

# Special Berlin Orientation Newspaper

## THE BERLIN OBSERVER

**Special Edition**

This special orientation issue of the Berlin Observer has been prepared for you as an introduction to the U. S. Army, Berlin; the Berlin Brigade and the city of Berlin. It will also help you to know your leaders and will assist you in becoming acquainted with the various facilities offered in the American community of Berlin.

The staff of the Berlin Observer sincerely hopes that you and your family find this orientation issue interesting, entertaining and helpful.

# Enjoy Your Tour With U.S. Army, Berlin



**ALLIED UNITY**—Allied solidarity in the Divided City is portrayed by these three soldiers of the French, British and American Forces in Berlin. —U. S. Army Photo

## As a New Berlin Brigade Soldier Here Is What You Can Expect

Welcome to the United States Army, Berlin! You are now a member of the finest Brigade in the U.S. Army—the Berlin Brigade.

Because of its critical location 110 miles behind the Iron Curtain, Berlin is, and for many years has been, a focal point of the free world. As a member of the Berlin Brigade, you will frequently be called upon to participate in parades and ceremonies for the Berliners themselves as well as for visiting dignitaries and high-ranking officials. These ceremonies and parades are designed to show U.S. presence in this city and to provide us an opportunity to demonstrate publicly what a sharp outfit we are.

But don't get the idea that here in Berlin you will just be a showcase, spit and polish, parade soldier. Far from it. You will spend a great deal of your time training and getting to know your job and your fellow soldiers, learning teamwork.

Those of you who are assigned to combat elements of the Brigade will develop more than just a passing acquaintance with the Grunewald, Keerans Range and Parks Range—where our training is conducted under the watchful eyes of Communist border guards only a few meters from our combat-in-cities training area. Oh yes! You'll learn combat-in-cities techniques. You'll practice those skills and abilities until they become second nature; and then you'll practice some more. You'll also get a first hand knowledge of such exotic places as Grafenwoehr. This is a location in the Federal Republic of Germany where you will conduct those elements of your overall training that cannot be accomplished in Berlin because of limitations on training and range space.

As a new member of the Berlin Brigade you will do all these things and more in order that the Brigade can continue to meet its mission requirements in this divided city. What are these requirements?

Well, first and foremost is the requirement to maintain a combat preparedness posture that insures the Brigade's being ready for any contingency day or night.

Second, the Brigade must be trained and ready to back up the Berlin Police in the event the Communists, who are experts at generating large crowds or demonstrations, should turn these crowds into mobs in an attempt to overthrow or subvert the constituted government.

Third, the Brigade strives at all times to demonstrate a military posture of readiness which is evident both to Berliners and to the world in general. In this regard, you will be called upon to take part in unit musters and readiness tests. These exercises accomplish basically three things: They provide excellent training for all members of the Brigade in the actions they may be called upon to perform in an actual emergency; they continually demonstrate the readiness of the Brigade to Berliners and assure them of our determination to defend this city; and they transfer an unmistakable message of our preparedness to the Communists who observe all that we do in Berlin (West).

One of the unusual responsibilities of each of the four-power forces in Berlin is the duty of security three months out of each year at Spandau Prison.

These are the basic missions of the Berlin Brigade, but underlying each of them is another mission which involves developing and main-

taining good relations with Berliners and with our British and French Allies. As a member of the Berlin Brigade you will constantly be on display. Your every action will be subject to close scrutiny and comparison. Certainly it is a serious matter wherever and whenever a soldier misbehaves; but in most places his misbehavior will not result in headline news coverage. This is not so in Berlin, where misbe-



**Brigadier General Raymond O. Miller**  
Commanding General  
Berlin Brigade

## U.S. Commander, Berlin Occupies Dual Position As Soldier-Diplomat to Preserve U.S. Interests

The United States Commander, Berlin (USCOB), presently Major General William W. Cobb, is the senior U. S. official in the Divided City, responsible for the preservation of the interests of the United States in Berlin.

The USCOB has the unique position of an occupational commander representing both the State Department and the Department of Defense, an essential organizational feature in each of the three western sectors of Berlin, where all major developments have both military and political implications.

As the representative of the U. S. Ambassador, who is Chief of the United States Diplomatic Mission to the Federal Republic of Germany in Bonn, and also Chief of the United States Mission in Berlin, the USCOB is responsible for all United States governmental functions in the U. S. sector.

As the Berlin Deputy of the Commander-in-Chief, United States Army, Europe, the USCOB exercises the authority of the CINC-USAREUR for the military mission in Berlin: to insure rail and road access to Berlin; to support the Chief of the State Department Mission in Berlin; and to defend Berlin with our British and French Allies.

The USCOB sits as the United States member of the Allied Kommandatura, the supreme military government ruling organization for Berlin, which since the Russian walkout in 1948, functions only with respect to Berlin (West) on a tripartite basis. Because chairmanship of the Kommandatura is rotated monthly, the USCOB is the supreme allied commander of Berlin four months of the year.

In 1961, the USCOB received an additional military title, that of Commanding General, U. S. Army,

Berlin. Because of the duplication and divided responsibility between the USCOB and the Berlin Command, the Berlin forces were consolidated into a single overall command on December 1, 1961, and the USCOB as the commanding general of the U. S. Army, Berlin, reported to the CINC, USAREUR, and the newly created Berlin Brigade reported to the USCOB.

The Office of the United States Commander, Berlin, was proposed in 1949 by General Maxwell D. Taylor, who assumed the office on August 31, 1949, by direction of Lieutenant General Clarence R. Huebner, acting commander-in-chief, European Command.

The letter from General Huebner had as its subject—"Orders," and stated in part that "... in furtherance of arrangements set forth in

Agreed Minute III to the Charter of the Allied High Commission, I hereby appoint you, effective 12 noon, 31 August 1949, United States Commander, Berlin, Germany, and direct you to perform such duties as the High Commissioner may request.

"In this connection you will, upon the request of the U. S. High Commissioner, take the necessary measures for the maintenance of law and order and such other actions as is required to support the policy of the United States in Germany. In the event of an emergency involving the security of U. S. Forces in Germany, you will take whatever action is considered essential to safeguard the security of U. S. troops and to insure the protection, security and immunities of the United States and Allied Occupation Authorities, their dependents, employees and representatives of the United States Sector of Berlin."

There have been 13 USCOBs, with the present U. S. Commander, Berlin, Major General William W. Cobb, still maintaining a dual responsibility to the Commander-in-Chief, United States Army, Europe, and to the U. S. Ambassador to the Federal Republic of Germany.



**Major General William W. Cobb**  
U. S. Commander, Berlin

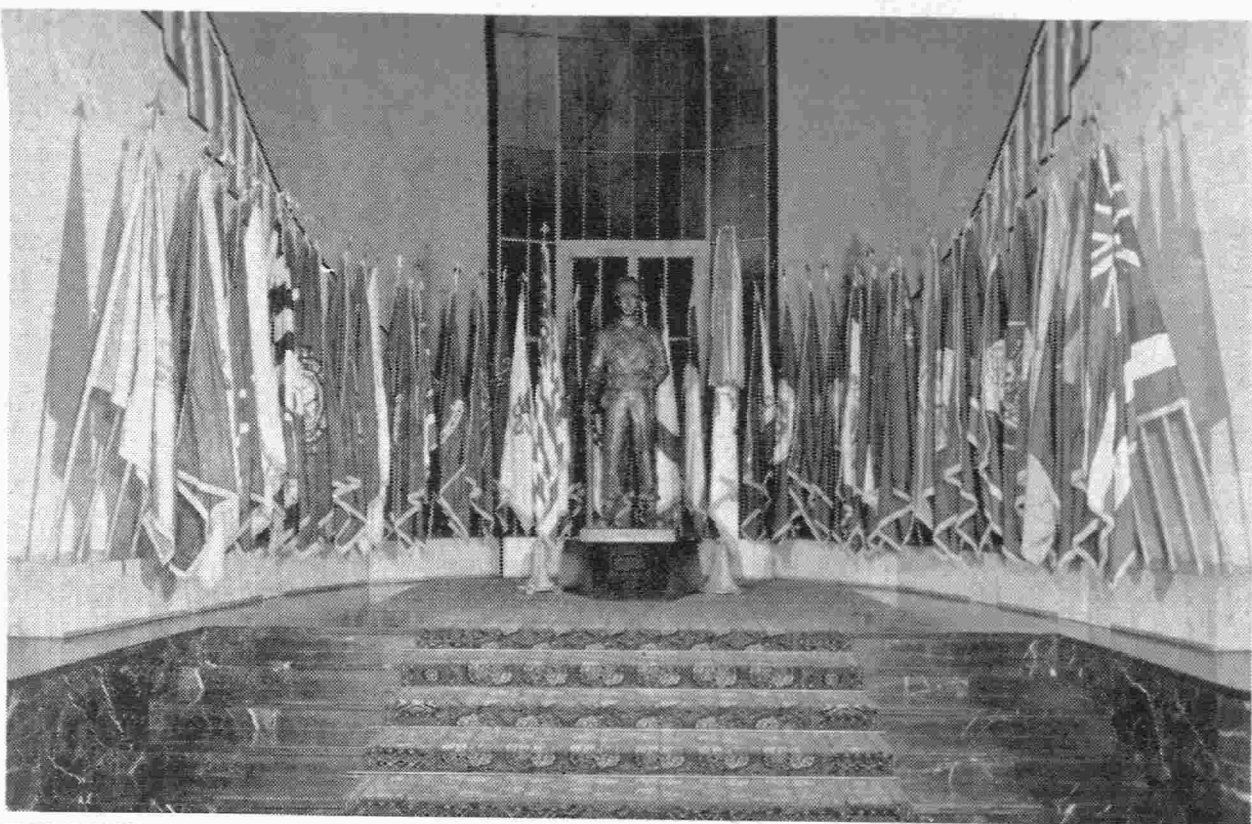
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**SYMBOLIC TRIBUTE**—This life-size, bronze statue of a United States Infantryman, which is surrounded by flags of the 50 states and stands in the lobby of U. S. Headquarters, honors the never-dying spirit of the American fighting man.

## Life-Size Memorial of U.S. Soldier Offers Symbolic Tribute to U.S. Infantryman

Americans stationed in Berlin, as well as newcomers to the Divided City, are readily impressed by the life-size statue of an American soldier, in complete battle garb, standing at parade rest with his M-1 rifle, in the foyer of the United States Headquarters, Building #1.

The symbolic tribute to the millions of U. S. Infantrymen was placed in the lobby of the Headquarters in October of 1946, at the request of the then Commanding General, Major General F. A. Keating.

The statue was sculptured by Ernst Kunst, a Berlin artist. It was formed by molding plaster of Paris over a steel frame and then adding bronze colored paint to the finished likeness.

One of the most difficult tasks in the creation of the statue was the selection of a model to represent the typical infantryman. A contest was conducted and each battalion commander chose the best soldier of his unit.

Staff Sergeant Thomas E. Love, a three year combat veteran, was selected as the top soldier among the battalion representatives. Sergeant Love, a holder of the Combat Infantryman's Badge, saw action with the 3rd Infantry, under General Patton's Third Army.

The U. S. Infantryman, Berlin, statue, placed in the Berlin Headquarters of the United States Army in 1946, stands as a tribute to the never-dying spirit of the American fighting man.

## You Are Stationed 110 Miles Behind Iron Curtain Insuring Continued Freedom for West Berliners

Berlin lies more than 100 miles within the Soviet-occupied zone of Germany. It is not, however, part of that zone. It is a separate political entity for which the four major allies of World War II are jointly responsible.

Its special status stems from the fact that it was the capital not only of Hitler's Third Reich, but of the German nation formed in the latter half of the 19th century.

In essence, the Four Allies agreed to hold Berlin, as the traditional capital, in trust for a democratic and united Germany.

Between 1871 and 1945, Berlin's fortunes were tied to those of Germany as a whole. Like the rest of the nation Berlin went through World War I, the coming to power of Hitler's Reich and the Second World War.

When the war ended in 1945, Berlin lay prostrate and totally devastated, completely dominated by the Soviet Army.

It was from this dark caldron of a city that West Berlin was born.

### The Post-War Years

The early post-war years were a time of hardship, for Berliners and for the three Western Allied military governments attempting to rebuild the city, its people and its economy.

The difficulties came to a climax in 1948 when the Soviets separated Eastern Berlin from the rest of the city and totally severed all land and water routes between Berlin and the western zones of Germany in an attempt to force the Western Allies out of Berlin and starve the people of the city into submission.

Instead, the Berlin Airlift resulted, and for 11 months, every pound of food and fuel and all else necessary to supply more than two million people was transported by air.

### The Current Situation

Since that time a long series of harassments have been conducted by the Soviets and East German regime against the city.

On August 13, 1961, to stem the flow of refugees, the Communists took the desperate step of sealing

the Berlin sector borders. East German troops and armed police with armored cars and tanks were deployed along the entire sector border. They put up barbed wire barriers, and a few days later began building a wall of cement blocks, topped in places with barbed wire and broken glass embedded in concrete.

Threats to close off the land, water and air routes into Berlin are made regularly by dictator Walter Ulbricht's Communist officialdom. However, the United States Army continues to move military convoys over the Autobahn, linking Western Berlin to Helmstedt, West Germany.

Berlin (West) comprises the American, British and French sectors. According to the Federal Constitution adopted in 1950, Berlin is a state in the Federal Republic even though it does not constitute a geographical part of the Federal Republic or have voting privileges there. At the same time Berlin (West) maintains its status as a city. Because of this peculiar arrangement, laws enacted by the Bundestag, (parliament) in Bonn for West Germany, only become operative in Berlin after they have been repassed by the Berlin House of Representatives.

The three Western Allies are responsible for the defense of western Berlin. As occupation authorities, they also hold veto power over laws passed by the Berlin legislative body.

### The Berliners

Berliners have been described as people who are never properly impressed by serious occasions. If something does move them, they have gained a reputation of covering up their feelings with a flippant or humorous remark.

In Berlin, it has been said, the unusual is only commonplace.

Western Berlin is a lighthouse of freedom in a dark totalitarian sea. It demonstrates the material superiorities of a free society which allows and encourages individual initiative. More important, it is a shining model of political, intellectual and spiritual freedom, in which individual liberties are assured and the people choose those who govern them.

For the Western Allies, Free Berlin is the symbol, the evidence, and the acid test, of their unity, strength and determination. It has become in a real sense the keystone of the defensive arch of NATO.

On a visit to Berlin, shortly after the erection of the Wall, then Vice-President Lyndon B. Johnson, spoke to the people of West Berlin August 20, 1961:

*"I have come to Berlin by direction of President Kennedy.*

*"He wants you to know—and I want you to know—that the pledge he has given to the freedom of West Berlin and to the rights of Western access to Berlin is firm. To the survival and to the creative future of this city, we Americans have pledged, in effect, what our ancestors pledged in forming the United States: ... 'our Lives, our Fortunes and our sacred Honor.'*

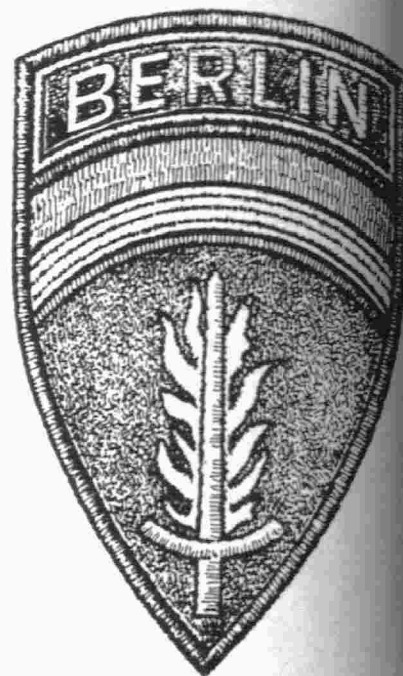
*"I come here at a moment of tension and danger—in your lives, the lives of my countrymen and the common life of the free world.*

*"A barrier of barbed wire has been thrown across your city. It has broken for you—and more important, for your brethren in the east—vital human and communal ties, ties that reach back into the lives of families and friends and into the long life of this great city."*

## U.S. Army, Berlin Shoulder Patch Denotes Proud Heritage of Unique Force

A soldier of the Berlin Brigade, on leave recently in the Federal Republic of Germany, waited in the breakfast line of the cafeteria at Frankfurt's Rhein Main Air Base and commented at the number of people looking at his Berlin shoulder patch. "They look at my patch," he said, "as if it were something special and then they look at me to see what's special about me." He paused a moment and then added, "I guess we are something special, at that."

As one of the few units of the U. S. Army in which every member of the unit wears its geographical location on his left sleeve, the U. S. Army Berlin and its major tactical unit, Berlin Brigade, is truly a unique command, with a unique mission of being simultaneously an occupation force and also a part of the Allied protective powers in Berlin.



Twenty-one years ago on May 6, 1945, a key link was forged in the chain of events which led to the adoption of the colorful shoulder patch worn by the American soldiers in Berlin. On that date, in a schoolhouse near Reims, France, General Alfred Jodl surrendered the remaining forces of the German army to General Dwight D. Eisenhower, Supreme Commander of the Allied Expeditionary Forces. The actual signing of the surrender was to take place 48 hours later, on May 8, which was to become known in American newspapers and history books as "V-E Day."

With the end of the war in Europe, General Eisenhower's headquarters, Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Forces (SHAEP), having accomplished its wartime mission, was terminated. The U. S. Forces under SHAEP in July, 1945, were placed under a new command, United States Forces, European Theater (USFET).

The establishment of USFET created a need for a new shoulder patch. It was decided that the SHAEP patch, which had been worn by General Eisenhower and his victorious soldiers would be retained for the new command, but with one important modification. On the new patch, a field of heraldic azure (blue), representing peace and tranquility, was substituted for the sable (black), field of war of the SHAEP patch. The new insignia retained the sword of liberation in the form of a Crusader's sword, with flames rising from the hilt and leaping up the blade. Above the sword is a rainbow, emblematic of the colors of the national flags of the Allies.

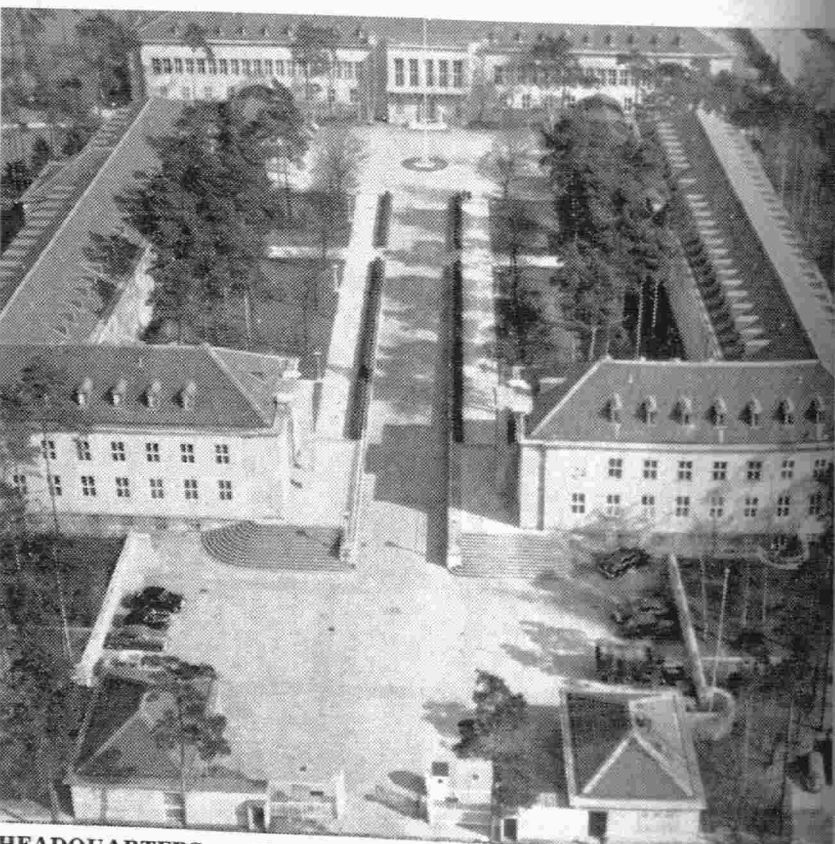
During the first years after World War II, this shoulder patch was

worn by the American occupation forces in Europe. With the establishment of a new headquarters, United States Army, Europe (USAREUR), on August 1, 1952, it became the USAREUR patch.

The unique status of the United States Army in Berlin dates back to July 4, 1945, when American troops marched into Berlin to assume control over their appointed sector of the city. For more than 20 years, U. S. Forces in Berlin, in conjunction with their British and French allies, have helped to maintain the freedom and viability of this great city through their firm determination to remain here and to defend West Berlin and its people.

It is small wonder, then, that the distinctive tab "BERLIN," which soldiers of the U. S. Army, Berlin and of Berlin Brigade wear atop their USAREUR shoulder patch, denotes the special status of this city and the special role of the American troops who serve here. The Berlin soldier who rises each morning to put on his fatigue uniform or his Army Greens also puts on, at the same time, a badge of responsibility—his distinctive shoulder patch—which has served his country well in times of war and peace. It is a badge and a responsibility which should not be taken lightly, in this city where the rights of free choice and individual liberties meet head on with the forces of totalitarianism at a wall of cement blocks and barbed wire.

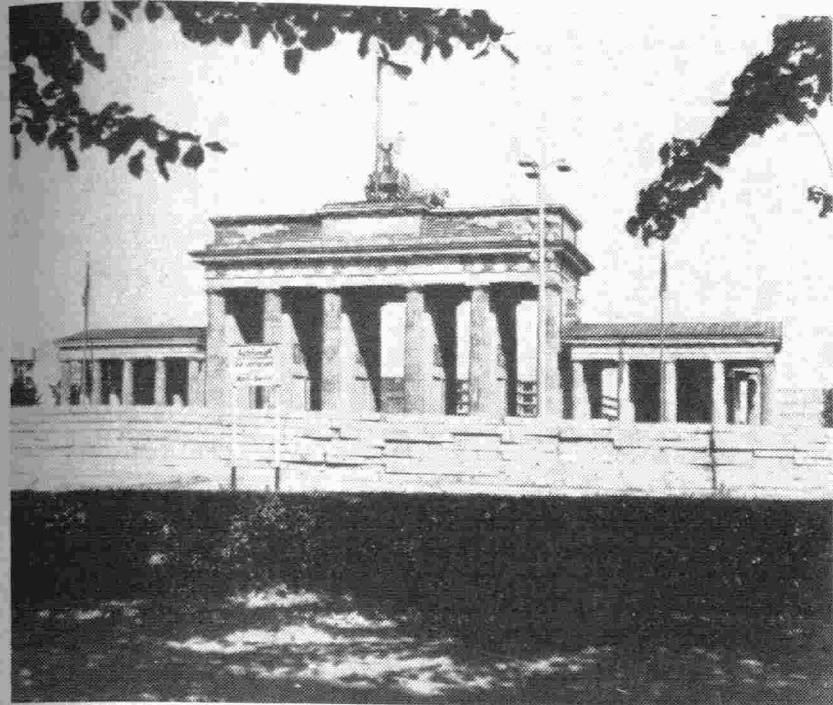
In the words of the soldier on leave at Rhein Main, "I guess we are something special at that."



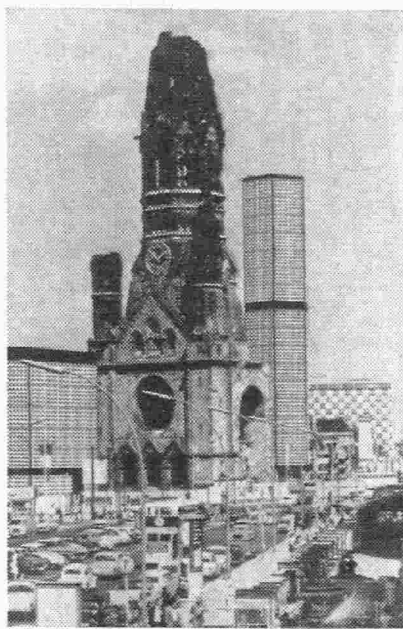
**HEADQUARTERS** — This complex of buildings houses the headquarters of the U. S. Army and the State Department in Berlin. Located on Clay-area of West Berlin.



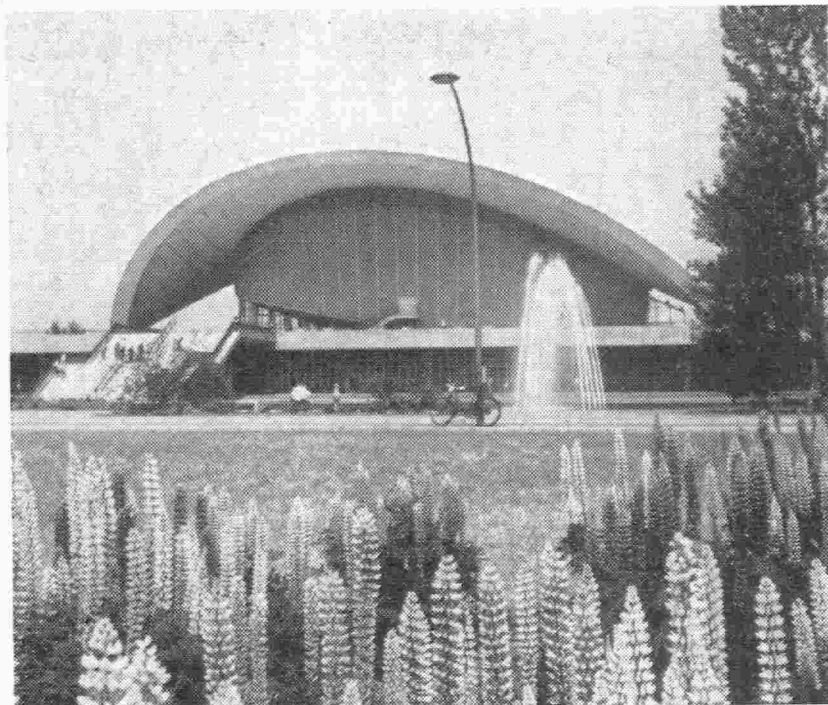
# West Berlin - Allied Outpost of Freedom



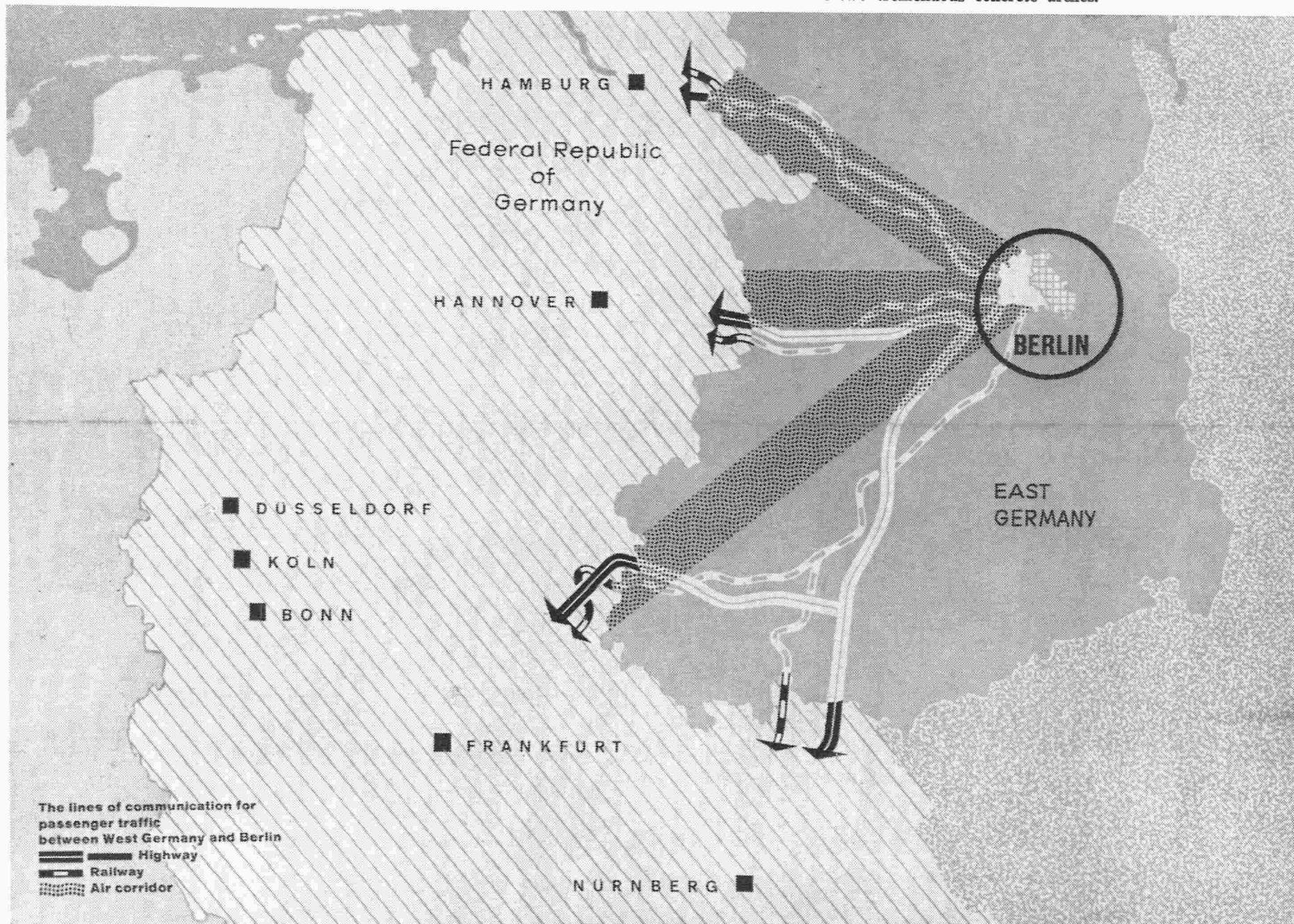
**THE BRANDENBURG GATE**—Built in 1791, this symbol of Berlin stands just across the sector border in Berlin (East). The Gate is now enclosed by the Wall, which marks the boundary of free Berlin.



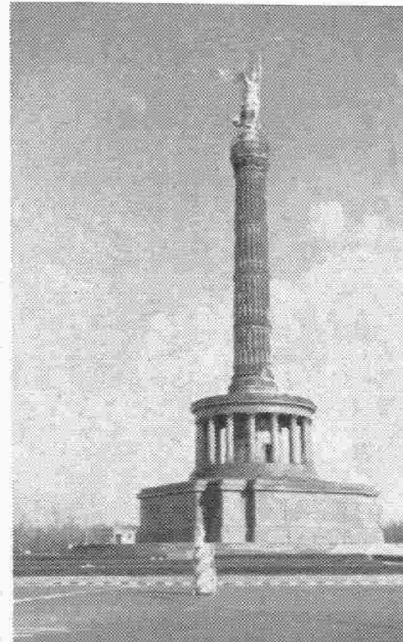
**THE KAISER-WILHELM MEMORIAL CHURCH**—"Berlin's finest ruin." It was almost totally destroyed during the war, and only the still-damaged tower stands beside a new and modern church as mute testimony to the war.



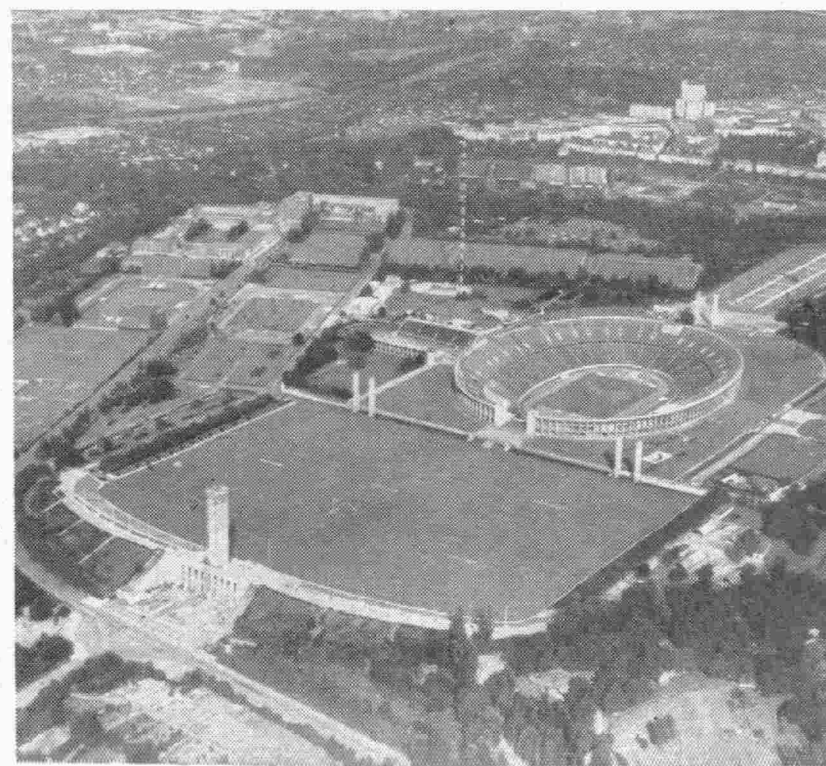
**THE CONGRESS HALL**—One of the boldest designs to be found in modern architecture. It was donated by the United States. Its roof consists of two tremendous concrete arches.



**THE KURFÜRSTENDAMM**—Berlin's famous shopping street. Here can be found stores catering to every need. Many famous restaurants along the street are world-renowned for their menus.



**THE VICTORY COLUMN**—A 220-foot column topped with a gilt statue of the Goddess of Victory. It is located in the middle of the Tiergarten, a beautiful park in pre-war Berlin which was almost completely destroyed during the war. Replanting was begun in 1949.



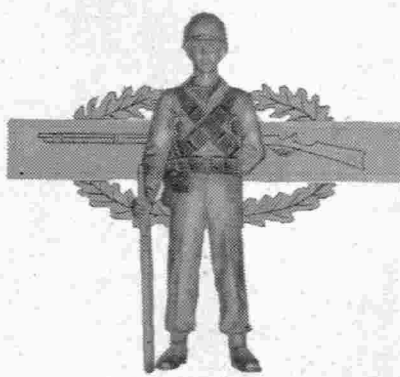
**THE OLYMPIC STADIUM**—One of the largest sports grounds in Europe, built for the 1936 Olympic Games. It has a seating capacity of 100,000.



# Training Goal: Combat-Readiness



**STROKE, STROKE, STROKE** — Making use of all available training areas is important in Berlin. Here, the Defenders from 3/6 are paddling 15-man rubber rafts in the Wannsee. This is just one portion of the Defenders' Watermanship Program.



To give you an idea of the training you can expect while stationed in Berlin and the purpose of these exercises, the following story, from the files of the Berlin Observer, will show you the importance of these training tests. This combat readiness test was held in the Grunewald.

The problem was based on the invasion of the mythical city of West Hauptstadt by an aggressor land army. The battalion, part of friendly allied forces, went to the defense of the country in answer to a plea from the West Hauptstadt government.

The battalion was tested on every aspect of the operation from its initial action to the actual combat and conflict with the aggressor forces, as well as routine procedures and activities after the mission had been accomplished.

The purpose of these semiannual tests is not only to determine the capability of the battalion to perform its assigned mission, but also to provide the commander with the means for determining the tactical and technical proficiency of his unit.

These tests provide realistic training which is essential for combat readiness, and they serve to identify areas in which individuals and units need additional training.

Problems given to the men were designed to provide an evaluation of their performance in the preparation and conduct of defense, night withdrawals, day and night attacks, Berlin-oriented missions and maintenance inspections.

The unit was also tested on activities such as camouflage and concealment, casualty treatment, anti-infiltration measures, reporting and evaluation, handling prisoners-of-war, communications security, and equipment serviceability.

The different phases of the problems were planned for specific test areas. During the initial phase, the unit was graded on deployment, alert procedures, and the establishment of defenses when required to move to field positions and set up a communications outpost.

The attacking phase by aggressors tested the ability of the unit to conduct a defense, organize a night withdrawal, defend against any kind of aggressor ambush, patrol, and react to gas attacks.

Another important part of the testing involved maintenance inspections, consolidation of objectives, and occupation of reserve positions. These and other aspects of the entire operation were among the activities tested and graded during the three-day field exercise.



**NEED A LIGHT?** — SGT Lloyd Bell steadies the flame thrower with an asbestos-gloved hand for SP4 Ronald Fielder of Company B, 3rd Battalion, 6th Infantry. Flame training, which includes Molotov Cocktail preparation, was held at Parks Range.



**SIGHTING IN ON THE BIG ONE.** Specialist Four David Roskop of Company B, 3rd Battalion, 6th Infantry, makes some final sight adjustments on the 81mm mortar prior to a live fire exercise in the MTA. In the rear, his assistant records the changes.  
Photo by SP/4 Krikorian



**CROSSING THE GREAT DIVIDE** — As this soldier finds out, training can sometimes be a wet experience.



**UP, UP AND AWAY** — When clearing a building in a combat-in-cities problem, you start from the top and work down. This man from 3/6 shows one way of doing it, but is having a little trouble with an open window.



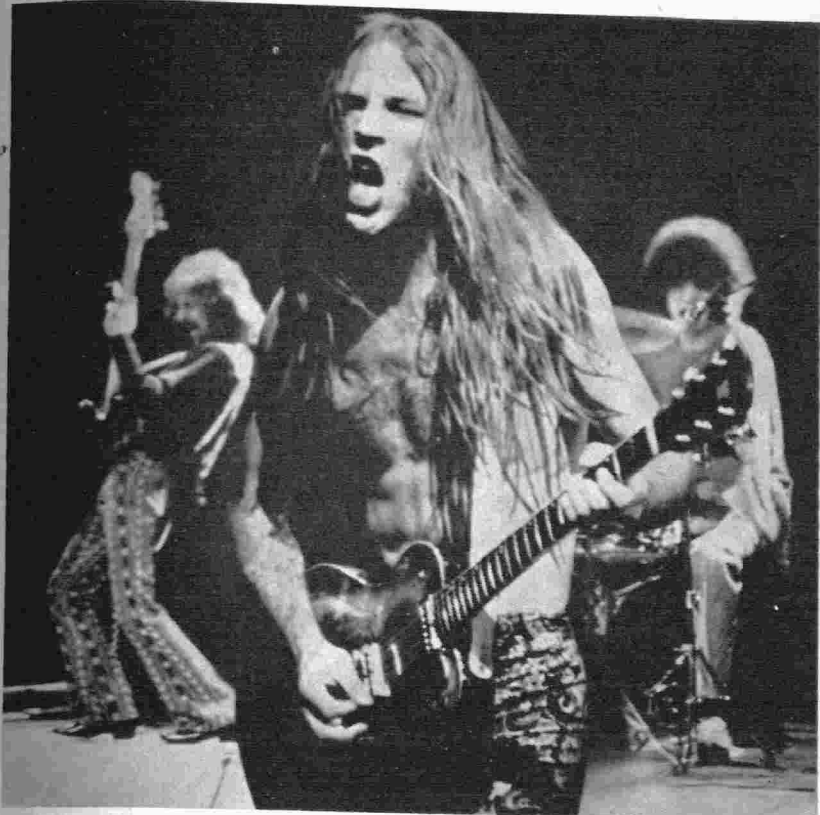
**PATROLLING BORDER**—A reconnaissance patrol from the 2nd Battalion, 6th Infantry, moves along the sector/zonal and sector/sector border of the American sector of Berlin.



**COMBAT READINESS**—Soldiers of the Berlin Brigade practice tank-infantry tactics at one of the Brigade's training areas while Communist border guards in the tower behind the barbed wire barricades get an overall view of the Brigade's readiness to accomplish its mission in Berlin. Involved in this phase of the training at Parks Range is a tank from Company F, 40th Armor, and a squad from the 1st Platoon, Company C, 2nd Battalion, 6th Infantry.



# The Best In Sounds Entertain Berlin



**GRAND FUNK RAILROAD** was a big hit with the American audience at their recent concert in the Deutschlandhalle. This group is just one of the many who visit the Divided City. Pictured above are Mark Farner (C.), the group's leader; Mal Schaecter (L.), bass guitarist; and Don Brewer, drummer. (Photo Courtesy Capitol Records)

If music is your thing, then you have come to the right city. Although Berlin is behind the Iron Curtain, it certainly isn't behind any music curtain. The concerts here come like the promotions in the Army are advertised—"as fast as you can take them." At least once a month a top-rate rock music group or star appears in concert at the Deutschlandhalle, not to mention the soul, country and western, and classical music that can be heard at various other spots in the city.

## On the Radio

We have our own radio station with all types of music. AFN (American Forces Network) can be found at 935 on the AM dial and 87.85 on the FM. The best in rock music can be heard nightly starting at 11 on the AM. You can also pick up a few other stations such as Radio Luxembourg and the French forces FM station which play all of the latest cuts of rock music. One suggestion: Radio Luxembourg broadcasts in English only after 9 p.m. and is located at 1600 on the AM dial.

One of the best places for live musical entertainment is the Deutschlandhalle, which is located on Messe-damm near the Funkturm and can be reached by U-Bahn, getting off at

the Theodor-Heuss Platz stop. In the past year alone such groups as Wings; Jethro Tull; Grand Funk; Frank Zappa with both the Mothers and the Hot Rats Orchestra; Emerson, Lake and Palmer; Rod Stewart; The Who; Jose Feliciano; Elton John; Neil Diamond; and John Mayall have all appeared.

Some of the other spots in the city that feature concerts are the Sportpalast (where Leonard Cohen and Ray Charles have both appeared),



the Philharmonie and the Hochschule für Musik.

## Recordings

If live music isn't your bag, the PX record department, as well as the many record stores in Berlin, carry the latest in records in all fields of music.

The turnover in albums at the PX is something close to phenomenal, with many top-rated albums selling out as fast as they come in. The new records come in about once a week. Cassette, 8-track, and reel-to-reel

tapes are also available. In picking out new music, I should point out that the selections in the small PXs at Andrews and McNair are for the most part better than at the main PX.

## Wide Range of Equipment

Let it not be said that one can't find anything to play these new records and tapes on. One of the greatest advantages a person in the military has is the chance to buy top-name stereo components (including the latest in quadraphonic) at the PX and the Tempelhof Audio Club at the Air Force installation at Tempelhof Central Airport.

Berlin is world-renowned for its "Jazz Days." These Jazz Days take place every year and bring the finest jazz musicians in the world to Berlin for one week in November. Country and western music also plays a big part in the music scene, and none other than Johnny Cash was here in September 1972. In the classical field, the Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra and the Berlin Symphony Orchestra are tops in their fields.

So whether your musical tastes are in rock, jazz, country and western, soul or classical; whether you go in for live music or recordings, you have come to the right city. Berliners know that the sound of music is always ringing in the Divided City.

# There Is a Bit of Everything For Sports Enthusiasts in Berlin



**OLYMPIC SIZE POOL** located at Andrews provides year-round water recreation for the troops and their families.

Some people might say that "something for everyone" was old when the world was almost new. But for members of the elite Berlin Brigade engaging in their favorite recreational sports in the Outpost City, "something for everyone" is more than an eye-catching slogan—it is a happy fact of Berlin's busy garrison life, indicative of the importance USAREUR places on intramural sports in the military training program.

Americans working and playing in the politically-beleaguered city appreciate the fact that recreational activities are a major social, cultural, educational, physical and moral essential in helping them perform their unique mission of securing the freedom of two million Berliners.

Viewed in terms of equipment, facilities, sports played and participants involved, Berlin's diversified Special Services recreation program ranks among the best of its kind in USAREUR. Personnel assigned to the American sector are delighted to find at their disposal a superb 18-hole golf course and driving range, ice skating rink, handball and squash courts and indoor tennis courts.

## Choice Real Estate

The chief of Berlin's many-faceted Special Services program and the command sports recreation specialist are kept pendulum-busy administering numerous other choice real estate holdings—including three fully-

equipped gymnasiums, outdoor tennis courts, football fields, softball diamonds, a quarter-mile track, weightlifting rooms, volleyball and badminton courts, and 28 bowling lanes.

## Sailing—Water Skiing

For sportsmen with a nautical flair, the conveniently located Special Services office at Berlin's picturesque Wannsee offers a fleet of trim sailing craft—ranging from sleek power boats and dragon-class sloops to paddleboats and rowboats. Water skiing is also a favorite summertime activity with military visitors to the Wannsee recreational area.

Hunting and fishing enthusiasts have not been forgotten in Berlin. The Rod and Gun Club offers hunting classes, hunting programs in Berlin, and will schedule hunts in West Germany. It also operates skeet and trap ranges every Saturday and Sunday at Rose Range. The highlight of the year is the Commanding General's Trophy Shoot each October.

Various fishing programs are offered by the Rod and Gun Club with international competition between British, French and German anglers.

A new stock car racing track has opened at Parks range and the Berlin American Auto Association sponsors a highly competitive program featuring races at this track on the weekends.

Despite the lack of high quality skiing facilities here in the city, you won't run short of time on the slopes. The Berlin American Ski Club takes

care of that with a robust schedule of ski weekends in West Germany and occasionally an excursion to Austria or other western European countries. Always available are the facilities at Garmisch and Berchtesgaden where you can go either on your own or as a member of several Ski Week instruction programs offered.

Bowling also enjoys perennial favor with Americans in Berlin—28 gleaming and ABC-sanctioned lanes claiming the distinction of being among USAREUR's ten most active bowling centers.

Dedicated recreation officials, mindful of the lure of such off-duty attractions as the Kurfuerstendamm with its endless succession of elegant restaurants, cafes and cinemas, energetically seek to interest the young soldier in healthful sports activities that develop leadership and physical fitness and enhance combat readiness.

## The Individual Soldier

Sharing limited living space with their Berlin neighbors poses a training problem for U.S. officials who must periodically rotate personnel to West Germany for live firing exercises. Planned intramural sports programs and schedules are careful dovetailed into the special training requirements of Berlin Brigade. In planning and implementing ambitious intramural activities, Special Services officials carefully avoid the rigidity of "big sport" programming while placing emphasis on the program's most important customer—The Individual Soldier.

A variety of intramural sports



**TRY IT, YOU'LL LIKE IT** — Members of the Berlin Bears Handball Team show everyone how easy and fun it is to work out on the new Universal Gym. (Photo by Sgt. William Latham)

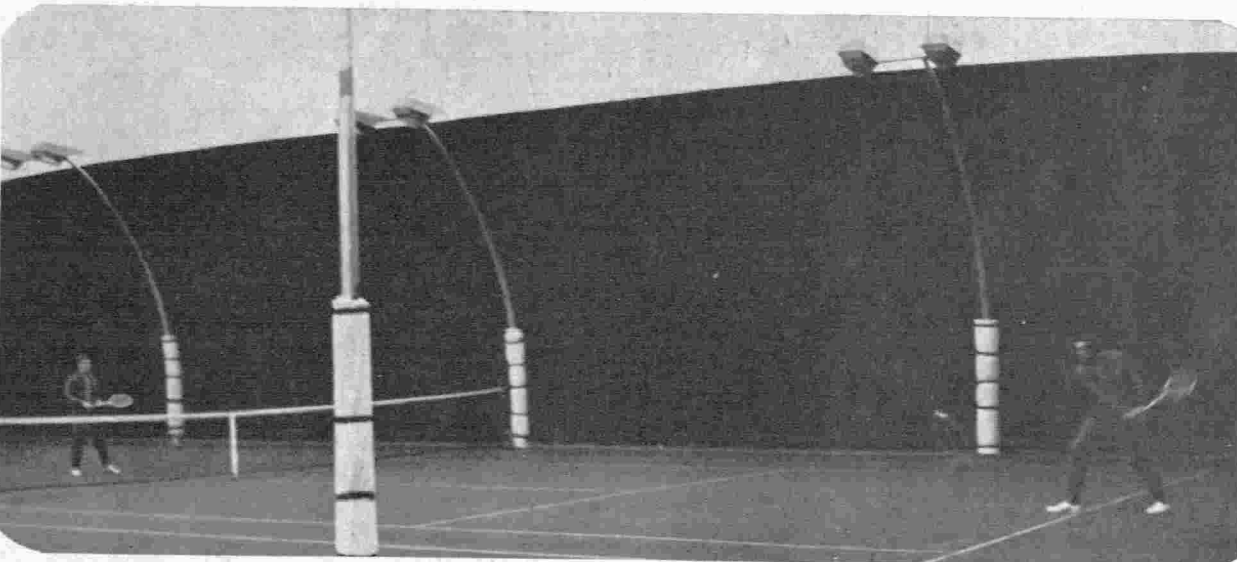
flourish on Brigade playing fields with an estimated 1,250 soldier-athletes engaging in such team sports as softball, touch football, cross country running, basketball, bowling and volleyball. The popular "mass participation" program gives rise to keen competition in sports between various units stationed in Berlin—Infantry vs Armor, Military Police vs Signal, and, when the occasion arises, Army vs Air Force.

## Sports Participation Trophy

Each calendar year a handsome "Sports Participation Trophy" is

awarded by the commanding general of Berlin Brigade to the unit scoring the greatest number of participation and achievement points in the intramural blueprint.

Nor does the effort to provide "something for everyone" in sports end on the softball or touch football field. Dedicated to serving all sports interests, recreation officials arrange for U.S. personnel interested in such European-type activities as gymnastics and bicycling to join Berlin "Sportvereine" which welcome American participation in their metropolitan programs.



**THAT BLOWN-UP FEELING** — Located on Huettenweg near the AYA House, this tennis bubble offers year-round play. It's open to everyone. Hours are 9 a.m. to 10 p.m. Two other bubbles were recently put into operation at Andrews and McNair Barracks.



# Sixth Infantry Sets Impressive Record Proving Historic Motto 'Unity Is Strength'

Several units have held the designation Sixth U.S. Infantry since 1798. However, the present Sixth U.S. Infantry was constituted on January 11, 1812, when Congress authorized a strengthening of the regular army in preparation for the threatening war with England.

The regiment, then known as the 11th Infantry, served on the Canadian border throughout the War of 1812.

After the war, the 11th Infantry was consolidated with four other regiments and designated the Sixth U.S. Infantry.

In 1837, the regiment was gathered together in Florida for the war with the Seminole Indians, and at the conclusion of that war, the Sixth was redistributed in western outposts.

Following the admission of Texas into the Union in 1845, various units of the regiment defeated Santa Anna's Mexican Forces.

In the spring of 1862 the regiment went into action at historic Yorktown.

On July 1, the Sixth was with the army near the town of Gettysburg. The regiment played a prominent part in this, the decisive battle of the Civil War. In this action, the Sixth fought with distinction and

honor and won its sixth battle streamer of the war, "Gettysburg." After the war the Sixth returned to its duties on the frontier. In the Spanish-American War, it went to Cuba and took part in the battle for Santiago. Then it sailed to the Philippines to help quell the Philippine Insurrection and fought in the battles on Negros in 1899 and Panay in 1900.

In France, in World War I, the regiment trained under the 26th Division in the Toul-Boucq area before joining the 5th Division for battle in the Arnaud Sector in June of 1918. They fought throughout the remainder of the war with the 5th Division.

Between World Wars I and II the regiment trained with the 5th and 6th Divisions. It was selected to become part of the First Armored Division on July 15, 1940, when it was redesignated Sixth Infantry (Armored). It was later broken into separate battalions and redesignated the 6th, 11th and 14th Armored Infantry Battalions. During World War II, the regiment played an important role in the African campaign and the Italian invasion.

Late in 1943, the regiment was again committed in the Naples-Foggia area. It was here that the Sixth, reunited, was given the mis-

sion of assaulting an Axis stronghold at Mount Porchia. In 13 days of bitter fighting, the regiment accomplished its mission and earned a Distinguished Unit Citation.

The period of 1945 to 1950 saw various organizational changes as the elements of the regiment were assigned throughout the American Zone of West Germany. As part of the Allied effort to strengthen defenses in Berlin, required by threats from the East, the Sixth was reconstituted on October 10, 1950, and was then assigned to Berlin.

From Lundy's Lane in 1812 to Berlin today, the Sixth Infantry has compiled 154 years of service to our nation, proving its motto—"Unity Is Strength."

## Armor

Company F, 40th Armor, housed in Turner Barracks on Huetteweg, has served in Berlin since May of 1958. The Barracks was named in honor of Sergeant First Class Charles W. Turner, a Medal of Honor winner who was killed in action in Korea in 1950. The parent unit of Company F was first constituted in January 1941 as the 4th Armored Regiment and was assigned to the 3rd Armored Division. During World War II the regiment saw action in Northern France, the Rhineland, Alsace and Ardennes campaigns and in Central Europe. Fighting with honor and distinction, the unit was awarded the



**PLEASANT QUARTERS.** The living area of Private First Class Larry Maloney, exemplary of the areas to be found at McNair Barracks, shows enough warmth and individuality to be conducive to a little relaxed strumming.

Belgian Fourragere and was twice cited for exemplary conduct in the Belgian Army's Order of the Day.

## Artillery

Battery C, 94th Field Artillery, located at McNair Barracks is the artillery support for the Berlin Brigade. Battery C utilizes the 155mm

self propelled howitzers and is instrumental in the support of the infantry battalions. Battery C has live fire exercises twice yearly at the training areas in West Germany and holds the hip-shoot record for the 155mm self propelled howitzer. This exemplifies the combat readiness and expertise of all the Berlin Brigade units.

# Eight Units From Special Troops Provide Full Support for Brigade

Special Troops consists of nine separate units of the Berlin Brigade.

Headquarters Company consists of personnel assigned to administrative positions.

Service Company provides the personnel for logistic support to the Berlin Brigade.

The 42nd Engineer Company provides a full scope of combat engineer support to elements of the Berlin Brigade. The company was activated and assigned to the Brigade September 1, 1963. The unit was first activated September 30, 1944. It was deactivated three times before being assigned to the Divided City forces.

Professional law enforcement, knowledge, and ability are provided in Berlin by the 287th Military Police Company, the home of the law east of the Elbe.

The widening scope of communications and electronics is handled by the 592nd Signal Company.

Some of the areas encompassed by the Signal Company are the pictorial branch, where black and white photographs are processed, along with color pictures and color slides; and the audio branch which takes care of the sound systems at Brigade functions.

One of the most popular units in the Brigade is the 298th U.S. Army Band, whose music is just as well-known to the Berliners as it is with the members of the Brigade.

The Berlin Brigade's Helmstedt Support Detachment, located 110 miles from Berlin, is responsible for Autobahn operations.

The Berlin Brigade Aviation Detachment, located at Tempelhof Central Airport, provides aerial support for the Brigade.



**JUST SEEING HOW THE ROYAL ENGINEERS DO IT.** Staff Sergeant Curtis D. Drake, of the 42nd Engineer Company, watches a member of the 38 (Berlin) Field Squadron Royal Engineers operate a "clamshell." The American and British castlemen worked together recently to excavate a construction site for the German authorities.

## Army Hospital

The hospital care of the 279th Station Hospital, Berlin, will feature the most complete and latest medical advances when they open the doors to their new complex in 1976. It will be one of the most outstanding medical centers in Europe.

Presently a 60-bed hospital, the new complex will expand to 200 beds along with dental, obstetrical and x-ray clinics, a laboratory, a veterinary and preventive medicine section, and enlisted men's quarters.

In addition to outpatient service and medical facilities provided by the hospital for the American Forces in Berlin, branch dispensaries and dental clinics are operated at both McNair and Andrews Barracks.

The commanding officer, USAH, serves as both Surgeon, Berlin Brigade, and as American physician to the Allied Military Prison, Spandau.

# And When You Are Off ....

## Library Facilities

Special Services libraries are well-equipped with current best sellers, many of the great classics, a good selection in all nonfiction subjects and technical and reference books. Other materials found in the library are newspapers, magazines, maps, travel information, current information on Berlin, vertical file material and phonograph records.

Crump Hall Library, located in Headquarters Compound, is open Monday through Friday from 11 a.m. to 9 p.m.; Saturdays from 8 a.m. to 9 p.m.; and Sundays and holidays from 1 p.m. to 9 p.m.

Andrews Barracks Library and McNair Barracks Library are both open daily from noon to 9 p.m.

## Movies

There are five American motion picture theaters in the U.S. sector, each usually showing a different motion picture every day.

The Outpost Theater is located on Clayallee, the Andrews Barracks Theater is located in Building 906, the McNair Barracks Theater (Coliseum) is located in Building 1022; the Steward Theater is located in the U.S. Army Hospital compound and the Columbia Theater is at Tempelhof Central Airport.

## Clubs

There are two service clubs located in the Berlin Brigade for your off duty time. They are operated for your entertainment and recreation, providing writing facilities, lounges, music rooms, game rooms and a T. V. room. Also included in the activities of the service clubs are dances, games for single persons and whole families, parties, and tournaments.

Interested in seeing some pretty girls? The service clubs are the place where the USO shows are held, which are always very entertaining and a lot of fun. The service clubs also plan and conduct their own tours to such varied places as breweries, concerts, museums and other places of interest around Berlin.

The All-American Service Club, McNair Barracks, is open each weekday except Tuesday, from 1 to 10 p.m.; Saturdays from 12 to 10 p.m.; and Sundays and holidays from 9 a.m. to 10 p.m.

The Hi-Lite Service Club, Andrews Barracks, is open Tuesday through Friday from 1 p.m. to 10 p.m.; Saturday from 12 to 10 p.m.; and Sunday from 9 a.m. to 10 p.m.

At both service clubs on Sunday mornings and holiday mornings, free coffee and doughnuts are served at Coffee Call.

There is a Special Services Crafts Shop and Photo Center located in both service club buildings. In the craft shops, one can do leather work, woodworking, metalworking, candlemaking and a variety of other crafts activities. The only cost of such activities is the price of materials, which is minimal, and there is always an experienced instructor on hand to teach and help you along.

In the photo centers, black and white film developing and printing may be done. At the McNair Photo Center, color negative developing and printing, along with color slide processing, may be done by the more advanced student photographer. An experienced photographer is always on hand to teach the fundamentals and improve your technique. These facilities are open daily from 1:30 p.m. to 10 p.m., except Mondays when the hours are 5 p.m. to 10 p.m. An Auto Crafts Shop is available at Andrews Barracks. The hours are 1 p.m. to 10 p.m. Tuesday through Sunday, and 6 p.m. to 10 p.m. Monday.

## Travel Tours

Tours of West and East Berlin depart the U. S. Shopping Center on Clayallee. The West Berlin tour runs every day except Monday and Thursday, and the East Berlin tour is made only on Saturday. All tours begin at 1 p.m.

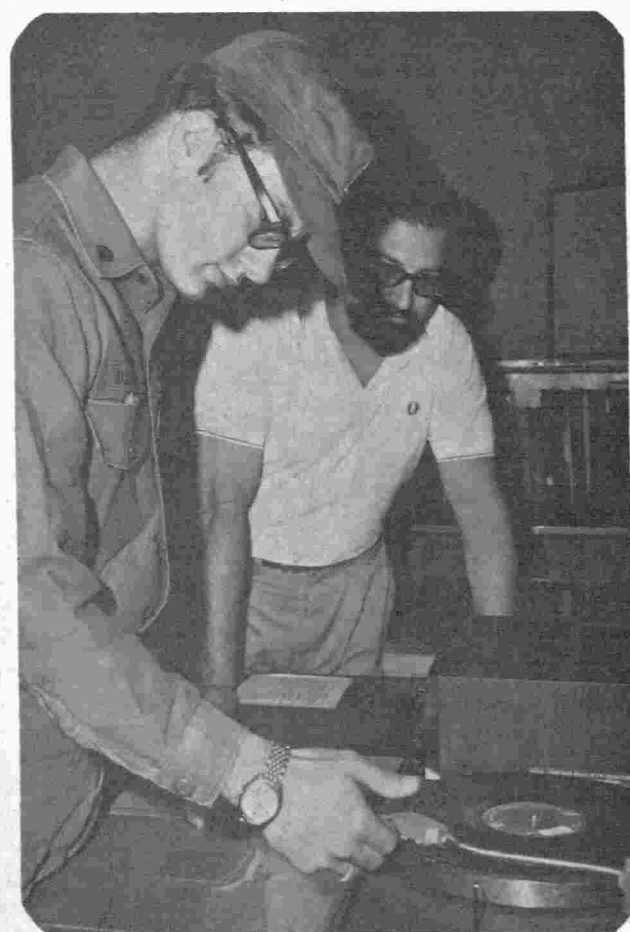
The East Berlin tour takes you into the Soviet Sector and allows you to disembark in the Russian Garden of Remembrance.

Military personnel must wear Class A uniform to tour East Berlin. The West Berlin tour covers the main attractions of Western Berlin and is open to all military personnel, their dependents and guests.

The price of each tour is \$1.75 per person, and reservations may be made by calling the Special Services Tour Office at 6523. Arrangements to tour East Berlin must be made ten days prior to departure.

The Tours Office also offers weekend guided tours to many close West German cities. You take the duty train, free, to Frankfurt or Brunswick and go from there by German train or bus to your destination. The prices are very reasonable.

Some of the places visited are the walled city of Rothenburg, the ancient city of Trier, the tiny country of Luxembourg, the beer capital Munich, and several other historic and quaint cities and towns. One advantage of these tours is that no leave time is used up while you see these famous places.



**WHATEVER YOUR STYLE, ROCK OR BACH — This soldier learns of the stereo equipment available for listening to the many records in the libraries. The records may also be checked out.**