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UNIT

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<p>RETURN TO ROOM</p>	

OCMH FORM 10 Replaces OCMH FORM 10 1 Jun 62
10 March 71 which will be used until exhausted.

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



AEUS-MLM

1 June 1976

SUBJECT: USMLM Unit History 1975 (U)

Department of the Army
Office of Military History
Washington, D. C. 20301

Enclosed please find one copy of our 1975 Unit History;
hope it will be of interest.

Sincerely,

P. L. THORSEN
Colonel, GS
Chief of Mission

1 Incl (C)
as

THIS CORRESPONDENCE IS DOWN-
GRADED TO UNCLASSIFIED UPON
SEPARATION FROM INCL 1 (C).

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

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF MISSION

31 December 1975

The collection of intelligence in East Germany, most definitely a hostile environment, is not an easy task. It is, however, a challenge that all of us at USMLM welcome and to which our energies are completely devoted. More often than not, most of the credit for our contributions is given to the collectors, the tour officer and non-commissioned officer, who operate in GSFG and NVA-land. I, for one, am aware of the less glamorous tasks which must be accomplished by many young USMLM men and women of all services who make the tours possible and, hopefully, productive. These men and women are our administration, targeting, and production personnel whose often menial, but necessary, jobs require individual and collective expertise. Recognition of their contributions to the USMLM team effort should not go unnoticed; the pages that follow reflect their dedication and professionalism.

Our collection philosophy at USMLM is one of "chip-away." In other words, there will be good and bad days and opportunities at dates other than the present. Furthermore, we must continue to be aware of political implications in all that we do or do not do. On the spot judgment in view of this awareness is exercised daily. To sum it up, it is purely and simply risk versus gain in a ball park where we seldom can win because of the overwhelming collection deterrents. The inherent frustration is a thing that we must live with, remembering that there will always be another day.

A definite USMLM goal is to improve our product. Our success in the future depends upon the entire community's more selective use of the observers on the ground. We cannot afford to look to the past or to the present; we must be able to react more completely and responsively to other systems. We certainly do not have all the answers locally and welcome ideas from the readers of this document. This challenge is intended for all if we at USMLM are to provide continued substantive and more meaningful information.

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Finally, a few words on tri-mission cooperation are appropriate. Our association with our British and French Allies is one of the greatest rewards of our service in Potsdam, East Germany, and West Berlin. In no way is there competition between Missions; we exist to complement each other. All of us at USMLM salute our brothers and sisters at BRIXMIS and FMLM and wish them the best in our common endeavors.



P. L. THORSEN
Colonel, GS
Chief of Mission

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UNITED STATES MILITARY LIAISON MISSION HOUSE, POTSDAM

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FOREWORD

The purpose of this document is to provide an annual review of the activities of the United States Military Liaison Mission to the Commander in Chief, Group of Soviet Forces in Germany. This review contributes to the Military History programs of the military services and is intended to assist in the understanding of current operations, problems, and trends and in the development of future doctrine, plans, and programs of the USMLM.

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UNITED STATES MILITARY LIAISON MISSION

UNIT HISTORY

1975

TABLE OF CONTENTS

PART		PAGE
I	GENERAL	1
	A. Introduction: 1975--Year of Transition	1
	B. References	2
	C. Mission of USMLM	2
	D. Organization of USMLM	2
	E. Reorganization: 1975	4
II	INTELLIGENCE COLLECTION OPERATIONS	5
	A. 1975: Operational Overview	5
	B. Significant Observations	9
	1. Air Section	9
	2. Ground Section	17
	C. Surveillance	23
	D. Temporary Restricted Areas	24
	E. Incidents and Detentions	41
	F. Special Reports	46
	G. Production Statistics	48
III	LIAISON AND REPRESENTATIONAL MATTERS	49
	A. Meetings with SERB	49
	B. Relations with GSFG	53
	C. Social Events	55
	1. U. S.-Sponsored	55
	2. Soviet-Sponsored	65
	3. Warsaw Pact-Sponsored	66

	D. Chiefs of Staff, GSFG/USAREUR	67
	E. East Berlin Embassy Matters	68
IV	LOGISTICS	69
	A. Soviet Support	69
	B. Berlin Brigade	70
	C. Support Agreements	70
	D. USMLM Headquarters Renovations	71
	E. Vehicles	71
	F. Equipment	73
	G. Photographic Laboratory	73
V	SECURITY	74
VI	SPECIAL INTEREST SUBJECTS	75
	A. History of Potsdam House	75
	B. Soviet-East German Relations	77
	C. Visitors to USMLM	77
	D. USMLM Plans Program	81
	E. Objectives: 1976	82
ANNEXES		
A	HUEBNER-MALININ AGREEMENT	A-1
B	TOURING STATISTICS	B-1
C	1975 PERSONNEL ROSTER	C-1
D	PERSONNEL 1975 (PHOTOGRAPHS)	D-1

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USMLM PERSONNEL 1975

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PART I

GENERAL

A. (C) INTRODUCTION: 1975--YEAR OF TRANSITION. Change was the order of the day for the United States Military Liaison Mission in 1975, with no element of the organization immune from the diverse factors affecting its operations.

In a general sense, the operational atmosphere became increasingly politicized as specific manifestations of US-USSR detente appeared. Lieutenant General Grinkevich, who had assumed duties as GSFC Chief of Staff in late 1974, continued his relatively amicable, conciliatory approach to USMLM-Soviet relations in his first full year in office and apparently established a highly cordial relationship with his new counterpart, Major General Heiser, USAREUR Chief of Staff, in their first official meeting in November, 1975. The signing of the Helsinki Pact (Conference for Security and Cooperation in Europe) impacted on USMLM, specifically in subsequent Soviet-initiated inquiries concerning MLM's being utilized as "observers" under aspects of Confidence Building Measures of the Pact, a proposal which the Allies did not accept. Mutual and Balanced Force Reductions (MBFR) continued to be a subject of discussion, with national-level agencies acknowledging and exploiting the invaluable data base of experience represented at USMLM for future verification-related actions. The first full year of US-GDR diplomatic relations and the establishment of a U. S. Embassy in East Berlin further contributed to this politicized atmosphere, although neither of these developments resulted in any significant change in USMLM operations.

Internally, USMLM resolved the problem of reorganization to meet the changing and challenging operational and diplomatic environment of the late 70's.

In retrospect, 1975 appears as a year of transition in which the forces of Soviet-American detente and GDR recognition created a more politicized and sophisticated collection environment. USMLM's organizational response to these changes was designed to maintain the outstanding record of accomplishments which has characterized this very special organization for 28 years. Detente notwithstanding, USMLM will continue its vital and unique role of intelligence collection forward of the FEBA.

B. (U) REFERENCES.

1. TDA EI WIAUAA E10175 HQ USAREUR, 26 September 1974
2. USAEUCOM Directive 40-18 (Clas), 25 June 1970
3. USAREUR Regulation 383-27 (Clas), 7 November 1969
4. USAFE Regulation 23-11, 8 July 1974
5. Squadron Regulation 23-5, 7113 Sp Acty Sq (USAFE)
6. USMC Table of Organization 5503, 12 December 1975

C. (C) MISSION OF USMLM.

Primary. To carry out responsibilities for liaison between the Commander in Chief, United States Army, Europe (CINCUSAREUR), on behalf of U. S. Commander in Chief, Europe (USCINCEUR), and the Commander in Chief, Group of Soviet Forces, Germany (CINCGSFG), and to serve as a point of contact for other U. S. departments and agencies with CINCGSFG, as may be required. These functions are carried out in accordance with the Huebner-Malinin Agreement of 1947.

Secondary. To exploit USMLM status and potential for the collection of intelligence information in East Germany. This mission is classified CONFIDENTIAL.

D. (C) ORGANIZATION OF USMLM.

1. Huebner-Malinin Agreement (ANNEX A). The basis for USMLM is the Huebner-Malinin Agreement. The Agreement was signed in March 1947 by Lieutenant General C. R. Huebner, Deputy Commander in Chief, European Command, and Colonel General Malinin, Deputy Commander in Chief and Chief of Staff, Group of Soviet Occupation Forces, Germany. The Agreement established a Soviet Military Liaison Mission (SMLM), presently accredited to CINCUSAREUR and located in Frankfurt am Main, and the USMLM, presently accredited to CINCGSFG and located in Potsdam, East Germany (with an additional headquarters in West Berlin). Terms of the Agreement authorize each Mission to have 14 accredited members without regard to service or grade; guarantee the right of free travel for accredited members throughout the other's zone of responsibility without escort or supervision "except in places of disposition of military units"; permit the Missions to render aid to and protect the interests of "people of their own country" in their respective zones of accreditation;

grant the right of extra-territoriality to the Mission buildings; and require each signatory to provide the other with the necessary quarters, rations, supplies, and household services. Similar agreements for the establishment of Military Liaison Missions were signed between the Soviets and the British and between the Soviets and the French.

2. Early Organization. The United States Military Liaison Mission to the Commander in Chief of the Soviet Occupied Zone of Germany was formed, effective 7 April 1947, by GO 17, Headquarters European Command, 8 April 1947. The Unit was assigned to Headquarters, EUCOM, and attached to the Office of Military Government for Germany. GO 23, Headquarters EUCOM, 27 February 1948, redesignated the unit as the 7893 U. S. Military Liaison Mission to the Commander in Chief of the Soviet Occupation Zone of Germany, effective 1 March 1948. Subsequently, the numerical designation was deleted, and the phrase "Group of Soviet Forces" was substituted for "Soviet Occupation Zone."

3. Present Organization. In accordance with EUCOM Regulation 40-18, USMLM is a USAREUR subordinate element accredited to CINCSFG. The Chief, USMLM, is appointed by CINCUSAREUR and has operational command authority over personnel assigned to USMLM from Army, Navy, or Air Force components. The Tri-service representation in USMLM is authorized by service regulations or Tables of Organization and Distribution of each service.

The Army element is authorized ten officers and 26 enlisted personnel by TDA E1 WIAUAA E10175, dated 26 September 1974 (GO 7998, HQ USAREUR, 4 October 1974). The Air Force element is authorized five officers and eleven enlisted personnel who are organized as Detachment 16, 7113th Special Activities Squadron (USAFE). Members of Detachment 16 are under operational command and control of CINCUSAREUR through the Chief, USMLM. The senior Air Force officer holds the position of Deputy Chief, USMLM. The U. S. Navy is represented by a Marine Corps officer assigned to USMLM under USMC Table of Organization 5503.

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

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

The fourteen accreditations provided by the Huebner-Malinin Agreement are normally held as follows:

Chief, USMLM (Army)	1
Deputy Chief, USMLM (Air Force)	1
Liaison Officers:	
Army	4
Air Force	2
Navy	1
OIC, Potsdam (Army)	1
Drivers:	
Army	3
Air Force	1
TOTAL	<u>14</u>

E. (C) REORGANIZATION: 1975. Effective 15 December 1975, a revised USMLM organizational structure, approved by CINCUSAREUR and CINCUSAFE, became operational. This organizational response to the changing collection environment incorporated a feature heretofore not seen in previous USMLM organizations, a Joint Section tasked to coordinate the many and diverse functions which transcend purely air or ground interest. The Joint Section provides Chief, USMLM, with a coordinating mechanism for overall Mission planning, quality control of all production, collection management, and such special projects as Indications Intelligence plans, prognoses of GSEFG and EG activities, and integrated cryptologic support. These actions thereby free the Air and Ground Sections to concentrate their efforts on the essential business of targeting and collection operations, maximizing the special talents and skills of their liaison personnel. As a result of the reorganization, on 15 December 1975, Major John R. Tuite became Commander of Detachment 16, 7113 Sp Acty Sq (USAFE), and Lt Col Charles S. Stiles became Deputy Chief, USMLM. This restructuring relieved Lt Col Stiles of responsibility for purely Air Force matters.

A. (C) 1975: OPERATIONAL OVERVIEW.

1. General. Despite operational restrictions occasioned by the November 1974 PRA change and sensitive political factors, USMLM and the Allied Missions provided tangible proof in 1975 of significant quantitative and qualitative increases in GSFG and East German military forces. Through increased exposure (i.e., more operational tours) and improved targeting, USMLM collected and reported intelligence information which contributed to substantial changes in Allied order of battle holdings of Soviet and East German forces. Several of the more interesting conclusions, specifically substantiated by Allied Mission sightings, are provided below.

2. Air. Although the introduction of new air-related equipment into GSFG was minimal, the quantitative growth of third-generation Soviet aircraft continued at a rapid pace in the 16th Tactical Air Army. FLOGGER aircraft replaced both the FITTER A's at FINSTERWALDE and the FIREBARS at ZERBST. The number of FOXBATS at WERNEUCHEN increased to 15. A SLAR-equipped FOXBAT B was also identified. The HIND A inventory increased significantly with full regimental-sized units now stationed at STENDAL and PARCHIM.

Range activity continued at a brisk pace throughout the year. FLOGGER D aircraft were observed doing bomb passes at BELGERN. RETZOW range was the site of HIND A rocket and machine gun firing passes. FISHBED K and FITTER A and C activity was also observed at these ranges. MERSEBERG FISHBED K aircraft were observed utilizing BELGERN range in near IFR conditions, somewhat negating the long-standing concept that the Soviets are "fair weather" pilots.

In the spring of 1975, USAFE reassessed the Soviet threat concerning auxiliary/sod airfield utilization and concluded that the Soviets would no longer utilize these facilities. Shortly thereafter, a USMLM air tour observed sod runway operations at auxiliary airfields on two occasions. The first was a deployment of two squadrons of GROSSENHAIN FITTER A to HASSLEBEN auxiliary sod airfield. Subsequently, a deployment of JUTERBOG FISHBED L's was noted at REINSDORF Soviet sod airfield.

The 16th Tactical Air Army appears to be camouflaging aircraft at an increasing rate. FLOGGER B, C, and D's, BREWER D's, and HIND A's have been observed with camouflaged paint schemes.

Qualitative improvements were also observed in Soviet aircraft armament. Sightings of a gatling gun mounted on the FLOGGER D and the

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AA-7 (APEX) and AA-8 (APMID) air-to-air missiles on FLOGGER B's at FALKENBURG were of particular interest.

Observations of East German Air Force equipment revealed no significant hardware changes over the past year. Of interest, however, were East German efforts to harden many of their SAM sites and to construct personnel shelter bunkers at ALTENO-LUCKAU and HOLZDORF auxiliary airfields. The current opinion is that these two airfields will become fully operational in the future with the introduction of additional second-generation or new third-generation aircraft into the EGAF inventory.

3. Ground. On the ground side, perhaps the most striking improvements were noted in the artillery units of both GSFG and the EGA. Of particular significance was the introduction of 122 mm and 152 mm self-propelled guns into GSFG units, the former replacing the D-30 of the Motorized Rifle Regiment (MRR's), and the latter the D-1 of the 34th Guards Artillery Division. An amazing rate of artillery up-grading was seen in the East German Army: D-30's replacing M-30's; S-60's replacing KS-19's; RM-70's replacing BM-21's; T-12/T-12A's replacing D-44's; D-20's and M-46's being assigned to Division Artillery; and, finally, anti-tank and rocket launcher units being increased to battalion size in the Division Artillery. Apparently, the objective was to bring EGA divisional artillery assets up to a par with the Soviets.

An increase in tracked vehicles was also observed in both Soviet and EGA units. Soviet and EGA Motorized Rifle Regiments received BMP to replace BTR-60's. New Motorized Rifle Companies in the Tank Regiments of the MRD and Tank Division were equipped, respectively, with the BTR-60 and the BMP. More and larger tank battalions were seen in both Soviet and East German divisions. In sum, these changes represented quantitative and qualitative increases in the firepower and mobility of these Warsaw Pact ground forces.

USMIM personnel continue to be impressed with the quantity and quality of Soviet CBR, EW, and bridging equipment and training. The employment of the new CBR filtration system (FTP-200) on Soviet box body vehicles, the continuous appearance of new electronic warfare equipment, and the constant PMP training on the Elbe River typify these capabilities.

A major collection effort directed against trash dumps and training areas met with considerable success. While a complete listing of "finds" is not practicable, the following summary illustrates the scope of information derived from this source.

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a. Photography of training posters providing training standards and methods for maintenance, CBR, artillery, armor, and driving.

b. Order of battle information, to include field postal numbers, unit histories, field commanders of units from platoon to army, fuel and oil allowance logs, training schedules, and tables of organization and equipment.

c. Hard items, such as expended rounds and items of clothing.

d. Technical descriptions and drawings of various pieces of WP equipment.

Special kudos are acknowledged here for the enterprising tour officers who truly "get their hands dirty" in this invaluable, but unglamorous, collection program.

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AIR SECTION, USMLM, 1975

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B. (C) SIGNIFICANT OBSERVATIONS.

1. Air Section.

a. On 24 January, a tour consisting of Captain Potebnya and TSgt Pennock photographed 153 T-62A tanks, 12 SA-6 TEL, three STRAIGHT FLUSH, and a LONG TRACK during an exercise. This outstanding example of opportunity collection provided valuable order of battle information.

b. On 27 January, a tour consisting of Captain Potebnya and TSgt Pennock photographed the sequence of the HIND A landing gear system and observed HIND range activity which included the firing of rockets.

c. On 25 February, a tour consisting of Major Hansen and TSgt Pennock succeeded in providing quality technical photography of a modified FISHBED L at JUETERBOG GSFG Airfield. The aircraft was equipped with the SVOD navigation system. Several FISHBED L's were painted dull grey, a color similar to that observed on FLOGGER and FOXBAT.



MODIFIED FISHBED L AT JUETERBOG

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d. On 21 March, a tour consisting of Major Burhans and SMSgt Spitzenberger observed HIND activity at RETZOW air-to-ground range. HINDS were seen approaching the range area extremely low and, in some cases, below tree-top level. Outstanding quality technical photography in color and black and white was provided.



HIND A AT RETZOW RANGE

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e. On 18 April, a tour consisting of Major Hansen and SMSgt Spitzenberger provided excellent technical photography of the Gatling gun-equipped FLOGGER D at FINSTERWALDE GSFG Airfield. This aircraft is new in the inventory of the 16th Tactical Air Army.



GATLING GUN-EQUIPPED FLOGGER D

f. On 24 May, a tour comprised of Captain Potebnya and TSgt Pennock observed FLOGGER D bombing activity at BELGERN air-to-ground range. This sighting was the only time this year that FLOGGER D's were seen to be active at BELGERN.

g. On 4 July, a tour comprised of Major Hansen and TSgt Pennock observed and photoconfirmed the first FLOGGER B at ZERBST GSFG Airfield.

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h. On 6 July, a tour consisting of Captain Potebnya and SGT Barton (US Army) observed and photographed the deployment of GROSSEN-HAIN FITTER A at HASSLEBEN GSFG Auxiliary Airfield. Captain Potebnya and TSgt Pennock returned to the airfield on 8 July and photographed the termination of the deployment and the departure of 24 FITTER A's as well as several support aircraft.



FITTER A DEPLOYED AT HASSLEBEN AUXILIARY AIRFIELD

i. On 26 August, a tour comprised of Captain Boyette and SMSgt Spitzenberger observed and photographed a GFSG logistics facility at DRESDEN-HELLERAU. This coverage of the installation, which incorporates a vast truck park, was one of the most comprehensive to date.

j. On 13 September, a tour comprised of Captain Potebnya and SMSgt Spitzenberger obtained coverage of a new FOXBAT B variant with large SLAR patches at WERNEUCHEN.

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k. On 1 October, a tour comprised of Captain Patterson and TSgt Pennock located and photographed new ECM equipment in an operational configuration at ZELLA-MEHLIS GSFG Electronics Site. The equipment later identified as RPS-6 had previously been seen only on the highway with its most prominent features folded and tarped. This observation proved to be one of the more significant of 1975.



SOVIET RPS-6 AT ZELLA-MEHLIS GSFG ELECTRONICS SITE

1. On 26 September, a tour comprised of Captain Potebnya and TSgt Pennock observed and photographed FISHBED K from MERSEBURG GSFG Airfield active over the BELGERN GSFG air-to-ground range in near-IFR weather conditions. The use of the range under the prevailing adverse conditions had not been expected.

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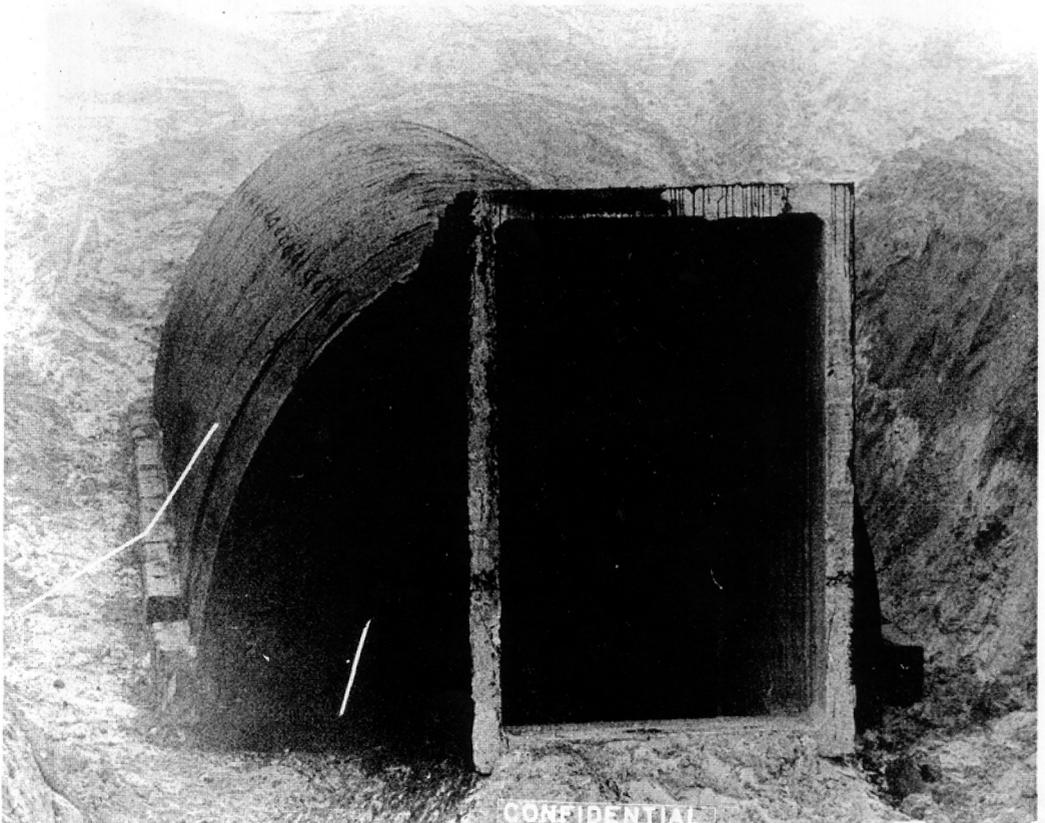
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m. On 17 October, a tour comprised of Captain Patterson and TSgt Pennock observed and photographed the first camouflaged FLOGGER B at FALKENBERG.

n. On 1 November, a tour composed of Captain Boyette and TSgt Pennock provided the first photo coverage of a camouflaged FLOGGER C. The aircraft was observed at FINSTERWALDE GSFG Airfield.

o. On 19 December, a tour comprised of Captain Boyette and SMSgt Spitzenberger obtained photography of the new AA-7 and AA-8 WSEM's. Simulators were carried by FLOGGER B from FALKENBERG GSFG Airfield.

p. On 11 December, a tour comprised of Captain Boyette, Captain Stockreiser, and SMSgt Spitzenberger located, photographed, and mapped personnel shelters under construction at ALTENO-LUCKAU East German auxiliary airfield.



PERSONNEL BUNKERS AT ALTENO-LUCKAU

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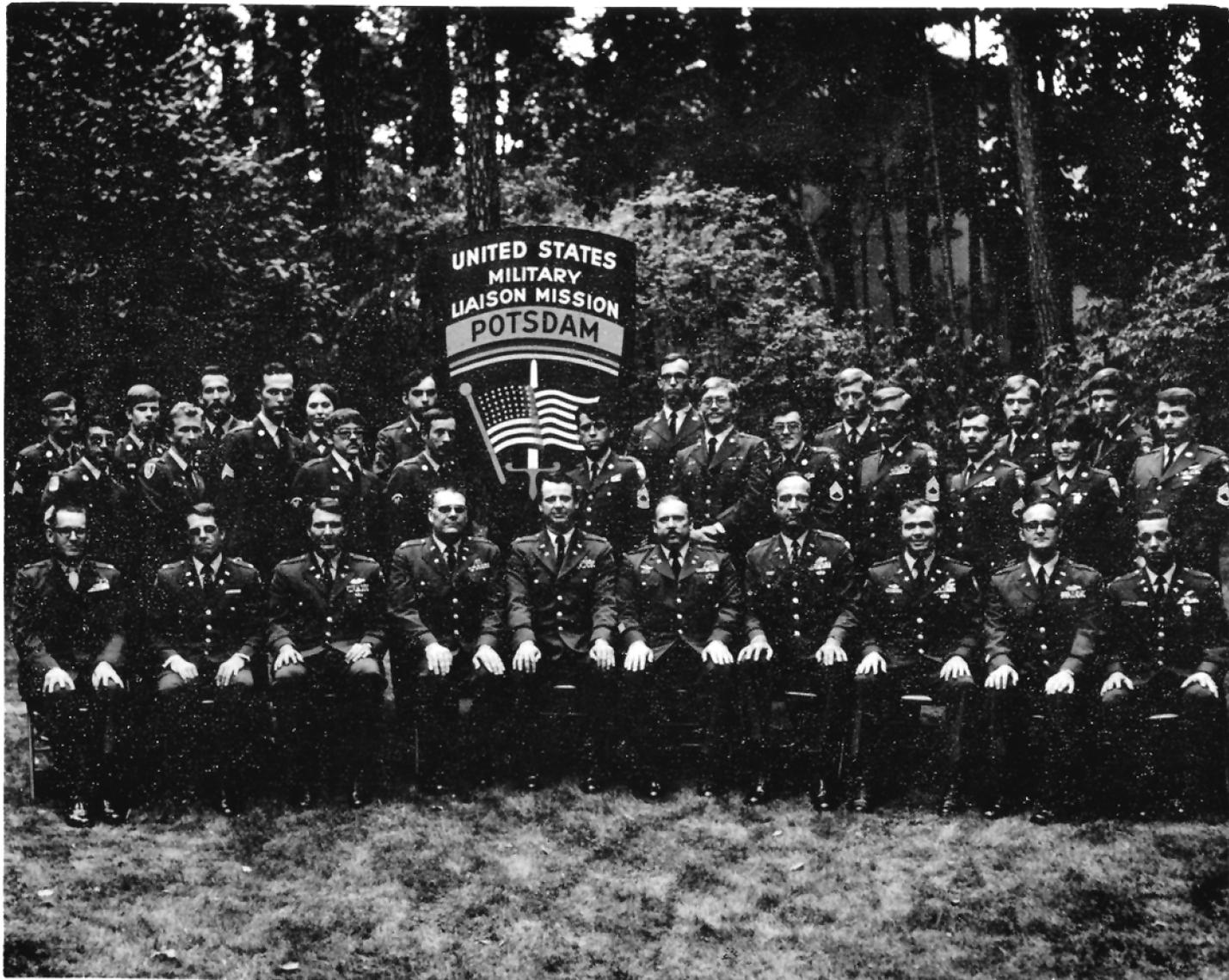
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q. On 21 December, a tour composed of Captain Boyette and SMSgt Spitzenberger succeeded in obtaining close-up technical photography of the very infrequently seen electronic-modified HOUND at DRESDEN-HELLERAU GSFG airfield.



ELECTRONIC-MODIFIED HOUND AT DRESDEN-HELLERAU

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GROUND SECTION, USMLM, 1975

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2. Ground Section.

a. Between 13 and 27 January, MAJ Spencer, accompanied by SSG Bollinger and SSG Watkins, obtained detailed coverage of the JAEN-
NERSDORF Soviet tank and APC training area. The tour obtained motion
picture coverage (Super 8) of the training of T-62 and BMP on the
firing lanes in a controlled exercise. The tour recovered BMP am-
munition and provided a full description of the facilities at the
training area.



SOVIET TANK RANGE AT JAENNERSDORF

b. On 23 January, MAJ Brosnahan observed and photographed
a disabled BTR-60PB in the vicinity of GOLDBERG. This sighting was
significant in that it demonstrated the lengths to which Soviet
drivers/crews would go in an attempt to repair their vehicle on the
road. In this case the crew had attempted to use a cable to support

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a broken wheel of the vehicle. Sightings such as this one were the basis for increased USMLM coverage and reporting in 1975 of GSFG logistics and maintenance capabilities.



BTR-60PB EMERGENCY MAINTENANCE

c. On 10 February, MAJ Brosnahan photographed the facilities and recovered numerous documents from the Soviet Tank Range at FREYBURG. The documents provided details of range operations and responsibilities, criteria for grading, specifics of maintenance training and capabilities, and utilization of the range. These documents received high evaluations for both technical and estimative value.

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d. On 26 February, a USMLM tour led by MAJ Meehan obtained the first clear photography of the new external CBR filtration system (FTP-200) on the ZIL-131 truck.



FTP-200 CBR FILTRATION SYSTEM ON ZIL-131

e. The first confirmation of the SA-4 in the East German Army was provided by two USMLM observations. On 5 March, MAJ Baltes observed an SA-4 transloader in the vicinity of the new STAVENHAGEN EGA installation. Two weeks later, on 21 March, MAJ Meehan observed a LONG TRACK, SA-4 associated radar and target acquisition vehicle, in the same area.



SA-4 TRANSLOADER AT STAVENHAGEN

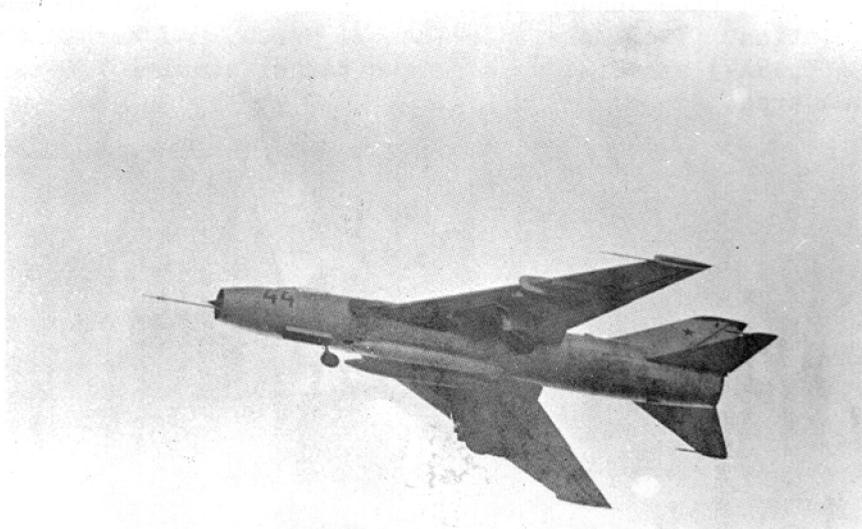
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f. On 10 May, CPT Troyan confirmed the presence of Soviet airborne troops in GSFG. On that date CPT Troyan observed a Soviet soldier with airborne accoutrements standing guard at an installation in NEUSTRELITZ. Additionally, CPT Troyan and SSG Bollinger recovered a blue beret and a notebook which detailed the behind-the-lines combat role of the Soviet airborne unit in GSFG and provided considerable information concerning the training of this unit.

g. NEUSTRELITZ was again visited by CPT Troyan in July, at which time the search of a trash dump provided answers to several pertinent and current intelligence requirements. Among the documents recovered were personnel rosters for the 9 MT Co, 1952 Transportation Bn/9 GTD, a listing of GSFG and Soviet MOD training objectives, and information concerning the utilization of the Soviet praporshchik (warrant officer).

h. On 13 August, a USMLM ground team tour (MAJ Brosnahan, CPT Crutcher, and SP5 Blake) was taking an early morning coffee break in an area to the northeast of the Luebben exit of the DRESDEN Autobahn. At 0640 the quiet morning was shattered by the roar of jet engines passing directly over the tour team. The tour immediately commenced to cover this unexpected air collection opportunity and subsequently remained at this location for four hours, observing and photographing 19 aircraft. Four of the recorded numbers were new to USMLM. Assistance in analyzing and reporting this activity was provided by members of the USMLM Air Section.

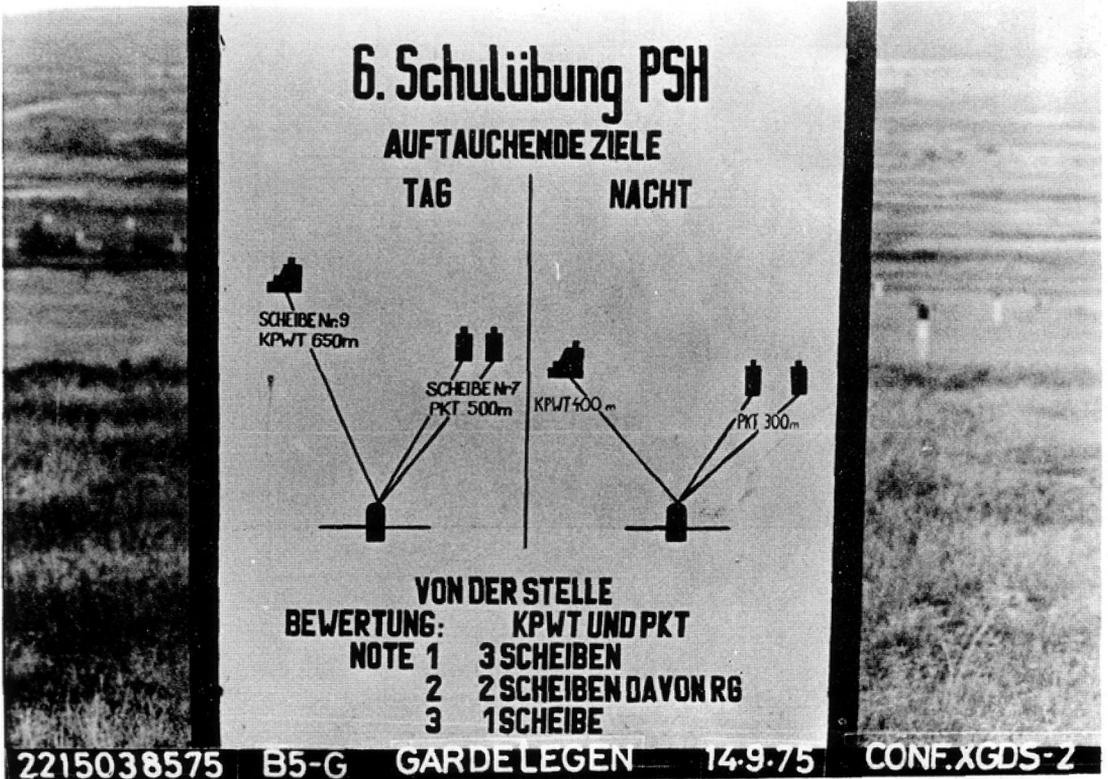


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FITTER A FLYING PROGRAM OBSERVED BY GROUND SECTION

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i. On 14 September, CPT Crutcher obtained the first clear indication that the PSZH was to be found in the hands of other than the Border Command Central. Coverage of training posters in GARDE-LEGEN indicated that the BORDER COMMAND NORTH, if it did not already possess this piece of equipment, soon would. The posters also indicated a change in the training of border guards; they were now being taught to fire at border violators from moving APC's, rather than from fixed positions only.



TRAINING POSTER AT GARDELEGEN

j. Excellent opportunity collection was provided by MAJ Brosnahan on 1 and 11 October, when he observed small elements of the MDIII AAA regiment deploying from garrison in LEIPZIG to a local training area. This deployment characterized the professionalism and high state of training of EGA troops. The troops were all in full CBR protective uniform, and one vehicle was marked with a white substance, possibly to indicate CBR contamination. Additionally, the KS-19 observed were apparently modified with wider tires and

deeply flanged rims. These modifications should provide a greater cross-country mobility.



AAA TROOPS IN CBR UNIFORMS

k. Collection, however, is not without its lighter moments. On 24 November, MAJ Meehan, 1LT Chachulski, and Mrs. Meehan were detained in LEIPZIG while on a cultural tour. Their subsequent visit to the LEIPZIG Kommandatura resulted in an IR containing biographic data and information on the operations within a Kommandatura. This information, collected under what must be called adverse conditions, was in response to a current requirement and demonstrated the knowledge and expertise of the personnel involved in exploiting, once again, an unforeseen collection opportunity.

C. (C) SURVEILLANCE. The first full year of U. S. recognition of the GDR found no discernible change in surveillance patterns or intensity. Certain areas and routes continue to reflect extreme Vopo/MfS sensitivity. Foremost of these are the Rostock-Ribnitz route, the areas of Goldberg, Sanitz, Kamenz, Dresden, Karl Marx Stadt, and several air-related targets. Apparently and understandably, East German security forces are more concerned with East German than Soviet operational areas.

BRIXMIS reported at least one example of a highly sophisticated six-vehicle MfS surveillance operation in the vicinity of Halle.

In general, however, surveillance patterns were uneven and, at times, inexplicable, probably attributable more to the whims of local security officials than to any country-wide program.

D. (C) TEMPORARY RESTRICTED AREAS.

1. General. GSFG periodically declares Temporary Restricted Areas (TRA's) restricting access of Allied Military Liaison Missions to certain parts of East Germany for several days. TRA's are normally imposed to screen Soviet or East German maneuver activity, but may also be declared for various other reasons: deception; retaliation for TRA's imposed in the FRG; or mere affirmation of the right to impose such restrictions.

2. TRA Analysis. A review of TRA's declared over the past ten years provokes many questions on the basis for annual differences.

YEAR	TRA	DAYS
1975	14	100
1974	17	97
1973	23	134
1972	13	82
1971	19	116
1970	25	138
1969	18	137
1968	26	229*
1967	21	113
1966	19	73

*An extended TRA of almost six months covered GSFG reaction to the 1968 Czech crisis.

Since TRA's are intrinsically linked to the existing PRA at any given time and since PRA's are changed periodically (twice in 1974), valid long-term analysis of TRA's is highly tenuous. It appears, however, that international crises, the arrival of new CINC's, TRA's declared or exercises conducted in the FRG, and the increasing requirements of East German forces are variables that affect the number and length of TRA's. USMLM continues efforts to analyze, predict, and exploit TRA's and solicits the assistance of other agencies in this effort.

3. Sequence of TRA's.

TRA 01-75 (040001A-082400A FEB 75) covered an area in the east central GDR contiguous with the Polish border, in the vicinity of COTTBUS.

TRA 02-75 (030001A-062400A MAR 75) encompassed an area generally west and south of BERLIN in the central GDR, connecting the LETZLINGER HEIDE, ALTENGRABOW, LEHNIN, and JUETERBOG PRA's.

TRA 03-75 (110900A-151700A MAR 75) covered an area in the west-central and northern GDR, north from the LETZLINGER HEIDE PRA to the GUESTROW PRA, and west from the WITTSTOCK PRA to the GDR/FRG border.

TRA 04-75 (140001A-161700A MAR 75) restricted the area south of BERLIN, connecting the eastern border PRA, the BRIESEN BRAND PRA, and the JUETERBOG PRA.

TRA 05-75 (300001A MAR-072400A APR 75) was declared in the northeast GDR, connecting the TEMPLIN, NEUBRANDENBURG, and eastern border PRA's.

TRA 06-75 (300001A MAR-072400A APR 75) covered the southeastern GDR in the vicinity of COTTBUS, DRESDEN, AND BAD LIEBENWERDA.

TRA 07-75 (120001A-182400A APR 75) encompassed two areas immediately east and west of the LETZLINGER HEIDE PRA.

TRA 08-75 (080400A-142400A JUN 75) covered an area in the north central GDR connecting the GUESTROW, SCHWERIN, and WITTSTOCK PRA's.

TRA 09-75 (080400A-142400A JUN 75) was declared in the central GDR, connecting the LETZLINGER HEIDE, ALTENGRABOW, DESSAU, LEHNIN, and JUETERBOG PRA's.

TRA 010-75 (100300A-122400A JUN 75) covered a portion of the southwest GDR in the vicinity of ERFURT, WEIMAR, SOEMMERDA, and NAUMBURG.

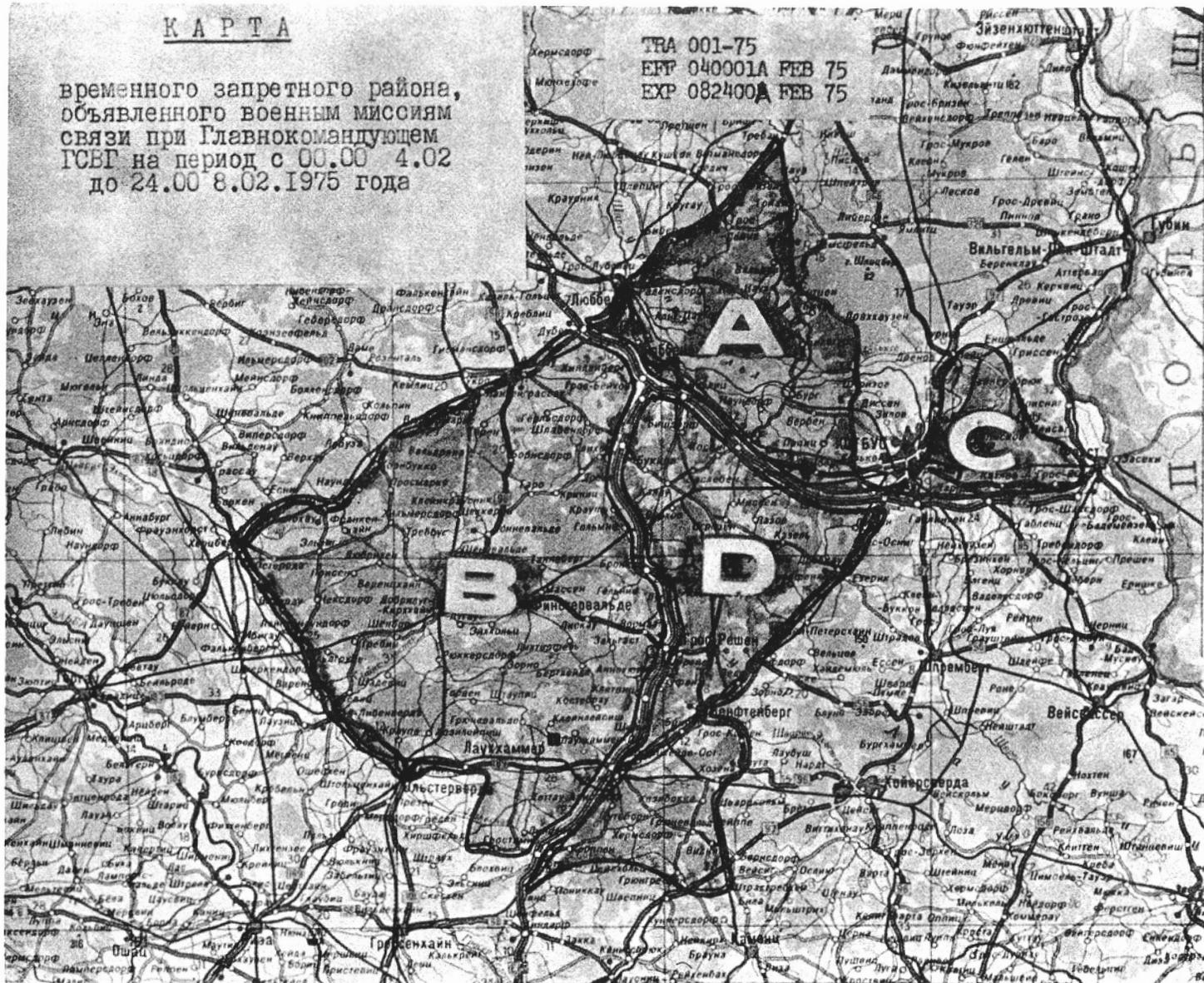
TRA 011-75 (272400A JUL-022400A AUG 75) denied Mission access to an area of the northeast GDR, between NEURUPPIN, NEUSTRELITZ, and ZEHEDENICK.

TRA 012-75 (272400A JUL-022400A AUG 75), in the central GDR, connected the ALTENGRABOW, LEHNIN, DESSAU, and JUETERBOG PRA's.

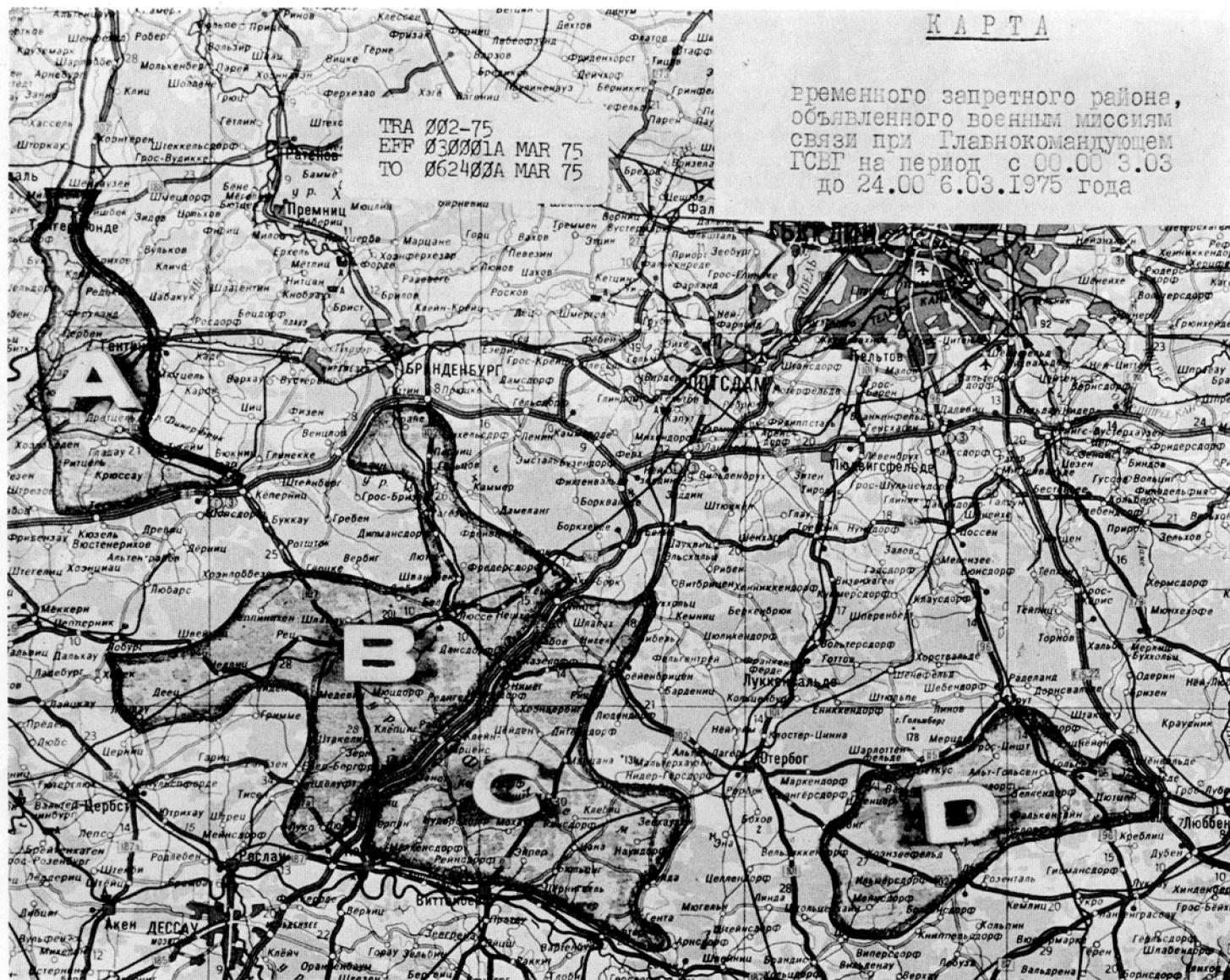
TRA 013-75 (030001A-152400A SEP 75) covered an area in the west central GDR between WITTENBERG and MAGDEBURG.

TRA 014-75 (100001A-252400A SEP 75) covered a portion of the west central GDR, connecting the PERLEBERG, LETZLINGER, RATHENOW, and WITTSTOCK PRA's.

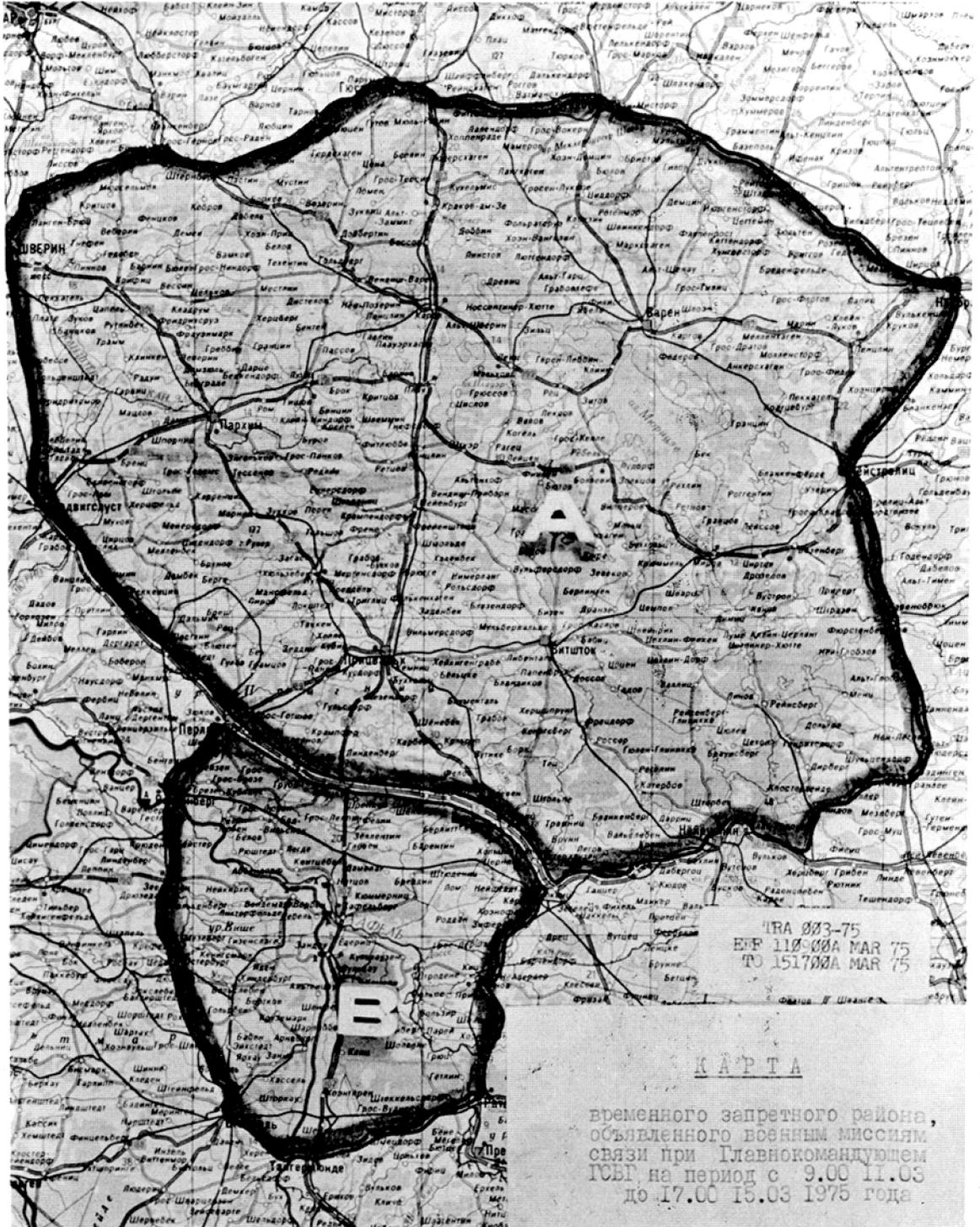
4. TRA Maps. The following photo-copied TRA maps are provided, as in past USMLM histories. These maps, when combined with those of other years, represent the only available source of TRA impositions, locations, duration, and trends. The annual list and maps by themselves are of no great significance, but collectively they represent a valuable record for analysis, particularly with regard to indications and warning or for possible imminence of hostilities.



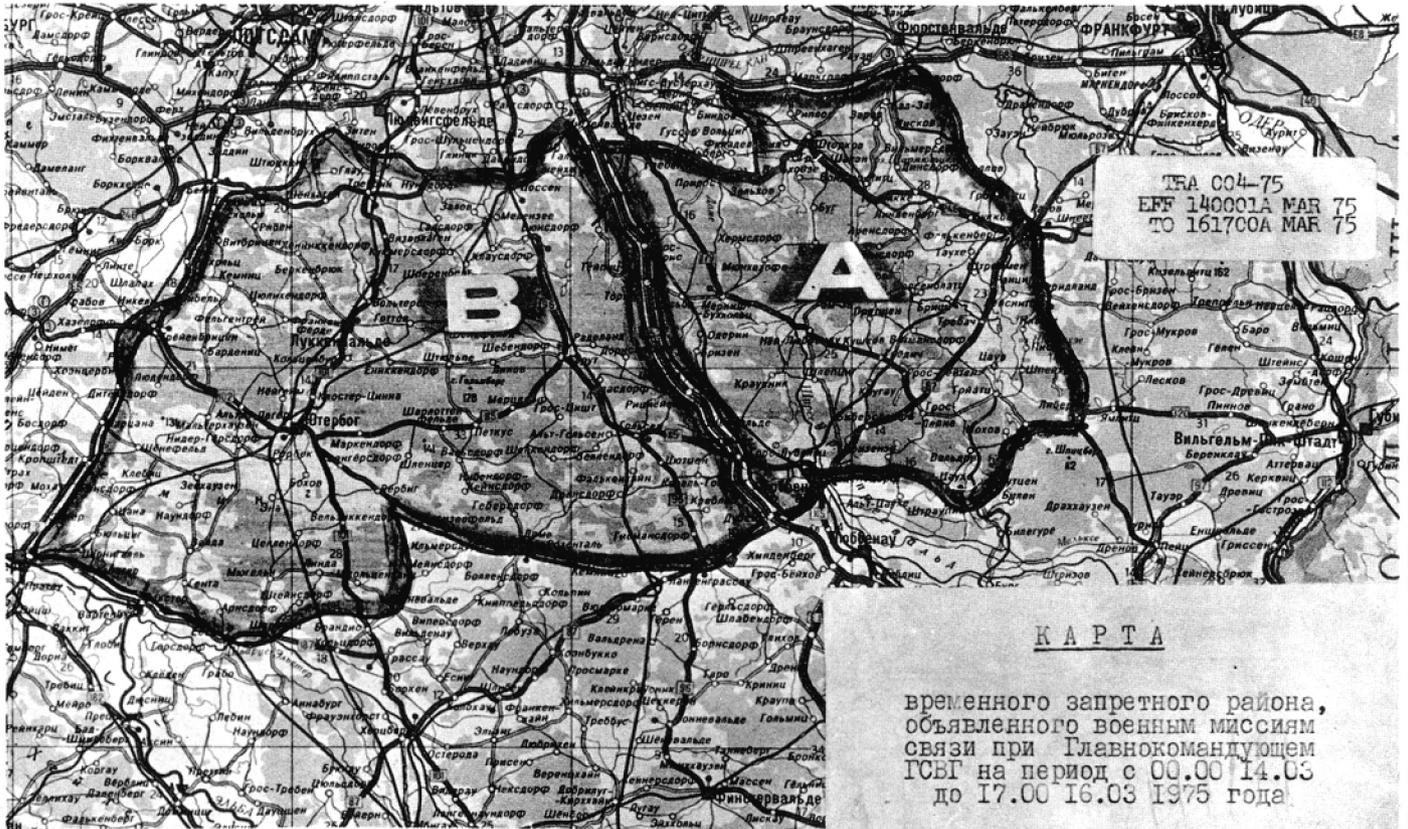
MAP OF TEMPORARY RESTRICTED AREA (TRA)
01-75 (040001A FEBRUARY - 082400A FEBRUARY)



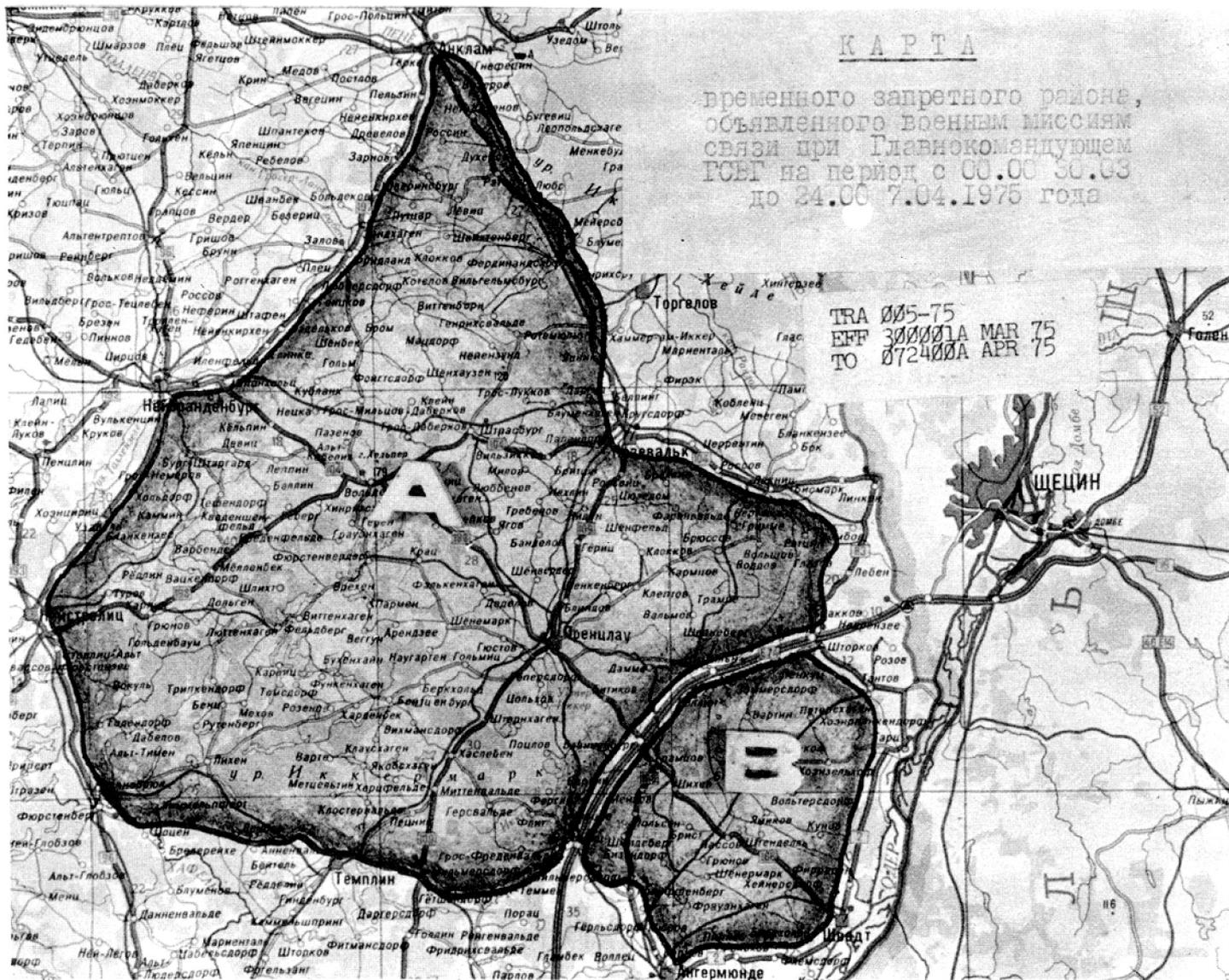
MAP OF TEMPORARY RESTRICTED AREA (TRA)
 02-75 (030001A MARCH - 062400A MARCH)



MAP OF TEMPORARY RESTRICTED AREA (TRA)
03-75 (110900A MARCH - 151700A MARCH)



MAP OF TEMPORARY RESTRICTED AREA (TRA)
04-75 (140001A MARCH - 161700A MARCH)

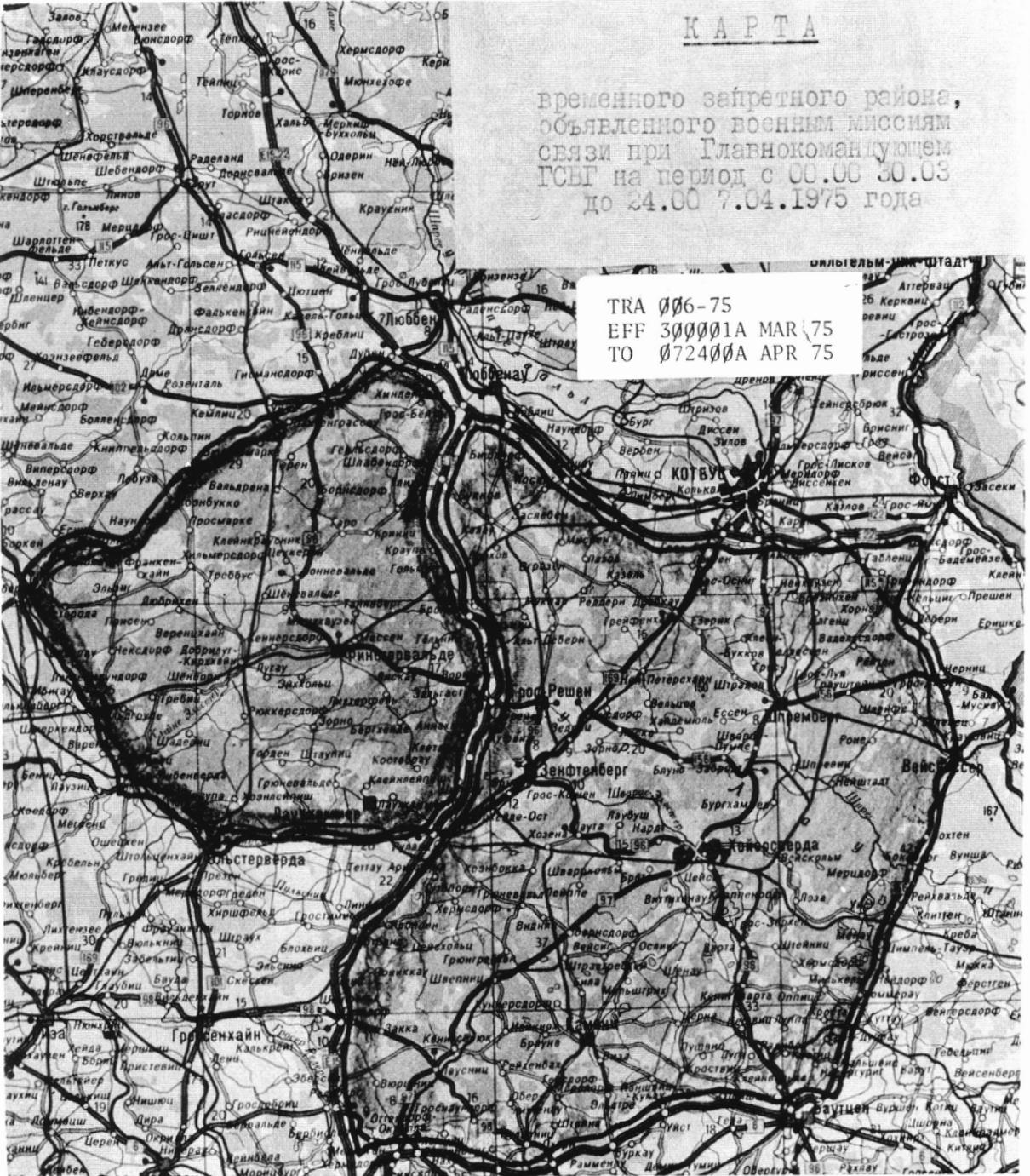


MAP OF TEMPORARY RESTRICTED AREA (TRA)
05-75 (300001A MARCH - 072400A APRIL)

КАРТА

временного запретного района,
объявленного военным миссиям
связи при Главнокомандующем
ГСВГ на период с 00.00 30.03
до 24.00 7.04.1975 года

TRA 006-75
EFF 300001A MAR 75
TO 072400A APR 75

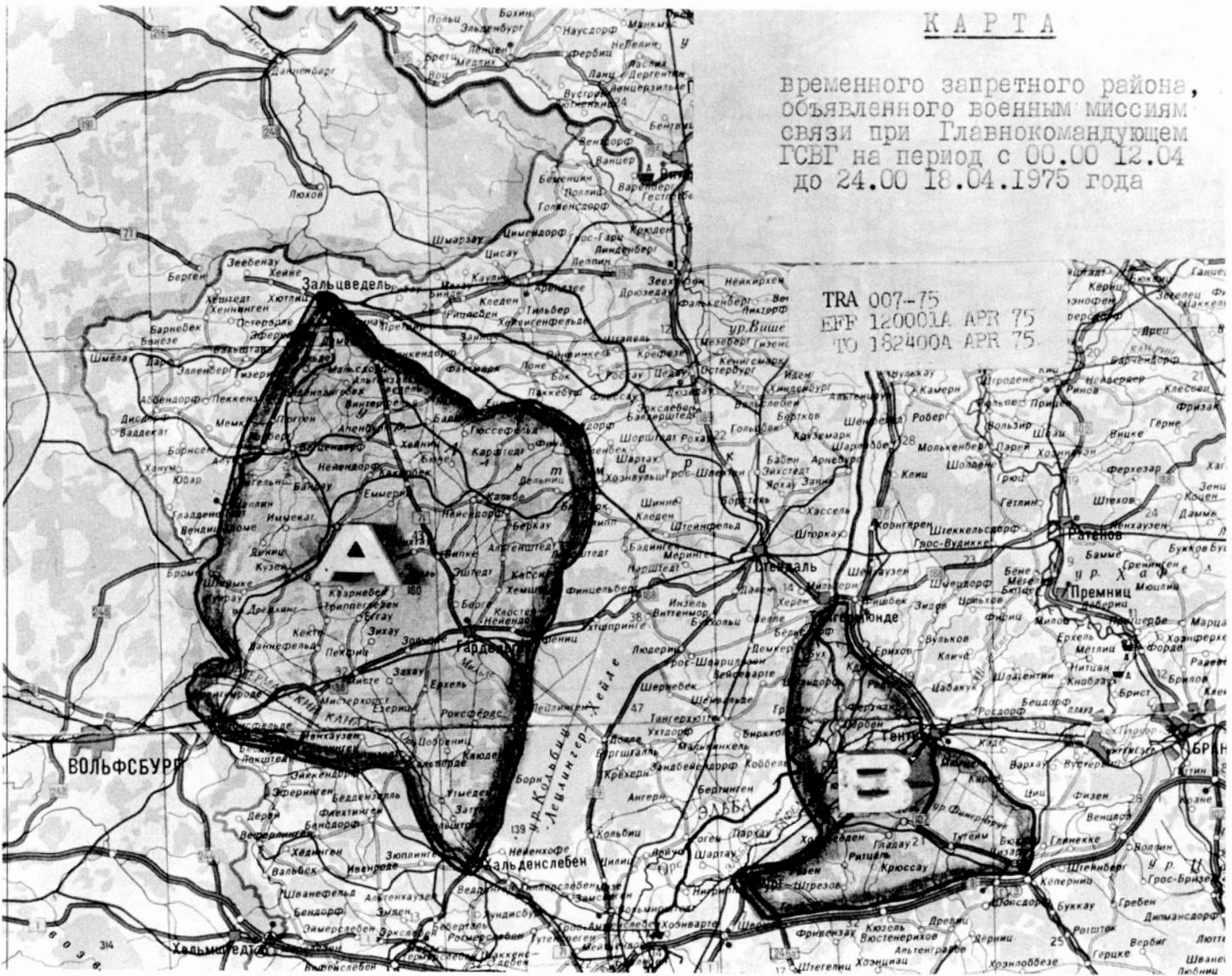


MAP OF TEMPORARY RESTRICTED AREA (TRA)
06-75 (300001A MARCH - 072400A APRIL)

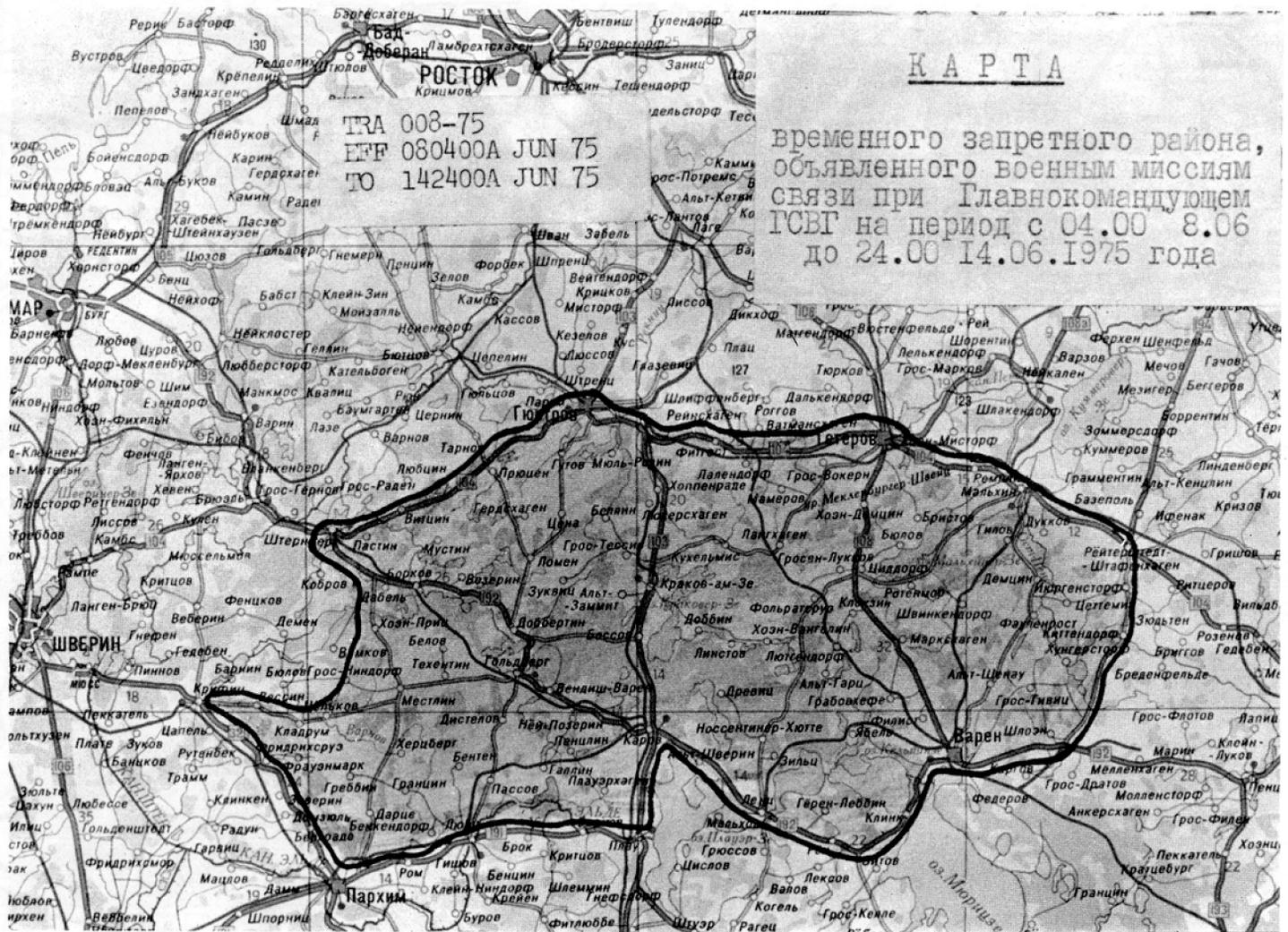
КАРТА

временного запретного района,
объявленного военным миссиям
связи при Главнокомандующем
ГСВГ на период с 00.00 12.04
до 24.00 18.04.1975 года

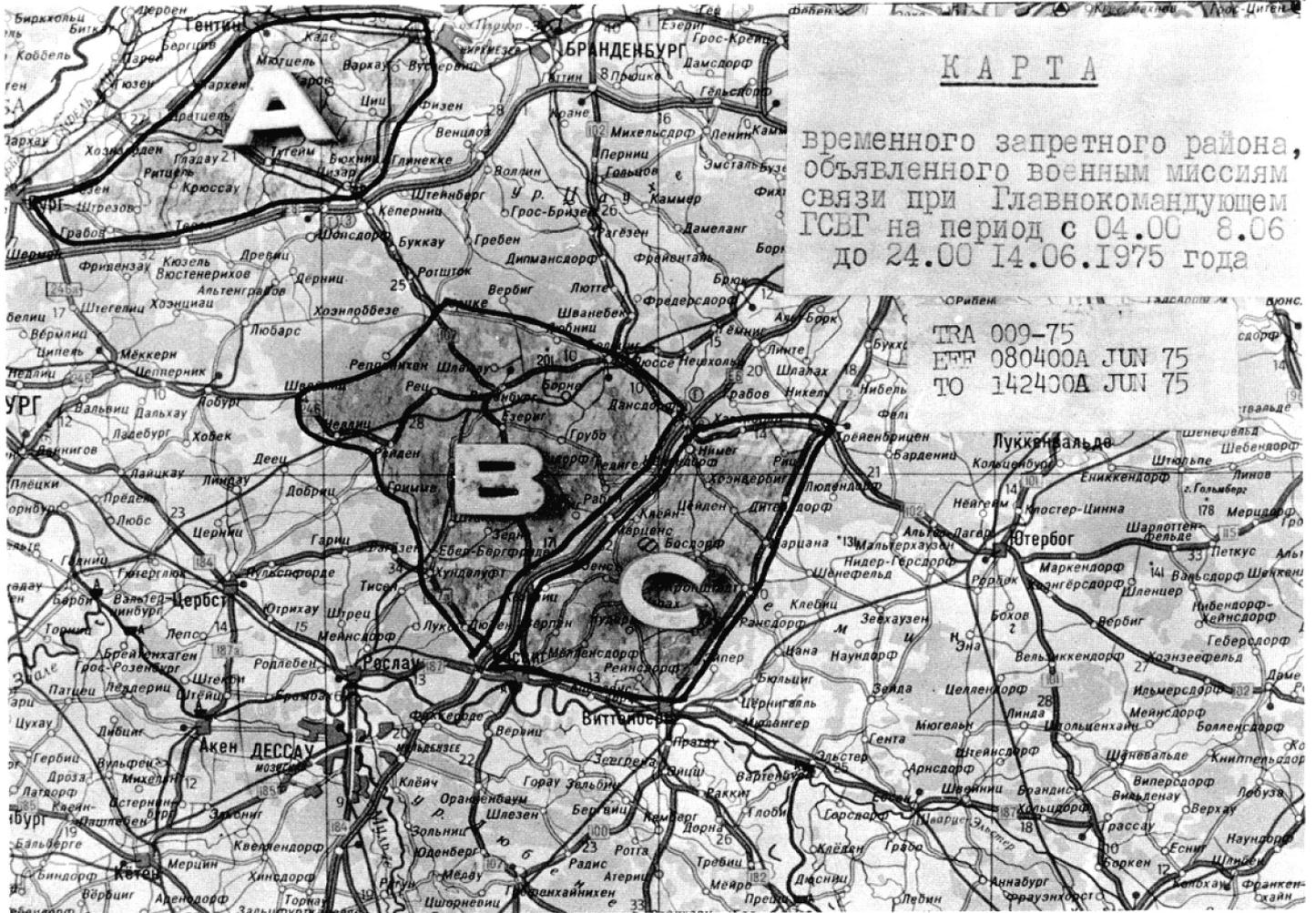
TRA 007-75
EFF 120001A APR 75
TO 182400A APR 75



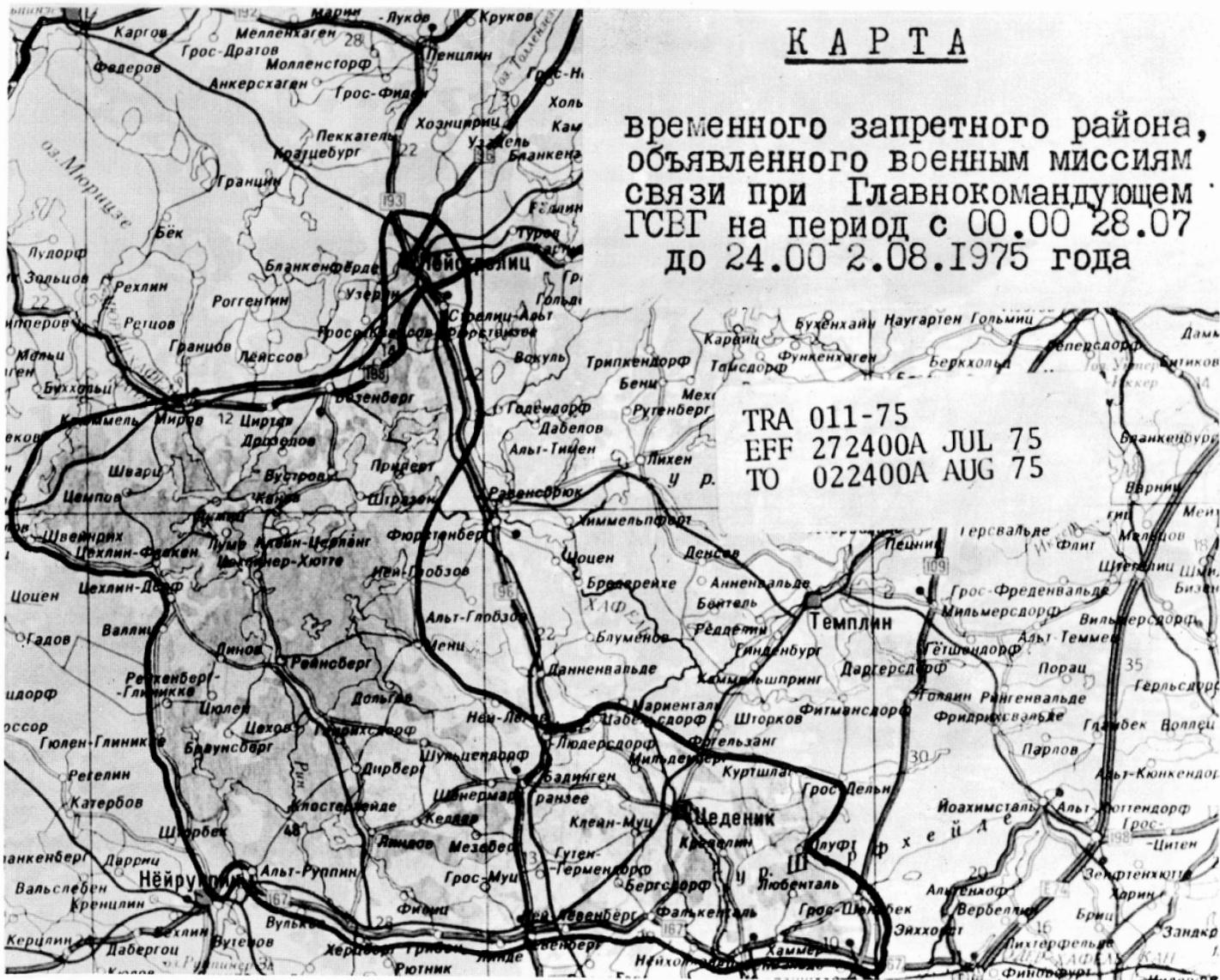
MAP OF TEMPORARY RESTRICTED AREA (TRA)
07-75 (120001A APRIL - 182400A APRIL)



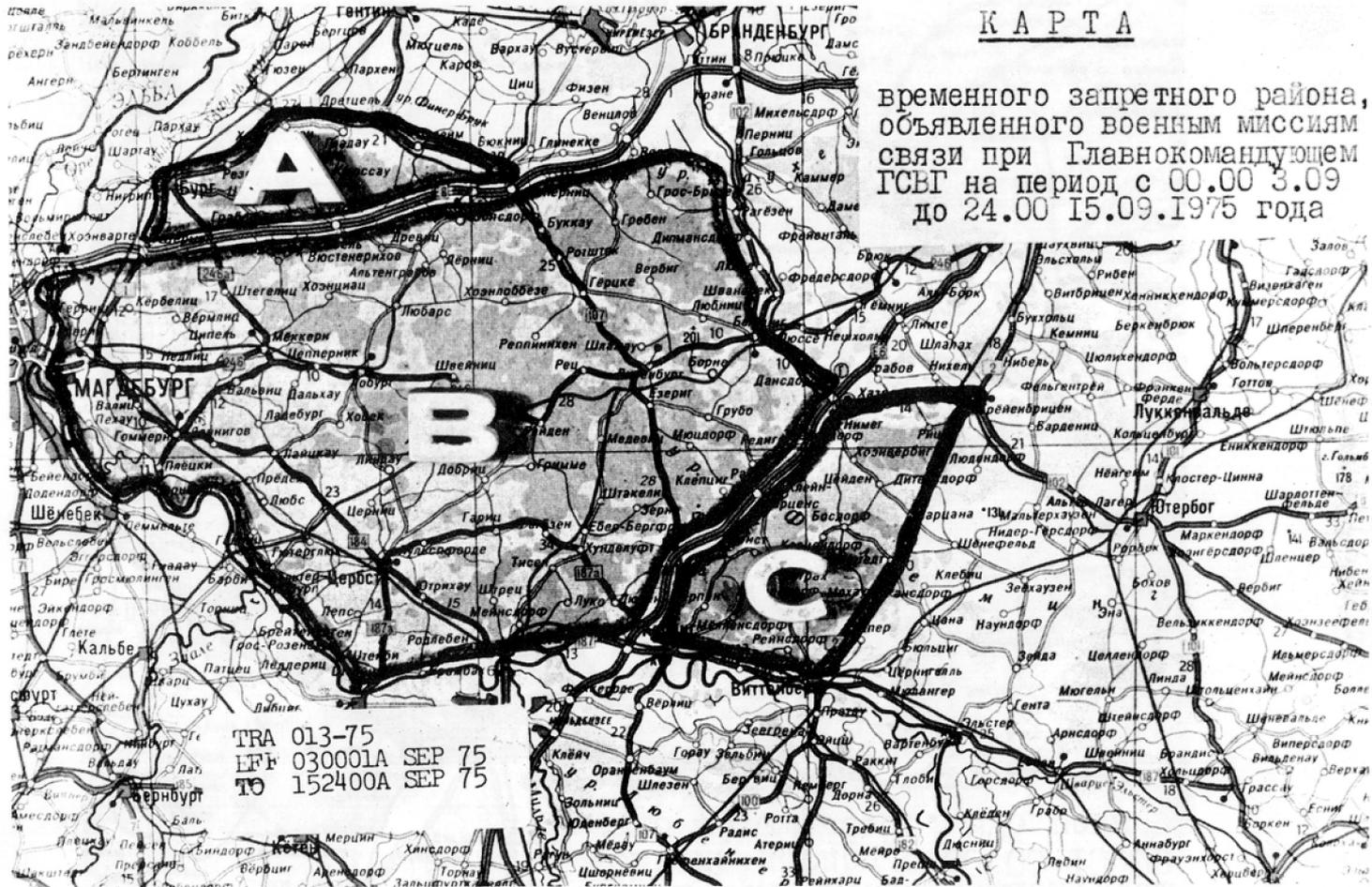
MAP OF TEMPORARY RESTRICTED AREA (TRA)
 08-75 (080400A JUNE - 142400A JUNE)



MAP OF TEMPORARY RESTRICTED AREA (TRA)
09-75 (080400A JUNE - 142400A JUNE)



MAP OF TEMPORARY RESTRICTED AREA (TRA)
011-75 (272400A JULY - 022400A AUGUST)

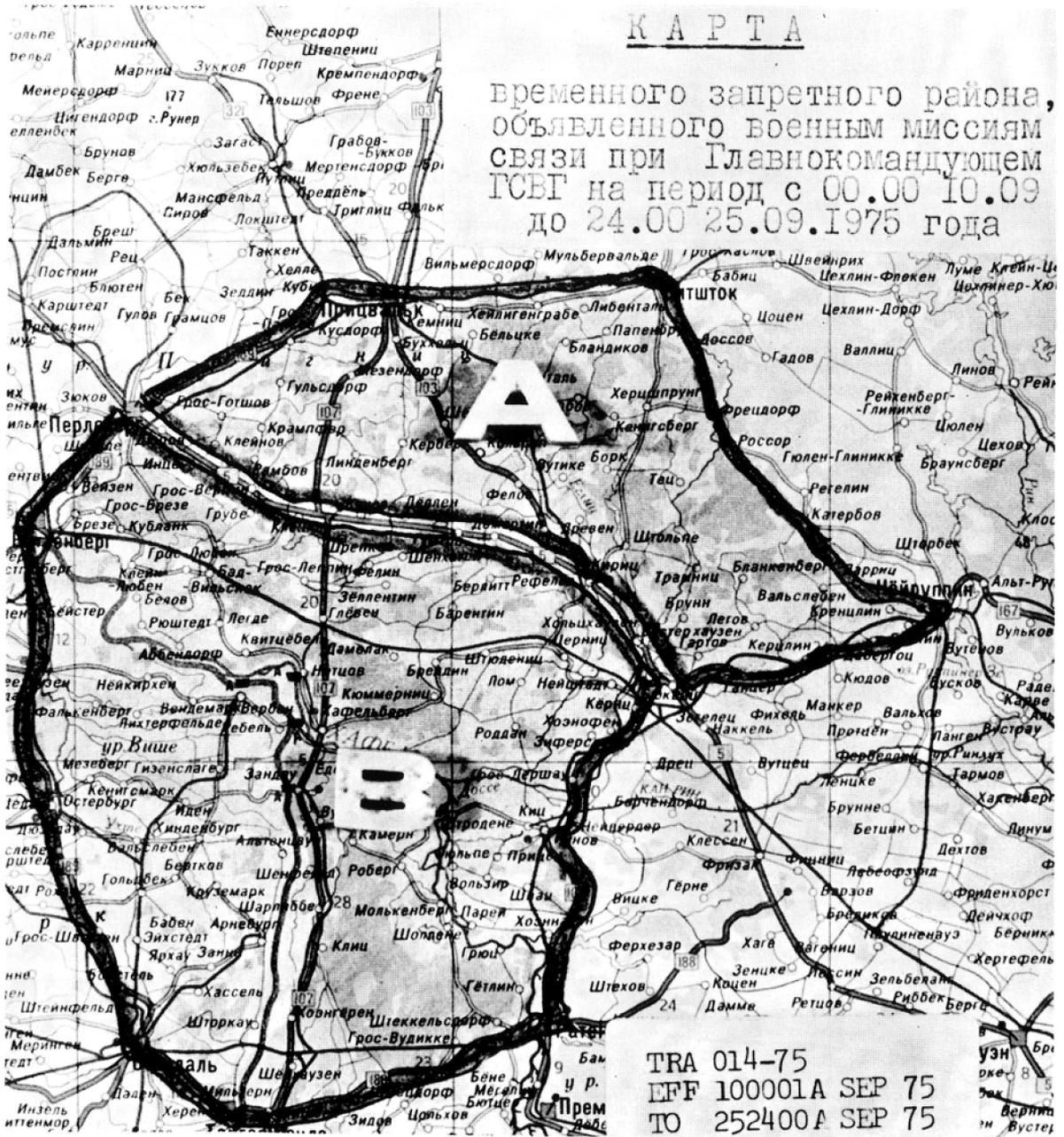


КАРТА

временного запретного района,
 объявленного военным миссиям
 связи при Главнокомандующем
 ГСВГ на период с 00.00 3.09
 до 24.00 15.09.1975 года

TRA 013-75
 LFF 030001A SEP 75
 TO 152400A SEP 75

MAP OF TEMPORARY RESTRICTED AREA (TRA)
 013-75 (030001A SEPTEMBER - 152400A SEPTEMBER)



MAP OF TEMPORARY RESTRICTED AREA (TRA)
014-75 (100001A SEPTEMBER - 252400A SEPTEMBER)

E. (C) DETENTIONS AND INCIDENTS.

1. General. There were seven detentions and four incidents reported in 1975, a considerable statistical improvement over the previous two years (19 detentions and 12 incidents in 1973, and 12 detentions and 10 incidents in 1974). Only two detentions involved actual physical aggression, and none involved shooting. These facts are perhaps of note when compared to FMLM and BRIXMIS detentions/incidents during the year. The French were fired upon at least on one occasion, and the British suffered two shooting incidents, one in which their vehicle was badly rammed, and one serious incident involving severe manhandling of tour personnel and ransacking of their vehicle (in all cases by Soviet personnel).

2. The following reports the detentions and incidents.

WESENBERG. On 20 January, a USMLM tour suffered a vehicle breakdown while exploring a tank trail. The tour NCO was sent to Wesenberg to call for a recovery team while the tour officer remained with the vehicle. Shortly thereafter, the tour car was discovered and detained by Soviet military personnel who had been looking for the tour apparently after it was sighted in Neustrelitz. The Neustrelitz Kommandant, three other Soviet officers, and one MfS civilian later appeared at the scene. The tour was kept at the site of the detention until the USMLM recovery team arrived, at which time the entire group was taken to the Neustrelitz Kommandatura and then released. Total duration of the detention was 8 1/2 hours; this lengthiness was a result of waiting for recovery and not of Soviet actions. Relations throughout the detention were cordial and correct.

WEST RING AUTOBAHN. On 25 January, a USMLM tour was involved in a minor road accident on the West Ring Autobahn some ten minutes from the USMLM Potsdam Installation. As the tour was passing a Moped, high winds caused the Moped to swerve left into the tour car. Only minor abrasions were suffered by the female Moped driver, and neither vehicle was damaged. The Vopos ("Volkspolizei" = "People's Police") were the first to arrive at the scene, followed by the Soviet Potsdam Kommandant. The Kommandant asked the USMLM tour personnel to sign a Russian "Road Transport Accident Report," which they refused to do. Although the Kommandant remained courteous, he refused to return the tour's documents (personal and vehicle) until the tour personnel signed the report. After continuing to refuse to sign the report, the tour personnel were released without their personal credentials or vehicle pass and returned to USMLM Potsdam. Chief, USMLM, transmitted a strong statement to the Soviet External Relations Branch (SERB) early the following morning. Literally within minutes, SERB called the Potsdam House and stated the tour's

documents could be picked up at any time. This pick-up was accomplished, and the tour personnel returned to West Berlin without further incident.

HAVELBERG. On 31 January, a USMLM tour was detained in Havelberg for 3 hours and 35 minutes. The tour had encountered repeated surveillance and heavy Soviet military traffic throughout the day, and as they were about to leave a gas station after fueling, their vehicle was surrounded by five armed and belligerent Soviet traffic regulators. Several more Soviet personnel arrived within the next three hours, and finally one officer prepared an AKT (report) citing completely fabricated allegations of "violations" on the part of the tour. The tour officer refused to sign the AKT, and the tour was directed to follow one of the Soviet vehicles to the Perleberg Kommandatura. The Soviet vehicle stopped enroute, however, and returned the tour's documents, stating that the matter was closed. The tour was warned not to return on the route on which they had been detained, as they would be "reapprehended at once and the matter would become much more serious." It was the opinion of the USMLM personnel that the detention had been effected to preclude observation of heavy Soviet traffic on that route.

ZIESAR. On 15 February, a USMLM tour was involved in an incident within the town of Ziesar. The tour was observed and tailed by a Soviet vehicle, found itself in a dead-end street, and had to make a U-turn. As it passed the surveilling vehicle from the now opposite direction, the Soviet driver deliberately swerved into the path of the USMLM car and rammed it. Minor damage was sustained. A Soviet officer jumped from the car, ran to the USMLM vehicle, attempted to open the doors and pounded on the windows with his fists. When the USMLM driver opened the window a crack to permit conversation, the Soviet grabbed hold and tried to tear the window out of the door frame. He was loud and belligerent to the point of being irrational and failed to offer even a modicum of military courtesy. He directed a passing German to call the Vopos, who arrived more than an hour later. It was a rather ironic variation on the usual scenario in that the Vopos acted in a professional and proper manner and had to instruct the Soviet captain that only Soviet personnel are authorized to deal with the Military Liaison Missions. A few minutes later, several Soviet officers arrived at the scene and the Vopos departed. The senior Soviet officer read an AKT containing false charges; the tour refused to sign the AKT after having denied the allegations. The Soviet officer then returned the tour's credentials and released the USMLM personnel.

WAREN. On 11 March, a USMLM tour was detained by East German personnel at Waren installation in a TRA. Soviet personnel arrived at the scene four hours later and conducted the USMLM tour to the

Neustrelitz Kommandatura. When accused of having been in a TRA, the USMLM tour officer stated that he had departed Potsdam before the TRA was declared. This fact was verified by the Kommandant, and the tour was released after having been conducted out of the restricted area. The total duration of the detention was 6 hours and 45 minutes, and relations were cordial and correct throughout.

RIESA. On 17 June, a USMLM tour was detained while driving through Riesa. The tour was not in a restricted area nor had it been under surveillance. A Soviet traffic regulator at the intersection of Route 169 told the tour to halt and pull to the side of the road. The tour personnel were required to relinquish their credentials and were taken to the Riesa Kommandatura, where they were accused of having been in a restricted area (behind signs). An AKT was prepared, and after the tour officer had refused to sign it, the tour was escorted back to Route 169 and released. Total duration of the detention was 2 hours and 25 minutes.

SUHL. On 27 July, a USMLM tour was detained while conducting reconnaissance of a communications site in Suhl. As the installation had appeared deserted, the USMLM tour officer felt it a justified risk to climb over two fences into the installation, where he was surprised and apprehended, camera in hand, by an armed East German sentry. The tour officer succeeded in removing and obliterating his film before the guard confiscated the camera at gunpoint. Several Vopos were called to the scene, together with the Soviet Kommandant of Suhl, to whom the USMLM officer surrendered his documents. An AKT was prepared, which the tour officer refused to sign. Fourteen hours after initial detention, the tour was escorted back to the main road and released. Conduct of the detention was correct, except that the tour officer was forbidden to sit down or to approach his car until the Soviet Kommandant had arrived. The Soviets also kept the following equipment: 1 camera with F1:4 lens and motor drive with battery pack and batteries, and one roll of exposed/obliterated film. This equipment was subsequently returned (minus film) by SERB on 26 August.

KAMENZ. On 3 October, a USMLM tour was involved in an incident with Vopo personnel while traveling through Kamenz. The tour had followed a posted detour of the main road, which took the vehicle behind signs for a stretch. While on this signed-off road, the car was approached by an East German sedan at a high rate of speed. When the tour car stopped to avoid a collision, a Vopo passenger got out of the sedan and motioned to the tour car to move. When the tour car departed, the Vopo struck it with his traffic wand. The tour car continued under surveillance by the sedan for some 25 kms. Suddenly, the sedan passed the tour car, veered off to the right, and, before it had come to a halt, the Vopo jumped out but fell flat on his face.

The tour car continued, once again followed by the sedan, until it stopped to make a turn. The Vopo then ran to the tour car, shouting unintelligibly, and attempted to enter the car forcibly. When this attempt failed, he drew his pistol in an apparent attempt to break the window. The tour vehicle took off at a normal rate of speed, and the sedan recommenced pursuit. When the USMLM tour reached the Eisenach Autobahn, the sedan turned back towards Kamenz, and the tour returned to Berlin without further incident.

RIBNITZ-STRALSUND-ROSTOCK. On 26 October, a USMIM tour encountered heavy and constant surveillance by Vopo motorcycle and sedans between Ribnitz and Stralsund. As the tour was neither in a PRA nor behind signs and was not near any military installations, the tour officer confronted the Vopos and asked them to explain this surveillance. A Vopo officer stated he had heard the tour violated traffic regulations (incorrect) and directed the tour personnel to accompany him to Stralsund. The USMLM officer replied that he would not accompany him anywhere, that the tour had done nothing improper, and that he would return to Rostock and report the matter to Soviet authorities, which he then did. The Soviets at Rostock Kommandatura were polite and pleasant, stating that they had no authority over Vopo personnel, but would report the matter to the appropriate authorities. The USMLM tour remained overnight in a Rostock hotel and were under continuous close surveillance until they left Rostock the next afternoon.

DRESDEN. On 24 November, a USMIM tour (two officers and the wife of one) was detained by East German personnel while on a cultural visit to Dresden. The tour had passed a Mission Restriction Sign (MRS) as they entered Dresden but elected to continue, as the road was a major access route, and they could not turn due to heavy traffic. After only a few hundred meters, the tour vehicle was stopped by Vopo personnel. Shortly thereafter, the Soviet Assistant Kommandant arrived. He told the tour they had been detained because they were behind signs, which the tour did not acknowledge. The Dresden Kommandant then appeared and escorted the USMIM personnel to the Kommandatura. An AKT stating that the tour was inadvertently behind signs was drawn up, which the USMIM officers refused to sign. The Kommandant then invited the tour to have lunch with him in the Kommandatura. The lunch was relaxed and informal and lasted two hours. When it was over, the tour's documents were returned, and the USMIM personnel proceeded on their way.

PRENZLAU. On 11 December, a USMIM tour was discovered by a Soviet BRDM-2 while conducting reconnaissance of a Prenzlau installation. As the tour vehicle attempted to exit the area, it got stuck in the mud and had to be towed back to the road by the pursuing

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BRDM. The tour was then conducted to the Prenzlau Kommandatura, where the personnel were detained for 1 hour and 35 minutes and then released. The Soviets were polite, pleasant, and calm throughout the detention.

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F. (C) SPECIAL REPORTS. Yet another facet of the USMLM contribution to the intelligence community in 1975 was the analysis performed and special reports submitted by tour personnel and Berlin-based analysts. Some noteworthy and representative examples of USMLM analysis for CY 1975 are listed below:

a. Major J. F. Meehan provided the first real study of the revised GSFSG Vehicle Registration Number (VRN) system. This analysis, concentrating on the 10 GTD and 35 MRD, was the basis for continuing analyses which have been invaluable aids to identification and OB studies.

b. SSG Terry Benson reviewed a 10 April 1975 observation of an East German Army artillery column and, based on analysis on Unit Vehicle Identifiers (UVI), march order, and known artillery TO&E, proved that the M-46, a non-divisional gun, was to be found in EGA Division Artillery Regiments.

c. SSG Benson conducted further analysis of the EGA UVI and TO&E systems, identifying markings of the ponton element of the 1 MRD engineer battalion, and, by extension, other sub-elements of that division. As with the Soviet VRN system, the EGA UVI are invaluable to identification and OB studies.

d. For the first time, USMLM covered the Leipzig Trade Fair with a tour team specially put together to optimize available expertise. Primary collection was the responsibility of Major Brosnahan and SSG Benson. Vast amounts of material were collected and subsequently sorted and analyzed with the assistance of the Production Section (Major Guiler, Major Baltes, MSG (P) Corbett, and Specialists Soukup and Roots). Evaluations of resultant reports reflected consumer satisfaction and will be invaluable in guiding future Leipzig Fair collection efforts.

e. Majors Meehan and Brosnahan provided valuable contributions in the fields of logistics and maintenance, respectively, with year-end wrap-ups of both critical subjects.

f. Early in 1975, Captain Patterson compiled a five-year summary and analysis of Allied MLM helicopter-related sightings. This comprehensive report included locations, configurations, and order of battle of GSFSG and EGAF helicopters.

g. Later in 1975, Captain Patterson prepared a special summary report on Soviet and EGAF aircraft numbers observed during the preceding 18 months.

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h. On 15 April 1975, Major Spencer obtained samples of camouflage netting from a Soviet command post/bivouac site. A subsequent evaluation stated that the IR "provided more useable information than the hundreds of photos and many IR's received over several years on the subject."

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G. (C) PRODUCTION STATISTICS.

1. An insight into the total USMIM contribution to the U. S. and NATO intelligence community is gained through review of 1975 production statistics. Although quality, rather than quantity, continues to be the goal, the quantitative output of USMLM production elements in 1975 was singularly impressive. The efforts of MSG Corbett, TSgt Astle, and their associates are to be commended.

2. Production: 1975.

USMIM-Originated IR's:	450
Ground Section:	273
Air Section:	177
Special IR's in Coordination with DCSI/USCOB:	55
Allied IR's Forwarded:	727
Allied Berlin Control Zone IR's Forwarded:	108
BRIXMIS Tech Reports:	157
TOTAL:	1497

PART III

LIAISON AND REPRESENTATIONAL MATTERS

A. (C) MEETINGS WITH SERB. Liaison meetings are normally held at the Soviet External Relations Branch (SERB) Office in Potsdam between Chief, USMLM, and Chief, SERB. Meetings are not regularly scheduled but occur at random times at the request of either USMLM or SERB when there is a subject to discuss. There were only nine meetings in 1975, a drastic reduction from the 29 which occurred in 1974. The following is a summary of these meetings:

- 19 Mar 75 Chief, USMLM (COL P. L. Thorsen), and Lt Col J. J. Guenther met with Chief, SERB (LTC V. Porvatov), CPT Stepanov, and LT A. N. Yegorov (SERB English interpreter) at SERB's request. The purpose of the meeting was to deliver a C/S, GSFG, protest on various incidents (20 Jan; 31 Jan; 15 Feb; and 11 Mar 75) involving USMLM personnel.
- 23 Apr 75 Deputy Chief (Lt Col C. S. Stiles) and Executive Officer (LTC W. C. Dukes), USMLM, met with Chief and Deputy Chief (LTC I. Kanavin), SERB, at SERB's request. Chief, SERB, opened the meeting by conveying the regrets of C/S, GSFG (LTG D. A. Grinkevich) that he would be unable to attend the USMLM reception on 25 Apr, but added that the First Deputy C/S, LTG Yakovlev, would attend instead. Chief, SERB, sidestepped a question as to which other Soviet generals would attend the reception, saying only that there would be "other generals and colonels." After the official business was concluded, some small talk on general topics ensued. The atmosphere of the meeting was relaxed and friendly.
- 23 May 75 Chief, USMLM, and CPT N. Troyan met with Chief and Deputy Chief, SERB, and LT Yegorov at SERB's request. Topics of discussion included arrangements for the transit of CINCOSFG (Gen Y. F. Ivanovski) through the U. S. Zone of Responsibility on his way to the French Zone of Germany and the accreditation of a vehicle retriever trailer for USMLM in addition to the storage trailer presently accredited. SERB was also alerted to the transit of the command diesel train for CINCUSAREUR (Gen Blanchard) at the end of the month and promised to expedite clearance of same.
- 9 Jul 75 Chief, USMLM, met with Chief, SERB, CPT Stepanov, and another SERB Captain at SERB's request. The significant point of business was the transmittal of a letter from Acting C/S, GSFG (LTG Yakovlev), to C/S, USAREUR (MG W. R. Kraft, Jr.), protesting the recent incidents

of "forcible actions on the part of U. S. and West German military personnel against members of the Soviet Military Liaison Mission-Frankfurt." Following delivery of the protest, Chief, USMLM, presented the Soviets with six bottles of champagne for their victory in the Volleyball Tournament at the USMLM 3 July picnic. Chief, SERB, then advised Chief, USMLM, that two or three SERB officers would attend the USMLM Hail/Farewell luncheon for arriving/departing USMLM officers at the Potsdam House the following day. Chief, USMLM, also extended an invitation to SERB and, if desired, Wuensdorf, officers and wives to attend a cocktail/buffet on 18 July for a visiting group of officers from the U. S. Army Russian Institute. Finally, Chief, SERB, expressed his gratitude for LTC Dukes's assistance at the scene of his traffic accident in West Berlin on 4 July (See III. B.: "Relations with GSFG").

13 Aug 75

Chief, USMLM, and CPT Troyan met with Acting Chief, SERB (LTC Kanavin), and LT Yegorov. A/C, SERB, first transmitted a farewell letter from C/S, GSFG, to the departing C/S, USAREUR. Chief, USMLM, then brought up the detention of a USMLM tour near SUHL on 27 Jul, stating that he expected the confiscated equipment to be returned. LTC Kanavin replied that both he and C/S, GSFG, had just returned from leave and that although he himself had been briefed on the matter by LTC Porvatov, the C/S was as yet unaware of it. LTC Kanavin further stated that the GDR government had brought considerable pressure to bear on SERB regarding the incident and that he "knew that the tour officer was photographing a military objective of the NVA." He said he would notify C/S, GSFG, of the request of Chief, USMLM, whereupon discussion of the matter was terminated. As Chief, USMLM, was leaving, LTC Kanavin pointed out a photo of London that had been given to SERB by Chief, BRIXMIS, and requested a similar one of Washington, D. C., which Chief, USMLM, promised to furnish (and later did furnish).

15 Aug 75

Chief, USMLM, and CPT Troyan attended an eight-minute meeting with LTC Kanavin and LT Yegorov at SERB's request. The first point of business was the presentation of a letter from C/S, GSFG, to C/S, USAREUR, protesting the incident involving a USMLM tour on 27 Jul. This letter was in response to the request made on 13 Aug for return of the confiscated equipment. LTC Kanavin went on to say that C/S, GSFG, had no objection in principle to returning the equipment. LTC Kanavin added that, at present, he did not know where

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the equipment was, but did expect it to be returned in a week or two. LTC Kanavin then returned the accreditation request of a USMLM member which included a child over 16, stating that the policy since 1966 was that a child over 16 would not be included in the Soviet credentials but would require a guest pass each time he wished to travel to Potsdam. (In fact, this discussion was the first time this policy had been enforced; prior to this date, dependent children over 16 had been included in parents' credentials without further ado. Subsequently, in December 1975, SERB required all USMLM credentials to be turned in for renewal, and all dependent children over 16 were removed from same.)

26 Aug 75

Acting Chief, USMLM (Lt Col Stiles), and Capt O. Y. Potebnya met with Acting Chief, SERB (LTC Kanavin), and SERB Interpreter LT Nedelski. As the first item of business, Acting Chief, SERB, returned the photographic equipment (minus film) confiscated in the 27 Jul incident. At the same time, he delivered a verbal message from C/S, GSFG, which stated that the Chief of Staff hoped there would be no more such incidents and that if there were he couldn't guarantee the "same results." Acting Chief, SERB, signed a typed receipt acknowledging return of the camera and invited Lt Col Stiles to sign if he so desired; Lt Col Stiles declined. Upon later examination, it appeared that the camera had been broken.

Acting Chief, SERB, then informed Acting Chief, USMLM, that the husband of an East German employee at the USMLM Potsdam House had been found to have pulmonary tuberculosis. He said the employee would be examined to see if she, too, were infected. Lt Col Stiles thanked SERB for the information and suggested that all the German employees be examined. LTC Kanavin replied that SERB would await the outcome of the initial examination.

LTC Kanavin then queried Lt Col Stiles as to "which U. S. official signs passes for Americans to go from West to East Berlin?" (Comment: This query apparently referred to the U. S. Forces Berlin ID cards used by dependents of U. S. Berlin personnel to travel to East Berlin, some of which carry the signatures of former USCOB's.) Lt Col Stiles pleaded ignorance in the matter, as matters concerning Berlin are not discussed normally on the USMLM-SERB level, but are rather the domain of the US Mission.

Finally, Acting Chief, SERB, requested that SERB be allowed to borrow the film "Nicholas and Alexandra" (see Section III. C. 1.: "US-sponsored Social Events"). LTC Kanavin also suggested that USMLM and SERB could possibly exchange films in the future (nothing more ever came of this suggestion).

5 Sep 75

Chief, USMLM, and MAJ J. F. Meehan met this date with Chief of Staff, GSFG, at GSFG Headquarters in Wuensdorf. The meeting had been requested the day before when the Acting Chief, SERB, called the USMLM Potsdam Duty Officer at 1700 hours and requested that Chief, USMLM, come to GSFG Headquarters the next day.

Soviet personnel present in addition to the Chief of Staff were LTC Kanavin, CPT Stepanov, and an unidentified colonel.

The purpose of the meeting, which lasted only seven minutes, was the delivery of a strong protest regarding an FRG plane which had overflown and thereby "violated" GDR airspace and subsequently landed at Tempelhof on 30 Aug 75. The Soviets further charged that they had been denied access to the plane, which they had requested in order to inspect the craft to determine whether it was in fact a non-military aircraft. Chief, USMLM, promised to relay the information to his headquarters immediately. After reading the protest aloud, Chief of Staff, GSFG, apologized to Chief, USMLM, for having troubled him to come all the way to Wuensdorf for such a short meeting. The fact that the Chief of Staff had personally delivered the protest rather than going through SERB (the normal channel for all Soviet protests) was an indication of how irate the Soviets were over the matter.

On 12 Sep, upon instructions of USBER and Chief of Staff, USAREUR, USMLM delivered the following letter to SERB for transmittal to C/S, GSFG:

"Dear LTC Grinkevich,
With regard to your oral statement of 5 September 1975, I have been instructed to inform you that the subject in question does not lie within my sphere of competence and that a response is being duly delivered in appropriate channels to the Soviet Embassy.
Sincerely, P. L. THORSEN; Colonel, GS; Chief of Mission."

30 Sep 75

Chief, USMLM, and CPT M. H. Crutcher met with Chief and Deputy Chief, SERB, and CPT Stepanov. Chief,

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SERB, first delivered a letter of welcome from C/S, GSFG, to the new C/S, USAREUR (MG Rolland V. Heiser). This letter was in response to the letter MG Heiser had written to C/S, GSFG, notifying him of his assumption of duty. Chief, SERB, then went on to say that C/S, GSFG, had approved the visit of the USCOB (MG Joseph C. McDonough) and a group of USMLM personnel and wives to Sans Souci and Cecilienhof on 1 Oct. He advised that an English-speaking guide would be provided by the GDR Tourist Service and that a SERB officer would greet the US group and introduce them to the guide. He further stated that no individual guest passes would be required; a list of guests would be at the bridge and this list would be sufficient. Chief, SERB, stated that this procedure would be followed in the future for similar group visits. Some small talk followed upon conclusion of the official business. The atmosphere of the meeting was very friendly and relaxed.

B. (C) RELATIONS WITH GSFG. The year 1975 saw a noticeable improvement in relations between USMLM and SERB/GSFG, attributable perhaps in part to the current climate of detente, the Soyuz-Apollo joint space venture, as well as to the personalities of Chief, SERB (LTC Porvatov), and C/S, GSFG (LTG Grinkevich), both of whom were considerably more amicable and diplomatic than their 1974 predecessors.

There was a distinct increase in SERB cooperativeness with regard to issuance of guest passes (often issued on short notice and, in the case of large group visits, sometimes dispensed with entirely in favor of a list at the bridge), in its support of the USMLM Potsdam House, in arranging tours for USMLM personnel to places of interest in Potsdam, and in the level, quantity, and affability of Soviet representatives at USMLM social functions. There was also a marked decrease in the number of serious detentions and incidents involving USMLM personnel and in surveillance of USMLM tours, as compared to preceding years.

The following is a brief account of certain events indicative of the tenor of USMLM-GSFG relations during the year:

May Transit of CINCGSFG through the U. S. Area of Responsibility. On 27 May, CINCGSFG (Gen Y. F. Ivanovski) crossed into the U. S. Area of Responsibility at the Wartha checkpoint on his way to French Headquarters in Baden-Baden. In the CINC's party were C/S, GSFG (LTG Grinkevich), Col Gen Koritchuk, and MG Onusaitis. Chief, USMLM, and Chief, Allied Contact Section, Frankfurt (ACS), were present to welcome the CINCGSFG and his party and to expedite/escort their transit. The

return crossing was accomplished on 29 May, at which time Chief, USMLM, was again present to assist. During a brief halt, CINCGSFG extended his personal thanks and gifts to all who had assisted in his transit through the US Zone of Germany.

July

Winter Sports. At an FMLM/SERB meeting on 25 July, Chief, FMLM, posed the question as to whether SERB would be interested in arranging a winter sports meet and dinner with the officers and wives of the three Allied Missions some Sunday at a winter sports resort in the GDR. Chief, SERB, immediately expressed his personal enthusiasm, saying in particular that such an event would seem to him quite beneficial for relations between the Allies and the Soviets in the GDR as well as in the FRG, especially toward an amelioration in relations between SERB and the three Missions. He thanked Chief, FMLM, for his initiative and said he would pass the idea on to his headquarters with his support and endorsement. Although nothing more definite was ever heard from the Soviets and the meet never materialized, the attitude of Chief, SERB, in itself was indicative of a willingness to expand contacts and to improve further relations.

July

Chief, SERB, Traffic Accident. On 4 July, the vehicle carrying LTC Porvatov (Chief, SERB), CPT Stepanov, and a Soviet driver from the Independence Day Parade and reception in West Berlin was involved in a traffic accident in West Berlin. The Soviet vehicle, while stopped at a red light, was rammed from behind by a car driven by a drunken West Berliner. A small crowd quickly appeared at the scene and the Soviets were having considerable difficulty, being faced with the hostility of the other driver and their own inability to communicate in German. As luck would have it, LTC W. C. Dukes, USMLM Executive Officer, happened to pass by and stopped immediately to render assistance. He directed the Soviets to leave the scene and to drive directly to the Glienicke Bridge rather than wait for the West Berlin police to arrive. LTC Dukes then left his name with the German driver and proceeded to the bridge, where LTC Porvatov and party were waiting. LTC Porvatov thanked LTC Dukes profusely "for rendering assistance and extricating him from a potentially embarrassing situation." LTC Dukes asked for an estimate of damages to the Soviet vehicle, to which LTC Porvatov replied: "There will be no charge; you have paid by rendering your assistance." At a later

USMLM-SERB meeting on 9 Jul, LTC Porvatov again expressed his gratitude, saying the help was "indicative of our alliance."

December

On 26 Dec, USMLM was advised of an accident involving US military personnel on the Berlin-Helmstedt Autobahn, and Deputy Chief, USMLM, immediately proceeded to the scene. Of the three US personnel involved, one had been killed, and two were seriously injured. When Deputy Chief and USMLM driver arrived, four Vopos, an EG civilian, and four Soviets were already present. Deputy Chief, USMLM, introduced himself to the Soviets and explained he had come to lend whatever help he could. A wrecker and an ambulance had been called, and the injured were taken to Soviet checkpoint Bravo for fastest possible rendezvous with the ambulance. The Soviets were most helpful in expediting the departure of the ambulance at their checkpoint and later in determining the location of the remains of the deceased serviceman, which had been taken to East Berlin.

C. (C) SOCIAL EVENTS.

1. U.S.-Sponsored Social Events. The amelioration of U.S.-Soviet relations on various levels was reflected in the USMLM-sponsored social events throughout the year. Whereas Soviet attendance at previous years' social functions had often been meager and marked by a chilly reserve--if not open hostility--on the part of many Soviet officers and wives, the 1975 functions enjoyed generous and exceptionally congenial Soviet representation.

The following is an outline of the year's major functions:

April

A stag buffet commemorating the 28th anniversary of the establishment of the USMLM and the 30th anniversary of the meeting of U. S. and Soviet Forces on the Elbe River near Torgau was held in the Potsdam House on 25 April.

Senior Soviet representatives were MG Yakovlev (1st Dep C/S, GSFG) and MG Onusaitis (DCSI, GSFG). Also present were LTC Grekh (Potsdam Kommandant), LTC Kanavin (Deputy Chief, SERB; Chief, SERB, was reported to be sick), and three unidentified colonels.

The senior U. S. representatives were MG William R. Kraft, Jr. (C/S, USAREUR), Maj Gen Benjamin N. Bellis (CG, 17th AF), and Brig Gen Herbert J. Blaha (USMC, Dep J-3, EUCOM).

The atmosphere throughout was cordial and relaxed, and the Soviets gave every appearance of enjoying themselves. The themes of the traditional toasts following dinner centered on the usefulness of the Military Liaison Missions and the commemoration of the American/Soviet meeting on the Elbe 30 years before. MG Yakovlev remarked in his toast that he trusted the good relations between the U. S. and the USSR would continue for another 30 years. At no time during the party was the defeat of fascism addressed. The Soviet guests departed shortly after 2000 hours.

July

1. The traditional Independence Day Picnic at the USMLM Potsdam Installation was held on 3 Jul. The more than 400 Soviet, British, French, and U. S. guests included two Soviet general officers (MG N. P. Smirnov, Assistant C/S, GSFG, and MG Onusaitis, DCSI, GSFG) and three U. S. general officers (MG Sam S. Walker, USCOB; Maj Gen Benjamin N. Bellis, CG, 17th AF; and Brig Gen William C. Norris, USAFE).

In addition to the two Soviet generals, there were approximately 18 other Soviet personnel present. Many of the officers were accompanied by their wives, and Chief, SERB, brought his daughter as well. The Soviets displayed remarkable warmth and cordiality, expressed great admiration for the way the function was arranged, and seemed to enjoy themselves genuinely--especially when they once again walked off with a victory in the Volleyball Tournament!

2. On 10 July, a Hail/Farewell luncheon for arriving/departing USMLM officers was attended by three SERB officers. The atmosphere was relaxed and friendly.

3. On 18 July, USMLM hosted a cocktail/buffet reception at the Potsdam House for a group of visiting officers from the U. S. Army Russian Institute. Chief, SERB, and five of his officers attended. This occasion was the first time in recent record that the Soviets had come to such a function, and their attendance was attributed to the international climate engendered by the Apollo-Soyuz joint space venture.

August

1. On 23 August, SERB officers LTC Kanavin and LT Yegorov attended a luncheon at the USMLM Potsdam House, the purpose of which was to bid farewell to departing USMLM officer LTC Baxter. USMLM personnel present were Deputy Chief, USMLM; LTC Baxter; and PDO LT Chachulski. The SERB officers were very friendly and obviously

enjoyed the affair; they stayed for two hours and 20 minutes, considerably longer than had been expected.

2. On 26 August, SERB requested to borrow the movie "Nicholas and Alexandra" after having heard Deputy Chief, USMLM, speak about it in an earlier social conversation. As the Soviets did not have a suitable projector, however, USMLM volunteered to bring both the movie and projector to SERB and to conduct a showing for SERB personnel. This showing was held that same evening and enjoyed a large Soviet turnout; the room was so crowded that the wife of Deputy Chief, SERB, sat on his lap for the duration of the film, while several Soviet enlisted personnel were observed to have fallen asleep partway through it, but whether they did so from fatigue, boredom (the film was shown in English, although USMLM's 1 LT Chachulski provided a running commentary in Russian), or the stuffiness in the room remained a moot question.

The fact remains, however, that this function was the first of its kind in the history of USMLM/SERB relations. Never before had the Soviets requested to borrow a Western film or invited USMLM personnel to SERB for such a showing.

November

A traditional American Thanksgiving Dinner was hosted on 29 November at the Potsdam House for approximately 45 British, French, Soviet, and American guests. The senior Soviet representatives were LTG and Mrs. Grinkevich (C/S, GSFG); MG and Mrs. Onusaitis (DCSI, GSFG); and MG and Mrs. Sutyagin (Dep Cdr, Sov AF, GSFG). U. S. general officers in attendance were MG and Mrs. R. V. Heiser (C/S, USAREUR); BG and Mrs. R. Dean Tice (Cdr, BBde); and Brig Gen and Mrs. Billy M. Minter (DCS/LOG, Hqs, USAFE).

The function provided the backdrop for the first meeting between LTG Grinkevich and the new C/S, USAREUR, MG Heiser, and was the occasion of several Soviet toasts to further cooperation, to the desirability of more frequent social contacts through the Missions, and to the hope that there would be many future meetings between the Chiefs of Staff. An atmosphere of warmth and extreme affability prevailed throughout the function.

December

1. On 3 December, LTC Kanavin and LT Yegorov attended a luncheon at USMLM Potsdam. The purpose of the function was to bid farewell to Capt Patterson and to introduce new USMLM officers Maj Tuite and Capt Stockreiser to SERB. The affair was relaxed and cordial.



LTC W. C. DUKES WELCOMING MG SAM S. WALKER TO POTSDAM
3 JULY 1975



CPT N. TROYAN WELCOMING MAJ GEN BELLIS
3 JULY 1975

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TRADITIONAL SOVIET/U. S. VOLLEYBALL GAME
3 JULY 1975

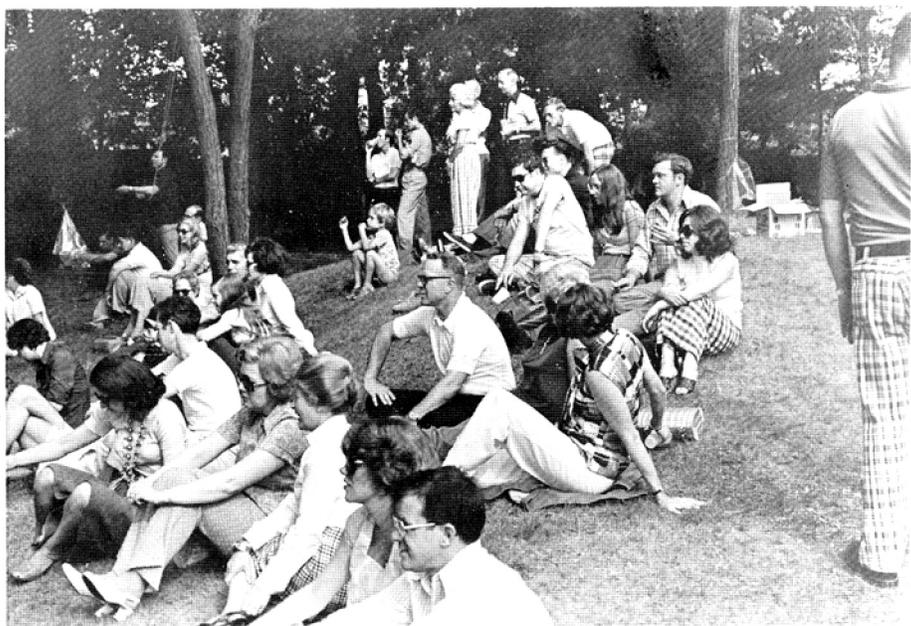


CHILDREN'S GAMES
3 JULY 1975

UNCLASSIFIED



TRADITIONAL VOLLEYBALL GAME DRAWS ATTENTIVE SPECTATORS
3 JULY 1975



GUESTS FOLLOW VOLLEYBALL GAME CLOSELY
3 JULY 1975



MG HEISER AND LTG GRINKEVICH AT POTSDAM
29 NOVEMBER 1975



ALLIED AND SOVIET GUESTS AT POTSDAM
29 NOVEMBER 1975

UNCLASSIFIED



ALLIED AND SOVIET GUESTS AT POTSDAM
29 NOVEMBER 1975

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2. At 1900 hours, 27 December, USMLM hosted a buffet dinner for SERB officers to celebrate the traditional exchange of New Year's gifts and wishes. Soviets present were: LTC Porvatov, LTC Grekh (Potsdam Kommandant), LTC and Mrs. Kanavin, MAJ and Mrs. Stepanov, MAJ and Mrs. Tereshchenko, LT and Mrs. Yerevenko, and LT Yegorov.

Gifts were exchanged between USMLM and SERB personnel. The gifts from CINC and C/S, USAREUR, to their Soviet counterparts were passed to Chief, SERB, who stated that reciprocal gifts had been transmitted via Chief, SMLM-F, on 14 Dec. The atmosphere remained congenial throughout the evening. The Soviet ladies, who came noticeably dolled up for the affair, stated that the function was one of the nicest and most relaxed evenings they had spent at the U. S. Mission House. Chief, SERB, elected not to see the movie ("Mame") which USMLM had prepared "just in case," and the Soviets departed at 2215 hours, to the obvious displeasure of their wives.

The following is a list of gifts exchanged between USAREUR/USMLM and GSFG/SERB:

a. From CINCUSAREUR to CINCGSFG:

- 1 bottle (fifth) Southern Comfort
- 1 bottle Taylor Sangria
- 1 bottle Christian Brothers Napa Rose
- 1 bottle Almaden Mountain White Chablis
- 1 bottle Early Times Bicentennial
- 1 box (1 1/2 lbs) Russell Stover candies

b. From C/S, USAREUR, to C/S, GSFG:

- 1 bottle Gallo Hearty Burgundy
- 1 bottle Early Times Bicentennial flask
- 1 bottle Paul Masson Chenin Blanc
- 1 box Whitman's Sampler candies

c. From Chief, USMLM to CINCGSFG:

- 1 book, We Americans (pictorial history of the United States), inscribed
- 1 bottle Paul Masson Cabernet Sauvignon
- 1 bottle Christian Brothers Napa Rose
- 1 "Official Astronauts" ballpoint pen

- d. From Chief, USMLM, to C/S, GSFG:
 - 1 book, We Americans, inscribed
 - 1 bottle Almaden Mountain White Chablis
 - 1 bottle Taylor New York State Pink Champagne
 - 1 "Official Astronauts" ballpoint pen

- e. From Chief, USMLM, to Chief, SERB:
 - 1 book, We Americans, inscribed
 - 1 1-lb box Whitman's Sampler candies
 - 1 bottle (fifth) Jack Daniels Green
 - 1 bottle Christian Brothers Ruby Port
 - 1 bottle Paul Masson Chenin Blanc
 - 1 "Official Astronauts" ballpoint pen

- f. From Chief, USMLM, to MG Onusaitis, LTC Kanavin, MAJ Tereshchenko, MAJ Medved, LT Yegorov, and LTC Grekh, Potsdam Kommandant:
 - 1 "Official Astronauts" ballpoint pen, each

- g. From Chief, USMLM, to officers and men of SERB:
 - 2 cartons Winston cigarettes
 - 2 40-oz bottles Jim Beam Bourbon

- h. From Chief, USMLM, to Soviet duty personnel at the Glienicke Bridge:
 - 6 small gift packages, each containing cigarettes, liquor miniatures, and chocolate bars

- i. From Chief, SERB, to Chief, USMLM:
 - 1 small replica (5") of Czar's cannon
 - 1 bottle perfume ("Kremlin")
 - 1 tin (140 grams) Salmon Caviar
 - 2 bottles (.5 liter, each) vodka
 - 1 box liquor-filled chocolates

- j. From Deputy Chief, SERB, to Deputy Chief, USMLM:
 - 2 bottles (.5 liter, each) vodka
 - 3 miniature foldout picture souvenirs of Moscow
 - 1 small wooden jug filled with coffee beans
 - 1 book on Beryozka Russian dance troupe
 - 1 pin-on button

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- k. From MAJ Stepanov (recently promoted), SERB, to Executive Officer, USMLM, for USMLM officers:

6 bottles (.5 liter, each) Soviet wine
2 bottles (.5 liter, each) Soviet vodka

- l. From Soviet Duty Officer at Glienicke Bridge to Executive Officer, USMLM:

3 packages Soviet cigarettes
4 miniature (approximately 6 oz) bottles Soviet cognac

2. Soviet-sponsored Social Events.

a. Soviet Army/Navy Day. The Soviet Army/Navy Day reception was held in the Soviet Officers' Club of the Potsdam Garrison from 1800 - 2000 hours on 20 February 1975. Traditionally, this reception constitutes the only annual Soviet affair to which members of the Allied MLM's are invited. In previous years, it had been the Soviet practice to extend one blanket invitation to all on-pass officers of each Mission rather than individual invitations. This year, however, individual invitations were sent. USMLM and BRIXMIS, as in past years, received invitations for on-pass officers only, whereas FMIM for some unknown reason received invitations for all its officers regardless of current accreditation status.

Other Allied personnel invited were the Chiefs of the Allied elements of the Berlin Air Safety Center and the Spandau prison directors.

C/S, GSFG (LTG Grinkevich), presided at the reception. Also present were five Soviet Major Generals, two Colonels from GSFG Headquarters, and Chief, SERB, as well as several lower-ranking officers from Hqs, GSFG, the Potsdam Kommandatura, and SERB. The total number of Soviets present seemed less than in 1974, and there were fewer Soviet wives than Allied wives present.

C/S, GSFG, opened the reception with a speech centering on the celebration of the 57th anniversary of the Soviet Army and the 30th anniversary of the victory over fascism and evoking peaceful political coexistence and economic, cultural, and scientific cooperation. The speech ended with an expression of satisfaction on the part of Hqs, GSFG, regarding the quality of relations developed with the three MLM's and "the quality of the work of the Liaison Missions."

The tables were well set, service by maitre d' and waitresses was efficient, and background music was provided alternately by records and a band. There were no East German flags in evidence as there were last year. No Soviet officers except LTG Grinkevich made any effort to occupy themselves with the western guests, who had certain

difficulties in maintaining conversation with their hosts. LTG Grinkevich was affable and smiling only towards the three MIM Chiefs with whom he raised many toasts on the usual themes of international cooperation, pursuit of good relations, etc.

b. On 1 October, a large group of USMLM personnel and their wives, as well as their guests of honor, MG and Mrs. J. C. McDonough, the U. S. Commander, Berlin, toured Sans Souci Palace and lunched at the Cecilienhof restaurant in Potsdam. Although not a Soviet-sponsored social event as such, it was SERB who obligingly had made all arrangements for the tour, even providing an English-speaking guide from the GDR tourist bureau to accompany the group throughout the day.

3. Warsaw Pact-Sponsored Social Events.

a. Czech National Day Reception. On 7 May, the Czech Military Mission in West Berlin hosted a reception on the occasion of Czech National Day. USMLM was represented by the Deputy Chief of Mission, Lt Col Stiles. Soviets present were LTG Suslov, LTG Yakovlev, MG Avdonin, MG Yefimov, an unidentified colonel, LTC Porvatov, LTC Kanavin, MAJ Tsarkov, CPT Stepanov, and LT Nedelski. Deputy Chief, USMLM, was interested to meet MG Yefimov, as he had previously been unknown to USMLM.

b. Polish National Day Reception. The Allied Mission Chiefs and their wives attended the Polish National Day Reception hosted by the Polish Military Mission in West Berlin on 22 Jul 75. Polish military personnel present included the two military representatives of the Mission, COL Markuszewski and LTC Nawrocki, and the Polish Military Attache to East Berlin, COL Gunia (?). Soviet officers in attendance included LTG Vinogradov, Soviet MA to East Berlin; MG Onusaitis, DCSI, GSFG; and four SERB officers with wives.

The reception provided the chance for Chief, USMLM, to hold several interesting and valuable discussions with Warsaw Pact personnel, topics of which included the number of Military Attaches in East Berlin, presence of Soviet MA's in Bonn, the roles of MA's and MLM's, and the possibility of future MBFR verification teams.

c. Czech Army Day Reception. Deputy Chief, USMLM, attended the Czech Army Day Reception hosted by the Czechoslovakian Military Mission in West Berlin on 6 Oct 75. There were several Soviets present, to include LTG and Mrs. Namenyov, LTG and Mrs. Lebedyev, two unidentified colonels, and LTC and Mrs. Shatov from Hqs, GSFG; LTC Porvatov, LTC and Mrs. Kanavin, CPT Stepanov, and CPT Nedelski from SERB; and an Army Captain who identified himself only as a Soviet attache to the GDR. The evening was very valuable in obtaining considerable biographic data on the two LTG's and their wives and on

LTC and Mrs. Shatov, all of whom had previously been unknown to USMLM.

d. SMLM-F Reception. Capt Boyette and LTC Stevens attended the 7 November 1975 Reception at the Soviet Military Liaison Mission, Frankfurt, as USMLM representatives. All SMLM-F officers and their wives were present, and all did their utmost to be good hosts, mingling freely and amiably with their guests. Of much interest were the numerous Warsaw Pact personnel whom the USMLM officers met for the first time, to include three members of the Polish Embassy in Bonn and their wives, a member of the Czechoslovakian Embassy in Bonn, an official of the Hungarian Embassy in Bonn, two members of the Frankfurt Aeroflot office with wives, five members of the Russian Bank in Frankfurt, and one unidentified, though obviously important, GDR official.

D. (C) CHIEFS OF STAFF, GSFG/USAREUR. MG Rolland V. Heiser assumed the position of Chief of Staff, USAREUR, in August 1975. Shortly thereafter, he sent the following letter to LTG D. A. Grinkevich, Chief of Staff, GSFG:

"Dear General Grinkevich,

I would like to take this opportunity to inform you that I have assumed the duties of Chief of Staff, United States Army, Europe and Seventh Army.

It is my sincere wish that the cordial and friendly relations established between you and the previous Chief of Staff, USAREUR, will continue. I hope that we will be afforded the occasion to meet in the not too distant future.

Please accept my best wishes for you and your staff.

Sincerely, MG ROLLAND V. HEISER."

LTG Grinkevich responded with a letter of his own thanking MG Heiser for the notification and expressing much the same hopes.

The first meeting between MG Heiser and LTG Grinkevich took place at the USMLM Thanksgiving function in Potsdam on 29 November 1975. The meeting was most cordial and enabled the Chiefs of Staff to get to know one another in a personalized social atmosphere. Initial conversation centered on sports and personal topics and progressed to an extensive discussion of the complexities of a Chief of Staff's duties. LTG Grinkevich was very amiable throughout the evening. He expressed the hope that the two Chiefs of Staff could meet often in the future and emphasized the need for further cooperation between the Soviets and Americans and the desirability of more frequent social contacts through the Military Liaison Missions.

E. (C) EAST BERLIN EMBASSY MATTERS.

1. Recognition of the GDR in 1974 and subsequent full activation of a U. S. Embassy in East Berlin in 1975 prompted several significant actions by USMLM. No longer the sole official U. S. "presence" in East Germany, a status of 28 years standing, USMLM was able to relinquish previously assigned quasi-diplomatic responsibilities and focus on intelligence collection operations. Even the traditional "lost autobahn traveler" search was affected as the GDR commenced issuing visas to U. S. personnel, permitting them to travel on routes other than the Berlin-Helmstedt Autobahn.

2. Through a series of special USMLM orientation briefings to key East Berlin Embassy officials, close and effective liaison ties were established. The exchange of information on sensitive subjects of mutual interest has been invaluable in this critical first year of GDR recognition.

3. While GDR recognition unquestionably constitutes a watershed event in USMLM history, it also impacted, in a somewhat lighter sense, on the USMLM Naval Representative. The assignment of seven U. S. Marine Corps security guards to the East Berlin Embassy negated the Naval Representative's claim as the "sole, official U. S. Marine Corps presence" in Berlin and East Germany.

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PART IV

LOGISTICS

A. (U) SOVIET SUPPORT. Soviet support of the Potsdam House installation continued to reflect the somewhat improved standards established in 1974. Rations were plentiful and of good quality and better variety. Considerable maintenance/repair was performed, to include complete repainting of the interior and exterior of the house and the refurbishment of the porch, steps, and lakefront patio.

One change effected was in the area of Soviet gasoline support for USMLM. From August 1974 through February 1975, the Soviets had provided a monthly allotment of coupons redeemable for 2,500 liters of VK 79 (low-grade) gasoline plus 2,225 DME in cash to cover the price differential in purchasing the higher-grade (VK 88) gasoline which is required for USMLM vehicles. On 12 March 1975, SERB stated that the monthly gas allowance was to be cut in half due to the "rise in cost of gasoline," causing a great deal of consternation to the Allied Missions. After a month of fluctuating procedures, however, the new monthly allocation as of April 1975 provided USMLM with coupons for 2,500 liters of VK 94 (super) gasoline. Although a cash allotment was no longer provided, the fact that the new coupons were good for the highest grade gas available did away with the need for one. The Allied Missions found to their pleasant surprise that they were now getting an equal quantity as well as a superior quality of gasoline.

The following are Soviet support statistics for 1975:

Coal:	27.2 tons
Rations:	14,800 individual meals
Garbage Pickup:	Weekly
Chimney Inspections:	Quarterly
Electricity:	57,501 watts ₃
Gas (natural):	649,165.45 m ³
Water:	29,701.6 m ³
VK 88 Gasoline:	15,000 liters
VK 94 Gasoline:	15,000 liters
Telephone:	1 telephone with 2 extensions
Personnel:	24-hour East German security post 8 East German house employees (4 cooks/ waitresses, 2 cleaning maids, 1 gar- dener, 1 mechanic)

B. (C) BERLIN BRIGADE. Berlin Brigade continued to provide timely and effective support to USMLM during 1975. This support included:

1. Assistance in refurbishing the Potsdam Mission House. Total estimated cost: \$25,000. Major new items provided include the following:

- a. Furniture coverings
 - b. Draperies
 - c. Rugs
 - d. Refrigerators, washers, dryers
 - e. China.
2. Total vehicle maintenance support.
3. Maid, gardener, and security forces.
4. Self-Service Supply Center items at a total cost of DM19,000.
5. Gasoline: 18,392.2 gallons.
6. Oil: 466 quarts.
7. Household supplies at a total cost of \$892.66.

C. (C) SUPPORT AGREEMENTS.

1. USAREUR Reg 700-350, dated 28 April 1970, prescribes responsibilities and procedures for providing logistic support to USMLM and to the Soviet Military Liaison Mission, Frankfurt (SMLM-F).

USMLM will be furnished logistic support by the Soviet Forces to which it is accredited. The Commanding General, U. S. Army, Berlin, will provide additional support, as necessary, to supplement the Soviet-provided support, including items not available from Soviet sources.

2. USAREUR Reg 500-445 provides that logistic support on a reciprocal basis will be furnished to USMLM and SMIM-F by the Headquarters to which they are accredited.

3. Detachment 16 (Air Section), USMLM, amended base support agreement with Tempelhof Central Airport on 24 April 1968 and re-validated on 16 June 1975. Agreement provides for tenant support to include vehicular maintenance support.

D. (C) USMLM HEADQUARTERS RENOVATION. During the year, a major renovation of USMLM Headquarters took place. This work included:

1. Conversion of Third Floor barracks into a secure operational area and a three-bed transient billeting area with shower and toilet facilities.
2. Installation of new perimeter security fence.
3. Installation of a new walk-way.
4. Installation of a new pump and cess pool.
5. Upgrading of basement kitchen facility to accommodate food preparation for liaison functions.

E. (C) VEHICLES.

1. Vehicle Status as of 1 January 1975. As of 1 January 1975, USMLM's operational vehicle fleet consisted of the following:

a. Number of Vehicles:

Three (3) 1974 Ford Broncos;

Thirteen (13) 1974 Ford Customs, which include one (1) Chief's car and four (4) 4-wheel drive modified;

Five (5) 1974 Ford Mavericks;

Nine (9) 1972 Ford Customs, which include four (4) four-wheel drive modified;

Total number of vehicles: Thirty (30).

b. Accreditation. These vehicles were assigned against USMLM's ten accreditations as follows:

<u>PLATE NUMBER</u>	<u>TYPE VEHICLE</u>
20	1974 Ford (black)
21	1974 Bronco
22	1974 Ford
23	1974 Maverick
24	1974 Ford
25	1972 Ford
26	1972 Ford
27	1974 Bronco
28	1972 Ford
29	1972 Ford

2. On 7 November 1974, after lengthy consideration and coordination, Chief, USMIM, decided to request procurement of foreign-made vehicles for USMLM operational use. Nine Opel Admirals, white in color, were requested with the approval of DCSI, USAREUR.

3. Vehicle Status as of 31 December 1975. As of 31 December 1975, USMLM's operational vehicle fleet consisted of the following:

a. Number of Vehicles:

Nine (9) 1974 Ford Customs;

Two (2) 1974 Ford Broncos;

Two (2) 1975 Ford Broncos;

Nine (9) 1975 Opels;

Total number of vehicles: Twenty-two (22).

b. Accreditation. These vehicles were assigned against USMLM's ten accreditations as follows:

<u>PLATE NUMBER</u>	<u>TYPE VEHICLE</u>
20	1974 Ford Custom (black)
21	1975 Bronco
22	1974 Ford Special (4-wheel drive Custom)
23	1975 Opel
24	1975 Opel
25	1974 Ford Custom
26	1975 Opel Special (4-wheel drive)
27	1974 Bronco
28	1974 Ford Custom
29	1975 Opel

3. On 6-8 October 1975, MAJ Patrick M. Brosnahan, USMLM, accepted two four-wheel drive modified 1975 Opels from FF Developments, Ltd., Coventry, England, for USMLM testing. DCSI, USAREUR, authorized modification of four (4) Opels with four-wheel drive in 1975-1976. The third and fourth vehicles, however, were only to be modified after an adequate test of the first two vehicles had been conducted. The test is on-going into 1976.

F. (C) EQUIPMENT.

1. In 1975, USMLM discontinued its Xerox contract for reproduction equipment and installed 3M equipment. Experience during the year proved 3M was not capable of providing the maintenance support required, and a decision was made to return to Xerox. A Xerox 7000 with sorter was requisitioned, but installation did not occur until 1976.

2. A campaign was launched to replace worn items of intelligence equipment, and by year's end fourteen new Sony tape recorders were on hand and several new camera assemblies.

G. (C) PHOTOGRAPHIC LABORATORY.

1. The USMLM Photographic Lab continued to provide timely and high quality photographic support to USMLM operations in 1975. In addition to an approximately 20% increase in production output as a result of USMLM assuming responsibilities in a new collection program, the photo technicians and specialists provided invaluable photographic training to incoming tour personnel.

2. The quantity of production in 1975 is dramatically illustrated by the final statistics for the year:

Rolls of Film:

B & W	2610
Color	541
Duplicate B & W	2406

Proofs: 115,930

Prints: 314,931.

3. Bare statistics, however, do not convey the quality of support provided by the Photo Lab personnel and the value of their efforts to successful USMLM mission accomplishment.

An intensive and extensive program encompassing the full spectrum of security-related actions characterized the USMLM Security Program for 1975.

With the USMLM Security Committee as the initiator and primary executor of actions, the 1975 program commenced with a comprehensive counterintelligence survey and continued throughout the year with follow-up actions relating to physical, communications, personnel, document, and operational security.

The counterintelligence survey conducted by the 766th MI Detachment and a physical security survey conducted by the Berlin Brigade Provost Marshal Section provided invaluable guidance and recommendations to the Security Committee in its efforts to improve Mission security posture. The more significant security-related actions accomplished during 1975 include the following:

1. Technical inspections of USMLM facilities;
2. Improved exterior fencing and lighting;
3. Creation of high security compartmental working areas;
4. Comprehensive briefing and debriefing programs, to include initial security orientation for adult dependents of Mission members;
5. Greatly improved telephone security, as reflected in two separate inspection reports;
6. Simplified and improved document handling procedures;
7. Considerable reduction in the inventory of classified documents;
8. Increased attention to operational security problems, to include avoidance of stereotyped operational patterns, vehicle security, counter-surveillance training, and integration of security planning in all operational planning.

Despite progress in 1975, numerous security vulnerabilities and weaknesses remain. The focus of Security Committee attention in 1976 will be on those specific problems surfaced by the surveys and subsequent inspections.

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PART VI

SPECIAL INTEREST SUBJECTS

A. (U) HISTORY OF POTSDAM HOUSE. As a result of the 1947 Huebner-Malinin Agreement signed by the United States and the Soviet Union, the United States Military Liaison Mission to the Commander in Chief, Group of Soviet Forces in Germany (USMLM), was established. Quarters, now known as the "Potsdam Mission House," were provided the USMLM in Neu-Fahrland, a suburb of Potsdam. A brief history of the House follows.

The Potsdam Mission House was built in 1903 for the noble family, von Duerringsdorf. That family's coat-of-arms still decorates the lake-side facade of the House.

In 1922, the House was purchased by the German imperial family, the von Hohenzollerns. Until the closing days of World War II, the House was used as a residence by the nephew and niece of Kaiser Wilhelm II, Prinz Sigismund and Prinzessin Luise von Hohenzollern. Ardent decorators and outdoorsmen, the Prince and Princess made significant additions to the House and its grounds, including the carriage house. After Prinz Sigismund's early death, Prinzessin Luise occupied the House with her nephew, the young Prinz Friedrich Karl. Reflecting the cosmopolitan and energetic life of Berlin, the House became under Prinzessin Luise's guidance the site of lavish balls and soirees attended by the noble and the aristocratic. With the onset of the War, many of the furnishings and valuables which had adorned what was then known as the "Villa Sigismund" were moved to safer locations in the West. The Princess herself remained in the House until the day before the Soviet occupation of Potsdam in 1945.

The House was spared the onslaught of the War in a way in which other sites of greater and lesser grandeur in Potsdam were not. The Residenz Schloss, the Garrison Church, and numerous city buildings did not fare so well under the British bombing attack and the subsequent Soviet occupation. Eventually, the Soviet troops seized the future USMLM House and occupied it from 1945 to 1947.

The House was turned over to USMLM in the spring of 1947. Since that time, USMLM has exercised control over the House and its grounds. An attempt on the part of the Soviets in the 1950's to move the Mission from its present location in suburban Potsdam to central Potsdam proved unsuccessful. The Soviet plan proposed that the U. S. Mission House be located in the same area as the French and British Houses. Firm US refusals doomed the effort. For years then, the USMLM House in Neu-Fahrland was the only official U. S. presence in the GDR, and, until the establishment of diplomatic ties between the U. S. and the GDR, the USMLM was called upon on occasion to operate

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as a representative of U. S. interests in the Soviet Zone. Regulation 13 of the Huebner-Malinin Agreement stipulates that the USMLM House "will enjoy full rights of extra-territoriality."

By the terms of the Agreement initialed by Lieutenant General C. R. Huebner and Colonel General Malinin, the Soviets agreed to provide support for the Mission House. A reciprocal agreement required the U. S. to comply with the same provisions with regard to the establishment of a Soviet Mission in the American Zone. To this day then, the Soviets provide weekly rations, fuel supplies, and maintenance to the Potsdam Mission House. This maintenance includes Soviet staffing of the House with eight East German employees who handle the preparation of meals, domestic chores, and general upkeep of the House and grounds.

Throughout its association with USMLM, the Mission in Potsdam has served two primary functions: 1) as the jumping-off and return point for USMLM tours in the Soviet Zone of Germany, and 2) as a social gathering-place.

All USMLM tours in the Soviet Zone depart from and return to the Mission House. It serves as a control point at which records are kept of personnel on tour at all times. Only fourteen U. S. personnel may be accredited to the Soviet Forces. Accreditation permits free travel via the Glienicke Bridge between West Berlin and the Soviet Zone. Dependents of accredited personnel enjoy the same privileges.

Several large social functions are held at the Potsdam Mission House each year. These functions include a celebration of the joint anniversaries of the meeting of U. S. and Soviet Forces at Torgau in 1945 and the establishment of USMLM in 1947; an Independence Day picnic; and a Thanksgiving Day dinner. The largest function by far is the Independence Day picnic, hosted by USMLM annually on the third of July. Between 350 and 500 Soviet, French, British, and American guests are invited. An informal atmosphere prevails, and there is opportunity for the guests to become better acquainted through the games and festivities planned. Throughout the year, but especially in spring and summer, the House is used by members of USMLM, their dependents, and their guests as a place for relaxation and recreation.

The House's facilities promote both of its functions. There are living quarters for enlisted and officer personnel, a dining area, a ballroom (which doubles as a theater), game courts, and, of course, Lake Lehnitz located on the House grounds.

B. (C) SOVIET-EAST GERMAN RELATIONS. A question which continues to intrigue members of Allied Military Liaison Missions is that of Soviet-East German relations. Students of European history are well aware of the mutual suspicion and animosity engendered by two world wars in this century. Yet, signs celebrating Soviet-East German, "brotherhood," "friendship," and "solidarity" permeate the East German scene.

Partial answers to the question concerning the effectiveness of propaganda in reconciling historical antagonisms are available to Mission members through their associations with Soviet military and East German civilian personnel.

In detention situations involving both Soviet and East German military officials, a studied coolness and separateness continues to be noted.

The actions and information occasionally provided by East German civilians reflect a continued resentment of the Soviet presence.

A most revealing, and probably accurate, expression of the East German view of this relationship was demonstrated in a conversation between a USMLM tour and an East German baker in Kyritz.

The tour officer, a highly qualified German linguist, was discussing the East German-Soviet relationship and asked the baker if the East Germans considered the Soviets as their "brothers" or their "friends." After a short pause, he stated that the East Germans obviously considered the Soviets as their "brothers," since one can normally choose one's friends.

The question of Soviet-East German relations will continue to receive close attention by the Allied Missions. Not only does this relationship impact directly on daily MLM collection operations in East Germany, but it has deep implications for the effectiveness of the Warsaw Pact and the future security of Eastern Europe.

C. (C) VISITORS TO USMLM. The many distinguished officials visiting USMLM during 1975 reflect the varied and vital implications of USMLM operations.

The time expended briefing distinguished visitors and discussing subjects of mutual interest resulted in significant and tangible benefits, foremost of which were the following:

1. Superb logistical support from USCOB/Berlin Brigade;

2. Effective liaison and relationships with USBER and East Berlin Embassy officials;
3. Improved integration of USMLM operations with the various technical collectors;
4. Continuation and expansion of the dialogue with senior Arms Control and Disarmament Agency officials on MBFR-related matters;
5. Increased collection capabilities occasioned by visits of components' intelligence officials, attaches, ex-Mission Chiefs, and R & D representatives;
6. Better appreciation of the requirements and areas of interest of senior U. S. tactical commanders in Europe.

The following is the list of 1975 visitors:

January	BG R. Dean Tice, Commander, Berlin Brigade COL P. Skowronek, former Chief, USMLM LT Dale Herspring, USNR, on two-week ACDUTRA, from U. S. Embassy, Warsaw Mr. German and Mr. Guff, USBER LTC Leonard Zalewski, USDAO, Warsaw
February	Maj Gen Benjamin N. Bellis, Cdr, 17th Air Force COL Frederick C. Turner, Dir of Foreign Intel, DIA, and former Chief, USMLM MG Rolland V. Heiser, then CG, 1st Armored Div, currently C/S, USAREUR
March	LTC William Knowlton, C/S, EUCOM
April	Mr. Bill Nanno, Political Officer, U. S. Embassy, East Berlin Lt Gen Bryce Poe, Vice CINCUSAFE LTC S. Glick, Executive Officer to C/S, USAREUR BG William E. Cooper, Jr., D/C, 32 AADCOM COL B. J. Harris, C/Prod Div, ODCSI USAREUR LTG E. H. Almquist, DCINCUSAREUR Mr. Brandon Grove, DCM, U. S. Embassy, Berlin
May	Mr. Braat, USATSA
June	General Michael S. Davison, departing CINCUSAREUR COL (Brig Gen selectee) Kenneth Burns, then Cdr, 20 TAC Fighter Wing, Lakenheath, England and Vice Cndr Designate, USAFSS

Mr. Fred P. Wacker, GS-18, Dep Asst Secretary of Defense, Programs & Budget
Mr. Joseph H. Sherick, GS-18, Dep Comptroller, DA
Maj Gen Jesse M. Allen, USAFE/INT
Col L. F. Overbey, USAFE/INT
COL William O. Keeling, Jr., USAREUR IG

July
COL John A. Smith, ADCSI, USAREUR
U. S. Army Russian Institute Group
General George S. Blanchard, CINCUSAREUR
MG Sam Walker, USCOB
COL John W. Baker, DCSI, USCOB
The Honorable Scott George, U. S. Minister, Berlin
COL R. Woodman, Military Attache, U. S. Emb, Oslo
Mr. Arthur Hewson, Australian MP
Dr. John Maury, Australian Embassy, GDR
COL Mitchell

August
Mr. Amrom Katz, Deputy Director, Arms Control and Disarmament Agency
Admiral Youngblade, JCS
LTG E. H. Almquist, DCINCUSAREUR
COL Ulman, CDR, Field Station Berlin
MG R. V. Heiser, C/S, USAREUR
MG Oliver W. Dillard, DCSI, USAREUR
MG Joseph C. McDonough, USCOB
COL John W. Baker, DCSI, USCOB
COL (Ret) Jack Nicholas, former Air Attache, U. S. Embassy, Moscow
Mr. H. W. Taylor, ACSI, DA
COL John L. Insani, C/S, ASB
LTC Rears, G-2, ASB
MAJ Moseley

September
MG Joseph C. McDonough, USCOB
LTC R. W. Dulin, ODCSI, USAREUR
BG Heistand, NSA, EUCOM
CPT Stein, USN
BG Walker, USAF
COL White, J-3, EUCOM
Mr. Melvin Bachman
LTC P. Osborn, ODCSI, USAREUR
LTG Kroesen, CG, VII Corps
MG H. R. Aaron, ACSI, DA
MG O. W. Dillard, DCSI, USAREUR
Capt George, USN, NSA/CSS Europe

COL James Davis, Dir of Plans, HQ USAFSS
COL Robert Owen, Cdr, 6912 Scty Sq, USAFSS, Berlin

October

MAJ T. W. Elrod, USAIMA, Ft. Bragg
LTG K. B. Cooper, Dep CINCUSAREUR
CWO Golden and SP5 Hess, DAO Warsaw
Mr. Ferrara, RADC
Col Robert Karns, Dir of Inspections, USAFE IG
Col Joseph Guastella, OIC Inspection Team, USAFE IG
Capt Frank Butcher, Team Member, USAFE IG
Maj Gen (Ret) John E. Morrison, Jr., Chairman,
SIGINT Committee, USIB
COL G. L. Jacobson, ODSCI, USAREUR
LTC Paul G. Hennen, ODSCI, USAREUR
CPT Andrew K. Anderson, ODSCI, USAREUR
1LT C. I. Yamamoto, ODSCI, USAREUR
CW3 A. Surkin, ODSCI, USAREUR
Mr. D. R. Barry, ODSCI, USAREUR

November

Rear Admiral John A. Walsh, USN
COL Theodore J. Baader, OIC USAFE Cmd and Control Sec
General R. H. Ellis, CINCUSAFE
Mr. Thomas W. Nelson, GS-17, Admin Asst to Secretary
of Air Force
LTG R. Fair, CG, V Corps
COL Vieler
Mr. Hoffmann, Secretary of the Army
MG Joseph C. McDonough, USCOB
LTC Barker, Chief, Allied Contact Section, Frankfurt
COL Ben Ardisana, NSAFSS
COL Dillard, DIA

December

COL William Goldfine, Chief, USAFE Cmd Center
COL Scott Wetzell, AFSSO
COL Kenneth Waits, Dir of Recon
COL Larry Pfeiffer, Dir of Targeting
Dr. Fred C. Ikle, Dir USACDA
MG Kaericher, USACDA
Dr. Wolfowitz, USACDA
COL Estes, USACDA
Mr. Semler, USBER
Maj Gen H. P. Smith, J-2, EUCOM
COL R. T. Woodrow, USA
Cdr J. Duncan, USN
Mr. J. J. Povosky, 7602 Air Intel Gp, Ft. Belvoir, Va.

- Mr. Gary W. Winch, NSA, J-2, EUCOM
- Mr. T. D. Weldon, Field Station Berlin
- MG Joseph McDonough, USCOB (first of monthly up-dates)
- Mr. Alan Parker, Commercial/Econ Office, U. S. Embassy, East Berlin
- Mr. Boyd Bishop, 2nd Pol Office, U. S. Embassy, East Berlin
- Mr. Tom Hansen, 3rd Pol Office, U. S. Embassy, East Berlin
- Mr. James A. Weiner, Admin Office, U. S. Embassy, East Berlin
- Mr. Marvin Doig, Security Office, U. S. Embassy, East Berlin
- LTC Vernon Ebert, G-3, 3Bde
- LTG Martin G. Colladay, Dep Chairman, Military Committee, U. S. Delegation, NATO

NOTE: Distinguished guests who attended USMLM social functions are cited separately in Section III. C. 1.: "US Sponsored Social Events."

D. (C) USMLM PLANS PROGRAM. Although the revised USMLM organization was not operational until mid-December 1975, the early designation of a USMLM Plans Officer permitted several long-range planning actions to be well underway by the end of 1975.

Foremost of these actions was the Imminence of Hostilities (IOH) Indications Plan. In mid-1975, USMLM had requested and received from USAREUR, USAFE, and NAVEUR indications target lists. After briefing this subject to the Tri-Chiefs, including Brigadier Walsh from BAOR, a dialogue between BAOR and USAREUR resulted which culminated in a Tri-Partite/Tri-Mission IOH conference in Heidelberg in January 1976. Actions subsequent to that conference indicate that 1976 should see the first comprehensive and coordinated Tri-Mission IOH Indications Plan.

Closely associated with indications planning is the USMLM prognosis program whereby service component headquarters provide a monthly prognosis of GSFG and EG activities to assist in our targeting/collection operations.

Contingency plans received special attention in 1975 with closer relationships established with component headquarters and Berlin Brigade plans elements to ensure fullest integration and consideration of USMLM capabilities in the re-write of various theater plans.

Other planning efforts were directed specifically towards improved integration of the USMLM HUMINT capability with the capabilities of

the numerous technical collectors operating in and around East Germany.

Most significant, however, was the conscious development of a plans effort, focused on the future, and designed to anticipate both problems and opportunities, and to project specific actions and programs to eliminate problems and to exploit opportunities.

E. (C) OBJECTIVES: 1976. While a Unit History by definition looks backward, we are reminded that the focus of intelligence must be on the future. The lessons of the past must be incorporated into our institutional memory, but this effort must be in support of our forward-looking intelligence function rather than an end in itself.

In the spirit of this concept, we look ahead toward 1976 with these objectives in sight:

1. Development of a Tri-Mission Imminence of Hostilities Indications Plan which will optimize our inherent IOH detection capability.
2. Further improvement of our capability to predict or anticipate GSFG/EGA activities so as to facilitate collection exploitation.
3. Maximum utilization of our collection assets by effective targeting, proper prioritization, and coordination of air, ground, and naval collectors.
4. Further enhancement of the analytical quality of the USMLM product, in recognition of the value placed by higher level analysts on the impressions and analyses of the on-the-scene collector.
5. Maintenance of stable and proper relations with the Soviet External Relations Branch, facilitating the conduct of routine liaison matters and precluding imposition of further barriers to intelligence collection.
6. Continuation of the long-standing superb Tri-Mission cooperation and rapport.
7. Final resolution of the USMLM organizational issue with a structure which will ensure responsiveness and satisfaction to intelligence consumers, support for service components, and effective utilization of resources in an increasingly difficult and challenging collection environment.

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ANNEX A

HUEBNER-MALININ AGREEMENT

A G R E E M E N T

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," November 14, 1944, the US and the Soviet Commanders-in-Chief of the Zones of Occupation in Germany have agreed to exchange Military Liaison Missions accredited to their staffs in the zones and approve the following regulations concerning these missions:

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

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

3. The missions will consist of not to exceed fourteen (14) officers and enlisted personnel. The 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 occupational forces.

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

In the Soviet Zone, the Mission will be accredited to the Commander-in-Chief of the Group of Soviet Occupational Forces in Germany.

6. In the United States Zone, the Soviet Mission will be offered quarters in the region of Frankfurt.

7. In the Soviet Zone, the United States Mission will be offered

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quarters at or near Potsdam.

8. In the United States Zone, the Chief of the Soviet Mission will communicate with A/C of Staff, G-3, United States European Command.

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

10. Each member of the missions will be given identical travel facilities to include identical permanent passes in the Russian and English languages permitting complete freedom of travel 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 the Soviet or United States Mission wants to visit the United States or Soviet headquarters, military government offices, forces, units, military schools, factories, and enterprises which are under United States or Soviet control, a corresponding request must be made to Director, Operations, Plans, Organization and Training, European Command, or Senior Officer, Headquarters, Group of Soviet Occupational Forces in Germany. Such requests must be acted upon within 24 - 72 hours.

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

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

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

c. Each mission will be given facilities for telephone communication through the local telephone exchange at the headquarters, and they will also be given facilities such as mail, telephone, and telegraph through the existing means of communication when the members of the mission will be traveling within the zone. In case of 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.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Deputy Commander-in-Chief,
European Command

/s/ Malinin
/t/ Colonel-General MALININ

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

ANNEX B

TOURING STATISTICS

A. (C) TOURS AND TOUR DAYS: 1975.

MONTH	NUMBER OF TOURS	NUMBER OF TOUR DAYS
January	41	79
February	33	63
March	43	82
April	39	78
May	49	90
June	32	64
July	36	59
August	42	78
September	46	88
October	43	88
November	39	78
December	32	69
TOTAL	485	916

(C) MILEAGE TOTALS: 1975.

Four-wheel Drive Sedans:	27,571
Two-wheel Drive Sedans:	152,750
Bronco's:	30,204
TOTAL:	210,525

C. (C) COMPARISON OF 1974 AND 1975.

	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>
Tours	436	485
Tour Days	755	916
Mileage	165,142	210,525

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ANNEX C

1975 PERSONNEL ROSTER

<u>RANK</u>	<u>NAME</u>	<u>SERVICE</u>	<u>DATE ARRIVED</u>	<u>DATE DEPARTED</u>
COL	THORSEN, PETER L.	ARMY		
LTC	BAXTER, WILLIAM P.	ARMY		26 Aug 75
LTC	DUKES, WILLIAM C.	ARMY		
LT COL	GUENTHER, JOHN J.	USMC		
LTC	STEVENS, RAY D.	ARMY		
LT COL	STILES, CHARLES S.	USAF		
MAJ	BALTES, PAUL A., JR.	ARMY		
MAJ	BROSNAHAN, PATRICK M.	ARMY		
MAJ	BURHANS, WILLIAM A.	USAF		12 Jul 75
MAJ	GULLER, DOUGLAS C.	ARMY		11 Jul 75
MAJ	HANSEN, LYNN A.	USAF		22 Jul 75
MAJ	MEEHAN, JOHN F.	ARMY		
MAJ	MINNEHAN, THOMAS J.	ARMY	1 Jul 75	
MAJ	SARETZKY, DIMITRI M.	ARMY		
MAJ	SPENCER, THOMAS A.	ARMY		
MAJ	TUITE, JOHN R.	USAF	10 Nov 75	
CAPT	BOYETTE, PAUL A.	USAF	19 Jun 75	
CPT	CRUTCHER, MICHAEL H.	ARMY	1 Jul 75	
CAPT	PATTERSON, LARRY	USAF		5 Dec 75
CAPT	POTEBNYA, ORR Y.	USAF		
CAPT	STOCKREISER, EMILE J.	USAF	18 Oct 75	
CPT	TROYAN, NICHOLAS	ARMY		
1LT	CHACHULSKI, JOSEPH D.	ARMY		

C-1

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<u>RANK</u>	<u>NAME</u>	<u>SERVICE</u>	<u>DATE ARRIVED</u>	<u>DATE DEPARTED</u>
CSM	BERG, MARSHAL J.	ARMY		3 Jul 75
CMSGT	FISHER, RICHARD A.	USAF		
MSG	CORBETT, WILLIAM R.	ARMY		
MSG	LOEMILLER, JON L.	ARMY	18 Apr 75	
SMSGT	SPIITZENBERGER, KONRAD	USAF		
MSGT	ASH, ROBERT W.	USAF		21 Apr 75
SFC	DUTTLINGER, RICHARD	ARMY	28 Aug 75	
MSGT	GALBREATH, THOMAS F.	USAF		
SFC	KYLES, RICHARD W.	ARMY		
MSGT	PENNOCK, MERT L.	USAF		
SFC	SMITH, DOUGLAS E.	ARMY		
TSGT	ASTLE, LEONARD J.	USAF		
SSG	BENAVIDES, ESTOLANC	ARMY	23 Dec 75	
SSG	BENSON, TERRY L.	ARMY		8 Dec 75
SSG	BOLLINGER, GLENN R.	ARMY		
TSGT	COHN, BURTON	USAF	3 Dec 75	
SSG	ELLIS, DARWIN W.	ARMY	5 Sep 75	
SSG	FOOTE, RAY A.	ARMY		
SSG	LEYEBVRE, RICHARD L.	ARMY		
SSG	MABARDY, KARL W.	ARMY	10 Dec 75	
TSGT	ROSCHMANN, HORST	USAF		
TSGT	VUILLEMOT, DONALD E.	USAF	4 Jul 75	
SSG	WATKINS, JAMES A.	ARMY		30 Oct 75

UNCLASSIFIED

<u>RANK</u>	<u>NAME</u>	<u>SERVICE</u>	<u>DATE ARRIVED</u>	<u>DATE DEPARTED</u>
SSG	ZAMORA, EARL	ARMY		
SGT	BARTON, SHERMAN I.	ARMY	18 Apr 75	
SGT	BEHNY, JOHN H.	ARMY		
SP5	BLAKE, RONALD H.	ARMY	9 Apr 75	
SP5	GWYN, JAMES T.	ARMY	2 Apr 75	
SSGT	KELLER, JOSEF	USAF		28 Aug 75
SSGT	PAXTON, TERRY L.	USAF		17 Nov 75
SP5	PERK, DAVID M.	ARMY		10 May 75
SSGT	RICHEY, GERALD R.	USAF		
SP5	ROGERS, CHARLES D.	ARMY		
SP5	SAPIENZO, JOSEPH N.	ARMY		
SGT	SHANAHAN, ROBERT E.	ARMY	9 Oct 75	
SGT	SUDDARTH, WILLIAM A.	ARMY		
SP5	THURLOW, RICHARD E.	ARMY		
SP5	WEISEL, ERIC I.	ARMY		
SGT	WHEAT, NORMAN R.	ARMY		13 Mar 75
SP4	BAILEY, JOHN M. III	ARMY	9 May 75	
SP4	DASSAU, MARY	ARMY		13 May 75
SP4	MAIN, WILLIAM A.	ARMY	22 May 75	
SP4	MCDONALD, CHARLES E.	ARMY		28 Oct 75
SP4	MORTON, NANCY M.	ARMY		
SP4	ROOTS, BRENDA J.	ARMY		
SP4	SCHWAB, LAWRENCE R.	ARMY		

UNCLASSIFIED

<u>RANK</u>	<u>NAME</u>	<u>SERVICE DATE</u>	<u>ARRIVED</u>	<u>DATE DEPARTED</u>
SP4	SLIDER, JANZEN E.	ARMY		
SP4	SOUKUP, MABILYN A.	ARMY		

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ANNEX D

P E R S O N N E L 1 9 7 5



COL PETER L. THORSEN
CHIEF OF MISSION



LT COL CHARLES S. STILES
DEP CHIEF OF MISSION



LTC WILLIAM C. DUKES
EXECUTIVE OFFICER

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LT COL JOHN J. GUENTHER
NAVAL REP



MAJ DOUGLAS C. GUILER
EXECUTIVE OFFICER/
ASS'T OPNS OFFICER
(DEPARTING)



1LT JOSEPH D. CHACHULSKI
POTSDAM OIC

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ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISION



CMSGT R. A. FISHER
AIR FORCE NCOIC/OPNS NCO



CSM M. J. BERG
ADMIN SUPERVISOR
(DEPARTING)



MSG J. L. LOHMILLER
ADMIN SUPERVISOR
(ARRIVING)



SFC D. E. SMITH
ARMY ADMIN NCO



TSGT H. ROSCHMANN
AIR FORCE ADMIN NCO

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SP4 L. R. SCHWAB
PERSONNEL SP



SP4 C. E. MCDONALD, JR.
ADMIN CLERK
(DEPARTING)

ADMINISTRATIVE AND SUPPORT SECTIONS



MISS ANDREA ZWIEBEL
SEC TO CHIEF OF MISSION



MRS BARBARA STOCKTON
ADMIN SEC
(DEPARTING)



MRS LINDA GUESS
ADMIN SEC
(ARRIVING)



SSG R. L. LEFEBVRE
CHIEF, COMMO CTR



SP5 J. N. SAPIENZO
CRYPTO SP



SP5 R. E. THURLOW
FILES NCO



SSG E. ZAMORA
SUPPLY SGT



SGT W. A. SUDDARTH
SUPPLY CLERK



SP4 N. M. MORTON
CRYPTO SP



SGT R. E. SHANAHAN
CRYPTO SP
(ARRIVING)



SP4 J. E. SLIDER
PERSONNEL SP

PHOTO SUPPORT SECTION



MSGT T. F. GALBREATH
CHIEF, PHOTO LAB



TSGT D. E. VUILLEMOT
CHIEF TECHNICIAN
(ARRIVING)



MSGT R. W. ASH
CHIEF TECHNICIAN
(DEPARTING)



SSGT J. KELLER
PHOTO SP
(DEPARTING)



SSGT G. R. RICHEY
LAB TECHNICIAN



SSGT T. L. PAXTON
EQUIP REPAIR TECH
(DEPARTING)



SSG R. FOOTE
LAB TECHNICIAN

OPERATIONS DIVISION



LTC W. P. BAXTER
SR LNO/OPS OFFICER
(DEPARTING)



LTC R. D. STEVENS
OPS OFFICER



MAJ L. M. HANSEN
OPS OFFICER (AIR)
(DEPARTING)



MAJ J. R. TUIITE
OPS OFFICER (AIR)
(ARRIVING)



MAJ P. A. BALTES
ASS'T OPS O/LNO



MAJ D. M. SARETZKY
ASS'T OPS O/LNO



MSG W. R. CORBETT
OPS SGT



SFC R. DUTTLINGER
REQUIREMENTS NCO
(ARRIVING)



SSG T. L. BENSON
REQUIREMENTS NCO
(DEPARTING)



SFC R. W. KYLES
TECH FILES NCO



SSG E. BENAVIDES
SPECIAL PROJECTS NCO
(ARRIVING)



TSGT L. J. ASTLE
ASS'T PROD NCO



TSGT B. COHN
ANALYST
(ARRIVING)



SP5 E. I. WEISEL
SENIOR ANALYST



SP5 J. T. GWYN
PRODUCTION SP
(ARRIVING)



SP4 J. M. BAILEY III
ANALYST
(ARRIVING)



SP4 M. DASSAU
ANALYST
(DEPARTING)



SP4 B. J. ROOTS
PRODUCTION SP



SP4 M. A. SOUKUP
TYPIST

LIAISON OFFICERS



MAJ T. J. MINNEHAN
SENIOR LNO
(ARRIVING)



MAJ P. M. BROSNAHAN
LNO



MAJ W. A. BURHANS
LNO
(DEPARTING)



MAJ J. F. MEEHAN
LNO



MAJ T. A. SPENCER
LNO



CAPT L. PATTERSON
LNO
(DEPARTING)



CAPT O. Y. POTEBNYA
LNO



CPT N. TROYAN
LNO



CAPT E. J. STOCKREISER
LNO
(ARRIVING)



CPT M. J. CRUTCHER
LNO
(ARRIVING)



CAPT P. A. BOYETTE
LNO
(ARRIVING)

TOUR NCO'S



MSGT K. J. SPITZENBERGER
TOUR NCO



MSGT M. L. PENNOCK
TOUR NCO



SSG G. R. BOLLINGER
TOUR NCO



SSG D. W. ELLIS
TOUR NCO
(ARRIVING)



SSG J. A. WATKINS
TOUR NCO
(DEPARTING)



SSG K. W. MABARDY
TOUR NCO
(ARRIVING)



SGT J. H. BEHNY
TOUR NCO



SP5 C. D. ROGERS
TOUR NCO



SP5 D. M. PERK
TOUR NCO
(DEPARTING)



SGT N. R. WHEAT
TOUR NCO
(DEPARTING)

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SGT S. L. BARTON
TOUR NCO
(ARRIVING)



SP5 R. H. BLAKE
TOUR NCO
(ARRIVING)



SP4 W. A. MAIN
TOUR NCO
(ARRIVING)

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