



Charlie Battery 3rd Missile Battalion 71st Artillery

Stockheim ♥ Haberschlacht ♥ Niederhofen ♥ Kleingartach

WINNING THE PEACE WITH PEACE THROUGH
VIGILANCE • STRENGTH • HONOR • RESOLVE

The Following Article Is A Reference From The June 1983 Issue Of The German Magazine “Der Spiegel”

Der Spiegel (The Mirror) was and is a magazine dealing with contemporary political issues of the day, both in Germany and the world. It was natural for articles like this one to appear in their publications, particularly when it came to the nuclear issue.

It is presented as documentation and context to the information mentioned in the Archives PDF document “Charlie Battery Condensed History” - Page 2 - 1983 Pershing Missiles Deployment at Charlie Battery - Kleingartach.

The text is a Google language translation from a web page. That method is good at actual word translation, but is not always smooth at translating the context of a story. However, a bit of careful reading will insure good comprehension.

The paragraph with the red bracket is what’s pertinent, still, the rest of the article is interesting because it’s in the height of the Cold War and depicts the mind set and concerns of the times.

Document submitted by Herbert Ade-throw

of

Sersheim - Baden - Württemberg



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ARTICLE AS PDF[View article as PDF](#)**NUCLEAR WEAPONS:**[Network cemetery](#)**Nuclear Weapons****Network Cemetery**

The federal government refuses to divulge the locations of nuclear missiles - needless secrecy.

Social Democrats and Free Democrats are the exception, once again united, and Axel Springer's conservative "world" pays them even applause - it's a strange alliance that has met together.

The trio insists that the federal government abandons what is now guarded as state secrets p.105: where exactly the new intermediate-range nuclear weapons by the Americans to be stationed on German soil, if the Geneva disarmament negotiations are unsuccessful.

The concealment of the sites, noted before last weekend, the SPD chairman from federal and state governments would not make sense: The mystery can be "given the state of the respective military intelligence" is not justified and "because of the associated speculation and uncertainty" to justify not political.

At the same time also called for the FDP, the decision by Congress in Freiburg, the "immediate release" of the planned missile sites. And the "world", said the dissidents and their former coalition partners had "decided to something reasonable."

The topic is so current, the closer the date of the planned deployment. Construction work on the construction of launch ramps, ammunition dumps, hangars and command centers have already begun to be cleared forest areas, soil samples taken to measure shooting lanes. Can see the doubt in everyone who wants to see it completely solved, and the secretiveness of the notes, the Kohl government makes no sense.

For the peace of the 108 sites "Pershing-2" rockets, with their nuclear warheads can fly up to the Soviet Union are long public - listed on a map of Germany of American Pershing-producer Martin-Marietta. The new models come where the predecessor types, which is only 750 kilometers far-reaching Pershing 1 missiles, their positions were: in the vicinity of Heilbronn, to New Ulm and Mutlangen in Schwabisch Gmünd.

The outspoken scattered Pershing plan also shows the geographical position of three American and two German fixed measured ramps for the atomic snap shot ("Quick Reaction Alert", QRA), where missiles are kept on constant alert: The QRA plants in the U.S. Army are [Kleingartach](#) in and near Heilbronn in Böttingen and Inneringen on the Swabian Alb, the QRA quarters of the army are among the missile squadrons in Landsberg am Lech in the Rhineland and Geilenkirchen.

(The Bundeswehr has support systems) (for nuclear weap-

ons; the) (nuclear explosive devices, however, are in) (American custody and can only) (on the order of U.S. presidents from) (American officers fired) (to which the army units) (attachiert are .)

Also revealed is already what is going on "under the cover name" (as a Cabinet decision of the Social Liberals, the middle of last year) in the Eifel region itself: There, near Bitburg and Prüm, 96 cruise missiles should be placed (Spiegel 44/1982).

It is certain that military-strategic interests would not be jeopardized by disclosure. The new weapons systems are up to the "Quick Reaction Alert", not fixed to specific locations. The mobile launchers in crises would leave the planned changing neighborhoods and occupy surplus positions.

In London and Rome because there were no objections, the British missile bases Greenham Common and Molesworth, and the Italian base at Comiso in Sicily officially announce to. "More than any other NATO governments," criticized the Starnberger peace researcher Alfred Mechttersheimer, Bonn pursuing a "secrecy against their own people" - they were trying to "nuclear weapons to hide from those who want to protect it."

Bonn's leaders fear the foreign enemy as less obvious domestic political opponents: Upon notification of the nuclear stockpile could Friedensmarschierern the throngs of flood camps.

The concern is well founded. For Easter, are similar to the third anniversary of the NATO dual-track decision in December, again announced blockades of U.S. real estate. The protests were directed not only against the new missiles, but also against the atomic old stock that has long been kept under U.S. supervision on West German territory: nuclear munitions for "Lance" short-range missiles and "Nike-Hercules" anti-aircraft missiles, nuclear mines, bombs for "Star Fighter" for grenades and M-110 howitzers.

With some 6,000 nuclear explosive devices, which are stationed in this country, experts estimate, the Federal Republic has the world's largest nuclear density. The largest warhead that can be fired with a Pershing 1A, has an explosive force of 400 kilotons - thirty times the Hiroshima bomb.

Already in March 1981, therefore, the Federal Executive of the Greens, a card "against the nuclear threat" was released on the 117 locations of nuclear weapons and delivery systems were introduced. Today there is hardly a region in the Friedenskartographien not publish local plans with the armories in the area.

The bunkers are to be located with average powers of observation. "We say," an expert from the U.S. armed forces known before the U.S. Congress, "the people do not know what it is S.106, but you must be pretty stupid if you do not understand what is happening there."

Even the Berlin peace researcher Ulrich Albrecht appears spying simple: "The lore goes like the passer-by who has the body characteristics of a Rolls-Royce is impressed and now the road would no longer help but can occasionally be seen, such a vehicle, and if only on the fender. "

A manual search, "how to find its local nuclear arsenal," Albrecht had been out a year ago.

(Ulrich Albrecht: "terminates the) (retrofit decision]" Fisher.) (Paperback Verlag, Frankfurt, 182) (Pages, 8.80 marks.)

And a whole bunch of data on depots and barracks, North Rhine-Westphalia pacifists published last fall in a "threat Atlas".

(. Burkhard Luber: "threat Atlas") (Youth Service-Verlag, Wuppertal; 141) (Pages, 12.80 marks.)

In order to "make the people themselves competent" can bring

peace friend Mechttersheimer yet another educational materials to the people: The co-founded by him, "Information Office for Peace Policy" in Munich is spreading in a brochure previously little known details on "Storage and transport of nuclear weapons" from .

("Storage and transport) (nuclear weapons," "Information Bureau (peace policy.)", Munich, 104 pages) (7.50 marks.)

Detail as is described in which a nuclear weapons depot in the U.S. Army (technical term: "Site") is different from a conventional ammunition storage and as a convoy of transport is equipped cruise missiles. Since the code-names of atomic warheads, and informed her potential devastation that always is a multiple of the Hiroshima bomb. Quoted extensively from internal security requirements and instructions for use from bomber pilots.

The most striking feature of any nuclear weapons camp is a powerful transmission tower with two large reflecting antennas ("troposcatter"), which can deliver the lowest layer of the atmosphere over several hundred kilometers radio communications. Sinniger code name of the communication system: "Cemetery network" - "Network graveyard."

Treacherous course, are the safety precautions. Thus, those who strayed into the restricted area or approaching out of curiosity, on signs in front of the "use of deadly weapons," warned. Intruders may be shot at without another call.

The real security ("exclusion area") is 2.45 meters high double fences lined, heavily armed soldiers patrolling between them. Before the outer fence is a minimum of ten feet wide strip of cleared on all four corners of the area are watching towers.

Once it dawns, the terrain is illuminated by floodlights. Electronic locking systems and television cameras monitor the entrances. Highly sensitive sensors ("Intrusion Detection System") react to sound, magnetism and subterranean shocks, so that no one can secretly digging tunnels.

But despite so perfect-sounding shield the depots are not as secure as they should be. At least 59 nuclear arsenals of NATO in the Federal Republic, Italy, the Netherlands, Belgium, Great Britain, Greece and Turkey, as the CIA and the U.S. general staff only recently again complained, "poorly-protected" and "vulnerable to attacks by terrorists and nuclear weapons opponents. "

To test the suitability of the protection measures introduced in recent months, small army troops in secret exercises simulated attacks from various depots - in many cases successfully.

Time, the inspectors found holes in the fences or "cartridges, which is no more powder, but sand." Time was the lighting, including the mandatory emergency generator failed, or there were no sensors that would trigger alarm in burglaries.

The watchtowers, the knowledge of the military and intelligence officials offer, not even in an emergency protection against small arms. And in the forests, which are to deny the view of the camp, can easily sneak attacker.

For almost ten years ago a committee of the U.S. Senate on an inspection tour of Europe noted that the security precautions "totally inadequate" were, has improved apparently little: Every other NATO camp, said the present government report, still need a stronger protection .

Have mostly remained under the grounds of cost. For the security of NATO stock, even if the Americans sole control over nuclear weapons, U.S. soldiers and always managed jointly by the host country. In a further 49 warehouses, which maintain the United States in Europe, the U.S. armed forces carry the responsibility alone.

Is so because in the U.S. "another nuclear fear" ("FAZ") order: "The possibility that extremists is a nuclear weapon in the hand with which they could blackmail us," says Richard Wagner, Pentagon adviser on nuclear matters, "let me sleep any more."

Alone, the Office of Defense Nuclear therefore supports 56 research projects to perfect the monitoring system, for the last year it spent ten million dollars.

In the meantime, until more safety is ensured, should the Pentagon, "refrain from unnecessary transport of weapons" because they are "especially attractive targets" for terrorists.

In fact, for example, the 180 stationed in the Federal Republic of Pershing 1A missiles are constantly an exercise, a journey around the country - the citizens accept it only then note when the projectile times, as in February 1981 in the Swabian Sechselberg, explodes or when a lousy S .107 tyred truck with defective brakes, like last November in Baden Waldprechtsweier, houses and cars run over scars.

But the move could also strike terrorists or anti-militarists give the convoy to escort, to research nuclear sites - between the missile transporter must always times back to the depot, possibly in a throng of demonstrators-towing.

Prepared for the peace movement are certain: The "Army Regulations" and "Field Manual" that govern the military traffic, for \$ 2.50 plus one cent per photocopied page accessible to everyone, as the "Inter-Church Peace Council" in The Hague amazed found whose descriptions now reprinted Inside the Munich "information office" in German translation.

Because the Dutch are Mechttersheimer for a "role model, how to make nuclear arms in their own country transparent." The "Frankfurter Rundschau" and "Sueddeutsche Zeitung" of course, goes far to transparency: The display lines of the two leaves, the advocate in the editorial section quite the revelation of the missile sites, refused to accept advertisements for Munich's new release.

Even if the material "from public sources," came from, which are "theoretically accessible to everyone," explained the "Frankfurter Rundschau" their rejection, so bring it "the compression of a large number of individual information, as they can not understand the individual, a very different important with them. "

P.105 The Bundeswehr has delivery systems for nuclear weapons, nuclear explosive devices, however, are in American custody and can only be fired by American officers on the orders of the U.S. president, the army units are attachiert. * S.106 Ulrich Albrecht: "terminates the retrofit decision]." Fischer Taschenbuch Verlag, Frankfurt, 182 pages, 8.80 marks. * Burkhard Luber: "Atlas threat". Youth Service-Verlag, Wuppertal, 141 pages, 12.80 marks. * "Storage and transport of nuclear weapons." "Information Office for Peace Policy", Munich, 104 pages, 7.50 marks. * Publication of the Pershing manufacturer Martin Marietta, Orlando (Florida). *