

SPECIAL SERVICES BERLIN TOUR



Compiled by Special Services Division
Berlin Command
Price \$ -.35

DON CROSBY
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FOREWORD

This Booklet is designed to give you a general background of Berlin with a discussion of the points of interest which this guided tour covers. It is hoped, at the same time, that it will be of use in making your visit to Berlin interesting and worthwhile.



Border Sign

—US Army

BRIEF HISTORY OF BERLIN

Berlin is first mentioned in history in the early part of the 13th century. It was located on the banks of the river Spree, opposite Koelln. Both villages were well known markets for fish, grain, and wood on the commercial highway from Leipzig to Stettin at the Baltic Sea.

The names of both villages are of Wendish origin, but stories about them have not really been confirmed. Berlin is supposed to mean "sandy field", which indeed is true of the area around Berlin. Koelln is said to stand for "built on wooden planks above the water". Some people also connect the name Berlin with Albrecht the Bear, founder of the Margraviate of Brandenburg who held the title Margrave from 1150 to 1170, but it is almost certain that Berlin was not founded during his time.

The oldest parts of Berlin-Koelln were situated on the Museum Island and south of it. When Emperor Sigismund appointed the Burgrave of Nuremberg, Frederick von Hohenzollern, viceroy of the Mark Brandenburg in 1415, the nobles of the Mark became rebellious, and the struggle was not ended until his son Frederick "with the Iron Tooth" conquered Berlin-Koelln with 600 horsemen and built a strong citadel on the island of Koelln. This castle was rebuilt and extended during the centuries, and became the Schloss or Royal Palace of the Hohenzollern Emperors up to the time of Kaiser Wilhelm II.

In the beginning of the 13th century the double town was united under the name of Berlin. Rapid development began when King Frederick I made the town

the royal residence and the capital of the kingdom of Prussia in 1701. Each succeeding Hohenzollern added to Berlin's beauty and importance, neighbouring villages and towns grew likewise, so that boundary lines became almost indistinguishable. All attempts at unification, however, failed until 1911 when the formation of Greater Berlin began. The process came to an end in 1920 with the integration of the village Steglitz, which at that time was the largest one in Prussia with a population of 115,000 people.

The late date of the creation of Greater Berlin is the reason why every district or "Bezirk" even today still has its "Buergermeister" and its townhall functioning under the Governing Mayor or "Regierender Buergermeister" of Berlin. Likewise there are about twenty streets with the name "Berliner Strasse", and several main streets change their name whenever entering another district.

Before the war Berlin was Germany's political and commercial center with 4.5 million people living in an area of 340 square miles. This made Berlin the third largest city in the world in regard to area and fourth largest in regard to population.

The Soviet Army captured Berlin on May 2, 1945 after encircling the city and taking most districts in house-to-house fighting. According to agreements with the western allies Berlin was divided into four sectors. The American Army took over the US Sector of Berlin during the first week of July 1945. The Stars and Stripes was flown in Berlin, for the first time, on July 4, 1945.

The war left Berlin with nearly 2 billion cubic feet of rubble. The population decreased by almost 1.5

million people. Since the beginning of the blockade in June 1948, Berlin has been split into two parts: the west sectors and the Soviet sector. Every citywide organization was divided; there are now two currencies, two police forces, two city councils, and two municipal transport companies.

BERLIN TOUR

Sightseeing in Berlin today is a unique experience. One cannot help being conscious of the profound change that has come about since the nineteen-thirties and the difference between the two parts of Berlin as a result of the political circumstances of the present time. This comparison explains why this tour is not only a "sightseeing" tour in the usual sense but also an excellent means of information regarding life behind the "Iron Curtain".

The Special Services Division, Berlin Command, conducts a bus tour of Berlin each Wednesday, Saturday, Sunday, and holiday, starting from the Berlin Command Shopping Center at 1300 hrs. and lasting approximately four hours. These tours include the Soviet Sector. Reservations must be made 24 hours in advance by calling 43153. A small service charge is assessed each person. The tour may also be joined in front of the Harnack House, or at the Tempelhof Officers' Open Mess "Columbia House" Tempelhof Air Base.

Harnack House, the American Officers' and Civilians' Open Mess of Berlin is located at 16 Ihnestr., Dahlem.

Originally the guest house of the famous Kaiser-Wilhelm-Institute, Harnack House was designed to house distinguished foreign scientists who came from all parts of the world to do research work here. It was named after the first president of the society, Adolf von Harnack. During a later period it was headed by Albert Einstein.

When the first American Army personnel entered Berlin in July 1945 they found Harnack House practically undamaged, so with a clatter of field ranges and supply trucks, mess sergeants took over. A large amount of the original furniture still remains and is

being used in the club. Besides housing the Officers' and Civilians' Open Mess of Berlin, Harnack House, has a restaurant, two floors of rooms, for visitors, a beauty parlor and barber shop, and a newsstand.

The buildings surrounding Harnack House, for the most part, belonged to and made up the Kaiser-Wilhelm-Institute of Dahlem; those not too badly damaged were taken over by the **Free University of Berlin** and are crowded with eager young students from the West and East Sectors of the city.

The Administration Building and some of the main lecture halls including the Auditorium Maximum or Henry Ford Building of the **Free U** are right beside Harnack House and the streets surrounding the spacious lawns of the club are always gay with young students coming and going either on foot or on bicycle.

Ihnestrasse is a most attractive street in the spring when the beautiful old chestnut trees are in bloom. Residential streets in the new districts of Berlin are all planted with attractive trees, a specific variety to each street and in many cases, following the idea of the famous Unter den Linden, the street is named after the trees that shade it. There is an Unter den Eichen (Under the Oaks) and a Kastanienstrasse (Chestnut Street), and so on.

The US Sector of Berlin consists of six districts or "Bezirks": Zehlendorf, Schoeneberg, Kreuzberg, Tempelhof, Neukoelln and Steglitz. Of these Zehlendorf and Steglitz are the newest and most attractive. They are modern, mainly residential with clean streets and innumerable parks containing small bodies of water. Most of the houses have balconies, gay in summer with flowers and foliage and they are usually surrounded by gardens enclosed by attractive grill work fences.

After leaving **Harnack House** we drive through attractive winding residential streets, all tree bordered, and turn right into **Koenigin-Luise-Strasse** which runs into **Grunewaldstrasse**. On the left we pass the modern catholic church of **Dahlem**, bombed and now rebuilt. Further down on the same side are two other buildings of the Free University, one of them a newly-built Medical School. On the right is the rear entrance to the Botanical Garden.

From **Grunewaldstrasse** we enter **Schloss Strasse** in the **Steglitz District**. On our left we see the townhall of **Steglitz**, **Steglitz Rathaus**, built of red brick like so many local government buildings of Berlin.

Schloss Strasse is a good street not only for shopping but also for seeing the Berliner. It is always crowded with people. The traffic is heavy and the shops offer a very fine choice. At night it is bright with neon signs advertising movies, restaurants, and shops.

On the left is the new **Wertheim Department Store**, the first newly-built three-story department store after the war, continuing the tradition of the old "Wertheim" now located in the Soviet Sector and totally bombed.

One block down on the same side we see a modernistic theater called the **Titania Palast**. It was from 1945-48 a recreational center of the US Army and then handed back to German ownership. It has since been renovated and acoustic conditions improved, and is now used for movie and stage productions including light plays, concerts, variety and radio shows, lectures, and as an assembly hall. It has a seating capacity of 1800 and has seen successions of famous artists, musicians, and Hollywood stars since 1945.



Rathaus Schoeneberg

—US Army

Again there is a town hall, **Rathaus Friedenau**, and the street changes its name. It is now **Rheinstrasse**; later it becomes **Hauptstrasse**, but it is still crowded with traffic and the shops look prosperous.

After **Iunsbrucker Platz** by turning left we come to **Rudolf-Wilde-Platz** to see the **Rathaus Schoeneberg**.

Before the war this was a Rathaus like so many others, but after the Berlin Blockade caused a separation in the city's administrative set-up, it was chosen as the seat of the West-Berlin Government. Here are located the offices of the governing mayor of West-Berlin as well as those of local administration of the Schoeneberg district.

The tower of the building was especially reconstructed to hold the ten-ton **Freedom Bell**, a gift from the United States to the people of Berlin. The bell's deep throated tones can be heard each day at noon. This great bell, one of the largest in the world, was designed by Walter Dorwin Teague, one of America's leading industrial designers, and was brought to Berlin on United Nations Day, October 24, 1950. Inscribed on its rim is the following message paraphrased from the address of Abraham Lincoln at Gettysburg: "That this world, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom."

An elevator has been installed in the tower and visitors may go up into it to see the bell and at the same time get a fine view of the city. Coming to Grunewaldstrasse we turn right and pass on our left the **Allied Control Authority Building**.

Situated in Kleistpark, the **ACA Building** was, until the beginning of the blockade, the Headquarters for the highest quadripartite governing body in Germany. The four flags, Soviet, French, British and American still are flown on tall flagstuffs in front of it. This imposing structure once housed the Prussian State Court, the second highest court in Germany, where those who took part in the plot against Hitler's life on July 20, 1944 were tried and sentenced.



Allied Control Authorities

—US Army

Crossing Hauptstrasse we go up Monumenten Strasse over the S-Bahn tracks, and as we approach Tempelhof we see rising above the roof tops the attractive monument on the **Kreuzberg Hill** surrounded by a well laid out park. This hill, which certainly is not impressive in height, used to be the highest elevation of the city before the postwar rubble mountains were created.

The attractive Kreuzberg monument, built in the Gothic style in 1821, is dedicated to the Prussian War

of Liberation. It was designed by Schinkel, one of Germany's most famous artists. It is claimed that on a fine day all of Berlin, with the river Spree winding around it, can be seen from the summit of this hill.

And now we see the buildings of Tempelhof Air Port looming up ahead of us. One of the finest airports in the world, Tempelhof obtained its name from the village originally created by the Knight Templars in the year 1319 and named Tempelhof.

The air field emerged from World War II as a burnt shamble, and tons of debris had to be cleared away in time to receive President Truman and Prime Minister Churchill when they arrived for the Potsdam Conference in July 1945.

Prior to its utilization as an airport, which began in 1919, the field had served as an exercise and drill ground for the Berlin Garrison. Dating back to the time of Frederick William I, (1721), the field was the scene of parades by the Royal Guard Corps in the spring and fall of each year.

Construction of the modern airport buildings, was begun in 1937 and had not been completed at the end of the war. The arc-shaped hangars are of steel construction, uniquely built to permit aircraft parking under a roof supported by large cantilever beams. The upright beams were set in reinforced concrete foundations and anchored to the terminal building by specially designed steel erection equipment.

Although destined never to realize its purpose, the entire roof of the hangar construction, nearly one mile in length, was laid in tiers to form a semi-circular stadium, designed to seat thousands of spectators for air and ground demonstrations.



Tempelhof Air Port

—US Army

The landing field is a well-drained, sodded area of 312 acres, bordered on one side by a concrete block apron, approximately 950 feet wide and 3,500 feet long. Length of runway 5300 ft., width 140 ft.

In addition to the landing field and the hangars, one of the more interesting areas of the base is „Eagle Square“. This ornate quadrangle forms the main entrance to the base. Since the occupation of Germany began, the area has been known as „Eagle Square“ because of the large eagle which surmounts the center wall. Once a typical Nazi eagle, it has been Americanized by a coat of white paint over its head and an American coat of arms over the old swastika.

Facing „Eagle Square“ is the Platz der Luftbrücke, named by the city of Berlin to commemorate the airlift, and the impressive Airlift monument.

The Soviet army took possession of the airport in May 1945, and although the buildings were little damaged by bombing, extensive burning by the Russians and pilfering by the general public presented a tremendous job of reconstruction to the first American troops to arrive in Berlin on July 2, 1945.

From 1945 until September 1947, Tempelhof was operated as an installation of European Air Transport Service; on September 20, 1947, control of the base was transferred to the United States Air Forces in Europe.

As Russian restrictions on land travel became more complicated in the spring of 1948, West Berlin began to depend more and more on the United States Air Force for transportation and for providing necessary supplies. On April 1, 1948, USAFE C-47's and C-54's began a 24-hour schedule between Rhein Main Air Base and Tempelhof, but on April 6, 1948, the travel restrictions were temporarily relaxed and land travel resumed. However, the period of relaxed restrictions was brief and on June 20, 1948, it was necessary to recommence supplying the city by air. "Operation Vittles", later known as the Combined Airlift Task Force, came into existence on June 26, 1948, and the Berlin Airlift began.

Flying 109,228,502 miles, or an equivalent of 227.8 trips to the moon, the Berlin Airlift transported 2,324,257 tons of cargo to the blockaded city of Berlin. In addition to Tempelhof, the center of control in Berlin, Gatow Airport in the British Sector and Tegel Airport in the French Sector were utilized as landing fields to re-

ceive the tremendous amounts of coal, flour, and miscellaneous items required to supply the more than two million inhabitants of West Berlin.

The blockade of Berlin officially ended on May 12, 1949, and in August the Airlift began a phase-out period which lasted until September 30, 1949, when the operation was finally stopped.

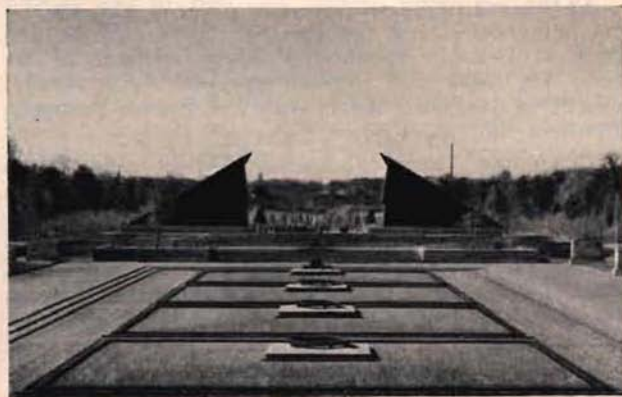
At the beginning of 1951, one half of the airport was de-requisitioned by the Air Force and handed back to German trusteeship. Three commercial air lines are using this civilian portion of the airport now: Pan American World Airways, British European Airways, and Air France.

Continuing down Columbia Damm and Flughafen Strasse, we see the Headquarters of the West Police on our left. As we drive across Karl Marx Strasse, Neukoelln, we pass the Neukoelln Rathaus newly rebuilt on the old lines. This is a heavily populated, working-class district, crowded with traffic and exceedingly interesting from the point of view of noting the difference between the East and West Sectors of the city. It is here that we leave the American Sector and enter the Soviet Sector and Puschkin Allee leading to Treptower Park, one of the finest parks in Berlin. It was laid out in 1876 on the banks of the widest part of the river Spree. The broad, elm tree-bordered avenue leading to the park is marked on all the maps as Treptower Chaussee, but it has been recently renamed Puschkin Allee by the Soviets.

The center of the magnificent old park has been converted by the Soviets into a Red Army War Memorial which they call "The Garden of Remembrance". The memorial was designed by Russian architects and

built by German laborers working 18 months in day and night shifts.

The visitors enter on foot through one of the two sandstone gates erected on either side of the park. Visitors are asked not to smoke in the area of this national monument.



Soviet War Memorial
"Garden of Remembrance"

—US Army

A wide path, with trimmed hedges on either side of it, leads from the gate to a stone statue symbolizing Mother Russia mourning her sons killed in the battle of Berlin.

Turning left, the path widens and continues for at least 80 yards to the top of a flight of wide steps where two huge red flags, carved out of red granite in modernistic style, droop forward like curtains



Statue and Hall of Fame

—US Army

drawn aside. Before each flag a bronze soldier kneels, helmet in hand, head bowed.

In the distance, on the summit of a hill is visible the huge bronze statue of a Red Army soldier which stands on top of the Hall of Fame.

Steps descend on the farther side down to an extensive lawn which is divided into five grass plots. Under these nobody is buried, while 200 rest beneath the hill at the end.

On both sides of the lawn 3400 Red Army Soldiers are buried, killed in the Battle of Berlin, all in mass graves, and in front of the graves are eight white stone blocks with carved reliefs depicting the life of the workers of the Soviet Union and the Red Army. Each block bears an inscription by Joseph Stalin. These reliefs are most interesting and worth studying.

Climbing the flight of steps at the far end of the lawn, one enters the perfectly round Hall of Fame on the top of the small hill. Here, inside a circular mosaic, rich in color and gold leaf, Russian peasants are pictured in costumes of every part of the Soviet Union, mourning around the grave of the Russian heroes. Overhead, in the center of the dome, burns a star which is a huge replica of the most valuable Soviet World War II decoration, "The Order of Victory". On a pedestal in the center of the small room, under glass, is a parchment book with the names of the buried soldiers.

The towering bronze figure of the Red Army soldier on top of the Hall of Fame is bare-headed and he carries on his left arm a small child symbolizing the future of the Soviet Union. In his right hand he

holds a long two-edged sword with which he is cutting up a swastika lying at his feet. The statue is 36 ft. tall and 40 tons in weight.

Shortly after visiting the Russian memorial the tour crosses the River Spree. Along its banks are a number of storage houses and factories. Later we pass the **East Station** (former Schlesischer Bahnhof) which has become the main railroad station of the Soviet Sector with trains leaving and arriving from all directions.

The tour then enters **Stalinallee**, former Frankfurter Allee. Most of the buildings were completely razed by bombing and street fighting when the Red Army troops entered Berlin. The style of the new buildings erected 1952/53 is typical Russian, sometimes called "Moscow modern". Here are also the **Stalin Monument** and the **Hall of Sports**.

Via **Leninallee** we approach **Alexanderplatz**, located near the geographical center of Greater Berlin. It once was the busiest traffic intersection with five main streets converging and was surrounded by many big office buildings and department stores. In the background on the left is the huge shell built in 1885-90 that once used to be the **Police Headquarters**. It was also used by the Gestapo and had prison cells in the basement and heavy barred windows.

There is also a large department store which the Communists call **H. O.**, one of a chain operated by the East Zone Government where rationed food and goods may be purchased at inflated prices without coupons. The quality of the goods judged by US standards is very low.

Behind Alexanderplatz Station down **Rathausstrasse** on the left one sees the **City Hall** of Greater Berlin,

now only used by the communist administration of the East Sector. This huge structure was built in 1861—69 close to an older city hall and was considered one of the show places of prewar Berlin. The massive 210 foot tower is still standing.

Turning right, one sees the **Marienkirche**, one of the oldest churches in Berlin. It was built in the 14th century, and rebuilt in 1892—94. Its singularly plain Gothic spire, 295 feet high, was added to the old church in 1790.

In the hall below the church tower of the **Marien Kirche** is the famous and weird mural painting done about 1470 and called "The Dance of Death". Rather badly damaged during the war, the roof and spire have since been restored, and the church is now in use both for Lutheran services and concerts of sacred music.

Turning left again we enter the **Museum Island**, a perfect island in the Spree River, connected by several bridges. It was formerly the heart of the Old City and was named after the five Berlin art museums located hereon.

The massive shell of the **Schloss**, the Royal Palace of the Prussian Rulers, dominated the scene when the occupation troops first marched into Berlin in 1945, but the Soviets dynamited and pulled it down to make way for their Red Square, now named Marx Engels Platz. The original building on this site was a stronghold built in 1441—51 by Frederick II, Elector of Brandenburg. Frederick the Great was born in the castle and Kaiser Wilhelm II occupied it until his exile to Holland.



Marienkirche

— US Army

On the north side is the **Lustgarten**, originally part of the palace garden and converted into a drill-ground by Frederick William I, and now included in the Red Square.

The **Dom** or Cathedral, was Berlin's Main Protestant church. It was built in 1904 as the house of

worship for the royal family. Buried beneath the massive structure are the remains of many of the kings and emperors of the House of Hohenzollern.

Although the cathedral suffered not too a severe damage during the war, services have been held in the basement only on a small scale since the winter of 1945.

North of the Dom, clustered around the far side of the former Lustgarten, are the ruins of Berlin's most famous museums, which gave this island the name of Museum Island. The National Gallery—paintings of the 19th century; the Old Museum—Greek and Roman art; the New Museum—Egyptian collection; the Pergamon Museum—Greek, old German and Western Asiatic art; and the Emperor Frederick Museum—devoted to Persian and Islamic art. All five museums were extensively damaged; however, most of the collections had been previously removed.

Crossing over the former Schloss Bruecke (Castle Bridge) renamed Marx-Engels-Bruecke, we leave the island and start down the famous Unter den Linden, Berlin's most famous boulevard, 900 yds. in length from the bridge to the Brandenburg Tor, laid out by Frederick William, the Great Elector, in the middle of the 17th century. It was so named because of the double avenue of lime or linden trees planted on it. Hitler had the trees cut down and replaced by tall flag staffs on which the Nazi banners were hung for the parades and rallies. Since 1945 new small trees have been planted.

On either side of Unter den Linden can be seen the ruins of what were once the finest palaces, embassies, museums, libraries and great hotels in Germany. The drive down what was formerly one of Europe's most



Dom

beautiful streets, will show clearly the destructiveness of total war. Nearly all public buildings, and most of the commercial centers are now heaps of rubble or broken fragments of walls. Unter den Linden is part of the Soviet Sector of Berlin.

The first building on the right as one enters Unter den Linden is the Zeughaus or arsenal. It was built at the end of the 17th century in an ornate French baroque style and for over 200 years was used as a museum for weapons of war, a hall of fame for the Prussian army. The building at present houses a "History Museum" controlled by the East Government. Next to the arsenal stands the former Royal Guard House which after 1919 contained the Tomb of

the German Unknown Soldier, World War I, and behind it is the **House of Soviet Culture** in the building that was formerly the Academy of Voice Culture, renowned for the excellent acoustics of its concert hall.

The **House of Soviet Culture**, or "**House of German-Soviet Friendship**", containing lecture halls, library, art galleries and movie house, was opened March 1947 to inform the Germans of Soviet culture.

Still on the right, just beyond the little square, comes the **University of Berlin**, founded in 1810 by Karl Wilhelm von Humboldt, philosopher and statesman. Prior to 1933 over twenty thousand students were enrolled in this university. After the occupation and the dividing of Berlin, many of the postwar students left the Soviet Sector and founded the **Free University of Berlin**.

Across the avenue, on the left, is **Bebelplatz**, former **Opernplatz**, with the renovated **State Opera House**, built by Frederick the Great in 1743. This opera house has proved to be a sort of ill-fated building, having been burned to the ground twice in its history and finally, in 1943, bombed to a shambles by the Allied Air Force.

Just behind the opera house and facing on the square is all that is left of Berlin's Catholic Cathedral, **St. Hedwig's**. Its facade was a perfect miniature reproduction of the great Pantheon at Rome. Built during the reign of Frederick the Great, it was completely destroyed during the bombing of 1943. It is now under repair.

Still on **Bebelplatz**, just beyond the cathedral, is the red-bannered and slogan-decorated **SED Headquarters**, operating in a completely renovated build-



Tomb of German Unknown Soldier

ing that formerly housed the main offices of the Dresdner Bank. The SED Party is sponsored by the Soviet Union and is the leading political organization in the Soviet Sector and Zone of Germany. This building, alone of all the far more historical ones surrounding it, has been completely remodeled and repainted and shows no evidence of bomb damage.

Facing the Opera on the other side of Bebelplatz is the **Kronprinzen Palais**, the residence of the sons and daughters of the German Rulers. Frederick the Great was the first Crown Prince to have lived in this small palace on Unter den Linden. Then came Frederick William III (1797—1840). In 1797 Emperor William I was born here, and from 1858 to 1888 it was

the winter residence of the Crown Prince Frederick III. In 1900 it was opened to the public as a state museum.

On the right, opposite the Kronprinzen Palais, is the **National Library** which once housed one of the world's largest collections of books. The collection, begun in 1659 by the Great Elector, was built up to 150,000 volumes by Frederick the Great; before World War II it had grown to two million books.

On the left is a grey building containing the head offices of the **Freie Deutsche Gewerkschaftsbund (FDGB)**, the East Zone's Trade Union, later on the right is the center of the **Freie Deutsche Jugend (FDJ)**, the communist youth organization.

Also on the left stands the **Soviet Embassy**, an ornate new structure built on the site of the old Russian Embassy at a cost of 4,000,000 dollars to house the Soviet representatives.

Just beyond the **Soviet Embassy**, at the corner of Wilhelmstrasse, are the ruins of the **Adlon Hotel**, once the most luxurious hotel on the continent, receiving in the grand manner diplomats, foreign correspondents and world travellers.

The **Adlon Hotel** was used as the setting of Vickie Baum's well-known book, "Grand Hotel".

Instead of continuing down **Unter den Linden** we turn now into Wilhelmstrasse. Down this street, formerly lined with government buildings and considered in prewar days to be the most aristocratic street of the city, there is little to see except total destruction. But here again it is the case of being interested in what once existed, in knowing where the historic buildings one has read so much about, once stood.

The **Reich's Foreign Office** was on the right, in numbers 75—76, but even the house numbers can no longer be found. Again on the right, number 77 was the **President's Palace**, at one time the official residence of General von Hindenburg, President of Germany under the Weimar Republic. This residence and the other buildings on Wilhelmstrasse were destroyed during the heavy street fighting of the last days of the war. The Red Army fought its way down this street to the **Reichschancellory**, April 30, 1945.

Wilhelmstrasse opens out into Wilhelmplatz, now Ernst-Thaelmann-Platz, and on the right side of the square the **Reichschancellory** once stood.

The **Reichschancellory** used to be Hitler's official residence as well as office. It was built during 1936—1938, modern in style, but richly decorated in the interior with gold mosaic and inlays of gold leaf, marble, and fine wood. From the first floor balcony facing the Platz he used to show himself to his followers massed in the large square below.

Under the gardens of the **Reichschancellory**, Hitler's personal air raid shelter was built, 36 feet deep. It was said to have been the most elaborate air raid shelter in Germany — — steam-heated and airconditioned, furnished with every luxury. It is in this underground palace that Hitler and Eva Braun are said to have died in a suicide pact.

The chancellory was partially destroyed during one single air raid and further damaged during the last days of fierce fighting in this area. The Red Army looted most of the furnishings and then burned out the ornate interior. Finally in 1948 Soviets tore the place down and carted most of the valuable granites

to **Treptower Park** where they were used to build the memorial to the Red Army men who were killed in the last desperate struggle for Berlin.

The Communists claim they intend to make a beautiful peoples' park where Hitler's famous **Reichschancellory** once stood.

Across from the **Reichschancellory** were the offices of Dr. Joseph Goebbels' **Ministry of Propaganda**. They have now been rebuilt and remodeled into headquarters for the **Nationalrat**, the Soviet-sponsored Upper House for East Berlin and the East Zone of Germany.

At the corner of Wilhelmstrasse and Leipziger Strasse is the building which housed Nazi Germany's **Air Ministry**. It escaped with practically no damage and is at present occupied by a number of departments of the East Zone's Government. Leipziger Strasse, formerly one of the most important business streets of the city, leads into Potsdamer Platz.

In prewar days **Potsdamer Platz** was one of the busiest traffic intersections of the city. During the Soviet blockade of Berlin in 1948-49 it became quite a hot spot for here the three Sectors meet and East faces West. During the period of the blockade, the Soviets put up a barricade to keep the West Berliners from coming over into their territory.

In the fall of 1950 the free press of the West erected on the British side a tall sign, illuminated at night, on which news bulletins are run for the benefit of the Germans on the other side of the Iron Curtain.

This was the scene of the uprising on June 17, 1953, started by workers on **Stalinallee** who were in protest against a 10% work-increase without pay demanded

by the Government. Thousands of others joined them in the march towards the sector border where they were stopped by Russian tanks. Many people were killed or wounded.

All the rest of the square is in ruins. On the East side are the ruins of the famous **Wertheim Department Store**, once the largest in Europe. On the other side is the wrecked **Potsdamer Bahnhof**, Berlin's first railroad station which has been in existence since 1835 and where the first train left for Potsdam. It was a small but artistically attractive building.

Also on this side is the **Haus Vaterland**, a unique prewar restaurant in which you wandered at will from "country to country", eating the national food, drinking the national wines, hearing the national music and being waited upon by waiters and waitresses dressed in national costumes. Even the scenery of the specific country was reproduced outside the windows and on the walls. The old **Haus Vaterland** attracted everyone who came to Berlin. It was severely damaged by bombing and fire.

This section of the city took a heavy pounding; Berlin was the target of 71,095 tons of bombs dropped in 154 raids by the United States 8th and 15th Air Force and the British Royal Air Force.

Potsdamer Platz is the border line between East and West and here is utter desolation. There are blocks of ruins as far as one can see. There are no movie houses, shops or neon lights in this street. What shops one sees are little lean-tos propped up against ruined walls.

Turning right the tour continues down **Lenné Str.**, **Friedrich-Ebert-Str.**, the border line of the British and Soviet Sectors, past the ruined American embassy to Berlin's most famous landmark, the **Brandenburger Tor**

or gate, today the dividing line between the British Sector on the West and the Soviet Sector on the East. This is one landmark the Soviets have decided to keep.

Since August 6, 1791, every important event in the history of Berlin has centered around **Brandenburger Tor**. German historians have called it "The Guard of Stone at the Threshold of Prussia". It was built originally as a towngate and served as a sort of line of demarcation between the city and the western outskirts. Despite all changes and the growing of the city, it has remained the gateway to Berlin. In appearance it is in many ways an imitation, architecturally, of the antique towngate of Athens and the Propylaea of the Acropolis of Greece.

For two centuries **Brandenburger Tor** was the triumphant entrance for victorious Prussian troops every time they returned from the conquest of other lands. All foreign rulers and dignitaries coming to Berlin entered here, every state procession, funeral, or show of Prussian might, even the athletes coming in for the Olympic Games, all entered the city through this gate. Finally in May 1945, the Red Army stormed through it to capture the city.

The famous quadriga—the **Victory Car**, a Roman chariot drawn by four galloping horses—on top of the gate, hung in shreds when the occupying troops first entered the city. After the battle of Jena in 1806, when Napoleon marched into Berlin he had the chariot removed, packed and sent to Paris. Berliners used to take pride in the fact that the Parisians never saw it because when Marshal Blücher defeated Napoleon, eight years later, he brought it back before the French had had time to unpack the original 36 cases in which



Brandenburger Tor

it had been shipped to France. The Soviets have now taken away what was left of it.

West of the gate is the **Tiergarten**, Berlin's Central Park. It is 630 acres of woods and gardens. Running down the center of it is the **Street of 17th June**, former **Charlottenburger Chaussee**, renamed as a memorial to the uprising in the East Sector.

The **Tiergarten** is in the British Sector. It was the private property of the crown as long as there was a crown, a hunting reservation for royalty where the deer roamed in herds. Frederick the Great had his

famous architect Knobelsdorff lay out a portion of it in the stiff Versailles style of gardens and later Frederick William III continued the beautifying.

The park was opened to the public in the 19th century. Restaurants, stables and an open air theater sprang up around it, and it soon became as important to the Berliner as the Bois de Boulogne is to the Parisian.

A good deal of the battle for Berlin was fought in this area, trenches and fox holes were dug in the gardens and the beautiful old trees were either destroyed during the fighting or cut down by the Berliners to be used for fuel during the frightfully cold winter of 1945—46. The rose gardens were plowed up and planted as vegetable gardens and acres of the park were planted in potatoes to keep the population of Berlin alive.

With the help of E.R.P. funds, unemployed Berliners are now being employed in remodelling the park. An extensive reforestation project is being carried out with German towns from all over the Western Zones sending gifts of trees.

On the right, as one leaves **Brandenburger Tor** behind and looks down the wide **Street of the 17th of June**, is what used to be Koenigsplatz, now renamed the Platz der Republik, and the ruins of the monumental **Reichstag**. During the days of the monarchy and the Weimar Republic, the **Reichstag** was the meeting place of the German parliament. It was built in 1884—94 in florid Italian Renaissance style, to serve as the Prussian House of Parliament.

Most of the building was destroyed by fire on the night of February 28, 1933. The National Socialists



The Reichstag

—H. Erlitz

accused the Communist party of having started the fire as a signal of a nationwide revolution, and the world accused the Nazis of having done it themselves as an excuse to seize power by force. Hitler never had the **Reichstag** rebuilt; he moved his own parliament into the **Kroll Opera House**.

Next on the right rises the **Soviet War Memorial** which is a semicircular sandstone arch with a bronze Red Army soldier on top pointing at defeated Berlin. The Soviets unveiled this memorial in 1945 at ceremonies commemorating the Russian October Revolution. Two Red Army soldiers stand here on guard day and night.

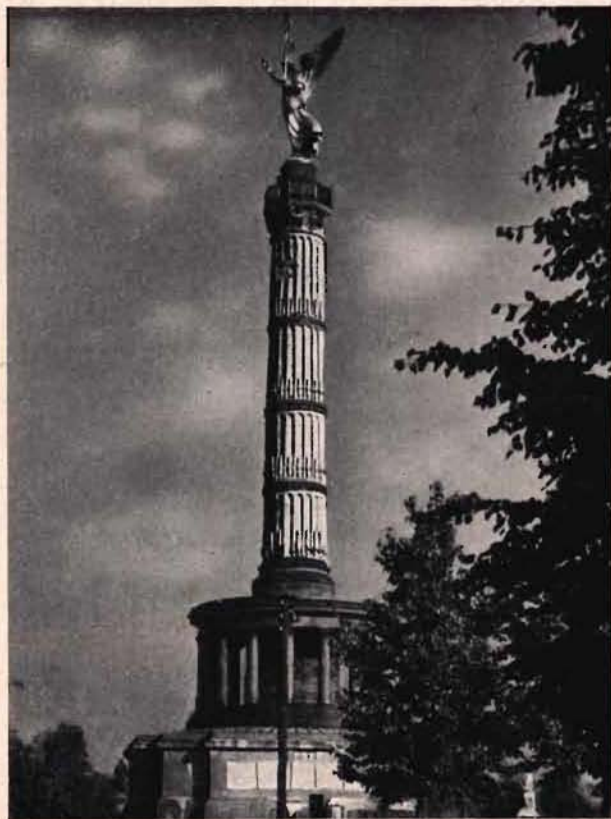
In the center of the Tiergarten is the **Grosse Stern**, a circular space where the Street of the 17th of June is crossed by roads radiating in all directions. Here the **Siegessaeule** or **Victory Column**, rises impressively.

This column, built in 1873, commemorates the victories of the Prussian armies in the Franco-Prussian war of 1870—71. It formerly stood before the **Reichstag** in the center of the square now known as the **Platz der Republik**. Rising to a height of 193 feet, it is topped by a gilded figure of victory called by the Germans the **Goddess of Victory**.

The Allied Air Forces made such a target of this wide and beautiful road called the Street of 17th June, that Hitler had it covered with an extensive and elaborate camouflage net. In many accounts of the last days of Berlin it is claimed that planes carrying messages to Hitler, while he was living underground in his air raid shelter at the chancellory, actually landed and took off on this street.

To the right of the **Grosse Stern** once stood the **Chateau of Bellevue** dating from 1785. Its attractive park used to be open to the public.

Turning left at the **Victory Column** or **Siegessaeule** onto **Hofjäger Allee**, one can see on the right two of the largest air raid shelters or **Bunkers** of Berlin. The larger of the two shelters accommodated over 30,000, and the smaller one was reserved for military personnel engaged in the air defense of the city. When the fighting was over the bunkers were turned into hospitals. For the first year after the fall of the city they were used as shelters for the homeless of the district also and later dynamited. They are now being covered with rubble and will finally have some good soil placed on them and be planted with shrubs and



Victory Column

—US Army

grass creating attractive hills in the otherwise flat area of the Tiergarten park.

Continuing we enter the area around Luetzow Platz, a badly bombed section which suffered one of the first radar-directed air raids in 1943.

At the end of the street we encircle the **Emperor William Memorial Church**. It was built in 1895, dedicated by Kaiser William II to his grandfather, and is quite a landmark for the present day Berliners. In the prewar days it was the society church of the city and the site of many fashionable weddings.

The church was partially destroyed by aerial bombing and received further destruction when SS troops made a last stand here in the end of April 1945 as the Soviets entered the city. Plans are in progress to rebuild this landmark.

The main tower of the memorial church was said to have been one of the highest points in or near Berlin, 315 feet high. In it hung a peal of five bells cast from the metal of captured canons. The peal was worked by electricity. On the walls of the church there still are numerous very fine mosaic pictures. The organ gallery could accommodate 80 musicians and over 300 singers.

This platz was one of the busiest shopping centers of the Western part of Berlin in prewar days.

The Zoological Gardens are on the North side of the platz with an entrance on Budapester Strasse. This Zoo is not only one of the finest in Europe, but a park with many fashionable restaurants in it. Also open-air concerts are held here, some exhibitions, and the Oktoberfest.



Kaiser Wilhelm Gedächtniskirche

—US Army

Radiating from the church square are several wide shopping streets: Kurfuerstendamm, Taubentzenstrasse, Rankestrasse, Budapester Strasse. On Kantstrasse, No. 12, is the theater formerly known as Theater des Westens and now used as the City Opera House, the only opera house in the Western Sector of Berlin.



Kurfuerstendamm

Nobody visits Berlin without coming to shop on Kurfuerstendamm. It is the Fifth Avenue of the city, the style center of Germany, most gay with shops, restaurants, outdoor cafes in summer that remind one of Paris, night spots, hotels, and movie theaters. It was heavily damaged by street fighting and from aerial bombs, but gradually it is coming back.

The tour continues down Kurfuerstendamm to its end. From a railroad bridge, in the distance on the right, one sees the **Funkturm**, a 450-foot radio tower which looks something like the famed Eiffel Tower in Paris. There is a restaurant half way up and an ele-



Olympic Stadium

—US Army

vator to take one up the very top of the lofty mast to see a full bird's eye view of Berlin.

Around the Funkturm are other points of interest which the tour does not pass, but which one may visit on his own. The radio tower is surrounded by the **Ausstellungshallen** for exhibitions and fairs.

The new buildings of the fair grounds are quite modern, and they were only partly destroyed during the war. These halls are used very much like the Madison Square Gardens of New York City. Dog Shows, Flower Shows, Industrial Shows, and every imaginable kind of show is staged here.

Facing one of the halls is the Broadcasting Building, "Haus des Rundfunks", which once contained **Radio Berlin**. The Soviets took over control after the war, and according to the Potsdam agreement were allowed to stay. It was then the communist radiostation for the Soviet Sector and Zone. However, since 1952 the communists are no longer broadcasting from this building as they moved all of the equipment and staff over into the Soviet Sector. There was only a handful of Red Army soldiers on guard until July 1956, when the Soviets decided to hand the building over to the West Berlin Authorities.

Not far from the Funkturm is the **Olympic Stadium**. To reach that we drive to the huge Reichskanzlerplatz where stands the NAAFI, the recreation and shopping center of the British troops, with Family Shop and the "Jerboa Theater". Then we turn right into Reichsstrasse and left into Olympische Strasse.

The stadium and surrounding structures were built for the 1936 Olympic games. The seating capacity of the main stadium is approximately 100,000. It was not badly damaged by bombings and it is still most impressive. Beside the main stadium there is a polo field, tennis courts, race track, and an extensive swimming pool. There is also an open-air theater, to accommodate 25,000 spectators, which was modeled after the Hollywood Bowl.

The route back is tree-bordered, skirting the **Grunewald** (Green Forest), 11,350 acres that were once a royal hunting preserve, consisting mainly of tall, straight pines. There are several natural lakes in this forest, which extends from the elegant Western residential section of the city to the banks of the Havel



—US Army

Funkturm

River, Berlin's great waterway to the sea. On Sundays and holidays large crowds of Berliners pour into the Grunewald to walk, ride, bicycle, swim and sun themselves.

Driving down Clay-Allee (named in honor of General Lucius D. Clay, former Military Governor and Commander-in-Chief, US) we re-enter the US Sector and see the **Berlin Command Shopping Center** and the new **Outpost Theater** on the right and the **Headquarters Compound** on the left. Here, within a quarter-mile radius, are all the installations found in a normal American civic center. The Shopping Center, a one-story structure, was originally built by Army engineers as an officers' and civilians' mess hall in 1946. Occupying the two main wings are the quartermaster sales commissary, which sells groceries and meats to family and bachelor messes, and the main post exchange, a counterpart of a small-town department store.

In this building also are located the main post office, a cafeteria, beauty and barber shops, beverage store, tailor shop, watch and radio repair shop, theater ticket office, telephone and telegraph services, the American Express, newsstand, and a central office for the payment of rentals and subsistence accounts of all persons connected with the Army.

At the intersection of Clay-Allee, Saargemuender Strasse and Argentinische Allee is the **Headquarters Compound**, formerly known as OMGUS (Office of Military Government, US) which serves as headquarters both for US Department of State and US Army personnel.

When American troops entered Berlin, July 4, 1945, they established headquarters here in the shambles that had once been the proud, modern Luftgau Buildings, the command post for the aerial defense of the eastern region of Germany. They found these buildings painted a dirty gray-green for camouflage pur-



—US Army

Outpost Theater

poses, battered by bombs and artillery, and guttered by fire. All the first floors were ripped out to provide firewood, the doors knocked in, windows broken and everything that could be pulled out had been looted by the Red Army.

A German plane lay in the middle of Saargemuender Strasse, right at the corner of Clay-Allee: it had hit the right wing of the Luftgau Buildings as it came down in flames and that part of the roof was burned away. Beside the main gate, where the official cars are now parked, there were groups of shallow graves with crude wooden stars painted blood red, marking the spot where Red Army soldiers had been hastily buried.

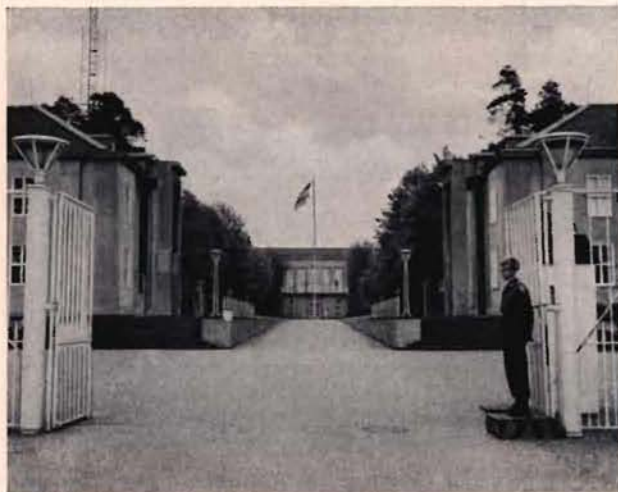


Berlin Command Shopping Center

—US Army

The US Sector of Berlin was formally occupied July 6, 1945. On July 20, 1945, President Truman left the Tripartite Conference at Potsdam to attend the flag raising ceremonies in the Compound. He was accompanied by General Eisenhower, General Bradley, General Patton, General Clay, and General Floyd S. Parks the Commanding General, Berlin District.

The flag which was raised in the Compound that day had been flown over the United States Capitol on December 8 and December 11, 1941, when war had been declared first on Japan, then on Germany and Italy. This same flag had been flown triumphantly



Headquarters Compound

—US Army

over Rome on July 4, 1944 after the surrender of Italy and later it was raised in Tokyo at General MacArthur's command on September 8, 1945.

In the Headquarters Compound are now located U.S. Mission Berlin, USCOB, the United States Consulate, Navy Headquarters and Headquarters Berlin Command.

Across from Headquarters Compound, on Clay-Allee and Saargemuender Strasse is Club 48, the non-commissioned officers club, built by the Army. On Argentinische Allee are the new apartments built by the



Berlin Command Sport Center

—US Army

Army to house civilian and military personnel working for the government.

Behind the Shopping Center is the Command athletic center with gym, tennis courts, bowling alleys, and athletic field.

At the Saargemuender Strasse entrance to Headquarters Compound is the main stop of the post bus system operated by the Transportation Branch of the Army to link all troop and residential sections of the 81-square-mile American Sector of Berlin.

SHOPPING GUIDE OF BERLIN

The extreme destruction of Berlin's inner city during the war and the subsequent geographical division by the occupying powers has resulted in a great deal of shifting in the city's business districts.

Although Kurfuerstendamm, in the British Sector, was before the war and remains today the most exclusive shopping street (frequently referred to by Americans and Germans alike as Berlin's Fifth Avenue), most of the business activity formerly located on Leipziger, Friedrich and Unter den Linden streets (now in the Soviet Sector) has been reestablished in the western sectors. Commonly called "the new city", the largest street of the postwar shopping district begins as Potsdamer Strasse at Potsdamer Platz, a juncture for the American, British and Soviet sectors, running southwest, changes to Hauptstrasse, Rheinstrasse, Schloss-Strasse, Unter den Eichen, Berliner Strasse and Potsdamer Chaussee, before it runs its course. The best shopping district is along the parts of the street that are called Rhein- and Schloss-Strasse. The northern end of the street (Potsdamer Strasse) also has several good shops, mostly for cameras, porcelain, and books.

Two other recently developed business streets, Tempelhofer Damm directly in front of Tempelhof Air Base and Karl-Marx-Strasse to the rear of the base, both running north and south, offer hundreds of shops carrying every type of item imaginable for ordinary daily needs. Most of the firms in these districts carry only staple products and do not compare with the specialty shops of Kurfuerstendamm or Schloss-Strasse.

Kurfuerstendamm is a glittering maze of movie theaters, sidewalk restaurants, and beautiful shop win-

dows. Jewelry, furs, fashions, furniture, art, automobiles, antiques—window after window and block after block—make Kurfuerstendamm a paradise for window shoppers and serious purchasers alike. Nearly all the firms are well established and reliable and their products genuine. This is the mecca for Berlin's fashion-conscious citizens and the potpourri of her international guests. Kurfuerstendamm is massed with tradespeople and shoppers by day and radiant with neon at night. Even if you don't buy a pin, you're sure to enjoy an expedition to this street.

In an effort to simplify shopping for the Berlin visitor we have compiled the following list of a few of the better and most conveniently located shops in the city. The list has been restricted to certain types of shops (auction houses, porcelain, cameras, antiques, jewelry, and souvenirs) because it seems logical that these items are likely to be of greater interest to individuals making brief visits to the city. It is to be understood that this is merely an introductory and very incomplete list of Berlin shops and is only intended as a sample of the almost limitless discoveries you will probably make for yourself.

Auction Houses

Many of the old timers in Berlin will tell you that the best way to pick up those valuable old pieces you want is through the auction houses. Most of the ladies give their bids to commissionaires and do not actually attend the auctions. The three houses listed below have regularly scheduled auctions and continuous exhibits of items and collections. Each piece is marked with a minimum acceptable bid and from there you're on your own.

EGGEN-KETTNER

Wilmerdorf, 145 Berliner Straße Tel. 87 19 88

LUCIE L. SAMTER

216 Kurfuerstendamm Tel. 91 15 53

LEO SPIK

48/49 Kurfuerstendamm Tel. 91 60 93

Antiques

Berlin has a fabulous street of antique shops—Keithstrasse. If you're going from Tempelhof Air Base, you can use the German Bus No. 19 to Kleiststrasse. Just before you get to Wittenbergplatz U-Bahn station you're in an antique shop Utopia. On both sides of the street, beginning with Evelyn's at number 5 and ending with Schulz's at number 19, you'll find a total of twelve (at the last count) shops, jammed with everything from mortars and pestles to elephant tusks. Try to go when you've a little time on your hands and make the rounds before you buy. Next door may be a better bargain and don't be afraid to do a little haggling with the merchants. They're used to it.

Cameras

Photographic equipment is basically the same as you'll find in Western Germany. Some good stores are:

BRIESEMEISTER

110 Potsdamer Strasse Tel. 24 15 47

WALTER NAUEN

149 Mariendorfer Damm Tel. 75 54 12

TALBOT

45 Kurfuerstendamm Tel. 91 41 91

LEISNER

Zoo-Station (under bridge) Tel. 32 47 47

WEGERT

26a & 188/89 Kurfuerstendamm	Tel. 24 90 71
Ihnestrassé at Garystrassé	Tel. 76 01 01
5 Fehrbelliner Platz	Tel. 24 90 71
Onkel Toms Hütte	Tel. 84 25 41
Flughafen Pavillion	Tel. 66 00 14

Jewelry

In the Kurfuerstendamm and Schloss-Strasse areas are to be found many old and well-known jewelers, but quite a large number of Berlin's experts were forced to set up shop after the war in out-of-the-way streets or in private residential buildings. It is the same in Berlin as in any other city—an unsuspecting layman can be easily cheated by a dishonest jeweler. To be safe, have your repairs done and make your purchases only at legitimate establishments and avoid the sidewalk characters with the alleged big bargains. The two jewelers listed below have large selections of the better makes of watches and jewelry and also have excellent repair departments.

REIMANN

21 Schloss-Straße Tel. 72 10 12

GRUETZMACHER

64/65 Kurfuerstendamm Tel. 32 88 77

Leather Goods

Berlin has some of the largest selections of fine leather goods to be found anywhere. In almost every block of the major business districts will be found at least one shop groaning with beautiful luggage, hand bags, brief cases, and every conceivable item which could be manufactured from leather. There are many

hand-tooled pieces to be found and a wide variety of bar gadgets, games, card cases, picture frames and the like for gifts and souvenirs. The ones listed below are worth a visit.

GOLDPFEIL

16 Tauentzienstrasse	Tel. 24 11 92
109 Schloss-Strasse	Tel. 72 46 03

Porcelain

If you're a fancier of old Meissen or fine old porcelain in general, you should be able to spend many happy hours consorting with the keepers of Berlin's spectacular arrays of dishes, vases, figurines, etc. We believe it is safe to state that no other place in Germany can offer such extensive collections of fine pieces. There are hundreds of porcelain dealers in Berlin, but the following are mentioned as a few that have become standard haunts of the American community. Porcelain is another item that warrants a bit of shopping around before you buy.

BAUCH

2 Tempelhofer Damm Tel. 66 60 11

HUCKE & HAHN

141 Potsdamer Strasse Tel. 24 22 22

KPM

211 Kurfuerstendamm Tel. 91 09 02
1 Wegelystrasse Tel. 39 92 01

KUNSTMAGAZIN

39 Kleiststrasse Tel. 24 57 60

MANN-SOENNERT

97 Kurfuerstendamm Tel. 97 44 60

PORZELLAN-ECHT

26 Lutherstrasse

Tel. 24 48 75

RETA

203-204 Kurfuerstendamm

Tel. 91 45 97

CLAIRE SCHWAB

69 Fasanenstrasse

Tel. 91 38 92

YOKOHAMA-HAUS

87 Kurfuerstenstrasse

Tel. 24 08 45

Specialty Shops

There are also several firms in Berlin that have specialty shops which sell several different types of modern porcelain, silverware, ceramics, gifts and souvenirs. The ones listed below specialize in novelty items of all types.

STADERMANN

165-166 Kurfuerstendamm

Tel. 91 95 79

(Modern Rosenthal and Hutschenreuther Porcelain, plated silver articles.)

STASSEN

235 Kurfuerstendamm

Tel. 91 45 21

(Gifts and souvenirs, plated silver, leather, glassware, perfume.)

WUERTEMBERGISCHE METALLWAREN FABRIK

229 Kurfuerstendamm

Tel. 91 12 41

69 Kurfuerstendamm

Tel. 32 04 92

31 Kottbusser Damm

Tel. 66 27 86

14 Rheinstrasse

Tel. 83 70 70

17 Schloss-Strasse

Tel. 72 28 18

(Plated silver, souvenirs, gifts, ceramic items, glass and kitchen ware.)

GROSCHUPP

30 Schloss-Strasse

Tel. 72 32 79

(Gifts, carvings, silver, jewelry.)



Kurfuerstendamm

ENTERTAINMENT GUIDE

In compiling the entertainment guide, every effort has been made to direct the visitor to the best and most interesting places in Berlin. It is realized that a guide book of this nature must necessarily serve a variety of tastes and personalities ranging from the Sunday afternoon art gallery crowd to the Saturday night boxing enthusiasts. Although some of the rarer types of amusement have been avoided, it is felt that the following descriptions will be helpful to the majority of entertainment-seekers.

Scarcely more than a list has been made of most of the theaters, concert halls, and places where sporting events are held; the attractions change often and it is necessary to consult local periodicals and information booths to determine the current programs.

Restaurants and night clubs have been given brief descriptions in order that you may be able to anticipate the type of food, service, and entertainment featured at each of the establishments. Only the most unusual and traditionally superior places have been included. The waiters generally speak English.

Museums have been included in this section rather than under sightseeing because it is felt that the vastness of Berlin is prohibitive to spending much time in such places during ordinary sightseeing tours. Before the war Berlin was one of the major museum cities of the world and although many of her treasures were lost or destroyed, her collections are being rapidly restored.

Movie schedules and other activities of particular interest to the American community are shown in the "Berlin Observer", published each Friday by Berlin

Command, and a complete program of Berlin entertainment is announced weekly by the Official Travel Office in the form of a pamphlet. These pamphlets are available at travel offices, information centers, newstands, and hotels.

Theaters

All the following are public Berlin theaters and the performances are generally in German. Tickets for nearly all theater performances may be obtained at the Shopping Center, Ticket Counter, telephone 43 880.

SCHILLER-THEATER	
110 Bismarckstrasse	Tel. 32 50 61
STAEDTISCHE OPER	
12 Kantstrasse, am Zoo	Tel. 32 36 56
HEBBEL-THEATER	
29 Stresemannstrasse	Tel. 66 22 12
SCHLOSSPARK-THEATER	
48 Schloss-Strasse	Tel. 72 12 13
RENAISSANCE-THEATER	
6 Hardenbergstrasse	Tel. 32 42 02
KOMOEDIE	
206 Kurfuerstendamm	Tel. 91 38 93
THEATER AM KURFUERSTENDAMM	
207 Kurfuerstendamm	Tel. 91 37 42
TRIBUENE	
Charlottenburg, 37 Berliner Strasse	Tel. 34 26 00
TITANIA-PALAST	
5 Schloss-Strasse	Tel. 72 36 72

Sports

BOATING — Wannsee Rest and Recreation Center 17/19 Am Sandwerder, Wannsee (normally closed from 1 December until spring)

Reservation for boats: Call 74 43 405.

BOWLING — Tempelhof Air Base; BC Sport Center behind Shopping Center; McNair Barracks; Andrews Barracks.

BASEBALL, BASKETBALL and FOOTBALL — In season, at Tempelhof Air Base and BC Sport Center.

BICYCLE RACES — Periodically at the Neukoelln stadium and Sportpalast.

BOXING MATCHES — Berliners are enthusiastic followers of boxing and there are frequent bouts at the Waldbuehne (part of Olympic Stadium), at the Funkturm Exhibition Halls, and Sportshalle am Funkturm.

GOLF — Special Services operates an 18-hole course on Golfweg, Wannsee, Call 74 43 406 for reservations.

GERMAN FOOTBALL — German and international games are played at Olympic Stadium throughout the season.

MOTORCYCLE AND AUTOMOBILE RACES — Held on special track (the Avus) near the Funkturm Exhibition Halls.

RIDING — There are horses for recreational riding at Dueppel Stables, operated by Special Services Division. Call 74 42 810.

SULKY RACES — German races are held periodically on the track at Mariendorf.

SWIMMING — An indoor swimming pool is located at Andrews Barracks. Military medical authorities

do not permit American military and civilian personnel to swim in the lakes and public swimming pools in Berlin.

TENNIS — In addition to the tennis courts at Tempelhof Air Base, Berlin Command has courts and instructors at the Sport Center behind the Shopping Center, four courts at the Harnack House, and indoor courts at 26 Saargemuender Strasse. To reserve BC courts call 42 167 or 42 833.

Museums

SCHLOSS CHARLOTTENBURG — Luisenplatz, telephone 34 26 84. Open daily from 1000-1800. Admission 30 pfennigs. Quite a landmark, with its low wrought-iron gates and its two square posts surmounted by the slim fighting gladiators. A long, low, graceful French type palace, the main part was built in 1695 by Schlueter and the side wings and dome added in 1701-07 by Swedish architect Eosander von Goethe. The left wing contained a nice little private theater. It was designed as the country residence of Sophia Charlotte, wife of Frederick I. They lived in the central part which is now completely burnt out.

The rococo decorations of the rooms in the right wing of the palace that is now open to the public are interesting. A great deal of the art and furnishings had been carefully and safely stored away and gradually, as the rooms are restored, things are being brought back to their original settings. Unfortunately, the Golden Gallery was completely destroyed. Only the Porcelain Chamber, which was filled with Chinese porcelain presented to Queen

Sophia Charlotte by British merchants in 1684, has survived and the porcelain collection will again be open to the public.

The palace gardens on the banks of the Spree, now a public park, were laid out in 1694 by the famous French landscape-gardener, Le Notre, shortly after he did those at Versailles and they are still as lovely as ever. The mausoleum of Queen Luisa is in the garden.

SCHLOSS PFAUENINSEL — Wannsee - Pfaueninsel, telephone 80 60 33. Open daily from 1000-1800. Admission 20 pfennigs. Located on an island in Wannsee Lake. Built originally as a country palace for Frederick William II in the 18th century. English architecture and landscaping.

JAGDSCHLOSS GRUNEWALD — Am Grunewaldsee, telephone 84 78 97. Open daily except Monday from 1000—1800. Admission 30 pfennigs. Built in 1542 in the Renaissance style for Joachim II. Has a good collection of 17th Century Dutch paintings.

HUMBOLDT-SCHLOSS — Tegel, telephone 45 90 56. Open Wednesday, Saturday and Sunday only. Admission 50 pfennigs. Built as a hunting lodge for the Grossen Kurfuersten, it was transferred to the Von Humboldt family in 1765. Most of the exhibits are furnishings and relics from Wilhelm and Alex Von Humboldt. It was rebuilt in 1822-24 by the famous Berlin architect Schinkel.

DAHLEM MUSEUM — 23 Arnimallee. The art gallery, telephone 76 32 85. Open from 1000-1700 Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, Friday and from 1000-2000 Wednesday, Saturday and Sunday. Admission 50 pfennigs. Many famous 13th to 16th century Dutch

and Italian paintings formerly owned by the German State Museum, destroyed during the war. — The Ethnological Museum, telephone 76 32 85. Same hours as the art gallery. Admission 30 pfennigs. Contains exhibits depicting the manners and customs of the various races of people in the world. — The Art Library, telephone 32 51 81. Same hours as art gallery. Admission free. Contains an extensive art literature collection, formerly owned by the German State Museum.

GEORG-KOLBE-MUSEUM — 25 Sensburger Allee, telephone 97 84 44. Open Wednesday and Sunday from 1000-1700 (during winter months 1000-1500). Admission 75 pfennigs. A large collection of Georg Kolbe sculptoring.

GIPSFORMEREI DES EHEMALIGEN STAATLICHEN MUSEUMS — 17/18 Sophie-Charlotte-Straße, telephone 34 23 67. Open from 0900-1600 Monday through Friday and from 0900-1300 Saturdays. Admission free. Reproductions of art objects from the former German State Museums. They also have reproductions for sale.

Restaurants

To mention but a few where some of the world's best cooking may be had and whose restaurateurs and chefs are internationally famous.

BOERSENSTUBEN — 12 Hardenbergstrasse, telephone 32 73 10. A sea food specialty house. Open daily except Sundays and Holidays for lunch and dinner.

BRISTOL — 39/47 Hagenstrasse, telephone 89 03 31 In the Grunewald Forest, has a terrace and lawn for outdoor dining. Open for meals from six o'clock in the morning until eleven at night.

CASINO AM WANNSEE — 3/5 Am Sandwerder, telephone 80 59 52. Restaurant and bar for the Casino Hotel on Wannsee Lake. Large terrace for outdoor dining in summer with beautiful view of the lake.

FUNKTURM — Am Messedamm, telephone 92 04 06
Up in the Funkturm radio tower. Not only excellent food but exciting view of the city.

KOTTLER'S — 30 Motzstrasse, telephone 24 38 93. A fine restaurant near the downtown area. The theme of the place is Southern Germany and there is a zither player. Open from 12 noon daily.

KEMPINSKI — Kurfuerstendamm corner Fasanenstrasse, telephone 91 02 21. Excellent meals and wines served from noon until midnight.

KURFUERSTEN KELLER — 24 Kurfuerstendamm, telephone 91 04 91. Good example of a truly old German restaurant. There is a sidewalk cafe, a pleasant dining room in dark wood paneling, and a bright modern room. Open noon until 9 p.m.

MAISON DE FRANCE — 211 Kurfuerstendamm, telephone 91 03 36. A French dining, dancing and imbibing spot in the grand manner. Orchestra.

KOENIGIN BAR — 210 Kurfuerstendamm, telephone 91 41 34. Open for lunch and dinner, piano music and the meals are masterpieces.

ROLLENHAGEN — 229 Kurfuerstendamm, telephone 91 38 94. A fine spot to take a break during shopping excursions. Ideal for lunch, early dinner and between-meal snacks or coffee. Restaurant on second floor windows overlooking Kurfuerstendamm.

ROXY — 34 Kurfuerstendamm, telephone 91 03 21. A small hotel dining room and bar in the downtown district. Also a sidewalk café.

AM STEINPLATZ — 197 Uhlandstrasse, telephone 32 39 51. One of the best international establishments in the city dating from prewar. Bar in the dining room and a small beer bar with a separate entrance.

AM ZOO — 24 Kurfuerstendamm, telephone 91 04 91. This restaurant takes a great deal of pride in being able to prepare an Indian, Chinese, Italian, Hungarian or any type of foreign meal in 20 minutes time. Open from 6 a.m. until after midnight.

Night Clubs and Bars

NIGHT TOUR OF BERLIN. — This tour is privately conducted by Peter Propp. The tour leaves from the Harnack House, 16 Ilnestrasse, at 8:00 p.m. and ends approximately 2:00 a.m. The cost is DM 37.00. This covers transportation, entrance fees, cover charges and allows for the first round of drinks in the different establishments visited. For reservations call Peter Propp, Tel.: 84 25 24. If contacts are made before 6:00 p.m., arrangements can be made to go on that same evening.

ALI BAR — 17 Meinekestrasse, telephone 91 11 07. Small, plush, and it doesn't open until the late hours. Music for dancing. 8 p.m. to 5 a.m. Also dining.

CIRO — 31 Rankestrasse, telephone 24 43 19. Very gay and friendly bar-restaurant. Open all night from 8 p.m.

BOJAR BAR — 130 Kurfuerstendamm, telephone 97 91 87. Russian folk songs and dances. Open from 9.00 p.m.

QUEEN — 76/78 Auguste-Viktoria-Strasse, telephone 89 37 16. The Queen lives up to her name with beautiful decorations, skillfully prepared dishes, excellent wines, good orchestra.

PETIT PALAIS — 68 Kurfuerstendamm, telephone 32 50 96. One of the most beautiful bars in Berlin.

ST. PAULI — 162 Kantstrasse, telephone 91 30 41. Dancing. Their main revue is at midnight and they stay open until 5 a.m.

VOLLE PULLE — 4 Steinplatz, telephone 32 53 01. Interesting gathering place for musicians, actors and artists. A lot of bright color. Open all night.

THE RESI — 32/38 Hasenheide, corner Graefestrasse, Neukölln, telephone 66 65 00. Dancing, colorful and exciting, 18 piece orchestra and the world's most impressive water ballet.

International Hotels

ASTORIA — 2 Fasanenstrasse, Charlottenburg, telephone 32 44 66.

BRISTOL — 39/47 Hagenstrasse, Grunewald, telephone 89 03 31.

CONTINENTAL — 53 Kurfuerstendamm, telephone 91 43 23.

FLUGHAFEN — Flughafenplatz, Tempelhof, telephone 66 44 30.

ROXY — 34 Kurfuerstendamm, telephone 91 03 21.

SAVOY — 9 Fasanenstrasse, Charlottenburg, telephone 32 50 55.

STEINPLATZ — 197 Uhlandstrasse, Charlottenburg, telephone 32 39 51.

STEPHANIE — 38/39 Bleibtreustrasse corner Kurfuerstendamm, telephone 91 39 93.

AM ZOO — 25 Kurfuerstendamm, telephone 91 04 91.

KEMPINSKI — Kurfuerstendamm corner Fasanenstrasse, telephone 91 02 21.

NESTLER — 57 Beerenstrasse, Zehlendorf, telephone 84 18 00.

TUSCULUM — 68 Kurfuerstendamm, telephone 32 50 96.



—US Army

Border Sign

References:

1. "Berlin", a HICOG Berlin Element publication
2. "Tempelhof-Berlin, An Illustrated Guide", an Air Force publication
3. Adams, Vivian W., "Tour of Berlin"

