Special Berlin Orientation Newspaper

Special Edition

Allied Unity—Allied solidarity in the Divided City is portrayed by three soldiers of the French, British and American Forces in Berlin.

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

The United States Commander, Berlin (USCOB), currently Major General William W. Cobb, is the senior U.S. official in the Divided City and responsible for the preservation of the interests of all the United States services in Berlin. The USCOB has the unique position of an operational commander, representing the State Department and the Department of Defense, on the one hand, and the commander-in-chief of the Allied Command, Berlin, on the other. As such he is responsible for all military and political matters involving the U.S. and Allied forces in Berlin.

The office of the United States Command, Berlin, was established in 1949 by General William D. Taylor, who assumed the office on August 31, 1949, by direction of the then United States Secretary of State, and was responsible for all United States governmental functions in the sector.

The letter from General Hueson had as its subject—"Orders," and stated in part that "... in furtherance of arrangements set forth in the Agreement Minute III to the Charter of the Allied High Commission, I hereby appoint you, effective midnight, 31 August 1949, United States Commander, Berlin, and direct you to perform such duties as the High Commissioner may require.

"In this connection you will, upon the request of the U.S. High Command, take the necessary measures for the maintenance of law and order and such other actions as are 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 ensure the protection, security and safety 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 Commanding General, United States Army, and to the U.S. Ambassador to the Federal Republic of Germany.

Brigadier General Raymond O. Miller Commanding General Berlin Brigade

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 will continue to be, 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 officers. 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.

In order to keep the idea that here in Berlin you will just be a showman, drill and 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 Grenade, bazooka, rifle, machine gun and other combat-in-city techniques. You'll be trained as soldiers, not just as drillers. You'll be the lifeblood of the greatest fighting force in the world, but you'll also be the tiny, self-contained Guard of the future. In Berlin it's not just a routine job. It's a duty. It's a job of the best kind: a mission in a free city, being part of the Allied Forces. And you'll be able to show for your service.

We know that you will be a valuable member of the Berlin Brigade, and we look forward to the day when you can be proud to say that you served in Berlin.

The Club will be Tuesday, October 1, 7:30. Harnack House, Election Day, a program will feature a show by Dalton Fair and other members of the Club will serve as models.

Fallen Heart Guild invites all ladies for Holy Mass October 4th, a business meeting followed by a banquet at the Parish Hall will be held. The bus will leave at 6:30 and return at 10:00, but you must make reservations.

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

Page 3 . . . . Around the Town
Page 4 . . . . Training
Page 5 . . . . Sports Activities
Page 6 . . . . Units in Berlin
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 breakwater line of the city's main harbor, Frankfurter's Rhein Main Air Base and commentated at the number of people looking at his Berlin shoulder patch. "They look at it with awe," he said, "as if it were something special and then they look at me to see what's special about me. I 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 a 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 Europe.

Twenty-one years ago on May 1, 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 soldier in Berlin. On that day, in a shabby hotel near Rhein, 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 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, Eisenhower, Supreme Headquarter, Allied Expeditionary Forces, had having accomplished its war-time mission, was terminated. The U.S. Forces under SHAEF in July, 1945, were placed under control of the Paris Allied Command, United States Forces, European Theater (USAREUR), which the soldiers of the U.S. Army, Berlin and Berlin Brigade, wear as their USAREUR shoulder patch, denotes the special status of their city and the special role of the American troops who serve here. Berlin in the soldiers who rise each morning to put on their fatigue uniforms or their Army Greens also puts on, at the same time, a badge of responsibility—this distinctive shoulder patch that has served his country well in times of peace and war. It is a badge that most any individual living in the city where the rights of free choice and individual liberty most hold on with the forces of totalitarianism to a wall of cement blocks and barbed wire.

In the words of the soldier on duty at the Berlin Gate, "I guess we are something special at that."

SYMBOLIC TRIBUTE—This life-size, bronze statue of a United States Infantryman, which is surrounded by flags of the Allied nations and stands in the lobby of U. S. Headquarters, honors the memory of those who served in 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 Communist controlled area of Germany. It is, however, part of the divided city, which by the agreement is a symbol of international equilibrium for which the four major allies under the terms of the World War II are jointly responsible.

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

In accordance with the agreement to hold Berlin as the traditional capital of the Federal Republic of Germany and the 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's destiny went through World War I, the coming to power of Hitler's Nazi regime 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 period 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 Soviet Union, supported by the Eastern Berlin from the rest of the city and totally severed all land and water routes between West Berlin and the western zones of Germany in an attempt to force the Western Allies out of Berlin and to starve the people of the city.

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 has 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 poured barbed wire barricades, and a few days later began building a wall of cement blocks, topped in places with barbed wire impregnated with broken glass embedded in concrete.

The walls to close off the land, water and air routes into Berlin were made regularly by dictator Walter Ulbricht's Communist regime.

However, the United States Army continues to move military convoys into Berlin, linking West Berlin to Berlin to Helmsdorf, West Germany.

Berlin (West) comprises the American, British and French sectors. According to the Federal Constitutions adopted in 1949, 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 therein.

At the same time Berlin (West) maintains its status as a city because of the peculiar arrangement, laws enacted by the Bundestag, garrisoned in Bonn for West Germany, only once being operated in Berlin after they have been repaid by the Berlin House of Representatives.

The three Western Allies are resident in Berlin, and as occupation authorities, they also hold veto power over laws passed by the Berlin state legislative body.

The Berliners

Berliners have been described as people who are never properly impressed by serious occasions. If anything 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 is the last bastion of the material superiority 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 freedom is cherished by the people 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 recent years the real sense of the defensive thrusts of NATO.

On a visit to Berlin, shortly after the creation of the Wall, then Vice President Lyndon B. Johnson spoke, to the people of West Berlin August 30, 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 the free world, the Americans have pledged, in effect, that any act of our forces pledged in forming the United States: 'our lives, our Fortunes and our honor."

"I come here at a moment of tension and danger—to 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 importantly, for your brethren in the east—eastern human and command ties, ties that reach back into the lines of families and friends and into the long life of this great city."

HEADQUARTERS—This complex of buildings houses the headquarters of the U. S. Army and the State Department in Berlin. Located on Chaussee 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 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 Kurfuerstendamm—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 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

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 Grenzwald.

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

The battalion was tested on every aspect of the operation from 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.

SIGHTING IN THE BIG ONE. Specialist Four David Roskopf of Company B, 3rd Battalion, 6th Infantry, moves scope for sights adjustment on the 81mm mortar prior to a live fire exercise in the MTA. In the rear, his assistant records the changes. Photo by SFC Kirkland

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

The Berlin Brigade is a psychologically-blended team of professionals and soldiers. Their mission is to maintain peace and security in the Berlin area, to train and prepare for future combat operations, and to support the democratic way of life in Germany.

The Berlin Brigade is comprised of four battalions—each with its own unique mission and role in the overall defense of Berlin. The 1st Battalion, 6th Infantry, is responsible for the eastern sector of Berlin, while the 2nd Battalion, 6th Infantry, is assigned to the western sector.

The training and readiness of the Berlin Brigade are crucial to maintaining a strong and effective presence in Berlin. Regular training exercises and drills are conducted to ensure that the unit is prepared to respond to any potential threats.

The Berlin Brigade's commitment to excellence and readiness is evident in the rigorous training and discipline that members of the unit undergo. The team is built on a foundation of military tradition, camaraderie, and a shared sense of purpose.

The Berlin Brigade's personnel are well-trained, well-equipped, and well-prepared to perform their mission with excellence. Their dedication and commitment to their duty serve as a model for military units around the world.
The Best In Sounds Entertain Berlin

If music is your thing, then you have no doubt heard the music that Berlin can't be 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 Deutschedahlke, 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 on the AM dial 68.55 and 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 plays all of the latest cuts of rock music. One suggestion: Radio Luxembourg broadcasts in English only after 9 p.m. and is located at 1900 on the AM dial.

One of the best places for live music is the concert hall in the Deutschedahlke, which is located on Menseadam near the Funkturm and can be reached by U-Bahn, getting off at 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 PX 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 quadrophonic) 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 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 a eye-catching slogan—it is a happy fact of Berlin's busy garrison life, indicative of the importance USAEUR places on intramural sports in the military training program.

Americans working and playing in the politically-besieged 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 program ranks among the best of its kind in USAEUR. Personnel assigned to the American sector are delighted to find at their disposal a superb indo- brite golf course and driving range, ice skating rink, handball and squash courts and indoor tennis courts.

Choice Real Estate

The chief of Berlin's most-decorated Special Services program and the command sports recreation specialist are kept pendulum-busy administering numerous other real estate holdings—including three fully-equipped gymnasiaums, outdoor tennis courts, football fields, softball diamonds, a quarter-mile track, weightlifting rooms, volleyball and badminton courts, and bowling lanes.

Sailing—Water Skiing

For sportmen with a nautical flair, the conveniently located Special Services offices at Berlin's picturesque Wannsee offers a fleet of trim sailing craft ranging from sleek power boats and dragon-class sloops to paddleskis 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 Fallsen range and the Ber- lin American Auto Association sponsors a highly competitive program of racing races at this track on the weekends.

Despite the lack of high quality skating 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 at the occasional excursion to Austria or other western European countries. Always available are the facilities of West Berlin. You can also pick up a few lessons where you can go either on your own or as a member of several Ski Week instruction programs.

Bowling also enjoys perennial favor with Americans in Berlin—28 lanes at Olympic and ABC-sanctioned lanes claiming the distinction of being among USAEUR's ten most active bowling centers. Dedicated recreation officials, mindful of the lure of such off-duty attractions as the Kurfürstendamm, with its endless succession of elegant restaurants, cafes and cinemas, energetically seek to interest the young soldier in beautiful sports activities that develop leadership and sportsmanship 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 carefully balanced to meet the training requirements of Berlin Brigade using training and implementing ambitious intramural activities. Various intramural activities are held in order to avoid the rigidity of "big sports" programming while placing emphasis where the individual soldier's needs are and serving the customer—The Individual Soldier.

A variety of intramural sports activities include the Theodor-Heuss Platz stop. In the past year alone such groups as Wings, Jetflio Tuff, Grand Funk, Foreigner, Zappa with both the Mothers and the Hot Rats Orchestras; Emerson, Lake and Palmer; Rod Stewart; The Who; Joe Feliciano; Elton John; Neil Diamond; and John Mayall have all appeared.

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

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.

(Try Out for the Army)
Sixth Infantry Sets Impressive Record
Proving Motto 'Unity is Strength'

Several units have held the designation Sixth U.S. Infantry since 1788. 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 1871, the regiment was in action at the Battle of the Washita River.

On July 1, the Sixth was with the army near the town of Gettysburg. The regiment played a part in the decisive battle of the Civil War. In this action, the Sixth fought with distinction and honor and won its sixth battle honor, "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 battles of Santiago. Then it sailed to the Philippines to help quell the Filipino insurrection and fought in the battles on Negros in 1899 and Pasay in 1903.

In France, in World War I, the regiment trained under the 26th Division in the Toul-Bouqou area before joining the 5th Division for action in the Arnould Sector in March 1918. They fought throughout the remainder of the war with the 5th Division.

In World War I, and, on July 15, 1920, when it was redesignated Sixth U.S. Infantry (Armed), it was later broken into separate battalions and redesignated the 6th, 11th, and 4th Armored Infantry Battalions. During World War II, the regiment played an important role in the African campaign and the Italian invasion.

In the spring of 1943, the regiment was again committed in the Naples-Foggia area. It was here that the Sixth, rounded, was given the mission of assaulting an Axis stronghold at Monte Pagano. In 56 days of bitter fighting, the regiment accomplished its mission and earned a Distinguished Unit Citation.

The period of 1945 to 1949 saw various organizational changes as the elements of the regiment were dispersed throughout the American Zone of Germany. As part of the Allied effort to strengthen defenses in Berlin, required by threats to the city, the Sixth was reconstituted on October 10, 1945, and was then assigned to Berlin.

From Lund's Law in 1812 to Berlin today, the Sixth Infantry is a proud unit of service to our nation, proving its motto: "Unity is Strength."

Armor

Company C, 6th Field Artillery, known as the Army's "Special Troops," was organized for duty at the Berlin Brigade. Battery C utilizes 155mm self-propelled howitzers and is instrumental in the support of the infantry battalions. Battery C has fire exercises twice yearly at the training areas in West Germany and holds the high-record for the division's 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 personnel for logistical 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 activated September 30, 1944. It was deactivated three times before being assigned to the Division City forces.

Professional law enforcement knowledge and ability are provided in Berlin by the 23rd Military Police Company, the home of the law east of the Elbe.

Library Facilities

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

Crump Hall Library, located in the Headquarters Company, 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.

Andreas Barracks Library and McNair Barracks Library are both open daily from 8 a.m. to 9 p.m.

Mutos

There are five American motion picture theaters in the U.S. Army. Each shows a different motion picture every day.

The Outpost Theater is located on Clayallee, the Andreas Barracks Theater is located in Building 906, the McNair Barracks Theater (Collier) is located in Building 1022, the Stewart Theater is located in the U.S. Army Hospital compound and the Tambach Central Theater is at Tambach Central Avenue.

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 of textbooks and technical and reference books. Other materials found in the libraries are newspapers, magazines, maps, travel information, current information on Berlin, vertical file material and phonograph records.

Crump Hall Library, located in the Headquarters Company, 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.

Andreas Barracks Library and McNair Barracks Library are both open daily from 8 a.m. to 9 p.m.

Libraries

Library facilities

There are two service clubs located in the Berlin Brigade for off-duty use. They are open for your entertainment and recreation, providing facilities, lounges, music rooms, game rooms and a 7-11 store. Also included in the activities of the service clubs are dances, games for singles 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 breweris, concert, museums, and places of interest around Berlin.

The All-American Service Club, McNair Barracks, is open Tuesday except Tuesday, 8 from 1 p.m. to 10 p.m., Saturdays from 12 to 12 p.m. and Sundays from 8 a.m. to 10 p.m.

The U.S. Army Service Club, Andrews Barracks, is open Tuesday through Friday from 1 p.m. to 10 p.m., Saturday from 12 to 12 p.m. and Sunday from 8 a.m. to 10 p.m.

At both service clubs on Sunday mornings and holidays no alcohol may be sold, 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 shop, one can do leather work, woodworking, metal working, candlemaking and a variety of other crafts activities. The only cost of such activities is the price of materials, which is nominal, and there is always an experienced instructor on hand to teach and help you along.

In the photo center, black and white film developing and printing may be done. At the McNair Photo Center, color negative developing and printing, along with color film processing, is available.

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

In the photo center, black and white film developing and printing may be done. At the McNair Photo Center, color negative developing and printing, along with color film processing, is available.

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

In the photo center, black and white film developing and printing may be done. At the McNair Photo Center, color negative developing and printing, along with color film processing, is available.

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

In the photo center, black and white film developing and printing may be done. At the McNair Photo Center, color negative developing and printing, along with color film processing, is available.

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

In the photo center, black and white film developing and printing may be done. At the McNair Photo Center, color negative developing and printing, along with color film processing, is available.

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

In the photo center, black and white film developing and printing may be done. At the McNair Photo Center, color negative developing and printing, along with color film processing, is available.

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

In the photo center, black and white film developing and printing may be done. At the McNair Photo Center, color negative developing and printing, along with color film processing, is available.