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German Pocket Guide

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It is reproduced here as a memento for historical purposes only, meant to depict the times. It seems as though it was at least helpful in gaining an overall perspective and understanding in what a average GI was going to deal with.



Germany

A POCKET GUIDE TO





For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing
Office, Washington 25, D. C. - Price 35 cents

A POCKET GUIDE TO
Germany



Prepared by the
Office of Armed Forces Information and Education
Department of Defense

*DOD PAMPHLET
2-7
*DA PAMPHLET
20-179
AF PAMPHLET
34-3-13

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE
DEPARTMENTS OF THE ARMY
AND THE AIR FORCE

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.,
6 April 1956

A POCKET GUIDE TO GERMANY



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*This pamphlet supersedes PG-1/DA Pam 20-179, 1 October 1952.



Medieval Rothenburg features an annual festival.

INTRODUCTION

If you're lucky enough to be going to the Federal Republic of Germany, you'll want to make the most of the opportunity. This booklet will give you a few leads on what to expect and how to get the most out of your tour of duty in Germany. But it's a good idea to read more on the subject. There's a lot to learn, and you'll find it worthwhile.

Germany is the geographical heart of Europe. It is also the leading industrial nation of free Europe. The Iron Curtain, which Soviet policy has erected between the free world and the Communist-ruled world, splits the old historic Germany into two parts. For these and other reasons, what happens in Germany during the next few years may well determine the future of Europe for many years to come.

In 1945 Germany was an utterly defeated and prostrate nation, occupied by the armies of four victor powers. More than a third of its territory was—and still is—under Communist domination. Today, the rest of Germany, now the Federal Republic, has made an astonishing economic recovery. In May 1955 it became an independent and sovereign nation and an ally of its former Western enemies. The treaties that came into effect at that time

make Germany a member of NATO. They also admit Germany into the group of nations forming the Western European Union, and give Germany the right to rearm within certain limitations. With the end of military occupation, the Allied forces of Britain, France, and the United States stationed in Germany became joint defense forces remaining there as partners under the terms of the treaties.

That's where *you* come in. And you have a very important mission. You are going to Germany to help in the defense of the free world. You're going there to do a job for the United States, because the security of Germany is tied up with the security of our own country.

As the Germans build up their own armed forces, they will help us in this task. Meanwhile, some of their taxes are used to supply services, land, and housing for the support of our forces. The Government of the Federal Republic has extended certain privileges to our Armed Forces to make it easier for you to fulfill your duties.

SOME THINGS TO REMEMBER

You are going, then, to a friendly country as a friend and ally. But remember that as soon as you step on German soil, you become a foreigner. Even though the Germans know it's necessary for their own protection for you to be there, and asked you to come, no people really like the idea of having foreign troops based in their country.



Asking a German policeman directions in Frankfurt.

We wouldn't like it either. So don't expect the Germans to be wildly enthusiastic about seeing you arrive. They've had foreign troops around for a long time now and are used to them, but they naturally look forward to the day when it will no longer be necessary for them to be there.

The German people will respect you if you show respect for them. And they will extend their hospitality to you if you do not abuse it. If you show courtesy, friendliness, and good will, you will make friends among them. And you will find a great many interesting things to do and see in Germany.

Of course, your main job in Germany is to carry out your military duties faithfully and well. You want to be a credit to the Armed Forces of the United States. But you have another job, too, which you may not have thought much about. Germans are still new to the ways of democracy. But they are working at it. Some of them don't understand democracy very well. And there are some who don't even believe in it. The Germans will look at you as a product of the world's greatest democracy. How you conduct yourself will, to a large extent, determine what they think of the United States and our way of life. You will have it in your power to give the United States a good name or a black eye. In a way that no ambassador can, you will represent the United States to the German people. So it is up to you to make an impression that will breed respect for yourself, your Service, and your country.

A BACKWARD GLANCE

In order to understand the Germany of today, it is necessary to know something about the Germany of yesterday. For centuries, Germany had been a collection of small, more or less independent states, each under its own ruler. In 1871 they were united under the leadership of Prince Otto von Bismarck, chief minister of Prussia. Strong-minded, militaristic Bismarck, who was called "the Iron Chancellor," forcibly united Germany after provoking three wars in quick succession (first with Denmark, then with Austria and allied German states, and finally with France).

After unification, Germany grew rapidly as a military and industrial power. Prussia, with its tradition of militarism and aristocratic leadership, was the dominant influence in the new nation. Most of the officers of the imperial army were Prussian aristocrats who considered themselves a superior caste, apart from the rest of the people (and were treated as such). Instead of being the *servant* of the state, the German army was *above* the state and had great influence in making government policies.

Nor was the German Government democratic. Although it had a parliament, the Chancellor and the Emperor, or Kaiser, exercised the real power. They were backed by the powerful Prussian aristocracy and the great industrialists.



13th Century noted for growth of Hanse (trade) towns. For 300 years these northern ports controlled sea and land commerce.



Luther's revolt against Catholic Church (1521) brought Protestantism and Thirty Years' War (1618-1648).



German federation (nearly 300 states) began reunification under Frederick the Great in Seven Years' War (1756-1763).



Failure of 1848 liberal revolt cleared way for Bismarck's Prussianized Germany and unification by force.



4th Century saw the Franks win the northwest, the Saxons take the southwest, and the Huns displace the Goths in the east.



Charlemagne brought France, Italy, Rome within German bounds in 800, then split his empire among 3 sons. They subdivided their lands.



Known as "the Germanics," the nation became a group of feudal sovereignties, each ruled by its own Germanic "princeling."



Even Frederick Barbarossa (r. 1152-1190), who led the 3d Crusade, couldn't impose lasting unity upon the German nation.

It was Germany's misfortune, and a misfortune for the rest of the world, too, that the democratic principles of representative government and the rights of man did not become deeply rooted in Germany, as they did in Britain, France, and the United States. Liberal, democratic elements rose in Germany at various times, but they did not receive the nation-wide support they needed to make a permanent change in the German system. The tendency in Germany after 1871 was toward autocratic, all-powerful, highly centralized government. Unquestioning obedience to higher authority became a part of the way of life of the German people, who had little say in their government, and were, for the most part, little interested in politics.

Historians of World War I still debate the question of whether Kaiser Wilhelm II intended as a matter of policy to make war. Many think he did not. But it is agreed that he had considerable responsibility for letting the crises that preceded the war get out of hand and develop into World War I.

Germany's defeat in 1918 resulted in the abdication of the Kaiser, the overthrow of the monarchy, and the establishment of the Weimar Republic—Germany's first republican government. But the Germans lacked a democratic tradition and experience in self-rule. From the start, there was strong opposition from the Communists on the left and from the extreme conservatives on the right. The bitterness of defeat, inflation, and unemployment following World War I added to the difficulties of the new

government. Finally, in the world-wide economic depression of the 1930's, the German people turned again to a single strong leader who promised to solve their problems.

Adolph Hitler, leader of the National Socialist (Nazi) Party, had written a blueprint for world conquest in *Mein Kampf* (My Struggle), but few people took that seriously. They did take seriously, though, his promises to end unemployment, to save Germany from communism, and to restore Germany's former military power. He blamed Germany's troubles on the Jews and the Versailles Peace Treaty. He preached the superiority of the German people as the "master race." Hitler's fanatic nationalism had a strong appeal for many Germans, some of whom thought they could "use" him, once he came to power.

Hitler was appointed Chancellor in 1933 and immediately set about destroying the Weimar Republic and establishing one of the most ruthless dictatorships the world has ever seen. His secret police, the *Gestapo*, brutally suppressed all opposition by the use of murder, torture, and concentration camps. Religious freedom was curtailed. Jews were singled out for the most ruthless and savage persecution. Democratic elements never again, until after World War II, had a chance to assert themselves. Hitler rebuilt the German army into the mightiest war machine then in existence. Having enslaved the German people, he set out to conquer their neighbors. First, he annexed Austria and Czechoslovakia. In 1939 he invaded Poland, and World War II was on.



How Potsdamer Platz, Berlin, looked in 1945.

TODAY'S DIVIDED GERMANY

The year 1945 saw Germany overwhelmingly defeated. Her cities were in ruins. National and local government collapsed. Millions of Germans were homeless and hungry. Transportation had broken down, and industry was at a standstill. German refugees from the East were streaming into the country.

Some 8 to 10 million Germans expelled from the Eastern provinces came into West Germany at the end of the war.



Ruins of the old Reichstag (Parliament) building, Berlin.

They were forced to leave by the Soviet and Polish governments, since Poland occupied certain provinces on the basis of a Soviet-British-U. S. agreement that Poland should administer them until a peace treaty settled their future status. Other Germans fled from the northern district of East Prussia, which was taken over by the Soviet Union.

The rest of Germany was divided into four temporary zones of military occupation. The United States, Britain, France, and the Soviet Union each occupied a zone. The

four powers had agreed to treat the four zones as one economic unit under an Allied Control Council and to help the German people rebuild their country on a democratic and peaceful basis. But it soon became clear that the Soviet Union was not going to cooperate in this or in any other measure proposed by the Western Allies to help Germany get back on its feet. The Soviet leaders obviously preferred a weak and divided Germany that could more easily be brought under Communist control.

As the years passed, the division between West and East Germany has hardened until today they are treated by the U. S. S. R. as two separate countries. The Soviets set up a Communist puppet government in their zone and integrated it into its satellite system. They have given diplomatic recognition to both the East and West governments. The Western nations, however, do not recognize the East German government.

In the West, Britain, France, and the United States merged their zones, and, in 1949, the German Federal Republic was formed. With U. S. economic aid, currency reform, and the hard work and skill of her own people, West Germany has made an extraordinary economic recovery. Agriculture and industry are flourishing. Ruined cities have been largely rebuilt. In spite of an influx of more than 10 million refugees, unemployment is decreasing. Never has the country been more prosperous than it is today. All this has been accomplished with great freedom for private initiative. German businessmen



Voters go to the polls in the German Federal Republic.

and engineers have been very enterprising in organizing and developing modern industries and competing in world markets. At the same time, German labor unions, which Hitler had abolished, have been organized into a strong system.

THE GERMAN FEDERAL REPUBLIC

Politically, Germany has also made great progress. In 1948 the three Western powers agreed that military government in their zones should end and that the German people should choose a national government of their own. They adopted a constitution, called the Basic Law, which provides for a federal republic composed of the nine states or *Länder* (LEND-er) that make up West Germany. (They are: Bavaria, Baden-Württemberg, Hesse, Rhine-Palatinate, North Rhine-Westphalia, Lower Saxony, Schleswig-Holstein, and the two cities of Bremen and Hamburg.)

The parliament of the Federal Republic has two houses. The upper house is the *Bundesrat*, whose members are appointed by the governments of the states and can be recalled by the states. The *Bundesrat* represents the states in the federal government and can be compared to our Senate. It does not have as much power, however, as the lower house, called the *Bundestag*, whose members are elected by popular vote.

The head of state, the Federal President, is elected for a 5-year term by a federal convention composed of members of the *Bundestag* and an equal number of members elected by the state parliaments. The functions of the President are similar to those of the President of France; that is, they are representative rather than executive in nature. The first and present President of the Federal Republic is Dr. Theodor Heuss, a leader of the Free Democratic Party.



Part of new Bundeshaus (Parliament building) in Bonn.

The key man in the government is the Chancellor, who is the chief executive official. He is elected by a majority of the *Bundestag*. The *Bundestag* can remove the Chancellor by electing, through a majority vote of its members, another Chancellor to replace him.

The first nationwide free elections were held in West Germany in 1949. A number of political parties had been organized, ranging from a small Communist Party at the extreme left to small nationalist parties at the extreme right. The moderately conservative Christian Democratic Union (CDU) and two other conservative parties won a majority of the seats in the *Bundestag*, and formed a government. The leader of the CDU, Konrad Adenauer, was chosen as Chancellor. The Social Democratic Party (SPD) became the strongest opposition party.

In the second national election in 1953, the CDU and allied parties won an even greater number of seats in the *Bundestag*. This election demonstrated the German voters' approval of the pro-Western and anti-Communist policies of Chancellor Adenauer and his government.

The encouraging thing about the new German republic is that it has more stability and wider popular support than the Weimar Republic was able to develop after World War I. It seems much more likely to last. Bitterly disillusioned with the dictatorship that led them to war and ruin, the German people seem to be showing the world—that many persons had doubted—that they *can* govern themselves.

All political parties in the Republic demand that the unnatural division of Germany be ended and the country be united under one government. Looking forward to eventual reunification, the Basic Law provides for the admission to the Federal Republic of the states now under Soviet domination. Before this could take place, however, free elections would have to be held in East Germany. But so far, the Soviet Union has refused to permit them.

YOUR LEGAL STATUS IN GERMANY

It is very important for you to know what your rights and obligations are under German law. A convention or agreement on this subject is included among the Paris Agreements that gave sovereignty to the Federal Republic. It is generally called the "Forces Convention." It applies to all American military personnel, all American civilians employed by U. S. Armed Forces in Germany, and the non-German dependents of these two groups.

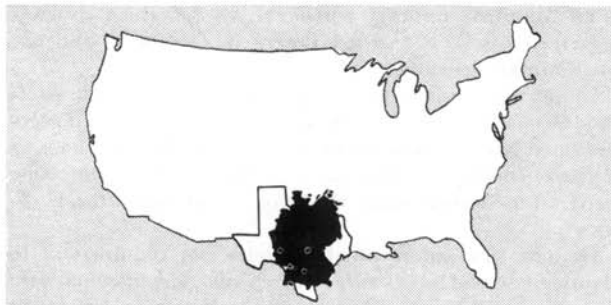
Under the terms of this convention, *you are required to obey German law*, just as members of our Armed Forces stationed in other countries are obliged to observe the laws of those countries. You are expected to show the same respect for German laws that you do at home for U. S. laws.

German law enforcement agencies can require you to identify yourself, *so be sure to carry your identification card with you at all times*. German authorities may not arrest

members of U. S. forces, but they may take them into custody, in certain cases, for the purpose of turning them over to U. S. authorities.

At present, German criminal courts do not have jurisdiction over U. S. personnel accused of committing a crime. Acts and omissions that are criminal offenses under both U. S. and German law are punishable under the Uniform Code of Military Justice. Also punishable under the Code are acts that are offenses only under German law, but which also bring discredit upon our Armed Forces.

You may be sued in a German court, however, for liabilities incurred under German *civil* law. For example, a suit against you for damages in a case arising out of an off-duty automobile accident may be brought in a German court.



Germany is a small country compared with the U. S.

THE LAND

In 1937, Germany's area was about 181,000 square miles, or a little more than two-thirds the size of Texas. The Federal Republic covers an area of about 94,700 square miles. This makes it a little smaller than Oregon or about the same size as the United Kingdom of Great Britain.

Three natural belts divide the country into areas that vary distinctly in general characteristics. Northern Germany, part of the Great European Plain, is not particularly fertile; its extensive forests alternate with fields, marshes, and small, shallow lakes.

Central Germany is hilly and fertile, particularly in the Rhine Valley, whose picturesque scenery reminds an American of the Hudson River Valley.

Southern Germany is mountainous. The Bavarian Plateau, which covers most of the area, rises 1,600 feet above sea level, increases in elevation westward to the *Schwarzwald* (Black Forest) mountain ranges, and stretches southward to the Bavarian Alps. The Black Forest is about 100 miles long and from 10 to 15 miles wide. At the southern border of Germany the Alps rise to 8,000 or 9,000 feet.

There are no longer occupation zones in West Germany, but the areas in which British, French, and U. S. forces are

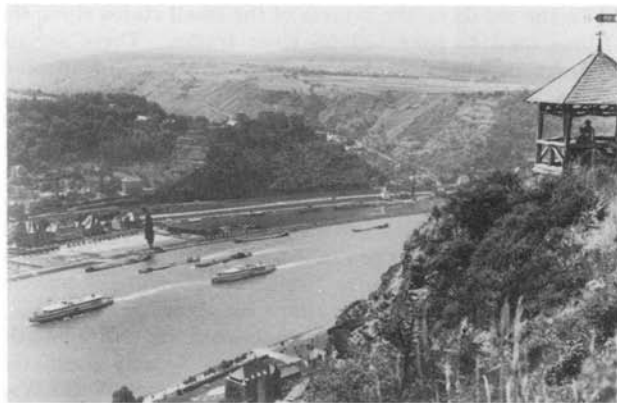


The Höllental (Hells' Valley) in the Black Forest.

stationed are geographically the same as the former zones. British forces are in the north, the French in the southwest, and U. S. forces in the south.

RIVERS AND LEGENDS

German rivers are not only beautiful; they are important as arteries of travel and commerce and as sources of power. Interlinked by a network of tributaries and canals, they provide Germany and neighboring countries with a cheap



Old castles overlook bustling traffic on the Rhine.

means of transporting bulk commodities.

The best known and most important river is the Rhine (*Rhein*), which has been one of the chief waterways of Europe from the earliest times. This great river rises in Switzerland, flows through Lake Constance on Germany's southern border, and then north and northwest to The Netherlands, where it empties into the North Sea. Through the ages, every army that has fought in Germany has had to bridge this difficult barrier.

In the old days, the princes of the small states along the Rhine used to levy toll on river traffic. These service charges usually provided their chief source of income. Many so-called robber barons built castles and fortresses on crags above the Rhine and not only plundered the countryside but completely controlled river commerce. In one castle near *Bingen* there remains intact the dungeon into which stubborn barge captains were lowered by rope (there being no stairs) and kept prisoners until they agreed to pay the toll. You can take a boat trip down the Rhine from *Mainz* that will give you a fine view of the ancient castles and ruins of castles above the river.

The Rhine is navigable for practically its entire length. In the north it flows through the most densely populated and richest industrial area of Europe. Before World War II, approximately 16,000 barges and boats of many nations moved the Rhine's commerce each year. Countless generations of "Rhine skippers," many of them Hollanders, have made a living operating these barges, some of which are as beautifully furnished as any city home, having interiors richly inlaid with mahogany and teak.

The Rhine is equally famous for its legends. It plays an important part in the Song of the Nibelungs (*Nibelungenlied*), which the German composer, Richard Wagner, made world-famous in a cycle of operas. On a trip down the Rhine you will pass the Lorelei Rock, where, according to legend, a beautiful siren lured boatmen to their death by bewitching them with song.



The Lorelei Rock, famous in legend and song.

Another important artery of commerce is the Danube, second longest river in Europe (the Volga is longest). It rises in the Black Forest and flows eastward for 1,750 miles through Germany, Austria, Hungary, and Romania before emptying into the Black Sea. Though musically celebrated as the "beautiful blue Danube," it is more often a muddy brown.

The Weser and the Elbe River systems extend over central and north Germany. The Main River flows in a westerly direction through the ancient city of Frankfurt



Vineyards and castle at Kochem on the Moselle River.

and enters the Rhine at Mainz. Farther south and flowing through Stuttgart and Heidelberg is the Neckar. Locks and dams scattered along the Main and Neckar Rivers make them important sources of water power as well as means of transportation. Other German rivers are the Ems, the Moselle (*Mosel*), and the Saar.

THE CLIMATE

Geographically, Germany is a more northern country than the United States. *Berchtesgaden*, at the southeastern tip of Bavaria, lies on the same parallel as Seattle and the northern tip of Maine. Yet German winters are relatively temperate, much less severe, in fact, than those of our most northern States. Berlin is an exception.

German summers bring ideal health-resort weather, with the sun hot enough to blister and the nights cool enough for blankets. Rain, which is abundant the year around, may lower the temperature by as much as 10 degrees in an hour.

In spring and summer, the last of the summer sun does not fade away until nearly 9 o'clock at night. But winter nights are long. Dusk falls at about 4 in the afternoon, and the sun does not come up until nearly 8 in the morning.

FARMS AND FORESTS

Less than two-thirds of Germany's total area is usable as farm land. Even in the best pre-war years, German farms supplied only 75 percent of the food needed for

domestic consumption. Since then, Germany has lost about one-fourth of its farm lands, although the number of mouths to feed is substantially the same.

Agriculture is not highly mechanized. When you see the old-fashioned German equipment, you will probably compare it unfavorably with the modern machinery used on large American farms, but the small size of the typical German farm and its correspondingly low income would make expensive tractors and other up-to-date equipment uneconomical. So German farmers use the methods and equipment of their forefathers, moving on foot and pulling heavy loads in small carts. It is not unusual to see women in the fields working all day beside their men. And you will notice that, for reasons of economy, cows are very often used as draft animals.

Since the size of most farms makes intensive crop rotation standard practice, the strips of cultivated land give the countryside a patchwork appearance. The low plains of northern Germany, covered with wide pastures and fields of grain and potatoes, may remind you of our own Middle West. Cultivation of some grains, such as corn, is limited because of the heavy rainfall and short summers. The most important crops are rye, wheat, oats, barley, potatoes, sugar beets, hemp, tobacco, and hops for brewing beer.

You will be struck by the almost complete absence of farmhouses as we know them in the United States. Instead of living on the farms, farmers live in hundreds of



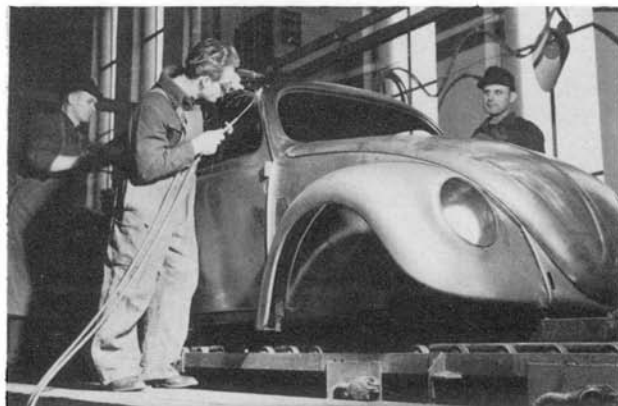
Wood carvers of Oberammergau work on religious figures.

tiny villages clustered over the landscape. They walk to the fields in the morning and return to the village at night. Barns, such as we are used to seeing, are also a rarity in Germany. Usually hogs, sheep, cattle, horses, and fowl are housed, with fertilizers and feed, in various rooms or annexes of the farmer's house.

While farming of this concentrated kind would seem to be a full-time job, German farmers, especially in Bavaria, supplement their income with arts and crafts. The unusually excellent products of their woodcarving, weaving, pottery, and metal work will give you a wide choice of souvenirs of your stay in Germany.

The cultivation of grapes for wine is a centuries-old occupation. On the sunny slopes of the Rhine and Moselle Rivers and in other river valleys, you will see the ancient terraced vineyards that are the source of Rhine and other wines for which Germany is famous.

As you travel about Germany, you may be surprised at the great number of forests and their fine state of preservation. About 27 percent of Germany's area is forest land. If it were not for the very strict conservation laws that have been in force for many years, the forests would undoubtedly have disappeared long ago. These laws prohibit the use of timber land for agriculture or the felling of trees without official permission. Expert foresters (*Forstmeister*), paid by the Government, take care of the forests, decide what timber should be cut, and plant new trees to replace those removed.



Automobile and other German industries are booming.

MINERAL RESOURCES AND INDUSTRY

Germany's greatest natural asset is coal, most of it mined in the Ruhr Valley. Before the war, Germany supplied about half the coal imports of other European countries, sharing the market with Britain. Other minerals mined in Germany include iron, lead, zinc, and salt. With its mineral resources and engineering and business skills, Germany has developed a huge, industrial complex



A camera manufacturing plant in Munich.

in the Ruhr area, based on coal and steel. In 1954, Germany ranked second only to Great Britain among West European countries in production of these two basic elements of heavy industry.

Germany also mines brown coal, a low-grade coal called lignite, which is used for making briquettes and for producing electric power. Salt and coal byproducts are the basis of Germany's chemical industry. Oil is found in limited amounts, accounting for about three million tons of fuel oil a year.

While the Ruhr is the great industrial region, there are important areas of industry around Stuttgart, Nuremberg, and Munich. Hamburg, Kiel, and Bremen have important shipyards. Production of automobiles is booming, and the popular low-priced *Volkswagen* is now to be seen in growing numbers in the United States.

Germany has many highly skilled workmen and technicians who turn out first-rate products, such as cameras, optical and other precision instruments, and fine porcelain. Household handicrafts and small shops throughout the countryside supply all sorts of things from cuckoo clocks to porcelain figurines. Wood carving is especially popular in Bavaria.



An old violin maker of Mittenwald, Bavaria

THE PEOPLE

One of the things you'll notice in Germany, and in other European countries, too, is the lack of space compared with the United States. The Federal Republic has a population of about 50 million people, or an average of about 525 per square mile. The United States average is about 55 per square mile.

The Germans are a skilled, energetic, and hard-working people. The remarkable job they've done in rebuilding their devastated country in 10 years is visible proof of their dynamic qualities. Talent for organization and industrial management is shown in their flourishing industries, whose products are again competing with those of other nations in the world's markets. In these respects, Germans and Americans have much in common.

Germans, however, generally work much longer hours than we do, and for much less pay. They have more respect for authority, for they have always been used to authority—in the family, in school, in business, and in government.

In spite of the fact that women greatly outnumber men in Germany, the country is still more of a man's world than is the United States. The father is generally boss in the home, and the children are used to greater discipline than most American children. The boy or girl who leaves



The Schwarzwald (Black Forest) is famous for its clocks.

school and home at 14 to learn a trade as an apprentice to a master craftsman is placed under his authority.

German education follows a somewhat different pattern from ours. Free education is available to all up to at least the age of 14. And, it should be added, there is very little illiteracy in Germany. As in our country, public education is the responsibility of the various states. One of them, Hesse, provides free tuition for qualified students

from the lowest grade through the university. In general, those whose families can afford it go on to a *Gymnasium* (the "G" pronounced as in "go," the "a" as in "ah"). The *Gymnasium* is roughly equivalent to our last two years of high school and first two of college. Proportionately fewer young people in Germany have the opportunity to get a university education than in the United States. Learning is greatly admired, and those who get a Ph.D. degree have a highly respected place in German society. University professors aren't paid very well, but they are accorded more honor and prestige than in the United States.

World War II, of course, produced many changes in Germany. More than 6½ million German soldiers and civilians were killed or are missing. And more than 1½ million were left cripples. As a consequence, there is a surplus of millions of women. In the past, the German male's ideal of a woman's place in society was pretty well summed up in the words, *Kinder, Kirche, und Küche* (children, church, and kitchen). Today, there aren't enough husbands to go around, so many German women have to earn their own living and in some cases support their children. Women have entered politics and the professions to a much greater extent than before the war. But, in general, German tradition still keeps women somewhat in the background.

Germans are usually more formal with strangers and harder to meet than most Americans, even when language is no barrier. But the average German has become ac-



Smiling waitress in a German snack bar.

customed to American informality, and many Germans delight in it. You will notice that whether they are old friends or have just been introduced, Germans always shake hands with each other when they meet and when they part. This is a custom you should follow when you are with Germans, if you don't want to be considered ill-mannered.



You will notice much shaking of hands and doffing of hats.



"Church in the Meadow" near Oberammergau, Bavaria.

Regional variations are to be found among the German people, as among the people of most countries. As you travel about the different parts of Germany, you will hear different dialects. South Germans are somewhat more easy-going than North Germans. In religion, the Federal Republic is approximately half Roman Catholic and half Protestant. South Germans and Rhinelanders are predominantly Roman Catholic.

The American occupation and the continued presence of our military forces in Germany have had considerable influence in the area where they are stationed, particularly on the younger generation of Germans. You'll notice that many of the young people have copied our ways of dress and dancing, and speak English with an American accent. They've become addicts of American jazz, and German popular bands play it everywhere. You can see American movies with German sound tracks in many German movie houses. American influence is also being brought to Germany by the German students who go to the United States under the U. S. State Department student exchange program and live, study, and play with American teen-agers for a year or two. Germans have a great admiration for American science and industrial know-how.

SOME GERMAN CONTRIBUTIONS

But don't get the idea that we are superior in everything. The more you learn about Germany, the more you will

become aware of the great contributions Germans have made to Western civilization and culture. They are justly proud of them.

A German, Johannes Gutenberg, is credited with being the first European to print from movable type, and therefore has the best claim to be considered the inventor of printing. The first printed book, the *Bible*, came from his press around 1455.

In the next century, Martin Luther literally shook the world when his rebellion against the Roman Catholic Church mushroomed into the Reformation. From the movement he started came the Evangelical or Protestant churches of central and northern Europe and the Lutheran Church in America.

German philosophical ideas, as developed by such men as Kant, Hegel, Schopenhauer, and Nietzsche, have influenced thought and literature both inside and outside of Germany. Not many Germans boast about it, but Karl Marx, the father of communism, was a German, as was Friedrich Engels, his collaborator on the *Communist Manifesto*.

Germany is justly famous for its music. No country has produced more great composers. The works of Bach, Handel, Beethoven, Schumann, Wagner, Brahms, Richard Strauss, and many other German composers, are played the world over, and have become a part of the treasure of serious music lovers everywhere. Most German cities have at least one symphony orchestra, and more than 60 cities have a municipal opera house and a city



SCIENCE Albert Einstein
(1879-1955)



LITERATURE Johann Wolfgang von Goethe
(1749-1832)



MUSIC Ludwig van Beethoven
(1770-1827)



ART Albrecht Dürer
(1471-1528)

opera company, subsidized from municipal funds. Singing clubs and amateur orchestras are found in a great many communities.

There are not so many great names in German painting and literature as in music. But a few are outstanding—Holbein and Dürer among the painters, and Goethe and Schiller among the poets and dramatists. The greatest modern German writer, the novelist Thomas Mann, fled Germany when Hitler came to power and lived in the United States until after the war. He died in 1955.

Some of the world's greatest scientific discoveries and inventions were made by Germans. To mention only a few, in medicine there was Robert Koch, who first isolated the germs of tuberculosis and cholera; Roentgen, who discovered X-rays; Schaudinn, discoverer of the syphilis spirochete. Among the inventors were Rudolf Diesel, whom we have to thank for the Diesel engine; Count von Zeppelin, who built the first rigid dirigible; Daimler and Benz, who pioneered in the development of the automobile. Finally, there was Albert Einstein, whose theory of relativity, developed in Germany before he was driven from his native land, provided the basis for atomic discoveries. And another German, Otto Hahn, first split the uranium atom.



Reconstructed Roman fort, Saalburg, near Bad Homburg.

ANCIENT CITIES

The history of Germany is largely the history of its cities. Most of them whose names you know were thriving communities long before Columbus discovered America. Some, like Regensburg, Cologne, and Trier, date back to Roman times. But today's larger cities began to spring up in the 800's, starting out, as did Nuremberg, as market places along heavily traveled trade routes. Few new towns were established after the 1300's.



Market place in Ottobeuren, Bavaria.

Many of the old cities have winding streets so narrow that you must step into a doorway if a vehicle passes by. Some of them, such as Amberg and Rothenburg in Bavaria, are still surrounded by medieval walls, with their sentry walks, towers, and gates intact. Rothenburg has a festival in May, with dancing by shepherds in the marketplace. In southern Bavaria, where folk arts have flourished, you will see very colorful houses with deep overhanging eaves and frescoes painted on the outer walls.

Only three of the chief cities escaped severe bombing

in World War II: Celle, Flensburg, and Heidelberg, site of the university of that name. All of Germany's other sizable cities were heavily damaged. Although you will still see ruins, the Germans are putting enormous energy into reconstruction. You will see many fine new office buildings, shops, apartment buildings, and homes.

The chief port of entry to Germany for U. S. personnel who travel by ship is *Bremerhaven* on the North Sea, at the mouth of the Weser River. From here you will take a long train ride to southern Germany where our forces are stationed. If you have your car shipped from the United States, you will go to Bremerhaven to pick it up.

FRANKFURT is the most important city of the Federal Republic. It is also the headquarters of a number of U. S. military units. Its name, meaning "the Franks' ford," dates back to about 500 A. D. Established at the point of easiest crossing of the Main River, Frankfurt has been a trade center for many centuries, and its annual fairs have brought merchants from every corner of Europe. It was an early important European center for printing.

In one night of bombing in 1944, Allied planes destroyed the most ancient section of Frankfurt called *Altstadt* (Old Town). The 1,100-year-old cathedral, where the emperors of the Holy Roman Empire were formerly crowned, was damaged, but its tower still rises 300 feet above the ruins. A national shrine before its destruction by bombs, the house in which Goethe was born has been restored on its original site.

The *Neustadt* (New Town) isn't really very new. It dates from 1333 and contains the chief public buildings and the principal hotels. A zigzag pattern of parkways around the New Town marks its boundaries. They have replaced the ancient walls and fortifications, which Napoleon ordered torn down in 1805.

Today's Frankfurt is a booming and bustling city, well on the way to complete reconstruction. Railroads con-



House where Goethe was born (reconstructed) in Frankfurt and the 15th-century house of Dr. Faust in Bad Kreuznach.

nect it with all parts of western and southeastern Europe. It has extensive fair grounds, many theaters, three symphony orchestras, opera, a zoo, fine restaurants, coffee houses, and night clubs. If you want to get an idea of the busy life of Frankfurt, sit down at a cafe on the island in the *Hauptwache*, a square in the heart of the city. Eight streets pour their traffic into this square. If you are interested in art, you can visit the *Städel* Art Institute, which contains one of the finest collections of pictures in Germany.

In addition to its February and September fairs, Frankfurt has a number of folk festivals during the year. In the Carnival (*Fasching*) season before Lent, there are big dances in the restaurants and public halls.

The sausage we call a frankfurter, or hot dog, got its name from Frankfurt, where it was invented. You may want to try not only Frankfurt frankfurters but some of the other varieties of sausage for which the city is known.

The *Stadtwald* (City Forest), southwest of Frankfurt, is the chief sports center. Its facilities include a beautiful stadium, a swimming pool, golf course, and race track, as well as a number of first-rate restaurants. The City Forest, which covers hundreds of acres, has many huge, very old trees.

The Zoo, in the east end of Frankfurt, is worth a visit. Although it lost most of its animals in the air raids, its collection has been built up again. Here, when you get



Gay parade at end of Carnival season in Cologne.

tired of the animals, you can relax in a restaurant, or listen to a summer afternoon concert, or go to a play or musical show in one of the two theaters.

There are a number of interesting excursions you can take out of Frankfurt. From May to September you can take a 2-hour steamer ride on the Main River or an all-day trip down the Rhine to *Rüdesheim*. Boats for the Rhine excursion leave from *Höchst*, a suburb of Frankfurt.

Northeast of Frankfurt is a small mountain range called the *Taunus*, famous for its mineral springs. *Bad Homburg* and *Bad Nauheim* are two of the famous spas (resorts with mineral springs) in the region. *Bad Homburg*, which had a celebrated gambling casino before Monte Carlo, gave its name to the favorite hat of diplomats. Between April and September you can take a 4-hour bus trip from Frankfurt through the Taunus Mountains.

MUNICH (*München*), the capital of Bavaria, is Germany's third largest city. In spite of the severe damage it suffered from bombing, it still has much of the charm and color that once made it a mecca for tourists. Reconstruction is still going on, and many of the partially destroyed old buildings have been restored. Many others are gone for good.

Munich has long been a center of learning and the arts, as well as an industrial city, famous for its breweries, its handicrafts, and the manufacture of optical and mathematical instruments.

One of the most famous buildings in Munich to survive

GERMANY



the war (though the interior was damaged) is the cathedral called the *Frauenkirche*, begun in 1488. Its twin towers with their "onion bulb" tops are a landmark. Another attraction is the *Nymphenburg* palace, which was once the summer residence of the Bavarian kings. It is surrounded by a lovely park, and concerts are given in its great hall during the summer.

Munich has one of the world's richest collections of paintings in the *Haus der Kunst*, which houses art treasures from three of the city's prewar museums that were destroyed. If you are interested in science and technology, you'll enjoy a visit to the *Deutsches Museum*, where you'll see a first-rate exhibition of industrial and scientific development.

Music flourishes in Munich, with its three symphony orchestras, many choral societies, and the Bavarian State Opera, which holds a summer festival here.

In matters of food and drink, Munich has something to offer for every taste and pocketbook. There are many good restaurants. Perhaps the most famous is the *Hofbräuhaus*, with its long tables, good food, good beer, and brass band. Münchener beer, of course, is famous the world over, and the city has many beer halls and gardens. Night clubs with unusual interiors will be found in the *Schwabing* district, the artists' quarter of Munich.

Bavaria is noted for its handicrafts, and you'll find a fascinating variety of objects for souvenirs in Munich shops.



Old Hofbräuhaus in Munich—famous for beer and food.



Music is an attraction in many Black Forest inns.

If you are a sports fan, you'll be right at home in Munich, for the city is one of the leading sports centers of Germany. You'll find football (soccer, called *Fussball*), boxing and wrestling, automobile, motorcycle, and bicycle racing, horse racing, ice skating, and hockey are all very popular. Even the American game of basketball is played in Munich.

Munich is a gayer city than north German cities. The Carnival (*Fasching*) before Lent is celebrated in other

parts of Germany, particularly in the Rhineland. But Munich outdoes them all with festivities lasting over a month. The climax on the last day is a grand parade with floats and costumed marchers. If you like a gay time, head for Munich during *Fasching*.

You can take a number of interesting excursions from Munich. Two popular lakes for boating and swimming are the *Starnbergersee*, 16 miles south, and the *Ammersee*, 21 miles southwest of Munich.

Farther south, in the Bavarian Alps, is the charming little town of *Oberammergau*, famous for the Passion Play based on the last days of Christ. This is given during the summer every 10 years. It was first performed in 1634. The next performance will not be given until 1960, but the town is worth visiting at any time. It is a center of wood carving, and has a school that teaches the art.

NUREMBERG (*Nürnberg*) is the second largest city in Bavaria, and dates back to the 1000's. The walled city was built around the *Burg*, an ancient royal castle with a pentagonal tower.

In the Middle Ages, Nuremberg was a wealthy and important trading center. But the city won lasting fame for its early leadership in the arts and crafts. Albrecht Dürer, one of Germany's greatest painters, was born here. Also born here was Hans Sachs, the shoemaker-poet whom Wagner made the central character in his opera, *Die Meistersinger von Nürnberg* (The Master Singers of Nurem-



Medieval gates and towers may still be seen in Nuremberg.

berg). The city is celebrated as the place where the watch was invented, and a large quantity of old German silver-plate, furniture, and stoves was made in workshops here. Today, among other manufactures, Nuremberg is noted as a producer of toys, for which Germany is famous.

Nuremberg was Hitler's favorite city for monster Nazi rallies and demonstrations. The big stadium and sports facilities adjoining it were built during his dictatorship.

Although Nuremberg was one of the most badly damaged cities in the war, a great deal of medieval architecture remains, which makes it a most interesting city to visit. Here, as elsewhere, the Germans have been reconstructing and restoring as rapidly as possible. Besides the castle, from which you can get a fine view of the surrounding country, you can see large sections of the ancient walls, moat, towers, and a few of the gates. And you can walk through narrow, crooked streets with their steep-gabled houses that date back several centuries.

STUTTGART, headquarters of the U. S. Seventh Army, is set among hills near the Black Forest. It is the capital of Baden-Württemberg and an important industrial city. The heart of the business center is at the bottom of a bowl-shaped valley surrounded by wooded heights, residential areas, and attractive villages, which do not give it the appearance of a manufacturing center.

Stuttgart's chamber orchestra and Mozart Festival are world famous. People from all parts of Europe come to the fair grounds and amusement area on top of the ridge



Main railway station in Stuttgart.

called *Killesberg*. The city is noted for its perpetual garden show or *Gartenschau*.

Stuttgart is a gateway to a beautiful countryside dotted with spas and recreation areas. Don't miss a trip into the Black Forest (*Schwarzwald*), with its broad expanse of thick pine trees covering the steep hillsides. Here and there are cozy cottages and inns where you can spend a pleasant afternoon or evening. In the pretty green valleys, the farmhouses have steep thatched roofs, and the country folk wear picturesque peasant costumes.



Heidelberg Castle looks down on the old city of that name.

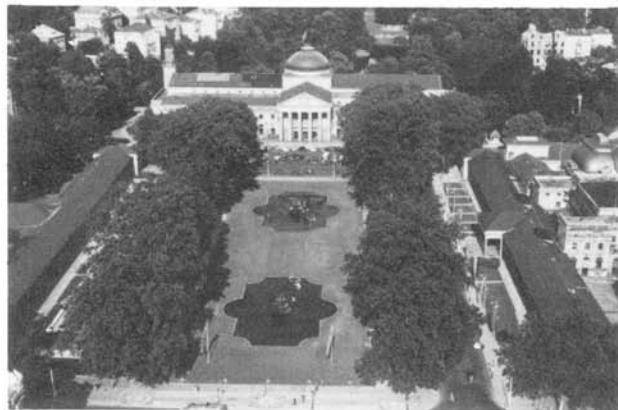
HEIDELBERG, headquarters of the U. S. Army in Europe, is a name known to every American who ever saw a production of *The Student Prince*. Famous for its castle and its university, Heidelberg is a perfect setting for a romantic operetta.

The town lies along the Neckar River between high hills covered with forests and vineyards. Heidelberg Castle, which stands 330 feet above the river, was begun in the 1200's and greatly enlarged in later centuries. Although much of it is in ruins—not from World War II but from

much earlier wars—there is still a lot of undamaged castle left to interest the tourist. In the cellar you can see the famous Heidelberg Tun, a huge wine cask with a capacity of about 49,000 gallons. In the old courtyard of the castle, one may attend concerts or plays presented by the local symphony orchestra and dramatic groups or by visiting artists.

The University of Heidelberg, founded in 1386, is the oldest university in Germany. Most of its present buildings date from the 1600's. It was a center of Protestant learning during the Reformation, and became popular with American students in the 19th century. With the exception of some bomb hits on the town hall and a few other buildings and bridges destroyed by the retreating Germans, Heidelberg was not damaged in World War II. Walking its narrow streets and visiting the student inns and other haunts, you get the atmosphere of a really old and charming university town.

WIESBADEN, headquarters of the U. S. Air Forces in Europe, was a health resort away back in Roman times because of its hot mineral springs. It has long been one of Europe's most famous spas, and, in the old days, was much frequented by royalty. The center of social activity is the *Kurhaus*, a luxurious casino where a variety of entertainment, from concerts to roulette, is available. All kinds of theatrical and musical events take place in Wiesbaden, including an International May Festival, which is mostly opera.



The Kurhaus in Wiesbaden, one of Europe's famous spas.

Wiesbaden is situated at the foot of the *Taunus* range near the most beautiful part of the Rhine. The best Rhine wine grapes are grown in this region, and the wine trade is an important commercial activity of Wiesbaden.

BONN, on the west bank of the Rhine, about 15 miles south of Cologne, is the capital of the Federal Republic. Before it became the capital, it was famous primarily as the birthplace of Ludwig von Beethoven and for its university.



View of the cathedral in Cologne across the Rhine River.

COLOGNE (*Köln*), one of the principal cities on the Rhine, is noted for its magnificent Gothic cathedral and its noisy *Fasching* festivities, as well as for the name of a kind of toilet water. The city was greatly damaged in the war.

DÜSSELDORF, the capital of North Rhine-Westphalia, is the administrative heart of the great Ruhr industrial region. It has many luxurious shops.



Modern apartment houses in Hamburg.

HAMBURG, Germany's second largest city and, before World War II, Europe's most important commercial port, took a terrific pounding in the war. With characteristic energy, the Germans have accomplished an amazing job of reconstruction, and today Hamburg is again a flourishing city and West Germany's most important port. Bustling with commercial activity, it is the most cosmopolitan of all German cities. Two popular attractions are

the *Alster*, a lake in the heart of the city, and, for night life, the *Reeperbahn* in the St. Pauli section.

BERLIN, the former German capital and largest city in Germany, has a peculiar status. The agreements that divided Germany into four occupation zones also split up the 324 square miles of Berlin into four sectors. The British, French, and U. S. sectors are in West Berlin, which is separated by 110 miles of Soviet-controlled territory from West Germany. West Berlin has its own freely elected government and mayor, and its citizens have clearly and courageously shown their determination to remain free in spite of their exposed position. Although it is not a part of the Federal Republic, West Berlin receives financial assistance from the Bonn Government, and most Germans long for the day when Germany will again be united and Berlin their capital.

When the Battle for Berlin ended in May 1945, the city provided a shocking example of what total war could do to a major world metropolis. With a population of 4,500,000, Berlin had been the world's fifth largest city. At the end of the war, it was mostly a pile of rubble.

It seemed impossible that Berlin could ever rise again. But rise it did—that is, the part of it controlled by the Western powers. American dollars and supplies helped, along with West German aid, and the Berliners did the rest. A tremendous amount of reconstruction has been accomplished, and new industries have grown up. Of course, you will still see ruins, for much remains to be done.



Brilliant Kurfürstendamm is West Berlin's Fifth Avenue.

But today, West Berlin presents a vivid contrast to drab, Communist-ruled East Berlin, where reconstruction has lagged, the shops have little to offer, and the people live resentfully under their Communist masters. You can take a U. S. Army-sponsored tour around all four sectors.

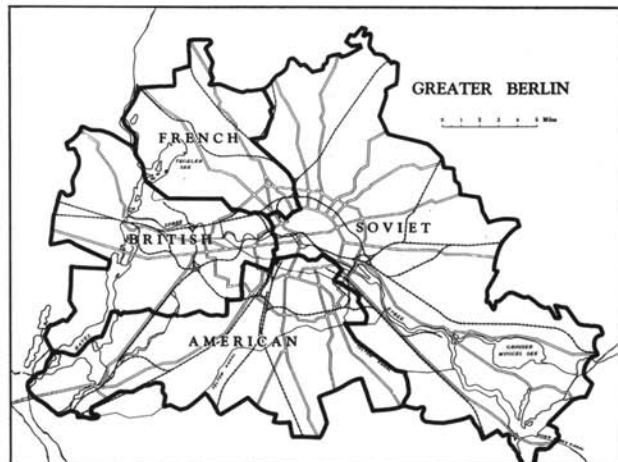
West Berlin's shop windows are brightly lighted and filled with high-quality merchandise. At night, glittering neon signs brighten the sky and lead the visitor to restaurants, night clubs, and theaters. *Kurfürstendamm*, West Berlin's Broadway and Fifth Avenue rolled into one, is a resplendent street in every sense of the word.

Berlin's famous *Tiergarten*, a 630-acre park with zoo, was a casualty of the war. Much fighting took place in it, and in the winter of 1945-46, Berliners cut down its fine old trees for fire wood. When they began the staggering task of cleaning up the city and faced the problem of what to do with all the rubble, they hit on an ingenious solution. They piled a lot of it up in the *Tiergarten*, covered it with soil, planted grass on it, and now a new hill is part of the park's landscape. New trees have been planted, and one of the world's finest zoos is again to be seen in the *Tiergarten*. You will also find good restaurants and a variety of amusements there.

On the outskirts of Berlin are heavily wooded areas and a network of lakes and canals, popular for sailing and skating. The magnificent Berlin Stadium, built for the 1936 Olympics, is in the British Sector and was not damaged. Here international football (soccer) matches

and gymnastic competitions are held. Berlin is a sports-minded city. Boxing, wrestling, and bicycle, motorcycle, and automobile racing draw great crowds. The *Havel* and one of Berlin's two rivers, the *Spree*, are popular for swimming and boating.

One thing you should be very careful about: *Never enter the Soviet Sector of Berlin without authorization.* If you do, you not only violate a standing regulation but are liable to arrest by the Communist police and imprisonment as a spy.





You'll have opportunities to enjoy your favorite sports.

SPARE-TIME ACTIVITIES

There will be plenty to do in your spare time during your service in Germany. In fact, there are more places to visit and more activities to take part in than your duties will leave time for. While facilities vary as much as the communities themselves, you may generally expect to find anything you would look for back home, from archery to boating. Whatever your hobby or interest—mountain-climbing, photography, music, wood-carving, or poetry—you should be able to pursue it with satisfaction in Germany.

Through USAREUR Special Services, facilities that would not normally be available are supplied. Craft shops have been opened and German craftsmen hired; libraries have been well stocked; language, dancing, and music classes have been organized. There are a number of sports for you to watch or enter. In many areas you will find tennis courts, swimming pools, little theater groups, riding stables, and, occasionally, golf courses. Special Services also provides other conveniences to make your life more comfortable in Germany.

HUNTING AND FISHING

Germany's hunting and fishing are among the best in the world. Licenses must be obtained, and it is imperative that you know the game laws and abide by them. Thanks



Whatever your hobby, from mountain climbing to music, you will find opportunities to follow it in Germany.

to well-established conservation rules, game is plentiful. Some rivers and streams abound in trout, carp, pike, shad, perch, and eel. Hiding in the hunting preserves are pheasant, duck, wild geese, grouse, partridge, snipe, woodcock, quail, red deer, fallow deer, roe, fox, hare, badger, and weasel.

If you are a good shot, you may want to try for wild boar—an ugly and dangerous beast, but delicious eating. You may be able to shoot a chamois (an Alpine goat-like antelope). But the most highly prized trophy of the German hunt is the fabulous *Auerhahn*, which resembles our sage hen, at least in appearance. Hunters tell great tales about this bird. They say it is so wild and shy that it can be hunted successfully only in its mating season.

Roosting at the top of the tallest trees in the roughest areas, it throws its head back in the mating call and for a moment, while its eyes are closed, the hunter has a chance to move nearer. You must be in the woods well before daybreak, they say, and stalk the bird by its call. When it calls, you move toward the sound; when it is silent, you stop. With the first streak of light you may possibly be close enough to get a quick shot.



Garmisch is an all-year-round vacation resort.



Germany's highest hotel is on the Zugspitze at Garmisch . . .

PLAYGROUNDS

Germany's most popular playgrounds are *Garmisch-Partenkirchen* and *Berchtesgaden*, two colorful Alpine villages about 90 miles apart in southern Bavaria. They are year-round vacation resorts. USAREUR Special Services operates certain hotels at both places as rest and recreation centers for U. S. military and civilian personnel. Rates at these hotels are less than ordinary commercial rates.

In the winter at Berchtesgaden you can take the sway-



. . . site of winter Olympic games in 1936.

ing cable car to the mountain hotel for an excellent sk run, or skate on the *Königsee* (King's Lake). In summer time you will find swimming, sailing, and motor boating. There are mountains to be climbed in any season and exciting trips into the old rock-salt mines with their slides and underground lake. You may also be able to take advantage of hunting and fishing opportunities that sportsmen have been praising for centuries.

For scenic splendor and photographic subjects, Berchtes-

gaden is rivaled only by Garmisch. A skier at Garmisch can go up on the *Zugspitze*, Germany's highest mountain (9,738 feet), and look over into Austria. Here you can watch night ski-jump exhibitions, hockey matches, and skating shows against the breath-taking background of the Bavarian Alps. And, as at Berchtesgaden, you may play tennis and badminton and also enjoy native Bavarian shows, concerts, and dances.



Germans are great makers of toys, musical instruments, and clocks (including the cuckoo).

Oberammergau, mentioned before, is a short distance north of Garmisch. Between Berchtesgaden and Munich is *Chiemsee*, a beautiful lake center.

There are also many other pleasant and attractive places. A boat trip on the Rhine provides wonderful camera shots of terraced vineyards and the innumerable castles that loom up just the way they are pictured in childhood fairy tales.

In the south is the *Black Forest* with its many resorts, the most eye-appealing of which are *Lake Constance*—along the Swiss border—and *Baden-Baden*. The Black Forest region is celebrated for its production of toys, musical instruments, and clocks; and especially for the manufacture of one item that requires the combined skills of all three crafts—the wooden cuckoo clock.

TRANSPORTATION

Travel in Germany does not present any more problems than at home. American service personnel who own automobiles of 60 horsepower or less may purchase up to 50 gallons of gasoline a month, and those with cars of more than 60 horsepower may buy 100 gallons a month. Quarter-master gas coupons may be purchased at any time after the first of the month at European Exchange System (EES) PX's, and are valid at QM, American Embassy, and Air Force gas stations throughout the country. The larger QM gas stations along the *Autobahnen* (superhighways) will do grease and washing jobs. At certain stations in populous centers, EES facilities provide for the purchase of spare parts and for engine or body repairs.



Don't try to make speed on country roads.

The *Autobahnen* are as good as any roads you ever traveled, and connect practically all the major cities. But there are many secondary roads—narrow and winding—that pass through an apparently endless series of farmyards where you have to jam on your brakes to avoid cattle, barnyard fowl, and pedestrians. However, these are the roads to take if you want to see picturesque, out-of-the-way places.

A note of caution about driving in Germany: Germany has a very high automobile accident rate. Americans involved in such accidents are a big cause of unfavorable press comment, which is damaging to friendly relations between the Germans and ourselves. Do your part in lowering that accident rate. Always drive carefully.

Traffic rules are similar to those back home. While you will have to learn the international road signs, most other traffic directions are in English as well as German. All distances and speed limits are posted in kilometers, but you will learn to convert them to miles quickly after a while. A kilometer is about $\frac{5}{8}$ of a mile (actually 0.62). (See *Weights and Measures*, p. 86.)

If you are traveling by train, unless on duty status, reservations for sleepers must be made early, especially for weekend trips. European trains have three classes of coach. Most Americans travel second-class because the coaches are very comfortable and seldom, if ever, crowded, and prices are reasonable. Third-class, of course, is the cheapest. On local trains, third-class coaches have bare wooden seats, but on long-distance and international trains, they usually have fairly comfortable cushioned seats.

U. S. Rail Transportation Offices (RTO's), operated for the exclusive use of our Armed Forces, are located in major railway stations and will supply you with information about schedules. Be sure to keep hold of your railway ticket, because you'll have to turn it in at the station on arrival.

Locally, you can usually travel inexpensively by trolley or bus. Taxi fare is just a little cheaper than in most parts of the United States.



You'll find most stateside conveniences.

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS

Some major German cities near U. S. installations have either transient quarters or hotels that were originally German and are now run for the exclusive use of U. S. forces. However, if these aren't available or you'd like to stay in a German hotel, you'll find these comparable in comfort to American hotels. German hotel managers pride themselves on the individual attention they give their guests as well as on their lavish service. Average

accommodations will cost you from \$2 to \$4 a night. Fairly comfortable accommodations can be obtained in the smaller cities for \$1.50 to \$2, and first-class ones from \$4 to \$6—always plus the small service charge that is customary in Europe.

On the outskirts of Frankfurt and some other cities you'll find the German version of a motel. It's expected that motels will prove popular with the ever growing number of German tourists.

Our military installations in Germany are adequately supplied with clubs where food and refreshment are available. But if you are interested in trying something different, you will undoubtedly want to go to a German restaurant once in awhile and sample their specialties. The day of West German food shortages is over. Health standards in food production and processing have long since been raised to prewar standards, so that you need have no fear in eating at good restaurants. In the best restaurants, a dinner for two (including wine) will cost from \$5 up, but there are other very good eating-places in which good meals (including wine) cost less.

SHOPPING

German stores offer a wide variety of high-quality goods, including clocks, fine porcelain, photographic equipment, sporting goods, and souvenirs. Prices are fairly standard, and the days of bargaining and bartering are over.

If your family is with you, you will buy food at local United States commissaries where, in addition to stateside products, fresh fruits, vegetables, and dairy products are available from all of Western Europe. At a single meal you will sometimes eat foodstuffs from France, England, Denmark, Italy, Portugal, Belgium, and Holland.

Service personnel are able to buy some foodstuffs in the Exchange—operated by the European Exchange System of USAREUR—which usually carries a wide variety of canned and bottled products, and some fresh produce.

Exchanges also stock such necessities as toilet goods, smoking articles, hardware, film, and miscellaneous household and gift items. In addition, they offer laundry and cleaning facilities and shoe- and watch-repair services.

Most larger installations have clothing stores where you will find almost every necessary item, although quantity is sometimes limited as well as variety in size, color, and style.

OTHER FACILITIES

Other facilities for health, religious, legal, financial, and educational services are provided by the Armed Forces. There are modern, well-equipped, and competently staffed medical and dental clinics. Religious services are available to everyone. Chaplains of your own

preference will help you with special problems. For business or domestic difficulties that require professional handling while you are overseas, Legal Assistance or Personal Affairs officers will be glad to help you. Banking facilities are available in the principal communities, and companies in the larger cities offer advice on the various kinds of insurance.



Most large installations have clothing stores.



You can continue with your education program overseas.

Your education need not be neglected while you are overseas. Armed Forces Education programs are, of course, as readily available to you as in the States. These include USAFI correspondence courses, on-post group study classes, and courses given by the University of Maryland at the larger posts and bases. You will be encouraged to take advantage of the opportunity you will have to learn to speak and understand at least a little German.

The American Forces Network (AFN), a part of Armed Forces Radio Service, will bring you most of the good

stateside programs, specially reproduced for use overseas, and such broadcasts as ball games and important political events beamed directly to Germany. There are also many programs that originate in the European Command.

American newspapers and magazines are for sale on newsstands in every community, along with the *Stars and Stripes*—a daily publication of the United States forces in Europe—and local unit periodicals.

You can telephone, cable, and wire flowers to any point in the United States or Germany, or to other countries, through the *Deutsche Post* (German Postal System). Telephone calls to the United States generally have to be booked several days in advance, but sometimes it is possible to make calls to the States with a delay of only a few minutes.

NEIGHBORING COUNTRIES

Because Germany's area is not large, other countries are very near. By car, rail, or air, Austria, Italy, France, Switzerland, the Low Countries, Scandinavia, and the British Isles are within easy reach. EUCOM Special Services or travel agencies can help you plan trips to these places, provided leave time and your funds permit.

WATCH YOUR TONGUE

When traveling in Germany, or in any European country, *be very careful never to discuss anything of a security*

nature. Remember that Germany is not only at the edge of the Iron Curtain; it is cut in two by it. In spite of vigilant care by the West German authorities to keep East German Communist agents out of the country, it would be foolish to believe that none manage to slip in. And there are also some native Communists within the country as well as in other European countries. These people would like to find out all they can about our forces. So be on your guard and *keep your mouth shut* if anyone tries to get information from you about things he has no business knowing.



Other countries are within easy distance.

SOME POINTS TO REMEMBER

Never forget that Germany is a host nation to our Armed Forces and an ally of our country. Wherever you are, treat the people you meet with the courtesy and natural friendliness that is expected of Americans. It takes only a few ill-mannered, boastful, trouble-making American servicemen in a foreign country to give the rest of us a bad reputation. More than you perhaps realize, you hold the good name of your fellow-countrymen in your hands. Don't spoil it.

You are going to Germany because you have a job to do there. At the same time, you are being given a wonderful opportunity to see a part of the world that other Americans have to pay a lot of money to visit. Many services will be available to help you get the most out of your off-duty time. If you take advantage of them, your life will be the richer for the experience. There is much for you to enjoy and to learn, and, in the future, you may look back upon this as one of the most worthwhile and unforgettable periods of your life.

ADDENDA

THE GERMAN MONETARY SYSTEM

The monetary unit of the German Federal Republic is the *Deutsche Mark*, abbreviated DM.

The Deutsche Mark is divided into 100 *Pfennigs*, just as the United States dollar is divided into 100 cents. In Germany you'll be converting dollars into marks at the official rate of 4.2 DM's for each dollar. For quick figuring, you may consider the mark about equal to a quarter in American money.

Small coins come in 1, 2, 5, 10, and 50-*Pfennig* denominations. Larger coins are those of 1, 2, and 5 DM pieces. Be careful not to confuse the 1 and 2 DM pieces since they are the same color and almost the same size. Paper money now generally comes in only the larger DM denominations, such as 10, 20, 50, 100, and on up. However, there are still some 1, 2, and 5 DM notes in circulation.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

The standard for all legal weights and measures used in Germany is the international metric system. In the following tables you will find the most useful or essential units of the metric system and their American equivalents:

Units of length:

1 kilometer (1,000 meters).....	about $\frac{3}{8}$ of a mile.
1 meter.....	about 39 inches or 3.28 feet.
1 centimeter ($\frac{1}{100}$ of a meter)...	about $\frac{1}{10}$ of an inch.
1 millimeter ($\frac{1}{1000}$ of a meter)...	about $\frac{1}{100}$ of an inch.

Units of weight:

1 metric ton (1,000 kilograms).....	2,204.62 pounds.
1 kilogram or kilo (1,000 grams).....	2.2 pounds.

Units of capacity:

1 liter...	1.0567 liquid quarts or 61.025 cubic inches.
1 hectoliter (100 liters)...	26.418 U. S. gallons or 2.838 bushels.

Units of area:

1 square kilometer.....	0.3861 square mile.
1 square meter.....	10.76 square feet.
1 hectare (10,000 sq. meters).....	2.471 acres.

Table of approximate conversions:

Inches to centimeters:	Multiply by 10 and divide by 4.
Yards to meters:	Multiply by 9 and divide by 10.
Miles to kilometers:	Multiply by 8 and divide by 5.
Gallons to liters (liquid):	Multiply by 4 and add $\frac{1}{4}$ of the number of gallons.
Pounds to kilograms:	Multiply by 5 and divide by 11.

LIST OF USEFUL WORDS AND PHRASES

All the words and phrases of this part of the Guide are written both in German spelling (in parentheses) and in a simplified spelling which you should read like English. (Don't use the German spelling—the one given in parentheses—unless you have studied German before.) **READ AND PRONOUNCE THE SIMPLIFIED SPELLING AS THOUGH IT WERE ENGLISH.** Each letter or combination of letters in the simplified spelling is used for the sound it usually stands for in English, and it always stands for that sound. Thus "oo" is always pronounced as it is in the English words *too, boot, tooth, roost*, and never in any other way. (Say these words and then pronounce the vowel sound by itself. That is the sound you must use every time you see "oo" in the pronunciation column. If you should use some other sound—for example, the sound of "oo" in the English word *blood*—you would probably be misunderstood.)

Some sounds to remember

AY	as in <i>day</i> , but not so drawled.
O or OH	as in <i>go</i> , but not so drawled.
Y	as in <i>my</i> or <i>dry</i> .
ER	for the sound in <i>her</i> said with the lips rounded.
EW	for the sound in <i>bee</i> said with the lips rounded.

Memory key for pronunciation

Some sounds to remember

KH	for a sound that is like the one you make when you clear your throat.
OW	always as in <i>now</i> .

Memory key for pronunciation

There is no English equivalent for the sound of the German "ch" following a vowel. It is halfway between the sounds of English "k" and "sh." "Kh" is used for this sound in this Guide.

Syllables that are accented—that is, pronounced louder than others—are written in CAPITAL LETTERS. Example: BIT-tuh, meaning "Please".

Curved lines (˘) are used to show sounds that are pronounced together without any break. Examples: P˘FEN-nik, meaning "pfennig"; P˘FEF-fer, meaning "pepper".

GREETINGS AND GENERAL PHRASES

English	Pronunciation and German spelling
Good morning	goo-ten MOR-gen (Guten Morgen)
Good evening	goo-ten AH-bent (Guten Abend)
Good day	goo-ten TAHK (Guten Tag)
Good night	goo-tuh NAHKHT (Gute Nacht)
How are you?	vee GAYT ess ee-nen? (Wie geht es ihnen?)
I am well	ess GAYT meer GOOT (Es geht mir gut)

<i>English</i>	<i>Pronunciation and German spelling</i>
Thank you	DAH N-kuh (Danke)
Many thanks	FEEL-en DAHNK (Vielen Dank); or DAHN-kuh SHERN (Danke schön)
You're welcome	BIT-tuh (Bitte); or BIT-tuh SHERN (Bitte schön)
Please	BIT-tuh (Bitte)
Pardon me	fer-TSY-oong (Verzeihung)
Sir	myn HAYR (mein Herr)
Madam	G N A Y - d i g - u h F R O W (Gnädige Frau)
Miss	G N A Y - d i g - u s s F R O Y - l y n (Gnädiges Fräulein)
When you address a person by name, you say:	
Mr. Smith	HAYR SHMIT (Herr Schmidt)
Mrs. Smith	FROW SHMIT (Frau Schmidt)
Miss Smith	FROY-lyn SHMIT (Fräulein Schmidt)
Yes	YAH (Ja)
No	NYN (Nein)
Maybe	fee-LYKHT (Vielleicht)
Certainly	B'SHTIMT (Bestimmt)
Do you understand?	fer-SHTAY-en zee (Verstehen Sie?)
I understand	Ikh fer-SHTAY-uh (Ich verstehe)

<i>English</i>	<i>Pronunciation and German spelling</i>
I don't understand	Ikh fer-SHTAY-uh NIKHT (Ich verstehe nicht)
I don't think so	Ikh GLOUB-uh NIKHT (Ich glaube nicht)
Please speak slowly	BIT-tuh SHPREKH-en zee LAHNK - z a h m (Bitte sprechen Sie langsam)
Please repeat	BIT-tuh vee-der-HO-len zee (Bitte wiederholen Sie)

LOCATIONS

When you need directions to get somewhere you use the phrase "Where is?" and then add the words you need:

Where is?	VO IST? (Wo ist?)
a restaurant?	yn ress-to-RAHNG (ein Restaurant)
Where is a restaurant?	VO ist yn ress-to-RAHNG? (Wo ist ein Restaurant?)
Where is a hotel?	VO ist yn ho-TEL? (Wo ist ein Hotel?)
Please show me	BIT-tuh TSY-gen-zee-meer (Bitte zeigen Sie mir).
Where is the railroad station?	VO ist der BAHN-hohf? (Wo ist der Bahnhof?)
Where is the movie show?	VO ist der KEE-no? (Wo ist der Kino?)

English

Where is a toilet?

Have you a room?

DIRECTIONS

To the right

To the left

Here

There

How far is —?

Is it far?

Is it near?

WHAT'S THIS?

What is this?

What is that?

ASKING FOR THINGS

When you want something, you can say "I want" and add the name of the thing wanted. Always use "Please"—

Bitte (BIT-tuh).

I want

I want to eat

Pronunciation and German spelling

VO ist y-nuh twa-LET-tuh?

(Wo ist eine Toilette?)

HAH-ben zee yn TSIM-er?

(Haben Sie ein Zimmer?)

nahkh REKHTS (nach rechts)

nahkh LINKS (nach links)

HEER (hier)

DORT (dort)

VEE VYT ist —? (Wie weit ist—?)

Ist ess VYT? (Ist es weit?)

Ist ess NAH-uh? (Is es nahe?)

VAHSS ist DEESS? (Was ist dies?)

DAHSS ist DAHSS? (Was ist das?)

Ikh MERSH-tuh (Ich möchte)

Ikh MERSH-tuh ESS-en (Ich möchte essen)

Here are words for some of the things you may require:

English

menu

bread

butter

soup

fish

meat

beef

mutton

pork

veal

ham

sausage

chicken

eggs

vegetables

potatoes

string beans

peas

cabbage

salad

fruit

Pronunciation and German spelling

SHPY-zuh-KAHR-tuh (Speisekarte)

BROHT (Brot)

BOOT-er (Butter)

ZOO-puh (Suppe)

FISH (Fisch)

FLYSH (Fleisch)

RINT-flysh (Rindfleisch)

HAHM-mel-flysh (Hammelfleisch)

SHVY-nuh-flysh (Schweinefleisch)

KAHLP-flysh (Kalbfleisch)

SHINK-en (Schinken)

VOORST (Wurst)

HOON (Huhn)

Y-er (Eier)

guh-MEW-zuh (Gemüse)

kar-TAWF-feln (Kartoffeln)

GREW-nuh Bonen (Grüne Bohnen)

AYRP-sen (Erbsen)

KOHL (Kohl)

za-LAH (Salat)

OHPST (Obst)

English

Pronunciation and German spelling

sugar	TSOOK-ker (Zucker)
salt	ZAHLTS (Salz)
pepper	P FEF-fer (Pfeffer)
milk	MILKH (Milch)
tea	TAY (Tee)
coffee	KAHF-fay (Kaffee)
cup of coffee	Y-nuh TAHSS-suh KAHF-fay (eine Tasse Kaffee)
water	VAHSS-ser (Wasser)
ice cream	YSS (Eis)
wine	VYN (Wein)
matches	SHTRYKH-herl-tser (Streich- hölzer)

TIME

For "What time is it?" you say "How much clock is it?"	
What time is it?	vee-feel OOR ist ess? (Wieviel Uhr ist es?)
You may also say "How late is it?"	
What time is it?	vee SHPAYT ist ess? (Wie spät ist es?)

To say "one o'clock," "two o'clock," and so on, you say "one hour," "two hours," and so on.

One o'clock	YN OOR (ein Uhr)
Two o'clock	TSVY OOR (zwei Uhr)
Ten (minutes) past two	TSAYN nahkh TSVY (zehn nach Zwei)

English

Pronunciation and German spelling

Eleven (minutes) past two	ELF nahkh TSVY (elf nach Zwei)
Quarter past two	FEER-tel nahkh TSVY (viertel nach Zwei)
"Half past two" is "two o'clock thirty" or "half three."	
Half past two	TSVY oor DRY-sik (zwei Uhr dreissig)
Half past two	HAHLP DRY (halb Drei)
"A quarter of two" is "three quarters two."	
Quarter of two	DRY-feer-tel TSVY (dreiviertel Zwei)

For "five minutes to two" say "five minutes before two."
Five minutes to two FINF mee-NOO-ten fohr TSVY
(fünf Minuten vor Zwei)

For the hours after 12 noon, "thirteen o'clock," "fourteen o'clock", and so on, are sometimes used.

Today	HOY-tuh	(heute)
Yesterday	GEST-ern	(gestern)
Tomorrow	MOR-gen	(morgen)
In the -----	ahm -----	(am -----)
morning	MOR-gen	(Morgen)
afternoon	NAHKH-mit-ahk	(Nach- mittag)
evening	AH-bent	(Abend)

DAYS OF THE WEEK

Sunday	ZAWN-tahk	(Sonntag)
Monday	MOAN-tahk	(Montag)
Tuesday	DEENS-tahk	(Dienstag)
Wednesday	MIT-vawkh	(Mittwoch)
Thursday	DAWN-erss-tahk	(Donnerstag)
Friday	FRY-tahk	(Freitag)
Saturday	SAH MSS-tahk	(Samstag)

MONTHS OF THE YEAR

January	YAH-noo-ar	(Januar)
February	FAY-broo-ar	(Februar)
March	MAYRTS	(März)
April	ah-PRIL	(April)
May	MY	(Mai)
June	YOO-nee	(Juni)
July	YOO-lee	(Juli)
August	ow-GOOST	(August)
September	zep-TEM-ber	(September)
October	awk-TO-ber	(Oktober)
November	no-FEM-ber	(November)
December	deh-TSEM-ber	(Dezember)

NUMBERS

One	YN or YNSS	(ein or eins)
Two	TSVY	(zwei)
Three	DRY	(drei)
Four	FEER	(vier)
Five	FINF	(fünf)
Six	ZEKS	(sechs)
Seven	ZEE-ben	(sieben)
Eight	AHKHT	(acht)
Nine	NOYN	(neun)
Ten	TSAYN	(zehn)
Eleven	ELF	(elf)
Twelve	TSVERLF	(zwölf)
Thirteen	DRY-tsayn	(dreizehn)
Fourteen	FEER-tsayn	(vierzehn)
Fifteen	FINF-tsayn	(fünfzehn)
Sixteen	ZEKH-tsayn	(sechzehn)
Seventeen	ZEEP-tsayn	(siebzehn)
Eighteen	AHKHT-tsayn	(achtzehn)
Nineteen	NOYN-tsayn	(neunzehn)
Twenty	TSVAHN-tsik	(zwanzig)

To say *twenty-one*, *twenty-two*, etc., you say in German "one and twenty," "two and twenty," etc.

Twenty-one	YN-oont-TSVAHN-tsik	(einundzwanzig)
Twenty-two	TSVY-oont-TSVAHN-tsik	(zweiundzwanzig)

*English**Pronunciation and German spelling*

Thirty	DRY-sik	(dreissig)
Forty	FEER-tsik	(vierzig)
Fifty	FINF-tsik	(fünfzig)
Sixty	ZEKH-tsik	(sechzig)
Seventy	ZEEP-tsik	(siebzig)
Eighty	AHKHT-tsik	(achtzig)
Ninety	NOYN-tsik	(neunzig)
Hundred	HOON-dert	(hundert)
Thousand	TOW-zent	(tausend)

OTHER USEFUL WORDS AND PHRASES

What is your name?	VEE HYSS-sen zee? (Wie heissen Sie?)
My name is -----	Ikh HYSS-uh (Ich heisse)
Do you speak English?	SHPREK-en zee ENG-lish? (Sprechen Sie englisch?)
I am an American	Ikh bin ah-may-ree-KAH-ner (Ich bin Amerikaner)
How do you say that in German?	Vee ZAHKT mahn dahss owf DOYTSCH? (Wie sagt man das auf deutsch?)
How much	VEE FEEL? (Wie viel?)
How much does that cost?	vee feel KAWST-et dahss? (Wie viel kostet das?)
Please bring me the check	TSAHL-en, BIT-tuh (Zahlen, bitte)

*English**Pronunciation and German spelling*

Very good!	ZAYR GOOT (Sehr gut!)
Good luck!	FEEL GLEWK (Viel Glück!)
I am ready	Ikh bin FAYR-tik (Ich bin fertig)
I am hungry	Ikh HAH-buh HOONG-er (Ich habe Hunger)
I am thirsty	Ikh HAH-buh DOORST (Ich habe Durst)
Waiter	HAYR OB-er (Herr Ober)
Waitress	FROY-lyn (Fräulein)
Postage stamp	BREEF-mark-uh (Briefmarke)
Air mail	LOOFT-post (Luftpost)
Which is the road to -----?	VO ist dayr VAYK nahk -----? (Wo is der Weg nach -----?)

THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE
WASHINGTON

This official Department of Defense publication is for
the use of personnel in the Military Services.

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "C. E. Wilson". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned to the right of the main text block.

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NOTES

NOTES

SIGNS FREQUENTLY SEEN

<i>German</i>	<i>Meaning in English</i>
Brücke	Bridge
Einbahnstrasse	One-way Street
Eisenbahn	Railroad
Frauen (or Damen)	Women
Gefahr!	Danger!
Geschlossen	Closed
Halt!	Stop!
Hochspannungsleitung	High Tension Lines
Keine Durchfahrt	No Thoroughfare
Kurve	Dangerous Curve
Kreuzung	Crossroad
Langsam	Go Slowly
Männer (or Herren)	Men
Nicht ausspucken	No Spitting
Offen	Open
Parken verboten	No Parking
Rauchen verboten (or Nichtraucher)	No Smoking
Rechts fahren	Keep to the Right
Sackgasse	Dead End
Toilette	Lavatory
Umleitung	Detour
Vorsicht	Caution
Zutritt verboten	Keep Out

