



MAJOR PROMOTION — Lt. Col. James A. Conley (left) and S-3 Maj. James E. Mossburg pin the new subdued insignia on Sgt. Stephen N. Raburn. The highly decorated Raburn is sergeant major of the 4/18 S-3 section. (Photo by Jon P. Walbrun)

Silver Star Winner

S-3 Gets New Sergeant Major

by SP 4 Jon P. Walbrun

Stephan N. Rabourn, S-3 operations sergeant of the 4th Battalion, 18th Infantry was recently promoted to Sergeant Major by the Vanguard Battalion's Commanding Officer, Lieutenant Colonel James A. Conley. Rabourn is no newcomer to Berlin—he is currently serving his third tour of duty in the divided city. His military career, which dates back to August 1952, has taken him to the Republic of Viet Nam during 1968–69. He has served with the 3rd, 4th, 10th and 1st Infantry Divisions.

His medals include the silver star, purple heart, three bronze stars, four air medals, five Army Commendation Medals, the Cross of Gallantry, Combat Infantry Man's Badge and the Expert Infantry Man's Badge.

To obtain his current rank, Rabourn's official military records were sent to Washington D.C. in Decem-

ber of last year where a special E-9 board was conducted. Of the 5,100 participants, 1000 men were promoted to the grade of E-9.

Born and raised in Kalkaska, Michigan, Rabourn graduated from Kalkaska High School in 1952. He has accumulated two years of college credits by taking correspondence courses and participating in the extension programs set up by the Army Education Center within the military. He pointed out that the knowledge he gained through the Army education programs has greatly benefited him, not only personally, but also in his striving to better his military performance. Rabourn encourages all young soldiers to take advantage of these programs.

SgtMaj. Rabourn and his wife Ingeburg have two sons, Stephan 17, and Duane 14. A Texas home is Rabourn's plan when retirement comes.

Steglitz Week Goes Danish

The upcoming "Steglitz Week" will be lending a Scandinavian air to the Schlossstrasse in the near future. The annual celebration, the 20th of its kind, will take place from May 27 through June 11.

The Danish theme of the celebration is being taken from Steglitz's sister city of Brondbyerne. The mayor and 26 members of the municipal committee of that city will be present with Minister J. O. B. Scavenius for the opening of the festival.

The city will once again hold a Stadium performance May 28. Master of Ceremonies Felix Knemoeller will host a program to include the Vedbaek Garde Band from Denmark, trumpet corps from Neheim-Hüsten and Attendorn in West Germany, the "Horrido", and a square dance group from Neustadt/Holstein. In addition, there will be the French Military Band, the BVG Band, Trio Sorrento, and Tanja Berg. Gates will open at 3:30 p.m. Entrance fee: standing room DM 1, bleacher seats DM 3. Tickets are available at the district offices of Steglitz, Lankwitz, and Lichterfelde as well as at the stadium.

On Saturday, June 3, the traditional German-American Friendship Day will take place at 3 p.m. The 298th U.S. Army Band will provide music.

The program of "Steglitz Week" is included in a brochure being available by the Steglitz District Office. This booklet also contains articles and information on Denmark and Brondbyerne. To obtain a copy, go to the district offices of either Steglitz, Lankwitz or Lichterfelde.

See Berlin-- Go Marching

by LT Gerald L. Goodson

Have the numerous Volksmarches being conducted in West Germany caught your eye? Perhaps you have thought of participating, but have been restricted by being in Berlin.

Soon there will be a Marching (Hiking) Program that will let you enjoy this popular sport right here in Berlin. A Marching (Hiking) Program is being developed for American soldiers and dependents and will be expanded to include Berliners. Initially the program will be similar to the "Run For Your Life" Program being conducted by the Berlin Brigade Sports Center in that it will be based on the honor system. Participants will report the distance they hiked to the Brigade Project Officer through their unit representatives and will receive awards for hiking 80, 160, 240, 320, and 480 kilometers.

The goal is organized Volksmarches similar to those conducted in West Germany with participation by all segments of the Berlin community. Discover Berlin by hiking along its streets and paths. Go anywhere you want any time you want. Take your family, friends and camera. Sound interesting? Contact your unit representative for registration and more details.

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U. S. Army Berlin

Friday, May 26, 1972

President Recalls Past Sacrifices in Memorial Message

Memorial Day 1972 will be observed in Berlin in a service to be held at the Andrews compound Chapel Monday morning.

At 11:30 a.m. the chapel service will begin, to be conducted by Chaplain (Major) Harold Schneider, the Special Troops chaplain. Following that service 25 minutes later, there will be a 21-gun salute fired by Battery C, 94th Artillery.

The 298th Army Band will play the National Anthem, the honor guard will order arms, the band will play appropriate music and guests will depart. General Michael S. Davison, Commander in Chief of USAREUR, has called upon us on this Memorial Day to "rededicate ourselves to our mission in support of world freedom and peace." The President has called for "a peace so just and secure that American sons need not give their lives again for their country."

(His full proclamation is printed below.)

At the height of the Civil War, the terrible conflict which ultimately claimed more than 200,000 American lives, Abraham Lincoln stood in a battlefied cemetery and asked a high resolve from "us, the living ... that these dead shall not have died in vain." They did not die in vain, for their heroism saved the Union; and after the guns fell silent at last, a grateful nation set aside a Memorial Day in their memory each May.

Yet the price of liberty was still not paid in full. Today, more than 100 Memorial Days later, America looks back on five wars and over 400,000 more dead in those wars. Thus, today more than ever, we the living bear the solemn duty of redeeming the sacrifices these brave men made, and of upholding steadfastly in life the cause they served so nobly in death.

We can meet that duty best by raising to the honored legions of the fallen the most fitting memorial of all: a peace so just and secure that American sons need not give their lives again for their country.

Such a peace has been the highest goal of the United States policy for many years. We have pursued peace unrelentingly — through reconciliation where we could, through strength where we had to, through battle where aggression left us no choice. We shall press on in that pursuit, relying not alone on human ways and means, but also on Him Who "maketh wars to cease unto the end of the earth," Who in scripture has commanded us: "Be still, and know that I am God."

OBSERVER THOUGHT FOR THE WEEK:

"While the age of the human race is not known, most can agree it is old enough to know better."



In recognition of this deep national reliance upon Divine guidance and care, the Congress, by a joint resolution approved May 11, 1950, has requested the President to issue a proclamation calling upon the people of the United States to observe each Memorial Day as a day of prayer for permanent peace.

Now, therefore, I, Richard Nixon, President of the United States, of America, do hereby designate Memorial Day, Monday, May 29, 1972, as a day of prayer for permanent peace, and I designate the hour beginning in each locality at 11 o'clock in the morning of that day as a time to unite in prayer.

I urge the press, radio, television and all other information media to cooperate in this observance.

As a special mark of respect for those Americans who have given their lives in the war in Vietnam, I direct that the flag of the United States be flown at half-staff all day on Memorial Day, instead of during the customary forenoon period, on all buildings, grounds, and naval vessels of the Federal government throughout the United States and all under its jurisdiction and control.

I also request the governors of the United States and of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico and the appropriate officials of all local units of government to direct that the flag be flown at half-staff on all public buildings during that entire day, and request the people of the United States to display the flag at half-staff from their homes for the same period. In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand this 18th day of May, in the year of our Lord 1972, and independence of the United States of America the 196th.

Richard Nixon



LOVE YOUR NEIGHBOR IS OK, BUT THIS IS TOO MUCH! Such was the scene this past weekend at Gernersheim during the 3 day rock concert. The B.O.'s on the spot reporter, John Hinds, tells of all the highlights in his article on page 2.

What's Inside ...

The BVG and You ...

Everything You've Always Wanted to Know About the Berlin Bus System But Were Afraid to Ask might be the subtitle if we were in a cute mood. So turn to page two and John Hinds gives you an explanation of how to use the BVG to get around Berlin. It's better than thumbing and cheaper than a cab.

All About the EIB ...

Everything You've Always Wanted to Know About Training for the Expert Infantryman Badge But Were Afraid to Ask. You're getting tired of that subtitle by now, so flip over the page and gaze upon the artwork of the talented Don Whitson and story by the B.O.'s staple, Dan Eggleston on page three. Say a prayer and you may be spared a future article titled: Everything You've Always Wanted to Know About That Sick Person Who Writes What's Inside But Were Afraid to Ask.

Germersheim Concert Not Top Notch, But Enjoyable

by John C. Hinds Jr.

About 100,000 people jammed the town of Germersheim, West Germany last weekend to attend the 2nd British Rock Festival sponsored jointly by Mama Concerts of Frankfurt and the Overseas Weekly.

A lot of those 100,000 walked away on Monday with a little less money in their pockets, plenty of dirt all over their bodies, a lot lighter heads and plenty of disappointment over the way things were handled.

The biggest disappointment of the whole show was that half of the big name groups never showed up. The ones that did played so late at night (take Buddy Miles for example, he played at 2 a.m. Sunday morning) that most of the people who came to the festival never got to see them. The movies that were advertised were never shown, and as far as the technical aspects go, forget it—it took most groups over an hour just to set up their equipment.

Now by this time, most of you who didn't go probably are thanking your lucky stars that you didn't, but let me point out one thing right now — it wasn't all a bummer. For instance, if you are the type of person who gets off on other people, there were plenty of people to get off on. This past weekend proved once again, that a large number of people can get together for three days of fun and music without any major hassles. As for some of the other pluses, the groups that did play during the daylight hours when most of the people were in attendance, were really good, the food was in abundant supply, and for those of you who enjoy the great outdoors, there was never a better chance to camp out than at the festival grounds.

FAR FROM THE MADDING CROWD? — Not quite, as you can see in this scene (top) of a camp site. Below, a closeup of the stage with Amon Duul is playing a number.

LIGHTING UP THE STAGE — Top, the light tower at the Germersheim rock festival. Below, the stage for performances. (Photos by John C. Hinds)

Thumbing Not Necessary

How to Get Around Berlin by BVG Bus, Subway

by John C. Hinds Jr.

For most soldiers stationed in Berlin, the first few weeks, perhaps even months, are a real adventure. There is so much to see and so much to do and all of it so strange.

After a period of barracks life even the most tried and true soldier has had enough and finds himself slipping beyond the front gate of the casern to find where the action is in town.

Although there are almost as many ways to reach the high spots as there are people to go there, one of the most readily accessible and easiest to use is the public transportation system, known as the BVG. In German they are known as the "Autobus" and "U-Bahn," respectively.

Allow me now to guide you through a trip on each.

Before we proceed on this imaginary journey, let me point out a few simple facts that will save you both time and money in the future. First, U. S. forces in uniform can ride both the buses and subways free. This practice went into effect Oct. 1 of last year. Secondly, the only form of public transportation which U. S. forces are restricted from using is the S-Bahn, which goes into East Berlin.

Riding Buses

The buses are easy to catch and inexpensive to ride, so we will start with them. They stop

on almost every street or at least within a few minutes' walk of every street in the city.

Bus stops are designated by a yellow rectangular sign on top of a pole. The sign tells you that it is an "Autobus" stop and which buses stop there. A little lower on the pole and with in eyesight is a piece of paper enclosed in glass which tells you the schedules of the buses which stop there.

Once the bus approaches you may notice that it doesn't look like the ones back in the States, particularly if it is a double-decker type, which may have a roving conductor to take your fare.

There are several other types of buses in Berlin: "Einmannwagen," on which you pay the driver, and which come in two styles — double-decker and regular; the regular single-level bus with a conductor, and both double-decker and single deck buses with a conductor sitting in the back of the bus, whom you pay before taking your seat.

Buying a Ticket

Once inside our imaginary bus you can sit on either top or the bottom level for the same price. A ride costs 70 pfennigs but you can save money by buying a "Autobus-Sammelkarte" which gets you a five-ride pass for DM 3.

You should also be aware of the proper way in which a transfer works in Berlin. You can buy a "Umsteige-Sammelkarte" — a four-ride

pass, for DM 3. One pass allows you to change as many times as you desire to reach one destination within one hour. You may also transfer a subway train with the same "Umsteiger."

Now all you need to remember on the bus is to keep your eyes and ears open so you don't miss your stop.

U-Bahn System

A little bit trickier, but still easy enough to use, are the subways or U-Bahns. The stations are marked off in two ways: either a small house with the name of the station and a large "U" such as can be found on Clayallee at the Oscar-Helene-Heim station; or stairwells on the street with a large blue "U" above the stairs.

Once you have gone to the station you will notice a cashier's window where you pay for your ticket. The cost of a single ride ticket is 60 pfennigs and again you ride cheaper when you buy a "U-Bahn-Sammelkarte" a four-ride pass for DM 2. The ticket is perhaps the most important thing to remember because if you are found without one you may be fined DM 20 on the spot. The same holds true for buses.

After buying your ticket proceed to the tracks. There you will find maps and time tables. The circled station is the one you are at.

The time tables, with the station underlined,

show the times of departure from the first to the last train of the day. There are two sets of time tables — one for the weekdays and one for the weekends. You can tell which train you want by checking with the map and nothing the end points of each line, since the train's route is named by these points.

Before boarding the train you must open the doors as they are not automatic as with some subways in the States. They do, however, close automatically.

Now one more item to worry about. There are two types of cars — those for smokers, labeled "Raucher," and those for non-smokers labeled "Nichtraucher."

Well, this is where I get off, but before I leave you let me point out a few more interesting facts. The West Berlin U-Bahn system comprises 90.1 km with 95 stations. There are presently under construction a further 13.4 km with an additional 17 stops.

The trains run every five or 10 minutes, depending on the time of day and time tables and maps of the system can be purchased at every station where you buy your ticket.

Have a nice trip and an enjoyable stay in Berlin, but don't ride the S-Bahn or your stay may be cut short.

Have a problem with drugs, the law, alcohol or of a spiritual nature? Then "Dial Help" at Berlin Military 3333. You will then be referred to one of the several people in Berlin who can help you with your crisis. Dial Help at any time of day, any day of the week.

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Letters to the Editor . . .

U. S. a Democracy?

Mark Schellerup in his prize-winning Law Day essay "Rights and Responsibilities of Citizenship" refers to the United States as a "Democracy."

Yet when he pledges allegiance to the American flag he says "and to the Republic for which it stands . . ." Instead of Republic, why is there not mention to Democracy in the Pledge of Allegiance?

Why is there no reference to democracy in the Declaration of Independence or in the Constitution?

It is because the framers of the Constitution knew all too well the meaning of the word "democracy" that they did everything in their power to avoid the evils of such a philosophy of government.

Democracy, a word of Greek origin, means government by the people. In essence, majority rule. Because of its very nature, it does not consider the rights of the individual or the minority. In a democracy there is a centralization of governmental power in a simple majority.

A republic, which is our form of government as established by the Constitution, is a government of laws, not men. By its very structure this form of government requires that the people and their rulers obey certain basic laws which cannot be altered without laborious and deliberate changes in the very structure of that government.

The Constitution set forth a very extensive and deliberate division of government power for the explicit purpose of preventing unbridled majority rule. (Federal,

state, and local government and a system of checks and balances at each level.)

The power of government is always specific, not all encompassing. The rights we have do not derive from government. These rights are inalienable and divine rights which are (or should be) protected by law.

In a democracy (in which majority rule prevails) a lynch mob can mite out so-called "justice," the only dissenter being the intended victim. The majority has violated the rights of the individual.

In our Republic, an individual cannot be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law. By law he is entitled to a trial by a jury of his peers. He is innocent until proven guilty in trial.

As a citizen of a Constitutional Republic, I would hope that Mark would accept responsibilities and the duty to see that men who take an oath to uphold the Constitution of the United States do just that in their positions in government.

How many of us take the time to exercise this duty in the interest of our Republic?

Is our Constitution a living document of government by law or is it being relegated to a historical document to be referred to when it is convenient or expedient?

Are the inalienable rights of individuals to be protected by law in a Republic or are they to be abrogated by the voting majority in a Democracy?

Barbara Drake
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