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# UNIT HISTORY (U)

## 1965

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


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# HISTORY

## USMLM (TD E1-3731)

## 1965

SECTION CONTENTS (C) PAGE


| SECTION | CONTENTS (C) | PAGE |
|---|---|---|
| I | BACKGROUND | 1 |
| II | MISSION | 2 |
| | A. PRIMARY | 2 |
| | B. SECONDARY | 2 |
| III | ORGANIZATION | 3 |
| IV | GENERAL REVIEW OF ACTIVITIES | 4 |
| V | ADMINISTRATION AND LOGISTICAL SUPPORT | 9 |
| | A. ADMINISTRATION | 9 |
| | 1. Officer Personnel | 9 |
| | 2. Enlisted Personnel | 9 |
| | 3. Extension of Foreign Service Tours | 9 |
| | B. LOGISTICS | 10 |
| | 1. US Support | 10 |
| | 2. Soviet Support | 12 |
| VI | LIAISON ACTIVITIES | 14 |
| | A. RELATIONS WITH SOVIET FORCES | 14 |
| | B. PASSES AND CREDENTIALS | 14 |
| | C. COMMAND DIESELS | 15 |
| | D. MISCELLANEOUS CORRESPONDENCE | 16 |
| | E. US DEFECTORS | 16 |
| | 1. General | 16 |
| | 2. Pvt Charles C. Ziegler | 16 |
| | F. SOCIAL ACTIVITIES | 19 |
| VII | ACTIONS AGAINST USMLM POTSDAM INSTALLATION | 24 |
| | A. GENERAL | 24 |
| | B. FLAGPOLE INCIDENT | 25 |
| | C. PEACEFUL DEMONSTRATION | 25 |
| | D. JUNE RIOT | 27 |


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DECLASSIFICATION SCHEDULE

| SECTION | CONTENTS | PAGE |
|---|---|---|
| VIII | INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES | 35 |
| | A. COLLECTION OPERATIONS IN EAST GERMANY | 35 |
| | 1. Allied Cooperation | 35 |
| | 2. Obstacles to Collection | 36 |
| | 3. Incidents and Detentions | 38 |
| | 4. Withdrawal of Accreditation | 44 |
| | B. OBSERVATIONS IN EAST GERMANY | 44 |
| | 1. Soviet Ground Forces | 44 |
| | 2. Soviet Air Force | 46 |
| | 3. Soviet Naval Forces | 47 |
| | 4. East German Ground Forces | 48 |
| | 5. East German Air Force | 50 |
| | 6. East German Naval Forces | 50 |
| | C. CHRONOLOGICAL SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT OPERATIONAL ACTIVITIES | 51 |
| | 1. Winter | 51 |
| | 2. Spring | 58 |
| | 3. Summer | 63 |
| | 4. Fall | 72 |
| | D. THE STORY BEHIND THE REPORT | 79 |
| | 1. General | 79 |
| | 2. The Frog | 80 |
| | 3. The Aerial Photos | 82 |
| | 4. The Fix Eight | 85 |
| | 5. The Headset | 86 |
| IX | GENERAL IMPRESSIONS OF EAST GERMANY | 88 |
| ANNEX A | HUEBNER-MALININ AGREEMENT | 90 |
| | GENERAL ORDER ACTIVATING USMLM | 94 |
| ANNEX B | ORGANIZATION CHART | 95 |
| | TABLE OF DISTRIBUTION | 96 |
| | PERSONNEL CHANGES | 97 |
| | PICTURES OF USMLM PERSONNEL | 100 |
| ANNEX C | USMLM LIAISON MEETINGS | 107 |

| ANNEX | CONTENTS | PAGE |
|---|---|---|
| ANNEX D | PERMANENT RESTRICTED AREAS | 113 |
| ANNEX E | TEMPORARY RESTRICTED AREAS | 114 |
| ANNEX F | TOURING STATISTICS | 125 |
| ANNEX G | DETENTIONS | 126 |
| | INCIDENTS | 135 |

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

UNIT HISTORY 1965

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

CINC, USAREUR with Chief, USMLM at USMLM BERLIN headquarters. (U)



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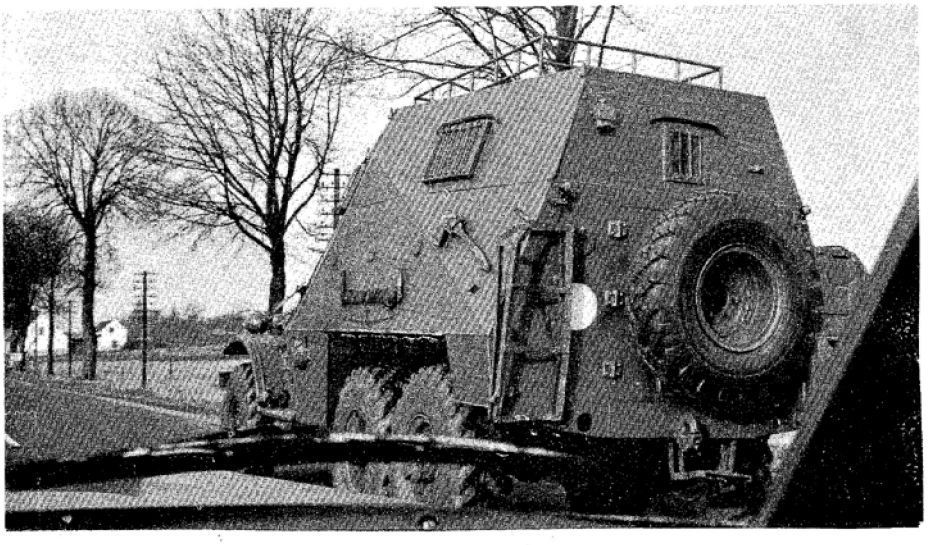
Chiefs of Staff, Lieutenant General Huebner and Colonel General Malinin. This document, commonly known as the Huebner-Malinin agreement, is still the basis of USMLM's operation in East Germany, although changes in the situation and personnel over the years have led to varying interpretation of its provisions,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

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.



*Field reconnaissance - USMLM officer's view of Soviet Command vehicle. (C)*

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

III. (C) ORGANIZATION:

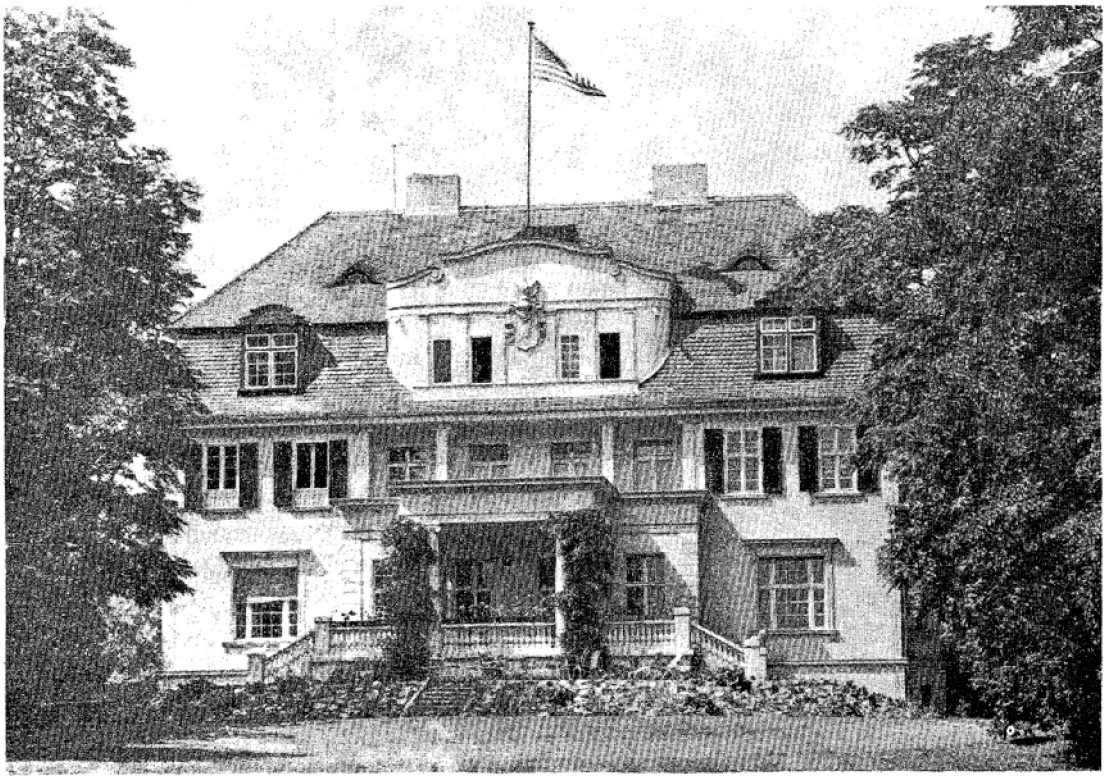
A. (C) USMLM is directly subordinate to Headquarters USAREUR, and is accredited to CINC, GSFG. It is composed of an Army element (11 officers, 23 enlisted men), with a Navy element (1 officer), and an Air Force element (4 officers, 5 enlisted men) attached. The senior Army officer is Chief of Mission.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

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 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 | 14 |

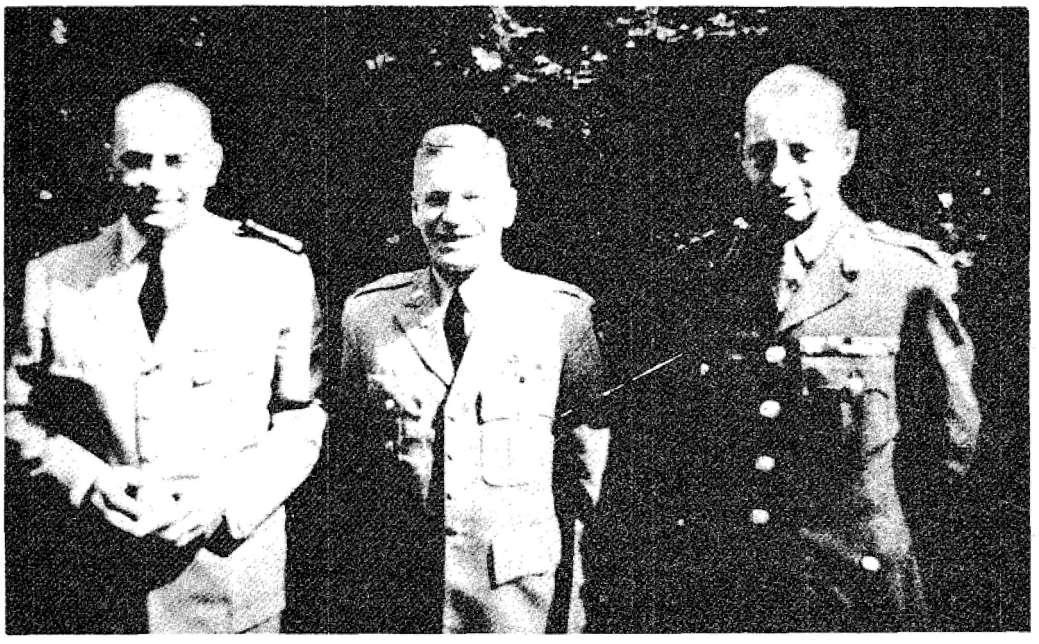


USMLM Potsdam Installation (Lakeside view). (U)

IV. (C) GENERAL:

A. (C) During 1965, USMLM continued to successfully accomplish both its liaison and intelligence missions. It remained as the only official American representation in East Germany, and the only organization with the capability of placing trained American military officer observers in the area occupied by the Soviet Union's most battle-ready combat forces.

Continued refinement of operational direction and reconnaissance techniques produced improved intelligence acquisitions for use by higher headquarters.



*Chiefs of the Allied Military Liaison Missions.* (U)

B. (C) In 1965, as in the past, complete cooperation and coordination between the British, French, and United States Military Liaison Missions was maintained. All Missions were informed of the others liaison activities. Reconnaissance trip schedules and operational information was coordinated and all information obtained was shared equally.

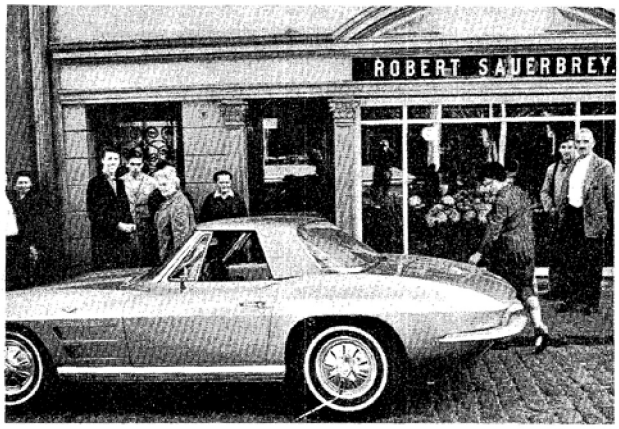
In effect, this close relationship tripled the quantity of information forwarded to each headquarters. It also presented a more diversified intelligence picture, due to the variations in areas of national interest, and the different observation techniques employed by the three Missions.

*General Koshevoy, CINC, Group of Soviet Forces in Germany. (U)*

C. (C) There was no change in 1965 in the Permanent Restricted Area (PRA) imposed by GSFG, denying about one-third of East Germany to Mission travel. Twelve Temporary Restricted Areas (TRA's), an increase of 2 over 1964, were imposed throughout the year, to prohibit USMLM from entering areas of intensive training or maneuvers. The number of Mission restriction signs continued to increase. Most of the new signs were East German rather than Soviet. East German security (VOPO and MFS) became noticeably more aggressive toward Mission activities. These factors combined to make USMLM's task more difficult, and to require more highly developed travel, observation and photographing techniques.

D. (U) While the vast majority of the East German population remained friendly and helpful to USMLM, hard-core communists sometimes provoked

unpleasantness, the most serious of which was the attack on the USMLM Potsdam installation on 1 June 1965.




*Private vehicle of Chief, USMLM and admiring East Germans. (U)*

E. (C) USMLM teams spent 813 days of reconnaissance in the Soviet Zone of Germany in 1965. Mission vehicles covered 221,412 miles. The Chief of Mission continued, in 1965, to use a fast American sportscar for an average of 1,200 miles per month of additional travel in the Soviet Zone in connection with operational missions, liaison functions, and investigations of incidents. During the year, USMLM teams were involved in 9 incidents and 23 detentions. A total of 669 separate intelligence reports were forwarded to higher headquarters and other intelligence agencies, in addition to the daily SITREP transmitted by teletype. The above figures indicate an 18% increase in reconnaissance days, a 14% increase in mileage, a 4% increase in number of reports forwarded, and a 20% decrease in incidents and detentions. The favorable trend indicated by these figures reflects a greater effort and higher degree of sophistication in USMLM operational activities. For a more detailed breakdown of these statistics, see Annex F.

*Secretary of the Army, with Chief, USMLM, inspecting reconnaissance vehicle. (U)*

F. (U) In 1965, USMLM was privileged to receive several distinguished visitors. Among those who received briefings at USMLM Berlin headquarters were the Secretary of the Army (The Honorable Stanley R. Resor), the Chief of Staff of the US Army (General Harold K. Johnson), CINCUSAREUR (General Andrew P. O'Meara), and the CINCUSAFE (General Bruce K. Holloway).

V. (C) ADMINISTRATION AND LOGISTICAL SUPPORT:

A. (U) ADMINISTRATION:

1. Officer Personnel. USMLM received 6 officer replacements in 1965, including 3 Army, 1 Marine, and 2 Air Force officers. Only one was a graduate of the Russian FAST program, but all had received some Russian language training and 5 of the 6 were fluent in Russian. In addition, 3 were fluent in German and one in French. All newly-assigned officers underwent a short reconnaissance training period at USMLM, and attended the Leica Photography School at Wetzlar, West Germany.

2. Enlisted Personnel. Ten enlisted replacements were assigned to USMLM in 1965. They were high-caliber, well-qualified men, and this turnover of more than one-third of the enlisted strength was made without loss of efficiency. In addition, 3 key non-commissioned officers re-enlisted for their own vacancies.

*Sergeant Elam, USMLM, reenlists for his own vacancy. (U)*

3. Extension of Foreign Service Tours. In September 1965, the Army's policy of encouraging extensions of foreign service tours of duty was

radically altered, due to the pressing personnel demands of the situation in Viet Nam. Requests for extensions from long tour areas would normally not be granted. However, due to the special requirements of USMLM, and the value of experience in this selected assignment, Hq USAREUR and Department of the Army were very liberal in granting extensions to USMLM personnel.

B. (C) LOGISTICS:

1. US Support.

a. General: Berlin Brigade continued to render outstanding support to USMLM. A realignment of maintenance and supply responsibilities within Berlin Brigade made some changes in procedure necessary, but did not materially affect the quality of support rendered.

b. Vehicles: Again in 1965 USMLM used modified Fords for reconnaissance trips. Modifications include the installation of 35-gallon fuel tanks, tow hooks front and rear, and curtains in the rear window. Special switches are provided to enable the driver to use only one pair of headlights, to turn off his tail lights and brake lights independent of the headlights, and to operate blackout driving and back-up lights. Right-hand outside mirrors for the tour officer's use and compasses are also installed. These modifications are made by Ordnance Division, Berlin Brigade, and greatly improve the reconnaissance team's capability for eluding hostile surveillance and pursuit.

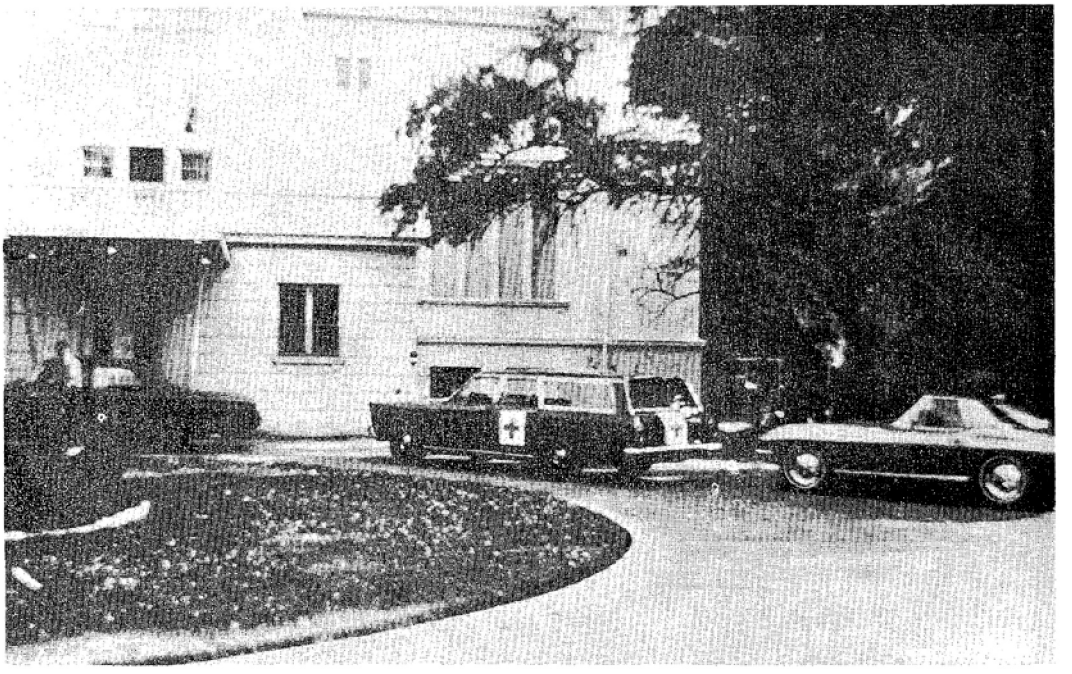
USMLM is authorized 10 Soviet-accredited vehicles under the terms of the Huebner-Malinin agreement. Soviet-licensed vehicles include 8 reconnaissance sedans, the Chief of Mission's sports car, and a station wagon for administrative use. The latter vehicle can be quickly converted to an ambulance when necessary.

In 1965, USMLM received 16 new vehicles, 13 1964 Fords and 3 1965 Fords, as replacements for a like number of worn-out or wrecked vehicles. As in the past, the rugged American-built

automobile completely outclassed any of the East Bloc vehicles, and was more than a match for the specially-procured MFS Mercedes 220 S's and BMW's.

*Reconnaissance vehicle on a forest trail.* (U)

Additionally, Chief USMLM regularly used his privately-owned Corvette Sting Ray for liaison and observation trips in the Soviet Zone. This sleek, American, high-speed, sports car attracted admiring (and sometimes incredulous) stares wherever it appeared on East German streets. The contrast between the Corvette and the drab East German automobiles provided a striking example of the comparative political and economic systems.



*Reconnaissance vehicle, station wagon, and Sting Ray at Potsdam. (U)*

2. Soviet Support.

a. Potsdam Installation: Under the terms of the Huebner-Malinin agreement, GSFG is responsible for providing logistical support for the USMLM Potsdam installation. This includes not only maintenance of the building, but also the provision of rations for accredited personnel and

their families, gasoline for vehicles, and domestic help. With few exceptions, the Soviets provide the minimum possible support, knowing that USMLM is capable of receiving supplies from its Berlin base. The quantity of rations supplied would be clearly insufficient if all accredited personnel lived full-time in Potsdam. The quality is generally far below acceptable standards, although some staple items are used to supplement the rations purchased in the Berlin commissary. Each month the Soviets provide USMLM with 2,000 East Marks and coupons for the purchase of 2,500 liters of gasoline. Again, this is inadequate, and must be supplemented from US Army supplies and funds available to USMLM.

b. A notable exception to the sub-standard Soviet support occurred in 1965. Following the 1 June riot, which caused great damage to the Potsdam installation (Section VII, para D), the Soviets were extremely cooperative and even solicitous in providing rapid repair to the building. The house was repainted inside and out, windows and screens replaced, the roof completely retiled, and many other repairs which had long been neglected were accomplished. As a result, the Potsdam installation was in far better condition after the riot damage was repaired than it was previously.

East German domestic employees. (U)

c. At the end of the year the domestic help provided by the Soviets was at full strength. This includes three yardmen/firemen, five cooks/ waitresses, and two cleaning women.

VI. (C) LIAISON ACTIVITIES:

A. (U) RELATIONS WITH SOVIET FORCES: Throughout 1965, USMLM demonstrated the value of maintaining a direct link between CINC, USAREUR and CINC, GSFG. A total of 39 meetings with the Soviets were held. This represents a decrease of 26 from 1964, when the crashes of two USAF aircraft in East Germany required USMLM to maintain almost continuous contact with Soviet authorities. The number of meetings in 1965 was about the same as the average of years prior to 1964. The meetings ranged over a wide variety of topics, including incidents in East Berlin and on the Helmstedt autobahn, American defectors, and alleged infractions by USMLM personnel, among others. A list of meetings is given in Annex C.

B. (U) PASSES AND CREDENTIALS FOR US PERSONNEL AND VEHICLES: There were 84 letter requests to SERB by USMLM for issuance or reissuance of Soviet credentials for personnel or vehicles, as compared with 102 during 1964, 68 during 1963, and 92 during 1962. Twelve officers and enlisted men received new Soviet passes during the year, while there were 52 exchanges of credentials for previously accredited personnel. Exchanges were due largely to hospitalization, leave, and need to rotate drivers and reconnaissance officers because of "touring fatigue". There were 20 vehicle pass exchanges, principally for repairs or replacement of damaged and unserviceable vehicles.

One hundred letter requests for guest passes were submitted, and 492 passes were issued for visitors to Potsdam house. Included among the visitors were Signal, Engineer, Quartermaster, Transportation, and Ordnance personnel, who made trips to Potsdam in connection with the issue and maintenance of equipment. Frequent operational visits of assigned USMLM personnel who did not hold permanent Soviet accreditation were made. The figure of 100 guest pass requests compares with 119 last year, 94 during 1963, and 96 in 1962.

УДОСТОВЕРЕНИЕ ЛИЧНОСТИ № 52/А

Предъявитель сего майор

Вильям Е.ОДОМ

является членом Американской военной миссии связи при Главнокомандующем Группой советских войск в Германии.

Начальник Отдела внешних сношений штаба Группы советских войск в Германии

полковник (ПИНЧУК)

Июнь 1965 г.

Данные о владельце удостоверения

Должность офицер связи

Дата рождения 23 июня 1932 года

Национальность американец

Рост 178 см Вес 82 кг

Цвет глаз карие

Цвет волос шатен

Личная подпись Wm E Odom

Действительно по 30 июня 1966 г.

полковник (ПИНЧУК)

Действительно по ..... 19 г.

полковник (ПИНЧУК)

*Soviet Credentials for USMLM personnel. (U)*

C. (U) COMMAND DIESELS: Seventeen letter requests for clearance of command diesel trains through the Soviet Zone were processed during the year, as compared with 30 last year and 21 in 1963. The use of the command diesels to transport VIP's to and from Berlin is irregularly scheduled to supplement daily military trains which carry personnel, baggage, mail and supplies through the Soviet Zone between Berlin and West Germany.

D. (U) MISCELLANEOUS CORRESPONDENCE: There were 42 items of routine correspondence to SERB from USMLM. The variety of subjects included requests for information concerning US military and civilian personnel reported to have been detained in East Germany; the whereabouts of, and requests for confrontation with, US Army deserters; visits to and evacuation of injured USMLM personnel hospitalized in Gotha, East Germany; details of Soviet repairs of USMLM Potsdam house as result of 1 June riot and damages claimed for replacement of items beyond repair; acknowledgement of monthly SERB gasoline coupons and money; establishment of sanitation standards of USMLM Potsdam house mess kitchen; inventory of Soviet property at Potsdam installation; changes in POV license plates of US Forces in Germany; changes in payment procedure for telephone service affecting SMLM-F and USMLM Potsdam installation; requests for Chief USMLM to transit Wartha-Herleshausen Checkpoint en route to USAREUR headquarters in Heidelberg; authentication of movement orders through the Soviet Zone and movement of US Army freight trains through the Soviet Zone.

E. (C) US DEFECTORS:

1. General. At meetings with Chief SERB in Potsdam, and by correspondence with him, Chief USMLM made routine inquiries concerning two US Army soldiers who defected to the Soviet Zone of Germany at different times during 1965. Chief SERB confirmed that the defectors were in East Germany, but stated that they had been granted asylum by East German authorities. Chief SERB added that the men did not desire to meet with Chief USMLM at a confrontation to discuss their defections. This procedure by SERB conformed to previous years and indicated that the Soviets considered defections a matter to be settled between the US Army and the "German Democratic Republic". Inasmuch as the United States does not recognize the so-called "GDR", no progress in recovering defectors was to be expected.

2. Pvt Charles C. Ziegler. On 29 July 1965, the NCO at BRIXMIS Potsdam house telephoned Chief USMLM at USMLM Potsdam house with information

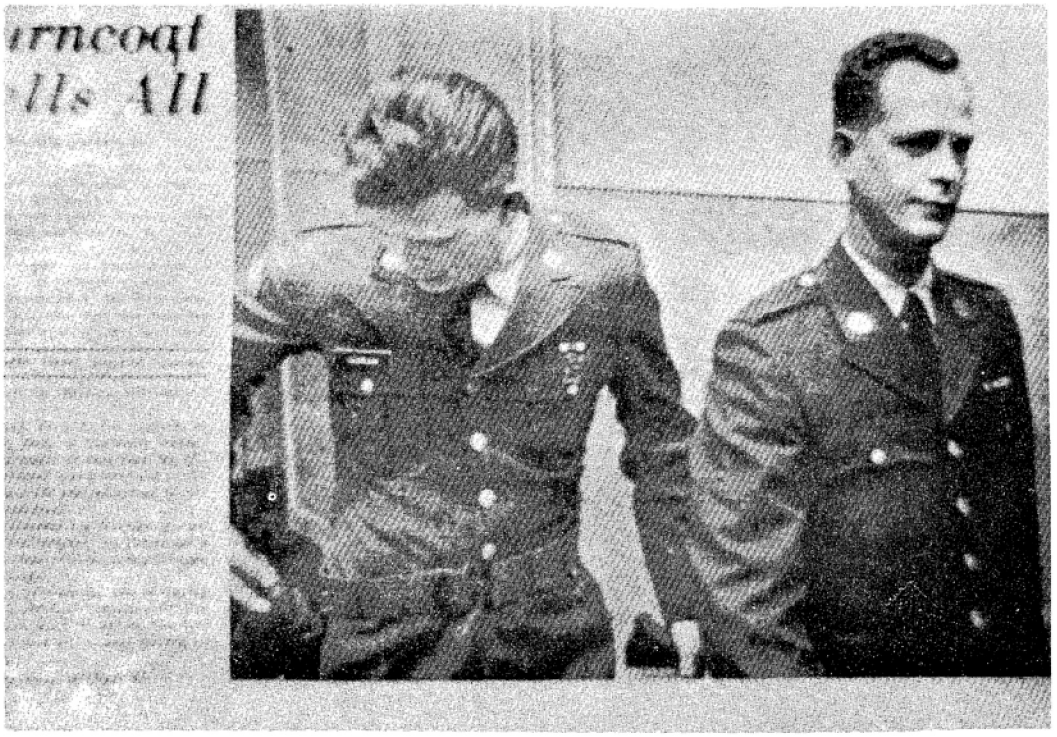
that a man claiming to be an American military defector was at BRIXMIS requesting assistance in returning to US military authority. The NCO said the man had evaded the VOPO guard and jumped through an open window in BRIXMIS Potsdam house. Chief USMLM went to BRIXMIS and interviewed a young man in civilian clothes who claimed to be Pvt Charles Carl Ziegler, and said he defected by subway to East Berlin from West Berlin on 23 August 1959. Chief USMLM verified Ziegler's identification, photographed him and directed him to make a written statement requesting USMLM assistance in leaving East Germany and returning to US Army control. Ziegler also volunteered personal information concerning desertion of his East German wife and child and living as a vagabond, evading police for the past six months. During this period he had been supported by different women with whom he had been living in Magdeburg and East Berlin. He was tired of his insecure existence and said he wanted to be evicted from East Germany, "even if it means ten years in jail".

*Private Ziegler in British Mission House. (U)*

Ziegler's written statement was taken to SERB headquarters and shown to the duty officer, Lt Zhelanov, who promised to report the matter to GSFG headquarters. Chief USMLM returned to USMLM Potsdam

house to await developments. SERB telephoned USMLM that no decision would be made that day. It was not practical to keep Ziegler at BRIXMIS, so he was advised to return to his hideout in East Berlin and to contact USMLM by telephone for further instructions.

On 30 July, Lt Zhelanov telephoned USMLM with instructions to take Ziegler to the Potsdam police and have him make a written request for permission to leave East Germany. Ziegler had telephoned USMLM Potsdam house from East Berlin prior to receipt of Soviet instructions, and was told to call later. That was the last heard from Ziegler until almost a month later when, on 24 August, he was evicted by the East Germans via civilian train at Helmstedt.



Newspaper photo of Ziegler at trial in Frankfurt. (U)

At Helmstedt, West German police directed Ziegler to US military personnel at USA RTO and he was taken into US Army custody. He carried a document stating he was evicted "after serving punishment for illegally attempting to cross GDR border and to contact USMLM in Berlin". Chief USMLM testified in Ziegler's court martial trial in Frankfurt to establish his presence in the Soviet Zone and to state that there was no US military authority in the Soviet Zone authorized to apprehend a deserter. This was necessary in order to show that the statute of limitations did not apply in Ziegler's case. He was found guilty and sentenced to a dishonorable discharge and two years in confinement.

F. (U) SOCIAL ACTIVITIES:

1. On New Year's Day, Chief USMLM and Mrs. Paul G. Skowronek hosted a traditional reception for the officers and enlisted personnel of the United States Military Liaison Mission and their wives.

2. On 20 February 1965, a George Washington's Birthday Ball was held at the Potsdam House, hosted by the Chief and officers of USMLM. Officers and wives of the Group of Soviet Forces, Germany were invited, as well as officers and wives of the French and British Missions, and a small number of important American, British and French military and civilian officials in Berlin. One hundred thirty-eight persons 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 and the 13 original states, and flags of the 50 states were displayed. Two giant centerpieces of carved ice highlighted the buffet table; one was a bust of George Washington and the other a model of the Washington Monument. Major General Franklin, Minister Calhoun, and Brigadier General Hay (USCOB, American Minister-Berlin, and Commanding General of Berlin Brigade, respectively) attended. GSFG was represented by Colonel Kazakov of the Soviet Mission in Frankfurt and other officer members of the Soviet External Relations Branch with their wives. (Col Pinchuk, Col Grishell, Lt Col Karasyov, Major Minaev, and Sr Lt Zhelanov).

US Commander Berlin and Minister, US Mission Berlin arrive at the Washington's Birthday Ball. (U)

Colonel Pinchuk, Chief, SERB, and members of his staff arrive at the Washington's Birthday Ball. (U)

3. The annual Soviet reception honoring Red Army Day was hosted by General and Mrs. Bondarenko (Chief of SMLM-F), and was held in Frankfurt at SMLM-F on 23 February. USMLM was represented at this celebration by Colonel and Mrs. Skowronek and Captain and Mrs. Kelly.

4. On 26 March 1965, a Rod and Gun Buffet was hosted by Chief USMLM and his officers at the Potsdam installation. Guests included members of the British and French Military Liaison Missions; Commanding General, Berlin Brigade; key US Mission-Berlin personnel; and Chief SERB and members of his staff. Prizes were awarded for pistol shooting, dart throwing and fly casting; movies of wild life in Alaska were shown.

5. On 8 April, Chief USMLM hosted a Stag Dinner in his Berlin quarters honoring Major General Robert R. Glass, new DCSI, USAREUR. This function was attended by Chiefs of British and French Missions, Chief of Allied Staff-Berlin, and Deputy Chiefs of the three Allied Missions.

6. On 4 June, a farewell Black Tie dinner was hosted by Chief and officers of USMLM at the Harnack House, in honor of four departing USMLM liaison officers: Lt Colonel Fair, Majors Fitzurka, Clayborne, and Turner.

7. Approximately 100 guests attended a cocktail buffet at the home of the Chief of Mission (USMLM) on 12 July, to honor the visiting former Chief USMLM, Colonel von Pawel. Officers of the US, British, and French Military Liaison Missions and their wives, together with key US military and State Department personnel, to include Ambassador and Mrs. McGhee, comprised the guest list.

8. On 22 July, Chief USMLM hosted a luncheon at Potsdam house for a group of Berlin and Bonn correspondents for prominent news agencies, who were escorted by Chief of Information Division and other members of the Berlin Information Office. During this visit, a flag was raised which had been sent to USMLM by Senator Yarborough. It had flown over the US Capitol

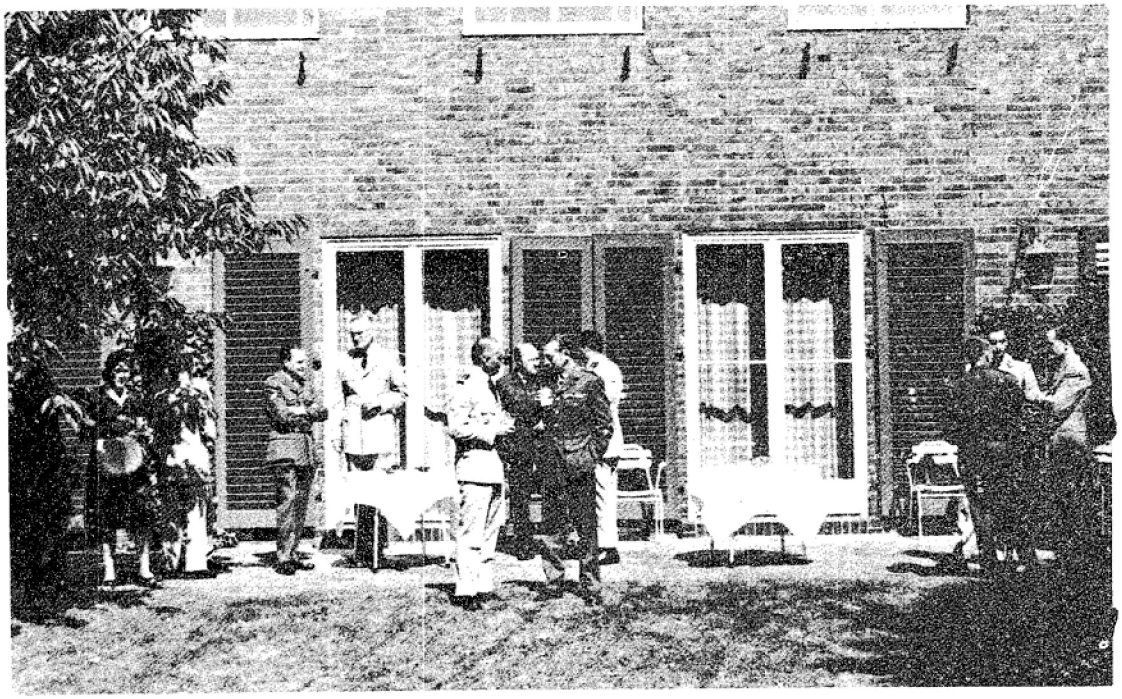
and was to replace the one torn down during the June riot. The Airman's Medal was presented to a member of USMLM at the flag raising.

USMLM social function in Potsdam. (U)

9. On 26 August 1965, the quarterly Chiefs of Mission meeting was held at USMLM Berlin installation and attended by Brigadier A.D.R.G. Wilson, MBE, Chief of British Mission; Colonel Henri Marty, Chief of French Mission; and their senior officers. Colonel Paul G. Skowronek, Chief of the United States Mission, hosted a luncheon at his quarters following the meeting.

10. On 4 September, the Chief and officers of the US Military Liaison Mission hosted a Labor Day Picnic at the USMLM Potsdam house, to which members of the British, French, and Soviet Military Missions and SERB were invited. From the Soviets, General and Mrs. Bondarenko (Chief of SMLM-F), Colonel and Mrs. Grishell (Acting Chief, SERB), and Lt and Mrs Zhelanov (SERB) attended. Guests participated enthusiastically in picnic activities, including volleyball, badminton, horseshoe pitching and dart throwing.

Major General Bondarenko, Chief, Soviet Military Liaison Mission in Frankfurt (right) with Chief, USMLM at the USMLM Labor Day picnic. (U)



Luncheon at quarters of Chief, USMLM following quarterly meeting of Chiefs of Mission. (U)

11. On 15 September 1965, Chief USMLM and Mrs. Skowronek hosted pre-train cocktails in honor of the departing Deputy Chief of USMLM and Mrs. Basil C. Balaker. The party was held at 12-14 Spechtstrasse, Berlin-Dahlem, and was attended by officer members and wives of the three Allied Missions.

12. On 31 October 1965, Chief of Mission and Mrs. Skowronek hosted pre-train cocktails in honor of General and Mrs. Andrew P. O'Meara, Commander-in-Chief, United States Army, Europe. This event was attended by key US personnel in Berlin, to include USCOB, CG-BB, Minister Calhoun, C/S USCOB, Chief AS-B, and the Chiefs of Allied Missions.

13. Colonel and Mrs. Skowronek, together with Major and Mrs. Kelsey, attended the annual SMLM-F reception on 6 November hosted by General Bondarenko in Frankfurt to commemorate the "Great October Socialist Revolution".

14. The Chief and officers of USMLM hosted a US Marine Corps Anniversary Reception-Buffet in honor of Marine Corps Captain and Mrs. Obuhanych (USMLM) at the Berlin Officers' Open Mess on 10 November. Senior local US Army and Navy members were present, together with members of the US, British, and French Military Liaison Missions and other British and French military dignitaries. Members of the Soviet External Relations Branch, Potsdam Kommandatura, and Soviet Military Liaison Mission-Frankfurt, declined the invitation to attend, and no Soviet representation was included among the nearly 100 guests in attendance at this formal military function.

VII. (C) ACTIONS AGAINST THE USMLM POTSDAM INSTALLATION:

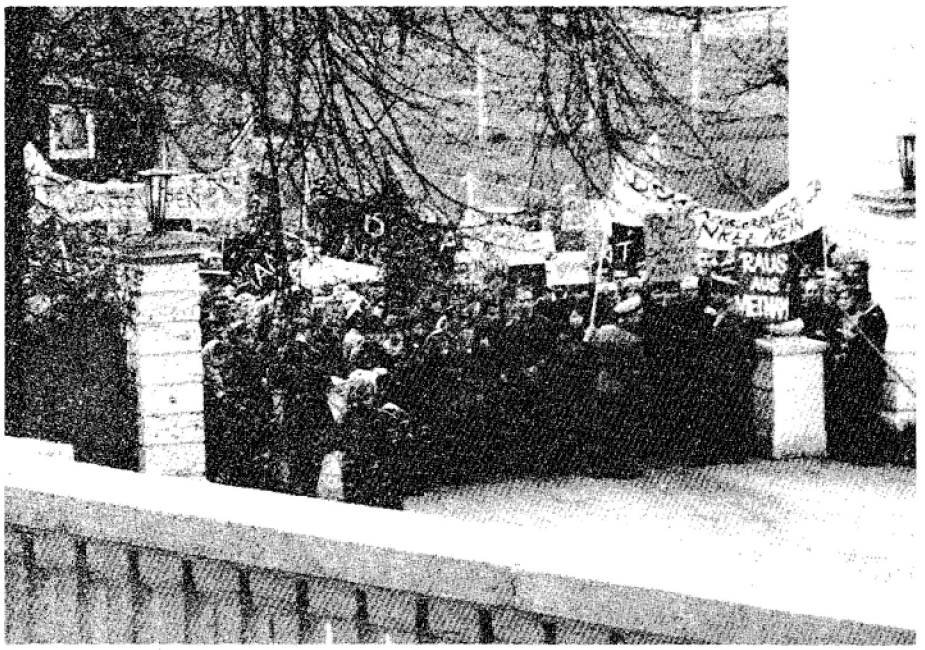
A. (U) GENERAL: Inasmuch as the United States Military Liaison Mission in Potsdam maintains the only American presence in East Germany, it is the sole target against which communist agitators can physically

vent their displeasure with US policies. Because of the United States peace-keeping operation in the Dominican Republic and the stepped-up military effort in Viet Nam, occurring in 1965, hostile actions directed against the USMLM Potsdam installation were more frequent and more serious than in any previous year. In a period of less than a month, three anti-American incidents occurred, each more serious than the preceding.

B. (U) FLAGPOLE INCIDENT: On the night of 3-4 May, vandals entered the grounds of the USMLM Potsdam headquarters. They removed a bolt from the base of the flagpole in front of the house, causing the pole and the American flag to fall to the ground. This occurred within sight of the VOPO stationed near the entrance to USMLM property, who is supposedly there for the protection of the Mission. The incident resulted in a strong protest from the Chief of Staff, Hq USAREUR, to the Chief of Staff, Hq GSFG, through USMLM/SERB channels.

C. (C) PEACEFUL DEMONSTRATION: On 6 May, a "peaceful" demonstration occurred at the USMLM Potsdam headquarters. Late in the afternoon, several hundred communists assembled at the gate. A delegation from the demonstraters went to the door of the USMLM house and rang the bell. When the Duty Officer answered the door, he was handed two letters -- one addressed to President Johnson and one for the Chief of Mission. When reminded that the USMLM grounds enjoyed the right of extraterritoriality, the English-speaking spokesman for the group stated that he was aware of this and that USMLM property would be respected. The delegation then returned to join their comrades outside the gate. A 25-minute speech, denouncing United States actions in the Dominican Republic and in Viet Nam, was read in both English and German, using a public address system. While the speech was being read, members of the group, singly or in pairs, ran to the grass plot in the center of the circular driveway on the USMLM grounds, and planted signs and banners around the flagpole. The speech was followed by chanting anti-US slogans and singing. Approximately 45 minutes after the arrival of the demonstrators, they departed. The entire operation

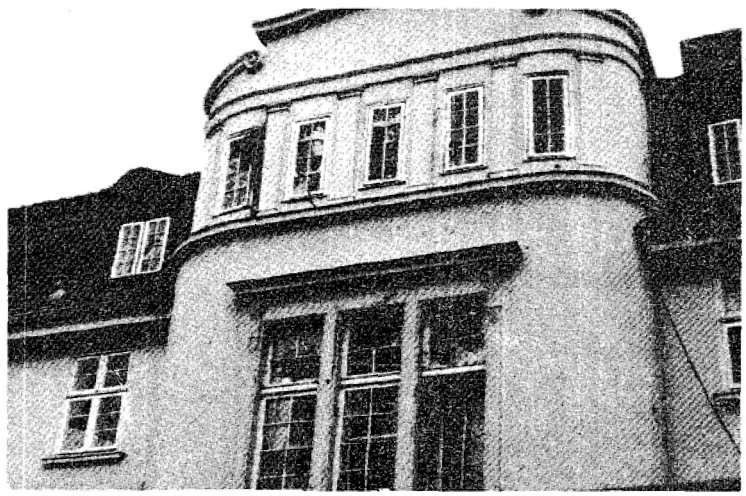
was closely controlled by the VOPO's, who had parked a riot control vehicle and two empty buses near the USMLM house in advance. The demonstration was well-organized and, as suggested by the presence of professional motion-picture cameramen in the crowd, was obviously staged for propaganda purposes. As such, it bore little resemblance to the next "demonstration" which occurred three weeks later.



*Communist demonstrators at entrance to USMLM Potsdam installation, 6 May 1965. (U)*

D. (C) JUNE RIOT: The first of June 1965 was celebrated as International Children's Day in communist countries. The day was commemorated in Potsdam by a children's rally which quickly developed into a riot against USMLM, with full-grown East German hoodlums playing the role of undisciplined juvenile delinquents. Perhaps the story can best be told by the following messages which were transmitted from USMLM in Berlin to Hq USAREUR.

1. CONF MLM 400-65 DTD 011600Z 65. BRIXMIS TOUR OFFICER REPORTED 1620 HRS THAT HE OBSERVED PEACEFUL DEMONSTRATIONS OF SCHOOL CHILDREN WITH ANTI-AMERICAN SLOGANS IN POTSDAM. DUTY OFFICER, MAJOR FITZURKA, HAD DEPARTED FOR POTSDAM APPROXIMATELY 1605 HRS. CHIEF USMLM DEPARTED 1630 HRS FOR POTSDAM. AT 1640 HRS, A/1C VOSS, THOMAS L., ONLY US PERSONNEL AT POTSDAM MSN HOUSE, REPORTED CROWD OF APPROXIMATELY 75 GERMANS HAVE INVADED MISSION PROPERTY, BROKEN ALL WINDOWS ON BOTTOM FLOOR. NO US OFFICERS HAVE ARRIVED YET. DEPUTY CHIEF USMLM CONTACTED SERB, DEMANDED ASSISTANCE.



*Broken windows on second and third floors of USMLM Potsdam house. (U)*

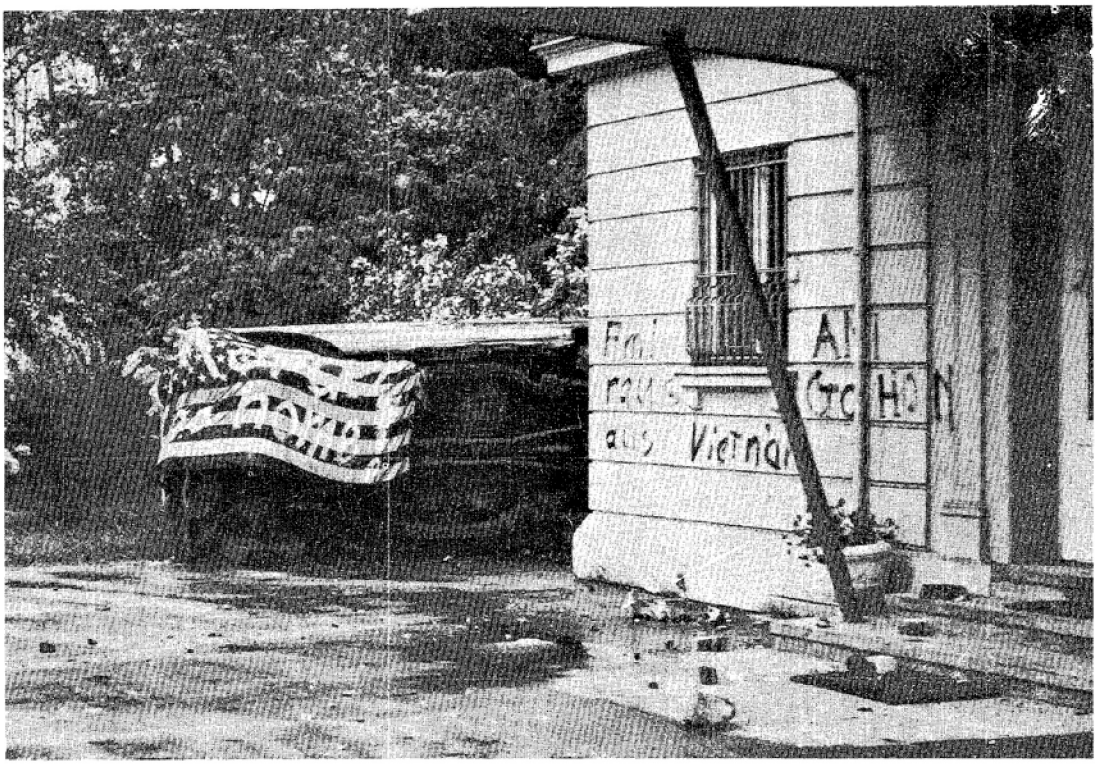
2. CONF MLM 401-65 DTD 011630Z JUN 65. CHIEF USMLM PHONED FROM GLIENICKE BRIDGE AT 1655 HRS, RECEIVED BRIEFING ON POTSDAM HOUSE SITUATION. CHIEF USMLM STATED HE WOULD CHECK SERB AND PROCEED CAUTIOUSLY TO THE MISSION HOUSE. AS OF 1710 HRS NO WORD RECEIVED FROM MAJ FITZURKA, USAF, EN ROUTE TO SCENE. ALSO, SINCE 1655 HRS THERE HAS BEEN NO WORD FROM A/1C VOSS, ALTHOUGH THE TELEPHONE LINE REMAINS OPEN. AT 1713 HRS, MAJ FITZURKA PHONED FROM BRIXMIS MISSION. APPROXIMATELY 200 EAST GERMAN DEMONSTRATORS AT USMLM HOUSE BREAKING WINDOWS AND SPLATTERING PAINT. VOPO'S ARE PRESENT BUT TAKING NO ACTION. MAJ FITZURKA WAS UNABLE TO GET INTO USMLM HOUSE. WILL CHECK SITUATION AT SERB AND AT HOUSE AND ADVISE FURTHER.

3. CONF MLM 402-65 DTD 011700Z 65. A/1C VOSS REPORTED AT 1740 HRS THAT CROWD HAS DEPARTED. MAJ FITZURKA, MAJ ODOM AND PFC GLASSCOCK ARRIVED. FLAGPOLE BROKEN AND BOTH FLAGS DESECRATED; WINDSHIELD ON ODOM'S CAR BROKEN; USMLM CAR ON GROUNDS OVERTURNED. ENTRY WAS MADE INTO BUILDING; HOOLIGANS WERE ON FIRST, SECOND AND THIRD FLOORS, DAMAGED FIRST FLOOR AND KITCHEN. NO KNOWN INJURIES, BUT NO FURTHER WORD FROM COL SKOWRONEK. MAJ ODOM WILL PROCEED TO SERB TO CHECK FURTHER. SERB REPORTED TO DEPUTY CHIEF THAT COL SKOWRONEK DEPARTED SERB FOR POTSDAM HOUSE SOME WHILE AGO.

4. CONF MLM 403-65 DTD 011730Z 65. CHIEF USMLM PHONED 1820 HRS FROM SERB. STATED THAT HE IS ALRIGHT AND WILL REMAIN THERE UNTIL HE RECEIVES HELP.

5. CONF MLM 404-65 DTD 011800Z 65. A/1C VOSS ON DUTY AT TIME OF RIOT RETURNED TO USMLM BERLIN WITH MAJ ODOM. MAJ FITZURKA AND PFC GLASSCOCK REMAIN IN POTSDAM. NO KNOWN INJURY TO US PERSONNEL. POTSDAM HOUSE EXTENSIVELY DAMAGED INSIDE AND OUT. COLONEL SKOWRONEK CALLED 1845 HRS FROM POTSDAM HOUSE AND WILL RETURN TO BERLIN APPROXIMATELY 1940 HRS AFTER INSPECTING DAMAGES. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION TO BE SENT AS RECEIVED.

6. CONF MLM 405-65 DTD 011840Z 65. CHIEF USMLM STOPPED AT SERB AT 011700 JUN ON WAY TO POTSDAM HOUSE AND INFORMED LT ZHELANOV THAT HE WAS DRIVING TO



*Desecrated American flag draped on overturned USMLM sedan. (U)*

POTSDAM HOUSE AND EXPECTED TO BE ABLE TO BE PROVIDED SAFE ENTRY TO USMLM POTSDAM GROUNDS. LT ZHELANOV ACTED AS THOUGH HE THOUGHT THE DEMONSTRATION WOULD BE TERMINATED BEFORE CHIEF USMLM ARRIVED AT POTSDAM HOUSE. AT ENTRANCE TO POTSDAM HOUSE, COL SKOWRONEK ENCOUNTERED MOB WHICH TRIED TO BLOCK HIS VEHICLE AND THE WINDOW NEXT TO HIS HEAD WAS SHATTERED BY A STONE. COL SKOWRONEK DROVE AWAY AS OTHER STONES STRUCK HIS VEHICLE. MAKING A U-TURN SEVERAL YARDS FROM THE

ENTRANCE, CHIEF USMLM OBSERVED THE OUTSKIRTS OF THE MOB, BUT SEVERAL LEATHER-JACKETED MOTORCYCLISTS WORKED THEIR WAY THROUGH THE WOODS TO ATTEMPT TO BLOCK THE CHIEF'S VEHICLE. COL SKOWRONEK DEPARTED THE AREA AND SKIRTED POTSDAM TO DRIVE TO SERB TO REGISTER PROTEST AND DEMAND ASSISTANCE IN GETTING TO POTSDAM HOUSE. LT ZHELANOV AND COL GRISHELL WERE OUTSIDE SERB HQS, AND SAID THEY WERE AWAITING THE POTSDAM COMMANDANT TO REPORT ON THE SITUATION. AFTER TEN MINUTES WAIT, COL SKOWRONEK DROVE TO POTSDAM HOUSE AGAIN AND FOUND THE MOB DISPERSED, THE FLAGPOLE BROKEN DOWN AND AMERICAN FLAG DRAPED ON OVERTURNED MISSION SEDAN. ALMOST ALL WINDOWS IN THE HOUSE WERE BROKEN AND GREEN PAINT WAS SPLOTCHED ALL OVER FRONT OF THE HOUSE. INSIDE, THE POTSDAM HOUSE SHOWED SOME FURNITURE DAMAGE. BASEMENT KITCHEN AND GROUND FLOOR ROOMS SUFFERED MOST. A/1C VOSS AND EAST GERMAN EMPLOYEES TOOK REFUGE ON TOP FLOOR AND WERE NOT INJURED. THE FLAGS WERE RECOVERED AND THE SIGNS TAKEN DOWN AND DRIVEN TO BERLIN BY CHIEF, USMLM. PHOTOGRAPHS WERE TAKEN AND ARE BEING PROCESSED. CHIEF, USMLM IS AVAILABLE TO DELIVER ANY PROTEST REQUIRED.

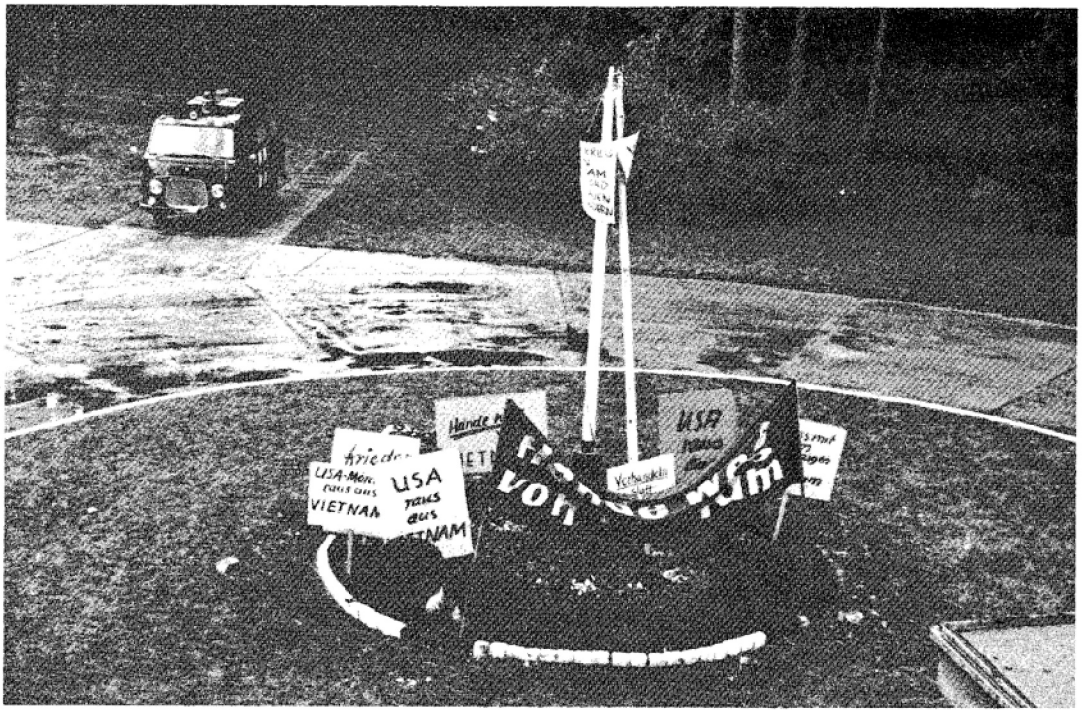
7. CONF MLM 406-65 DTD 011945Z 65. FOLLOWING IS DETAILED ACCOUNT FROM USMLM DRIVER, A/1C VOSS, OF MOB ACTION AT POTSDAM HOUSE. HE WAS ONLY US PERSONNEL IN HOUSE AT THE TIME. IT STARTED AT APPROXIMATELY 1645 HOURS. DEMONSTRATORS APPROXIMATELY 100, ALL AGES, MALE AND FEMALE, NOTICED 10 TO 15 SIGNS-BANNERS. DEMONSTRATORS HAD PAINT WITH THEM. MARCHED AROUND THE FLAGPOLE, SINGING "AMI GO HOME", AND THEN BEGAN THE DISORDER. SEVERAL PEOPLE WERE BUSY TAKING PICTURES. THEY WENT ALL AROUND THE BUILDING, BREAKING WINDOWS. AFTER VOSS WENT UPSTAIRS, HE HEARD THEM BREAKING INTO THE HOUSE AND COMPLETING THE VANDALISM. THE DESTRUCTION TOOK ABOUT 45 MINUTES FROM BEGINNING TO TIME OF DEPARTURE. UNDETERMINED NUMBER SCALED THE WALLS AND GOT ON ROOF, AND PULLED DOWN FLAG. CROWD BROUGHT IN THREE HOSES AND LET THEM RUN, ONE IN DOWNSTAIRS ROOMS AND IN BASEMENT. EAST GERMAN PHONE AND POTSDAM GROUND LINE DESTROYED. CROWD USED BRICKS AROUND FLAGPOLE TO THROW AT WINDOWS. BOTH COOKS WERE SENT UPSTAIRS. ONE MAN TRIED TO ENTER VOSS' ROOM AND WAS UNSUCCESSFUL. VOSS PUSHED HIM OFF THE ROOF. WHEN CROWD BEGAN BREAKING WINDOWS, THE COOKS CALLED THE VOPO'S. TOWARDS END OF DEMONSTRATION, VOSS HEARD VOPO LOUDSPEAKER. AFTER IT WAS OVER, APPROXIMATELY 30-35

VOPO'S WERE AT GATE AREA, PREVENTING REENTRY. THERE DIDN'T SEEM TO BE ANY DESIGNATED LEADER OR LEADERS.

Damage to interior of Potsdam house. (U)

8. CONF MLM 407-65 DTD 012030Z 65. FOLLOWING SLOGANS WERE PAINTED ON CARDBOARD PLACARDS AND BANNER ON WOODEN STAFFS IMPLANTED IN FLOWER PLOT SURROUNDING FLAGPOLE IN FRONT OF POTSDAM HOUSE: "VIET NAM TO THE VIETNAMESE, USA WAR IN VIET NAM IS MURDER OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN, USA GET OUT OF VIET NAM, NEGOTIATIONS INSTEAD OF MURDER, HANDS OFF VIET NAM, USA MURDERERS GET OUT OF VIET NAM, HANDS OFF VIET NAM." RECOMMEND PROTEST FROM GEN O'MEARA TO CINC GSFG. MOST RAPID WOULD BE MESSAGE DELIVERED VERBALLY BY CHIEF USMLM TO CHIEF SERB.

Main entrance of Potsdam house after riot. (U)

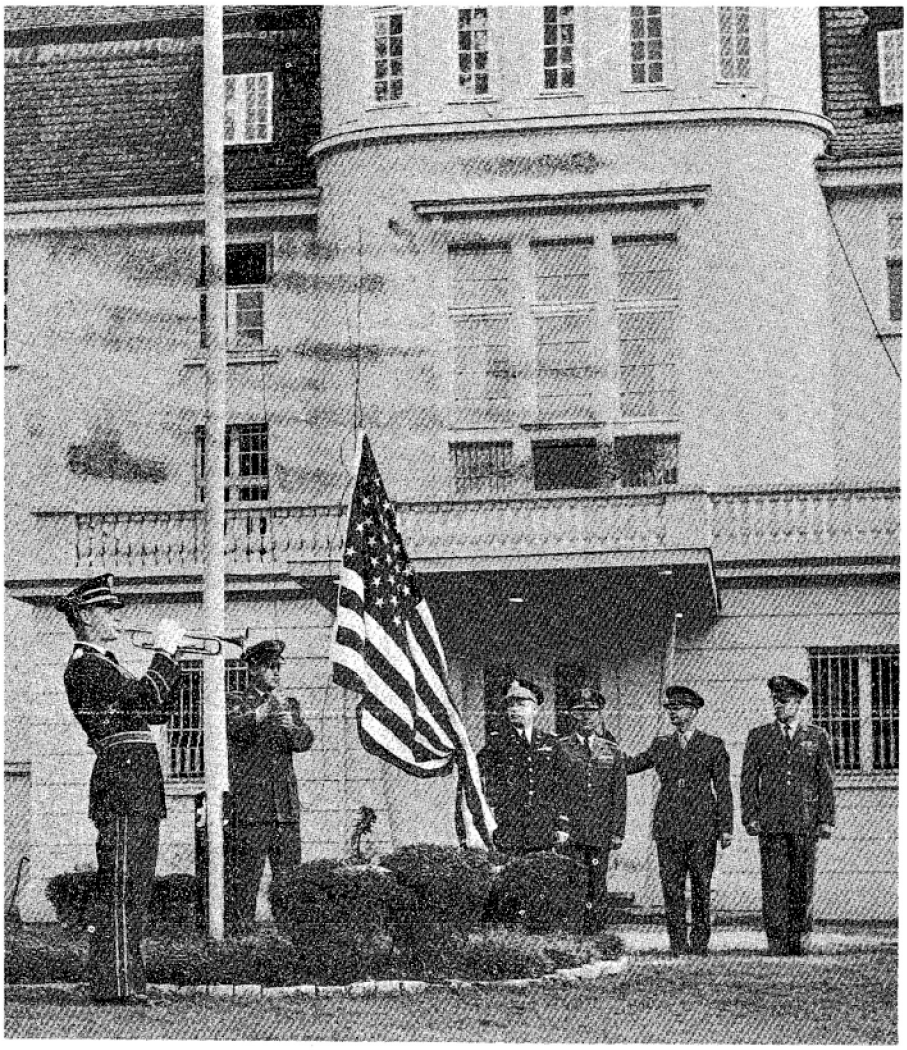



Placards around broken flagpole. (U)

On the night of 1-2 June, a new US flag and a flagpole were obtained in West Berlin and taken to Potsdam. There, in front of the badly damaged Mission house, in the midst of the rubble from the riot, Airman Voss and three USMLM officers hoisted the American flag to the strains of the Star Spangled Banner, played through a loudspeaker. This manifestation of patriotism and respect for the flag was widely acclaimed, and several letters were received by USMLM from individuals and organizations in the United States, who felt a measure of pride in this act of American defiance in a communist country.

*The United States flag is rehoisted over Potsdam installation on the night of 1 June 65. (U)*

Senator Yarborough of Texas was sufficiently impressed that he procured and sent to USMLM a flag that had flown over the US Capitol. Senator Yarborough wrote: "This flag is to replace the flag that was destroyed by a mob so that the United States Military Liaison Mission can continue to fly the flag of freedom. The courage and valor which Americans like yourselves display daily in our worldwide struggle for peace is commendable, and I wish for you every success in your continuing efforts to promote and strengthen our American way of life abroad."



Flag which had flown over the US Capitol is raised at Potsdam, East Germany. (U)

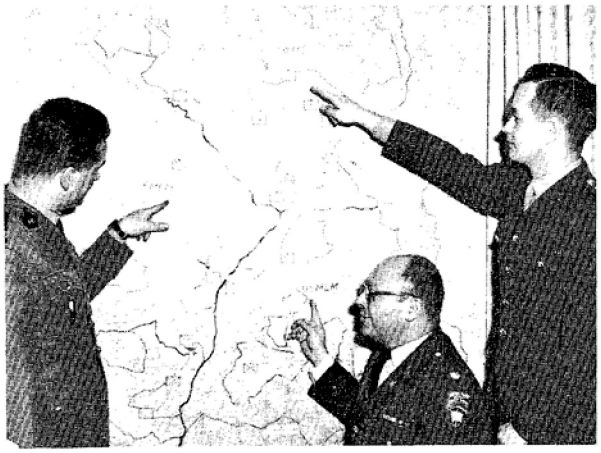
This flag was raised with appropriate ceremony on 6 October 1965, at which time Airman Voss was awarded the Airman's Medal for his heroism in singlehandedly defending the USMLM Potsdam installation. On New Year's Day 1966, Specialist-4 Glasscock received the equivalent Soldier's Medal for his bravery and skill in driving through the communist mob to reinforce the Potsdam house.

VIII. (S) INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES:

A. (S) COLLECTION OPERATIONS IN EAST GERMANY:

1. Allied Cooperation.

a. General: The combined efforts of the British, French and American Military Liaison Missions continued to produce a major share of the military intelligence obtained in East Germany. Coordination among the three Allied Missions made it possible for each of the Allies to receive reports from an average of six reconnaissance teams in the Soviet Zone at any given time, rather than the two or three that any one Mission could maintain there for an extended period.



*Operations Officers of the Allied Missions at their weekly meeting. (C)*

b. Planning and Coordination: The three Chiefs of Mission and their Operations Officers meet quarterly to discuss mutual problems and to agree on a common policy. Based on this guidance, the Operations Officers meet weekly to coordinate activities for the coming week. These meetings are invariably held in a spirit of complete cooperation and mutual trust, and in spite of the co-equal status of the three Chiefs, there is never fundamental disagreement on solutions to common problems.

c. Reporting: Teams of all three Missions returning from operational trips stop at the USMLM Berlin installation immediately upon their return to West Berlin. They prepare a "highlight" report (in triplicate) which describes the most significant observations of current intelligence value. One copy of this report is sent to each of the Allied Missions. These "highlights" form the basis of the daily teletype message sent to USAREUR and USAFE and distributed locally to various intelligence agencies in Berlin. Copies of the detailed written intelligence reports are distributed among all Allied Missions, and are forwarded to their respective headquarters.

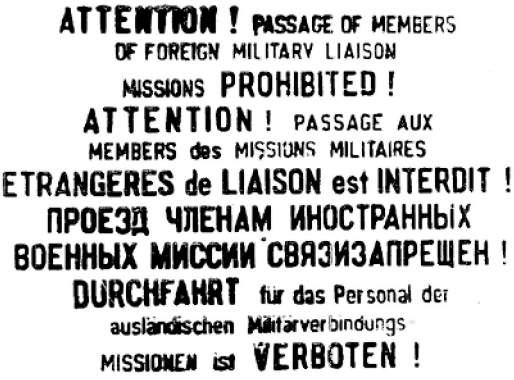
2. Obstacles to Collection.

a. Permanent Restricted Areas: The PRA map issued the Allied Missions on 15 February 1964, which denies approximately one-third of the Soviet Zone to Mission travel, remained in effect throughout 1965. While this effectively prohibits observation of installations within the PRA, the units stationed there are frequently seen en route to training areas or participating in exercises. (See Annex D).

b. Temporary Restricted Areas: In 1965, GSFG imposed twelve TRA's on the Allied Missions, an increase of two over 1964. These TRA's covered maneuvers and exercises, and prohibited entry into the areas for periods varying from 3 to 19 days. An added restriction to that normally included in TRA's appeared in TRA 12-65, which screened the Warsaw Pact exercise "October Storm", when autobahns within the TRA were

denied to Mission travel. This new restriction was vigorously protested by the three Chiefs of the Allied Missions, but the restriction was not revoked. USAREUR retaliated by including autobahns in a subsequent TRA imposed on SMLM-F.

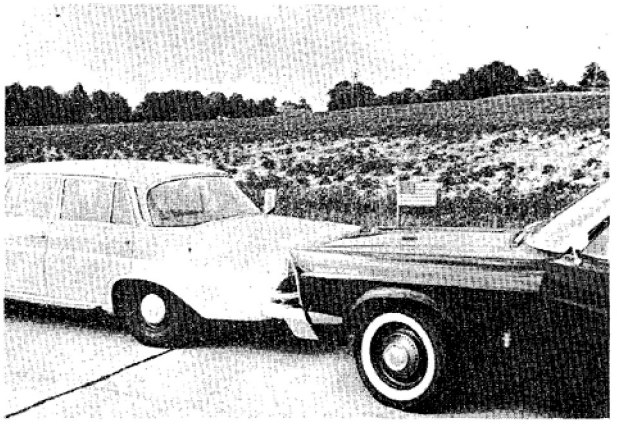
c. Mission Restriction Signs: The number of signs forbidding passage by Allied Mission vehicles has continued to increase, until now there are estimated to be more than 3,000. Most of the recent additions are of East German, rather than Soviet, origin. Frequently, they appear to be designed as much for harassment as to protect military installations from Mission observation.




*Mission restriction sign.*
*(U)*

d. Surveillance: During most of 1965, surveillance was not an acute problem except during the periods when a TRA was imposed. At these times, USMLM reconnaissance teams were "tailed" by MFS agents in high-speed West German Mercedes and BMW's. However, armed with more skilled drivers, better knowledge of the terrain, and rugged American cars, the USMLM teams were usually successful in eluding the "tails".

Late in 1965, all three Missions were subjected to well-organized passive surveillance. This was carried out by low-powered East German cars, equipped with two-way radios, operating in packs. These vehicles were difficult to discover because they blended into the normal civilian traffic, and their radio communication made evasion difficult. In one case a reconnaissance team identified 30 vehicles in a single surveillance pack.



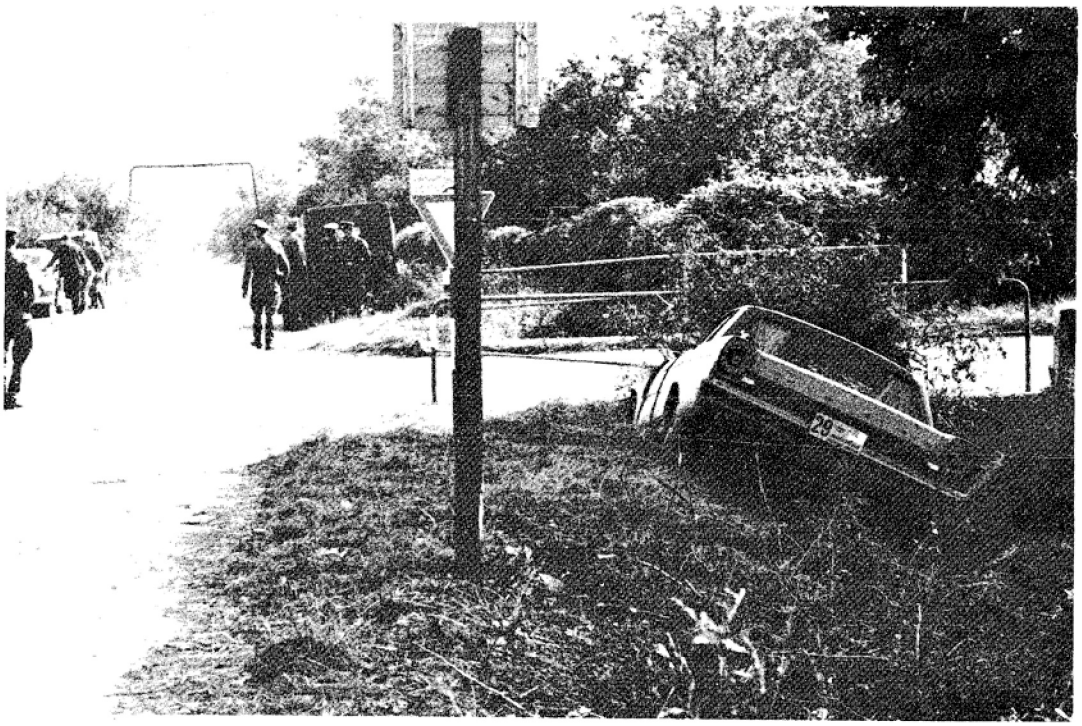
*East German security service Mercedes blocking USMLM sedan.* (U)

3. Incidents and Detentions. In 1965, USMLM was involved in 9 incidents and 23 detentions. This compares to 8 incidents and 36 detentions in 1964. The number of incidents remained relatively constant. Analysis of these is not particularly significant, due to the fact that they are more or less accidental in nature and it is not possible for USMLM to prevent them. Further, it is difficult to accurately define what constitutes an incident, since the causes of situations leading to incidents differ greatly. The decrease in detentions is probably due to USMLM having more experienced personnel in 1965 than in the previous year, when there was a large turnover in reconnaissance officer personnel. Also, a more sophisticated approach to intelligence collection activities continued to be developed.

*VOPO detaining USMLM vehicle. (U)*

By far the most alarming aspect of a comparison of detentions in 1964 and 1965 is in the nationality and type of the personnel causing the detentions. In 1964, there were 31 instances in which the initial apprehension was made by the Soviet military personnel, and 5 when East German military or police personnel caused the detentions. In 1965, the proportion was reversed, with only 7 apprehensions by Soviets and 16 by East Germans. These figures clearly show the increasing interference caused by the East Germans, particularly the VOPO's. Despite the smaller total number of detentions in 1965, if this trend toward East German involvement should continue, the implications could be serious, since the MFS and VOPO's are far better organized and equipped to interfere with the USMLM intelligence collection effort than the Soviet Army.

The most serious incident in 1965 occurred near Gotha on 21 September, when a Soviet truck forced a USMLM vehicle off the road, causing an accident which severely injured both the driver and officer. The USMLM reconnaissance team was

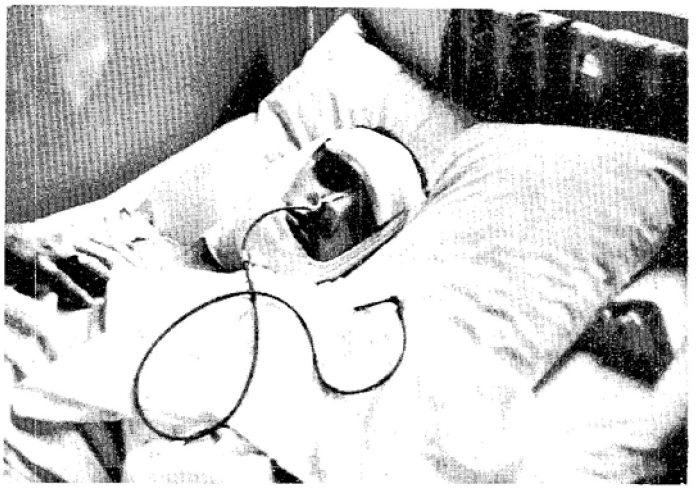


*Accident near Gotha.* (U)

departing the area of the Gotha SAM site, after having made an observation of that installation. A Soviet truck turned wide into the intersection and proceeded north up the road on which the USMLM vehicle was traveling south. The truck pulled across the road in an apparent attempt to halt the USMLM car. The Mission driver attempted to go around the Soviet truck and slid off of the right shoulder,

down an embankment, and crashed into a culvert at the intersection. In spite of the fact that both USMLM team members were wearing seat belts, their heads hit the windshield and instrument panel, causing serious facial injuries.

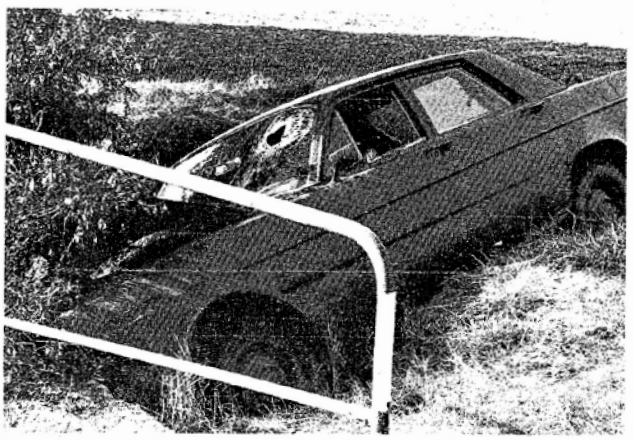
*Lt Kolt in Gotha Hospital. (U)*



*Airman Boyd after emergency surgery. (U)*

The Soviets took both of the injured men to a Soviet dispensary and then to the East German Regional Hospital in Gotha, where they underwent emergency surgery. The Soviets promptly informed USMLM in Berlin of the accident and within a few hours two

Mission officers were at the hospital. An East German nurse gave them the personal articles of the injured men, including three rolls of exposed film, the officer's notebook, and GSFG passes. She had apparently retrieved and held these articles without knowledge of the authorities. The two USMLM officers then went to the scene of the accident,

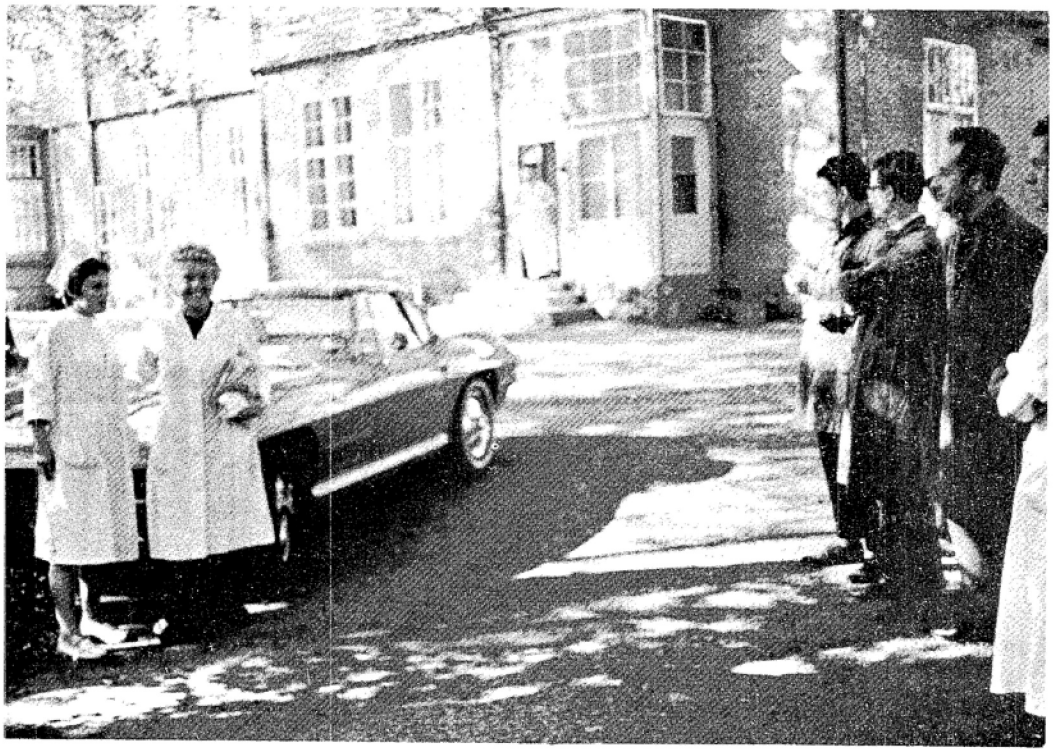


*USMLM vehicle in ditch (U)*

where they recovered the cameras, lenses, maps, and binoculars which had been in the car. Someone had taken the film from the cameras, which fortunately contained only unexposed film. Chief USMLM visited the injured men each day until 25 September, when the USMLM officer and driver were evacuated by US Army ambulance to West Berlin from where they were flown directly to Wiesbaden for further treatment. The officer was released after three weeks, and the driver after six weeks. Both returned to full duty with the Mission.

At Christmas, Chief USMLM and the injured officer returned to Gotha and presented gifts to the doctors and nurses, and left large cartons of fresh fruit for the children's ward of the hospital. This gesture of appreciation and good will deeply touched the East Germans and reinforced the favorable impression they had gained of USMLM and Americans in general.

Soviet truck recovering wrecked USMLM vehicle. (U)



East German staff at Gotha Hospital. (U)

4. Withdrawal of Accreditation. In the fall of 1965, the Soviets in effect declared two USMLM officers persona non grata. They refused to reissue accreditation to Major Thompson, and a short time later, requested that Lieutenant Colonel Swenson be relieved of his duty as a Soviet-accredited liaison officer. In both cases, the Soviets alleged that the USMLM officers had been guilty of disregard of restrictions placed on the Missions. Chief USMLM vigorously protested this extreme action, but the Soviets refused to modify their position.

B. (S) OBSERVATIONS IN EAST GERMANY:

1. Soviet Ground Forces. In 1965, training in GSFG followed the now familiar pattern. The year began with company and battalion level training, which followed the individual and small unit training conducted in the last months of 1964. During the first part of the year, there were many sightings of specialized training for those troops requiring technical skills, such as engineers and communications specialists, although flooding of East German rivers hampered bridging training. The training program progressed rapidly to the point where GSFG was able to conduct an inter-army exercise in April, in conjunction with at least one East German Army division. This exercise, which blocked the Helmstedt autobahn, was timed to coincide with the meeting of the West German Bundestag in West Berlin. Training continued normally throughout the summer, with division and army level exercises occurring periodically. CBR training received continued emphasis, and sightings of decontamination vehicles were more common. The much-publicized fall Warsaw Pact maneuver, which was expected to culminate the training year, proved to be more of a demonstration and exercise in political propaganda than one in military training. GSFG continued to replace obsolete equipment gradually throughout the year. The quantity of T-62 tanks observed was approximately double that seen in 1964, and the 122 mm Gun-Howitzer M1963 appeared in increasing numbers. New wheeled vehicles, GAZ-66 and ZIL-130, were introduced in various configurations. SAGGER anti-tank missiles made their appearance late in the year,

*Soviet soldier guarding T-62 and PT-76 tanks. (C)*

although in limited numbers. An FMLM team photographed the importation of new 40-round 115 mm rocket launchers, mounted on URAL-375's, and a train carrying KENNEL Cruise missile launchers and associated equipment was seen near Falkenberg. On the negative side, the expected quantity introduction of the 8-wheeled armored personnel carrier, BTR-60P did not materialize.

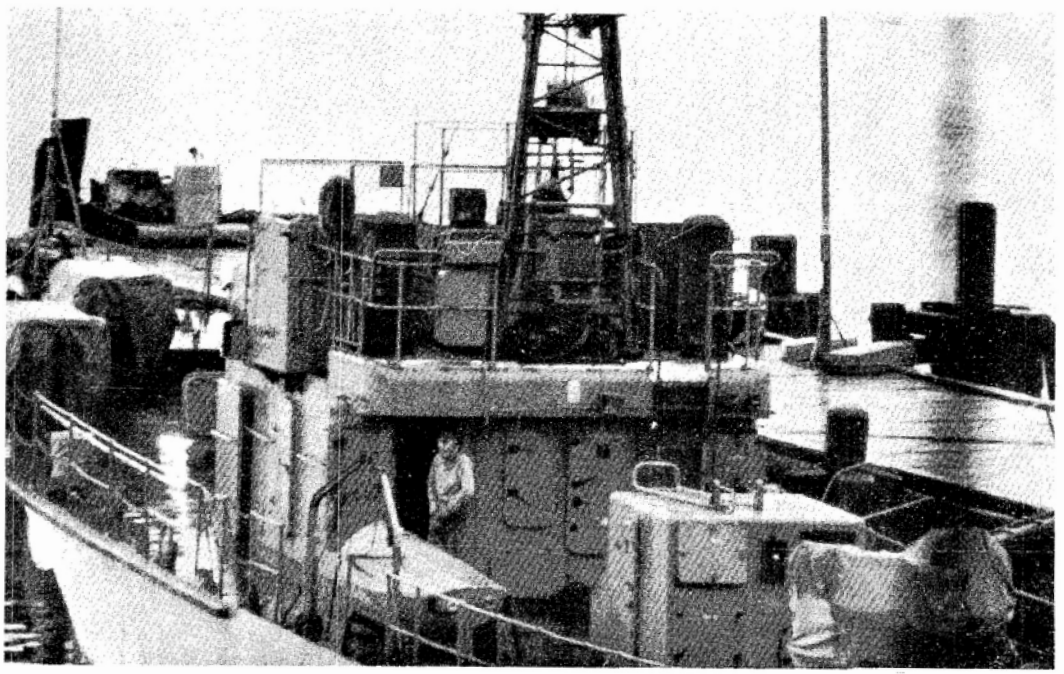
In general, GSFG remained in 1965 a highly-mobile, combat-ready force, prepared to fight in a nuclear as well as non-nuclear environment.

2. Soviet Air Force. The 24th Tactical Air Army continued to maintain an effective, well-trained and modern posture. Equipment improvements were not as notable as in preceding years, although conversion of the Zerbst air defense regiment from FARMER to FISHBED D aircraft was almost complete by the end of the year. The Parchim ground attack regiment received its full complement of FITTERS, although one squadron of FRESCOS was retained.

Soviet FITTER. (C)

The first 12 FISHBED F aircraft ever observed joined the Wittstock air defense regiment in late August. Deployments of regiments to natural surface airfields were noted on several occasions, and deployments from one base to another took place during the Berlin harassment in the first week of April and during the Warsaw Pact maneuver "October Storm". The principal technical observations during the year confirmed a bomb bay and internal weapons carrying capability in the BREWER aircraft, and established that FITTER aircraft can operate from natural surface airfields.

3. Soviet Naval Forces. Soviet naval observations were restricted to the port of Sassnitz by the PRA extending along the Baltic coast. As in the past, "SO-1" class patrol craft (submarine chasers) were observed. The absence of Soviet naval vehicular traffic and sailors on liberty in Sassnitz leads to the assumption that this port is used only during deployment exercises or that only a very small detachment of the Baltic Fleet is based here on a permanent basis.



*Soviet sub chaser in Sassnitz. (C)*

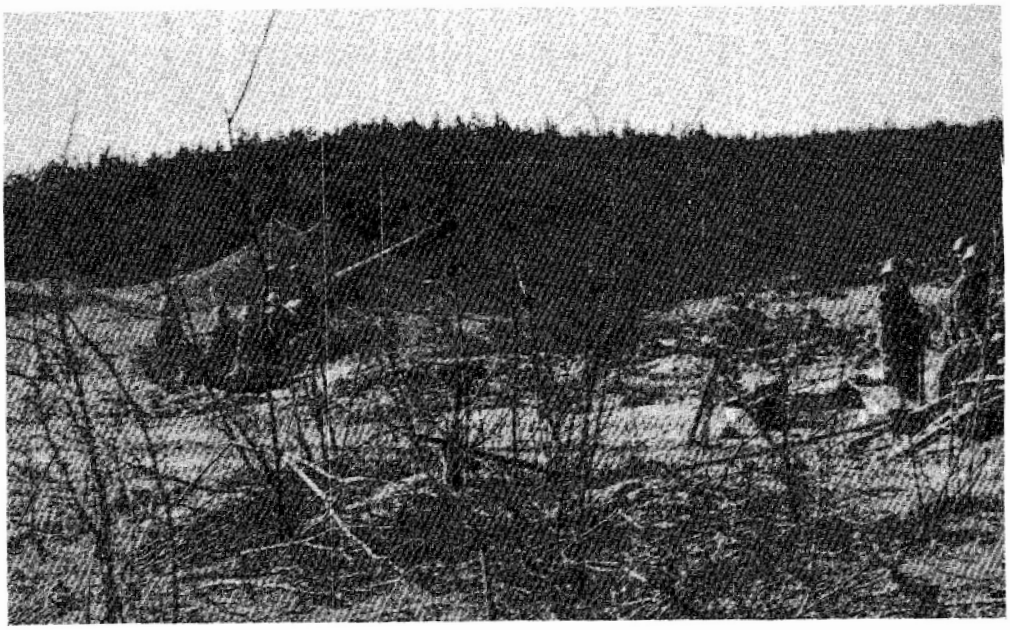
4. East German Ground Forces. In 1965 the East German Army continued to improve in both equipment and professional competence. Except for his doubtful political reliability, the East German soldier, in the opinion of USMLM observers, is now on a par with his Soviet counterpart. In some areas, such as initiative, soldierly bearing, and equipment maintenance, he is superior to the Soviet. East German Army units, at least up to regimental level, appear to be equal to comparable Soviet units in combat effectiveness.

*East German CBR training. (C)*

The 1965 training program followed the pattern established in previous years, with two cycles, one in the winter and one in the summer, to accommodate the semi-annual reception of draftees. The winter cycle built up to the joint Soviet-East German maneuver in early April, and the summer cycle ended in the Warsaw Pact exercise "October Storm". The 8th Motorized Rifle Division moved major elements from Ruegen Island to new home stations in the vicinity of Goldberg.

New equipment seen in the East German Army included the ZU-23 anti-aircraft gun, the ATS-59 prime mover, and the ZIL-130 decontamination truck.

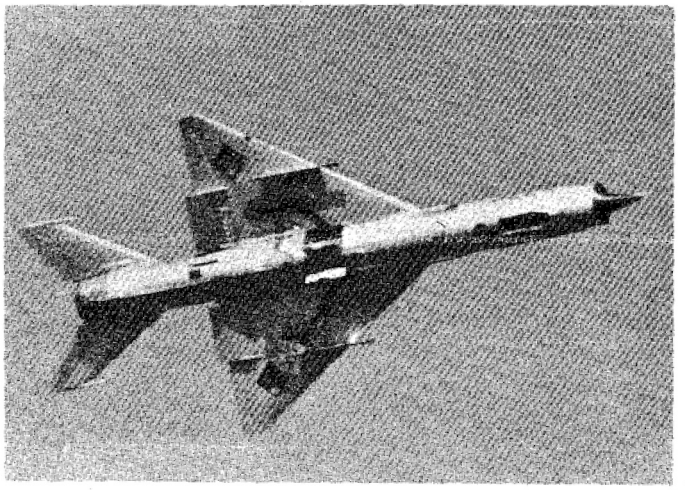
It is noteworthy that these new Soviet-manufactured items have been issued to the East German Army, and have not been seen in GSFG. Throughout the year, vehicle modernization continued, particularly in the replacement of T-34 tanks by T-54's.



*East German 152mm Gun-Howitzers.* (C)

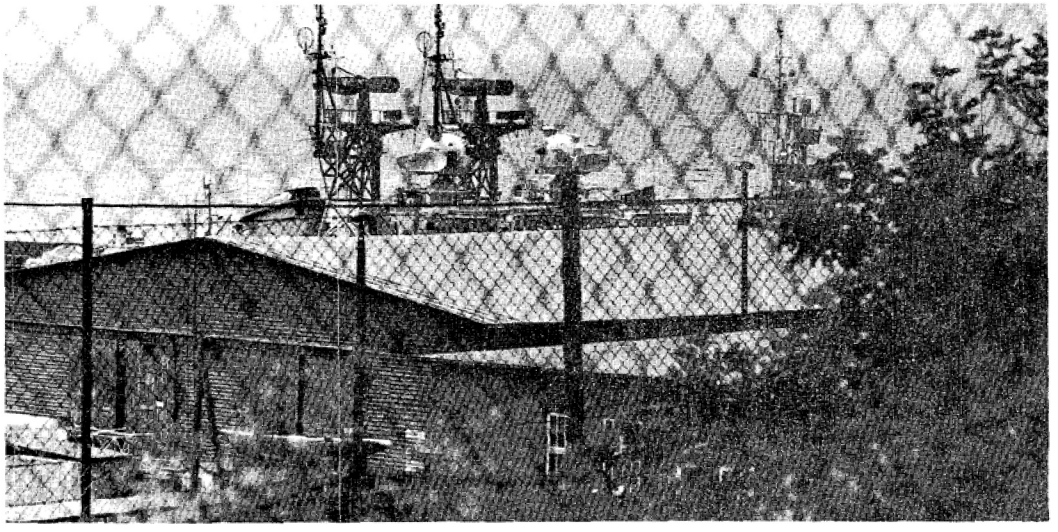
While the six East German divisions have advanced technically, the individual soldier's lack of enthusiasm for the regime makes their battle potential questionable.

5. East German Air Force. Modernization of the air defense capability continued. Early in the year, Air Order of Battle established FISHBED D aircraft at Marxwalde airfield, which lies deep in the Permanent Restricted Area. Since then, this type aircraft has been observed at Cottbus airfield. The fighter wing from Peenemuende deployed to Tutow in March and remained there until December, while runway repairs reportedly took place at its home base. During this time it also converted from FRESCO to FISHBED C aircraft. East German FISHBED aircraft were observed operating from Wittstock Soviet airfield in September, and from Koethen Soviet airfield during "October Storm". The first MONGOL aircraft in the East German inventory was seen in March at Neubrandenburg.



*East German FISHBED D. (C)*

6. East German Naval Forces. As in previous years the port of Sassnitz afforded the only significant naval observations. Periodic sightings of "RIGA II" class destroyer escorts (DE) tends to confirm the holding of the East German destroyer force at this port. In addition to the above, "HABICHT" class fleet mine-sweepers and "ROBBE" class LST's were sighted along with service vessels such as "YTM" class harbor tugs.

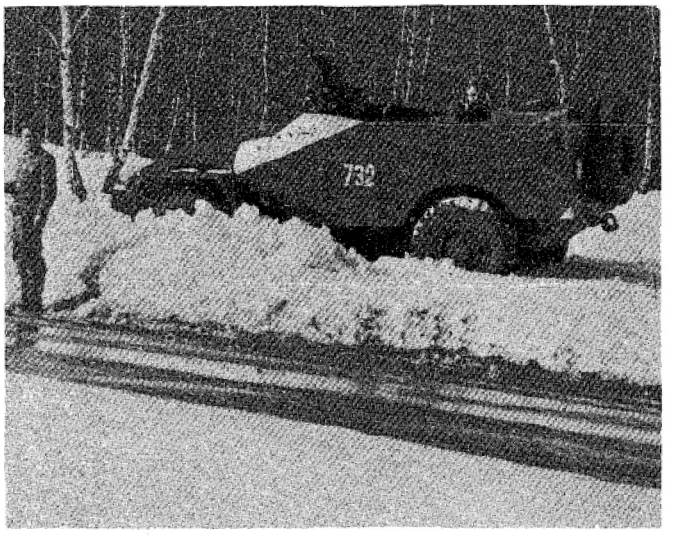


*East German destroyer-escorts.* (C)

C. (S) CHRONOLOGICAL SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT OPERATIONAL ACTIVITIES IN 1965:

1. Winter. The first three months of the year offer the most difficulties for USMLM reconnaissance teams, and are usually the least productive from an intelligence collection viewpoint. Short hours of daylight, bitter cold, fog, and snow-clogged roads and trails combined with the relatively low level of training in communist forces at this time of the year to make winter a frustrating period. However, the frozen terrain and lack of foliage offered possibilities for observing some areas that are inaccessible in the summer months. In February, GSFG received a new Commander-in-Chief, when General of the Army Koshevoy replaced General of the Army Yakubovsky. The new CinC is a blunt, unpolished, outspoken officer, who previously served as the Deputy Commander, GSFG, from 1955 to 1957.

The 800th Anniversary Leipzig Fair opened concurrently with the heaviest snow storm of the year, and gave USMLM an opportunity to observe and report on the technical achievements of the Communist bloc.



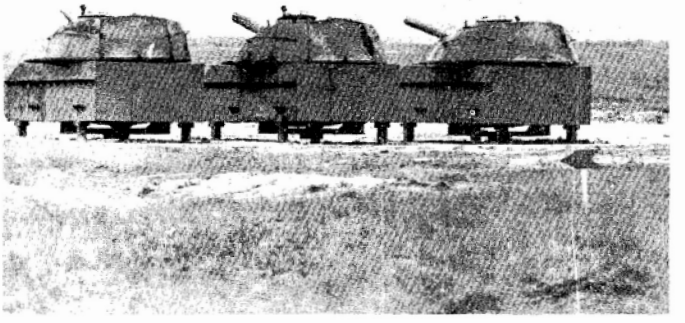
*BTR-40 in winter exercise. (C)*

a. January: The year began with GSFG moving into small unit training, having completed the individual and specialized training phases for the fall inductees. By the end of the month, observations of battalion movements and field training activities were fairly common. River-crossing exercises were observed on the Elbe at Elster-Gallin and Sandau. These included both tank snorkeling and engineer bridging training. The East German Army followed a similar pattern, but with less emphasis on crossing water obstacles. There was some evidence of combined GSFG-EGA training, in that Soviet and East German troops were observed training in the same general areas.

For the first time since 1960, no TRA was imposed on Mission travel in January, although temporary signs and security posts were established in the area bounded by the Rathenow, Neuruppin and border PRA's.

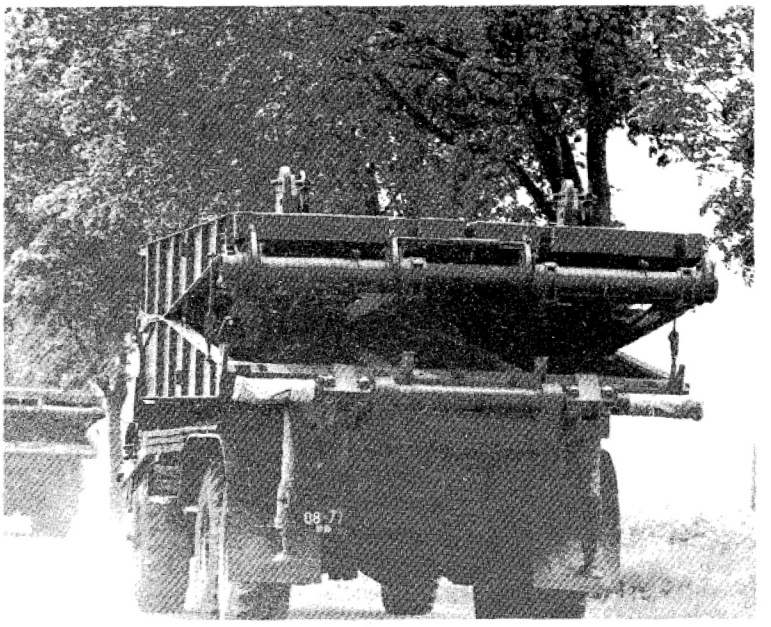
A comprehensive study, based on numerous observations of the use of tank turrent trainers in GSFG, was prepared and forwarded, and

the first sighting of R-400 radio relay equipment with twin whip antennas mounted on the parabola was made.



*Tank turret trainers on Soviet range. (C)*

*Snorkel-equipped T-54's at a river-crossing site. (C)*



*Soviet TMM scissors bridge column. (C)*

b. February: The normal training cycle in GSFG continued, progressing from battalion to division level, while that of the East German Army attained regimental level. The year's first Temporary Restricted Area (Annex E) was imposed on USMLM from 10 through 20 February. This TRA denied almost the entire southern half of East Germany to Allied Mission travel, and probably covered division-level training of Soviet forces, and a corps level (Military District III) East German exercise.

A USMLM team observed a Soviet division move out of the Jueterbog PRA and conduct a night crossing of the Elbe at Elster-Gallin. Over 1,000 vehicles were seen on this exercise. USMLM identified a new State Reserve POL Depot at Zirtow, and descriptive reports were submitted on the new tank range at Goldberg, and training areas near Brandenburg and Gardelegen.

*Soviet electronics column (FLAT FACE radar). (C)*

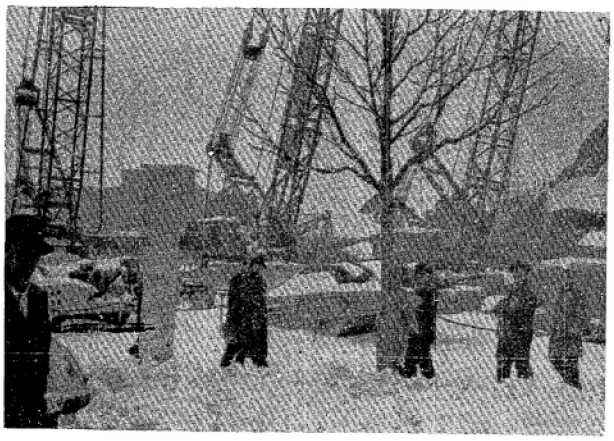
C. March: In GSFG the normal training routine continued. Twentieth Guards Army conducted an intra-army FTX, while in other armies lower level field training and firing exercises were carried out. In addition to the normal order of battle reporting, USMLM observed night tank firing at Dallgow-Doeberitz, and a Soviet electronics column practicing defense against a gas attack while on the march. Motion pictures were made of Soviet radar (Bar Lock and Sponge Cake) in operation. Two TRA's were imposed during the month: 15-22 March and 26-31 March.

Early in March, another intelligence activity reported a large number of bulldozers assembled in the Busendorf training area. The location of these tractors, just south of the Berlin-Helmstedt autobahn, and only 20 kilometers from Berlin, coupled with East German threats over the impending West German Bundestag meeting in West Berlin, gave rise to considerable high-level apprehension as to their purpose. A USMLM officer penetrated the training area in deep snow during a

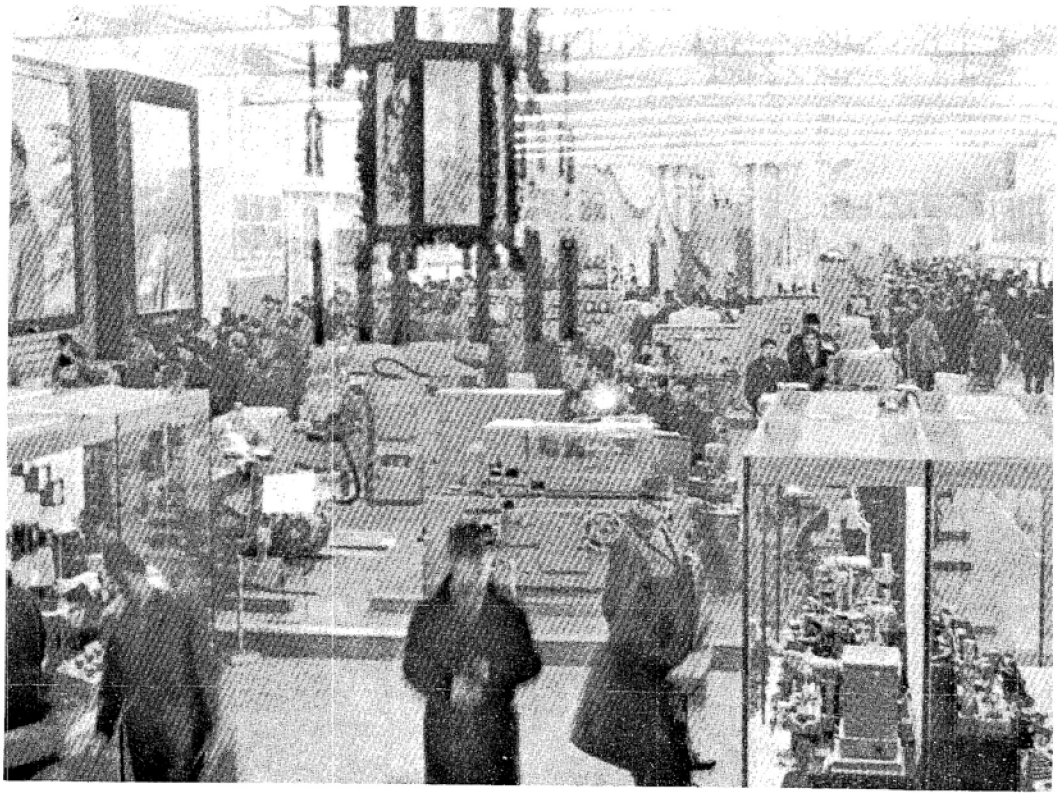
*Bulldozers in Busendorf training area. (C)*

blizzard which drove the sentry from the guard tower, and photographed a group of more than 75 new civilian East German bulldozers. A BRIXMIS team entered the area five days later and determined that the tractors had been built at Brandenburg and had Spanish shipping instructions. They were presumably for export to a Spanish-speaking country. Thus, the mystery of the tractor concentration was solved, and possible serious implications dissolved.

The annual Leipzig Technical Fair provided a change of pace, and USMLM personnel visited the fair daily. A total of 1133 photographs, brochures, and technical pamphlets were acquired and forwarded.



Engineer equipment at the Leipzig Spring (?) Fair. (U)



Communist China's pavilion at the Leipzig Fair. (U)

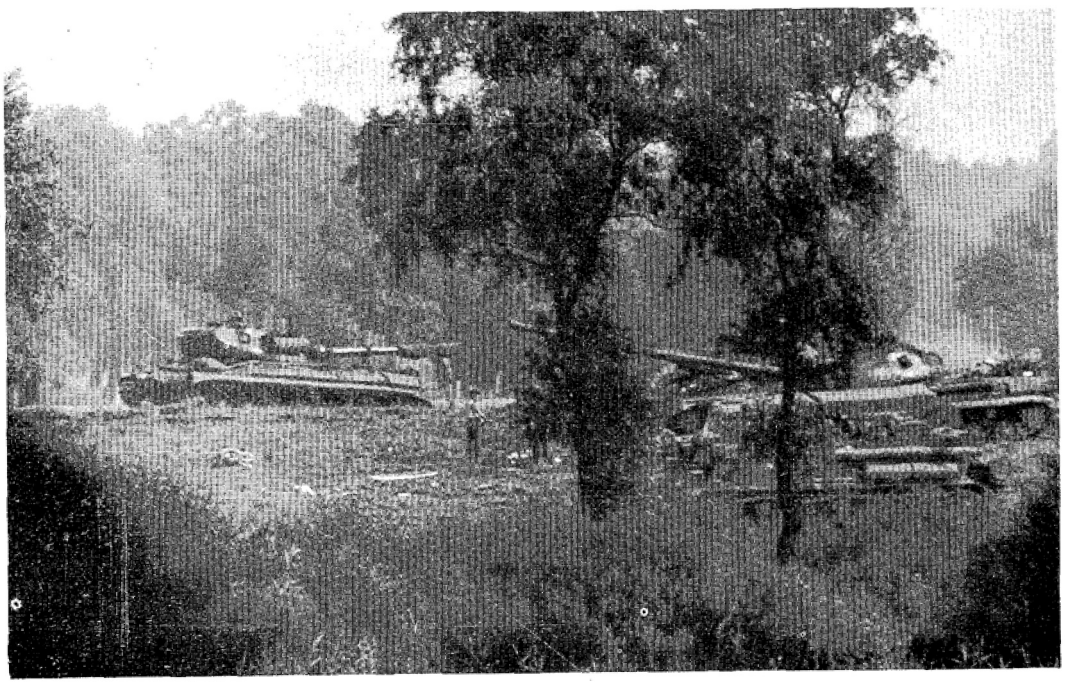
2. Spring. Along with the normal rain and mud, the second quarter of 1965 brought USMLM some of the most interesting sightings of the year. The activities associated with TRA 5-65 and the joint GSFG-EGA "Liberation Day" parade created unusual opportunities for the observation of Soviet and East German techniques and equipment. The river-crossing exercises usually conducted in the spring were not held due to flooding of the crossing sites.

*Two more horsepower make a difference. Friendly East German farmer lends a hand. (U)*

a. April: In April the Allied Missions were subjected to the most intensive restriction and harassment of the year. TRA 4-65 was imposed 1 through 3 April, and was used to cover preparations for the joint GSFG-EGA exercise held during the period of TRA 5-65, 5-10 April. This exercise, the largest of the year, involved elements of at least 8 GSFG divisions, 1 East German division, and airborne units from the Soviet Union. The maneuver was centered in the area between Berlin and Helmstedt and apparently was planned as a joint exercise directed against a possible avenue of attack by NATO forces along the Helmstedt autobahn. The Soviet and East German forces first assumed a defensive role, and then launched a counterattack westward. This exercise had political as well as military significance, since it was obviously timed as harassment in retaliation for holding the 7 April session of the West German Bundestag in West Berlin. For much of the period, USMLM and the Allied Missions were forcibly prevented from regular access to the autobahns, even though they were not included in the TRA. In spite of the obstructions placed in the path of the Missions, much valuable information was gained. A USMLM team observed the move-out of the East German 1st Motorized Rifle Division; a BRIXMIS team watched the westward movement of the Soviet 19th Motorized Rifle Division; and FMLM observed major elements of the Soviet 14th Guards Motorized Rifle Division returning to their home station. A USMLM liaison officer, traveling in his private vehicle en route to and from Bremerhaven, submitted the best accurate eyewitness detailed account of what was happening militarily in the area visible from the Helmstedt autobahn; this while most Mission vehicles were being pursued and blockaded.

A USMLM team penetrated Alt Lonnewitz Soviet airfield during the exercise and found the BREWER light bomber regiment from Werneuchen had been deployed there. The weapon-carrying potential of the BREWER aircraft had long been a matter of debate among intelligence analysts who differed on the existence of a bomb bay. A USMLM officer was able to secure panoramic photographs of the Alt Lonnewitz

flight line which clearly showed BREWERS with bomb bay doors open, thus settling the dispute. In addition, all three Missions made many sightings of smaller units and equipment infrequently seen in the open. The April exercise demonstrated that even against near-maximum security measures by the Soviets and East Germans, the coordinated efforts of the three Allied Missions can produce sufficient hard intelligence information to determine the scope of the exercise and the extent of troop participation.



*Soviet T-10 heavy tanks on maneuvers.* (C)

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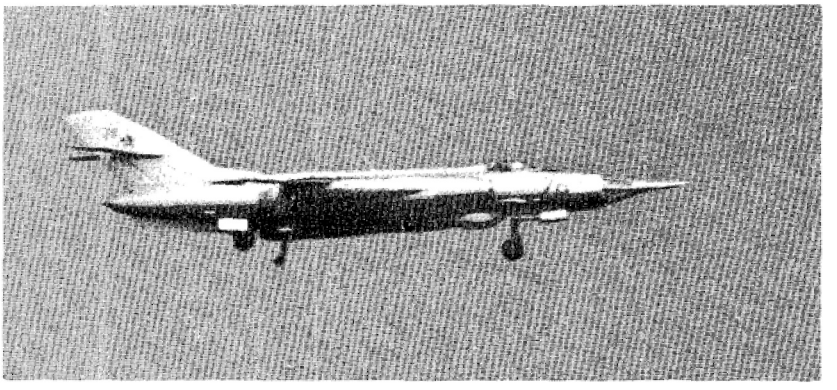


*Soviet BREWER supersonic light bomber. (C)*

Late in the month, the Soviets and East Germans began assembling equipment at Schoenewalde Airfield in preparation for the 8 May "Liberation Day" parade in East Berlin. This included large numbers of missiles, rockets, and other advanced weaponry. Rehearsals for the parade were held on the West Ring autobahn with few observers except the uninvited "guests" from USMLM and the other Allied Missions.

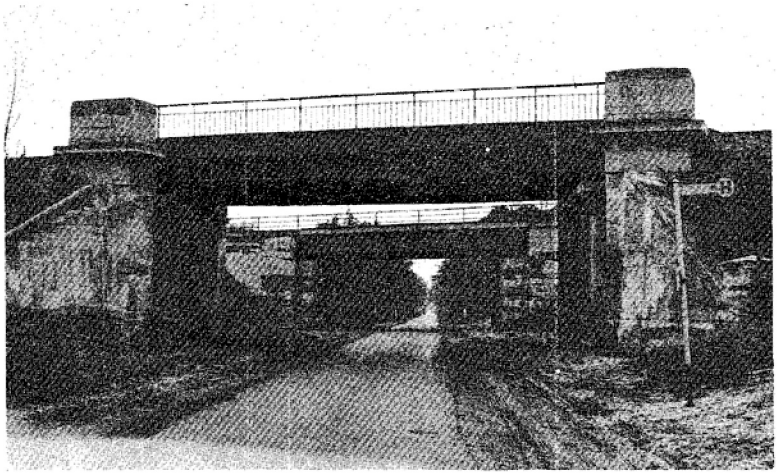
b. May: The 20th Anniversary of the "liberation" of East Germany was celebrated with a joint Soviet-East German parade in East Berlin on 8 May. USMLM reconnaissance teams escorted the Soviet parade elements from Schoenewalde to East Berlin, and after the parade, watched them go home. In addition to parade activity, normal division-level training was observed throughout East Germany. Soviet and East German training areas at Guestrow, Werder and Goldberg were visited and described in detail. The 8-wheeled APC, BTR-60PK, was seen in East German hands for the first time. On 28 May, Reinsdorf natural surface airfield was observed occupied by the FISHBED D air defense regiment from Merseburg.



[redacted]

*East Berlin "Liberation Day' parade. (C)*

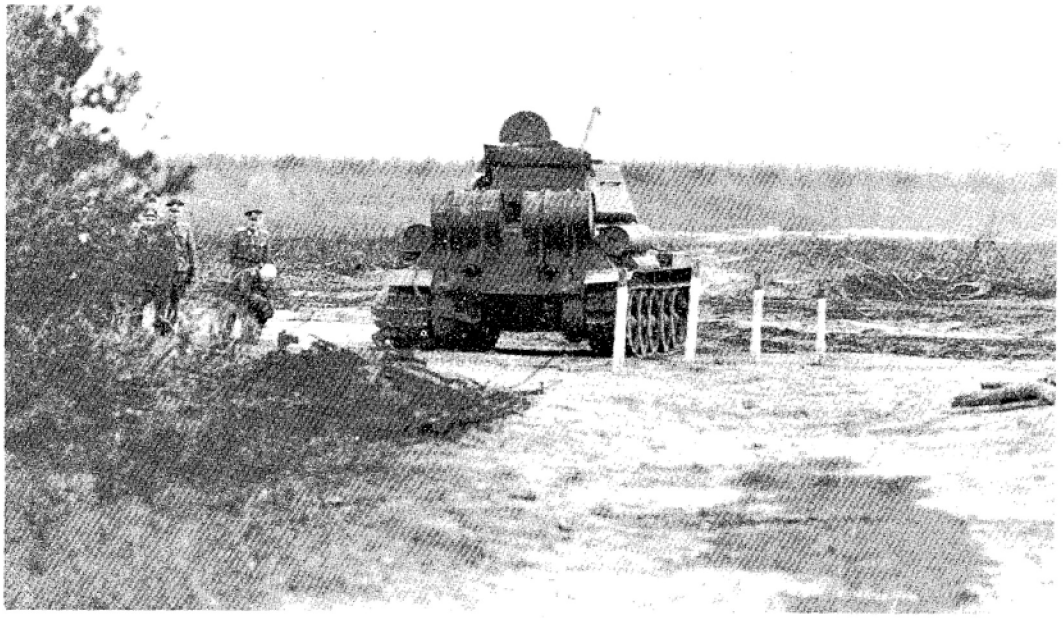
In May, USMLM completed a three-month project of reconnoitering most of the principal roads in East Germany for the National Intelligence Survey. Detailed information on road widths, surfaces, curves, gradients and obstacles was submitted. DIA evaluated these reports as of great value.



*Road and bridge reconnaissance.* (C)

c. June: Observations in June indicated that the normal training programs for GSFG and EGA were being carried out. The sixth and seventh TRA's of 1965 were imposed. Both of them probably covered command post exercises; the former a GSFG exercise, and the latter an EGA CPX. The Soviet sub-caliber tank range at Kroechlendorf and the East German tank-infantry range near Brandenburg were visited, their facilities photographed, and the training methods described. The first report on the construction of the new major POL depot at Marksuhl was submitted. East German naval vessels were observed at Sassnitz and Soviet T-54's were seen undergoing snorkelling training at Leissnitz.

3. Summer. Warmer weather and long hours of daylight produced a better training environment for the communist forces and better conditions for Mission observation and photography. Major training areas were almost continually occupied, and flying activity was at a high level. A major exercise took place in August. The general higher tempo of activity enabled USMLM to make many significant sightings and acquisitions.

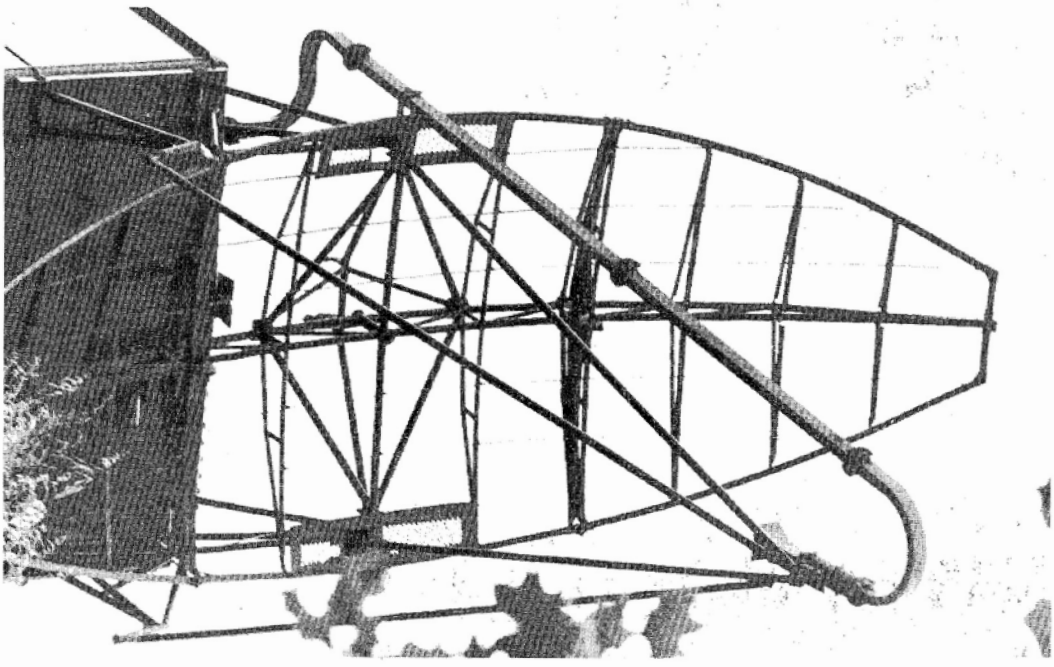


East German tank range. (C)

USMLM reconnaissance team observing Soviet airfield. (C)

[redacted]

a. July: Soviet and East German field training was marked by a significant increase in river-crossing exercises. This phase of training had apparently been postponed due to the prolonged period of high water on the rivers and streams of East Germany. A rare sighting of Soviet tactical pipeline was made near Elster-Gallin. Close-up photographs of the SPONGE CAKE height-finding radar were made.



*SPONGE CAKE height-finding radar.* (C)



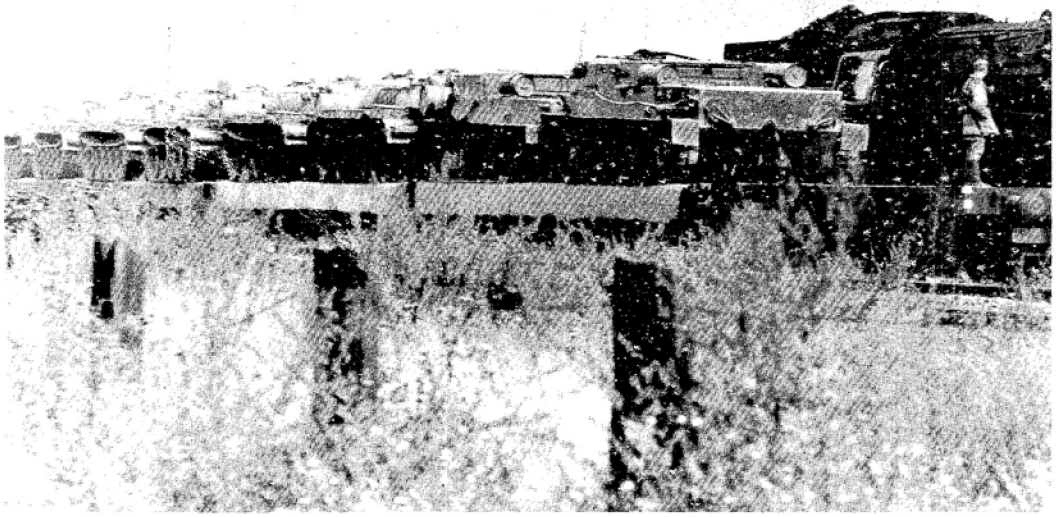
[redacted]

A significant acquisition was made when the POL consumption record for a tank company was found in the Leissnitz training area. The first sighting of a Pendel train was made, marking the beginning of the Soviet troop rotation program for 1965. A combination microphone-headset was "liberated" from a Soviet R-104 radio in the Eisenach training area (see Section VIII, paragraph D5), and the new artillery tractor, ATS-59, was photographed in East Germany for the first time. The Bernburg SAM unit deployed to the Cochstedt airfield, and was observed by the Allied Missions. Close-up ground photographs were obtained of the FANSONG E SAM fire control radar, which proved of great interest to technical analysts.

*FANSONG E missle guidance radar. (C)*

b. August: This was probably the most productive month of the year for USMLM. The most important training activity was a GSFG-level field training exercise which took place under the cover of TRA's 10 and 11. In spite of the TRA's, and greatly increased surveillance and harassment by Soviet and East German security elements, reconnaissance teams of USMLM and the Allied Missions were on the road 24 hours a day throughout the period, observing and reporting major movements and troop dispositions connected with the maneuver. Prior to this large-scale exercise, the East German Army conducted a probable

CPX in the southeastern part of the Soviet Zone, which was screened by TRA 9. There was no apparent connection between the two exercises. Aside from this maneuver activity, training was at a low ebb, as units were preparing for the exercise early in the month, and afterward were engaged in weapons and equipment maintenance. In addition to observing this exercise activity which dominated August, USMLM was successful in producing many other significant items of intelligence. USMLM personnel observed a tank-infantry combat course in operation at Skabyberge,



*T-54's and BTR-50p's on Soviet military train.* (C)

[redacted]

and in the process nearly became a target as the Mission car became bogged down in the impact area, and was being hastily winched out as the live-firing tank-infantry team approached. "Aerial photos" were taken of an unidentified installation at Soellichau. (This operation is described in Section VIII, paragraph D3). Construction of a new State Reserve POL Depot was reported near Schwerin. A map overlay was recovered from a Soviet division or army command post area which depicted nuclear strikes against "enemy" United States and West German divisions. Photos of the new Czech-built Tatra 813 truck were forwarded.

*Eight-wheeled TATRA 813. (C)*

Heavy tanks, T-10's and JS-2's, were observed outloading from Riesa. The Navy representative made a detailed reconnaissance of the river port facilities in Dresden and Riesa. A USMLM reconnaissance team observed and photographed two BADGER aircraft at Grossenhain Airfield. This was the first observation of BADGERS in the forward area since 1961.



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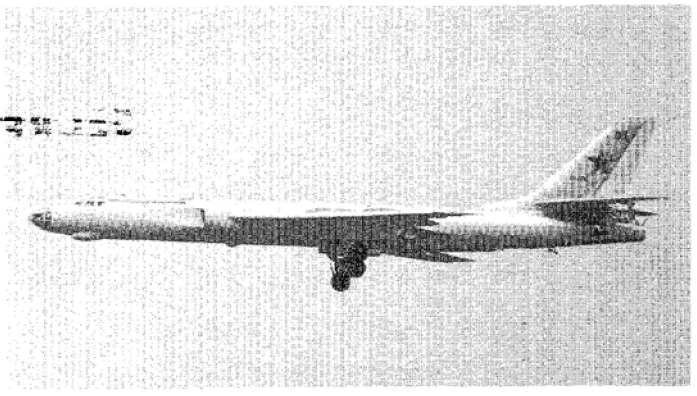
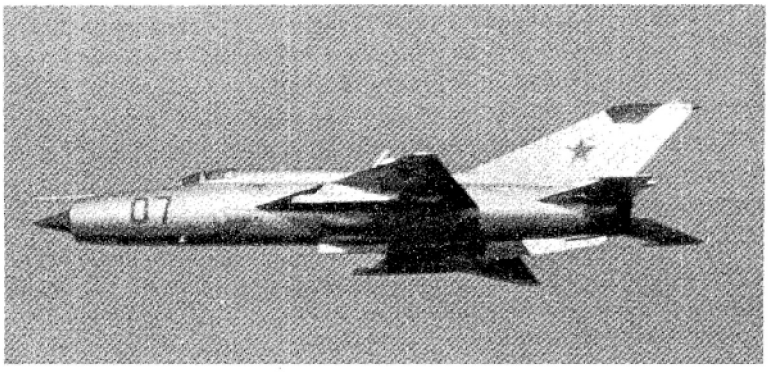


BADGER medium bomber taking off from Grossenhain. (C)

Late in the month a team observed 13 FISHBED aircraft at Wittstock Airfield. Analysis of photographs taken then revealed that these were a further modification of the aircraft with 23% more vertical stabilizer surface and a side-opening canopy. It has since been designated the FISHBED F.




Soviet FISHBED F (BRIXMIS Photo). (S)



[redacted]

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As a further illustration of USMLM's varied activities, personality data was submitted on General Koshevoy, CINC, GSFG; Colonel General Ariko, Chief of Staff, Hq GSFG; and Lieutenant General Pstigo, Commanding General, 24th Tactical Air Army, as a result of conversations which took place at the French reception in Potsdam.

c. September: Training in GSFG and the EGA progressed normally throughout the month. A particularly good example of tri-Mission coordination occurred in the coverage of the 10th Guards Tank Division' move to Letzlinger Heide and subsequent return to home station. At about 0230 on 20 September, the division began to move out of its caserns in Krampnitz and Potsdam. By 0300 the British and French Missions had been notified and three USMLM reconnaissance teams were in the midst of the activity, moving with the division into assembly areas west of Potsdam.

*Soviet BM-14 rocket launcher. (C)*

After the division halted, two of the USMLM teams returned to West Berlin to report, and were replaced by a BRIXMIS team. The third USMLM team remained with the division, tracking its subsequent movement into the Altengrabow PRA on the night of 20-21 September,



[redacted]

and thence into the Letzlinger Heide PRA on 21 September. On the night of 22-23 September, a British team escorted the division's wheeled vehicles from Letzlinger Heide back to the Potsdam area, and on 23 September the French Mission observed the tracked vehicles returning by rail. Throughout the exercise, stringent security measures were imposed by armed Soviet sentries, but through aggressiveness and coordination among the Allied Missions, the 10th Guards Tank Division was tracked all the way from Potsdam to Letzlinger Heide and return.

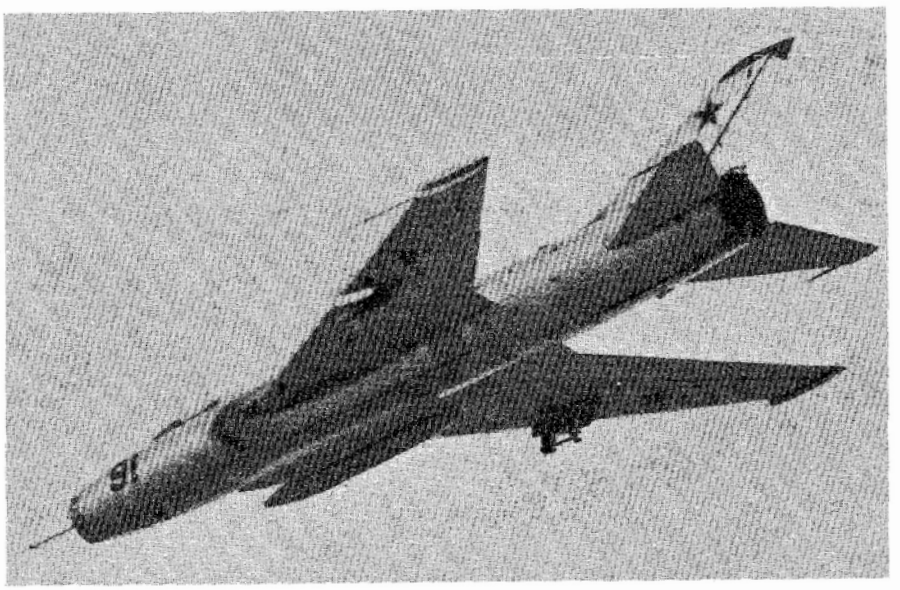
The Leipzig Fall Fair was visited and 232 brochures and technical pamphlets were forwarded.

*Electronics exhibit at Leipzig Fair. (U)*

Late in the month, the training area of Gross Behnitz was penetrated and the first ground observation of FROG training was made. A detailed account of this action is given in Section VIII, paragraph D2.

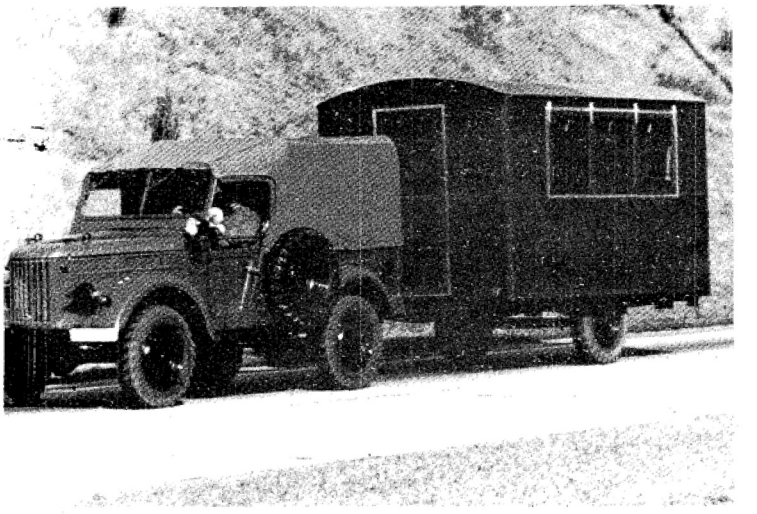
A BRIXMIS tour observed 11 FITTER aircraft at Hassleben natural surface airfield in September. This was the first such observation and came as a considerable surprise since the FITTER had

not previously been attributed the capability to operate from a natural surface field because of its weight. In checking out the airfield after the exercise, a USMLM team found the grass surface in good condition, despite use during inclement weather. A subsequent British soil analysis indicated a plastic surface-hardening substance had been added.



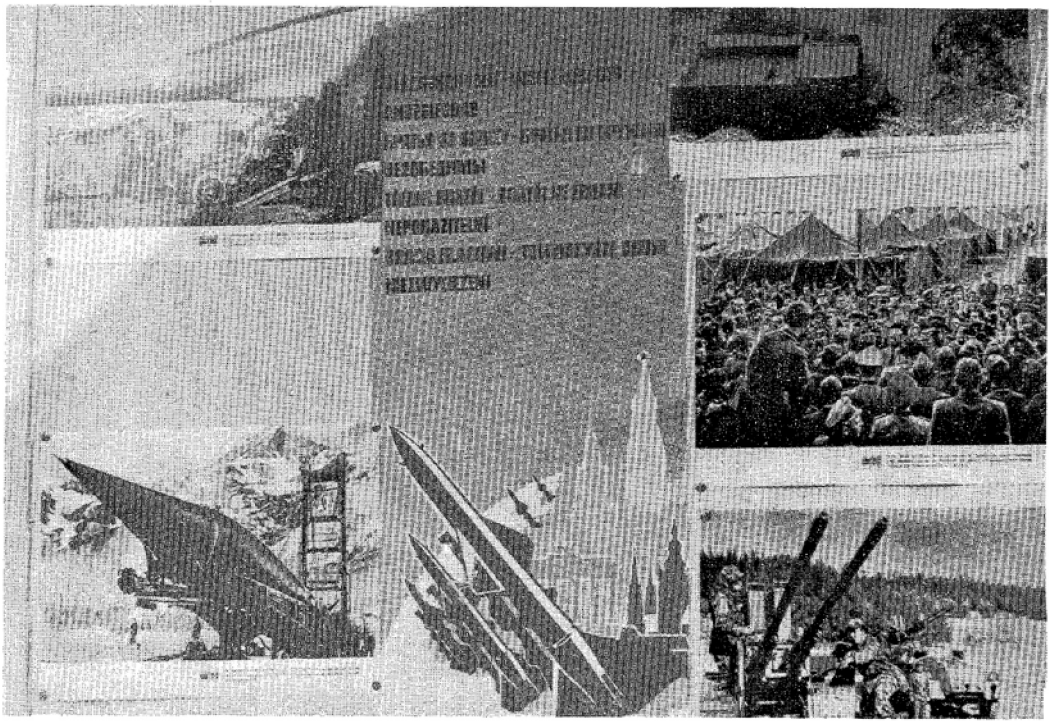
*Soviet FITTER. (C)*

4. Fall. The last quarter of 1965 was ushered in by the Warsaw Pact exercise "October Storm" and a concurrent Army-level exercise in the area of Letzlinger Heide which completed the training cycle. After the October exercises, GSFG and EGA returned to the individual and small unit phase, and continued at this stage through November and December. The troop rotation program proceeded normally throughout the late summer and fall as the Allied Missions observed 37 troop trains, about one-third of the estimated total.



*Soviet VIP trailer arriving in Erfurt area for "October Storm". (C)*

a. October: The month started with little training activity, as GSFG and the EGA made preparations for the much-heralded Warsaw Pact exercise "October Storm". On 8 October, GSFG imposed TRA-12 on Allied Mission travel. It covered the southern quarter of East Germany, including the autobahns, and was designed to cover the Warsaw Pact exercise activity. Before the imposition of the TRA, USMLM observed senior officers from Hq GSFG assembling near Erfurt where they received briefings on the exercise. For such a well-publicized operation, the three Allied Missions saw disappointingly little movement into or out of the denied area, in spite of the fact that a coordinated tri-Mission effort maintained continuous surveillance around the borders of the TRA. This lack of large scale sightings, coupled with other information obtained by "clean-up" teams which covered the area after the lifting of restrictions, confirmed that "October Storm" was more of an exercise in political propaganda than in combat training.



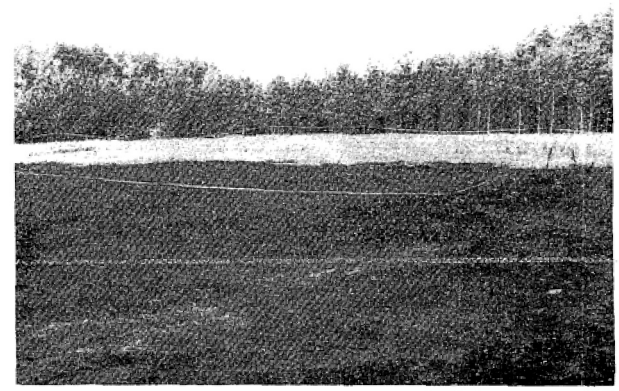
*"October Storm" poster - "Brothers by class - Brothers in arms - Invincible" in German, Russian, Czech, and Polish. (U)*

Aerial participation in the Warsaw Pact exercise was evidently considerably hampered by poor weather, principally morning fog and haze which did not dissipate sufficiently during the day. Nevertheless, a Polish airborne division was transported to the maneuver area by Soviet transport aircraft. All ground attack regiments of the 24th TAA but one deployed to bases close to the exercise area, as follows:

[redacted]

Juterbog (FRESCOS) to Schlotheim
Neuruppin (FRESCOS) to Heina
Grossenhain (FITTERS) to Zerbst
Finsterwalde (FITTERS) to Cochstedt
Rechlinlaerz (FITTERS) to Allstedt
Parchim (FITTERS) remained at home

In addition, elements of the BREWER light bomber regiments at Finow and Werneuchen deployed respectively to Koethen and Alt Lonnewitz. East German FISHBED D aircraft, presumably from Marxwalde, were seen at Koethen, and East German FRESCOS, possibly from Drewitz, deployed to Schkeuditz.



*Blackened earth in FROG firing area. White tape marks danger area. (C)*

Based on information received from an East German Army defector, a USMLM team attempted to observe a FROG live-firing exercise northeast of Rathenow. Unfortunately, when the team arrived in the area the firing had already taken place a few days previously. Quite possibly, the defection of a member of the unit had caused the schedule to be advanced. However, the reconnaissance officer thoroughly photographed the area of the firing, including the log pad used to support the launcher and the effect of the rocket's backblast on the surrounding bushes and trees. He also gathered a sample of earth blackened

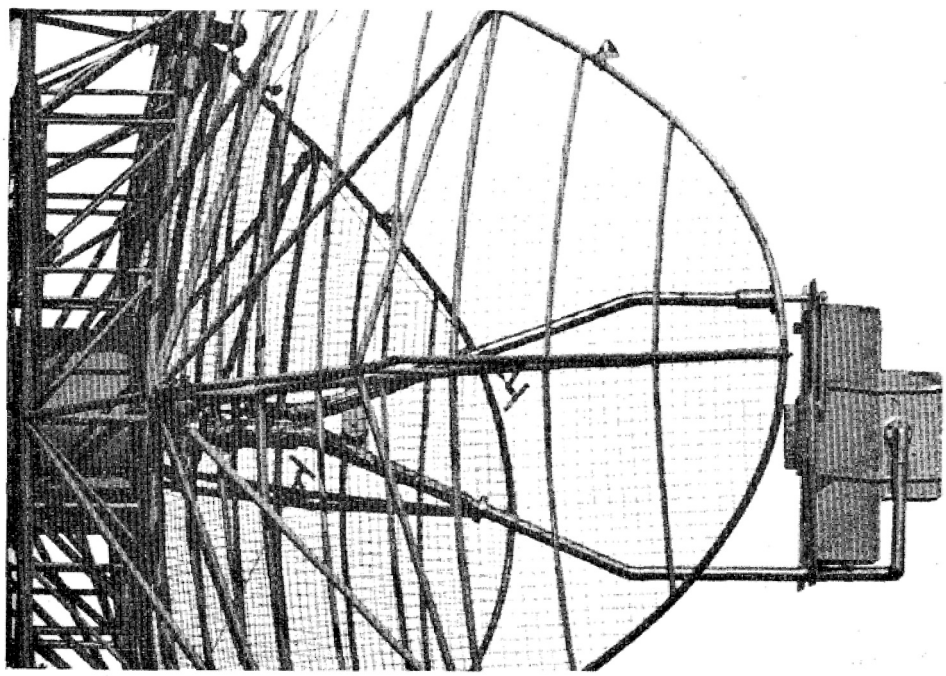


[redacted]

[redacted]

by the rocket's firing. This was forwarded to the United States for chemical analysis, in an effort to determine the composition of Soviet solid rocket fuels.

The Soviet Second Guards Army conducted a large scale exercise in the Letzlinger Heide area concurrent with "October Storm". This exercise was exceptionally well covered by BRIXMIS and FMLM, who had responsibility for that area under the co-ordinated tri-Mission operational plan.



*Close-up view of FLAT FACE radar.* (C)



[redacted]

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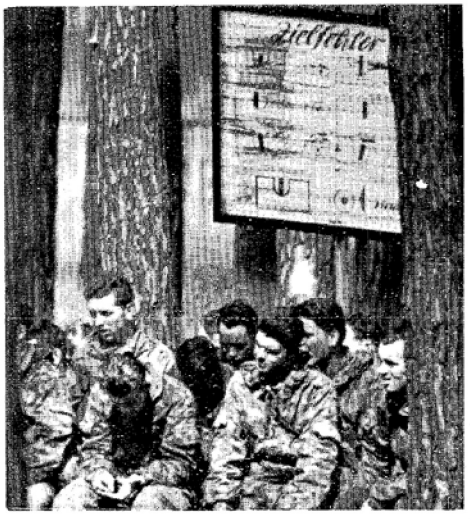
[redacted] The collection of technical information continued unabated, in spite of the exercise activity, and excellent photographs were taken of BIG MESH, FLATFACE and SPOON REST radars.



East German recruits receiving preliminary marksmanship training. (C)

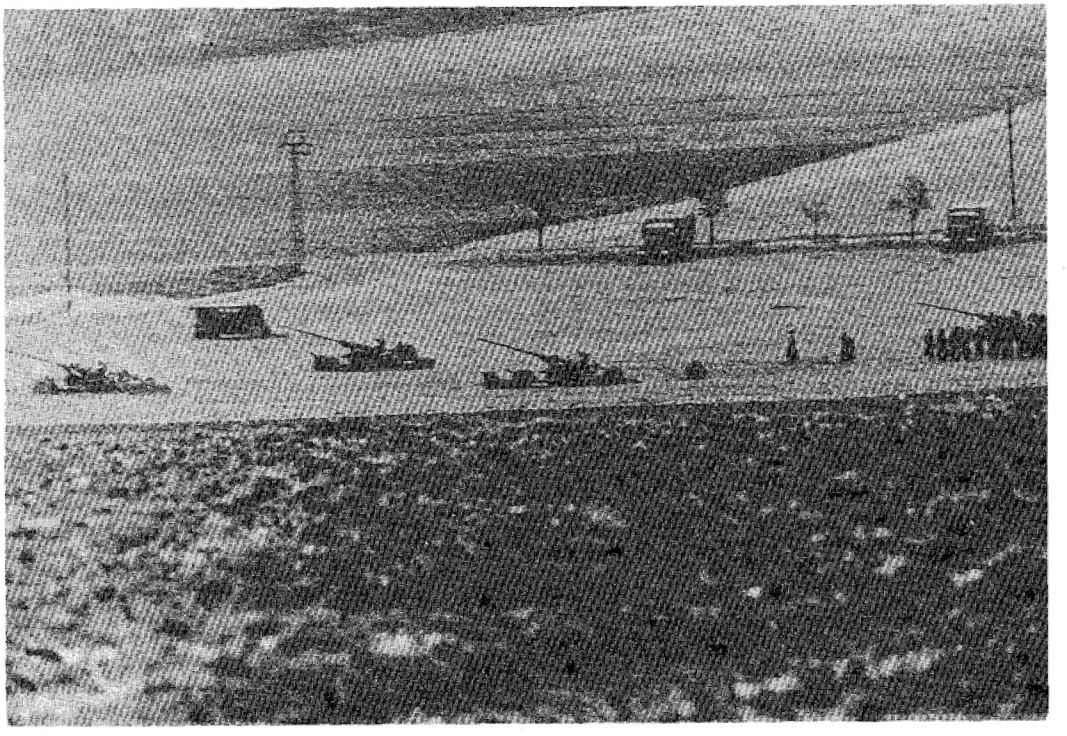
b. November: "October Storm" was followed by a November calm, as the tempo of Soviet and East German activity slowed to the pace of recruit training. Driver training columns were seen daily. Other specialized training in communications and the service of crew-served weapons was conducted in the vicinity of home stations.

East German training with 107mm recoilless rifle. (C)



[redacted]

c. December: Low-level training continued into December, but some types of units, notably engineer and anti-aircraft, moved further afield from their home stations. Bridging training was conducted at the usual sites throughout the month. Training of 57 mm anti-aircraft gun batteries appeared to receive emphasis and progressed more rapidly than in 1964, as many of these units were seen en route to or from training areas.



*Soviet 57mm antiaircraft battery.* (C)

[redacted]

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 involved 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.

FROGS on the move (FMLM photo). (C)



[redacted]

[redacted]

2. The Frog. The GSFG and East German ground nuclear threat is composed primarily of FROG and SCUD missile units. While these tactical missiles have been frequently seen in parades, there was insufficient information concerning the training of the units and the time and preparation required before launching. USMLM was requested to attempt to observe FROG training in order to fill some of these significant intelligence gaps. Due to the extreme sensitivity of missile units, most of them are located in PRA's. Among those units not in the restricted areas, it was decided to target a team against the Gross Behnitz installation, which contained an East German FROG battalion. Gross Behnitz was selected for various reasons: it was fairly close to Potsdam, and could be reached quickly when favorable conditions made the likelihood of success most probable. The installation had been visited only rarely by any of the Allied Missions, and so it might not be hypersensitive to Mission visits. It was located in a wooded area, which made a concealed approach possible. Finally, it was only a few kilometers from Route 5, a high-speed, international highway, which allowed movement toward the target without arousing suspicion and afforded rapid departure from the area.

At 0300 on 28 September 1965, the team departed Potsdam house, and by 0330 it was concealed in the woods north of the Gross Behnitz installation. At first light the team moved into the edge of the training site north of the installation. All trails and fire breaks leading into the training site were blocked with earth barricades, and a barbed wire fence surrounded the area. Unable to take the USMLM sedan further, the officer dismounted and proceeded on foot to make a detailed reconnaissance. At 0600 the sound of a tracked vehicle was heard, and the reconnaissance officer made his way through swamps and thickly reforested areas in its direction. At 0615, at the edge of a clearing approximately 80 meters in diameter, he came upon a FROG launcher with a FROG 5 missile. Having located the area where training would probably be conducted, he returned to the car and moved it as close as possible to the FROG's location. Due to the wooded



[redacted]

terrain and the blocked trails, the car had to be left about a kilometer from the training area.

The USMLM officer, therefore, again left the car and driver, and taking his Leica with 135 mm lens, moved back to the suspected training site. He took up an observation post at the edge of the clearing opposite the FROG. The dense brush around the clearing required him to select his OP just inside the brush line. Shortly the crew of the FROG launcher arrived on foot, followed by a UAZ-69 with an officer passenger. The officer directed that the launcher be moved, and the crew then turned it around and backed it in the direction of the USMLM officer, stopping about two meters short of his position. The crew then dismounted and went to the center of the clearing, about forty meters away, and the officer began to conduct training in orienting the rocket. Since his vision was obscured by the FROG launcher directly in front of him, the USMLM officer found it necessary to change his location. He stayed there for more than two hours, taking notes and photographing the training procedure and equipment, although he was less than fifty yards from the East Germans. The click of the camera shutter seemed to reverberate through the small clearing.

Then, for no apparent reason, the East German officer started walking in the direction of the American officer, who was lying prone in the bushes. The USMLM officer watched as the East German, apparently unaware of the other's presence, approached. As he came to the edge of the clearing, the communist officer looked down. He saw the USMLM officer, barely two meters away, turned, and emitted a terrified scream. His obvious state of shock gave the American the few seconds he needed to escape. He leaped through the brush until he found a trail, turned and ran up the trail until he rounded a curve where he was out of sight of his pursuers. He then turned back into the brush, where, in the midst of the East German training area, uncertain of his exact location in relation to his car, and believing capture was imminent, he exposed his film and stuffed his notes into his combat boot.

He made his way through the thick brush, running when possible, back in the direction of his car -- a kilometer away. Half-expecting to find the vehicle surrounded by angry East Germans, he was relieved to find it as he had left it. After reaching the vehicle, he fell into the car, exhausted, and the skilled USMLM driver made his way out of the training area, along muddy forest trails to Route 5. Even without the photography to illustrate the report, the two hour observation served to provide first-hand observation of most sensitive weapons training.

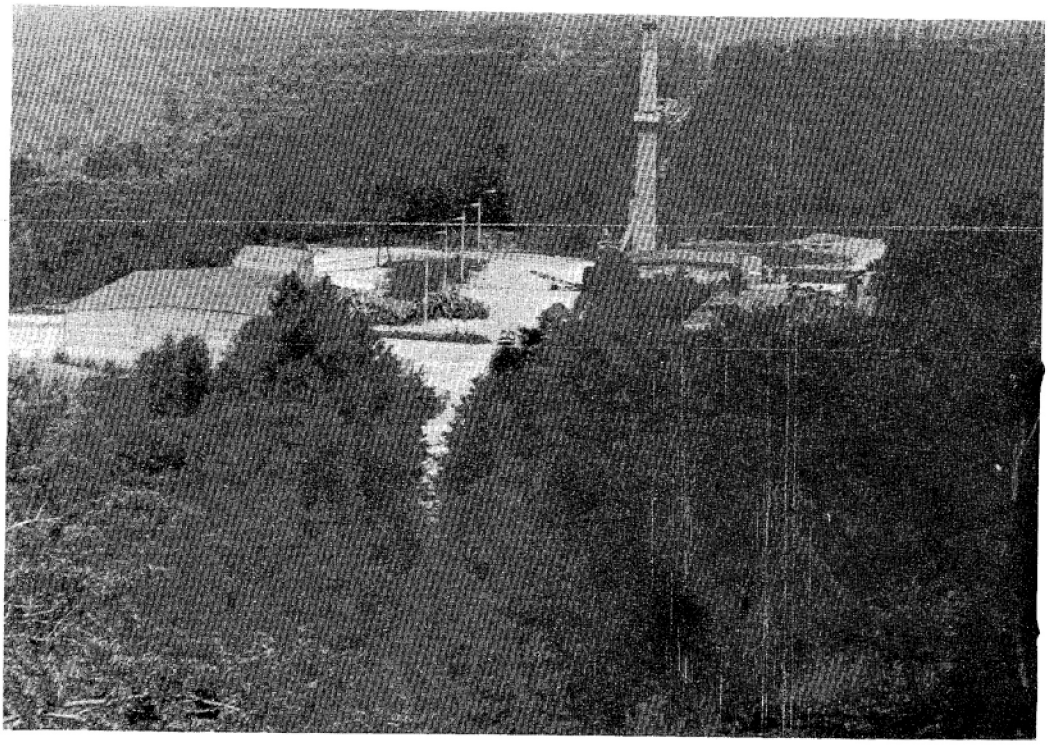
3. The Aerial Photos. A USMLM reconnaissance team was targeted to discover what it could about an unidentified installation deep in a forest near Soellichau. Previous tours had photographed much of the perimeter, but because the terrain was flat and the interior of the installation thickly populated with vegetation, it was impossible to gain a view of buildings and equipment and perhaps discover a clue to their function. The prospects for overcoming this limit to observation were slight, but the team decided to make another try. Nerves were set a bit on edge when the tour discovered a Soviet security post on an entrance trail to the forest, a site where Soviet activity does not normally occur. A rapid retreat and reconnoitering of the flanks of the post revealed that a transient Soviet column of cargo trucks had merely stopped in the forest for lunch; it appeared safe to proceed once a by-pass route was located.

Luck prevailed in the approach to target area until the tour came on to a trail leading along the perimeter fence. A glance down the trail through binoculars revealed an East German in uniform, approaching the team on a motor bike. The visual advantage of the binoculars gave the tour a few seconds to react before the East German came close enough to recognize the USMLM car. At moments such as this, a reconnaissance team must make a crucial decision; to abandon the target or to try to evade and penetrate security measures. On this day the team drove into a side trail, let the East German pass, and by a stroke of good fortune noticed a fire tower extending up above the foliage.

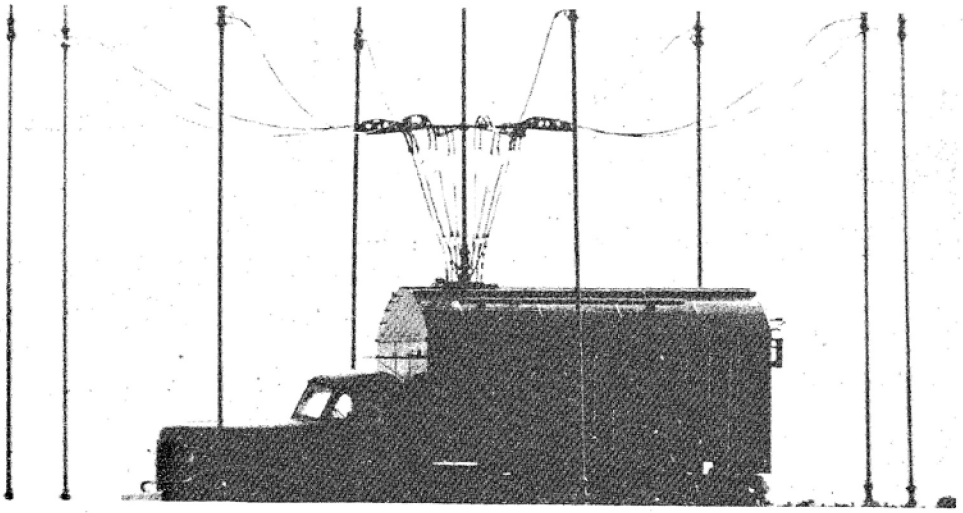
Cautiously moving to the tower, the observer officer realized it stood about fifty meters from the installation fence and was unoccupied. The last 200-300 meters to the tower had to be made on foot because there was no passable vehicle trail. Again, there was a desperate choice to be made; to risk separation from the Mission sedan and try to climb the tower, or to retreat safely? With either choice, the action had to be taken without delay. After a quick check through binoculars, the officer ran to the tower. Each step up the stairs brought more tingling apprehension. Reaching the top, exhausted, working with the camera adjustments, the Mission officer heard a siren begin to wail. Below, in the midst of the complex of buildings, a vehicle moved at high speed, raising the possibility that the reconnaissance team had been discovered.

The officer rapidly made a series of exposures without time to be concerned about light meter readings, shutter speeds or diaphram openings. Precise details of photography can hardly be calculated in such a predicament, but to neglect them entirely may deny the very object for which the risk was taken. Photography completed, the reconnaissance officer climbed down the tower staircase. The nervous Mission driver sighed with relief as he saw the team officer racing to the car.

Success appeared within reach as the forest remained quiet and the siren within the installation had not sounded again. The team drove away, somewhat shaken by the experience, but with virtual aerial photos of the concealed installation. Such opportunities cannot often be foreseen, but alert and experienced USMLM driver-observer teams are capable of exploiting any security failure which leaves a communist target exposed.

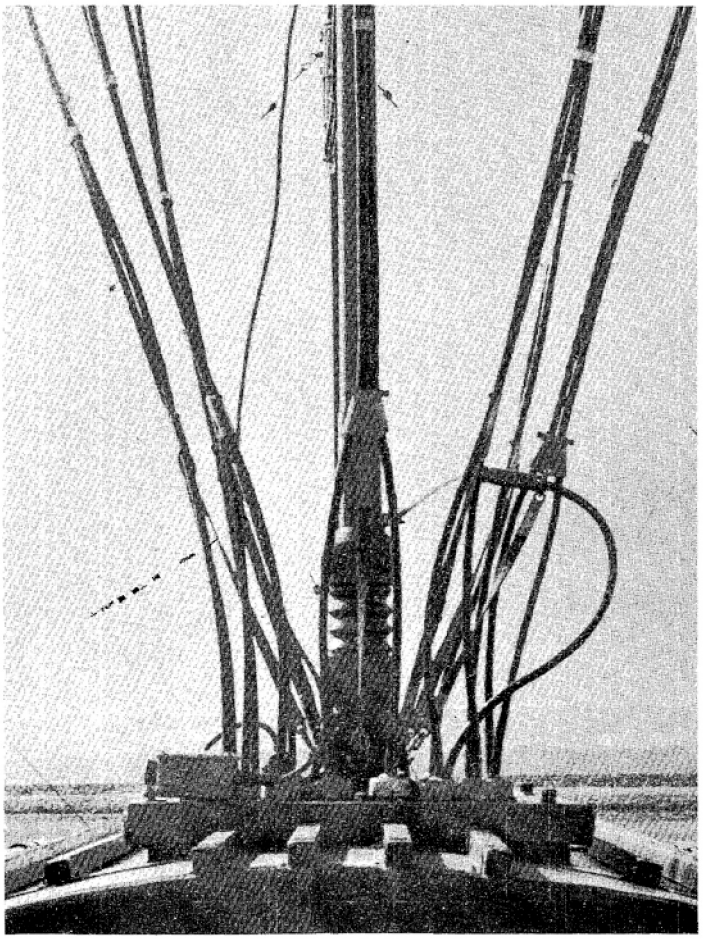


"Aerial" view of Soellichau installation. (C)



FIX EIGHT van. (C)

4. The Fix Eight. In the course of a reconnaissance trip it was observed that the vicinity of the Tannenberg Fix Eight (direction-finder) site appeared deserted. By driving over fields, the team was able to approach to within thirty yards of the equipment, still apparently unseen. A closer approach by car was not attempted, because the route was blocked by a cabbage patch where the earth appeared soft. The Mission officer ran close to the ZIL-157 electronics van and began photographing with a 200 mm lens. The tour's presence was still undetected, and the team driver took additional photographs with a 50 mm lens. No attempt was made to enter the electronics van, since it was considered unlikely that it would be completely deserted.



*View of FIX EIGHT antenna base taken from top of vehicle cab. (C)*

After the site had been photographed at numerous angles from the ground, close-up photographs were taken from the roof of the cab of the East German van. Unfortunately, the noise and rocking movement apparently disturbed the occupant of the vehicle and footsteps were heard inside. As the USMLM team drove away, a sleepy and surprised East German soldier stuck his head, unbelievingly, out of the van door. Routine targets seldom deserve this much risk, but outstanding photography was made possible by an unusual absence of East German security at an electronics site.

5. The Headset. A Mission team approached the Eisenach tank firing range to find the range occupied and the barriers in place on all roads leading into the impact area. Armed Soviet guards normally are on duty at these barriers. At 1315 hours, the patrol approached a barrier and while scanning its immediate vicinity through binoculars observed what appeared to be a field radio antenna and headset. No Soviet guards were observed, so the reconnaissance vehicle was cautiously backed up to the embankment where the possible antenna and headset had been sighted.

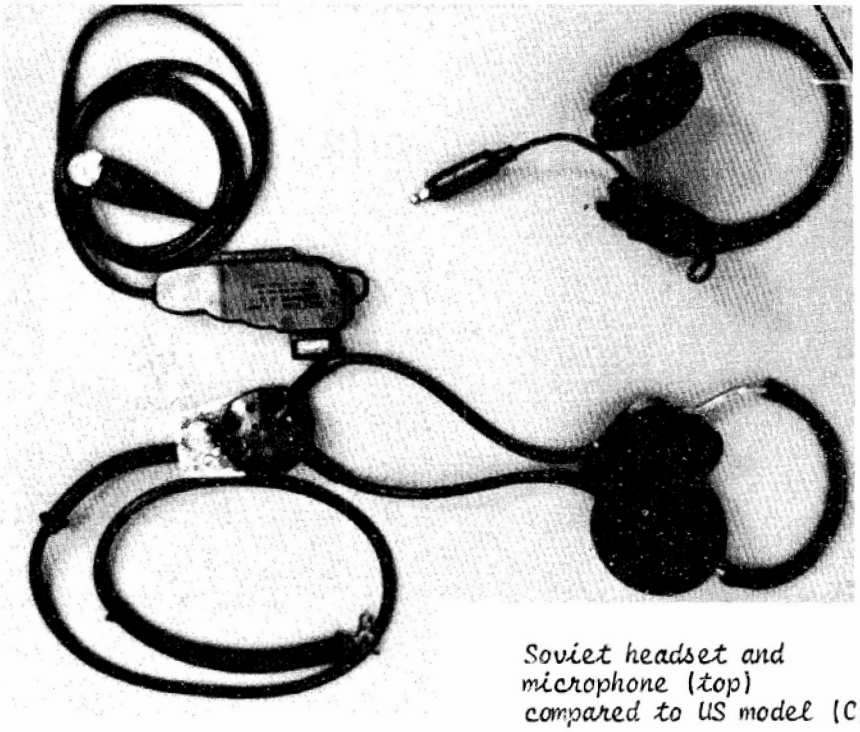
Upon reaching the other side of the embankment, a R-104B radio was observed approximately 25 yards from the road. No Soviet guards were seen. The Mission officer decided to make an attempt to recover the radio due to its high priority on the list of wanted Soviet signal equipment. He ran up the bank and over to the radio, which was open and in an operating position, grabbed the radio (approximately 50 pounds) in one hand and the head set in the other, and atarted to return to the vehicle.

After running about ten yards back to the car, he heard a Russian frantically yelling, "Stoi! Stoi!" (Stop! Stop!). Assuming that the Soviet soldier was armed, he dropped the radio and looked back to see who was shouting. A Soviet guard was excitedly running toward him and was about 40 yards away. He had come out of a group of bushes and the USMLM officer saw that the guard was not carrying a weapon, so once more he picked up the radio and headed for the car.

The footing was very muddy and the officer fell as he was running down the bank to the Mission sedan. The radio slipped from his grasp and landed in front of the left front tire.

Knowing that he did not have time to retrieve the radio, the officer jerked the headset in an attempt to separate it from the radio. The headset and attached microphone with connecting wires came loose from the radio. The officer got up and, while running around the car, fell again in the mud and slid under his open car door. He quickly got up and threw the headset onto the floor.

The Soviet guard, at the same moment, made a flying dive over the bank and seized his radio. When the Mission sedan started forward, the guard grabbed his radio and jumped to the side of the road. As the team departed the area, the speechless Soviet soldier was clutching his radio and closely examining it. He appeared too shaken to ascertain the Mission vehicle identity, and appeared quite relieved to have almost all of his radio in his possession again.



*Soviet headset and microphone (top) compared to US model (C)*

It is probable in this incident, as in several others, when Soviet and East German military personnel were embarrassed at being taken by surprise, the matter was not reported to higher headquarters. In any event, none of these spectacular encounters resulted in Soviet protests, even though many less serious situations caused complaints to be lodged against "offending" USMLM officers.

## IX. (U) GENERAL IMPRESSIONS OF EAST GERMANY

A. (U) USMLM personnel, in the course of their trips in the Soviet Zone of Germany have a continuing opportunity to observe conditions of life in that communist country. In general, East Germany gives the impression of making progress economically, although the lag behind West Germany is still striking.

B. (U) The number of automobiles on East German roads has increased noticeably over the year. In conjunction with this, there are now many more Minol (the state oil monopoly) stations than previously, and the octane rating of the gasoline has risen slightly. However, except for the "Super Blau" gasoline, which is sold only for western currency, and only at a limited number of stations, the best grade of Minol is inferior to regular Western fuel.

C. (U) There has been some slight improvement in the dress of the people. New luxury class hotels have been built, and there is more opportunity for entertainment, although it appears that these improvements are more for the benefit of the "new class" than the average citizen. Many food items, especially fruit, are frequently in short supply, and lines are often seen in front of food stores.

D. (U) There has been no noticeable change in the attitude of the population toward the regime. The Ulbricht government remains unpopular and repressive. This feeling is clearly demonstrated by the friendly reception usually given to the Allied Missions, especially by workers and young people. While the East German people may have become resigned to their political fate, the vast majority

*Chief of Mission's car at Minol station.* (U)

display no enthusiasm for the regime and participate in party organizations and activities only through coercion or economic necessity.

ANNEX A (U)

A G R E E M E N T

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

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

1. These missions are military missions and have no authority over quadripartite military government missions or purely military government missions of each respective country, either temporarily or permanently, on duty in either zone. However, they will render whatever aid or assistance to said military government missions as is practicable.

2. Missions will be composed of air, navy and army representatives. There will be no political representative.

3. The missions will consist of not to exceed fourteen (14) officers and enlisted personnel. This number will include all necessary 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.

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 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 mission 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.

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

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:

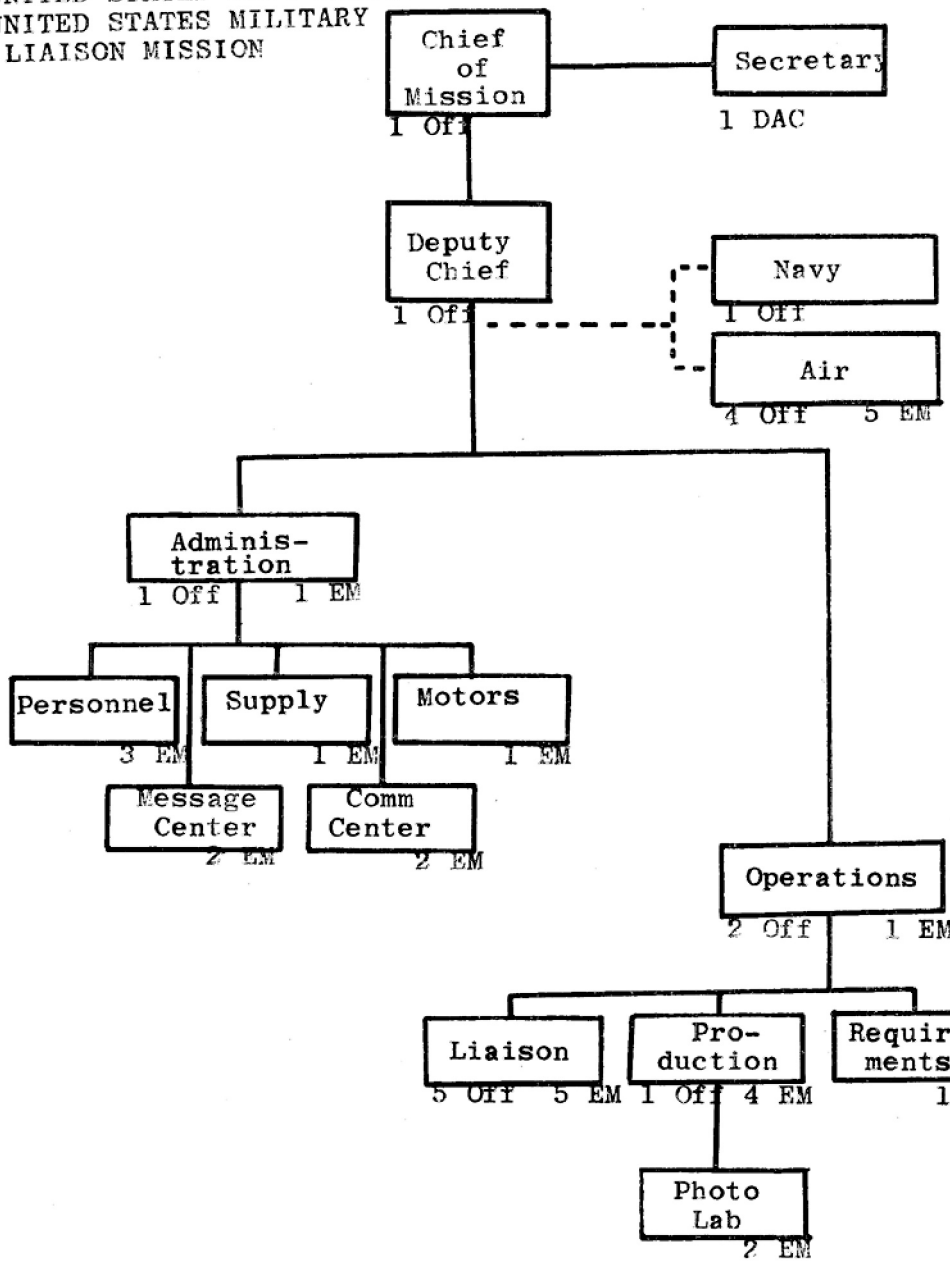
C. R. HUEBNER
Lieutenant General, GSC
Chief of Staff

OFFICIAL:

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

ANNEX B

ORGANIZATION CHART
UNITED STATES ARMY ELEMENT
UNITED STATES MILITARY
LIAISON MISSION

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# TABLE OF DISTRIBUTION
## SECTION II - ORGANIZATION
(AR 310-1)

DESIGNATION

USA LN MISSION POTSDAM

| INDEX PAR | INDEX LINE | DESIGNATION OR JOB TITLE | IDENTITY | CLASSIFICATION | MOS OR SERIES CODE | TOTALS: CURRENT REQUIREMENT | TOTALS: CURRENT AUTHORIZATION | TOTALS: PROGRAM YEAR | TOTALS: PROG YR CONV / MOS | POSITIONS BY GRADE: MIL | GEN | BRIG GEN | COL | LT COL | MAJ | CAPT | LT | WO | ARMY MANAGEMENT STRUCTURE CODE | REMARKS |
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| | 02 | RUSSIAN | | 63 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 03 | MESS STEWARD | E | NC | 94176 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | | 1 | | | | | | 252000 00 | 01 |
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| | 04 | PH LAB SUPV | E | NC | 84360 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | | | 1 | | | | | 252000 00 | 01 |
| | 05 | INTEL SGT | E | NC | 96260 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | | | 1 | | | | | 252000 00 | 01 |
| | 06 | SR INTRP-OVR | E | | 96526 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | | | 1 | | | | | 252000 00 | 01 |
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| | 07 | CLK-TYP | E | | 71120 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | 1 | | | 252000 00 | 01 |
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| | 02 | ADM SUPV | E | NC | 71780 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | 1 | | | | | | | 252000 00 | 01 |
| | 03 | MSGR DISP | E | NC | 71760 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | | | 1 | | | | | 252000 00 | 01 |
| | 04 | SUP SGT | E | NC | 76860 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | | | 1 | | | | | 252000 00 | 01 |
| | 05 | MTR MNT SGT | E | NC | 63160 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | | | 1 | | | | | 252000 00 | 01 |
| | 06 | COMM CEN SUPV | E | NC | 72360 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | | | | 1 | | | | 252000 00 | 01 |
| | 07 | PER MGT SP | E | | 71630 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | | | | 1 | | | | 252000 00 | 01 |
| | 08 | CLK-TYP | E | | 71120 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | | | | | | | 2 | | | 252000 00 | |
| | 09 | PER ADM SP | E | | 71610 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | 1 | | | 252000 00 | 01 |
| | 10 | COMM CEN SP | E | | 72310 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | 1 | | | 252000 00 | 01 |
| | 11 | OVR | C | IC | 05714 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | | | 1 | 252000 00 | |
| | 12 | LANG INSTR | C | IC | 01710 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | | | 1 | 252000 00 | |
| | | | | | | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | 37 | 37 | 37 | 37 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | REMARKS | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 01 | ALL ENL ACT AS MSGR IN | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 01 | ADDITION TO OTHER DUTIES- | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 01 | MUST BE ABLE TO OPERATE | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 01 | 5 PASS SEDAN | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 79 | RECOMMENDED BRANCH FOR A | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 79 | BRANCH IMMATERIAL POSITION | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | CURRENT RECAPITULATION | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | OFFICERS IMMATERIAL BRANCH | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

DOWNGRADIO AT 3 YEAR INTERVALS: DECLASSIFIED AFTER 12 YEARS. DOD DIR 5200.10

DA FORM 608-4 (1 Feb 1964, 401)

PREVIOUS EDITIONS OF THIS FORM ARE OBSOLETE

5

[redacted]

1

PERSONNEL CHANGES (U)

| RANK | NAME | ARRIVED | DEPARTED |
|---|---|---|---|
| Col | Skowronek, Paul G. | | |
| Lt Col | Callahan, Patrick O. | | |
| Lt Col | Swenson, Shirl H. (AF) | | |
| Lt Col | Balaker, Basil C. | | 15 Sep 65 |
| Lt Col | Fair, Leland B. | | 22 Jun 65 |
| Lt Col | McKinney, Harold P. (promoted to Lt Col 29 Sep 65) | | |
| Major | Fitzurka, Andrew, Jr. (AF) | | 1 Sep 65 |
| Major | Kelsey, Jesse T. | | |
| Major | Turner, Frederick C. | | 3 Jul 65 |
| Major | Clayborne, John W. (USMC) | | 17 Jul 65 |
| Major | Bolte, David E. | 27 Jul 65 | |
| Major | Harris, Richard L. | 1 Jul 65 | |
| Major | Miller, David C. | | |
| Major | Thompson, Walter W. (AF) | | |
| Major | Broz, Alfons L. (AF) | 8 Dec 65 | |
| Major | Farrar, John H., Jr. (promoted to Major 19 May 65) | | |
| Major | Odom, William E. (promoted to Major 25 May 65) | | |
| Major | Kelly, Richard P. (promoted to Major 9 Nov 65) | | |
| Capt | Obuhanych, David E. (USMC) | 2 Jul 65 | |
| Capt | Heine, Theodore C., Jr. (AF) | | |
| Capt | Rogers, Jerome J. | 7 Jun 65 | |
| 1/Lt | Kolt, George (AF) | 5 Jul 65 | |
| DAC | Wax, Mary H. | | |
| SGM(E9) | Wolfe, Paul J. (promoted to Sgt Maj 7 Apr 65) | | |
| MSG(E8) | Miller, Joseph R., Jr. | | |
| MSG(E7) | Brodt, Howard F. (AF) | | |
| MSG(E7) | Whiting, Philip D. (AF) (promoted to MSG 1 Jun 65) | | |
| SFC(E7) | Moreau, Ralph T. | | |

| RANK | NAME | ARRIVED | DEPARTED |
|---|---|---|---|
| SFC(E6) | Anderson, Lester F. | 16 Jun 65 | 1 Aug 65 |
| TSG(E6) | Handy, Max J. (AF) | | 27 Jul 65 |
| SSG(E6) | Kutz, Benet J.J. (AF) | 27 Sep 65 | |
| SSG(E6) | Harber, Charley D. | | 9 Apr 65 |
| SSG(E6) | Warner, Luther R., Jr. | | |
| SSG(E6) | Haile, Harry P. | | 9 Sep 65 |
| SP (E6) | Kezer, Richard H. (promoted to E6 1 Nov 65) | | |
| SGT(E5) | Davis, Benjamin G. | 14 Aug 65 | |
| SGT(E5) | Hurd, Francis G. (promoted to E5 1 Apr 65) | | |
| SGT(E5) | DeLuca, Richard J. (promoted to E5 9 Nov 65) | | |
| SGT(E5) | Elam, Bobby H. (promoted to Cpl 1 Aug 65; promoted to E5 1 Dec 65) | | |
| SP (E5) | Gorder, Leroy E. | | |
| SP (E5) | Greenstein, Barry (promoted to E5 10 Jun 65) | | 25 Nov 65 |
| SP (E5) | Stockton, Michael | 5 Oct 65 | |
| SP (E5) | Hurt, William H., Jr. (promoted to E5 1 Sep 65) | | |
| SP (E5) | Brown, Robert | | 15 Mar 65 |
| SP (E4) | Schulte, Gary N. | | 21 Jul 65 |
| SP (E4) | Townsend, Floyd R. | | 8 Dec 65 |
| SP (E4) | Wilson, Jon H. (promoted to E4 7 Apr 65) | | |
| SP (E4) | Roberts, James C. | 25 Sep 65 | |
| SP (E4) | Dechert, Steve (promoted to E4 1 Sep 65) | | |
| SP (E4) | Glasscock, Lonnie III (promoted to E4 8 Oct 65) | | |
| SP (E4) | Phillippy, Robert C. (promoted to E4 1 Dec 65) | 12 Feb 65 | |

| RANK | NAME | ARRIVED | DEPARTED |
|---|---|---|---|
| SP (E4) | Antoniono, James R. | 9 Dec 65 | |
| A1C | Preisler, Wolfgang (AF) | | 14 Mar 65 |
| A1C | Kloth, Robert J. (AF) | 8 Oct 65 | |
| A1C | Voss, Thomas L. (AF) (promoted to A1C 1 Jun 65) | | 10 Oct 65 |
| A1C | Boyd, Wendell R. (AF) (promoted to A1C 1 Oct 65) | 25 May 65 | |
| PFC(E3) | Stelly, Joseph, Jr. | 12 Feb 65 | |
| PFC(E3) | Apel, Peter P. | | |
| PFC(E3) | Achman, James A. | | |
| PFC(E3) | Lewis, Buster G. (promoted to E3 26 Dec 65) | 2 Nov 65 | |
| PVT(E2) | Watson, Frank K. | 19 Nov 65 | 16 Dec 65 |

Colonel Skowronek
Chief of Mission

Mrs Wax
Secretary

Lt Col Callahan
Deputy Chief of
Mission

Lt Col Swenson
Chief, AF Element

Capt Obuhanych
Chief, Navy Element

OPERATIONS BRANCH

Lt Col McKinney
Operations Officer

Major Kelsey
Asst Op Off

Sgt Maj Wolfe
Op Sgt

MSgt Whiting
Op Sgt - Air

SSgt Warner
Asst Op Sgt

LIAISON SECTION

Maj Harris
Army Ln Off

Maj Miller
Army Ln Off

Maj Thompson
AF Ln Off

Maj Farrar
Army Ln Off

Maj Odom
Army Ln Off

Capt Heine
AF Ln Off

Capt Rogers
Army Ln Off

Lt Kolt
AF Ln Off

POTSDAM INSTALLATION

SFC Moreau
NCOIC

Sp 6 Kezer
Sr Interpreter-
Driver

SSgt Kutz
Interpreter -
Driver

Sp5 Stockton
Interpreter -
Driver

Sp4 Dechert
Interpreter -
Driver

Sp4 Glasscock
Interpreter -
Driver

A1C Boyd
Interpreter-
Driver

PRODUCTION SECTION

Maj Kelly
Production Officer

PHOTO LAB

MSgt Brodt
Photo Lab Chief

Sgt Davis
Photo Lab Tech

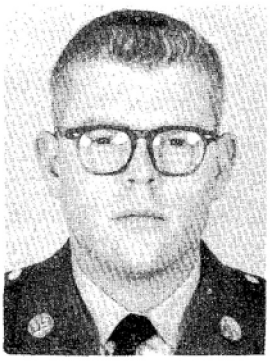
PFC Achman
Photo Lab Tech

PUBLICATIONS

Sp5 Hurt
French Linguist

Sp4 Phillippy
Reports Clerk

Sp4 Stelly
Reports Clerk



PFC Lewis
Reports Clerk

ADMINISTRATIVE BRANCH

Maj Bolte
Adjutant

MSgt Miller
Admin NCO

Sgt Elam
Supply Sgt

Sp5 Gorder
Motor Sgt

Sp5 Greenstein
Finance Clerk

Sp5 Wilson
Admin Clerk

A1C Kloth
Admin Clerk-Air

PFC Apel
Personnel Clerk

MESSAGE CENTER - FILE ROOM

Sgt DeLuca
Msg Cen Chief

Sp4 Roberts
File Clerk

COMMUNICATIONS CENTER

Sgt Hurd
Comm Cen Chief

Sp4 Townsend
Comm Spec

ANNEX C (C)

USMLM LIAISON MEETINGS

7 Jan 65 - Meeting at SERB (SERB request) to protest action of a USMLM officer in Potsdam on 7 Jan 65 (Lt Col Callahan).

15 Feb 65 - Meeting at SERB (SERB request) to transmit itemized bill (1,240.20 DM) for damage to control booth at Checkpoint Novaves (Bravo) overturned by a US truck on 20 Jan 65. The recent assignment of Gen Koshevoy as CINCGSFG, replacing Gen Yakubovskiy; the annual Washington's Birthday Ball plans (20 February); and minor administrative matters related to this social function were also discussed.

19 Feb 65 - Meeting at SERB (SERB request) to officially announce the departure of Gen Yakubovskiy, CINCGSFG.

27 Feb 65 - Meeting at SERB (USMLM request) to protest delay in exchange of accreditation for USMLM officer (Lt Col Callahan).

23 Mar 65 - Meeting at SERB (SERB request) to protest actions of Berlin Brigade personnel in West Berlin (detention of Soviet military vehicle 18 March in retaliation for detention of an American vehicle on 16 March in vicinity of Hanower Strasse), and USMLM personnel in East Germany (Lt Col Swenson). Chief USMLM denied improper USMLM actions in Soviet Zone and delivered protest against illegal actions of East German officers involved in this incident.

24 Mar 65 - Meeting at SERB (SERB request) to protest actions of American servicemen in East Berlin on 23 March. (BC #68)

6 Apr 65 - Meeting at SERB (USMLM request) to protest interference with USMLM travel on autobahns in East Germany.

23 Apr 65 - Meeting at SERB (USMLM request) to deliver reply from USCOB to C/S GSFG (re 18-23 March incidents) and to present payment of bill for damaged control booth. (Informal receipt was signed by Lt Zhelanov).

5 May 65 - Meeting at SERB (USMLM request) to deliver protest from C/S USAREUR to C/S GSFG (re dislodging of pin from flagpole in front of USMLM Potsdam house, causing both pole and US flag to fall on the ground).

10 May 65 - Meeting at SERB (USMLM request) to request information concerning an American citizen who allegedly was involved in a traffic accident in East Germany.

13 May 65 - Meeting at SERB (USMLM request) to deliver statement from USCOB to Gen Ariko, C/S GSFG (re 8 May incident in East Berlin when Soviet Sr Lt confiscated film and camera of US officer and EM).

20 May 65 - Meeting at SERB (SERB request) to deliver letter from CINCGSFG to CINCUSAREUR for further transmission by Chief USMLM. Official receipt for payment of bill for damage claimed from US Army truck collision with sentry shack on autobahn near Babelsberg Checkpoint was given to Col Skowronek; payment had been made to SERB on 23 Apr 65.

31 May 65 - Meeting at SERB (SERB request) to present answers to questions asked by Chief USMLM during previous meetings with SERB. (Camera incident was discussed first, and camera that had been taken from US soldier on 8 May in East Berlin was returned). Also, flagpole incident, demonstration at Potsdam house, and Leipzig incident were discussed.

1 Jun 65 - Meeting at SERB (USMLM request). Chief USMLM drove to SERB from USMLM Potsdam house and demanded assistance when East German rioters stoned his vehicle near entrance to Potsdam installation.

5 Jun 65 - Meeting at USMLM Potsdam house (SERB request) to assess damages caused to USMLM installation and property by East German riot of 1 June.

8 Jun 65 - Meeting at USMLM Potsdam house (SERB request). Chief SERB desired to personally inspect damages caused to USMLM installation and property by East German riot of 1 June. (CINCUSAREUR protest of riot still unanswered and Chief USMLM made no inquiry concerning this aspect of the incident, per instructions from DCSI, USAREUR.)

26 Jul 65 - Meeting at GSFG Headquarters in Wuensdorf (USAREUR request) with C/S GSFG to have Chief USMLM deliver verbal query as to when a reply could be expected to Gen O'Meara's letter to Gen Koshevoy on 2 June regarding the incident of 1 June at the USMLM Potsdam house.

29 Jul 65 - Meeting at SERB (USMLM request). Chief USMLM took written statement of American defector Ziegler to SERB to request Soviet assistance in returning Ziegler to US Army control in West Berlin.

5 Aug 65 - Meeting at SERB (SERB request) to protest actions of USMLM members (particularly several incidents involving Major Thompson) and to present the first of several promised bills for damages resulting from evasive actions of USMLM liaison officers. Chief SERB also stated he would like to make arrangements to discuss the bill presented on 30 June by USMLM to SERB for riot damages to USMLM Potsdam house, resulting from 1 June incident.

9 Aug 65 - Meeting at USMLM Potsdam house between Deputy Chief USMLM and Deputy Chief SERB (SERB request) to discuss the bill presented by USMLM to SERB on 30 June for 1 June riot damages.

11 Aug 65 - Meeting at SERB (USMLM request) to request information concerning US Army defector, SP 5 Claude D. Swain, who had been AWOL since 13 December 1964.

19 Aug 65 - Meeting at SERB (USMLM request) to deliver to SERB an authorized reply from C/S USAREUR to SERB complaints presented at 5 August meeting.

23 Aug 65 - Meeting at SERB (SERB request) to deliver statement from CINCGSFG (Gen Koshevoy) to CINCUSAREUR (Gen O'Meara) concerning the 1 June riot of East Germans in Potsdam resulting in damage to USMLM house and grounds.

27 Aug 65 - Meeting at SERB (USMLM request) to deliver instructions for payment by SERB of bill for damages to USMLM property caused by 1 June riot, through transfer of funds from an East German bank to a West German bank.

24 Sep 65 - Meeting at SERB (SERB request) to deliver statement from C/S GSFG (Gen Ariko) to C/S USAREUR (Gen Pachler) re violation of restricted area by USMLM Vehicle #29 with Lt Kolt and A1C Boyd, on 21 Sep 65. Arrangements for the evacuation of Lt Kolt and A1C Boyd from hospital in Gotha were discussed at length; Soviet cooperation was emphasized throughout the meeting.

8 Oct 65 - Deputy Chief USMLM visited SERB to expedite transfer of Lt Kolt's credentials to Lt Col Swenson, and withdraw request for Major Thompson's credentials, when Col Pinchuk again stated they were not ready. Col Pinchuk took advantage of the occasion to deliver TRA Map 12-65, showing autobahns in south third of East Germany being restricted. (This turned into a meeting, rather short and very informal, although no prior arrangements had been made.)

11 Oct 65 - Telephone conference between Deputy Chief USMLM and Chief SERB. Chief SERB phoned USMLM Potsdam house asking for Chief USMLM. Potsdam duty officer advised USMLM Hq in Berlin. Chief USMLM was on the road and Deputy contacted Chief SERB at 1305 (ten minutes after original call). Col Pinchuk delivered verbal telephonic protest from C/S GSFG (Gen Ariko) over detention of Maj Harris in current temporary restricted area.

18 Oct 65 - Meeting at SERB (SERB request) to transmit a letter from C/S GSFG to C/S US Ground Forces in Europe (Gen Sibley). Colonel Pinchuk also delivered a verbal reply from C/S GSFG to C/S USAREUR in answer to the latter's protest concerning the inclusion of autobahns in the present Soviet TRA 12-65.

3 Nov 65 - Meeting at SERB (USMLM request) to inquire into the status of Maj Thompson's Soviet accreditation document and to request prompt action on the reissuance of this document. Pinchuk seized this opportunity to bring up the issue of "guest passes". He further protested the incident of Capt Obuhanych and Sp Kezer violating Mission restriction sign. Chief USMLM inquired about the possibility of being invited to observe Soviet Army field training in connection with Gen Koshevoy's remarks at FMLM Bastille Day reception.

19 Nov 65 - Meeting at SERB (SERB request) to demand the removal of Lt Colonel Shirl Swenson, USAF, from the US Military Liaison Mission.

22 Nov 65 - Meeting at SERB (SERB request) to deliver letter from C/S GSFG to C/S USAREUR (Maj Gen Sibley) for transmittal by Chief USMLM. Letter dealt with the interference of US train commanders in functions of Soviet Military Control Units at traffic regulating station.

3 Dec 65 - Meeting at SERB (USMLM request) to deliver protest re US duty train incident of 25 Nov.

7 Dec 65 - Meeting at SERB (SERB request) to advise of change in SERB telephone number, effective 100800 December, and to further inform USMLM that they will have to pay for long-distance communications within the Soviet Zone in the future.

20 Dec 65 - Meeting at SERB (USMLM request) to request reconsideration of GSFG action to remove the Soviet accreditation of Lt Col Swenson. Other topics of discussion included an inquiry as to the procedure desired by CINCGSFG in exchanging this year's Christmas gifts, and a request for information on Private Billy M. Rein, RA 14659241, absent from his military unit since August 1965 and reportedly in East Germany.

24 Dec 65 - Meeting at USMLM Potsdam house (USMLM request) for the purpose of repeating the annual procedure of delivering Christmas gifts from USAREUR to GSFG and from USMLM to SERB.

29 Dec 65 - Meeting at USMLM Potsdam house (SERB request) for purpose of delivering Soviet holiday gifts and greetings of the New Year.

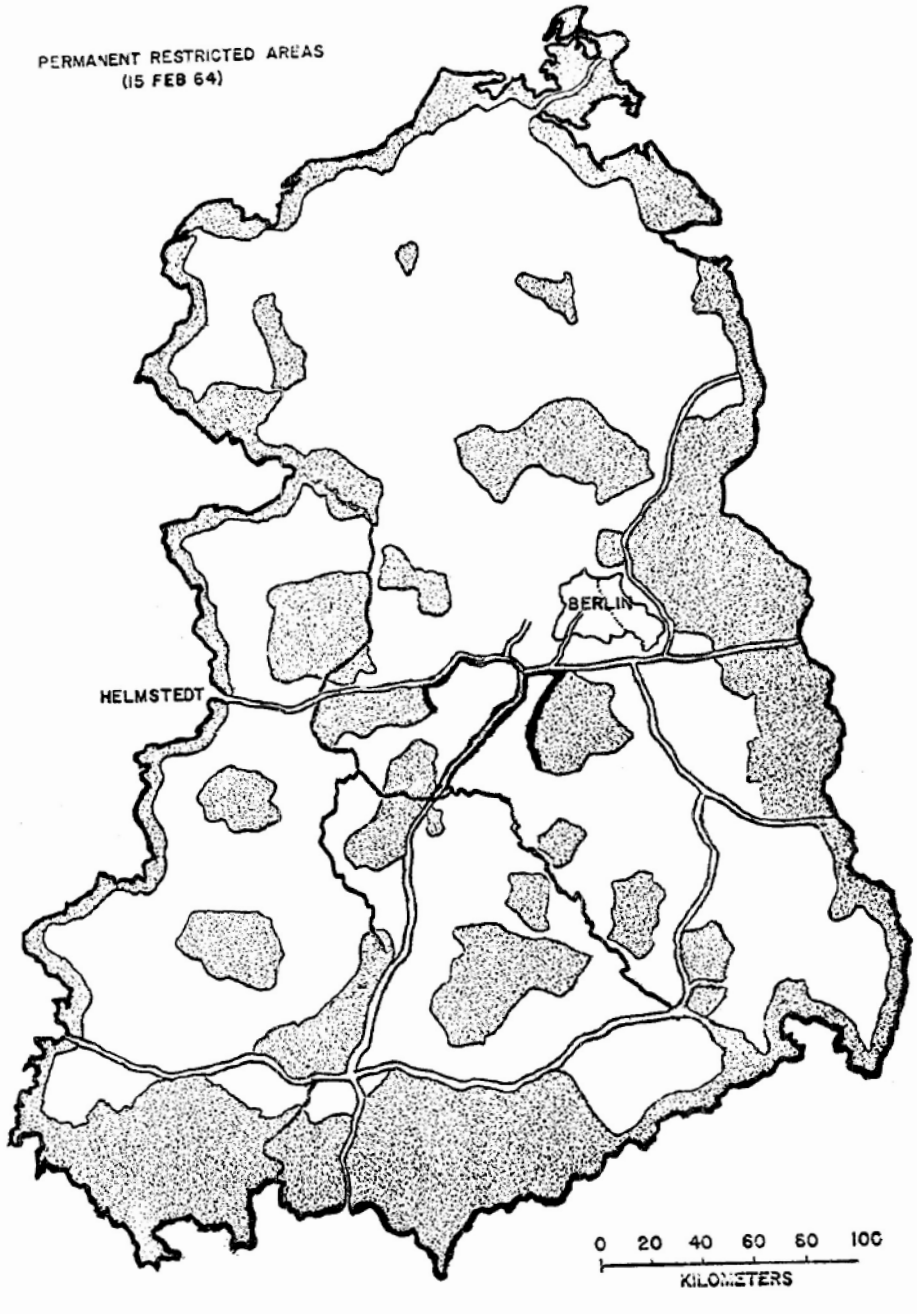
30 Dec 65 - Meeting at SERB (SERB request) to furnish information concerning Pvt Rein, US defector, and to request clarification of recent USAREUR instructions to SMLM-F concerning payment of all local and long-distance telephone service to Soviet Mission in Frankfurt.

30 Dec 65 - Meeting at SERB (USMLM request) to arrange for extension of USMLM vehicle passes due to expire 31 December 1965.

31 Dec 65 - Meeting at SERB (USMLM request) to discuss Soviet actions in deleting several names from the USMLM guest pass request list for a traditional New Year's Eve party at USMLM Potsdam house.

# ANNEX D (U)

## PERMANENT RESTRICTED AREAS

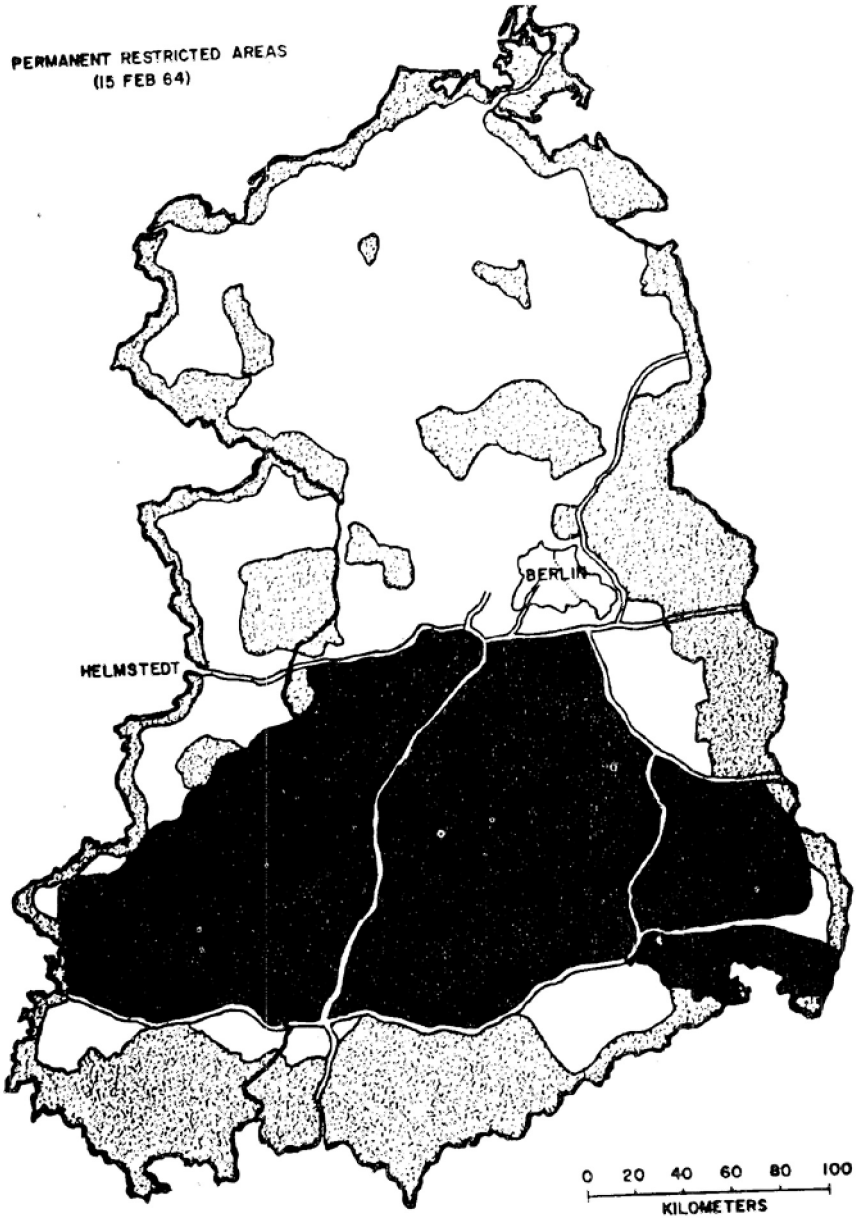


ANNEX E (S)

TEMPORARY RESTRICTED AREAS

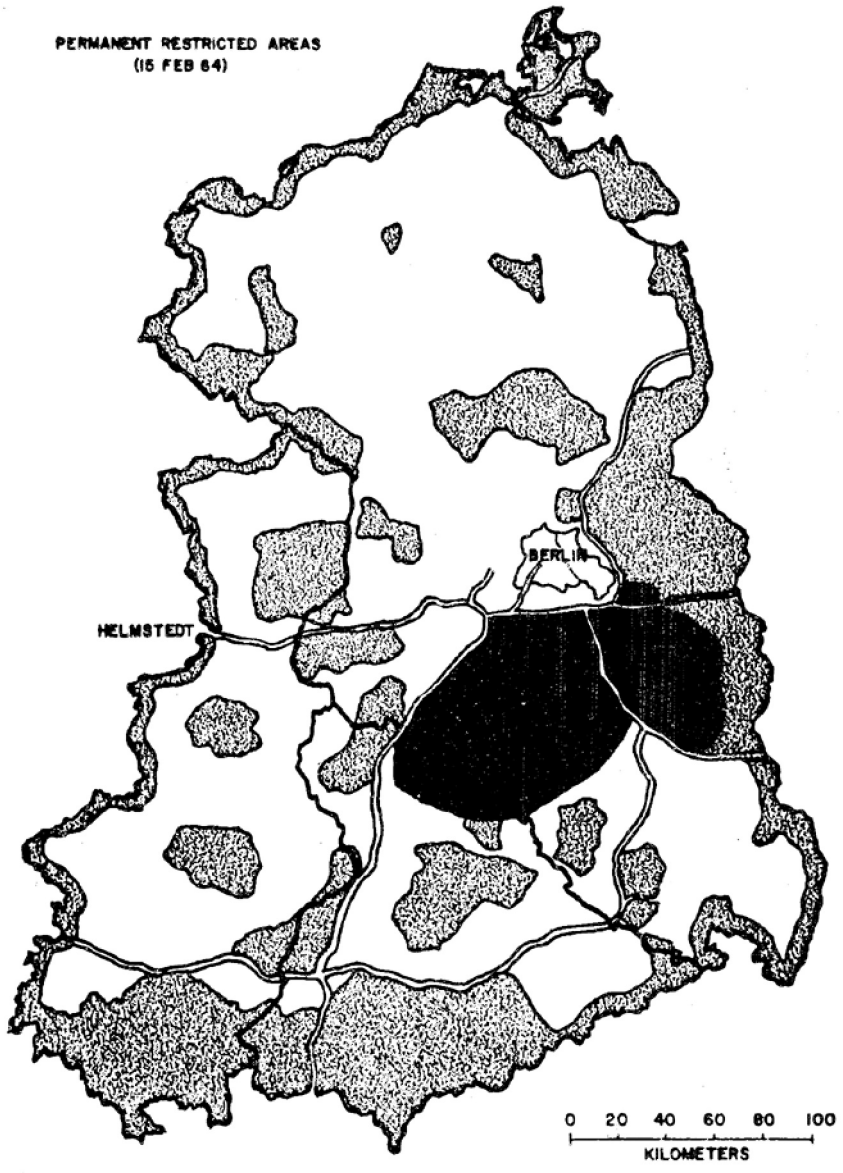
In 1965, GSFG imposed twelve Temporary Restricted Areas (TRA's) on Allied Mission travel, as follows:

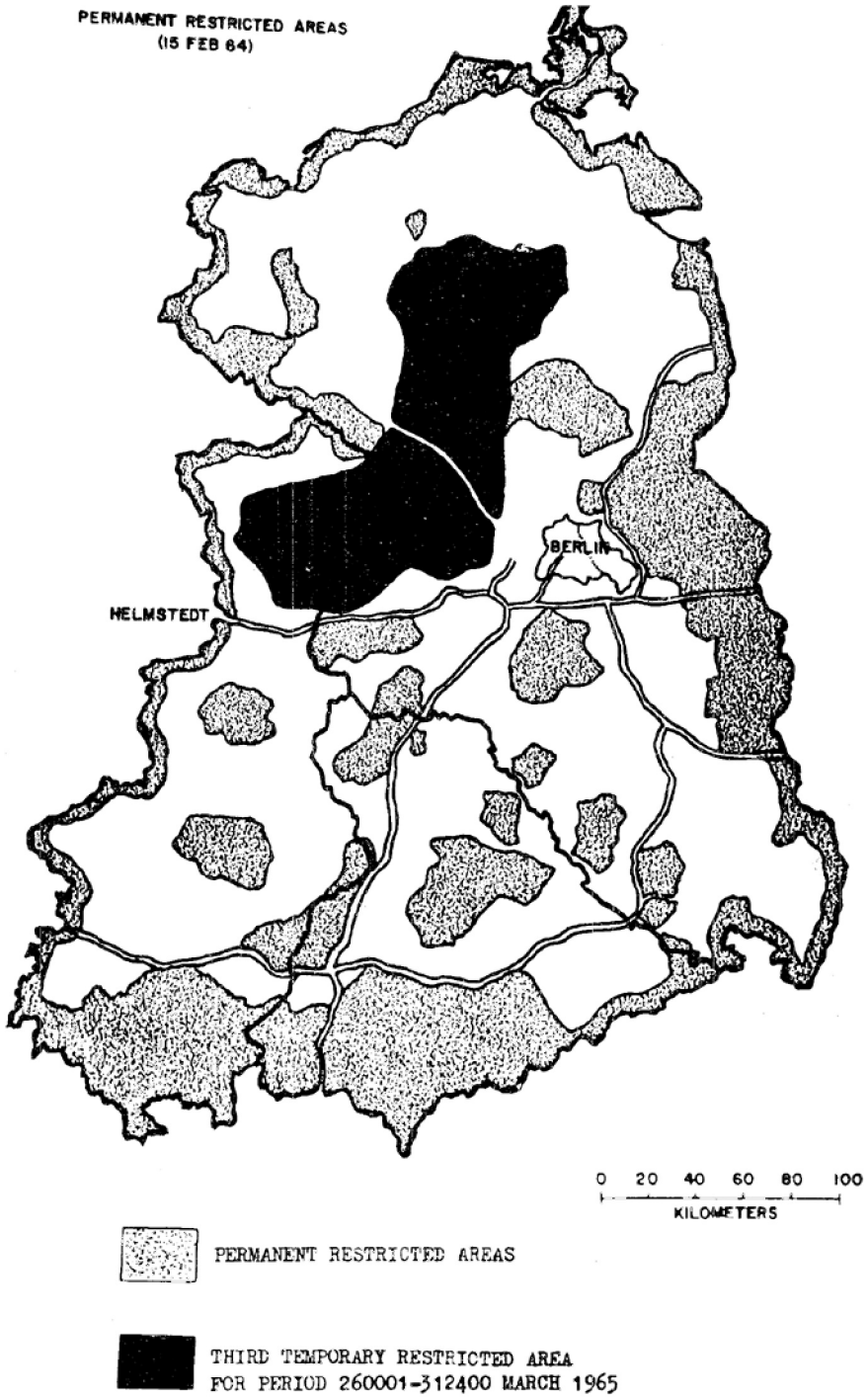
| | DATE | PROBABLE PURPOSE |
|---|---|---|
| 1-65 | 10-20 Feb | Screen exercise conducted by MD III, EGA |
| 2-65 | 15-22 Mar | Screen Twentieth Guards Army exercise |
| 3-65 | 26-31 Mar | Covered exercise conducted by MD V, EGA |
| 4-65 | 1-3 Apr | Connected Jueterbog and Altengrabow PRA's; possible CPX |
| 5-65 | 5-9 Apr | Screened joint GSFG-EGA exercise between Berlin and West Germany |
| 6-65 | 3-15 Jun | Covered GSFG air defense exercise and CPX |
| 7-65 | 25-30 Jun | Screened EGA CPX |
| 8-65 | 5-10 Jul | Covered GSFG Rear Service Exercise |
| 9-65 | 7-10 Aug | Covered EGA CPX |
| 10-65, 11-65 | 9-18 Aug (TRA 10) 12-18 Aug (TRA 11) | Both TRA's were in effect concurrently and screened GSFG FTX |
| 12-65 | 9-27 Oct | Covered Warsaw Pact exercise "October Storm" |

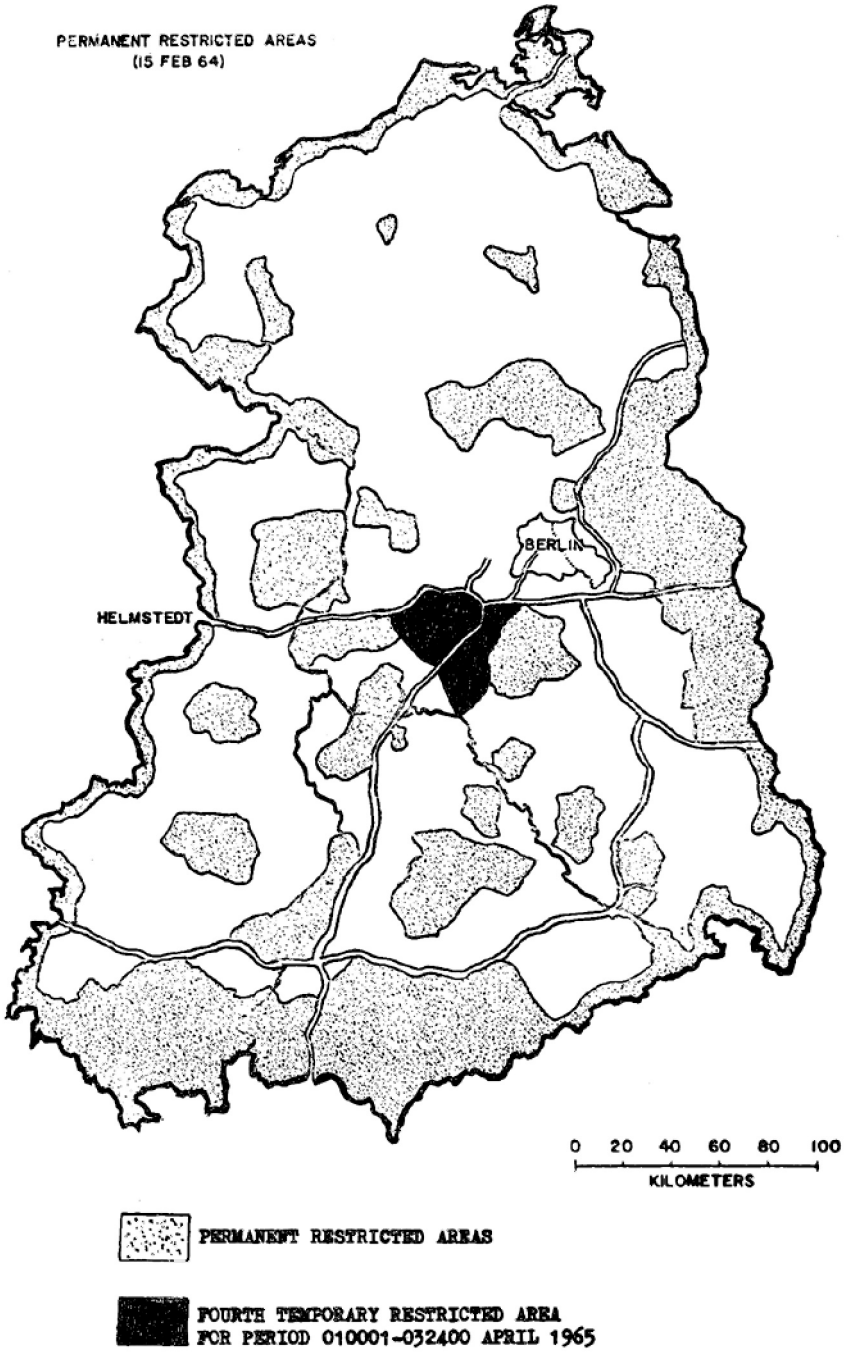


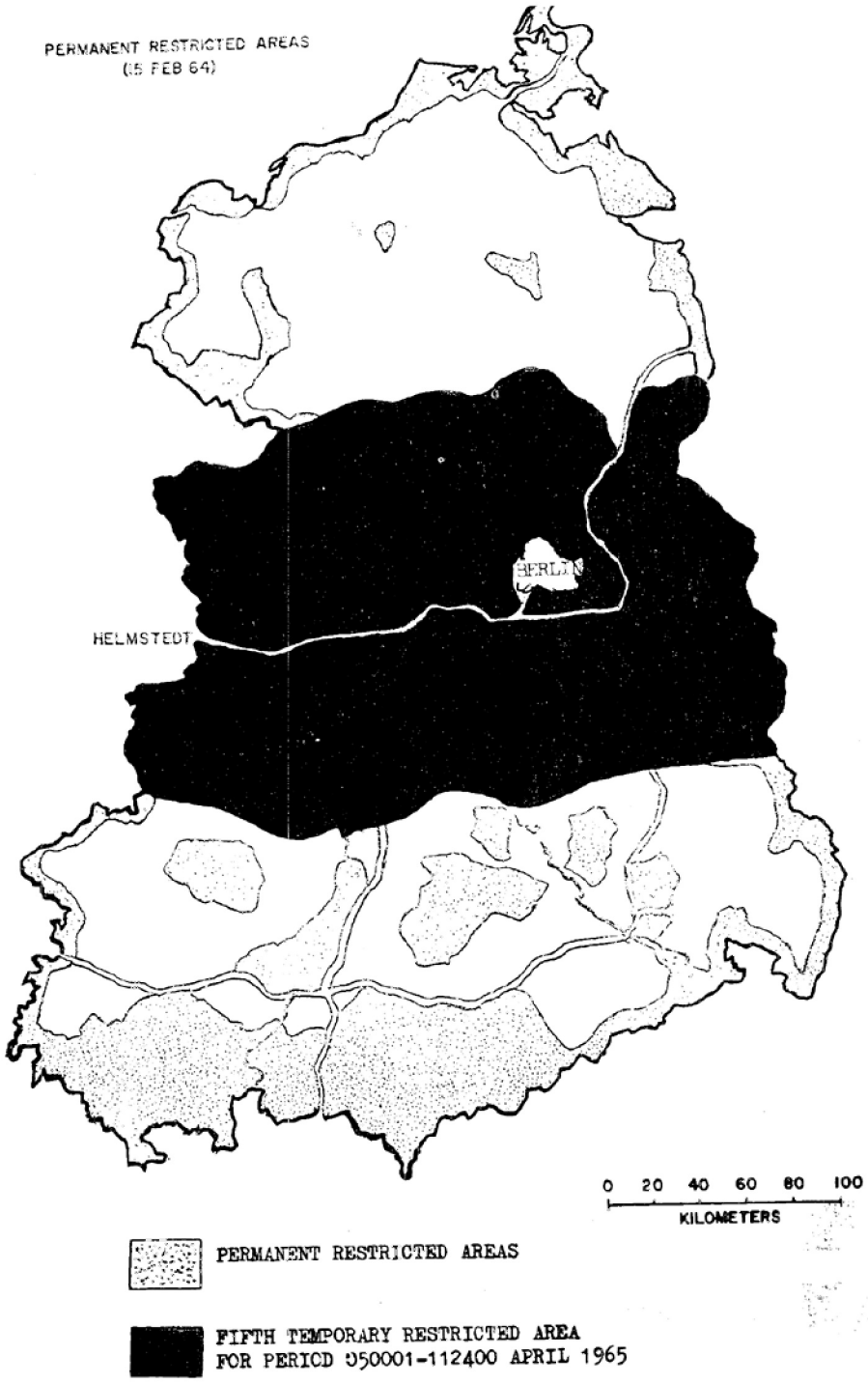

Permanent Restricted Areas.

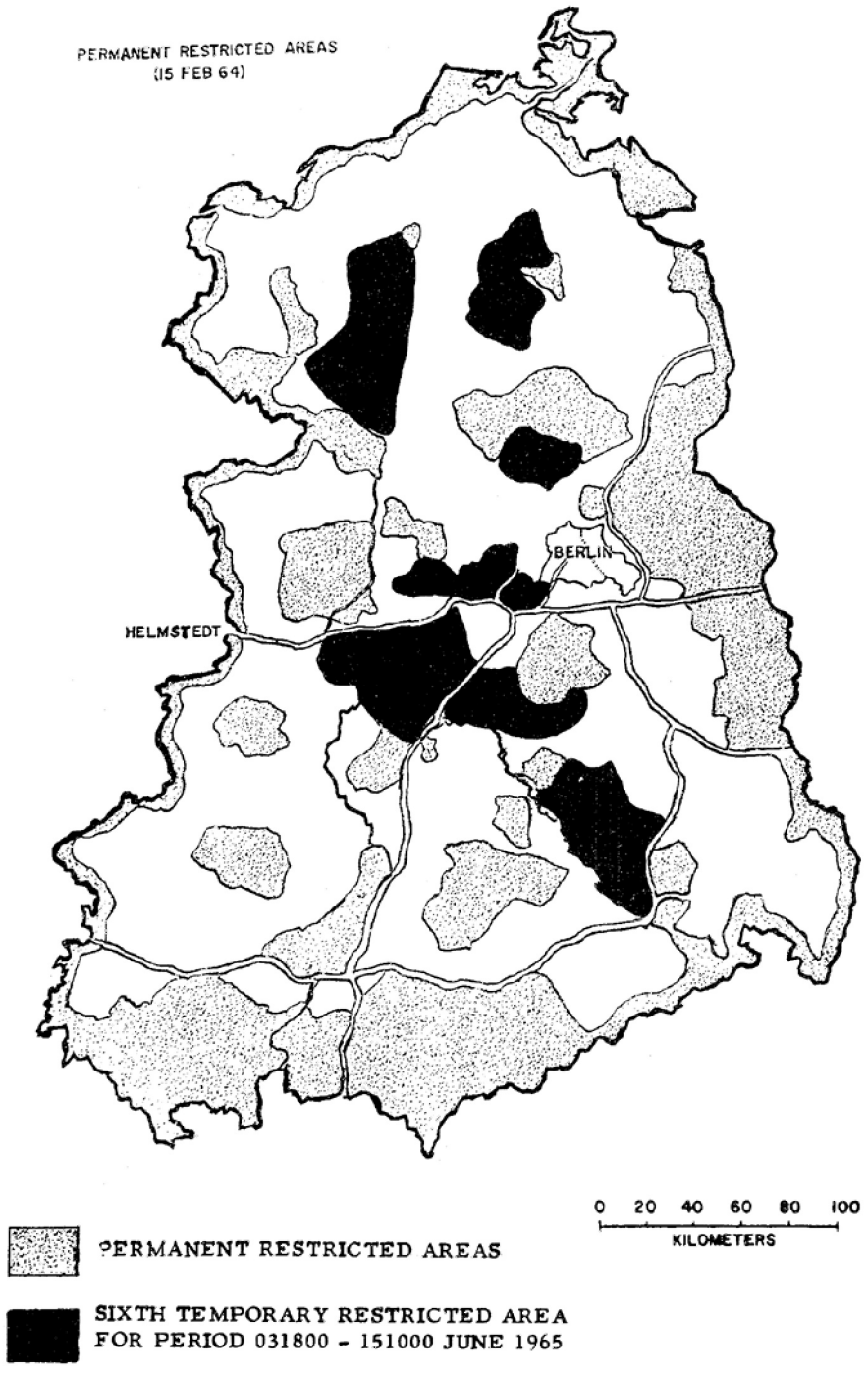
Temporary Restricted Area 1 for 1965.
TRA was effective 10 through 20 February.

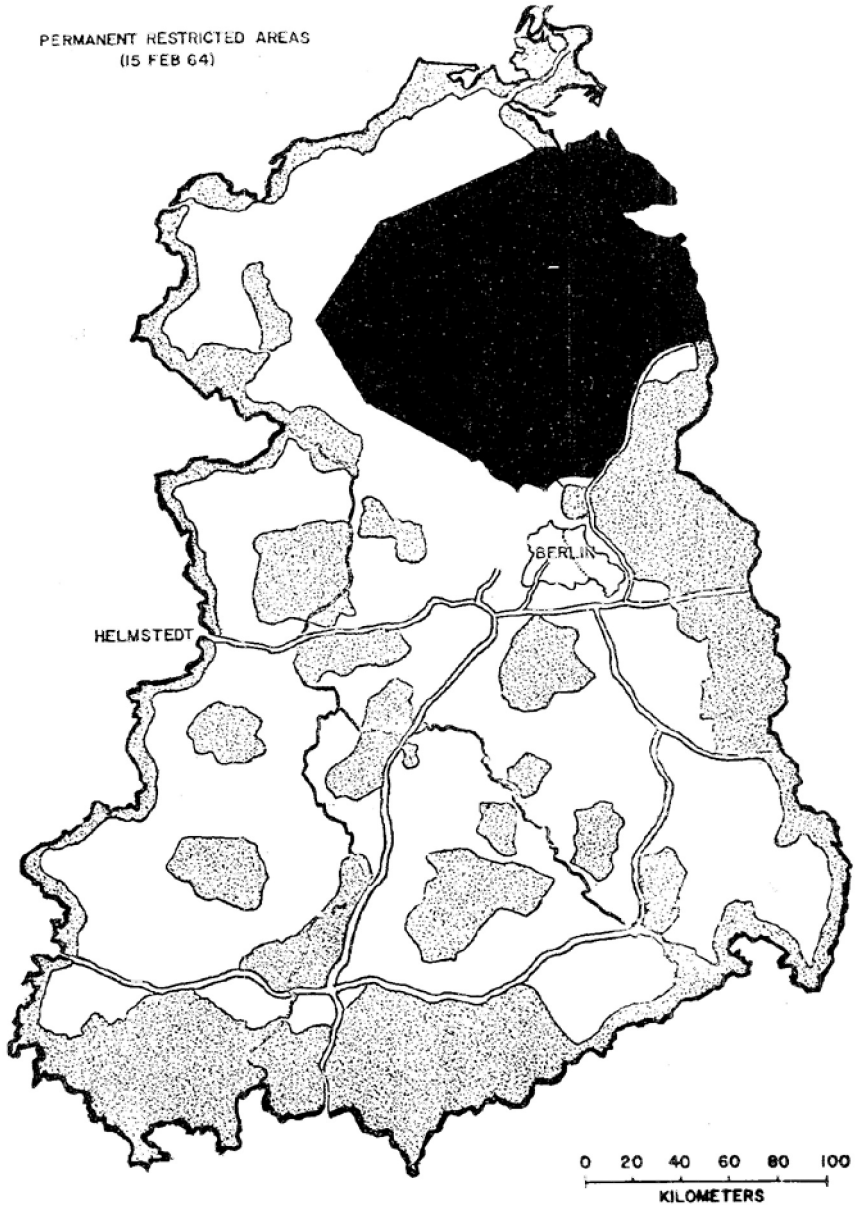

PERMANENT RESTRICTED AREAS
(15 FEB 64)
BERLIN
HELMSTEDT
0 20 40 60 80 100
KILOMETERS
PERMANENT RESTRICTED AREAS
SECOND TEMPORARY RESTRICTED AREA
FOR PERIOD 150001-222400 MARCH 1965


PERMANENT RESTRICTED AREAS
(15 FEB 64)
BERLIN
HELMSTEDT
0 20 40 60 80 100
KILOMETERS
PERMANENT RESTRICTED AREAS
THIRD TEMPORARY RESTRICTED AREA
FOR PERIOD 260001-312400 MARCH 1965


PERMANENT RESTRICTED AREAS
(15 FEB 64)
BERLIN
HELMSTEDT
0 20 40 60 80 100
KILOMETERS
PERMANENT RESTRICTED AREAS
FOURTH TEMPORARY RESTRICTED AREA
FOR PERIOD 010001-032400 APRIL 1965

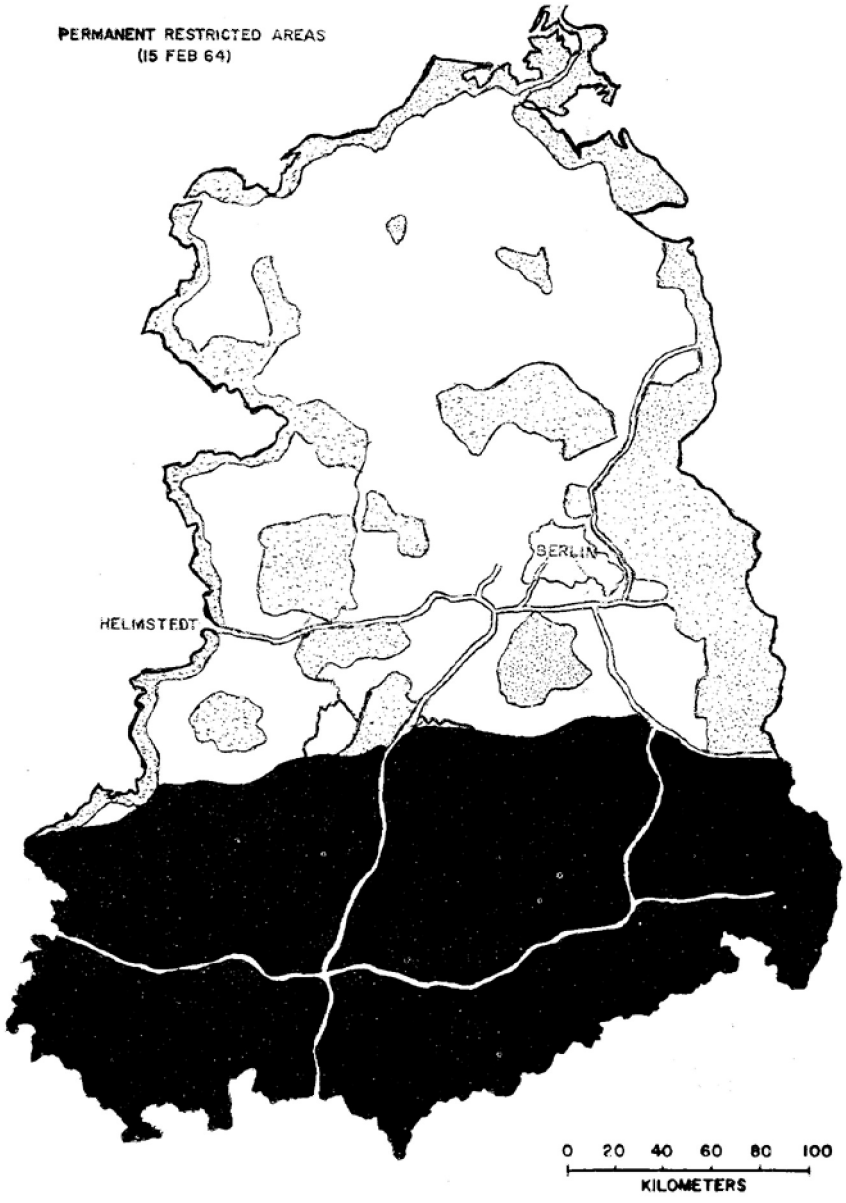

PERMANENT RESTRICTED AREAS
(15 FEB 64)
BERLIN
HELMSTEDT
0 20 40 60 80 100
KILOMETERS
PERMANENT RESTRICTED AREAS
FIFTH TEMPORARY RESTRICTED AREA
FOR PERICD 050001-112400 APRIL 1965


PERMANENT RESTRICTED AREAS
(15 FEB 64)
BERLIN
HELMSTEDT
0 20 40 60 80 100
KILOMETERS
PERMANENT RESTRICTED AREAS
SIXTH TEMPORARY RESTRICTED AREA
FOR PERIOD 031800 - 151000 JUNE 1965



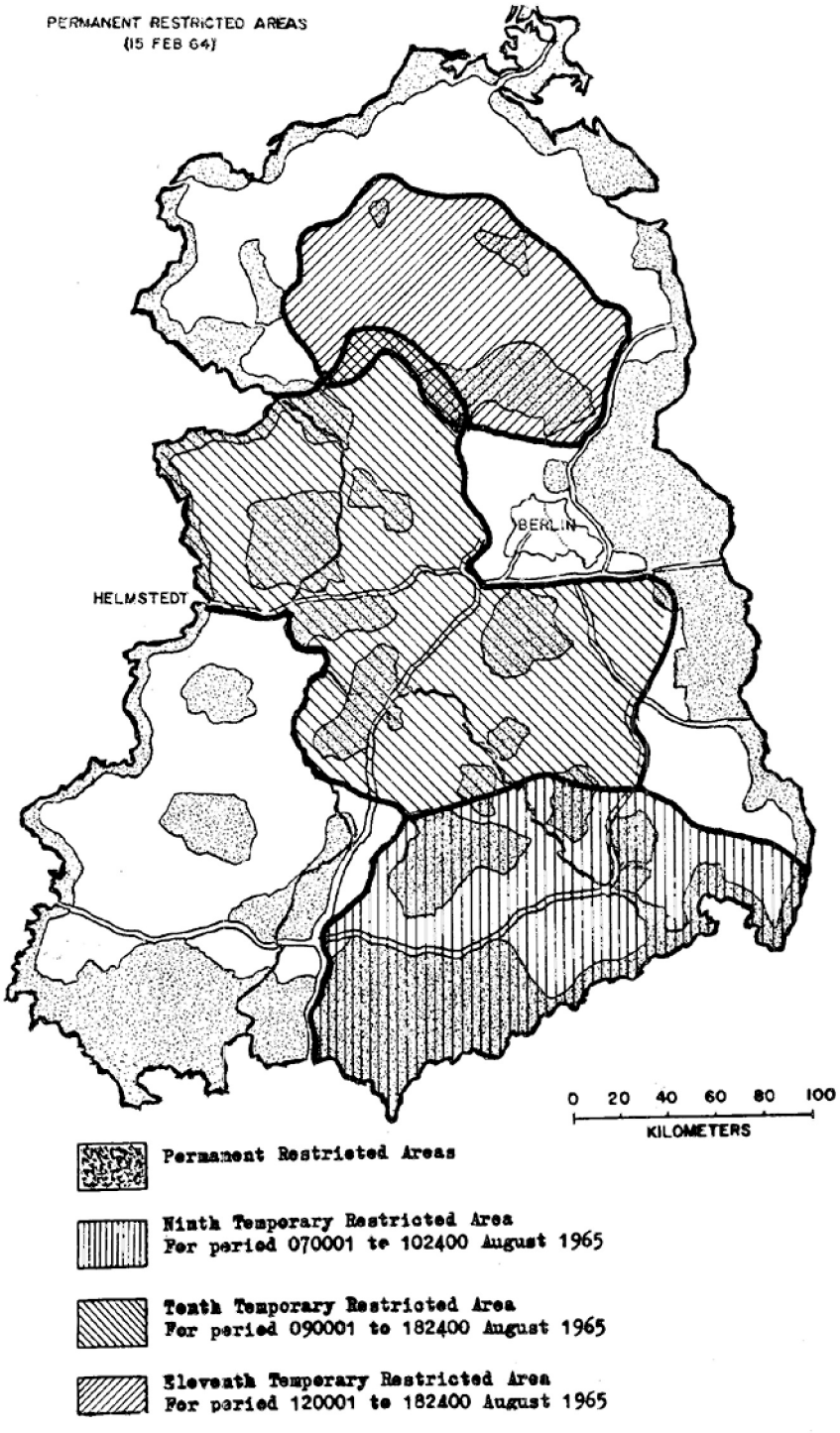

PERMANENT RESTRICTED AREAS

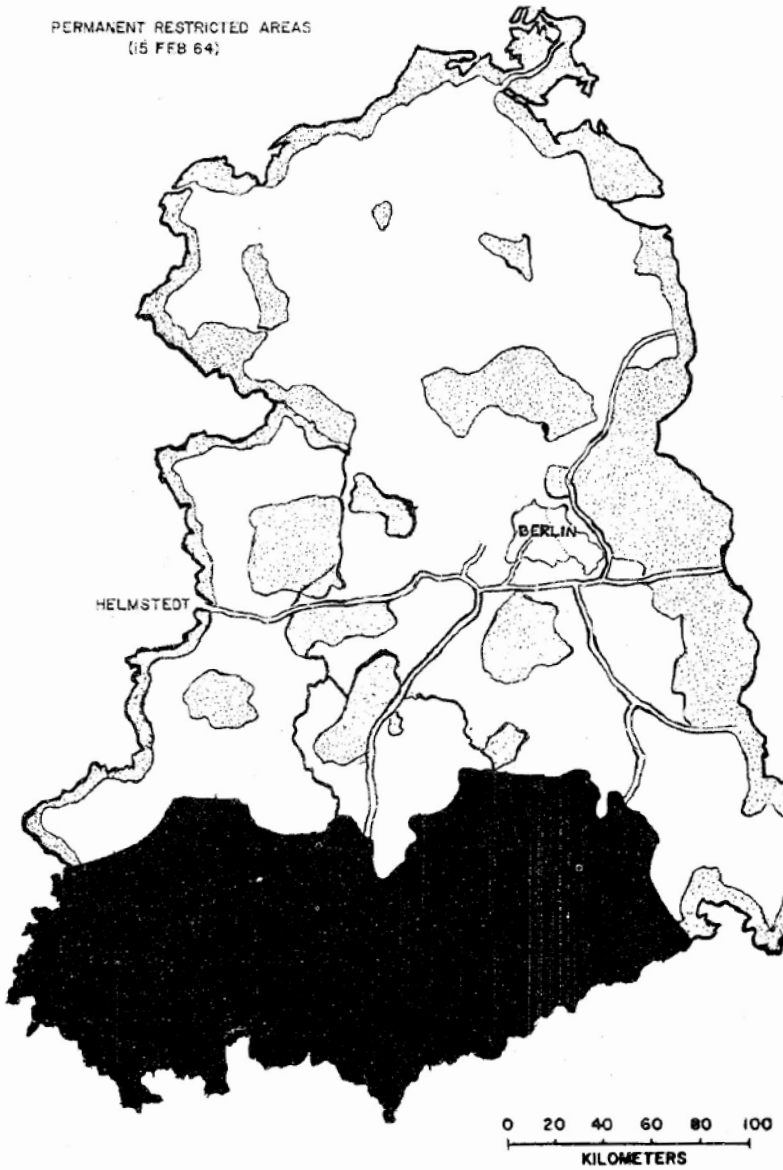
SEVENTH TEMPORARY RESTRICTED AREA
FOR PERIOD 252400 - 302400 JUNE 1965




Permanent Restricted Areas

Eighth Temporary Restricted Area
Imposed For Period 050001 to 102400 July 1965


PERMANENT RESTRICTED AREAS
(15 FEB 64)
BERLIN
HELMSTEDT
0 20 40 60 80 100
KILOMETERS
Permanent Restricted Areas
Ninth Temporary Restricted Area
For period 070001 to 102400 August 1965
Tenth Temporary Restricted Area
For period 090001 to 182400 August 1965
Eleventh Temporary Restricted Area
For period 120001 to 182400 August 1965




PERMANENT RESTRICTED AREAS

TWELFTH TEMPORARY RESTRICTED AREA
IMPOSED FOR THE PERIOD 090001 OCT
THROUGH 272400 OCT.

ANNEX F (C)

TOURING STATISTICS

| Month | Tours | One Day Tours | Two Day Tours | Three Day Tours | Four Day Tours | Total Tour Days | Mileage |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Jan | 35 | 15 | 18 | 2 | 0 | 57 | 16,204 |
| Feb | 41 | 18 | 22 | 1 | 0 | 65 | 13,732 |
| Mar | 41 | 12 | 26 | 3 | 0 | 73 | 18,216 |
| Apr | 43 | 21 | 20 | 1 | 1 | 68 | 21,114 |
| May | 48 | 18 | 26 | 4 | 0 | 82 | 22,145 |
| Jun | 38 | 17 | 17 | 4 | 0 | 63 | 18,476 |
| Jul | 43 | 26 | 16 | 1 | 0 | 61 | 17,255 |
| Aug | 54 | 26 | 26 | 2 | 0 | 84 | 22,935 |
| Sep | 51 | 27 | 22 | 2 | 0 | 77 | 23,119 |
| Oct | 52 | 24 | 26 | 0 | 0 | 76 | 20,946 |
| Nov | 32 | 11 | 19 | 2 | 0 | 55 | 13,341 |
| Dec | 38 | 24 | 14 | 0 | 0 | 52 | 13,929 |
| TOTAL | 516 | 239 | 252 | 22 | 1 | 813 | 221,412 |

NOTE: Local Tours are included in One Day Tours.

| | Jan | Feb | Mar | Apr | May | Jun | Jul | Aug | Sep | Oct | Nov | Dec | TOTAL |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Incidents | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 9 |
| Detentions | 2 | 0 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 1 | 1 | 23 |

ANNEX G (C)
DETENTIONS

| USMLM PERSONNEL | DETAILS |
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| Lt Col Callahan | 070500 Jan 65, Potsdam. While en route to Berlin, a USMLM officer decided to drive by and check signed off Installation 286/87. He turned off Route 2 onto a road which became impassable due to heavy tank trackage. While turning around to reenter Route 2, the vehicle became stuck. An East German guard called the Soviet Kommandatura which sent a truck to tow out and escort USMLM vehicle to Potsdam Kommandatura. Officer was released at 070910 Jan 65. Duration of detention: 4 hrs, 10 minutes. |
| Maj Farrar<br>Sp4 Glasscock | 181215 Jan 65, Wittstock. After observing a train load of tanks in Dranse railroad siding, USMLM team was followed from area by Soviet major in UAZ-69. USMLM vehicle became temporarily stuck in a mudhole, thereby enabling Soviet vehicle to pass USMLM car and block the road. The team was escorted to the Wittstock Kommandatura where Commandant accused it of violating a sign (false), failing to stop for a Soviet officer and breaking the front bumper of the UAZ-69. It was also later alleged that USMLM vehicle had backed into the Soviet vehicle, ramming it (false). The team was released at 181600 Jan and escorted out of town. Duration: 3 hrs, 45 minutes. |
| Capt Heine<br>A2C Voss | 111340 Mar 65, vicinity Neuruppin. A USMLM team was parked along the road at UU 606664 observing overflight of Soviet aircraft. This is an unrestricted area and not behind signs. A Soviet lieutenant, wearing an armband signifying he was the duty officer, approached the team with two armed troops in a ZIL-150 and asked it to follow him. The team was led through a Mission restriction sign to Installation 2501 and told to wait |

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| | in front of main entrance of the installation. At 111410 March, the Commandant from Neuruppin arrived. USMLM team was then escorted out from behind signs and, at 111435 March 65, tour was released. Duration: 55 minutes. |
| Lt Col Swenson<br>MSgt Whiting<br>A2C Voss | 181230 Mar, Stralsund. The USMLM team was entering Stralsund on Route 105 when it was flagged down by VOPO's, who stated that Soviet Kommandatura representative from Damgarten was on his way. Upon arrival of a Soviet captain from the Kommandatura, the USMLM tour was acccused of having been in restricted area in Ribnitz (false) and led to the Stralsund police station. The team was released at 181630 Mar 65. Duration: 4 hrs. |
| Lt Col Swenson<br>MSgt Whiting<br>A2C Voss | 191030 Mar, Tutow. The USMLM team was traveling on road near Tutow when it was blocked by an EGAF P3. Team backed up approximately 100 yards and started to make 180 degree turn. The P3 followed and rammed the USMLM vehicle twice. The team succeeded in leaving, but clutch failure caused a vehicle breakdown. A Kommandatura representative from Damgarten arrived with a SAF captain at 1315 hours. Team was accused of being in restricted area (false) and taking photos (false). Upon arrival of a USMLM rescue vehicle, the Kommandatura representative reluctantly agreed to let the team proceed directly to Potsdam instead of going to Damgarten. The USMLM team was released at 191815 Mar 65. Duration: 5 hrs. |
| Maj Turner<br>SFC Moreau | 311745 Mar, Klein Marzeuns. The USMLM team was detained by assistant Commandant of Wittenberg, who was supervising erection of Mission restriction signs. The team was accused of being in restricted area. The officer pointed out that TRA began at midnight and assistant Commandant released the team. Duration: 10 minutes. |

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| Lt Col Fair<br>Capt Heine<br>Capt Kelly<br>PFC Apel | 081510 Apr, South Ring Autobahn. Three East German cargo trucks and VOPO sedan formed a road block which the USMLM team evaded. Immediately past the road block VOPO's directed West Berlin truck from west-bound lane into east-bound lane on collision course with USMLM vehicle. The team evaded collision but struck a sign, hit a hedge and could not proceed. VOPO's held the team until Soviet captain came at 1630 hrs and escorted them to Potsdam Kommandatura. USMLM rescue vehicle and FMLM team which stopped were also detained and taken to Potsdam kommandatura. Teams were released at 081950 Mar 65. Duration: 3 hrs, 20 minutes. |
| Maj Clayborne<br>PFC Apel | 091445 Apr, Nuernberg-Halle Cutoff & Beelitz Cutoff. A USMLM team was detained by Soviet security at Halle Cutoff. Soviet Maj from Halle Kommandatura arrived at 1720 hrs, checked team's documents and released them. 091820 Apr, team stopped by VOPO/Soviet road block along with West German traffic. 1930 hrs, Soviet captain from Potsdam Kommandatura arrived and escorted them to Potsdam. Team released by Potsdam Kommandatura at 2035 hours. Duration of first detention: 2 hrs, 35 minutes; Duration of second detention: 2 hrs, 15 minutes. |
| Maj Turner<br>Sp4 Glasscock | 101325 Apr, Rostock. A USMLM team was stopped by Soviet roadblock on outskirts of Rostock. Team was escorted to Kommandatura where it was queried about its route from Potsdam and accused of violating either TRA or Soviet security. Team released at 101630 Apr 65. Duration: 3 hrs, 5 minutes. |
| Maj Thompson<br>A1C Voss | 111200 May, Bieberstein. A USMLM team en route to autobahn from detour signs and swollen river was attempting shortest bypass. Team passed Mission restriction |

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| | sign, but met a VOPO sedan. USMLM car attempted to back up but VOPO sedan kept advancing, remaining close to front of car, to prevent its going around. When large truck approached from rear of USMLM car, VOPO's drew pistols and signaled it to bar rear movement of car. Team attempted to go around VOPO sedan, but it deliberately drove into path and collision resulted. Team car became stuck on road side when road shoulder collapsed. At 1530 hrs the Meissen Kommandant arrived and demanded that USMLM officer come out of car in rain. He accused team of being in PRA (false) and of disobeying VOPO signal to halt. 1600 hrs Commandant directed team to follow him to Meissen. Team was released in Meissen at 2125 hrs. Duration: 9 hrs, 10 minutes. |
| Maj Clayborne<br>Sp4 Glasscock | 131930 May, Petriroda. A USMLM team bogged down approximately 1 km west of town. A local forester summoned VOPO, who in turn summoned a Soviet officer. 2000 hrs, Soviet lt col arrived. A civilian tractor arrived and extricated USMLM car. Team followed Soviet lt col to Gotha Kommandatura, where team was accused of (1) violating Mission restriction sign, (2) USMLM officer was out of uniform (Soviets did not recognize USMC uniform), (3) and team making uncomplimentary comments on Soviet Army and people (false). 2350 hrs, team was released. Duration: 3 hrs, 50 minutes. |
| Maj Kelsey<br>Capt Rogers<br>PFC Apel | 231130 Jun, Krumke. A USMLM team entered woods following Soviet battle cable. Team encountered Soviet vehicle and 2 EM. Team backed up with intention to depart when one Soviet EM grabbed the other's AK and aimed at the USMLM car, after apparently chambering a round. Team stopped. 1325 hrs, a capt arrived and escorted team to Wittenberge Kommandatura. Team was released at 1730 hrs. Duration: 6 hrs. |

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| Maj Miller<br>Sp6 Kezer | 261130 Jun, Wittstock. A USMLM team en route from Dranse to Wittstock met a Soviet truck which pulled across the road to block the team. Two VOPO's on motorcycles blocked rearward withdrawal. Team escaped on a side road, but was later detained when forced on a road that ended in a field. The Wittstock Commandant arrived at 1145 hrs and escorted team to Wittstock Kommandatura. Commandant accused team of violating signs to get to Dranse (false) and of violating Huebner-Malinin agreement by not stopping for Soviet soldiers. Team was released at 1700 hrs. Duration: 5 hrs, 30 minutes. |
| Maj Harris<br>Sp4 Glasscock | 091305 Oct, Gotha. A USMLM team was stopped by Soviet officer in UAZ-69 on Rt 7 in Gotha and led to Kommandatura where informed that team had violated area restricted as of morning of 9 October. Long detention was result of Commandant's interest in whether autobahn used to reach Gotha and attempts to verify whether team had in fact departed Potsdam prior to TRA. 2200 hrs, team was escorted on six-hour trip by back roads north and east to Halle instead of south 3 km to Eisenach autobahn. 100400 Oct documents returned and team released on Nuernberg autobahn. Duration: 14 hrs, 15 minutes. |
| Lt Col Callahan and family | 101110 Oct, Rostock. VOPO stated politely that he had instructions from Soviet Kommandatura to detain USMLM car. 1130 hrs, Soviet captain arrived and led car to Kommandatura. After 30 minute wait, Soviet Commandant stated he had taken action on East German complaints that car was in voting areas. Car released at 1210 hrs. Duration: 1 hr. |
| Capt Obuhanych<br>Sp4 Dechert | 111830 Dec, Neudeck. USMLM team stopped by VOPO and 3 East Germans on motorcycles while attempting to make a U-turn in town. |

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| | 1900 hrs, VOPO received a call to release team. VOPO stated detention was caused by overzealous local town VOPO. Duration: 30 minutes. |
| Lt Col Swenson<br>MSgt Whiting | 111740 Oct, Rostock. As team entered Rostock it was forced to stop by VOPO and East German Army cars. A truck loaded with VOPO's soon arrived and further blocked car. At 1900 hrs Soviet capt arrived to escort team to Kommandatura. VOPO car attempted to lead team to Kommandatura, but team officer refused to move until VOPO cars were withdrawn. Soviet capt finally agreed and team followed Soviet vehicle to Kommandatura, arriving at 1930 hrs. At Kommandatura team was accused of being in restricted area in vicinity of Retschow (false). Team was released at 2000 hrs. Duration: 2 hrs, 20 minutes. |
| Colonel Skowronek | 181700 Oct, Halle. Chief USMLM on Nuernberg Autobahn was being unsuccessfully pursued by 3 MFS survl vehicles. They apparently alerted another vehicle ahead and road block was unsuccessfully set up to block Chief south of Brenha Cutoff. At an overpass a barrier of both lanes had been established by VOPO's stopping all traffic and placing trucks to completely block road and shoulders. Chief USMLM reversed direction of travel and attempted to confuse trailing vehicles by turning off toward Halle. However, in fading light and city traffic MFS sedans caught up with and blocked Chief's vehicle. A Soviet captain from the Halle Kommandatura arrived and escorted Chief USMLM to Kommandatura. Commandant accused Chief of driving 240 km per hour. Chief released at 182000 Oct 65. Duration: 2 hrs, 30 minutes. |
| Capt Obuhanych<br>Sp6 Kezer | 242015 Oct, Halle. A USMLM team was at gas station in Halle when team vehicle was blocked front and rear by a white |

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| | Opel and a black Mercedes which approached without lights. A few minutes later 3 more vehicles arrived and further barricaded team vehicle. At 2100 hrs, a Soviet lt arrived and escorted team vehicle to Halle Kommandatura. A Soviet maj accused team of speeding, running a column, breaking a restriction sign, careless driving, running a red light, and running a RR crossing (all false). Team released at 250045 Oct 65. Duration: 4 hrs, 30 minutes. |
| Colonel Skowronek | 281630 Oct, Nuernberg Autobahn, vicinity Merseburg Cutoff. Chief USMLM observed that TRA sign on Nuernberg Abhn had not been removed at end of "October Storm" exercise. He reported to Potsdam by telephone requesting SERB action to remove sign. Chief USMLM drove past sign and was stopped by an armed Soviet sentry. A Soviet lieutenant reported that the area was still TRA. Soviet lt telephoned his Hq and was told the area was still within TRA and that Mission vehicles could not pass. Soviet lt returned Chief USMLM's documents and stated he was sorry but could not say when area restriction would end. Duration: 30 minutes. |
| Colonel Skowronek | 150930 Nov, Damgarten. Chief USMLM encountered unexpected road block on narrow, high banked section of Rt 105 near Damgarten. Blockade consisted of farm tractor and MFS BMW across both lanes of road. USMLM vehicle was quickly blocked from behind by another MFS BMW. After about 15 minutes, 2 VOPO's on motorcycles arrived and were dispatched to Damgarten. At 151045 Nov, Soviet Commandant arrived in East German civilian vehicle, asked for documents and requested Chief, USMLM to come to Kommandatura to discuss the incident. At Kommandatura, Commandant asked politely if there were any complaints. |

Chief USMLM objected to being harassed by East German hoodlums in unmarked vehicles. Commandant said he was not responsible for action of East Germans. Commandant left room and returned about 30 minutes later and said that VOPO's complained that Chief USMLM was driving 150 km per hour. Chief USMLM said charge was false and objected to being detained on insubstantial complaints. At 151145 Nov, Commandant returned Chief USMLM's documents, and wished him a safe journey. Duration: 2 hrs, 15 minutes.

SSgt Kutz
Sp5 Stockton

041048 Dec, Potsdam. Two EM were on the weekly administrative run to purchase bread for Potsdam Mission house. The house car was parked in a yard across the street from the bakery in Babelsberg. SSgt Kutz approached several civilian workers loading sand into a truck and asked them if he could take their pictures using his polaroid land camera. They eagerly consented. Kutz passed out several finished prints and took photographs of several other civilians with their consent. In each case, he gave the finished print to the subject. A VOPO approached as Kutz was handing a photo to an old man. The VOPO appropriated the photo, and then closed the gate to the yard in which the car was parked and secured it with a chain. The VOPO then took the identification papers of the old man and pushed him into the yard. At 1340 hrs, a Soviet colonel, a capt, and a civilian interpreter arrived from the Potsdam Kommandatura as did Major Harris and SFC Moreau from the Potsdam house. Maj Harris demanded to know why the drivers were being held. The Soviet col suggested to Maj Harris that the drivers return to the Potsdam house and that Maj Harris follow him to the Potsdam Kommandatura to talk about the incident. Maj Harris agreed to this and the

drivers were released at 1345 hrs, and Maj Harris followed the Soviet colonel to the Potsdam Kommandatura. At the Kommandatura, the col made a phone call then told Maj Harris that the drivers were held because the VOPO's stated they were taking pictures of many people and this was inappropriate. At 1405 hrs, Maj Harris departed the Kommandatura. Duration: 2 hrs, 15 minutes.

INCIDENTS

| DATE | DETAILS |
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| 28 Feb 65 | At approximately 2230 hours an East German civilian broke a window and entered the basement of the USMLM Potsdam house. He requested assistance in fleeing East Germany. He was told that no assistance could be rendered to him and he departed the USMLM grounds. |
| 3 May 65 | During the night, the USMLM flag pole had a bolt removed from its base and was toppled. The flag was down but not torn. A wooden, carved golden eagle was broken and flag pole bent. |
| 16 May 65 | Potsdam "peaceful" demonstration. (See Section VII, paragraph C) |
| 21 May 65 | Marvin Beltz, who defected to East Germany in 1959, approached a USMLM officer in Bautzen for assistance in returning to the West with his wife and two children. |
| 1 Jun 65 | Potsdam house incident. (See Section VII, paragraph D) |
| 29 Jul 65 | US Army defector Ziegler jumped into an open window at BRIXMIS Potsdam house and requested assistance in returning to the West. (See Section VI, paragraph E) |
| 21 Sep 65 | Accident in Gotha. (See Section VIII, paragraph A3) |
| 4 Oct 65 | Major Kelsey and SP6 Kezer were proceeding toward Thamsbruek in a heavy fog. As they approached a bridge they saw a Soviet ZIL-157 blocking the road. An officer and two soldiers with weapons jumped out of the truck when they saw the team approaching. In order to avoid a confrontation, the team reversed direction, and the Soviets fired two warning shots. |

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| 14 Oct 65 | At 2000 hours, Major Farrar and Sp4 Dechert in a USMLM car were proceeding on an unlighted street in Koenigstein. A vehicle approached from the opposite direction temporarily blinding the driver. The USMLM vehicle struck an East German pedestrian in dark clothing, who was walking in the street about two feet from the curbing. The pedestrian was momentarily stunned but coherent, and stated that he was all right. Injuries appeared to be limited to possible bruises and slight cuts on the left side of his face. |