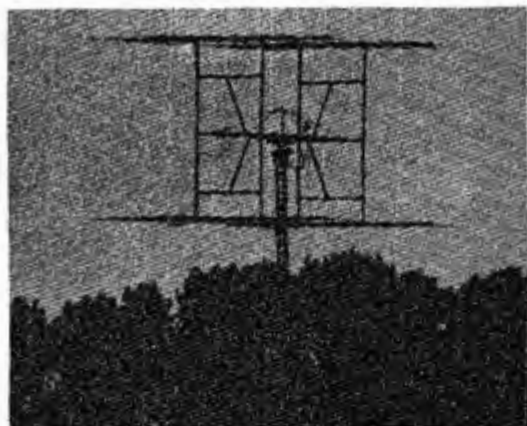
3. Summer. The advent of ideal training weather brought troop training activities to a high level in East Germany. It also accounted for the imposition of an unprecedentedly high number of TRA's (7) during this quarter. The first regular sightings of "Pendel" trains in September indicated the beginning of full-scale Soviet fall troop rotation and also brought rumors of a reduction in GSFG strength. The GSFG troop rotation and military movements related to the Warsaw Pact maneuver in Czechoslovakia ("VLTAVA") caused two intensive tri-Mission reconnaissance efforts to be made. Both produced excellent results, despite an increase in East German surveillance and harassment.

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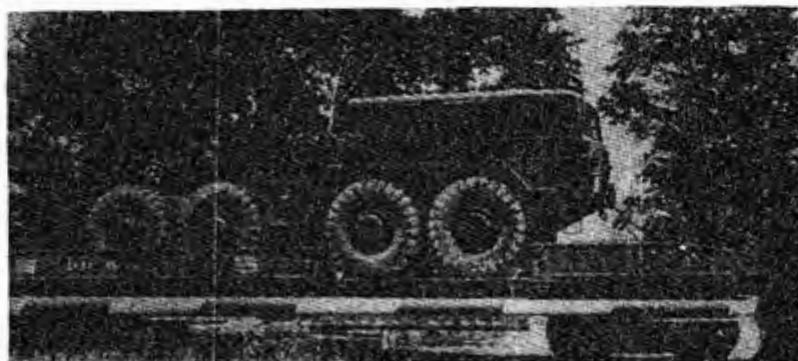


East German PHP's on the move. (C)



FORK REST communications antenna. (C)

a. July. GSFG training included rotation of units to major firing ranges, increased training of missile units and a high level of river-crossing training activity. TRA 6-66 (5-11 Jul, extended to 15 Jul) covered an air-defense exercise which had to be extended to compensate for poor weather. In July a military train bearing MAZ-537 8x8 tractor-trailer units was observed by a USMLM team in Wittenberg the first sighting of such equipment in East Germany, and a USMLM team discovered a FORK REST communications antenna in Zossen (another first sighting in East Germany).



A Soviet MAZ-537 tractor on a military train near Wittenberg. (C)

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A Soviet SA-2 missile launcher and tractor. (C)



The Soviet sport parachute team in Leipzig. (C)

A USMLM team observed and photographed the passage of a Soviet SA-2 SAM train, obtaining valuable information, despite determined Soviet efforts to prevent observation. (See Section VII, para D 5)

East German units continued their training cycle with divisional exercises and specialist training.

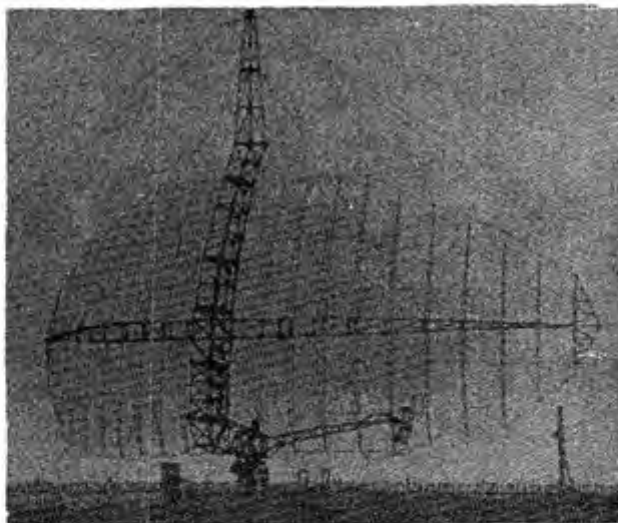
During the last days of July, Chief USMLM, taking advantage of an unusual opportunity, covered the VIII International Sport Parachute Championships in Leipzig.

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b. August. This warm month accounted for specialist and unit training in GSFG during the first two weeks, but during the second two weeks, there was a definite lull. In August a new East German TALL KING radar site at DOBRA was discovered.

Interest in East Germany focused on the East-German Army and on its forthcoming participation in Exercise "VLTAVA," the Fall 1966 Warsaw Pact maneuver in Czechoslovakia. Toward the end of the month the three Allied Missions initiated a closely coordinated operation, code-named "LA RONDE", designed to provide daily coverage of the southern portion of the Soviet Zone and the road and rail approaches to Czechoslovakia.



East German TALL KING at Dobra. (C)

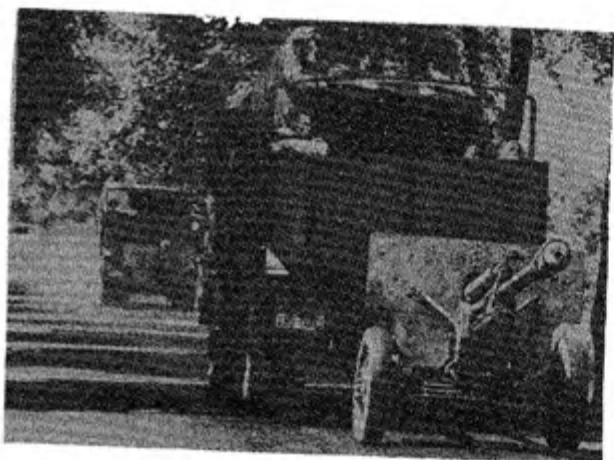
Subjected on occasion to strong MFS harassment, the project nevertheless accomplished its primary mission of monitoring the area, and additionally yielded sightings of the Soviet-made Armored Amphibious Reconnaissance Vehicle M-1966 in the hands of the EGA.

Three TRA's were imposed in August. They screened several areas of East Germany, principally in the south, continuously between 12 and 28 August.

c. September. Normal training was carried out in GSFG and EGA. Attention remained focused on "VLTAVA" and its buildup, but not to the detriment of other areas.

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*An East German artillery
column on the march. (C)*



*THIN SKIN van and
radar. (C)*



*A Soviet FISHBED D with
tapered missile rails. (C)*

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During September a USMLM team observed a new height-finder radar at Hillersleben. The radar later was given the designation THIN SKIN, and another one was discovered at Wachstedt together with two BAR LOCKs and a SQUAT EYE. The timeliness of the report and accompanying high-quality black-and-white and color photography earned USMLM a EUCOM special commendation. A USMLM team also observed modified missile launching rails on a FISHBED D from Alt Lonnewitz. The same rails had been earlier observed on a FISHBED F. The rails were later seen with what appeared to be a modified ALKALI air-to-air missile; but technical evaluation is continuing. GSFG engaged in a logistical exercise between 8 and 14 September with significant sightings by all three Allied Missions.

4. Fall. The end of Exercise "VLTAVA" and the completion of GSFG fall maneuvers brought the GSFG and EGA annual training cycles to a close. With the influx of recruits in October and early November, training in both forces reverted to the basic level and remained there through the rest of the year. The Allied Missions engaged in another cooperative effort in connection with the GSFG troop-rotation, with spectacular results. The combined effort resulted in an observation of over 60 troop trains, indicating that the 1966 troop rotation proceeded normally. A section of sensitive railroad line was under continuous tri-Mission day-and-night observation for three weeks. An in-coming tour took up an OP an hour before the old tour departed, thus giving essential continuity. This heavy surveillance was accomplished without a single exposure of observation points. The teams established that GSFG troop rotation was underway and normal, and that neither a build-up nor a draw-down of Soviet Forces was in progress.



Soviet special-purpose railroad cars observed during tri-Mission surveillance. (C)

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a. October. GSFG closed out its training cycle in October with high-level maneuvers and CPX's covered by TRA's 15-66 and 16-66 and reverted to low-level training. Allied Missions were active in reporting on the movement of Soviet elements from their caserns to deployment areas and return. A USMLM team observed a modified BREWER-B at Finow late in the month, with unidentified appendages, possibly auxiliary jet engines. This modification is currently undergoing evaluation. A BRIXMIS and a USMLM team late in the month observed the move-out of a portion of the 1st Motorized Rifle Division, EGA, in Potsdam. A USMLM air team and a FMLM team observed the return of these elements to home station, and the freely exchanged information proved of considerable value in piecing together the factors related to movements of local troop units.



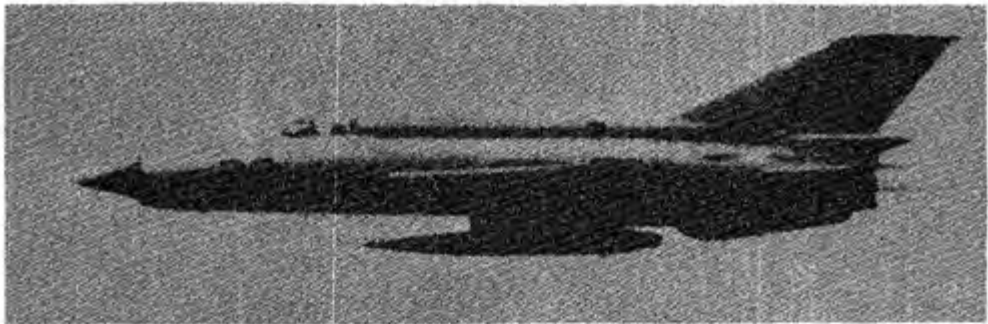
A Soviet BREWER B,
modified. (C)



An EGA column heads for a
training area near Potsdam. (C)

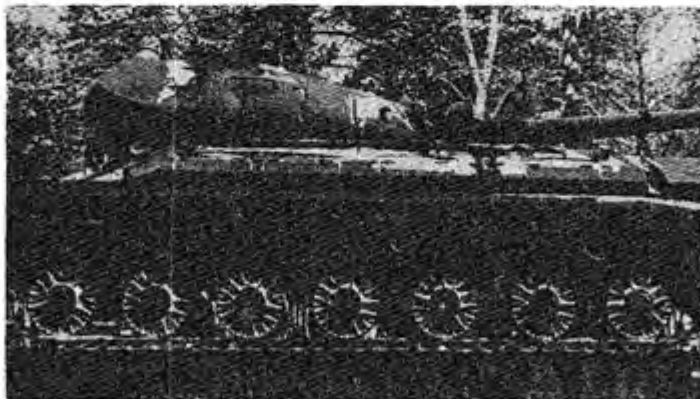
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A modified Soviet FISHEED F at Altenburg. (C)

b. November. With the shortening days, the advent of bad weather, and the reversion of GSFG and EGA to unit training, a marked lull in observations occurred. Notable exceptions were the sighting of an expanded POL storage complex at the auxiliary Reinsdorf natural surface airfield by a USMLM air team and the observation of East German Berlin Border Brigade participation in an exercise of the 1st Motorized Rifle Division, EGA, by BRIXMIS. The complex of 25 fuel storage tanks at Reinsdorf was consistent with that seen earlier at Hassleben and indicates the standardization of POL requirements at Soviet dispersal airfields; however, the participation of elements of the Berlin Border Brigade in EGA maneuvers was unprecedented.



A Soviet T-10M tank. (C)

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A USMLM team observed the presence of FISHBED F's with an unusual fuselage marking at Altenburg on the last day of the month.

c. December. Low-level training continued into December, with a noticeable increase in driver-training on specialized vehicles and prime-movers, and in the tempo of activity at river-crossing sites. As GSFG and EGA prepared to launch themselves into a new year, the now-familiar pattern of training began to develop. An unusual feature of December, however, was the imposition of three TRA's, bringing the total for the year to nineteen. The TRA's, moreover, appeared relatively devoid of major activity, and possibly screened low-level GSFG training on sensitive items of equipment, as well as protected EGA battalion-level exercises.



*A Soviet ZIL-157 with night-driving headlights;
part of a driver-training column. (C)*

D. (S) THE STORY BEHIND THE REPORT.

1. USMLM Intelligence Reports state only what was observed and not how the information was obtained. The prosaic language of the report often fails to indicate the difficulty, the risks run in approaching a target, the team's ingenuity in overcoming obstacles, or the ever-present threat of danger from armed communist military and police personnel. Some examples of the story behind the report will illustrate the tactics and techniques employed on USMLM reconnaissance trips.

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2. The FROG-6. A USMLM reconnaissance team was engaged in a detailed search of the swampy forests in the vicinity of Goldberg. Numerous reports of unusual construction in the area had been received from other headquarters, and reports generated by all three Allied Missions indicated that important developments might be occurring in Goldberg. Having made a detailed reconnaissance of the eastern portion of the forest, the team was moving along a newly constructed road.

As it passed a known East German installation the USMLM officer was engaged in observation and photography of an unusual underground concrete construction opposite it. Suddenly the team was taken under furious pursuit by East German Army personnel in a light amphibious vehicle (MAV). Approaching the end of the installation, the team found that a barrier gate was down, blocking the road. An EGA guard was posted there. With the amphibious truck coming up behind there was not a second to lose. His head sticking out of the sedan window, the USMLM officer called in German to the soldier, "Hey! Raise it, will you?" The soldier appeared uncertain and looked with confusion at the Soviet license plate. Hesitatingly, he began to raise the gate. But it was too late! The MAV roared up and an East German NCO in the vehicle shouted to the soldier not to touch the barrier. The pole settled in place and the USMLM team was trapped between the MAV and the barrier. Even under these guilty circumstances the USMLM officer refused to discuss his actions with the East Germans and demanded a Soviet officer be summoned immediately. The USMLM team opened a thermos jug of coffee and ignored their captors. For their part, aware of the resourcefulness of Allied Mission teams, the East Germans brought up additional vehicles to block any escape attempt.

The surrounded USMLM team sipped coffee and tried to keep warm. It was February and it was cold as they waited in the locked sedan for further developments. Suddenly, the personnel in the Mission car had reason to become alert. Along the road as if on parade before the team's astonished eyes, proceeded an East German FROG-6 vehicle and turned into the installation! The officer knew that for some time this installation had been suspected to contain missiles, but it could not be proven. Now the misfortune of the detention had abruptly been transformed into a most important sighting. The previously gloomy day brightened, and the hours in captivity went quickly by.

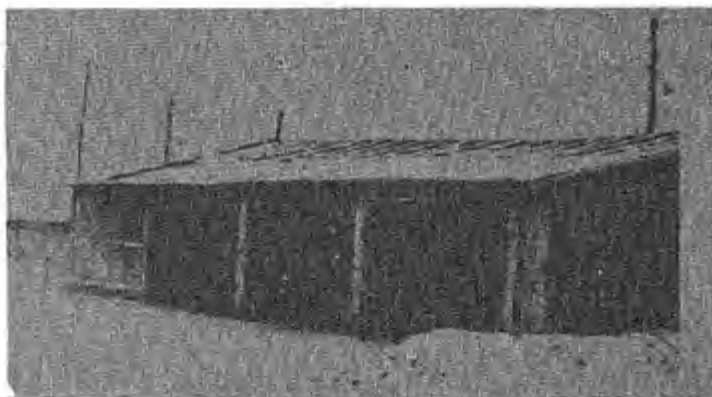
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Even the subsequent Soviet detention had a fortuitous outcome. After the arrival of a Soviet officer, the team was escorted to the Parchim Kommandatura where the usual tedious investigation was conducted. When a VOPO most unexpectedly confirmed the USMLM team officer's contention that the road where they were apprehended was not closed by Mission restriction signs, the USMLM team was released and escorted by the Soviets from the restricted area around Parchim. The team proceeded home, cheered that the long hours in detention had not been in vain.

3. Training Area Penetration. During the course of a reconnaissance trip through the south-western portion of the Soviet Zone, a USMLM team "routinely" entered a Soviet tank training area near Bernburg. The team was seeking evidence of tank training techniques, of the introduction of new major items into the inventory or of the characteristics of tank weapons. These items were high on list of "want-to-know" information.

Disappointed at finding no activity on the firing range but recognizing the unusual opportunity presented to examine the facilities in some detail, the USMLM officer began a quick but careful reconnaissance of the training area. He could waste no time because his position was exposed to discovery and serious consequences. The layout of the range appeared quite ordinary, so the officer went directly to the most important part of the installation, the range control complex.



The Bernburg Range House. (C)

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As the team approached the range-house warily they observed that there were no vehicles around. Realizing that the absence of vehicles precluded a chase if they were found, they still had to worry that there might be armed guards inside.

The USMLM officer peered through a window and the building appeared to be empty. There was some kind of a strange device inside. He found the window unlocked. Opening the window, and quickly weighing the possible serious consequences against the value of the objective, he climbed inside. The driver provided security and alert warning outside.



The Soviet tank-driver training device. [C]

The object of interest in the range house proved to be a portable mockup of the driver's compartment of a tank. The device was mounted on skids and apparently designed to be used in conjunction with a small range. The driver, seated in the device, was probably given various driving orders, which he would execute, the mock-up thus serving as an economical and safe pre-training device. The officer photographed it in detail.

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Having completed his reconnaissance, the USMLM officer left the range building, carefully closing the window behind him, and made ready to drive away. As they started to leave the range the team members saw a Soviet officer and enlisted man, unaware of the presence of the Americans coming toward them on the only exit road. There was nothing to do but drive past them. The startled Soviet officer shouted and gave chase on foot as the sedan moved past, but the dumbfounded enlisted man stood and gaped at the disappearing car. The USMLM team moved on to its next objective with one more "routine" observation completed.

4. The JS-2-T. A USMLM reconnaissance team had been dispatched to enter an area immediately upon the termination of the Temporary Restricted Area (TRA) protecting a Soviet maneuver in the vicinity. Approaching the boundary of the area shortly after midnight, it discovered that the security detachments covering the approaches to the area had not yet been withdrawn. Further actions by the USMLM team made it clear that, although the TRA was officially over, the security posts were continuing to function. Since security posts were still deployed and there was still Soviet activity in the area, the probability of lucrative targets appeared very promising so the reconnaissance team took to forest trails under blackout conditions. In the faint quarter-moonlight this was a hazardous undertaking but it offered a reasonable chance of significant observations.

Proceeding several kilometers along a marshy trail showing heavy tracked trackage, the USMLM reconnaissance team crossed a single track railroad. Straining his eyes into the darkness the observer officer made out the bulk of what appeared to be a heavy tank. Closer study showed it to be a heavy tank retriever. If there were troops nearby, the safe course of action would be to attempt to leave the area without being discovered and captured.

Making a quick estimate of the risk of going forward, the officer decided to probe ahead. The team went on warily and with a natural feeling of impending danger until they reached a village and secondary road beyond.

Certain that they had discovered one of the main axes of troop movement, the reconnaissance team took up an observation post near the route. They waited until dawn, but there was no movement on the trail. The officer

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decided, therefore, to make another search along the tank trail to see if the JS-2-T was still there. It was. Dirty, grease spattered, battered, one fender-skirt gone, it stood in the middle of a clearing on the outskirts of a collective farm. A glance through binoculars showed no troops visible in the vicinity. The USMLM team approached cautiously, positioned its vehicle for quick getaway and the observer officer got out. Approaching the tracked vehicle he quickly photographed it from all angles. Then, there being no sign of life in the vicinity and wishing to investigate a peculiar tent-like canvas structure on the vehicle's rear deck, the officer climbed onto the front of the huge tank retriever and methodically photographed the contents of the sponson-boxes and significant features on the hull. He proceeded along the deck and finally looked into the canvas. There, sleeping soundly and blissfully unaware of the enemy's presence was a Soviet soldier, his AK submachine gun cradled in his arm. Somewhat shaken, the USMLM officer backed away from the canvas flap, jumped back to the ground and hurried to the USMLM vehicle, pausing only to take one last photo of the vehicle. The team departed cautiously and went on to a highly successful day of observations covering the return movement to station of at least a regiment of heavy tanks.



The JS-2-T. (C)

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5. Railway Surveillance. A USMLM reconnaissance team had been given the mission of observing the Falkenberg-Cottbus railroad line as part of its two-day trip. Four hours, beginning at noon, had been determined to be the desirable period of observation. The team accordingly took position in a concealed observation post to keep the railroad line under surveillance.

As the hot July afternoon crept by the reconnaissance team was alerted several times by the sound of vehicle motors approaching the small trail leading to their place of concealment. Each time the state of tense alertness faded to alert boredom as the motor proved to be a local resident on a motor-bike on his way to a nearby village, passing the trail entrance without a second glance.

Sixteen-hundred hours showed on the USMLM's officer's watch as he decided to move on, for every extra minute in a stationary position meant additional risk of discovery. "All right, let's go---", then: "Hold it." The team driver did not get a chance to turn the ignition switch. The team officer was watching smoke over the tree tops. There was another train coming, and from the speed and volume of smoke, it was a heavily-laden freight. It was worth another five minutes or so of waiting. The team settled down with glasses and camera ready, just as they had been all those futile times in the last four hours.

The engine appeared, then the tender.....
"Oh boy! We've got something!" The 640mm telephoto lens was ready to span the 500 meters to the track. It was a Soviet surface-to-air missile (SAM) outfit, moving east. "Careful, now... Shoot it all. Good. Those photos 'll give us a good count. But detail, that's what we need!"

Having previously reconnoitered an unguarded railroad crossing as he examined the routes to his OP, the team officer directed his vehicle to the crossing. There, at a distance of 20 meters, he hurriedly photographed the SA-2 vehicles, getting both black-and-white and color photographs. He was not too busy, however, to observe that the train was guarded front and rear by armed Soviet sentries. Nor did he fail to note that the Soviet guard on the last car became very excited upon seeing the American Mission car.

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Recalling that there was an overpass over the tracks on a seldom-used road in the woods farther east, the USMLM officer decided to exploit his advantage to the fullest extent possible. Speeding eastward for the second time in ten minutes over roads best described as cow-paths, the overpass was reached just a few minutes ahead of the train. Leaving his car 10 meters back in the concealment of some trees, the tour officer crouched by the bridge abutment. For the third time he photographed the train; this time from another angle, from above. As the train passed slowly under the bridge, the guard on the last car must have noticed the USMLM officer on the overpass, for he whirled and fired two shots at the officer crouching behind the abutment. The Soviet soldier then leaped from the train and began scrambling frantically up the embankment. The USMLM officer, his mission accomplished, ran to his car and sped away leaving behind a presumably cursing and gesticulating Soviet soldier who was probably wondering how to get back on the train he was supposed to be guarding.

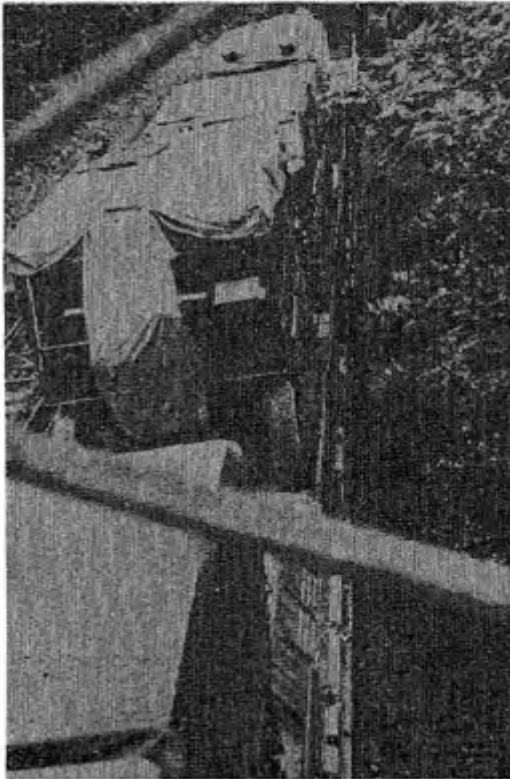
So much for the equipment, but it was useful to know where the train was going. A fourth railroad line OP, far to the east near Cottbus was occupied and the team again waited. Unfortunately, it was to no avail; the train must have stopped somewhere. Driving westward along the tracks, the officer found the train engineless, in Eichow, as night was falling. A Soviet picket line prevented further observation and the team thereupon disengaged and headed home with a wealth of Soviet missile information stored on film, paper, and tape.



The SA-2 train: caught at the crossing. (C)

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The SA-2 train: from the overpass. (C)

VIII (C) GENERAL IMPRESSIONS OF EAST GERMANY

A. (C) USMLM personnel in the course of performing their duties have a unique opportunity to observe conditions in East Germany and the life of its inhabitants on a daily basis. Generally speaking, the impression is one of limited economic progress in certain areas as well as a gradual improvement of living conditions, but no significant change in the Ulbricht regime's oppressive policies.

B. (C) The physical welfare of the people, at least in the larger towns and cities, appears to be somewhat better in 1966 than in the past. Food shelves are more stocked with basic staples, and lines of people waiting to buy scarce items are not seen as often as in the past. "Luxury" items such as tropical fruits and high quality meats are rarely obtainable.

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East Germans are not stylishly dressed but they present a neat and modest appearance. Life in the rural village, on the other hand, seems to have improved little, and the collective farmers appear neglected and unhappy.

C. (C) The number of vehicles on East German roads increased noticeably during 1966, and a higher proportion of these were obviously privately-owned. The continuing scarcity of automobiles is at once apparent from the large number of old ones still in use. More than half of them are over 10 years old and about a fifth are more than 20 years old! Service in most East German gasoline stations, although poor by western standards, has improved somewhat and the number of stations selling "SUPERBLAU" (which may be obtained only for Western currency and is almost comparable to American "extra" gasoline) has increased. Such stations, however, are found only on autobahns and on major highways designated as "TRANSIT" routes. The best grade gasoline available to East Germans remains far inferior to that sold in Western countries and costs them almost four times as much as a tourist is charged for high-octane gas. Such monetary inconsistencies must be a source of constant irritation to the East German people.



New apartments and shopping center in downtown Magdeburg. (U)

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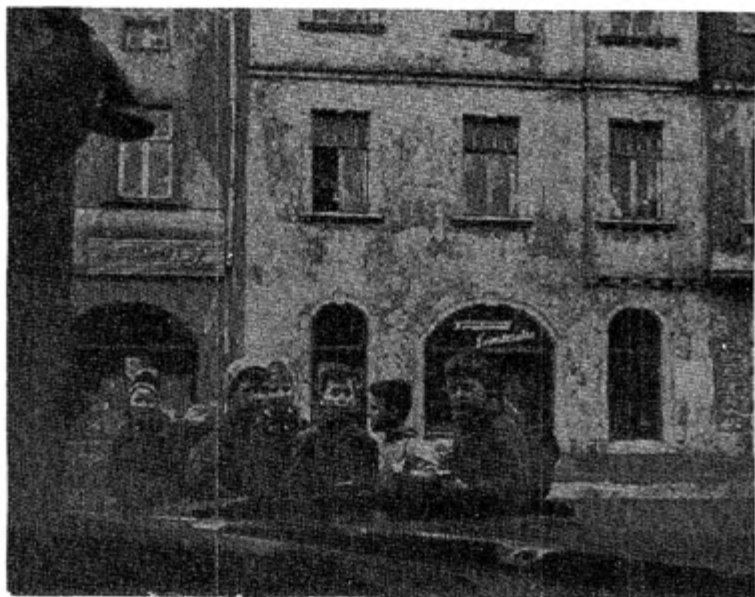


A typical MINOL gasoline station. (U)

D. (C) If the living standards of the East Germans appear to be improving, the restrictions and repressions placed on them show no signs of easing. This is reflected in the sullen attitude of the people toward their own officials and their usually friendly behavior toward the Allied Missions. In private conversation the "new class", the managerial and civil servants often encountered in the better hotels, shows itself quite well-informed on world political matters, under no illusions as to the realities of their own situation, and willing to discuss reasonable arguments. Although almost everyone participates in party organizations and activities, the majority appear to do so out of necessity and without enthusiasm. Members of the medical profession appear to be the most outspoken against party harassment and governmental interference. Only about 5 percent of East German doctors have joined the communist party. They feel that their professional importance makes them relatively immune to political pressures.

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*Life in East Germany: schoolchildren
in Calbe, north of Halle. (U)*

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ANNEX A (U)

A G R E E M E N T

ON MILITARY LIAISON MISSIONS ACCREDITED TO THE SOVIET AND UNITED STATES COMMANDER 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 technical personnel, office clerks, personnel with special qualifications, and personnel required to operate radio stations.
4. Each mission will be under the orders of the senior member of the mission who will be appointed and known as "Chief of the United States (or Soviet) Military Mission".
5. The Chief of the mission will be accredited to the Commander in Chief of the occupation forces.

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

In the Soviet zone the mission will be accredited to the Commander in Chief of the Group of Soviet Occupational Forces in Germany.

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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.

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

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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 extraterritoriality.

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.

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

Lieutenant-General HUEBNER
Deputy Commander in Chief,
European Command

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

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HEADQUARTERS EUROPEAN COMMAND

CORRECTED COPY

General Orders)
Number 17)

8 April 1947

ORGANIZATION OF THE US MILITARY LIAISON MISSION TO THE
COMMANDER IN CHIEF OF THE SOVIET OCCUPIED ZONE OF
GERMANY.

1. Effective 7 April 1947, the US Military Liaison Mission to the Commander in Chief of the Soviet Occupied Zone of Germany is organized with station at Potsdam, Germany.

2. Personnel will be furnished by Headquarters, Office of Military Government for Germany (US).

3. Equipment will be requisitioned in the normal manner. The authority is Table of Allowances, Number 1205, this headquarters.

4. Initial rosters will be prepared in accordance with AR345-900, 22 May 1942, as changed by Changes No 4, 22 June 1944.

5. This unit is assigned to Headquarters, European Command, and attached to Office of Military Government for Germany (US), to include personnel and administration.

6. Correspondence to the unit will be addressed as follows:

Chief of US Military Liaison Mission to
Commander in Chief, Soviet Occupied Zone
of Germany, Care CG, OMGUS, APO 742,
US Army

BY COMMAND OF GENERAL CLAY:

C. R. HUEBNER
Lieutenant General, GSC
Chief of Staff

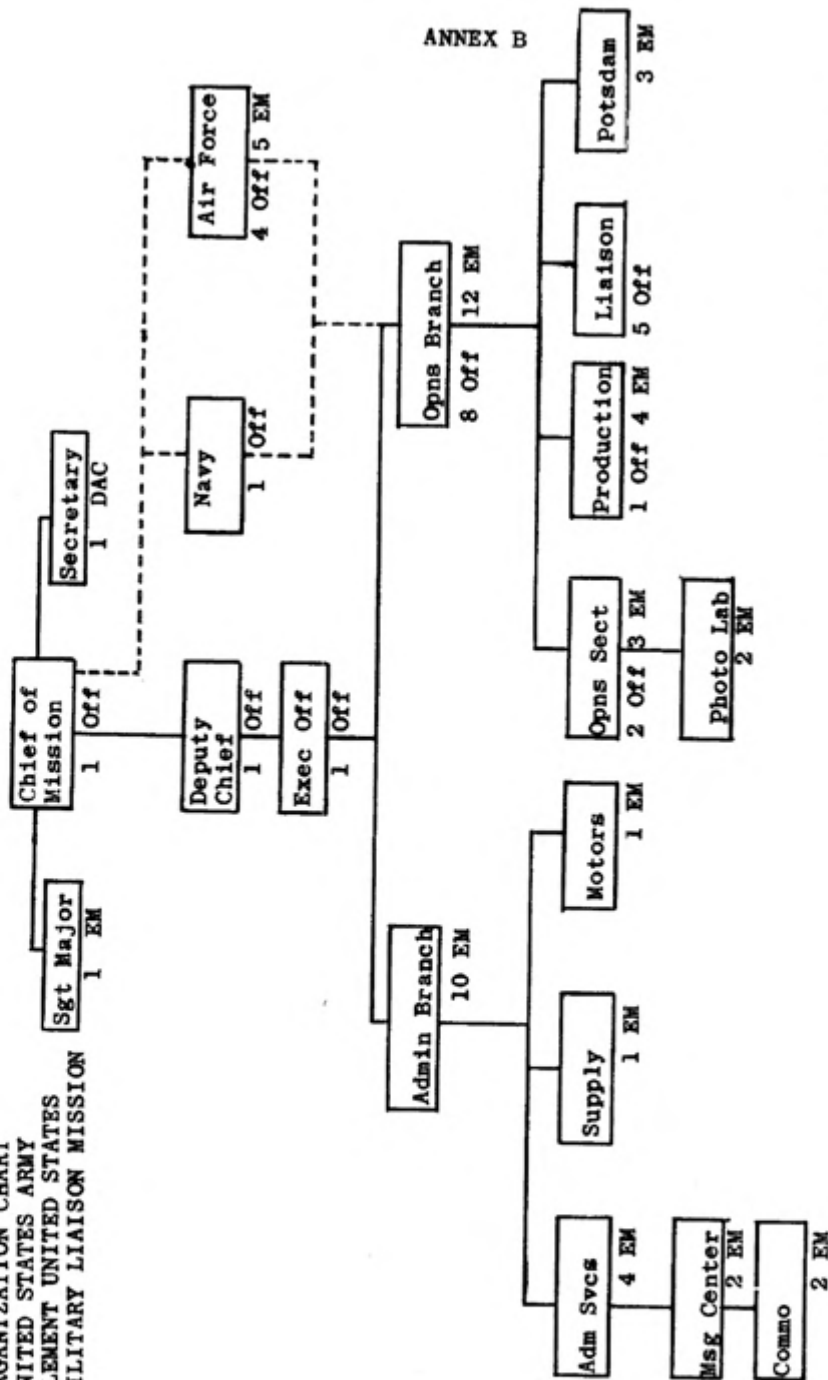
OFFICIAL:

/s/ Wm. E. Bergin
/t/ WM E. BERGIN
Brigadier General, USA
Adjutant General

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ORGANIZATION CHART
UNITED STATES ARMY
ELEMENT UNITED STATES
MILITARY LIAISON MISSION



AGG: 11 Off, 23 EM (Army)
ATCH: Air Force, 4 Off, 5 EM
Opn Control: Navy, 1 Off (USMC)

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TD E1-3731

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HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY, EUROPE
APO 09403

TABLE OF DISTRIBUTION) Change No. 2
NUMBER E1-3731)

27 September 1966

UNITED STATES ARMY ELEMENT, UNITED STATES MILITARY
LIAISON MISSION TO COMMANDER IN CHIEF, GROUP OF
SOVIET FORCES, GERMANY (U)

Following table of distribution is changed as indicated in the inclosure:

TD E1-3731, 22 March 1965

Effective date: 25 June 1966

FOR THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF:

OFFICIAL:

P. T. PACHLER
Major General, GS
Chief of Staff

H. J. Hagerty
H. J. HAGERTY
Captain, AGC
Asst AG

1 Incl
TD E1-3731, C 2

Telephone: Heid Mil (213-)6768/7733

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5 - DCS, Intel, USAREUR
3 - DCS, Pers, USAREUR (AEAGA-M)

THIS TABLE OF DISTRIBUTION IS RE-
GRADED UNCLASSIFIED WHEN SEPARATED
FROM THE CLASSIFIED INCLOSURE.

*This change supersedes Change No. 1, 18 October 1965, and unnumbered change, 29 June 1966.

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	09	DET SGT	E7	96841	NC	E	1	1	25200000		04
	10	PHOTO LAB SUPV	E6	84040	NC	E	1	1	25200000		02
	11	INTEL SGT	E6	96840	NC	E	1	1	25200000		05
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<div>GROUP-4 Downgraded at 3 year intervals, Declassified after 12 years.</div>											

DA FORM 2952, 1 JUL 65 REPLACES DA FORM 808-A, 1 and 4 parts, AND DA FORM WHICH ARE OBSOLETE EFFECTIVE

Incl 1, E1-3731, C 2, 27 Sep 66

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TABLE OF DISTRIBUTION AND ALLOWANCES SECTION II - ORGANIZATION										TDA NO.	E1 373100 TD
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	05.	SUP SGT	E6	76K40	NC	E	1	1	25200000		02
	06.	PERS SP	E5	71M20		E	1	1	25200000		02
	07.	ADMIN SP	E5	71L20		E	1	1	25200000		02
	08.	CRYPTO SP	E5	72B20		E	1	1	25200000		02
	09.	CLERK-TYPIST	E4	71B20		E	1	1	25200000		02
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DA FORM 2952, 1 JUL 65

REPLACES DA FORM 408-4, 1 AND 2
WHICH ARE OBSOLETE EFFECTIVE

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							1	1			
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							1	1			
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				71L20		E	1	1			

DA FORM 2952-1 JAN 65

REPLACES DA FORM 2952-1, 1 JAN 65, WHICH ARE OBSOLETE

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TABLE OF DISTRIBUTION AND ALLOWANCES SECTION II - ORGANIZATION										TDA NO. E1 373100 TC	
DESIGNATION US MIL LSN MSN POTSD										DATE 25 06 66	
										TOA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> MTOA <input type="checkbox"/>	
INDEX		DESCRIPTION	GRADE	MOS	BR	ID	REQ	AUTH	ARMY MGT STRUCTURE CODE	MTDA SEQ	RMK
PAR	LINE										
a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l
				72020			1	1			
				9682L			1	1			
				96820			5	5			
							9	9			
			E4	71820			1	1			
				76K2C			1	1			
				8402C			1	1			
				96820			2	2			
							5	5			
		TOTAL ENLISTED OTHERS					14	14			
		TOTAL ENLISTED					23	23			
		CIVILIANS									
		CIVILIANS DIRECT HIRE									
		GRADED	05	00318	GS	C	1	1			
							1	1			
		TOTAL GRADED					1	1			
		TOTAL CIVILIAN DIRECT HIRE					1	1			
		CIVILIANS INDIRECT HIRE									
				01710	IC	C	1	1			
				05714	IC	C	1	1			
							2	2			
		TOTAL CIVILIAN INDIRECT HIRE					2	2			
		TOTAL CIVILIANS					3	3			
		UNIT TOTAL					37	37			

DA FORM 2952, 1 JUL 65

REPLACES DA FORM 808 4, 1 and 6 parts
WHICH ARE OBSOLETE, EFFECTIVE 1-1-66

c1 1

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TABLE OF DISTRIBUTION AND ALLOWANCES SECTION II - ORGANIZATION										TDA NO. E1 373100 TD DATE 25 06 66 TDA <input type="checkbox"/> MTDA <input type="checkbox"/>	
DESIGNATION US MIL LSN HSN POTSD											
INDEX		DESCRIPTION	GRADE	MOS	BR	ID	REQ	AUTH	ARMY MGT STRUCTURE CODE	MTDA SEQ	RMK
PAR	LINE										
a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l
		RECAPITULATION BY MOS									
		OFFICERS									
				09300	IS	O		2	2		
				09303	AR	O		2	2		
				09303	AT	O		2	2		
				09303	EN	O		1	1		
				09303	IN	O		2	2		
				09303	OD	O		1	1		
				09303	SC	O		1	1		
		TOTAL OFFICERS						11	11		
		ENLISTED									
		ENLISTED NCO									
				63B40	NC	E		1	1		
				71L40	NC	E		1	1		
				71L50	NC	E		1	1		
				72B40	NC	E		1	1		
				76K40	NC	E		1	1		
				84040	NC	E		1	1		
				96B4L	NC	E		1	1		
				96B40	NC	E		1	1		
				96B50	NC	E		1	1		
		TOTAL ENLISTED NCO						9	9		
		ENLISTED OTHERS									
				71B20		E		1	1		
				71M20		E		1	1		
				71L20		E		1	1		
a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l

DA FORM 2932, 1 JUL 65

REPLACES DA FORM 808-4 (1 and 2 parts)
WHICH ARE OBSOLETE EFFECTIVE 10

Incl 1

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TABLE OF DISTRIBUTION AND ALLOWANCES										TDA NO. E1 373100 TD	
SECTION II - ORGANIZATION										DATE 25 06 66	
DESIGNATION US MIL LSN MSN POTSD										TDA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> MTOA <input type="checkbox"/>	
INDEX		DESCRIPTION	GRADE	NOS	BR	ID	REQ	AUTH	ARMY MGT STRUCTURE CODE	MTOA SEQ	RMK
PAR	LINE										
a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l
				7282C			1	1			
				76K2C			1	1			
				8402C			1	1			
				96R2L			1	1			
				9682C			7	7			
		TOTAL ENLISTED OTHERS					14	14			
		TOTAL ENLISTED					23	23			
		CIVILIANS									
		CIVILIANS DIRECT HIRE									
		GRADED									
				00318	GS	C	1	1			
		TOTAL GRADED					1	1			
		TOTAL CIVILIAN DIRECT HIRE					1	1			
		CIVILIANS INDIRECT HIRE									
				01710	IC	C	1	1			
				05714	IC	C	1	1			
		TOTAL CIVILIAN INDIRECT HIRE					2	2			
		TOTAL CIVILIANS					3	3			
		UNIT TOTAL					37	37			

DA FORM 2952, 1 JUL 65

REPLACES DA FORM 2952, 1 JUL 65, WHICH ARE OBSOLETE EFFECTIVE 1 JUL 66

Incl 1

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PERSONNEL CHANGES (U)

<u>RANK</u>	<u>NAME</u>	<u>ARRIVED</u>	<u>DEPARTED</u>
COL	Skowronek, Paul G.		
COL	McCord, Thomas F.	15 Sep 66	
LTC	Callahan, Patrick O.		
LTC	McKinney, Harold P.		
LTC	Puchrik, Augustine S. (AF)	8 Jun 66	
LTC	Bolte, David E		
	(promoted to LTC 22 Jun 66)		
LTC	Szymczyk, Richard A.	21 Jun 66	
	(promoted to LTC 6 Sep 66)		
LTC	Klingelhoef, John W	1 Aug 66	
	(promoted to LTC 28 Sep 66)		
LTC	Swenson, Shirl H (AF)		18 Jun 66
MAJ	Ayotte, Ronald J.	4 Apr 66	
MAJ	Schweikert, Paul, Jr	1 May 66	
MAJ	DeSimone, Frank P.	12 Jul 66	
MAJ	Rogers, Jerome J.		
	(promoted to Maj 28 Sep 66)		
MAJ	Broz, Alfons L. (AF)		
MAJ	Obuhanych, David E. (USMC)		
	(promoted to Maj 1 Jul 66)		
MAJ	Thompson, Walter W. (AF)		3 Jan 66
MAJ	Kelsey, Jesse T.		11 Apr 66
MAJ	Miller, David C.		25 Apr 66
MAJ	Farrar, John H. Jr.		23 May 66
MAJ	Odom, William E.		1 Jul 66
MAJ	Harris, Richard L.		4 Jul 66
MAJ	Kelly, Richard P.		7 Jul 66
CPT	Heine, Theodore, C. Jr. (AF)		
1LT	Kolt, George (AF)		
SGM (E9)	Nichols, Harrel L.	15 Mar 66	
SGM (E9)	Wolfe, Paul J.		6 Mar 66
MSG (E8)	Evans, Richard Jr	10 Feb 66	
MSG (E8)	Miller, Joseph R Jr		25 Sep 66
MSG (E7)	Brodtt, Howard F. (AF)		
MSG (E7)	Whiting, Phillip D. (AF)		
SFC (E7)	Moreau, Ralph T.		30 May 66
SSG (E6)	Turner, John L.	16 Feb 66	
SSG (E6)	Johnson, Richard F. Jr	5 Oct 66	
SSG (E6)	Davis, Benjamin G.		
	(promoted to E6 6 Jun 66)		
SSG (E6)	Stockton, Michael D.		
	(promoted to E6 28 Jun 66)		

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<u>RANK</u>	<u>NAME</u>	<u>ARRIVED</u>	<u>DEPARTED</u>
SSG (E6)	Gorder Leroy (promoted to E6 14 Jul 66)		26 Dec 66
SSG (E6)	Elam, Bobby H. (promoted to E6 5 Aug 66)		
SSG (E6)	Warner, Luther R.		27 Aug 66
SP (E6)	Kezer, Richard H.		21 Aug 66
SSG (E5)	Kutz, Benet J. (AF)		
SSG (E5)	Boyd, Wendell R. (AF) (promoted to E5 1 Oct 66)		
SGT (E5)	Dowden, Robert D.	30 Oct 66	
SGT (E5)	Hurd, Francis G.		20 Feb 66
SGT (E5)	DeLuca, Richard J.		19 Jul 66
SP (E5)	Roberts, James C. (promoted to E5 19 May 66)		
SP (E5)	Glasscock, Lonnie III (promoted to E5 19 May 66)		
SP (E5)	Bruso, Benjamin E. (promoted to E5 31 May 66)	2 May 66	
SP (E5)	Stelly, Joseph, Jr (promoted to E3 14 Jul 66)		
SP (E5)	Antoniono, James R. (promoted to E5 28 Jun 66)		
SP (E5)	Lewis, Buster (promoted to E4 19 May, to E5 23 Sep 66)		
SP (E5)	Hurt, William H. Jr		29 Apr 66
SP (E5)	Phillippy, Robert C.		8 Aug 66
SP (E5)	Wilson, Jon H.		21 Aug 66
AIC (E4)	Kloth, Robert J. (AF)		
AIC (E4)	Janssen, Christian E. (AF)	9 Dec 66	
SP (E4)	Rowley, Michael J.	22 Oct 66	
SP (E4)	Caldwell, Pinkney (promoted to E4 30 Sep 66)	18 Apr 66	
SP (E4)	Tracy, Allen W. (promoted to E4 20 Oct 66)	16 Sep 66	
SP (E4)	Maugans, Marilyn L. (promoted to E4 27 Oct 66)	17 Aug 66	
SP (E4)	Markle, Richard L.	27 Oct 66	
SP (E4)	Dechert, Steve		23 May 66
SP (E4)	Apel, Peter P. (promoted to E4 3 May)		23 Aug 66
SP (E4)	Achman, James A. (promoted to E4 19 May)		28 Oct 66
SP (E4)	Jones, Homer Jr.	19 Dec 66	

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PERSONNEL CHANGES (U)

<u>RANK</u>	<u>NAME</u>	<u>ARRIVED</u>	<u>DEPARTED</u>
COL	Skowronek, Paul G.		
COL	McCord, Thomas F.	15 Sep 66	
LTC	Callahan, Patrick O.		
LTC	McKinney, Harold P.		
LTC	Puchrik, Augustine S. (AF)	8 Jun 66	
LTC	Bolte, David E		
	(promoted to LTC 22 Jun 66)		
LTC	Szymczyk, Richard A.	21 Jun 66	
	(promoted to LTC 6 Sep 66)		
LTC	Klingelhoef, John W	1 Aug 66	
	(promoted to LTC 28 Sep 66)		
LTC	Swenson, Shirl H (AF)		18 Jun 66
MAJ	Ayotte, Ronald J.	4 Apr 66	
MAJ	Schweikert, Paul, Jr	1 May 66	
MAJ	DeSimone, Frank D.	12 Jul 66	

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<u>RANK</u>	<u>NAME</u>	<u>ARRIVED</u>	<u>DEPARTED</u>
PFC (E3)	O'Mahoney, Michael T.	10 Jan 66	
	(promoted to E3 27 Dec 66)		
PFC (E3)	Eastling, William D.	17 Aug 66	
	(promoted to E3 15 Sep 66)		
PFC (E3)	Sample, Jackie C.	14 Oct 66	
	(promoted to E3 25 Oct 66)		
PVT (E2)	Thomann, Walter	9 Nov 66	
DAC	Lopez, Elida	9 Jun 66	
DAC	Wax, Mary H.		15 Jun 66

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Colonel Skowronek
Chief of Mission



Mrs. Lopez
Secretary



Col McCord
Deputy Chief of
Mission for
Operations



LTC Callahan
Deputy Chief of
Mission for
Liaison



LTC Puchrik
Chief, AF
Element



SGM Nichols
Sergeant Major

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OPERATIONS SECTION



LTC McKinney
Operations Officer



MAJ Obuhanych
Chief, Navy Element
Asst Ops Officer



MSG Whiting
Ops Sgt



SSG Johnson
Army Ops Sgt



SSG Kutz
AF Ops Sgt



SP4 Tracy
Intel Analyst



PFC O'Mahoney
Intel Analyst

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LIAISON SECTION



LTC Bolte
Army Ln Off



LTC Klingelhofer
Army Ln Off



MAJ Broz
AF Ln Off



MAJ Schweikert
Army Ln Off



MAJ Ayotte
Army Ln Off



MAJ DeSimone
Army Ln Off



CPT Heine
AF Ln Off



1LT Kolt
AF Ln Off

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POTSDAM INSTALLATION



**SSG Stockton
NCOIC**



**SP5 Glasscock
Intel Analyst**



**SSG Boyd
Intel Analyst**



**A1C Janssen
Intel Analyst**



**PFC Eastling
Intel Analyst**

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PRODUCTION SECTION



MAJ Rogers
Production Officer
PHOTO LAB



MSG Brodt
Photo Lab Supv



SSG Davis
Photo Lab Supv



SP4 Rowley
Photo Lab Spec

PUBLICATIONS



SP5 Bruso
Repts Supv



SP5 Stelly
Intel Analyst



SP5 Lewis
Intel Analyst
99



SP4 Maugans
Intel Analyst

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ADMINISTRATIVE BRANCH



LTC Szymczyk
Executive Officer



MSG Evans
Admin Supv



SSG Elam
Supply Sgt



SGT Dowdon
Motor Sgt



SP5 Antoniono
Personnel Clerk



A1C Kloth
AF Admin Spec



SP4 Markle
Personnel Spec



PFC Thomann
Mtr Main Spec



PFC Sample
Supply Spec

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MESSAGE CENTER - FILE ROOM



SP5 Roberts
Msg Cen Supv



SP4 Jones
File Clerk

COMMUNICATIONS CENTER



SSG Turner
Commo Supv



SP4 Caldwell
Commo Spec

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ANNEX C (C)

USMLM LIAISON MEETINGS

10 Jan Meeting at SERB (USMLM request) to obtain information concerning telephone service provided for USMLM by GSFG.

16 Feb Meeting at SERB (USMLM request) to protest a VOPO attempt to blockade a Mission vehicle on the West Ring Autobahn.

2 Apr Meeting at SERB (SERB request) to notify Chief USMLM that his request to transit Wartha-Herleshausen en route to Heidelberg on 7 April had been approved, and that replacement credentials had been issued for MAJ Bolte.

8 Apr Meeting at GSFG Hq, Wuensdorf (Dep CofS GSFG request) to deliver a protest concerning alleged US interference with the entry of Soviet vehicles into West Berlin on 6 & 7 April in connection with the crash of the Soviet jet military aircraft in West Berlin.

22 Apr Meeting at SERB (USMLM request) to delivery CofS USAREUR reply to the Soviet protest of 8 Apr and request transmittal thereof to CofS GSFG. Chief USMLM further requested that he be advised of the reason for last minute denial of guest passes for a group of Berlin officers to a luncheon scheduled that day at USMLM Potsdam House.

5 May Meeting at SERB (USMLM request) to deliver a protest on the last-minute denial of guest passes for the 22 April luncheon at USMLM Potsdam House. Chief SERB also delivered a protest from CofS GSFG to CofS USAREUR concerning the detention of a Soviet vehicle in West Berlin on 3 May 66.

6 May Meeting at SERB (SERB request) at Potsdam Kommandatura. Chief SERB delivered a protest concerning alleged violations of Mission Restricted Areas by two USMLM officers on 6 May 66.

16 May Meeting at SERB (USMLM request) to deliver a reply on behalf of CofS USAREUR to the Soviet protest of 5 May, and to request information as

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to the whereabouts and status of PFC Ronald Alfred BALCH, RA 11439087, absent from his military unit since 21 Mar 66 and reportedly in East Germany.

- 19 May Meeting at SERB (USMLM request) to deliver a protest from CofS USAREUR against interference with US travelers on the Berlin-Helmstedt Autobahn by East German military personnel.
- 27 May Meeting at SERB (SERB request) to furnish information about a US Army defector (BALCH) and reply to the US protest of 19 May concerning East German interference with travelers on the Berlin-Helmstedt Autobahn.
- 15 Jun Meeting at SERB (USMLM request) at 0800 hours to acquaint the Soviets with the situation in Helmstedt, where BG Williams was still awaiting clearance for his command diesel train.
- 15 Jun Meeting at SERB (USMLM request) 1300 hours to deliver a message from HQ USAREUR regarding the delay of General Williams' diesel train.
- 17 Jun Meeting at SERB (USMLM request) to discuss the Soviet request that Major Ayotte and USMLM sedan Nr 25 remain at USMLM Potsdam House pending Soviet investigation of his minor accident.
- 18 Jun Meeting at SERB (SERB request) to inform USMLM about results of the Soviet investigation of Major Ayotte's accident and permit the release of Major Ayotte.
- 23 Jun Meeting at SERB (SERB request) at 1230 hours to discuss securing an accreditation for a new SMLM-F member, Major Baranov.
- 23 Jun Meeting at SERB (USMLM request) at 1930 hours to pass on information received from ACS, Frankfurt, regarding issuance of accreditation for Major Baranov.
- 4 Jul Meeting at SERB (USMLM request) to obtain assistance in arranging a confrontation with Sgt Benjamin I. CAIN, who is in East Germany, and to request

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information on the status of the USMLM request for accreditation of LTC Puchrik's entire family.

8 Jul Meeting at SERB (SERB request) for the purpose of protesting against actions of USMLM officers and to reply regarding Sgt Cain's address.

20 Jul Meeting at SERB (SERB request) to present Chief USMLM with a statement of damages to a VOPO shack on 15 Jun 66.

21 Jul Meeting at SERB (SERB request) to deliver to Chief USMLM a protest on a single engine aircraft without identification marks which allegedly violated the air space of the GDR.

27 Jul Meeting at SERB (SERB request) to receive an oral reply from CINC GSFG to CINC USAREUR protest regarding the downing of an American helicopter by a Soviet helicopter in West Germany and to advise that, of the four pending diesel trains to Berlin, only the diesel of CofS USAREUR would be allowed.

29 Jul Meeting at SERB (USMLM request) to deliver an oral reply from CofS USAREUR to CofS GSFG regarding clearances for command diesel trains.

1 Aug Meeting at SERB (SERB request) to transmit the Soviet reply regarding clearances for command diesel trains.

25 Aug Meeting at SERB (USMLM request) to settle the claim for damages to a VOPO shack caused by USMLM Vehicle No 25 on 15 Jun 66.

2 Sep Meeting at SERB (SERB request) for the purpose of delivering CINC GSFG decision concerning guest passes requested for 3 Sep for visitors to USMLM Potsdam House.

5 Oct Informal meeting at SERB (USMLM request) to ascertain SERB wishes on the addressing of correspondence during the temporary absence of COL Pinchuk. SERB also delivered a statement regarding defector PFC Marvin E. BELTZ at this meeting.

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15 Nov Meeting at SERB (USMLM request) at 0615 hours for the purpose of discussing the probable crash of a Pan American Airways aircraft in the Soviet Zone.

15 Nov Meeting at SERB (USMLM request) at 1520 hours for the purpose of delivering a message from CofS USAREUR to CofS GSFG demanding information concerning the lost Pan American aircraft and protesting the general Soviet lack of cooperation.

15 Nov Meeting at SERB (SERB request) at 2130 hours for the purpose of delivering a Soviet statement concerning the PANAM aircraft crash.

16 Nov Meeting at SERB (USMLM request) for the purpose of delivering a statement from COL Skowronek concerning the PANAM aircraft crash.

17 Nov Meeting at SERB (SERB request) at 1100 hours for the purpose of discussing details of the return of crash victims and wreckage of the PANAM aircraft.

17 Nov Meeting at STAAKEN (SERB request) at 1600 hours for the purpose of arranging for the immediate recovery of bodies, cargo, and aircraft parts from the crash of the PANAM plane near Dallgow on 15 Nov 66.

29 Nov Meeting at Potsdam (USMLM request) for the purpose of delivery of a statement from COL Skowronek concerning the payment for wooden caskets provided by GSFG to return bodies of crewmen following the PANAM aircraft crash on 15 Nov 66, and to request that further search be made for certain missing items of the aircraft.

9 Dec 66 Meeting at Potsdam (USMLM request) to inquire about the status of the USMLM request for additional search of the crash site for recovery of certain missing items of the aircraft.

15 Dec Meeting at Potsdam (SERB request) to transmit to Deputy Chief USMLM a protest from Hq GSFG to Hq USAREUR concerning the alleged increase in the number of violations of laws and good

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conduct on the part of American servicemen visiting East Berlin.

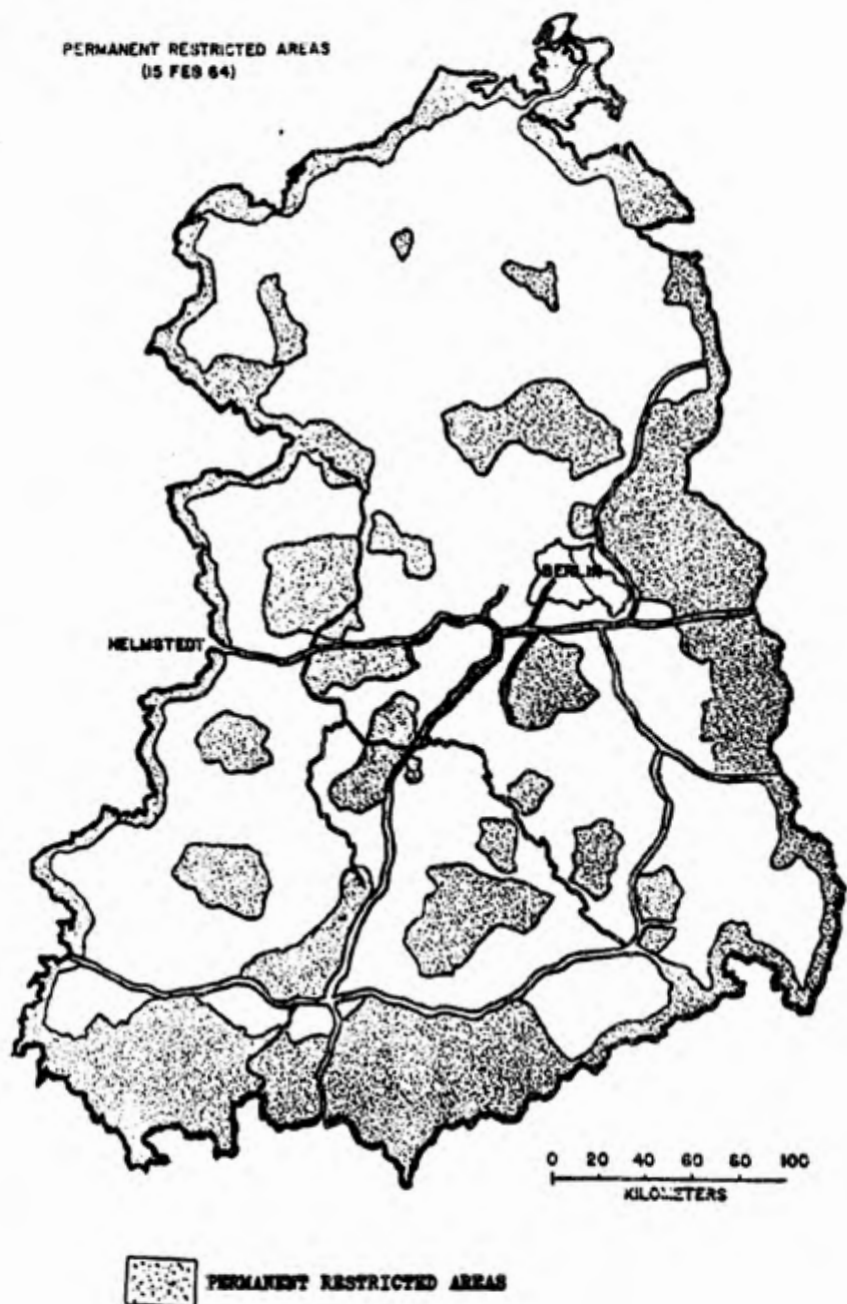
- 17 Dec Meeting at Potsdam (SERB request) for the purpose of receiving a strong Soviet protest from CofS GSFG to CofS USAREUR concerning the detention of a USMLM liaison officer and his wife, on 16 Dec 66.
- 24 Dec Meeting at USMLM Potsdam House (SERB request) to exchange Christmas/New Year's gifts and greetings.

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ANNEX D (U)

PERMANENT RESTRICTED AREAS



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ANNEX E (S)

TEMPORARY RESTRICTED AREAS

In 1966, GSFG imposed nineteen Temporary Restricted Areas (TRA's) on Allied Mission travel, as follows:

	<u>DATE</u>	<u>PROBABLE PURPOSE</u>
1-66	03-09 Feb	Screened battalion-level FTX of Second and Eighth Guards Armies
2-66	10-14 Feb	Screened GSFG Commo and CPX. Screened battalion-level FTX of Second Guards and Third Shock Armies
3-66	09-13 Feb	
4-66	10-18 Mar	Screened intra-Army FTX of 3rd Shock Army (north) and unrelated regimental FTX (south)
5-66	04 Apr	Prepare for TRA 6
6-66	05-08 Apr	Screened combined GSFG-EGA Communications Exercise
7-66	19-26 Jun	Screened combined GSFG-EGA CPX with limited troop participation
8-66 (extended to 15 Jul)	05-11 Jul	Screened GSFG air defense or air/ground exercise
9-66	12-20 Aug	Screened naval or amphibious maneuvers.
10-66	15-20 Aug	Screened divisional FTX of Twentieth Guards Army
11-66	24-28 Aug	Screened joint GSFG-EGA FTX (Second and Twentieth Guards Armies, and MD V, EGA)
12-66	06-15 Sep	Screened divisional FTX of Second, Eighth and Twentieth Guards Armies; also screened movement of EGA units to Warsaw Pact Exercise "VLTAVA".

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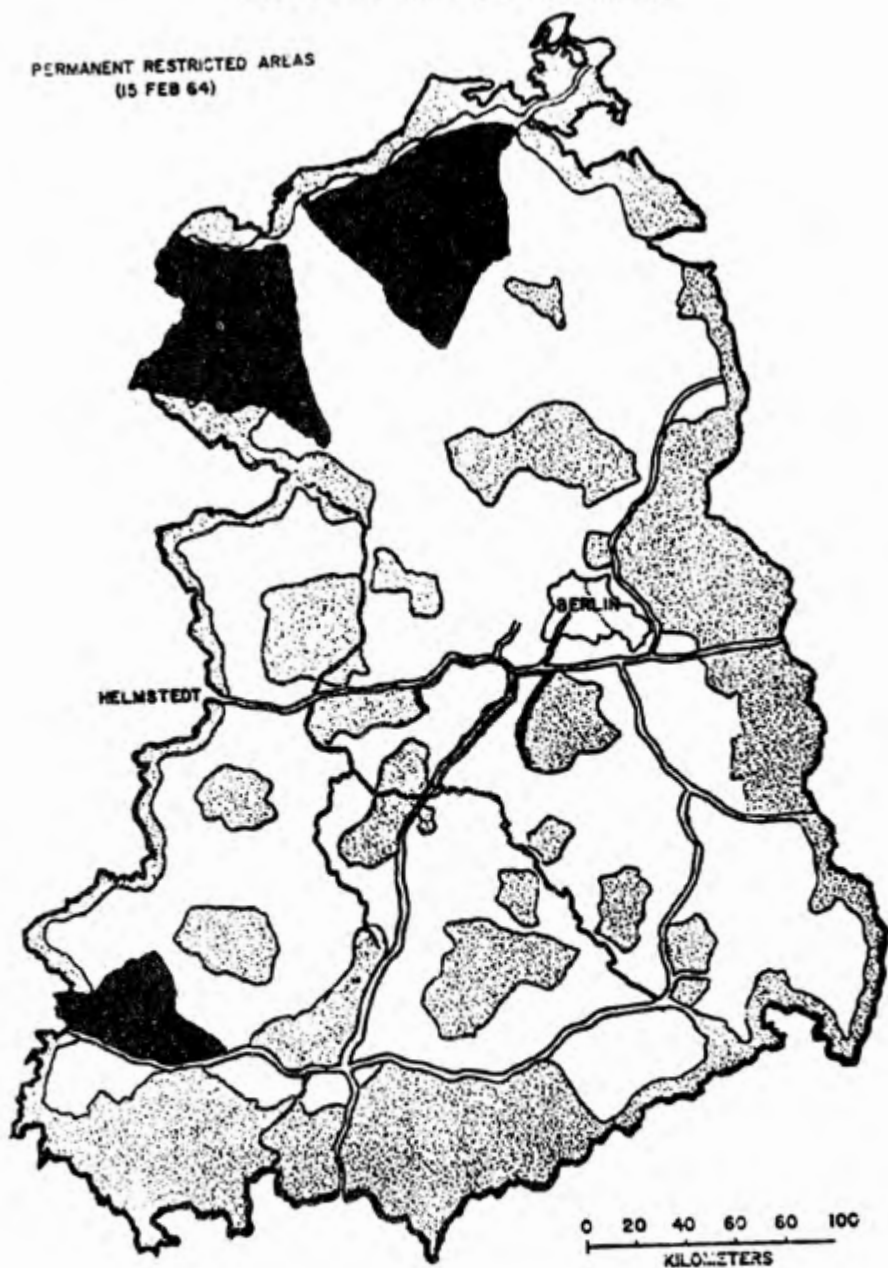
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13-66	07-16 Sep	Screened divisional CPX/FTX of Second Guards Army (North); Screened movement of EGA elements to "VLTAVA" (South)
14-66	09-15 Sep	Screened FTX of 1st MRD, EGA
15-66	11-14 Oct	Screened intra-army maneuver of Eighth Guards Army
16-66	24-30 Oct	Screened GSFG controlled CPX/communications exercise
17-66	06-10 Dec	Screened possible GSFG Joint air-ground with air defense and ground missile deployment.
18-66	07-11 Dec	
19-66	08-10 Dec	

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PERMANENT RESTRICTED AREAS



TRA 1-66: 080001 to 092400 FEB 66

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PERMANENT RESTRICTED AREAS



TRA 2-66: 100000 to 140000 FEB 66

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PERMANENT RESTRICTED AREAS

PERMANENT RESTRICTED AREAS
(15 FEB 64)



TRA 3-66: 090001 to 132400 FEB 66

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PERMANENT RESTRICTED AREAS



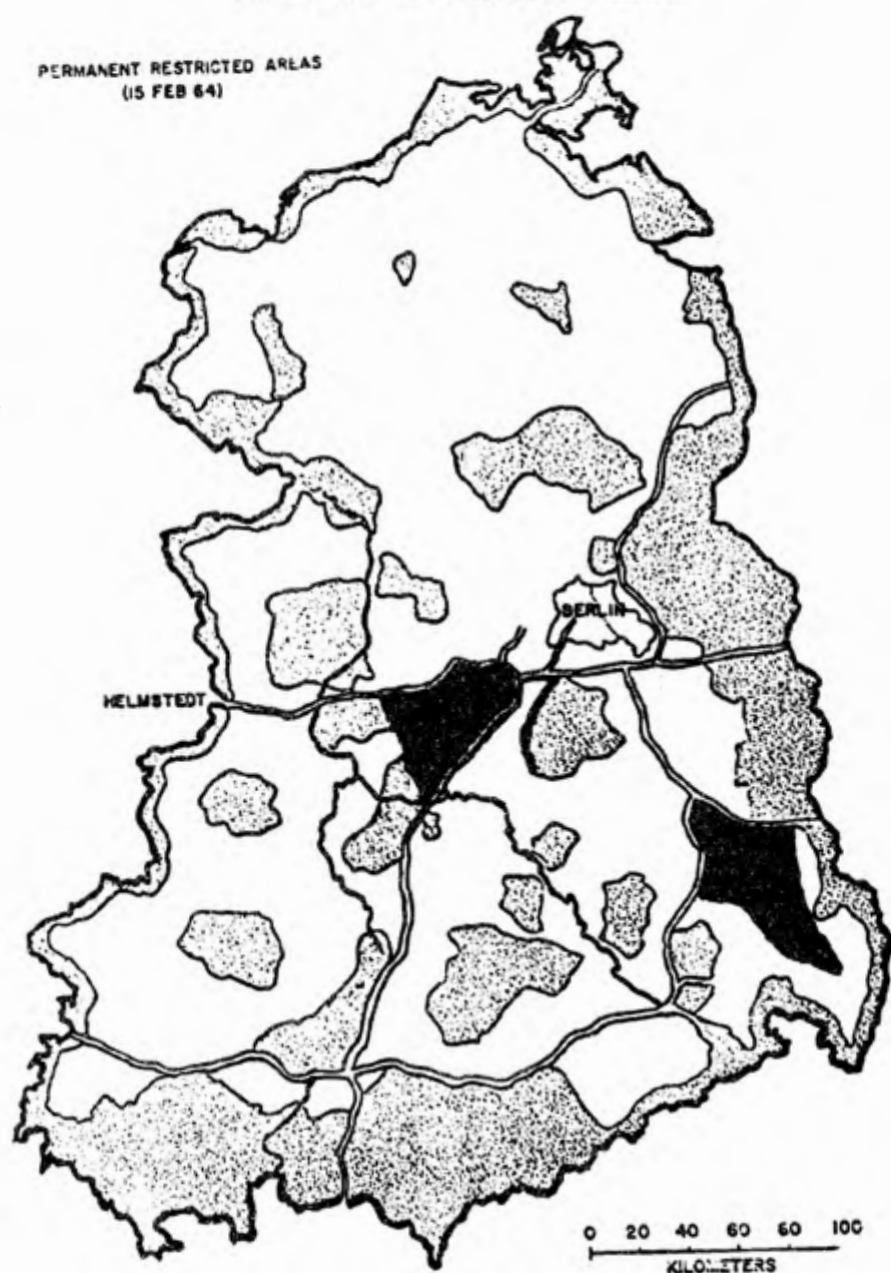
TRA 4-66: 102400 to 182400 MAR 66

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PERMANENT RESTRICTED AREAS

PERMANENT RESTRICTED AREAS
(15 FEB 64)



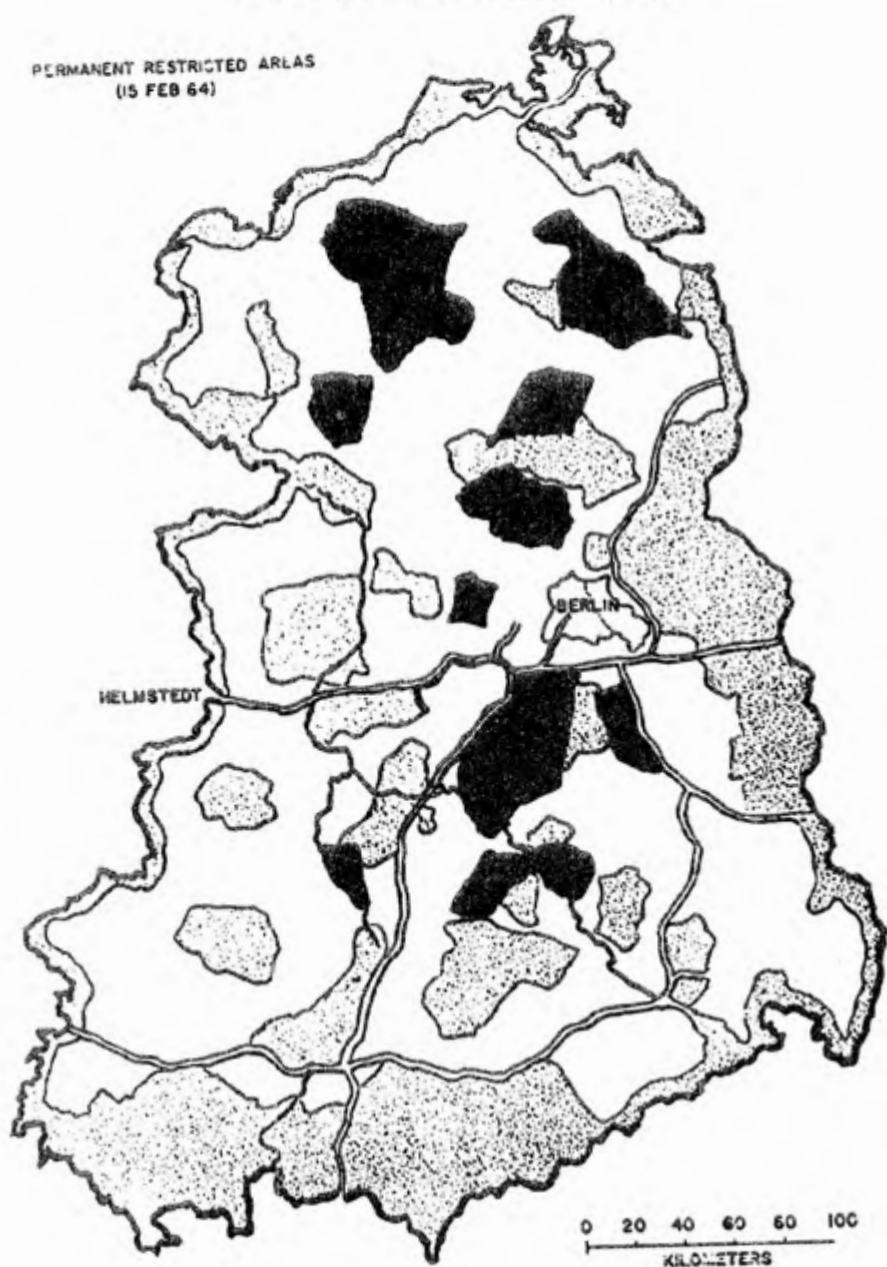
TRA 5-66: 040001 to 042400 APR 66

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PERMANENT RESTRICTED AREAS

PERMANENT RESTRICTED AREAS
(15 FEB 64)

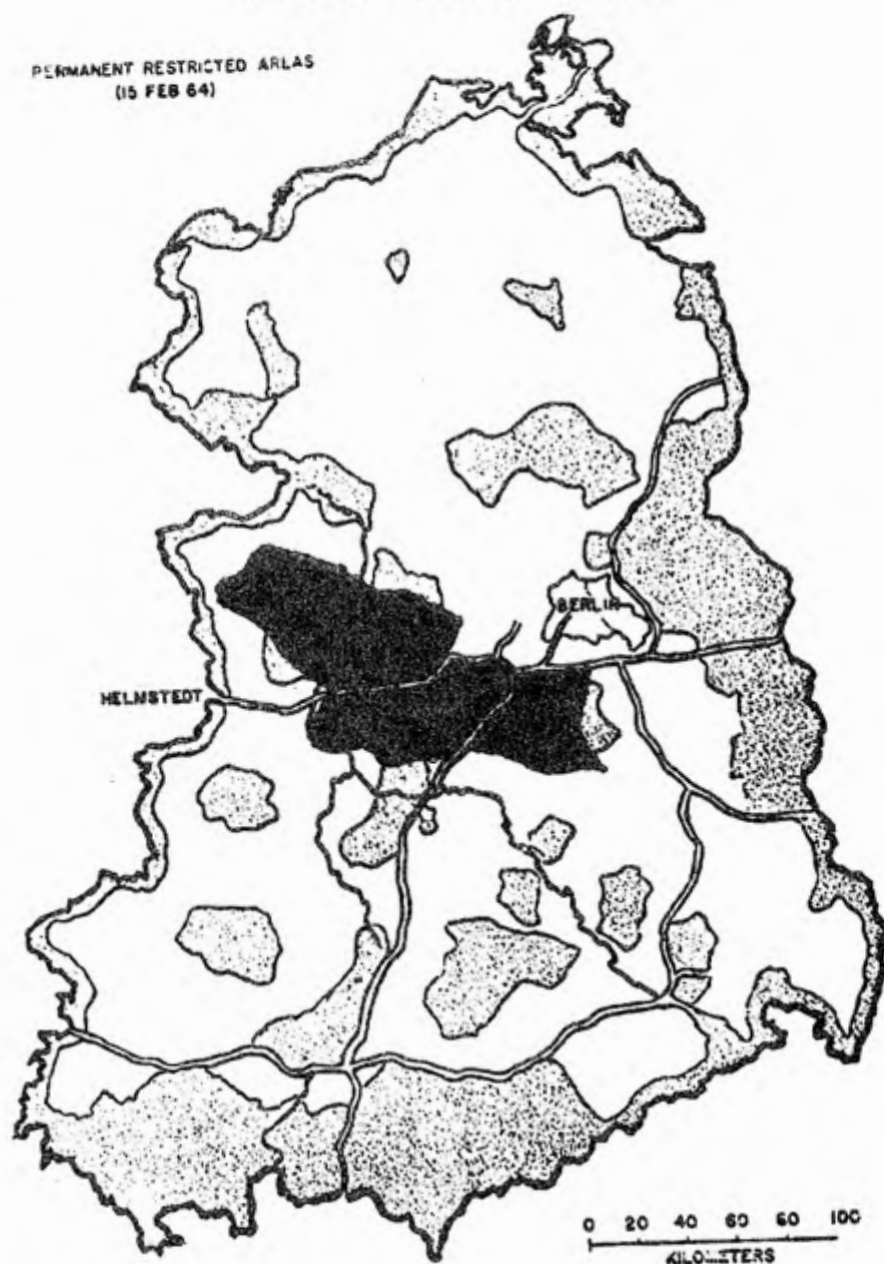


TRA 6-66: 042400 to 082400 APR 66

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UNCLASSIFIED

PERMANENT RESTRICTED AREAS



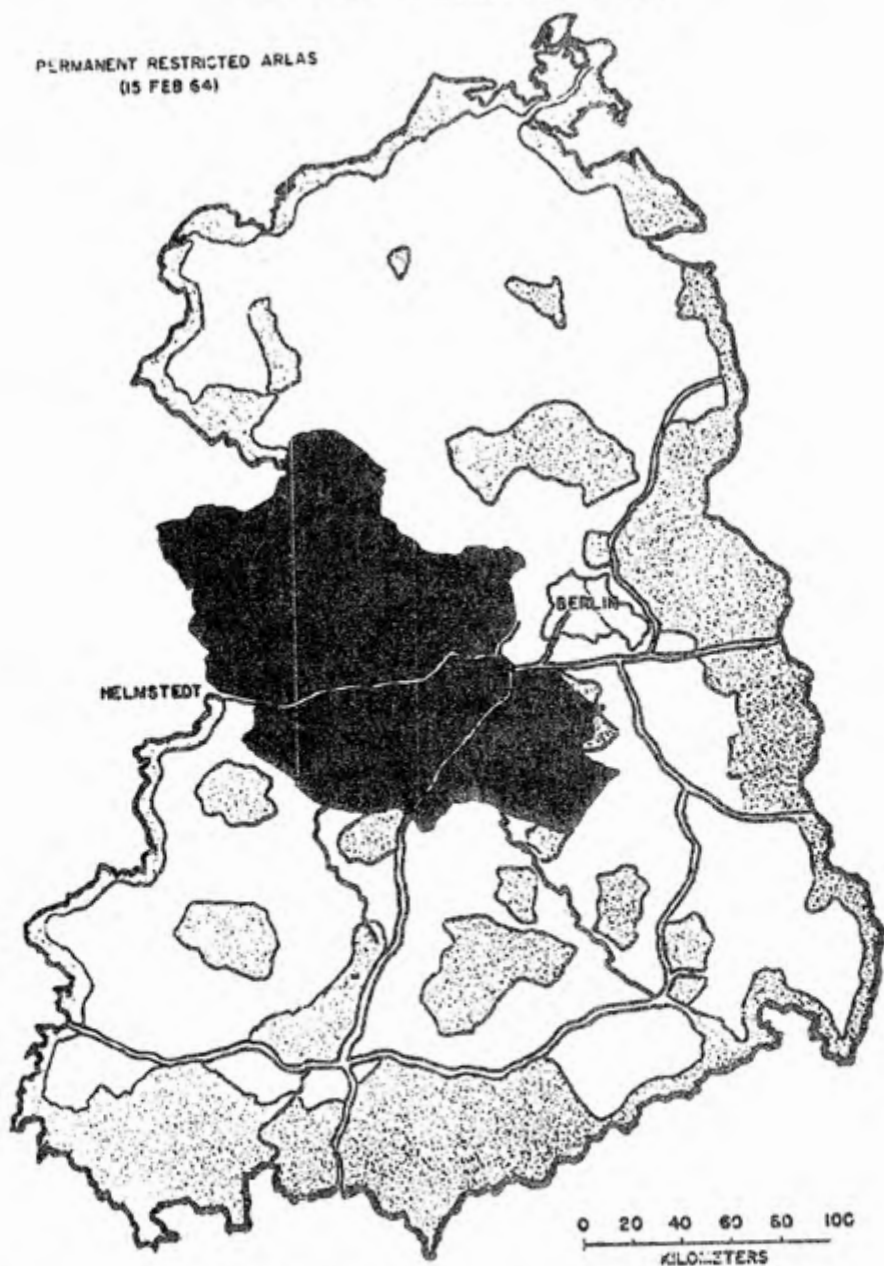
TRA 7-66: 190001 to 262400 JUN 66

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PERMANENT RESTRICTED AREAS

PERMANENT RESTRICTED AREAS
(15 FEB 64)



TRA 8-66: 050001 to 112400 JUL 66
extended to 152400 JUL 66

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PERMANENT RESTRICTED AREAS

PERMANENT RESTRICTED AREAS
(15 FEB 64)



TRA 9-66: 120001 to 202400 AUG 66

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PERMANENT RESTRICTED AREAS



TRA 10-66: 150001 to 202400 AUG 66

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PERMANENT RESTRICTED AREAS

PERMANENT RESTRICTED AREAS
(15 FEB 64)



TRA 11-66: 240001 to 281200 AUG 66

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PERMANENT RESTRICTED AREAS

PERMANENT RESTRICTED AREAS
(15 FEB 64)



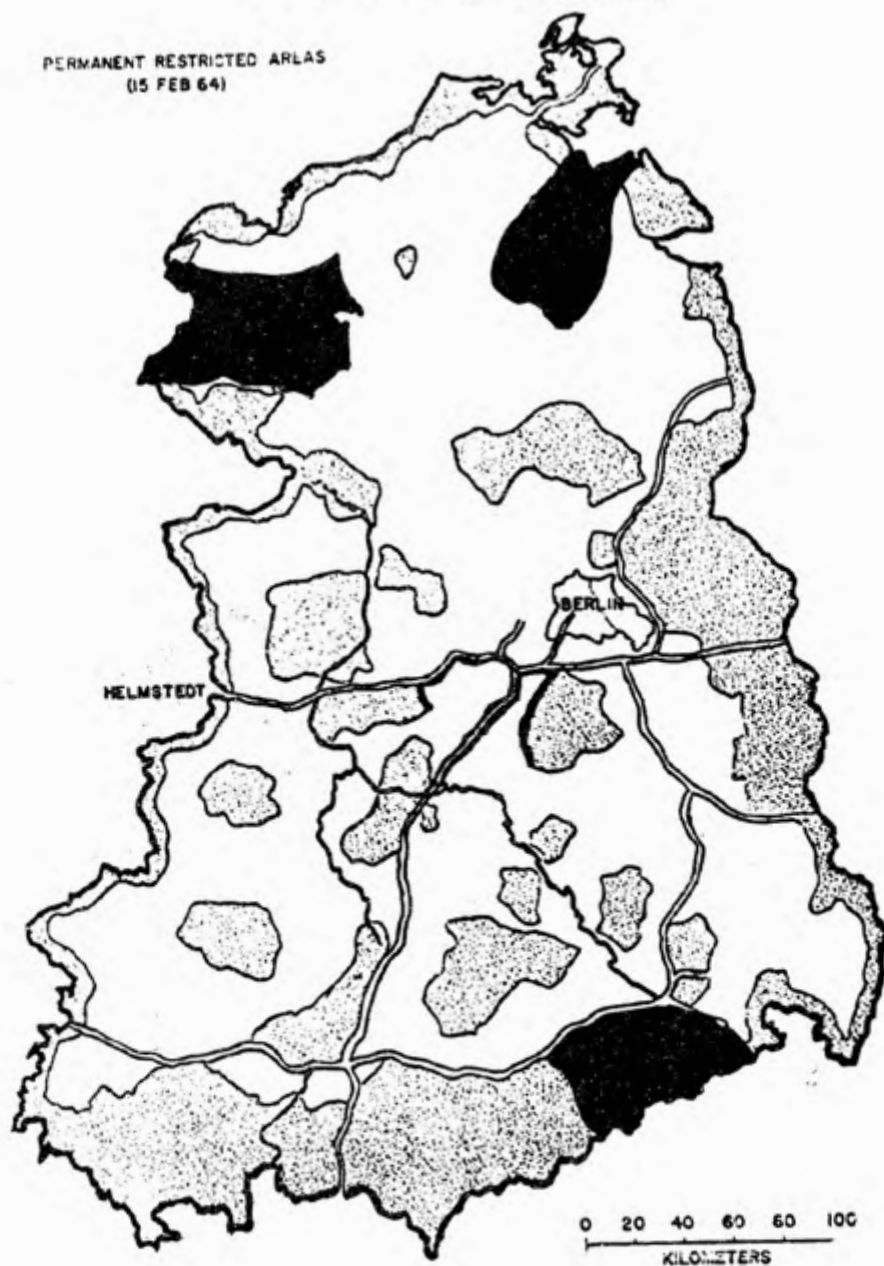
TRA 12-66: 060001 to 152400 SEP 66

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PERMANENT RESTRICTED AREAS

PERMANENT RESTRICTED AREAS
(15 FEB 64)



TRA 13-66: 070001 to 162400 SEP 66

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PERMANENT RESTRICTED AREAS

PERMANENT RESTRICTED AREAS
(15 FEB 64)



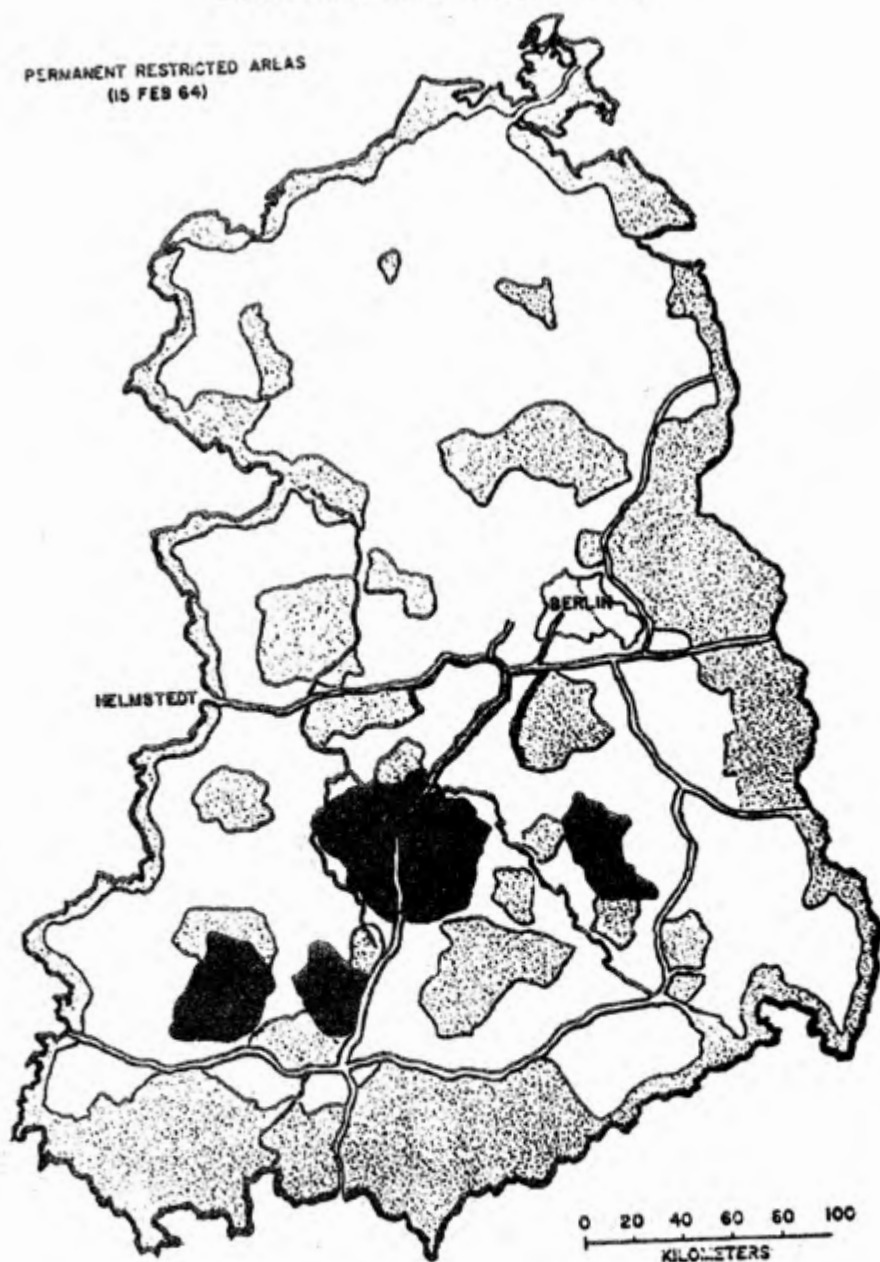
TRA 14-66: 090001 to 152400 SEP 66

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PERMANENT RESTRICTED AREAS

PERMANENT RESTRICTED AREAS
(15 FEB 64)



TRA 15-66: 112400 to 142400 OCT 66
124

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PERMANENT RESTRICTED AREAS

PERMANENT RESTRICTED AREAS
(15 FEB 64)



TRA 16-66: 241500 to 300800 OCT 66

125

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PERMANENT RESTRICTED AREAS



TRA 17-66: 061800 to 102400 DEC 66

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PERMANENT RESTRICTED AREAS

PERMANENT RESTRICTED AREAS
(15 FEB 64)



TRA 18-66: 071800 to 110600 DEC 66

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PERMANENT RESTRICTED AREAS



TRA 19-66: 080800 to 102400 DEC 66

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ANNEX F (C)
TOURING STATISTICS

Month	Tours	One Day Tours	Two Day Tours	Three Day Tours	Total Tour Days	Mileage
Jan	31	11	20	0	51	12,650
Feb	35	21	14	0	49	14,596
Mar	51	29	21	1	74	19,765
Apr	42	17	24	1	68	20,509
May	42	22	20	0	62	19,482
Jun	41	24	17	0	58	15,301
Jul	45	30	15	0	60	18,248
Aug	55	31	20	4	83	23,531
Sep	50	27	21	2	75	23,066
Oct	44	27	17	0	61	19,376
Nov	37	15	21	1	60	15,520
Dec	34	12	21	1	57	15,989
TOTAL	507	266	231	10	758	218,033

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
In- cidents	2	1	2	7	1	2	3	2	0	0	1	3	24*
De- tentions	2	3	3	0	2	1	1	1	1	0	1	2	17**

*of these, 19 or 79% involved East Germans

**of these, 12 or 70% were initiated by East German
Army, VOPO's or Security Service

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ANNEX G: INCIDENTS AND DETENTIONS (C)

INCIDENTS

DATE

DETAILS

10 Jan 66

At approximately 2020 hours in a hotel restaurant in MAGDEBURG, a Soviet Air Force Captain informed USMLM officer that a German was glueing something on the US automobile. He said he had told the German to "stop", the only word of German he knew. Upon inspecting the car, the USMLM officer found two "Ami Go Home" signs affixed to the front and rear windows, and removed them. While at dinner his hotel room was clumsily broken into. There were no compromising objects there, and nothing was stolen. As a footnote, an SED delegation (EG Communist party) was holding a convention in the hotel that night.

12 Jan 66

Chief USMLM, staying in same hotel involved in incident of 10 Jan was informed by porter and chambermaid that hotel manager, after greeting Chief USMLM cordially, had informed VOPO's of his arrival. No hostility was displayed toward Chief during his stay, nor was his Sting Ray (sports car) molested.

16 Feb 66

At approximately 0840 a USMLM team traveling South on the West Ring Autobahn encountered a roadblock across both lanes of the highway. The team stopped and a VOPO approached. As the officer had the window open to inquire as to what was the matter, the VOPO thrust his hand into the car to seize the ignition keys. The window was forcibly run up, causing the VOPO hastily to withdraw his hand. The team then reversed its course and headed north, the VOPO making a motion as if to draw a pistol. In a few seconds the team encountered two MFS BMW sedans and three small, ostensibly civilian, sedans. The latter attempted to cross the median strip and block the USMLM auto. The incident

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ended in a high-speed chase through POTSDAM, the USMLM team succeeding in escaping to WEST BERLIN.

11 Mar 66

As a USMLM team was moving down a forest trail it encountered a Soviet column. A Soviet truck attempted to block the Mission vehicle and a minor collision resulted.

29 Mar 66

At approximately 1730 hours a USMLM team was blocked by a Soviet armored car (BTR-40) as it was observing a column. A Soviet captain accused the team of being in a PRA, but withdrew the charge when the Mission officer produced his map. The officer explained that he was trying to avoid the Soviet column and get to the Autobahn. The Soviet captain produced his own map, on which was indicated the column's route, and he indicated the route the USMLM team should follow and provided a BTR-40 to escort the team to the autobahn.

02 Apr 66

While dining in a DRESDEN restaurant with his family, a USMLM officer noticed an individual scrutinizing his car closely. After dinner the officer and his family started to drive off, but the previously noticed individual jumped in front of the car and a companion blocked it from the rear. Since a large crowd had gathered, the Mission officer had to act cautiously to avoid injury to bystanders. The instigator told the officer to pull to the right, which the officer refused to do since his companion was blocking the way. He said he would "gladly obey the instructions of a Russian officer, but not of hoodlums". The crowd, impatient with the delay in traffic, angry at the agitators' stupidity and sympathetic to the USMLM officer and his family began to harangue and berate the "activist" who steadily lost confidence in what he was doing. In about a half-hour two VOPO's came up and ordered the discouraged obstructionist out of the way. The USMLM officer thereupon departed.

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- 05 Apr 66 At about 1100 hours a USMLM team had a vehicle breakdown some 50 km from POTSDAM. Recovery sedans were dispatched from POTSDAM. In the meantime a VOPO and an EGA officer had arrived. When two USMLM recovery vehicles arrived at about 1300 hours and took the disabled car in tow, an EGA captain blocked their departure with his jeep (P3). The USMLM vehicles backed up 5 meters or so, and the EGA officer followed, opening a gap. The three USMLM vehicles drove through the gap and departed. The EGA captain started to ram the tow vehicle but thought better of it. The USMLM vehicles were not pursued.
- 07 Apr 66 At about 1620 hours a USMLM team was passing a motor-bike with two passengers aboard on a secondary road south of HALLE. The motor-bike swerved to avoid a hole and struck the rear of the USMLM car. The two East Germans who suffered scrapes, signed a "Release of Responsibility". The USMLM team gave the EG a small sum of money as a goodwill gesture and departed.
- 15 Apr 66 A USMLM team was proceeding down a side street that became a cul-de-sac. As it attempted to turn around it was lightly rammed twice by a civilian on a motor-cycle. The USMLM car backed up toward the motorcycle forcing it to retreat. There was no damage.
- 19 Apr 66 After stopping at a gas-station on the autobahn in the vicinity of CHEMNITZ a USMLM team was blocked from behind by VOPO's who stated that the gas station was off-limits. USMLM team finished refueling, paid its bill and then forced VOPO's standing in front of the Mission sedan out of its way and departed. The team was pursued for about 5 km.
- 20 Apr 66 A USMLM team was in a railroad observation point (OP) when a VOPO quietly came up behind on a motorcycle. The team drove slowly away, getting counts of equipment. The VOPO followed and took several photos of the USMLM car.

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21 Apr 66 A USMLM reconnaissance team was pursued twice by a civilian auto containing EGA personnel in the vicinity of BEESKOW. During the chase the USMLM vehicle was forced onto lawns by restrictions in the road and actions of the pursuers, although no property damage was done.

04 May 66 While proceeding at moderate speed on a secondary road, a USMLM team encountered an unexpected temporary barrier. Unable to stop, the US vehicle struck the barrier, breaking its windshield and damaging the barrier. The USMLM officer offered to pay for the barrier, but the civilian guard insisted he must wait for the VOPO's. The officer declined to wait and drove away.

10 Jun 66 As a USMLM officer prepared to leave the POTSDAM House for WEST BERLIN, he was approached by a young East German on the USMLM grounds. The youth wanted to be smuggled to WEST BERLIN. The youth was firmly but sympathetically told that such action was contrary to USMLM's accredited status and was impossible. He left the USMLM grounds without further discussion.

15 Jun 66 VOPO-Shack Incident (See Para F, Section VI).

05 Jul 66 A USMLM team was stopped by an armed Soviet traffic regulator. When the US officer inquired as to the cause he was given an evasive answer. Not knowing that the area had been restricted temporarily the officer departed. It was later the subject of a Soviet protest.

07 Jul 66 A train-load of Soviet SAM missile equipment was under observation by a USMLM team which had been noticed by a Soviet guard on the train. The team then moved ahead of the train for further observation on an overpass. As the train passed under, the Soviet guard fired two shots in the direction of the USMLM team.

27 Jul 66 An East German youth approached the USMLM POTSDAM House Duty Officer on the house grounds at about 1700 and requested that he be smuggled into West Berlin. The Duty Officer pointed out

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that USMLM, accredited to GSFG, could not become involved in such activity. The youth dejectedly left the grounds.

- 13 Aug 66 Chief USMLM ignored arrogant signals of an East German Border Guard who attempted to stop him as he entered the Soviet MARIENBORN Checkpoint. The guard's action, which had made him appear ridiculous in front of hundreds of West Germans was made to appear more so when the Soviet sentry courteously wished Chief "a pleasant journey".
- 23 Aug 66 A US Army defector, PFC Marvin E. Beltz, RA 194902294, Btry D, 3d Msl Bn, 71 Arty, came to the BRIXMIS POTSDAM House and asked to be put in touch with USMLM. The POTSDAM Duty Officer went to the BRIXMIS House to interview Beltz. Beltz claimed that he had written letters to high EG officials in an effort to obtain permission for him and his family to leave East Germany, but without result and now wanted the help of USMLM. The Duty Officer promised to investigate the possibility of USMLM assistance, and Beltz left the BRIXMIS premises.
- 15 Nov 66 A USMLM team was blocked by Soviet vehicles and rammed by VOPO truck in connection with PAN AM Boeing 727 Incident. (See Para G, Section VI)
- 17 Dec 66 The windshield of a USMLM auto was smashed while parked in a parking lot in ERFURT. Investigation was carried out by East German criminal police and a Soviet colonel from the ERFURT Transportation Office. The colonel, who was courteous and helpful, promised to report the incident to the WEIMAR Kommandatura.
- 18 Dec 66 At approximately 0115 hours the POTSDAM Duty Officer was awakened by the sound of breaking glass downstairs in the POTSDAM House. He found a window in the bar had been broken and the house entered, as evidenced by a muddy footprint on the sofa under the window. As he searched the house he heard another noise in the bar and returned in time to see a figure fleeing from the porch. The would-be

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thief had cut his hand and bloody fingerprints indicated he had hidden behind the bar as the Duty Officer made his first cursory investigation. Nothing of value was stolen, but the matter was reported to SERB. Deputy Chief SERB and the English/German Interpreter, Sr Lt Dushkin, assisted by two East Germans, conducted a thorough investigation between 1200 and 1700 hours. The Soviets were affable and appeared interested in carrying out a thorough investigation.

30 Dec 66

At about 1820 hours an East German youth knocked at the terrace door of the POTSDAM House and requested the Duty Officer assist him in escaping to WEST BERLIN in a USMLM car. The Duty Officer informed the youth that such action was impossible and the youth departed.

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DETENTIONS

USMLM
PERSONNEL

DETAILS

MAJ Farrar
SP4 Glasscock

170630 Jan 66, POTSDAM. A USMLM team was halted by traffic regulators in POTSDAM after having passed two others who made no signal to halt the Mission vehicle. Initial requests to speak to a Soviet officer were ignored. The team was escorted to the POTSDAM Kommandatura and falsely accused of having ignored signals of the first pair of traffic regulators. The team was released at 170930 Jan 66. Duration of detention: 3 Hrs.

MAJ Harris
MAJ Bolte
SP5 Stockton

291530 Jan 66, HERZBERG. Halted by EGA soldiers brandishing submachineguns as it attempted to observe loading of a military train, a USMLM team was blocked by an EGA sedan. The team was conducted to TORGAU Soviet Kommandatura by a Soviet lieutenant where it awaited the Commandant for several hours. The Mission officer was accused of photography, which charge he denied. After being accused of a "crude violation of the rules set forth for the Military Liaison Missions" the team was released at 292050 Jan 66. Duration of detention: 5 hrs, 29 minutes.

CPT Rogers
MAJ Bolte
SFC Moreau

011215 Feb 66, GOLDBERG. The USMLM team was stopped by a barrier on an unimproved road in the vicinity of a new EGA installation and quickly surrounded by EGA personnel carriers and guards. EGA officers appeared, but ignored the team's attempts to inquire as to whether a Soviet officer had been summoned. After four hours the PARCHIM Commandant arrived, as did a VOPO vehicle. One of the civilians in the VOPO vehicle photographed the USMLM vehicle. The Commandant, MAJ Novikov, escorted the team to PARCHIM. The USMLM team explained that it had been trying to reach Route 192 and had not violated a Mission restriction sign. This explanation was accepted after a VOPO indicated that the road was new and not posted with restriction signs. The

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team was escorted out from behind signs and released at 011930 Feb 66. Duration of detention: 7 hrs, 30 minutes.

SP5 Stockton 121210 Feb 66, POTSDAM: SP5 Stockton, on an administrative trip returning to the POTSDAM House, was halted by VOPO's in POTSDAM and falsely accused of a traffic violation. A Soviet captain escorted him to the POTSDAM Kommandatura, where he waited one and one-half hours for the Commandant. The Commandant cautioned SP5 Stockton on safe driving and released him at 121425 Feb 66. Duration of detention: 2 hrs, 15 minutes.

LTC Callahan and wife 171235 Feb 66, South Ring Autobahn, near RANGSDORF Exit. Security agents in a BMW halted Deputy Chief USMLM and his wife and accused him of speeding. At 1330 the Deputy stopped Soviet truck and asked a Soviet captain to send help from POTSDAM Kommandatura in view of his being illegally detained. The USMLM vehicle, with its engine idling for warmth, ran out of gas. VOPO's refused aid, but MAJ Southwood of BRIXMIS came by and agreed to notify POTSDAM and send gas. At 1445 a Soviet captain from the POTSDAM Kommandatura arrived. His driver went for gas and returned at 1555. The Soviet captain escorted the USMLM Deputy to POTSDAM Kommandatura, arriving at 1640. He was released at 171645 Dec 66. Duration of detention: 4 hrs, 10 minutes.

MAJ Farrar 181530 Mar 66, PRENZLAU. A USMLM team was
SP4 Glasscock halted by a Soviet roadblock as it proceeded down an unrestricted road toward a tank range on which heavy tanks were firing. As the team began to back out a Soviet sergeant fired a burst in the air from his submachinegun and then took deliberate aim at USMLM vehicle. The team halted and was escorted to the TEMPLIN Kommandatura where it was falsely accused of being in a PRA and of being behind restriction signs. The team was released at 182000 Mar 66. Duration of detention: 4 hrs, 30 minutes.

COL Skowronek 221205 Mar 66, WITTSTOCK. Chief USMLM was halted by EGAF and EGA troops engaged in an air-ground

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exercise in the WITTSTOCK training area as he was returning from investigating reported graves of a US WWII bomber-crew in LUHME. The Soviet Commandant arrived from WITTSTOCK at 1400 hrs and respectfully requested Chief USMLM to follow him to the Kommandatura. At the Kommandatura Chief USMLM was treated courteously and cordially, and informed that the area he had crossed was temporarily restricted due to an EG exercise. After a short conversation Chief USMLM was released at 221440 Mar 66. Duration of detention: 2 hrs, 35 minutes.

MAJ Farrar
SP4 O'Mahoney

251145 Mar 66, DARSKOW. USMLM team was blocked by an EGA vehicle after having been discovered in an observation point (OP). A Soviet major and captain appeared promptly and accused the team of observing an EGA column. After hearing the Mission officer's denial, the Soviets left and returned at 1410 hrs. The USMLM officer protested having been left in EG hands. The team was released at 251415 Mar 66. Duration of detention: 2 hrs, 30 minutes.

MAJ Farrar
SP4 Antoniono

051800 May 66, GROSS BEHNITZ. A USMLM officer was held in the Post Office by an armed East German officer and soldiers after he had called for help for his disabled vehicle which was behind restriction signs nearby. When the recovery team arrived, they also were held. At 1915 hours, a lieutenant colonel from the POTSDAM Soviet Kommandatura arrived, allowed the recovery of the USMLM vehicle and escorted it to the POTSDAM Kommandatura. The USMLM team was accused of being behind signs at KARBOW and GROSS BEHNITZ. They were released at 061200 May 66 after a Soviet protest to Chief USMLM. Duration of detention: 18 hrs.

MAJ Ayotte
SP5 Stockton
SP4 Glasscock

051855 May 66, GROSS BEHNITZ. USMLM recovery team sent to retrieve disabled USMLM vehicle in GROSS BEHNITZ was detained by armed EGA officer and soldiers, who attempted to block and then ram the recovery team vehicle. A VOPO threatened the team with a pistol. Upon arrival of a Soviet officer from the POTSDAM Kommandatura, the team was allowed

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to recover the disabled Mission vehicle and was escorted to POTSDAM Kommandatura. The Commandant falsely accused the team of illegally borrowing BRIXMIS trailer, or proceeding illegally to GROSS BEHNITZ, and of insulting a VOPO. Team released at 061200 May after Soviet protest to Chief, USMLM. Duration of detention: 17 hrs.

MAJ Ayotte

151230 Jun 66, POTSDAM. USMLM officer lost control of a Mission sedan as he left POTSDAM House for WEST BERLIN when his tour bag struck his leg. The vehicle struck the VOPO guard-shack just outside the gate and virtually demolished it. The guard inside was startled. The USMLM vehicle suffered damage to fender, radiator and fan and was driven back into POTSDAM House grounds. At 1345 hours, the officer started again for BERLIN in another car, but he was detained by VOPO's about 1½ km from the house. At 1400 the Soviet Commandant escorted the officer to the POTSDAM Kommandatura. He was questioned about the circumstances of the guard shack collision and he gave factual answers. At 1830 hours the Commandant allowed the delivery of food from the POTSDAM House and at 1930 hours the USMLM officer was given his credentials and released, but was told to remain at the POTSDAM House "until the investigation was completed". The officer remained in POTSDAM until 181130 Jun 66. Duration of detention in Kommandatura: 5 Hrs, 30 minutes. Duration of total detention: 2 days, 22 hrs, 30 minutes.

LTC Bolte
SP4 Stelly

081210 Jul 66, WITTENBERG. A USMLM team was detained by Soviet officers and soldiers at the WITTENBERG Rail Station. The team had turned into street near the station to reverse direction in order to observe passage of a train carrying a new type of artillery prime movers. By misfortune, the WITTENBERG station was also active with a Soviet out-loading, so the team was detained. They were escorted to the WITTENBERG Kommandatura and falsely accused of violating a Mission restriction

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sign and of photographing the out-loading activity. The atmosphere was cordial throughout and the Soviets spoke sentimentally about the days of the "Meeting on the Elbe" in 1945. The team was released at 081920 Jul 66. Duration of detention: 7 hrs, 10 minutes.

LTC BOLTE
SP5 Stelly

191250 Aug 66. FUERSTLICH DREHNA. After having evaded an unjustifiable attempt by VOPO's to detain a USMLM team at a roadblock in MUEHLANGER, the team was finally detained by VOPO's after a high speed chase of about 50 kilometers. The team unsuccessfully attempted to push a VOPO lieutenant out of the way. A Soviet colonel arrived and listened to explanations from both sides. The USMLM team was accused of passing a road block, speeding and trying to force past a VOPO by pushing him with a car. The Mission officer denied the VOPO accusations and the Soviet colonel dismissed the VOPO, but he took the USMLM team's documents and departed. In an hour and a half the Soviet colonel returned, led the team to an autobahn exit some 30 kilometers distant and smilingly released the team at 191635 Aug 66. Duration of detention: 3 hrs.

LTC Klingelhoefer
SP5 Glasscock

090750 Sep 66, PRENZLAU. A USMLM team was detained by EGAF soldiers brandishing sub-machineguns after the USMLM vehicle had become mired on a rutted road in the vicinity of NEU TEMMIN. VOPO's and civilians appeared, and the USMLM vehicle was photographed. At 1030 hours the TEMPLIN Soviet Commandant arrived and rejected the team's insistence on its right to proceed. The TEMPLIN Commandant left the USMLM vehicle under armed EGAF guards and departed, apparently for instruction. He returned at 1910 hours and escorted the team through Mission restriction signs to the PRENZLAU Kommandatura where the team was falsely accused of being in a restricted area. After trying unsuccessfully to induce the USMLM officer to sign a statement, the team was released at 092135 Sep 66. Duration of detention: 13 hrs, 45 minutes.

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MAJ Ayotte 1LT Kolt SSG Boyd	151610 Nov 66, POTSDAM. A USMLM team was detained by sentries with weapons leveled (after a 40 minute chase on tank trails through a Soviet training area) while attempting to locate the wreckage of a PANAM Boeing 727 aircraft. The team was escorted to the POTSDAM Kommandatura where it was falsely accused of being in a PRA and of involvement in an accident with a VOPO vehicle. The team was released at 161205 Nov 66. Duration of detention: 19 hrs, 55 minutes.
ITC Callahan MAJ DeSimone	091440 Dec 66, POTSDAM. A USMLM team was detained by a Soviet sergeant at a temporary Mission restriction sign in GELTOW. The Soviet soldier used a civilian car to block the USMLM vehicle, then requested documents. Upon being informed that documents would be shown only to an officer, the NCO made a call on his field telephone. A Soviet captain arrived and led the team to the POTSDAM Kommandatura. Documents were returned by the POTSDAM Commandant who termed the detention an "error" on the part of a "local commander". The team was released at 091525 Dec 66. Duration of detention: 45 minutes.
MAJ Schweikert and wife	161430 Dec 66, KURORT BAERENFELS. A USMLM officer and his wife were detained by VOPO's as they left "Erholungsheim Max Niklas" ski resort hotel where they sought accommodations. A room had at first been provided and then denied. A Soviet major arrived at 1830 hours and the USMLM officer was falsely accused of being in a border PRA, of taking photographs and of being out of uniform. The Mission officer and his wife were escorted to the DRESDEN Autobahn by Soviets and released at 162050 Dec 66. Duration of detention: 6 hrs, 20 minutes.

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