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Copy No.
7 April 1964

BERLIN CHRONOLOGY

A Chronology of Reports Concerning the Berlin Situation Received
During the Week Ending at 1200 EST 7 April 1964

This is a working paper prepared in the
[redacted] Office
of Current Intelligence, CIA.

[redacted]

GROUP 1
Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification

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3 Mar

An article in the East Berlin Berliner Zeitung noted that quotas imposed by West Berlin on the importation of building materials from the East were the principal handicap to expansion of trade. The West Berlin construction industry must buy large quantities of building materials from the GDR, the article stated, and East German contractors are in a position to guarantee smooth and uninterrupted supplies of prime-quality materials. While these imports have increased steadily since 1959, both East and West Berlin commercial circles have been interested in further expansion of trade. As an example, the article noted that only nine percent of West Berlin's cement needs were being supplied by the GDR. The article concluded by appealing to West Berlin authorities to increase the trade quotas "to benefit West Berlin's building industry."

10-12
Mar

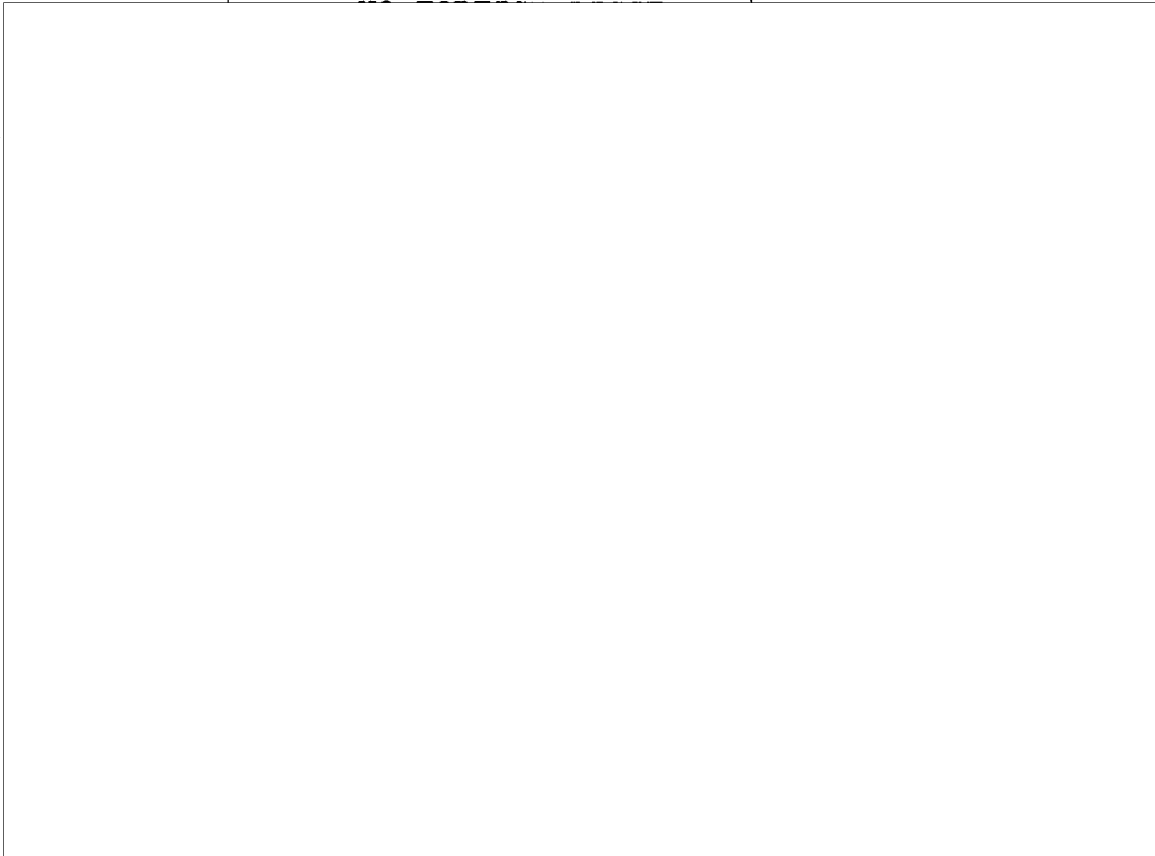


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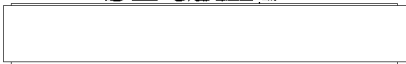


20 Mar

The Press Office of the Communications and Transportation Ministry announced in the East Berlin paper Der Morgen that the Transportation Ministry Main Administration for Civil Aviation would move its headquarters on 23 March from Franzoesiche Strasse in East Berlin to Berlin-Schoenefeld, Central Airport, Bloc A. [redacted]

The Mission reported that interzonal navigation on Berlin waterways was being threatened by an abnormal drop in the water level. Barges were moving with 65 percent or less of load capacity because of the low water. [redacted]

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- 22 Mar Since 10 March, at least six US military patrols have been photographed with both still and motion picture cameras at various locations in East Berlin, the Mission reported. The photographs have been taken by both border guards and civilian personnel, and there has been no attempt to hide the fact that US vehicles and personnel were being photographed. The Mission commented that while photography of US patrols was not unusual, the frequency of the recent efforts and the fact that no attempt was made at concealment represented something new. [redacted]
- 23 Mar East Berlin authorities ordered an S-Bahn and U-Bahn traffic count on 21 April. Each passenger will be required to complete a four-question form. USAREUR noted that this would be the first time since the Wall was erected that such a survey has been ordered. [redacted]
- 24 Mar The first mention in the Chinese press of the 10 March RB-66 shutdown was carried in the Peiping People's Daily under the headline: "Under Unreasonable Protest and Repeated Threats of US, the Soviet Government Releases Air Spies." [redacted]

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26 Mar

At the quadripartite luncheon, West German State Secretary Carstens summarized the FRG position on the Berlin Pass question. These views had not as yet been communicated to Brandt or the West Berlin Senat, he said. (1) Even in the light of the concessions granted, the Christmas Pass agreement represented a net advantage for West Berlin, principally with respect to the humanitarian advantages for West Berliners who had begun to feel the effects of isolation. (2) A new Pass agreement was desirable, under certain "suitable circumstances:"

- a) The Inter-Zonal Trade (IZT) Treuhandstelle or the Red Cross should act as the channel for new negotiations. The FRG did not indicate whether they would permit the resumption of the Korber-Wendt channel.
- b) An initial effort should be made to have East Berliners granted freedom of movement to West Berlin. Though "probably not achievable," this would make a good public impression.
- c) Permits should be granted on the basis of an application submitted through the mail. The West Berlin Government would certify identification of applicants, if necessary.

Carstens noted that this kind of arrangement was currently being followed by East German authorities in "special cases where the incentive for the visit arises in East Berlin." Carstens also mentioned during the meeting that the GDR had recently hinted at possible concessions--in the form of expeditious handling of Easter autobahn traffic, for example--in anticipation of a favorable FRG response to East German requests for fertilizer shipments at the rate of DM 90 million per year. No final decision had been made on this proposal, however. Negotiations on the Hof bridge had reached an impasse, Carstens reported, since the FRG was unwilling to sign a construction agreement with East Germany on the ministerial level, as the GDR had insisted.

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28 Mar

The chief USMLM asked the chief SERB about arrangements for return of the RB-66 wreckage to US authorities. The Soviet official replied that he would forward the request to Headquarters, GSFG, and that an answer would be provided as soon as possible. The chief USMLM reported that another inquiry will be made if no reply is received by 2 April. [redacted]

Walter and Lotte Ulbricht attended the opening of Goethe's "Faust" in Meiningen, according to Neues Deutschland. Also present at the celebration of world theatre day were Erich Apel and Hermann Axen. (This marked the first public appearance by Ulbricht since 12 March). [redacted]

The SED delegation headed by Politburo member Paul Verner returned to East Berlin after a one-week trip to Moscow. During its stay in the USSR, the Berlin District SED delegation familiarized itself with party work in residential districts and factories and exchanged experiences with various institutions of Moscow party organizations, according to Neues Deutschland. [redacted]

In an interview with the Cologne Rundschau am Sonntag, Federal Minister for All-German Affairs Dr. Mende expressed the opinion that future talks with the East Germans on Berlin passes should be conducted by the Federal Trustee Office for Interzonal Trade (IZT) in Berlin, with technical representatives of the Senat being called in. Mende also noted that the West German offer of a loan to the Soviet Zone was still good, and stated that the "Federal Government is willing to render economic contributions if easier human conditions for our fellow countrymen can be achieved in return." [redacted]

29 Mar

A special Interflug aircraft left Schoenefeld airport for Sana with a consignment of medical supplies for the Yemeni government as a gift from the GDR government, ADN reported. [redacted]

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30-31
Mar

Both Pravda and Neues Deutschland carried a brief report of President Johnson's press conference, and stated that he gave "very strict orders" that no US planes fly over the GDR in the future. The Pravda article also referred to Secretary Rusk's stress on the President's "promise" to take additional preventive measures, and concluded that the RB-66 incident illustrated how it was possible to keep similar occurrences within limits.

31 Mar

East Berlin border guards apparently shot and wounded an East German attempting to cross the Sector border near the Jahn Sports Stadium, according to Reuters. West Berlin police in the adjoining French Sector heard shots and saw an ambulance leave the area.

The State Department authorized USMLM to request return of the wreckage of the RB-66 shot down on 10 March.

The clandestine radio station "Oggi in Italia" broadcast a report that the commander of the unit to which the RB-66 shootdown 10 March was assigned had been removed from his post. The broadcast said that "some political observers" viewed this action as "a first instance of implementation of the pledges given by the Americans to prevent reconnaissance flights over the territory of the GDR."

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1 Apr

East Berlin attorney Wolfgang Vogel advised the US mission that Jean Frederick Loba, a US citizen imprisoned in East Germany since 1962, would be released on 30 April. (Loba was a graduate student at West Berlin's Free University at the time of his arrest in June 1962. On 26 October 1962, he was tried in camera by an East German court for allegedly helping four East Germans escape to West Berlin, and sentenced to 2 1/2 years at hard labor). Press reports indicated that Loba was the only remaining US civilian known to be in an East German jail. [redacted]

An East German newscast attacked the "Bonn ultras" whose actions "deprived the West Berliners of passes at Easter," and claimed that the Bonn Government was attempting to take the Pass negotiations out of the hands of the West Berlin Senat. The report stated that the "frontier" for which passes were to be issued was between the GDR and West Berlin, and therefore the discussions should concern the Senat and not the FRG. [redacted]

The Mission reported additional details of the GDR measures to require foreign registered vehicles entering East Germany to obtain special liability insurances: 1) The insurance is not required of official Allied vehicles, vehicles travelling on Allied orders, or West German/West Berlin registered cars; 2) Foreign cars carrying the "International Green Card" are still required to buy GDR insurance (this may be waived if the insurance company in question has an agreement with the GDR State Insurance Company); 3) The insurance is valid for one transit only, but includes a "stay in the GDR capital city;" 4) The insurance covers only damage to East German vehicles or injury to East German residents, with no limit of liability stated; 5) The fee for the insurance is about DM 6 per car and DM 20 per truck. [redacted]

Soviet Defense Minister Rodion Malinovsky arrived at Schoenefeld airport with a Soviet military delegation for a ten-day visit to East Germany. He was met by the East German Minister of Defense, Heinz Hoffmann, and the GSFG Commander, General Yakubovsky. [redacted]

The revised Allied TTD policy would be announced to the press on 2 April by the British Information

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Chairman acting as Allied spokesman, the Mission reported. [REDACTED]

The Embassy Bonn suggested that the USMLM be instructed to make a further approach to SERB concerning return of the RB-66 wreckage. In the Embassy's view, it would establish an unfortunate precedent of the RB-66 incident were closed without the return of the plane or at least permission to confirm through inspection that the wreckage is not retrievable. [REDACTED]

The Virginia Food Dealers Association will make a tour of food industries in Eastern Europe from 8 to 29 April, possibly including a stopover in East Berlin, the State Department reported. The 24-member delegation will be in Berlin from 9 to 11 April. [REDACTED]

At a meeting between the chief USMLM and the chief SERB, the following matters were considered: 1) The chief USMLM replied to the 24 March SERB statement on alleged American traffic violations in East Berlin. The US reply indicated that the proper channel for discussion of this subject was between Ambassadors. The chief SERB reported that he could not see how this applied, since "American Headquarters can give the command to stop these violations which cause unnecessary sharpening of the situation." The Berlin Mission commented that the Soviet statement, although it did not repudiate the Ambassador's authority to discuss the subject, was still the firmest indication to date that Soviet Headquarters intended to assert their competence in this field. 2) The chief USMLM inquired again about arrangements for evacuation of the wreckage of the RB-66. The Soviet officer replied that he had received no instructions but would pass on the inquiry to his headquarters. 3) The chief SERB mentioned that the US request regarding curtains on MLM vehicles was under consideration, and that the question would be left open pending a "just decision." [REDACTED]


West Berlin Governing Mayor Willy Brandt will visit Washington in mid-May, a German press service reported. [REDACTED]


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1 Apr
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Direct air service between Bremen and Berlin was opened by British European Airways, according to Die Welt. 

Die Welt reported that Chancellor Erhard, Mayor Brandt, and union leader Georg Leber would participate in May Day ceremonies in the Platz der Republik, the large concourse in front of the Reichstag building. 

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2 Apr

The Allied spokesman in Berlin announced the revision of regulations affecting Temporary Travel Documents, the Mission reported. [redacted]

Twenty US businessmen will leave Boston on 20 April for an East European tour sponsored by the World Trade Center in New England. After a visit to Moscow, they will arrive at Schoenefeld airport on 2 May for a two-day stay in West Berlin. [redacted]

Additional information provided by the Embassy Bonn revealed that the new French Controller in BASC had not departed from established procedures, and had not given altitudes and changes for local flights to the Soviet Element. The French Controller had, however, expressed his belief that the Soviets should be informed of the purpose of local flights in the Berlin Control Zone (BCZ). The Embassy pointed out that it was specifically decided in the Berlin Air Coordinating Committee in 1963 that no data should be passed to the Soviets beyond that required by quadripartite agreement. [redacted]

A West Berlin Senat official informed the Mission that the 1 April meeting between FRG Vice Chancellor Mende and Federal Affairs Senator Schuetz produced no concrete results. Mende reportedly claimed that a decision on how to proceed in the pass negotiations was up to the West German Cabinet, and explained that his recent statement proposing that the Pass talks be shifted to IZT channels actually referred to a long range concept for development of the IZT office into an enlarged agency for East/West German problems. The Senat official confirmed reports that if the Bonn/Senat consultations on the Senat's 18 March proposals for the Pass negotiations were not completed in time, the Senat would postpone the 8 April Korber-Wendt meeting. [redacted]

A West Berlin Senat official informed the US Mission that the 1 April meeting between FRG Vice Chancellor Mende and Federal Affairs Senator Schuetz produced no concrete results; as a consequence, the 8 April Korber-Wendt talks on the Berlin Pass question could be postponed if Bonn/Senat consultations were not completed by that date. The source also confirmed press reports that there was little chance of an Erhardt-Brandt meeting before the negotiations are

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scheduled to resume, and said Mende had told the Senat official that a decision on how to proceed in the Pass talks was up to the West German cabinet.

East German papers continued to play up the theme that the pass negotiations have nothing to do with Bonn since the "West Berlin/GDR Border" is involved. The East German news reports maintained that Bonn's reluctance to negotiate was motivated by the desire to prevent Brandt from reaping political benefits out of a new agreement.

3 Apr

In the course of a major foreign policy address in Munich, West German Foreign Minister Gerhardt Schroeder emphasized that the Bonn Government considered preservation of the closest possible tie between Berlin and the Federal Government to be an essential goal of West German policy. The FRB, he said, spoke for Berlin in international affairs and thus strongly opposed the Soviet thesis that Berlin is an independent legal entity. Throughout his speech, Schroeder emphasized the importance of German tenacity in pursuing reunification.

East Berlin radio announced that Holger Aaskop, a Danish citizen arrested during the Leipzig Fair, had been sentenced to nine months imprisonment for "multiple violations of GDR customs law." The report did not indicate when the sentence had been passed.

The Allied announcement of relaxation of travel restrictions for East Germans was prominently reported in West German and West Berlin newspapers. Several West Berlin papers characterized the TTD modifications as a "gift" to the East German regime, and stated that they did not expect any concessions to be forthcoming from Ulbricht's government. West German editorial comment was generally cautious or critical, the Embassy reported, with the commonest criticism directed at the alleged failure to seek return concessions from East Germany. Several commentators specified that the Berlin pass issue was a subject on which a quid pro quo should have been sought.

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Soviet Defense Minister Malinovsky announced in East Berlin that the compasses of the US RB-66 aircraft shot down on 10 March over East Germany had functioned "quite correctly," the East German news agency ADN reported. He further claimed that films taken from the wreckage provided additional proof that the plane was on an espionage mission. [redacted]

The West Berlin Senat informed the Allied Missions that general guidelines had been agreed upon with the FRG for the Korber-Wendt pass talks on 8 April. The Senat spokesman noted that Brandt, Albertz, Schuetz, Bahr, Spangenberg, and Korber planned to confer on 6 April to determine whether these guidelines provided an adequate basis for the new round of negotiations, or whether the instructions would "doom the talks to a stalemate at the outset." Brandt, according to the spokesman, had attempted unsuccessfully to insert a statement into the instructions to Korber which would imply that East Berlin officials might be permitted into West Berlin for official contacts; in any case, Brandt was inclined to let the negotiations proceed on the present basis if only to probe current East German views.

The guidelines established for the talks generally followed the FRG Cabinet position outlined to the Bonn Embassy on 1 April. They also established the order of the proposals Korber was to make: 1) to point out that Senat proposals of 24 January were still valid; 2) to inquire how East Germans view that proposal; 3) to indicate that he would sign agreement immediately if East Germany accepted the Senat formula; 4) in the event of rejection of the proposals, or amendments offered, Korber was to suggest that arrangements should be reached immediately for hardship cases, so that West Berliners had at least the same access to East Berlin as the West Germans; 5) if this move was rejected, Korber would suggest that visits in hardship cases be arranged travel agencies, the Red Cross, or the Post Office in West Berlin; 6) his final move would be to suggest engagement of the International Red Cross to arrange hardship visits, leaving open the question of presence of East German Red Cross officials in West Berlin. At the conclusion of the discussion, Korber was instructed to state that the Allied Governments and the FRG considered that

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"further negotiations could best be conducted at the level of the IZT office." [redacted]

At a meeting between the chief USMLM and the chief SERB, the US officer requested permission to inspect the site of the wreckage of the RB-66 in order to estimate the size of the evacuation team which would be required to remove it. He also expressed concern that almost a month had transpired since CINCUSAREUR requested the return of the aircraft, and no response had been forthcoming from the Soviets. The chief SERB stated that he would report the request to his headquarters. [redacted]

The West German Foreign Office requested that US Military authorities contact Soviet military representatives in East Germany in order to explain the status of the "tracked vehicle" referred to in the 28 February Bundesbahn telegram. Noting that a somewhat similar incident had occurred in August 1963, the Embassy Bonn suggested that the West German Bundesbahn initiate a new request to the East German authorities, and, if this request were refused, US authorities would then have a clear basis upon which to contact the Soviets. The Foreign Office spokesman indicated that the Bundesbahn office in Hannover would send a new request to the East German Reichsbahn office in Magdeburg on 4 April. In the event the request is rejected, the Embassy recommended that the US Provost Marshal at Helmstedt make an oral protest to the Soviet checkpoint commander, following the precedent of 1963. [redacted]

4 Apr

East German border guards opened fire on two East Berlin bicycle riders who approached too close to the Wall, AP reported. One of the men was hit and the other apparently fled into the Soviet sector and got away. [redacted]

The US ground radar sites TELEGRAM and KILIDEER, in West Germany, experienced an electrical power failure during the early morning, and were inoperative for nearly two hours. The south air corridor was closed to all military traffic from 0445Z to 0529Z, and the air defense system returned to normal status at 0622Z. [redacted]

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A Neues Deutschland editorial noted that the FRG and West Berlin Senat had agreed on a joint approach to the pass issue, and interpreted this to mean that the Senat had "committed itself to submit now and in the future to Bonn interference." The editorial repeated East German claims that Bonn was not concerned with the pass issue, and stated that "if the Senat adopts the Bonn line, it runs a great risk of spoiling its negotiation success." The Bonn Government, it went on, was planning to prevent a Whitsuntide agreement; the East German Government, on the other hand, wanted Berliners "to enjoy at Whitsun the same possibilities they enjoyed over Christmas. There are no obstacles thereto on our side. Moreover, we want a permanent agreement for special family reasons."

[REDACTED]

RB-66 crewmen Capts. Holland and Kessler were flown to Toul-Rosieres AFB, where they were scheduled to face a flying evaluation board later in the week, according to a Reuters dispatch.

[REDACTED]

An East German court sentenced a West German to 2 1/2 years in prison and confiscated his automobile, Reuters reported. He was charged with smuggling East German postage stamps to the West.

[REDACTED]

The Bonn Embassy reported that a draft reply to the Soviet note of 19 March concerning international flights to Berlin had been agreed upon by the Bonn group. The reply rejected any suggestion that there was anything "illegal" about Allied use of the corridors, and stated: "The agreements establishing the Berlin air corridors recognize the right of access of the three Western Powers to that city without any restriction other than the observation of flight rules and air safety regulations, and, in particular, without any restriction as to the origin or destination of flights. The 1945 documents cited in the Soviet Government's note are concerned with other proposals which quite clearly do not affect in any way the use of the three corridors..." The draft reply pointed out, finally, that flights which the Soviets characterized as "international" have been carried out frequently for several years with the full knowledge of the Soviet Government.

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The Mission reported that they had received further information on the new East German insurance requirements, which confirmed that the regulation applied only to non-German Western registered vehicles. Allied official vehicles and private vehicles under Allied orders were not affected. The East Germans were not accepting the international "green card," but made an exception for companies having an agreement with the East German state insurance company; the exception reportedly provided for exemption from payment of the insurance fee for foreign Eastern insured vehicles as well as vehicles insured with West German and West Berlin companies. [redacted]

Neues Deutschland reported Allied announcement of TTD modifications as a move which "the NATO states found themselves compelled to arrange." The comment went on to launch another attack on the Allied Travel Office in West Berlin, and characterized the new regulations as a "hypocritical maneuver which does not alter in any way the discrimination against GDR citizens." The article concluded by calling for the elimination of the "illegal" Allied Travel Office, "one of the most objectionable remaining traces of World War II." [redacted]

Neues Deutschland reported that Walter Ulbricht had received a telegram signed by 62 West German personalities appealing to the GDR to "do all it can to achieve a positive result for West Berliners in the coming pass negotiations." The signers included physicians, artists, lawyers, educators, and religious leaders. The telegram concluded: "Do not tire in your efforts to make politics serve the interests of humanity. We ask you to put aside all narrow mindedness and one-sided reservations and restrictions so that no room is left for the cold war. In doing so you may rest assured of the support of the entire German population." [redacted]

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5 Apr

Reuters reported that East Germany had apparently ceased jamming broadcasts by the BBC German language service and RIAS, Berlin. While further confirmation from BBC was not forthcoming, RIAS reported that there had been no change in jamming of medium wave broadcasts, which RIAS transmits on three frequencies. The one High Frequency (short wave) channel utilized by RIAS encountered selective jamming in the past; this had apparently ceased during the daylight hours.

Three members of a British MP patrol left their vehicle in West Berlin at 1310Z and attempted to walk to the Erlengrund exclave, which lies across East German territory. East German border guards reportedly fired five warning shots and took the patrol into custody. The British Mission in Berlin reported that an informal meeting was held with East German authorities, who gave assurance that the men would be returned at an unspecified time. At 1730Z, the British patrol was handed back unharmed to UK authorities. Press reports of the incident noted that patrols do not normally attempt to pass through East German territory to get to the Erlengrund exclave.

6 Apr

Reuters reported that a US Army convoy carrying an infantry battalion to Berlin cleared both Soviet checkpoints on the autobahn without incident. That was the first convoy of a week-long troop movement between West Germany and West Berlin.

During the night, a 24-year-old East German border guard fled to West Berlin in full uniform and carrying his weapons, AP reported.

A US helicopter made a routine overflight of East Berlin during the morning, the Mission reported. The Soviet Controller in BASC made an oral protest against the flight, and the US Controller made the standard reply.

The SERB chief told the USMLM chief that the meeting requested by the latter on 28 March had been arranged for 7 April. The USMLM chief was directed to bring defector Bunting to SERB headquarters at 1600 on that date.

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East German border guards opened fire on two West Berliners who strayed into East German territory while motorboating on the Havel river, UPI reported. The men were not hit, but the craft was damaged. They managed to return to the West German side of the river. [REDACTED]

In a column in the Dresden Saechsische Zeitung, Gerhard Dengler, deputy chairman of the Bureau of the Presidium of the National Council, explained why East German citizens were not permitted to travel to West Germany. The Bonn Government, he declared, denies the existence of the GDR, and refuses to recognize East German passports; consequently, GDR citizens are "without rights in West Germany, they are completely exposed to the arbitrariness of police and justice." West Germany has attempted to subject all GDR citizens to West German laws, and this he characterized as "an act of civil war and aggression." He concluded that as long as Bonn continues to follow the plan of "annexing and robbing GDR citizens juridically, free passenger traffic is out of the question." [REDACTED]

7 Apr

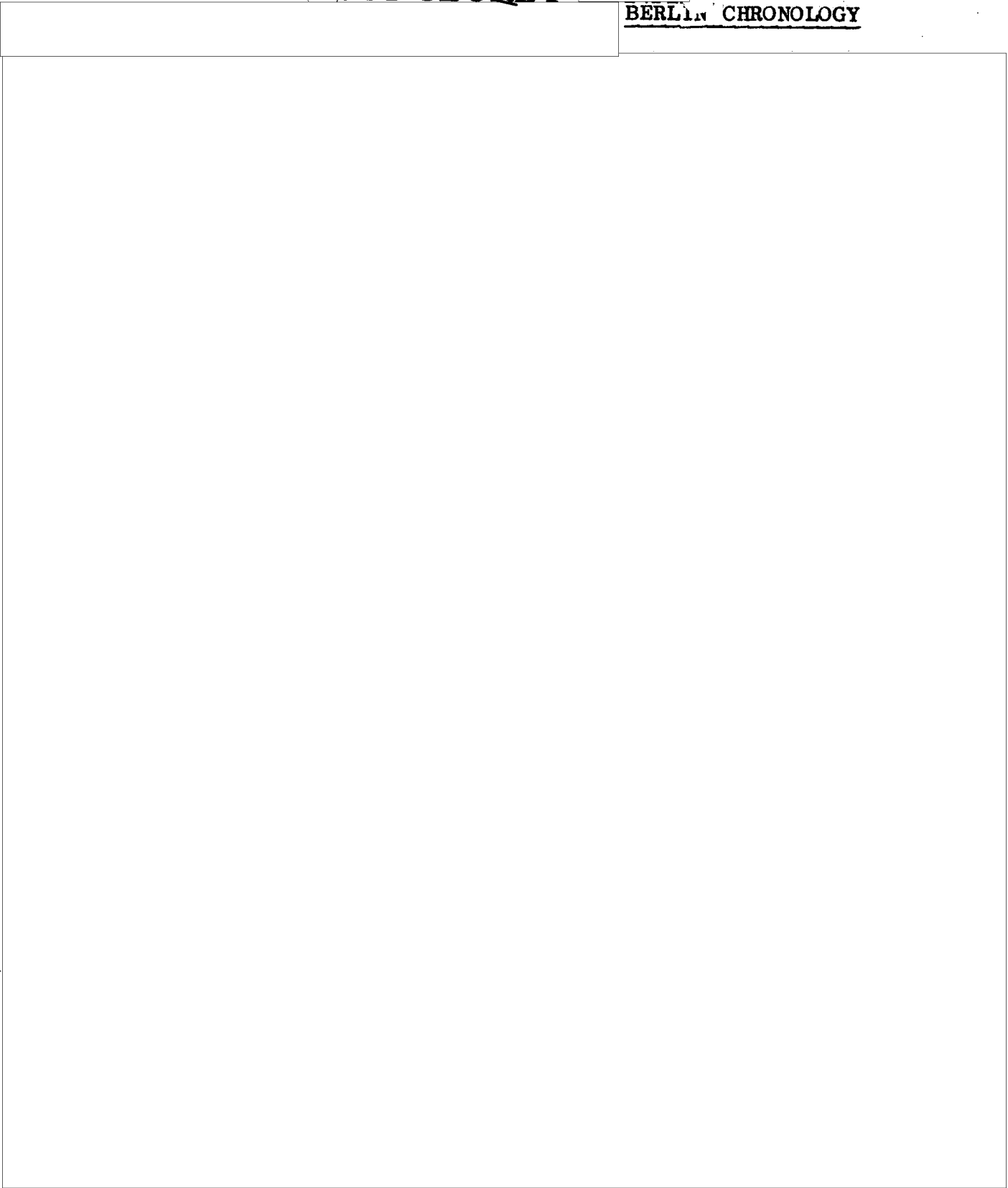
Another US Army convoy travelled between West Germany and West Berlin without incident, UPI reported.
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BERLIN CHRONOLOGY



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3 Apr

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ANNEX

BERLIN TRADE-TRANSPORT FIGURES FOR 1963

Freight Traffic

1. Incoming Freight from West Germany

	<u>1963</u>		<u>1962</u>	
	<u>Tons</u>	<u>% Share</u>	<u>Tons</u>	<u>% Share</u>
Road	3,096,187	34.2	2,876,272	35.2
Rail	2,957,718	32.6	2,293,486	28.1
Water	2,980,206	33.1	2,983,309	36.6
Air	9,741	0.1	8,285	0.1
	<u>9,043,852</u>		<u>8,161,352</u>	

2. Outgoing Freight to West Germany

Road	1,208,915	65.7	1,166,781	61.8
Rail	286,307	15.5	299,399	15.9
Water	334,345	18.3	412,477	21.8
Air	8,196	0.4	8,130	0.4
Airlift	503	0.1	988	0.1
	<u>1,838,266</u>		<u>1,877,775</u>	

3. Parcel Post Carloads

	<u>1963</u>	<u>1962</u>
a. Dispatched to Berlin	9,476	9,492
b. Dispatched from Berlin	7,572	8,180

4. Brown Coal Briquettes from Soviet Zone

IZT Receipts	1,014,412 tons	846,677 tons
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Passenger Traffic, other than Rail

1. From Federal Republic to Berlin

	<u>1963</u>		<u>1962</u>	
	<u>No. of Vehicles</u>	<u>No. of Passengers</u>	<u>No. of Vehicles</u>	<u>No. of Passengers</u>
Air	24,980	1,198,411	20,872	973,288
Automobile	718,127	1,865,209	664,923	1,722,079
Motorcycle	8,861	14,023	9,429	15,097
Bus	29,391	825,697	30,837	867,158
		<u>3,903,340</u>		<u>3,577,597</u>

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2. From Berlin to Federal Republic

	<u>1963</u>		<u>1962</u>	
	No. of <u>Vehicles</u>	No. of <u>Passengers</u>	No. of <u>Vehicles</u>	No. of <u>Passengers</u>
Air	24,977	1,197,229	20,876	983,288
Automobile	714,845	1,894,002	665,462	1,760,769
Motorcycle	9,589	15,221	10,165	16,349
Bus	29,348	826,466	31,175	879,898
		<u>3,932,918</u>		<u>3,640,304</u>

Rail Passenger Traffic

1. Passport Control Statistics

19631962Entering Federal Republic

From Berlin and SovZone w/FedRep identification card	1,282,293	829,617
From West Berlin w/West Berlin identification card	296,880	308,781
From SovZone w/SovZone identification card	28,080	9,579
Not ascertained	66,035	27,350
	<u>1,673,288</u>	<u>1,175,327</u>

Exiting Federal Republic

To West Berlin and SovZone with FedRep identification document	1,429,398	916,528
To West Berlin w/West Berlin identification card	303,157	306,267
To SovZone w/Sov Zone identification card	2,640	1,309
Not ascertained	137,137	60,495
	<u>1,872,332</u>	<u>1,284,599</u>

2. Deutsche Bundesbahn Ticket Sales

Tickets to the SovZone, excluding Berlin	988,872	562,413
Tickets to Berlin (East and West)	481,884	454,156

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