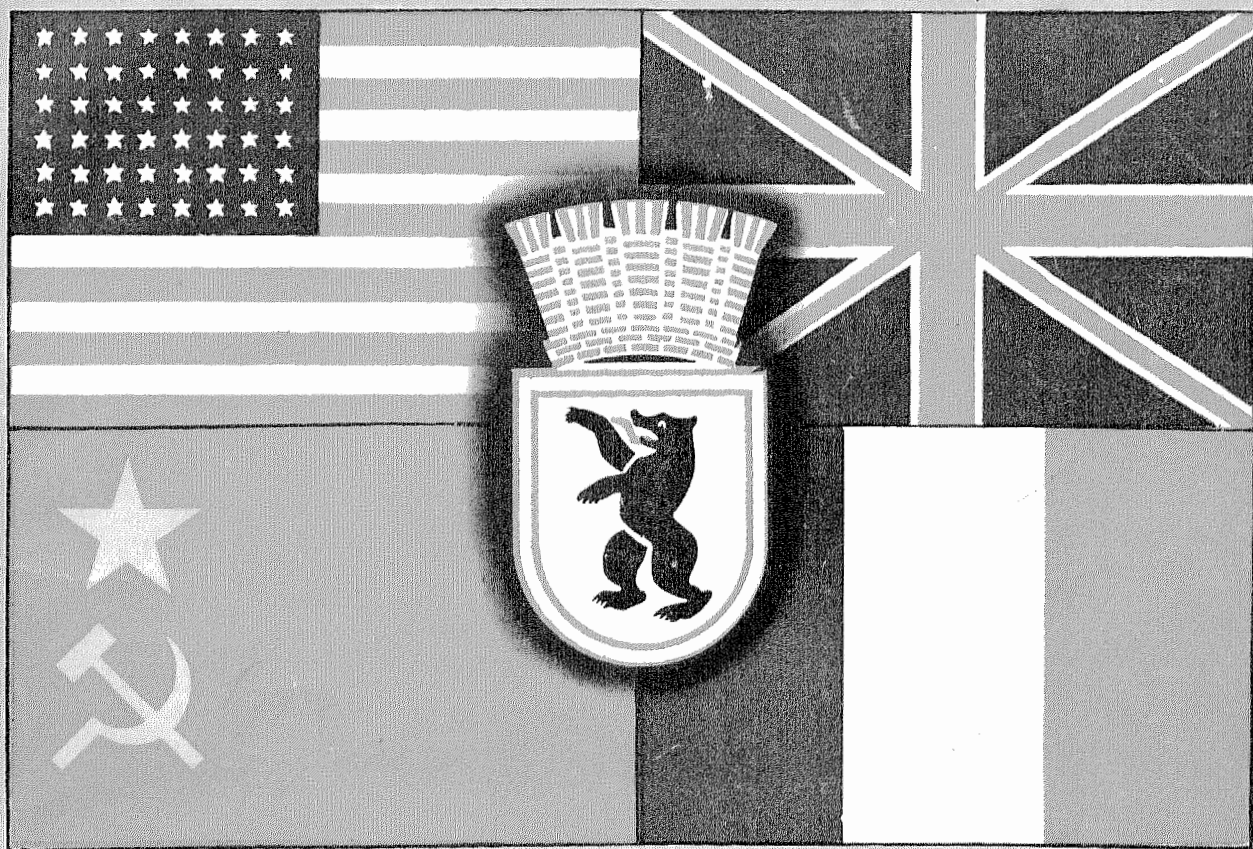


# FOUR-SECTOR CITY



*Four Nations Rule Berlin*  
*Former Capital of a Fifth*

OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT FOR GERMANY (US)  
BERLIN, GERMANY

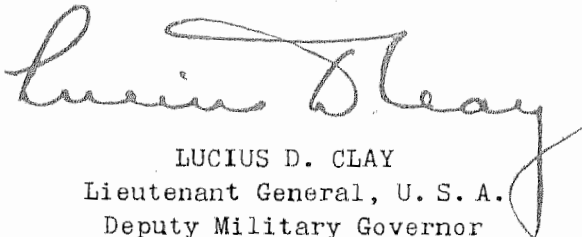
OFFICE OF THE DEPUTY MILITARY GOVERNOR

Perhaps nowhere in Germany is the occupation mission more important than in Berlin. Here, in the former capital of the Third Reich, is the center of Allied Military Government, where the United States is working side by side with its Allies to create a German nation based on the principles of peace and justice.

Berlin is a monument to the monstrous aims of Nazism. It is a Twentieth Century Pompeii whose destruction was caused not by capricious nature, but by men who sought to conquer the world but instead succeeded in ruining their own nation.

An American soldier can learn much from his tour of duty in Berlin. History is in the making as the shattered city tries to rise again on the solid foundation of democracy.

Some day Berlin will be rebuilt. Its inhabitants will once again construct the stone and steel edifices which mark a great city. But the Armies of Occupation must ensure that it never again builds an ideology like that which caused its destruction.

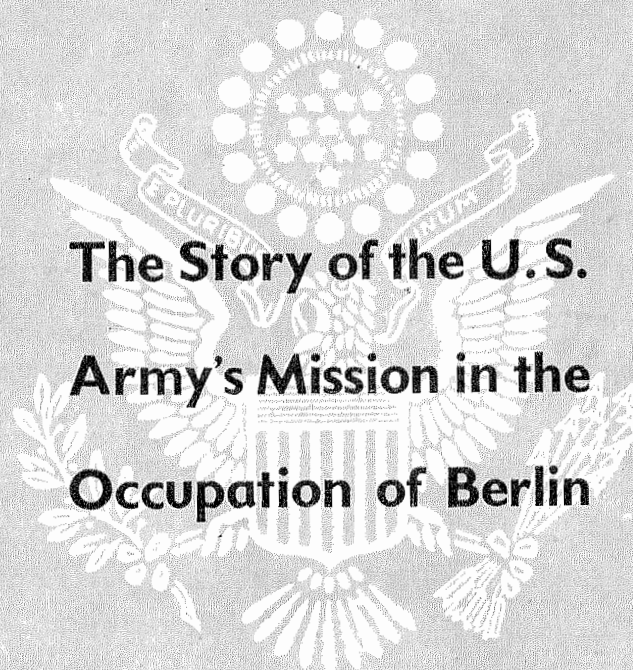
  
LUCIUS D. CLAY  
Lieutenant General, U. S. A.  
Deputy Military Governor

NOV 9 1946

82 02585

QUARTZ

# FOUR-SECTOR CITY



**The Story of the U.S.  
Army's Mission in the  
Occupation of Berlin**

EDITED BY HARVEY V. FONDILLER

**PUBLISHED AT BERLIN, GERMANY — NOVEMBER 1946**

# PRE-WAR BERLIN



**BRANDENBURG GATE WAS BUILT IN 1788 AS A SYMBOL OF PRUSSIAN GLORY**

Gay, international, and militaristic pre-war Berlin was the leading metropolis of central Europe. Its history, written in the stone of famous statues and monuments, made it an impressive city, though never a beautiful one.

Two villages, Berlin and Cölln, grew from small fishing settlements on the banks of the Spree in the 13th century. The community became an important crossroads on the trade route from southern to northern Europe.

Berlin's size and importance increased with the power of Brandenburg and Prussia. At the end of the 17th century the Great Kurfürst made a fortress of the town by circling it with a wall. When Frederick the Great's reign began in 1740, Berlin had a population of 98,000.

During the 19th century, Berlin became the most important city in Germany; it was the largest inland port and the center of many industries. The living standard of the average Berliner was one of the highest in Europe and there were no slums even in factory areas.

The neighboring towns of Charlottenburg, Neukölln and Schöneberg, as well as numerous other communities near the city, were united in 1911, when Greater Berlin was created. Each of these districts still has its own Bürgermeister (Mayor); the city itself has an Oberbürgermeister (Lord Mayor).

Visitors came to admire the historic buildings — Brandenburg Gate, the Berlin Dome, the museums,

Luna Park, Metropol Theater, Palais de Danse, the Winter Garden, and the Femina night club.

Many large industries were in the northern and eastern suburbs: Siemens (machines), Borsig (iron, machines), Daimler-Benz (cars), Krupp (steel) and Osram (lamps).

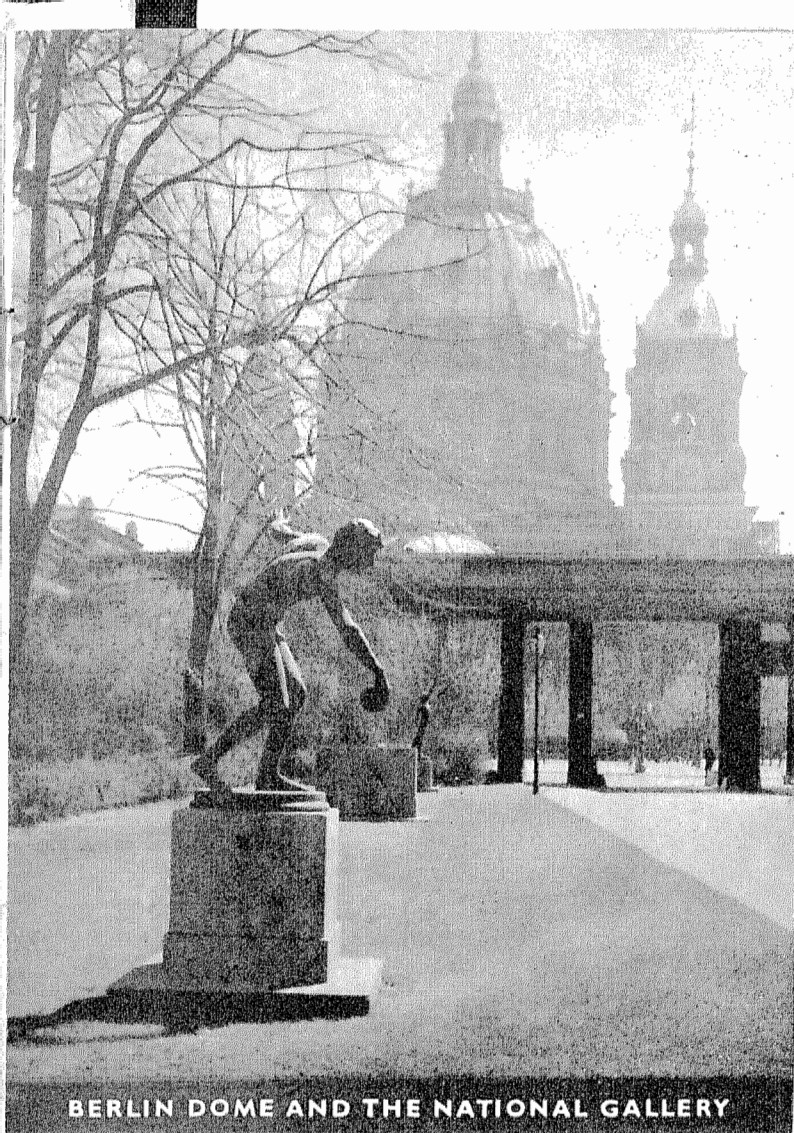
The end of World War I saw the creation of the short-lived Weimar Republic (1919) and a chaotic period of street-fighting and disastrous inflation. In 1925 a new economy based on the Rentenmark was established and prices fell to normal. But many people had lost their property and some thought the new "peace" was worse than the war.

Military uniforms were conspicuous by their absence in Berlin during the 1920's, but semi-military organizations like the Stahlhelm (Steel Helmet) for World War I veterans, the Nazi Storm Troopers and the Communist Rotfront (Red Front) tried to dominate the streets in the first years of the 1930's.

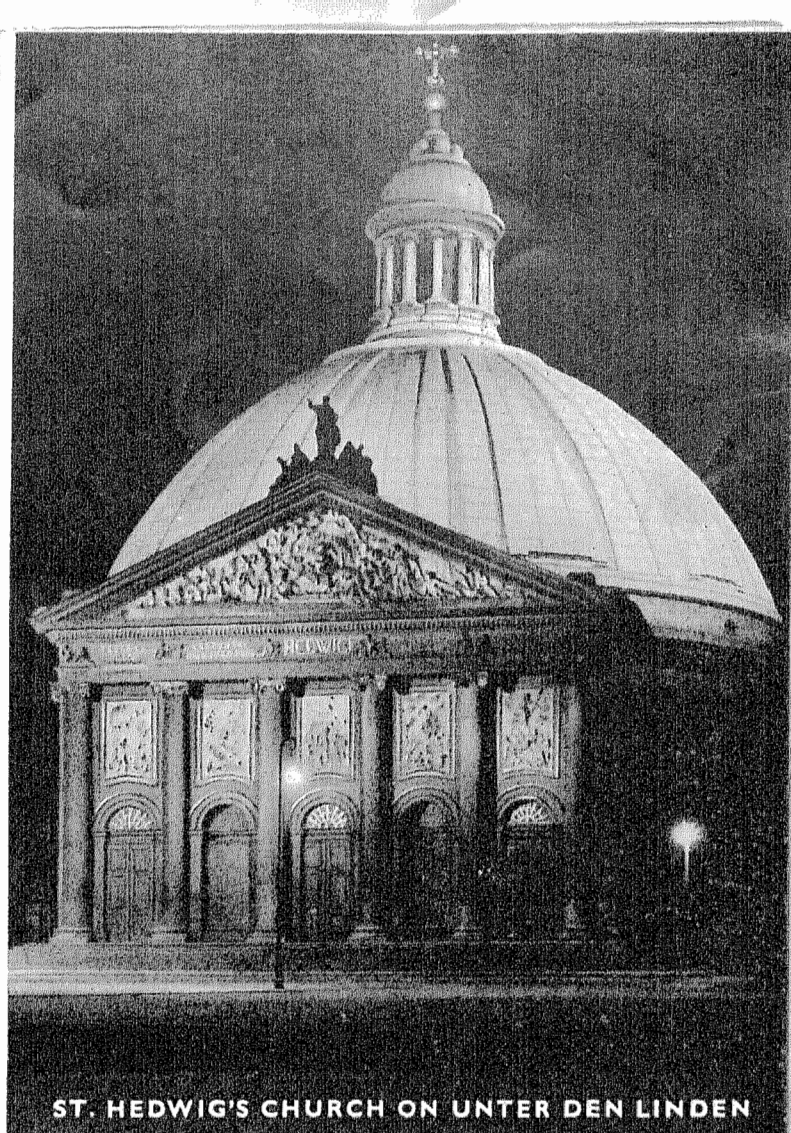
Meanwhile, the National Socialists used the unsettled conditions to advance their ideas for a powerful Germany. They finally gained control in 1933, following the burning of the Reichstag.

During the Hitler regime, new monuments were constructed for the glory of the Third Reich. The Reichs Chancellory, Air Ministry, and Tempelhof Airfield, were swastika-covered and usually bedecked with Nazi flags.

When Berlin celebrated its 700th anniversary in 1937, it was a city of great pride and power.



BERLIN DOME AND THE NATIONAL GALLERY




ST. HEDWIG'S CHURCH ON UNTER DEN LINDEN






# WHEN THE *Blitz* HIT BERLIN

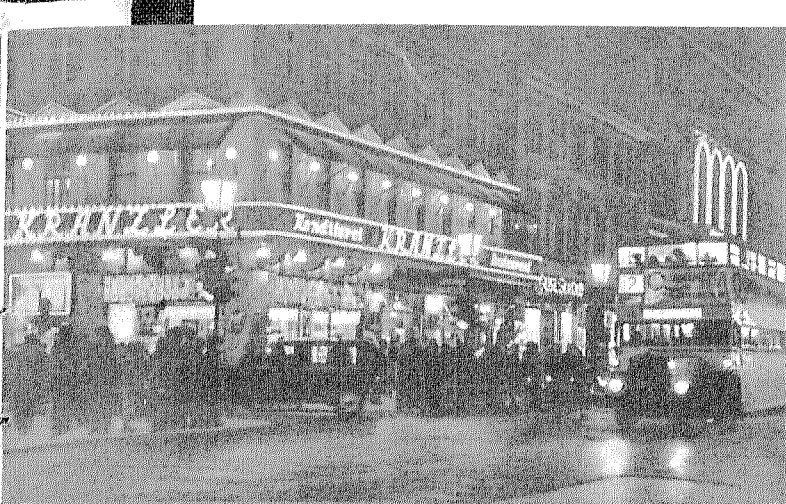


Berlin, third largest city in the world, was the target of 71,095 tons of bombs dropped in 154 raids by the U.S. Eighth and Fifteenth Air Forces and the RAF.

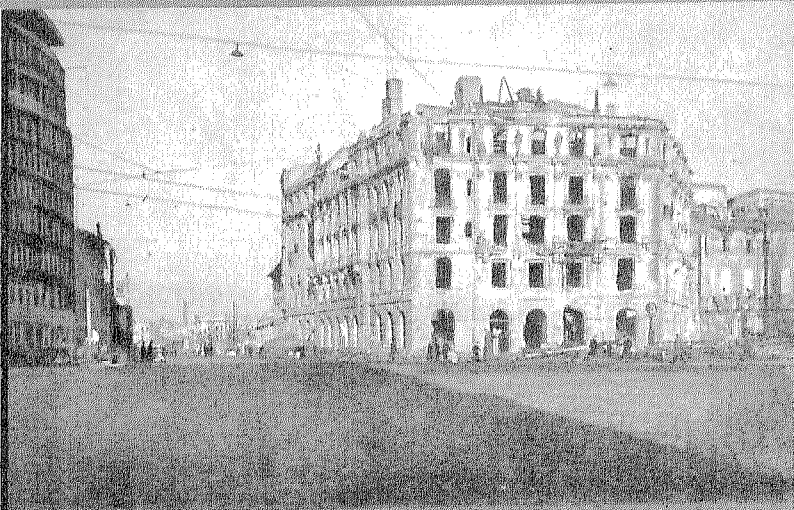
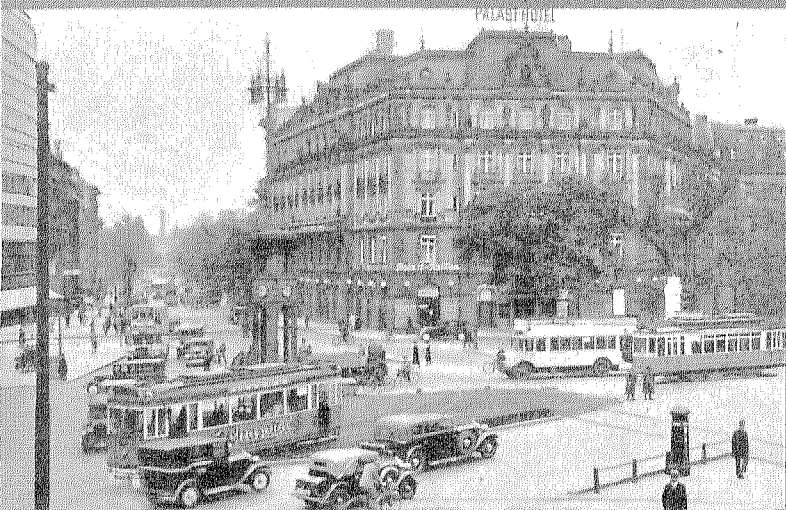
The city became a pyre each time a load of incendiary bombs was dropped. A sea of fire would creep through the night, until dawn revealed the latest destruction which the Nazis had brought upon themselves and their nation.

The blitz continued for three years—but life in Berlin didn't stop. It crept into cellars, waiting for the siren that would be another harbinger of death and destruction.

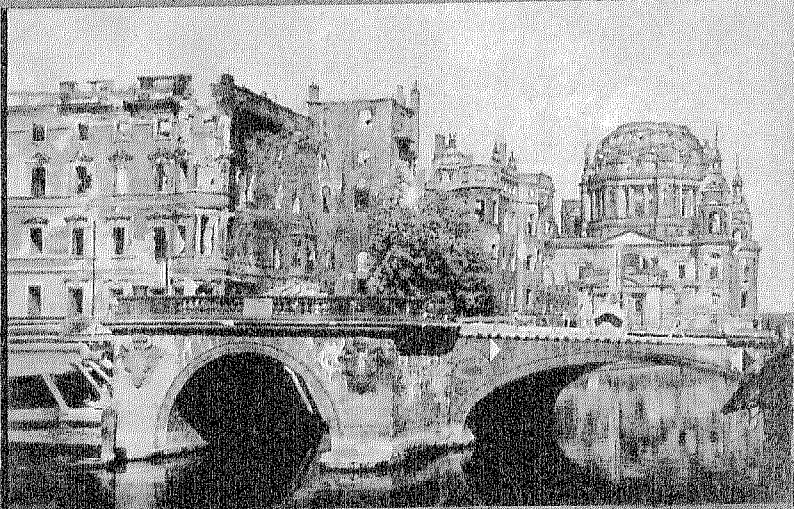
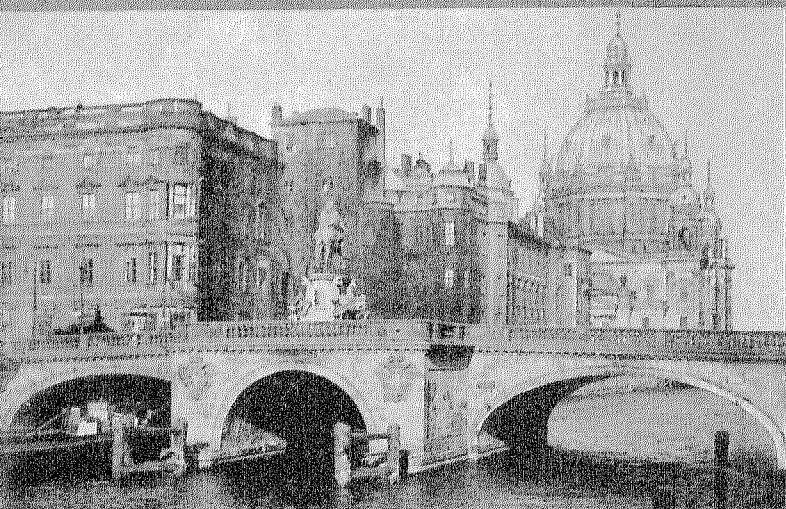




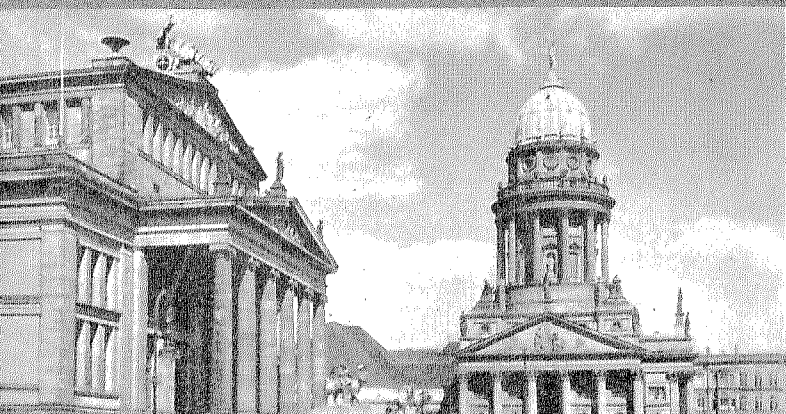
"KRANZLER-ECKE" WAS A FAMOUS CAFE AT UNTER DEN LINDEN AND FRIEDRICHSTRASSE



POTSDAMER PLATZ, FORMERLY A BUSY THOROUGHFARE, TOOK A HEAVY POUNDING



ON THE BANKS OF THE SPREE RIVER, THE BERLIN DOME IS NOW DOMELESS



# THE BROKEN CITY



RUSSIAN VICTORY MONUMENT AND REICHSTAG

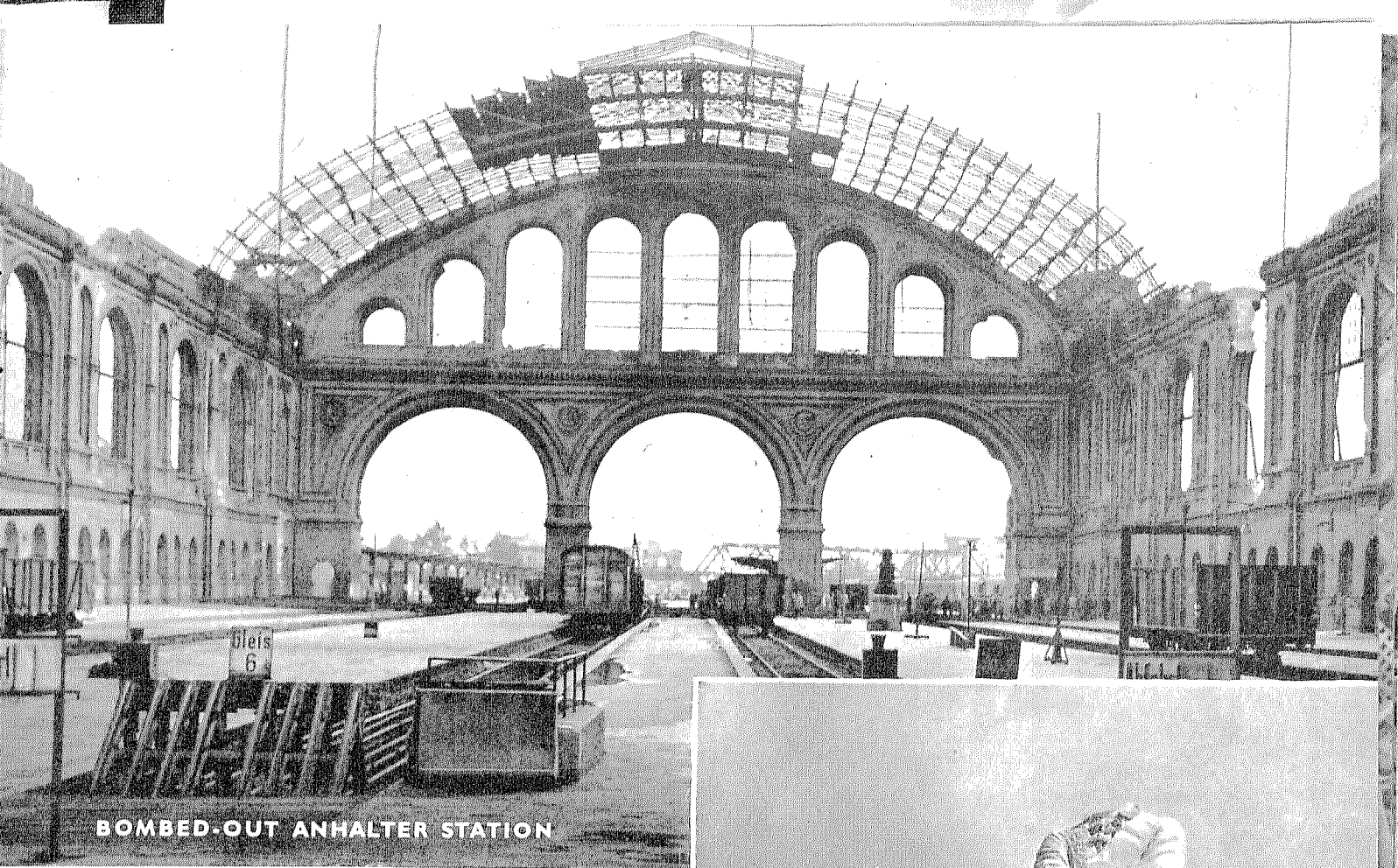


KAISER WILHELM MEMORIAL CHURCH

*The Tiergarten lost its trees and the Berliner Dom lost its dome—but that wasn't all. The Germans lost their former capital to the Allied Powers, who occupied Berlin, divided it into four sectors, and governed the broken city.*

*The Nazi legacy was thousands of shattered buildings and ruined lives. The people as well as the city itself paid dearly for their arrogance in trying to rule the world.*





**BOMBED-OUT ANHALTER STATION**

*The city now lives between its past and its future. It is an aggregate of ruins on a heroic scale—but no worse than Warsaw, one of the Luftwaffe's earliest targets.*

*Newcomers to Berlin often wonder at the appalling destruction. They should not forget that it is but a partial repayment for the Nazis' annihilation of millions of "inferior" people—which finally conquered them.*



**STATUES IN THE TIERGARTEN**





BRANDENBURG GATE, WHERE THE BRITISH AND RUSSIAN SECTORS MEET





A HONEYCOMB OF HOUSES WITHOUT ROOFS IN THE CENTER OF BERLIN





Berlin Winter

# Berlin Today

April 21, 1945 . . .

The Russians were breaking through the last pockets of resistance in Berlin. Flames from thousands of burning buildings lit the rubble-strewn streets where ragged people—stupified, desperate—wandered aimlessly. Berlin, a Pompeii of the Twentieth Century, lay dying.

The business centers were deserted. Factories in the north and east were piles of bricks and girders. Theaters, museums, and famous landmarks had been irreparably destroyed. People crowded into cellars or fled to the suburbs. Telephones were dead; water faucets were dry; civilians and Wehrmacht deserters huddled in ruined buildings awaiting the sound of Russian boots . . .

But today the city lives.

The streets are free of rubble. Water, gas and electric lights are again available. S- and U-Bahn cars run regularly on most of the old lines. Theaters, cabarets, and broadcasting stations are again in operation.

And there is dancing again. Forbidden by Hitler during the war, it is one of the most popular recreations of youths and girls eager to enjoy what they had missed.

The average Berliner's main concern is getting enough to eat. He stands in line for hours, awaiting his turn to exchange food coupons for his weekly ration. If he can't get extra food in the black market, he goes outside the city and tries to find something there—or he sells his personal belongings. A barter exchange has been established by OMGUS to take the profit out of the hands of racketeers and give the Germans greater value for their heirlooms.

What the Berliner reads depends on the sector in which his book, newspaper or magazine is published. Each of the occupying powers controls all printing establishments in its sector, granting licenses only to approved concerns.

Postal service has been reestablished. Civilians are restricted to the use of non-illustrated postcards and brief letters; subject matter is limited to personal and family affairs. About 9800 German civilian telephones are in operation in the U. S. Sector, including coin-box installations. Telegraph service is available all over Germany.

The German press has made slow but effective progress toward freedom. Emerging from the shadows of Nazi control, it had to adapt itself to an entirely new concept of journalism. Licensed German papers now receive uncensored American news services, although the editors are governed by directives forbidding criticism of the military government and news likely to damage relations among the Allies.

In October 1946 the citizens of Berlin voted in the first free elections in 14 years. They elected members of the City Assembly (Stadtverordnetenversammlung) and representatives of the City Boroughs (Verwaltungsbezirke). The City Assembly elects a Magistrat—the governing administrative body—which, in turn, chooses an Oberbürgermeister and three Bürgermeister.

It will be at least a generation before the scars of war are obliterated in Berlin. If in that generation the



HOME IN THE RUINS



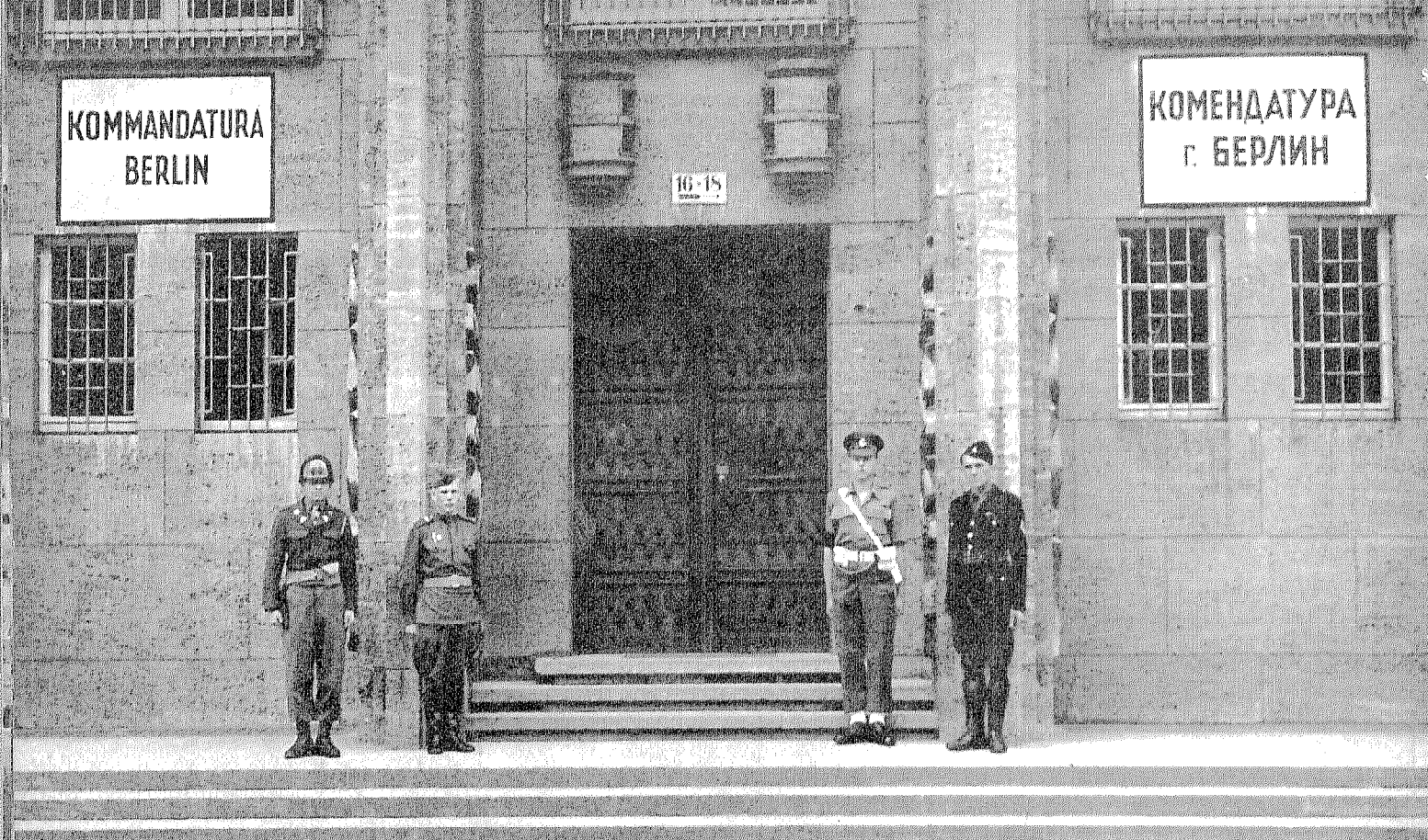
QUEUE AT A FOOD STORE



TOWARD A FREE PRESS



# ALLIED KOMMANDATURA



## Quadripartite Government of the City of Berlin Has Tested — and Proved — Allied Cooperation

Berlin, former capital of the German Reich, is now governed by the Allied Kommandatura consisting of representatives of the U.S.S.R., France, Great Britain, and the United States. Although the city is geographically divided into four sectors, all important issues of municipal administration are handled on a quadripartite basis.

Nothing can be accomplished at the Kommandatura without agreement of all four nations. Hence cooperation is necessary—and it has been achieved, as evidenced by the progress made since the Kommandatura started functioning in July 1945. As a test of international unity, the experiment has proved eminently successful.

Quadripartite committees covering every aspect of municipal administration make recommendations to the Chiefs of Staff. If the proposals are approved at the tri-monthly Commandants' meeting, they are issued as orders to the Berlin Magistrat. The German administration in turn issues the Kommandatura orders to the twenty boroughs which comprise the city. Military Government staffs in each national sector keep constant check on borough administrations to see that the orders are followed.

All the problems of a large city must be solved, as

ages of food, fuel, and housing; trade unions, the adoption of a city constitution, education, and religious affairs are among the matters handled.

No sentries guard the boundaries of the four national sectors. Subways and streetcars move freely from sector to sector and German civilians are not restricted to the area in which they live.

The German municipal government has been given increasing responsibility in the management of the city. The Allies' aim is to eventually make Berlin capable of administering its civic life in a democratic manner untainted by Nazi ideology. All candidates for public office are carefully screened to obviate the possibility of former Nazis gaining control.

Representing the United States in the Kommandatura are the U. S. Commandant, Maj. Gen. Frank A. Keating; the Deputy Commandant, Col. Frank A. Howley; and the Chief of Staff, Lt. Col. J. J. Wagstaff. The other Commandants are: Maj. Gen. E. P. Nares (Great Britain), Brig. Gen. Jean Ganeval (France), and Maj. Gen. A. G. Kotikov (U.S.S.R.).

The city of Berlin was in ruins when it was occupied by the Allied powers. On the Kommandatura depends whether Berlin can rebuild its rubble into new buildings and a new capital for a peaceful, de-

# ALLIED CONTROL AUTHORITY

In a heavily guarded building in the U.S. Sector of Berlin, the Allied Control Authority, supreme governing body of Germany, decides the pattern of Germany's present and future.

Established by agreement of Truman, Stalin and Churchill at the Potsdam Conference, the Allied Control Authority's mission is to formulate policies for the occupation and to ensure that Germany will never again be able to wage war.

In the ACA's four-story 550-room building, which formerly housed the Kammergericht, highest civil court in Prussia, the room in which 60 Germans were tried for plotting against Hitler's life in 1944 is now the meeting place of top representatives of France, Great Britain, the U.S.S.R., and the United States.

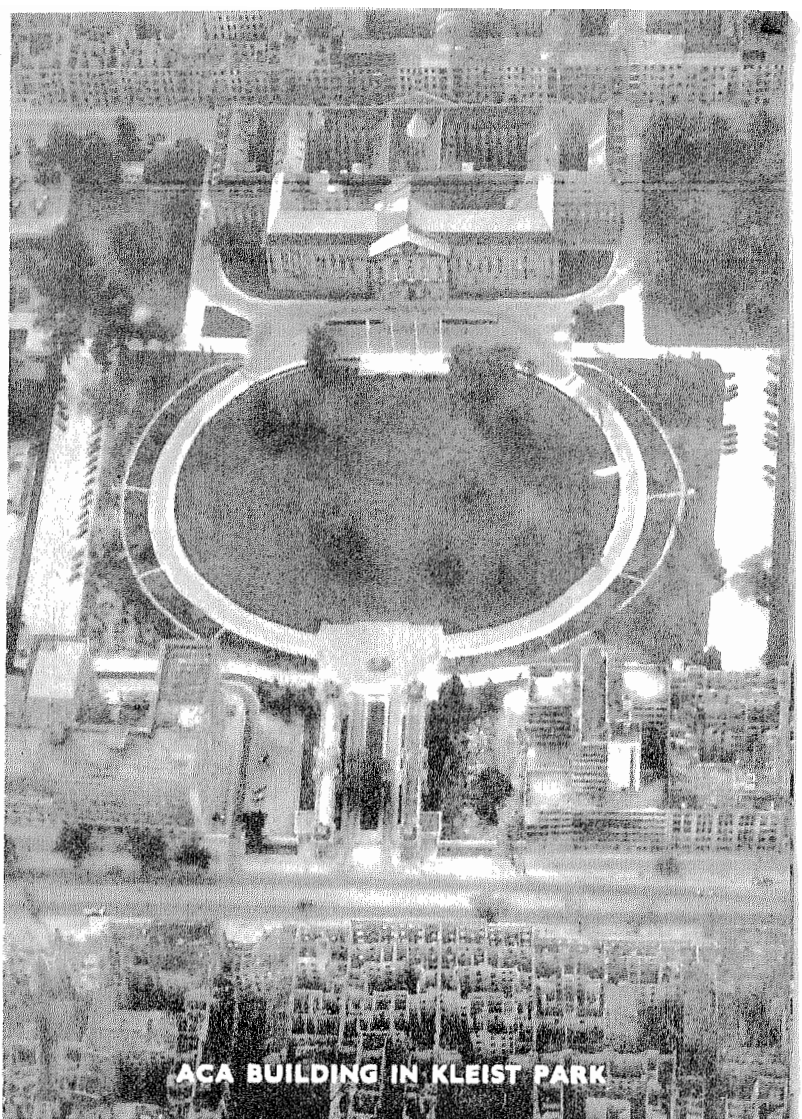
The Allied Control Authority is quadripartite down to the smallest detail. Waitresses take orders in French, Russian, English and "American", as do the multi-lingual telephone operators. A staff of experts is available for translating and interpreting. British, French, Soviet and American guards ensure the building's security.

The ACA operates in the following manner: an agency of one of the four powers formulates a plan, which is then presented to officials of the other three powers. If they agree, the plan is sent by the Allied Secretariat to the Coordinating Committee, which meets nine times monthly and consists of the deputy military governor of each occupation zone. If the plan falls within the range of their authority and is unanimously approved, it becomes a law. If action on a higher level is necessary, it is referred to the Allied Control Council, which meets three times monthly and consists of Gen. Joseph T. McNarney (United States), Marshal V. Sokolovski (U.S.S.R.), Air Marshal Sir Sholto Douglas (Great Britain), and Gen. Pierre Koenig (France).

Hundreds of civilian and military personnel of the four nations staff the twelve directorates: military, naval, air, transport, political, economics, finance, reparations, legal, prisoner of war and displaced persons, manpower, and internal affairs and communications.

Each of these directorates operates on a quadripartite basis. Despite diverse viewpoints of the various governments, they have settled many problems connected with the occupation of Germany.

The Allied Secretariat prepares the agenda for meetings of the Control Council and the Coordinating Committee and arranges for the formal presentation of the foreign military missions. Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, China, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Greece, India, Luxembourg, The Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Switzerland, and Yugoslavia are now accredited to the ACA.



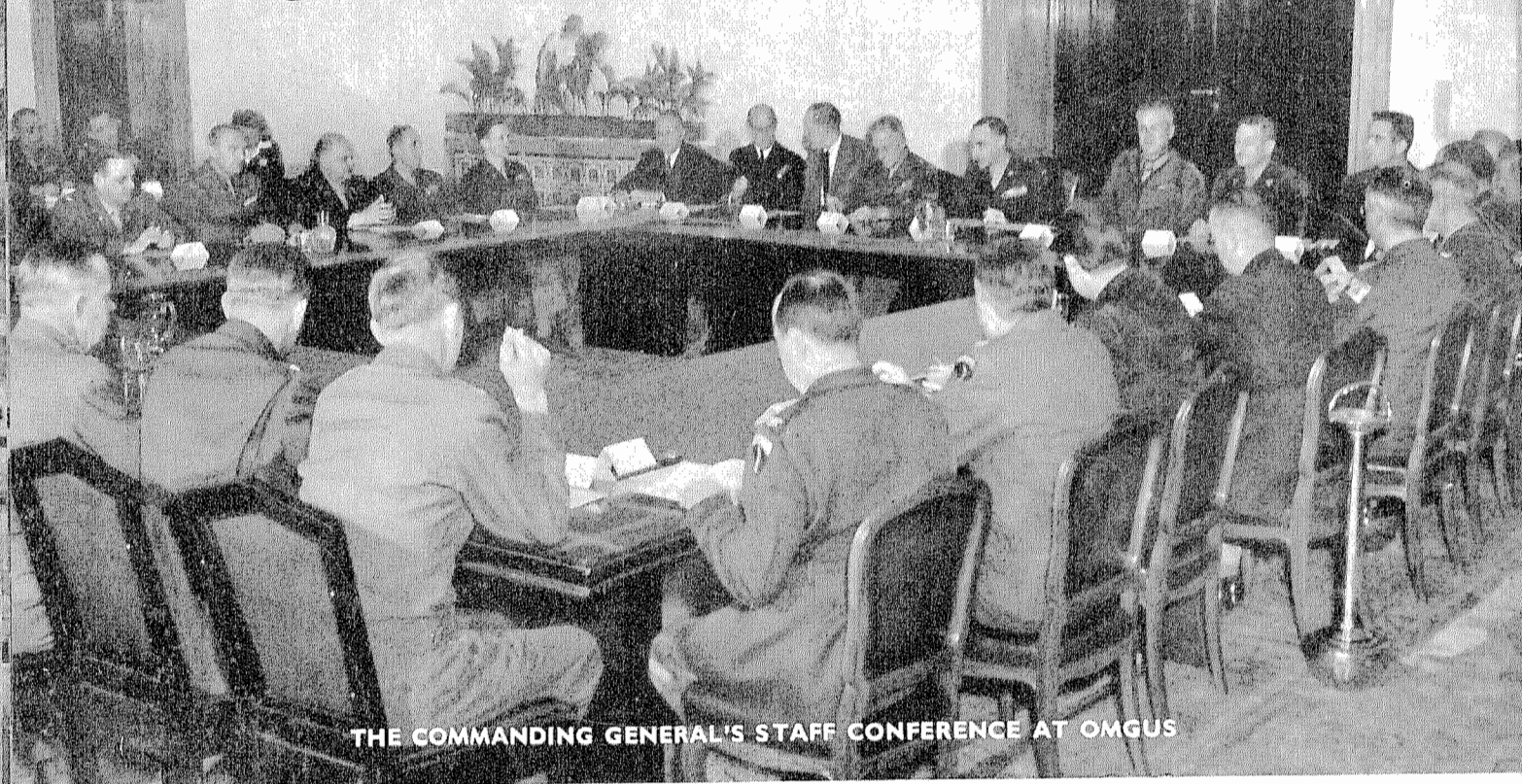
ACA BUILDING IN KLEIST PARK



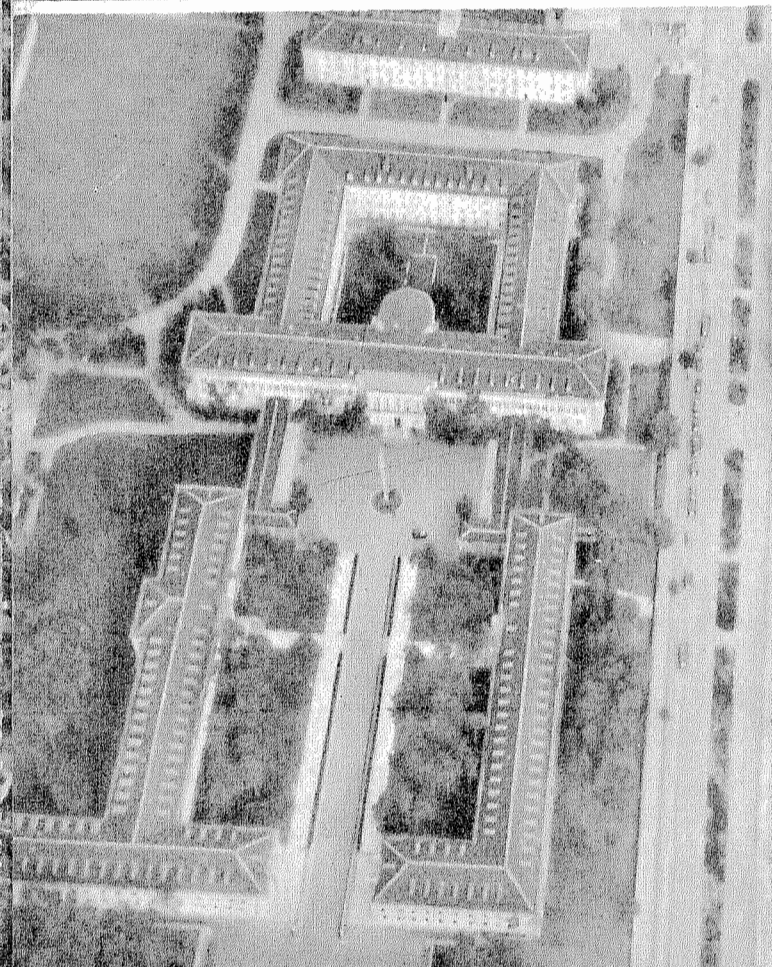
ALLIED CONTROL COUNCIL



# BERLIN COMMAND OMGUS



THE COMMANDING GENERAL'S STAFF CONFERENCE AT OMGUS

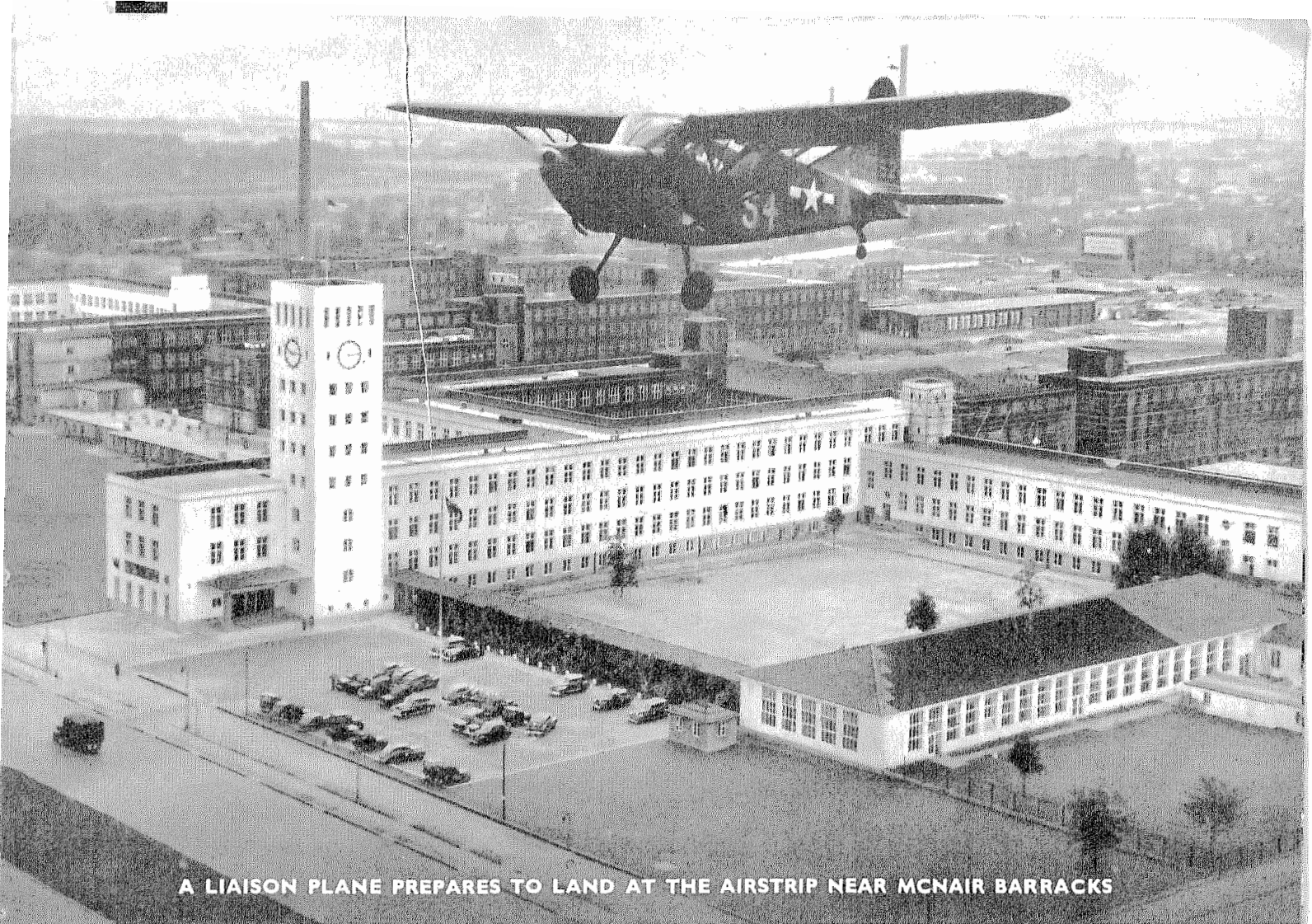


When, on November 1, 1946, the headquarters of Berlin District, U.S. Army, was merged with Headquarters Command of the Office of Military Government for Germany (U.S.)—usually referred to as OMGUS—a new phase was begun in the American occupation of Berlin.

Within a week after victory in Europe, the First Airborne Army, which was then the U. S. element of the First Allied Airborne Army, was selected by Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Force (SHAEF) for the role of establishing military forces of the United States in its sector of Berlin. On May 15, 1945, Berlin District (U. S. Element) was officially organized and on May 20, Lt. Gen. Lewis H. Brereton, Commanding General, First Allied Airborne Army, assumed command of Headquarters Berlin District as an integrated United States and British headquarters.

The preliminary reconnaissance party of U. S. Headquarters, BD/FAA, departed from Halle at 0600 on July 1, 1945 and the leading elements reached Berlin during the afternoon. The entire party, except for small advance elements of the 2nd Armored Division, bivouacked in the Grunewald Forest that night. The next day, the Detailed Reconnaissance Party of U. S. Headquarters, BD/FAA, arrived.

After a reconnaissance of the sector and the establishment of Forward Headquarters in the Luftgau buildings, the Telefunken Radio Research Laboratory buildings were selected as a permanent headquarters site and the final move to that location was completed July 7-8.



**A LIAISON PLANE PREPARES TO LAND AT THE AIRSTRIP NEAR MCNAIR BARRACKS**

2nd Armored Division arrived and made an impressive display of U. S. armored power. On July 4 it manned the posts indicated in division orders. The balance of the division closed in Berlin on July 5 and the other two Combat Commands, "A" and "R", completed the securing of the U. S. Sector.

The carrying of arms by all ranks of U.S. military personnel, except in performance of duty, was officially prohibited in Berlin in September 1945, and the occupation forces settled down to accomplish their mission.

★ ★ ★

Every aspect of government of the German people is controlled through OMGUS—political activities, denazification, dismantling the German war machine, control of industry and agriculture and the conversion to peacetime production, currency, inter-zonal trade, rationing and price control, and labor problems.

The task of denazifying Germany was transferred by Military Government to the Germans themselves in June 1946. As stated in the Potsdam Declaration of August 2, 1945, it consists of eliminating "Nazi leaders, Nazi supporters and high officials of Nazi organizations," and replacing them with "such persons who, by their political and moral qualities, are deemed capable of assisting in developing genuine democratic institutions in Germany."

The denazification program has been extended to remove active Nazis from all types of industry, making it impossible for them to obtain any type of job above that of common labor.

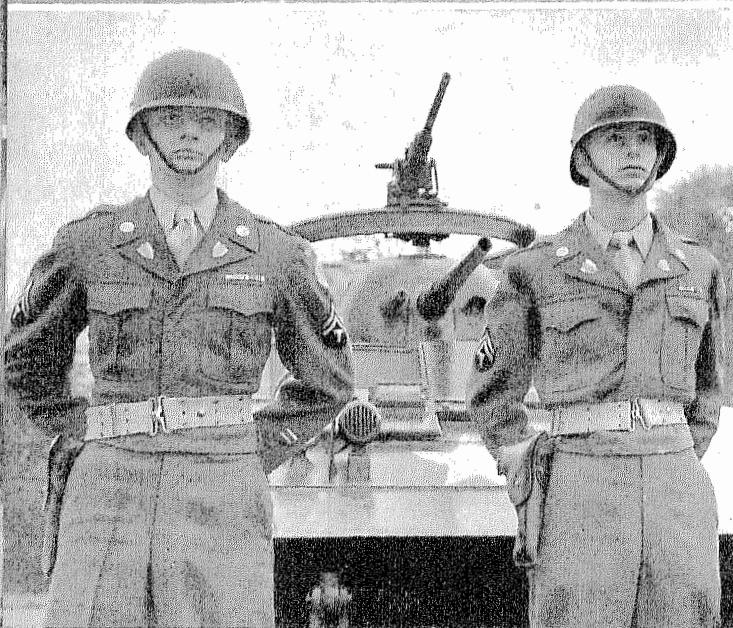
Lt. Gen. Lucius D. Clay, the Deputy Military Go-



# SECURITY



"EYES RIGHT" AS INFANTRYMEN PASS IN REVIEW AT McNAIR BARRACKS



"To see and be seen" is the mission of the 16th Constabulary Squadron, which operates mechanized patrols throughout the American Sector of Berlin as an ever-present reminder to the German population of the U.S. Army's military might.

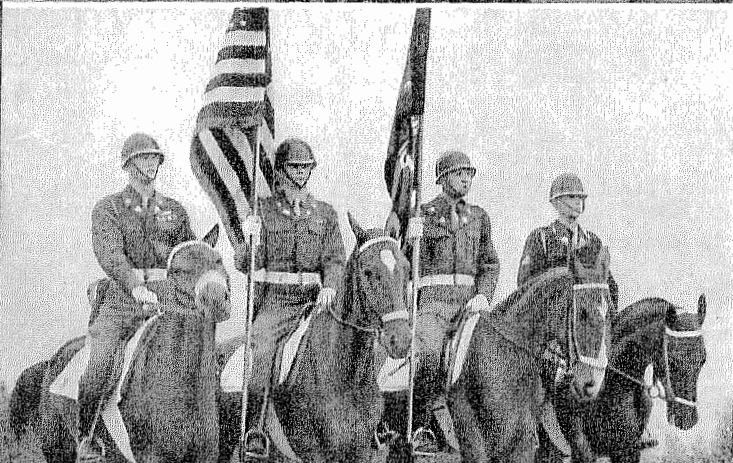
The 16th Constabulary Squadron (Separate) is a fully mechanized, highly mobile tactical command especially organized under a composite Table of Organization to combat immediately and decisively any organized threat to the security of the United States. The Squadron is the one element of the U.S. garrison in Berlin not committed to dispersed static or routine duties, thus enabling it to act on short notice to combat hostile action against U.S. troops or installations.

The 16th Constabulary is assigned directly to Headquarters, Berlin Command. There is no command channel between the Squadron and Headquarters, United States Constabulary.

A reserve platoon can immediately reinforce the military police in case of riot or serious disorder. It forms the advance element for commitment of the Squadron in the event of any necessity for tactical operations.

All patrols operate fully combat loaded. When not required to serve on patrols, troops of the Squadron devote duty hours to training. Emphasis is placed on technical and tactical training with the many types of weapons with men and vehicles are equipped.

All men of the Squadron are armed with a cal. 45 automatic pistol. Carbines are carried by each member of the Horse Platoon; rifles by certain jeep patrols; and cal. 45 submachineguns by all drivers, tank crews



# TROOPS



THREE JEEPS AND AN ARMORED CAR COMPRISE A SECTION OF A CONSTABULARY PLATOON

machine guns supplement the 37 mm guns on armored cars. The 75 mm gun is the primary armament for the light tanks.

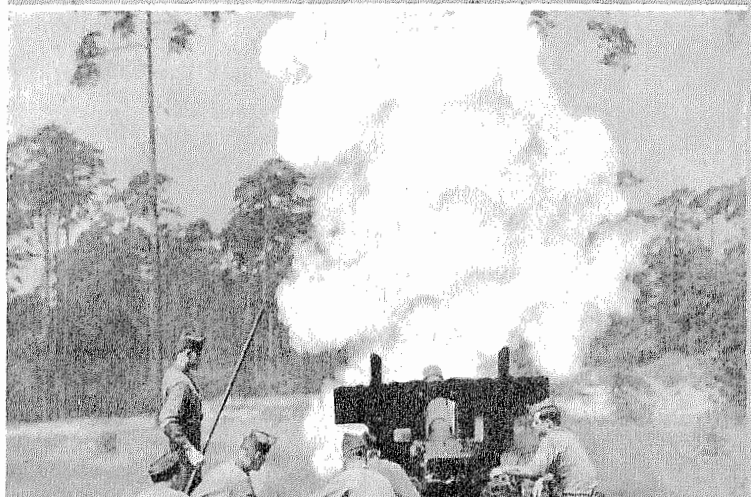
Each mechanized troop has ten armored cars, 33 jeeps, two 1½ ton trucks, and three 2½ ton trucks. The tank troop has seventeen M-24 light tanks. Each armored car in the Squadron and every third jeep is radio-equipped; smaller sets are available for dismounted operations. The Squadron has two high-powered mobile radios which are used for communication between distant patrols and Headquarters.

In August, September and October 1946, troops of the Squadron took part in extensive field training in southern Germany to better qualify them for security duty and for combat. Numerous enlisted men of the Squadron attend schools in communications, vehicle maintenance and basic Constabulary principles.

The Squadron provides a ceremonial guard for visiting dignitaries. The Horse Platoon is usually designated for this duty. The Platoon, consisting of one officer and 44 ex-infantrymen especially trained in horsemanship, has 32 highly trained thoroughbreds in its stables.

The 16th Constabulary occupies Patton Barracks in the district of Lankwitz. Built in 1913, the barracks were formerly occupied by a Luftwaffe Regiment. A large building houses the Squadron messhalls, the Club Cavalier, library, coke bar, the PX and giftshop, and a civilian mess. There are four dining rooms, all attractively decorated, with a total capacity of 800 men.

Also on the post are a Squadron Headquarters building, radio tower and control room, gymnasium and theater. Officers are billeted in requisitioned homes outside the barracks. Two adjacent areas are reserved



# SECURITY TROOPS

Providing the static guard within the American Sector of Berlin, the Third Infantry Regiment stands in readiness for any military emergency.

The Third has the distinction of being the oldest existing regiment in the U. S. Army. Twenty-seven battle streamers crown the "Old Guard's" flagstaff, signifying campaigns in almost every war in which the United States has participated.

Regimental Headquarters and the First Battalion occupy Roosevelt Barracks, named after Brig. Gen. Theodore Roosevelt Jr., who died during the war. The Second Battalion is at McNair Barracks, which was formerly the Telefunken factory. The Third Battalion, located in Wannsee, is billeted in Wharton Barracks, named in honor of the late Brig. Gen. James E. Wharton.

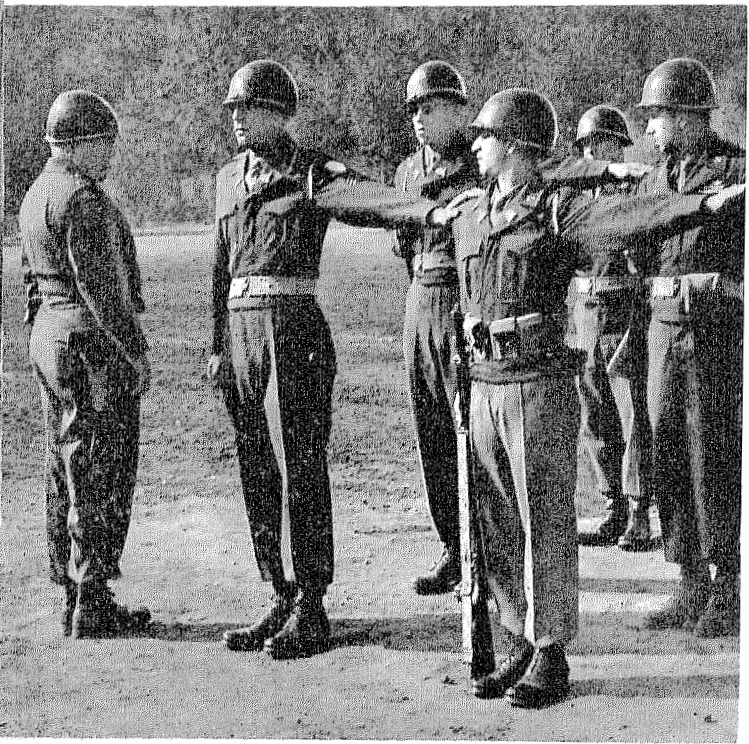
The Regiment operates the Berlin District Interrogation Center, Lichterfelde Internment Center, Nahmitz Autobahn Aid Station, Helmstedt Transient Aid Station, Allied Control Authority guard, Kommandatura guard, Berlin District Headquarters interior guard and the Cannon Company Honor Guard Detachment.

Mobile radio stations in each battalion are capable of operating within a range of 300 miles. Each is housed in a large truck containing three sets of varying power.

Each company has a day room with a library and bar. The First Battalion has the Stork Club for privates and the Rose Room for non-commissioned officers. "Renfrew's Roost", service club in the battalion area, features a snack bar, dance floor, library, gymnasium, lounge and game room. Recreational facilities of the Second Battalion include an enlisted men's club Red Cross Club, Colosseum Theatre and the Post Exchange soda fountain. The Wannsee Red Cross Club is near the Third Battalion compound. Each battalion has a Post Exchange and gift shop.

\* \* \*

In November 1946, the Third Battalion of the 16th Infantry Regiment assumed the security duties of the Third Regiment, thus following the traditions of the troop units formerly stationed in Berlin—the 82nd Airborne Division and the 78th "Lightning" Division—in representing the U. S. Army in the four-sector city.





## MANEUVERS

Troop units stationed in Berlin spent two weeks at the maneuver area at Hammelburg, near Frankfurt, during August and September 1946 to familiarize them with tactical problems.

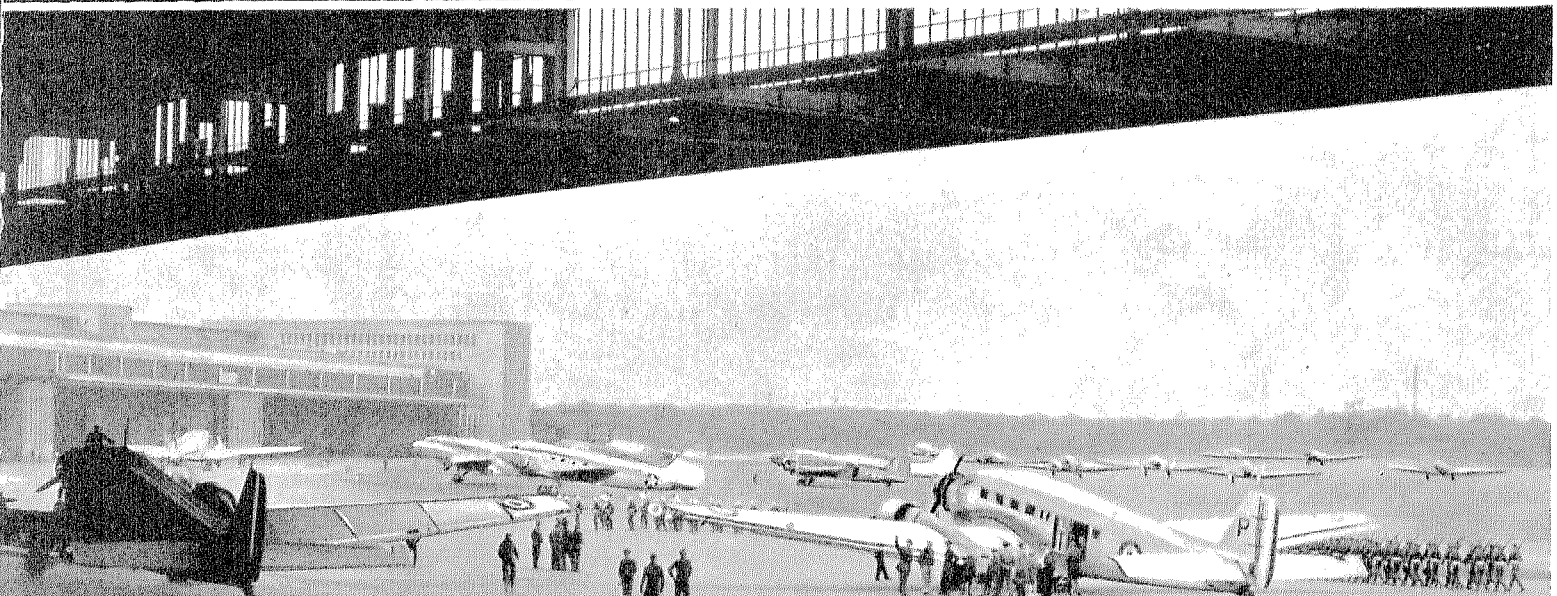
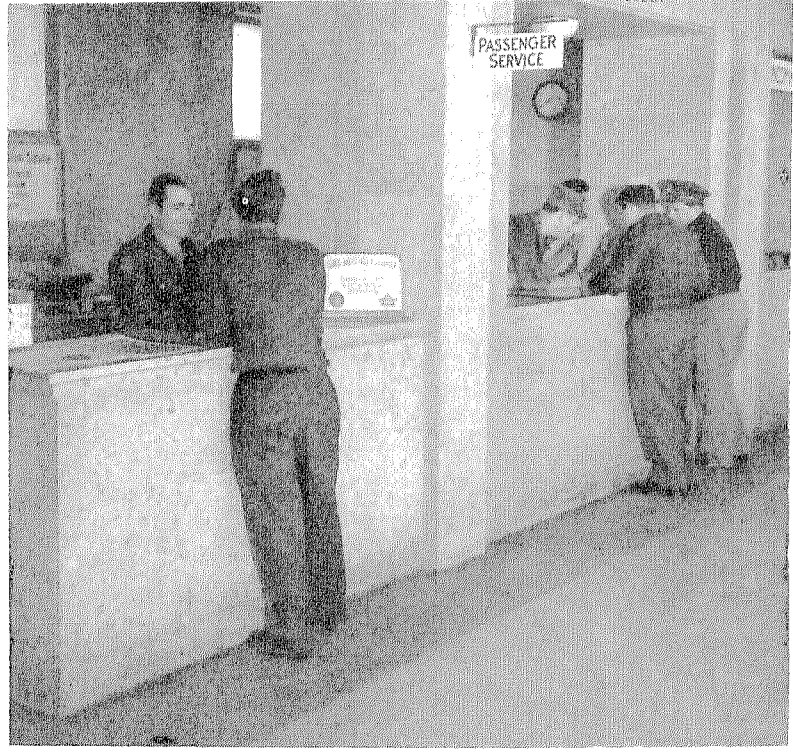
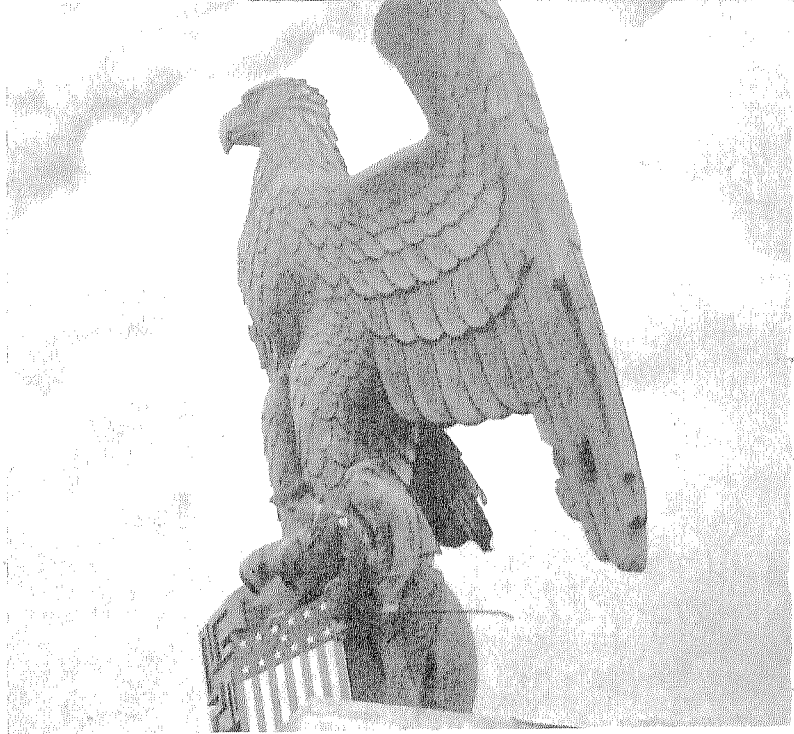
Living conditions were not altogether primitive; although command posts and mess halls were in tents, the streets were lit by electricity and movies and a Red Cross club were nearby.

The troops observed a demonstration of infantry-tank coordination as applied in combat. A platoon of infantrymen and light tanks, firing live ammunition, simulated an advance under battle conditions.

Rifle platoons were trained in field sanitation, first aid, squad problems and two overnight bivouacs conducted by the companies. Weapons platoons fired their light and heavy machine guns and 81 mm mortars. All units participated in simulated street fighting.

On completion of their training at Hammelburg, the troops—most of whom had never been in combat—were fully prepared for any military emergency.





# TEMPELHOF

## ARMY AIR BASE



A hub of European Air Transport, Tempelhof Army Air Base has the mission of *keeping the schedules rolling*.

Tempelhof was in ruins when Air Force personnel stepped onto the huge concrete ramp from the first formation of transports in July 1945. The present passenger terminal was a burnt shambles and hundreds of rooms in the vast buildings were glutted with overturned desks, glass from blasted windows, and all the debris of the aftermath of war.

Then the 473rd Air Service Group went to work. Buildings and hangars were cleaned out and tons of trash were hauled away. Burned-out sections were rebuilt and ruined rooms were converted into attractive billets, mess halls, and clubs.

The Station is a unit, with staff heads over the following sections: Adjutant, Air Surgeon, Communications, Ground Services, which handles clubs, messes, and billeting, Intelligence and Security, Operations,

Legal, Public Relations, Statistical Control, Supply and Maintenance (in charge of supply men and mechanics) and Traffic, which runs the passenger terminal.

Attached to the station are an Army Airways Communications System Detachment, a Weather Squadron, Air Transport Command Operations, and the tactical squadrons of the 473rd Air Service Group, Headquarters and Base Services Squadron, 891st Air Engineering Squadron, and the flying 306th Troop Carrier Squadron.

Standard equipment at EATS Station Tempelhof is the C-47 "Dakota", stripped of its war paint. The plane is a two-engine cargo transport, powered by two Pratt & Whitney 1830 horsepower radial air-cooled engines, with a cruising speed of 150 miles per hour. With a pay load of 6000 pounds it can accommodate 27 passengers with the old folding seats or 16 with the new chair seats for EATS airliners. C-47's flown by Station pilots have carried thousands of passengers

# TEMPELHOF AAB

Tempelhof also has several B-17's, two L-5's, one AT-6 and one C-45. Aircraft maintenance equipment ranges from delicate instruments to powerful tractors, huge hydraulic jacks and gasoline trucks.

An air-sea rescue plane is on hand for emergency flights to inaccessible locations. The liaison type L-5 can carry a doctor to the scene of an accident or transport a stretcher patient to medical aid.

By agreement with the USSR, two 20-mile air lanes over the Russian Occupation Zone have been established — to Fulda, en route to Frankfurt and Munich; and to Hamburg, en route to Bremen. U.S. planes may fly within a ten-mile radius of the city's center in Berlin and twenty-five miles beyond that between headings of 212 and 321 degrees. An altitude of at least 2600 feet must be maintained over Russian airfields.

Tempelhof is a terminal for American Overseas Airlines, which maintains a schedule of two flights weekly between Berlin and the United States. The four-engined DC-4's, which are converted C-54 Army planes, carry up to 38 passengers to New York in less than 25 hours. A one-way ticket costs \$397; the round trip is \$716. In addition, a daily flight carrying mail and priority passengers is made to Westover Field, Boston on contract with the Air Transport Command.

The highest standards of safety are maintained at Tempelhof. Planes receive a daily pre-flight check as well as 25, 50 and 100-hour maintenance inspections and periodical engine changes.

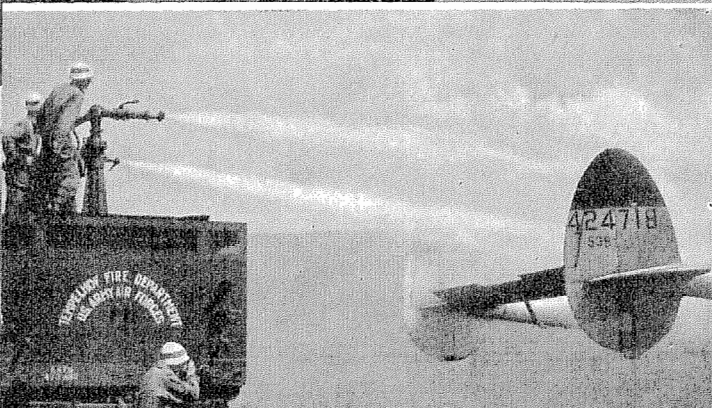
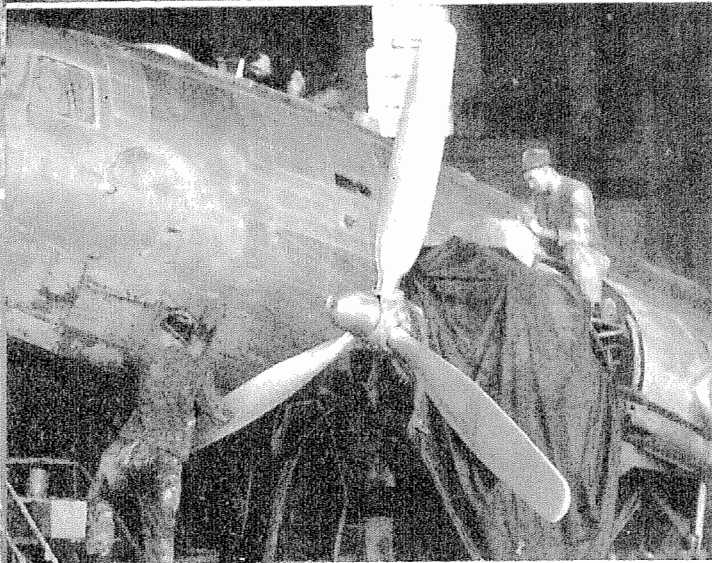
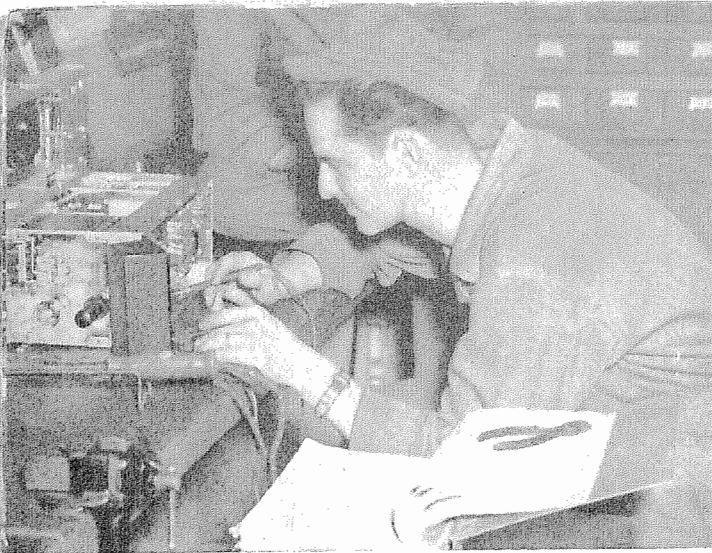
A Tempelhof airlines pilot is a sort of aerial bus driver and flies on strict schedules, doing his own navigating. Though his job may be routine there are always tense moments in instrument weather when he must do his utmost to safeguard the lives of his passengers.

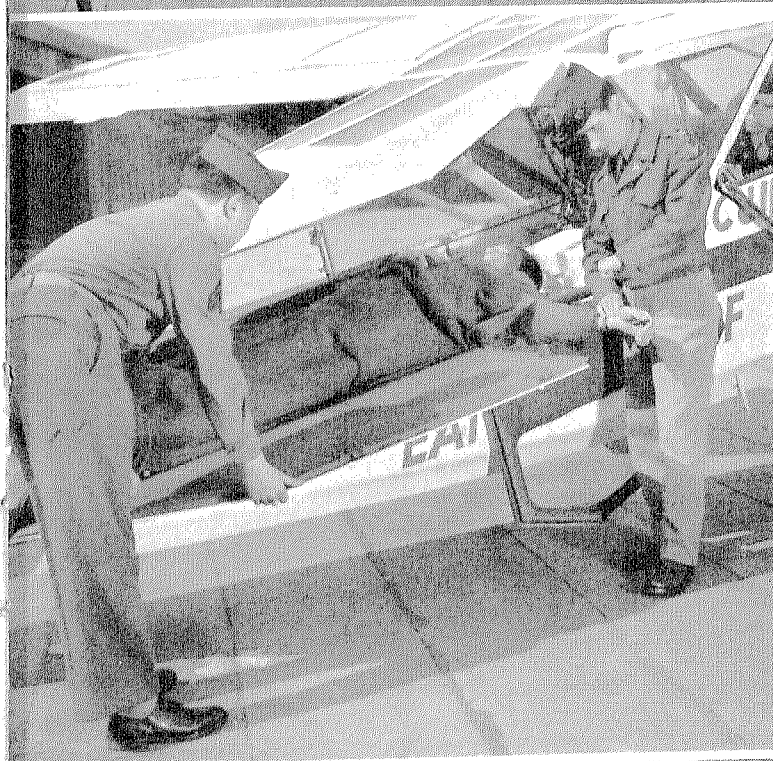
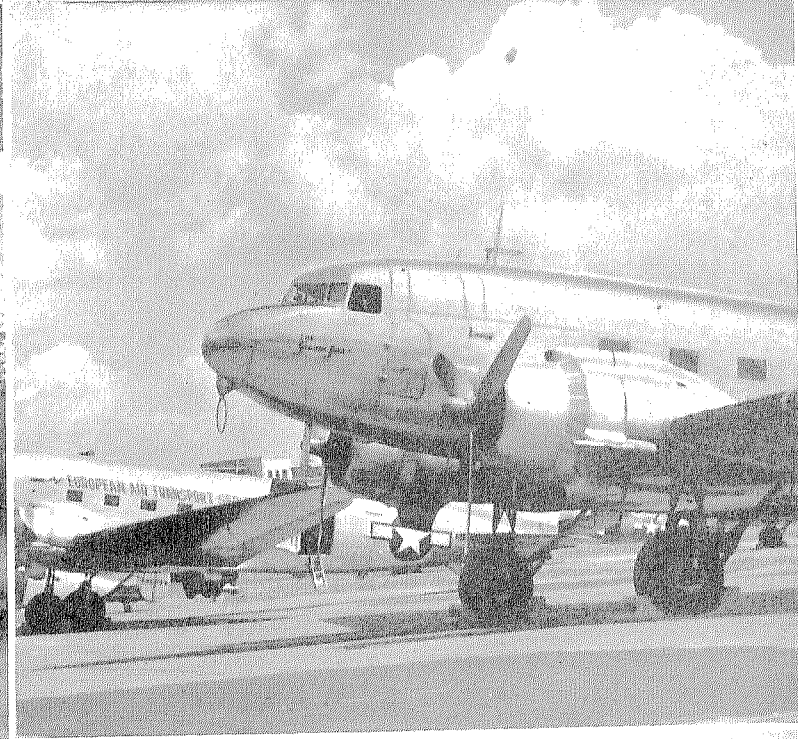
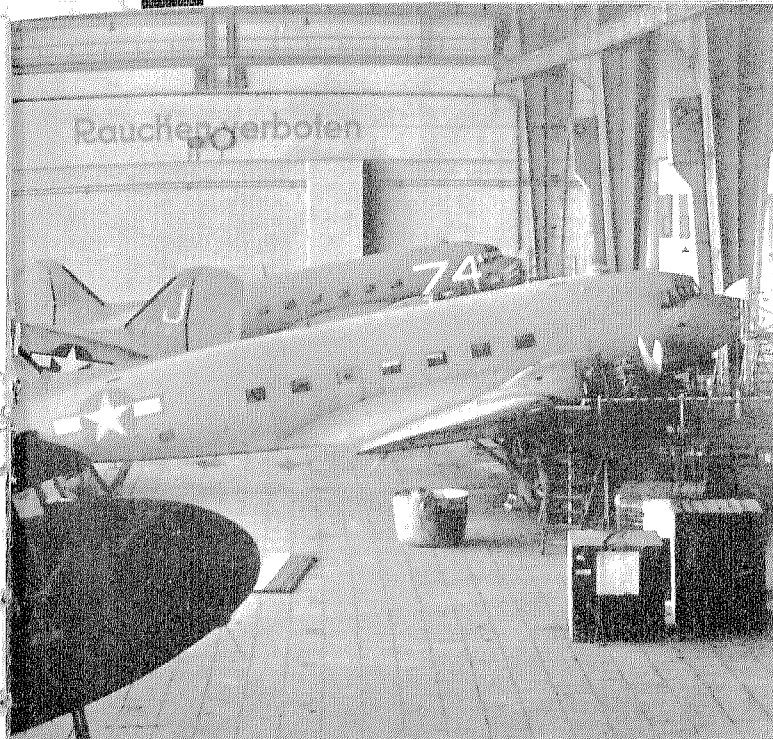
A soldier at Tempelhof is generally a technical specialist; he may be a radio operator on the EATS runs, an instrument repair man in the Maintenance Section, or a Link Trainer instructor in the Pilots Ground School. But many perform "civilian" tasks, where they must adopt a "customer-is-always-right" outlook. Those assigned to the Baggage Section must be courteous to passengers seeking their baggage after the flight, while the Flight Traffic Clerks who ride on flights between the cities of Europe must see that passengers fasten their safety belts, help those who are air-sick, answer questions, and keep the aerial "paper work" straight.

All facilities for off-duty relaxation are located on or near the Station. The enlisted men's club is an attractive cabaret where Tempelhof soldiers can dance, drink and enjoy a floor show. The Station has its own swimming pool, baseball diamonds, football field, track, and tennis courts. The Korso Theater, Tempelhof's own movie palace, is across the street from the airdrome.

Billets are reconverted offices, but the high-ceilinged rooms, with comfortable spring cots and mattresses are a far cry from the usual Army barracks. Desks, rugs, running water, and elevator service cause newcomers to say "It's just like living in a hotel".

Tempelhof claims the distinction of being the only EATS station where incoming passengers are greeted by an officer and escorted through security, given







DEPENDENTS ARRIVING AT BERLIN'S WANNSEE STATION GET AN ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION



## DEPENDENTS

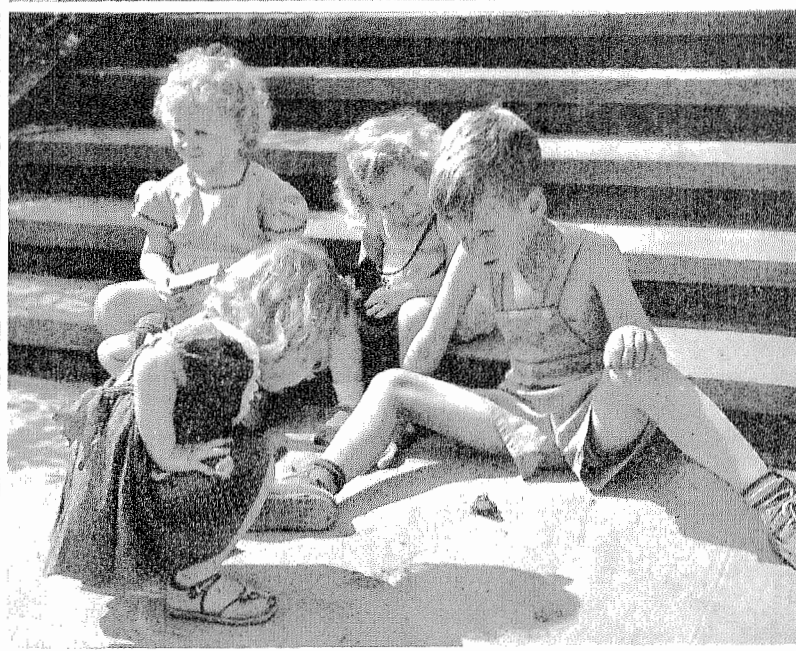
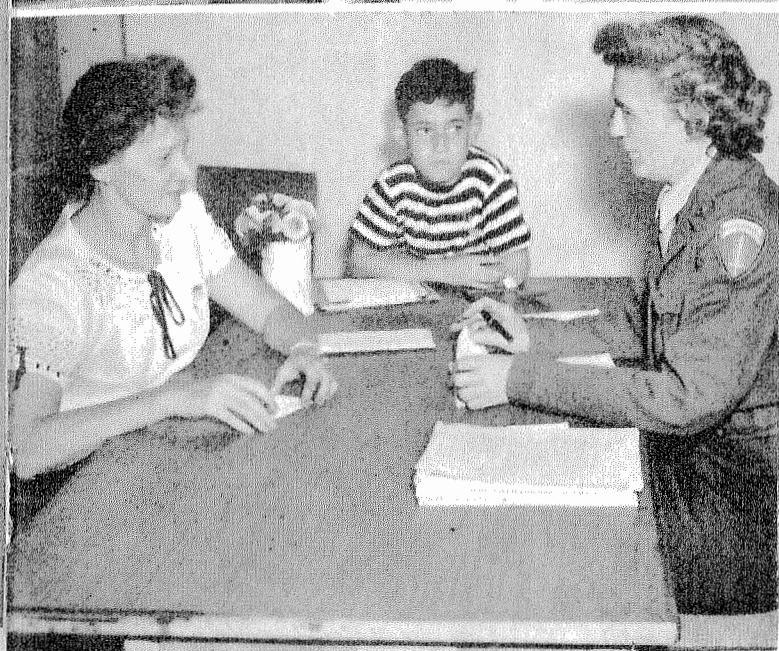
### A POWERFUL MORALE-BUILDER OF THE OCCUPATION FORCES

At home abroad are the families of hundreds of enlisted men, officers, and War Department civilians who comprise the American community in the former capital of Germany.

Life in Berlin has proved very popular with dependents. Not only do they enjoy the international flavor of the city's amusements—they seem relieved to be far from the Stateside atmosphere of strikes and the housing shortage. Domestic help is easy to get; every family has one or more servants.

The original plan was to establish close-knit communities of American families surrounded by barbed-wire fences, but this idea had to be abandoned because of the extensive bomb damage. American and German families frequently occupy adjacent houses.

Most of the families live in the relatively undamaged suburbs of Zehlendorf and Dahlem, near OMGUS and McNair Barracks. The wives have organized an American Women's Club, which sponsors



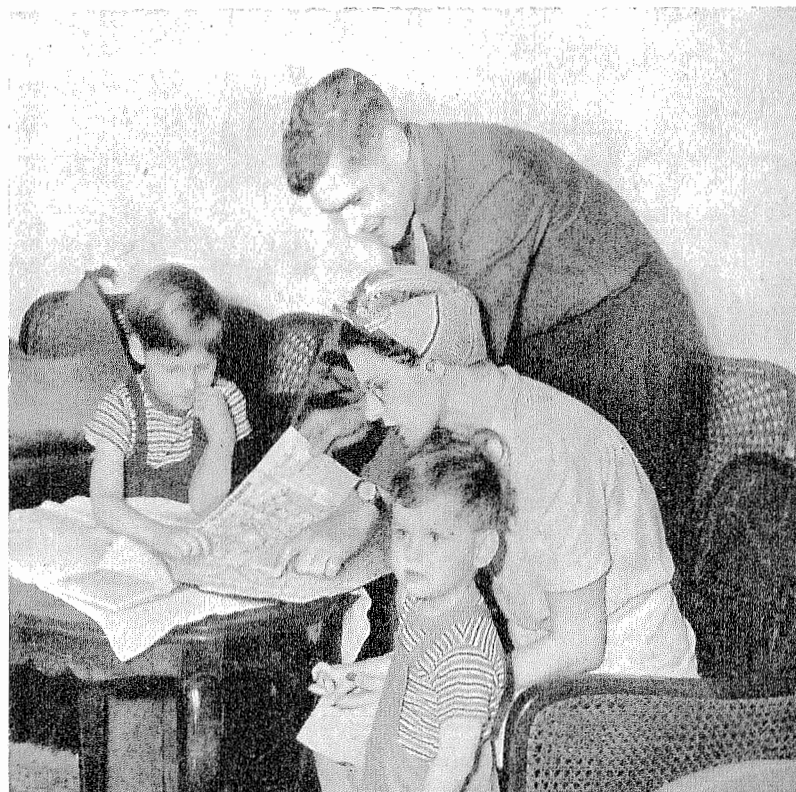
Non-commissioned officers pay \$27 a month for a living room, dining room, kitchen, two bedrooms, storeroom, bathroom, and lavatory. The rent scale increases according to rank, colonels and above paying \$120 for proportionally more elaborate quarters.

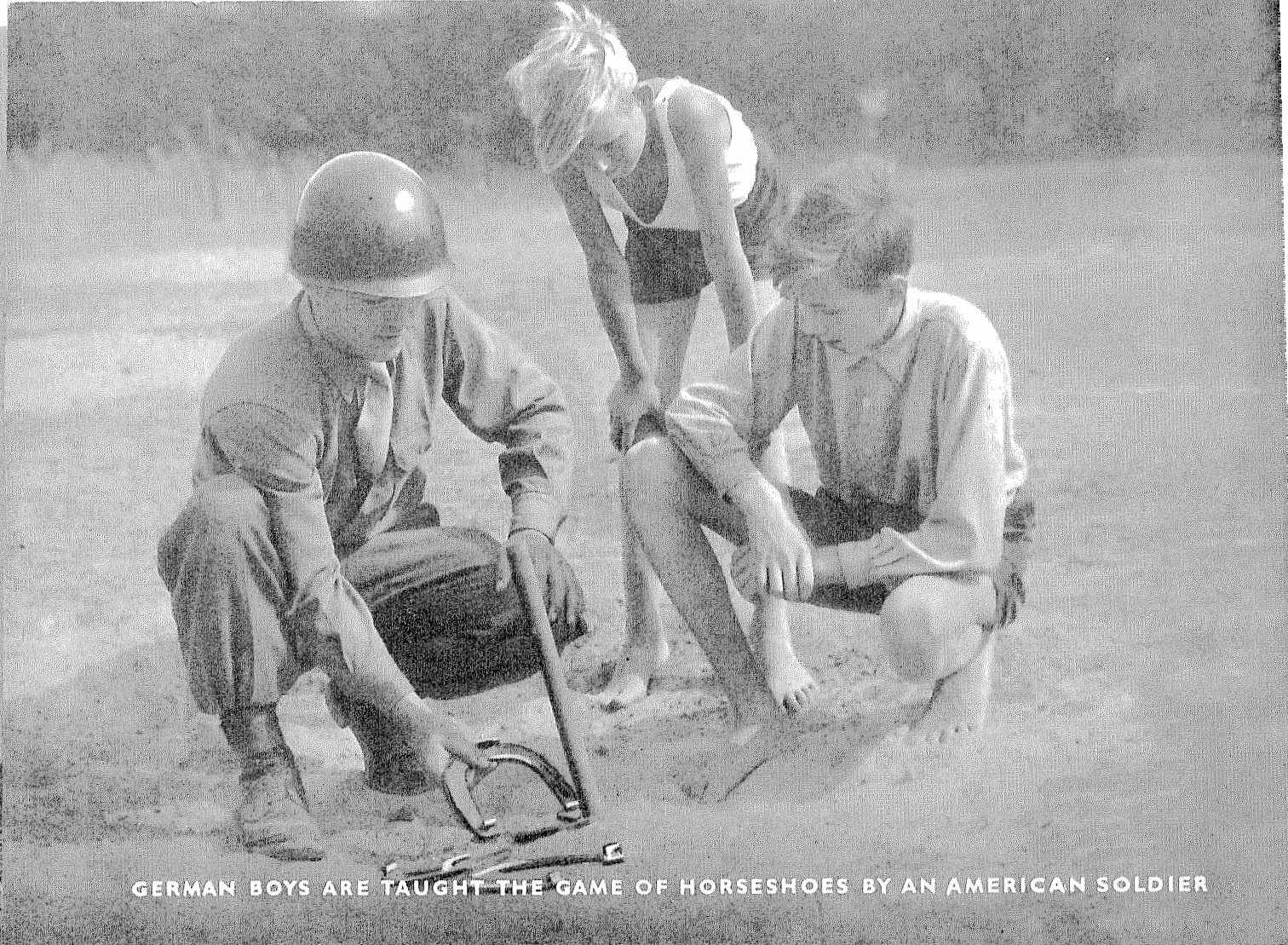
All the shopping facilities to be found in a large American community are in the Super PX at Onkel Toms Hütte. Household utensils, clothing, sporting goods, and special items for children are on sale. A beauty shop, library, photography studio, tailor, and repair services are also available.

Dependents' children attend a school which has the same curriculum and offers the same credits as the best schools in the U.S. About 350 children are enrolled in kindergarten, elementary and secondary school grades. All instruction at the school is in the English language.

Language difficulties are the most trying problem of a recently-arrived wife who knows no German. After a few days of futile gesturing to make herself understood, she usually goes to an Army-sponsored class to learn the most necessary phrases.

When the first dependents arrived in Berlin, they were issued brassards bearing a small American flag which they were to wear at all times. Army authorities





GERMAN BOYS ARE TAUGHT THE GAME OF HORSESHOES BY AN AMERICAN SOLDIER

## GERMAN YOUTH PROGRAM

Replacing Nazi militarism with training in American sports, U. S. soldiers in Berlin each week take German youths to scores of athletic fields and teach them the fundamentals of fair play and sportsmanship.

Children between the ages of 6 and 18 flock to the weekly sports programs of the U. S.-sponsored German Youth Program. They say it's more fun than the Hitler Jugend or the Bund Deutscher Mädel, which were the Nazi organizations for indoctrinating German boys and girls.

Robbed of their rightful legacy of a carefree youth by the war, this "lost generation" is now being oriented in the American spirit of teamwork and fair play. The teen-agers like the informality and friendliness of American soldiers—a sharp contrast to the German tradition of unquestioning obedience.

The GIs have found that German children are like kids anywhere—eager to cooperate and quick to learn. They have discovered that there is nothing wrong

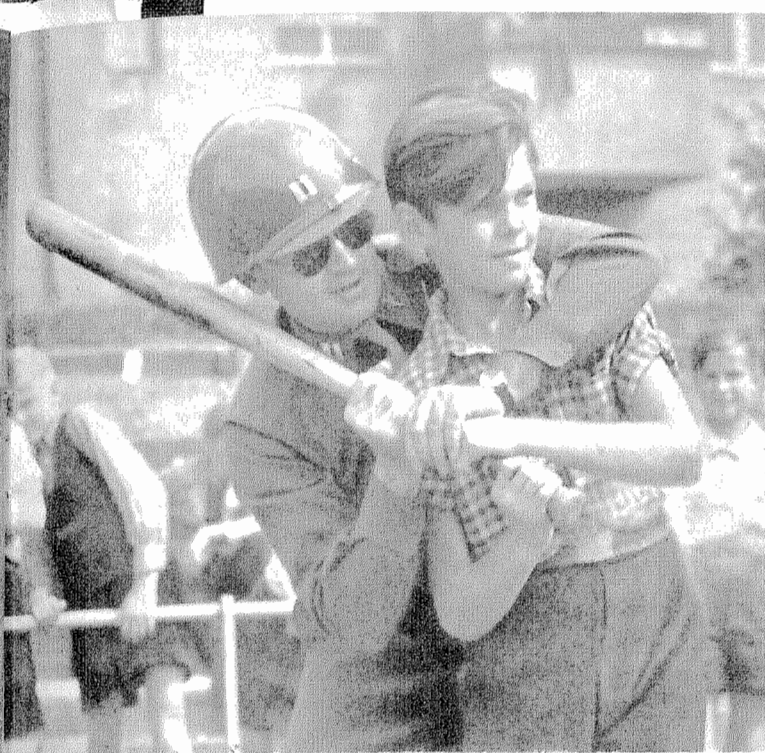
with the Germans that can't be cured—that the myth of Nazism will wither and die if it does not take root in young, impressionable minds.

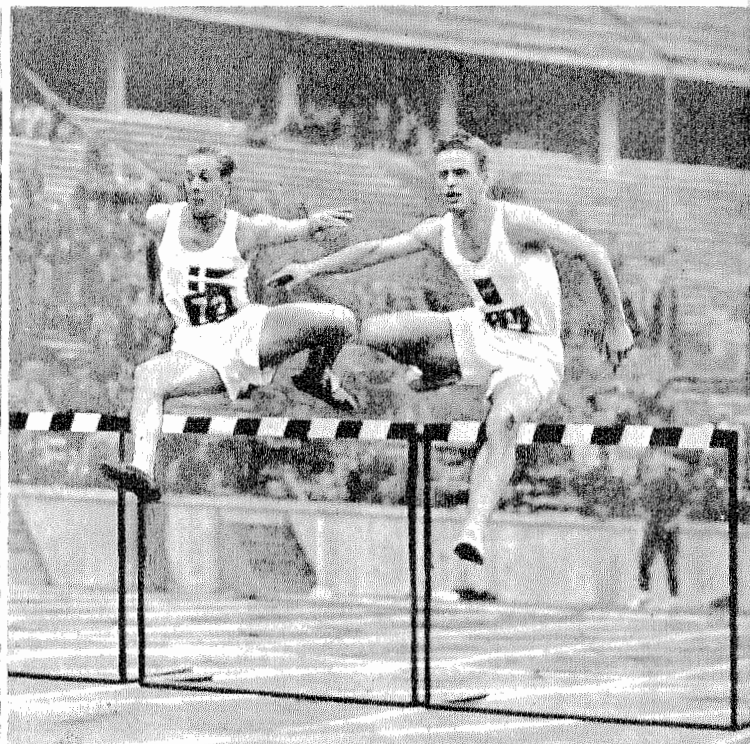
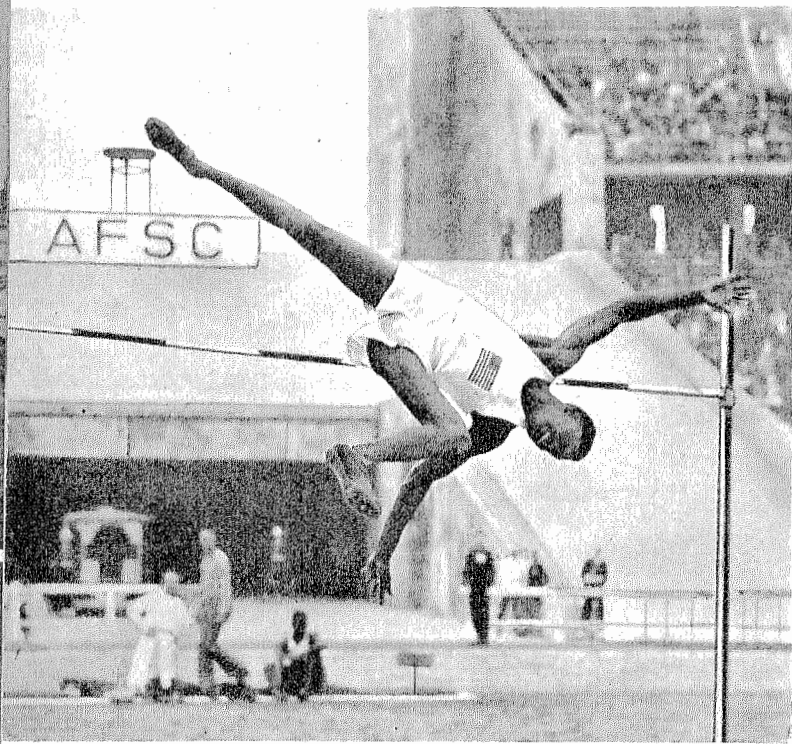
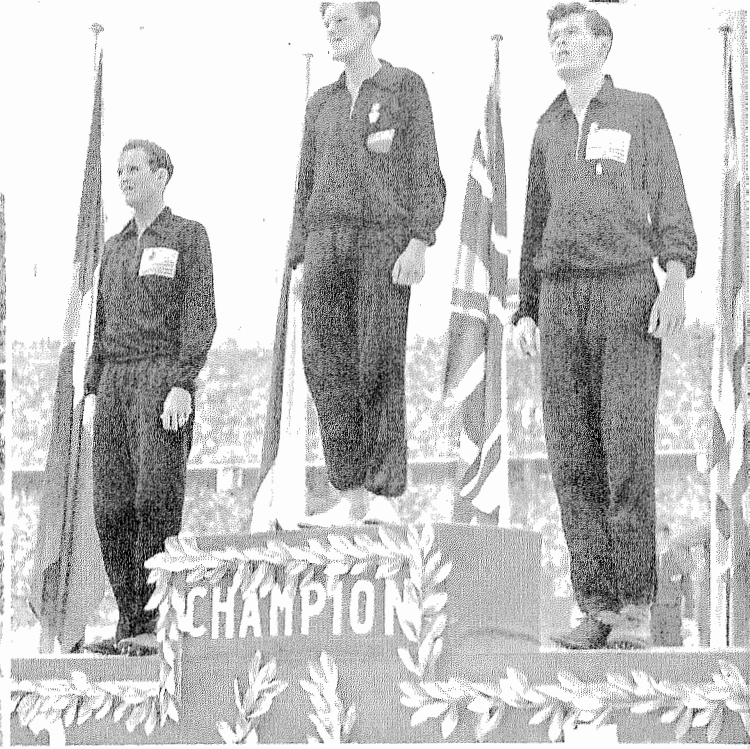
Soldiers are authorized to spend four hours per week on the program. Each company has a non-commissioned officer whose sole duty is to coordinate his unit's activities in helping the children.

Overnight camping trips have been made to the shores of Wannsee, where GIs show the youths how to pitch tents and how to play American sports. Hundreds of baseball gloves, balls, bats, footballs, rowboats, and other equipment have been supplied by the Army.

General McNarney considers the program "perhaps more important than any other one job that we today can do." It has been said that England wins its battles on the playing fields of Eton. Perhaps the battles of a future war will never be fought because of the German Youth Program on the playing fields of Berlin.

*"What we hope to achieve is that a great number of German youth will absorb our democratic ideals, that they in turn will become the future leaders of Germany, and that they will lead the German nation along the paths we wish them to follow so that it will not be necessary for us to again come to Europe to wage war."* — Gen. Joseph T. McNarney

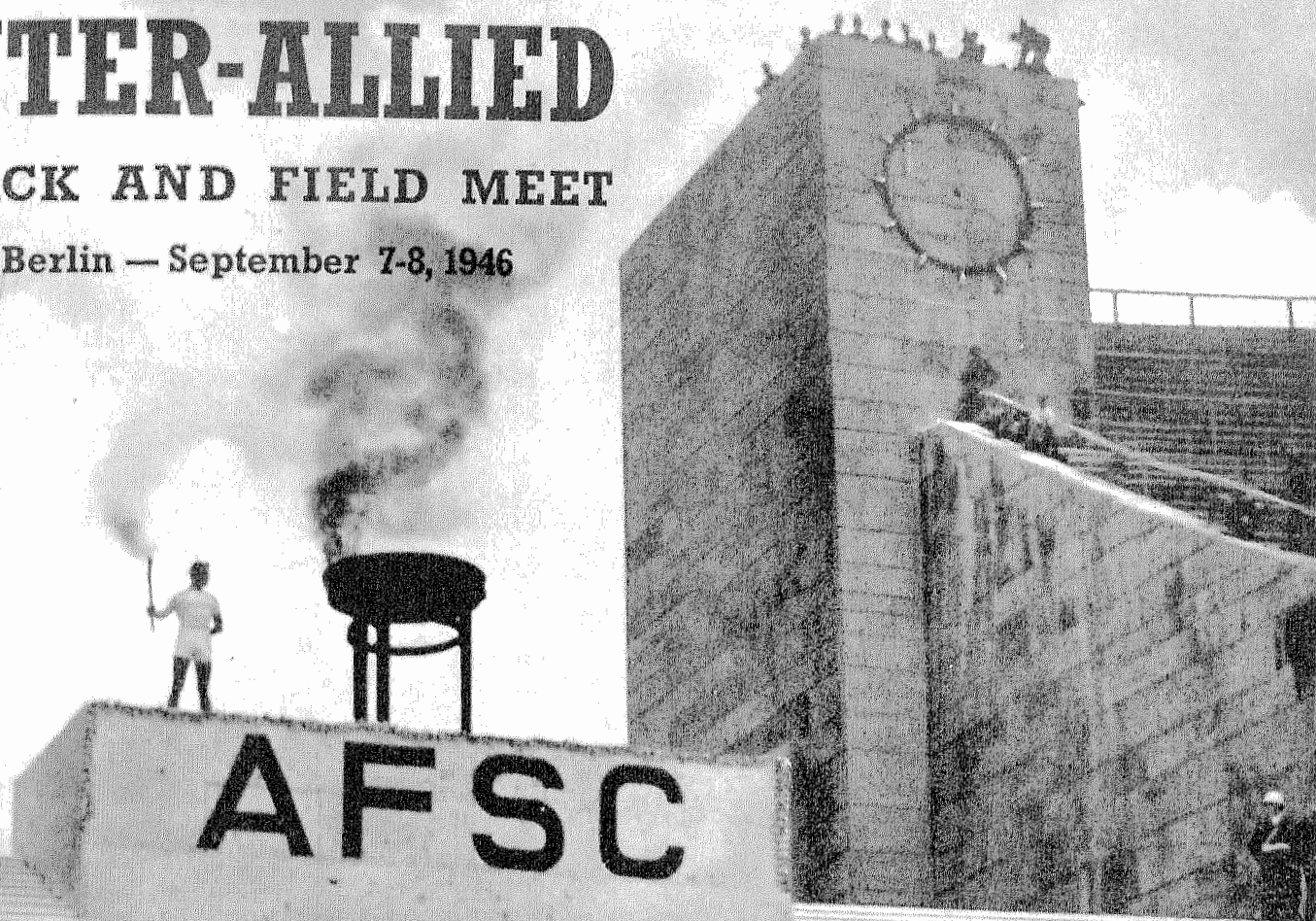




# INTER-ALLIED

## TRACK AND FIELD MEET

Berlin — September 7-8, 1946



THE FIRE OF INTERNATIONAL FRIENDSHIP IS KINDLED IN BERLIN'S OLYMPIC STADIUM

Soldier track stars of the Allied nations competed in the largest international sports competition since V-E Day at the Armed Forces European Theater Track and Field Championships, held in Berlin September 7-8, 1946. A crowd of 85 000 spectators, most of them German civilians, viewed the spectacle in the huge Olympic Stadium.

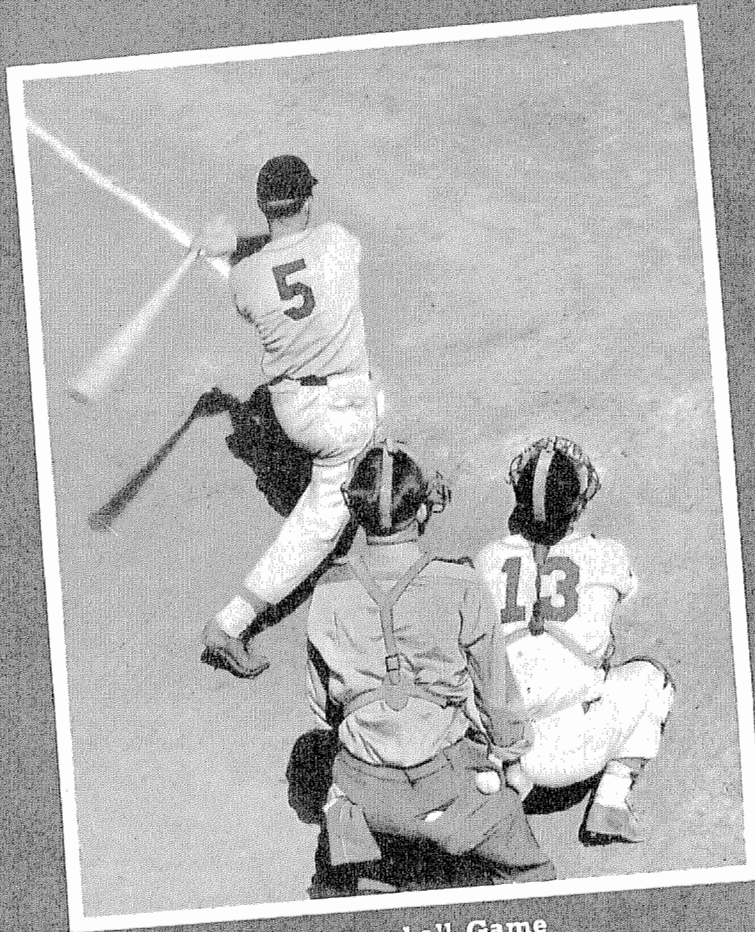
After General McNarney declared the meet open, an American soldier bearing the traditional Olympic torch kindled the symbolic fire which burned during the entire meet.

The meet was sponsored by the Allied Forces Sports Council, which was created to promote good will among the Allied nations through international athletic competition. The following countries are members of the Council: Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, France, Great Britain, Greece, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, USSR., and the United States.

*PHOTO CREDITS: Pre-War Berlin — Landesbildstelle Berlin (Kappelhoefer, Martens); When the Blitz Hit Berlin — Noak; Berlin, Before and After — Landesbildstelle Berlin (Kappelhoefer, Martens); Aerial Photos — Berlin Photo Center (Neil E. Armstrong Jr.); Berlin Winter — Landesbildstelle Berlin (Kappelhoefer); Kommandatura, OMGBD — Berlin Photo Center; Tempelhof AAB — Air Corps Photos; Security Troops — Fondiller; Maneuvers — Bert Holland Jr.; Inter-Allied Track and Field Meet — Fondiller; Dependents — Armstrong (top left), Ries; German Youth Program — Fondiller.*

*Acknowledgement is made to Neil E. Armstrong Jr. of the Berlin Photo Center, L. E. Bowlds of PRO, OMGUS, and*





GI Baseball Game

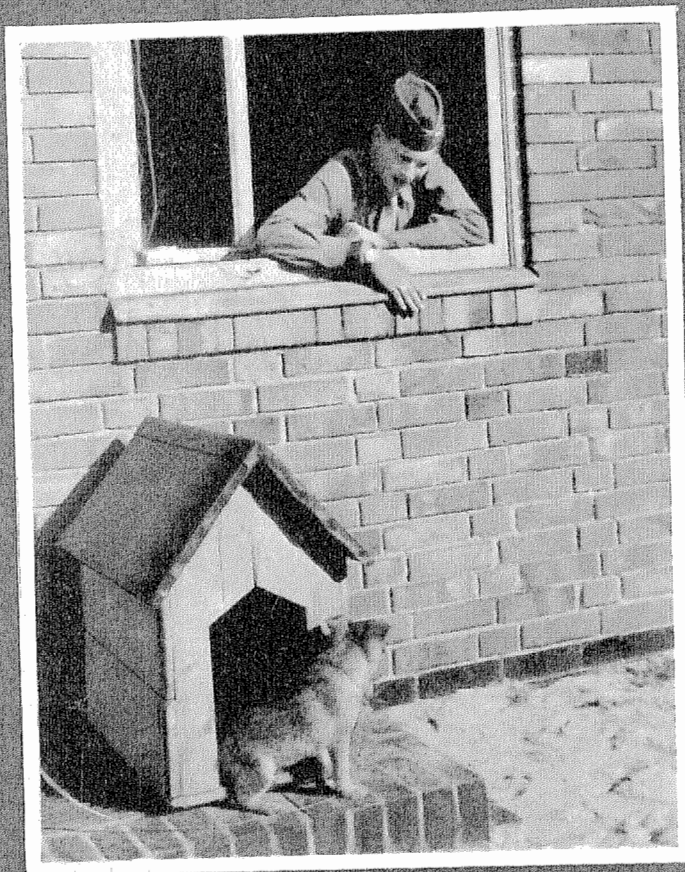


At the Post Exchange



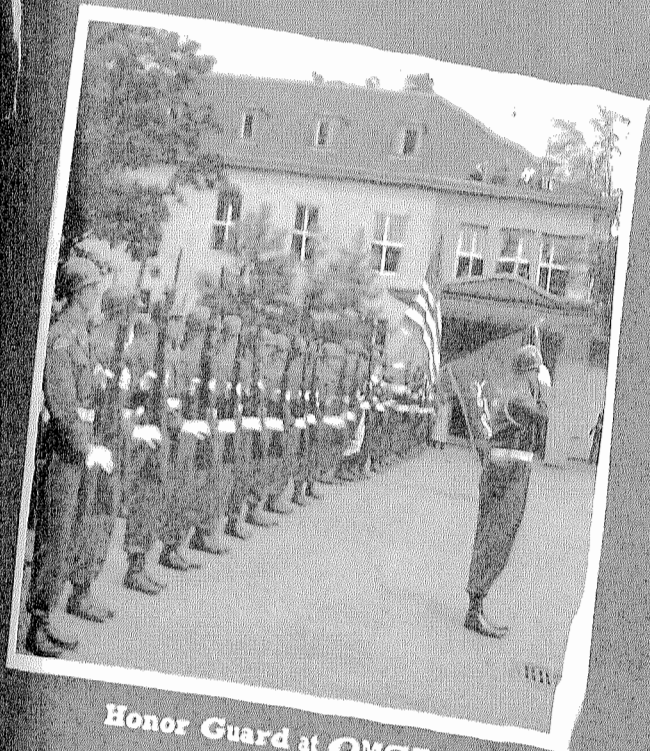
"Off Limits"

# Berlin

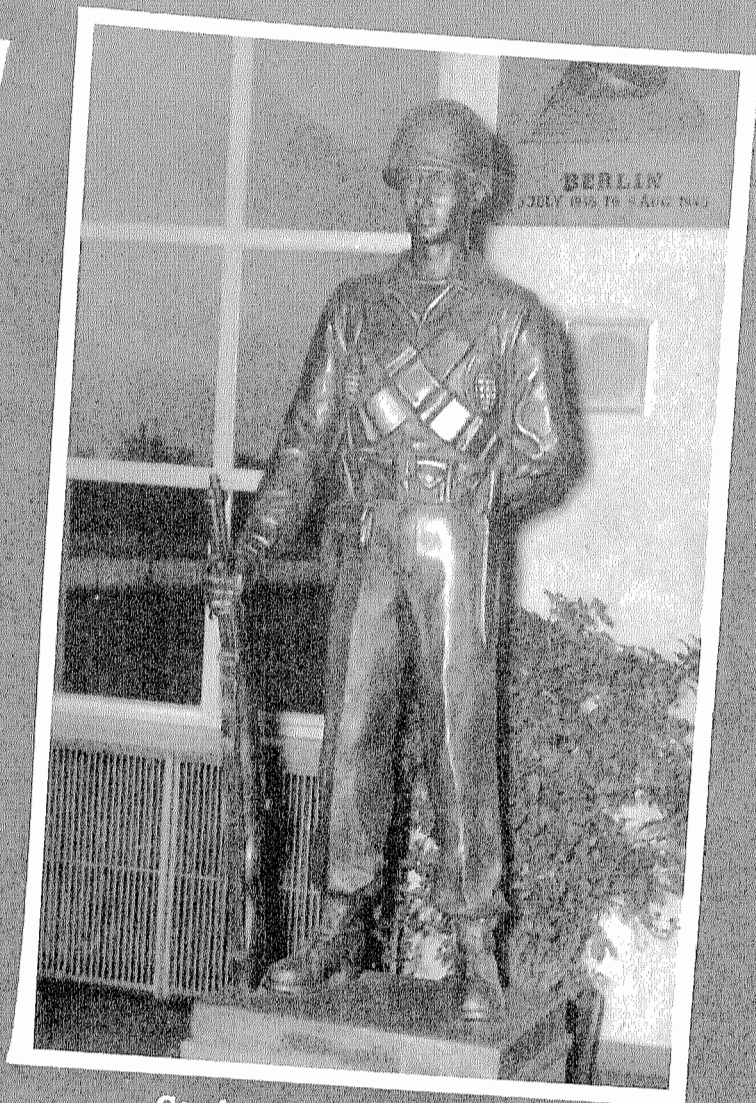


A Soldier's Best Friend



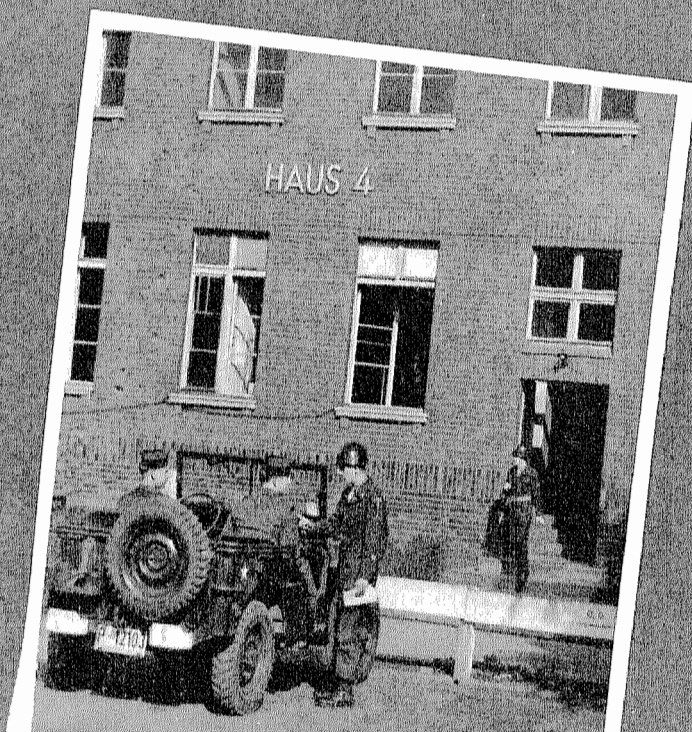
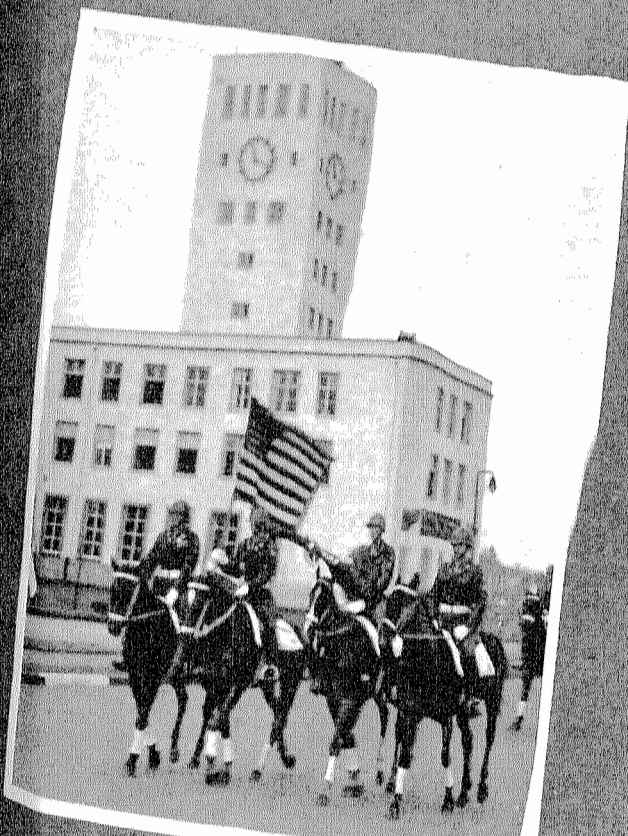


Honor Guard at OMGUS

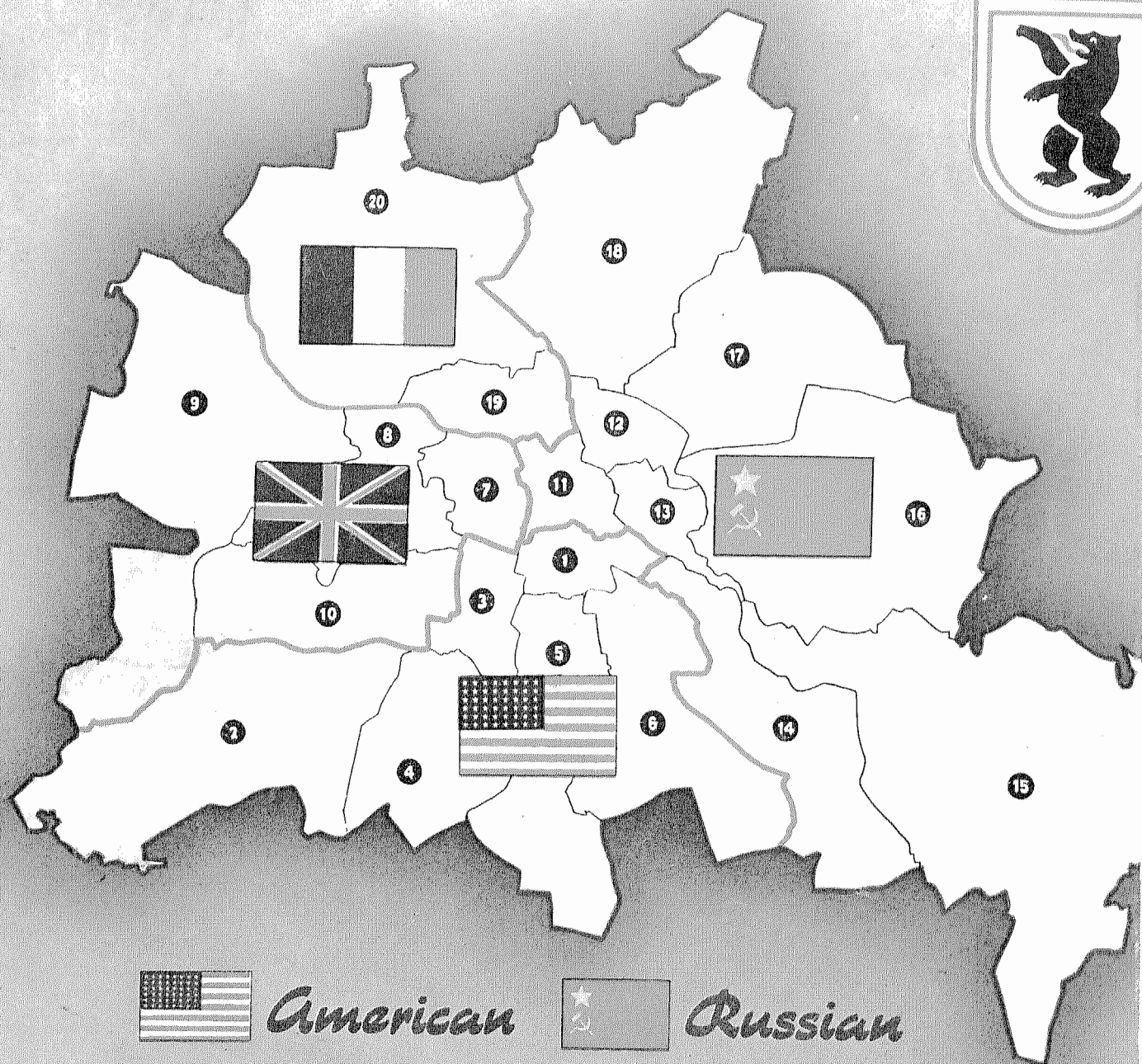


Combat Infantryman Statue

# Album



# Berlin



*American*



*Russian*

- ① KREUZBERG
- ② ZEHLENDORF
- ③ SCHOENEBERG
- ④ STEGLITZ
- ⑤ TEMPELHOF
- ⑥ NEUKOELLN

- ⑪ MITTE
- ⑫ PRENZLAUER BERG
- ⑬ FRIEDRICHSHAIN
- ⑭ TREPTOW
- ⑮ KOEPENICK
- ⑯ LICHTENBERG
- ⑰ WEISSENSEE
- ⑱ PANKOW



*English*

- ⑦ TIERGARTEN
- ⑧ CHARLOTTENBURG
- ⑨ SPANDAU



*French*

- ⑲ WEDDING