

# 1,442,647 See "Train Of Europe"



Long queues were a daily sight outside Berlin's Radio Tower fair grounds as 781,231 persons, including large numbers from the Soviet Sector and Soviet Zone, thronged to see the "Train of Europe." (PRB BE-HICOG photos)

THE "TRAIN OF EUROPE," which depicts the need for European cooperation under the Marshall Plan, topped a successful showing in 16 major West German cities by attracting record crowds in Berlin. The total number of persons who saw the train in Germany was 1,442,647, including 781,231 who visited the exhibit in Berlin between July 25 and Aug. 17. The train was then prepared for movement to the Scandinavian countries.

The train is sponsored by the Organization for European Economic Cooperation, the Economic Cooperation Administration and the Bonn government. Continental in nature, the exhibits were constructed in Paris with materials from several European nations, the workers represented 12 different countries and the present crew members come from five nations. The old German railroad cars were rebuilt in Germany.

One millionth visitor to view the displays in the "Train of Europe" was presented with an eight-tube radio set.



The five silver and blue exhibition cars were set up on 200 yards of specially-laid track outside Berlin's Funkturm (radio tower) fair grounds. As many as 12,000 visitors could be accommodated daily for the interior exhibits; others were able to see films, platform puppet shows and photomural displays on the exterior.

DURING THE FORMAL inaugural ceremonies, representatives of the Berlin city government and of the Allied staffs in Berlin, leading civic figures and city residents heard Howard P. Jones, director of Berlin Element and ECA representative, point out that "Berlin itself is probably the best exhibition of the Marshall Plan in existence."

He explained: "As most of you know, ECA has been putting money into Berlin at an average rate of DM 40,000,000 (\$9,520,000) a month since a year ago last spring. The results of this investment may be seen on all sides — in the revival of industry (industrial production having more than doubled in the last year), in the physical appearance of the city, in the standard of living of the people of Berlin and in the increase of employment."

Another speaker at the ceremonies, Ray W. Smith, chief of Berlin Element's Economic Affairs Division, emphasized



"Marvellous this train about European unification!"  
"What a pity it isn't going faster!"

that the train, on its journey through western Europe, serves as a symbol of the close association and continuing cooperation among the countries of the free world.

Mr. Smith added that the transformation of Berlin from a rubble heap 106 miles behind the Iron Curtain into an ordered, functioning economic society — made possible through the Marshall Plan — is of particular benefit to the youth now coming of age since the economic reconstruction opens up opportunities for industrial careers.

OTHER EXHIBITS WERE STAGED concurrently with the "Train of Europe" showing in Berlin. The 300 winning paintings of the ECA children's art competition, held in March and April, were on display in the George C. Marshall House. The contest — with its theme "How the Free Peoples Together Build a Better World" — attracted 700,000 entries from Germany, France, Italy, Trieste, Austria, Holland, Belgium and Ireland. Winners were selected by an international jury composed of art professors, painters and museum curators.

During the display a "jury" of 10 Berlin youngsters, ranging in age from 10 to 14, picked out the art works they considered the best.

This marked the last time that the drawings and paintings would be displayed as a single collection. It is now being broken down into five smaller collections to be exhibited during 1951 and 1952 in all European countries participating in the Marshall Plan.

Also of special interest to children was a model train exhibit showing the development of the modern rail system in the United States and the degree of American workmanship and ingenuity.

The Lionel Railroad Company, large manufacturer of model railways in the United States, made all the equipment for the HICOG-sponsored display. Included were six complete trains running on nearly 400 feet of track. The trains were directed, exactly as in a full-scale operating system, from a central switch tower.

The seven persons required to direct operations of the model railroad system were all members of the Model Railroad Club of Berlin, which also installed the equipment upon its arrival in the "island city."



Soviet soldier to German bystander: "Hey, you, where is the special compartment for the Occupation Forces?"

ANOTHER MARSHALL PLAN EXHIBIT in the pavilion opposite the Gedächtniskirche (Memorial Church) continued to attract record-breaking crowds with total attendance by the Sept. 3 closing date held certain to pass the 1,000,000 mark. The exhibit showed the accomplishments of the Marshall Plan in West Germany and Berlin and what still remains to be done.

The showing opened July 20 and since that time more than 750,000 persons have seen the attractions, including free open-air movies, a model of the Atlantic ocean showing miniature ships plying the trade routes, linking the United States with western European countries, and illustrated graphs and charts.

Highpoint of the exhibit has been the premiere of a new ECA film contrasting East and West Germany. During the first two weeks it was shown in Berlin, approximately 350,000 persons saw the movie either at the pavilion or at one of three television showings. Soviet Zone residents were particularly enthusiastic about the picture.



Pavilion holding Marshall Plan Exhibit, set up near Memorial Church in Berlin after touring western Germany, drew record crowds. Attendance topped 1,000,000 mark.





Howard P. Jones, director of Berlin Element of HICOG, inaugurated first color telecasts to be made in Germany, Aug. 13 to 26. Sponsored by ECA, color TV shows were produced by CBS and seen by vast throngs of West Berliners and East Zoners at "Funkturn" (right).

## TV Comes to Berlin

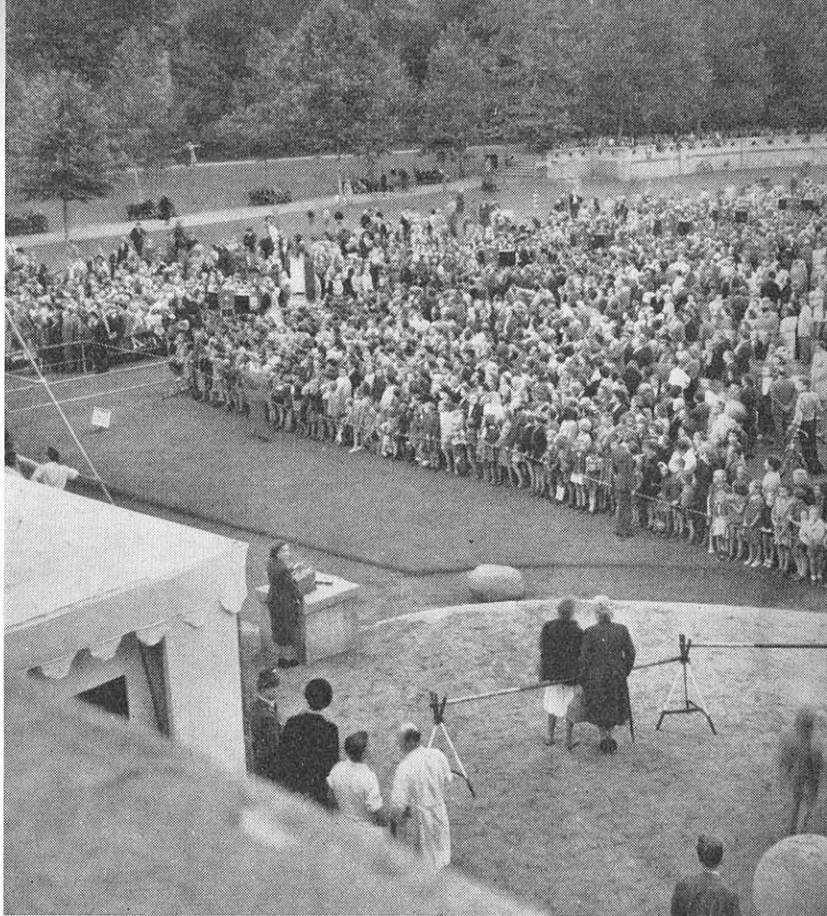
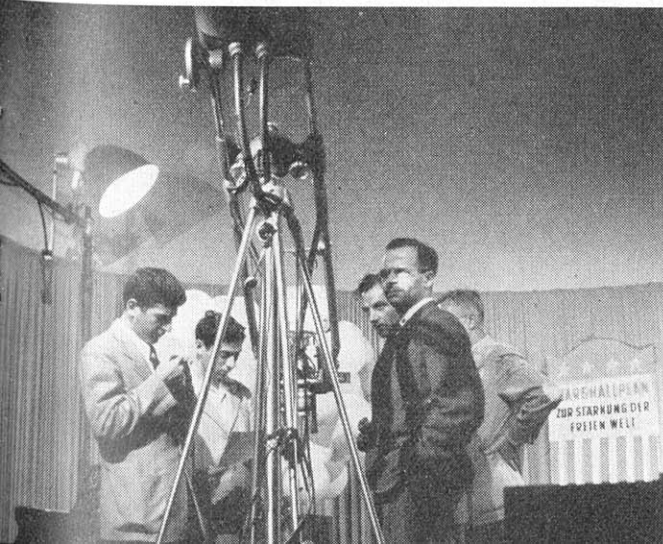
Germany also got its first look at black-and-white television through demonstrations staged by RCA at the Schoeneberg municipal park, Berlin, and seen on 100 receiving sets placed in shopwindows throughout the western sectors and on two giant 15-by-20 foot screens.

During the first two days of the Communist-sponsored Youth Festival in the Eastern sector of Berlin, some 20,000 members of the Communist German Youth daily slipped into West Berlin to visit the special exhibit. The youths proved to be a well-behaved audience, particularly interested in operation of the Marshall Plan and West German political institutions. Pamphlets were available at the exhibition and many FDJ youths took copies with them back to the Soviet Zone at personal risk.

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**M**ORE THAN 1,500,000 PERSONS saw evidence of American progress in television during a special two-week TV exhibit held in Berlin.

Dr. Peter Goldmark (right), inventor of CBS's color television, supervised production for CBS telecasts in Berlin.



The exhibition was sponsored by ECA in collaboration with the Office of the US High Commissioner for Germany. The Columbia Broadcasting System (CBS) planned the colored TV demonstration, only recently approved by the US Federal Communications Commission for commercial use. The Radio Corporation of America (RCA) produced the black and white showings.

The exhibit officially got underway Aug. 13 when President Harry S. Truman sent a message of greeting. His statement said: "This television exhibition has been arranged by the Economic Cooperation Administration and is presented by the American television industry to show how free men can work together for peace and prosperity."

Operator tests the color camera in studio prior to giving Berlin its first glimpse of that marvel of today — video!





*West Berliners reinforced by uncounted thousands of Soviet Sector and Soviet Zone residents combined with representative turnouts of American, British and French occupation personnel to pack Berlin's Olympic Stadium Aug. 22 to see an exhibition basketball game between the Harlem Globetrotters and the Boston Whirlwinds. Between halves the capacity crowd gave a tremendous ovation to Jesse Owens, four-time gold medal winner at the Olympic Games held there in 1936. The "world's fastest human" was officially welcomed by Deputy Mayor Walther Schreiber, delivered a brief speech and then took a one-lap trot around the track on which he set new world records 15 years ago. (US Army photo)*

Television is a remarkable technical achievement, but it would be wasted if it did not help us understand each other as well as help us to strive for a better world."

The cameras televised a wide range of live talent shows and sport events. Nightly audiences of more than 100,000 viewed the shows at two production stages, on two 15-by-20-foot outdoor screens — two of the four such screens in existence — and on 100 home-type receivers placed throughout West Berlin in store windows and other spots where people could gather.

CBS and RCA donated the use of \$500,000 worth of equipment and the services of 36 television technicians and experts for the demonstration. Dr. Peter Goldmark, inventor of the CBS color television system, and Richard Hooper, RCA promotion manager, were in charge of the production units sent by the two companies.

**N**EARLY 200 MANUFACTURERS, designers and technical employees of Berlin radio firms and leading electrical manufacturing firms, along with dealers, service, maintenance and sales employees of Berlin distributors paid daily study visits to the demonstrations for explanation of the technical principles involved.

One of these visitors was Dr. Kurt Wagenfuhr, director of television studios at the Universities of Hamburg and

Muenster, who took part in initial television experiments in Germany 15 years ago. From 1940 to 1944 he taught television and broadcasting in Berlin and Leipzig.

After his daily five hours before the receiving sets, screens and TV stages, Dr. Wagenfuhr said, "I'm delighted at the opportunity to see the CBS color system in operation. The colors are very good and I'm astonished at the progress that has been made in color television since I last saw it in Germany, during our experimental days before the war."

Germany's postwar television debut will be made at the Berlin Industries Fair Oct. 5 to 20, according to Dr. Wagenfuhr. A transmitter in the fair grounds is expected to operate daily from 10 a.m. to 7 p.m. without interruption, with programs originating from both Berlin and Hamburg. The 15 firms now manufacturing television sets will display them for the first time at the fair. There will be numerous models with the price tags reading from DM 1,000 to DM 1,500 (\$238 to \$357). The German expert estimated that at least 5,000 sets will be completed by then, and that in November or December the Hamburg-Berlin transmitters will have expanded regular TV broadcasting to six evenings a week, two hours each evening.

"We hope that in four years we will have 2,000,000 sets in operation," he said.



German youths were also given an opportunity during the exhibit to take part in the technical operations. One evening Horst Schweder and Peter Hoffmann handled the two sensitive television cameras and Juergen Knorr was stage director. The 18-year-olds received their camera instruction from American technicians after hovering around the TV stage and control, and watching the assembly of the telecasting equipment.

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## Berliners Acclaim 1936 Olympic Games Star

By DWIGHT SCHEAR

*(Adapted by permission from the "Stars and Stripes," daily newspaper published by the US Army in Europe.)*

**B**ERLINERS GAVE A THUNDEROUS ovation to Jesse Owens as the United States ex-Olympic star returned for the first time to the scene of his 1936 Olympic Games triumphs Aug. 13 between halves of a Harlem Globetrotter-Boston Whirlwind exhibition game in Berlin's Olympic Stadium.

A US Air Force helicopter set Owens down on the stadium field where, 15 years ago this month, he staged the greatest Olympic Games performance in history, winning four first-place gold medals and setting three Olympic records which still stand today.

Later, the huge crowd broke into prolonged cheers as the one-time sprint king doffed his old Ohio State University warmup suit and circled the 400-meter Olympic oval, wearing his white Olympic Games uniform.

"It is a wonderful feeling to stand here once more," Owens said as he again set foot on the track where he established himself as the world's fastest human being to the rage and frustration of his Nazi hosts.

An international incident was touched off there in 1936 when Hitler failed to invite Owens to his box to congratulate him, as he had done other champions. Owens' victories had not squared with Hitler racial theories.

**A**DDRESSING THE CROWD, Owens recalled "the fine German sportsmen with whom I competed here. They had spirit and determination to win," he said, "and I would like to say to you people here in Germany that you must have the same spirit and determination today to live as a free people in a free world.

"I know," he said, "how the people of West Berlin have been standing up against Communism and I just want to tell them that I and millions of other people are with them.

"Hitler stood right up there in the box. But I believe the real spirit of Germany, a great nation, was exemplified down here on the field by the athletes.

"Words often fail on occasions like this. But I remember the good things that happened here. I remember the fighting spirit and sportsmanship shown by German athletes on this field, especially by Lutz Long of Germany, the man I managed to beat in the broad jump on my last jump.



Maj. Gen. Lemuel Mathewson, US commander of Berlin, chats with Jesse Owens at scene of the 1936 Olympic Games star's greatest triumphs. Standing between them is Dave Zinkoff of Philadelphia, Pa., regular announcer for the Harlem Globetrotters. (US Army photo)

"There's the broad jump pit," he said. It was there, on a hot, cloudy August day, 15 years ago, that Owens brought 120,000 people to their feet by defeating Germany's broad jump champion in a thrilling contest.

Both Owens and Long smashed all records then going in their six leaps. Owens' last leap, the one that still stands, was 26 feet 5-1/16 inches. Long beat him but the last jump was disqualified because the German champion fouled the line with his toe.

"Long was a real sportsman. He rushed up and threw his arms around me. The applause was tremendous," Owens recalled. "I met Long's son, now nine years old, in Hamburg (the day before). Long was killed in the war and his widow brought the boy to see me. I told him I hoped he would grow up to be a real champion like his dad.

"I want to say to the young people here to be like those athletes. I want to say to all of you to stand fast with us and let us all work together to stay free and God Almighty will help us in our struggle. That is what the United States stands for and I know you are with us. God bless you all."

**W**HEN JESSE HAD FINISHED, the acting mayor of Berlin, Walther Schreiber, came up to congratulate him. Said Mr. Schreiber into the microphone:

"Hitler would not shake your hand. I give you both hands."

The crowd roared.

Owens later mounted the steps, leading past the bowl where the Olympic flame burned and to the honor rolls where the names of the Olympic winners are chiseled into the granite blocks.

The outdoor exhibition was staged, through the cooperation of HICOG and the Air Force, in addition to the Globetrotters' regular schedule, as a special tribute to the people of West Berlin. Admission was free. +END