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UNIT HISTORY (U)

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

1976

CLASSIFIED BY CHIEF USMLM
EXEMPT FROM GENERAL DECLASSIFICATION
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EXEMPTION CATEGORY 2
DECLASSIFIED ON: 31 DEC 2007

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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

2 May 1977

In last year's unit history, I mentioned the challenge of the future for both USMLM and the intelligence community. This challenge is still foremost in our minds, and currently we have under preparation a future study, USMLM, 1978 - 1985. Hopefully, it will provide some constructive ideas, particularly with regard to improving our capability to react to guidance, be it from the Berlin family or that from a national level. To confirm or deny information from other sources at specific times and places and to responsively report our observations will facilitate, I believe, our unique position and permit greater selective contributions of significance. Additionally, we are looking hard at our photographic take; in the past, this USMLM product has been recognized as tops among U.S. HUMINT collectors. We, however, cannot afford to stand still and must look for breakthroughs to provide new dimensions. Our photo lab personnel are professionals who deserve the finest equipment just as the tour-team collectors do in the field.

This unit history marks 30 years of service for USMLM. Our cooperation and relations with the allied missions remain strong. The support we receive--be it from USCOB, a theater component, or a technical agency at home--is timely and meaningful. Those of us at USMLM are most grateful for this material assistance and for the many fine thoughts, constructive criticisms, and suggestions given to us orally or in writing.

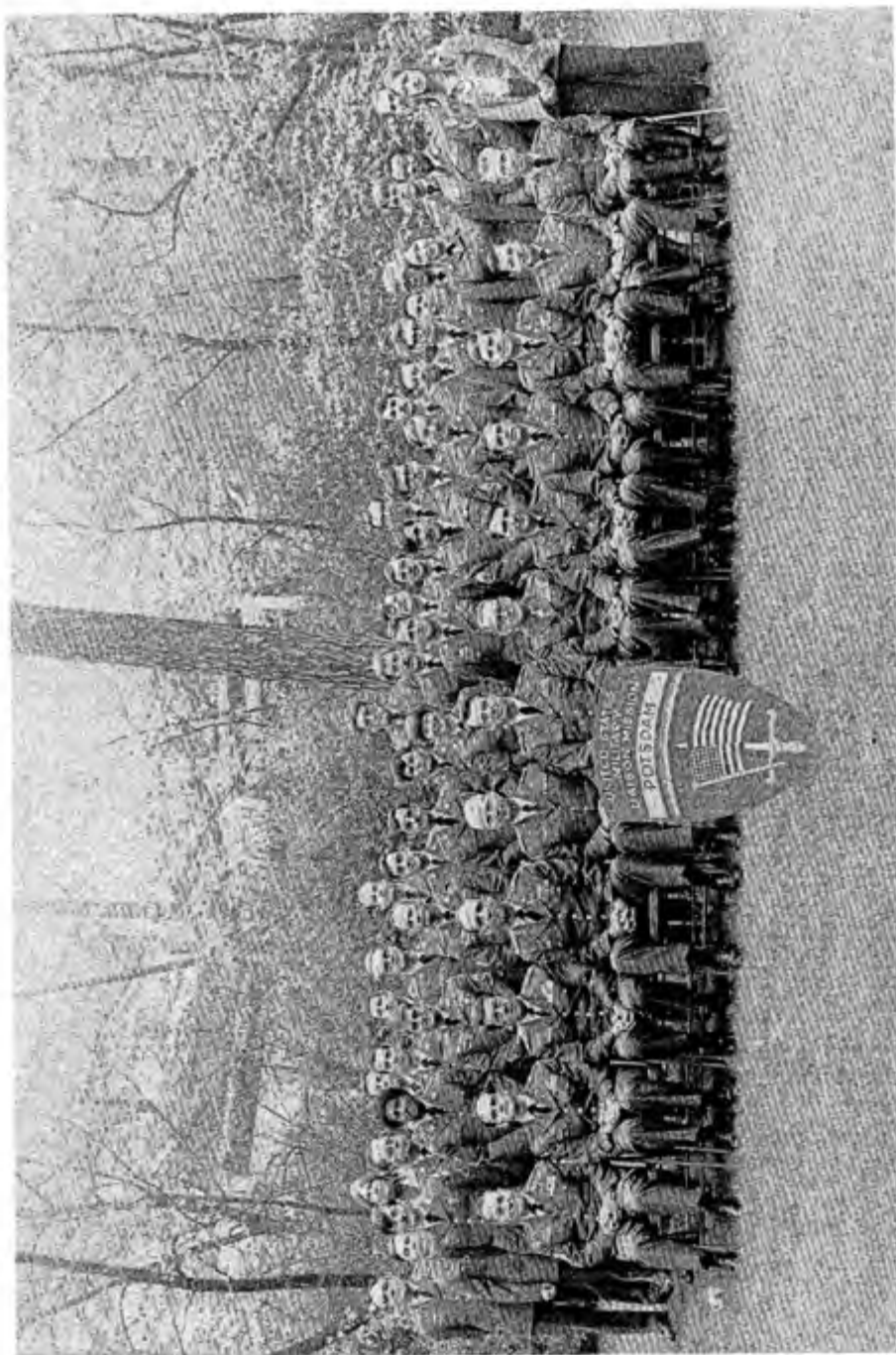
Most of us serve here for three years, and if we have been able to provide substantive improvement in one tenth of our overall operation we may have earned our pay and contributed to USMLM's unusual thirty year opportunity and challenge.



P. L. THORSEN
Colonel, GS
Chief of Mission

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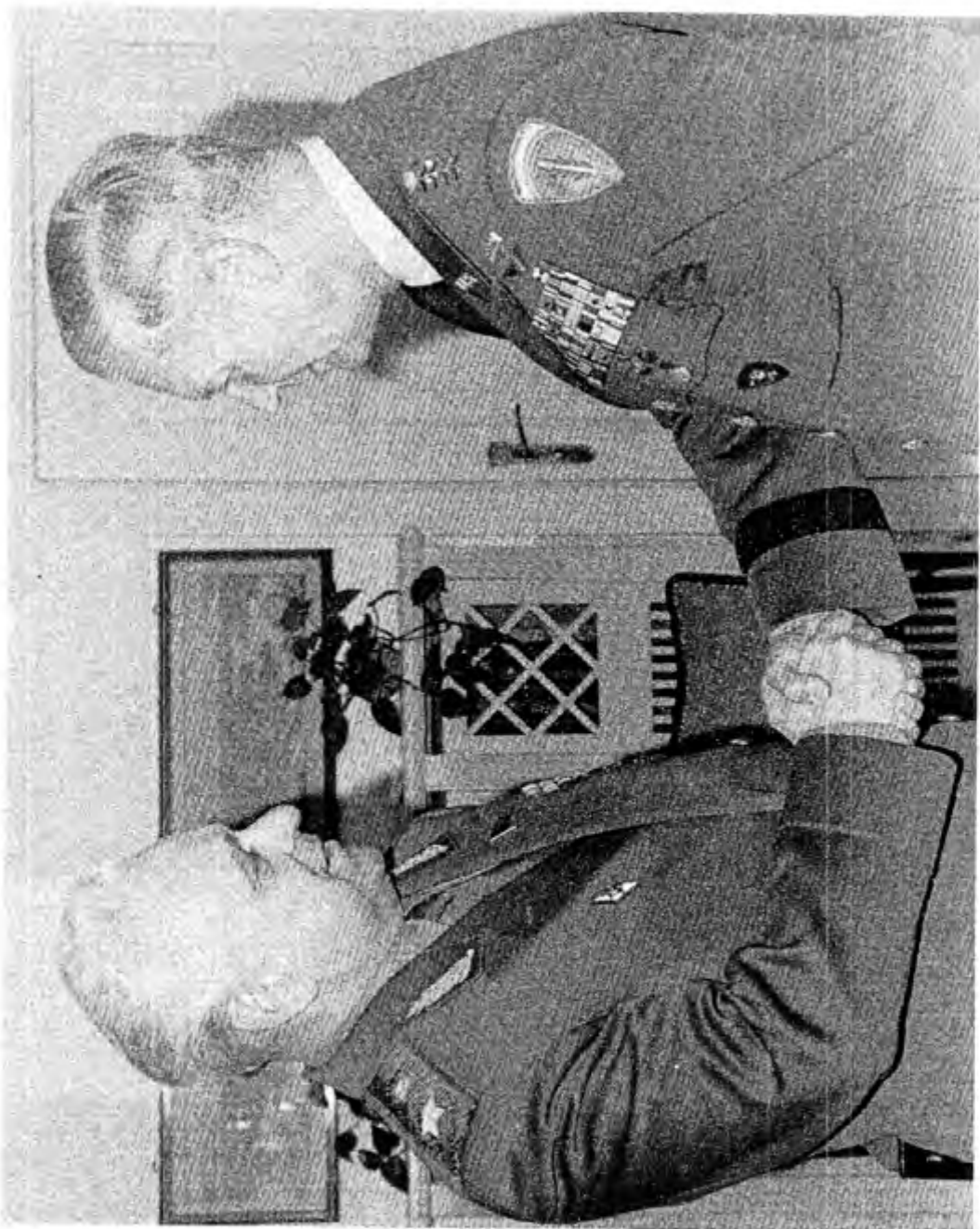
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USMLM PERSONNEL: 1976

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GENERAL IVANOVSKIY, CINCOSFG, MEETS GENERAL BLANCHARD, CINCUSAREUR

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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

1976

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PART I

GENERAL

A. (C) INTRODUCTION. Although the United States Military Liaison Mission and its allied counterparts can take justifiable pride in their collective efforts and accomplishments during 1976, certain foreboding developments indicate that the challenges of 1977 will provide no respite nor diminish the considerable responsibilities already weighing upon these special collectors operating in the midst of the Warsaw Pact's forwardmost deployments. The extensive Tri-Mission coverage of the introduction of the Soviet T-72 tank, the HIND, and third generation aircraft into GSFG and its 16th Tactical Air Army demonstrated in dramatic fashion the continued modernization and upgrading of Warsaw Pact forces during 1976. Concurrently, ominous rumblings were heard on the political scene. SALT and MBFR negotiations were stalled. Dissension surfaced in East Germany in late 1976 and was met with stern repressive measures. The German Democratic Republic undertook new initiatives to assert its sovereignty, particularly with respect to the complex matters of East and West Berlin. Each of these issues has specific impact on the liaison and intelligence operations of the three allied Military Liaison Missions.

There is, perhaps, no better way to review succinctly USMLM's accomplishments and shortfalls in 1976 than to look back at the seven objectives enumerated in the 1975 Unit History.

1. Development of a Tri-Mission Imminence of Hostilities Indications Plan: On 11 May 1976, the Tri-Mission Plan was formally signed by the three Mission Chiefs. The first amendment was published in September and continuous review and revision are being carried out by designated action officers. In the context of thirty years of Tri-Mission existence, this Tri-Mission plan is both historically and operationally significant.
2. Further improvement of our capability to predict or otherwise anticipate GSFG/EGA activities: Through improved integration with other intelligence agencies and with receipt of periodic forecasts of GSFG/EGA activity from higher headquarters and other agencies, USMLM's collection activities have become more rational, purposeful, and, accordingly, more productive.
3. Maximum utilization of our collection assets by effective targeting, prioritization, and coordination of air, ground, and naval collectors: While specific and concrete progress toward this goal was obvious, particularly through forecasts, the continuously refined tip-off system, and the Area Change Targeting concept, much more

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remains to be accomplished. USMLM air and ground coordination on Soviet Troop Rotation within the context of the overall Tri-Mission effort resulted in significant success and demonstrated the potential of coordinated and prioritized collection.

4. Further enhancement of the analytical quality of the USMLM product: USMLM IR's continue to include Originator's Comments forwarding the analysis and/or impressions of the on-the-scene collector. While these comments occasionally provoke disagreement or testy rebuttals from higher echelon analysts, they are, much more often than not, well received by all agencies and are acknowledged to have added a special dimension to our reports. Special wrap-up IR's and our Air and Ground Impressions and Soviet Soldier briefings were also used as vehicles to convey analysis and impressions to our many consumers.

5. Maintenance of stable and proper relations with the Soviet External Relations Branch: By any standards, USMLM-SERB relations in 1976 must be considered to have been excellent. Routine liaison activities were conducted without significant problems. Our intelligence collection activities engendered no serious incidents nor resulted in any new barriers imposed on collection.

6. Continuation of the long-standing superb Tri-Mission cooperation and rapport: The signing of the Tri-Mission IOH Indicators Plan, the highly successful Troop Rotation and REFORGER-associated EW coverage, and the numerous and always enjoyable Tri-Mission social activities attest to the accomplishment of this objective. Our very special appreciation is due MG Lionel Harrod, BRIXMIS, and Colonel Roger Boudon, FMLM, both of whom concluded highly successful tours in 1976 as Chiefs of Mission. We look forward to continued successes with our counterpart Missions under Brigadier Elderkin and Colonel DeChampeaux.

7. Final resolution of the USMLM organizational issue: After considerable expenditure of time and effort--and not without more than occasional periods of candid and strong debate--the current organization was approved by the component headquarters. Providing the Chief of Mission with a viable coordination mechanism and freeing the collection sections to concentrate on substantive operations, this organization further attempts to reconcile the sometimes conflicting demands of consumer requirements, resource management, and military service interests.

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However, as USMLM prepares to celebrate its 30th Anniversary in these ominous early days of 1977, our preoccupations are less with previous accomplishments than with future challenges. On the concluding pages of this History are set out objectives for 1977. With the outstanding officers and men arriving at USMLM during 1977 and with the continued support of our allied counterpart Missions, our consumers can properly anticipate that the quality of service and responsiveness will not diminish.

B. (U) REFERENCES.

1. TDA E1 W1AUAA E10175 HQ USAREUR, 26 September 1974
2. USEUCOM 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, 17 December 1976

C. (C) MISSION OF USMLM.

1. The primary and unclassified mission of USMLM is to carry out responsibilities for liaison between the Commander in Chief, United States Army, Europe (CINCUSAREUR), on behalf of the 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.

2. The secondary and CONFIDENTIAL mission of USMLM is to exploit its liaison status and attendant potential for the collection of intelligence information in East Germany.

D. (C) ORGANIZATION OF USMLM.

1. The basic document which established USMLM and its Soviet counterpart is the Huebner-Malinin Agreement (Annex A). The agreement was signed in April 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

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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, USMIM is a USAREUR-subordinate element accredited to CINCGSFG. The Chief, USMIM, is appointed by CINCUSAREUR and has command authority over assigned Army personnel and operational control over the Air Force and Naval elements. The tri-service representation in USMLM is authorized by service regulations or Tables of Organization and Distribution of each service.

4. The Army element is authorized ten officers and 26 enlisted personnel by TDA E1 W1A0AA E10175, dated 26 September 1974 (GO 7998, HQ USAREUR, 4 October 1974). The Air Force element is authorized five officers and nine enlisted personnel who are organized as Detachment 16, 7113 Special Activities Squadron (USAFE). The senior Air Force officer holds the position of Deputy Chief, USMIM. The U.S. Navy is represented by a Marine Corps officer assigned to USMLM under USMC Table of Organization 5503.

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

Chief, USMLM (Army)	1
Deputy Chief, USMLM (Air Force)	1
Naval Representative (USMC)	1
OIC, Potsdam (Army)	1
Liaison Officers:	
Army	4
Air Force	2
Liaison NCO's:	
Army	3
Air Force	1
TOTAL	14

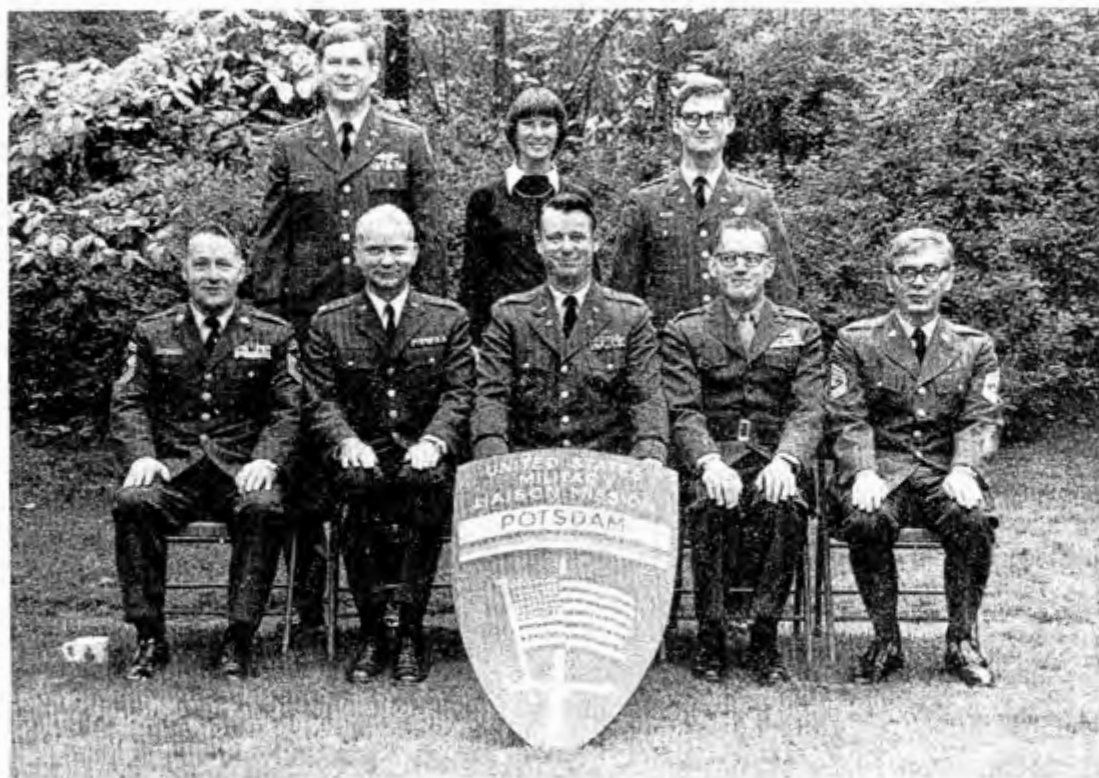
E. (U) REORGANIZATION. The USMLM reorganization which had been approved in December 1975 was thoroughly tested in 1976. The organization and basic concepts were proven valid and were subject to minor revision and refinement based on an initial six months review period ending in May 1976. The refined organization plan was subsequently approved by CINCUSAREUR on 24 June 1976 with the concurrence of CINCUSAFE and CINCUSNAVEUR. Significant features of the revised organization include:

1. An Air Force Deputy, removed from direct responsibility for Air Section and Photo Lab matters, fully informed on all USMLM matters and prepared to assume command in the absence of Chief, USMLM.
2. A Joint Section responsible for collection management, coordination of operations, activities, and programs which transcend single-service interests, and production quality control.
3. Air and Ground Sections freed to concentrate on responsive intelligence collection operations within their respective spheres of expertise.
4. A Special Projects Branch in the Joint Section to coordinate and manage USMLM operations in the Berlin Control Zone to include the LARKSPUR Program in conjunction with DCSI, U.S. Command, Berlin.
5. German language and area specialization and Russian translator support within the Ground Section to apply necessary skills and experience against changing intelligence requirements.

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6. Reallocation of administrative, motor transport and communications assets to provide the logistical support essential to USMLM mission accomplishment.



USMLM COMMAND ELEMENT: 1976

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PART II INTELLIGENCE COLLECTION OPERATIONS

A. (C) 1976: OPERATIONAL OVERVIEW.

1. General. Tri-Mission collection operations in 1976 were highlighted by successful coverage of such significant new targets as the T-72 and the HIND D and by superb cooperation in combined planning and collection against Troop Rotation, REFORGER, and Indications and Warning targets. Improved integration with other intelligence agencies provided the more specific target data which made these successes possible. Limited successes notwithstanding, we are still faced with gaps remaining in Order of Battle holdings, unanswered questions in the scientific and technical intelligence field concerning new Soviet weapon systems, and still unresolved problems in our warning capability.

2. Air Collection. The continued modernization of the 16th Tactical Air Army was well-documented by Tri-Mission air assets during 1976. FITTER C and D and the air defense and ground attack versions of the FLOGGER are now fully operational in East Germany, replacing older FITTER and FISHBED models. Soviet air-to-air capabilities were improved with the appearance of the AA-7 APEX and AA-8 APHID AAM's in the 16th TAA inventory. With the introduction of the HIND D and its increased firepower afforded by a gatling gun in a chin blister, the Soviets have significantly increased their ability to provide air to ground support to their ground forces. While improvements in weapons have been significant, the Soviets have not ignored other support equipment. New ECM and photo pods were noted on FISHBED airframes and a SLAR capability on the BREWER. In the area of ground electronics, modifications were noted on the BAR BRICK, THIN SKIN and LONG TRACK radars, while the ODD PAIR and TALL KING radars have been deployed to additional areas. The Soviets also upgraded their command and control network with the deployment of advanced communications such as the TWIN PLATE.

3. Ground Collection. GSFG modernization continued equally dramatically in ground combat units during 1976. Generating the most interest, understandably, was the introduction into GSFG of the new T-72 main battle tank. The acquisition of the T-72 by the 6 GMRD and 35 MRD was closely monitored by Tri-Mission assets and high quality technical photography expedited to numerous intelligence agencies. The T-72 was not the entire story, however. Also of high interest were the BMP variants, both in the reconnaissance and the artillery-associated versions, the continued coverage of the SP Gun family, and laser range finders. Lost in the glamour of collection against exotic weapons systems, but no less important, was the continued coverage

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against Soviet and EGA installations and box body vans (BBV's) which frequently formed the intelligence basis for significant OB and TOE changes.

4. Special Projects (BCZ) Collection. Security classification considerations preclude detailed discussion of Berlin Control Zone collection operations in this History. However, it can be stated that the continued integration of collection assets targeted against GSFG and EGA units in the BCZ and Potsdam Local area has resulted in significant quantitative and qualitative improvements. The initial photographic coverage of the T-72 demonstrated this conclusion in striking fashion. Such results were greatly facilitated by the cooperation and coordination of the Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff, Intelligence, U.S. Command, Berlin.



USMLM JOINT SECTION: 1976

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B. (C) SIGNIFICANT OBSERVATIONS.

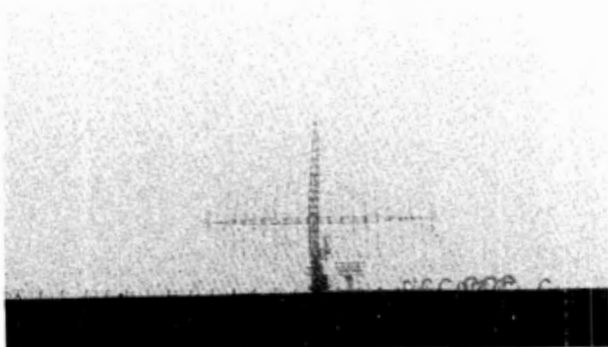
1. A tour consisting of LtCol Tuite, Major Boyette and SMS Spitzenberger photographed FITTER aircraft at TEMPLIN-1 GSFG airfield on 6 January and obtained the best technical photography to date of its ECM pod.



FITTER WITH ECM POD AT TEMPLIN

2. On 6 January, Captain Potebnya photographed a BREWER variant with a SLAR patch at WERNEUCHEN GSFG airfield.

3. On 19 January, Major Boyette and SMS Spitzenberger observed and photographed for the first time a TALL KING radar at the KIRCHMOSER East German radar site.



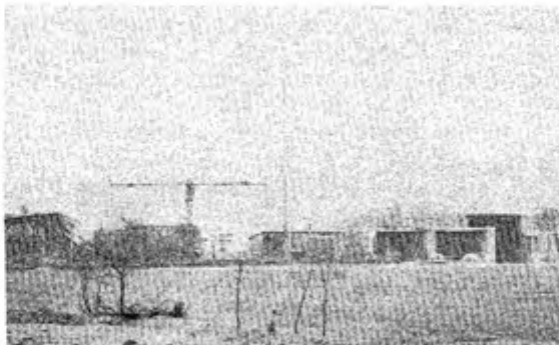
TALL KING RADAR AT KIRCHMOSER

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4. On 22 January, Major Boyette and SMS Spitzenberger observed and photographed a hardened East German SA-2 acquisition site at LUG. This information supported earlier sightings at BEETZ East German SA-2 acquisition site which was also noted being hardened on 5 January 1976.



EAST GERMAN SA-2 SITE AT LUG

5. On 17 February, Captain Crutcher and SSG Bollinger obtained photography of the Czech-made PMP-associated roadway vehicle. This excellent photography not only provided valuable technical information, but also confirmed this piece of equipment within the inventory of the EGA.



CZECH-MADE PMP-ASSOCIATED VEHICLE

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6. On 20 February, Major Meehan and Captain Troyan observed a 207-vehicle column belonging to the 148 Arty Regt/34 GAD returning from a FTX in the Letzlinger Heide PRA to their garrison in Potsdam. In order to make an accurate vehicle count and collect all of the VRN's, the tour, with Captain Troyan at the wheel, ran the column twice. Later analysis revealed that the regiment had been upgraded by a battalion of M-46 and provided the VRN of almost the entire regiment and valuable TO&E information that led to the upgrading of the unit from a regiment to a brigade.

7. On 27 February, Major Stockreiser and SMS Spitzenberger observed and photographed for the first time the Soviet SA-4 facility at Aiperstedt. The SA-4 TEL, transloader, resupply vehicle, PAT HAND and LONG TRACK radars were photographed.

8. Captain Potebnya and MSGT Pennock observed a flying program on 3 March and photographed for the first time operational AA-7 APEX and AA-8 APHID missiles on FLOGGER B aircraft at ZERBST GSFG airfield.

9. Captain Potebnya and MSGT Pennock observed and photographed a deployment of the EGAF to Erfurt/Bindersleben auxiliary airfield on 12 March.

10. On 15 March, Captain Potebnya and SSG Bollinger provided the first coverage of HIND A deployment to include photographs of this aircraft armed with the SWATTER ATGM at Reinsdorf Soviet airfield.



HIND A WITH SWATTER ATGM

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11. On 18 March, Major Meehan and SSG Bollinger were targeted against the sensitive EGA-subordinate installations in Doebeln in an attempt to gather information concerning a newly-formed radio relay battalion subordinate to Military District III, reportedly garrisoned in Doebeln. The detailed coverage and excellent photography obtained by the tour not only confirmed the presence of the radio relay battalion, but also added a construction line battalion to OB holdings.



EGA RADIO RELAY BATTALION AT DOEBELN

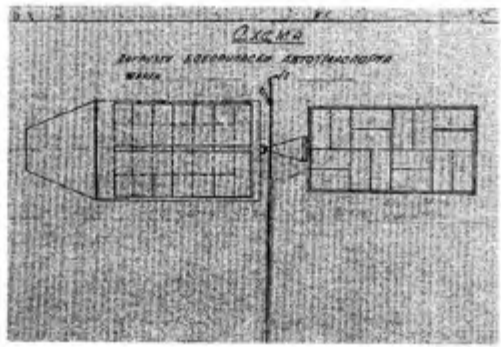
12. On 22 March, LtCol Stiles and MSGT Pennock observed and obtained photography of a deployed Soviet TWIN PLATE communications system and its associated vehicles.



SOVIET TWIN PLATE DEPLOYMENT

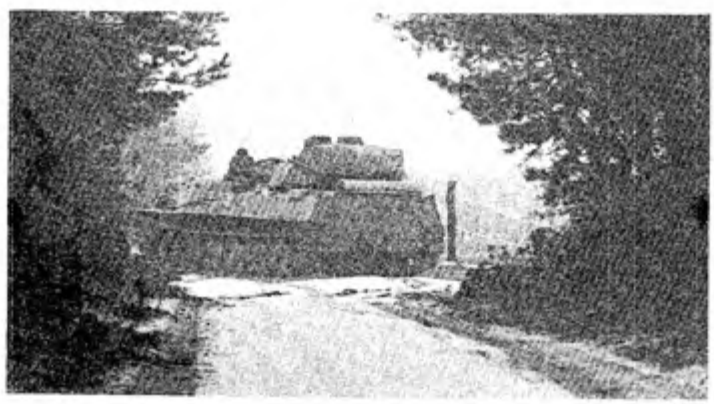
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13. On 25 March, MSGT Pennock recovered a Soviet vehicle loading plan and associated documents which provided the ammunition types, carrying capacities and loading scheme for the ZIL-157 and a two-axle trailer.



SOVIET AMMUNITION LOADING PLAN

14. First-time ground photography of the Battlefield Surveillance Radar, M-1975 (FRED), was accomplished by Major Brosnahan and SGT Barton on 25 March in the vicinity of Werder. At the same time, the team also observed the BMP Variant M-1975, immediately in front of the FRED, suggesting a relationship between these two vehicle systems.



BATTLEFIELD SURVEILLANCE RADAR, M-1975 (FRED)

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15. On 7 April, Major Boyette obtained the first photography of SA-4 TEL's and transloaders which identified this equipment as definitely being in the East German Army inventory.

16. Captain Potebnya and SMS Spitzenberger obtained the first color and black and white photography of FLOGGER B/C aircraft at Finow GSFG airfield on 16 April. Photography of a camouflaged FLOGGER C was also obtained on this tour.

17. On 20 April, Major Boyette and MSM Spitzenberger observed and photographed for the first time FITTER C aircraft with a GSU 23mm gun pod. Tape recordings were made of firing passes at Gaddow-Rossow Soviet range for technical exploitation.

18. On 4 May, Major Stockreiser and SMS Spitzenberger observed and photographed new ECM and photo pods on FISHBED H aircraft at Allstedt GSFG airfield. The use of photo pods on FISHBED J aircraft was also reported for the first time by this tour.

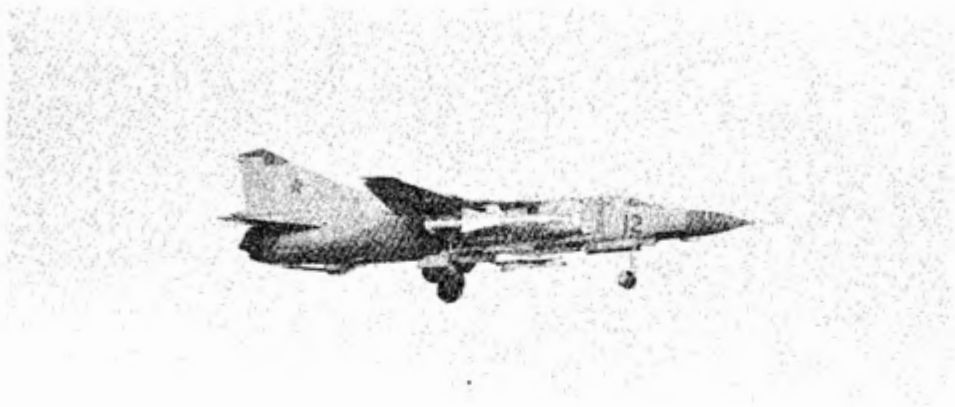


FISHBED AIRCRAFT WITH NEW PODS

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19. Major Boyette and SMS Spitzenberger observed and photographed a flying program at Zerbst GSG airfield on 7 May and obtained the best technical grade photography to date of the AA-7 APEX and AA-8 APHID AAM's on the FLOGGER B airframe.



AA-7 AND AA-8 ON ZERBST FLOGGERS

20. On 18 May, LtCol Tuite and SMS Spitzenberger obtained the first color photograph of a camouflaged FLOGGER B and black and white photography of the AA-7 and AA-8 weapon system simulator missiles (WSEM).



FALKENBERG FLOGGERS WITH WSEM

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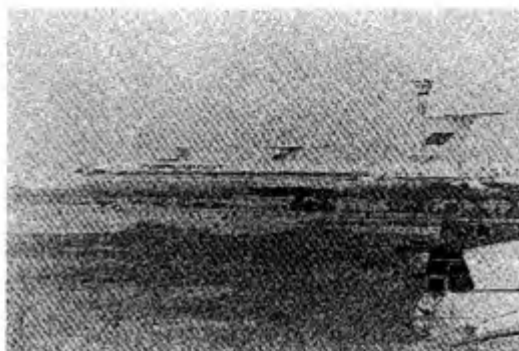
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21. On 1 June, Major Stockreiser and MSGT Pennock obtained first-time photography of a modified BAR BRICK at the Soviet radar site at Ludwigslust.

22. On 19 June, Major Meehan and SGT Rogers succeeded in confirming the presence of a KGB/UPS signal regiment at Cottbus Installation 281. This was accomplished by exploiting a bad habit of the Soviets - litterbugging. The tour located a pile of paper trash that had been dumped over the perimeter fence. The trash included several technical manuals and an envelope with a Field Postal Number (FPN) that linked the installation with another known KGB garrison. This, coupled with the photographs of signals equipment obtained by the tour, confirmed the relationship of the unit with the KGB.

23. On 28 June, a tour consisting of Captain Troyan and SSG Mabardy covered Dresden Installation 208, one of the most difficult installations to approach. This coverage confirmed that the 27 GMRR/11 GTD is equipped with at least one battery of 122mm SP Guns, M-1974, and provided a detailed report of the physical characteristics of this sensitive Soviet installation.

24. On 8 July, Major Meehan and SGT Barton obtained excellent photography of a Soviet command IL-62 airliner while it was parked in the Schoenefeld airport. Through this photography several discernible differences between this aircraft and the standard IL-62 were obtained.



SOVIET VIP IL-62

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25. On 11 July, Major Brosnahan and SSG Germaine discovered two rolls of 35mm film at a trash dump near Neustrelitz. On the off chance that the film had been exposed, it was developed. The results provided close-up photography of Soviet tank crew members, T-62 tanks, and Soviet training posters. A number of these photographs proved useful enough to be incorporated into a USMIM briefing entitled: "The Soviet Soldier."



RECOVERED SOVIET FILM: T-62



RECOVERED SOVIET FIIM: SOVIET SOLDIERS

II-11

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26. On 28 July, LTC Greenwalt and SSG Ellis observed a Soviet artillery forward position while conducting a Potsdam Local Area tour. This observation provided the first ground photography of the Soviet laser range finder and the first front view of this rarely seen piece of equipment.



SOVIET LASER RANGE FINDER

27. In response to a tip-off, Major Minnehan and SFC Duttlinger obtained photographic coverage of a Soviet SA-6 deployment site at Neustrelitz Installation 402 on 10 August. This was the first concrete indication, later confirmed, of a SA-6 regiment subordinate to 16 GTD operational in the Neustrelitz area.



WELL-CAMOUFLAGED SOVIET SA-6 SITE

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28. On 16 August, Captain Potebnya and SMS Spitzenberger obtained outstanding technical photography of the VIEWPOINT antenna system at the Soviet passive detection site at Zella-Mehlis.



SOVIET RPS-6 VIEWPOINT SYSTEM AT ZELIA-MEHLIS

29. On 19 August, Major Stockreiser and SMS Spitzenberger observed and photographed a simulated ground attack exercise against missile mockups. A new rail/pylon was identified in addition to ground target illumination/identification equipment on the ground.



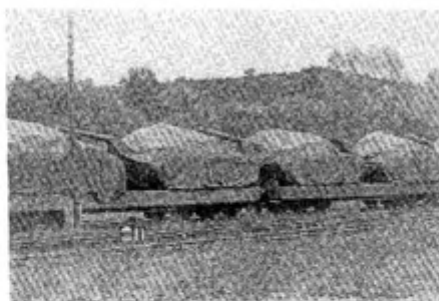
SOVIET MOCKUP TARGET

30. On 30 August, Captain Potebnya and SMS Spitzenberger observed and photographed for the first time FLOGGER B/C aircraft at Merseburg GSFG airfield, confirming this airframe at that base.

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31. On 14 September, Major Brosnahan, LtCol Tonge and SSG Ellis obtained the first indication of Soviet T-72 tanks being introduced into GSFG. Covering the Neustrelitz rail siding, they observed 30 tracked vehicles extensively tarped. However, several exposed gun tubes, exposed portions of tracks and outlines of silhouettes were indicative of the T-72.



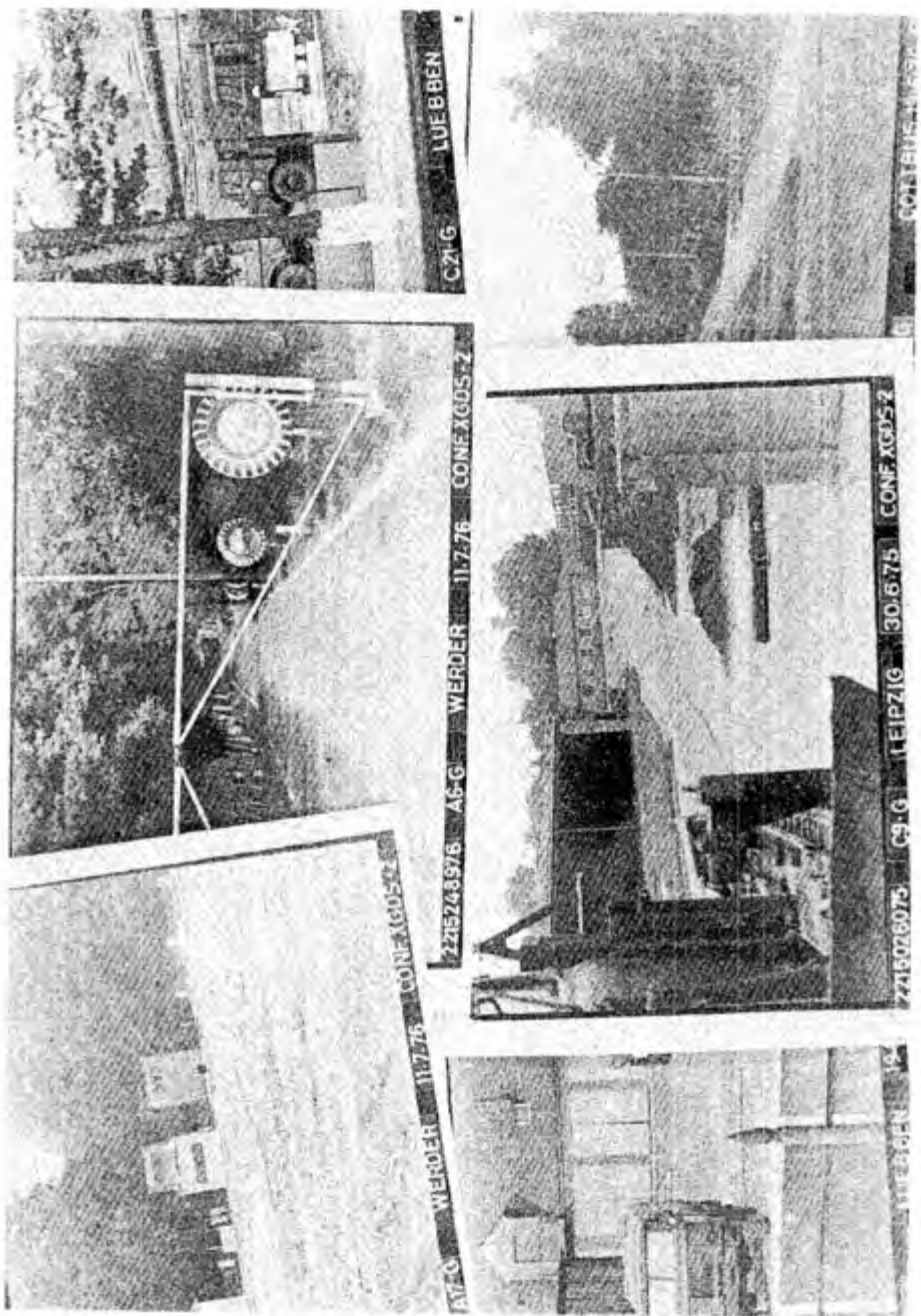
FIRST SOVIET T-72 TANKS SEEN IN GSFG

32. On 3 December, Captain Benedict and SMS Spitzenberger obtained the first color photography of the HIND D at Parchim GSFG airfield. At Stendal GSFG airfield on 6 December, they obtained the first color and black and white photography and sound recordings of a new HIND variant.



HIND D AT PARCHIM

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TYPICAL INSTALLATION COVERAGE

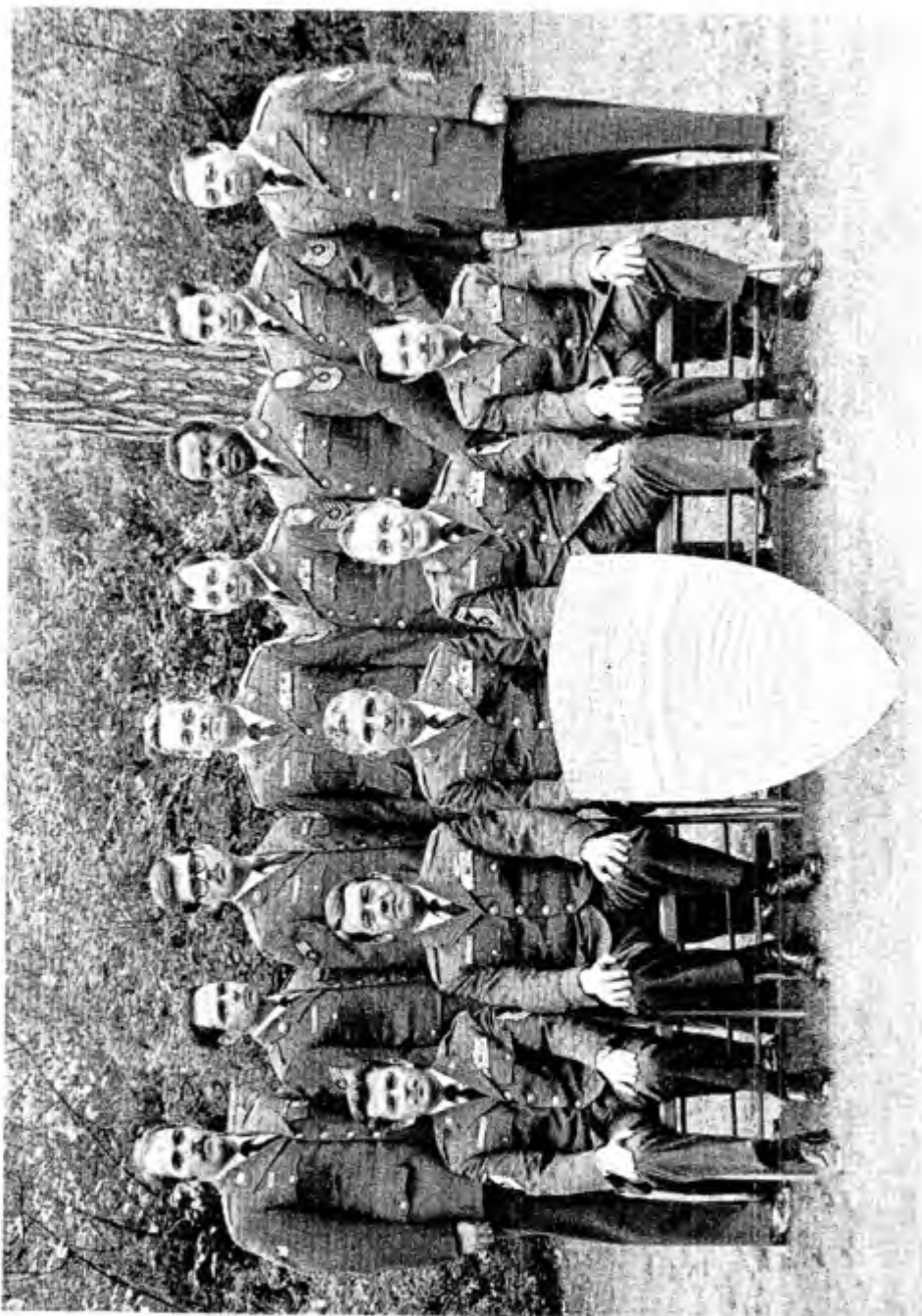
~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



EXAMPLES OF BOX BODY VAN (RBV) COVERAGE

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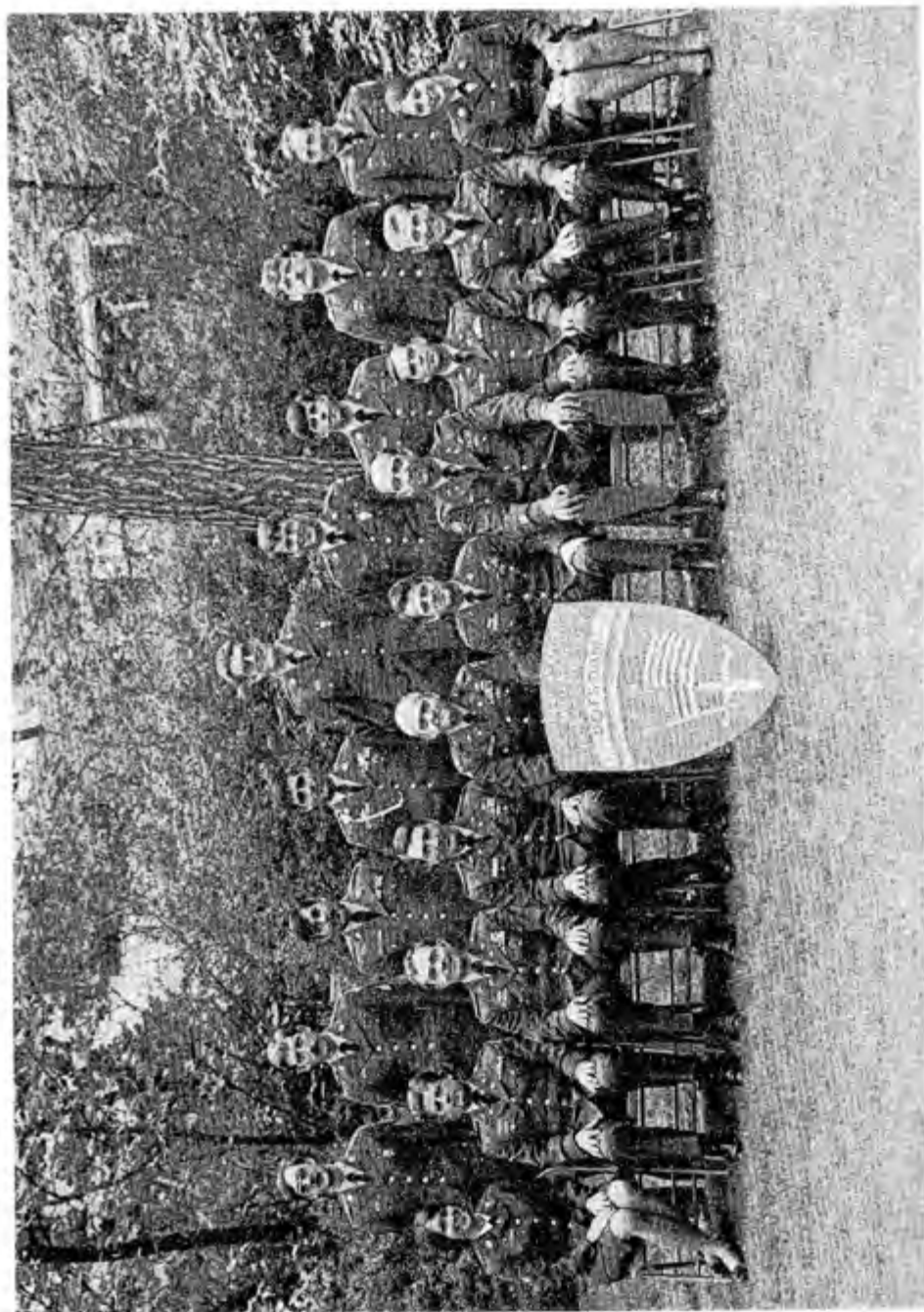


USMLM AIR SECTION: 1976

11-17

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UNCLASSIFIED



USMIM GROUND SECTION: 1976

II-18

UNCLASSIFIED

C. (C) TEMPORARY RESTRICTED AREAS (TRA'S).

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.

<u>YEAR</u>	<u>TRA</u>	<u>DAYS</u>
1976	16	66
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

*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.

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The decreased number of TRA days is initially misleading. Further review, however, reveals that TRA's in 1976 were frequently imposed for overlapping periods with 5 February, for example, being an effective TRA day for TRA's 03-76, 04-76 and 05-76. TRA's 10-76 through 14-76 comprised 19 consecutive TRA days with various explanations possible for the grouping. While USMLM defers in-depth TRA analysis to agencies with all-source capabilities, it has been conjectured locally that TRA's 10-76 and 12-76 may have been associated with the importation of the T-72 through Rostock and then south to main garrison locations.

3. Sequence of TRA's.

TRA 01-76 (060400A-082400A JAN 76) covered an area north of Wittstock PRA which connected Teterow, Waren and Weiten.

TRA 02-76 (060900A-081400A JAN 76) consisted of three areas south of the Grossenhain PRA and connected Riesa, Dobelin, Hainichen, Frieberg, Dresden and Meissen.

TRA 03-76 (012400A-062400A FEB 76) consisted of four areas south of Berlin connecting the Lehnin, Jueterborg, Briesen and eastern border PRA's.

TRA 04-76 (042400A-132400A FEB 76) covered the northeast portion of East Germany connecting the Wittstock, Perleberg and Parchim TRA's.

TRA 05-76 (042400A-132400A FEB 76) covered the south central portion of East Germany between Treuenbrietzen, Bad Dueben and Meissen.

TRA 06-76 (132400A-202400A MAR 76) covered the area north of Berlin within general boundaries of Prenzlau, Neuruppin and Waren.

TRA 07-76 (232400A MAY-012400A JUN 76) consisted of five areas northeast, south and southwest of Berlin, to include linkage between the Neubrandenburg, Templin and border PRA's; the Welzow, Grossenhain, Dresden and border PRA's; and the Sonderhausen, Bad Frankenhausen, Lossa, Weimar and Gotha PRA's.

TRA 08-76 (061800A-122000A JUN 76) covered the northeast portion of East Germany bounded generally by Bismark, Pasewalk, Prenzlau, Storkow, Rosenow, Bredenfelde and connected to the eastern border PRA.

TRA 09-76 (092400A-162400A AUG 76) consisted of six areas extending west from border PRA connecting the Jueterborg and Lehnin PRA's.

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TRA 10-76 (072400A-142400A SEP 76) consisted of two areas located in the eastern portion of East Germany from Neubrandenburg and Neustrelitz to the Polish border PRA.

TRA 11-76 (112400A-182400A SEP 76) covered the south central portion of East Germany in the area east of Halle.

TRA 12-76 (152400A-222400A SEP 76) covered the area generally bounded by Neustrelitz, Perleberg, Karaw and Waren.

TRA 13-76 (162400A-212400A SEP 76) covered the area generally bounded by Wittenberg, Meissen, and Luebbenau.

TRA 14-76 (192400A-262400A SEP 76) covered the area generally bounded by Luebbenau, Forst, Dresden and Bautzen.

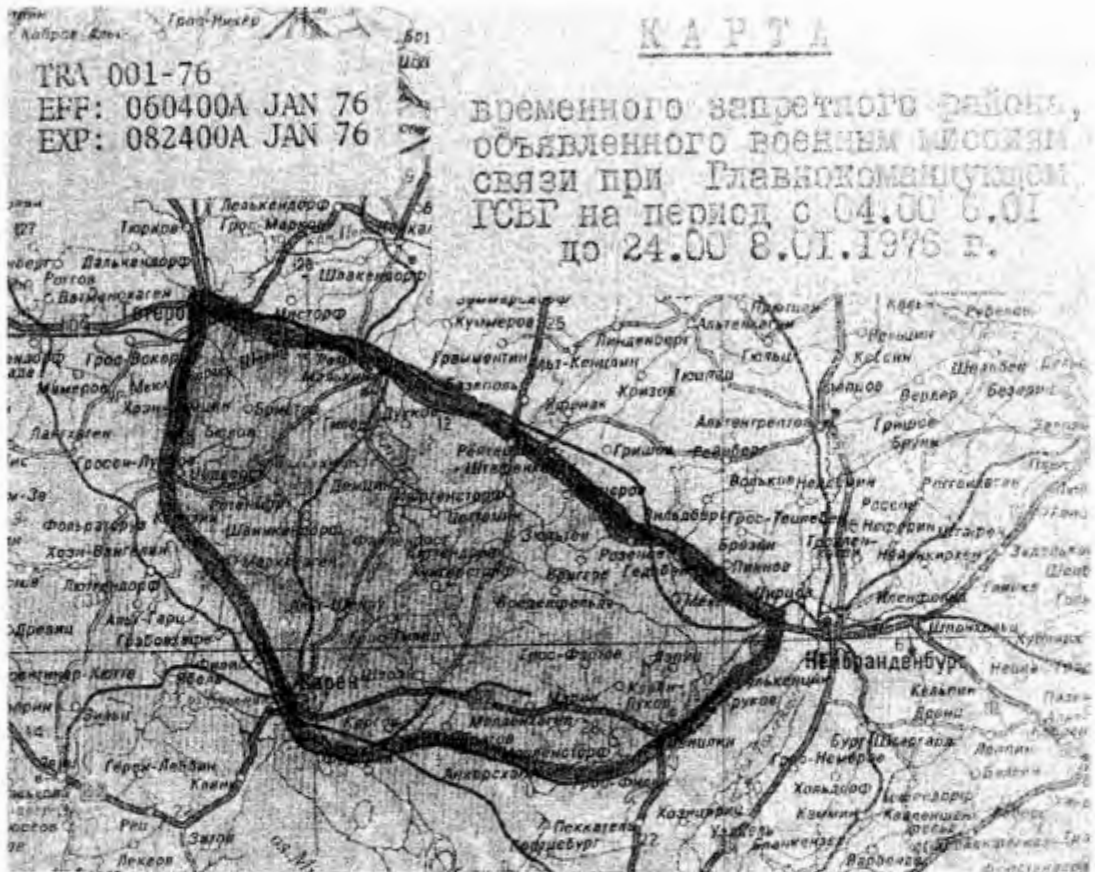
TRA 15-76 (061700A-100800A OCT 76) covered the area in the north central portion of East Germany generally bounded by Ludwigslust, Beckendorf, Retzow, Neustrelitz, Neuruppin and Perleberg.

TRA 16-76 (070800A-092400A OCT 76) consisted of two areas in the central portion of East Germany and generally connected the Letzinger Heide, Ratenow, Lehnin, Dessau and Altengrabow 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.

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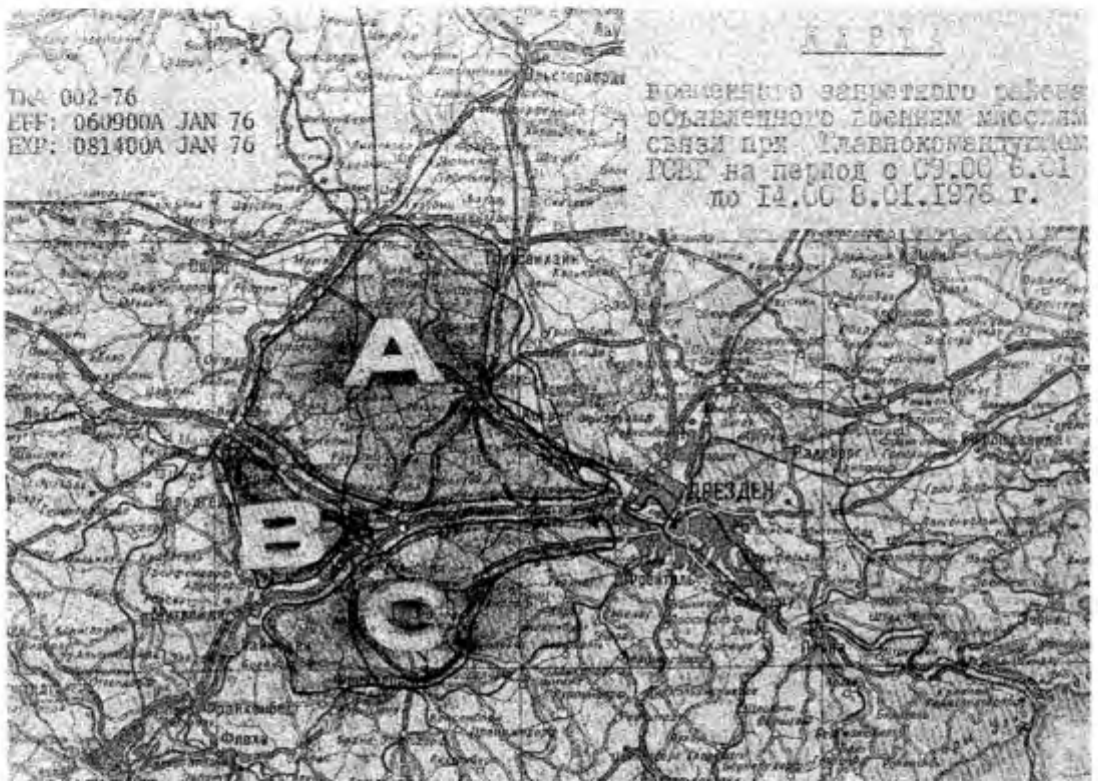


MAP OF TEMPORARY RESTRICTED AREA (TRA)
001-76 (060400A JANUARY - 082400A JANUARY)

11-23

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED

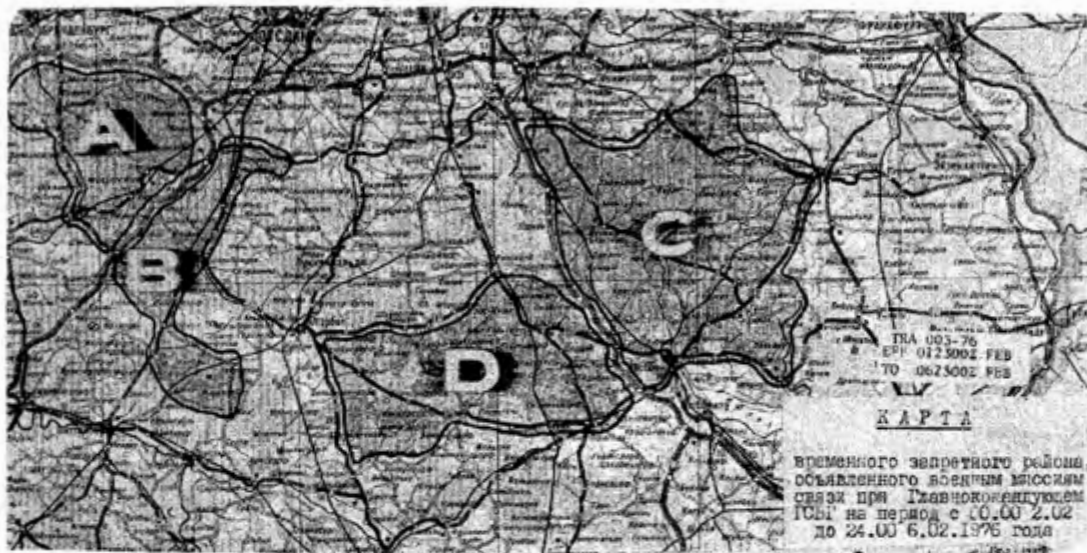


MAP OF TEMPORARY RESTRICTED AREA (TRA)
002-76 (060900A JANUARY - 081400A JANUARY)

II-24

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED



MAP OF TEMPORARY RESTRICTED AREA (TRA)
003-76 (012400A FEBRUARY - 062400A FEBRUARY)

II-25

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED

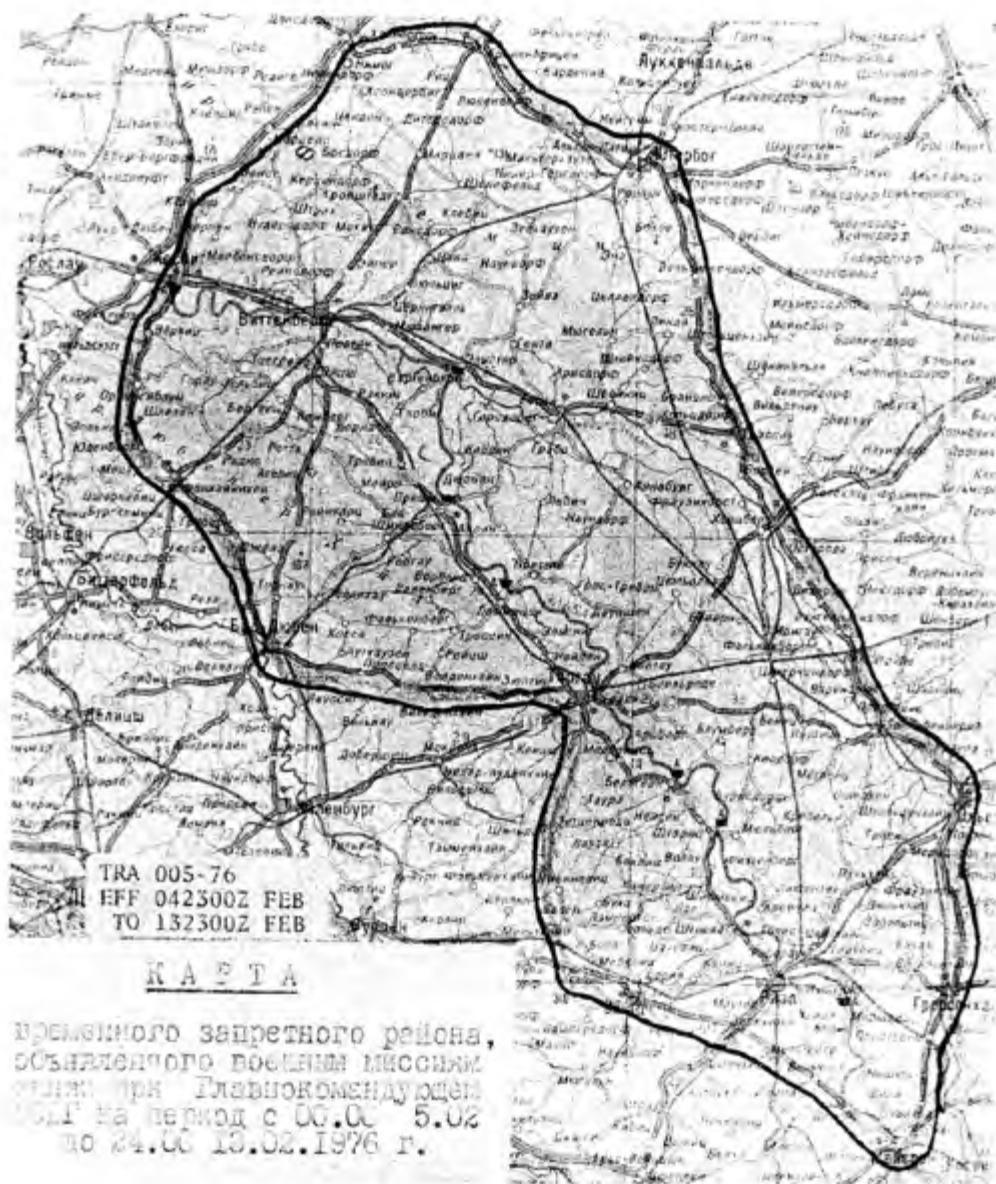


MAP OF TEMPORARY RESTRICTED AREA (TRA)
004-76 (042400A FEBRUARY - 132400A FEBRUARY)

II-26

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED

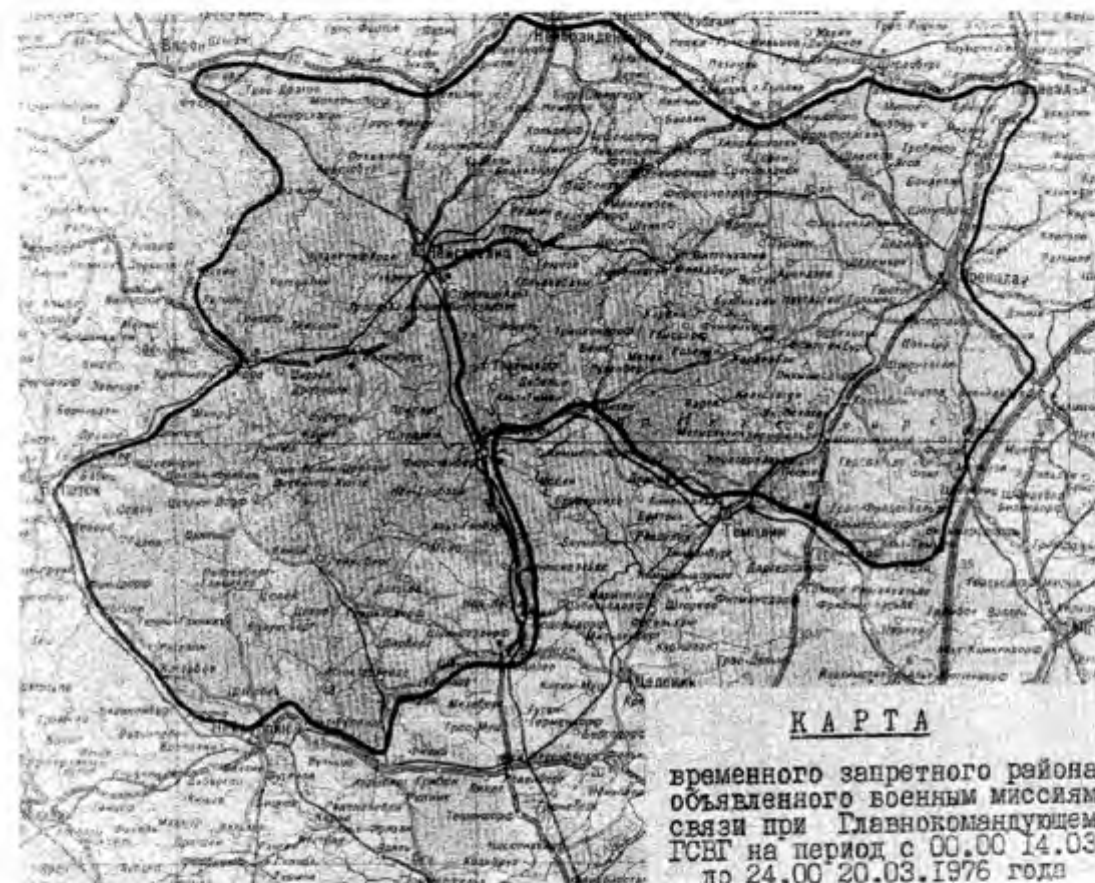


MAP OF TEMPORARY RESTRICTED AREA (TRA)
005-76 (042400A FEBRUARY - 132400A FEBRUARY)

II-27

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED



MAP OF TEMPORARY RESTRICTED AREA (TRA)
006-76 (132400A MARCH - 202400A MARCH)

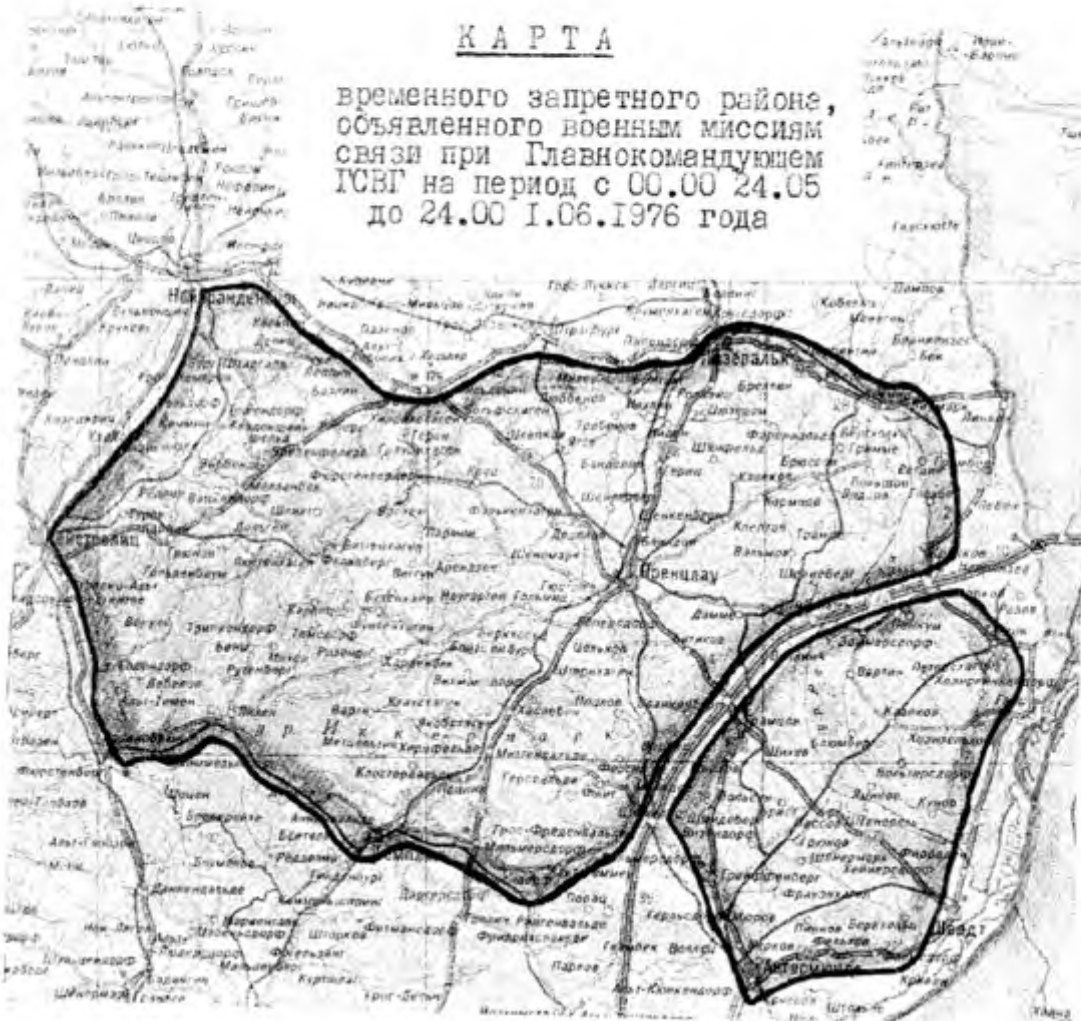
II-28

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED

КАРТА

временного запретного района,
объявленного военным миссиям
связи при Главнокомандующем
ГСВГ на период с 00.00 24.05
до 24.00 1.06.1976 года

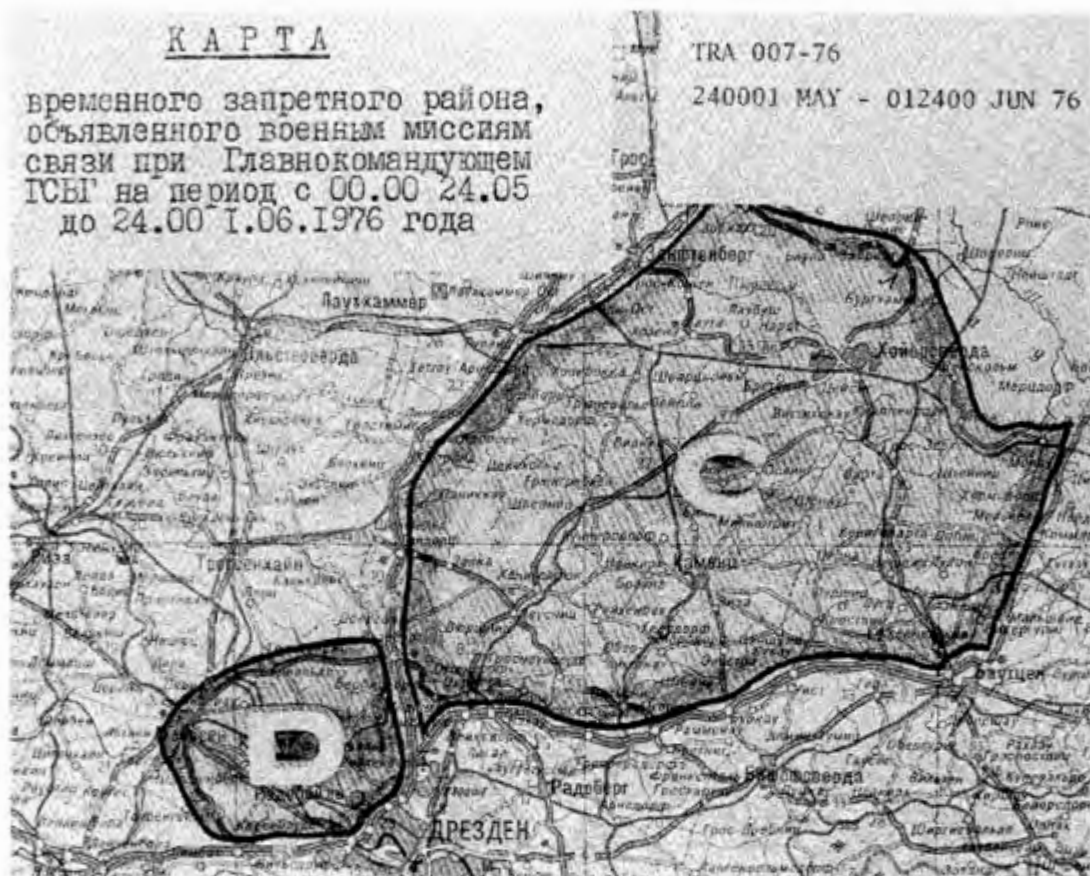


MAP OF TEMPORARY RESTRICTED AREA (TRA)
007-76 (232400A MAY - 012400A JUNE)
(Sections A and B)

II-29

UNCLASSIFIED

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MAP OF TEMPORARY RESTRICTED AREA (TRA)
007-76 (232400A MAY - 012400A JUNE)
(Sections C and D)

II-30

UNCLASSIFIED

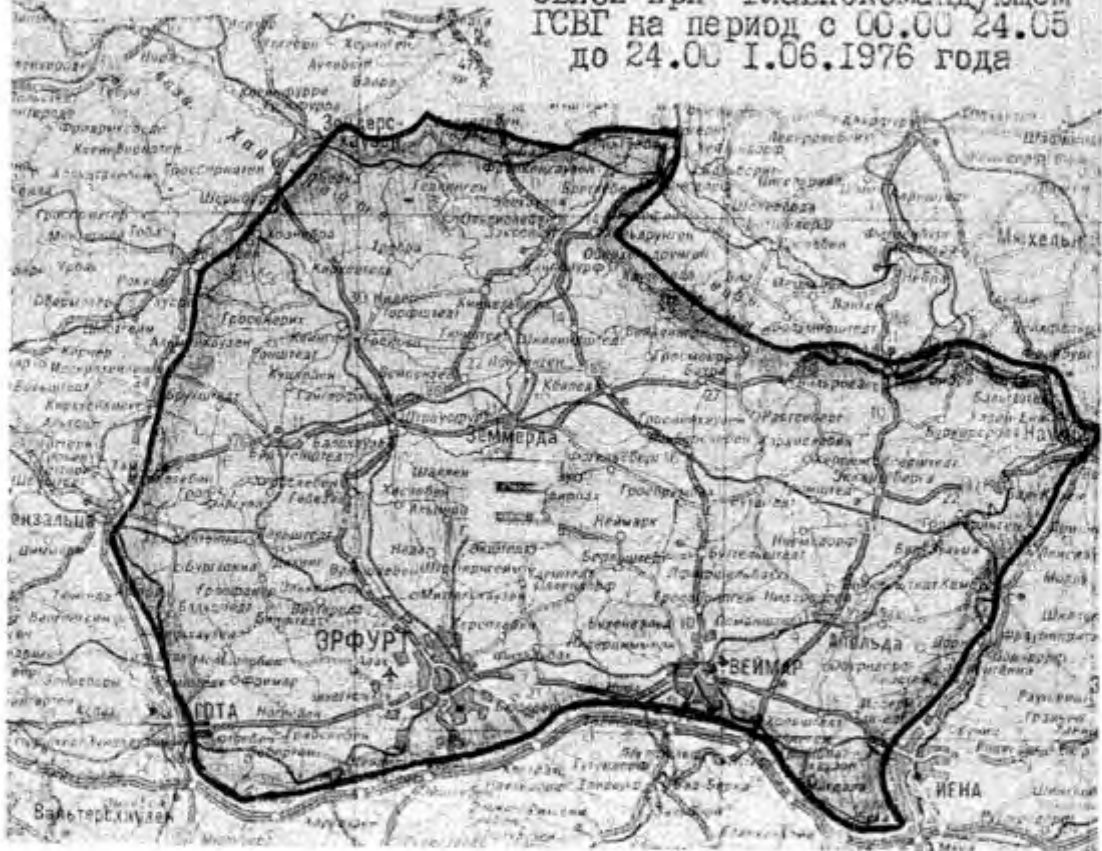
UNCLASSIFIED

TRA 007-76

240001 MAY - 012400 JUN 76

КАРТА

временного запретного района,
объявленного военными миссиями
связи при Главнокомандующем
ГСВГ на период с 00.00 24.05
до 24.00 1.06.1976 года

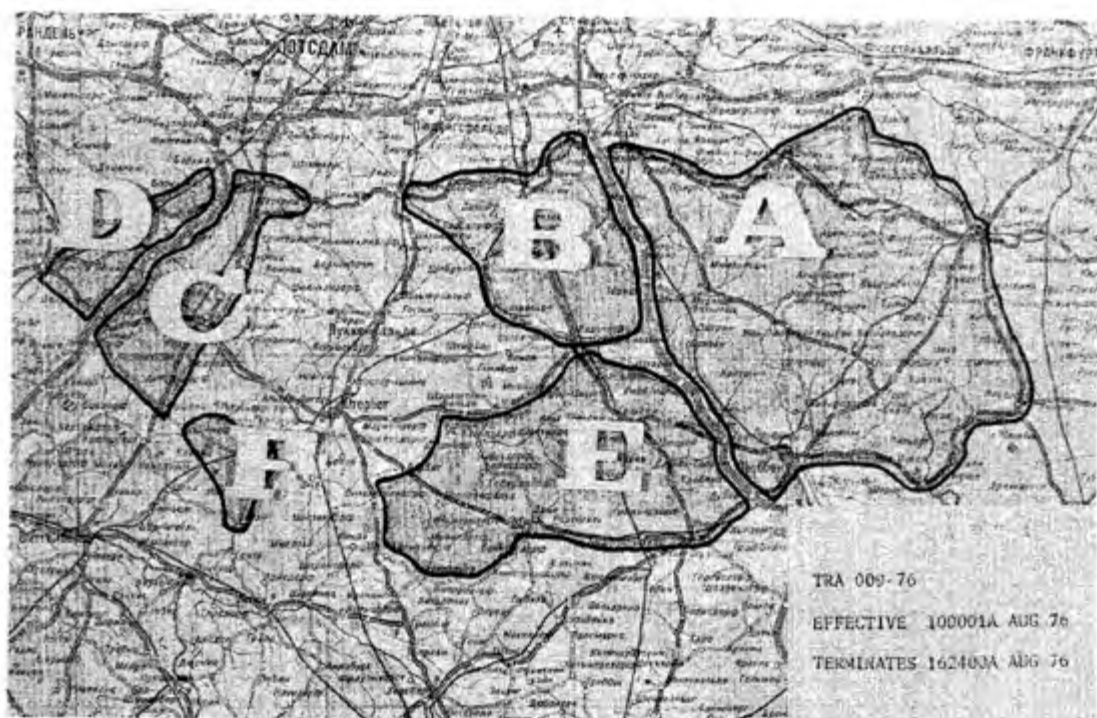


MAP OF TEMPORARY RESTRICTED AREA (TRA)
007-76 (232400A MAY - 012400A JUNE)
(Section B)

II-31

UNCLASSIFIED

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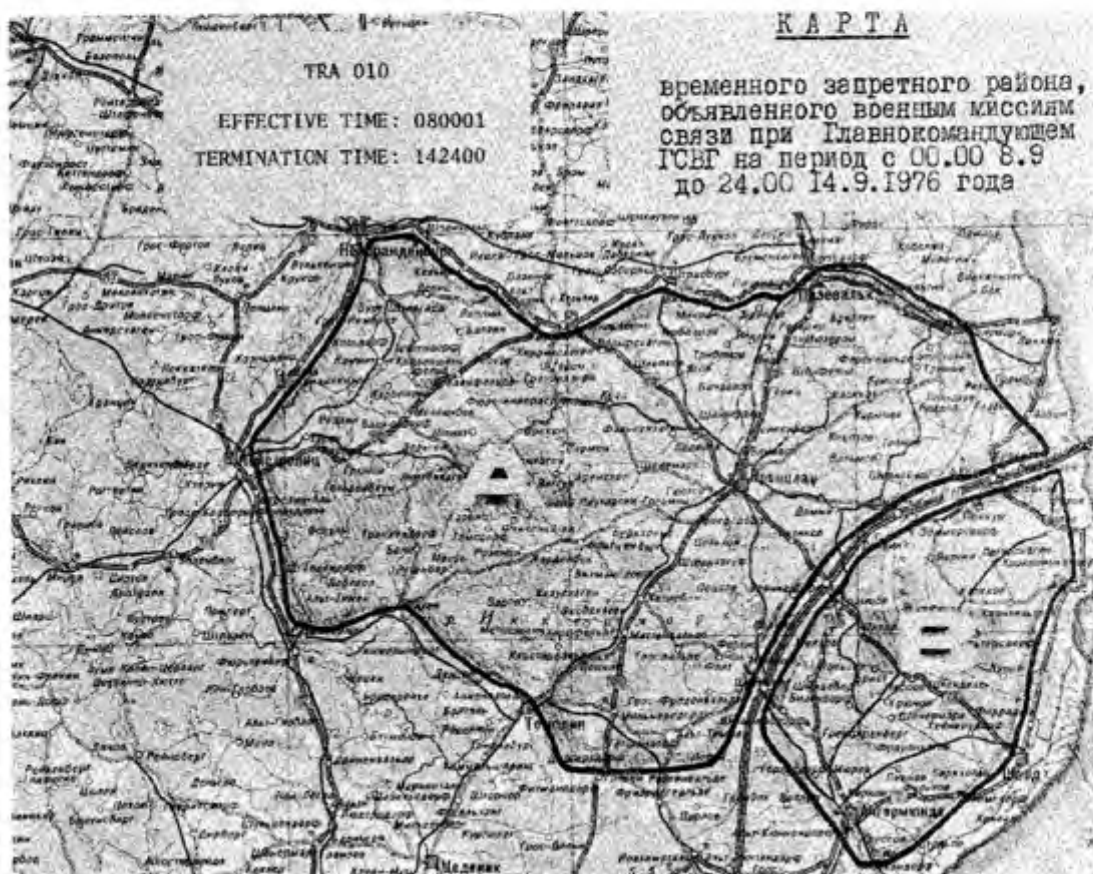


MAP OF TEMPORARY RESTRICTED AREA (TRA)
009-76 (092400A AUGUST - 162400A AUGUST)

IT-33

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED

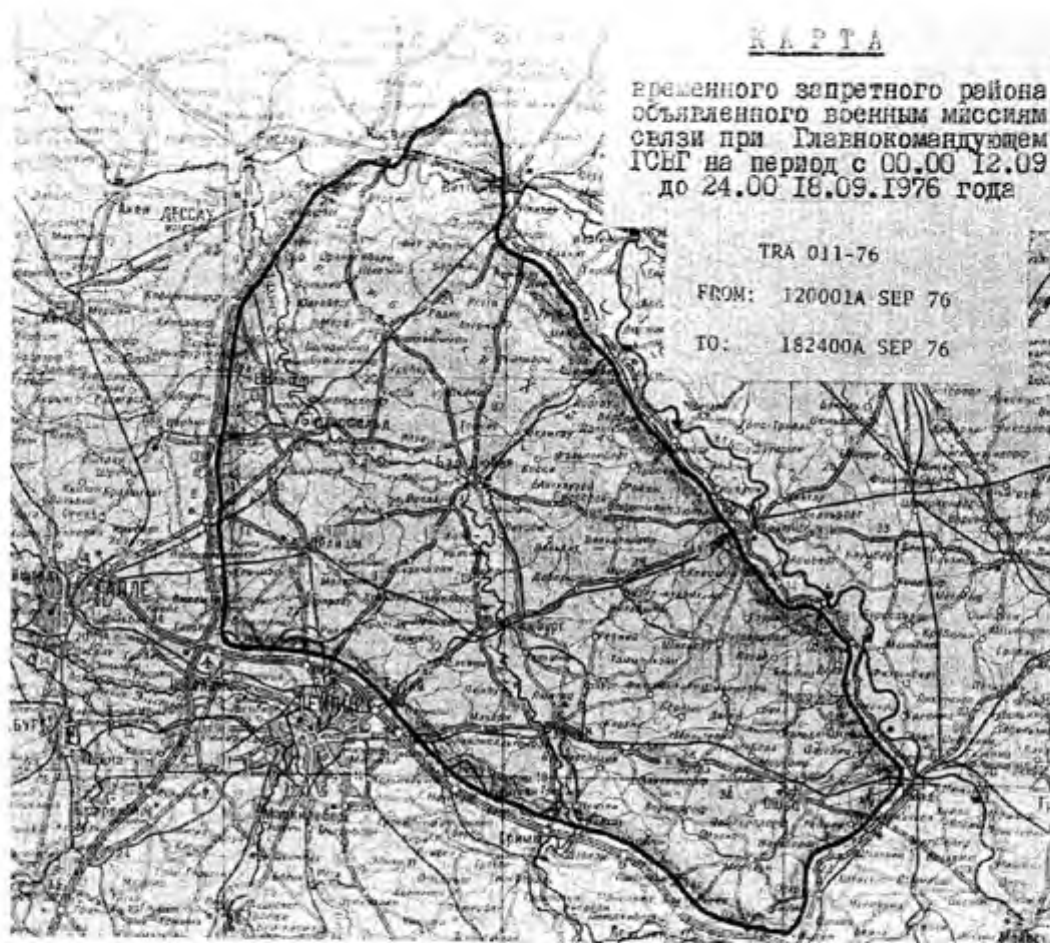


MAP OF TEMPORARY RESTRICTED AREA (TRA)
010-76 (072400A SEPTEMBER - 142400A SEPTEMBER)

II-34

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED



MAP OF TEMPORARY RESTRICTED AREA (TRA)
011-76 (112400A SEPTEMBER - 182400A SEPTEMBER)

II-35

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED

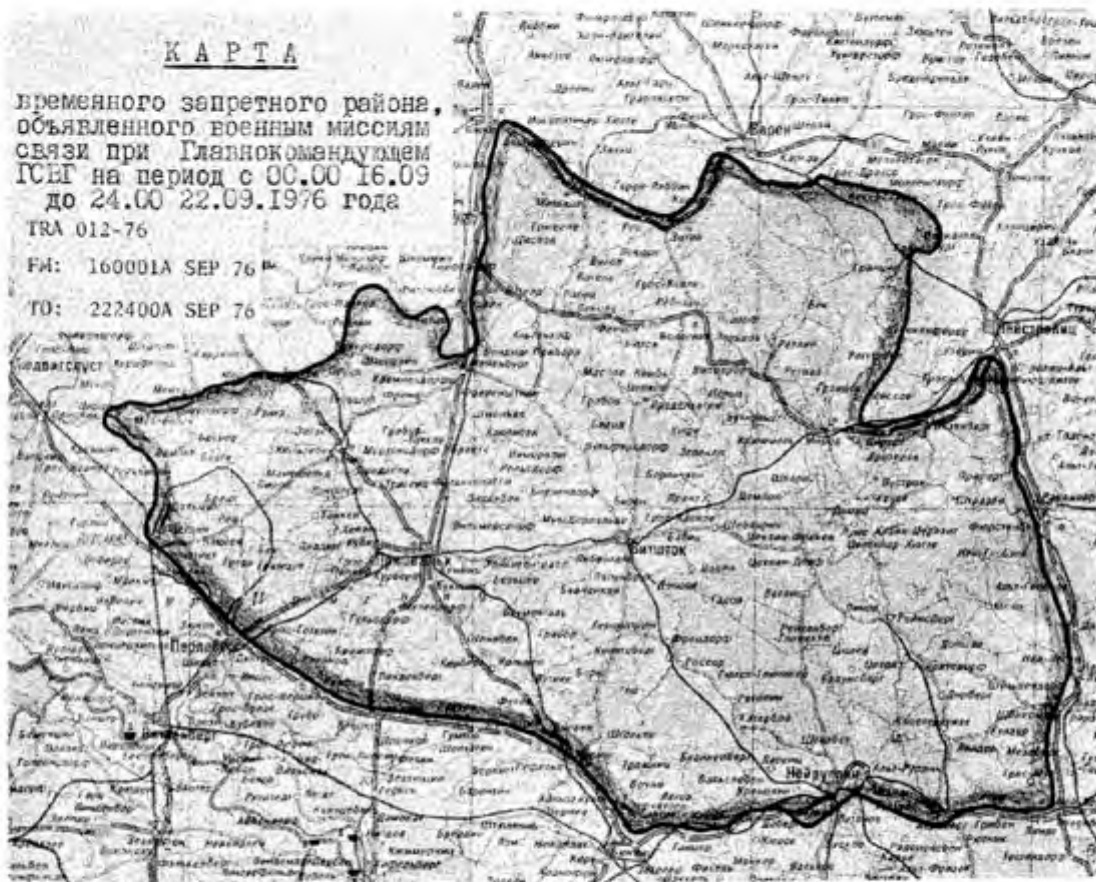
КАРТА

временного запретного района,
объявленного военным миссиям
связи при Главкомандующем
ГСВГ на период с 00.00 16.09
до 24.00 22.09.1976 года

TRA 012-76

FM: 160001A SEP 76

TO: 222400A SEP 76

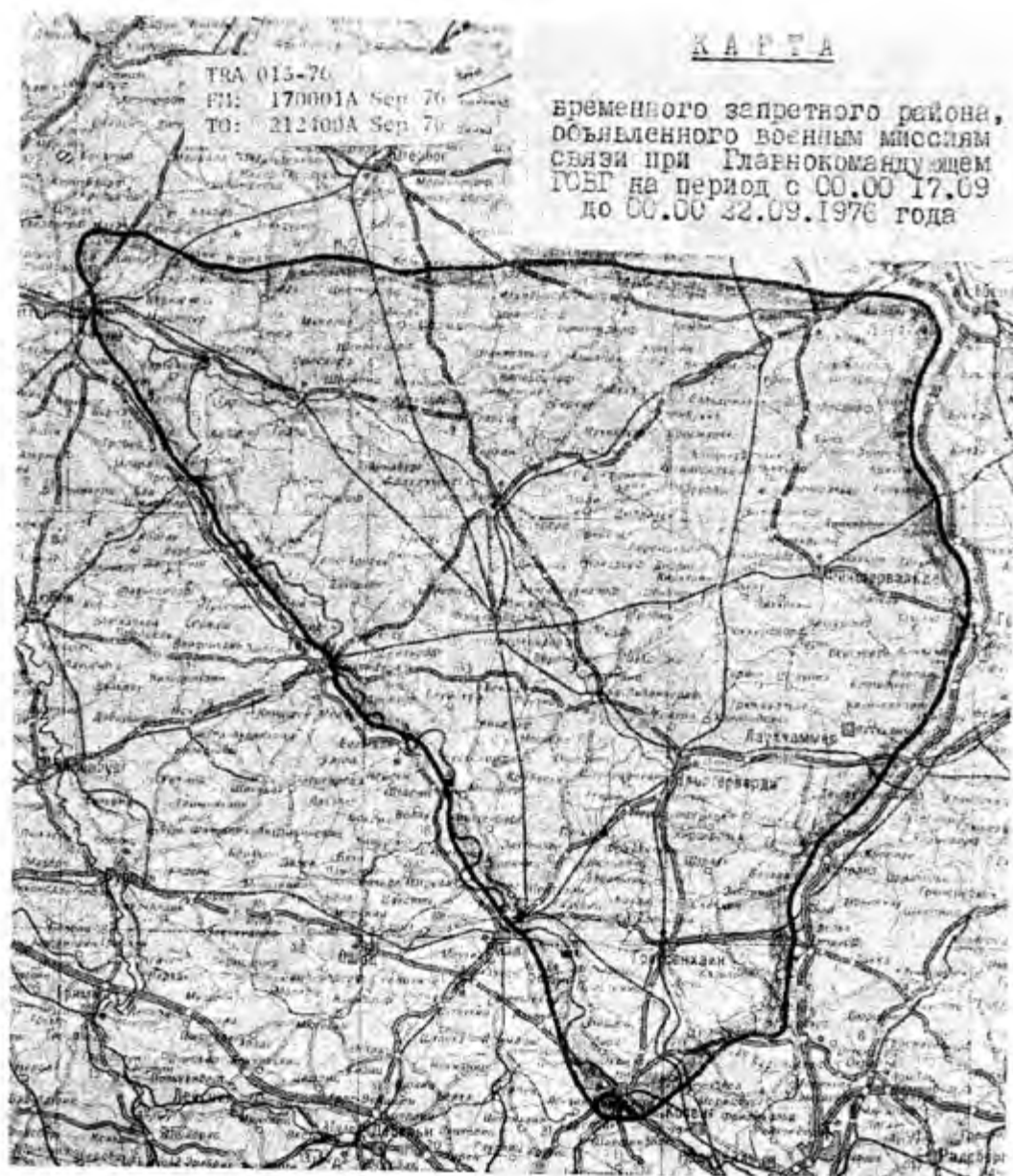


MAP OF TEMPORARY RESTRICTED AREA (TRA)
012-76 (152400A SEPTEMBER - 222400A SEPTEMBER)

II-36

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED

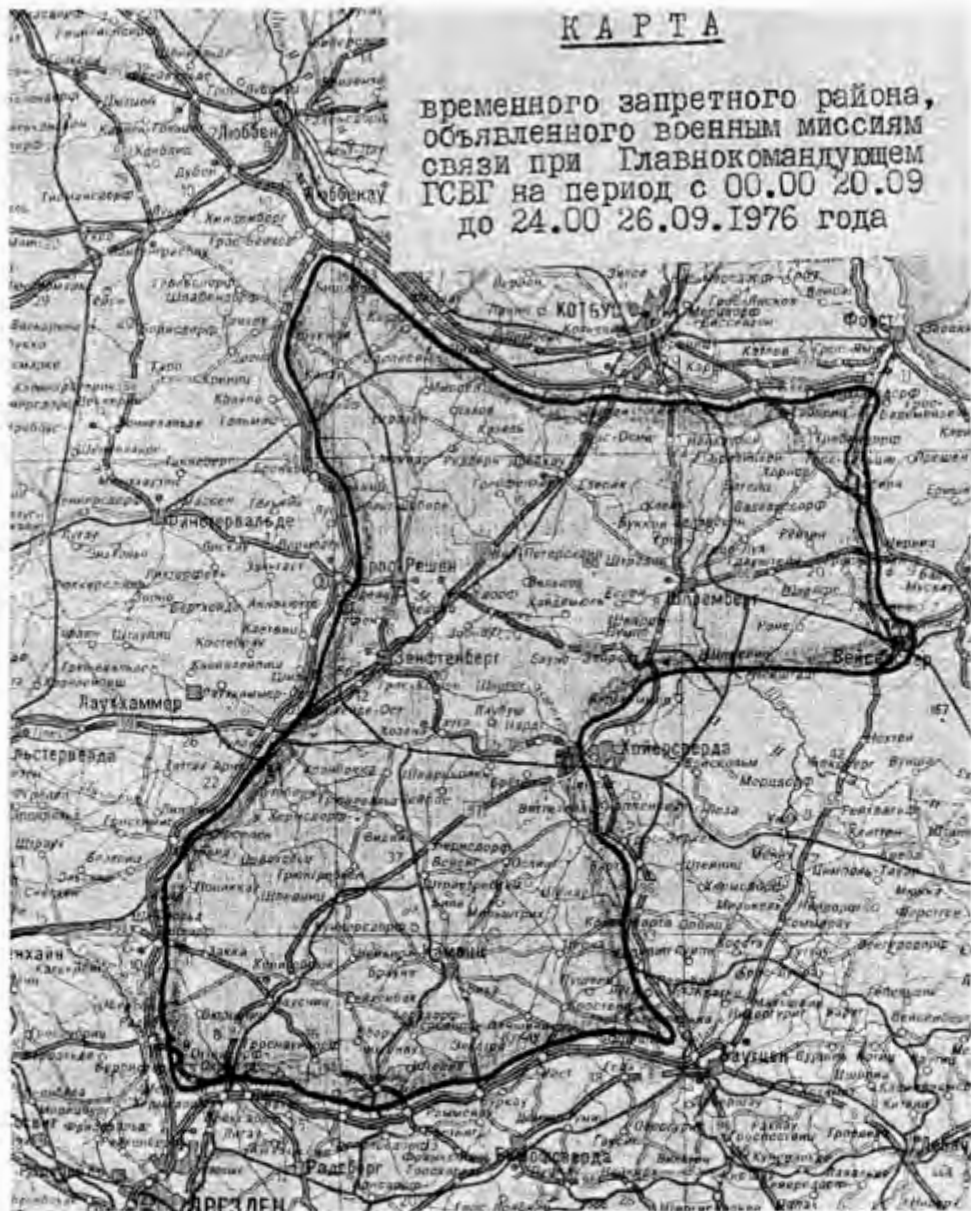


MAP OF TEMPORARY RESTRICTED AREA (TRA)
013-76 (162400A SEPTEMBER - 212400A SEPTEMBER)

II-37

UNCLASSIFIED

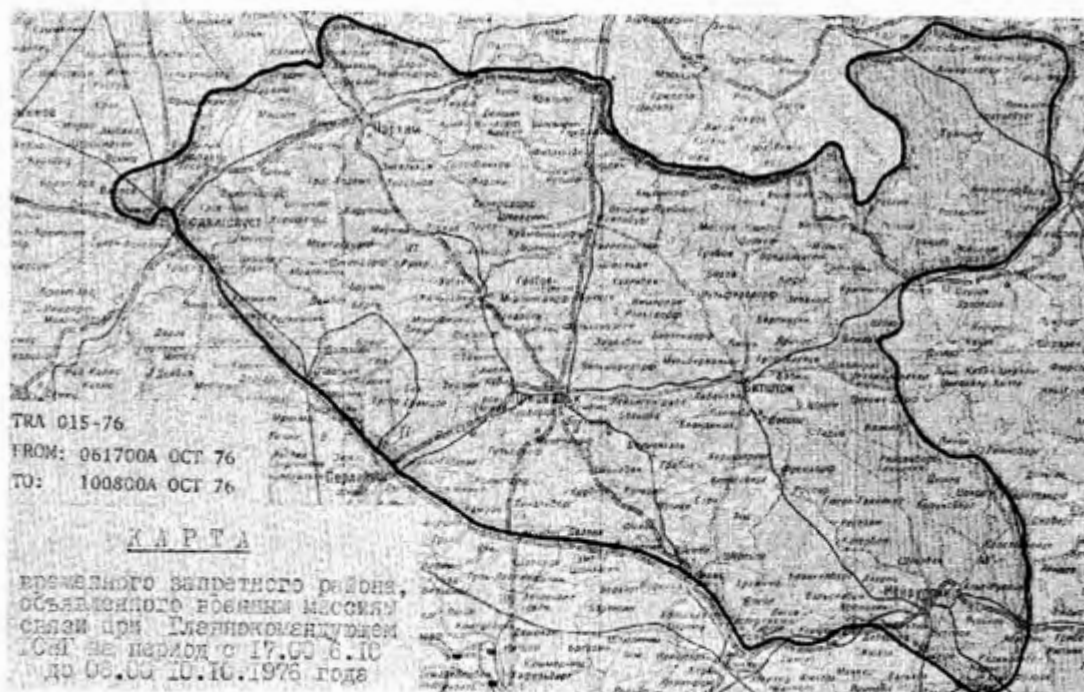
UNCLASSIFIED



II-38

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED

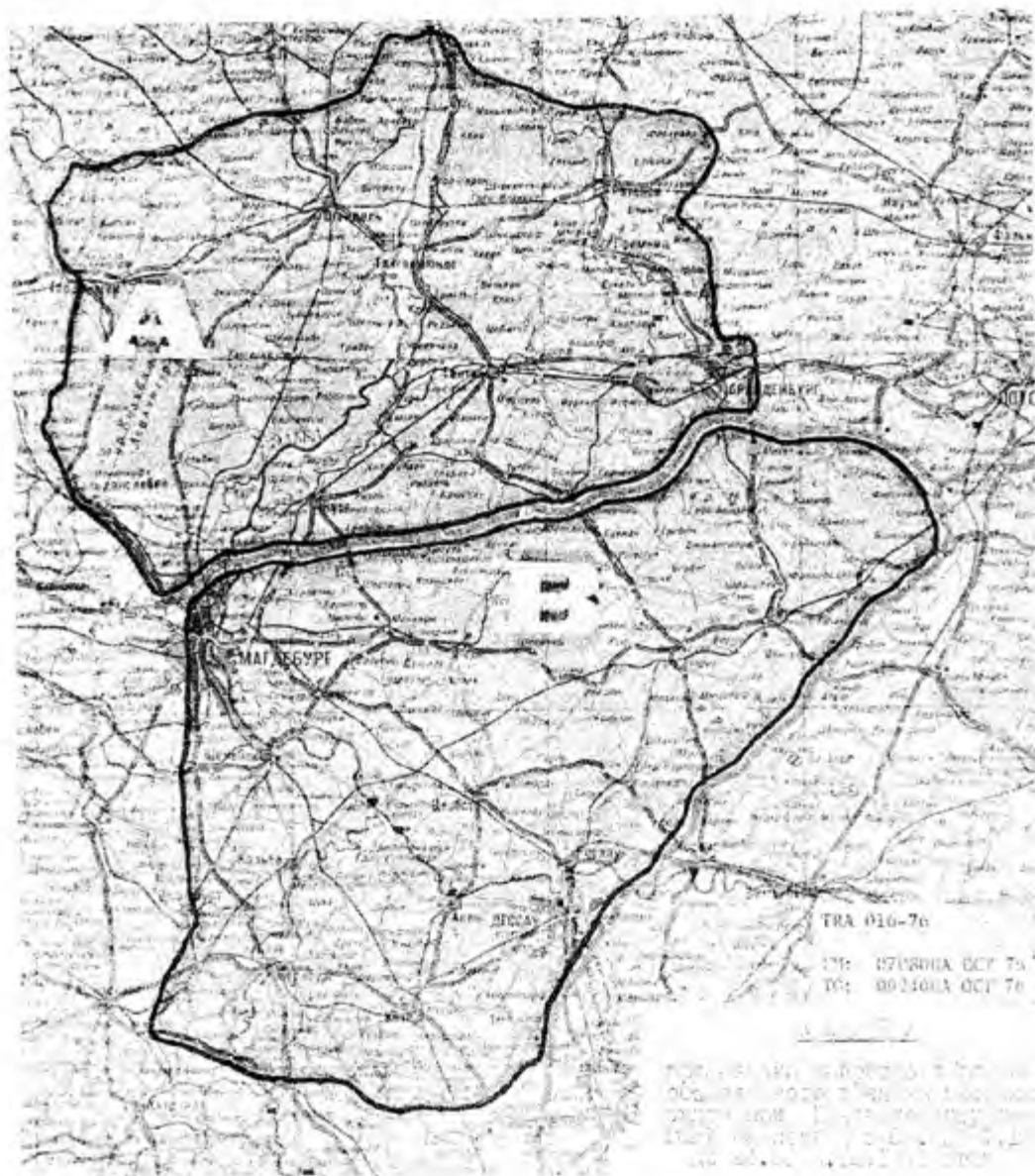


MAP OF TEMPORARY RESTRICTED AREA (TRA)
015-76 (061700A OCTOBER - 100800A OCTOBER)

II-39

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED



MAP OF TEMPORARY RESTRICTED AREA (TRA)
016-76 (070800A OCTOBER - 092400A OCTOBER)

II-40

UNCLASSIFIED

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D. (C) INCIDENTS AND DETENTIONS.

1. Statistical or qualitative analysis of incidents and detentions is complicated by changing interpretations of these terms. In retrospect, however, 1976 appeared to have been a relatively trouble-free year. With one possible exception, no serious confrontations ensued; no equipment was confiscated; and, in those few cases with "explosive" potential, the situations were defused rather rapidly and amicably. The six detentions in 1976 represent a minor decrease from the eight in 1975. Of continuing concern were several traffic accidents involving USMLM operational vehicles. Although none of these accidents caused subsequent problems and all were minor, the potential for significant adverse impact is ever-present. Accidents bring East German authorities into contact with USMIM; culpability on our part serves to discredit our image and to highlight our presence; accidents provide the East German authorities the basis, however tenuous, to question our activities; and serious damages or loss of life to East Germans will bring all these factors into play.

2. The following are detentions and incidents for 1976:

7 January 1976. A minor traffic accident in Potsdam involving a USMIM tour car and two East German civilian vehicles was handled amicably and properly by VOPO's and the Potsdam Kommandantura representative.

2 February 1976. The Glindow bridge between Potsdam and Werder was the site of a detention when a USMLM tour was detained while attempting to pass a Soviet column of 11 vehicles. LTC Grekh, Potsdam Kommandant, was summoned and escorted the tour to his offices where he repeatedly accused the tour of surveilling and photographing the column. After refusing to sign an AKT, the tour was released. Time of detention: one hour, 45 minutes.

16 February 1976. Another minor accident occurred near Kleinmoelsen when an East German civilian truck entered a blind curve somewhat recklessly and collided with a USMIM tour vehicle. No injuries and only minor damages resulted. After extensive on-site investigation by VOPO and the Weimar Kommandant, it was judged that no fault could be determined and the tour could continue homeward.

14 March 1976. A USMIM tour entered the outskirts of Treuenbrietzen and encountered lead elements of a column of the 10 GTD moving in the opposite direction. The tour had passed approximately 50 vehicles when the road was blocked by traffic congestion caused by a disabled GAZ-66. The tour stopped behind the congestion and, within one minute, was deliberately blocked on three sides by vehicles from

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the column. A Soviet major requested the passes of the tour officers, and later instructed the tour to follow his UA7-69 to the Potsdam Kommandantura. Upon arrival at the Kommandantura, the Soviet major called the Potsdam Kommandant at his home. Upon completion of the telephone conversation the tour was immediately released. No AKT was prepared, and the Soviets were correct and courteous throughout. The duration of the detention was two hours.

18 March 1976. A USMLM tour car towing a disabled tour vehicle back to Potsdam "speared" an East German civilian vehicle with its front tow hook, causing considerable damage to the East German car. The USMLM vehicle suffered only minimal damage. Despite some element of fault on the USMLM side, the Soviet and VOPO handling of the matter was proper and cordial throughout.

30 March 1976. A relatively pleasant detention occurred in Perleberg when a USMLM tour, headed by the Deputy, was detained, probably to deny it the opportunity to observe heavy Soviet column activity in the area. Tour was accused of being behind signs (untrue) and recording VRN's while parked outside Kommandantura. The tour was later served vodka and coffee and released after three hours and 15 minutes. Comment: Deputies obviously rate special treatment.

15 April 1976. The "accident a month" rate continued in April with the unfortunate injury to an East German motorcyclist who swerved away from a parked USMLM vehicle and collided with an approaching truck. Extensive investigation by VOPO's and Soviet Kommandantura representatives resulted in a verdict of fault on the part of the USMLM vehicle, a verdict not accepted by the tour officer. Despite the circumstances, relations were proper and courteous at all times. Nothing further was heard of this accident from SERB.

11 July 1976. A USMLM tour conducting the Potsdam Local on 11 July 1976 recovered several interesting documents and material from a Werder training area. This successful collection operation severely antagonized the sensitivities of GSFG officials, resulting in an oral protest from Chief, SERB. Citing the tour's "obvious disrespect" for the Huebner-Malinin Agreement, the Soviets demanded an immediate investigation and punishment for those guilty. If the results of any collection operation are to be judged by the reaction of the opposition, then this tour was an unqualified success.

11 August 1976. One of the more serious incidents occurred on 11 August when a USMLM tour was fired upon by Soviet sentries at Nedlitz. After proceeding along a road to Nedlitz frequently used by Mission tours, the tour stopped at a railroad crossing because the barrier was down. At that time, a minimum of three Soviet soldiers

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and one officer were noted moving on foot across the road on the opposite side of the barrier. One armed Soviet soldier started across the crossing toward the tour vehicle, obviously intending to effect a detention. The tour turned the vehicle around and proceeded along the road away from the barrier. As the tour departed, a shout was heard, immediately followed by two shots. The tour returned to Berlin, with no visible damage sustained to the vehicle. No readily apparent explanation can be given for the reaction of the Soviet personnel. In the tour officer's judgment, the attempted detention and events that followed were totally unprovoked and unjustified. CINCUSAREUR protested the shooting and received the anticipated GSFG fabricated countercharges.

18 August 1976. Shortly after an SMIM-F lieutenant colonel had been detained in the FRG and his accreditation withheld for ten days, the Soviets displayed their talent and inclination to exert retribution, retaliation, and reciprocity. A USMLM tour, led by a lieutenant colonel, was detained in a nominally clear area after the tour vehicle had experienced minor engine problems. During the course of the detention, several Soviet tactical columns moved through the area thereby affording the Soviets the opportunity to charge the tour with observing military activity. The tour was eventually escorted back to Potsdam where the Deputy Chief, SERB, in a calm, courteous, but official manner discussed the detention. After a period of six hours and 45 minutes, the tour was released to return to West Berlin without its Soviet accreditation. This unprecedented action is explicable only in the light of the recent detention of the SMLM-F tour. It was no sheer coincidence that the USMLM passes were returned ten days later, the precise period for which the SMLM-F passes had been withheld.

11 September 1976. A short detention of slightly over one hour occurred when a USMLM tour stopped for gas at an Intertank station west of Wismar. A Soviet officer accused the tour of being in a PRA and escorted the tour to the Wismar Kommandantura. The problem was caused by the Soviet hand drawn PRA map which was at variance with the USMLM version. A call from the Wismar Kommandant to Potsdam (SERB) validated the USMLM position and permitted continuation of the tour. Once again, the Soviets were correct and proper in their demeanor.

7 October 1976. A minor accident occurred in Potsdam when a USMLM tour vehicle was rammed from the rear by a West Berlin civilian vehicle. The West Berlin vehicle suffered considerable damage while the USMLM car displayed the usual sturdiness, suffering no discernible damage. VOPO's and Soviets on the scene absolved USMLM of any blame and the tour continued after a delay of over three hours.

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19 November 1976. The infamous Satz Korn bridge, site of frequent detentions in Tri-Mission history, maintained its notoriety with a potentially serious detention of a USMLM tour. As the tour vehicle proceeded across the bridge, a red rope/wire was pulled taut across the roadway in front of the car. Ten armed Soviet soldiers immediately blocked and surrounded the vehicle. Soviet AKM's were trained on the tour and at least one soldier chambered a round. The lieutenant in charge was rude and aggressive. The tour was first escorted to the Dallgow/Elster Kommandantura and later to the Potsdam Kommandantura where, after the usual charges, the tour was released. No AKT was prepared. It was subsequently determined that elements of the 35 MRD were out-loading at Satz Korn at the time of the detention. However, once again our "right" to unimpeded travel was challenged and the safety of the tour jeopardized by the use of a cable and the unnecessary brandishing of loaded weapons.

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E. (C) INTELLIGENCE PRODUCTION.

1. The finished Intelligence Report (IR) is the measure by which the contributions of USMLM and its allied counterparts are ultimately evaluated. While the production officer and NCO seldom experience the excitement of the collectors, their efforts are no less vital. In 1976, the production elements initiated several actions to improve qualitatively the USMLM intelligence product. The consolidation of individual reports into more meaningful and substantive IR's was one such step. Although adversely impacting on the total number of published IR's, this action significantly improved the product for the consumer/analyst. Other actions included improved requirement referencing, more precise titling of the report, a more descriptive summary with the significance of the relevant information highlighted, and the tailoring of distribution to the content of the report.

2. Production Statistics.

USMLM Air Section	<u>383</u>
USMLM-Originated IR's	165
IR's Based on Allied Reports	218
USMLM Ground Section	<u>689</u>
USMLM-Originated IR's	334
IR's Based on Allied Reports	355
USMLM Joint Section	<u>265</u>
USMLM/USCOB Project	110
IR's Based on Allied BCZ Reports	125
Others (Message IR's)	30
Summary	
Air (1-215)	421
Ground (2-215)	806
USMLM/USCOB (2-217)	<u>110</u>
TOTAL	1337

3. Special Reports. USMLM intelligence reporting again in 1976 proceeded beyond basic IR production and included several comprehensive and, according to consumers, extremely valuable wrap-up reports:

- A maintenance wrap-up report consolidated Tri-Mission observations of Soviet column movements with comments on observed maintenance failures. Data from this study provided insights into Soviet equipment utilization and dead-line rates.

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- A logistical wrap-up provided a recapitulation of Tri-Mission observations of logistical operations and installations with emphasis on highlighting changes for further review by analysts.

- Two troop rotation wrap-ups provided a recapitulation of Tri-Mission sightings of troop rotation activity and assisted in determining troop rotation patterns of GSFG units.

- The training activity wrap-up synopsis observed tactical activity for each of the Soviet semi-annual training cycles with emphasis on proficiency levels of units involved. This report relates to the troop rotation observations in that it highlighted differences in training and tactical activity between units and provided data for evaluating qualitative impact of troop rotation on combat effectiveness of GSFG units.

4. Briefings. Complementing the USMLM written IR product were several extremely well-received "impressions" briefings on GSFG Air and Ground Forces and the "Soviet Soldier." Designed to convey the impressions of "on-the-scene" military observers to audiences requiring this knowledge of opposition military forces, these briefings were presented to numerous senior commanders, intelligence officers, Headquarters staffs, troop units in Berlin and the FRG, and several USAREUR and USAFE special groups. The "Soviet Soldier" briefing was sufficiently valuable to warrant its dissemination as a special USMLM Intelligence Report (IR).

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F. (C) SPECIAL FEATURE: TRASH AS A SOURCE OF INTELLIGENCE.

While the collection of trash from military trash dumps is not new to USMIM, an intensified effort was mounted in the past year to exploit fully this important source. The overall effort included a heightened appreciation at USMIM for the intelligence value of trash; deliberate targeting of known dumps; an effort to identify other dumps, including coordination with air reconnaissance assets; and partial translation and terse analysis at USMLM to point the analyst in the right direction and highlight the value of recovered material.

Since this improved approach to trash collection was undertaken one year ago, approximately 40 percent of ground intelligence reports now derive from this important source. Among the more significant reports have been:

1. A partial tank firing training SOP for all Soviet armor units, published by the Ministry of Defense in May 1975.
2. A radar operator's log from a Soviet radar site located in north central GDR.
3. A notebook with complete characteristics and operating parameters of the R-118/BM-3 radio station.
4. A technical maintenance manual for the T-62 tank.
5. Firing tables and meteorological correction tables for the M-46 130mm gun and a fire direction center procedures manual.

In analyzing the overall results of the trash collection effort, the information gathered generally falls into three main categories of intelligence: technical, order of battle, and training.

Examples of documents falling into the technical intelligence category are:

1. Charts, such as one depicting and explaining deployment characteristics of the ZSU-23-4 antiaircraft weapon system.
2. A technical manual on the M-46 130mm gun and the M-47 (152mm). In addition, this manual included a chapter on both the 130mm and the 152mm ammunition with detailed drawings of the ammunition, ammunition crates, markings placed on each, ammunition tables, and explanations of both the markings and the tables.
3. Aside from documents of technical intelligence interest, items of equipment such as a chemical protective mask have been recovered and forwarded to the Foreign Science and Technology Center.

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An example of order of battle intelligence obtained through this program was an intelligence report providing the probable organization of the 16th Tank Division. The information was derived from documents which included orders assigning first sergeants of various units to a methods of instruction school, pieces of training schedules of various units, and other pieces of correspondence which contained signature blocks of commanders, designations of units, and field postal numbers.

Another example was a unit personnel register which provided both the unit's identification and a list of training required and completed by the various personnel of the unit.

The majority of recovered documents relate to training, the best examples of which are unit weekly training schedules.

In addition to information in the three categories mentioned, nearly all recovered documents provide useful chain of command and biographic data. USMIM has prepared several biographic reports derived from documents recovered from trash dumps, which have provided information on the staff of GSFG headquarters, three army headquarters, three divisional headquarters, and, in the case of one division, echelons down to and including battalion level.

G. (C) PLANS.

1. The signing of the Tri-Mission Indications and Warning Plan on 11 May 1976 and the publication of the first target list amendment later in the year constituted milestones in Tri-Mission history, especially in light of intense interest on the issue of warning times in Europe. Efforts continued throughout 1976 to further refine and develop this plan.

2. Published operation plans for Soviet Troop Rotation coverage and for the Warsaw Pact EW Response to REFORGER provided the basis for highly successful Tri-Mission collection and reporting. Evaluations of IR reporting on these two activities were consistently high and validated the combined approach.

3. Data collection in support of the USMLM Future Study commenced in 1976 with a completion target date in June 1977.

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PART III

LIAISON AND REPRESENTATION MATTERS

A. (C) GENERAL. If the number of official meetings between CUSMLM and the Soviet External Relations Branch serves as a barometer of relations, then one must say that 1976 found the local version of American-Soviet relations as very good indeed. Only five meetings were held in 1976, as opposed to nine in 1975, and 29 in 1974. Other indicators ranging from traffic accident handling to cultural visits further validated this aura of local "detente."

B. (C) MEETINGS WITH SERB. Liaison meetings between USMLM and the Soviet External Relations Branch (SERB) are normally held at SERB offices in Potsdam at the request of either Chief, USMLM, or Chief, SERB, for discussion of a subject of concern to both sides. A summary of 1976 meetings follows:

- 30 Mar 76 At the request of Chief, USMLM, the first liaison meeting of the year was held to discuss the refusal of Chief, SERB, to grant guest passes to two F&I civilians to hang drapes at the Potsdam House. After much banter, Chief, SERB, agreed to provide two local specialists within fifteen days to do the job.
- 19 May 76 Chief, SERB, his Deputy, and Major Stepanov met with Chief, USMLM, and LT Chachulski (Potsdam House OIC) at SFRB's request. The purpose of the 35-minute encounter was the delivery of a Soviet protest of the surveillance on 14 May of Chief, SMLM-F, during his return to Frankfurt from an official visit to USAREUR headquarters. Charges of a pre-planned detention and detaining methods were made, based on the use by the detaining U.S. serviceman of AF Form 3231 (SMLM Detention Procedure Card). Chief, USMLM, promised to relay the protest to headquarters for resolution and suggested that Chief, SMLM-F, request an escort to and from headquarters in conjunction with any future official visits, much as Chief, USMLM, does.
- 20 Jul 76 At SERB's request, Chief, USMLM, met with Chief, SERB, Deputy Chief, SERB, and a SERB interpreter. Chief, SERB, delivered a firm oral protest containing allegations against Major Meehan and Sergeant Rice. Chief, SERB, was at his sternest. While the language of the protest was strong, it was delivered orally; the strongest accusations were directed toward Sergeant Rice. Chief, USMLM, expressed surprise at the allegations. All USMLM tours adopted a low-key touring profile.

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- 14 Aug 76 Again at SERB's request. Chief, USMLM, met with LTC Kanavin, Acting Chief, SERB, and LT Yegorov, SERB interpreter. A verbal statement of the Chief of Staff, GSFG, addressed to the Chief of Staff, USAREUR, was read. Labelling the statement a "firm protest," the Soviets condemned the 10 August detention of two SMLM-F members by the U.S. Military Police and the FRG police near Oberdachstetten. Since a PRA violation had occurred, the Soviet credentials were confiscated by the detaining authorities. Again, Chief, USMLM, agreed to relay the protest to his headquarters. In anticipation of retaliatory measures, which were not long in coming, USMLM tours immediately adopted a low profile in the GDR. As an expression of Soviet displeasure, SERB denied a USMLM request for transit authorization through the Hof border checkpoint. Later, SERB approved a crossing at Wartha.
- 25 Nov 76 Chief, SERB, his Deputy, and LT Yegorov met with COL Thorsen and LT Berner (Potsdam House OIC) at SERB's request. Subject of the meeting was the upcoming exchange of the remains of a Soviet World War II soldier recently uncovered in the American Sector of Berlin. Chief, USMLM, and Chief, SERB, agreed to hold the exchange on 2 December in a low-key ceremony on the Glienicke Bridge linking West Berlin and Potsdam. There followed a discussion of the domestic help problem at the Potsdam House during which Chief, SERB, expressed the hope that a projected salary increase might ease the situation.

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C. (C) RELATIONS WITH GSFG. The tone and tenor of relationships between USMLM and GSFG are best reflected in the various meetings and events which brought USMLM and other U.S. representatives into contact with Soviet counterparts.

1. Chief of Staff Meeting. The personal relationship established in 1975 between Colonel General Grinkevich, C/S, GSFG, and Major General Heiser, then C/S, USAREUR, continued in 1976 with Major General Groves, the new C/S, USAREUR. Once again, the USMLM annual Thanksgiving Day dinner was the occasion of this highly significant Chief of Staff meeting.



COLONEL GENERAL GRINKEVICH, C/S, GSFG,
WITH MAJOR GENERAL GROVES, C/S, USAREUR

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2. 4 May 1976 Accident. Indicative of the good relations with the Soviets was the assistance rendered at the scene of a serious accident near the Soviet checkpoint at Marienborn on 4 May 1976. LTC Poddubski, commander of the Soviet checkpoint, aided the British and American checkpoint commanders in gaining access to the vehicles involved and in arranging for police and medical support.

3. 2 June 1976 Visit to Weimar. SERB arranged for the visit of several USMLM personnel on 2 June 1976 to Weimar, located in an area permanently restricted to USMLM personnel. The success of the tour and the enjoyable time experienced by the participants can be attributed directly to the tour escort provided, Captain Kovalchuk. Participating in the visit were:

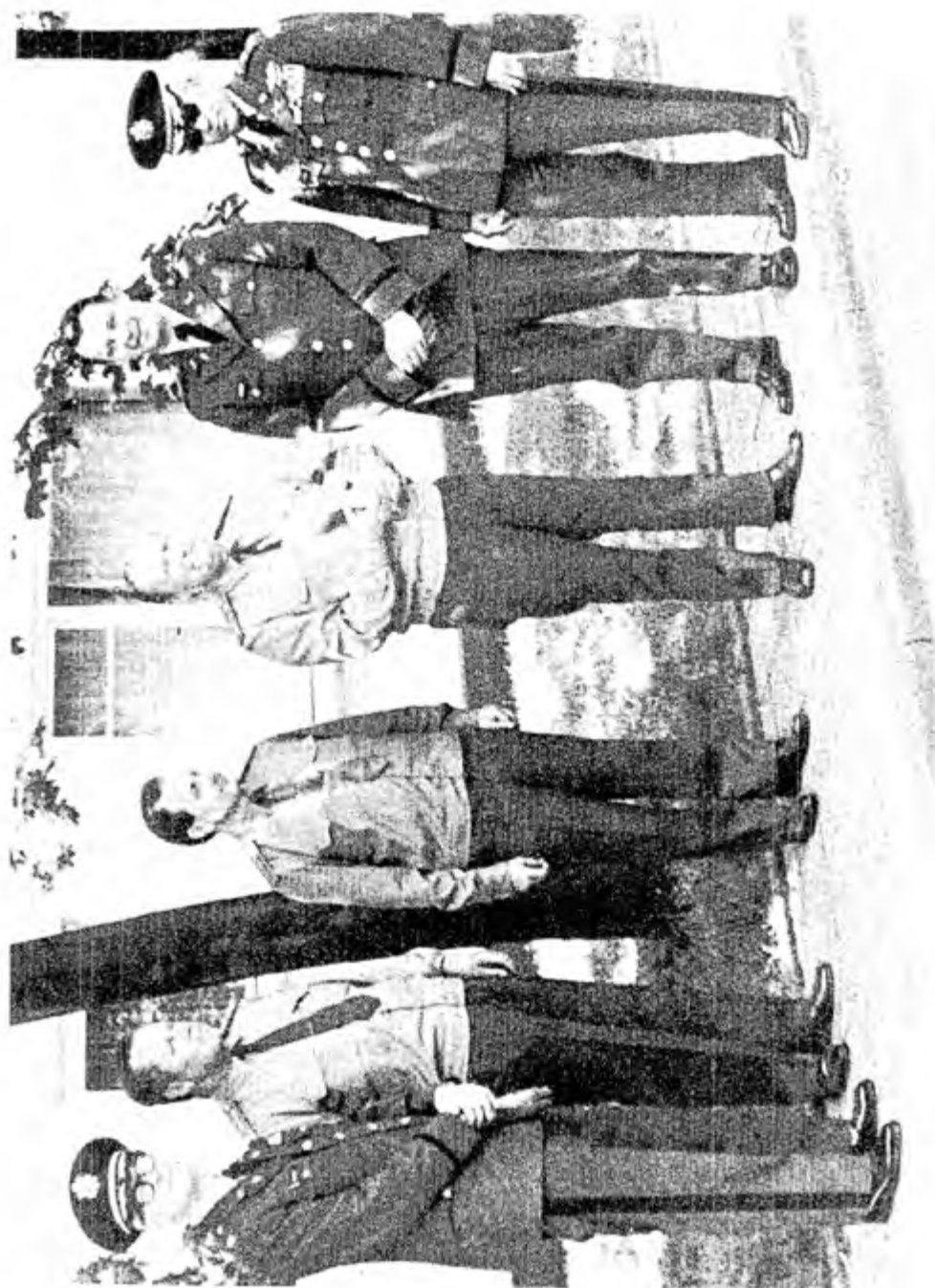
- LTC and Mrs Charles S. Stiles
- LTC and Mrs. John R. Tuite
- LTC and Mrs. Ray D. Stevens
- LTC and Mrs. Willian C. Dukes
- 1LT Joseph D. Chachulski
- MSgt Mert L. Pennock (driver)
- SFC Richard Duttlinger (driver)

4. 16 June 1976. SERB assisted a USMLM-sponsored group in the visit of Sans Souci Palace, Potsdam, by providing an English-speaking guide. The tour was preceded by lunch at the USMLM House in Potsdam. Participating in the lunch and tour were members of the American military community in Berlin. Guest pass list included:

- COL and Mrs. Thorveld R. Torgesen, COS, USAB
- COL and Mrs. Kenneth A. Cass, Cdr, Bln MEDDAC
- COL and Mrs. John L. Insani, Chief, ASB
- COL and Mrs. Willian H. Vinall, Chief, Dept of Dentistry, USAHB
- COL and Mrs. Myron G. Smith, Cdr, TCA
- COL and Mrs. John W. Baker, DCSI/USCOB

5. June 1976 Luncheon. Also during June, COL Peter L. Thorsen lunched at SMLM-F with COL O. D. Tyutenkov, Chief, SMLM-F. Accompanying the Chief, USMLM, were COL Ernest P. Terrell, Deputy Commander, V Corps Artillery, and LTC James Barker, Chief, Allied Contact Section. Hospitality and cordiality prevailed. COL Tyutenkov presented Chief, USMLM, with a bottle of wine on his departure.

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CHIEF, SMLM-F (4TH FROM LEFT) HOSTS CHIEF, USMLM (5TH FROM LEFT) AT SMLM-F

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6. An automobile accident occurred near Magdeburg along the Berlin-Helmstedt Autobahn on 28 June 1976 claiming the life of a Berlin Brigade soldier and causing serious injury to his wife. The dependent wife spent four days in an East German civilian hospital in Burg, within a Permanent Restricted Area, where she received excellent medical treatment and attention. During the period she was able to receive several U.S. visitors, including a doctor from the U.S. Army Hospital Berlin and members of USMIM. With the cooperation of the Soviets, SP5 Marilyn Soukup, USMIM, a personal friend of the injured wife, visited her with gifts from her deceased husband's unit. Upon her arrival at the Burg Hospital, the Russian Kommandant presented SP5 Soukup with a bouquet of flowers. Throughout the incident, from initial notification to the wife's return to West Berlin, Soviet and East German authorities were extremely cooperative and courteous. A letter of appreciation from Chief, USMIM, to the Chief of Staff, GSFG, expressed appreciation for assistance rendered: "Clearly, humanitarian considerations prevailed and point the way toward continued cooperation in such matters. I personally believe that such actions contribute to the improvement of our relations."



SP5 SOUKUP AND MAJOR BROSNAHAN WITH SOVIET REPRESENTATIVES

7. July Liaison Lunch. Departing Deputy Chief Stiles and arriving Deputy Chief Tonge lunched on 7 July at the Potsdam House with Deputy Chief, SERB, and LT Yegorov. Informality characterized the farewell luncheon.

8. September Liaison Lunch. Colonel Thorsen and the officers of USMIM hosted a liaison lunch in Potsdam on 8 September for the Chief of SERB, MAJ Medved, MAJ Stepanov, and Senior Lieutenant Yegorov. Fruitful discussions centered on PRA maps with Chief, USMIM, countering earlier request of Chief, SMIM-F, for additional maps, and

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on the East German handling of incidents, with both sides agreeing that the use of force does not contribute to the continuing good relations between USAREUR and GSFG headquarters. Cordiality again typified the U.S.-Soviet encounter.

9. Remains Exchange. In a dignified and impressive ceremony on Glienicke Bridge on 2 December, the remains of a Soviet soldier, uncovered during recent excavation work in West Berlin, were turned over to Soviet authorities. A Soviet Honor Guard of 12 soldiers goose-stepped to the meeting point and accepted the remains from the U.S. Honor Guard led by 1st Lieutenant Shiller. Colonel Thorsen, Chief, USMLM, and Major John Goff, USA, represented the U.S. while the Soviets in attendance included Chief and Deputy Chief, SERB. CSERB expressed the appreciation of CINCGSFG for this humane act and presented a commemorative gold medallion with the date of exchange inscribed on the medal. The medal was subsequently passed on to the CG, Berlin Brigade. The ceremony was followed by a "wake" at SERB at which time tuna, caviar, coffee, mineral water, beer, and vodka were served.



U.S. ARMY HONOR GUARD



SOVIET HONOR GUARD

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D. (C) SOCIAL EVENTS.

1. U.S. Sponsored Social Events.

a. Tri-Mission Ball, 10 April 1976. The Harnack House provided the setting on 10 April for the annual Tri-Mission Ball, organized this year around a Bicentennial theme. Total Tri-Mission participation exceeded 200 persons. A buffet dinner was followed by dancing to the 298th U.S. Army Band.

b. Torgau. The Torgau Party, given by USMLM on 23 April 1976, commemorated two special anniversaries in USMLM history: the 29th Anniversary of the establishment of USMLM and the 31st Anniversary of the meeting of U.S. and Soviet forces on the Elbe River near Torgau at the close of World War II. On the Torgau guest list were several distinguished representatives of the U.S. Command in Europe and GSFG: MG Benjamin Bellis, Commander of the 17th Air Force (USAFE); MG Adolph G. Schwenk, Director, J-3, USEUCOM; MG R. Dean Tice, Commander, Berlin Brigade; COL-GEN Grinkevich, Chief of Staff, GSFG; COL-GEN Babayev, Commander, 16th Tactical Air Army, GSFG; and MG Onusaitis, Assistant Chief of Staff for Intelligence, GSFG. A well-received addition to the guest list was that of twelve outstanding soldiers and airmen from USARHUR and USAFE. Many of the Soviets made it a point to be pictured with these guests, who obviously impressed the GSFG officers. In response to the U.S. contingent of NCO's, the Soviets in attendance included two warrant officers. The senior Soviet officials remarked repeatedly on the importance of good U.S.-Soviet relations and expressed the hope to see a CINC to CINC visit in the near future. With the extremely relaxed and cordial atmosphere, the Soviets proved to be personable and quite willing to trade anecdotes about themselves and military life in general.

c. 9 June 1976. On 9 June 1976, USMLM hosted a dinner-dance at its official residence in Potsdam to welcome arriving Allied officers and wives and to bid farewell to the departing personnel. Music was provided by a combo from the 298th U.S. Army Band. In attendance were MG and Mrs. Joseph C. McDonough, U.S. Commander, Berlin, the Military Attaches to the Polish and Czechoslovakian Military Missions and their deputies, members of the Allied Military Liaison Missions, and representatives of the Soviet External Relations Branch and the Potsdam Kommandantura.

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CHIEF AND DEPUTY, USMLM, CONVERSE WITH SERB CHIEF

d. Independence Day Celebration. Nearly 500 guests assembled at the Potsdam House on 3 July for the celebration of the U.S. Bicentennial. The festivities, including an American-style picnic, games for the children, the annual volleyball tournament and entertainment by the 298th U.S. Army Band, were spirited and enjoyed by all. U.S. distinguished guests included MG and Mrs. Groves, Chief of Staff, USAREUR; MG and Mrs. Bellis, Commander, 17th Air Force (USAF); MG and Mrs. Schwenk, Director, J-3, USEUCOM; and MG and Mrs. McDonough, U.S. Commander, Berlin. Two Soviet generals attended: MG Novoseletsky, Assistant Chief of Staff, GSFG, and MG Kudrick, Chief of Staff, 16th TAA, GSFG. In addition, 11 Soviet officers participated, as well as three superb, but unidentified, volleyball players. The excellent Soviet participation followed coordination in planning the function marked by friendly cooperation on both sides. Specifically, Soviet permission to transit the Drewitz checkpoint and to travel in civilian clothes while transiting was granted. MG Novoseletsky's remarks at the traditional cake cutting ceremony were warm, very animated, and completely in the Bicentennial spirit. Soviet good will, however, was conspicuously absent on the volleyball court, where their awesome team demolished the FMIM, BRIXMIS and the U.S. teams in turn.

e. Labor Day Picnic. USMLM took a respite from "official" social functions involving our Soviet counterparts and enjoyed a typical Labor Day "family style" picnic at the Tempelhof recreation area. Despite the somewhat cool weather, the members of USMLM, wives, and children thoroughly enjoyed the outdoor cooking and co-ed sports activities.

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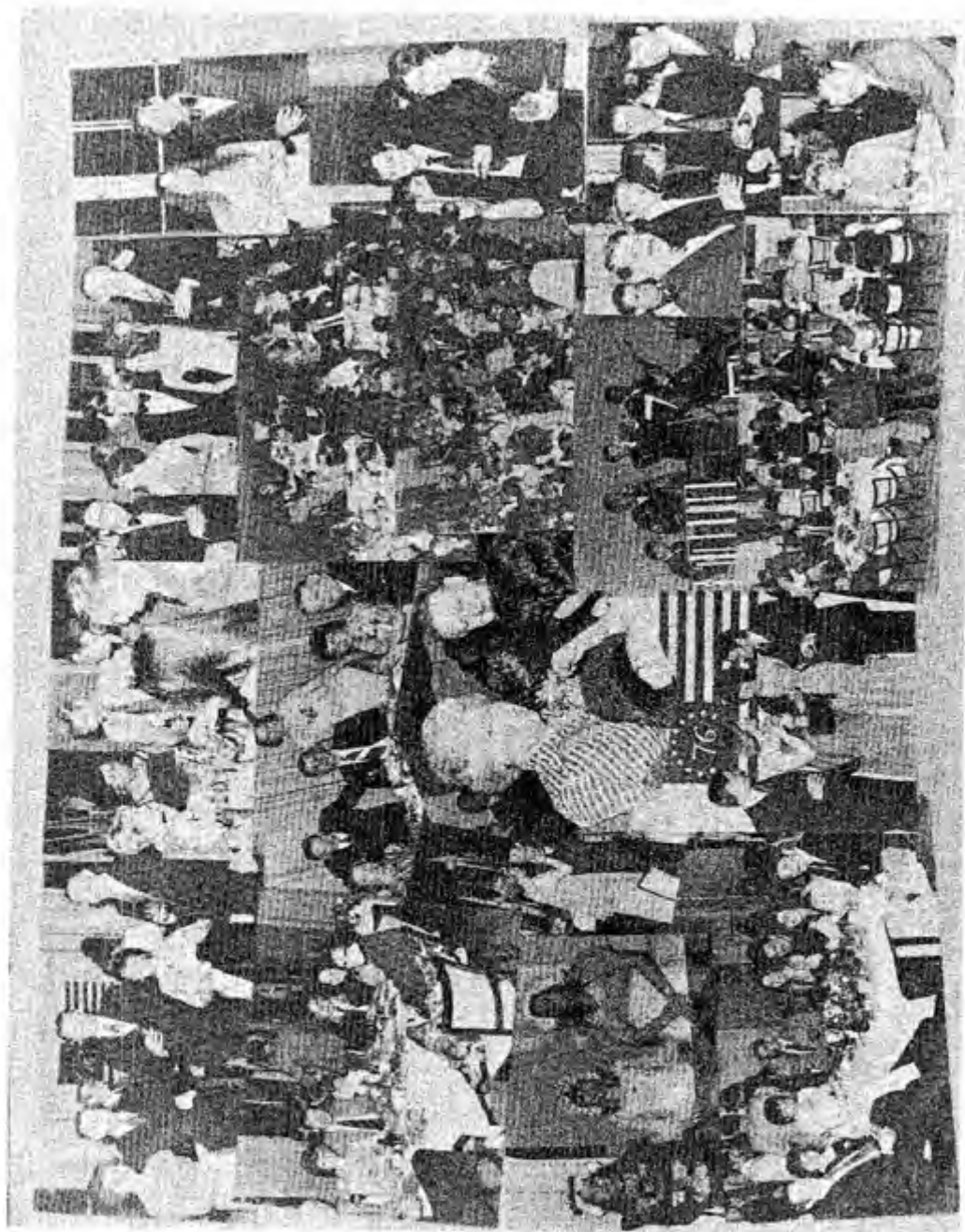
f. Thanksgiving Dinner. Potsdam House was again the site on 27 November of the annual USMLM Thanksgiving Dinner. U.S. attendees included MG and Mrs. Groves, Chief of Staff, USAREUR; BG and Mrs. Adams, Commander, Berlin Brigade; COL Lambert, USAFE IN; and the USMLM officers and their wives. Soviet participants were COL-GEN Grinkevich, MG Vorobiov (DCSI, GSFG), COL and Mrs. Gladkov (Chief, SMLM-F), LTC Porvatov, LTC and Mrs. Kanavin, MAJ Stepanov, and Senior Lieutenant Yegorov. The Chief and Deputy Chief, BRIXMIS, and the Deputy Chief, FMIM, represented the Allies. The congenial atmosphere provided a suitable setting for this meeting between the Chief of Staff, USAREUR, and the Chief of Staff, GSFG. COL-GEN Grinkevich contributed greatly to this atmosphere as he related numerous amusing stories.

g. U.S.-Soviet Gift Exchange. COL Thorsen received the members of SERB and their wives at the Potsdam House on 27 December for the traditional U.S.-Soviet Gift Exchange. Gifts for the Commanders in Chief and the Chiefs of Staff, as well as for the Chief and members of USMLM and SERB, were exchanged in an atmosphere of unusual congeniality. As a result of earlier planning, USMLM and SERB wives brought national dishes; the Soviet wives drew praise for the excellence of their contributions to the buffet.

2. Soviet-Sponsored Social Events. GSFG Soviet Army-Navy Day Reception. The Chief of Staff, GSFG, hosted on 23 February a reception at the Potsdam Garrison Club to commemorate the 58th Anniversary of Soviet Army-Navy Day. Accredited USMLM officers in attendance listened as COL-GEN Grinkevich (newly promoted) spoke of the significance of the Soviet Armed Forces, the Allied defeat of fascism in World War II, the Soviet commitment to detente, the growth of world socialism, and, lastly, the importance of business-like relations between GSFG and the Allied Military Liaison Missions. Banter on the recently arrived 152mm SP's was traded about between Colonel Thorsen and several senior Soviet officers. MG Onusaitis closed with the reply that while GSFG was happy with the SP's, he did not know if the "opposition" was. The general atmosphere was relaxed, and the Soviets seemed eager to please.

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TRI-MISSION BALL HOSTED BY USMLM

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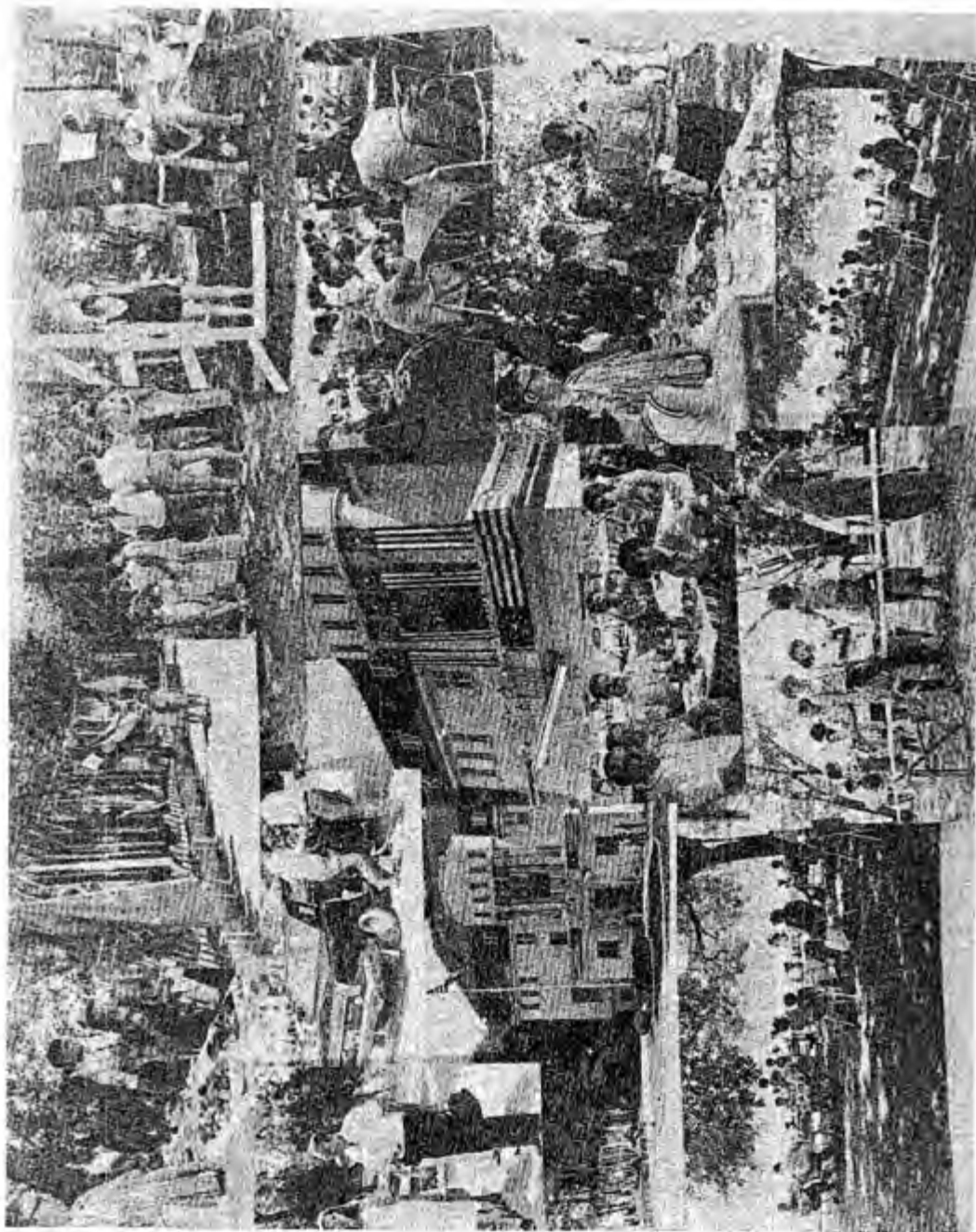


TORGAU CELEBRATION AT POTSDAM HOUSE

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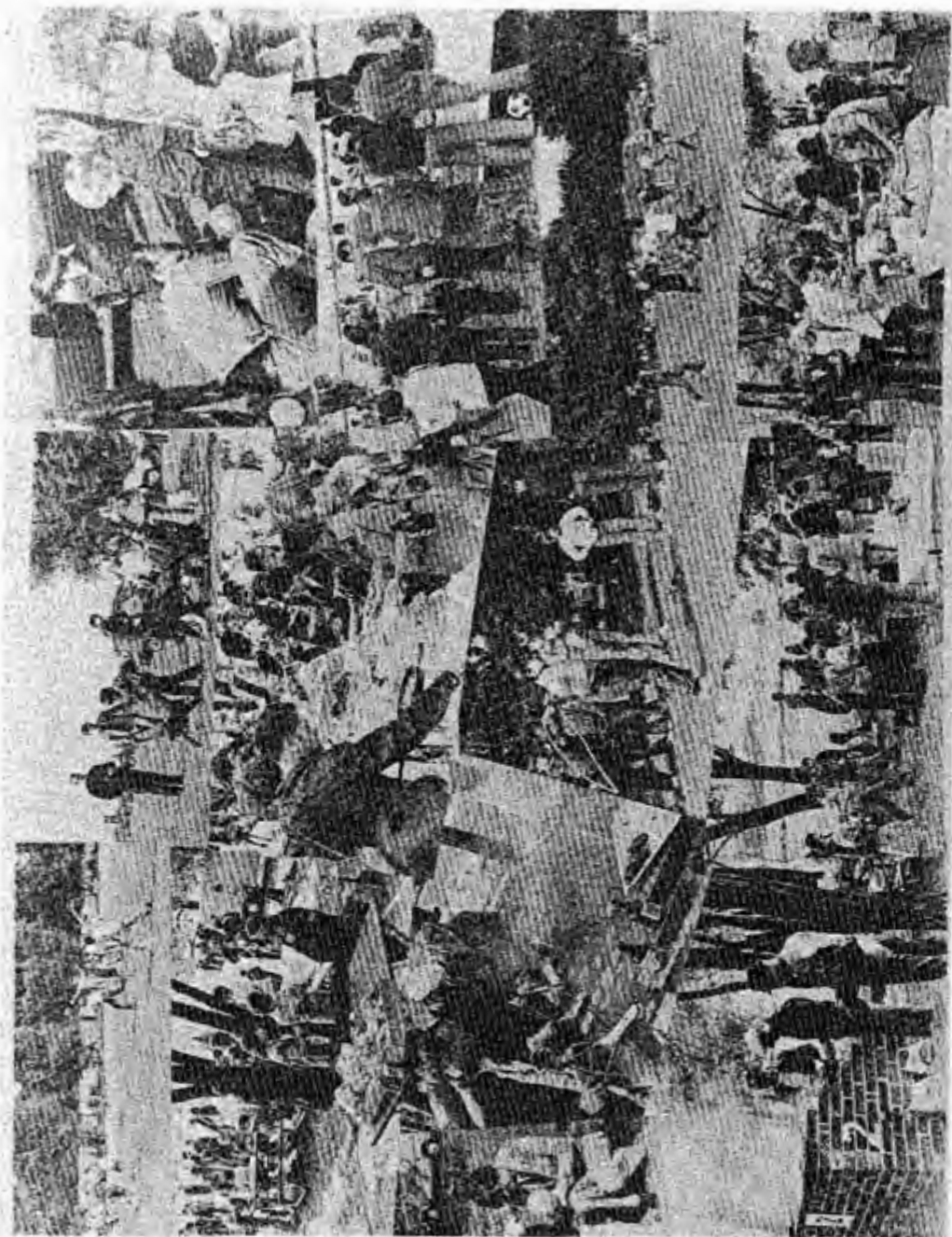


BICENTENNIAL CELEBRATION: 3 JULY 1976 IN POTSDAM

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LABOR DAY PICNIC FOR USLM FAMILIES

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PART IV

LOGISTICS

A. (C) SUPPORT AGREEMENTS.

1. USAREUR Regulation 700-350, dated 28 April 1970, prescribes responsibilities and procedures for providing logistic support to USMLM and to the Soviet Military Liaison Mission, Frankfurt (SMIM-F). USMLM will be furnished logistic support by the Soviet Forces to which it is accredited. The Commander, 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 Regulation 500-445 provides that logistic support on a reciprocal basis will be furnished to USMLM and SMLM-F by the Headquarters to which they are accredited.

B. (U) SOVIET SUPPORT.

1. Soviet support of the Potsdam House installation continued at about the same level experienced in 1975; the somewhat improved standards dating from 1974 remained in effect. Rations were of sufficient quantity and of as good a quality and variety as can be expected from the Soviet supply system. While certain requested repairs were delayed, considerable maintenance and repair were performed. The main heating plant underwent expansion, and a new terrazzo walkway and patio were completed. An extensive renovation project in the smaller house adjacent to the main house remained in progress at year's end. This renovation includes new wiring, enlarging the kitchen, and refinishing and repainting the interior of the building.

2. Some difficulty with the Soviets has been experienced over the procurement of East German employees to staff the Potsdam House. Throughout most of the year, several of the ten authorized positions remained unfilled. In December, a cook who had given good service to USMLM for over 15 years was suddenly dismissed without any apparent cause. This position remained vacant at the end of the year.

3. The following are Soviet support statistics for 1976:

Coal	31.3 tons
Rations	14,200 individual meals
Trash Pick-up	Weekly
Electricity	54,013 KWH
Natural Gas	11,502 m ³
Water	30,150 m ³ (estimated)
VK 94 Gasoline	30,000 liters
Telephone	One telephone with two extensions
Personnel	24-hour East German security post; 8 East German house employees (4 cooks/waitresses, 2 cleaning maids, 1 gardener, 1 mechanic)

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C. (C) BERLIN BRIGADE SUPPORT. Berlin Brigade continued to provide timely and effective support to USMLM during 1976. This support included:

1. Continued assistance in refurbishing the Potsdam House. Total estimated cost: \$8,000. Major new or replacement items provided are:

- Furniture coverings
- Rugs and tablecloths
- Refrigerators
- Several pieces of antique furniture
- New quartermaster furniture
- Marble-topped table and grandfather clock donated by Berlin MEDDAC

2. Complete vehicle maintenance support.

3. Maid, gardener, and security forces.

4. Self-Service Supply Center items at a total cost of DM 21,121. DM 2500 of this total was spent for household supplies used at the Potsdam House which are unavailable through the Soviet supply system.

5. Laundry service.

6. Gasoline: 19,198 gallons.

7. Oil: 334 liters.

D. (C) USMLM HEADQUARTERS RENOVATION. During the year, a number of work projects were accomplished. This work included:

1. Installation of garage doors.

2. Installation of security lighting around building.

3. Installation of wire mesh over steel bars to upgrade security of Communications Center and Files Room.

4. Upgrading of central heating system.

5. Painting of building interior commenced in December.

E. (C) VEHICLES.

1. Vehicle Status. As of 1 January 1976, USMLM's operational vehicle fleet consisted of the following:

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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: 22

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

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

2. Procurement of foreign-made vehicles for USMLM operational use (highly encouraged by support agencies of Berlin Brigade) continued in 1976. Eleven (11) 1976 Opel Admirals arrived in May 1976 for integration within the USMIM tour car fleet. These additions replaced all Fords with the exception of the Chief of Mission's car (#20). Representational considerations require a Ford to be used as the Chief of Mission's car. Our most recent car buy proposal, submitted in October, reflects current philosophy on the optimum "mix" of USMIM tour vehicles. The proposal calls for the following:

- a. One (1) Ford Special for the Chief of Mission.
- b. Three (3) Ford Bronco plates.
- c. One (1) Ford Stationwagon (9-passenger) plate for Potsdam House car.
- d. Opel sedans for remaining five (5) plates.

3. Vehicle Status as of 31 December 1976. As of 31 December 1976, USMLM's operational vehicle fleet consisted of the following:

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a. Number of Vehicles:

One (1) 1974 Ford Custom
One (1) 1972 Ford Custom Stationwagon
Two (2) 1974 Ford Broncos
Two (2) 1975 Ford Broncos
Eight (8) 1975 Opel Admirals
Eleven (11) 1976 Opel Admirals
Total Number of Vehicles: 25

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

<u>PLATE NUMBER</u>	<u>VEHICLE</u>
20	1974 Ford Custom (Black)
21	1975 Ford Bronco (OD)
22	1976 Opel (White)
23	1972 Ford Custom Stationwagon (Black)
24	1975 Opel 4-wheel drive (White)
25	1976 Opel (OD)
26	1975 Opel (White)
27	1974 Ford Bronco (OD)
28	1976 Opel (OD)
29	1976 Opel (OD)

4. In December 1976, four (4) 1977 Ford Broncos arrived in Berlin for USMLM. These new Broncos are currently undergoing modification at Maintenance Division, Berlin Brigade, and will be incorporated within USMLM's operational vehicle fleet when completed. The addition of these vehicles in 1977 will increase the number of Bronco plates from two to three and will give the fleet greater cross-country mobility.

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F. (C) PHOTOGRAPHIC LABORATORY.

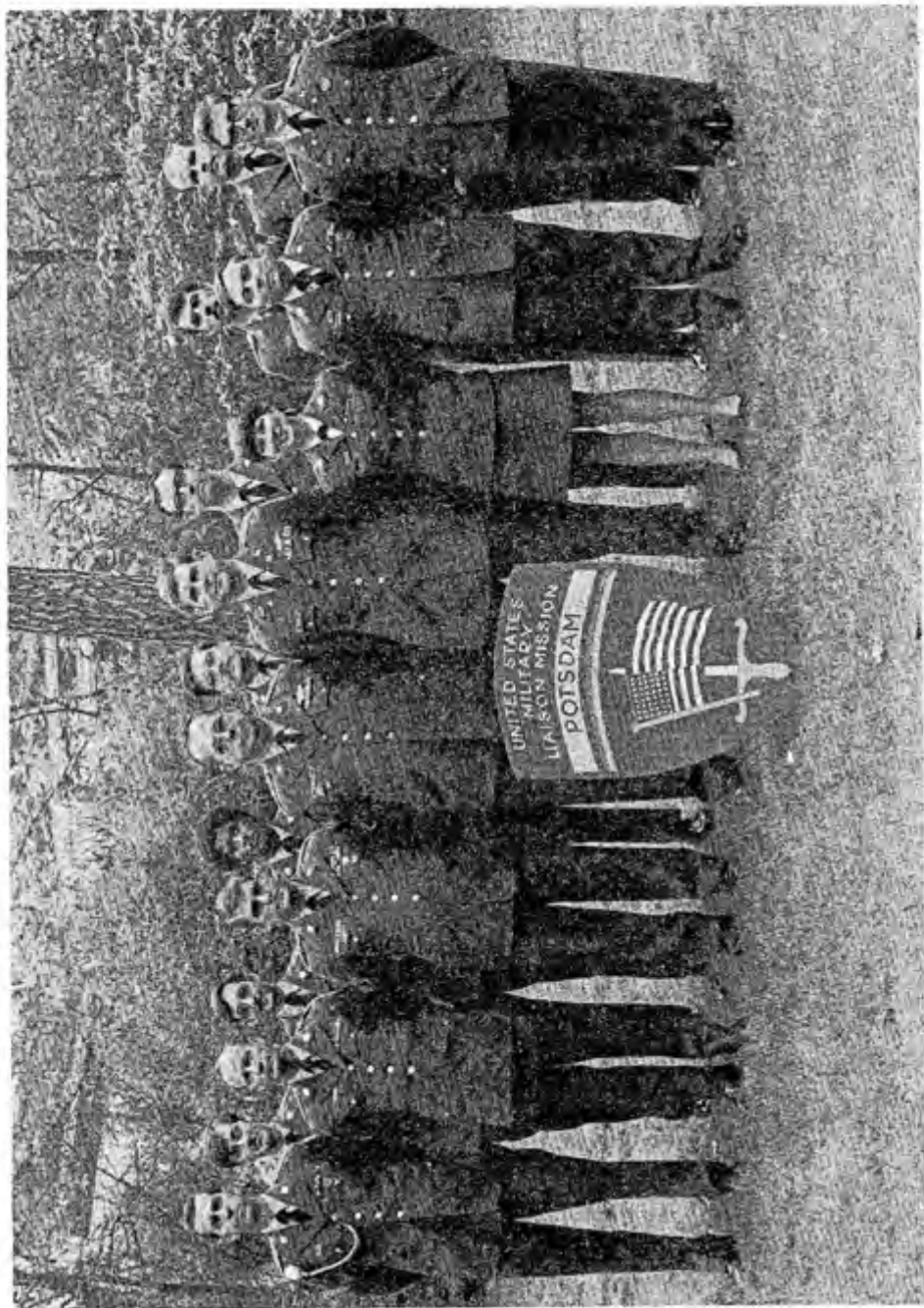
1. General. Several significant and far-reaching actions were initiated in 1976 which will impact dramatically on the USMLM Photo Lab in future years. Funding for the activity was converted from Intelligence Contingency Funds (ICF) dollars to Berlin Deutschmark (DM) funding. Action was initiated to Headquarters, USAF, to modify the Lab's covert status to that of an official USAF Lab with official Table of Allowances, thereby facilitating procurement out of Berlin DM funds. A five-year plan was completed which will allocate approximately 200,000 DM to acquire new equipment or up-grade existing systems. In sum, 1976 was not only quantitatively productive for the Photo Lab (see following paragraph), but also established the ground-work for tangible qualitative benefits in future years.

2. Production Statistics.

	<u>1975</u>	<u>1976</u>
Rolls of film		
Black & White	2,610	3,181
Color	541	503
Duplicate Black & White	2,406	1,245
Proofs	115,930	141,162
Prints	314,931	302,120
Total Prints	430,861	443,282

Note: Early estimates for 1977 indicate a substantial increase can be anticipated.

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USMIA ADMINISTRATION SECTION: 1976

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PART V

VISITORS

A. (C) GENERAL. The many visitors to USMLM in 1976, including several particularly distinguished officials, once again reflected the varied and vital implications of USMIM operations to theater and national level commands and intelligence organizations. The active briefing program continued to provide significant and tangible benefits including an improved understanding and appreciation of USMLM operations by all visitors, further effective integration with other intelligence agencies, continued high quality of logistics support, and effective liaison with political representatives. Few military organizations are afforded the superb support received by USMIM, whether in the area of logistics, intelligence, or command interest. The visitors program contributes to maintaining that privileged support level, both by keeping key officials informed and by treating our visitors in a manner that reflects our sincere appreciation for their efforts.

B. (C) ROSTER OF VISITORS.

January

24-26 Mr. Bert C. Aschenbrenner, PL-313, ACDA
Dr. Wallace C. Magathan, GS-17, DIA

26 BG William I. Rolya, CG, USASA

February

6 BG Edward Thompson, OACSI, DA

7 MG Jesse M. Allen, DCSOPS and INTEL, USAFE, and party of 3

11 COL David M. Brogi, C/Coll Div, ODCSI, USAREUR, and party of 2

20 BG William H. Fitts, AG USAREUR/Cdr MILPERCHNEUR, and party of 8

23 MG Herbert E. Wolff, Dep Corps Cdr, V Corps

March

2 MG Adolph G. Schwenk, Dir, J-3, HQ USEUCOM, and party of 5

4 MG R. W. Fye, CG, 32d AADCOM

17 GEN Robert E. Huyser, DCINCUSEUCOM

22 LTG Donn A. Starry, Cdr, V Corps

25 Mr. George A. Chester, Jr., OIC of Berlin Affairs, State Department, and party of 1

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- 29 COL Richard A. Szymczyk, DAO, Warsaw
- 31 MG Joseph C. McDonough, USCOB
- 31 USEUCOM Orientation Group of 5 headed by COL Max G. Bodenhausen, USAF, C/Electronic Warfare, OPSEC Div, HQ USEUCOM

April

- 6 COL William I. Ames, European Region Cdr, USASSG, ACSI, SHAPE
- 6-7 LTC John C. Karp, C/General Ops Br, Coll Div, ODCSI USAREUR, and Mr. R. Goranson, Sp Asst, Coll Div, ODCSI USAREUR
- 7 MG Joseph C. McDonough, USCOB
- 9 LTC Sepahs, Asst G-2, V Corps, and party of 2
- 12 COL William Ballard, Cdr, 6912 Scty Sq, TCA
- 13 Mr. Edwin A. Speakman, GS-18, Tech Asst to the CG, ASA
- 19 Mr. James Rodriguez, NSA Europe, Stuttgart
- 29 Mr. Richard McCormack, U.S. Representative, Political Committee, NATO

May

- 3 USEUCOM Orientation Group of 7 headed by Capt Robert M. Morrison, USN, C/Strategic Ops Br, Ops Div, J-3, USEUCOM
- 5 USEUCOM party of 20 headed by COL M. C. Mayfield, C/JRC, J-3, USEUCOM
- 7 COL Loston Harris, DCSPERS, USASA, and party of 2
- 12 MAJ Paul C. Buhl, USAFE IN, and party of 4
- 17 COL George K. Withers, Jr., Cdr, 24th Engr Gp (Const)
- 19 MAJ Dieter Kaiser, Cdr, Helmstedt Det
- 26 LTC Wallace, IMDSO
- 27-28 LTC Jolly, USAFE INC, and party of 2
- 28 LTG J. F. Hollingsworth, Sp Asst to the CofS, U.S. Army, and party of 5

June

- 2 BG Walter E. Adams, Cdr, Berlin Brigade
COL John Baker, DCSI USCOB

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- 4 MG Howard P. Smith, J-2, USEUCOM, and party of 8
- 4 COL R. Lambert, USAFE IN
- 4 Mr. Dick Lee, USATSA-Munich
Mr. Bill Drennan, USATSA-Heidelberg
- 10 Mr. Robert J. Weldon, NSA-C5, and party of 6
- 11 COL Vernau, HQ, USA
- 17 BG Elton J. Delaune, Jr., DCSRM USAREUR
LTC William N. James, Berlin Brigade Comptroller
- 17 MAJ William R. Strong, SSO, USAB
- 21 LTC Dwight S. Reyburn, U.S. Army Russian Institute, and
party of 16
- 23 CPT Claude O. Proctor, C/NCTS Objectives Sect, DLI, and
party of 2
- 24 COL N. D. Schanche, ADCSI, USAREUR
- 28 USEUCOM Orientation Group of 6 headed by COL Fred S.
Moore, C/Systems & Programs Div, USEUCOM

July

- 2 MAJ Bobby G. Hadaway, SSO, USCOB
- 8 COL White, Ops O, 66th MI Gp
LTC Alan Houltry, Cdr, 766th MID
- 9 LTC Doyle C/Coil Mgmt Br, ODCSI USAREUR, and party of 4
- 13 COL Albritton, Cdr, 20th TAC Fighter Wing
- 19-21 CPT Benedict, USAFE INO and party of 1
- 20-21 COL Richard K. Davis, C/USAREUR AGI Inspection Team, and
party of 14
- 22 COL W. D. Owens, USAF, J-2, Warning Div, USEUCOM, and
party of 2
- 23 LTC Rene J. Affourtit, ACofS, USCOB
- 26 USEUCOM Orientation Group of 7 headed by COL Buddy L.
Brown, C/JRC, HQ USEUCOM
- 26 General George S. Blanchard, CINCUSAREUR, and party of 2
- 28 COL William A. May, USAFE Berlin Rep and Deputy Cdr for
Ops, TGA, and party of 2
- 29-30 LTC Borts, 497 RTG, and party of 1

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August

- 2 MAJ Sellers, 1946th Comm Sq, and party of 1
- 5-6 MG Lloyd R. Leavitt, Jr., USAFE DCSOPS and INTEL, and party of 3
- 11 LTC Ernest G. Allen, Vice Cdr, TCA
- 17 COL Donald W. Lajeunesse, Cdr, TCA
- 18-19 LTC Henry E. Stickney, USAFE INCF, and party of 2
- 19 COL Norman Wells, Cdr, 66th MI Gp, and party of 5
- 23 USEUCOM Orientation Group of 5 headed by Capt Russell F. Harney, USN, C/PAO, USEUCOM
- 23 VII Corps Analyst Orientation Group of 7 headed by MAJ John H. Vann Dever
- 26 BG C. E. Channon, USAF, NSA, Asst Dir for Instal & Logistics, and party of 3
- 30 MG Gordon J. Duquemin, DCSOPS, USAREUR

September

- 1 COL Richard Kattar, Chief of Staff, USAB
- 7 MG G. L. McFadden, DC CSS, Dep Dir for Field Mgmt & Eval, NSA, and party of 2
- 9 COL Rogers, Chief, CI Div, ODCSI, USAREUR
- 15 LTC Slifer, USAB Comptroller
- 18 Mr. Charles Snodgrass, Chief Staffer, House Appropriations Subcommittee, and party of 2
- 19-22 MAJ Cox, European Area Seminar Dir, Civil Affairs and Security Assistance School, Fort Bragg
- 20 Col Charles E. Schmidt, C/Coll Div, ODCSI, USAREUR, and party of 1
- 22 USEUCOM Orientation Group of 5 headed by COL Edgar L. Stephenson, Jr., USAF, C/Comd Ctr Div, J-3, USEUCOM
- 22 MAJ(P) Charles H. Lyon III, J-5, OJCS, Politico-Military Affairs Desk Officer for Berlin and East Germany
- 27 Mr. Ronald Ewing, GS-15, Tech Dir, Electro-Mag Div, FTD, and party of 2
- 28 BG Browning, USAFE IG, and party of 5
- 29 Mr. R. German, Dep C/Pol Sect, American Embassy, Bonn, and party of 1

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October

1 COL Angus McDaniel, C/PRT Div, OCDSI USAREUR, and party of 4

5-12 LTC Paul G. Hennen, IG, DA, ICF IG Team, and party of 1

7 Members of the House Appropriations Subcommittee: Mr. Branch Wood and Mr. James Denny

14 COL Jimmie R. Mitchell, Dir of Coll, USAFE INC, and party of 1

15 MG Joseph C. McDonough, USCOB
COL John Smith, DCSI, USCOB

19 COL J. M. Crebs, C/ASA IG Team, and party of 4

22 COL Scheidt, Dir/Procurement, USAFE

27 USEUCOM Orientation Gp of 5 headed by COL Fletcher A. K. Aleong, USA, DChief, Ops Div, J-6, USEUCOM

27-28 MG Oliver W. Dillard, DCSI, USAREUR, and party of 2

29 MG Lloyd R. Leavitt, DCSOPS and INTEL, USAFE, and party of 3

29 Mr. Robin Price, GS-18, Congressional Budget Office, and party of 1

29 Mr. Angus Thuermer, Sp Asst to USCOB and Deputy

31-2 Nov LTG Samuel V. Wilson, Dir, DIA, and party of 2

November

1 COL L. Zalewski, Attache, American Embassy, Warsaw

5 LTC Pfifter, Cdr, 307th ASA Bn, and party of 1

5 MAJ Frank Zachar, Intel Staff Officer, DIA

5 COL Weaver, DCI, San Antonio

5 Senator P. Nunn, U.S. Senate Armed Services Committee (SASC)
Senator Bartlett, SASC, and party of 5

8 LTC Todd Poch, Cdr, 3rd Bn, 6th Inf, USAB

8 LTC Edward F. Zychowski, Provost Marshal, USAB, and party of 1

8 CPT Jack R. Fox, S-2, 2nd Bn, 6th Inf, USAB, and party of 1

10 USEUCOM Orientation Group of 7 headed by Capt Harold L. Hinkley, USN, C/Ops Div, J-6, USEUCOM

11 LTC(P) David T. Hottel, C Prod Div, ODCSI, USAREUR, and party of 2

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- 15 LTC Greife, C/Sp Scty Gp, USAREUR
- 19 General Bernard W. Rogers, Chief of Staff, U.S. Army
BG Walter E. Adams, Cdr, Berlin Brigade
- 29 Dr. Leonard H. Marks, Former Dir, USIA
Dr. Bruce van Voorst, former Newsweek correspondent,
now member of Congressional Advisory Committee

December

- 2 COL Saunders, C/USAFE Cmd Ctr, and party of 3
- 9 MAJ Winarsky, Liaison Officer to Ashford, UK
- 9 USEUCOM Orientation Group of 7 headed by COL Donald
H. Batt, USAF, Deputy IG, USEUCOM
- 9 MG James L. Brown, Dir of Intel, USEUCOM, and party of 3
- 10 Ambassador Walter J. Stoessel, U.S. Ambassador to the FRG
Minister Scott George, U.S. Minister, Berlin
MG Joseph C. McDonough, and party of 3
- 14 Mr. David Close, Deputy for Coordination, SRF, Bonn
- 16 MAJ Eddie L. Hackworth, Trng Br, ODCSI USAREUR, and
party of 6

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GENERAL ROGERS, U.S. ARMY CHIEF OF STAFF, MEETS ENLISTED MEN AND WOMEN OF USMLM

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GENERAL ROGERS, U.S. ARMY CHIEF OF STAFF, SPEAKS WITH CMSGT FISHER, USAF

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AMBASSADOR STOESSEL SIGNS USMIM GUEST BOOK



MAJOR GENERAL DILLARD, DCSI, USAREUR,
QUALIFIES FOR OWNERSHIP OF MISSION RESTRICTION SIGN TIE

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LTG WILSON, DIRECTOR DIA, RECEIVES MISSION RESTRICTION SIGN TIE



LTG WILSON IS PRESENTED T-72 PHOTOGRAPH BY SSG CARROLL AND CAPTAIN CRUTCHER

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PART VI SPECIAL SECTION: THIRTY YEARS OF
USMLM HISTORY (YESTERDAY, TODAY, AND TOMORROW)

A. (C) GENERAL. This concluding section of the 1976 USMLM Unit History specifically commemorates the 30th year of this organization's existence and the superb efforts of our predecessors during that period. The perspectives gained by looking back into USMLM history are always rewarding and enlightening and, at times, humbling. The successes in critical periods with much less sophisticated equipment are impressive. Our "new" ideas of 1976 are frequently found to have been thoroughly studied by our predecessors. Opels were tested in 1962 and found "unsatisfactory." The Joint Operations Center of our current I&W plan was active in 1963 for combined operations. And our Air Sections would find the 1963 History discussion of Operation "NIT PICK" of considerable interest in describing how Tri-Mission Air elements conducted intensive simultaneous coverage of nine GSFG airfields to determine location and assess capabilities of new FISHBED aircraft. These revelations should not in any manner stifle our continued efforts at innovative and imaginative approaches to our missions. Rather they should be recognized as part of USMLM's history and reservoir of experience which future members can and will improve upon.

B. (U) CHIEFS OF MISSION: 1947-1976. (See photograph on following page.)

Top Row (left to right):

BG Walter J. Hess, Jr., October 1946 - October 1949
MG Truman C. Thorson, January 1950 - August 1950
COL Floyd C. Harding, July 1950 - November 1950
COL John P. Evans, December 1950 - November 1952

Center Row (left to right):

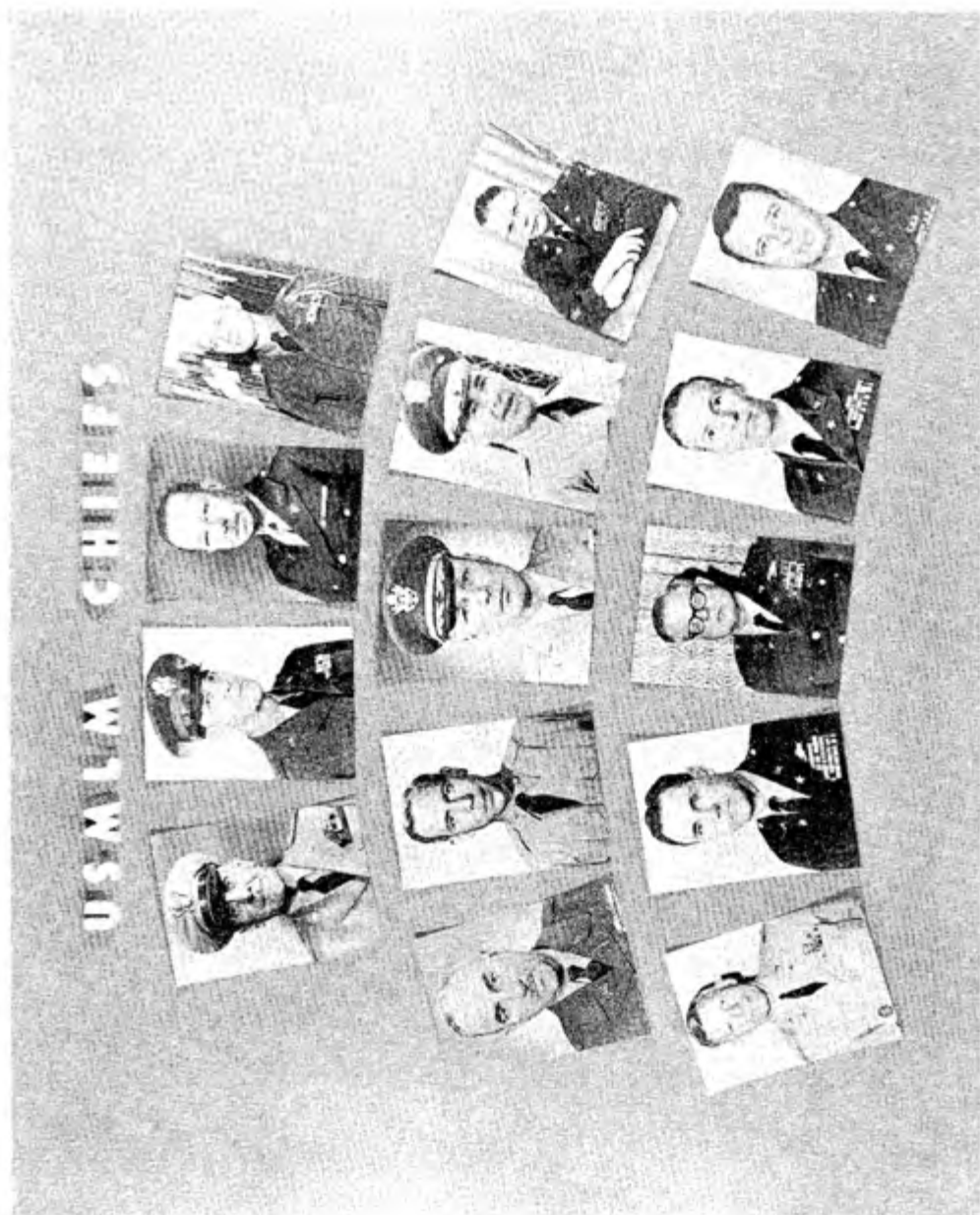
COL A. E. Schanze, December 1952 - August 1954
COL John A. Cleveland, Jr., September 1954 - August 1955
COL Emery E. Bellonby, September 1955 - June 1958
COL Robert P. McQuail, May 1958 - May 1960
COL Ernest von Pawel, July 1960 - June 1963

Bottom Row (left to right):

COL Paul G. Skowronek, June 1963 - May 1967
COL Thomas F. McCord, May 1967 - July 1968
COL Howard M. Richie, August 1968 - March 1971
COL Frederick C. Turner, April 1971 - June 1974
COL Peter L. Thorsen, July 1974 - Present

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C. (C) USMIM REVISITED, by LTC Randall A. Greenwalt.

(Note: LTC Greenwalt previously served at USMLM during the period June 1967 - June 1969. He returned in June, 1976.)

As earlier recollections are replaced by contemporary impressions, several important developments in Group of Soviet Forces, Germany (GSFG), USMIM's "modus operandi" and everyday life in the GDR stand out.

GSFG. During the intervening eight years since 1969, Soviet Forces in East Germany have benefited from a dynamic program of qualitative improvement. The introduction of the BMP, T-72, self-propelled artillery (122mm and 152mm), a strengthened tactical air defense system, enhanced air-to-ground combat support and a massive renovation of the military truck fleet combine to create an impression of a substantially strengthened combat capability.

External indicators point toward better maintained garrisons and equipment. Garrisons present a neater appearance. There are fewer broken windows in billets; old wooden slatboard fences are giving way to brick and concrete; many new vehicle sheds have been constructed; wheeled and tracked vehicles are stowed and maintained in a more precise military manner.

Senior noncommissioned officers are now only rarely seen, having been replaced by "praporshchiki" (warrant officers) who were reintroduced into the Soviet rank structure several years ago.

Another change has been the apparently expanded utilization of Soviet national civilians to provide administrative support to GSFG. The number of non-tactical support vehicles seen along highways and around garrisons being driven by Soviet civilian personnel has perceptibly increased.

While there have been many improvements in the equipage of GSFG, training and tactical concepts appear to have changed little. Small unit training and tactics remain stilted and unimaginative, with continued reliance on mechanical performance and repetitive rehearsal of basic skills.

Soviet External Relations Branch (SERB). SERB officers conduct their business with USMIM with greater aplomb. The often gruff, circumspect SERB officers of the past have been replaced by socially astute personalities who are prepared to meet their U.S. counterparts in a more relaxed manner and with greater candor. SERB now approves guest passes, responds to impromptu requirements and supports Potsdam House in a style that was unimaginable eight years ago.

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Life in the GDR. Compared with 1969, a number of improvements are evident in the external conditions of the GDR. There has been a significant increase in both the quantity and variety of consumer goods and a dramatic increase in the number of privately-owned automobiles. Long hair, beards and old blue jeans have become standard among the young. Many apartment complexes have sprouted up in the major urban areas. There has been an intensive program to modernize and intensify agriculture. Non-Bloc foreign visitors are seen in large numbers throughout the GDR. In spite of these promising external indicators, the GDR still retains its flat, grey character. Material gains do not conceal the fact that everyday life in the GDR remains a burdensome chore.

USMIM's Operational Activities. The intelligence collection atmosphere has decidedly improved. Previous "escape and evade" tactics which often led to exciting, but pointless, high-speed chases and concerted efforts to detain tours, have been replaced by a more subdued, stealthful style of collection and a preparedness to accept detention, rather than escalate a situation. At the same time, the opposition's surveillance operations are now conducted in a less aggressive manner. While Mission Restriction Signs still abound throughout the GDR, more have disappeared than have been added.

Much has been done to better define and exploit the Mission's unique collection capabilities. USMLM is more closely integrated into the total collection effort and the quality of the Mission's contribution has markedly improved. Concurrently, USMLM has been very successful in explaining its operations and responsibilities to those who have a need to know.

While the level of professional skill and commitment which characterizes those personnel who are assigned to USMIM has always been high, it is satisfying to see that the contribution of the noncommissioned officers' corps toward the Mission's operations has grown. The efforts of USMIM's noncommissioned officers have been a major source of its new successes.

One important aspect of USMIM's operation that has not changed is the spirit of Tri-Mission cooperation. USMIM, BRIXMIS and FMLM continue to benefit from a close and productive joint approach to collection which remains a model of multinational "interoperability."

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D. (C) USMLM IN THE PRESS: MS. JACQUELINE PADGETT

Detentions, shootings, protests arising out of incidents, accreditation documents, and the unclassified and classified missions of USMLM figured in the late 1950s and early 1960s as news warranting mention on the front page of the New York Times. In reading through the numerous articles on USMLM from that period, one quickly realizes that the basic problems confronting USMLM remain the same today as in earlier days. One also notes immediately that when the Mission was entering upon its second decade, it had a visible importance to the international community as a measure of East-West tensions and as a tool in the manipulation of these tensions.

Detentions of USMLM personnel made the headlines of the Times on several occasions, particularly at a time when East Germany began to assert itself from under Soviet occupation. In a detention of August 1959 when a USMLM tour was "arrested, questioned at an East German police station, and released only after high Soviet officers had intervened the next day (16 Oct 59, p. 3)," one sees the pattern for present-day detentions. Nonetheless, the gravity of that detention and the authority successfully asserted by the East German police have been generally avoided by the quick intervention of the Soviets.

Detentions such as the above must have been more commonplace than a reading of the Times suggests. Shooting was usually involved when a detention became the subject of a news report. Such reports proved fairly frequent during this crisis period in Berlin: "Officers of the United States military mission attached to Soviet Army headquarters in Potsdam escaped uninjured when a Soviet sentry opened fire at their army sedan (21 Oct 59, p. 3)"; "East German policemen fired at a car of the United States military mission attached to Soviet forces in East Germany (23 Mar 62, p. 1)"; "The East Germans fired five bullets into the tires and back of the car (30 Mar 62, p. 2)"; "Soviet soldiers, firing without warning, hit a United States military staff car [attached to the United States liaison mission to the Soviet army] with submachine gun bullets (7 Sep 62, p. 2)."

Today as then, such incidents lead to protests. Unlike today, protests then were generally resolved on the CINC level. The shooting incident of 20 March 1962 stirred a strong protest reported extensively in the Times. In front page news, in an article entitled "U. S. Curbs Liaison in East Germany," the Times related that the CINCUSAREUR, General Clarke, had rejected the reply by the

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CINCSFG, Marshal Konev, to the protest lodged by the Americans on 23 March (see NYT, 24 Mar 62, p. 2). Marshal Konev's reply apparently had little of the terse bureaucratic language used by the Soviets today in "disallowing" U.S. protests. "Some United States officials who read Marshal Konev's reply to the United States protest said it was couched in mild and friendly language, but with such an ironic tone as to be almost insulting. In effect, he was reported to have told General Clarke not to believe his subordinates and to have given an account of the incident that bore no relation to reports made by the United States soldiers involved." While contemporary protests end with these differing accounts of the events and mutual attribution of blame, matters in 1962 worsened at this point. General Clarke immediately "suspended the activities" of USMIM "because the Russians have failed to guarantee the safety of its members (30 Mar 62, p. 1)." To add a punch to the announcement, the CINCUSAREUR likewise assigned American MP escorts to SMLM-F personnel who departed the Frankfurt compound (30 Mar 62, p. 2). One day later the Soviets sealed off the Potsdam Mission House in a "reprisal against restrictions imposed by the United States Army [on SMLM-F] (1 Apr 62, p. 14)." An East German ADN report cited by the Times read: the Soviets have "'restricted the freedom of movement for personnel of the military mission of the United States to their place of stationing' (1 Apr 62, p. 14)." Operations of both missions came to a halt for a week. General Clarke and Marshal Konev agreed on 5 April to lift the restrictions placed on the two compounds. The reconciliation in Potsdam was marked by the friendliness seen by USMIM on those occasions when both parties agreed to carry on in spite of the strong words exchanged: "General Clarke and a party of military and civilian aides were received by Marshal Konev and his officers in what was described as a truly Russian spirit of hospitality. Large offerings of caviar and vodka were featured (6 Apr 62, p. 5)." This atmosphere of reconciliation showed itself again later in 1962 in the protest of the September shooting. Rather than refer this serious shooting incident to the CINC level for a protest, the matter was left to USMIM to resolve. "Government quarters indicated that the United States was not eager to make a major incident out of the Soviet attack on the Army liaison vehicle (7 Sep 62, p. 2)."

Beyond detentions, shootings, and protests, USMIM made the headlines of the New York Times in the spring of 1960 when the annual renewal of accreditation documents or passes failed to follow its established course. On 3 February 1960, the new passes arrived at the Allied Missions with a notation that the members of the Missions were accredited to the GDR (18 Feb 60, p. 8), rather than to the Soviet Zone of Germany. Acceptance of the new passes would have implied virtual recognition of the GDR by the Allies. The three

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Allied CINC's relayed to the CINCGSFG (Marshal Zakharov) on 19 February 1960 that the new passes were "'unacceptable' (20 Feb 60, p. 1)." Arther J. Olsen, who, along with Sydney Gruson, reported on USMLM for the New York Times, termed the pass dispute "a struggle of wills (20 Feb 60, p. 3)." Struggle it was: the Military Liaison Missions very nearly went out of existence. "...The three Governments have agreed to withdraw their missions from Potsdam rather than knuckle under (20 Feb 60, p. 4)." The French took the lead in demanding a restoration of the old passes by restricting SMLM-BB to its compound (25 Feb 60, p. 4). The British, however, favored concession: "Diplomatic sources said British officials thought it feasible to accept the new passes provided the Soviet Union gave assurances that it would continue to be the approving authority (18 Feb 60, p. 8)"; "The Americans have been arguing with the British that the political overtones of what the Russians are attempting override the military value of the missions (12 Mar 60, p. 4)." Apparently, the British too became convinced of the grave implications in the new wording and, somewhat belatedly, the United States and Great Britain aligned themselves with France in restricting SMLM-F and SOXMIS activities (12 Mar 60, p. 1). Numerous factors combined to cause the Soviets to relent, including the upcoming Paris talks on Berlin, the U.S. decision not to resume high-altitude flights to Berlin, State Department commentary, and obviously, the threat of losing the three missions the Soviet Union maintains in the FRG. In their statement, the Soviets ascribed the backdown solely to a desire for a conciliatory atmosphere.

"Lieut. Gen. G. F. Vorontsov, chief of staff of the Soviet Army in East Germany, signaled the Soviet retreat this afternoon in an oral message given to the Allied mission chiefs at their headquarters in Potsdam in East Germany. The message was: 'Ruled by the wish not to worsen the attitude in the relations between the great powers, especially prior to the summit conference, the Soviet Union has ordered its commander not to change the former valid passes of the American, British and French military missions in Potsdam for the time being' (15 Mar 60, p. 14)."

Clearly, the pass dispute victory was important. Reverberations from this victory are still felt in USMLM dealings with East German authorities. Jean Edward Smith, in his The Defense of Berlin (Baltimore: Johns Hopkins Press, 1963), retells the NYT account of the pass dispute as well (pp. 217-218).

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While no one article devotes itself to the mission of USMLM, each article refers to the modus operandi or to the actual mission in secondary statements. Obviously, some pain was taken to describe the movement of USMLM tours in East Germany: "Qualified sources said the American officers were making one of their regular swings through the Soviet zone (16 Oct 59, p. 3)"; USMLM officers were fired upon by a Soviet sentry while the tour was "traveling on a public street near Soviet army training grounds (21 Oct 59, p. 3)"; "The shooting incident occurred Tuesday night or early Wednesday morning as the Americans were 'away on a trip' in East Germany (23 Mar 62, pp. 1 and 3)"; "The shooting incident...took place while the vehicle was on 'a routine tour' (7 Sep 62, p. 1)"; a USMLM vehicle was fired upon as it "approached a train believed to be carrying Soviet missiles through East Germany (7 Sep 62, p. 2)." Other articles specifically seek to detail the actual mission of USMLM. Some authors limit themselves to divulging the unclassified liaison mission; others explain the classified mission as well. Arthur J. Olsen on 25 February 1960 portrays the Missions' work implicitly: "The missions were established thirteen years ago as a means of maintaining liaison among the then military commanders in the four occupation zones of Germany. In recent years the missions' main business has been to observe as much as possible of the country (25 Feb 60, p. 4)." Two years later, he repeats himself: "Members of the liaison mission travel widely throughout East Germany and are occasionally involved in brushes with Soviet or East German authorities (7 Sep 62, p. 2)." In line with these statements on liaison and touring, which merely hint at a second mission, is the seemingly innocent sentence appearing in the Times of 6 April 1962 at the close of the pass dispute: "The members of the Western missions, all stationed in Potsdam, spend a good deal of time traveling in East Germany to visit Soviet commands (p. 5)." Sydney Gruson explicitly states the function of the Allied Mission. Thus, on page one of the 12 March 1960 New York Times, one reads: "Ostensibly the work of the missions has been to maintain liaison between the various commands concerned. In effect the missions are engaged in overt military intelligence and there is more or less a gentleman's agreement whereby each side works the other's territory without too much interference." Jean Edward Smith's The Defense of Berlin reprints the argument in 1963: "Although the stated purpose of these missions was to facilitate communications, in reality each operated as an officially sanctioned intelligence service, watching 'the other side'... Each mission was generally free to travel through the area of the other command, and this was a major means of collecting information (p. 217)."

In the clashes reported by the press, one recognizes the significance USMLM had at the height of the cold war. The Mission was used

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again and again by both sides as leverage in government-level disputes. The pass dispute of 1960 is a case in point. The Soviet Union intended to force indirect Allied recognition of the GDR through the issuance of credentials bearing the stamp of the GDR Interior Ministry. The attempt played its part in the Soviet insistence on demilitarizing Berlin. Enter the State Department in March 1960: "The State Department said today that Moscow's stand on military liaison group passes in Germany was not improving the atmosphere in advance of the coming summit meeting (12 Mar 60, p. 4)." This argument allowed the Soviets to back down with some grace in their official retreat from the pass dispute. In 1962 harassment of USMIM afforded higher governmental levels with a measure of the tension after the building of the Berlin Wall. The March shooting incident accordingly was viewed "with grave concern" by Army officials who "considered it evidence that the Soviet Union and its East German satellite are once again increasing international tension in the sensitive Berlin issue (23 Mar 62, p. 3)." The State Department went further by terming the incident an "irresponsible and highly dangerous action" and "one of the most serious occurrences since the Communists erected the wall dividing Berlin last August (23 Mar 62, p. 3)." It was this incident which led to the mutual suspension of operations by USMLM and SMIM-F. Resolution of the impasse was attributed to "an atmosphere of conciliation that has been discernible in Allied Soviet relations since the recent Geneva talks between Secretary of State Dean Rusk and Andrei A. Gromyko, Soviet Foreign Minister (6 Apr 62, p. 1)." Later in the year the State Department again evoked a USMLM incident to denounce the Soviets as they balked at U.S. attempts to set up four-power talks on easing the Berlin situation. The incident was left for USMIM to handle after the point on Soviet misdeeds had been made.

USMLM plays a different role today. With the diplomatic recognition of the GDR, GDR efforts to assert sovereignty, and the Warsaw Pact presence in East Germany, USMIM's importance as leverage in the international community fades before the importance derived from its intelligence collection operations. The low profile maintained by USMIM today is far removed from the time twenty years ago when its activities made the front pages of the New York Times.

Publicity such as received during the 1958-1963 time frame would severely jeopardize the current USMLM intelligence collection operation. Anonymity, not notoriety, provides the Allied Military Liaison Missions the optimum operational environment.

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E. AN OLD FRIEND RETIRES. The officers and men who have served in USMLM over the past 30 years derived their training, education, and skills from many sources. Perhaps no preparatory period for USMLM duty is so memorable, however, as the demanding, yet enriching, experience of language training. Whether at the early Army school at Monterey, its DLI successor, Syracuse University, or the Naval Language School (for fortunate Naval Representatives), the memories persist, particularly of the many dedicated, talented, and distinguished instructors who shared their knowledge with the military students.

One such distinguished gentleman, Mr. George A. Gricius, spent his last years of employment as a language instructor for USMLM members and dependents prior to retirement in early 1977. In a long career as a language instructor, stretching geographically from Monterey to Washington to Berlin, Mr. Gricius became known to many past and present members of USMLM. To this truly dignified gentleman, we all convey best wishes for a fruitful retirement.



MR. GRICIUS AT HIS RETIREMENT CEREMONY

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F. (C) GSFG TODAY: LEST WE FORGET!

1. In our preoccupation with intelligence collection, we are often inclined to neglect or forget our *raison d'etre*, liaison between Headquarters, Group of Soviet Forces Germany, and Headquarters, U.S. Army, Europe, acting on the part of other U.S. forces in Europe. It is this primary mission, liaison, which makes our secondary mission, intelligence collection, possible and productive. In the portentous days ahead, this same liaison mission may well assist in further improving relations between Soviet and U.S. forces in Europe. We would like to think that our conscientious efforts at effective liaison over the past few years have contributed to improved relations, to be epitomized in 1977 by the first visit in many years of a GSFG Commander-in-Chief to a USAREUR Commander-in-Chief. In the proper spirit of liaison, it is considered highly appropriate that this 1976 USMLM History include the photographs and names of the several thoroughly professional Soviet officers with whom we do business.



GENERAL Y. F. IVANOVSKIY, CINC, GSFG
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COL GEN D. A. GRINKEVICH
C/S, GSFG



MAJ GEN V. VOROBIOV
DCSI, GSFG



COL F. GLADKOV
CHIEF, SMIM-F

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LT GEN B. V. SNETKOV
DCINC/GSFG



COL GEN A. BABAYEV
CG, 16 TAA



LT GEN V. A. KUDRICK
C/S, 16 TAA

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COL I. KANAVIN
CHIEF, SERB



MAJ(P) MEDVED
DEPUTY, SERB



LTC GREKH
KOMMANDANT, POTSDAM

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G. (C) OBJECTIVES: 1977. While this Unit History primarily and properly focused on 1976, with some reminiscences extending back to the earlier days of USMLM, we once again remind ourselves and our readers 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. With that forward focus in mind, these objectives have been established for 1977:

1. Completion of the USMLM Future Study: 1978-1985, constituting a comprehensive and coherent planning document covering all aspects of Mission operations.
2. Continued refinement of the Tri-Mission Indications and Warning Plan.
3. Improved responsiveness to the intelligence requirements of theater tactical commanders and national level decision-makers.
4. Improved resource management in an era of fiscal and manpower constraints.
5. Continued efforts to integrate more effectively with theater and national level intelligence agencies.
6. Continued refinement of specific programs designed to enhance collection and analysis, such as forecasts of GSFG/EGA activity, tip-off programs, Area Change Targeting Concept, and collector-analyst dialogues.
7. Developing an improved capability to collect and report against East German military and non-military requirements, to include, where possible, collection against political, industrial, economic, sociological, and other specialized requirements.
8. Maintenance of stable and proper relations with the Soviet External Relations Branch.
9. Continuation of the traditionally outstanding cooperation and rapport with BRIXMIS and FMLM, particularly in our collective efforts to improve specific common functions and in the highly successful combined collection operations.

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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.

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7. In the Soviet Zone, the United States Mission will be offered quarters at or near Potsdam.

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

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

10. Each member of the missions will be given identical travel facilities to include identical permanent passes in the Russian and English languages permitting complete freedom of travel 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: 1976.

<u>MONTH</u>	<u>NUMBER OF TOURS</u>	<u>NUMBER OF TOUR DAYS</u>
January	30	68
February	38	74
March	38	82
April	38	76
May	45	88
June	44	75
July	38	68
August	42	77
September	41	77
October	42	73
November	48	91
December	45	77
TOTAL	489	926

B. (C) DISTANCE TOTALS: 1976.

Sedans	306,755 kilometers	184,053 miles
Broncos	100,246 kilometers	60,147 miles
TOTAL	407,001 kilometers	244,200 miles

C. (C) COMPARISON OF 1975 AND 1976.

	<u>1975</u>	<u>1976</u>
Tours	485	489
Tour Days	916	926
Distance	210,525 miles	244,200 miles

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ANNEX C

1976 PERSONNEL ROSTER

<u>RANK</u>	<u>NAME</u>	<u>SERVICE</u>	<u>ARRIVAL</u>	<u>DEPARTURE</u>
COL	THORSEN, PETER L.	ARMY		
LTC	TONGE, JAMES M.	USAF	20 May 76	
LTC	STILES, CHARLES S.	USAF		10 Jul 76
LTC	DUKES, WILLIAM C.	ARMY		22 Jul 76
LTC	GREENWALT, RANDALL A.	ARMY	28 May 76	
LTC	GUENTHER, JOHN J.	USMC		
LTC	TUITE, JOHN R.	USAF		
LTC	STEVENS, RAY D.	ARMY		16 Jul 76
MAJ	BALTES, PAUL A., JR.	ARMY		17 Jun 76
MAJ	BOYETTE, PAUL A.	USAF		
MAJ	BROSNAHAN, PATRICK M.	ARMY		
MAJ	EVANS, THOMAS C.	ARMY	02 Jul 76	
MAJ	GOFF, JOHN E.	ARMY	18 Aug 76	
MAJ	HOLBROOK, JAMES R.	ARMY	30 Jul 76	
MAJ	ISLEY, REX M.	ARMY	19 Aug 76	
MAJ	MEEHAN, JOHN F.	ARMY		
MAJ	SARETZKY, DIMITRI M.	ARMY		28 Jul 76
MAJ	SPENCER, THOMAS A.	ARMY		26 Jun 76
MAJ	STOCKREISER, EMILE J.	USAF		

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<u>RANK</u>	<u>NAME</u>	<u>SERVICE</u>	<u>ARRIVAL</u>	<u>DEPARTURE</u>
CAPT	BENEDICT, RICHARD A.	USAF	19 Aug 76	
CPT	CHACHULSKI, JOSEPH D.	ARMY		15 Jul 76
CPT	CRUTCHER, MICHAEL H.	ARMY		
CAPT	POTEBNYA, ORR Y.	USAF		
CPT	TROYAN, NICHOLAS	ARMY		
1LT	BERNER, HOWARD E.	ARMY	16 Jun 76	
CMSGT	FISHER, RICHARD A.	USAF		
SGM	CORBETT, WILLIAM R.	ARMY		
MSG	LOHMILLER, JON L.	ARMY		03 May 76
SMSGT	SPITZENBERGER, KONRAD	USAF		
MSGT	ASTLE, LEONARD J.	USAF		
MSGT	GALBREATH, THOMAS F.	USAF		25 Jul 76
MSGT	GERTEISEN, JACK	USAF	26 Oct 76	
SFC	JACK, GARY D.	ARMY	09 Jul 76	
MSGT	JOHNSON, ROBERT L.	USAF	01 Oct 76	
SFC	KYLES, RICHARD W.	ARMY		19 Sep 76
MSGT	PENNOCK, MERT L.	USAF		
SFC	SMITH, DOUGLAS E.	ARMY		16 Apr 76
SFC	TIFFANY, FREDERICK	ARMY	23 Apr 76	
MSGT	VUILLEMOT, DON E.	USAF		
SSG	BENAVIDES, ESTALANO	ARMY		

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<u>RANK</u>	<u>NAME</u>	<u>SERVICE</u>	<u>ARRIVAL</u>	<u>DEPARTURE</u>
SSG	BOLLINGER, GLENN R.	ARMY		21 Jun 76
SSG	CAMPBELL, WARREN K.	ARMY	14 Jun 76	
TSGT	COHN, BURTON	USAF		30 Sep 76
SSG	FOOTE, RAY A.	ARMY		
SSG	GERMAINE, RALPH P.	ARMY	27 May 76	
SSG	LEFEBVRE, RICHARD L.	ARMY		26 May 76
SSG	MABARDY, KARL W.	ARMY		
SSG	MOORE, JAMES E.	ARMY	10 Nov 76	
SSG	NICHOLLS, JEFFERY L.	ARMY	27 Jan 76	
SSG	PARKS, FRANKIE L.	ARMY	13 Apr 76	
TSGT	PUCKETT, RONALD L.	USAF	22 May 76	
SSG	RICE, EDWARD J., III	ARMY	13 Jun 76	
TSGT	ROSCHMANN, HORST	USAF		
SSG	ZAMORA, EARL	ARMY		30 Dec 76
SP5	BAILEY, JOHN M., III	ARMY		
SGT	BARTON, SHERMAN L.	ARMY		23 Jul 76
SGT	BEHNY, JOHN H.	ARMY		05 Jan 76
SP5	BLAKE, RONALD H.	ARMY		18 Mar 76
SP5	BORG, JEFFREY S.	ARMY	06 Jun 76	
SGT	FREDERICK, STEPHEN J.	USAF	23 Aug 76	
SP5	GWYN, JAMES T.	ARMY		

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<u>RANK</u>	<u>NAME</u>	<u>SERVICE</u>	<u>ARRIVAL</u>	<u>DEPARTURE</u>
SGT	HENN, RONNIE R.	ARMY	11 Jun 76	
SGT	HOGAN, JAMES H.	ARMY	05 Jul 76	
SGT	REED, HANS-PAUL G.	ARMY	03 Sep 76	
SSGT	RICHEY, GERALD R.	USAF		09 Jun 76
SP5	ROGERS, CHARLES D.	ARMY		13 Aug 76
SP5	SAPIENZO, JOSEPH N.	ARMY		10 Mar 76
SGT	SHANAHAN, ROBERT E.	ARMY		
SP5	SLIDER, JANEEN E.	ARMY		
SP5	SOUKUP, MARILYN A.	ARMY		
SGT	SUDDARTH, WILLIAM A.	ARMY		09 Mar 76
SP5	THURLOW, RICHARD E.	ARMY		31 Jan 76
SGT	TIFFANY, HANS-JOACHIM H.	ARMY	24 Jun 76	
SP5	WEISEL, ERIC I.	ARMY		21 Apr 76
SGT	WIHS, GEORGE W.	ARMY	02 Feb 76	
SP4	ANDERSON, DENNIS A.	ARMY	08 Jan 76	06 Jun 76
SP4	AUGUSTINE, ROBERT C.	ARMY	01 Jul 76	
SP4	HARRIS, PATRICIA I.	ARMY	25 Jun 76	
SP4	HOYT, STEVEN V.	ARMY	06 Nov 76	
SP4	MAIN, WILLIAM A.	ARMY		20 May 76
SP4	MONLYN, IACOYA A.	ARMY	25 Aug 76	
SP4	MORTON, NANCY M.	ARMY		25 Mar 76

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<u>RANK</u>		<u>SERVICE</u>	<u>ARRIVAL</u>	<u>DEPARTURE</u>
SP4	POMMER, FREDERICK E.	ARMY	02 Aug 76	
SP4	REUTER, JOHN W.	ARMY	02 May 76	
SP4	ROOTS, BRENDA J.	ARMY		21 Apr 76
SP4	SCHWAB, LAWRENCE R.	ARMY		
SP4	SELLS, JOHN	ARMY	19 May 76	
PFC	GEERSON, EDWARD B.	ARMY	16 Jun 76	
PFC	ROESSLER, PAUL F.	ARMY	05 Aug 76	
GS-5	PADGETT, JACQUELINE O.		26 Jan 76	
C-IV	GRICIUS, GEORGE A.			
C-VIIZ	GUESS, LINDA M.			
C-VII	HUELSKOETTER, LARRY			

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ANNEX D

USMLM PERSONNEL 1976

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF MISSION



COL PETER L. THORSEN
CHIEF OF MISSION



LTC JAMES M. TONGE
DEPUTY CHIEF OF MISSION



LTC CHARLES S. STILES
DEPUTY CHIEF OF MISSION
(DEPARTING)

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MAJ THOMAS C. EVANS
EXECUTIVE OFFICER



LTC WILLIAM C. DUKES
EXECUTIVE OFFICER
(DEPARTING)



1LT HOWARD E. BERNER
POTSDAM HOUSE OIC



CPT JOSEPH D. CHACHULSKI
POTSDAM HOUSE OIC
(DEPARTING)



MS. JACQUELINE O. PADGETT
CLERK/TRANSLATOR/INTERPRETER

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EXECUTIVE OFFICE



MAJ THOMAS C. EVANS
EXECUTIVE OFFICER



SFC FREDERICK TIFFANY
ADMINISTRATIVE SUPERVISOR



MSG JON L. LOHMILLER
ADMINISTRATIVE SUPERVISOR
(DEPARTING)



SSG FRANKIE L. PARKS
ADMIN/SECURITY NCO



SFC DOUGLAS E. SMITH
ADMIN NCO
(DEPARTING)



SSG WARREN K. CAMPBELL
MOTOR SERGEANT



SSG JEFFERY L. NICHOLLS
MOTOR SERGEANT

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SSG JAMES E. MOORE
COMM CENTER SUPERVISOR



SSG RICHARD L. LEFEBVRE
COMM CENTER SUPERVISOR
(DEPARTING)



SSG EARL ZAMORA
SUPPLY SERGEANT



SP5 RICHARD E. THURLOW
FILES NCO
(DEPARTING)



SGT RONNIE R. HENN
CRYPTO SPECIALIST



SGT JAMES H. HOGAN
CRYPTO SPECIALIST



SGT ROBERT E. SHANAHAN
CRYPTO SPECIALIST



SP5 JOSEPH N. SAPIENZO
CRYPTO SPECIALIST
(DEPARTING)

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SGT GEORGE W. WIHS
SUPPLY CLERK



SGT WILLIAM A. SUDDARTH
SUPPLY CLERK
(DEPARTING)



SP5 JEFFERY S. BORG
UNIT CLERK



SP5 JANEEN E. SLIDER
PERSONNEL SPECIALIST



SP4 ROBERT C. AUGUSTINE
CRYPTO SPECIALIST



SP4 LACOYA A. MONLYN
CRYPTO SPECIALIST



SP4 LAWRENCE R. SCHWAB
PERSONNEL SPECIALIST



SP4 NANCY M. MORTON
CRYPTO SPECIALIST
(DEPARTING)

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SP4 JOHN SELLS
CRYPTO SPECIALIST



PFC EDWARD B. GEERSON
FILES NCO



MR. LARRY HJELSKOETTER
CAR WASHER

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AIR SECTION



LTC JOHN R. TUIE
CHIEF, AIR SECTION



MAJ PAUL A. BOYETTE
OPERATIONS OFFICER



MAJ EMILE J. STOCKREISER
LIAISON OFFICER



CAPT RICHARD A. BENEDICT
LIAISON OFFICER



CAPT ORR Y. POTEBNYA
LIAISON OFFICER



CMSGT RICHARD A. FISHER
AIR SECTION NCOIC



SMSGT KONRAD SPITZENBERGER
LIAISON NCO

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MSGT JACK GERTEISEN
PHOTO LAB NCOIC



MSGT THOMAS F. GALBREATH
PHOTO LAB NCOIC
(DEPARTING)



MSGT ROBERT L. JOHNSON
PHOTO LAB TECHNICIAN



MSGT MERT L. PENNOCK
LIAISON NCO



MSGT DON E. VUILLEMOT
PHOTO LAB TECHNICIAN



TSGT BURTON COHN
INTELLIGENCE ANALYST
(DEPARTING)



SSG RAY A. FOOTE
PHOTO LAB TECHNICIAN



TSGT RONALD L. PUCKETT
PHOTO LAB TECHNICIAN

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TSGT HORST ROSCHMANN
ADMIN NCO



SGT STEPHEN J. FREDERICK
PHOTO LAB TECHNICIAN



SP4 FREDERICK E. POMMER
PHOTO LAB TECHNICIAN



SSGT GERALD R. RICHEY
PHOTO LAB TECHNICIAN
(DEPARTING)

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GROUND SECTION



LTC RANDALL A. GREENWALT
CHIEF, GROUND SECTION



LTC RAY D. STEVENS
CHIEF, GROUND SECTION
(DEPARTING)



MAJ THOMAS J. MINNEHAN
PRODUCTION OFFICER



MAJ PAUL A. BALTUS
PRODUCTION OFFICER
(DEPARTING)



MAJ JOHN F. MEEHAN
OPERATIONS OFFICER



MAJ DIMITRI M. SARETZKY
LIAISON OFFICER
(DEPARTING)

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MAJ PATRICK M. BROSDAHAN
LIAISON OFFICER



MAJ THOMAS A. SPENCER
LIAISON OFFICER
(DEPARTING)



MAJ JOHN E. GOFF
LIAISON OFFICER



MAJ JAMES R. HOLBROOK
LIAISON OFFICER



MAJ REX M. ISLEY
LIAISON OFFICER



CPT NICHOLAS TROYAN
LIAISON OFFICER



SSG RALPH P. GERMAINE
LIAISON NCO



SSG GLENN R. BOLLINGER
LIAISON NCO



SSG KARL W. MABARDY
LIAISON NCO



SSG EDWARD J. RICE
LIAISON NCO



SGT HANS-PAUL G. REED
LIAISON NCO



SGT SHERMAN L. BARTON
LIAISON NCO
(DEPARTING)



SGT HANS-JOACHIM H. TIFFANY
LIAISON NCO



SGT JOHN H. BEHNY
LIAISON NCO
(DEPARTING)



SP5 JOHN M. BAILEY
INTELLIGENCE ANALYST



SP5 RONALD H. BLAKE
LIAISON NCO
(DEPARTING)



SP5 JAMES T. GWYN
INTELLIGENCE ANALYST



SGT CHARLES D. ROGERS
LIAISON NCO
(DEPARTING)



SP5 MARILYN A. SOUKUP
ANALYST/TYPIST



SP5 ERIC I. WEISEL
INTELLIGENCE ANALYST
(DEPARTING)



SP4 DENNIS A. ANDERSON
LIAISON NCO
(DEPARTING)



SP4 PATRICIA I. HARRIS
INTELLIGENCE ANALYST



SP4 STEVEN V. HOYT
INTELLIGENCE ANALYST



SP4 WILLIAM A. MAIN
LIAISON NCO
(DEPARTING)



SP4 JOHN W. REUTER
INTELLIGENCE ANALYST



SP4 BRENDA J. ROOTS
INTELLIGENCE ANALYST
(DEPARTING)



PFC PAUL F. ROESSLER
INTELLIGENCE ANALYST

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JOINT SECTION



LTC JOHN J. GUENTHER
CHIEF, JOINT SECTION



CPT MICHAEL H. CRUTCHER
SPECIAL PROJECTS OFFICER



CMSGT RICHARD A. FISHER
JOINT SECTION NCOIC



SGM WILLIAM R. CORBETT
PRODUCTION NCOIC

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SFC GARY D. JACK
SPECIAL PROJECTS NCO



SFC RICHARD KYLES
TECHNICAL NCO
(DEPARTING)



MSGT LEONARD J. ASTLE
INTELLIGENCE ANALYST



SSG ESTALANO BENAVIDES
TECHNICAL NCO



cop

~~M. LINDA GUESS~~
TYPIST

← Mrs. Linda Guess

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