UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY

Social Sciences Trip
Class of 1950

8 June to 2 July 1949

TRANSPORTATION SCHEDULES

FOR

USMA VISITORS TO EC

JUNE 1949

TRANSPORTATION DIVISION

EUCOM

Over G.S.

I N D E X

Rail Itinerary

Breakfast

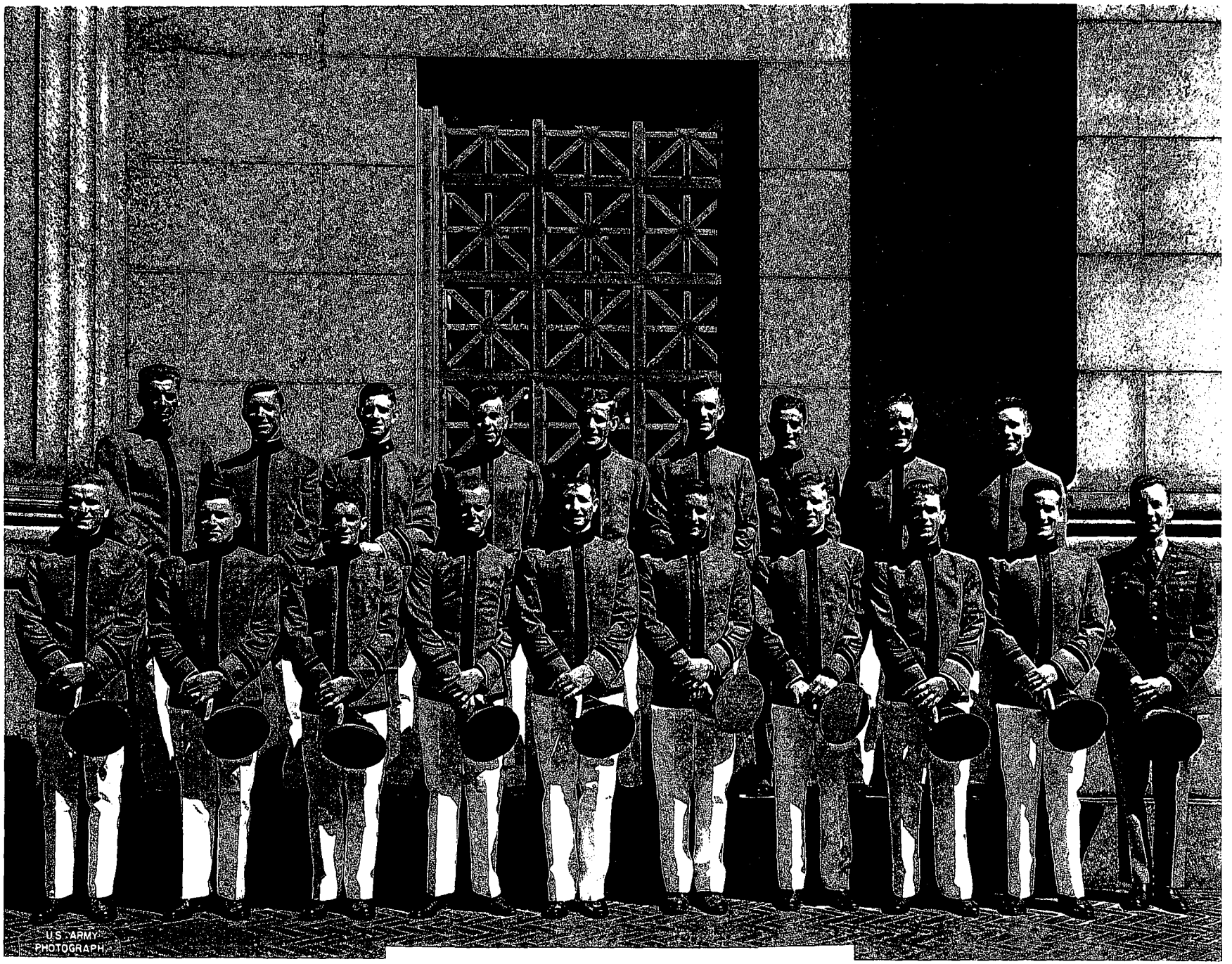
Dinner

Saga of the "DREAM LINER"

Operations Manual for "Vittles" Airlift

Maps - Transportation Network for Germany

Highway Map of Germany



Before trip at West Point. Early June 1949

UNITED STATES CORPS OF CADETS
WEST POINT, NEW YORK

Before trip at West Point. Early June 1949.

PUBLIC INFORMATION OFFICE
USMA, WEST POINT, NY

Signal Corps Photo showing:

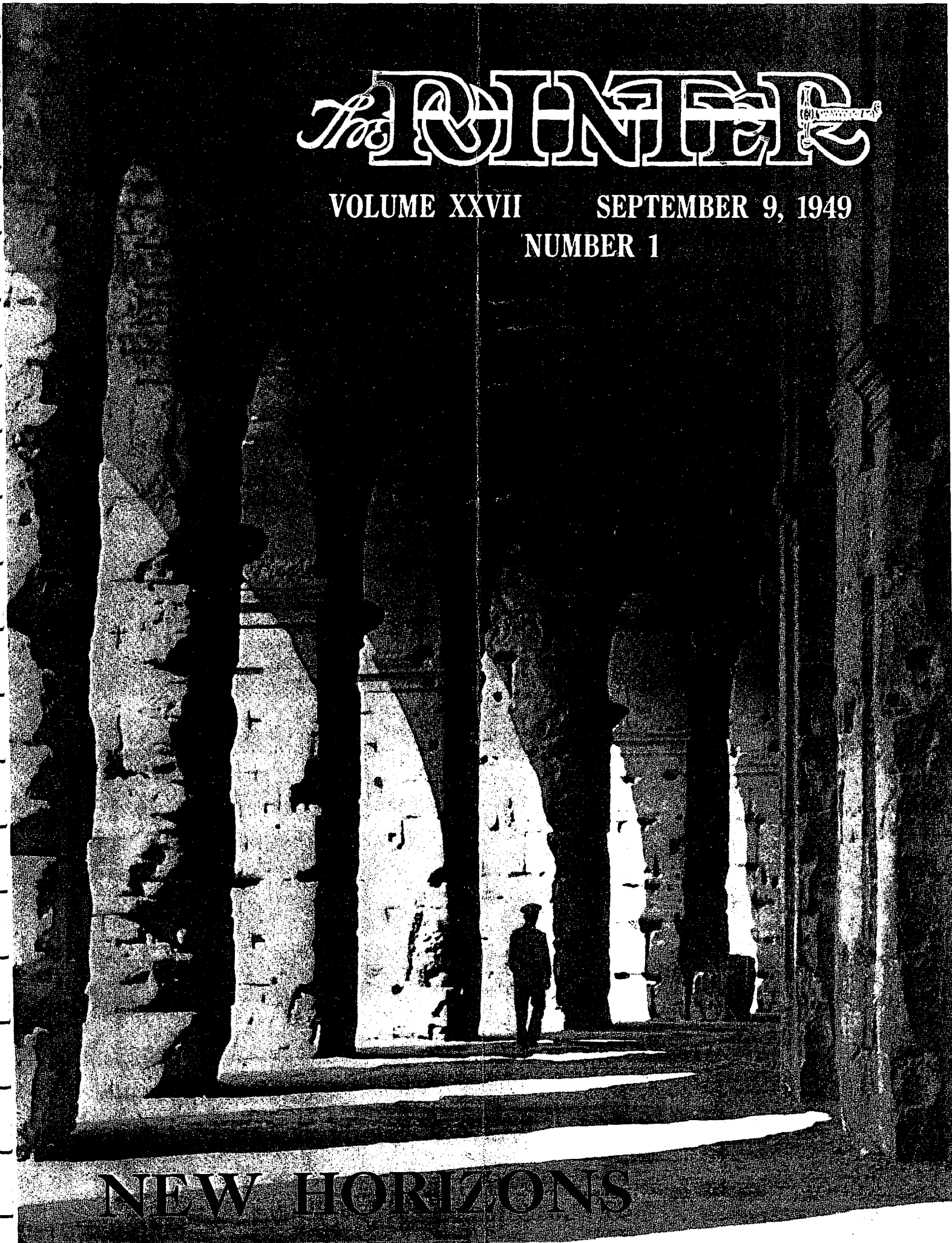
Eighteen West Point cadets together with Major D. Davis (officer-in Charge) making three week trip to Germany and Austria, leaving Wednesday, 8 June. They will visit US military installations and observe the functionings of military government and ECA

First row left to right:
Cadets Borman, F.; Ward, I.J.; Ryan, M.E.; Hoover, R.M.; Oliver, G.S.; Read, W.E.; Tandler, T.W.; Stefanik, E.P; Ledewick, L.S.; Maj Davis, D.

Back row left to right:
Cadets Brandes, W.F.; Wolf, R.A.; Keller, R.B; Leggett, R. E.; Durst, J.D.; Drury, R.T.; Walder, J.N.; Singer, R.P.; German, P.F.

The PINTER

VOLUME XXVII SEPTEMBER 9, 1949
NUMBER 1



NEW HORIZONS

The POINTER

OF THE

United States Military Academy

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE CORPS OF CADETS

CONTENTS

COVER—"NEW HORIZONS"—by D. R. Hughes

FRONTISPIECE—by D. R. Hughes 1

A PRESENTATION 4

POSED & X-POSED 5

NEW HORIZONS 6

A BAND OF BROTHERHOOD 10

THE SCRUGGS SAGA—by F. H. Duggins 12

THE GRADUATE RECORD EXAMINATION 14

CARTOON—by R. R. McCullough 16

THE CORPS IN COLUMN 18

WHAT WOULD YOU HAVE DONE—by Jack Magee 20

CAMP CLINTON—by J. F. Bart 22

FEMMES PAGE 24

THE MASTERPIECE IN METAL 26

THE OFFICER PROBLEM—by General H. G. Martin 31

THE 1950 POINTER BOARD

PAUL F. GORMAN
Editor

ALBERT L. ROMANESKI
Business Manager

DAVID R. HUGHES
FRANK H. DUGGINS
HOWARD O. JOHNS
CHARLES L. BUTLER
JOSEPH R. FRANKLIN
Associates

WILLIAM B. DE GRAF
Advertising Manager

HOWARD S. MITCHELL
Art Editor

THOMAS W. FIFE
Treasurer

LILBERN B. ROBERTS
Photo Editor

MORRIS J. HERBERT
Sports Editor

WILLIAM G. AMAN
Office Manager

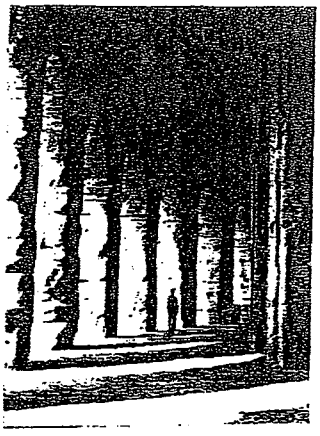
VOLUME XXVII SEPTEMBER 9, 1949 NUMBER 1

PUBLICATION STATEMENT. $4.00 per year; single copy 25c. Published bi-weekly, September to June inclusive at 50 Third Street, Newburgh, New York, by the Corps of Cadets of the United States Military Academy, West Point, New York. Entered as second-class matter September 15, 1923, at the post office at Newburgh, New York, under act of March 3rd, 1879. Acceptance for mailing at the special rate of postage provided for under Sec. 1103, Act of October 3rd, 1917, authorized September 15, 1932. Publication Office: 50 Third Street, Newburgh, New York. Editorial and General Offices: West Point, New York.

NEW HORIZONS for the Corps. Time was when the Army was strictly a state-side proposition, and all the world seeing was done by the Navy. Time was too when West Pointers measured their horizons in the distances to Storm King and Anthony's Nose. But times have changed, and the Army has changed. We think it a fine reflection on the Academy that West Point has changed with the Army. Today Cadet interests range far from the shores of the Hudson to include every area in the world in which the far-flung Army has responsibility, and beyond. Today's Army is a traveling Army, and the OD is a far more familiar sight on the streets of the world's capitals than ever was the Navy blue. And the Corps of today, in marked contrast to its predecessors, has made the slate grey a familiar sight the world over. The large numbers of Cadets who sacrificed an opportunity to go home on the annual furlough in favor of trips to Europe and elsewhere overseas are eloquent testimony to the fact that the Corps is vitally interested in learning the manner of living and the way of thinking of peoples who live beyond the sea.

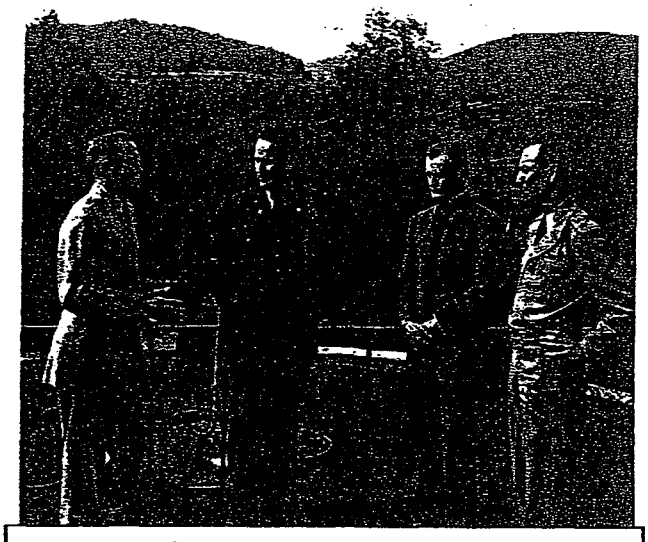
The POINTER, since it is the magazine of the Corps, reflects this expanded outlook in a series of articles entitled **New Horizons**, which begin in this issue. Material for **New Horizons** was gathered this summer by a team of POINTER writers, photographers, and artists working in Europe with the aid of PIO, EUCOM, the **Stars and Stripes**, and many individuals, both military and civilian.

The cover photo was taken on the 2nd of July in Rome's Coliseum. It was selected to keynote the summer's work not only because of its technical excellence but also because it has an important message. Here is a Cadet, wearing the oldest uniform that the American Army has in common usage, walking among the most famous relics of ancient Europe. This picture represents, in a way, a meeting of tradition. The past of Rome and the past of this nation in juxtaposition. We think this picture is important. It is an inexorable fact that the future of America is indissolubly bound to the future of Europe. The nature of that bond is yet to be determined, but we think it a healthy sign that we, the Corps, are aiding in its formation.



NEW HORIZONS....

THE SOCIA

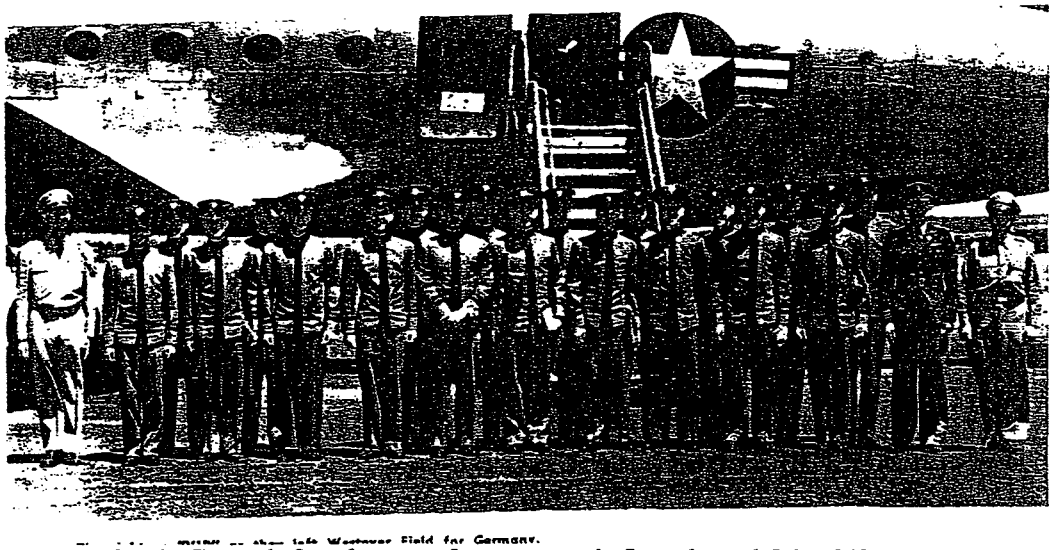


L to R: Col. Buckema, Gen. Taylor, Cdt Hoover, Maj. Davis

General Taylor extended his welcome to the travelers at Heidelberg.

Not all of Europe is ugly with destruction. This tiny monastery in a cloistered Alpine valley has stood untouched for centuries.

THIS article is a failure. It was a failure before it was written, for to record the experiences and observations of the eighteen First Classmen who were selected to make the trip to Europe this last summer would require a set of books, not four or five pages of a magazine. This article can do little more than attempt to indicate why those men were sent overseas, and what they did while they were over there. Other articles of this series, however, will incorporate those experiences and observations. Let this then be the answer to some of the questions which will know what those men did last June. The important aspects of the trip, that is,



[illegible] left Westover Field for Germany.

This was a picture taken in Greece before the start of our return trip from there, 1 July 1949, or upon our return to Stewart Field 2 July 1949. Most likely Greece. L to R: Maj Davis; Cadets: Van Fleet (Second Class picked up in Greece), Ward, Ryan, Borman, Lodewick, Stefanik, Oliver, Read, Wolf, Gorman, Waldor, Hoover, Leggett, Tandler, Durst, Singer, Drury, Keller, Brandes, Col. Buckema, unknown

SCIENCES TRIP

A conference at HQ in Vienna with General Keyes brought forth FD, much to the admiration of the civilian populace.

what those men learned and brought back with them, must perforce wait until the coming issues. The POINTER was represented on the trip section, and it has those experiences and those observations in addition to the experiences and observations of its own trip section to call upon in the presentation of future articles.

This is the bare rudiments of the story of an opportunity which probably no American youth has ever had before, or since. Certainly it was an opportunity unparalled in the history of the Military Academy.

We all wondered why we were going to Europe. At a conference over in the West Academic Building with Colonel Beukema and the officers of the Department of Social Sciences, held not long after the Commandant's announcement, we found out. It was our assigned mission to bring thereafter to section discussions, to mess hall table-talk, to barracks bull sessions on matters European, the hitherto lacking viewpoint of personal experience. We were to form a leavening, a source of accurate and diverse information, within the Corps itself, as authoritative (if not more so) as any text or instructor. It was pointed out to us that we who could say "I saw . . ." or "General Hayes told us himself that. . ." would receive better attention than almost anyone when we arose to make a point. Then came the bombshell. We were informed that in order to facilitate the acquisition of accurate, top level information for such usage, the Department of the Army had arranged that the trip be conducted as a VIP tour; that is, wherever we went we would receive the same treatment as would be accorded a Senatorial Committee or a group of ranking generals. All doors

These men have seen the problems of occupation at first hand:

Frank Borman
Jay Durst
Bob Hoover
Dick Keller
Russ Leggett
Sandy Oliver
Bill Read
Ray Singer
Bill Brandes
Dick Drury
Paul Gorman
Ty Tandler
Jerry Weldor
Ed Stefanik
Larry Lodewick
Ira Ward
Renee Wolf
Mat Ryan

LEGGETT

Wolf Sentry Leggett

East meets West. Russian Sentry and curious Cadets. No exchange of words.

were open to us: Occupied Europe was at our feet. Not having expected to come into such a status for at least one or two years, some of us were a little dubious.

It was soon apparent that the VIP aspect was a reality. At 1037 3 June we took off from Stewart Field aboard our own C-54E type Special Missions Aircraft, which is a radical departure from the bucket-seated planes that had been our lot as non-VIP plain ordinary Cadets. We relaxed in the plush reclining chairs and gazed in amusement at the ranks of C-84s and C-47s waiting below us for the Second Class and the Combined Arms Trip. A few minutes later and we were being welcomed to Westover by General Olds, commander of the Atlantic Division of MATS. A brief lunch-over there, mingling with Constance Bennet, Gene Lockhart, and a troup bound for Europe to play "John Loves Mary" for USO, and we were off for Frankfurt via Stephenville, Newfoundland, and Lagens, Azores, a 22 hour flight, covering about 4,500 miles.

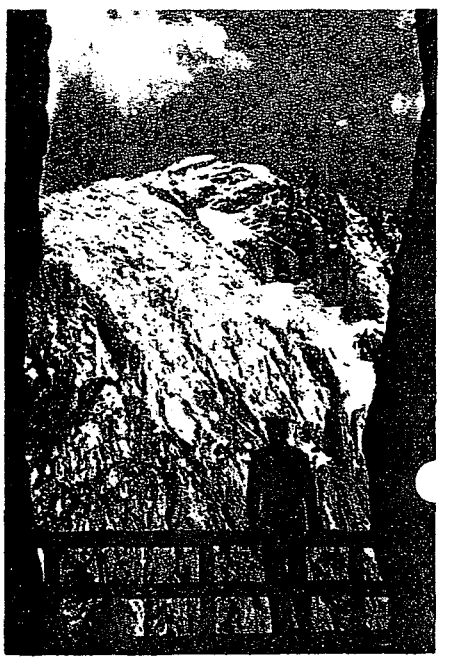
We flew in moonlight and fantastic clouds all the way across the ocean, but daylight brought clearing weather, and we were able to watch the Continent appear on the horizon, and then see Normandy, Paris and the Rhineland as they slipped past our wing. We saw the scarred face of Europe, the pockmarks of bomb and shell, and the unhealed, jagged gashes of trenches. All at once history and geography took on a new meaning (we knew that it would; we had been so told since grade school. But we were still surprised, somehow). It was a fine feeling to be able to recognize that river, or this city, to be able to verify all the myriad facts about European culture that we had absorbed over the years. We were pleased that the fields were small, the farmhouses grouped in villages, the countryside thickly settled as we had learned.

Disembarking at the Tullin Air Base in the Russian Zone of Austria enroute to Vienna, first penetration of Russian territory on the trip.

The landing at Frankfurt was done up in best newsreel style, with a battery of flashguns and grinding movie cameras grouped around the ladder as we descended with much waving and teeth-baring. That was our first exposure to the press, but by the end of the week there wasn't one of us who couldn't toss off an interview with all the aplomb of a seasoned Hollywoodite. From the airport (Rhine-Main) we were whisked over to Heidelberg, seat of European Command Headquarters. General Max Taylor was at hand to welcome us, after which he turned us over to the Staff for a long conference on the problems and methods of EUCOM. This conference, the first of many, was unique in our Cadet experience in that it was an informal affair with the speaker first giving an explanation of the problem he in particular was meeting, and the methods by which he was reaching the solution, and then answering any question we asked him. Such an informal conference with the top men in their fields brought home to us the tremendous opportunity that was ours. It was like reading TIME magazine with William Shirer at your elbow to clear up any small point that might be giving you trouble.

From EUCOM we flew, via the lift, straight to Berlin, where we heard, from the lips of the man who should know best, General Hayes, successor to Clay, the present and future ramifications of the Berlin situation; we looked into the business end of the Airlift; we saw our first Russians; and we partied with the International set. It was like a movie or a novel, but we will all remember vividly the grim reality of the city which Germans refer to as "ganz kaput" (wholly destroyed), the devastation written on every ruined building and every passing face.

From Berlin we flew down over the Bavarian Alps to Vienna for a weekend of conferences with General Keyes and his Staff, magnificent Viennese cuisine, incomparable Viennese music, and our first foreign nightlife. Here we saw our first amiable Russians (one actually saluted us), a funeral for an opera singer, for which all of Vienna turned out weeping, and champagne at a buck a bottle.

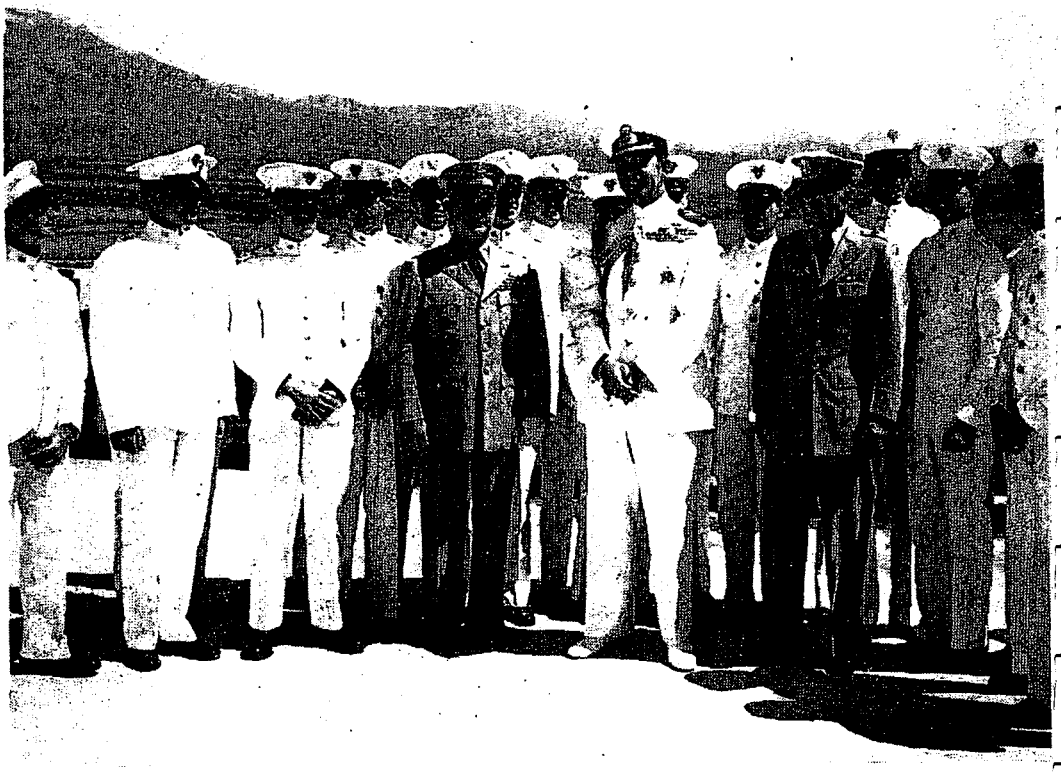


The ...

Alps

September 9, 1949

From Vienna we flew up to Berchtesgarten in the Bavarian Alps, where in the former officers club for Hitler's body guard we spent three days touring salt mines (of all things), Hitler's Alpine retreat, the incomparable mountain lakes in the vicinity, and the palace of Mad Ludwig, second only to Versailles in splendor. There followed an interesting evening in the hunting lodge of some of Germany's deposed royalty, something much on the order of the recent spread in LIFE magazine. From the Hollenzollern majesty we moved into a little grandeur of our own, for right after we bid goodbye to the royalty we boarded our own streamlined Diesel train, former private train of one of the top six Nazi bigwigs. Ours to tour Germany in, our crew, our diner. It was quite a thrill, playing engineer across Germany to Furstenfeldbruk, an airfield outside of Munich where we acted as crew for a flight of B-17s making a bomb run on Munich against protective jet fighters, and from thence to Munich itself. Lunch with Governor van Wagoner was followed by a tour of the city, which included a visit to Dachau that many of us will remember longer than anything else we saw in Germany. Munich was followed by Garmisch, the Army's famed recreation area in Alpine Germany. Our



King Paul of Greece with the group at graduation ceremonies for the Greek Air Academy.

With the group as it inspects installations in Berlin is the famous Captain Lake, former Brigadier in the Fourth Hungarian Hussars.

three days at Garmisch were as delightful an interlude as could be imagined, particularly since it was the first spot where our movements weren't fitted into any schedule. We fished, hunted (two deer the bag), bicycled over the countryside, learned to know the village life.

Garmisch was followed by Kitzingen Negro Training Center, and Nurnberg, where we watched an enactment of the War Crimes Trials. Then we moved into the field with the 2nd Armored Cavalry and the First Infantry Division at Grafenwohr, twenty miles from the Russian border in eastern Germany, and got our first good idea of the strength of the Army in Europe. It was impressive, to say the least, and for many of us our first insight into troop duty and all it will entail.

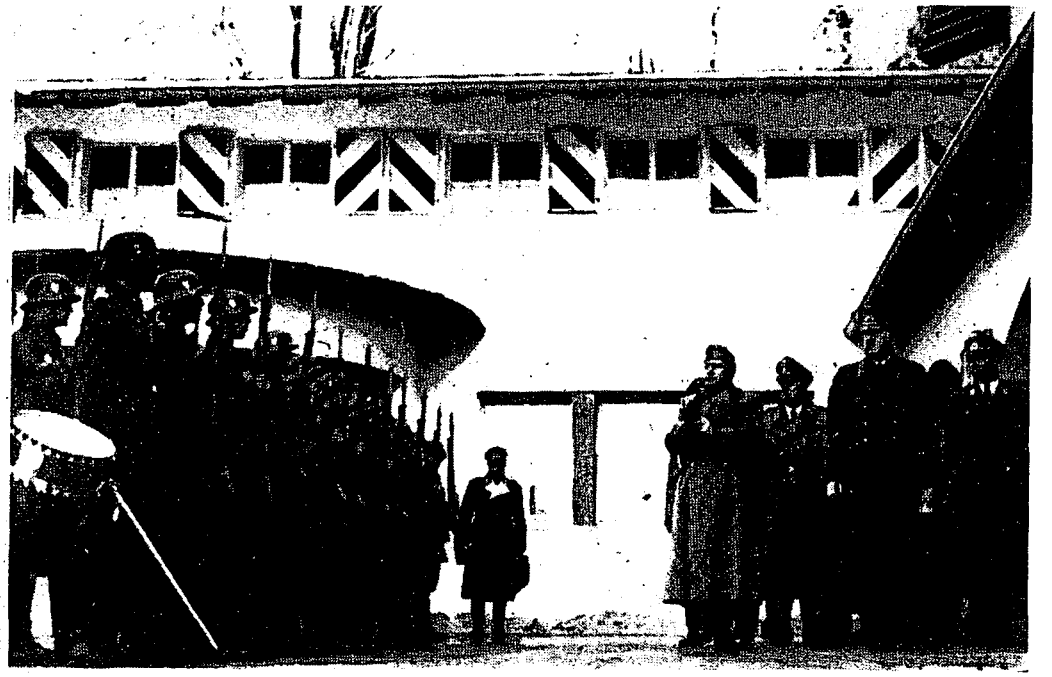
Next we visited the headquarters of American Military Government in Frankfurt, where we were oriented on the missions and functions of the civil members of our team in Europe by General Adcock. From then on the accent was on civil affairs, and much of our time was filled with question and answer conferences with the representatives of that office in each city. We got in an amazingly large quantity of information on the problems of the Occupation in a few days in that manner, and most of us brought back

And sometimes the pace told on some of the men, re Cadet Wolfe above.

The most interest centered, of course, on the people encountered. Here is a typical Bavarion mountain villager. Those are leather floppers he is wearing, C-Store take note.

enough of the literature that was passed to us to form a small library on the German question. During the latter

(Continued on page 28)



Hitler and crew at Berchtesgarten during the Axis heyday. Cadets saw ruins of these buildings.

The Social Sciences Trip....

(Continued from page 9)

portion of our German stay we also visited the Constabulary HQ at Stuttgart, and the Airlift HQ at Wiesbaden.

It was during these last few days that the Greek situation came to a head. General Van Fleet, hearing that USMA Cadets were in Germany, forwarded an invitation for us to visit Greece, but it wasn't until the last few days of the Germany tour that final decision was made on the matter. Greece it was, and off we flew, south out of the cold of Germany to the sunny climes of the Mediterranean. Landing in Athens in the evening, we were welcomed at an official reception almost as soon as we were off the plane, and from that moment forward there wasn't a break in the schedule from before dawn until well into the night. This particular portion of the trip was the most fantastic of all. We dined with the Greek royal family, spent a day climbing over ruins, flew north to the front lines, met some captured guerrillas, including the female of the species, inspected a Greek National battalion emplacement in the foremost portion of the lines, attended the graduation ceremonies at the Greek Air Academy, rotated in the diplomatic set, and learned the accomplishments and the problems of the American Military Mission in Greece from the men who were responsible for them. Greece was memorable, every crowded minute of it. It was a fitting climax to a magnificent adventure.

From Greece some of us flew home in time for the Fourth of July. A few of us stayed behind, stepping down from our august VIP role to see Europe from the bottom as well as the top. But that's a story yet to come.

In the field with the First Division, the group inspects the German rifle used in the siege of Sevastopol. The gun fires a 4 ton shell, has a chamber big enough to stand in with a foot of overhead.

HEADQUARTERS
EUROPEAN COMMAND
Public Information Division

APO 403
10 June 1949

Comments to Members of Cadet Corps on Public Information.

by

DAVID M. FOWLER
Colonel, Inf
Chief, Public Information

Gentlemen:

In the years to come, each of you will have a wide variety of assignments. You may never have the assignment of Public Information Officer, but each of you will have to consider the Public Information aspects of your duties throughout your entire careers.

In ten minutes I will try to explain what Public Information means in the European Command. Your first question might well be, "What Public?" We are actually concerned with four "publics".

a. The people back home - the great American Public.
b. The American people serving in the US Zone of Germany.
c. The Germans in the US Zone of Germany.
d. The rest of the world.

By what means do we inform these publics? There are many correspondents here who write for Stateside papers, or foreign papers; news photographers, newsreel cameramen, broadcasters. Special groups and individuals visit the Zone;

editors and publishers, churchmen, businessmen, congressmen, cadets. These people return home and write editorials, preach sermons, discuss economic conditions, debate on foreign policy, and make classroom reports, based on their observations in Germany. In my own division, we prepare news releases for the Press, we write some magazine articles, prepare statements for the Commander for special occasions, supervise pictorial coverage by Signal Corps still and motion picture photographers, and write hometown stories. We have a small Radio Section to make transcriptions of dramatic and interview-type shows which we prepare. These transcriptions are sent to independent radio stations in the States for broadcast. All these methods combine to inform the home people about Germany, and the parts played by the Armed Forces, and by Military Government.

To inform the American people in the American Zone requires the active assistance of all the Troop Information agencies in the Zone. Troop Information and Education is a special division of the Headquarters under Colonel McCormick. I have his permission to discuss his mission along with mine. In the strict sense, "troops" means the persons in the military service. But in the broad sense, all the Americans here may be classed as troops: the civilian employees, and the dependent wives and

children, possibly 160,000 Americans in all, spread generally over an area larger than New York State with a German population of about 17,000,000. Roughly, one American for 100 Germans. So, Troop Information consists of daily issues of the Stars and Stripes - 12 pages on week days, and 16 on Saturdays and Sundays; 18 hours of daily broadcasting over AFN (the American Forces Network); 18 unit papers printed weekly to cover the Zone; and a weekly Information Bulletin on timely subjects. Because it is most important that newly-arrived people get a quick concept of the "broad picture," a special orientation is prepared for troops at the Replacement Depot at Marburg--seven one-hour lectures; titles as follows:

a. "Why You're Here"
b. "Germany: Its People"
c. "Progress In Germany"
d. "Geopolitics In Europe"
e. "Your Career In The Armed Forces"
f. "Ambassadors Of Democracy"
g. "Safety"

A briefer orientation of four hours is being prepared for dependents and civilian employees, to help them make an early adjustment to conditions in the Occupation.

All this comes under the head of

"Troop Information," but you can see that it is also "Public Information" for one of our four publics.

To inform our third public - the German people of the US Zone - is largely a function of Military Government through its Information Services Division. It publishes a daily paper "Die Neue Zeitung", a picture magazine "Heute," and a Readers Digest-type magazine "Auslese." It critically scans the newspapers and magazines which the Germans print, and monitors their radio stations. Military Government has established libraries throughout the Zone - called Amerika Haus; and in many formal ways tries to inform the German people of the American way of life. The Germans get their most definite and lasting impressions of the American way of life from their observation of the Americans in the Zone - one American per 100 Germans. And every one of us counts, whether we wear uniform or civilian clothes. The way we act, if we are boisterous and untidy as we walk the streets, if we drive our big American cars with careless disregard for the rights of German pedestrians, if our wives try to show a luxurious standard of living in a substandard land, we may be quite sure that the Germans will hold our way of life in contempt. If our conduct is the opposite that I have described, we may have some hope of convincing the Germans that we have something that would benefit them.

To some extent, all the rest of the world is watching the American Occupation. Without question, the world expects us to lead the way, or set the pace, and our system is on display here in Germany for all to see. We can't escape it. Each one of us represents the United States to the Germans, to the Russians, and especially to the peoples of Western Europe. Nowhere else in the world - probably - would our individual conduct and actions be so terribly important.

I hope these few comments will help you appreciate the importance of all the activities you see in Germany.

SCHEDULE FOR "DREAM LINER" ON TOUR OF

U.S. ZONE WITH USMA CADETS

Depart	Frankfurt South	2312	14 June
Arrive	Berchtesgaden	0853	15 June
Depart	Berchtesgaden	0440	16 June
Arrive	Furstenfeldbruck	0900	16 June
Depart	Furstenfeldbruck	1130	16 June
Arrive	Munich	1214	16 June
Depart	Munich	2000	16 June
Arrive	Garmisch	2145	16 June
Depart	Garmisch	2300	19 June
Arrive	Kitzingen	0508	20 June
Depart	Kitzingen	1330	20 June
Arrive	Nurnberg	1450	20 June
Depart	Nurnberg	2200	20 June
Arrive	Grafenwohr	0002	21 June
Depart	Grafenwohr	2003	22 June
Arrive	Frankfurt	0127	23 June
Depart	Frankfurt	1200	23 June
Arrive	Wiesbaden	1235	23 June
Depart	Wiesbaden	2100	23 June
Arrive	Stuttgart	0024	24 June
Depart	Stuttgart	2100	24 June
Arrive	Heidelberg	2249	24 June

BREAKFAST

Fresh Orange Juice or Half Chilled Grapefruit

Dry or Cooked Cereal

Ham and Eggs to Order

or

Bacon and Eggs to Order

Jam, Toast and Butter, Coffee

- - - - -

CLASS "A" Mess -
Meals Forty Cents

EDWARD LIVERNOIS
Captain TC
Military Train Supply Officer
7795 Transportation Traffic
Regulation Detachment
APO 757, US Army

DINNER

Mushroom Soup Lettuce & Tomato Salad

Grilled Steak to Order

Whipped Potatoes

Peas

Rolls and Butter

Iced Tea - Fresh Milk - Coffee

Chocolate Ice Cream - Cookies

- - - - -

CLASS "A" Mess -
Meals Forty Cents

EDWARD LIVERNOIS
Captain TC
Military Train Supply Officer
7795 Transportation Traffic
Regulation Detachment
APO 757, US Army

"THE DREAM LINER"

"THE DREAM LINER" is the name given to the special diesel train upon which you are presently a passenger. It was discovered by US Forces, toward the close of World War II, hidden in a Bavarian tunnel along with other particularly valuable railroad stock.

"THE DREAM LINER" was one of four special three-car diesel trains (a fourth car has now been added) built in 1938 at a cost of 1,000,000 Reichsmarks each (the Mark being worth approximately 40¢ at that time). Three of these trains were assigned to Hitler, Goering and Himmler; "THE DREAM LINER" prior to the War was operated as a special passenger train between Frankfurt and Berlin, making the run via Leipzig in only 5 hours - during hostilities it was used by the German High Command for inspection trips. (The train is now operated between Frankfurt and Berlin for US Forces - when rail service into Berlin is possible. The trip requires 13 hours, 14 minutes due to the circuitous route which skirts the Russian Zone in a northeasterly direction before traversing it into the city of Berlin.)

"THE DREAM LINER" is powered by two Maybach engines which produce 600 h.p. each. Capable of a speed of 160 kilometers (100 miles) per hour, it is seldom operated in excess of 60 miles per hour due to the present condition of German railways.

- - - - -

HEADQUARTERS EUROPEAN COMMAND

TRANSPORTATION DIVISION

APO 403 US ARMY

OPERATIONS MANUAL

FOR

TRANSPORTATION OFFICERS ON VITTLES AIR LIFT

HEADQUARTERS
EUROPEAN COMMAND
TRANSPORTATION DIVISION

APO 403
1 February 1949

SUBJECT: Operations Manual of Vittles Operations

TO: Transportation Corps Personnel in the European Command

1. There is attached hereto a general manual for Transportation Corps personnel in the Vittles Operation.

2. In view of the international importance of this project and the key role played therein by the Army Transportation Corps, it is essential that all concerned have as firm an understanding of this operation as possible. It is the policy of this division to give the maximum number of officers and enlisted men of the Transportation Corps actual experience on the air bases. This manual should be studied by all Transportation Corps personnel and retained for their personal professional files.

3. Amendments and changes as required will be furnished from this division.

Calvin De Witt Jr.

CALVIN DE WITT JR.,
Colonel, TC
Chief of Transportation

ERRATA SHEET

1. Page 1, Par 3b - substitute the following paragraph "Berlin airlift staff committee. "The Berlin Agency comprising representatives of the US, UK and French Military and Military Government Headquarters located in the three Western Sectors of Berlin. This committee, using monthly forecasts of the over-all capacity of the combined airlift task force, allocates tonnages for military and civil affairs requirements for Berlin with particular attention to creating, within military and civil affairs stocks, balanced levels of supply throughout the city. The agreements reached by this committee are transmitted to BEALCOM in the nature of instructions governing the quantities, types and categories of commodities to be shipped into Berlin for the scheduled period".

2. Page 5, Par 4b (1) Amend the first sentence to ready "The Commanding Officer, Berlin Military Post, through his staff, principally the S-4 is, etc".

3. Page 5, Par 4b (2) - the last three words of the first sentence should read "act on them".

4. Page 5, Par 4b (3) - amend the sentence to read "by the Commanding Officer, Berlin Military Post through his staff, principally the S-4".

5. Page 6, Par 4c (2) - the first sentence should read "a copy of the schedule prepared by BEALCOM is furnished to the Transportation Corps airlift fiel operations officer".

6. Page 8, Par 7b - delete the words "traffic control point" from the first sentence.

7. Page 11, Par 14 - insert the word "authorized" between the words "agency" and "to" of the first sentence.

8. Page 12, Par 16 - the fourth sentence should be deleted and the following substituted: "Overall tonnage schedules are established by the Berlin Airlift staff committee for shipments from Berlin in a manner similar to the procedures governing incoming shipments".

9. Page 13, Par 18 - the first sentence should read "The furnishing, etc".

10. Page 19, Par C 2b - insert the letter "a" in the sentence in the middle of the paragraph between the words "even a thousand tons etc".

11. Page 19, Par C 2b (2) - the first sentence should read "At Wiesbaden the number two copy etc."

12. Page 33 Part A (1) - the second sentence should read "augmented personnel are provided alternately from the 3rd Battalion, 16th Infantry, and from the 16th Constabulary Squadron (Sep)".

13. Page 33 Part B - add the following to the paragraph. "The consolidation of the two sections into one element is being tried at this time, and barring unforeseen eventualities the method will be the procedure in the future".

14. Page 35 Part F (1) - add to the paragraph "The committee controls the out shipment of civil affairs cargo which are principally manufactured goods. In the case of military outshipment, tonnage allocations are established for each of the three Western Powers, and control within those tonnages is exercised by the appropriate military commander. In the case of US military, the Commanding Officer, Berlin Military Post, through his staff, principally his S-4, establishes priorities in consultation with interested organizations and agencies".

OPERATIONS MANUAL FOR T. C. OFFICERS

IN VITTLES

CONTENTS

General Manual

Appendix A - Transportation Operations at American Zone Airports

Appendix B - Transportation Operations at Templehof Airbase

Appendix C - Operations of the 24th Transportation Truck Battalion

GENERAL OPERATIONS MANUAL FOR TRANSPORTATION OFFICERS ON VITTLES AIR LIFT

---

1. PURPOSE - The primary purposes of this document are to provide a standard operating procedure for the Transportation Corps functions in the current Berlin air lift; to define the responsibilities and scope of the various participating agencies and organizations concerned and to establish procedures which will insure a maximum lift in the most expeditious manner. This directive is also designed to serve as an instruction manual for Transportation Corps personnel on one of the most vital and interesting functions of the corps. In view of the constant and rapid changes in this operation it is mandatory that all concerned take the necessary action to keep it revised and up-to-date. Any deviations from or amendments to this document must be cleared through the Chief, Operations Branch, Transportation Division, EUCOM.

2. MISSION - The mission of the Transportation Corps in the Vittles operation is to furnish the labor and facilities for the movement of supplies on the air base to the door of the aircraft to be loaded and from the door of the loaded aircraft to the rail head, transfer point or ramp where the goods are turned over to the designated receiving agency. In view of the fact that operational aircraft must not be detained on the ground it is essential that this mission be carried out with no delay. The organization must at all times be prepared and equipped to support the maximum capabilities of the air forces for limited or sustained periods of time. The normal transportation support rendered to all activities and agencies in the command is of course also required for this operation and is furnished in accordance with existing orders and directives.

3. DEFINITIONS:

a. AIR HEAD - A place where cargo lifted by air is received, unloaded, and made available to the designated receiving agency. It is distinguished from a traffic control point in that the primary air cargo movement at the former is inbound and at the latter is outbound, although both must handle some cargo in the reverse direction.

b. BERLIN AIRLIFT STAFF COMMITTEE - The Berlin agency which, based upon the air lift capacity, as established by the Air Forces, and the overall requirements of the city of Berlin, as

supplied by the Army and the office of Military Government (Berlin sector), issues general instructions to BEALCOM for the quantities and types of cargo to be lifted.

c. BEALCOM (BERLIN AIR LIFT COORDINATING COMMITTEE) - A joint BICO, Army and Air Force agency which schedules the amount and type of cargo to be lifted from each of the several air fields supplying the city of Berlin for the next scheduling period. These schedules are based on the general instructions received from the Berlin Airlift staff committee.

d. BICO - (Bipartite Control Organization) - A joint American-British agency established for control and administration of Military Government functions within the American and British occupied zones of Germany.

e. CODE - A short name designator which shows the agency for which airlift cargo is intended, i.e. "New York" for German civilian economy, "Chicago" for US Military and "Paris" for French military.

f. DISPATCH AREA - A place or area readily accessible to aircraft loading sites where cargo is held aboard vehicles for immediate dispatch for loading aircraft. It is also used as a temporary parking place for empty vehicles between trips and as a holding point for inbound cargo before it is picked up by the responsible agency.

g. DISPATCH OFFICER - The Transportation Officer responsible for operation and supervision of a Dispatch Area.

h. EMPTY LINE - The place or site within the dispatch area where trailers are dropped upon return from loading aircraft. These return trailers generally have remnants of cargo aboard.

i. HARDSTAND - A place or area where aircraft are placed between flights for loading and unloading. Generally each aircraft has a particular hardstand assigned from which it is not normally changed.

j. MARRIAGE - The mixed loading of light bulky cargo with heavier concentrated cargo aboard vehicle units in such a ratio that that resultant load will use the maximum permissable weight capacity

of the aircraft to be loaded and, at the same time, not exceed its cubic capacity.

k. OPERATION SECTION OFFICER - An officer who supervises and controls traffic control point operations during a particular working shift.

l. RAIL HEAD - Rail spur or spurs where unloading and receiving of cargo aboard rail cars is accomplished and where loading and dispatch of cargo aboard rail cars is effected.

m. READY LINE - The place or site within the dispatch area where loaded trailers, coupled to tractors, are held available for immediate dispatch to aircraft.

n. RECEIVING ASSEMBLY POINT - A place or area other than a rail head where a marriage of cargo or its transfer from one vehicle to another is accomplished.

o. RESERVE AREA - A place or area readily accessible to the Dispatch Area where a reserve backlog of cargo sufficient to insure a continued lift operation is maintained. This reserve may be kept in warehouses, on rail cars or on trailers depending on the nature of the particular operation.

p. TECHNICAL SERVICE LIAISON OFFICER - An officer stationed with a traffic control point representing a specific technical service with the mission of assisting the traffic control point officer in the handling of the cargo and requisitions of the technical service represented.

q. TRAFFIC CONTROL POINT - The Transportation Corps agency which controls the actual inbound flow of cargo to the airfield, makes cargo available to the Air Forces for lift, insures that cargo is lifted in accordance with established priorities and controls and exercises supervision over cargo upon arrival at designated receiving points and until it is loaded aboard the aircraft. The traffic control point also exercises like responsibilities with respect to any inbound cargo which may be received in returning aircraft although its primary mission is one of outshipment.

r. TRAILER LOADING FORM - A waybill type document which shows the type of cargo, it's weight, number of pieces, kind of

packaging, inbound ex reference and other pertinent data for cargo loaded aboard a vehicle. This document also provides additional space to be completed by the Air Force Traffic clerk which reflects data as to actual loading of the cargo aboard an aircraft. This document is the primary control document used at the traffic control points.

s. TRANSPORTATION CORPS AIRLIFT FIELD OPERATIONS OFFICER - The field representative of the Chief of Transportation in direct charge of the operations at the US Zone airbases. This officer is directly responsible for all Transportation Corps activities at the airbases and exercises his authority through the established traffic control points.

4. ESTABLISHING PRIORITIES - The capacity of any air lift will normally be insufficient to transport all of the cargo which might be desired by requisitioning and receiving agencies. It is, therefore, paramount that a control agency be established with the functions of accepting and screening transportation bids for available space and determining the precedance of cargo to be lifted. In the event that both civil and military cargo are to be handled, definite allocations of air lift capacity must be fixed between them and a control agency within each activity established to determine what cargo will be lifted within the respective sub-allocations.

a. ALLOCATION OF AIR LIFT SPACE:

(1) The Berlin Airlift Staff Committee, receives a periodic estimate of the daily capacity of the air lift for all bases in operation from the Air Forces (Combined Air Lift TaskForce, Traffic Division).

(2) Upon advice of the capacity of the lift, the Airlift Staff Committee issues monthly instructions for Berlin requirements to the Berlin Air Lift Coordinating Committee at Frankfurt, Germany. These instructions not only allocate what portion of the lift will be made available for military and German economy cargo respectively, but also establish general broad classifications of commodities to be lifted and the order of priority of commodities. No changes in schedules or

priorities may be made without clearance through this agency by the BEALCOM chairman.

(3) The Berlin Air Lift Coordinating Committee (BEALCOM) then takes action on the requirements received from the Berlin Airlift Staff Committee to sub-allocate amount and type of cargo and establish the schedule to be lifted by each of the several air fields. The Chief of Transportation EUCOM, has a representative on this committee who is responsible for seeing that the Transportation Corps Airlift Field Operations Officer carries out the instructions given and who coordinates transportation operating considerations into these schedules and allocations. This committee does not concern itself with the types of coal, food or industrial commodities to be lifted but deals only in broad classifications. Responsibilities as to specific types within these classifications rests with the appropriate BICO or Military agency.

b. MILITARY PRIORITIES:

(1) The S-4 of Berlin Command is the agency established to screen requisitions and establish priorities for the movement of all cargo required for the American military garrison of Berlin.

(2) Established priority must be clearly marked on the requisitions and they are then transmitted to the proper technical service through the traffic control point designated to receive and action them. Requisitions so transmitted have sufficient copies to provide the Traffic Control Point Officer with a work copy for his use.

(3) No miscellaneous traffic or cargo for the US Military forces of Berlin may be accepted by the Transportation Corps for forwarding without priority clearance by S-4 of the Berlin Command.

(4) Technical services, immediately upon receipt of their copies of requisitions or at the request of the traffic control point officer, furnish that officer with accurate information of shipping weight and cube of the items on the requisition and date at which shipments will be available for call.

(5) After having established an item in his backlog the traffic control point officer still ships military supplies only within the overall daily allocation of military tonnage established by BEALCOM for that particular period.

c. SUPPLIES FOR CIVIL POPULATION:

(1) The Berlin Air Lift Coordinating Committee in conjunction with the designated authorities of the office of Military Government (Berlin Sector) determines the priority in which civilian supply cargo will be lifted.

(2) A copy of the schedule prepared by BEALCOM is furnished to the Transportation Officer-in-Charge of the traffic control point concerned. It is then his responsibility to ship in accordance with these established schedules and to deviate therefrom only with the express approval of the Chief of Transportation who, in turn, must clear such deviations with the BEALCOM chairman.

5. CALLING OF FREIGHT FORWARD - The traffic control point is the only agency authorized to call freight forward to the air field from which it operates. No freight for air lift may be forwarded prior to issuance of a call forward or a schedule of movement by the Traffic Control Point Officer. Civil supply cargo shipments are coordinated by the Movements Branch of the Transport Group, BICO, to meet the schedules established by BEALCOM and with the objective of maintaining a sufficient reserve of freight in rail cars in the vicinity of the Air Bases to cover contingencies of weather, loss of scheduled shipments and other factors - this is currently considered to be from two to four days normal requirement of all commodities being shipped from the particular air base. Freight forwarded prior to the issuance of a call or schedule may be rejected and responsibility

for disposition, accrual of demurrage, transportation charges and reshipments rests with the shipper.

6. FORWARDING OF SUPPLIES TO THE TRAFFIC CONTROL POINT - Upon receipt of a call from the Transportation traffic control point, the military shipping service or, in the case of cargo for the German civil population, the designated BICO division is responsible for the packaging, marking, weighing and shipment of the freight to the point designated by the traffic control point. Packaging must be such as to make the freight suitable for air lift. Marking must be sufficient to identify the consignor, consignee, exact gross unit weight and cube. Forwarding is coordinated so as to provide the delivery dates and schedules required by the traffic control point. Tracer and follow-up action which may be necessary to insure that delivery will be made in time and at the proper point is initiated and handled by the shipping agency. Freight which, in the opinion of the Transportation Corps Airlift Field Operations Officer is not suitably marked or packaged for air lift may be rejected. Disposition of such rejected freight and other problems in connection with its rejection will be the responsibility of the shipping agency as outlined in paragraph 5 above.

7. MOVEMENT OF CARGO UPON RECEIPT AT THE TRAFFIC CONTROL POINT.

a. The personnel of the traffic control point is responsible for the unloading of freight received at designated delivery points, the loading of that freight into vehicles so as to provide the maximum permissable weight load for any aircraft required to be loaded, the transfer of the vehicle to the dispatch or reserve area and the execution of loading forms which will provide information required by the Air Force personnel for the manifesting of cargo. At the request of Air Force Wing Traffic officer, the Dispatch Officer will immediately make a vehicle and crew available to meet an incoming aircraft. He is responsible that the vehicle is operational, that the load is proper and manifested and that the loading crew is aboard the vehicle. It is the joint objective of both the Air Wing Traffic and the traffic control point personnel to have a loaded truck and the required crews ready and awaiting the arrival of the inbound aircraft together with unloading vehicle and such materials handling equipment as may be required in the event the aircraft is carrying a return load. The receipt of inbound cargo via air, the unloading of the cargo and arrangements for its delivery or disposition are likewise responsibilities of the traffic control point personnel.

b. The Air Wing Traffic crews are responsible for: requesting dispatch of a loaded vehicle, deciding how cargo will be loaded aboard the aircraft, tying down, manifesting and the completion of pertinent data on the traffic control point trailer loading form to reflect quantities and amounts loaded to aircraft and the return of that form to the traffic control point. Air Force personnel is further responsible for requesting dispatch of empty vehicles from the Dispatch Officer to meet aircraft arriving with cargo to be offloaded. These requests are made on the basis of information received from the control tower as reported by the pilot of the aircraft before arrival at the airfield. In order to avoid duplication of personnel, the Air Force flight clerk responsible for loading a particular aircraft takes charge of a loading crew at the dispatch area and controls its entire operation until the unit is returned thereto.

8. LABOR SUPERIVISION COMPANIES AT A TRAFFIC CONTROL POINT - Personnel comprising the loading and unloading crews at rail heads, dispatch areas and whereever else labor is required for the accomplishment of the mission of the traffic control point is furnished from labor supervision companies. While oprational control of this personnel is exercised by the Transportation Corps traffic control point personnel, the messing and command of personnel comprising these units is a responsibility of thelabor supervision company and the Labor Supervision Section to which they are assigned. Labor supervision company officers and non-commissioned officers serve as liaison officers at the traffic control points to discharge their responsibilities and to insure that labor personnel render proper support to the operations. Command and administrative jurisdiction of the units remains a function of the military post to which they are assigned.

9. TRUCK OPERATIONS OFFICER AT A TRAFFIC CONTROL POINT. -

a. The Truck Operations Officer serves directly under the Transportation Corps Airlift Field Operations Officer and acts as his technical advisor and assistant on matters pertaining to vehicle operations. He exercises operational control and technical supervision of all Transportation Corps Truck Units during the time they are actually working in the operation and on the bases. The responsibilities of this officer are generally as follows:

(1) To insure that sufficient tractors and trailers or trucks and competent drivers, in the amount considered necessary by the commanding officer of the traffic

control point, are available at all times to support the operation.

(2) To supervise the method of performance of all drayage to and from aircraft, rail head or other designated cargo receiving and delivery points.

(3) To supervise the activities of the officers and non-commissioned officers of the truck companies who are sent to the air field with their units except maintenance and shop personnel who are supervised by their battalion headquarters.

(4) To insure that the most efficient utilization of vehicles consistent with the operational requirements of the mission is obtained.

(5) To advise on truck routes to and from receiving and delivery points and other traffic matters.

(6) To recommend any changes or modifications in equipment employed which will insure better operations and utilization.

(7) To prevent unnecessary abuse of the equipment being used on the job.

b. Truck units committed to the air lift are military organizations and the command responsibilities of the company and battalion officers mustsbe maintained. These commanders remain responsible for the administration, discipline, training and maintenance of their units. The Truck Operations Officer acts in effect as the operations officer of the next higher echelon and is responsible for general supervision of the operations on the air bases only. Matters requiring administrative or disciplinary action will be transmitted to the battalion commander for proper action.

10. CHANNELS OF COMMAND - The purpose of this paragraph is to establish and clarify the command channels between the various units and agencies involved in the transportation phase of the current air lift. However, nothing contained in this paragraph, regardless of channels of command, is to be construed to prohibit or prevent the day to day exchange of ideas and necessary liaison between the various participating units and agencies so essential to the success of the operation.

a. TRANSPORTATION CORPS' AIRLIFT FIELD OPERATIONS OFFICER - This officer acts as field representative of the Chief of Transportation on all matters dealing with the Vittles operation. As such, he is on the staff of the Chief of Transportation and receives his instructions, orders and directives through the Operations Branch of the Transportation Division.

b. TRAFFIC CONTROL POINT OFFICER - This officer is in direct operational control of the Transportation Corps activities at an airfield. He is supervised by and receives his directions through the Transportation Corps Airlift Field Operations officer.

c. LABOR SUPERVISION OFFICER - (Chief of Section, Labor Supervision Section, Frankfurt Military Post) - This officer is on the staff of the Commanding General, Frankfurt Military Post. He is responsible for administrative control of the labor service units employed at the American Zone end of the operation, hence orders and directives, except day by day operating instructions to these units, must be given through this officer..

d. TRANSPORTATION CORPS OFFICER IN CHARGE, TEMPLEHOF AIRHEAD This officer is also the Post Transportation Officer of the Berlin Military Post and on the staff of the post commander. He receives his orders and instructions from the post staff, usually through the post S-4. He is subject to the technical inspection and advice of the Chief of Transportation, European Command on transportation matters.

e. TRUCK OPERATIONS OFFICER - This officer, while acting for the Transportation Corps Airlift Field Operations Officer, will issue directives and orders only through the responsible traffic control point officers. This should not prevent him from issuing operational instructions to units and individuals as may be required on the fields.

11. HANDLING OF RAIL TRAFFIC INTO AND FROM A TRAFFIC CONTROL POINT Traffic control points are located at air bases which have base transportation officers. The handling of rail traffic for air lift into and from the traffic control point is performed by and in coordination with the Air Force Base Transportation Officer. That officer arranges for the desired switching services, maintains appropriate car records and performs necessary negotiations with the German railroad. Nothing contained in this paragraph, however, is to be construed as an obstacle or a directive to prevent the traffic control point officers from

dealing with the Chief of Transportation, his agencies or the German railroad in the handling of matters pertaining to rail traffic for the traffic control point; however, local rail service at the traffic control point should normally be obtained through the Air Force Base Transportation Officer. Close liaison is also maintained by both the base transportation officer and the traffic control personnel with the Area Transportation Office in Bad Nauheim which assists in all transportation matters.

12. DETERMINATION OF CARGO TO BE LOADED - The determination of what cargo is loaded and what cargo is dispatched for the loading of aircraft is a function of the traffic control point. This determination is based on the schedules and priorities furnished through the Chief of Transportation from BEALCOM and from the Berlin Post, S-4. Provision, of course, must be allowed for the proper loads to suit particular aircraft as may be specified by the operations officers of the Air Forces.

13. TECHNICAL SERVICE LIAISON OFFICER - When, in the opinion of the Transportation Corps Airlift Field Operations Officer, the volume of traffic handled for a particular technical service necessitates the assignment of a technical service liaison officer he requests the assignment of such an officer through the Chief of Transportation.

14. RAIL EMBARGOES - The only agency to embargo military rail shipments to a traffic control point is the European Command Transportation Division. Control to prevent congestion of freight and assure its timely arrival is exercised through the use of the Transportation Corps traffic release system and coordination with the Area Transportation Officers. Embargo authority over civil cargo moving by rail to a traffic control point rests with Transport Division BICO. It is the responsibility of that agency to insure that sufficient cargo is on hand at the traffic control point to utilize fully the lift space allocated for such cargo.

15. RECEIPT AND DISPOSITION OF CARGO AT AN AIR HEAD:

a. Upon arrival of a loaded aircraft at the air head a vehicle unit complete with checker and unloading crew is dispatched so as to arrive and be ready to perform unloading at the instant the aircraft completes its taxiing, cuts its motors and is ready for unloading. The air head Transportation Corps officer-in-charge is responsible for the dispatch of the vehicle and for the unloading of the aircraft.

b. Cargo is unloaded from aircraft to vehicle and during unloading is checked against the Air Force manifest. Overages, shortages and other discrepancies are noted by the checker on all copies of this manifest.

c. Vehicles with complete loads of incoming military supplies are dispatched to a point on the field designated by the motor officer of the air head and sent directly to military receiving points or the cargo is transferred to smaller trucks for subsequent dispatch if the quantity so dictates or if there is a shortage of semi-trailer units on the field.

d. Civil cargo is transported to transfer points located directly on the air field and discharged. Pick up from that point is the responsibility of the Berlin civil authorities.

16. OUTLOADING FROM AN AIR HEAD - The primary mission of an air head as defined herein is the receipt of cargo. However, some cargo is also outshipped from the Templehof Air Head. In the outgoing shipment of cargo Transportation Corps personnel is responsible for loading the aircraft, for documentation and for determining the particular cargo to be outshipped. Priorities and schedules are established by the Berlin Airlift Staff Committee for shipments from Berlin. The cargo is called into the air head area by the administrative officer so as to be available for outloading at a rate which will not interfere with the prompt re-dispatch of the emptied aircraft. Currently these aircraft are allowed thirty minutes for unloading and reloading and only that outload which will permit this schedule is accepted. Specific choice of aircraft to be outloaded, weight to be carried in each and distribution and balance of loads is a function of Air Force personnel.

17. FACILITIES - Facilities such as rail heads, reserve areas, dispatch areas and receiving assembly points are normally located on the air fields and are made available to the using traffic control point or air head by the Air Base Commander. If any alterations or new construction is required, a request will be made to the operations Branch of the Transportation Division which will obtain the necessary clearances through the EUCOM Logistics Division Liaison Officer with the Combined Air Lift Task Force. All projects for construction and alterations must be approved by the Air Base Planning Board, of which the Logistics Division Liaison Officer is the ground force member. Other than routine maintenance requests, no projects will be presented by the traffic control point personnel directly to the Air Force Engineers. It is the responsibility of the Transportation Corps

Airlift Field Operations Officer to formulate plans for needed construction and facilities far enough in advance to allow adequate time for budgeting and construction.

18. ADMINISTRATION AND HOUSEKEEPING FUNCTIONS - The furnishings of housekeeping support to traffic control point or air head personnel required to be stationed on an air base, rests with the air base or military post commander to whom this responsibility has been charged by higher headquarters. For administrative control the traffic control point personnel are carried in a parent Transportation Corps unit (7795 Transportation Traffic Regulation Detachment) which is responsible for their administration. At the air head in Berlin, personnel are carried in their normal organizations and are not grouped administratively.

OPERATIONS MANUAL FOR T. C. OFFICERS IN VITTLES OPERATION

APPENDIX A

TRANSPORTATION OPERATIONS AT AMERICAN ZONE AIRPORTS

Section	I	--	Operating Manual
Section	II	-	Organizational Charts
Section	III	-	Forms Used
Section	IV	-	Sketch Maps

OPERATIONS MANUAL FOR T. C. OFFICERS IN VITTLES OPERATION

APPENDIX A - SECTION I

TC OPERATIONS MANUAL

AMERICAN ZONE AIRFIELDS

A. GENERAL

1. The duty of the Transportation Corps at the American Zone airports is to furnish transportation between aircraft and railhead or truck receiving or dispatch area. Responsibilities of the traffic control point personnel include supervision of activities at the railhead, the truck park or dispatch area and general supervision of the truck units and labor service personnel. Their mission is to have available at all times a vehicle with a suitable load and crew for immediate dispatch to meet an incoming aircraft. It must be constantly borne in mind that the objective of this organization is to provide their service with no delay to operational aircraft. Full and immediate compliance must be given to the air force requests for service in order to accomplish this objective.

2. The operation is divided into two principle phases: one of receiving and loading cargo into ten-ton trailer units and placing them in a park or pool and a second of moving the loaded trailer to an aircraft and loading it. In the first phase Transportation Corps personnel is solely responsible; in the second phase certain responsibilities, particularly the placing of the truck at the aircraft and supervision of loading the aircraft, have been assumed by the flight clerks of the Air Wing Traffic Organizations so as to avoid an unnecessary duplication of personnel.

B. RECEIVING CARGO FOR OUTLOADING ABOARD AIRCRAFT.

1. Rail Cargo.

a. Placement of cars of commodities to be outloaded is requested by the rail head officer on duty from the air base transportation officer. In ordering cars to carry cargo, the ratio normally employed is three cars of heavy concentrated cargo (usually sacked sugar or flour) to one car of light bulky cargo (i.e. dehydrated potatoes, cereal, macaroni, etc.). Cars of light cargo are placed on one part of receiving spur and cars of heavy cargo on another.

b. Upon placement of cars on the spur, the Transportation Corps checkers open and inspect the contents and sample weigh, as necessary, to prove or obtain package weights. The correct number of pieces, at the established weight required fully to load a trailer or for marriage with another commodity is then chalked on the side of the car near the door for the guidance of the loading crews.

c. Trailers are then backed up to rail cars and loading is started. In case of marriage, trailers are backed first to cars containing heavy concentrated cargo and upon completion of loading of that type of cargo, trailers are then moved to car containing light cargo to finish loading.

d. The trailer loading form is initiated in quadruplicate by the checkers upon completion of loading, and all copies are placed in the receptacle for the form located on the right front side of the trailer. In case marriage is required, appropriate entries are made both upon completion of loading heavy cargo and final topping off with light bulky cargo.

e. A record of cars unloaded is maintained by rail head checkers in the rail head log book to furnish unloading information to the base Transportation Officer and the control personnel of the German supply authorities.

f. The loaded trailer, properly tarped and documented, is sent to the dispatch or reserve area in accordance with the Dispatch Section Officer's instructions. The dispatched trailer first clears through the checker located at the rail head exit road. This checker removes copy number four of the trailer loading form after noting on all copies the load number and time of dispatch from the rail head. Copy number four of the trailer loading form remains at the rail head and can be used to make a new form should the original become subsequently lost. Trailers without loading forms, improperly loaded or improperly tarped are rejected by the railhead checker and returned for necessary corrective action.

g. At Rhein-Main Air Base, after being loaded with the correct number of pieces to give a net load of 22,000 pounds (which slightly exceeds the permissable load of any C-54 aircraft stationed there), the vehicle is sent to the scale point. In order to obviate the possibility of an error in count or unit weight resulting in grossly over or underloading an aircraft, each load is weighed on the vehicle. An overall check having been obtained upon the total vehicle load, it is only necessary to be reasonably accurate as to the weight of cargo left in each trailer after loading the aircraft. The scale weight less the established vehicle weight is entered upon the trailer loading forms by the weighmaster in the scale house. Since there are no road scales of suitable capacity at Wiesbaden, this procedure cannot be followed there.

2. TRUCK CARGO:

a. Inbound receipt of cargo via truck is held to an absolute minimum at Rhein-Main because of the size and complexity of that operation. On the other hand, a considerable amount of both civil and military freight is received by truck at Wiesbaden Air Base.

b. Cargo received by truck is directed to the dispatch area or receiving and assembly plant. There it is either transferred to ten-ton trailers and a set of trailer loading forms are prepared or it is held aboard the truck and dispatched directly to aircraft for loading. Type of cargo, priority, type of vehicle on which loaded, suitability for quick loading and availability of information required for manifesting are the factors which determine whether the cargo will be transferred or dispatched directly to planeside for loading. Normally civilian cargo is transferred at the receiving and assembly point to ten-ton trailers, marrying cargo received so as to insure a trailer loaded with the proper weight and bulk to load any aircraft on duty at the field to capacity. Cargoes such as perishables in refrigerated units and Post Exchange supplies which are highly pilferable, are not transferred by the receiving assembly points. Such cargo is redirected to the

Dispatch Section for immediate outloading aboard the first available aircraft. Trailer loading forms are not required on these shipments as the Air Force obtains the necessary information for manifesting from War Department Shipping Documents and similar documents made out by the depot or agency originating the shipment.

c. Trailers containing transfer cargo are dispatched from the receiving assembly point to the Dispatch Section. Transferred cargo is usually of a high priority and moves as promptly as possible to the Dispatch Section. However, forwarding of cargo to the Dispatch Section is always coordinated with the Dispatch Section Officer. In any case, the Dispatch Section must furnish Air Force Wing Traffic the information required to manifest the cargo.

C. ACCEPTANCE AND DISPATCH OF CARGO AT DISPATCH AREA.

1. The enlisted man serving as Area Supervisor in charge of the loaded trailer line meets the tractor drivers with loaded trailers upon their arrival at the entrance to the Dispatch Area. He examines the trailers to insure that a trailer loading form is available, checks the general contents against the form and directs the driver to the place in the dispatch area where trailer is to be uncoupled and parked. The area supervisor withdraws copy number three of the trailer loading form. This copy is retained in the area supervisor's file as a record of the cargo arrival from the rail head. The area is normally divided into separate commodity sections and each type of cargo held in a definite area. If a loading form is not available, the trailer is held by the area supervisor and that fact is reported to the Dispatch Section Officer, who takes steps to prepare a new form from information received from the responsible rail head officer. The substitute loading form is given to the area supervisor who places it in the trailer loading form receptacle and then dispatches the tractor and trailer to its proper place in the loaded trailer line. The area supervisor responsible for the loaded trailer line constantly checks that line to insure that adequate, appropriate cargo is available on the line, and if it is not, he immediately reports that fact to the Dispatch Section Officer for action. Officers and non-commissioned officers furnished by the truck operations officer assist the area supervisor in insuring that the rail head tractor driver drops his trailer properly so that it may be picked up readily, blocks trailer wheels and returns via the empty line to the rail head without necessary delay.

2. a. The enlisted man serving as the dispatcher holds sufficient dispatch area tractors coupled to loaded trailers complete with loading crews on the ready line in front of the joint Air Force Transportation Corps Operations office (trailer), to assure prompt

availability of units for dispatch. The dispatcher calls upon the loaded trailer line supervisor for additional loads, tractors and loading crews as required. The dispatcher notes the pertinent data concerning dispatch of trailers on copies one and two of the trailer loading form and retains the number two copy for his records after the trailer is dispatched. He is responsible for immediately notifying the Transportation Officer-in-Charge of the dispatch area if he is unable to meet the request of the Air Traffic Section for a unit regardless of when this occurs or the reason therefor.

b. In the actual dispatch of trucks there is considerable difference between the methods employed at Rhein-Main and Wiesbaden Air Bases. This is due primarily to the difference in mission of the two bases. At Wiesbaden most of the freight is of high priority and there is a limited daily allocation of each commodity. Shipments from Rhein-Main on the other hand are scheduled in large blocks of several hundreds of tons or even thousand tons per day of a single commodity. Thus while at Wiesbaden it is necessary to be sure of shipping the particular load called for in that day's schedule, at Rhein-Main it is possible to dispatch any of a number of vehicles to a particular aircraft.

(1) At Rhein-Main the trailer loading forms of the first five vehicles on the ready line are held by the Air Traffic clerk. When he receives a call for a load he enters the pertinent data from one of the forms on the air manifest and dispatches the flight clerk with first truck in line to meet the aircraft.

(2) At Wiesbaden the number three copy of all of the loading forms of trucks on the line are held in pigeon holes in the traffic control office. When an aircraft is declared available for loading by the Air Wing Traffic clerk, the operation officer selects a particular trailer loading form from this file to ship the next priority item on his daily schedule. This form is then turned over to the Air Wing Traffic clerk who prepares the air manifest and dispatches the flight clerk to the aircraft loading area. In order to keep

check of the daily allocations of tonnages and priorities the dispatch officer keeps a daily check sheet listing each shipment under its allocation and the balances due to be shipped.

(3) The Air Force Wing Traffic Section prepares the air cargo manifest from the trailer loading form and issues instructions for actual dispatch of the load to a particular aircraft. Upon receiving notice through the Air Force Operations Office that an aircraft is coming in to a hardstand or loading area to be loaded, the Wing Traffic Section dispatches a flight clerk with the air manifest and copies one and two of the trailer loading form to report to the dispatcher for his load. The flight clerk obtains vehicle unit from the dispatcher, gives the dispatcher the trailer loading forms to enter his dispatch information and withdraws copy number two. He then instructs the truck driver as to the number of the aircraft to be loaded and its location. The flight clerk (an Air Force Wing Traffic enlisted man) directs the vehicle unit to the aircraft, guides the driver in backing to the aircraft halts the driver and blocks the trailer wheels in time to insure that the vehicle unit cannot strike or damage the aircraft. Upon placement of the vehicle at the side of the aircraft, the flight clerk then supervises the activities of the loading crew being responsible that this crew efficiently and expeditiously loads the aircraft. After completing loading, the flight clerk fills out copy number one of the trailer loading form to show actual cargo loaded aboard the aircraft and then returns with his tractor and trailer to the empty line. The flight clerk turns in the trailer loading form to Wing Traffic Office for return to the Dispatch Section Officer.

(4) The dispatch area supervisor insures that the tractor driver drops his empty or partially full trailer in the area designated by the empty line supervisor and that the tractor, driver, and loading crew report promptly to the ready line with a loaded trailer for further commitment.

(5) The empty line area supervisor makes sure that railhead tractors return empty or partially full trailers to the appropriate railheads. Non-commissioned officer furnished by the truck operations officer assist the empty line area supervisor in performing this duty particularly to insure that prompt compliance is rendered to orders given to tractor drivers.

(6) The truck control personnel on duty in the dispatch area keep a record of dispatches to aircraft by vehicle number with times of departure from and return to the area in order to ensure the most efficient possible utilization of the vehicles and that no vehicle becomes lost or diverted from its assignment.

c. CARGO OUTLOADED FROM INBOUND AIRCRAFT. A considerable amount of inbound military and civilian cargo is received on aircraft returning from the Tempelhof Air Head.

(1) a. Empty sacks (flour, meal and coal) are unloaded and piled on the ground by loading crews prior to reloading the aircraft. Upon completion of loading, sacks are picked up from the ground and placed in the empty or partially empty returning trailer. As advice is received that an incoming aircraft is carrying a load which will require a truck, an empty vehicle is dispatched jointly with the loaded unit to receive it. If mechanical lift equipment is also required it is obtained by the Wing Traffic Officer on duty from the Base Operations Section. Similarly as in the case of outbound loads, the Air Force flight clerk is responsible for the actual unloading activities at planeside, except household goods, and return of vehicle unit and crew to the Transportation Corps Dispatch Area.

b. In determining whether an empty truck will be dispatched to receive an incoming load, primary consideration must be given to holding loading time to a minimum. Since it takes several extra minutes to position the empty trailer at the aircraft, wherever feasible, inbound freight will be off-loaded to the ground and picked up after loading. By this practice the aircraft may depart before the grounded cargo is reloaded into the trailer if its schedule so requires. At Wiesbaden

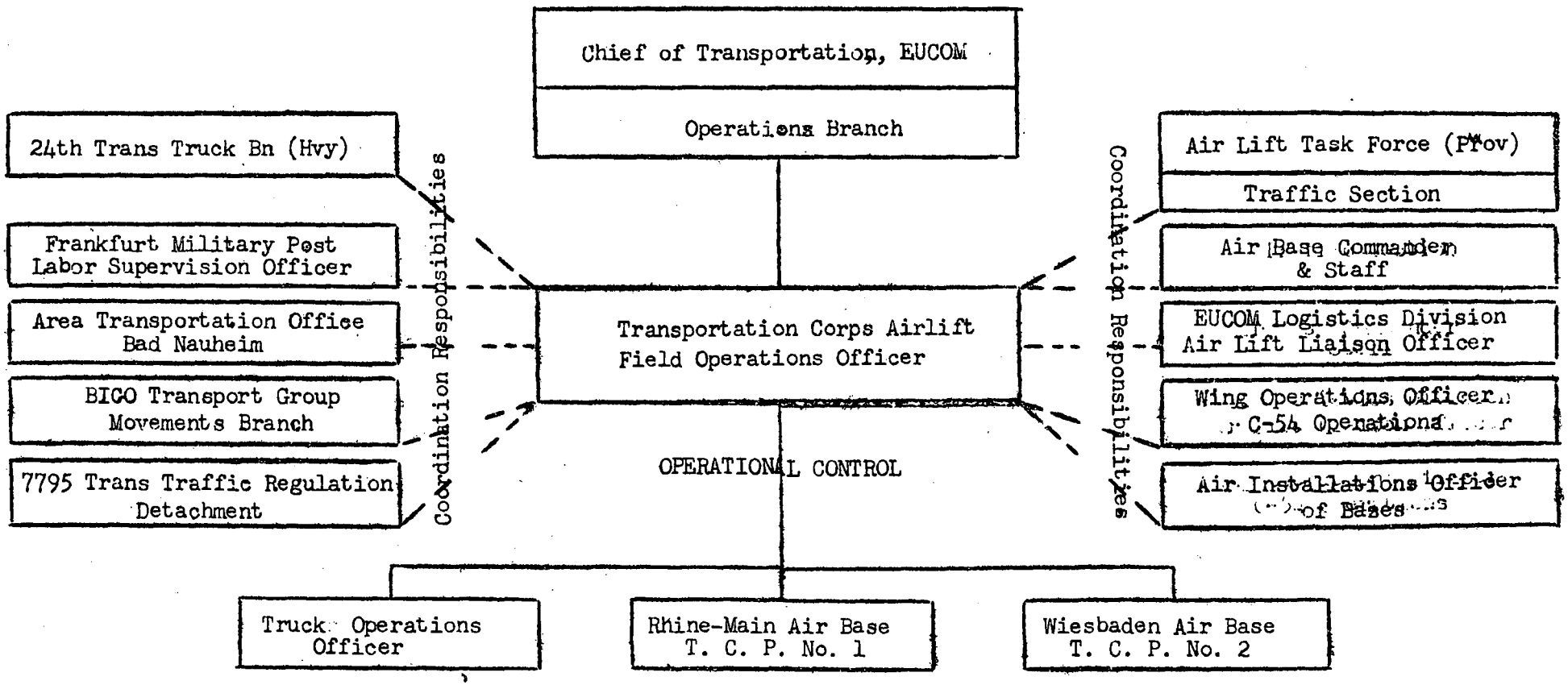
where there is a central loading and unloading area and truck and mechanical lift equipment can be made rapidly available, this factor is not as important as it is at Rhein-Main.

(2) a. The empty line area supervisor sees that trailers containing loads of empty sacks are sent to the sack dumping point near the base rail head where they are unloaded and stockpiled. Coal sacks are picked up by a BICO controlled German firm and delivered by them to the civilian sacking contractors. Trailers containing empty military gasoline drums and other Army or Air Force property are directed by the empty line supervisor to the rail head for outloading. The Air Base Transportation Officer accomplishes the necessary rail documentation, spotting of cars and other normal transportation officer duties upon request from the rail head officer.

b. Household Goods - Frankfurt Military Post keeps representatives on the field for the receipt and checking of inbound US household goods. Unloading from aircraft, checking of cargo and its disposition and clearance from the field is a Frankfurt Military Post responsibility. The traffic control point officer dispatches the unloading vehicle and crew under the supervision of the post representative who observes the transfer of the goods from aircraft to trailer. He maintains supervision of the trailer until the load is transferred into vans which are then locked and dispatched. The shipments are delivered in locked vans to the warehouse of the Post Transportation Officer where they are prepared and forwarded.

c. All other inbound cargo is held aboard trailers for pick up by the properly designated agency or contractor or is unloaded in a portion of the dispatch area if pickup is to be delayed. At such time as an outgoing ramp or warehouse is completed cargo will then be placed there under the control of a German civil agency for outshipment. Prompt removal of inbound German industrial freight and mail is a function of the appropriate BICO agency.

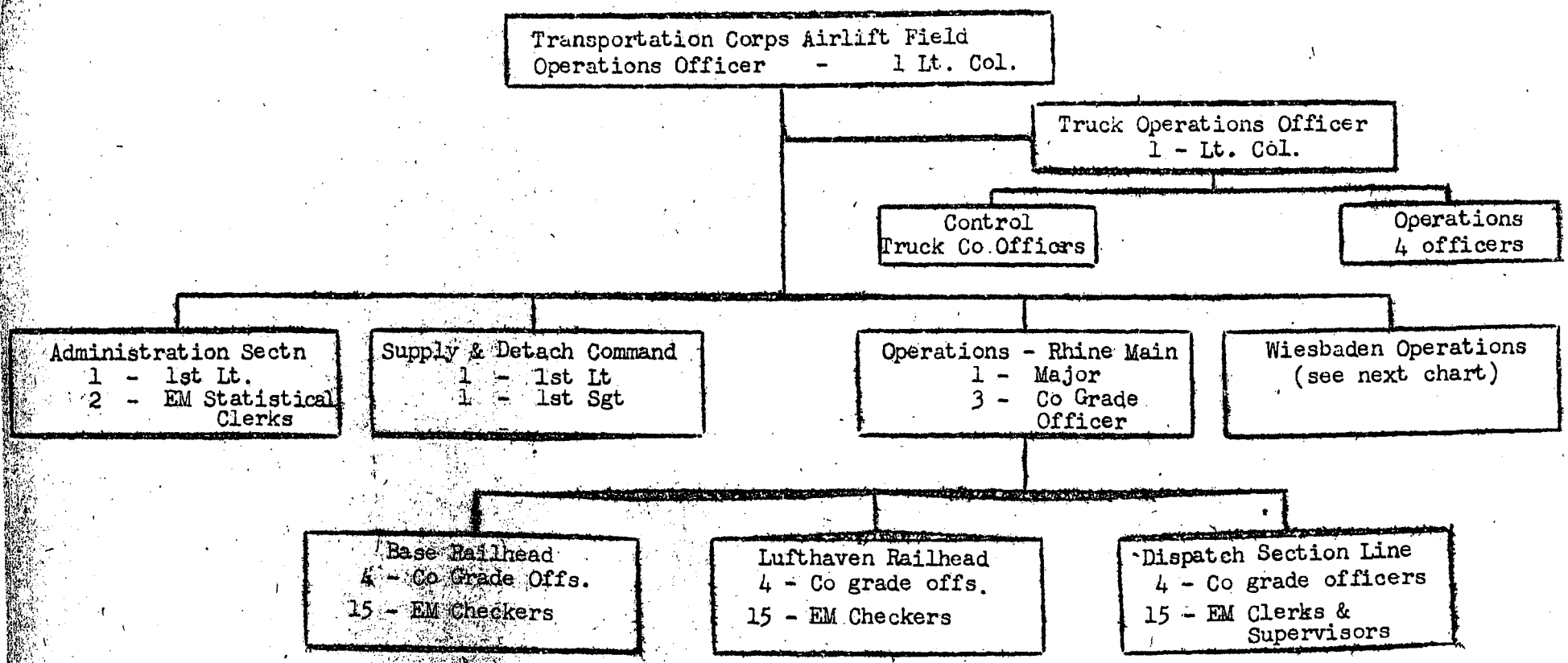
TRANSPORTATION TRAFFIC CONTROL POINT, VITTLES AIR LIFT



Appendix A
Section II
Chart 1

TRANSPORTATION TRAFFIC CONTROL POINT, VITTLES AIR LIFT, ORGANIZATIONAL CHART

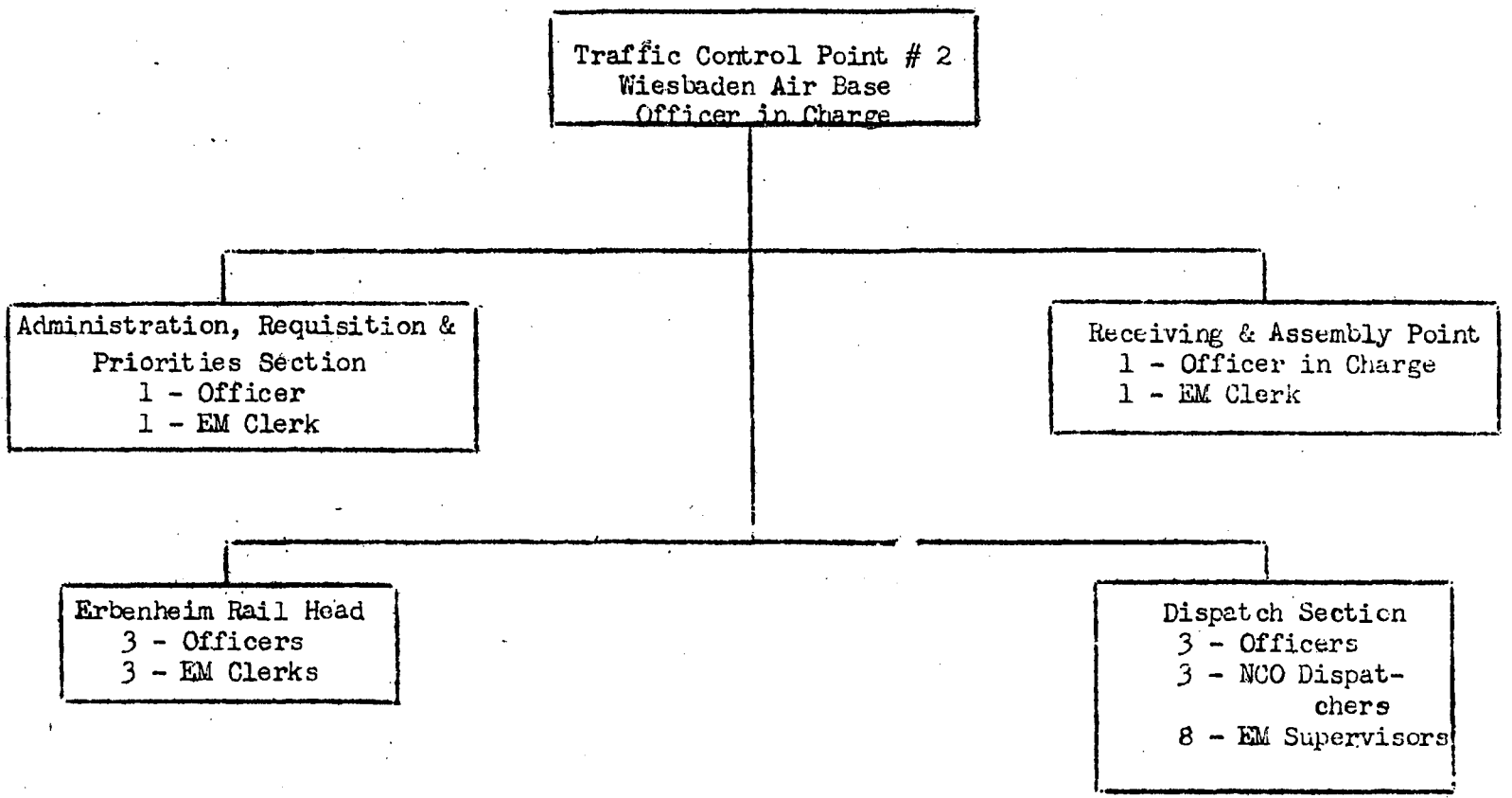
RHINE-MAIN AIR BASE



Appendix A
Section II
Chart II

Transportation Traffic Control Point, Vittles Air Lift, Organizational Chart

WIESBADEN AIR BASE



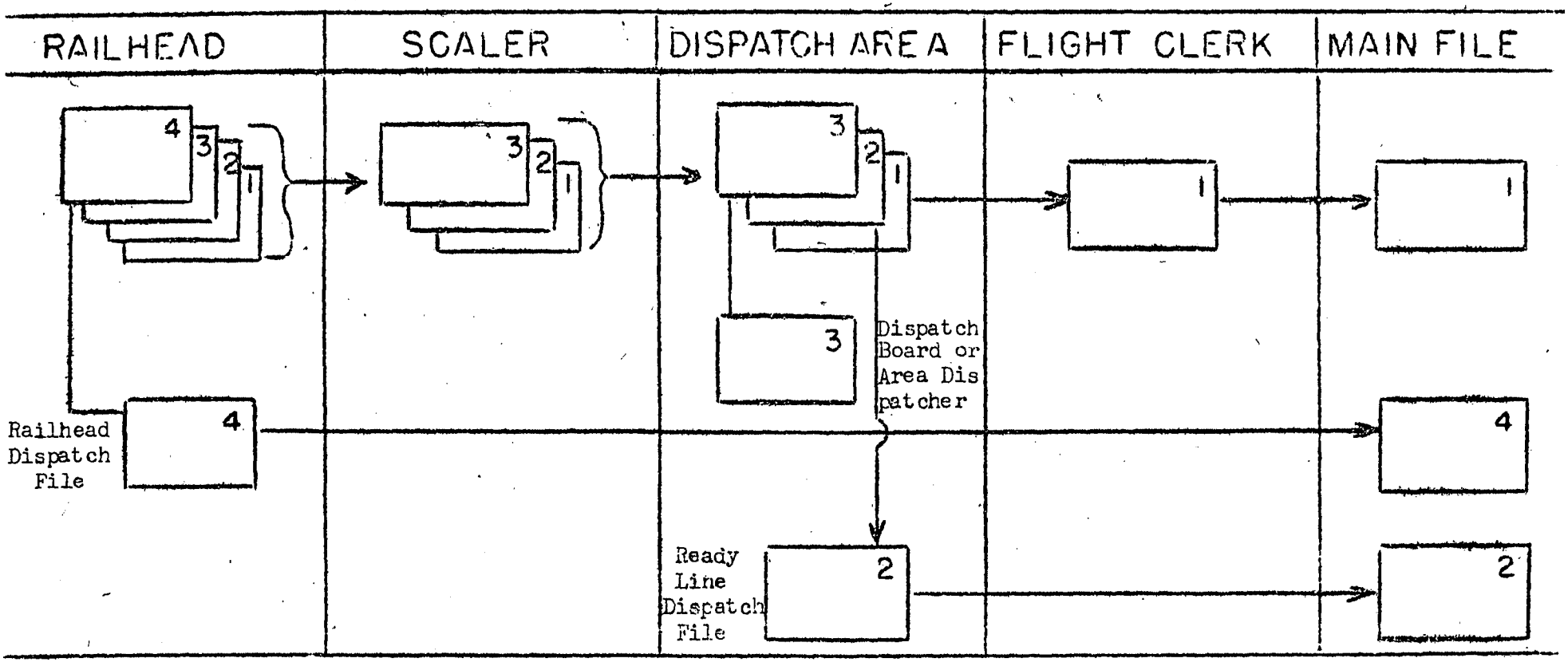
Appendix A
Section II
Chart 3

DISPATCH RECORD

DATE _____ PLACE _____ OFFICER IN CHARGE _____

DRIVER	CO NO	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	12	13	14	15

FLOW CHART—TRAILER LOADING FORM



1. RAILHEAD CHECKER - Checker fills out: load number, date and time, loading completed, trailer number, tractor number, railcar numbers, commodities, type package, number of packages, limit weight, code, total weight; Checker signs at lower left. Checker detaches copy # 4 and puts it in railhead file. Copies 1, 2 and 3 are given to driver. Copies 4 forwarded periodically to Main File.
2. SCALER receives copies 1, 2 and 3 from driver, inserts scale weight and returns all copies to driver.
3. DISPATCHER: On arrival at ready-line driver turns in # 3 to dispatcher who places it on dispatch board. When load is dispatched, dispatch number, tractor number, plane number, hardstand number and date and time dispatched are entered on copies 1 and 2. Dispatcher pulls copy # 2 and places it in Dispatch file. Copy # 1 is given to Flight Clerk who takes load out. Name of flight clerk is entered on copy # 2 prior to filing. Copy # 2 is forwarded periodically to Main file.
4. FLIGHT CLERK: Flight Clerk enters amounts under "Quantities Loaded in Aircraft" signs at lower right and returns copy to ready-line dispatcher who forwards it to Main File.

41855

RAIL CAR NUMBERS

TRAILER LOADING FORM

LOAD NO. _____

DATE _____ TIME _____

TRAILER NUMBER

TRACTOR NUMBER

SCALE WEIGHT

RAILHEAD CHECKER

DISPATCH NUMBER _____ PLANE NO. _____

TRACTOR NUMBER _____ HARDSTAND _____

DATE TIME

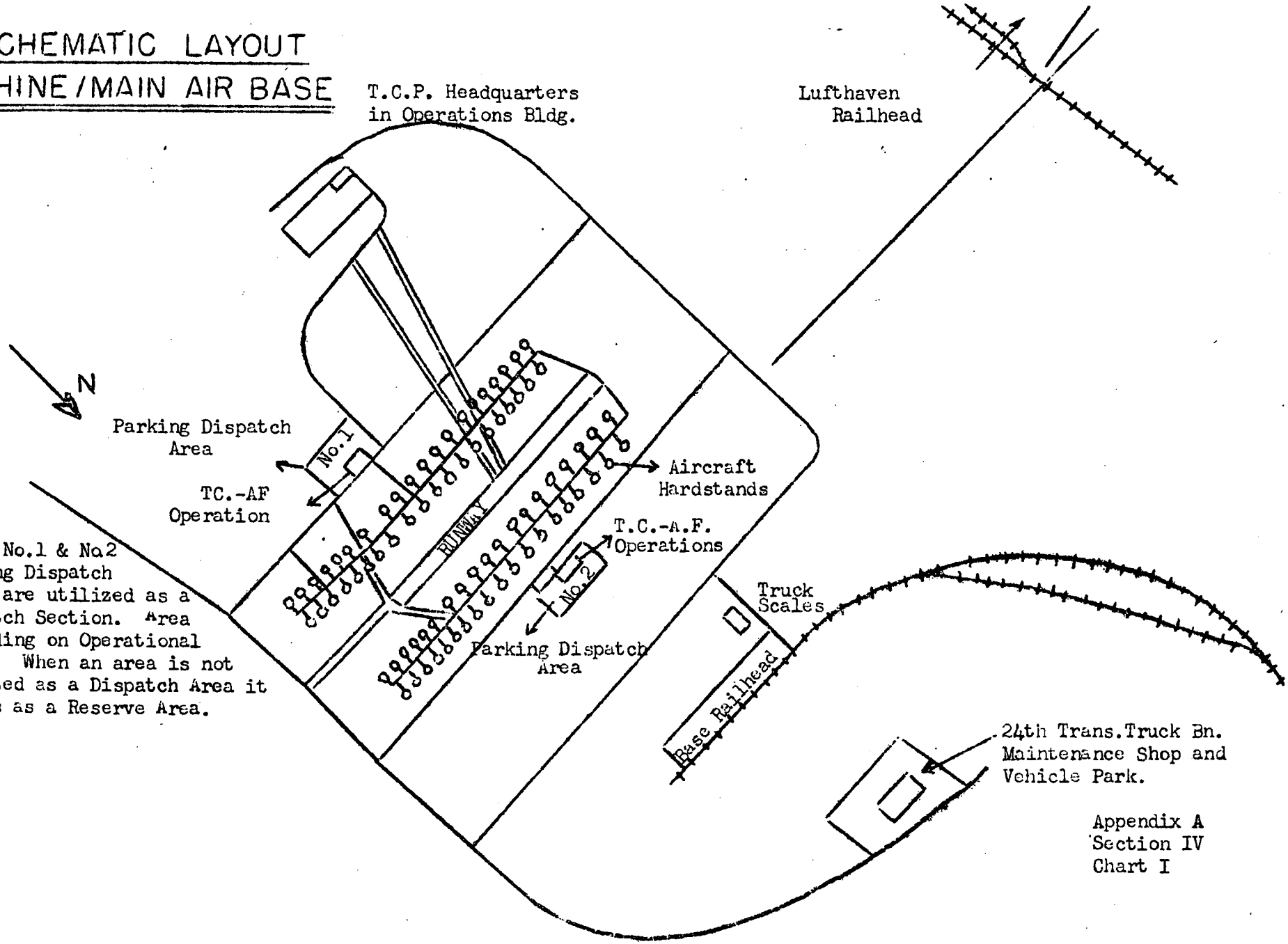
FLIGHT CLERK

PRIORITY CONTROL REPORT

DATES 1200 THROUGH 1200

Q-M I	PLANE NO		PLANE NO		PLANE NO		PLANE NO		PLANE NO		PLANE NO

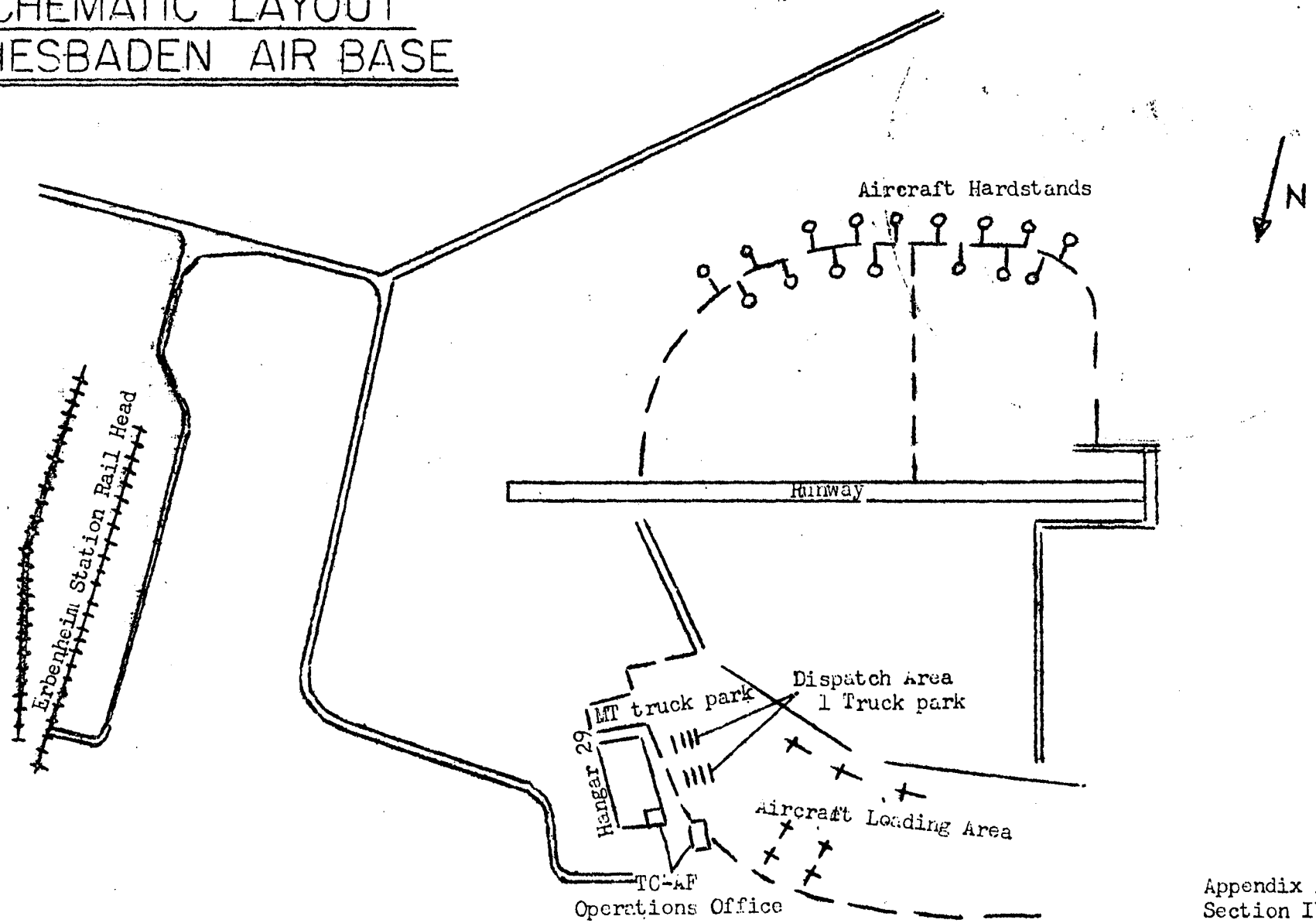
SCHEMATIC LAYOUT
RHINE/MAIN AIR BASE



NOTE: No.1 & No.2 Parking Dispatch Areas are utilized as a Dispatch Section. Area depending on Operational needs. When an area is not utilized as a Dispatch Area it serves as a Reserve Area.

Appendix A
Section IV
Chart I

SCHEMATIC LAYOUT
WIESBADEN AIR BASE



Appendix A
Section IV
Chart II

OPERATIONS MANUAL FOR T. C. OFFICERS

IN

VITTLES OPERATION

APPENDIX B

TRANSPORTATION OPERATIONS AT TEMPLEHOF AIR BASE

SECTION I - Operating Manual

SECTION II - Transportation Corps SOP - Berlin Military Post

SECTION III - Forms Used

SECTION IV - Sketch Map

APPENDIX B SECTION I

TEMPLEHOF AIR HEAD OPERATIONS MANUAL

A. GENERAL:

(1) The Templehof Air Head has been established under the operational control of the Transportation Officer of the Berlin Military Post. The officers and enlisted men previously used in the rail section and regulating offices have been placed in key positions in the organization and augmented with personnel of the 16th Infantry. Vehicles on the airfield are drawn from the provisional cargo battalion on the post.

(2) The mission of the air head is to unload incoming aircraft as rapidly as they appear and to outload military and civil supplies as directed. As in other Vittles ground operations, the objective of the air head is to perform their operations without delay to operations.

B. OFF-LOADING OF CARGO - The off-loading of cargo is performed by two sections each of which is responsible normally for one half of the apron area. Since the apron area line will accomodate sixteen C-54 aircraft each section is responsible for a pattern of eight aircraft. Each section is equipped with 10-ton semi trailer units and is responsible for promptly dispatching a crew and unit to meet and unload an incoming aircraft in its pattern. A heavy arrival schedule of aircraft in a short period often results in the employment of all the vehicles of one section; the other section then diverts its vehicles as necessary to take care of the situation.

(1) The officer-in-charge of a section maintains his area under constant surveillance for incoming aircraft. Observing that the aircraft will park in his area, a 10-ton semi-trailer unit with checker and German unloading crew of twelve men is dispatched in sufficient time to arrive at the aircraft and be ready to back up to receive cargo the instant the doors open.

(2) A Transportation Corps line checker also meets the aircraft upon arrival. He checks the type of cargo and its stowage, and reports any unusual conditions which will require special attention or handling to the field officer in charge. He also enters the actual forwarding number on the manifests and records data concerning arrival of the aircraft on a Transportation Corps log form.

(3) The enlisted man assigned to the unloading crew as cargo checker directs the tractor-trailer in backing up to the aircraft, blocks the trailer wheels so as to prevent the unit from hitting or damaging the aircraft, supervises off-loading and checks actual unloading against the

aircraft manifest. Appropriate entries as to overages, shortages, and other discrepancies in comparing actual out-turn against manifested lading are entered on the manifest by the cargo checker. Upon completion of unloading the cargo checker directs his vehicle and crew via the air head operations office where he leaves one copy of the aircraft manifest and is issued disposal instructions for his cargo. The cargo checker then directs his unit to the designated unloading ramp, supervises unloading operations and in the case of Germany economy shipments, obtains a receipt for the cargo on the retained copy of the manifest. Upon completion of unloading activities, the cargo checker returns his vehicle to its proper section via the operations office leaving copy number two of the aircraft manifest. He then stands by in readiness for dispatch to unload another incoming craft.

C. DISPOSITION OF CARGO - The disposition of cargo and its delivery is directed by the senior operations officer at the air head. However, standard instructions from higher authority have been issued for the disposition of certain types of military and civil cargo.

(1) German economy food products (New York) are delivered to the land pier, located on the airfield where they are accepted by the Berlin civil authorities.

(2) German economy coal (New York) is delivered to the coal ramp located on the field and loaded into open rail cars by the same crew that unloaded the aircraft. Outbound movement of rail cars is a responsibility of the Berlin civil authorities.

(3) Industrial goods - principally raw materials for the civil population are delivered by the unloading truck directly to a transfer point on the field (Hanger 4). Their forward movement from the transfer point is a responsibility of the civil administration.

(4) Quartermaster cold stores and perishables are immediately delivered to the receiving cold storage plant in the same vehicle into which the aircraft was unloaded.

(5) Quartermaster supplies are either forwarded directly in the original unloading unit to the Quartermaster warehouse or are transferred to 2½-ton trucks for subsequent dispatch to that warehouse. Immediate dispatch is accomplished except during normally off-duty hours when units containing Quartermaster cargo are not dispatched more often than at thirty minute intervals. This restriction is imposed so that the small Quartermaster stand-by unloading crew maintained during other than normal working hours at the Quartermaster warehouse will be able to keep abreast of cargo receipts.

(6) Military cargo for technical services other than the Quartermaster is delivered only during regular depot duty hours. This cargo is usually transferred to 2½-ton trucks for delivery, but may be delivered directly by unloading tractor and trailer unit depending on the availability of such units and rate of arrival of inbound aircraft.

(7) Post Exchange supplies are retained in hangar 6 on the field until arrival of an Exchange Service guard. Dispatch of cargo is then made to the Exchange Service receiving point in the City of Berlin.

(8) Supplies for the French Military Garrison carried in US aircraft are retained on the field for pick up by French military personnel and equipment. Usually such cargo is unloaded directly from aircraft by French personnel and equipment.

D. RECEIPT FOR INBOUND CARGO:

(1) Tally outs are made in duplicate by the air head personnel for all military cargo. Receipt of the receiving agency is obtained on the second copy which is returned to the air head upon completion of unloading at the military receiving point.

(2) Receipt for German economy cargo is obtained from the Berlin civil representatives on copy number two of the aircraft manifest. This copy is immediately returned to the air head by the delivering unit.

E. GUARDING OF CARGO DELIVERED TO POINTS OFF THE AIR FIELD - All cargo delivered to points outside the field is guarded enroute by military guard personnel. The only exception is Post Exchange cargo which is guarded by Exchange Service guards.

F. OUTBOUND CARGO VIA AIR FROM THE TC AIR HEAD:

(1) Determination of what cargo will be outshipped is made by the Berlin Airlift Staff Committee after consulting the interested military and civil agencies involved.

(2) Rate of inbound flow to the air head is coordinated between S-4 of Berlin Military Post or the proper branch of the Office of Military Government (Berlin Sector) and the administrative officer of the air head.

(3) Outbound cargo is called into the air base by the air head personnel and placed in in-transit warehouses (hangers) on the field. The cargo is then loaded into 2½-ton trucks of which two are required to make a normal six to seven thousand pound outload. Backlog of loaded trucks and the rate of loading is based on the forecasted rate of outshipment supplied by the Air Forces.

(4) Aircraft manifests are made by air head personnel to cover the unit load. Tally-ins, Army Shipping documents and similar documents are utilized to accomplish the manifests.

(5) A record is maintained of the cargo on hand and ready to be loaded by the use of the last three numbers of the vehicle registration number of the loaded 2½-ton trucks. This record is maintained by trucks and commodities.

(6) The Air Force operations officer designates the aircraft to be loaded. Outloading of the aircraft is so controlled as not to interfere with the primary objective of maximum receipt of inbound cargo.

(7) Upon receipt of advice that an aircraft for Rhein-Main or Wiesbaden is available for loading, an outloading crew is dispatched with the vehicle loaded with cargo scheduled to be lifted. Choice of cargo is dependent upon priority assigned and destination of outbound flight. When loading is finished all entries in the partially prepared manifest are completed. Two copies of the manifest are then placed in the aircraft and one copy returned to the air head. The loading of outbound aircraft is a responsibility of the Transportation personnel of the air head; tying down and lashing as well as supervision of the placement of cargo is, however, a responsibility of Air Force personnel.

HEADQUARTERS
BERLIN MILITARY POST
APO 742 US ARMY
Transportation Branch 29 December 1948

TRANSPORTATION CORPS SOP FOR TEMPLEHOF

I RECISSIONS:

1. The following directives are herewith rescinded:

a. Operating Instruction No. 287, Trans Br, BMP, 12 July 1948.

b. Change No 1, 31 July 1948 to Operating Instruction No. 287, Trans Br, BMP, 12 July 1948.

c. Change No. 2, 11 Aug 1948 to Operating Instruction No. 287, Trans Br, BMP, 12 July 1948.

d. Field Bulletins Nos. 1 to 31 inclusive, 21 July 1948 to 29 November 1948.

II TITLE

2. The Transportation Corps organization for receiving and shipping cargo by air at Templehof Airbase in Berlin will be known as the TC Airhead Templehof.

III RESPONSIBILITY

3. Transportation Officer, is charged with the overall responsibility of controlling, coordinating and supervising the TC phase of the air lift at Templehof. He will maintain field liaison with the Commanding Officer Templehof Airbase, and administrative and technical liaison with the Commanding Officer, B.P., and with the Director, OMGBS.

4. Operations Officer, is operationally responsible to the Transportation Officer for the supervision, coordination and control of the TC phase of the air lift at Templehof.

IV DEFINITIONS AND ABBREVIATIONS

FOIC, the TC Field Officer in Charge at Templehof

Admin Off, the officer in charge of documentation and outloading.

AOIC, TC Line Officer, assistant to the Field Officer in Charge.

MTO, the Motor Officer in charge of trucks and drivers.

Line Officer, the officer in charge of the troops serving with the TC at Templehof.

Truck Master, TC NCO assistants to Motor Officer.

Section Chief, the NCO in charge of a section.

Cargo Checker, the Enlisted Man in charge of a crew.

Line Checker, TC Enlisted Man meeting arriving aircraft.

Hq TCAHT, the Transportation Corps Airhead at Templehof or the "Little White House" at Hangar 6, where all documentation is accomplished.

Land Pier, the loading platform where CA food stuffs are transferred from 10-ton trailers to German cargo trucks.

Coal Ramp, the place where CA coal is transferred from 10-ton trailers to railway cars.

POL Spur, the place where QM gasoline and diesel oil are transferred from 10-ton trailers to railroad cars.

Coal Dump, the place south of the scales where Engineer coal is unloaded.

The Apron, the area in front of Hangar 4 to Hangar 7, where planes are spotted for loading and unloading.

The Line, the line on the apron where planes stop for unloading.

5. Liaison Officer will assist the Operations Officer by maintaining liaison with all agencies associated with the TC phase of the air lift. He also will coordinate all supply activities.

V ORGANIZATION

6. There will be four reliefs, each consisting of:

Army	Germans
FOLC	Superintendent
AOLC	Asst Superintendent
Line Officer	2 Clerks
NCO Asst Line Officer	Sweeper
Plane Checker	Plane Checker
NCO Charge outloading	2 Fork Lift Operators
8 Checkers outloaders	3 Section Foremen
3 Section Chiefs	29 Foremen
8 Truck Guards	1 Truck Dispatcher
1 American civilian-documentation and Administration	Truck Drivers
29 Cargo Checkers	319 Laborers offloaders
1 Admin Off (day shift only)	50 Laborers outloaders
1 Motor Off (night shift only)	Mechanics
1 NCO Truck Master	

7. A crew consists of EM Cargo Checker, a German foreman, 11 German laborers, a 10-ton truck and trailer, equipped with a cargo chute and wheel blocks, and a truck driver.

8. A section on the line consists of a Section Chief, a German foreman, 13 crews with 15 10-ton trucks and drivers, and 3 2½-ton trucks and drivers, one section is located at Hangar 4 and one at Hangar 5.

9. The section at the land-pier and coal ramp consists of a Section Chief and 3 crews, less trucks and drivers.

10. Time and division of work reliefs:

Check-in time Templehof Gate	Time on Job	Meal Time	Check-out time Templehof Gate	Hours Worked
1st Relief 0645	0700-1500	1115-1315	1515	8 hours
2nd Relief 1445	1500-2300	1630-1830	2315	8 hours
3rd Relief 2245	2300-0700	2300-0100	0715	8 hours

The 4th relief is the swing shift. This will operate so that each relief will work 3 shifts and will then be replaced by the 4th relief.

VI OPERATIONAL PROCEDURE

11. The Line Officer is in general charge of the troops serving with the TC and in immediate supervisory charge of the operations listed in (11) to (19) below. He will arrange times for crews to eat, so as to least affect the operation, paying particular attention to the midnight meal when the mess hall for EM closes at 0100 hours.

12. The Line Checker will record the arrival of each plane in the aircraft log, determine the position and nature of the cargo, paying particular attention to US Mail, vital cargo, belly loads, manifests, etc., and report to FOIC at Hq TCAHT. He will report French cargo to the French OIC.

13. Section Chief. (1) He will assign a crew to unload the plane onto a 10-ton truck. If the cargo is so bulky that there is insufficient room for the crew to ride the trailer the Section Chief will dispatch a 2½-ton truck to transport the crew to unloading place. After leaving the crew the truck will return to its position in the section.

(2) If the cargo is for the French, the Section Chief will order the 10-ton truck to remain at plane side to be unloaded by a Rrench crew. The US crew will return to its section, unless the French crew is not available, in which event the US crew will unload and deliver the cargo to the French OIC.

14. The Cargo Checker will supervise the unloading operation, giving special attention to backing up the tractor-trailer to plane side, and making sure that the wheel blocks are in place to prevent damage to plane.

15. He will obtain the manifest from the pilot (if there is none he will make out a substitute manifest), check the cargo, counting the number of pieces and making notation of any shortage, overage, and number of pieces damaged or broken.

16. When plane is unloaded, entire crew and loaded vehicle will move to Land-Pier, via Hq. TCAHT, unload and deliver cargo to the German Checker, and obtain his signature on the manifest.

17. When cargo has been unloaded and delivered, the crew and empty vehicle will return to its section, via Hq TCAHT. Signed manifest will be turned in at Hq. TCAHT.

18. The Cargo Checker will deliver the same quantity of cargo to the pier as is shown by plane side tally, or explain the reason on the back of the manifest.

19. He will ride the trailer from plane side to the pier to prevent pilferage.

20. Cargo chutes and wheel blocks will remain with the vehicle at all times.

VII DISPOSITION OF CARGO

21. Inbound

a. CA food will be delivered to the land-pier.

b. CA coal will be delivered to the coal-ramp.

c. CA industrial goods will be delivered to the CA warehouse 24 hours a day.

d. Engineer coal will be unloaded at the coal dump.

e. Engineer tar will be checked through the Engineer representative at Hangar 7 for disposition.

f. Cold storage perishables will be delivered direct to plants through Hq TCAHT, 24 hours a day.

g. QM supplies will be sent direct to the QM warehouse through Hq TCAHT, during the hours 1800 to 0730, and Saturday 1200 to 1800, Sundays and Holidays, cargo will be dispatched to the QM warehouse at not less than 30 minute intervals with a truck guard. Prior to dispatch of the cargo the QM Duty NCO will be notified by calling No 2551.

h. POL will be loaded into rail cars at POL Spur and delivered during the daylight hours.

i. Cargo for the other services will be warehoused in 10-ton trailers or 6x6 trucks in Hangar 6 for delivery during the daylight hours.

j. Highly pilferable CA cargo will be delivered under guard. Prior to dispatch the warehouse will be notified by calling No 75-3385, night 75-5112.

k. EES supplies will be retained in Hangar 6 under guard until the arrival of an EES guard who will be obtained by telephoning No. 84-3231, Ext. 327.

22. Outbound.

a. Empty coal bags will be sacked 10 to a bag (one bag with 9 others inside) and delivered to Hangar 4.

b. Empty gasoline and diesel oil drums returned from POL dump will be stored separately.

VIII DISCIPLINARY ACTION

23. When a Magistrat laborer is apprehended for pilfering, his Base Pass and meal ticket will be confiscated by the German Labor Supervisor, and he will be discharged, and turned over to the Base Provost Marshal for prosecution.

24. When a German truck driver is apprehended, his driver's license, Base Pass and meal ticket will be confiscated by the Motor Officer who then will turn the matter over to the Transportation Corps Personnel Section for action, normally for discharge.

25. The above procedure also will apply to any German laborer for any other irregularity, such as having in his possession a pass or meal ticket belonging to another laborer.

26. TC enlisted men will be subject to disciplinary action by CO of 7798 TRD upon report of delinquency by FOIC or Adm O. Enlisted men of other organizations will be referred to their respective COs.

IX LOG BOOK

27. The TC Log Book will be used to record events of general interest to the operation, such as, the presence of important visitors, information to be passed on to next shift, orders or instructions, number of planes outloaded, periods of inactivity, shortage of equipment, etc.

X FLEXIBILITY

28. This directive is for normal capacity operating procedure. However, it may be modified by FOIC in an emergency. He must keep in mind that the primary purpose of this operation is to unload planes immediately upon arrival on the line. If planes accumulate on the field he should shift crews from one section to another, or should reorganize them with 2½-ton vehicles for unloading if 10-ton trucks are not available and, if necessary, offload vehicles in Hangar 6, placing the cargo under guard.

TC TEMPLEHOF AIR HEAD

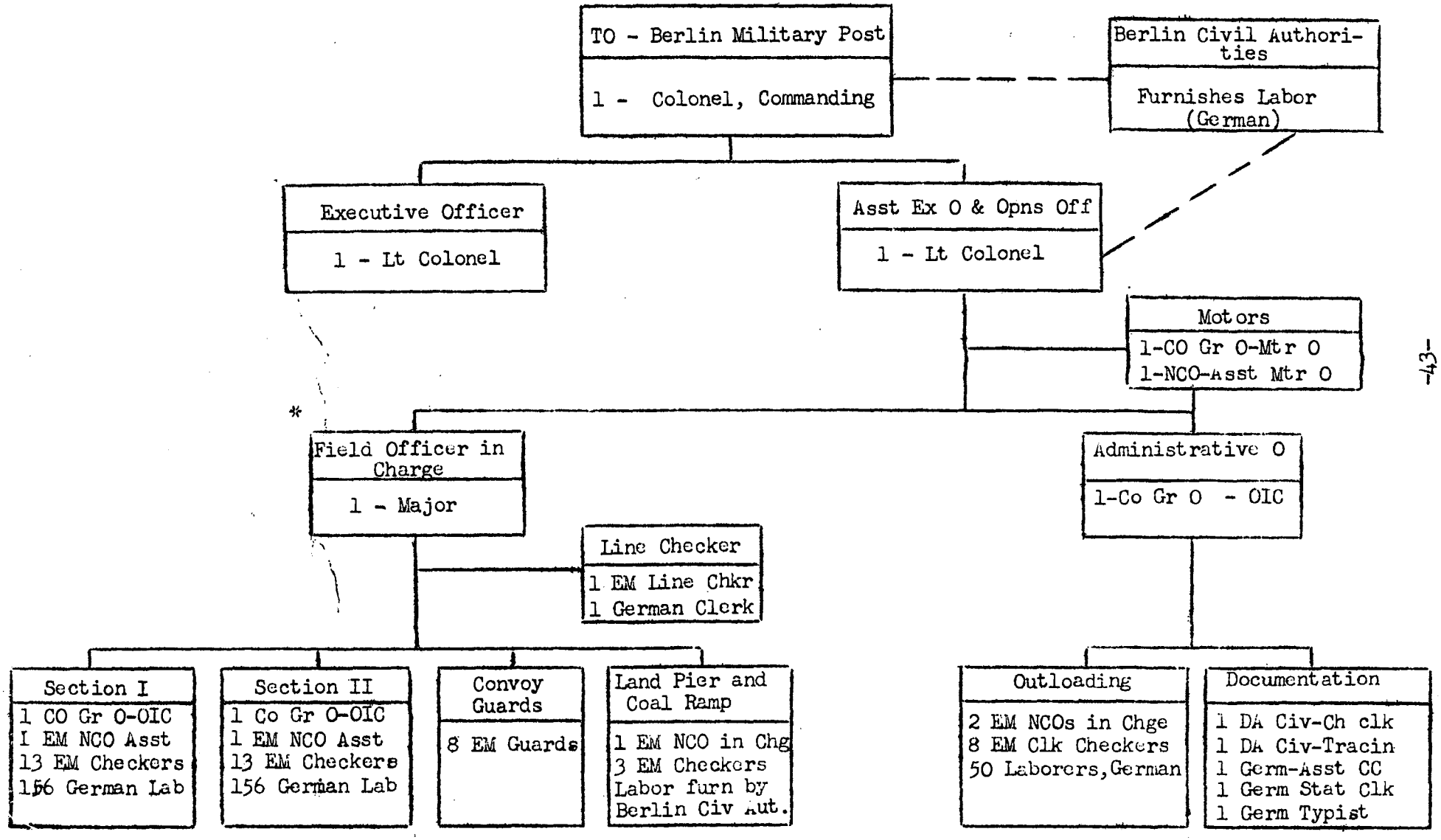
TIME LOG

Date 1949

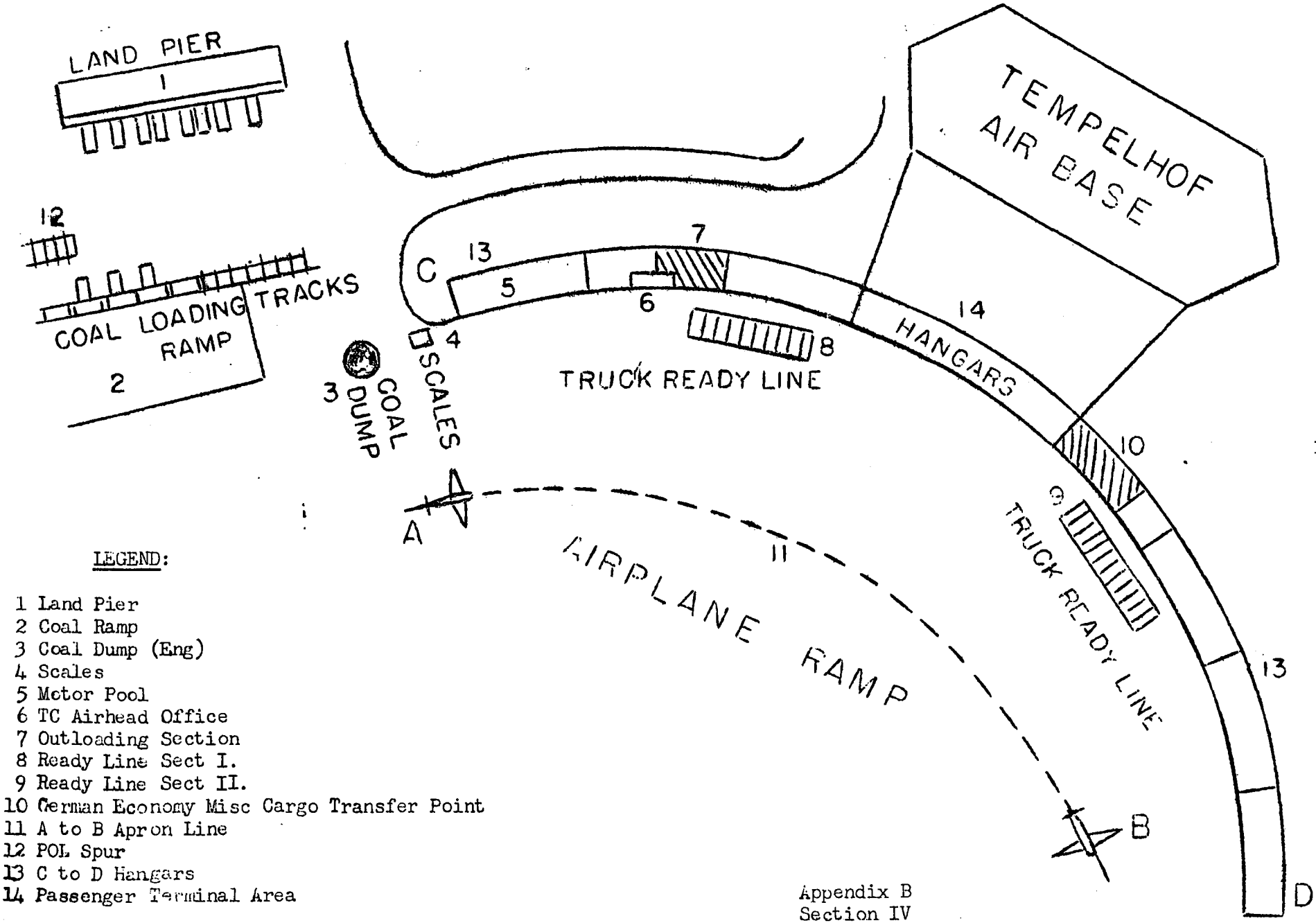
Total Fwd	Plane No.	Spotted on Line	Time Unloaded	Time Loaded	Time Left	Pcs Un-Loaded	Pcs Loaded	Weight	Docs Ready	Picked Up	Remarks - to include
*	1 5555	1200	1220	1240	2150	NOT USED	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	Outbound load of tires to Wiesbaden

* This number is listed on all copies of the manifest by the Line Chesker. The time log is run on an hourly basis and a new one is started at the beginning of each hour.

PERSONNEL AND ORGANIZATIONL CHART OF TC AIRHEAD TEMPELHOF



* Operations are on a 24-hour basis, 7 days per week, which require 4 shifts. This setup represents 1 shift.



LEGEND:

1 Land Pier
2 Coal Ramp
3 Coal Dump (Eng)
4 Scales
5 Motor Pool
6 TC Airhead Office
7 Outloading Section
8 Ready Line Sect I.
9 Ready Line Sect II.
10 German Economy Misc Cargo Transfer Point
11 A to B Apron Line
12 POL Spur
13 C to D Hangars
14 Passenger Terminal Area

Appendix B
Section IV

OPERATIONS MANUAL FOR TC OFFICERS

IN

VITTLES OPERATION

APPENDIX C

OPERATIONS OF THE 24TH TRANSPORTATION TRUCK BATTALION

OPERATION OF THE 24TH TRANSPORTATION TRUCK BATTALION

APPENDIX C

1. GENERAL:

a. The 24th Transportation Truck Battalion Hq and Hq Detachment is a standard T/O&E organization in the European Command and is the same as other truck battalions operating in the theater. It is organized to command and control five or six truck companies. This battalion is administratively controlled by the Frankfurt Military Post, but is under the operational control of the Chief of Transportation of the European Command.

b. To operate the Vittles air lift, all heavy truck companies stationed at Wiesbaden and Rhine-Main air bases, are attached to this battalion. These companies are, normally, assigned to battalions at Giessen, Frankfurt, Munich and Mannheim. The parent battalions do not, however, maintain either operational or administrative control over the companies during the period of their assignment to the air lift.

c. Inasmuch as the transfer of assignment is considered to be temporary in nature, these companies, when rotated, return to their original battalions. During the period of their tour of duty with this operation, full disciplinary and command control of the company is vested with the 24th Battalion. Operational control of the company while engaged in this operation is vested with the Truck Operations Officer of the Transportation Traffic Control Point at the air base. The 24th Battalion Hq and assigned companies supply two operations officers to the truck operations officer at the air base, in order to assist him in control of the companies while on duty at the field. These officers are on loan to the 24th Battalion whose officer strength has been increased for the duration of the air lift.

2. MISSION: The mission of the 24th Transportation Truck Battalion and the companies assigned thereto is to supply the required truck transportation when and as requested by the Tfansportation Corps Air Lift Field Operations Officer. This transportation is supplied on a 24-hour basis. In addition to its normal duties, the battalion must also assist the traffic control point personnel in the supervision and control of the units on the field. Administration and organizational maintenance within its assigned companies is the sole responsibility of the battalion.

3. OPERATIONS:

a. At the Rhine-Main Air Base there are four companies operating in three shifts. Each shift consists of one company augmented with one platoon from another company and operates on a twelve hour on and twenty four hours off duty schedule. Time for preventative maintenance has been included in the shift arrangements. There are also included periods for training and other duties normally encountered by a company in the field.

b. Two heavy companies from the 24th Battalion are housed at the Mainz Kastel Kaserne near Wiesbaden and their assignments alternate between Wiesbaden and Rhine-Main airports. One company operates at Wiesbaden for 30 days while the other company furnishes the platoons to the companies operating at Rhine-Main. After 30 days these two companies alternate commitments. This procedure balances the work load on these two companies.

c. The reserve and support of these companies is furnished by an additional heavy company. This unit is held in reserve for contingencies and is used primarily for air lift hauling; or when the need arises, its men and equipment are used to fill shortages of personnel and equipment in those companies operating at the air bases. This unit is shifted from time to time because of limited housing accommodation in the 24th Battalion barracks at Frankfurt. When a company moves, or is rotated, its trailers are withdrawn from the operation and the incoming replacement company turns in its trailers for general use. This entails considerable advance planning on the part of the operations officer and the battalion and company officers in order to see that trailers are not under load at the time the companies are ready to depart.

4. PROCEDURES:

a. When a shift is due to go on duty, the company commander reports to the operations officer of the traffic control point. This officer, or his representative, assigns and dispatches the company to its work. In order to avoid delays in transfer of shifts and insure continuous flow of cargo, the officers from each unit reporting for duty report to the transportation operations officer one half hour prior to the time for change in shifts in order to receive these instructions and to plan their dispatches.

b. Dispatches of vehicles are carefully controlled at the truck park, which is in the vicinity of the traffic control point. Dispersion of vehicles is controlled by having the tractors sent in serials under one of the company officers to the railhead, ready line or other destination. All special dispatches to secure cargo from depots; to deliver freight and mail and other requirements are ordered by the traffic control point truck operations officer.

c. Maintenance of the vehicles presents a considerable problem due to the fact that the trailers of the various companies are pooled and that the shift for drivers is 12 hours. In order to combat lack of maintenance a modified production line maintenance shop is operated at Rhine-Main under the direction of the battalion maintenance officer. At Wiesbaden organizational maintenance is handled by the company mechanics. In order to insure proper performance these facilities are supervised by a maintenance technician from the office of the Chief of Transportation who acts as advisor and consultant to the battalion commander.

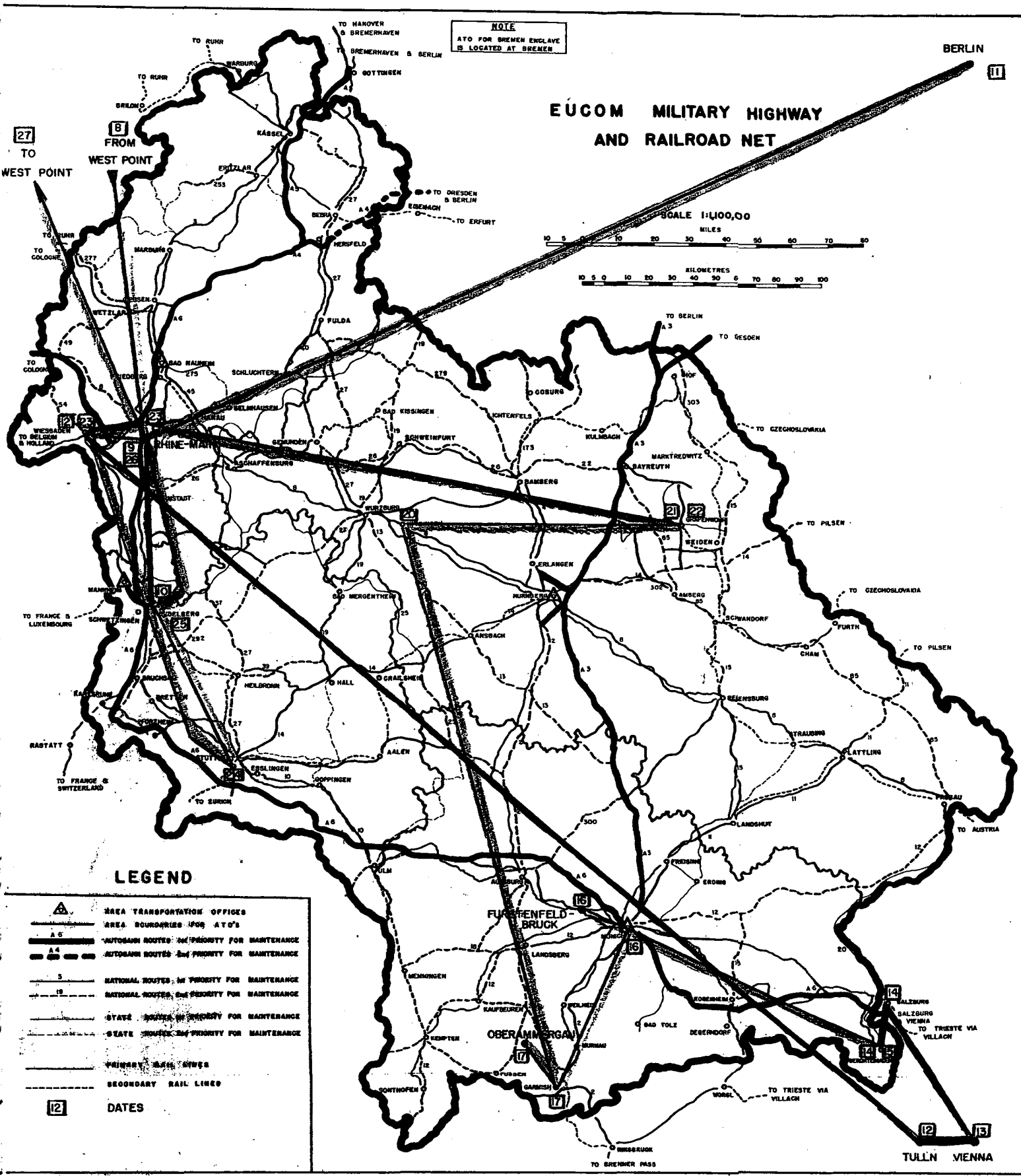
d. All trailers engaged in the operation are under constant load and movement and are operated and pooled on the field without regard to

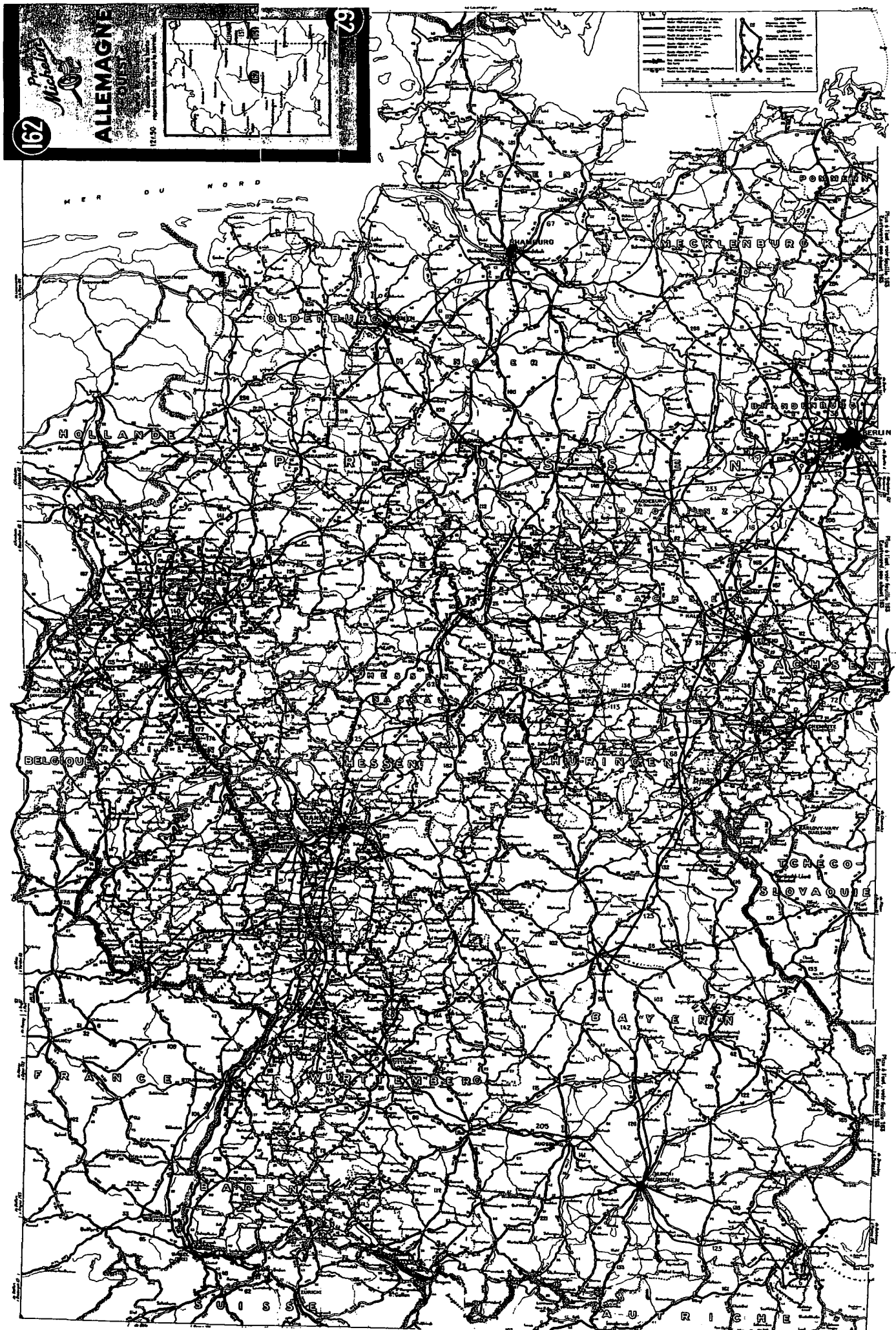
the parent organization of this equipment. All trailers are under the control of traffic control point officers while the company is assigned to the Vittles operation. Therefore, due to the fact that these trailers are in constant use, normal company maintenance cannot be performed in an efficient manner. In order to obviate complete lack of maintenance a mobile lubrication and service truck is constantly in operation to service this equipment. This mobile unit is furnished by the battalion maintenance shop and is manned with company maintenance mechanics. The truck is equipped with an air compressor, lubrication unit, battery and tire replacements and tools and equipment which are needed on this job. This group ascertains the amount of maintenance and repair which is required by the vehicle while servicing it. In some cases, it is necessary to evacuate the vehicle and to take it either to the organizational repair unit or the ordnance ~~field maintenance~~ shop which is also located on the Rhine-Main base.

e. In order to reduce the non-productive ~~mileage of tractors~~ and trucks between the barracks and the airfields, all vehicles are kept in a battalion motor park on the air base at Rhine-Main. A battalion organizational maintenance shop and a small ordnance third echelon shop have been established on the airfield. At Wiesbaden where the barracks are closer, vehicles are parked on the company area. This method of operation requires constant checking and close supervision of preventative maintenance by the company commanders, the company motor officers and the battalion motor officers.

f. In addition to the operations conducted at the field, there are many accessorial requirements placed upon the battalion by the Vittles operation. These requirements include forwarding inbound military cargo, for which the responsibility of delivery is placed on the Frankfurt Post. The battalion is required to deliver this cargo from the aircraft to the central warehouses in Frankfurt, as directed by the Post Transportation Officer. In addition, the battalion is required to pick up and deliver various items of supply and equipment which are required by the maintenance shops on the air base or for shipment to Berlin. These requirements are met with vehicles from the reserve company or from other companies assigned to the battalion. If the battalion does not have sufficient equipment to meet these additional duties, a request is forwarded to the Chief of Transportation to obtain additional equipment and supplies. Such requirements are then met with trucks furnished from other battalions or are diverted to rail shipment.

g. The battalion commander is responsible to see that proper liaison is maintained with the operations officer at the air port to assure coordination and success of the ground operation. This requires constant vigilance, tact and forceful control of company commanders assigned to the battalion.


EUCOM MILITARY HIGHWAY AND RAILROAD NET
NOTE
ATO FOR BREMEN ENCLAVE IS LOCATED AT BREMEN
SCALE 1:1,100,00
MILES
KILOMETRES
BERLIN
TO WEST POINT
FROM WEST POINT
TO HANOVER & BREMERHAVEN
TO BREMERHAVEN & BERLIN
TO RUHR
TO COLOGNE
TO DRESDEN & BERLIN
TO ERFURT
TO BERLIN
TO DESDEN
TO CZECHOSLOVAKIA
TO PILSEN
TO FRANCE & LUXEMBOURG
TO FRANCE & SWITZERLAND
TO ZURICH
TO AUSTRIA
TO TRIESTE VIA VILLACH
TO BRENNER PASS
TULLN VIENNA
RHINE-MAIN
FURSTENFELD-BRUCK
OBERAMMERGAU
LEGEND
AREA TRANSPORTATION OFFICES
AREA BOUNDARIES FOR ATO'S
AUTOBAHN ROUTES 1st PRIORITY FOR MAINTENANCE
AUTOBAHN ROUTES 2nd PRIORITY FOR MAINTENANCE
NATIONAL ROUTES 1st PRIORITY FOR MAINTENANCE
NATIONAL ROUTES 2nd PRIORITY FOR MAINTENANCE
STATE ROUTES 1st PRIORITY FOR MAINTENANCE
STATE ROUTES 2nd PRIORITY FOR MAINTENANCE
PRIMARY RAIL LINES
SECONDARY RAIL LINES
DATES


162
Michelin
ALLEMAGNE
OUEST
1:1.500.000
79
MER DU NORD
HOLSTEIN
POMMERANIE
HAMBURG
MECKLENBURG
OLDENBURG
HANOVRE
BRANDEBOURG
BERLIN
HOLLANDE
PRUSSE
SAXE
SAXONIE
HESSE
NASSAU
BELGIQUE
HESSEN
THURINGEN
TCHECO-
SLOVAQUIE
BAVIERE
FRANCE
WURTTEMBERG
BADEN
SUISSE
AUTRICHE

UNITED STATES ARMY EUROPE

1949

HEADQUARTERS
EUROPEAN COMMAND
Public Information Division

11 June 1949

TO: D-Day Correspondents

This booklet has been prepared to assist you in understanding the status of the U S Army in Europe in 1949. Under the leadership of Lieutenant General Clarence R. Huebner, War-time Commander of the 1st Division and the V Corps, USAREUR has been organized and trained to carry out U S policy in Occupied Germany.

The European Command is a unified force, with team effort stressed in all its activities. The best example is "Operation Vittles" with the Army units supporting in every way possible the flights of the Air Force and Navy.

You have seen the Air-Lift in action. We believe that the other American units in Germany -- Army, Air Force, and Navy -- come up to the standards of the Air-Lift.

David M. Fowler

DAVID M. FOWLER
Colonel, Infantry
Chief, Public Information

THE 1ST INFANTRY DIVISION

Whenever and wherever Army men congregate, whether in barracks or clubs in Europe or the Orient, the conversation usually drifts to discussion of tours of duty, the recounting of personal experiences and almost invariably the comparison of various army units. On this latter subject, it is inevitable that boastful mention is made of the First Infantry Division.

Oldest division in the Army today, the Fighting 1st was organized in 1917 and in June of that year landed at St. Nazaire, France, as the first American outfit to reach foreign soil. In World War II, the Division matched its 1917 record when in November of 1942 it pushed its full force on to the beach at Oran in North Africa to become the vanguard of a new American Army. It has never returned home.

One grim day in the battle-scarred month of December 1944, General Eisenhower inquired by phone regarding the vulnerability of a certain position in the Bulge sector. At the end of the phone Omar Bradley chuckled - "the Germans can't break through. I've got the 1st Division there." Those words, indicative of the strength of the "Big Red 1" during its war-time role are as meaningful today in its peacetime mission.

The First Infantry Division--the vanguard of a new American Army in 1942--today continues an illustrious career in a dual peactime role. Besides its primary duty as a combat-wise teacher of recruits, the Army's only combat infantry division in occupied Europe is also a strong, well-equipped force, termed by many qualified observers as "a finely-trained machine; ready for any emergency."

Phases of the Division's occupational program are mutually complimentary. Fresh troops from the States are absorbed into one of the units of the division, trained under simulated combat conditions during frequent periodic field maneuvers, and thus speedily become integral parts of the precision-like operations that have become synonymous with mention of this, the Army's oldest division.

This grand-daddy of Army divisions, formed during the first world war, is composed of veteran units whose histories parallel the history of the country. For instance, D Battery of the 5th Field Artillery Battalion lays rightful claim to being the oldest unit within the Army structure, guns of the Battery having signalled the nation's birth with a broadside fired across New York's harbor in 1776. Following the Revolutionary War, the forty members of the Battery constituted the entire American Army.

The three Infantry Regiments--the 16th, 18th, and the 26th--possess a combined record that stretches back almost as far. The 16th, organized in 1798, saw action with the original 18th in the War of 1812.

Subsequent battles included the Mexican and Civil wars, the Indian and Philippine insurrections, and the first world war.

The 18th was reactivated in 1861 by order of President Lincoln, and following Civil War engagements it was identified with Indian skirmishes and activities in the Philippines, and served in the latter islands after the close of the Spanish-American War.

The 26th Infantry joined its sister regiment in the Philippines in 1901, remaining there until order had been [illegible]red. It served a second tour of duty there in 1907 and returned to the United States in 1909 where it remained until the outbreak of the first World War.

No mention of the 1st Division would be complete without at least a brief reference to one of its smaller components, the 1st Military Police Company. The first such organization to be formed within the Army, this unit claims a date of origin identical with its parent organization, sharing with the division the thirty-first birthday celebration in 1948.

Although actual policing of the occupied areas, as such, is not considered one of the division's major duties, the maintaining of law and order within the Red One's area of operation presents in itself a tremendous task, and one that is being handled with unusual efficiency by the 1st MP's. Some idea of the job's huge scope can be realized when it is remembered that 1st Division units are located in widely-scattered areas which combine to touch almost every single part of the U. S. Zone of Germany.

On May 4, 1949, at the Army's vast training grounds at Grafenwohr, Germany, the retiring Commander-in-Chief, ~~European~~ Command, General Lucius D. Clay, said the following words to an assemblage of troops which included soldiers from every unit of the "Fighting 1st."

"It is fitting indeed that the 1st Division, which fought its way ashore in Normandy.....is here today to guarantee the peace which.....it had helped to establish. Yours is a proud heritage.....I have just seen an exhibition which certainly meets with the most glorious traditions of our Army. My heart is filled with pride and joy. I can say no more than - never have we placed upon a field an organization that bears themselves better and that deserves the commendation of the people of America as you men on this drill field today."

The Division fame has been donated by great men who have led and guided and by others equally great who have followed and executed. Their attitude in moulding the "Big Red 1" reputation is aptly expressed in the Division's motto:

"No mission too difficult; no sacrifice too great. Duty first."

U. S. CONSTABULARY

The United States Constabulary was organized in January 1946 as a police type military organization to furnish security for the occupied zone of Germany. Its parent unit was the VI Corps headquarters which became the headquarters for the Constabulary, opening at Bamberg February 15th, 1946. Corps infantry, cavalry and field artillery units were integrated into the new organization to form three brigades, nine regiments and twenty-seven squadrons. Each squadron consisted of five lettered troops and headquarters and service troop.

Units of the Constabulary were located throughout the occupied zone, with small units, sometimes of squad size, in small towns and larger units near more heavily populated areas. All border crossing points in the zone, which at that time included those to the French and English zones as well as on Czechoslovakian and Soviet borders, were manned by Constabulary troopers. Germans, Displaced Persons and Allied civilians in the zone, as well as United States army personnel were subject to Constabulary police control.

Realizing the importance of the appearance of the members of this command to the mission it was to perform, troopers of the Constabulary were furnished special uniforms and equipment. All motor vehicles carried the distinctive markings of the organization. The specially designed uniforms included yellow scarves, tankers boots, leather Sam Browne belts and the striped helmet liner carrying the new well known "Lightning Bolt" insignia, the same design that is used on the shoulder patch.

As the authority of Military Government trained German Police over the German population was increased, the police duties of the troopers diminished. Later, border crossing points and patrols were taken over by German border guards and the Constabulary was relieved of these duties, with the exception of certain patrols along the Czech and Soviet Zone borders.

This procedure of gradually turning police and border control duties over to the German police continued until the police duties of the Constabulary practically ceased. During 1948 a basic reorganization of Constabulary units was effected over a period of months, and on December 20 it was announced for the first time that the Constabulary had become a new tactical type unit, predominantly armored cavalry. It retains only two squadrons as originally constituted.

The primary mission of the Constabulary has been to provide a powerful, swift hard-hitting military force to back up United States Military Government in the occupied zone of Germany. While it retains that primary mission, it is no longer the police-type organization it was in 1946. Conditions in the zone have changed and the organization and functions of the Constabulary have been altered to meet these changes. It is still a powerful, swift-moving, hard-hitting military force ready to answer the call of Military Government wherever or whenever it might be needed. As its police

functions have been practically eliminated, it has assumed a tactical aspect and has been re-equipped and trained for its new role.

The Constabulary has had four commanders:

Major General Ernest N. Harmon, former commander of the 1st and 2nd Armored Division and the XXII Corps, was organizer and commander from January 1946 until May 1947.

Major General Withers A. Burress, wartime commander of the 100th Infantry Division succeeded General Harmon and continued in command until April 1948 when he was succeeded by Major General Louis A. Craig, former commander of the 8th Infantry Division. General Craig was with the Constabulary only about a month when the President appointed him Inspector General of the Army at Washington. Upon his departure, in May 1948, Major General I. D. White, wartime commander of the 2nd Armored Division and former commandant of the Ground General School at Fort Riley, Kansas, assumed command of the Constabulary and has retained it since that time.

During the Spring Training Exercise--Showers--the Constabulary will function as a provisional corps composed of all tactical troops of the zone, including the 1st Infantry Division, under the command of General White.

The Constabulary is now composed of a headquarters, with service troops, two brigade headquarters, three armored cavalry regiments, the 2nd, 6th and 14th, one Field Artillery Group, two old-type squadrons, two engineer combat battalions, one armored Ordnance maintenance battalion and miscellaneous service units.

Youth Center Stage

It had been observed that young people did not have a room in which to work, study, or play. Already, it was being sensed that, if the community was to be unified and was to be cooperative, there must be a central meeting place or "Jugendhaus".

Help German Youth Help Themselves Stage

The next stage was simply an emphasis upon giving youth materials and supplies for helping them make or build things for themselves, as opposed to a welfare emphasis.

Community Program for All Youth

Finally the program has evolved to the stage of giving assistance to a community in the building and supporting a program by and for all youth in the community.

It is in no way implied that these six stages in the development of GYA were chronologically separated. Some of them developed simultaneously. It is also not implied that earlier stages have been entirely replaced by more recent stages. GYA today is a continuation of all these stages with an emphasis upon the most recent. A greater difficulty encountered in that many people identify the entire program with one or more of its earlier phases or do not realize that there are so misinformed and that they are so far behind the times regarding GYA.

DEVELOPMENT AND PRESENT STATUS OF SPECIALISTS SCHOOLS

The European Command School System was inaugurated for the purpose of training specialists in military subjects pertinent to units within the command.

In many instances new, green troops without previous specialist or technical training are received from the Zone of the Interior, making it necessary to train them so that the European Command could perform its mission(s) in an efficient manner.

The EUCOM schools and their training missions, together with a brief history of each, are outlined below:

1. 7715 European Command Ordnance School

The 7715 European Command Ordnance School was officially established on 6 January 1947 at Eschwege, Germany, with the mission of training Ordnance and using arm personnel in automotive maintenance and in supply. Personnel and equipment for the school were obtained from two separate schools which had previously been operated by the Chief of Ordnance. One of these schools was already located in Eschwege and had been in operation since June 1946, and the other was located at Heidenheim, Germany, and had been in operation since the middle of 1945.

The school trains all type of maintenance and ordnance supply personnel.

2. 7717 EUROPEAN COMMAND QUARTERMASTER SCHOOL

The Quartermaster School Center had its origin in July 1944 with the establishment of the 549th Quartermaster Group at Camp Bromborough, England.

In January 1945, the 549th Quartermaster Group and School were relocated on the Isle of St. Germain near Paris and in September 1945 was moved to Darmstadt, Germany.

The present European Command Quartermaster School as such was established in Darmstadt, Germany, in October 1945 under control of the Chief, Quartermaster Division.

The mission of the Quartermaster School is to train personnel in all quartermaster activities and functions to include bakers, cooks, and supply.

3. 7710 EUROPEAN COMMAND ENGINEER SCHOOL

The Engineer School was first established at Ripon, England, on 28 July 1942. On 15 September 1944, the school was moved to France and was established at its present location in Murnau, Germany, on 24 January 1947 after several interim moves.

The mission of the Engineer School is to train engineer specialists within the European Command.

4. 7718 EUROPEAN COMMAND SIGNAL SCHOOL

The Signal School was activated at Neun Dettelsau, Germany, on 1 November 1945, and was later moved to its present location in Ansbach, Germany.

The mission of the school is to train specialists in the installation, operation and maintenance of Signal Communication equipment used in the European Command.

5. 7713 EUROPEAN COMMAND MEDICAL SCHOOL

The Medical School was first activated at Lesum, near Bremen, Germany, on 15 September 1946. After subsequent moves to Nurnberg and Munich, the school moved to Stuttgart, Germany, on 3 May 1949.

The mission of the Medical School is to train Medical Department personnel in those technical and administrative specialities required by the medical activities of the European Command.

6. 7752 ARMY FINANCE SCHOOL

The Finance School was activated on 15 November 1946 at Friedburg, Germany.

The mission of the Finance School is to train military and civilian personnel in the various phases of Finance Department activities in order to increase the efficiency of operations in the field as well as the instruction of newly assigned personnel who have little or no knowledge of Finance Department functions.

7. 7712 EUROPEAN COMMAND INTELLIGENCE SCHOOL

The Intelligence School was activated at Oberammergau at the southern end of Bavaria in October 1945. In June 1948, the Military Police School was moved from Sonthofen, Germany, to Oberammergau, and since that date has functioned as a division of the Intelligence School.

Army medics are helping the Germans lick typhoid and other water-borne diseases by testing most municipal water supplies and making recommendations for the installation of chlorinating equipment when needed.

Faced with an acute shortage of medical officers and the necessity for providing continued high-grade medical care, the Army medics have begun a reorganization of hospital facilities. The 98th General Hospital, Munich, is being converted into a medical specialties center with an eventual capacity of 1,250.

The idea behind the center, Denit said, is to create a "clinic" where the patient will have the knowledge of many highly skilled physicians at his disposal, capable of handling many types of illnesses.

As a part of the overall plan to speed the patient to the specialist, a hospital train and four autorail ambulance cars make scheduled runs evacuating patients to Army hospitals. When air evacuation is necessary, scheduled flights of MAT cargo planes are utilized. This saves dollars and time. Patients have been evacuated from Rome, Trieste, Tripoli, Vienna, Berlin, Brussels, Liege, London.

To implement the American staff, about 200 German and displaced-person physicians are being employed in the American zone. Denit pointed out that these men are being carefully screened as to professional ability, political background and knowledge of English. In all cases, they will work directly under U. S. medical officers.

The mission of the Intelligence School is to provide courses of instruction for intelligence, counter intelligence and specialized intelligence personnel in the European Command in support of the intelligence agencies in carrying out their occupational mission. This mission includes any specialized intelligence training necessary as a result of any unpredictable exigencies which may arise.

8. 7701 EUROPEAN COMMAND BAND SCHOOL

The Band School was activated at Seckenheim, Germany, near Heidelberg, on 29 September 1947. After a move to Kafertal, Germany, on 20 February 1948, the school moved to Dachau, near Munich, on 15 December 1948.

The mission of the Band School is to train enlisted personnel of EUCOM as bandsmen in order to keep EUCOM bands at strength, and to conduct refresher training to semi-skilled bandsmen.

9. 7700 TI&E STAFF SCHOOL

The Troop Information and Education Staff School was originally established at Bamberg, Germany, in March 1947. After making a move to Stuttgart, it was finally set up at Budingen, Germany, in February 1948.

Its mission is to train officer and enlisted personnel as discussion leaders and educational advisors; to instruct students in the mission of and objective of the EUCOM troop information and education program and means by which the program can be successfully conducted in units.

TROOP INFORMATION AND EDUCATION, EUROPEAN COMMAND

The objectives of the Troop Information and Education Program is to make members of the Armed Forces the best informed of any Armed Forces in the World and to offer them the opportunity of becoming the best educated.

The program recognizes that the individual is the most important single asset in the Armed Forces. The American citizen members of the Armed Forces can be led but not driven, do not follow blindly, accept without question, go forward without purpose, place faith or confidence without reason. Properly informed they will understand the necessity for unity of purpose and action, for discipline, for the authority and responsibility of command. With such understanding comes willing subordination of the individual and a spirit of spontaneous cooperation toward the accomplishment of mission.

The objectives of the Troop I&E program are diamentrically opposed to those ideological concepts which seek to form and control the thoughts and attitudes of the individual. As mental training the Troop I&E program aims at developing mental alertness and increasing the capacity of each individual to think for himself.

Within the European Command staff supervision of the Troop Information and Education activities is exercised by the Army-Air Force Troop Information and Education Division. This Division has under its control three operating agencies - 7700 Troop I&E Group, American Forces Network and the European Edition of the Stars and Stripes. Each subordinate command has Troop I&E personnel actively in charge of local programs.

INFORMATION

Information is brought to the troops through Armed Forces Talks, published by the Department of Defense; weekly Troop I&E Bulletin prepared by the 7700 Troop I&E Group; informational films; Stars and Stripes and the newspapers, magazines and books sold at Stars and Stripes newsstands; the American Forces Network (AFN); and the Blue Danube Network (BDN).

The weekly Troop I&E Bulletin is the basis for the required one hour per week troop information hour for all troops. This bulletin covers timely subjects of interest such as the Marshall Plan, U S Foreign Policy, Communism, and subjects that are concerned specifically with the Occupation in Germany; Europe and other continents; and other informational subjects.

In addition to this weekly bulletin there is a seven hour orientation program given to all newly arrived enlisted personnel. This program, given at the EUCOM Replacement Depot by skilled instructors, covers reasons for the Occupation, Germany and its people, progress in Germany, geopolitics of Europe, Career in the Armed Forces, Ambassadors of Democracy, and Safety. It is an orientation to show the new arrival the background of the occupation and of Europe, show him the pitfalls that he may expect and tell him how he is expected to conduct himself while in Europe.

An officers information program, based upon the monthly pamphlet "Officers' Call" issued by the Army is conducted in monthly discussions. This program has for its objective the reinforcement of the Officers' knowledge in four general areas; significant military, national and international matters; the Army's missions, plans and policies; the exacting demands of the military codes of duty and honor; and the type of leadership required in the Army. This program is for Army officers only.

EDUCATION

The education program consists of correspondents and self-teaching courses offered by USAFI, and local resident group instruction.

USAFI, the European Branch of which is operated by the 7700 Troop I&E Group at Budingen, Germany, offers some 300 correspondence and self-teaching courses on elementary, high-school, college and technical subjects. In addition it offers educational advisement and testing service. By means of high school General Educational Development Tests, a student may receive a high school equivalency certificate from many states and the college GED Test gives one year college credit. These credits are not, and cannot be given by the Armed Forces, but are given by the various colleges.

There are now about 10,000 students enrolled in USAFI in Europe.

The system of resident education consists of education centers in each military post, in many sub-posts, at some units and at each air base. These centers, some 115, are staffed by civilian educators. To reinforce the instructional staff, service men, qualified as instructors, are used. These centers offer most of the courses available through USAFI. They also offer advisement and testing service. Some 18,000 servicemen are enrolled.

STARS AND STRIPES

The European Edition of the Stars and Stripes is located at Pfungstadt, Germany, about 35 miles south of Frankfurt. That is the nerve center of the wide-flung Stars and Stripes distributer system.

There the Stars and Stripes is edited and printed. Stars and Stripes handles the magazine distribution service and has several bookstores. Some 300 newsstands service the troops from Bremerhaven and Berlin to Trieste, from Vienna to England. About 50,000 copies of Stars and Stripes are printed each day.

AMERICAN FORCES NETWORK

AFN through its five studios and nine transmitters, brings an 18-hour daily program of information, education and entertainment to the troops. It has studios in Frankfurt, Berlin, Bremerhaven, Munich and Stuttgart, transmitters at the same places with additional transmitters at Bremen, Bayreuth, Nurnberg and Heidelberg.

Programs are proportioned as follows:

News - all types	7 %
Information and Education	11.6%
Sports - Special Events	4 %
Religion	1.7%
Drama	2.7%
Comedy and Variety	15 %
Classical Music	10 %
Popular Music	43 %
Western Music	5 %

Many of the national radio shows such as "Jack Benny", "Charlie MacCarthy," "Lum and Abner", "Hit Parade", "Fibber McGee and Mollie", are furnished by the Armed Forces Radio Service for broadcast. AFRS also furnishes musical records and information and education features. Quite a number of shows are locally produced.

UNIT NEWSPAPERS

There are some 18 unit newspapers, weekly publications, produced in the Zone. The unit papers print local news and supplement Stars and Stripes in that respect. These papers are financed wholely by Welfare funds, no appropriated funds being used.

MISCELLANEOUS

In addition to the above the 7700 Troop I&E Group operates a book depot for supply of texts for schools; conducts a school wherein discussion leaders are given a two-weeks course in methods of conducting discussions; conducts attitude research surveys to determine soldier opinions; operates the European Branch of USAFI; and supervises by visits and inspections, the far flung education system.

DISPOSITION OF U S SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT ON HAND ON 1 JULY 1945

FIGURES IN THOUSANDS OF LONG TONS

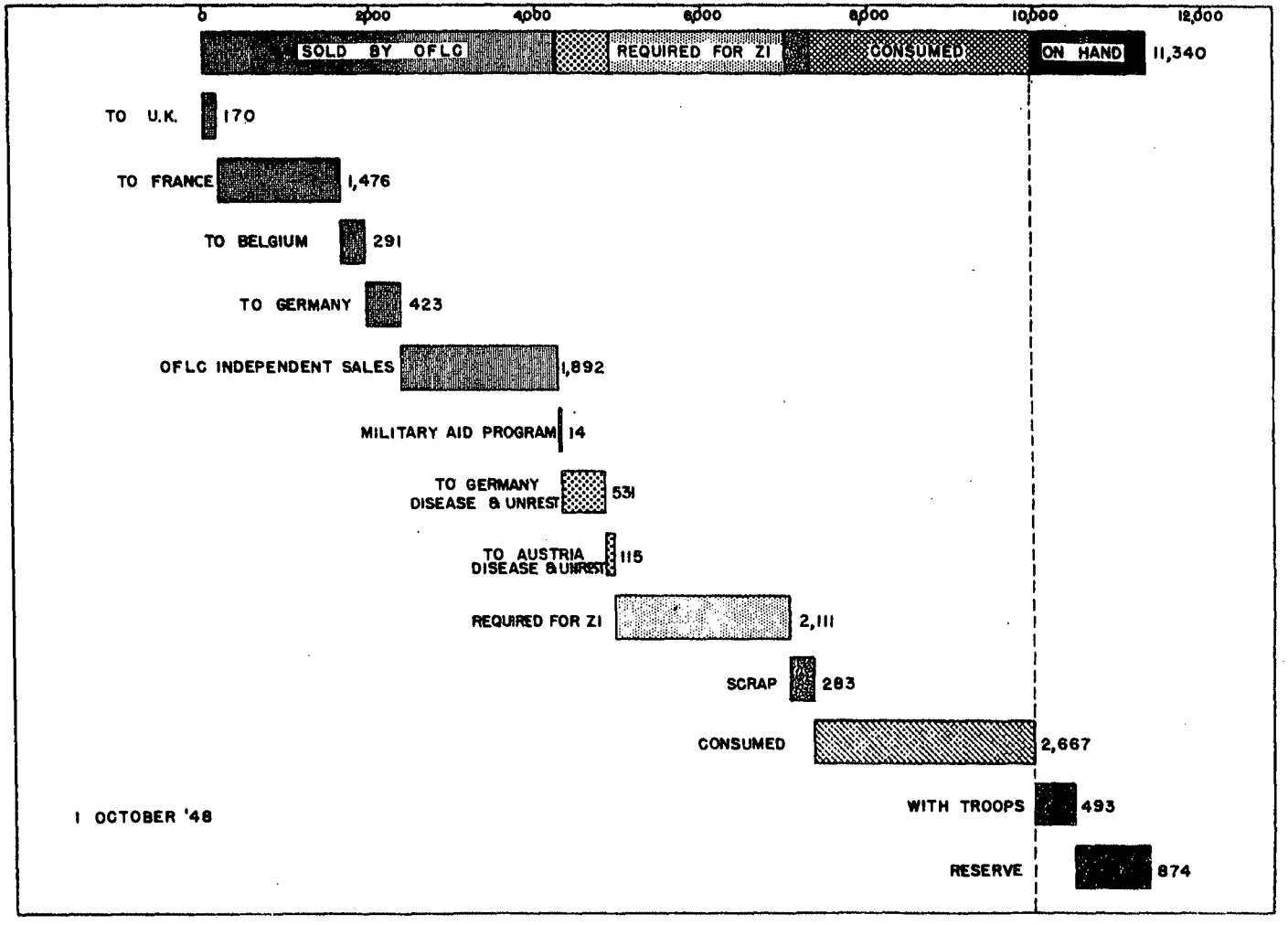


CHART 4

G Y A

A Program of the U. S.
Armed Forces in Europe
of
Assistance to German Youth Activities

INTRODUCTION

Never before has an Army of Occupation undertaken a mission such as that of the U. S. Armed Forces Assistance Program to German Youth which is commonly called GYA. No other occupying army in Europe has such a program. No other American command has a similar mission. GYA is truly unique. The mission is "to provide active, wholesome assistance to German youth, both organized and unorganized, in their leisure time or out-of-school activities".

REASONS FOR GYA

The majority of the German people, and especially the Youth of Germany who are so important to the country's future, do not today prefer Democracy. Neither do they prefer Dictatorship; nor do they prefer Communism. Soon they are going to make a choice, and that choice will determine whether the costly war which we just waged was really won.

German youth presently do not know how Democracy works. They have never seen activities or discussions in which each person tries to understand the viewpoint of the other. They think Democracy is rule by the majority without consideration for the minority. They don't believe that a group can make wise decisions. As a result, many German youth don't believe Democracy would work in Germany.

OBJECTIVES OF GYA

The Armed Forces Assistance Program to German Youth Activities has been established in the European Command for the purpose of selling Democracy to young people of Germany in two ways:

1. To prove by deeds that Americans do respect and like Germans as individuals, in order to give German Youth a chance to see and experience a spirit of Democracy they will admire and accept.

2. To give German Youth a chance to experience the thrill of self-government and to learn by practice the techniques of Democracy.

THE PROGRAM

GYA reaches an average of 600,000 German young people each month through the efforts of 275 assigned military personnel, 1000 German liaison workers, and about 1500 volunteer military and civilian personnel, including

Germans. Two-hundred and ninety-two Youth Centers are available to organized and unorganized youth; tons of supplies accruing from both military sources and donations are made available to individuals, youth groups and schools and other youth-serving agencies. Activities sponsored and assisted by GYA range all the way from handicraft, music, sports, and recreation through discussions and self-government councils to large scale service and community projects. Special projects include a zone-wide Soapbox Derby, Handicraft Contest, and a project whereby one thousand youth clubs in America correspond with one thousand similar clubs in Germany. Material strides have been made as shown by the large number of German volunteers who are now giving assistance, and by an increasing tendency for German Youth officials to initiate and support Democratic youth projects in conjunction with GYA and Military Government officials.

HISTORY OF GYA

GYA had its real beginning in the spontaneous efforts of individual soldiers to assist German youth before and immediately following the end of hostilities. In the fall of 1945 after relaxation of the non-fraternization order, individual tactical units inaugurated local programs designed both to supply recreation and basic essentials for German Youth and also to provide a wholesome outlet for the energies of troops awaiting redeployment.

As early as September 14, 1945, an interim occupation program for German youth activities was outlined in a 7th Army Headquarters directive. Also, in the fall of 1945, the 29th Infantry Division in the Bremen area inaugurated a program of assistance.

USFET Headquarters, on April 14, 1946, published an experimental directive. General McNarney was responsible for the first comprehensive program put into operation October 5, 1946. With many improvements, this directive remained in force until the present EUCOM Circular under which the program operates today, was issued in November, 1948.

EVOLUTION OF THE PROGRAM

Coca-Cola Stage

At this time GYA was little more than a program whereby the American soldier could give German children something to eat or could amuse them.

Baseball and Boxing Stage

During this stage the German child became more active and the American soldier began to do the things he was most interested in and best trained to do, namely, to teach the German youth American sports.

GYA Club Stage

The third stage represents a further evolution of the program. The emphasis was upon the organization of German children into clubs.

PRESENT STATUS OF MEDICAL ACTIVITIES

HEIDELBERG, GERMANY--The war is not over for the Army medics in EUCOM. With American troops surrounded by a populace who suffered the most devastating war in history, Army doctors, nurses and medical soldiers are in a round-the-clock battle against diseases that follow in the wake of war.

Records show that they're winning the battle. Under the dynamic leadership of Major General Guy B. Denit, Chief Surgeon, from Salem, Va., the medics have lowered the incidence of most diseases to where American soldiers in Europe are healthier than the people in the United States, the healthiest country in the world today.

After the war, diptheria was high among the troops. By a strict program of immunization, Army doctors cut the number of cases among a thousand soldiers per year from a high of 4.82 in 1946 to less than one last year. There were 3,278 babies born in EUCOM hospitals last year with but three maternal deaths, a death rate one-third of that among mothers in the U. S. in 1943, the latest year on which official statistics were available. The infant death rate was the same as in New York State, one of the three states with the best medical record in the U. S.

Major General Denit has brought to this battle the same energy and ability that he displayed as chief surgeon under General MacArthur during the war in the Pacific and in organizing, after V-J Day, a medical survey to determine the affects of the atomic bomb on human beings.

Proud of the accomplishments of his medics, Denit is the first to admit that the medical picture in Europe is not entirely rosy. Hepatitis, the liver disease which is five times more prevalent among troops here than in the U. S., is giving Army doctors a tough battle. A young man's disease rampant in Germany, hepatitis knocks the American soldier, who has not built up a natural immunity to it, into the hospital for longer than any other disease. The Army has set up at the 98th General Hospital in Munich the only research commission in the world for the study of hepatitis. The mystery of hepatitis has not as yet been solved, but the commission has already found ways to shorten the time the patient needs to take in recuperating from hepatitis.

What might happen to American troops here if the medics were to quit their battle is well-illustrated in the epidenic of typhoid now in Mindelheim, Bavaria. Cases among Germans of this water-borne disease have exceeded 150. In the past three years, there have been only three cases of typhoid among American troops or their dependents in Germany. Based on comparative rates of typhoid in the populace of Germany, the Americans might have been expected to contract over 150 cases of typhoid during this period.

TACTICAL AND SERVICE ORGANIZATIONS

OF THE EUROPEAN COMMAND

The 1st Infantry, Division, a veteran combat organization still with its 16th, 18th and 26th regiments and the U S Constabulary, product of the occupation of Germany, with its 2d, 6th and 14th Cavalry regiments, form the tactical backbone of the U S Army in Europe. These organizations each have their normal complement of four Artillery battalions and a Combat Engineer battalion, augmented by Anti-Aircraft and Engineer Bridge companies. In addition are separate battalions of Infantry and Anti-Aircraft Artillery. Of these units three separate Infantry battalions and an Engineer Combat battalion are Negro units. Besides normal tactical unit and individual training, both at home locations and on extensive field exercises, special schools are operated by the European Command such as the Tank Training Center at Vilseck, the Intelligence School at Oberammergau and the Basic Training Center at Kitzingen.

To support the tactical units, Military Government, relief agencies and the U S population generally, are eleven Military Posts, each responsible for a share of the American zone of occupation. Post headquarters are dispersed so as to be able to provide maximum service to units and population constituting their responsibilities. They are located at the following centers of communications: -Augsburg, Berlin, Bremerhaven, Frankfurt, Germisch, Heidelberg, Munich, Nurnberg, Stuttgart, Wetzlar and Wurzburg.

Attached to or a part of each tactical unit or major command are agencies of the technical services. These include Chemical Depots; Engineer construction, bridge, utilities companies and depots; Finance offices, disbursing agencies and audit detachments; Medical Department hospitals, dispensaries, food inspection detachments and laboratories; Military Police criminal investigation units, prison detachments and customs control and traffic control facilities; Ordnance medium and heavy maintenance units, evacuation companies and ammunition depots; Quartermaster units of many types - commissaries, bakeries, laundries, supply points and warehouses, refrigeration companies, depots, petroleum products laboratory and several Quartermaster battalions for manning a variety of other Quartermaster activities; Labor Supervision Centers and Companies for mobilizing and supervising organized labor and security forces; Special Services depots, libraries, clubs, entertainment and athletic activities; Signal Corps depots, service battalions, construction and repair units and photo companies; Transportation Corps port companies, warehouse detachments, car and truck organizations and rail control facilities; Public Information Division press centers and public relations facilities.

Some of the schools run by the technical services are: The Engineer School at Murnau, the Signal School at Ansbach, the Transportation Corps Training Center at Hammelburg, the Quartermaster School at Darmstadt, the Ordnance School at Eschwege, Band Training School at Dachau, Medical Training Center at Bad Cannstadt and the Army Finance School at Friedburg.

Special army of occupation requirements necessitated performing certain types of functions seldom observed in Stateside Army activities. Some of these are roadside petroleum products stations operated by the Ordnance and the Quartmaster; highway safety patrols under the direction of the Provost Marshal; the Document Center, a central file of personal data pertaining to war criminals; Claims Teams in conjunction with the Judge Advocate Division; Schools for Dependents of Occupation Forces; Recreation Centers; and Dependents Affairs, including travel, orders and administration.

PRINTED BY AG. EUCOM

AGL (1) 6-49 150 17079

11 June 1949

	CAD Lt. Col. Leslie	Staff Secretary Mr. Gration	
CAD Mr. Grant			Asst. Staff Sec'y Major Boyden
Property Mr. Cassoday			Asst. Staff Sec'y Mr. Corrigan
Manpower Mr. Bertram			Asst. Staff Sec'y Mr. Walsh
SPAD Mr. Port			Control Office Mr. Wittendorf
Office of the Inspector General, EUCOM Maj. General Richards	Left Table	Right Table	BISEC Mr. Coale
Office of Dir of Bud & Fiscal, EUCOM Major Barrett			BISEC Mr. Alter
Office of Dir of Intelligence, EUCOM Maj General Hall			BISEC Major Scott
	CMG Berlin Sector Brig. Gen. Howley	Adjutant General Lt. Col. Sturm	

WEEKLY STAFF CONFERENCE - OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT FOR GERMANY (U.S.) 11 June 1949

Public Safety
Mr. McCraw

Displaced Persons
Mr. Kelly

Property
Mr. Hawkins

Armed Forces
Maj. Milner

Manpower
Mr. Beckner

Political Affairs
Mr. Gantenbein

Information Services
Mr. Josselson

Civ. Admin.
Mr. Hall

Educ & Cul Rel
Mr. Evarts

Communications
Mr. Merrill

Transport
Mr. Cantrell

Economics Adv.
Mr. Wilkinson

Public Information
Mr. Haggard

Intelligence
Col. Rodes

Berlin Mil. Post
Col. Duke

Dir. of Personnel
Mr. Barnett

Control Office
Mr. Sims

Secretary General
Lt. Col. Ogden

Legal Adv.
Mr. McCurdy

Chief of Staff
Brig. Gen. Gailey

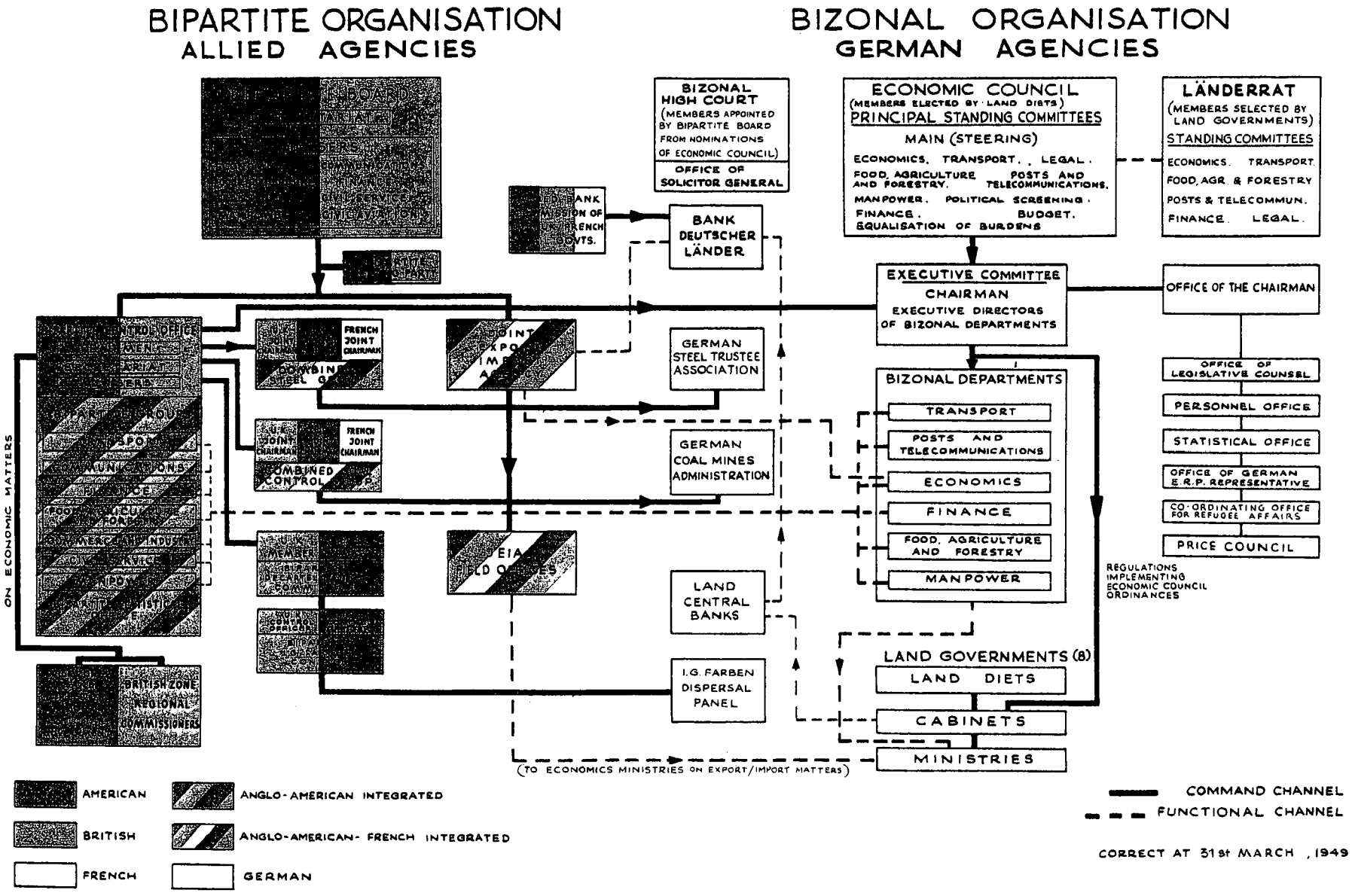
Deputy Military Governor
Maj. Gen. Hays

Political Adv.
Mr. Riddleberger

Naval Adv.
Adm. Wilkes

Finance Adv.
Mr. Morgan

ECONOMIC STRUCTURE FOR THE COMBINED BRITISH AND AMERICAN ZONES



HEADQUARTERS
EUROPEAN COMMAND
OPERATIONS, PLANS, ORGANIZATION AND TRAINING DIVISION
Training and Education Branch

APO 403
6 May 1949

EUROPEAN COMMAND SCHOOL SYSTEM

The following data indicates the name of the school, the courses currently being conducted, student capacity and length of each course (course frequency is flexible, depending upon demand) and number of students and overhead, broken down to show officers, warrant officers, enlisted men, United States civilians and German personnel. (NOTE: Overhead personnel engaged in purely academic duties (i.e. instructors) are shown above the slash line; those engaged in service, supply and administrative duties pertaining to the school or sub-post (or both) are shown below the slash line. All figures shown are as of 1 May 1949.)

1. 7710 EUCOM Engineer School

STUDENTS					OVERHEAD				
Off/WO	EM	US Civ	German	Total	Off/WO	EM	US Civ	German	Total
2/0	225	0	171	398	5/2 / 12	54 / 47	6 / 9	80 / 125	147 / 193

Courses	MOS	Length in Weeks	Student Capacities
Military			
Mechanic, Construction Equipment	319	10½	16
Mechanic, Refrigeration	322	8½	12
Mechanic, Diesel	013	8½	16
Welder	256	8½	11
Operator, Crane & Shovel	063-064	6½	12
Electirican	078	6½	18
Utility Repairman	121	6½	25
Operator, Dozer	359	6½	18
Operator, Roadgrader	359	6½	14
Firefighter	383	6½	50
Carpenter, Heavy Construction	035	6½	24
Water Supply Technician	727	4½	20
Electric Motor Repairman	None	4½	18
Demolition	4½ wk-533	4½,2,1	50
Post Engineer Management	None	2	20
Mines & Booby Traps	"	2,1	50
Cost Accounting	"	1	20
Real Estate	"	1	15
German			
Mechanic, Construction Equipment		10½	30
Mechanic, Ignition & Carburetor		8½	32
Mechanic, Refrigeration		8½	12
Welder		8½	11
Firefighter		6½	50
Operator, Crane & Shovel		6½	10
Operator, Dozer		6½	10
Stock Record Clerk		4½	18
Warehouseman		4½	18
Fire Pump Maintenance		2	20
Post Engineer Management		2	20
Cost Accounting		1	20

2. 7712 EUCOM Intelligence School

STUDENTS					OVERHEAD				
Off/WO	EM	US Civ	German	Total	Off/WO	EM	US Civ	German	Total
38/0	282	3	0	323	23 / 2/8	16 / 56	21 / 5	43 / 82	103 / 153

Courses	MOS	Length in Weeks	Student Capacities
Advanced Agents (CIC)	None	3	10
Combat Intelligence	"	4	50
Mil Intel & Language (German)	"	17	50
Russian Liaison Agents and Interpreters	"	26	100
Military Police	677	5	180
Investigators (CID)	301 & 677	5	40
MP Officers' Refresher	None	2	50
Customs Control	"	2	50
Orientation (Russian)	"	1	25

3. 7715 EUCOM Ordnance School

STUDENTS					OVERHEAD				
Off/WO	EM	US Civ	German	Total	Off/WO	EM	US Civ	German	Total
24/0	485	0	0	509	14 / 16/2	109 / 126	2 / 0	59 / 91	184 / 235

Courses	MOS	Length in Weeks	Student Capacities
Special Armorer	511	6	15
Ordnance General Supply	835	5½	25
Ammunition	901	5½	15
Motor Officers	0600	4½	15
Motor Sergeants	014	4½	15
Machinist	114	9½	16
Organizational Mechanic	014	11½	45
Automotive Field Maintenance Mechanic	965	13½	20
Artillery Mechanic	913	6	15
Tank Mechanic (Org) M-24	660	4	12
Tank Mechanic (Org) M-26	660	4	12
Tank Mechanic (Field Maintenance) (M-24 and M-26)	660	14½	56

4. 7717 EUCOM Quartermaster School

STUDENTS					OVERHEAD				
Off/WO	EM	US Civ	German	Total	Off/WO	EM	US Civ	German	Total
0	437	0	13	450	31 / 0/4	49 / 129	7 / 4	44 / 69	120 / 217

Courses	MOS	Length in Weeks	Student Capacities
Administration	055 & 405	8	200
Stenography	213	13	20
QM NCO Station and Depot Supply	835	6	40
Supply NCO	835 & 821	4	40
Sentry Dog Training	458	7	25
Cooks Course "D"	060	12	150
Bakers Course "E"	017	8	30
Preparatory Food Service Supervision	4114,1824	4	25
Mess Management Course "A" (for officers only)	4110	4	25
Mess Stewards Course "B"	824	4	25
German Bakers Course	None	2	12
German Coffee Roasters Course	"	2	10

5. 7718 EUCOM Signal School

STUDENTS					OVERHEAD				
Off/WO	EM	US Civ	German	Total	Off/WO	EM	US Civ	German	Total
0	118	0	0	118	16 / 12	109 / 80	0 / 0	55 / 72	180 / 164

Courses	MOS	Length in Weeks	Student Capacities
Automatic Telephone Maintenance	115	7	12
Cable Splicer	039	13	12
Central Office Installation and Maintenance	095	13	40
Cryptographic Technician	805	4	25
Communication Officer	0200	5	20
Message Center Clerk	667	4	30
Power Equipment Maintenance	166	13	20
Radar Fundamentals	None	13	24
Radio Operator, High Speed (Manual)	766	13	80
Radio Operator, Low Speed	776	10	220
Radio Repair	648	13	200
Repeaterman	187/1187	13	32
Tp & Tg Installation and Repair	097	13	40
Teletype Operator	237	4	25
Teletype Repairman	239	13	40
(Additional Sub-Course AN/TGC-1)		2 weeks extra	

NOTE: Total bed capacity of school rather than course capacities, limits the number of students.

6. 7701 EUCOM Band Training School

STUDENTS					OVERHEAD				
Off/WO	EM	US Civ	German	Total	Off/WO	EM	US Civ	German	Total
0	125	0	0	125	3 / 0/2	16 / 12	0 / 0	39 / 0	58 / 14

Courses	MOS	Length in Weeks	Student Capacities
Bandsman	432-441, 175 & 176	12	180
Noncommissioned Officers	None	12	35
Band Leaders	"	12	18

7. 7713 EUCOM Medical (School) Training Center

STUDENTS					OVERHEAD				
Off/WO	EM	US Civ	German	Total	Off/WO	EM	US Civ	German	Total
0	0	0	0	0	6 /	18 /	0 /	6 /	30 /

Courses	MOS	Length in Weeks	Student Capacities
Branch Basic	657, 666	6	100
Combined Course	657, 409	8	75
X-Ray Technician	264	8	10
Pharmacy Technician	859	6	10
Dental Assistant	858	5	10
Medical NCO	673	6	75
Medical Equipment Maintenance	229	6	6
Advanced Medical Lab. Technician	858	2	6

8. 7700 TI & E Staff School

STUDENTS					OVERHEAD				
Off/WO	EM	US Civ	German	Total	Off/WO	EM	US Civ	German	Total
4/0	52	0	0	56	6 / 1	1 / 3	2 / 2	0 / 7	9 / 13

Course	MOS	Length in Weeks	Student Capacity
Troop Information Training	None	2	100

9. 7752 Army Finance (School) Center

STUDENTS					OVERHEAD				
Off/WO	EM	US Civ	German	Total	Off/WO	EM	US Civ	German	Total
6/4	32	2	0	44	4 / 0/1	6 /	1 /	/ 5	11 / 6

Courses	MOS	Length in Weeks	Student Capacities
Accounting	None	2	20
Army Supply Accounting	"	3	60
Enlisted Pay	"	2	20
Officers' Pay	"	2	20
Travel Allowance	"	2	20

10. 7719 Transportation Training Center

STUDENTS					OVERHEAD				
Off/WO	EM	US Civ	German	Total	Off/WO	EM	US Civ	German	Total
13/0	450	0	0	463	16/3 / 19/2	26 / 131	2 / 0	0 / 171	117 / 323

Courses	MOS	Length in Weeks	Student Capacities
Unit Technical Training for Negro Truck Companies	None	8	400
Replacement Driver Training	"	6	60
Motor Transport Field Operations	"	2	10

11. 7767 Tank Training Center

STUDENTS					OVERHEAD				
Off/WO	EM	US Civ	German	Total	Off/WO	EM	US Civ	German	Total
0	191	0	0	191	15 / 5	57 / 71	0 / 0	0 / 25	72 / 101

Course	MOS	Length in Weeks	Student Capacity
Tank Crewman	1736, 2736	8	200

12. 7871 Training and Education Group (Kitzingen)

STUDENTS					OVERHEAD				
Off/WO	EM	US Civ	German	Total	Off/WO	EM	US Civ	German	Total
65/0	725	0	0	790	24 / 32/4	233 / 375	7 / 8	27 / 184	291 / 603

Courses	MOS	Length in Weeks	Student Capacities
Automotive Mechanics		8	40
Educational Instructors		6	35
Educational Instructors Refresher		4	40
Officers' Orientation		4	75
Transportation Companies		4	250
Basic		4	200

13. Literacy Schools

STUDENTS					OVERHEAD				
Off/WO	EM	US Civ	German	Total	Off/WO	EM	US Civ	German	Total
0	664	0	0	664	0 / 0	20 / 0	20 / 3	0 / 4	40 / 7

Course	MOS	Length in Weeks	Student Capacity
Basic Education	None	12	700

INFORMATION BULLETIN

MAGAZINE OF US MILITARY GOVERNMENT IN GERMANY

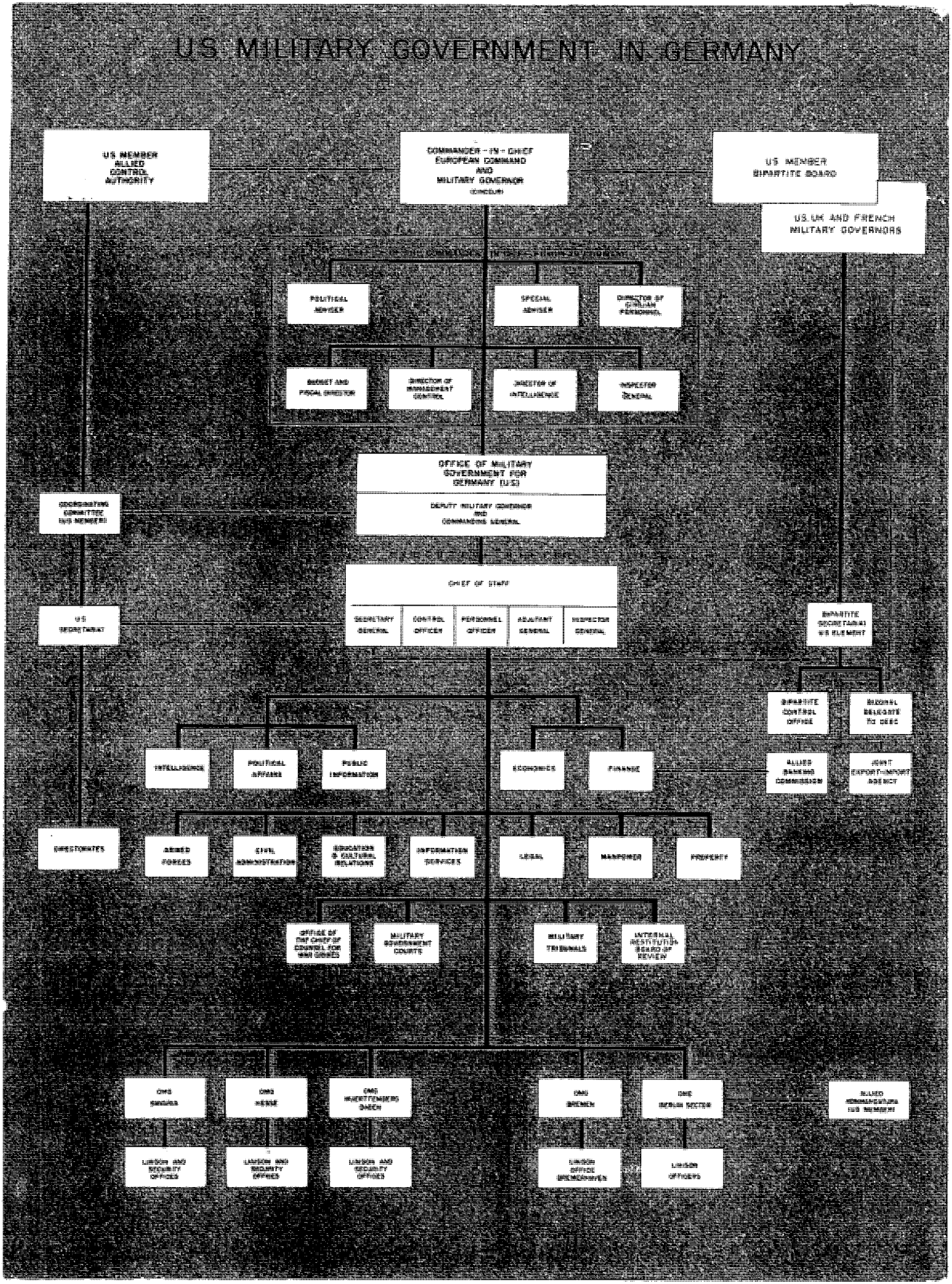
AMERICA-BOUND

NO. 162 MAY 31, 1949

THIS ISSUE

Nuremberg Trials
Community Survey
US Policy on Germany
Efficiency Rating

U.S. MILITARY GOVERNMENT IN GERMANY



COVER PICTURE

AMERICA-BOUND—Five-year-old Janina Vaitkevicius, once of Lithuania, was the 20,000th displaced person processed through Bremerhaven Port of Embarkation by the IRO center at Camp Grohn. The Vaitkevicius family left for Valley City, N. D., under sponsorship of the National Catholic Welfare Conference. Escorting Janina aboard the USAT General Taylor is 1st Sgt. Melvin B. Turner, ship's sergeant major. (US Army photo)

The Information Bulletin is the biweekly magazine of the Office of Military Government for Germany (US) for dissemination of authoritative information concerning the policies, regulations, instructions, operations and activities of Military Government and affiliated organizations.

Editorial Offices
Directors Building, Room 1050
OMGUS Headquarters, Berlin
Tel.: 42227, 42252, 42923

Editor H. Warner Waid
Editorial Writer Marjorie A. Yahraes
Editorial Writer Christian J. Goll
Editorial Assistant Elizabeth Hein

Mailing address:
Information Bulletin
Control Office, OMGUS
Berlin, Germany
APO 742, US Army

Correspondence in the United States concerning distribution should be addressed to:
Occupied Areas Reports Distribution Section,
Operations Branch.
Office of The Adjutant General,
Department of the Army,
Washington 25, D.C.

Printing and distribution of the magazine is handled by the Publications Branch, Office of the Adjutant General, OMGUS.

Reprint of any article, unless specifically noted, is permitted with credit to the Information Bulletin and the author or source cited with the article.

MILITARY GOVERNMENT

INFORMATION BULLETIN

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Issue No. 162 May 31, 1949

Nuremberg Trials 3
Review by Brig. Gen. Telford Taylor

Community Survey 7
Article by Nels Anderson

US Policy on Germany 9
Address by Dean Acheson, US Secretary of State

Progress in Hesse 11
Statement by Dr. James R. Newman

Nadolny's Activities Attract Attention 12

Efficiency Rating 13
Article by Peter F. Szluk

Business Situation in the Bizonal Area 14

Preparing for Citizenship 15
Article by Murray Van Wagoner

Personnel Changes are Announced 16

Training Youth Leaders 17
Article by Dr. Elizabeth Lam

Questions and Answers 20

Editorial Opinion in the German Press 25

Index (correction) 29

Excerpts from Official Instructions, Announcements . . . 31

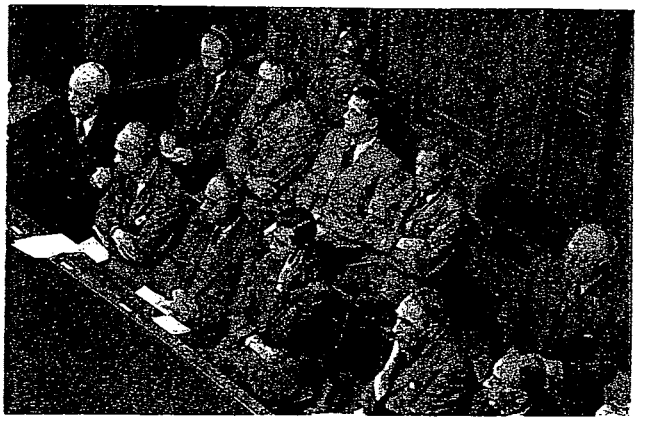
Regulations, Directives, Publications, Documents 32

OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT FOR GERMANY (US)
CONTROL OFFICE REPORTS & STATISTICS BRANCH
BERLIN, GERMANY APO 742, US ARMY

MEDICAL CASE — Former inmate shows scars from experiments made on her in concentration camp.

WOMEN DEFENDANTS—Herta Oberhauser (left), later convicted and sentenced to 20 years, discusses testimony with co-defendants in Medical Case. Inge Viermetz (right), later acquitted, pleads not guilty in RuSHA case.

KRUPP CASE—Alfried Krupp (left) and co-defendants discuss questions with their counsels shortly before the court reconvenes following noon-recess.



MINISTRIES CASE—Defendants' dock as accused listen to reading of charges. At left is Ernst von Weizsaecker, state secretary to the Foreign Office 1938-43.

POHL CASE—Delivering his final statement to the tribunal is Oswald Pohl, former high ranking SS official charged with crimes in operation of concentration camps.

MILCH CASE—Erhard Milch, former field marshal and the sole accused tried alone, confers with his brother, Dr. Werner Milch, associate defense counsel.

Nuremberg Trials

— — *Synthesis and Projection*

by **Brig. Gen. Telford Taylor**
Chief of Counsel for War Crimes
OCCWC, OMGUS

NUREMBERG has been hailed as a milestone in the evolution of international law and morality, and condemned as a wreaking of vengeance by the perversion of justice. The basic integrity of the proceedings has been impugned as an unworthy exercise of the victor's might — a "trial of the vanquished by the victors" — and several of the Nuremberg principles, notably the concept of the crime of aggressive warfare, have been challenged as legally invalid under the principle *nullum crimen nulla poena sine lege.* (No crime and no penalty without law.)

Profoundly important as these jurisprudential problems are, the question whether the Nuremberg trials should have taken place, or should have been different, has faced into the realm of the hypothetical. The Nuremberg record has been written and the judments rendered. Some Germans, recently accused of murder and other heinous crimes, are free men today, acquitted of the charges. Others are serving long sentences; still others have been hanged.

For better or worse, Nuremberg is a *fait accompli* (accomplished fact). Rather than debate endlessly whether the trials should or should not have been held, we must now seek to grasp the practical significance of Nuremberg today and in time to come.

THE TRIALS were conducted by judges, and jurists will view them as the focus of many novel and difficult legal questions. But the trials cannot be appraised from a judicial point of view alone. For Nuremberg has a vital bearing — both immediate and long-term — on world affairs. The trials have been an integral part of American foreign policy, and a leading feature of the occupation of Germany. From a study of the trials and of German reaction to the trials, much insight may be gained which is necessary to the foresighted and imaginative conduct of international affairs.

Of the thirteen war crimes trials held at Nuremberg, the best known is the first, which was heard by a tribunal composed of judges from the four great powers — United States, United Kingdom, France and Soviet Union — charged with the occupation of Germany. This trial was held under the authority of an international agreement, known as the London Charter of Aug. 8, 1945, in which were set forth the principles of international law applied at Nuremberg. There are, I believe, three basic principles embodied in the London Charter and later confirmed by the judgment of the International Military Tribunal.

The author presenting the opening statement for the prosecution in the Medical Case

FIRST, there are certain standards of conduct, generally observed in civilized countries, which all men are bound as a matter of law to observe.

Second, men who violate these international standards are criminals and may be convicted and punished under international law by tribunals established to enforce that law.

Third, these standards prescribe and make criminal under international law (a) the deliberate planning and launching of an aggressive war, (b) violations of the laws and customs of war generally observed among belligerents, and (c) certain categories of inhumane persecutions of racial, religious, or other groups.

OF COURSE the legal and moral problems which derive from these very general principles are legion, and many are of profound and searching consequence. What if the very laws of a supposedly civilized state conflict with these principles? What weight shall be attached to the circumstance that the accused individual was acting under the pressure of orders from a superior, or the stress of fear? How should we define and delimit the area of personal criminal responsibility for wars and atrocities?

Some of these questions were dealt with in the first Nuremberg trial, and many more in the 12 which followed. The first trial was chiefly concerned with the deeds of the surviving top-most Nazis (Goering, Hess and Ribbentrop) and prominent Nazi administrators and officials (Sauckel, Speer, Frick and others). It did not furnish the basis for full inquiry into the degree of responsibility attributable to many others who were not "professional Nazis" but occupied key positions in the Third Reich, such as career diplomats, doctors, lawyers and judges, business men, and military leaders.

A few of the defendants in the first trial did, to be sure, fall in these categories; two generals (Keitel and Jodl) and two admirals (Raeder and Doenitz) were tried and all four were convicted; the professional diplomat von Neurath was also convicted but the elusive von Papen was acquitted, as was the government financier Schacht. Gustav Krupp was indicted, but could not be tried because of physical and mental infirmities.

THE 12 ensuing Nuremberg trials were also held under international authority, as embodied in an enactment, designated Control Council Law No. 10, promulgated in December 1945 by the Allied Control Council for Germany. Law No. 10 is based on the same general principles as the London Charter, and authorized the establishment of tribunals in each of the four zones of occupation, for the trial of war criminals and similar offenders.

(Continued on next page)

JUSTICE CASE—Franz Schlegelberger, former state secretary, pleads not guilty before tribunal.

HIGH COMMAND CASE—Some of defendants who commanded Hitler's armies, listen to their judgments.

In order to give effect to this law in the American zone, in October 1946 the Military Governor directed that "Military Tribunals" be established at Nuremberg. The tribunals in the American zone were composed of three members each, most of whom were professional judges of long experience.

In the 12 cases heard before these tribunals, 177 individuals were indicted and tried. Nearly half were defendants of the same general type that had filled the dock in the first trial—that is, they were SS leaders (Otto Ohlendorf, Oswald Pohl, Gottlob Berger and some 60 other SS officials) or high Nazi administrators and functionaries (Darré, Lammers, Dietrich, and others).

BUT OTHER defendants were not primarily politicians and were not outstandingly "Nazi" in the narrow organizational sense—some were not even party members. For example, in the well-known "Medical case" the defendants—accused of performing atrocious medical experiments on unwilling concentration camp inmates—included not only such Nazis as Hitler's personal physician (Dr. Karl Brandt) and the chief surgeon of the SS (Dr. Karl Gebhardt), but also the internationally famous specialist in tropical medicine (Dr. Gerhard Rose). The well-known diplomat Ernst von Weizsaecker and other career members of the German Foreign Office shared the dock with Lammers and Darré.

Three cases were concerned with the responsibility for slave labor, economic plunder, and other crimes borne by prominent German industrialists, such as Alfried Krupp, Friedrich Flick, and the directors of the gigantic I. G. Farben chemicals combine. In two other cases some 20 field marshals and generals were convicted of wholesale violations of the laws of war. Professional judges were tried in the so-called "Justice Case," along with the prominent German jurist Franz Schlegelberger, who had served as acting reichminister of justice during the war.

To summarize, about 200 individuals were tried in the 13 Nuremberg cases, of whom 38 were acquitted, nearly the same number condemned to death, and the remainder sentenced to prison terms of varying duration (18 months to life). In addition to the top Nazi party leaders, the defendants included prominent industrialists, military leaders, civil servants and professional men who were personally involved in the conquests and atrocities of the Third Reich.

THUS NUREMBERG has been an enterprise of large dimensions, both physically and conceptually, and cannot be appraised from the judicial angle alone. But we will view it first as a lawyer might, before sketching its interest to scholars and its broad political significance.

The legal profession, of course, will debate the pros and cons of the Nuremberg principles and procedures for years to come. Especially in Germany, where nationalism and national pride may be expected to sharpen the critical edge, attacks on the fairness of the proceedings will continue, and we will hear many jurisdictional and other objections to the trials.

The legal procedures at Nuremberg were largely the product of evolution based on actual experience there. Certainly some difficult and unusual problems arose out of the mixture of different legal systems, and there is room for honest differences of opinion on a number of points. But the fundamental fairness of the trials was patent to the observer and will, I believe, be apparent to anyone who examines the record of the proceedings.

Looking forward instead of backward, legal analysis of the Nuremberg process will, I believe, be chiefly concerned with two basic problems. First, what are the metes and bounds of the crimes themselves? Second, what is the area of individual criminal responsibility?

Clearly, each of these topics offers ample scope for many books, and today I can do no more than sketch them. For example, the laws and usages of war, as found in the Hague and Geneva Conventions and other sources, have been interpreted and applied in all the Nuremberg judgments. The analysis of such topics as reprisals, hostages, economic plunder, deportation, forced labor, partisans and guerillas, and the definition of crimes related to these topics, can and should now be approached in the light of this wealth of new material, for the laws of war are in sad need of restatement.

FAR MORE important, however, is the question of the extent to which atrocities committed in peacetime, by or with the approval of a government, against a racial, religious or other group of its own inhabitants are to be regarded as crimes under international law. Here we must resolve the conflict between national sovereignty and world-wide law; the

path to an intelligent and workable solution is fraught with grave difficulties, but the outcome will have immediate and vital bearing on the preservation of world peace, to which these atrocities and persecutions are a constant and terrible menace.

Marking out the area of individual responsibility for these crimes is as searching a task as defining the crimes themselves. How close must the defendant's personal relation to the crime be, and what is the legal effect of extenuating circumstances, such as superior orders or fear of the Gestapo?

As to the first question, for example, all the directors of I.G. Farben were charged with complicity in the Auschwitz concentration camp atrocities, and it was proved at the trial that I. G. Farben had constructed a synthetic rubber plant adjacent to Auschwitz with the deliberate intention of utilizing the inmates as forced labor, and that working conditions on the Farben factory site were cruel and inhumane and many inmates died there. Although the entire Farben directorate had approved the Auschwitz factory project, the Nuremberg Tribunal held that only those few (four directors out of 20) who are personally and closely involved in its planning and execution were criminally responsible; the other directors were acquitted of the charge.

ONE MEMBER of the Nuremberg Tribunal, following Anglo-Saxon judicial practice, wrote a strong dissenting opinion, in which he declared that all the Farben directors knowingly participated in the shaping of the corporate policy and "must share the responsibility."

AS TO THE question of fear and duress, we may take as a good illustration the charge brought against Krupp and Flick that they had knowingly employed in their plants thousands of Frenchmen and Poles and others who had been forcefully deported from their homelands, and that Krupp and Flick were therefore guilty of enslaving these deportees, as well as mistreating many of them. The industrialists answered that the use of forced foreign labor in German plants was an official government policy, and that they would have been subjected to severe punishment—confiscation of property or imprisonment—had they refused to use the labor.

The legal question, of fundamental importance in international penal law, raised by this defense is: what are the limits of personal guilt for crimes committed by private individuals in line with the policies of a dictatorial, tyrannical government? A passage from the Nuremberg judgment in the Krupp case may well stand as an influential precedent for years to come. The Tribunal said:

"... the question from the standpoint of the individual defendants resolves itself into this proposition: To avoid losing my job or the control of my property, I am warranted in employing thousands of civilian deportees, prisoners of war, and concentration camp inmates, keeping them in a state of involuntary servitude; exposing them daily to death or great bodily harm, under conditions which did in fact result in the deaths of many of them; and working them in an undernourished condition in the production of armament intended for use against the ... people of their homelands.

"If we may assume that as a result of opposition to Reich policies, Krupp would have lost control of his plant and the officials their positions, it is difficult to conclude that the law of necessity justified a choice favorable to themselves and against the unfortunate victims who had no choice at all in the matter ...

"But the extreme possibility hinted at was that Gustav Krupp and his officials would not only have lost control of the plant but would have been put in a concentration camp had they refused to adopt the illegal measures necessary to meet the productions quotas.

"... in all fairness it must be said that in any view of the evidence the defendants, in a concentration camp, would not have been in a worse pligth than the thousands of helpless victims whom they daily exposed to danger of death and great bodily harm ... The disparity in the number of the actual and potential victims is also thought-provoking."

THE FOREGOING is the merest sketch of two of the major topics arising out of the Nuremberg trials which will draw the attention of lawyers the world over. While I would like to say much more on these and other legal questions, there are other equally important features of the trials, and I will turn now to the value of the Nuremberg records

(Continued on next page)

FLICK CASE—Friedrich Flick (second from left) and co-defendants read details of indictment filed against them.

FARBEN CASE—Hermann Schmitz listens to sentence for participating in plundering industries in occupied countries.

in history, politi science, and other fields of learning.

When I speak of the importance of Nuremberg in this connection, I am speaking not so much of the trials as such, but of the many documents of great historial importance which were brought to light, as well as of the testimony given in the course of the procedings by diplomats, military leaders and other prominent individuals.

These constitute the "Nuremberg Record", and in numerous branches of science and culture the record of one or more of the Nuremberg cases will be found of especial interest. The well-known "Medical Case," for example, has attracted much attention among physicians and scientists. Even the trials of SS leaders have revealed much more than the appalling record of atrocities; ethnologists, sociologists and psychiatrists may profitably study the documents and testimony in the case involving the "Race and Resettlement Office" of the SS, which concerned itself chiefly with the selection of so-called "racially valuable" foreign children for "Germanization," and the transfer of populations in order to resettle desirable regions with so-called "ethnic Germans."

BUT IT IS to the historian and the political scientist that the trials have most to offer. No well-rounded study of German or European affairs from 1920 to 1945 can now be made without taking account of the revealing and profuse documentation offered in the trials of diplomats, industrialists and military leaders.

A wide selection of documents from the German Foreign Office archives has shed new light on many subjects, including especially the "Anschluss," the Munich crisis, and the relations between the Third Reich and the Vichy government. The story of German rearmament is to be found in the records of the Krupp and I. G. Farben trials, and from these and the military cases can be learned the true nature of the relations between Hitler and the German generals and industrial leaders.

The diaries of General Jodl and Halder are documents of prime historial importance for the years from 1937 to 1942; the Blomberg-Fritsch crisis, the decision not to attempt an invasion of England in 1940, and the strategy which led to and guided the invasion of Soviet Russia are among the historial topics greatly illuminated by these amazing documents.

For the political scientist, the rise and fall of the Third Reich provides a sort of laboratory in which he can dissect a dictatorship and examine its structure and internal functioning. This study is no academic essay; dictatorship is still playing a leading role on the world stage, and the analysis of its strengths and weaknesses is vital to military and political planning for peace or war alike. Furthermore, even on this side of the iron curtain there is a feeling in some quarters that perhaps dictatorship is efficient, and therefore not so bad under certain circumstances. If there is any one lesson above all others to be drawn from the Nuremberg trials, it is that this notion of the "efficiency" of the Nazi dictatorship is 99 percent myth.

THE TEACHING of this lesson can help to strengthen democracy everywhere, but nowhere is there more urgent need that it be learned than in Germany at this very time. In meeting this most vital need of the times, the Nuremberg record is an indispensable tool. I do not mean that the Germans will endorse the Nuremberg principles and procedures uncritically, or accept the judgments unquestioningly. Here again, it is not the verdict but the record of documents and testimony that is more important.

Nowhere can these records be put to more immediate or better use than in German schools and universities, and in German books and magazines. Nowhere have historians and political scientists and educators so tremendous an opportunity to grasp or so grave a responsibility to discharge as irrigating the cultural and intellectual desert which the Third Reich made of Germany.

This brings us back to the thought which I sought to emphasize at the outset—that Nuremberg is an integral part of current world affairs. The ultimate objective of American foreign policy is to bring about a stable and enduring world peace and free intercourse among nations. Dictatorship, with suppressions of liberty and the interchange of ideas, is one of the greatest obstacles to the success of that policy, and if our principal positive aim with respect to the Soviet dictatorship is to lift the iron curtain, our chief purpose in Germany must be to irrigate the desert and fill the vacuum.

AND NOW is the time. Germany is shaking off its postwar intellectual apathy, and there is a noticeable revival of the life of the mind. Unfortunately, this revival has been accompanied by a resurgence of militant nationalism. If this were merely a renewed feeling of national

(Continued on page 21)

Summary of Verdicts — OMGUS Military Tribunals

	indicted	acquitted	released from trial	death by hanging	life	prison sentences	released with time served
Case 1 (Medical)	23	7	0	7	5	4	0
Case 2 (Milch)	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
Case 3 (Justice)	16	4	2[1]	0	4	6	0
Case 4[2] (Pohl)	18	3	0	3	3	9	0
Case 5 (Flick)	6	3	0	0	0	3	0
Case 6 (Farben)	24	10	1[3]	0	0	11	2
Case 7 (Hostage)	12	2	2[4]	0	2	6	0
Case 8 (RuSHA)	14	1	0	0	1	7	5
Case 9 (Einsatz)	24	0	2[5]	14	2	5	1
Case 10[6] (Krupp)	12	1	0	0	0	10	1
Case 11 (Ministries)	21	2	0	0	0	18	1[7]
Case 12 (High Command)	14	2	1[8]	0	2	8	1
Totals	**185**	**35**	**8**	**24**	**20**	**87**	**11**

1 Karl Engert (Case 3) released from trial because of illness, Carl Westphal committed suicide before case went to trial.
2 Figures (Case 4) include revised decision of Aug. 11, 1948.
3 Max Brueggemann (Case 6) released from trial because of illness.
4 Franz Boehme (Case 7) committed suicide May 29, 1948; Maximilian von Weichs released from trial because of illness and old age.
5 Emil Hausmann (Case 9) committed suicide July 31, 1947; Otto Rasch released from trial because of illness.
6 Sentence of Alfried Krupp (Case 10) included forfeiture of all real and personal property.
7 Wilhelm Stuckart (Case 11) released with time served because of illness.
8 Johannes Bleskowitz (Case 12) committed suicide Feb. 5, 1948.

Community Survey

— — Project Inaugurated in Darmstadt

Article
by **Nels Anderson**
Chief, Labor Information and Orientation Branch, Manpower Division, OMGUS

MIDDLETOWN to most Americans means a well-known survey of a typical US community. In Germany, a similar study now being conducted at the city of Darmstadt probably will become equally famous and valuable.

Darmstadt, of medium size and representative of Germany's war-damaged industrial cities, is being given a complete social and economic examination—a scientific "check-up." The job, being done by a staff of German experts, was initiated by the Manpower Division, OMGUS, with Military Government providing the funds, but occupation authorities keeping hands off except to furnish technical experts or to give solicited advice.

The Darmstadt survey is more than a project for collecting information about a particular community. Primarily, its purpose is to introduce in Germany a type of community social research widely accepted in other countries—a method which developed rapidly during the years of Germany's isolation. Those engaged in the work have an opportunity to develop skill in this type of "ground level" research. Their job is to report not only what they found out but also how they did the job. As a demonstration in research method, the survey is organized and carried out so that information about it can be brought to the attention of interested groups in universities, trade unions, management and local government.

AS the project places major emphasis on the study of problems relating to work and workers, it comes within the interest of the Labor Academy (Akademie der Arbeit) of the University of Frankfurt.* The Labor Academy, an institution for training top grade union functionaries, is the advanced trade union school of western Germany. As project sponsor, the Academy had the responsibility for hiring the staff and getting the work under way.

A young social science professor, Dr. Hans Schachtschabel, from the University of Marburg, was engaged as project director. Although he is well versed in German social research methods, he has never worked on a community survey. He was selected because of his energy and imagination, which are needed to inaugurate this type of project in Germany. He, in turn, selected the staff of nine men and seven women for research, executive and clerical work.

The research staff is unusual in the varied scope of its members' backgrounds. The workers have been students in seven different German universities: Frankfurt, Heidelberg, Marburg, Freiburg, Berlin, Leipzig and Jena. One of the members is a refugee from the East Zone. Four of the 11 research assistants have the German degree of doctor of philosophy. Two of these are women. Four of the other assistants are graduate students who are also working out their theses on the Darmstadt survey. Three members of the staff were recruited from trade unions. All three major non-Communist political parties are represented.

THE MEDIAN age of the men on the staff is 25 years, and all but two of the young men have served in the German army. Five were prisoners of war—two having been interned in the United States and one in Russia. All members of the staff, except three of four of the clerical workers, were selected because of a previous interest in the study of such problems as covered by the survey. The men as a group have lost an average of about five years of professional training due to the war. Their work on the survey to its conclusion will cost them another year, but they have reckoned the experience well worth while.

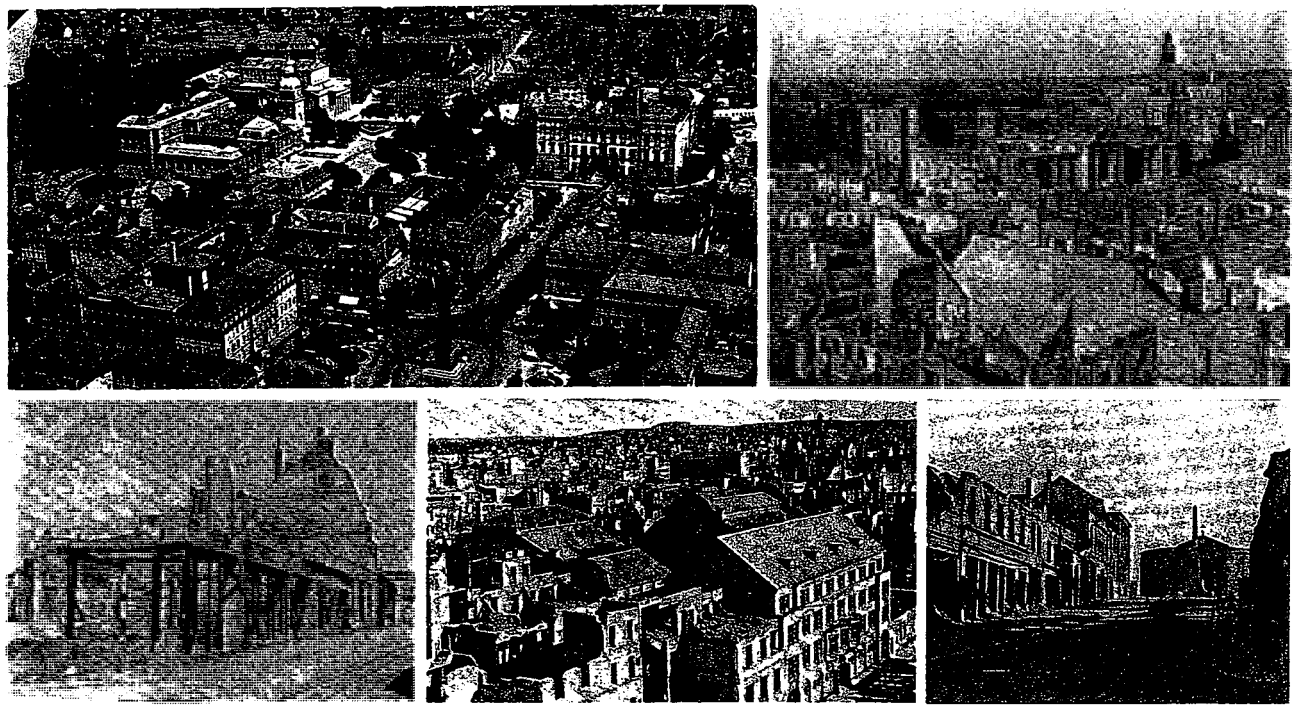
The project was started at the beginning of last February. During the first month the staff, unaccustomed to this type of work and the freedom of action, made no progress. One of the workers became discouraged and resigned. However, the director and his staff began to work their own way out. In making mistakes and finding themselves they were able to develop group loyality and a capacity for self-criticism essential to team work.

The project staff has since become a closely coordinated group. Staff members are on the job most of their waking hours. They have already

(Continued on next page)

Dr. Hans Schachtschabel, project director, seated (center) with members of his staff.

* See "Frankfurt Academy of Labor" in Information Bulletin, Issue No. 90, April 28, 1947.



(Upper left) Darmstadt before the war. Other scenes picture the town as it stands today.

brought together a vast amount of information about Darmstadt: historical and descriptive material, maps and pictures and statistics. They have made contact with the sources for information from public and private records. They have gained the cooperative interest of the leaders in the community. So far, there has been no opposition. They are becoming oriented to most of the problems they have to study and have settled on a division of the work giving each staff member a special assigment.

BEFORE the project got under way—even before the selection of "guinea pig" community—a plan was sketched in broad general terms by the sponsoring academy and the Manpower Division. According to the plan, the Manpower Division officials have given advice to the survey staff only when asked. American research experts are to be available to the project beginning about mid-June. By then it should be recognized in the community as a definitely German project. The kind of know-how the American experts are to provide is related to the organization of the assembled material and the collection of additional information. These experts bring to the survey the experience gained from similar work in American communities.

While organizing the project, the planners consulted several German labor leaders who suggested the survey should also include a number of surrounding towns. Accordingly, one of the American expert consultants is to be a specialist in rural surveys from the US Department of Agriculture. He is to spend about six months with staff members making an intensive study of neighboring villages crowded with many former residents of Darmstadt.

THE EMPHASIS in the survey is on questions relating to work and to the people as workers. These are the acute problems of all German industrial cities, expecially those badly damaged by war. Darmstadt was nearly 60 percent destroyed. In the urban center where three-fourths of the 1939 population were housed, only 15 percent of the people live today. Many of these will have to be moved in the course of rebuilding.

Although all civic groups in the city have shown intense interest in the work of rebuilding and rehousing, there is also a wide-spread interest in planning. Many former residents who now live in nearby villages would like to move back—to return to a city like the one they once knew, although without some of the faults of the old city. The community survey, therefore can scarcely avoid being involved in the planning and rebuilding problems.

Darmstadt's population has changed radically since 1939. Refugees are present and their absorption into the community is a challenge. There is a disproportion of the sexes with about 57 females to each 43 males. The percentage of older persons is both large and disturbing. Such changes in the composition of the population give rise to social as well as economic problems. They are the problems of most German communities.

ONE leading industrialist in Darmstadt came to the survey staff with his problem of job planning. In former times he hired fewer women than he now employs. He wants to know what kind of work force he must plan for three to five years hence. Will the number of women in the market increase or decrease? He wants to be prepared to make the most effective use of whatever labor force is available. He also is concerned about today's higher percentage of older workers compared with 1939. These problems—how to use the present labor supply and how to anticipate future labor supply—are of equal concern to the trade unions.

To be informed about the labor force is to have an inventory of the human resources of the community. Trade unions, management and government must have this infor-

(Continued on page 28)

US Policy on Germany

— — *Integration with Free Peoples*

by **Dean Acheson**

US Secretary of State

THE GERMAN PROBLEM cannot be disassociated from the general problem of assuring security for the free nations. No approach to German problems can be adequate which deals only with Germany itself and ignores the question of its relationship to the other nations of Europe. The objectives of United States policy toward the German people are interwoven with our interest in, and our policies toward, the other peoples of Europe. Here the basic considerations are the same whether they can extend to all of Germany or must be limited to Western Germany.

We have made clear our desire to aid the free peoples of Europe in their efforts toward recovery and reconstruction. We have made clear our policy to aid them in their efforts to establish a common structure of new economic and political relationships. To these ends, we are providing temporary economic assistance through the European Recovery Program and are proposing to participate with them in our common defense through the North Atlantic Pact.

In this setting, it is the ultimate objective of the United States that the German people, or as large a part of them as possible, be integrated into a new common structure of the free peoples of Europe. We hope that the Germans will share in due time as equals in the obligations, the economic benefits, and the security of the structure which has been begun by the free peoples of Europe.

We recognize that the form and pace of this development are predominantly matters for determination by the Europeans themselves. We also recognize that effective integration of the German people will depend upon reciprocal willingness and upon their belief in the long-range economic benefits and the greater security for all which will accrue from a joint effort.

THE MAINTENANCE of restrictions and controls over the German economy and a German state, even for a protracted period, cannot alone guarantee the west against the possible revival of a German threat to the peace. In the long run, security can be insured only if there are set in motion in Germany those forces which will create a governmental system dedicated to upholding the basic human freedoms through democratic procedures.

These constructive forces can derive their strength only from the renewed vitality of the finer elements of the German cultural tradition. They can flourish only if the German economy can provide sustenance and hope for the German people. They can attain their greatest effectivenes only through a radically new reciprocal approach by the German people and the other peoples of Europe. This approach must be based on common understanding of the mutual benefit to be derived from the voluntary cooperative effort of the European community as a whole.

Through all of this effort, our basic aim with respect to the Germans themselves has been to help them make the indispensable adjustments to which I have just referred. We have tried to help them to find the way toward a reorganization of their national life which would permit them to make the great contribution toward progress which they are unquestionably capable of making. But it is important for us all to remember that no one but the Germans themselves can make this adjustment. Even the wisest occupation policy could not make it for them. It must stem from them. It must be a product of their own will and their own spirit. All that others can do is to help to provide the framework in which it may be made.

THESE are the conditions we consider essential for the long-term solution of the German problem. The purpose of the Washington agreements, and of the other decisions taken by the Western Powers, is to bring about these required conditions at the earliest practicable time. This has been the consistent purpose of the United States Government.

This government made earnest efforts for two and a half years after the war to resolve the major issues arising from the defeat of Germany and to achieve a general settlement. During that period we participated in the four-power machinery for control of Germany established by international agreement in 1945.

By the end of 1947 it appeared that the Soviet Union was seeking to thwart any settlement which did not concede virtual Soviet control over German economic and political life. This was confirmed in two futile meetings of the Council of Foreign Ministers in Moscow and London. It was emphasized in the Allied Control Authority in Berlin, where the Soviet veto power was exercised three times as often as by the three Western Powers combined.

The resultant paralysis of inter-Allied policy and control created an intolerable situation. Germany became divided into disconnected administrative areas and was rapidly being reduced to a state of economic chaos, distress and despair. Disaster was averted primarily by American economic aid.

The German stalemate heightened the general European crisis. The European Recovery Program could not succeed without the raw materials and finished products which only a revived German economy could contribute.

By 1948 it became clear that the Western Powers could no longer tolerate an impasse which made it impossible for them to discharge their responsibilities for the organization of German administration and for the degree of German economic recovery that was essential for the welfare of Europe as a whole. These powers determined to concert their policies for the area of Germany under their control, which embraced about two-thirds of the territory and three-fourths of the population of occupied Germany. (Continued on next page)

This statement on US policy on Germany is the text of the address delivered by Secretary Acheson at the annual dinner of the American Society of Newspaper Publishers in New York City April 28.

These common policies were embodied in the London agreements, announced on June 1, 1948. This joint program, I wish to emphasize, is in no sense a repudiation of our international commitments on Germany, embodied in the Potsdam protocol and other agreements. It represents a sincere effort to deal with existing realities in the spirit of the original Allied covenants pertaining to Germany.

THE LONDON agreements constitute a set of arrangements for the coordinated administration of Germany pending a definitive peace settlement. The execution of this program, now in progress, should restore stability and confidence in Western Germany while protecting the vital interests of Germany's neighbors. It seeks to ensure cooperation among the western nations in the evolution of a policy which can and should lead to a peaceful, and fruitful association of Germany with Western Europe. It is a provisional settlement which in no way excludes the eventual achievement of arrangements applicable to all of Germany.

The London agreements established a basic pattern for future action in the West. The Bizonal Area, formed by economic merger of the American and British Zones in 1947, and the French Zone were to be coordinated and eventually merged. The western zones were to participate fully in the European Recovery Program. An international authority for the Ruhr was to be created to regulate the allocation of coal, coke and steel between home and foreign consumption, to insure equitable international access to Ruhr resources, and safeguard against remilitarization of Ruhr industry.

THE GERMANS were authorized to establish a provisional government, democratic and federal in character, based upon a constitution of German inception. It would be subject, in accordance with an Occupation Statute, to minimum supervision by the occupation authorities in the interest of the general security and of broad Allied purposes for Germany. Coordinated three-power control was to be established, with the virtual abolition of the zonal boundaries.

Of exceptional importance were the guarantees of security against a German military revival, a point sometimes overlooked in present-day talk about the hazards inherent in rebuilding German economic and political life. The London agreements provide that there is to be consultation among the three occupying powers in the event of any threat of German military resurgence; that their armed forces are to remain in Germany until the peace of Europe is secure; that a joint Military Security Board should be created with powers of inspections to insure against both military and industrial rearrangement; that all agreed disarmament and demilitarization measures should be maintained in force; and that long-term demilitarization measures should be agreed upon prior to the end of the occupation. It should be observed that these far-reaching safeguards are to accompany the more constructive aspects of the program and assure that the new powers and responsibilities assumed by the Germans may not be abused.

DURING the last ten months notable progress has been made in Western Germany which is apparent to all the world. An entirely new atmosphere of hope and creative activity has replaced the lethargy and despair of a year ago. Much of the London program is well on the way to realization. An agreement establishing the international authority for the Ruhr has been drafted and approved. The Military Security Board has been established. The Bizone and French Zone are participating fully in the European Recovery Program. Agreements have been reached with respect to such difficult and controverted issues as the protection of foreign property rights in Germany, the revision of lists of plants scheduled for dismantling on reparations account, and determination of restricted and prohibited industries.

A short time ago we all felt that we should have a fresh look at the German problem. This was done in Washington while Mr. Bevin and Mr. Schuman were there earlier in the month. The genuine readiness of the participating governments to sacrifice special points of view to the common good has made it possible to reach a degree of accord far exceeding what could have been hoped for only a month or two ago.

There were three particularly important features about the agreements on German policy which resulted from these conversations. The first was the striking harmony in essential outlook. The second was the removal of the obstacles to the fulfillment of the constructive London program which had developed through diverse Allies disagreement. Thirdly, the three governments acknowledged the need for the termination of Military Government and its replacement by a civilian Allied Commission at the time of the establishment of the German Federal Republic. This last is a great step forward toward peace, in my opinion.

WITH RESPECT to my first point, the harmony of view reached by the three governments on a common policy for Germany, you all know that matters of German policy have been, in the past, issues of great controversy. I suppose that it is a result of the depth of the historical background, the emotions and passions that have been aroused as a result of Germany's aggressive wars and the inevitable importance attached to the course of German developments. It is, therefore, not strange that there should be distinct American, British and French views on Germany.

But I see in the successful outcome of our recent Washington talks the prospect that France, Great Britain and the United States are developing a common policy toward Germany based on mutual understanding and reasonableness. The continuation of this development of a common policy, which I am convinced will occur, and toward which I shall lend every effort, is an essential element in an enduring peace in central Europe.

THE AGREEMENT in Washington on the text of an Occupation Statute has removed one of the major obstacles to the establishment of the German federal republic. The Parliamentary Council met at Bonn on Sept. 1, and has been working diligently to draft a basic law or provisional constitution for a federal German government. Since last December its leaders have requested the text of the Occupation Statute which had been promised to the Parliamentary Council before completion of its work.

The three occupying powers have been discussing the Occupation Statute since last August. In the course of these many months the draft Occupation Statute had become a very heavy, complicated and legalistic document. The three foreign ministers approved the text of an Occupation Statute in a new and simpler form which was then transmitted to the German Parliamentary Council at Bonn. (Continued on page 27)

Progress in Hesse

— — Development during Six Months

by **Dr. James R. Newman**
Director, OMG Hesse

DURING my absence of nearly six months, significant developments have taken place in Hesse. I am especially impressed by the economic improvement, the popularity of public forums and educational reform.

I have visited several counties, talked with people and looked into shop windows. It is amazing to me how many more consumer goods you can buy now, compared with what you could buy when I left.

Industrial production in western Germany has reached nearly 90 percent of the 1936 level. Even last month in Hesse, nearly all branches of industry again boosted their output appreciably. I know that these are not merely figures on paper. In the shop windows I have seen a wide range of consumer goods, many of which have appeared for the first time in years. In some cases, prices appear to be fairly reasonable, while in others, too high.

THE DEUTSCHE MARK has become stronger, and the general black market appears to be approaching collapse. When I left last fall, prices were rising, and barter trade was increasing to the detriment of the Deutsche mark. This trend has been reversed. The upward spiral of prices has halted, and the Deutsche mark is stronger. People want to work for the Deutsche mark, and to put it into their savings accounts. Tobacco no longer serves as a medium of exchange.

These signs of economic recovery are also evidence that good advantage is now being taken of the substantial aid provided by the United States through ECA. German manufacturers, workers, businessmen and government officials—all who have contributed to this recovery—should be congratulated.

It is not only the improvement in the economic field that I have noted with gratification. The progress of public forum meetings, as shown by their number and by the public support they enjoy, is certainly evidence of democracy taking hold at the grass-roots level. When I am told that during March alone nearly 1,200 publics forums and such types of meetings were held in counties throughout Hesse, I realize that a truly democratic force is being established among the people of the cities, towns and community villages.

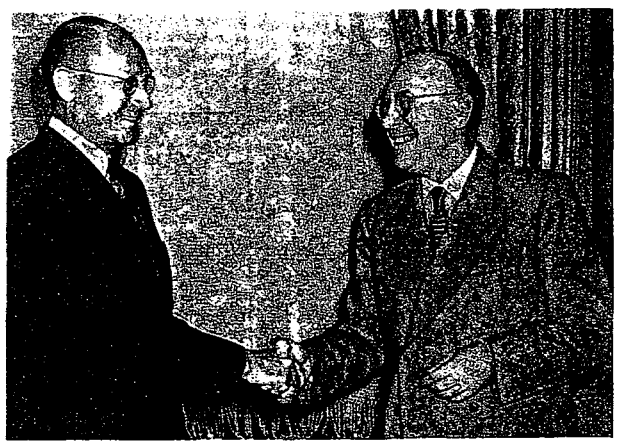
THE PUBLIC FORUM movement is showing Hessians, from all walks of life, a medium through which they exchange viewpoints on current affairs and discuss local civic questions. By making their collective wishes known they have even discovered that they can solve many local problems through public assembly.

This growing group of individuals throughout Hesse are recognizing the public forum as a democratic practice giving them the power to effect changes for the good of the community. Public forum meetings also demonstrate to the outside world that an increasing number of Germans are learning more about democratic practices. It is my hope that the public forums will continue to enjoy their rapidly increasing popularity.

I am also gratified to learn that in the field of education, the Hessian State Legislature has passed a free tuition and free textbook law. Designed to break the subtle caste system, which has so often worked against deserving students who did not belong to the right "crowd," this law represents a significant step toward a democratic system.

AN EDUCATIONAL system guaranteeing everyone equal educational opportunity is fundamental to democracy. I congratulate the members of the Hessian Legislature, the cabinet and other individuals who successfully worked to give Hesse this democratic free tuition and textbook law.

I cannot overemphasize how happy I am to learn of these encouraging developments. After the long, difficult days following the end of the war, they give me the satisfied feeling that comes from accomplishments. I congratulate the members of my staff in the Military Government for Hesse for their contributions to this progress. ÷END



Dr. James R. Newman, director OMG Hesse (left), is welcomed back to his headquarters in Wiesbaden by his deputy, Francis E. Sheehan, after six months in the US.

Children Vacation in Switzerland

The program for sending undernourished German children to Switzerland for three-month visits of recuperation continued throughout 1948. A total of 2,935 children benefited from this program, 1,320 of which were sent from Berlin.

NADOLNY ACTIVITIES ATTRACT ATTENTION

Former Envoy to Moscow Disclaims Ties with Soviets; Meeting Attended by Many Bizonal Political Leaders Points up "Neutrality" Role for Germany in Future

THE ACTIVITIES of Rudolf Nadolny, former German ambassador to Moscow now residing in Berlin in retirement, recently have attracted the attention of West German politicians and the press. Speculation was rife as to whether his trip into the western zones in February and March was sponsored by the Soviet Military Administration (SMA), and the facts still remain unclear.

However, after the visits by Otto Nuschke, chairman of the Christian Democratic Union (CDU) of the East Zone and president of the Communist "Volksrat" (Peoples' Council) and by other East-Zone politicians, the press was quick to express the opinion that Nadolny was another emissary from the East. Nadolny maintained, however, that his only contacts had been with the Western Powers and that he had not been in touch with the SMA for the last 18 months.

August Martin Euler, chairman of the Hessian Free Democratic Party (FDP), challenged this statement and stated that Nadolny, during his stay in the West, had maintained almost daily contacts with the SMA through couriers from Karlshorst (Berlin section in which SMA headquarters are located). Nadolny thereupon announced that he would prefer charges against Euler for slander.

NADOLNY was at first given rather a cool reception by certain western politicians. He was forced to postpone a conference which he had scheduled to take place at Koenigstein because so few of the industrialists and politicians he had invited accepted. However, Andreas Hermes (CDU), former Reichsminister who in December 1945 was removed from his position as head of the East Zone German agricultural agency by the SMA because of his opposition to land reform and who is at present a member of the German Bizonal Economic Council, called a conference in his home at Bad Godesberg on March 13 at which Nadolny was guest of honor.

Among the important West-Zone Germans who attended this conference were Dr. Herman Puender, chairman of the Executive Committee of the German Bizonal Economic Administration; Prof. Ludwig Erhard, director of the German Bizonal Department for Economics; Friedrich von Prittwitz und Gaffron, prewar German ambassador to Washington and at present foreign affairs adviser to the executive committee of the CDU/CSU working party; and reportedly a number of prominent industrial and economic leaders.

ALTHOUGH the conference was held under a veil of secrecy, the general tenor of the conversations is known. Nadolny pointed out that Germany's chief interest lay in an early withdrawal of all the occupation forces. In his view Germany, if then unified and "neutralized," could resume its former place in the European economy and play an important role as mediator between East and West European economy while reviving its natural trade relations with the eastern European countries. Other topics on the agenda of the meeting seem to have been economic questions and refugee matters.

The principal effect of Nadolny's activities, however, was to create the impression, whether rightfully or not, that he was a spokesman in an SMA-supported campaign to convince West-Zone politicians and industrial groups of advantages to be derived from cooperation with the Soviets and to hinder the establishment of a West German state. In a press conference on March 21 Nadolny and Hermes declared that their only intention had been to draw the attention of the world to the need for a unification of Germany.

Erwin Schoettle, chairman of the Social Democratic Party faction of the Bizonal Economic Council, severely criticized Dr. Puender for having participated in these talks, stating that a high-ranking official of the Bizonal Administration should exercise more discretion. — *From Military Governor's Monthly Report No. 45.*

Trade Union Property Status Clarified

The following clarification has been issued by the Property Division, OMGUS, in reply to the question: *"Why has the property, formerly belonging to trade unions, not been returned to them?"*

With few exceptions, all Nazi organization property which is presently existing and identifiable as property which belonged to trade unions before it was taken by the DAF (German Labor Party) or other Nazi organization, has been returned either to the labor union or, to labor unions recognized by the authorities as being the successors to the dissolved unions.

Much of the misunderstanding over this question arises because certain persons confuse the terms "property of the trade unions" and "property of the DAF." The property acquired by the DAF after 1933, through ordinary commercial channels and which was never property of a trade union, was transferred, pursuant to the terms of Control Council Directive No. 50, to the state governments to be used by them for the best interests of the German people as a whole. This would include the transfer for utilization by trade unions of properties, specially suited for labor union activities.

Trade unions have, by negotiation with the state governments, acquired title to substantial properties suited to trade union purposes which never previously belonged to the trade unions, but which were built or otherwise acquired by the DAF after 1933. Negotiations between the state governments and the trade unions are continuing and it is expected that trade union expectations will be substantially fulfilled.

Those properties formerly owned by trade unions which were taken from them by the Nazis but which now are owned by private individuals or organizations, other than Nazi organizations, must be claimed under the Restitution Law (MG Law No. 59).

As soon as the restitution agencies and courts administering Military Government Law No. 59 decide that such properties are subject to restitution, the labor unions will receive the property.

Efficiency Rating

— — *Basic Principles of Procedure*

by **Peter F. Szluk**
Chief, Training Section,
Office of Personnel Officer, OMGUS

IN Military Government the performance of US civilian personnel is measured through the Efficiency Rating System. Adjective ratings of Excellent, Very Good, Good, Fair and Unsatisfactory characterize individual performance and become a determining factor in promotions, demotions, separations and, during reductions in force.

Performance evaluation is achieved through the selection of elements which are required in the position. Especially important elements are underlined to indicate them as the principal functions of the position. Symbols are utilized to describe the type of performance on each element: a plus mark for outstanding performance, a check mark for adequate performance and minus mark for weak performance. Finally, the earned symbols are checked against a standard to select the proper adjective rating.

Ratings are prepared by the immediate supervisor and reviewed by his superior. The rating must be approved by the local Efficiency Rating Committee before it is official.

A rating of Good, or better, is required for periodic pay increases. A rating of Fair or Unsatisfactory will result in a within grade pay decrease, demotion or separation. During reduction in force, the rating's point value is added to points earned for active military and civilian federal service (one point for each full year) in establishing the order of retention for the employee. Five points are awarded for an Excellent rating, three points for Very Good and one point for Good.

SEVERAL important procedural changes were recently announced by the Department of the Army and are being implemented in Military Government. A major change substitutes an "Anniversary" rating for US personnel in lieu of the old "Annual" rating. Other changes require specific inclusions in the 90-day written warning to below standard employees and a reduction from 90 to 30 days as the period within which a rating may be appealed.

PREVIOUSLY, supervisors and reviewing officials prepared annual ratings on all eligible employees as of March 31. The new anniversary system will gradually spread ratings over the 12 months. Implementation will be through the "Entrance" and "Six Month" rating procedures.

"Entrance" ratings of "Good" are automatically provided, by the Civilian Personnel Office, to the individual entering the federal service for the first time. In case of transfers from one agency to another, or reemployment after a "break" in service, the entrance rating is the one held at the time of transfer and for the latter, the one held at the time of separation, if it is available. If the rating previously held was Fair or Unsatisfactory, the rating will be changed to "Good". Entrance ratings are official for all personnel actions.

"Six Month" ratings are prepared by the immediate supervisor and reviewed by his superior (highest in line above him and familiar with work of the individual) six months from the date of Entrance rating. They cover probationary periods and separation for inefficiency may be made if performance was below standards. A new six-month rating is required whenever a promotion or demotion results in a change in grade. "Six Month" ratings are valid for one year, unless a grade change occurs.

The "Anniversary" rating is prepared by the immediate supervisor, reviewed by his superior, one year from the date of the six-month rating and on the same date yearly thereafter.

SUPERVISORS are required to discuss ratings with employees before reviewing it with their superiors. The reviewing official likewise discusses his rating with the individual if it differs from the supervisor's. The employee, when requested to annotate the form, should do so since this merely establishes that an interview was held.

A 90-day notice must be given prior to rating performance as "Fair" or "Unsatisfactory". The Personnel Officer may, in some instances, authorize supervisors or reviewing officials to reduce the period to 30 days. The notice is prepared 90 days in advance of the due date of the rating. If performance failure occurs later or on the due date of the rating, the notice is prepared and the rating postponed. It must state how performance requirements were not met, the nature and date of the proposed action, the procedure for written reply and, for veterans, appeal rights under the Veterans' Preference Act. It serves to warn the employee that performance will be rated "Fair" or "Unsatisfactory" if improvement is not shown.

REPRESENTATIVES from OMGUS, OMGBS and BMP constitute the Berlin Efficiency Rating Committee. There are similar committees in the states, Frankfurt and Nuremberg. Appeal by an employee results in a formal hearing to establish all facts which may sustain, raise or lower the rating. Decisions of local committees may be appealed to the Board of Review at Department of Army level.

The importance of the Efficiency Rating System cannot be overemphasized. It provides for fair and honest appraisal of individual work performance with an objective of improving the public service by retaining efficient personnel and eliminating the inefficient. It is required by law.

+ END

BUSINESS SITUATION IN THE BIZONAL AREA

Economy Becomes More Stable since January; Raw Materials and Imports Adequate for Needs; Position Shifts from Seller's to Buyer's Market

THE ECONOMY of the Bizonal Area has tended to become more stable since January after having expanded steadily in the previous months since monetary reform. Prices as well as industrial output have fluctuated only slightly. Raw materials have been in adequate supply on the whole, and imports are scheduled to cover immediate future requirements.

There are, however, exceptions in particular segments of industry, but, in general, the hand-to-mouth situation which had prevailed since 1945 has disappeared. The business position has now definitely changed from a seller's to a buyer's market.

Of equal importance is the return of more normal business conditions, including better transportation, easier communication within and beyond the borders, and changes in the Joint Export-Import Agency procedure which transfer a larger share of responsibility for foreign trade from JEIA to German businessmen.

THE DISAPPEARANCE of a number of obstacles to economic recovery has to a certain extent emphasized the remaining problems. The shortage of both short-term credit and funds for capital investment has remained acute, and the German Bizonal Economic Administration and Military Government are giving the problem most serious attention.

A gradual increase in unemployment, less marked in mining and manufacturing than in other branches of the economy, has been accompanied by a small number of bankruptcies. Both unemployment and business failures were virtually unknown before monetary reform, and the reappearance of the latter is not entirely an unhealthy sign.

The major single event of April was the tripartite agreement on prohibited and limited industries and reparations[1]. For example, the annual production of 85,000 metric tons of primary Aluminum is now permitted, whereas trizonal production in March was at an annual rate of 22,800 tons. Imports of bauxite and alumina are not specifically limited, but excessive stockpiling wail be prevented.

[1] see text in Information Bulletin, Issue No. 150, May 3, 1949.

THE PERMITTED annual output of steel in the Bizonal Area is 10,700,000 ingot tons as compared with production in April at the yearly rate of 9,175,200 ingot tons. The permitted annual output of steel in the three western zones is 11,100,000 ingot tons, as compared with production in March at the yearly rate of 9,370,000 ingot tons.

Substantial changes were also made in other fields, notably shipbuilding —from Bipartite section of the Military Governor's Monthly Report.

Industrial Activity for April

Bizonal Germany's industrial production in April totaled 82 percent of the 1936 level, and was higher than eight of the nine previous months since currency reform.

The level of bizonal production has advanced 61 percent since the introduction of new currency last June. The only postwar months exceeding April's production was last March, which had 27 working days against only 24 for April. This 11 percent decline in the number of April working days was responsible for a similar decline in total April output.

Production per working day has remained approximately the same over the past three months, a BICO announcement said. The stones and earths industry and petroleum and coal products industry are two notable exceptions to this trend, however. The seasonal rise in demand for building materials has accelerated the stones and earths industry while the reactivation of bizonal oil refineries has created rises in output of petroleum products even during the short month of April. A postwar record was established in the petroleum and coil products industry, which is at 94 percent of the 1936 level.

Of the 17 industrial groups only three declined more than 10 percent in April. They were: machinery and optical goods, leather and leather products, and rubber products.

Drops of 8 to 10 percent, closely paralleling the month's decline in the number of working days, occurred in nine industrial groups. They were: coal, other mining, iron and steel production, electrical equipment, chemicals, sawmills and woodworking, paper and paper products, textiles and clothing, and electricity and gas.

Index of Volume of Industrial Production for Bizonal Area

(Not Adjusted for Seasonal Variation) 1936 equals 100

Industry Groups	1948 Mar	1948 May	1949 Jan	1949 Feb	1949 Mar[1]
Total for all Industry	**53**	**47**	**80**	**90**[3]	**82**
Coal	76	66	86	96	86
Mining (excluding Coal)	101	91	115	128	115
Iron & Steel Production	31	27	57	64[3]	58[1]
Nonferrous Metal Production	40	35	71	81[3]	78
Iron & Steel Construction	59	56	[2]	[2]	[2]
Machinery & Optical Goods	46	41	82	94[3]	84
Vehicles	27	22	72	85	79
Electrical Equipment	93	72	174	187[3]	169
Other Metal Goods	31	27	49	53	[2]
Stones & Earths	47	48	64	76	81
Glass & Ceramics	67	62	105	118	112
Petroleum & Coal Products	53	55	81	93[3]	94
Chemicals	56	52	77	90[3]	82
Rubber Products	79	62	103	116[3]	92
Sawmills & Woodworking	55	52	79	87[3]	80
Paper & Products	45	36	75	89	82
Leather & Products	43	34	68	71[3]	60
Textiles & Clothing	44	38	76	93[3]	85
Electricity & Gas	115	108	133	145	130

[1] Maximum level permitted 11,100,000 metric tons (revised level, April 1949) of steel annually. April, 1949 production represents 74 percent of permitted level.
[2] Not available — the index for all industry groups, however, contains estimates for the groups for which full information is not yet available.
[3] Revised.

Preparing for Citizenship

— — *Education is More than Training*

by **Murray D. Van Wagoner**

Director, OMG Bavaria

IN THIS complex modern world we have a very different concept of education than we had 100 years ago—or even 50 for that matter. Today, we make a difference between training and education.

A man is trained to become a chimney sweep, a mechanic or a lawyer. But he must be a good citizen too—and he needs education to become that.

A doctor may study long years to learn his profession. He may be able to take out your appendix blindfolded. But that does not mean he is well educated.

Does he understand the procedure of his government? Can he enrich his own life from the vast cultural heritage of Germany?

Does he know how to protect his constitutional rights and the rights of others? Can he vote intelligently? Only if he answers those questions affirmatively is he well educated.

Forums make a major contribution to education. But these are not enough. Even more necessary is training for citizenship in the schools.

There are no words in German meaning "civics" or "social studies". These are the terms we use to cover the study of government and the construction of society. These are the studies which teach how food and clothing come to the stores, how water and light reach the homes. In these courses one learns the rights of every individual in a democratic society, and how to protect them. They teach one how the government operates and how one can participate in it.

IN SHORT, this is the subject matter that provides the basic training for citizenship. These studies provide one with the essential tools for building a better world.

That is why modern educators believe that young people need more education today than ever before. Their education must include the broad studies for citizenship as well as the narrow training for making a living.

Yet there are some persons in Bavaria today—and rather influential persons at that—who have raised loud voices against more education for youth. They proclaim great fears of an "educated proletariat". They seem to think that if a farmer reads too much he will become dissatisfied with being a farmer. Or a brick-mason might learn too much about the constitution and object to the police breaking into his home without a legal warrant. They are afraid that too many people might become interested in government and demand to know where the taxes are going.

In short, these persons fear that the less privileged classes will demand more privileges.

This is exactly the same attitude that the master takes toward the training of a slave. He does not want to teach the slave too much for fear he might become dissatisfied with slavery.

Director Van Wagoner addressed the opening session of the German-American Youth Club forum in Nuremberg April 22. This article is a major portion of the text of his address.

A woman, who runs a small textile factory near Garmisch, was asked recently how long it took to train her workers. She said that they normally served four years' apprenticeship. But she complained bitterly that more years in school would deprive her of young workers. Thus her only thought about better education was that she would lose some cheap labor.

Fortunately there have been a large group of progressive educators in Bavaria who reject this type of medieval thinking. They believe that all youth, rich or poor, must have better and broader education.

FOR MANY MONTHS they have been working in a series of committees to expand and improve education in Bavaria. They have drafted plans for improving vocational and professional training. New courses in education for citizenship have been drawn up. New teaching methods have been developed.

This progressive group, which has drawn on the services of teachers from all over Bavaria, is now submitting its plans to the Bavarian Education Ministry and the legislature. They will become a basis for the new standards and direction of education in Bavaria.

ONE very important study of this group has been their consideration of new teaching methods. The old role of the teacher as a drill sergeant, ruling his class with a hickory stick, must be banished forever. The teacher must not bombard the pupils with facts to be committed to memory. The teacher should guide the students to knowledge. He should impart information and encourage his pupils to discuss it, to ask questions, to form their own opinions.

I remember once visiting a Bavarian school. The children sat rigid with hands clasped. They did not move a muscle. To relieve the tension I asked them to sing me a song. It took some persuasion to make them do so. This may not have been a typical situation but I consider this the wrong attitude to be developed in a schoolroom. The children should not be afraid of adults. They should be respectful, but they should also be inquisitive.

Youth must develop active minds, eager to ask questions and expectant of fair answers. In other words, the young people today must be educated to think for themselves. They should be taught to respect the other man's opinion, but not be required to accept it. **+END**

Publication Resumes

The return of religious freedom to the Western Zones of Germany was pointed up with the revival of "Der Rosenkranz" (The Rosary) in Limburg, Hesse. "Der Rosenkranz," which will appear monthly in an edition of 100,000 copies, is a Catholic periodical which was prohibited by the Propaganda Ministry during the Nazi regime.

Command Occupation in Germany

General Huebner
Acting Military Governor

General Hays
Directs MG Activities

Lt. Gen. Clarence R. Huebner (pictured at upper left), deputy commander-in-chief and chief of staff, European Command, was appointed acting commander-in-chief, EUCOM and acting military governor in Germany, replacing General Lucius D. Clay, who returned to the United States May 15, for retirement.

In carrying out his assignment as acting Military Governor, General Huebner has delegated full authority to Maj. Gen. George P. Hays (above, right), Deputy Military Governor and Commanding General, OMGUS, to act on all matters of Military Government including final actions on Bipartite and Tripartite Board proceedings. General Huebner has retained for his personal approval only those matters of Military Government which he cannot delegate because of international law or military agreements as, for example, such matters as final action over cases tried by the Military Tribunal at Nuremberg.

General Huebner continues as acting military governor until arrival in the theater of the high commissioner for Germany, Mr. John J. McCloy, president of the United Nations International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, has been appointed by President Truman.

Personnel Changes are Announced

Col. James T. Duke, personnel officer of OMGUS since June 20, 1946, has been appointed commanding officer of the Berlin Military Post, succeeding Col. Robert A. Willard who is to return to the United States in June to assume command of the Signal Corps Training Center at Camp Gordon, Ga.

Mr. Norman Olnick, formerly chief of the Internal Audits Branch, has been named comptroller of JEIA, succeeding Mr. Moore C. McIntosh, who has returned to the United States. Mr. Olnick also had served with the OMGUS Audit Office and the decartelization element of BICO.

Mr. Milliam J. Baker, for 15 months budget administrator of JEIA, was also named assistant comptroller of JEIA, succeeding Mr. R. W. Kimball, who returned to the United States.

Mr. C. R. Mahder, former deputy chief of OMSTEG Branch, BICO, became secretary of the US representation on the Joint UK/US ERP Secretariat and chief of the US ERP Group, BICO. He replaced Lt. Col. E. H. Harrelson who returned to the United States.

Mr. Raymond D. Healy was promoted from deputy to chief of the Youth Activities Section, OMG Hesse. During the war he had served as a Red Cross regional field supervisor in Algiers, Italy, southern France and Germany.

Col. John B. Murphy has been appointed director of the EUCOM Personnel and Administration Division, succeeding Brig. Gen. William E. Bergin, who returned to Washington as assistant to the adjutant general of the army.

COSAR Reactivated To Plan Transfer

The Committee on State-Army Reorganization (COSAR) has been reactivated by the commander-in-chief, European Command, and Military Governor for Germany to work out plans for the transfer of Military Government functions to a civilian agency.

Mr. J. Anthony Panuch, special adviser to the commander-in-chief and military governor, is chairman of COSAR. The other members are Brig. Gen. Williston B. Palmer, director of legistics, EUCOM, and Mr. James L. Sundquist, control officer, OMGUS.

Originally set up March 2, 1948, COSAR, working in collaboration with a State Department mission, formulated a plan for the transfer of MG responsibilites to a civilian agency. At the same time it developed working relationships between the US high commissioner and the commander-in-chief of the US Forces of Occupation in Germany.

This plan will be restudied in the light of developments during the past year, particularly with regard to the termination of Military Government in the three western zones of Germany and the transfer of controls to an Allied high commission for Germany when a western German government is established.

Planning for the tripartite aspect of such a transfer is in the hands of the Committee on Allied Controls, of which Mr. Panuch is the US member. Maj. Gen. Kenneth G. McLean, the British deputy military governor, and Mr. Maurice Sabatier, administrative counselor to Gen. Pierre Koenig, the French military governor, are the other members of the committee.

Other aspects of US civilian organization in Germany, after the termination of Military Government, are being developed locally, in preliminary form, by a committee which has been in existence, since June 21, 1948 under Mr. Panuch's chairmanship. Other members of this committee are Mr. Shepard Morgan, finance adviser; Lawrence Wilkinson, economics adviser; Dr. E. L. Litchfield, director of the Civil Administration Division, and Mr. Sundquist.

All planning is being done in close collaboration with the Department of State.

Students attending course for camp leaders at Oberreifenberg, Hesse, take part in indoor and outdoor seminars.

Training Youth Leaders

— — *Growth of Groups Creates Need*

Article
by **Dr. Elizabeth P. Lam**
Chief, Leadership Training Section
Community Education Branch
Education & Cultural Relations
Division, OMGUS

THE RAPID, almost phenomenal growth of German youth organizations in the US Zone to a membership of more than a million in the first two years of the occupation has created a critical need for trained adult workers.

Denazification standards eliminated from the adult leadership of these organizations Nazi or militaristic individuals. But the more positive and difficult objective of finding adults able to give youth through their organizations constructive, objective and individual guidance persists as the crucial and most fundamental need in the youth field.

German adult advisers of youth, like the youth themselves, are so caught in the traditional cultural patterns of Germany that they lack perspective to judge what is needed. Even if they opposed nazism, the years of isolation and repression have so restricted their vision and so dwarfed their knowledge that they do not know, even if they wish to, how to give new content and perspective to their own work with youth. The training and reorientation of these adult workers is as fundamental in this field as teacher training is to reform of the school system.

THE NEED for reorientation and training is manifested in four major ways:

1. The hierarchial pattern of most German youth organizations tends to create the kind of leadership which prevents local initiative, cramps independence of thought and action on the part of the youthful membership and fosters narrow partisan or sectarian views.

2. Adult workers have little understanding of the psychological needs of young people and how to make the activities of the group serve these needs. Emphasis is put upon mass activities, in which the individual and his particular interests and needs tend to be swallowed by the group.

3. The techniques of group processes such as parliamentary practices, committee organization, program and policy-making with the youth membership, discussion and forum techniques are virtually unknown. Without adult advisers who can offer these skills plus a philosophy recognizing and appreciating democratic values and methods, youth organizations will not help young people to face and assume the responsibilities of citizenship.

Many organizations are consciously or unconsciously escapist, ignoring completely public issues. Adults in other organizations, who stress political responsibility, focus upon partisan views which tend to indoctrinate youth at a premature age and to discourage independence of thinking and civic action suitable to the age and experience of youth.

4. The recent appointment of increasing numbers of youth workers (Jugendpfleger) introduces still another urgent need for trained personnel in the field of public administration. The youth worker, who is paid out of public funds, is in a strategic position to use his office either to serve or to control the voluntary organizations and either to foster or to squelch private community initiative. There is at this time no school where such youth workers can receive educational and professional training for their work.

RECOGNIZING these needs, each state Military Government has launched a variety of projects to train adult youth workers. Berlin opened the first training center in February 1948 at Wannsee. At present, 90 percent of the operating budget for the center comes from Military Government, and approximately 10 percent from other sources, which include contributions from faculty members and interested individuals and tuition fees from students.

With the exception of a few weeks in mid-winter the Wannsee center has attracted a continuous stream of young people, chiefly between 18 and 25 years of age for one- or two-week or weekend courses. It has emphasized particularly free, non-partisan discussion of political issues, taught certain arts and skills, encouraged independence

(Continued on next page)

of thought and attempted by the very organization of the center to teach group program planning and participation.

The services of Miss Lucille Day, provided partly by government funds and partly by a private foundation grant, have contributed immeasurably to the richness and quality of the program. More than 700 individuals participated in one or more courses in the first year, approximately 50 percent of whom were individuals without specific organizational affiliation.

The second major event was the opening of a school at Ruit, near Stuttgart, in May 1948. In spite of financial insecurity, it has received the steady support of the state youth organizations, has won the active support of the ministry and has attracted public attention by its efforts to raise money. Approximately 80 percent of the operating expenses come from Military Government; the remainder from the Ministry of Culture and student fees. It is estimated that approximately 1,500 individuals have participated in one or more courses since the opening of the school in May 1948.

Emphasis at Ruit is being placed on the training of sports and physical education teachers as well as upon the more general field of youth work. The contents of courses, according to qualified observers, still follow German traditions too closely. A non-German resident is urgently needed to give fundamental guidance to the development of curriculum, methods of teaching and general plan of organization.

MILITARY Government in Hesse has undertaken a very ambitious program of local community training. It has instituted training courses in local communities and also set up weekend training courses at Obereifenberg for specialized needs.

Prospective camp leaders prepare for the job by taking part in sports.

Puppet shows are always satisfying to boys and girls everywhere.

TYPICAL of these courses were training conferences for 300 camp leaders in April and June of 1948. By December 1948 approximately 800 different persons had participated in this course. In addition, plans for a permanent center for youth training in Hesse have been in the making since early 1947. Villa Lilly now provides such a place. In addition, four consultative committees to work on problems directly related to leadership training have been set up in Hesse. These committees meet regularly and provide channels for all types of youth organizations to discuss these problems.

Certain factors have contributed to the success of all these enterprises. Deutsche mark grants have been essential; all major voluntary organizations have given their support; and boards of committees have been established in each state to help make policy, appoint the faculty and assume some responsibility for public relations. The fact that these efforts are still in their somewhat crude beginnings does not minimize their significance as a cooperative German and Military Government effort to meet a situation of unparalleled opportunity.

Closely allied with these individual state efforts have been a series of interstate consultative conferences to discuss problems of leadership training common to all, looking forward to the development of professional standards in this field. The first such meeting was held in Wiesbaden in August 1948. Approximately 30 representatives of the major organizations came together upon invitation from OMGUS. The discussions concluded with the election of a working committee to continue the consideration of leadership training problems and with the unanimous recommendation that a longer workshop be held within the next two months.

THE CONFERENCE at Stein in October was the answer to this recommendation. It was marked by great freedom in the exchange of ideas between Germans and Americans, and the recognition on the part of the Germans present of new areas which should be included in leadership training. Again, the participation of leading representatives from the major youth organizations laid the foundation for cooperative work on this problem.

A conference in Ruit in December 1948 enlarged the circle by bringing together representatives from the training centers and organizations of the British and American Zones, one representative from the French Zone and MG officials from the three zones. This conference emphasized the need for trained youth workers as well as covered again many of the same problems discussed at the conferences at Stein and Ruit.

The development of a united concern for the problems of training has been manifested as a result of these conferences. Not only have organizational representatives discussed their own training institutes objectively and critically, but they have shown growing concern for the establishment of non-sectarian training schools and for the establishment of certain common professional standards. A basis of trust and mutual respect between the Germans and MG officials has been established. Germans attending these conferences have become more critical of their own practices, and indicate a willingness

A worthwhile subject which they will teach is sketching and painting.

and desire for new ideas and new approaches. Furthermore, the Ruit meeting encouraged consultations on leadership training and professional standards across zonal lines which may assume significance in the future.

An equally necessary approach to improving youth work is through the training schools under German sponsorship. There are at least seven training centers in the US Zone and Berlin Sector for the training of religious youth workers. Young people enter these schools at 18 years of age and two years later are doing full time work as youth pastors, YWCA or YMCA secretaries or pastor's assistants. There are seven centers for training workers for institutional youth work, play centers and other fields closely allied to group work. In addition, there are several centers which give short-term courses for trade union leaders.

THE TEACHING staffs of these schools consists of theologically-trained university graduates, if the school is church controlled, plus part-time "specialists" in certain skills or particular subjects. The teaching methods and contents of the curriculum suffer, in most instances, from the same limitations mentioned at the beginning of this article. The courses are frequently unrelated and repetitive, and practical training tends often to be poorly supervised and planned.

Several international and US organizations have contributed directly through personnel and in money to the enrichment of training offered by German agencies. Miss G. Bruns was sent by the Girl Scouts of America, under the sponsorship of the World Bureau, to develop adequate leadership. She directed an international training course at Ruit for Girl Scout volunteer leaders from all parts of the zone. This was the second such course, and proved very valuable.*

Miss Fay Allan of the Young Women's Christian Association has given continuous advice and guidance in short leadership training conferences and courses in the past years, and has put on several demonstration projects which illustrate good group work methods to the German YWCA secretariats.

The World Council of Churches, the Young Men's Christian Association and the American Friends Service Committee have also sent professional staff members to Germany who have demonstrated good group practices and by direct and indirect ways have sought to improve the quality of German leadership.

The sending of Germans to other countries for observation and study of teaching methods and content is expected to bring significant results in this field. International organizations, such as the Catholic Girls' Society, the YWCA and YMCA, have invited Germans to attend training conferences in various European countries as well as in the United States.

PARTICULAR mention should be made of a Rockefeller Foundation grant to finance the study of nine carefully chosen youth workers in graduate schools of group work in the United States for a period of four to ten months. The same foundation also financed two months of training in Great Britain for nine youth leaders from the American Zone. Germans returning from such experiences give evidence of more ability to judge German practices critically and objectively and of increased zeal to attempt new constructive experiments in the youth field.

ONLY A BEGINNING has been made in the development of professional literature and educational materials for youth work. This is as fundamental to good group work as textbooks are to education. A beginning in the work of translation of American book and pamphlets and in the writing of original material was made in Hesse in 1947 and expanded in 1948. Although still in its beginning, this represents a fundamental approach to leadership training. Once the basic philosophy and principles of group work are understood, competent Germans should be encouraged to write material for use by Germans based upon German problems and experiments in the field of youth work.

These are only initial steps in the development of a body of professionally trained and competent youth workers. The fact that the MG youth staff is working cooperatively with a small but growing nucleus of German leaders in this field is the underlying achievement of this year. Such foundation of mutual confidence and cooperation is necessary to all other developments and marks a significant forward step. —END

* See "Girl Scouts" in Information Bulletin, Issue No. 155, Feb. 22, 1949.

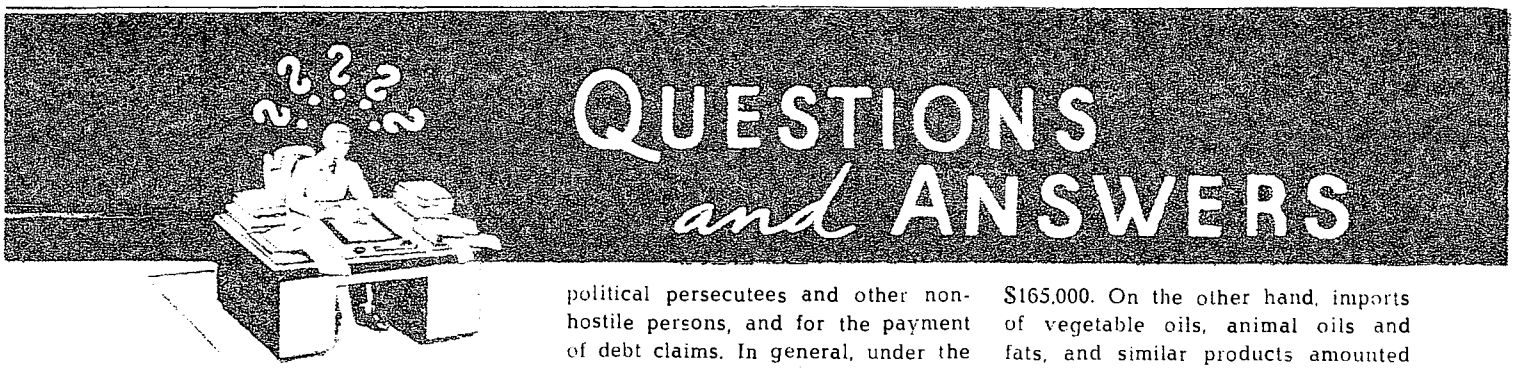
Title to Former Reich Property Clarified

To remove uncertainty as to title of property which belonged to the former German Reich and to the former German states, MG Law No. 19 has been promulgated in the US Zone. Under the terms of the new law, title to such properties is generally transferred to the present German state in which the property is located, following a momentary vesting of the title in Military Government to facilitate the transfer of control and ownership to the appropriate German authorites.

Heretofore, uncertainties of title to former Reich properties have seriously retarded repair, rehabilitation, remodeling and utilization of the properties for the most beneficial economic uses. The new law is designed to remove at once, any obstacles to full use. Although the future German government would be competent to deal with this problem itself and is not precluded from doing so when it is established, the time lost before a new government would be able to establish appropriate legislative processes to cope with the problem would represent an additional costly delay to the German economy.

In certain instances, trade unions, cooperatives, political parties or other democratic organizations will receive title rather than the new state or federal government, if such properties were taken from the organizations by the former German government. With regard to Berlin, the law further provides that properties having the nature of public utilities, such as the Reichsbahn or Reichspost, which are part of an economic unit operating in more than one sector of Berlin, are not affected by the law unless further orders or regulations are issued by MG.

Reich properties presently used for occupation purposes will remain under requisition until released, although title passes to the German state at once.



Why does the constitution of a federated type of state limit the jurisdiction of the central government and parliament?

In a federal system the individual autonomous states which are part of a combination cannot delegate all their authority to a federal state; if they did, then the power of the central institutions of the government and parliament would conceivably be too far removed from the individual voter, thus providing a means for an unscrupulous and capricious group of individuals in authoritative positions to enforce their will upon the whole people. (OMGWB)

* * *

What agency is responsible for carrying out the land reform and land settlement law in Bavaria.

The acquisition of land is under the land settlement authority of the Bavarian Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Forestry. Then the land is turned over to a non-profit private group called the land settlement agency, which distributes the land, and is responsible for helping the new settlers to get started farming or gardening. Military Government has nothing to do with administration of this law. (OMGB)

* * *

What happened to German-owned properties in the United States during and after the last war?

The general policy of the US government with regard to the property of Germans and other enemy aliens in the United States is to uncover and take title to such property. Thereafter the property is administered by the US Attorney General in the national interest and, with the exception of certain classes of property, prepared for sale or liquidation.

The ultimate disposition of the proceeds is a matter for determination by the US Congress. Thus far, Congress has provided for the settlement of title claims of racial, religious or political persecutees and other non-hostile persons, and for the payment of debt claims. In general, under the present policy, property in the United States newly acquired by Germans after Dec. 31, 1946 is not taken over by the US government. (Dept. Justice)

* * *

Germany has the world's largest deposits of potash (fertilizer) and before the war was a leading exporter of this product. Today Germany is importing potash for use in the Bizone. Why is this so?

Germany does possess a great part of the world supply of potash. However, most of it is in the Soviet zone. Prewar potash production in the Bizonal area was 500,000—600,000 tons per year. During the 1947—1948 season production in the Bizonal area was 431,000 tons, while almost 13,000 tons were imported. Improvements in storage facilities, transport, power and equipment and worker efficiency during the 1948—49 season resulted in production of 590,000 tons of potash, and no imports were necessary. The Trizonal area during 1949—50 is expected to produce 630,000 tons, of which 80,000 tons will be surplus for export. (OEA-OMGUS)

* * *

Why does JEIA import foreign-made soap when it could import fatty acids and give employment to Germany's soap industry?

Actual soap imports account for a small percentage of the imports of fats and oils used to make soap. For the first nine months of 1948, the total imports of toilet and household soap, soap powder, cosmetics and similar preparations only amounted to $165,000. On the other hand, imports of vegetable oils, animal oils and fats, and similar products amounted to over $12,000,000. Fatty acids are very hard to obtain because of world shortages. (JEIA)

* * *

How is the foreign exchange handled which results from the expenditures made by tourists?

Tourism is just another form of a German export. The dollars resulting are placed in the fund which is used to purchase needed imports for the German economy. The German hotel operator is reimbursed in Deutsche marks at the rate of 30 cents equals one Deutsche mark. (JEIA)

* * *

According to figures published in the German press, in the first nine months of 1948 the United States and Great Britain together took 20 percent of the Bizone's exports, yet supplied Germany with more than 50 percent of her imports. I am speaking now of the imports which are purchased with the proceeds of bizonal exports. Could we not balance our trade better if we had trade agreements with these two countries?

In the case of Great Britain, Bizonia has a trade agreement which has been in effect since May of last year. Bizone's export sales to Great Britain for the first nine months of 1948 amounted to $59,000,000. In the same period, Great Britain sold the Bizone $68,000,000 worth of goods. As for the United States, they sold the Bizone $101,000,000 worth of category 'B' goods for the first nine months and bought $16,000,000 worth of goods in the same period. Admittedly, our trade with the United States is out of balance. The fact that the United States is the only source of supply for a great many needed items has a great deal to do with this. A trade agreement would not necessarily correct this, as the United States does not require import licenses. German exporters have only to supply first quality products at competitive prices to sell in the market. (JEIA)

In this section are printed the best and most repeated questions and answers which are forwarded to the Information Bulletin. Questions, especially those addressed by Germans to occupational personnel, may be sent to the Editor, and the competent authority on the subject will be requested to prepare the reply. The questions must be confined to the sphere of US Military Government or affiliated activities in Germany.

(Continued from page 6)

Nuremberg Trials

unity, and pride in the true glories of German culture and history, one would applaud. But, on the contrary, it tends rather to take shape as justification, sometimes sly and sometimes brazen, of the events of the Nazi era.

THESE TENDENCIES have frequently emerged in the arguments of defense counsel at the Nuremberg trials; indeed, during the past year I personally have found these defense arguments to be the most significant and revealing feature of the trials. At the outset, defense counsel chiefly endeavored to show that their particular clients were not individually responsible for atrocities, and had disapproved or opposed them. More recently, some German lawyers contend that these things were not crimes at all.

It is argued, for example, that the Germans were entirely within their rights in rounding up Frenchmen and Belgians and Poles and Russians and deporting them to Germany to forced labor in German mines and factories. The undisputed evidence of concentration camp outrages, gassings of Jews by the million, and infamous medical experiments on human beings seems to have made relatively little dent; now we are blandly told that the Allied bombing offensive was much more wicked. Anti-Semitism is far from dead and now gives rise to excuses for the Nazi persecution of Jews; last November one of the German lawyers told the court:

"In fact, in all communist revolts in Germany, Jews played a leading part; in any economic crisis Jews managed to make money at the expense of non-Jews; in many leading professions Jews were in an overwhelming majority though only little more than one percent of the population was Jewish. Lack of modesty and tact, and an arrogant sneer at ideals dear to the bulk of the German population did a lot of harm . . ."

IF GERMANY again falls victim to the delusions of anti-Semitism and militarism and the mirage of dictatorship, it will be because the lesson of Nuremberg has not, even yet, sunk in. For Nuremberg provides, above all, an eloquent demonstration of the terrible handicaps under which any nation, burdened by dictatorship, labors. It is not generally realized what a lethal gas settled over science and the professions and all forms of cultural activity under the Third Reich. It is a startling but most significant fact that the Nazi dictatorship was not even efficient at being totalitarian; German economic mobilization for war was incomplete and unsystematic, and lagged far behind that of the United States, latecomers to the war though we were.

It is only human nature to learn faster and more thoroughly from mistakes that harm one's self than from those that harm others, and perhaps the harvest of hatred which Germany reaped in the occupied countries will, in the long-run, not impress the German mind so much as the ravaging consequences of the Third Reich within Germany—consequences which are only too apparent to anyone who reads the "Nuremberg Record."

How to drive this lesson home in Germany is a difficult problem. The Germans are not a primitive people, and reorientation of German thought along democratic lines must ultimately be accomplished by the Germans themselves. But the least we can do is to ensure that the documents which expose the true nature of the Third Reich are circulated throughout Germany.

BEFORE VERY long German historical works will again be written, and what will they say, for example, about the background of the Munich crisis? Will they state that the Czech atrocities against the Sudeten Germans justified the German demands? Or will the German history books mention the German Foreign Office documents which prove that the Sudeten Germans were under direct orders from Berlin to provoke "incidents"?

Will these German histories proclaim that the German military leaders bore no share of responsibility for the atrocities committed under German occupation, or will they refer to the documents proving that many of the terrible orders for the execution of commandos and the slaughter of hostages were originated within the Wehrmacht, and that Himmler's quads of SS executioners who liquidated over a million Jews in eastern Europe, were billeted and fed and otherwise assisted by the German Army?

These documents and hundreds of others which became available at Nuremberg must be utilized to the full in writing German history, if the Germans of today are to grasp the truth about the past.

But now one hears, with growing frequency, the view that this talk of reeducation and democratization may have been all very well in 1945, but that it is obsolete in 1949. Germany will never again be able to threaten

(Continued on next page)

This article completes a record during the past three years in the INFORMATION BULLETIN of the Nuremberg Trials from the opening statement by Justice Jackson to the review by General Taylor. This bibliography includes:

FORERUNNER OF NUREMBERG, a review of earlier international war crimes trials, Issue No. 135, May 18, 1948.

GERMANS CONVINCED NUREMBERG DEFENDANTS RECEIVED FAIR TRIAL, an opinion survey by Information Services Division, OMGUS, Issue No. 61, Sept. 30, 1946.

HALDER'S DIARY, resume by Miss F. M. Boyle, OCCWC, of translation of seven-volume stenographic record of German military strategy from 1939 to 1942, Issue No. 112, Sept. 29, 1947.

THE INDICTMENT AGAINST NAZISM, excerpts from the opening statement by Robert H. Jackson, US prosecutor, before the International Military Tribunal, Issue No. 33, March 16, 1946.

J'ACCUSE!, excerpts of charges by French prosecutor before the International Military Tribunal, Issue No. 34, March 23, 1946.

JUSTICE CASE AT NUREMBERG, review by Charles M. LaFollette, prosecutor in the case and later director of OMG Wuerttemberg-Baden, of case and decision, in first installments, starting Issue No. 138, June, 29, 1948.

JUSTICE IN NUREMBERG VERDICTS, German editorial comment, Issue No. 63, Oct. 14, 1946.

KRUPP, FROM AGGRESSOR TO DEFENSE, review by Eugene Philips, PIO OCCWC, of opening of Krupp case, Issue No. 123, Dec. 15, 1947.

NUREMBERG TRIALS, review by H. Peter Dreyer, PIO OCCWC, of prosecution staff and six first trials under way, Issue No. 93, May 19, 1947.

PROOF OF NAZI GUILT, summation by Justice Robert H. Jackson, US prosecutor before the International Military Tribunal (abstracted text), Issue No. 58, Sept. 9, 1946.

PUBLIC APPROVAL OF NUREMBERG VERDICTS REVEALED BY ICD POLL, Issue No. 66, Nov. 4, 1946.

THESE ARE ACCUSED, Justice Jackson's thumbnail biographies of IMT defendants, with ink sketches by Henry W. Koerner, Issue No. 58, Sept. 9, 1946.

THE VERDICT, abstract of the decision by the International Military Tribunal, Issue No. 62, Oct. 7, 1946.

world peace, we are told, and today there is a much more powerful and immediate menace from farther East. So let us rebuild Germany's heavy industry, put German affairs back into the hands of those who once before made her a great military power, forget the oppressions and atrocities of the Nazis, raise a new army under the German officers' corps, and make of Germany a strong ally against the Soviet Union.

PROTAGONISTS of these views like to think of themselves as "realists," but such notions are fantastically unrealistic, and their adoption would work grave injury to ourselves and our allies, whatever the future holds. A German regime forged from these elements might well be "strong," but it certainly would not be our ally, because such a regime would have no interest in achieving the goals of our foreign policy, to wit, a stable peace, disarmament and free intercourse among nations.

On the contrary, a reactionary, militaristic German government would be a terrible threat to world peace; it would surely seek to exploit and irritate international tension, and would regard another war as an opportunity to revive German might, and a chance for the Krupps and the field marshals once again to play a big part in world affairs.

In short, a militaristic Germany would inevitably be our enemy, not our ally. The United States, France and neighboring countries have a heavy stake in the evolution of a Germany which shares the same political common denominator with the western European democracies. Only such a Germany will cooperate in establishing world peace and freedom. Only such a Germany would be a useful ally in war, whether "hot" or "cold."

But Nuremberg has a present meaning which far transcends the boundaries of Germany. A noisy chorus chants the refrain that the western democracies are arming for war against the East. The European Recovery Program is condemned as the precursor of war, and decried as the embodiment of a purely negative policy, with no constructive aim, and with no positive aim other than eventual war. So, too, it is whispered that the United States will precipitate war by atomic bombardments and abandon Western Europe to the enemy.

TO THESE canards, two conclusive replies have been made during the last few weeks. The first came from Washington, and was made by General Omar Bradley, chief of staff of the United States Army and a man whose part in the defense of western European democracy will not soon be forgotten. In the unhappy event of war, said General Bradley:

"It must be perfectly apparent to the people of the United States that we cannot count on our friends in western Europe if our strategy in the event of war dictates that we shall first abandon them to the enemy with a promise of later liberation. Yet that is the only strategy that can prevail if the military balance of power in Europe is to be carried on the wings of our bombers and deposited in reserves this side of the ocean."

(Continued on page 24)

Verdicts and Sentences in Nuremberg War Crimes Trials

Case 1 — Medical — Judgment Aug. 20, 1947

Counts: 1 — Conspiracy; 2 — War Crimes; 3 — Crimes Against Humanity; and 4 — Membership in SS

Name	Convicted	Sentence
Brandt, Karl	2, 3, 4	death
Handloser, Siegfried	2, 3	life
Rostock, Paul	— — — —	not guilty
Schroeder, Oskar	2, 3	life
Genzken, Karl	2, 3, 4	life
Gebhardt, Karl	2, 3, 4	death
Blome, Kurt	— — — —	not guilty
Mrugowsky, Joachim	2, 3, 4	death
Brandt, Rudolf	2, 3, 4	death
Poppendick, Helmut	4	10 years
Sievers, Wolfram	2, 3, 4	death
Rose, Gerhard	2, 3	life
Ruff, Siegfried	— — — —	not guilty
Brack, Viktor	2, 3, 4	death
Romberg, Hans-Wolfgang	— — — —	not guilty
Becker-Freysing, Hermann	2, 3	20 years
Weltz, August	— — — —	not guilty
Schaefer, Konrad	— — — —	not guilty
Hoven, Waldemar	2, 3, 4	death
Beigelboeck, Wilhelm	2, 3	15 years
Pokorny, Adolf	— — — —	not guilty
Oberhauser, Herta	2, 3	20 years
Fischer, Fritz	2, 3, 4	life

Case 2 — Milch — Judgment April 17, 1947

Counts: 1 — Slave Labor; 2 — War Crimes; and 3 — Crimes Against Humanity

Milch, Erhard	1, 3	life

Case 3 — Justice — Judgment Dec. 4, 1947

Counts: 1 — Conspiracy; 2 — War Crimes; 3 — Crimes Against Humanity; and 4 — Membership in SS

Altstoetter, Josef	4	5 years
von Ammon, Wilhelm	2, 3	10 years
Barnickel, Paul	— — — —	not guilty
Cuhorst, Hermann	— — — —	not guilty
Joel, Guenther	2, 3, 4	10 years
Klemm, Herbert	2, 3	life
Lautz, Ernst	2, 3	10 years
Mettgenberg, Wolfgang	2, 3	10 years
Nebelung, Guenther	— — — —	not guilty
Oeschey, Rudolf	3, 4	life
Petersen, Hans	— — — —	not guilty
Rothaug, Oswald	3	life
Rothenberger, Curt	2, 3	7 years
Schlegelberger, Franz	2, 3	life
Engert, Karl	released from trial because of illness	
Westphal, Carl	committed suicide before case went to trial	

Case 4 — Pohl — Judgment Nov. 3, 1947

Counts: 1—Conspiracy; 2—War Crimes; 3—Crimes Against Humanity; and 4 — Membership in SS

Baier, Hans	2, 3, 4	10 years
Bobermin, Hans*	2, 3, 4	20 years
Eirenschmalz, Franz	2, 3, 4	death
Fanslau, Heinz*	2, 3, 4	25 years
Frank, August	2, 3, 4	life
Hohberg, Hans	2, 3	10 years
Kiefer, Max*	2, 3, 4	life
Klein, Horst	— — — —	not guilty
Loerner, Georg*	2, 3, 4	death
Loerner, Hans	2, 3, 4	10 years
Mummenthey, Karl	2, 3, 4	life
Pohl, Oswald	2, 3, 4	death
Pook, Hermann	2, 3, 4	10 years
Scheide, Rudolf	— — — —	not guilty
Sommer, Karl	2, 3, 4	death
Tschentscher, Erwin	2, 3, 4	10 years
Vogt, Joseph	— — — —	not guilty
Volk, Leo	2, 3	10 years

* In a supplementary decision, the Tribunal reduced the sentences of four defendants: Loerner to life imprisonment; Kiefer to 15 years; Fanslau to 20 years; and Bobermin to 15 years.

Case 5 — Flick — Judgment Dec. 22, 1947

Counts: 1 — Slave Labour; 2 — Spoliation; 3 — Aryanization; and 4 — Membership in SS

Flick, Friedrich	1, 2, 4	7 years
Steinbrink, Otto	4, 5	5 years
Kaletsch, Konrad	— — — —	not guilty
Weiss, Bernhard	1	2½ years
Terberger, Hermann	— — — —	not guilty
Burkhard, Odilio	— — — —	not guilty

Case 6 — Farben — Judgment July 30, 1948

Counts: 1 — Crimes Against Peace; 2 — Spoliation; 3 — Slave Labor; 4 — Membership in SS; and 5 — Conspiracy

Krauch, Carl	3	6 years
Schmitz, Hermann	2	4 years
von Schnitzler, Georg	2	5 years
Gajewski, Fritz	— — — —	not guilty
Hoerlein, Heinrich	— — — —	not guilty
von Knieriem, August	— — — —	not guilty
ter Meer, Fritz	2, 3	7 years
Schneider, Christian	— — — —	not guilty
Ambros, Otto	3	8 years
Brueggemann, Max	separated from case on account of health	
Buergin, Ernst	2	2 years
Buetefisch, Heinrich	3	6 years
Haefliger, Paul	2	2 years
Ilgner, Max	2	credit for time in prison and released
Jaehne, Friedrich	2	1½ years
Kuehne, Hans	— — — —	not guilty
Lautenschlaeger, Carl	— — — —	not guilty
Mann, Wilhelm	— — — —	not guilty
Oster, Heinrich	2	2 years
Wurster, Karl	— — — —	not guilty
Duerrfeld, Walter	3	8 years
Gattineau, Heinrich	— — — —	not guilty
von der Heyde, Erich	— — — —	not guilty
Kugler, Hans	— — — —	credit for time in prison and released

Case 7 — Hostage — Judgment Feb. 19, 1948

Counts: 1 — Mass Murder; 2 — Spoliation; 3 — Illegal Executions; and 4 — Slave Labor

Dehner, Ernst	1	7 years
Felmy, Helmut	1, 2	15 years
Foertsch, Hermann	— — — —	not guilty
von Geitner, Kurt	— — — —	not guilty
Kuntze, Walter	1, 3, 4	life
Lanz, Hubert	1, 3	12 years
von Leyser, Ernst	3, 4	10 years
List, Wilhelm	1, 3	life
Renidulic, Lothar	1, 3, 4	20 years
Speidel, Wilhelm	1	20 years
von Weichs, Maximilian	separated from case because of health	
Boehme, Franz	committed suicide May 29, 1948	

Case 8 — RUSHA — Judgment March 10, 1948

Counts: 1 — Crimes Against Humanity; 2 — War Crimes; and 3 — Membership in SS

Greifelt, Ulrich	1, 2, 3	life
Creutz, Rudolf	1, 2, 3	15 years
Meyer-Hetling, Konrad	3	credit for time in prison and released
Schwarzenberger, Otto	3	credit for time in prison and released
Huebner, Herbert	1, 2, 3	15 years
Lorenz, Werner	1, 2, 3	20 years
Brueckner, Heinz	1, 2, 3	15 years
Hofmann, Otto	1, 2, 3	25 years
Hildebrandt, Richard	1, 2, 3	25 years
Schwalm, Fritz	1, 2, 3	10 years
Sollmann, Max	3	credit for time in prison and released
Ebner, Gregor	3	credit for time in prison and released
Tesch, Guenther	3	credit for time in prison and released
Vieltnetz, Inge	— — — —	not guilty

Case 9 — Einsatzgruppe — Judgment April 10, 1948

Counts: 1 — Crimes Against Humanity; 2 — War Crimes; and 3 — Membership in SS

Ohlendorf, Otto	1, 2, 3	death
Naumann, Erich	1, 2, 3	death
Rasch, Otto	separated from case because of illness	
Schulz, Erwin	1, 2, 3	20 years
Six, Franz	1, 2, 3	20 years
Biobel, Paul	1, 2, 3	death
Blume, Walter	1, 2, 3	death
Sandberger, Martin	1, 2, 3	death
Seibert, Willy	1, 2, 3	death
Steimle, Eugen	1, 2, 3	death
Biberstein, Ernst	1, 2, 3	death
Braune, Werner	1, 2, 3	death
Haensch, Walter	1, 2, 3	death
Nosske, Gustav	1, 2, 3	life
Ott, Adolf	1, 2, 3	death
Strauch, Edward	1, 2, 3	death
Klingelhoefer, Waldemar	1, 2, 3	death
Fendler, Lothar	1, 2, 3	10 years
von Radetzky, Waldemar	1, 2, 3	20 years
Ruehl, Felix	3	10 years
Schubert, Heinz	1, 2, 3	death
Graf, Mathies	3	credit for time in prison and released
Jost, Heinz	1, 2, 3	life
Hausmann, Emil	committed suicide July 31, 1947	

Case 10 — Krupp — Judgment July 31, 1948

Counts: 1 — Crimes Against Peace; 2 — Spoliation; 3 — Slave Labor; and 4 — Conspiracy

Krupp von Bohlen —Halbach, Alfried	2, 3	12 years and forfeiture of all real and personal property
Loeser, Ewald	2, 3	7 years
Houdremont, Eduard	2, 3	10 years
Mueller, Erich	2, 3	12 years
Janssen, Friedrich	2, 3	10 years
Pfirsch, Karl	— — — —	not guilty
Ihn, Max	3	9 years
Eberhardt, Karl	2, 3	9 years
Korschan, Heinrich	3	6 years
von Buehlow, Friedrich	3	12 years
Lehmann, Heinrich	3	6 years
Kupke, Hans	3	credit for time in prison and released

Case 11 — Ministries — Judgment April 11-14, 1949

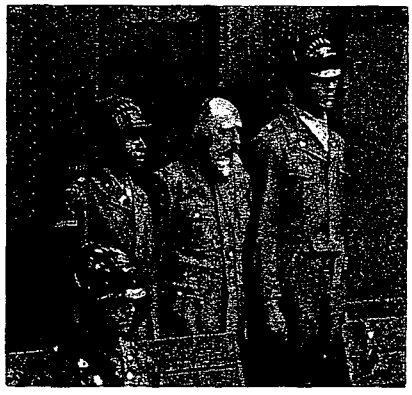
Counts: 1 — Aggressive War; 2 — Conspiracy; 3 — Murder of Prisoners of War; 4 — Atrocities against German Nationals 1933-39; 5 — Atrocities against Civilian Populations; 6 — Plunder and Spoliation; 7 — Slave Labor; and 8 — Membership in SS

Berger, Gottlob	3, 5, 7, 8	25 years
Bohle, Ernst Wilhelm	8	5 years
Darre, Richard Walther	5, 6, 8	7 years
Dietrich, Otto	5, 8	7 years
von Erdmannsdorff, Otto	—	not guilty
Kerrl, Hans	5, 6, 7, 8	15 years
Keppler, Wilhelm	1, 5, 6, 8	10 years
Koerner, Paul	1, 6, 7, 8	15 years
Lammers, Hans Heinrich	1, 3, 5, 7, 8	20 years
Meissner, Otto	—	not guilty
Pleiger, Paul	6, 7	15 years
Puhl, Emil	5	5 years
Rasche, Dr. Karl	6, 8	7 years
Ritter, Karl	3	4 years
Schellenberg, Walter	5, 8	6 years
Schwerin-Krosigk Graf von Lutz	5, 8	10 years
Steengracht von Moyland, Gustav Adolf	3, 5	7 years
Stuckart, Wilhelm	5, 6, 8	credit for time in prison and released
Vessenmayer, Edmund	5, 7, 8	20 years
von Weizsaecker, Ernst	1, 5	7 years
Woermann, Ernst	1, 5	7 years

Case 12 — High Command — Judgment Oct. 27-28, 1948

Counts: 1 — Aggressive War; 2 — War Crimes and Crimes against Humanity: Against Enemy Belligerents and Prisoners of War; 3 — War Crimes and Crimes against Humanity: Against Civilians; and 4 — Conspiracy

von Leeb, Wilhelm	3	credit for time in prison and released
Sperrle, Hugo	—	not guilty
von Kuechler, Georg	2, 3	20 years
Blaskowitz, Johannes	committed suicide Feb. 5, 1948	
Hoth, Hermann	2, 3	15 years
Reinhardt, Hans Georg	2, 3	15 years
von Salmuth, Hans	2, 3	20 years
Hollidt, Karl	2, 3	5 years
Schniewind, Otto	—	not guilty
von Roques, Karl	2, 3	20 years
Reinecke, Hermann	2, 3	life
Warlimont, Walter	2, 3	life
Woehler, Otto	2, 3	8 years
Lehmann, Rudolf	2, 3	7 years



EINSATZ CASE—Paul Blobel, who commanded an SS extermination squad in Russia, receives death sentence.

Thus the military policy of the United States does not rest on a selfish isolation based on air power alone. Nor is American foreign policy an empty negativism, consisting of preparation for war and nothing more. The western democracies do not want war, but peace and security against aggression. The United States does not seek to purchase the allegiance of western Europe with arms or money or food.

Our common interest rests upon the deep desire of the western democracies for an era of peace and freedom, and the desperate need for a period in which the western European countries can be the masters of their own fate, and not mere battlegrounds.

I do not think that anyone seriously fears that an armed horde will soon debouch from western Europe and march eastward. And if he does, let him then read the last of the Nuremberg judgments, handed down a few weeks ago, in which von Weizsaecker and other high German officials were convicted of initiating unlawful invasions and aggressive wars, as well as of other crimes. This is the second reply, and these were the words spoken at Nuremberg:

"No one would question the right of any country to use its armed forces to halt the violator in his tracks and to rescue the country attacked. Nor would there be any question but that, when this was successfully accomplished, sanctions could be applied to the individuals by whose decisions, cooperation and implementation the unlawful war or invasion was initiated and waged. Must the punishment always fall on those who were not personally responsible?

"May the humble citizen, who knew nothing of the reasons for his country's action, who may have been utterly deceived by its propaganda, be subject to death or wounds in battle, held as a prisoner of war, see his home destroyed by artillery or from the air, be compelled to see his wife and family suffer privations and hardships; may the owners and workers in industry see it destroyed, their merchant fleets sunk, the mariners downed or interned; may indemnities result which must be derived from the taxes paid by the ignorant and the innocent; may all this occur and those who were actually responsible escape?

"The only rationale which would sustain the concept that the responsible shall escape while the innocent public suffers, is a result of the old theory that 'the king can do no wrong' and that 'war is the sport of kings!'"

AND THE Tribunal was not speaking only to Germans. These are principles which bind us all, as this international court of American judges declared:

"We may not, in justice, apply to these defendants because they are Germans, standards of duty and responsibility which are not equally applicable to the officials of the Allied Powers and to those of all nations. Nor should Germans be convicted for acts or conduct which, if committed by Americans, British, French or Russians would not subject them to legal trial and conviction."

Nor is this judgment a political manifesto. It is a judgment, rendered by judges in accordance with judicial standards generally accepted for the enforcement of criminal law. No defendant was convicted of initiating aggressive war or of other crimes merely because he held a high position, or because he carried on the normal functions of a diplomat, a general or a civil servant. No defendant was convicted of initiating invasions or aggressive wars unless it was proved that he knew that a deliberate plan to instigate invasions or wars existed, and consciously participated in bringing them about. As the Tribunal said:

". . . Obviously, no man may be condemned for fighting in what he believes is the defense of his native land, even though his belief be mistaken.

"Nor can he be expected to undertake an independent investigation to determine whether or not the cause for which he fights is the result of an aggressive act of his own government.

"One can be guilty only where knowledge of aggression in fact exists, and it is not sufficient that he have suspicions that the war is aggressive.

"Any other test of guilt would involve a standard of conduct both impracticable and unjust."

THIS NUREMBERG judgment is a ringing reaffirmation of our unyielding purpose to promote the establishment of world peace, so that we and other countries need no longer rely for security on the maintenance of large armed forces, thus releasing manpower and economic resources for peacetime production, raising the standard of living, and promoting a fruitful interchange of goods and ideas among the nations.

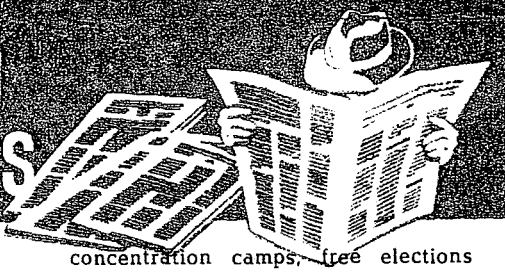
It has been well said that "the fundamental purpose confronting the world is to establish world order under the rule of law."[1] And it must be our hope and our endeavor that the international standards of conduct developed and applied at Nuremberg and elsewhere during the last few years will be the seeds from which the rule of law will spring. It is here that lawyers can make the greatest contribution to the cause of world peace, to which our respective governments are devoted.

HOSTAGE CASE—Maximilian von Weichs (right), former field marshal, makes his application for defense counsel. Von Weichs with 11 other high German army officers was charged with war crimes committed during occupation of the Balkans.

At Nuremberg the whole world has been able to see international judicial process in action. And it is in these terms that ultimate appraisal of Nuremberg will be made. +END

[1] **A Project for a World School of Law, published by the Harvard Law School (1948).**

EDITORIAL OPINION in GERMAN PRESS



Blockade-Lifting Brings Relief and Skepticism

The end of blockade was greeted by newspapers in the US Zone with sighs of relief, but a strong undertone of distrust of Russia remained evident. The press pointed out that the extension of the struggle from Berlin to all Germany might open up new opportunities for the Soviets to gain their ends. These doubts were strengthened by comments from abroad to which the German papers devoted careful attention.

The **Fraenkische Landeszeitung** (Ansbach, Bavaria) paid tribute to the Berlin population:

"We Western Germans haven't always had the proper appreciation for the situation of the Berliners, perhaps due to lack of full information on conditions in the beleaguered city . . . Perhaps we never fully realized the fact that Berlin was suffering for us all... The West can and must never forget how this city stood firm until political developments made conditions ripe for her liberation. The debt which all of Germany owes the Berliners can never be repaid."

Eric Reger, in **Der Tagesspiegel** (Berlin, May 8), remarked on the then pending lifting of the Berlin blockade: "After May 12 thousands upon thousands from the East Zone will gaze with astonished eyes upon the life in West Germay, will indeed again experience what life is... It will become clear what the West and the East respectively have done in Germany during the past four years, that is to say, what they have done for or against Europe."

The **Rhein-Neckar-Zeitung** (Heidelberg) disbelieved in any Russian change of heart, but thought the Allies have her on the spot:

"The West powers must make good use of this unique opportunity. At the coming Paris conference there will be a possibility to tear East Germany out of the Soviet grip, which would mean an important strengthening of West Europe. This is fully realized in Washington, London and Paris and preparations are going forward to make this a fight for all of Germany."

The **Fraenkischer Tag** (Bamberg, Bavaria) predicted that the "cold war"

Die beste Luftbrücke (Zeichnung: Fäcke)

"The Best Air Bridge", captioned the Nuernberger Nachrichten (Nuremberg, May 7) in depicting a USSR-US handclasp.

will be followed by a "cold peace." It asserted:

"Whatever motive one may impute to the Russians, the fact is that they are now ready to negotiate. The West has consolidated its position through the Atlantic Pact, the European Council and the West State. It is a 'cold peace' which looms on the horizon, but at any rate it will be a kind of peace and will therefore grant a world torn politically and economically an opportunity for healthy evolution."

The **Muenchner Merkur** (Munich) warned Germans not to be fooled by Russian championing of German nationalism at the coming Paris conference:

"Their political goal will always continue to be that of oppressing our people through a police system. One may expect the Soviets to propose a central German government, a peace treaty and the withdrawal of occupation troops. To that we must oppose with our own demands, viz; abolition of the East Zone police system, immediate opening of the concentration camps, free elections everywhere in Germany and revision of the Oder-Neisse line."

This section is devoted to translations prepared by the Scrutiny Board for the Information Services Division, OMGUS, of editorials and reports in the German press. The publishing of these translations is intended to portray what the Germans are writing und thinking, and not necessarily to give any concurrence to their views and opinions.

"Official Honor" Questioned

The **Fraenkische Nachrichten** (Tauberbischofsheim, Wuerttemberg-Baden) criticized German officials who prosecute so-called insults to their "official honor":

"Recently a street-cleaner in Baden sued someone for an insult to his official honor'... In another instance a man was fined for contempt of court because he appeared in lederhosen (leather shorts)... It seems to us that there is no such thing as 'official honor' which must be especially protected by the State, while ordinary mortals must be content with only one form of 'honor'...

"There is, however, such a thing as professional honor. But this can only be damaged by someone who does not fulfill his professional duties 100 percent... As for the honor of the courts, that can best be guarded by the courts themselves and the character of the decisions made by them."

Open Forum in Berlin

Editor Eric Reger, writing in **Der Tagesspiegel** (Berlin) criticized German officialdom and interference in business affairs:

"Every petty local police officer feels himself justified on occasion in violating basic rights... Theoretically every German has the right of free speech, but when a Berlin merchant recently posted a sign reading 'Closed this morning by police order. What do my customers think about that?' he was hauled before the majesty of the law and charged with 'class misdemeanor'...

"Did we appoint a police president in free West Berlin in order that he may tell us when to buy newspapers, give flowers and drink soda pop?... Please remember that civil rights have priority over state power; that the wishes of the electors take precedence over those of the elected. We are living democratically only when we bear in mind and maintain this thesis.

"*Tagesspiegel* intends to establish a forum at which officials and public will be invited to discuss matters like the above."

Bavarian Opposition to Bonn Assailed

A Bavarian campaign against the Basic Law drafted at Bonn caused violent reactions among German newspapers. The non-Bavarian press in editorials, published prior to the adoption of the Basic Law by the Constitutional Assembly, openly declared war on Bavarian particularism, some newspapers even advocating the use of economic sanctions to make the Bavarians see the light.

Reaction of the Bavarian newspapers themselves was mixed. Some ridiculed separatists and monarchists while others pointed to inner political stresses in the parties to excuse the actions of certain politicians. Some denounced the wishes of the Bavarian federalists as "treason" to Germany and Europe.

The **Rhein-Neckar Zeitung** (Heidelberg, Wuerttemberg-Baden) appealed to Bavaria and Bavarian politicians not to endanger German unity by selfish particularism, as manifested by the Christian Socialist Union's fight on the Bonn compromise. It commented:

"It is doubtful whether the CSU's professed desire for independence for the states is as whole-hearted as it appears, because Bavaria's bad financial position shows that Bavaria especially needs the help of the other states in finance matters . . . The motives of Dr. Ehard (minister president) and Dr. Josef Mueller (CSU leader) in their threats against the Bonn compromise . . . are a desire to keep their party together against the inroads of the demagogic Bavaria Party . . .

"The CDU will not let itself be trampled by the Bavarian minority . . . Germany, including large sections of public opinion in Bavaria itself, demands that the Bavarian government and politicians show enough common sense not to imperil the new political order for the sake of party particularism. Let Munich realize that a Bavarian 'No' to Bonn will result in a general contempt for people so irresponsible in their regard for the German cause."

The **Nordsee Zeitung** (Bremerhaven, Bremen) made a sharp attack on Bavarian particularism and advocated economic reprisal if necessary:

"Bavaria especially cannot exist without the other states . . . It would be possible to force Bavaria to join the federation by the use of economic sanctions. Only a Dr. Hundhammer (Bavarian education minister) could have thought up the brilliant idea of having Bavaria remain outside the federation and at the same time make use of its advantages."

The **Schwaebische Post** (Aalen, Wuerttemberg-Baden) appealed for moderation in the party conflict over the Basic Law:

"In the general interest, it behooves the Bavarians to avoid extremes in their demands. On the other hand, the SPD should yield to the desire to incorporate in the Basic Law the right of parents to send their children to confessional schools and recognize the Concordat with the Vatican. That parents should be allowed to have their children receive religious instruction appears to Christians of both confessions to be an unalienable right. (The SPD and the FDP (Free Democratic Party) should realize that tolerance, also as regards the churches, is an essential feature of democratic life."

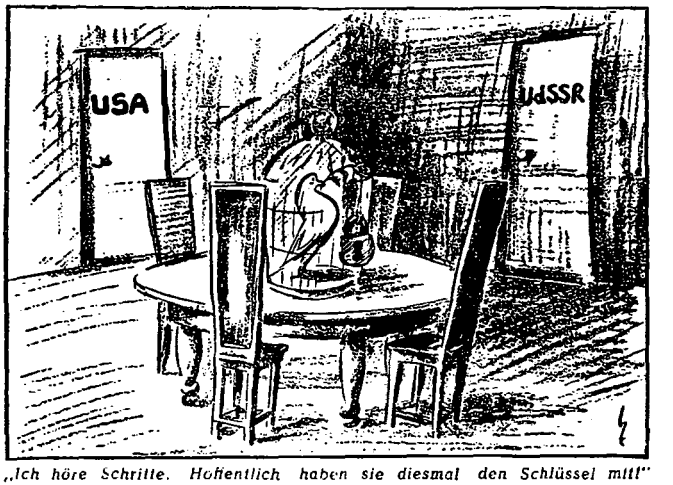
The **Schwaebische Landeszeitung** (Augsburg, Bavaria), issued a vigorous warning to Bavaria on its opposition to Bonn:

"Just as swiftly as the West-Power foreign ministers' memorandum came into being, we may see a Four-Power conference pass over Bonn's head and proceed to establish a central German government in Berlin. It is obvious that such a government will be much less considerate of the desires of certain Bavarian federalists than is Bonn. Our desire to see a basic law adopted in Bonn as quickly as possible is not based on opposition to a unified Germany, but because we are worried about the spirit which will govern the future Germany.

"This is not a question of East or West. It concerns freedom or dictatorship, Christian-European culture or Bolshevist Eurasia. Anyone who at this juncture attempts to hinder the building of the West German state is committing treason not only to Germany but to Europe. Anyone who now rejects Bonn sells his homeland and Europe to the Eurasian strategists in the Kremlin."

The **Main Echo** (Aschaffenburg, Bavaria) took a strong Bavarian viewpoint and calls for a people's referendum on the Bonn decisions:

"It would be difficult to prove that a decision of a majority of the Bavarian people for an independent state is any more reprehensible than in the case of Austrians . . . If our opponents are so sure of their ground, let them give the people a chance to vote on it . . . There seem to be some who think that we Bavarians are Prussian grenadiers, accustomed to blind obedience. We are anxious to correct this mistaken impression."



„Ich höre Schritte. Hoffentlich haben sie diesmal den Schlüssel mit!"
DE-Zeichnung Horst Busse

Cartoon from Darmstaedter Echo of Darmstadt, Hesse, May 4. Dove in padlocked cage on empty conference table, says: "I hear footsteps. Let's hope they brought the key along this time."

Trade Fairs

The **Marburger Presse** (Marburg, Hesse) said the number of trade fairs in Germany is uneconomic:

"One West German trade fair in large cities is necessary. More than that do more harm than good. Many cities will regret that they built exhibition halls instead of residential streets . . . The big firms will take part in a unified West German fair, whereas many refuse to devote effort and expense to small exhibitions . . . The foreigner who wishes to get a general idea of German capacity would rather come to Frankfurt or Hanover than to West Germany."

(Continued from page 10)

US Policy on Germany

According to latest reports, all the controversial issues with respect to the basic law have been settled, all differences between the occupying powers and the Germans and among the Germans themselves have been resolved, and a constitution is expected to be approved by the Parliamentary Council by May 15. (Approved May 8.)

THE ESTABLISHMENT of a German government does not, and cannot at this time, mean the end of the occupation of Germany. If democratic self-government is to be introduced in Germany it must be given a chance to live. It cannot thrive if its powers are in question, or if it is subject to arbitrary intervention. The Occupation Statute defines the powers to be retained by the occupying authorities upon the establishment of the German Federal Republic and sets forth the basic procedures for the operation of Allied supervision.

The reserved powers have been retained in such fields as disarmament and demilitarization; controls in regard to the Ruhr, reparations, and decartelization; foreign affairs; displaced persons; security of Allied Forces and representatives; control over foreign trade.

The key issue for the future will be the manner and extent to which the Allied authorities exercise their powers. A practicable basis for cooperation between the Western Allies and the future federal western government will have to be sought, through which the German people may exercise democratic self-government under the statute.

Provision is made in the Occupation Statute for a review of its terms after a year in force.

IN ACCORDANCE with the Statute, the action of the German government authorities generally does not require affirmative Allied approval. This means that the day-to-day operations of the German government cannot be thwarted by the veto of one occupying power or by Allied disagreement. German government authorities will be at liberty to take administrative and legislative action and such action will be valid if not disapproved by Allied authorities.

There is one important element in the Washington agreements on the economic side that I want to stress because it is a good indication of our intent. As you know, this government has expended in Germany since the cessation of hostilities large sums of appropriated funds in order to feed the German people and support the German economy. These sums were carried in the Army budget. Since the commencement of economic cooperation aid, the Bizonal Area and the French Zone have been receiving ECA funds, and the military governors of the Bizonal and the French Zone concluded bilateral ECA agreements with the United States government.

It has now been agreed that with the establishment of the German Federal Republic, funds provided by the United States government to the German economy will be made available through the Economic Cooperation Administration. The German Federal Republic would itself execute a bilateral ECA agreement with the United States government, and would likewise become a party to the convention for European economic cooperation and participate as a full member in the Organization for European Economic Cooperation.

The German economy has responded energetically to the currency reform of last June and to the recovery assistance already received. The German workshop is beginning again to produce, for itself, for its Western European neighbors and for other cooperating countries. The Germans now, under the foreseen arrangements, will have an opportunity through their own government to become a responsible partner in the European Recovery Program.

THE WASHINGTON agreements envisage at the time of the establishment of the German Federal Republic the termination of Military Government and its replacement by an Allied High Commission of civilian character. Military functions will continue to be exercised by military commanders, but each of the Allied establishments in Germany, aside from occupation forces, will come under the direction of a high commissioner. The functions of the Allied authorities are to become mainly supervisory.

The three foreign ministers on April 8 sent a joint message of appreciation to their military governors for the pioneer work they had done in Germany. This action was based upon moving tributes paid during our discussions to the devoted efforts of the military governors. We Americans take just and special pride in our own Military Governor, General Clay. I believe firmly that history will record that the United States has been well served by him. It is in accordance with his views and the views of the national military establishment that we are looking forward to the transfer of the control agencies in Germany to civilian hands. This change is an interim measure, to be sure, but in the right direction, the direction of peace.

I know that this thought must be in your minds, at this stage: How long must we be satisfied with interim measures when the people of all countries desperately desire a genuine and lasting peace?

Will the moves we are making in western Germany contribute to a permanent settlement of the German problem? What are the possibilities of renewed four-power talks on Germany? Has the possibility of such talks or the success of their outcome been prejudiced?

In the communique announcing the London agreements, released June 6, 1948, it was emphasized that the agreed recommendations in no way precluded, and on the contrary would facilitate, eventual four-power agreement on the German problem. They were designed, it was stated, to solve the urgent political and economic problems arising out of the present situation in Germany.

WHEN this government embarked, together with its Western Allies, on the discussion of new arrangements for western Germany, it did not mean that we had abandoned hope of a solution which would be applicable to Germany as a whole or that we were barring a resumption of discussions looking toward such a solution whenever it might appear that there was any chance of success. It did mean that this government was not prepared to wait indefinitely for four-power agreement before endeavoring to restore healthy and hopeful conditions in those areas of Germany in which its influence could be exerted.

Should it prove possible to arrange for renewed four-power discussions, this government will do its utmost, as it has in the past, to arrive at a settlement of what is plainly one of the most crucial problems in world affairs.

There are certain principles, however, the observance of which is essential, in our view, to any satisfactory solution of the German prob-

(Continued on next page)

lem and which we shall have to keep firmly in mind in whatever the future may bring.

THE PEOPLE of western Germany may rest assured that this government will agree to no general solution for Germany into which the basic safeguards and benefits of the existing western German arrangements would not be absorbed. They may rest assured that until such a solution can be achieved, this government will continue to lend vigorous support to the development of the western German program.

The people of Europe may rest assured that this government will agree to no arrangements concerning Germany which do not protect the security interests of the European community.

The people of the United States may rest assured that in any discussions relating to the future of Germany, this government will have foremost in mind their deep desire for a peaceful and orderly solution of these weighty problems which have been the heart of so many of our difficulties in the postwar period.

+END

(Continued from page 8)

Community Survey

mation continuously. But leadership in labor, management and government must also be informed about making use of the labor force. What kind of work is available, what kind is needed and how much required to make the best use of the local labor supply? What percentage of the labor supply needs to be trained?

FORTUNATELY, Darmstadt is not a one-industry city; it is a city of crafts and a variety of industries, most of them small. But what of the future—will there be a decline of some industries and an expansion of others? There will be certain changes due to market conditions, but the leaders in this community must also consider ways of providing employment through planning. However, to plan the making of jobs they need facts such as the survey can provide.

There is good evidence that in Darmstadt not enough attention is given to developing younger leadership. This may be true of many German communities. Control is held too tightly by the pre-1933 generation. It is yet to be determined whether these leaders are looking backward too much, while the generation of youth under 35 must look forward. For this younger generation, the future is a maze of question marks.

The problems of youth and the future naturally are of great concern to the members of the survey staff. They belong to this age group. What are the needs of this generation for education, for leisure occupation and for introduction to the life of the community? What is being done to meet these needs; what can be done, or should be done to serve the generation which will have to take over within a decade? The facts about the future of youth in Darmstadt will be brought out by the survey.

It is the purpose of the survey to operate openly. All interested groups in Darmstadt can be informed on what the work is about. There is now being formed an advisory committee of community leaders including representatives from the trade unions; industry, public agencies and various private organizations. This committee is to be informed on progress. When the various reports are completed they are to be offered for review by the committee which has the responsibilitiy for proposing action.

Already there is evidence that the survey has aroused wide interest among university social science, labor and management groups.

REPORTS on progress and research method will be made at various social science conferences; for example, at an international social research conference to meet at Dortmund in July. The survey staff will hold an invitational conference in September when leaders in social research as well as students in the field will meet for three days to hear and discuss the reports of staff members.

The project will issue a series of eight or ten special studies, each of which will deal with a particular phase of the survey. These will be distributed widely through German commercial channels. The special studies will contain in piecemeal much of the information that will finally be assembled in the summary report, The Darmstadt Community Survey. The final report may be translated later into English, and it should have a wide reading as a study of German community life.

+END

Customs Control

US/UK Military Governments have approved a Bizonal Economic Council ordinance (No. 97) providing for the establishment of a central customs office for the combined economic area, thus giving the eight states of the US/UK zones a uniform frontier customs control service. MG approval of the ordinance stipulates that operational and administrative control to be passed to the central customs office must be taken simultaneously and on a uniform basis in both zones within 90 days.

Property Problems

Only eight families living in the Brueckenau area of Bavaria will be displaced through requisitioning of additional land for US Constabulary training purposes. According to the original Constabulary request, the land deemed necessary affected 43 farms and more than 500 residents of the Wildflecken-Brueckenau area.

However, by carefully readjusting the boundaries of the land to be requisitioned, OMG Bavaria and the Constabulary reached a compromise solution excluding certain farming land; those farms which could not be excluded are located in marginal land that is not particularly productive and will cause small agricultural loss to the area. The requisitioned area for most part will be made available jointly to Germans for stock grazing and to US troops for maneuver purposes....

Delay in Land Reform

In Hesse, a "definite lack of enthusiasm on the part of Hessian officials" was cited as the basis for the two year delay in the distribution and parceling out of more than 105,000 acres of land supposedly available for redistribution under provisions of a land reform law adopted in 1947. Center of the problem appears to be delayed action arising out of appeals of 167 private owners against the redistribution of their property.

CORRECTION INDEX

In the publication of the INDEX of the Information Bulletin for Issues No. 1 to 151 in Issue No. 160 of May 3, a portion of the entries under "F" were inadvertently dropped out. To facilitate the use of this correction for reference purposes, the second column on page 20 of Issue No. 160 may be crossed out and this page inserted between pages 20 and 21.

	Issue	Date
Feeding the Hungry in Bavaria, review by Haynes R. Mahoney, PIO, OMGB	116	Oct. 27, 47
Fertilizer Production, review	110	Sept. 15, 47
Field Seminars, resume of sectional MG conferences	115	Oct. 20, 47
Fighting Poliomyelitis in Berlin, review by Lt. Col. Adam J. Rapalski, chief, Public Health Br, OMGUS, of outbreak and control efforts	129	Feb. 24, 48
FILMS		
Hollywood in Bavaria	128	Feb. 10, 48
Impounded Films	118	Nov. 10, 47
No Bread and Circuses for Germany	30	Feb. 23, 46
Survey on Movies (German reaction)	108	Sept. 1, 47
World in Film, The	70	Dec. 2, 46
also see Information Services		
FINANCE		
Allies Will Resume Minting German Coins	113	Oct. 6, 47
American Zone Has Large Surplus	136	June 1, 48
Are Banks a Threat to Our Peace?	23	Jan. 5, 46
Bizone Budget at DM 408,000,000	151	Dec. 28, 48
Black Market and Barter-Deals, The	128	Feb. 10, 48
Blocking Control Measures	13	Oct. 20, 45
Cashing POW Credits	105	Aug. 11, 47
Change in Regulations Approved (MG Law No. 52)	127	Jan. 27, 48
Currency Reform	138	June 29, 48
Deutsche and Dresdner Banks	99	June 30, 47
Directive Outlines Remittance Plan	143	Sept. 7, 48
Farben Securities Transfer Prohibited	29	Feb. 16, 46
Finance, Part 6 of **Central German Agencies** series	59	Sept. 16, 46
Financial Intelligence	72	Dec. 16, 46
Financial Policy in Occupied Germany	3	Aug. 11, 45
Finance Division (MG series)	79	Feb. 10, 47
Foreign Currency Conversion	9	Sept. 22, 45
Foreign Holdings	74	Jan. 6, 47
Four Mints Available	54	Aug. 12, 46
Frankfurt Bank (pictorial)	79	Feb. 10, 47
Frankfurt Stock Exchange Reopens	9	Sept. 22, 45
General License No. t	97	June 16, 47
Germans Handling PW Pay Program	142	Aug. 24, 48
Germany's Unhealthy Economy	121	Dec. 1, 47
Impact of Currency Reform	145	Oct. 5, 48
Inflation	22	Dec. 22, 45
Is Law No. 52 Effective?	35	Apr. 1, 46
Land Budgets	86	Mar. 31, 47
Large Cash Deposits Held by Banks	148	Nov. 16, 48
Mail Ban Continues (external assets)	110	Sept. 15, 47
Marks Still Legal Currency	104	Aug. 4, 47
MG Handling Claims of Former Prisoners	129	Feb. 24, 48
MG Laws No. 52 and 53 (removal of "trading with enemy" prohibitions")	85	Mar. 24, 47
MG Plan Spurs New Trade	107	Aug. 25, 47
Money Reform Clears Way for New Start (German reaction)	140	July 27, 48
Monetary Agreement (Bizone with Multilateral Monetary Compensation Agreement)	135	May 18, 48
Mutilated Currency	49	July 8, 46
Naming of Custodians Provided in Law 57	96	June 9, 47
New Taxes for Germany	30	Feb. 23, 46
Ordinance Establishes Legal Possession and Use of Script	78	Feb. 3, 47
Outside Aid Sought for Bizonal Deficit	149	Nov. 30, 48
Payment of Ex-PW's	145	Oct. 5, 48
Payment of Pensions Restricted (Frankfurt)	4	Aug. 18, 45
Payments Arranged for Ex-War Prisoners	114	Oct. 13, 47
PW Payment Statement	149	Nov. 30, 48
Reform Fosters Recovery	138	June 29, 48
School for Financiers	47	June 24, 46
Silver Train to Hungary	94	May 26, 47
Smokers, Drinkers Hit by New Taxes	44	June 3, 46
Stabilization Necessary Now	138	June 29, 48
Stock-Exchanges	83	Mar. 10, 47
Tax Collections	53	Aug. 5, 46
Unblocking of UN Nationals' Property	44	June 3, 46
US Zone Banking System Revised	72	Dec. 16, 46
Workers' Families Conserve New Marks	145	Oct. 5, 48
Zone Clearing House	123	Dec. 15, 47
Finance, Part 6 of **Central German Agencies** series	59	Sept. 16, 46
Finance Division (MG Series)	79	Feb. 10, 47
Financial Intelligence, review by Frederick C. Dirks, chief, Statistical Research Unit, Fin Div, OMGUS, of task of uncovering and tracing German finances	72	Dec. 16, 46
Financial Policy in Occupied Germany, statement of policy, objectives and functions	2	Aug. 11, 45
First Military Government Conference Scheduled, Plans for 3-day meeting at USFET Aug 27-29, 1945	4	Aug. 18, 45
First Step Toward Controlling Narcotics Traffic, resume of directive	23	Jan. 5, 46
FOOD AND AGRICULTURE		
Agricultural Fair (pictorial)	145	Oct. 5, 48
Alarm Voiced over Food Strikes (German reaction)	137	June 15, 48
Allied-German Teams to Check Grain	143	Sept. 7, 48
Annual Battle Starts Against Potato Pest	139	July 13, 48
Anti-Nazis and Food Control (German reaction)	7	Sept. 8, 45
Are Farmers Businessmen?	21	Dec. 15, 45
Basic Food Deficiency, Part 2 of **Maximization of Agriculture** series	113	Oct. 6, 47
Bavarian Food Hoarding	43	May 27, 46
Beer Production Resumes	18	Nov. 24, 45
Big Bread-Grain, Potato Yield Predicted (Wuerttemberg-Baden)	144	Sept. 21, 48
Big US Potatoes as Seed	90	Apr. 28, 47
Bizonal Food Prospects Improve	122	Dec. 8, 47
Bizonal Food Ration Boosted for Third Time	137	June 15, 48
Bizonal Ordinances on Food Approved	131	Mar. 23, 48
Bizonal Meat Quota Set for 1948	130	Mar. 9, 48
Boar Meat Requires Thorough Cooking	144	Sept. 21, 48
Book Describes US Agriculture	123	Dec. 15, 47
Bread — But No Beer	37	Apr. 15, 46
Cattle Slaughter	53	Aug. 5, 46
Collections, Part 5 of **Maximization of Agriculture** series	116	Oct. 27, 47
Committees Set up to Spur Milk Output	137	May 15, 48
Conservation in German Forests	103	July 28, 47
$ 467,500 Contract for Seeds Signed	132	Apr. 6, 48
Control is Removed on Some Products	140	July 27, 48
Control Your Food Lines	9	Sept. 22, 45
Corn Imported for Food	90	Apr. 28, 47
Drought in Germany, The (pictorial)	122	Dec. 8, 47
Effect of Dry Weather	109	Sept. 8, 47
Experiment with Hybrid Corn	50	July 15, 46
Fair Harvest Predicted in UK Zone	108	Sept. 1, 47
Farm Body Formed (study of modern farming)	96	June 9, 47
Farm Women of Germany	106	Aug. 18, 47
Farmers Lend a Helping Hand	134	May 4, 48
Farmers Strive for High Crop Yields	108	Sept. 1, 47
Feeding Blockaded Germans in Berlin	151	Dec. 28, 48
Feeding 17,000,000 Germans (pictorial)	50	July 15, 46
Feeding the Hungry in Bavaria	116	Oct. 27, 47
Fertilizer Production	110	Sept. 15, 47
Field Food Offices Briefed in Duties and Powers	17	Nov. 17, 45
Flour from Chestnuts	56	Aug. 26, 46
Food and Agriculture (MG Series)	82	Mar. 3, 47
Food and Agriculture 1946—1947	74	Jan. 6, 47
Food and Agriculture, Part 5 of **Central German Agencies** series	58	Sept. 9, 46
Food Crisis Held German Test	89	Apr. 21, 47
Food Imports Depend on Available Funds	138	June 29, 48
Food for the Germans	132	Apr. 6, 48
Food Poll Taken in British Zone	118	Nov. 10, 47
Food Production Planning, Part I of **Maximization of Agriculture** series	112	Sept. 29, 47
Food Quota Requirements	13	Oct. 20, 45
Food Ration Cards	11	Oct. 6, 45
Food Situation Improves in Germany	97	June 16, 47
Food Strikes, The	133	Apr. 20, 48
Food for the US Zone	49	July 8, 46
Food Imports from the US	65	Oct. 28, 46
Food Plans Criticized (German reaction)	92	May 12, 47
Food Problems to be Discussed	45	June 10, 46
Food Situation, The	95	June 2, 47
Food Substitution Forbidden	114	Oct. 13, 47
Food Tops Editorial Comment (German reaction)	94	May 26, 47
Four-Zone Inspection of Food & Agriculture	108	Sept. 1, 47
From Test Tube to Potato Patch	143	Sept. 7, 48
German Fishing Fleet	111	Sept. 22, 47
German Food Problems and Policies	2	Aug. 4, 45
Germans Told to Do their Share (German reaction)	95	June 2, 47
Germany's Agricultural Future	6	Sept. 1, 45
Germany's Food Problem	88	Apr. 14, 47
Germany's Forests	51	July 22, 46
Germany's Livestock being Vetted by MG	24	Jan. 12, 46
Give Us This Day Our Daily Bread	38	Apr. 22, 46
Grain Deliveries Rise	117	Nov. 3, 47
366,000 Tons Of Grains Arrive for Germans	115	Oct. 20, 47
Harvest Estimates and Quotas, Part 4 of **Maximization of Agriculture** series	115	Oct. 20, 47
Harvest Survey Reveals More Grain	110	Sept. 15, 47

	Issue	Date
Herring Catch	113	Oct. 6, 47
Home Gardens	36	Apr. 8, 46
Home Gardens	44	June 3, 46
Home Gardens Emphasized	15	Nov. 3, 45
Implementation of Production Plan, Part 3 of **Maximization of Agriculture** series	114	Oct. 13, 47
Imports Improve Bizonal Fat Outlook	137	May 15, 48
Land Reform	69	Nov. 25, 46
Laenderrat Tackles Food Distribution	44	June 3, 46
Lighter Bread	143	Sept. 7, 48
Maximization of Agriculture, series of five installments, starting:	112	Sept. 29, 47
Maximizing Food Production	42	May 20, 46
Maximizing German Agriculture	52	Aug. 5, 46
Milk Route (pictorial)	55	Aug. 19, 46
More and Better Food for Bizonal Germans	144	Sept. 21, 48
New Bavarian Hunting Rules Listed	143	Sept. 7, 48
New Rationing System	47	June 24, 46
No Barley for Beer	12	Oct. 13, 45
Official Recommends Sheep Slaughter in Zone	51	July 22, 46
Part of Seed Imports Arrives in Two Zones	89	Apr. 21, 47
Policy Clarified on Czech Refugees	142	Aug. 24, 48
Potato Drive Brings Results	137	June 15, 48
Press Aids More-Food Drive (German reaction)	96	June 9, 47
Report on "Operation Spud"	79	Feb. 10, 47
Resettlement in Hesse	89	Apr. 21, 47
Scientific Harvest Surveys	149	Nov. 30, 48
Small Gardens Cooperative (Wuerttemberg-Baden)	64	Oct. 21, 46
Special Rations for Persecutees Ended	144	Sept. 21, 48
Survey Reveals German Eating Habits (in Bavaria)	71	Dec. 9, 46
Timber Program	97	June 16, 47
Twine for Harvest Available in Bizonia	144	Sept. 21, 48
Wehrmacht Lands	56	Aug. 26, 46
What the Germans Will Eat This Winter	5	Aug. 25, 45
Food and Agriculture (MG series)	82	Mar. 3, 47
Food and Agriculture, Part 5 of **Central German Agencies** series	58	Sept. 9, 46
Food and Agriculture 1946-1947, review	74	Jan. 6, 47
Food Crisis Held German Test, speech by Gen. Lucius D. Clay before US Zone Council of States (April)	89	Apr. 21, 47
Food for the Germans, review	132	Apr. 6, 48
Food Poll Taken in British Zone, results of survey, reprinted from Monthly Report of CCG(BE)	118	Nov. 10, 48
Food Production Planning, Part I of **Maximization of Agriculture** series, starting:	112	Sept. 29, 47
Food Situation, The, summary	95	June 2, 47
Food Situation Improves in Germany, speech by General Lucius D. Clay before US Zone Council of States (June)	97	June 16, 47
Food for the US Zone, review of agriculture	49	July 8, 46
Food Strikes, The, review by Nels Anderson, consultant, Manpower Div, OMGUS	133	Apr. 20, 48
FOREIGN ASSETS		
Foreign Currency Conversion	9	Sept. 22, 45
Spain Freezes Nazi Assets	38	Apr. 22, 46
Foreign Currency Conversion, outline of Controls	9	Sept. 22, 45
FOREIGN TRADE, see Trade and Commerce		
Foreign Trade, Part 3 of **Central German Agencies** series	56	Aug. 26, 46
Forerunner of Nuremberg, review of earlier international war crimes trials	135	May 18, 48
Forgive Us Our Trespasses, reprint of article by Swiss Karl Barth on German war guilt	29	Feb. 16, 46
Foreign Trade Based on Reichsmark, explanation of connection between German internal prices and foreign dealings	112	Sept. 29, 47
Forum of the Air, Radio Stuttgart project in Wuerttemberg-Baden	71	Dec. 9, 46
Founding of the SED, comprehensive review of Communist political organization	136	June 1, 48
Four Christmases, feature article by Marjorie A. Yahraes, Information Bulletin staff writer, on customs and hopes of past 400 years	150	Dec. 14, 48
Four-Power Government (MG series)	78	Feb. 3, 47
Four-Zone Inspection of Food & Agriculture, analysis by Arthur Settel, PIO, Econ Div, OMGUS, of survey made by four-power MG group of farming conditions	108	Sept. 1, 47
Fragebogen, German reaction	30	Feb. 23, 46
FRANKFURT		
Frankfurt Academy of Labor	90	Apr. 28, 47
Frankfurt Bank (pictorial)	79	Feb. 10, 47
Reform Brings out Consumer Goods	139	July 13, 48
War Comes Home for the Winter	14	Oct. 27, 45
Frankfurt, in **Cities of US Zone** series	132	Apr. 6, 48
Frankfurt Academy of Labor, review by Albert A. Mavrinac of school's reopening	90	Apr. 28, 47
Frankfurt Conservative Looks at the Local Scene, A (German reaction)	13	Oct. 20, 45
FRATERNIZATION		
Passing of Non-Fraternization (German reaction)	2	Aug. 4, 45
Free Air for Germany, resume of policy, objectives and functions of radio	35	Apr. 1, 46
Free Press and the Future, A (German reaction)	15	Nov. 3, 45
Free Press in Germany, review by Col. G. E. Textor, dir, ISD, OMGUS, in Freedom versus Totalitarianism series	122	Dec. 8, 47
Free Press Joins Fight for Freedom, ICD survey concerning new reorientation and information program	123	Dec. 15, 47
Freedom of the Press (German reaction)	18	Nov. 24, 45
Freedom of the Press, text of OMG Hesse broadcast on conditions for new press law	150	Dec. 14, 48
Freedom versus Totalitarianism by Dr. Edward Litchfield, dir, CAD, OMGUS, inaugurating new reorientation and information series	120	Nov. 24, 47
Freight-Car Building Plan Inaugurated in Bizone	147	Nov. 2, 48
FRENCH ZONE		
Agreement with French (uniforms)	21	Dec. 15, 45
Foreign Trade Accord	144	Sept. 21, 48
French Zone, The	124	Dec. 22, 47
Interzonal Pass	121	Dec. 1, 47
French Zone, The, Part 5 in **Economic Situation in Occupied Germany** series	124	Dec. 22, 47
Friends in Germany, description of work of Quakers in Germany	115	Oct. 20, 47
From Test Tube to Potato Patch, explanation by Elise F. Hawtin, PIO, BICO, introduction of agricultural extension service	143	Sept. 7, 48
Frozen Food Plant (pictorial)	148	Nov. 16, 48
FUEL		
Cut Wood Left Lying in Forests	18	Nov. 24, 45
Solid Fuel Requirements	37	Apr. 15, 46
Future Nazi Propaganda Line, The, recurring evidence of use by Germans of Nazi tactics	4	Aug. 18, 45

G

	Issue	Date
GENDORF (BAVARIA)		
Removed as Reparations (pictorial)	57	Sept. 2, 46
General Eisenhower Reaffirms Total Denazification, text of instructions to major commands	9	Sept. 22, 45
German Administration of Justice	13	Oct. 20, 45
GERMAN-AMERICAN RELATIONS		
American-German Women's Club	100	July 7, 47
American-German Youth Cooperate in Nuremberg	150	Dec. 14, 48
German-American Discussion Groups	128	Feb. 10, 48

Regulation No. 1 under MG Law No. 75

Pursuant to paragraph 6 of article II and paragraph 26 of Article XI of MG Law No. 75, "Reorganization of German Coal and Iron and Steel Industries," it is hereby ordered as follows:

The following rules shall govern liabilities affecting colliery undertaking and colliery assets falling under Article II of Military Government Law No. 75:

(a) Paragraph 17 of Article V of this law shall not apply to charges and encumbrances created on or after 10 November 1948 with the approval of Military Government.

(b) Unsecured liabilities incurred on or after 10 November 1948 by undertakings the assets of which are seized and transferred to companies formed under paragraph 3 of Article II of this law shall be assumed by such companies provided the liabilities (i) were incurred in the normal course of business in relation to the assets transferred and (ii) did not arise from transactions prohibited by Military Government Law No. 52 or otherwise by Military Government.—From OMGUS letter AG 010 (EA), April 22.

Imports by Charitable Organizations

Information has been received that no German customs supervision is at present maintained over imports by IRO, CARE, CRALOG and affiliated agencies, MG Regulation 16-226 exempts accredited charitable organizations from the payment of taxes, customs duties and other fees, but does not provide that goods imported by charitable organizations shall be exempt from such appropriate German customs supervision as may be necessary to insure that such imports are utilized for charitable purposes.

It is desired that the accredited charitable organizations be directed to notify German customs officials of the arrival in Germany of imports which are exempt by MGR 16-226 of customs duties or fees whether delivered commercially or by army warrants, and comply with German customs administative controls in regard to the custody, movement and distribution of such imports within Germany.

It is desired that OMG directors notify German authorities that they are authorized to exercise appropriate customs controls over the custody, movement and distribution of such imports within Germany, to give effect to the above policy.—From OMGUS Directive AG 091.31 (CO), April 20.

Excerpts from Official Instructions, Announcements

Personnel Records

Permanent EUCOM directives on the above or related subjects will be published (or republished) subsequently as parts to this circular. Existing directives relative to this subject will continue in effect pending their republication as parts to this circular, or their rescission by future administrative action.—From EUCOM Circular No. 151 of 1949.

Ruhr Agreement Communique

The following communique on the signing of the Ruhr agreement was released simultaneously in Washington, London, Paris, Brussels, The Haque and Luxembourg April 28.

"As anticipated by the decision reached by the Foreign Ministers at their recent meeting in Washington, the agreement for the establishment of an International Authority for the Ruhr was signed at the Foreign Office today.

"Mr. Bevin signed for the United Kingdom, M. Massigli, France, on behalf of France, and Julius Holmes, American Minister Plenipotentiary in London on behalf of the United States. The Belgian Ambassador, the Netherlands Ambassador and the Luxembourg Minister signed on behalf of their respective governments.

"In accordance with the terms of the agreement which was published on 29 December last year, meetings of appropriate representatives will be held in the near future to undertake the work of organizing and setting up the Authority itself."

Border and Customs Service

Order No. 5 pursuant to Article III of Military Government Proclamation No. 7, confers upon the Economic Council the power to adopt and enact ordinances providing for the establishment and operation of a Border and Customs Service. A counterpart of this Order is also being promulgated concurrently in the British Zone under Article III of British Military Government Ordinance No. 126.—From OMGUS letter AG 010 (LD) April 14.

Consolidated Payrolls

Approximately 5,000 civilian employees of seven EUCOM military posts will be paid by check through a central payroll office being activated in Heidelberg.

The consolidated payroll office will serve US, Allied and neutral civilian employees of army appropriated fund agencies at Frankfurt, Wetzlar, Heidelberg, Stuttgart, Nuremberg and Munich military posts and the Bremerhaven Port of Embarkation. The plan will not affect the handling of payrolls in Berlin, Vienna, American Graves Registration Command, Air Force installations, Military Government or non-appropriated fund agencies.

Civilian employees of the seven posts will receive their salaries bi-weekly in non-negotiable depository checks, instead of in Military Payment Certificates.

The first checks are for the April 17—30 pay period, and are to be distributed about May 16

The checks may be deposited or cashed by the payee at American Express Co. or Chase National Bank Offices. Arrangements are being made to provide cashing services at installations that have no convenient banking facilities.

The consolidated payroll office is expected to save at least $75,000 annually in salaries and overhead, officials said. It is anticipated that 35 employees in the central office can handle payrolls that now require 60 to do the job at the various EUCOM posts.

Under the new plan, the civilian personnel office at each post will fill out time and attendance records on civilian employees of appropriated fund agencies. These documents will be handcarried to the Payroll Office at EUCOM Headquarters in Heidelberg the Monday following the end of the normal bi-weekly pay period.

After delivering the time sheets, the couriers will pick up the depository checks made out by the Heidelberg Military Post Finance Office for the previous pay period. The checks will be given each employee at the post on a day to be designated by the post civilian personnel office.—From EUCOM announcement.

Fishing Fees Charged Displaced Persons

It has come to the attention of OMGUS headquarters that displaced persons are charged higher fees for fishing licenses than German nationals. Under the provisions of the First ordinance to Carry Out and Supplement the Law Concerning Fishing Licenses of 19 April 1939 (RGBl I/795), dated 21 April 1939 (RGBl I/816), German citizens are charged DM 3 while the fee for foreign nationals is DM 15. Although the majority of displaced persons did not enter Germany voluntarily, they are required to comply with the German laws and regulations and should be entitled to obtain German fishing licenses for the same fee as is paid by Germans.

In view of the foregoing it is directed that the appropriate state minister be instructed to issue an executive ordinance, consistent with the provisions of OMGUS letter, "Authority of Land Government to Issue Executive Ordinances under Former Reich Laws," AG 014.1 (LD), July 31, 1947, and the state legislation enacted thereunder, to the effect that displaced persons now residing in the US Zone of Germany will be granted fishing licenses for the same fee as is currently paid by German citizens. It is further directed that this same principle be applied whenever practicable with regard to other discriminatory charges against United Nations Displaced Persons.—From OMGUS letter, AG 680.421 (CA), April 27.

Purchases of Fertilizers

In view of the fact that large stocks of agricultural nitrogen and phosphate fertilizers will be carried over until the next fertilizer year, special authorization is given to US and Allied personnel in the US Zone to purchase from the German economy with legally acquired Deutsche marks their garden fertilizer needs during the current growing season.

This special authorization does not allow purchases in commercial quantities for resale or trade. Such purchases will be restricted to individual, family unit or organizational garden requirements.

So much of MGR Title 12-302, subject "Individual Purchases of Food Prohibited" as pertains to the above fertilizers will not apply during the 1949 garden growing season.

It is requested that BICO inform the interested agencies of the Bizonal Administration of this decision in order that necessary steps may be taken to facilitate such purchases within the limitations set forth above.—From OMGUS letter AG 091.31 (EA), April 27.

Civil Liberties Assistance

In developing plans for an effective civil liberties program, it is essential to have an accurate appraisal of the number and effectiveness of existing civil liberties' organizations or committees in the US Area of Control.

It is therefore requested that the following information on such organizations, associations or committees in each area of jurisdiction be assembled by the Civil Administration office of that headquarters and forwarded direct to the Civil Administration Division, OMGUS headquarters, Att: Civil Liberties Branch:

(a) Name of organization or committee
(b) Address
(c) Names of the officers of the organization or the members of the committee
(d) Geographical area for operation
(e) Stated aims and programs
(f) Public forum activities
(g) Affiliation with other organizations
(h) Number of cases of violation of civil rights reported.

This report has been assigned Control Symbol MG CAD/7 F.—From OMGUS letter AG 322 (CA), April 28.

Amendment to MG Ordinance No. 32

The second sentence of Article VI, paragraph 1 of MG Ordinance No. 32, "Code of Criminal Procedure for United States Military Government Courts for Germany" reading "The most important of these Rules are summarized in Chapter 25 of the Manual for Courts Martial, US Army" is deleted and the following sentence is substituted therefore: "The most important of these Rules are summarized in Chapter 28 of the Manual for Courts Martial, US Army, 1949, effective 1 February 1949."—From OMGUS Directive AG 010.6 (LD), May 2.

Jurisdiction of German Courts

The issuance of judicial penal orders (Strafbefehle) with respect to certain classes of non-Germans has been authorized in the states of Hesse and Wuerttemberg-Baden for some months and has proved to be useful in decreasing the case load on MG courts and in providing just and speedy disposition of minor offenses.

In those states the procedure provided by German law has been adopted in the following manner: The prosecutor presents the results of his investigation to the magistrate with a recommended fine or, in certain cases, jail sentence. If the magistrate agrees with the recommendation an order (Strafbefehl) is issued. There is no trial by the German court. The written order in the language of the defendent is served on him, together with a notice that if he does not wish to accept the same he is entitled within a prescribed period to demand trial in a MG court.

Inasmuch as there is no trial under penal order procedure (the defendant having in effect the option of paying the penalty or of having a trial), it is considered that the application of this procedure to United Nations nationals and stateless persons having the assimilated status of UN displaced persons does not violate the MG policy of denying German courts jurisdiction in criminal cases against such persons.

Under the powers granted by Article VI, paragraph 10, MG Law No. 2, as amended, OMG directors are directed to authorize the issuance of penal orders (Strafbefehle) by German courts for misdemeanors (Uebertretungen and Vergehen) committed by any national of the United Nations or any stateless person who has the assimilated status of a United Nations displaced person, excepting, however, any person serving with the Armed Forces of any of the United Nations or a dependent of any such person, provided that:

(a) the judicial penal order is issued in accordance with paragraphs 407 et seq., German Code of Criminal Procedure;

(b) where the accused requests trial (paragraph 411, Code of Criminal Procedure) his case is immediately transferred to the nearest Military Government court;

(c) the judicial penal order states clearly that upon the request of the accused, to be filed with the issuing court within a week after service, the case will be referred to a Military Government court for trial;

(d) the fine imposed by such penal order does not exceed the amount of DM 3,000.

A copy of every judicial penal order issued on the basis of the above authorization should be submitted to the appropriate Office of Military Government, Attn: Legal Division, through German channels.—From OMGUS letter AG 015 (LD), April 27.

Property Control and Restitution

This directive authorizes and directs the establishment of a Zonal German Property Control and Internal Restitution Coordinating Agency composed of the state civilian agency heads of the four states in the US Zone of Occupation. (Continued on next page)

Regulations, Directives, Publications, Documents

A Selected List of German Publications in the Fields of Agriculture and Agricultural Economics and Political Economy, OMGUS, Dec. 1948.

Monthly Report of Public Safety Statistics, No. 22, CAD OMGUS, 31 Jan. 1949.

A Message from Dutch Trade Unionists to German Labor by Hendricus Meijer, Reint Laan Jr., Hendrikus Koppens. Visiting Expert Series No. 7, OMGUS, March 1949.

Monthly Report of the Military Governor, No. 45, OMGUS, March 1949.

Station List of Organizations in the European Command, Hq EUCOM, 31 March 1949.

Bipartite Food, Agriculture and Forestry Group Weekly Report No. 42, BICO, 9 April 1949.

Bipartite Food, Agriculture and Forestry Group Weekly Report No. 43, BICO, 15 April 1949.

EUCOM Publication Depot Bulletin No. 16, Hq EUCOM, 20 April 1949. Covers April 11 to 15.

Disposing of Properties in the US Zone of Occupation and the US Sector of Berlin Having Belonged to the Former German Reich and to the Former German States, Laender or Provinces (Including the State of Prussia) Law No. 19, OMGUS, 20 April 1949.

Bipartite Commerce & Industry Group Weekly Report No. 42, BICO, 21 April 1949.

Signal Operation Instructions No. 17-4, Hq EUCOM, 21 April 1949.

Bipartite Transport Group Weekly Report No. 45, BICO, 22 April 1949.

Establishment of European Aviation Planning and Coordinating Committee, AG 360 (AD), Hq EUCOM (Berlin), 23 April 1949.

Bipartite Commerce and Industry Group Weekly Report No. 45, BICO, 27 April 1949.

Regulation No. 1 under MC Law No. 17, "International Frontier Control", amended, AG 010.6 (LD), OMGUS, 27 April 1949.

Bipartite Commerce & Industry Group Weekly Report No. 45, BICO, 27 April 1949.

Legislation for Monetary Reform, AG 010.6 (FA), OMGUS, 28 April 1949.

Status of Pending German Bizonal Legislation, Report No. 14, BICO/P (49) 93, BICO, 28 April 1949.

Bipartite Food, Agriculture and Forestry Group Weekly Report No. 44, BICO, 29 April 1949.

The EUCOM School Catalog, Part A, Training of US Personnel at the EUCOM Engineer School, Cl in Cir No. 148 of 1948, Hq EUCOM, 29 April 1949.

Financial News Digest, Vol. II, No. 8, OMGUS, 30 April 1949.

German Economic Press Review, No. 178, OEA CCG(BE), 29 April 1949.

Semi-Monthly Military Government Report, No. 112, PIO OMGUS. Covers period ending April 25, 29 April 1949.

Economic Press Digest, No. 46, OMGUS PIO (Frankfurt), 29 April 1949.

Weekly Newspaper Analysis, No. 168, ISD OMGUS, 29 April 1949.

Monthly Report of the Control Commission for Germany (British Element), Vol. 4, No. 3, CCG(BE), 29 April 1949.

Die Neue Zeitung (in German), Vol. 5, No. 51, ISD OMGUS, 30 April 1949.

Report for January and February 1949, JEIA, April 1949.

General License No. 3 under Information Control Regulation No. 3 Amended (1), AG 680.44 (IS), OMGUS, 2 May 1949.

Regulation No. 1 under MG Law No. 75, "Regulation Concerning Certain Liabilities of Colliery Undertakings," AG 010(EA), OMGUS, 2 May 1949.

Legal Gazette (Oeffentlicher Anzeiger) of the Combined Economic Area, Issue No. 32, dated 23 April 1949, BICO/GL (49) 100, BICO, 2 May 1949.

German Economic Press Review No. 179, OEA CCG(BE), 3 May 1949.

1949 EUCOM Baseball Championships, AG 353.8 SSP-AGO, Hq EUCOM, Amends EUCOM letter of April 1, 3 May 1949.

1949 EUCOM Company Level Softball Championships, AG 353.8 SSP-AGO, Hq EUCOM, Amends letter of April 8, 3 May 1949.

News of Germany, Vol. 4, No. 117, ISD OMGUS, 3 May 1949.

Short Story Contest, AG 000.76 SSP-AGO, Hq EUCOM, 4 May 1949.

1949 EUCOM Company Level Volleyball Championships, AG 353.8 SSP-AGO, Hq EUCOM, 5 May 1949.

1949 EUCOM Tennis Championships, AG 353.8 SSP-AGO, Hq EUCOM, 5 May 1949.

1949 EUCOM Table Tennis Championships, AG 353.8 SSP-AGO, Hq EUCOM, 5 May 1949.

1949 EUCOM Swimming & Diving Championships, AG 353.8 SSP-AGO, Hq EUCOM, 5 May 1949.

"Opportunity" US Savings Bond Compaign, AG 018.1 FIN-AGO, Hq EUCOM, 5 May 1949.

Program of Inspections for Fiscal Year 1950, AG 333.81 IGI, Hq EUCOM, 5 May 1949.

News of Germany, Vol. 4, No. 118, ISD OMGUS, 5 May 1949.

German Appraisal of Projected Program to Equalize War Losses, Opinion Surveys Report No. 169, ISD OMGUS, 6 May 1949.

Frontalier Travel Between US Zone of Germany and US and French Zones of Austria, AG 092.1 (CA), OMGUS, 6 May 1949.

Troop Assignment No. 11, Hq EUCOM, 6 May 1949.

German Economic Press Review No. 180, OEA CCG (BE), 6 May 1949.

Marriage, C2 in Cir No. 3 of 1949, Hq EUCOM, 6 May 1949.

Economic Press Digest, No. 47, OMGUS PIO (Frankfurt), 6 May 1949.

Copies of Instructions listed in the **Information Bulletin** may be obtained by writing directly to the originating headquarters.

Weekly Newspaper Analysis, No. 169, ISD OMGUS, 6 May 1949.

Berlin Press Review, No. 105, OMGUS, 7 May 1949.

News of Germany, Vol. 4, No. 119, ISD OMGUS, 7 May 1949.

Die Neue Zeitung (in German), Vol. 5, No. 54, ISD OMGUS, 7 May 1949.

Four Years After VE Day, TI&E Bulletin, Vol. 4, No. 19, 8 May 1949.

Berlin Press Review, No. 107, OMGBS, 8 May 1949.

Establishment of Committee on State-Army Reorganization, CINCEUR, AG 322.01, Hq EUCOM, 9 May 1949.

Berlin Press Review, No. 107, OMGBS, 10 May 1949.

German Economic Press Review No. 181 by German Consultants Panel, OEA, CCG (BE), 10 May 1949.

Commander-in-Chief's Monthly Conference with Major Commanders, Deputy Military Governors, and Commanders, AG 337 SGS-AGO, Hq EUCOM, 10 May 1949.

Die Neue Zeitung (in German), Vol. 5, No. 55, ISD OMGUS, 10 May 1949.

Berlin Press Review, No. 108, OMGBS, 11 May 1949.

Bipartite Commerce and Industry Group Weekly Report No. 46, BICO, 11 May 1949.

Heute (in German), No. 84, ISD OMGUS, 11 May 1949.

Berlin Press Review, No. 109, OMGBS, 12 May 1949.

Test of Listening Watch on AFN Broadcasts, AG 000.77 GOT-AGO, Hq EUCOM, 12 May 1949.

News of Germany, Vol. 4, No. 120, ISD OMGUS, 12 May 1949.

Die Neue Zeitung (in German), Vol. 5, No. 56, ISD OMGUS, 12 May 1949.

Berlin Press Review, No. 110, OMGBS, 13 May 1949.

Economic Press Digest, No. 48, OMGUS PIO (Frankfurt), 13 May 1949.

German Economic Press Review No. 182, OEA CCG (BE), 13 May 1949.

Orders Nos. 6, 7 and 8 Pursuant to Article III (5) of MG Proclamation No. 7, "Bizonal Economic Administration", AG 010.6 (LD), OMGUS, 14 May 1949.

Berlin Press Review, No. 111, OMGBS, 14 May 1949.

News of Germany, Vol. 4, No. 121, ISD OMGUS, 14 May 1949.

Die Neue Zeitung (in German), Vol. 5, No. 57, ISD OMGUS, 14 May 1949.

Berlin Press Review, No. 112, OMGBS, 16 May 1949.

Extracts from OMGUS Staff Conference, AG 337 (SS), OMGUS, 17 May 1949.

German Economic Press Review No. 183, OEA CCG (BE), 17 May 1949.

Berlin Press Review, No. 113, OMGBS, 17 May 1949.

Neue Auslese (in German), Vol. 4, No. 5, ISD OMGUS, May 1949.

Die Amerikanische Rundschau (in German), Vol. 5, No. 24, April/May 1949.

Information Bulletin, No. 161, CO OMGUS, 17 May 1949.

It shall be the function of this German agency to:

(a) Coordinate property control policy and to generally supervise all German state property control agencies in the US Zone of Occupation.

(b) Make recommendations pertaining to properties under control to OMGUS.

(c) Administer properties under control in accordance with the relevant and effective portions of Title 17, MG Regulations, or any other MG policies, directives or regulations.

(d) Process correspondence pertaining to properties under control or which were under control.

(e) Assist in the supervision of the Internal Restitution Program under MG Law No. 59 to the extent that may be prescribed from time to time by OMGUS.

(f) Assume such other responsibilities as may from time to time be delegated to it by OMGUS.

Submit such reports as may be required from time to time by OMGUS.

The following restrictions and requirements will be met:

(a) Each OMG director is directed to request the minister president of his state, in cooperation with the ministers president of the other states of the US Zone, to establish immediately a Zonal German Property Control and Internal Restitution Coordinating Agency, hereinafter referred to as the German Zonal Agency, which shall be composed of the state civilian agency heads of each of the four states in the US Zone of Occupation.

(b) The OMG director of each state will request the minister president to notify him as soon as the German Zonal Agency has been established, and to transmit to him the name of the state civilian agency head representig his state.

(c) Each minister president will be requested by the OMG director to take steps immediately to provide facilities and such additional personnel as may be required in the establishment, functioning and financing of the German Zonal Agency in a central location in the US Zone of Occupation, and to advise the OMG director of the address thereof.

(d) The respective ministers president will be subject to such restrictions and will see that such reports, on property in custody in their states, are submitted as may be required by Military Government.

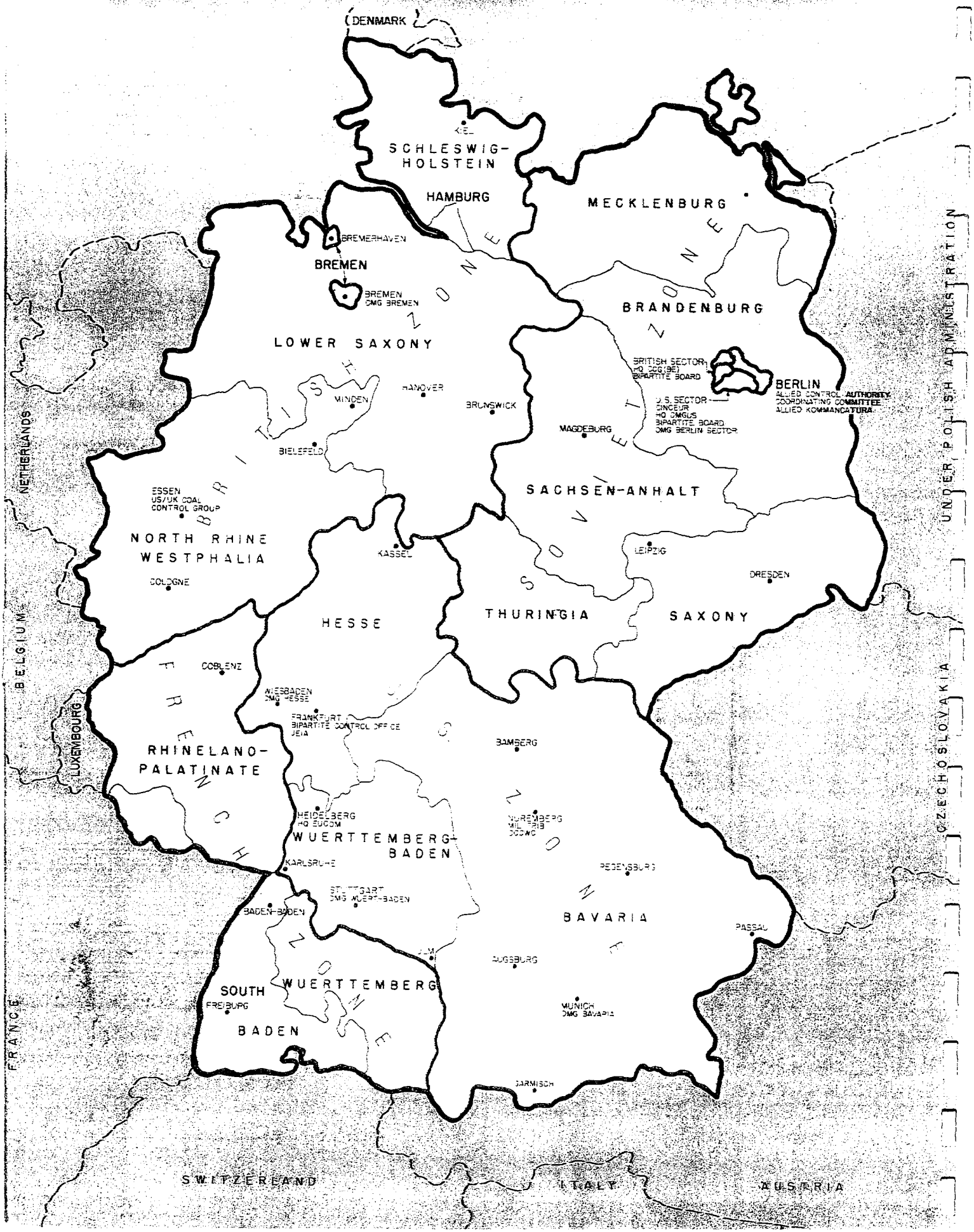
(e) The OMG directors shall, with the exception of negotiations and official contacts with the German state governments, have no further responsibility with respect to the property control and internal restitution programs after July 1, 1949, except as specifically designated from time to time by OMGUS.—From OMGUS Directive AG 334 (PD), April 23.

DRUCKHAUS TEMPELHOF

OCCUPIED AREAS OF GERMANY

OCCUPIED AREAS OF GERMANY

OCCUPIED AREAS OF GERMANY



JUNE

S		5	12	19	26
M		6	13	20	27
T		7	14	21	28
W	1	8	15	22	29
T	2	9	16	23	30
F	3	10	17	24	
S	4	11	18	25	

Printed by the Adjutant General's Office

JUNE

S		5	12	19	26
M		6	13	20	27
T		7	14	21	28
W	1	8	15	22	29
T	2	9	16	23	30
F	3	10	17	24	
S	4	11	18	25	

JUNE

S		5	12	19	26
M		6	13	20	27
T		7	14	21	28
W	1	8	15	22	29
T	2	9	16	23	30
F	3	10	17	24	
S	4	11	18	25	

MAJOR ORGANIZATIONAL UNITS

UNILATERAL UNITS

U.S. Group Control Council (USGCC) changed to → Office of Military Government for Germany U.S. (OMGUS)

Office of Military Government for Bavaria)
Office of Military Government for Hesse)
Office of Military Government for Wuerttemberg-Baden Land OMG's
Office of Military Government for Bremen)
Office of Military Government for Berlin Sector)

U.S. Forces European Theater (USFET) changed to → European Command (EUCOM)

U.S. Forces Austria (USFA)

U.S. Air Forces Europe (USAFE)

Commander-in-Chief, European Command, (CINCEUR)

MULTIPARTITE UNITS

Allied Control Authority (ACA)

Kommandatura (ACA was the quadripartite agency governing all Germany, the Kommandatura was the equivalent for the City of Berlin.)

Bipartite Control Office (BICO)

Joint Export-Import Agency (JEIA)

Military Security Board (MSB)

Chart I Beginning of Occupation (Organizational structure in force at the time of the change of US Forces in Europe from a mobile army to a static occupations unit)

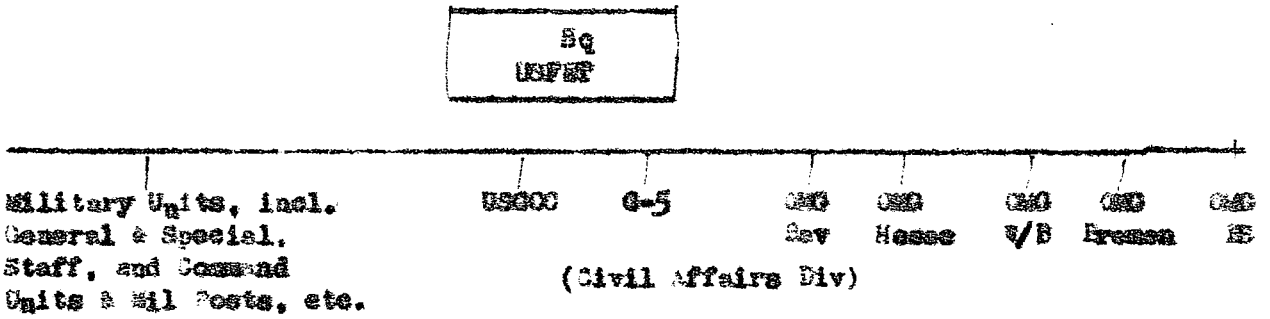


Chart II

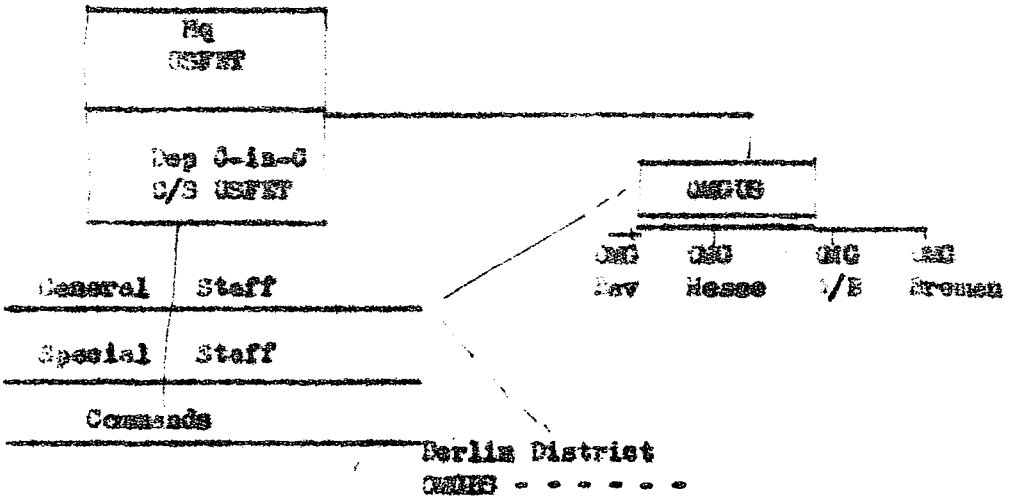
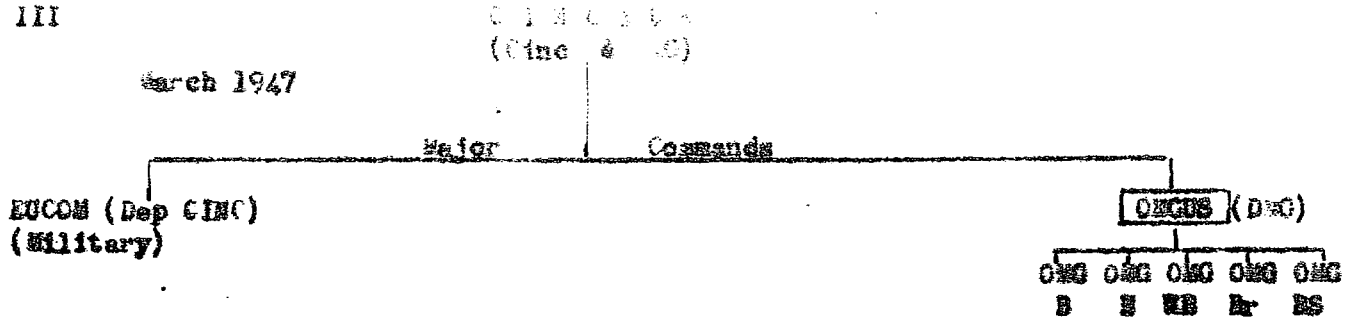


Chart
III

March 1947



At the time plan III was put into effect, all logistic support and German personnel functions for OMGUS were transferred from OMGUS to EUCOM in order to accentuate the difference between a military unit and a governing and policy unit.

FOOD. AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY DIVISION

Ellner, C.S

Bavarian Beer Industry

Capacity

Bavaria has a total of about 1300 breweries, including 45 large plants (60,000-300,000 hectoliters* annually), 474 medium sized plants (3,000-30,000 hectoliters), and the balance small plants (under 3000 hectoliters). In addition there are 30,000-40,000 individuals licensed to produce beer for their own use. Total production capacity is estimated to be 19 million hectoliters annually. Today only about 30 per cent of Bavaria's brewery plant capacity is being utilized: output is about 5.2 million hectoliters during period July 1948 - June 1949.

Pre-War Production

Prior to the war Bavaria's beer production was about 15 million hectoliters annually, of which less than 1 per cent was exported. About 30,000 persons are employed directly in beer production and four or five times that many in dependent industries and distribution. The beer tax is an important source of revenue to Land Bavaria, providing roughly 10 per cent of total tax revenue.

Post-War Production

Until May 1948 US policy did not permit the diversion of Bavarian grain stocks to beer production, with certain minor exceptions, because grain was needed acutely for direct human consumption. During this period beer production was authorized only for consumption by occupation forces (250,000 hectoliters in 1947, the grain for which was replaced by food imports), minimum production needed to keep yeast molds alive, and production for export.

Production of beer for export was authorized on the condition that part of proceeds from exports be set aside to replace food stocks used in production of the beer. Actual production of beer for export did not get underway until late 1948. Exports during the past six months have been at the rate of about 50,000 hectoliters per year. Exports are expected to rise in the next three or four years to 300,000 hectoliters annually.

During May 1948 the production of beer of 1.7 per cent wort content was authorized for German consumption on the condition that bread coupons be surrendered for beer. This beer was not well-received by the Germans, both, because of its poor quality and, particularly since currency reform, because of the high price of 74 pfg per liter of which 35 pfg went for taxes. Production of 1.7 per cent beer during the summer months of 1948 was at a rate of about 7,000,000 hectoliters annually.

Current Outlook

During late September 1948 the production of 8 per cent beer was authorized, the amount of barley permitted to be diverted to the production of beer being conditioned on the amount of barley delivered

* 1 hectoliter equals 26.4 gallons

by farmers for legal distribution. The price at present for the 3 per cent beer is fixed at 50 pfg per liter of which 32 pfg goes for taxes. The pre-war (1938) price for a somewhat better quality beer was 45 pfg per liter.

HEADQUARTERS
36TH FIGHTER WING
FURSTENFELDBRUCK AIR FORCE BASE
APO 208, US Army

OPS/DGH/dt

14 June 1949

SUBJECT: Field Visit of US Military Academy Cadets

TO : Commanding Officers
All Groups & Separate Squadrons
Furstenfeldbruck Air Force Base

1. A group of 18 cadets from the US Military Academy, currently touring US Occupied Zone of Germany, will visit this base on 16 June 1949. The group will arrive by rail at 0800 local, 16 June 1949, and depart by 1130 the same day.

2. The following is a tentative itinerary for the visitors:

0800.....Arrive Maisach
0820.....Arrive Group briefing room
0820-0830.....Welcome by Wing Commander and brief outline on mission of 36th Fighter Wing
0830-0845.....Briefing by enemy (simulated) B-17's on bombing attack on Munich
0845-0900.....Briefing by Fighter Group on interception of enemy bombers
0900-0915.....Preparation for flight and take-off in B-17's
1030.....B-17's land
1030-1100.....Static display and aerial demonstration
1100.....Departure for Maisach
1130.....Departure for Munich

3. Alternate schedule in event of inclement weather:

0800.....Arrive Maisach
0820.....Arrive Group briefing room
0820-0830.....Welcome by Wing Commander
0830-0845.....Mission of 36th Fighter Wing
0845-0900.....Briefing on GCA
0900-0915.....Preparation for flight and take-off in B-17's
0915-1015.....Instrument flight and GCA demonstration
1015-1030.....Coffee call
1030-1100.....Static display in Hangar T-1
1100.....Departure for Maisach
1130.....Departure for Munich

4. The Wing Motor Pool Officer will provide a bus to transport the visitors about the field. This vehicle will be assigned the entire period of their stay.

5. The Commanding Officer, 36th Fighter Group, will provide a ground display of 3 F-80 A/C in an area designated by the Base Operations Officer. Competent personnel will be assigned these A/C to answer questions which may be asked by the visitors.

6. The 36th Maintenance Squadron will provide one F-80 with tail assembly removed for display.

7. The Commanding Officer, 7498th AF Squadron will provide one RB-26 A/C for subject static display.

8. The Wing PIO will be responsible for proper coverage of the visit, publicity, photos, etc.

BY ORDER OF COLONEL CROSTHWAITE:

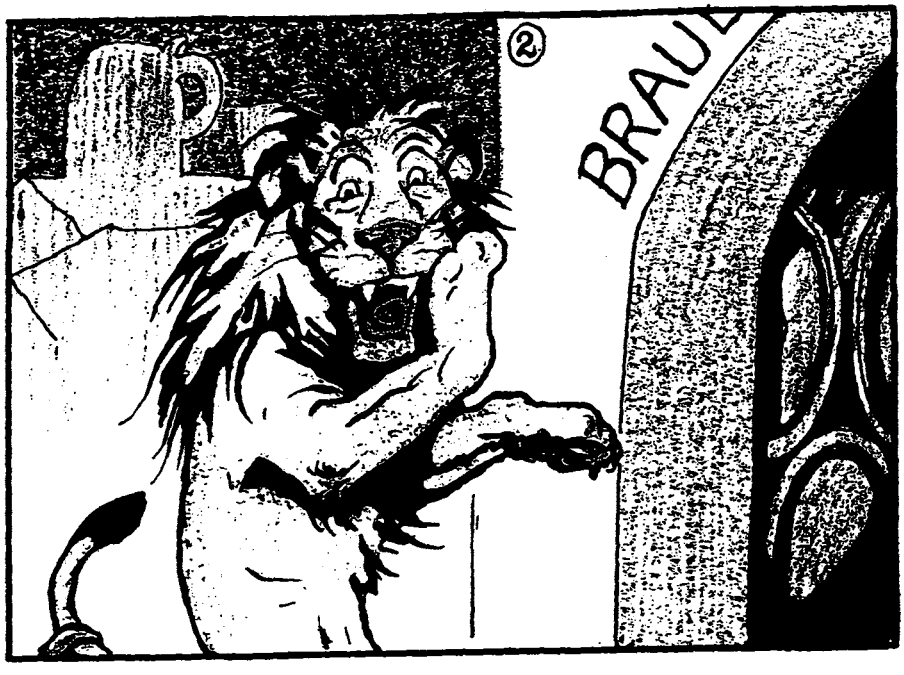
WARREN H JONES
Captain, USAF
Ass't Adjutant

Tel: FAFB 509

Printed in Germany

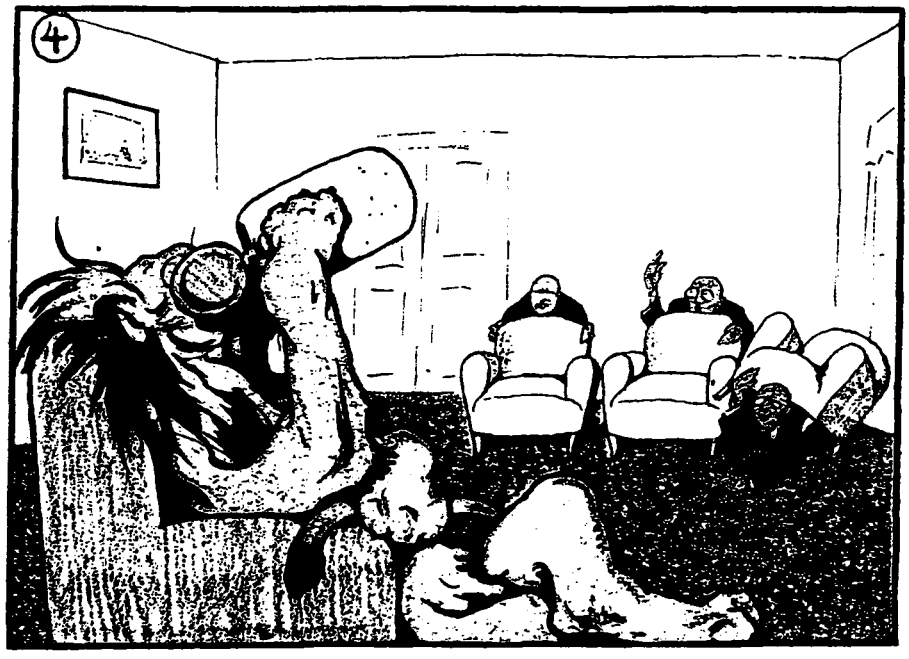
Oliver, G'S

„So a europäische Hitz'! Ob's da was z'trinken gibt?"



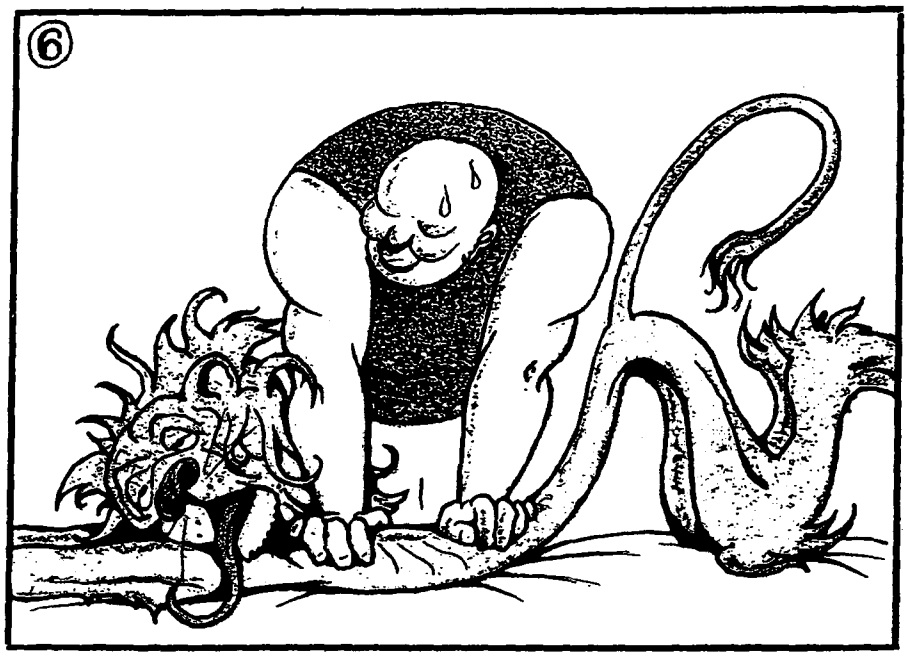
„Mir scheint, da is a Quell'n . . . . ."

Da bin i und da bleib i. Sagt's das den Münchnern!

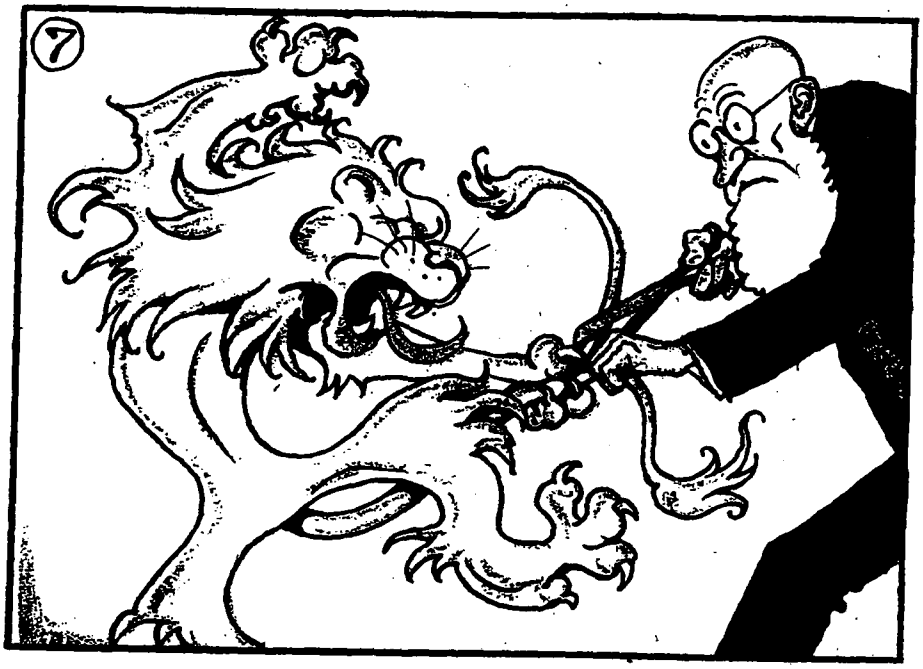


„Mir is recht – werd i halt a Schutzmark'n."

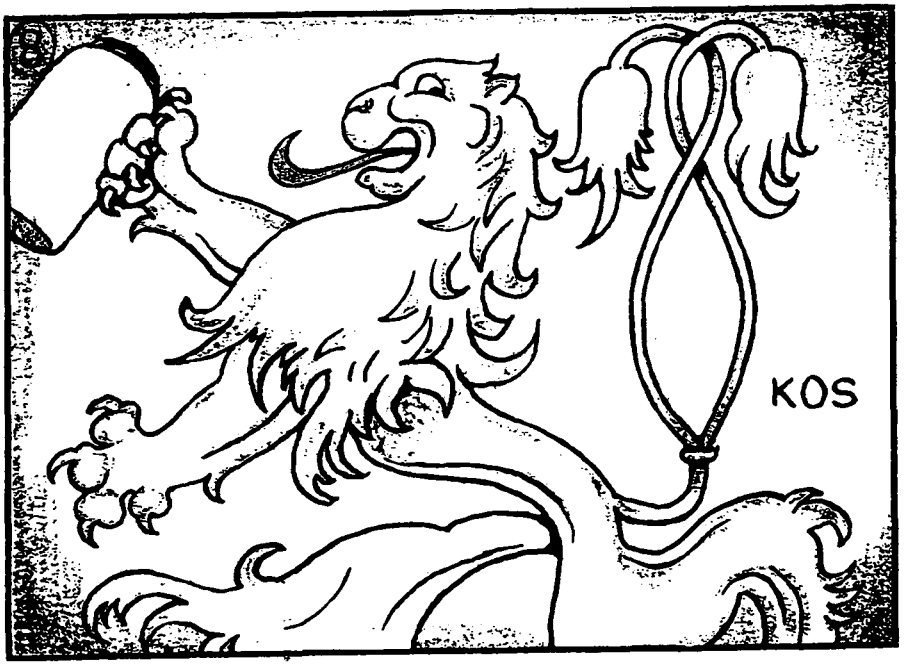
„Dauerwellen und Pratzi küren – was tut ma net für dös Bier und d'Freilein Bavaria..."



„So, jetzt san ma aber a schlankes Löwerl!"



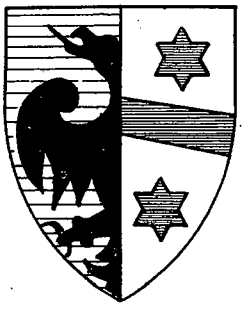
Autsch!! MUSS denn dös a sein?"



„Prosit Löwenbräu!"

Zur Marke wurde so der Leu
Für's weltberühmte Löwenbräu!
Wo immer diese Marke blinkt,
Gar froh ein guter Tropfen winkt!
Drum wie und wo und wann es sei,
Trink', Leser Du,

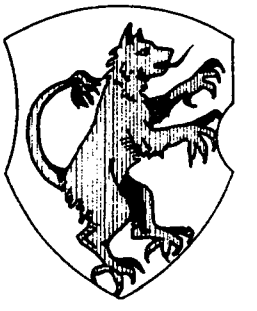
DEIN LÖWENBRÄU!



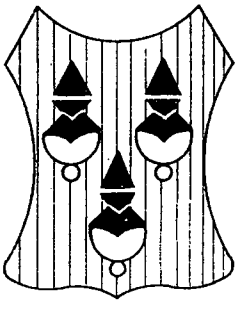
KAUFBEUREN

NUERNBERG

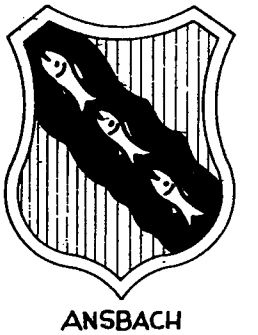
MUENCHEN



PASSAU

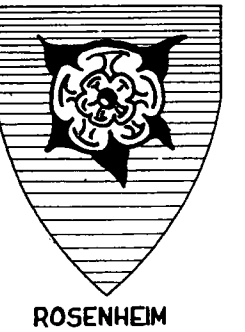


LANDSHUT



ANSBACH

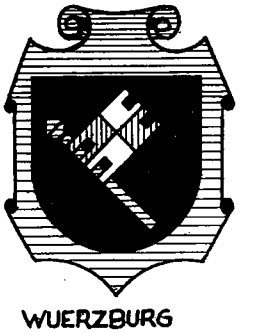
AMBERG



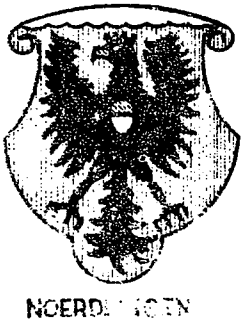
ROSENHEIM

ASCHAFFENBURG

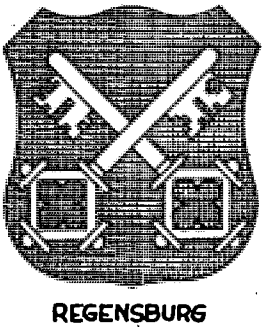
Bavarian History



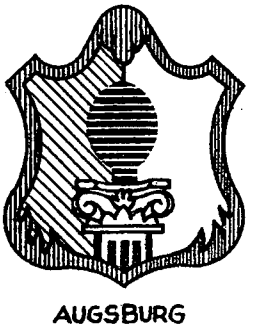
WUERZBURG



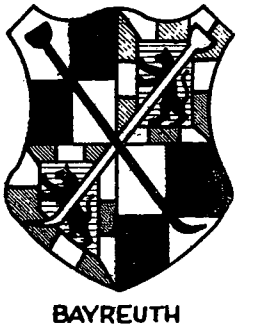
NOERDLINGEN



REGENSBURG



AUGSBURG



BAYREUTH

BAVARIAN HISTORY

INTRODUCTION

One often hears the questions; "When did Bavaria come into existence?" "What kind of a development has it had?" "Why do the Bavarians feel themselves a people apart from the other Germans?" To a member of the Occupation these questions are not always easy to answer, even though his work may bring him into daily contact with the Bavarian people. The recorded history of Bavaria goes back at least as far as the beginning of the Christian Era, probably farther, and like the history of all nations, is quite complex. In writing this pamphlet no attempt was made to make the reader an absolute authority on Bavaria; rather the purpose was to help him better understand the land and people with which he has to work by pointing out those events which have had a lasting effect and by passing over those incidents which, however important in their day, are of academic interest only.

ANCIENT BAVARIA

The nucleus of modern Bavaria was the area extending from the Danube in the north to the Alpine ridges in the south, and from the river Lech in the West to the river Inn in the east. Today we call that same area "Oberbayern" (Upper Bavaria); Historians refer to it as "Alt Bayern" (Old Bavaria). Sometime between 3,000 and 500 B.C. Celtic tribes migrating from the east settled the area and led a nomadic existence of hunting, grazing cattle, and tribal warfare. Toward the start of the Christian Era the Romans began filtering across the Alps and by 15 B.C. had succeeded in subjugating all the territory up to the southern bank of the Danube. Being colonizers as well as conquerors, the Romans incorporated these newly-gained lands into the province of Raetia and established forts and trading posts. Partenkirchen (but not Garmisch, which was founded later) was the Roman caravan station of Parthanum. Even the quiet valley of the Ammer echoed to the tread of the legions; local tales say that the natives of what is now Oberammergau hid in caves at the base of the Kofel to escape the notice of the Romans, and today the visitor is shown runic inscriptions near these caves which are supposed to have been put there by the natives while in hiding. To protect themselves from the fierce barbarian tribes to the north, the Romans built a chain of forts, known as the Limes Line, in the vicinity of the Danube. Towns, some of which have survived down to today, grew up around these forts. For example, the Roman fort of Augusta Vindelicorum, founded by the Emperor Augustus, is known to us today as Augsburg. Regina Castra, called Rattisbona by the Celts, became the city of Regensburg; Serviodurum is called Straubing today, and the Roman fort of Castra Batava has come down to us as Passau. Roman hegemony in this area lasted for about four hundred years, until the great Hun invasions of the fifth century A.D. forced the Romans back over the Alps. The semi-romanized, native Celts were largely dispersed by the Huns and were eventually replaced by another group, known as the Bajurvarii, who had migrated south-westward from Bojoerland (modern Bohemia) and it is from this group that Bavaria received her name. The Bajuvarii were of Slavic descent, and legend maintains that they were deliberately forced to migrate by the Huns in an effort to repopulate the desolated lands of the Celts.

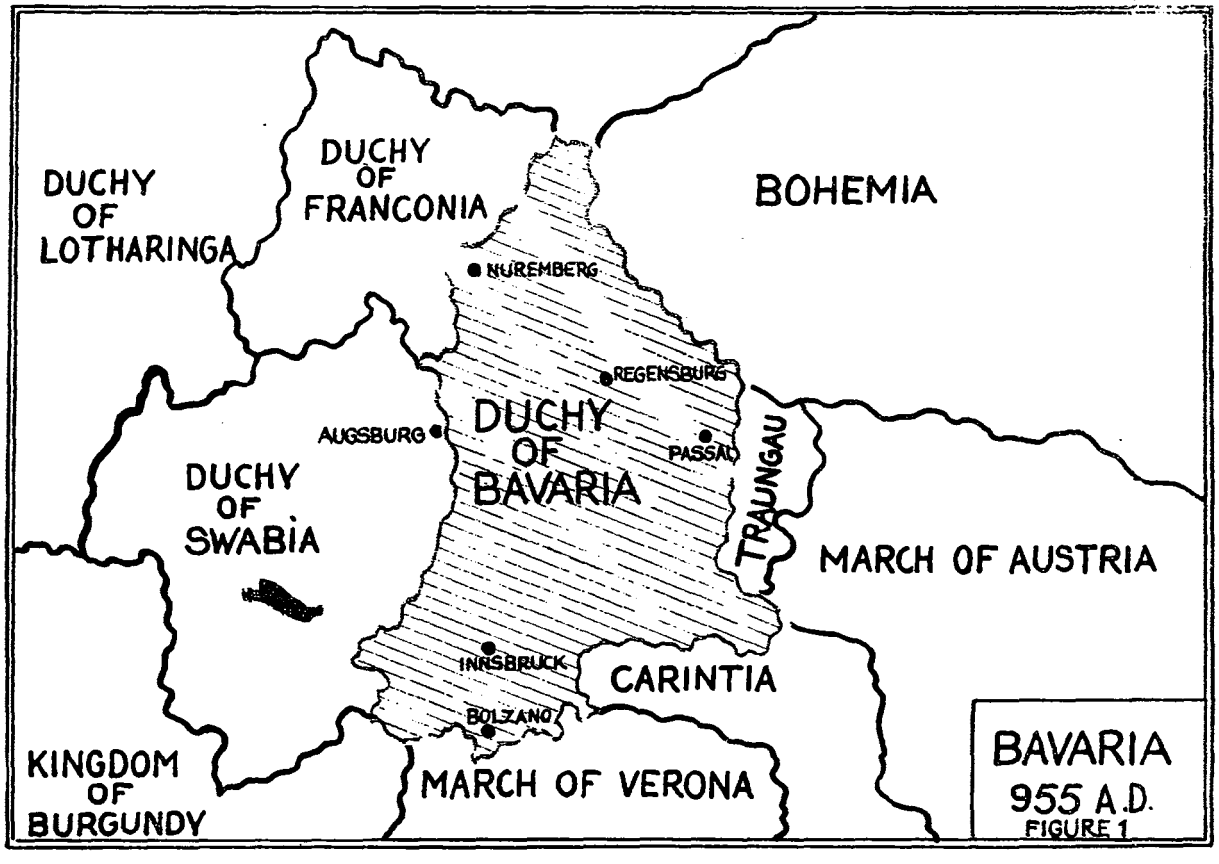


FIGURE 1

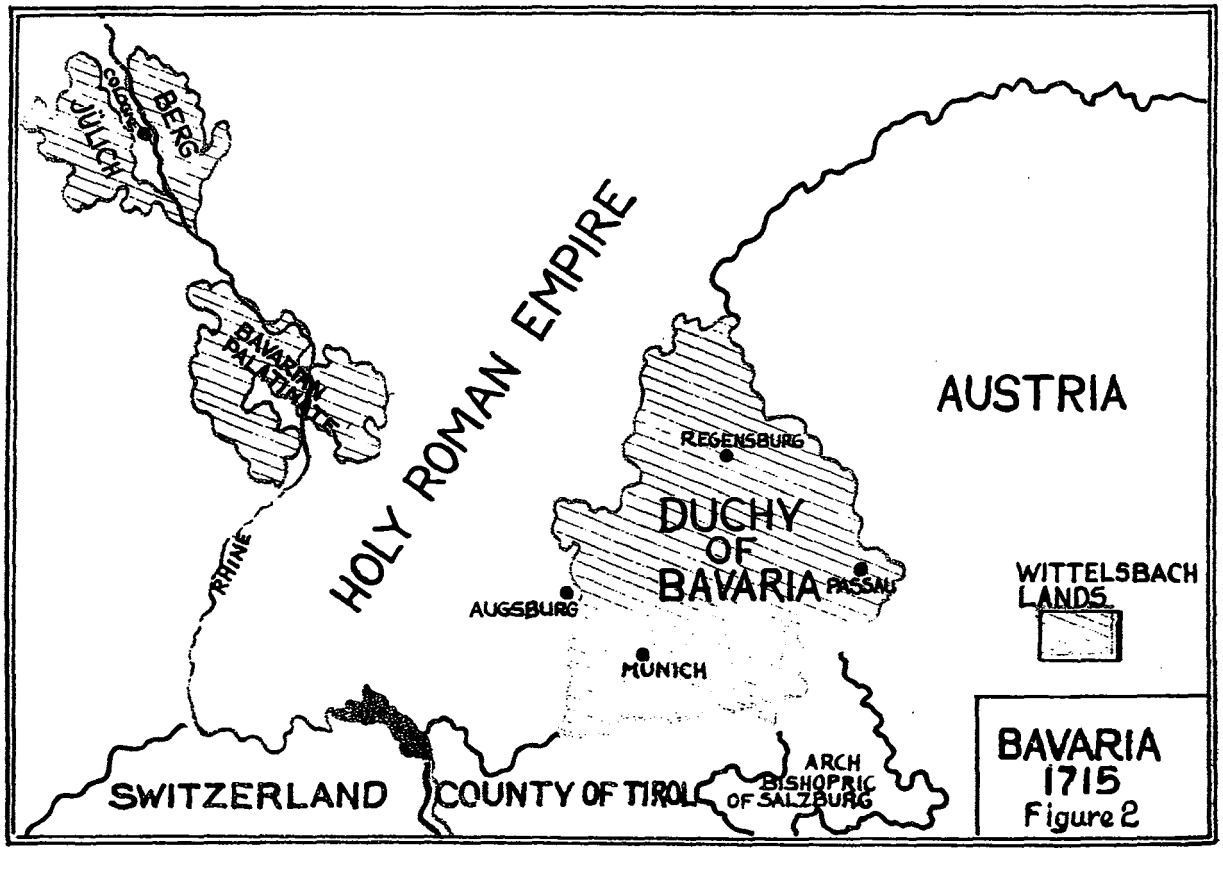


Figure 2

founded a mint, a customs house, and a salt depot. From the word "moenche" was derived the name "Muenchen" (Munich), and the site quickly grew into a flourishing town. Under the Wittelsbachs the town prospered even more and became the seat of the ruling family. Emperor Ludwig the Bavarian, a Wittelsbach, practically rebuilt the whole town after the disastrous fire of 1327. In 1330 this same Emperor founded Ettal Monastery; the present buildings, however, were erected at the turn of the 20th century.

The Crusades brought the revival of contact with the Near East; the Italian cities of Venice and Genoa soon became leading centers of trade with the lands at the eastern end of the Mediteranean. Bavaria found herself in a very fortunate position, for some of the principal trade routes up from Italy crossed her territory. Nuremberg became a flourishing trade center, as did the Swabian capital of Augsburg. Within a century the Fugger family of Augsburg raised themselves from the position of lowly weavers to merchant princes; they were the Rothschilds of their age and like them reaped titles and honors. It is said that at one time the price of all spices sold in western Europe was controlled by this family. Charles V received a loan of several million dollars from the Fuggers to help pay for his election as Emperor. Even today one section of Augsburg is still called the "Fuggerei" in memory of the family who built it. With the rise of a wealthy merchant class, the fine arts began to flourish once again. Hans Holbein the Younger, born in 1460, was an Augsburger; Albrecht Durer of Nuremberg founded the "Nuremberg School" of painting in the middle of the 16th century. Even though at this time Munich was not as far advanced culturally or commercially as some of her neighbors, she had already established a reputation for the brewing of fine beer, a reputation which she was never to lose. Another result of contact with the Near East was the development of that peculiar Bavarian type of church steeple, the "Ziebelspitze" (onion dome). As far as can be ascertained today, this type of steeple is a modification of the domes or cupolas found on the Bysantine churches in Venice and Constantinople. Statistics would seem to bear this fact out too, for no Bavarian church that pre-dates the Crusades has such a steeple. For example, the church at Steingaden, about 30 kilometers west of Oberammergau, was erected 800 years ago and is devoid of any "onion dome", while the churches in neighboring towns, which are several centuries younger, most always have these steeples.

Though most Bavarians would probably be unpleasantly surprised if they knew it, the Hohnzollern family of Prussia were not Prussians at all; they were natives of Nuremberg. In 1411 the Emperor appointed the Hohenzollern Burgrave of Nuremberg to the position of Elector of Brandenburg (Prussia). Thus was established another one of the German ruling families, and jurisdictional disputes between the Hohenzollerns and the Wittelsbachs over the areas of Nuremberg, Ansbach, and Bayreuth continued down until the end of the last century.

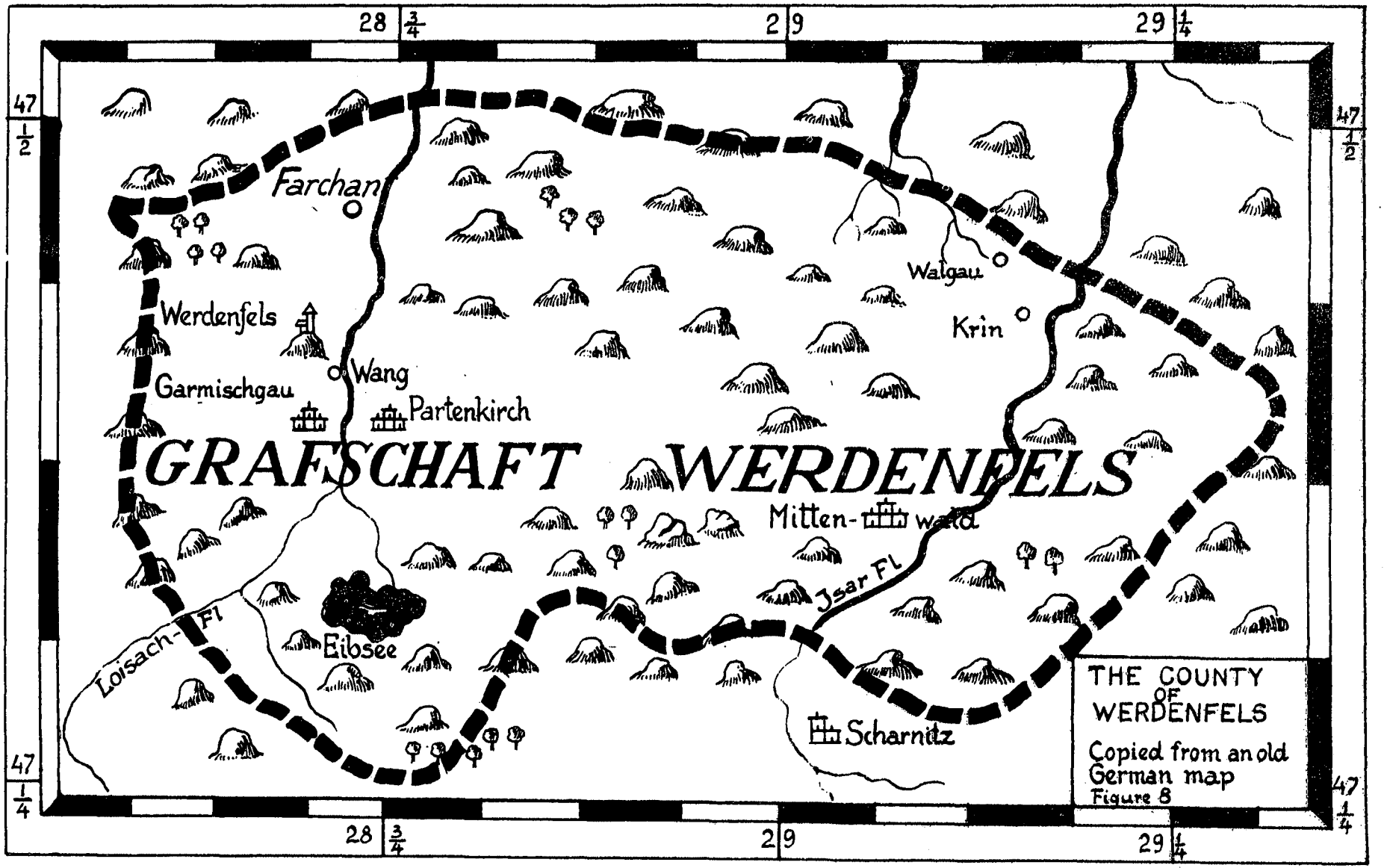
For three centuries Wittelsbach family feuds and petty squabbling over partition of their ancestral heritage filled the pages of Bavarian history. Eventually four lines of the Wittelsbach dynasty ruled four independent sections of Bavaria, and it was not until 1506 that Duke Albrecht IV, "the wise", succeeded in reuniting the country and laying down the rule of primogeniture, thus insuring that the duchy would forever remain an undivided entity. On the eve of the Reformation he removed the principal cause of the internal strife that had exhausted Bavaria and deprived her of a voice in the concert of European nations. This strong unification was to be a boon in the dark days to follow.

position of far greater importance than ever before. Maximillian I was not principally a soldier; his interest lay mainly in the fine arts. In 1619 he had engaged the world-famous architect, Peter Candid, to build the Residenz, or ducal palace. Built in the Late Renaissance style of architecture this building, bomb-blasted though it is today, still graces Munich. As thanks to the Virgin Mary, patron saint of Bavaria, Maximillian set up the famous "Mariensäule" (pillar of Mary) before the Munich Rathaus, where it still stands.

For the remainder of the Thirty Years War, Bavaria could do little more than defend herself, at that she was marched over several times by foreign armies. Plague, the scourge of the old-time armies, came with the soldiers, and in 1633 a particularly severe epidemic swept over Upper Bavaria. Oberammergau was one of the few villages in the region that was not afflicted at first, and to prevent contamination the town fathers posted guards on all the roads and mountain trails with instructions to allow no one into the town. However, a certain Kaspar Schisler, a native of Oberammergau who was working in Eschenlohe at the time, became homesick for his wife and family, and in the middle of the night he slipped over the mountains and into the town undetected. Within 24 hours he died of the plague, and others became afflicted with it. The people of Oberammergau then pledged themselves to produce a play depicting the life of Christ if the town were delivered from this terrible sickness. Strangely enough, the plague did subside and has never again appeared. True to their pledge, the people of Oberammergau produced the first Passion Play in 1634. After 1674 the Play was put on a decennial basis, and from 1680 to 1940 it has been omitted only once. Another epidemic of the plague had a peculiar effect on the little town of Etting between Murnau and Weilheim. Fearing that the buildings and land of the village had been permanently contaminated by the disease, the people of Etting destroyed their homes and moved several hundred yards northeast, leaving only the old church standing. Today as one approaches Etting, he is struck by the odd fact that the church stands alone in a meadow almost a half mile from the town.

With the end of the Thirty Years War in 1648 a period of peace came to a battered but still strong Bavaria. Elector Ferdinand Maria did all in his power to heal the wounds of the recent conflict and to strengthen the position of his house. In this latter effort he was not totally unsuccessful, for within a century most of southern Germany was ruled over by Wittelsbach princes. Another event took place in 1663, which further strengthened Bavaria's importance in affairs of the Empire. In that year the Imperial Diet (Parliament) of the Empire moved to Regensburg and made the city its permanent home. Since the Elector of Bavaria had a seat in the Upper house of the Diet, he was more than ever able to wield his influence in the Empire. Even today the old Rathaus in which the Diet met still stands in Regensburg.

Twenty years later in 1683 another famous Bavarian industry got its start in the little border town of Mittenwald. In that year, a certain Mattheus Klotz, already a violin maker of considerable repute, returned from a long visit to the Italian cities of Florence and Cremona, where he had studied the techniques of violin making under the Italian masters, and established himself in his native town. Throughout the following centuries Mittenwald's principal industry has been the manufacture of fine violins and guitars, and today the visitor is able to see violins made by people who



THE COUNTY OF WERDENFELS

Copied from an old German map

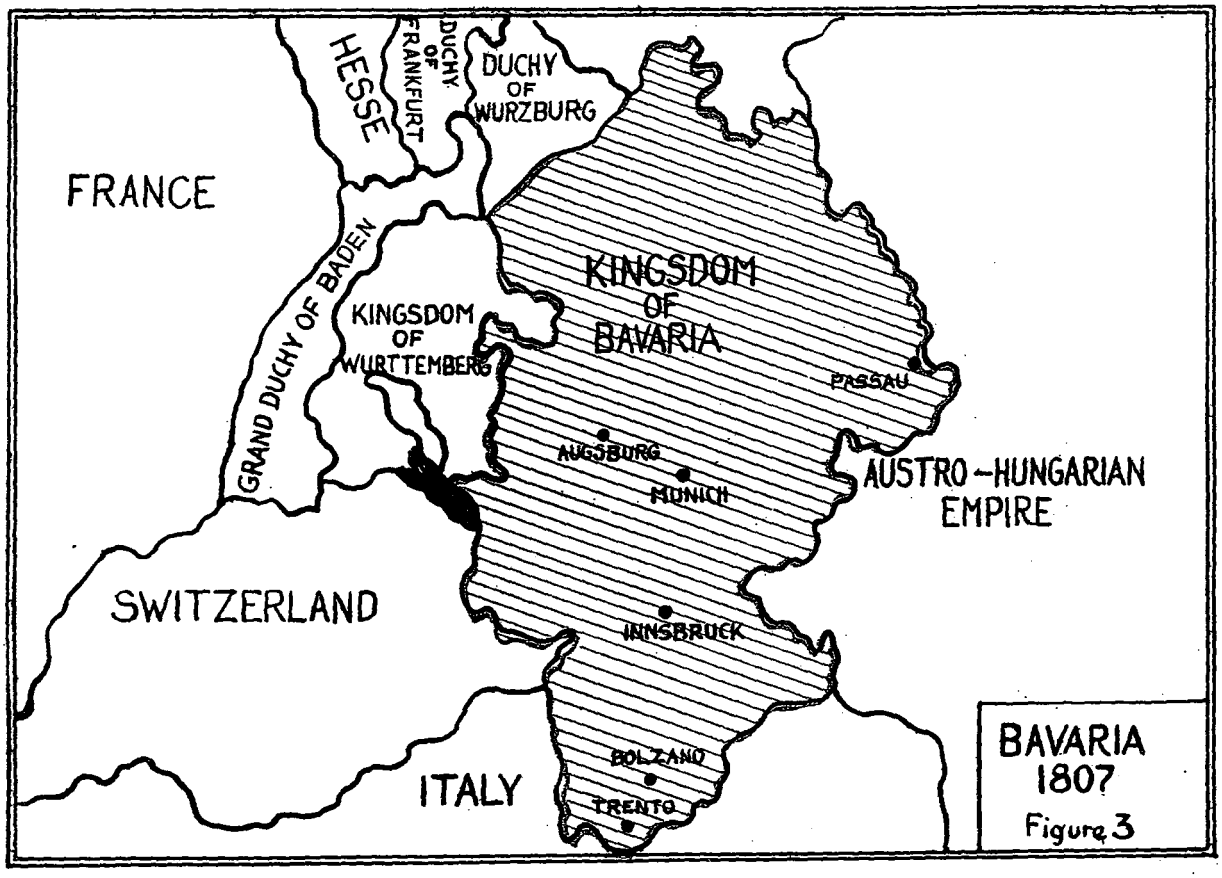
Figure 8

A few years later the Austrian Emperor Joseph II offered Charles Theodore the royal crown of Belgium in exchange for both Bavaria and the Rhenish Palatinate; once again Charles Theodore was agreeable to the proposal, but this time France intervened and the affair came to nought. In 1795 Bavaria was occupied by French troops under General Moreau, who was Bavaria's last foreign governor until 1945. Moreau's troops were enthusiastically welcomed by liberal Bavarians, who felt oppressed under the narrowly clerical regime of Elector Charles Theodore. With the latter's death in 1799, an era came to an end.

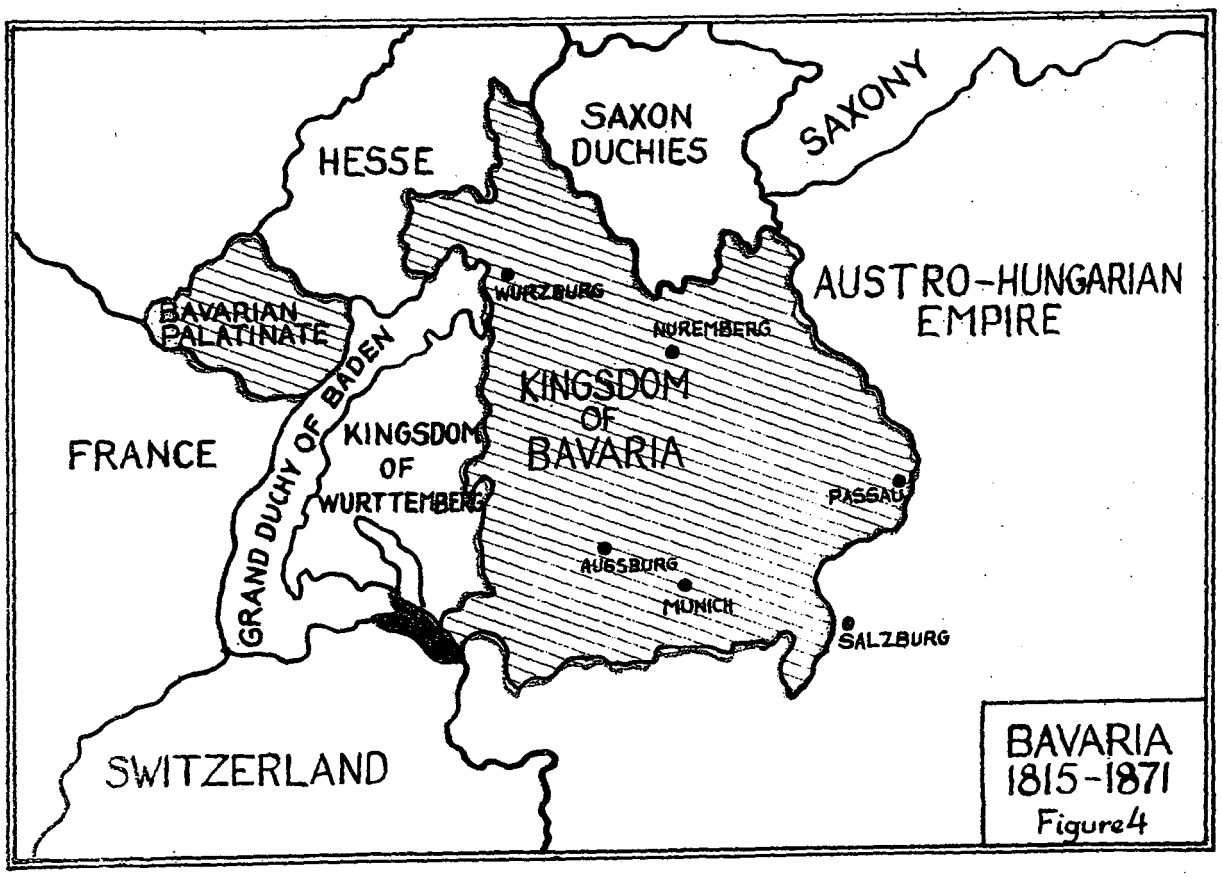
Strangely enough, an American played a part in Bavarian history during the last years of Charles Theodore's reign. The Bavarians call him Count Rumford; actually his name was Benjamin Thompson, and he was born in Woburn, Massachusetts in 1753. At first he was a school teacher in Rumford, Mass. and later he fought in the Revolutionary War on the English side. The English sent him to London, where he studied the science of artillery, returning later to America as a Colonel. After the cessation of hostilities he went to Munich and became the personal adjutant of Charles Theodore. He was a live wire, always looking for a way to improve things; he introduced the potato into Bavaria, invented a special stove, and concocted the so-called Rumford soup, which is a mixture of blood, bones and other cheap but nourishing ingredients. Above all Munich is indebted to him for her loveliest park, the "Englische Garten" (English Garden).

THE NAPOLEONIC ERA

The new Elector of Bavaria, Maximillian IV Joseph, took over a troublesome and delicate situation. The ideas of the French Revolution, of enlightenment and rationalism, had made inroads in Central Europe. The ideology of rationalism was spread not only by force of conviction but also by force of arms. Under Maximillian Joseph's predecessor, French troops had already occupied Bavaria, and French influence became so strong that Count Monteglas, a Bavarian of French descent, was elevated to the premiership by Maximillian Joseph. The Napoleonic period in Bavaria might very well be called "the Era of Monteglas". Efficient and shrewd, inbued with the traditions of the enlightement, Monteglas worked tirelessly to sweep away the medieval political system, and to reduce the power of the feudal nobles and the Church. He may well have been Bavaria's greatest Minister President. In 1801 Monteglas negotiated a separate Franco-Bavarian Treaty of Peace and Alliance. Under its provisions Bavaria lost the Rhenish-Palatinate and Julich, but received rich compensation in the form of huge new areas in Franconia and Swabia--the Bishoprics of Wurzburg, Bamberg, Augsburg, and Freising, part of the Bishopric of Passau, and 17 former Free Cities and 12 Abbeys. The secularization of the Bishopric of Freising had an unusual effect on the people in the area of Garmisch-Partenkirchen. Since 1294 the area extending from the Eibsee to Mittenwald and from the Alps down to Farchant had been the tiny County of Werdenfels, which was under the jurisdiction of the Bishop of Freising. The territory passed directly into the hands of the Wittelsbachs and disappeared as a political unit, but even today the area is still called Werdenfels and the ruins of the old castle are situated on the hill overlooking the golf course in Garmisch. All these annexations formed a compact addition to "old Bavaria". (See Figure 8)



BAVARIA 1807
Figure 3



BAVARIA 1815-1871
Figure 4

diverse in character, traits, and innate ability as Englishmen, Scotsmen, and Welshmen.

THE KINGDOM OF BAVARIA

Under the impact of the Napoleonic conquests the Holy Roman Empire had disintegrated in 1806. At the Congress of Vienna, the diplomats of Europe set up the German Confederation, consisting of a loose association of 39 states under sovereign lords. The Kingdom of Bavaria was one of its main pillars. In addition, the Congress of Vienna marked the beginning of a period of ultra reaction in politics; the German soldiers returning to their home states after 1815 found their governments far less liberal than they had been in 1812. Liberalism was looked upon by most of the European rulers with about the same abhorrence with which we look upon Communism today. Freedom of speech, freedom of the press, and the right of assembly were denied, and people suspected of liberal tendencies were placed under police surveillance. Only in southern Germany did liberalism have a fighting chance for its existence. In 1818, after dismissing Monteglas, King Maximillian granted the Bavarian people a Constitution. Although it granted religious liberty, it cannot be described as a perfectly democratic document, since it left decisions to the king and granted overwhelmingly large powers to the nobility and to the Church. However, it was a step forward; it established a parliament consisting of two houses. The Upper House consisted of the nobility, the great hereditary landholders, and high government officials, all of whom were nominees of the Crown. The Lower House was elective, but only a limited number of small landowners, city burghers, and peasants were at that time eligible to vote. Even so, there was constant friction between the King and Lower House, until the parliamentarians learned not to be too outspoken, since decisions were a royal prerogative.

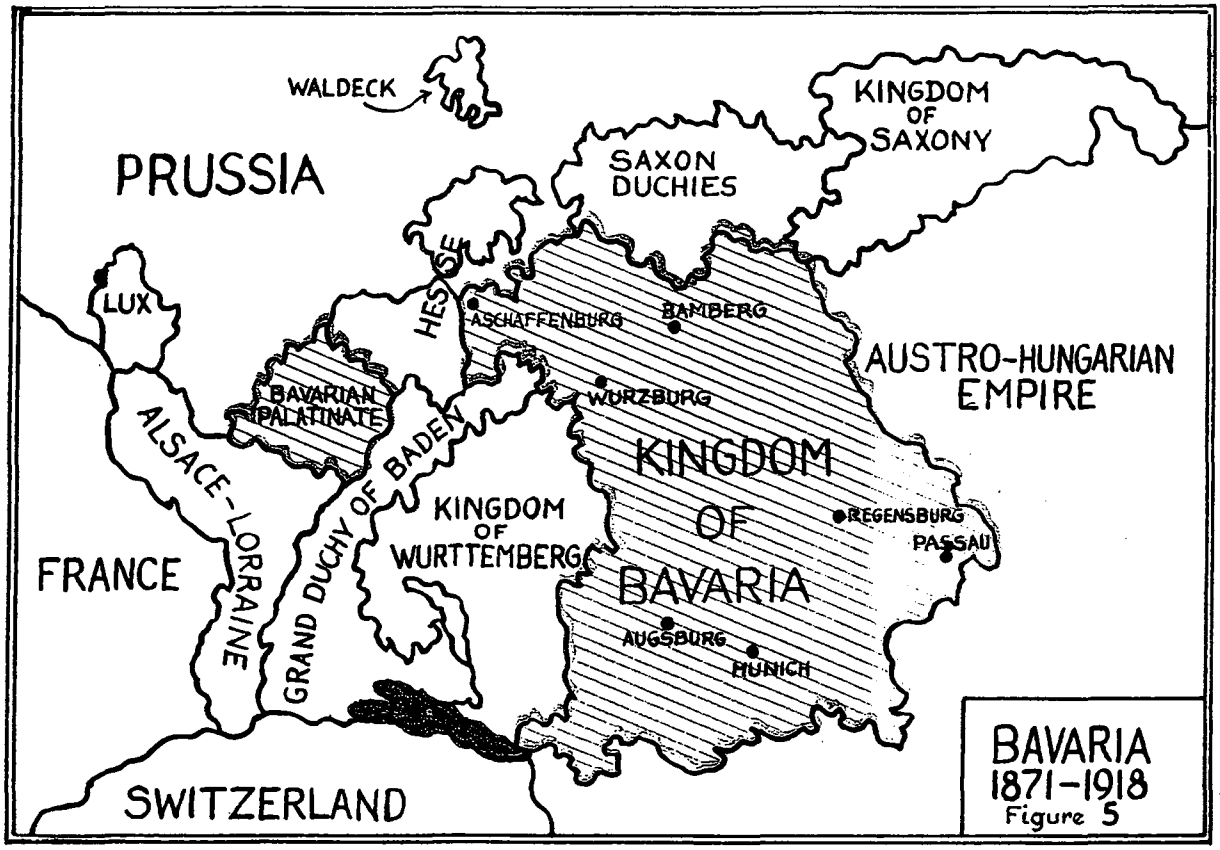
In 1820 the Bavarian General Staff began accurately mapping the entire country; in connection with this work the first known ascent of the Zugspitze took place on the 27th of August. First lieutenants Naus, Alitscheck, and the Freiherr von Jeetze made the ascent, accompanied by the mountain guide, Johann Georg Deuschl of Partenkirchen. The Deuschl family still lives in the area.

In 1825 King Maximillian was succeeded by his son, who took the title of Ludwig I. A capable and energetic man, Ludwig soon transformed Munich from a backward brewery town into a center of art and culture. He was the patron of many painters, architects, and decorators. He enlarged the Residenz as no Bavarian ruler before him had done, and commissioned the talented architect Leo von Klenze to add a wing to the building, which was a free copy of the Pitti Palace in Florence. He ordered the great portrait painter Karl Stieler to paint the pictures of the most beautiful women in the kingdom; it made no difference whether a woman was a Swabian peasant or a Munich aristocrat; if she was beautiful, her portrait was painted and hung in King Ludwig's "Gallery of Beauty" in the Residenz. Under the King's direction the Feldherrnhalle (Hall of Generals) was built by the Architect Gartner. This hall is more or less a copy of the Loggia dei Lanzi in Florence; a broad stairway flanked by two lions leads up to a narrow loggia upon which are monuments to Bavaria's two most famous generals, Tilly, who fought in the Thirty Years War, and Wrede, who fought Napoleon. Extending north from

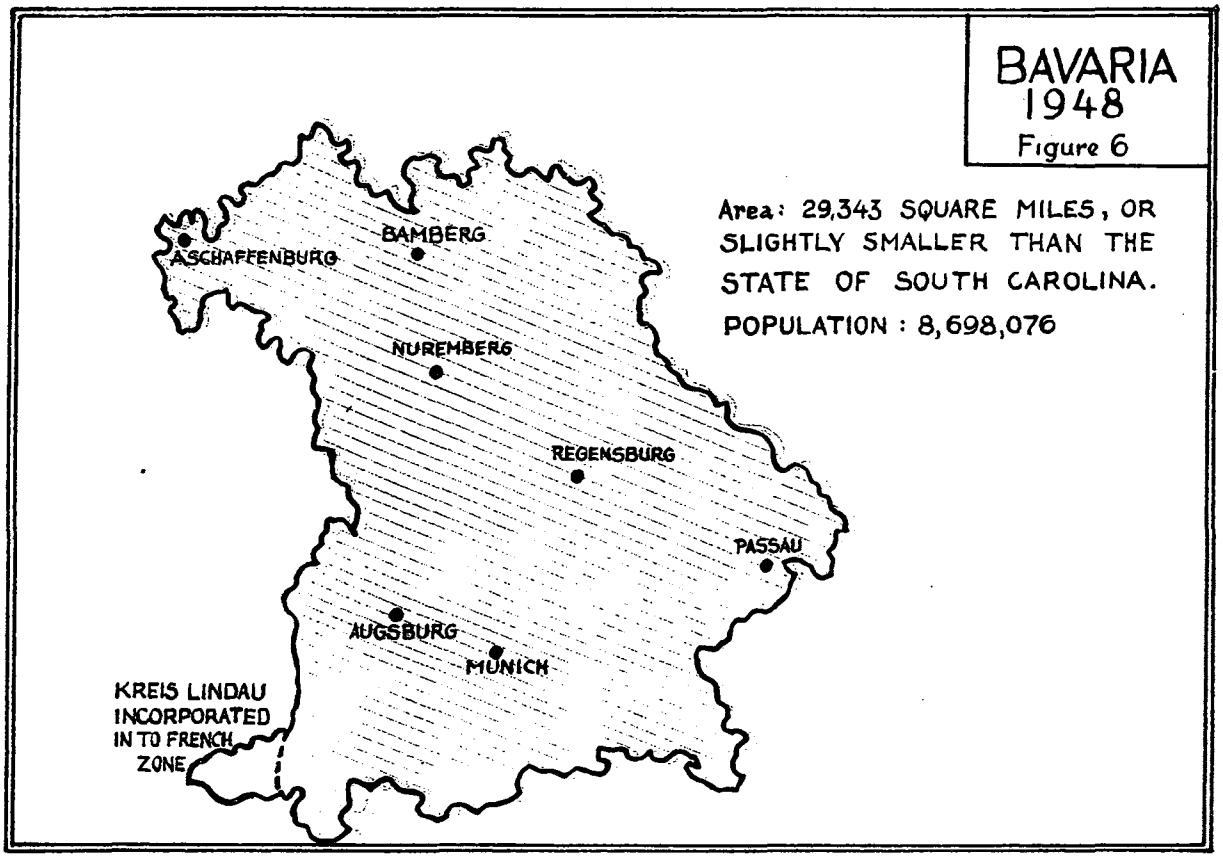
domestic policies his first Premier, the conservative von der Pfordten, ran afoul of parliament and was replaced by Baron von Schenck, This liberal civil servant sponsored the drawing up of a new criminal code, introduced the separation of the judiciary from the executive, and embarked on many other far-reaching reforms. Maximillian, almost as much a patron of the arts and sciences as his father, invited many scholars and men of letters from northern Germany to Bavaria. However, many provincial Bavarians took it amiss, and even today resentment still smoulders under the surface. Several Bavarian politicians have stated recently that King Maximillian made a mess out of Bavarian culture by calling in these northern Germans. This incident unimportant in itself, spotlights the consciousness of historical continuity that is a feature of the Bavarian scene. Are the events here recorded musty and forgotten? No more and no less to Bavarians than the highlights of U.S. history are to Americans.

In 1864 Maximillian's son came to the throne as Ludwig II. Much has been written and said about this man who received the reigns of government at the age of 20. Some condemn his as a madman; others exalt his as a genius who was far in advance of his time. To say the least, he was, perhaps, the most interesting of all the Wittelsbachs. He came to rule just at the time that Prussia began her bid for the unification and domination of Germany. In 1866 Bavaria entered the Austro-Prussian War on the side of Austria; a brief campaign in Unterfranken ended with a Bavarian defeat. In the peace settlement Bavaria was forced to relinquish two Unterfranken districts to Prussia and to pay a war indemnity of $12,150,000. As peace treaties go, it let Bavaria off very lightly, but domestic affairs seemed to take a peculiar twist, for it was at this time that King Ludwig began his self-enforced exile and castle-building spree. Why Ludwig chose to isolate himself from his family and his government, to live in solitude for the rest of his life is not certain; but perhaps relating a few incidents about this strange man will help the reader. Ludwig had been engaged to a princess with whom he was deeply in love, but shortly before the marriage the whole thing was called off for no apparent reason. Some say that the princess threw Ludwig over for a more promising suitor; others say that Ludwig discovered that he was suffering from a particularly loathsome congenital disease and called the marriage off himself. It is said that Ludwig, who was quite headstrong, quarreled with his cabinet ministers and isolated himself in order to be free from the cares and responsibilities of kingship. The theory is also offered that Ludwig wanted to rule in the same absolute fashion that his hero Louis XIV had ruled France but realized that he was a weak person and in attempting to compensate for his weakness, he built castles which were to him symbols of absolute power and majesty.

Work was begun on Linderhof in 1869. Built in the French Baroque style of architecture, this small castle required nine years to complete and is the only one of Ludwig's three castles that was ever finished and really lived in. Here the lonely monarch spent much time, silently brooding in his Morrish Kiosk smoking chamber by night and sleeping fitfully by day. With the exception of his friend Richard Wagner almost no one was allowed to visit the King during his sojourns at Linderhof. In the same year (1869) the construction of Neuschwanstein was begun. This castle, perched on a crag some 4 miles west of Fussen, was designed somewhat after the famous Wartburg castle, but the interior appointments were in lavish Romanesque and Byzantine style. In 1877, after a visit to France, Ludwig decided to



BAVARIA
1871-1918
Figure 5



instead, that he had been given to understand that the Hohenzollerns and the Wittelsbachs would alternate in wearing the imperial crown. By a vote of 102 to 48, the Landtag consented to Bavaria's becoming a part of the German Reich in January 1871. Though Bavaria gave up her independence, she insisted on retaining a larger measure of sovereignty than any other German state. These "reserved rights", as they were called, permitted her to maintain her own diplomatic service and her own postal, railroad, and telegraph systems. She continued to mint her own money, issue her own stamps, levied her own taxes on beer, and exercised her own salt monopoly. In Army affairs Bavaria was permitted to maintain her own forces; in peacetime they were under the command of the Bavarian King himself; in wartime they were integrated into the army of the German Reich as the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Bavarian Army Corps. German nationality did not become a full substitute for Bavarian citizenship; a Hessian or a Prussian residing in Bavaria remained a foreigner until he was naturalized in Bavaria. (See Figure 5)

From 1880 to 1890 the uncrowned King of Bavaria was an anti-clerical, liberal civil servant named Lutz, whose actual title was Minister President but who actually ran the country because of King Ludwig's increasing lethargy and eccentricity. The Bavarian government long pondered what to do with their royal recluse who refused to rule. Finally in 1886 it was decided to remove Ludwig and have him placed under observation. On 10 June 1886 Ludwig was removed from Neuschwanstein and brought under guard to Schloss Berg on the Starnberg Lake. He was constantly watched and never permitted to be alone. However, only three days later he and his physician, Dr. Gutens were found drowned in the lake. The mystery of how Ludwig met death has never been cleared up. Some stories have it that he had a fit and that while struggling both he and his doctor were drowned. Others say that he held Gutens responsible for his confinement and drowned him, and then in a passion of remorse drowned himself. Still another story has it that Ludwig was in secret communication with the Empress Elizabeth of Austria, who was vacationing at the nearby town of Feldafing, and had, so the story goes, promised to smuggle him out of the country, and that he drowned while trying to escape to her. The fact that both bodies were found in only three feet of water has given rise to some dark tales of an unknown assassin. Thus, in a cloud of mystery, the most picturesque of the Wittelsbachs passed off the stage of history.

Because his brother, Otto, was insane, Ludwig was succeeded by his uncle who ruled Bavaria as Prince Regent Luitpold until 1912. During his term of office, antagonism toward things Prussian dwindled. However, the flag-waving, imperialistic chauvinism that became dominant in Prussia under Kaiser Wilhelm II never gained a mass following in Bavaria. The supra-national outlook of the Catholic Church, the easy-going attitude of the citizenry of Munich, and the soil-rooted conservatism of the peasant population combined to keep the advocates of Pan-Germanism and the preachers of war and militarism in check. In the declining years of the nineteenth century the Social Democratic Party (SPD) was gaining ground among the workers in the large cities. Paradoxically enough, in Bavaria they were led by the Aristocratic idealist Georg Heinrich von Vollmar, who spearheaded the extreme right wing of German Social Democracy in constant rivalry with the Socialist leaders of Northern Germany such as August Bebel. It was also in that period that Munich acquired world-

the collapse of the government of the Reich and the states, was widespread. The Bavarians Socialists were soon confronted with dissension in their own ranks. The more radical elements had hopes of setting up a Soviet regime similar to that of Russia, while the moderates, headed by Eisner, favored only small reforms. On 22 November 1918 Eisner's government had formally deposed the Wittelsbachs and attempted to bring law and order into the state. However, in February 1919 Eisner was assassinated by a fanatic, and matters grew progressively worse. A communist council seized control of the government and proclaimed Bavaria a "people's republic". This government was not acknowledged by many of the Bavarian towns nor by the central government in Berlin. The communist rule of Bavaria was short and turbulent; it lasted only from April 7th to May 1st 1919, and was smashed by troops sent by the Berlin government. Thereupon, the more moderate elements regained control and peace was restored.

When the Constitution of the Weimar Republic was adopted in August 1919 Bavaria acknowledged it but with some reservations. Several Bavarian groups felt that the document granted far too much power to the central government and that it could be used to limit state's rights. These groups broke away from the Catholic Center Party, which had supported the adoption of the Constitution, and formed the Bavarian People's Party. Throughout the entire period of the Weimar Republic it was this Party that most vigorously defended the principles of state's rights, though in all other matters its policies were almost identical to those of the Center Party.

Another event, rather insignificant at the time, occurred in Munich in 1919. A lowly day laborer named Anton Drexler, founded a political organization called the German Worker's Party. Late in the same year a discharged lance corporal named Adolph Hitler joined the group as member number 7. Hitler soon became the Party's leading orator and agitator and spent many evenings in the Hofbrau Haus delivering tirades against the "Traitors" who had betrayed Germany into the hands of the Allies. This Party's growth was slow, but in 1923 Hitler felt that the time had come for a showdown. He entered into negotiations with the former Chief of the Supreme Command, General Erich Ludendorff, and won his support for an attempted coup d'etat against the Bavarian government. At the same time he approached the Minister President, Kahr, but the latter regarded him as a crank and refused to listen. On the night of November 8, 1923, while Kahr was making an address in the Hofbrau Haus, Hitler supported by a band of storm troopers forced his way to the speaker's platform and, at pistol point, demanded Kahr's support in a coup d'etat, which was to take place the following morning. With a pistol pointed at him Kahr was quite willing to agree; but after Hitler had left, he informed the police and the nearby army contingents of what was in the wind. The next morning as Hitler and Ludendorff at the head of their storm troopers came down Ludwigstrasse, they were met by a combined force of police and soldiery in front of the Feldherrnhalle. Hitler fell flat on his face on the pavement just as his supporters were fired on. 15 of them were killed; Hitler and Ludendorff fled, and the storm troops quickly dispersed. A few days later Hitler was found by the police and, along with Ludendorff, was arraigned before the Bavarian Supreme Court on charges of High Treason. The trial dragged along for many weeks; charges and counter-charges flew back and forth. At last the court found Hitler guilty and condemned him to five

THE WITTELSBACHS IN BAVARIA

Otto of Wittelsbach
Count Palatine of Bavaria

Otto, first Duke of Bavaria (1180-1183)

Rudolf, Elector Palatine

Ludwig the Bavarian
Holy Roman Emperor (1314-1347)

Maximillian (1597-1651)
First Elector of Bavaria

Joseph Clemens Wittelsbach
Elector of Cologne

Maximillian Emanuel (1679-1741)

Charles Albert (1726-1745)
was Holy Roman Emperor Charles VII (1742-1745)

Maximillian Joseph (died 1777)
succeeded by Palatinate line of Wittelsbachs

THE WITTELSBACHS IN THE PALATINATE, SUCCEEDING IN BAVARIA

Charles Theodore (1777-1799)

Maximillian I Joseph (1799-1825)
Elector and later King of Bavaria

Ludwig I (1825-1848)

Maximillian II (1848-1864)

Ludwig II
(1864-1886)

Otto
(1886-1916)
never ruled

Luitpold, Regent of Bavaria
(1886-1912)

Ludwig III, Regent and King of
Bavaria (1912-1918) died in 1921

Rupert, Crown Prince
(born 1869)

Prince Albert
(born 1905)

(Figure 7)

Oliver, C.

OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT FOR BAVARIA
MUNICH, GERMANY APO 407-A US ARMY

R E P O R T

ON

REFUGEES AND DISPLACED PERSONS

IN

LAND BAVARIA

PREPARED

BY

OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT FOR BAVARIA

FOR

TOUR OF EUROPE

OF

AMERICAN COMMUNITY LEADERS

MURRAY D. VAN WAGONER
Land Director

1 March 1949

REFUGEES AND EXPELLEES

Of the more than 9,000,000 inhabitants of Bavaria one-fourth are of non-Bavarian origin. Of this number approximately 1,062,000 were expellees from Czechoslovakia, 611,000 were expellees from the area east of the Oder and Neisse Rivers (former German territory now administered by Poland and Soviet Russia), 59,000 were expellees from Hungary, and 177,600 were expellees from other countries:* 140,600 were foreigners living on the German economy, and 260,000 were Germans from other zones of Germany and the other Laender of the US Zone.

According to the terms of the Potsdam Agreement and its implementations, the US Zone of Germany was committed to receive 70 percent of the German minority in Czechoslovakia and all of the German minority in Hungary.** By agreement reached in 1946 between the Laender Governments of the US Zone of Germany, Bavaria was committed to accept 52 percent of this total. Since the beginning of organized expulsion movements in January 1946, a total of 1,553,449 expellees from Czechoslovakia, Hungary, and Austria entered Bavaria in organized movements. Of this number 791,583 were settled in Bavaria, and 761,866 were sent to the other Laender of the US Zone.*** However, before and since the end of the war, thousands of additional Germans from Silesia, East Prussia, Pomerania, Czechoslovakia, and from the Balkan countries, other than Hungary, fled to Bavaria so that expellees received under the Potsdam Agreement constituted only slightly more than half of the total population increase in Bavaria.

The official reception of expellees under the Potsdam Agreement was suspended by OMGUS in December 1946 following a survey which indicated that shortage of housing and food would make impossible the reception and resettlement in a humane and orderly manner of additional persons. During 1948 the only expellees officially received in Bavaria were 1,341 Germans from Denmark and 2,559 Sudeten-Germans from Czechoslovakia, **** of which only 1,592 were retained in Bavaria.

* Incl I - Population census as of 31 December 1948

** Incl II- Excerpt from Potsdam Agreement.

*** Incl III-Cumulative statistics on official reception of expellees, dated 31 December 1948.

**** - The Sudeten-Germans were received in accordance with an informal agreement between OMGUS and the Czechoslovak Government whereby 50 persons weekly are permitted to enter the US Zone of Germany to join members of their immediate family already living there.

However, the influx of the population into the US Zone of Germany has been considerably more than the official entry of expellees. This influx comes from illegal border crossers; discharged prisoners of war (including some non-Germans, i.e. Roumanians and Hungarians, discharged by Soviet authorities but not repatriated), issuance of residence permits to persons in other zones of Germany to permit reunion of families; repatriation of Germans formerly from the US Zone of Germany; and discharge from IRO camps of persons determined to be ineligible for IRO care. During 1946 the refugee population rose from approximately 1,820,000 to 2,000,000.*

The number of non-German foreigners living on the German economy as of 31 December 1946 was 140,741.**

Bavaria has been particularly vulnerable to illegal border crossing because of its geographical location and the long frontiers bordering on Czechoslovakia, Austria, and the Soviet Zone of Germany. Throughout the year, several hundred persons weekly have entered Bavaria illegally, and as a result of political disturbances in Czechoslovakia, this figure was multiplied several timesduring the late spring and early summer of 1946. During 1946 approximately 85,000 illegal border crossers entered Bavaria. The huge influx of illegal border crossers is recognized as one of the most serious problems of the Bavarian refugee administration and has hindered greatly the stabilization of the refugee program. The Land Government of Bavaria has appealed to the other Land Governments in the US Zone of Germany to accept a share of the Sudeten-German illegal border crossers according to the allocation agreed upon for expellees under the Potsdam Agreement, namely 52 percent to Bavaria, 25 percent to Hesse, and 23 percent to Wuerttemberg-Baden, but the other Laender as yet have not agreed to this proposal.

To receive and distribute the expellees under the Potsdam Agreement, a State Commissioner for Refugees was established in December 1945 with representatives in each Regierungsbezirk and Landkreis. In January 1947 the State Commissioner was elevated to a State Secretary in recognition of the increased importance of the refugee program.

Originally, the refugee administration was established by order of Military Government to receive and distribute expellees received under the Potsdam Agreement. However, subsequently the refugee agency has enlarged its scope to include all homeless persons in Bavaria regardless of the cause and to assist expellees in assimilation. The emphasis has shifted definitely from reception and distribution to resettlement and assimilation into the economic and social life of the community.

* – Persons defined as "Fluechtlinge" under the Bavarian Refugee Law, i.e. Germans or persons of German origin from Czechoslovakia, the area east of the Oder and Neisse Rivers, and the Balkan countries.

** Incl IV – Census of Foreigners Living on the German Economy as of 31 December 1946.

As the refugee program gradually changed from an emergency to a longrange program, there has been a gradual increase in the responsibility allocated to the Regierungsbezirk and Landkreis Refugee Commissioners. From time to time proposals have been made by German officials outside the refugee agency to place the refugee administration completely in normal administrative channels with the Refugee Secretary acting as Land Adviser, the Regierungsbezirk Refugee Commissioners functioning under the Regierungs-President, and the Landkreis Commissioners working directly under the Landrat. This reorganization was effected in November 1948

Assimilation of expellees into economic and social life has progressed, although it is difficult to measure the extent or rate of progress. Up until currency reform, almost all employable expellees who sought work were employed, although not always in their professions. Professional people, such as lawyers, doctors, school teachers, and small businessmen, have had much greater difficulties in securing work in their fields than skilled tradesmen. The wide-spread concern among expellees that in any curtailment of the labor force, non-Bavarians will be the first to be unemployed is substantiated by recent unemployment statistics.

As of 15 November 1947, a census of camp population revealed that there were still approximately 18,000 expellees in temporary emergency housing. Of this number approximately 8,000 were expellees from Czechoslovakia, 6,200 were expellees from the area east of the Oder and Neisse Rivers, and the remainder were Volksdeutsche from other countries. Another approximate 45,000 lived in mass housing type buildings which have been converted for permanent use. Of this number approximately 24,500 were expellees from Czechoslovakia, 13,800 from the area east of the Oder and Neisse Rivers, and the remainder were Volksdeutsche from other countries. During the summer of 1947 the State Secretary directed that refugee camps be emptied except for those camps which could be adapted to private life, and the inmates assigned private quarters. It was not possible to accomplish this because of the continued influx, shortage of housing and lack of cooperation on the part of some local officials in permitting assignment of quarters. Military Government officials have reported that in some areas refugee camps remained overcrowded while housing space in the vicinity was not utilized to maximum capacity.

Chiefly due to large scale illegal border crossing of Sudeten-Germans and the failure to effect a more equitable destribution of refugees among the Laender of the US Zone, the number of persons in temporary mass housing type camps increased to 62,000, and the number in converted mass type housing to 46,000 by the end of 1948.

Military Government policy is that expellees after arrival in Germany are completely a German responsibility, to be considered as Germans and subject to the same rights, privileges, and responsibilities as the indigenous population. The needs of the expellees are to be cared for by the same agencies catering to similar needs on the part of the indigenous population. The Potsdam Agreement provided for expellees to be transferred in a humane and orderly manner and Military Government directed that adequate reception and distribution facilities be provided. With the suspension of the expulsion movement and the shift of emphasis to resettlement and assimilation, the functional responsibilities for expellees have been relinquished to German authorities and Military Government has not assumed any more responsibility for expellees than for other German nationals. With the exception of those expellees who, because of lack of housing live in camps administered by the Land or local Refugee Commissioner, expellees live and work as do other German nationals, and it is hopefully anticipated that in time the term expellee, refugee, or new citizen, will soon be obliterated.

The morale of expellees in general is not good and there are no signs of improvement. There remains bitterness because of the initial expulsion, and resentment of the discrimination often practiced against them by the indigenous population, particularly in connection with assignment of housing and employment. Many expellees express the feeling that they are paying a disproportionate share of the debt from the war since they have lost everything and had to leave their homes while the indigenous population lost only that which was actually destroyed during the war. The living conditions of the expellees are generally inferior to those of most of the indigenous population. There has been considerably progress in establishing refugee industries, and sections on settlement, industries, and cooperatives have been established in the office of the State Secretary for Refugees to assist expellees in their dealing with other Bavarian officials. However, considering the total expellee population, only a small number of persons have been affected by these activities. Expellees were given certain emergency household utensils shortly after arrival, and priorities in securing clothing and other household items, but these were temporary measures. Since many expellees had no funds many necessary items could not be secured. The slow progress of land reform has discouraged former farmers. These factors appear to be breeding an attitude of frustration and disappointment which expresses itself in discontent with the existing Bavarian Government and stimulation of the desire and hope to return to their former homes.

The solution of the population problem is closely related to the economic and social rehabilitation of Germany. Because Bavaria is relatively more overcrowded than the other Laender in the US Zone serious attention will have to be given in effecting an equalization of population. A comparison of population statistics for the year 1939 and 1946 reveals that the overall population increase for the US Zone amounted to 22.2 percent. However, in Bavaria the increase amounted to 28.3 percent as against 16.8 percent for Land Hesse and 14.2 percent for Land Wuerttemberg-Baden. The ratio of new citizens to the native population

further substantiates the problem of assimilation. For the population as a whole in the US Zone, 21.4 percent are refugees, evacuees, and foreigners. Again Bavaria has 25.3 percent of its population in this category as compared to 16.8 percent in Land Hesse and 17.2 percent in Land Wuerttemberg-Baden.

During the war years approximately 15 percent of the dwelling space was totally destroyed and in addition 15 to 20 percent damaged. The number of persons per room has steadily increased to an all time high of approximately two persons per room. At the same time the number of persons per dwelling space has sharply increased. For the US Zone the average number of persons per room is 1.84. As indicated above the figure in Bavaria is approximately two (2) per room as compared to 1.79 in Land Hesse and 1.65 in Land Wuerttemberg-Baden. Not only is Bavaria overcrowded but the distribution of the population is such as to constitute a serious economic liability. Approximately 60 percent of the refugees and expellees and 40 percent of the native population reside in communities with a population under 2,000, whereas approximately 5 percent of the refugees and 20 percent of the native population reside in communities with a population of 100,000 and over.

Population Specialists, Mr. Julius Isaac and Mr.C.A.MacCartney from England, and Mr. Pierce Williams from the United States, after conducting independent investigations of the refugee problem came to one final conclusion. The economic, social, and political reconstruction of Germany will depend largely on the shifting of population from the non-productive rural areas to productive urban communities. A primary prerequisite is the repair of existing damaged buildings and the construction of new dwelling space in and around the industrial centers. Emergency conditions since the end of the war have precluded any noticeable undertaking in this direction.

DISPLACED PERSONS

Non-German nationals within the present boundaries of the US Zone of Germany are commonly referred to as Displaced Persons. Although the term Displaced Persons is more restricted its common usage has been accepted in this report. The foreign population within the US Zone of Germany divides itself into three categories; United Nations nationals in camps under PCIRO administration; ex-enemy displaced persons; and all other foreigners living on the German economy. The last two categories are afforded the same rights, privileges, and responsibilities as the indigenous population. There are over 500,000 non-German nationals living in the US Zone. Roughly 280,000 live in PCIRO camps. In addition 240,000 non-German nationals live on the German economy and of this number approximately, 50,000 are eligible for emigration under existing IRO mandates.

The Office of Military Government for Bavaria's responsibility is confined to those non-German nationals living on the German economy. United Nations and ex-enemy displaced persons accepted into IRO assembly centers are under the immediate direction of PCIRO and are given special care. Upon the request of the Office of Military Government for Bavaria the Chief of Operations of the International Refugee Organization for the US Zone prepared a special statement to be included as a part of this report. This statement, prepared by Mr. Phillip P. Ryan, Chief of Operations, is quoted fully as follows:

"In the U.S. Zone of Germany at the present time are some 350,000 refugees and displaced persons who come under the mandate of the International Refugee Organization.

For the approximately 280,000 living in IRO administered assembly centers, we ensure the provision of adequate food, medical attention, vocational training, and other basic needs. To the remainder, residing outside the camps, we furnish legal protection, repatriation and resettlement assistance.

All represent people with one main problem - homelessness, homelessness originally resulting from Nazi-sponsored transfers of population or fear of postwar persecution based on religious or political grounds.

There are three basic choices which the people we serve must face - assimilation within the German economy, return to their countries of origin or resettlement in other lands.

Those selecting the first - and they are few, because former slave laborers, concentration camp inmates or prisoners of war want least of all to become German citizens - are given the necessary counsel.

Those choosing to return to their homelands are provided with the fullest possible encouragement and assistance, including twenty days' food ration to tide them over the difficult readjustment period. Also, we ease the flow of information supplied by the countries of origin and cooperate with repatriation missions in presenting the case for repatriation to those who have not yet decided.

And the remainder, now in the vast majority, are served by being directed to available resettlement schemes. "Available" means the programs of countries who have already opened their doors to the displaced.

Foremost are the United Kingdom, Belgium and Canada who led all other countries in offering shelter to DP's.

During our first year of operation, 72.275 U.S. Zone DP's found new homes in these and other hospitable lands. Unfortunately, in terms of final solution of our problem, the largest number of these resettlees were single men and women or married couples without families who were recruited for labor programs. There were comparatively few movements of family groups, which make up 60 percent of today's DP camp population.

For the future - movement to the United States under the recently passed DP Act of 1948 is expected to begin in mid-October. Members of the DP Commission have already begun selection under the program which will allow for the resettlement of 205,000.

Additional opportunities for DP's under new programs shortly to be introduced, as well as extensions of current schemes, lead us to envisage the movement of from twelve to fifteen thousand persons a month from this zone to all countries of resettlement.

We have before us a tremendously challenging assignment. The United Nations have given us a three-year life span during which we must solve the DP problem. One - third of this time has elapsed. However, if countries cooperate by opening their doors, or swinging them wider, we are confident the problem can be solved substantially by 1950."

Emphasis is placed on the basic choices facing foreigners in the US Zone of Germany. As pointed out by Mr. Ryan, they can choose assimilation within the German economy, submit to repatriation, or emigrate to other countries. Because of the population problem in the US Zone of Germany the repatriation or emigration of Displaced Persons should be furthered and encouraged wherever possible. The view is taken by Military Government that a primary prerequisite for assimilation and rehabilitation of the refugees and expellees is the mass migration or repatriation of non-German groups presently in the US Zone of Germany.

A census completed by the Bavarian State Secretary for Refugees on 31 December 1948 revealed the following population groups in Bavaria:

1.	German refugees from other Laender of the US Zone (Evacuees)	37,219
2.	German refugees from the city of Berlin (Evacuees)	65,424
3.	German refugees formerly domiciled in other Zones of Germany (Evacuees) -	
	British Zone -	61,444
	Soviet Zone -	84,398
	French Zone -	19,470
4.	Refugees from East of Oder and Neisse Rivers, formerly German Territory now administered by Poland -	611,220
5.	Expellees from Czechoslovakia -	1,061,991
6.	Expellees from Hungary -	58,977
7.	Germans from other countries (excluding Austria) -	149,149
8.	Germans from Austria -	28,706
9.	Non-German Foreigners -	140,626
10.	Native Population -	6,855,229
	Persons in DP camps under IRO	167,837
		9,341,690

****

POTSDAM AGREEMENT

* * * *

The Conference reached the following agreement on the removal of Germans from Poland, Czechoslovakia and Hungary:-

The three Governments, having considered the question in all its aspects, recognise that the transfer to Germany of German populations, or elements thereof, remaining in Poland, Czechoslovakia and Hungary, will have to be undertaken. They agree that any transfers that take place should be effected in an orderly and humane manner.

Since the influx of a large number of Germans into Germany would increase the burden already resting on the occupying authorities, they consider that the Allied Control Council in Germany should in the first instance examine the problem with special regard to the question of the equitable distribution of these Germans among the several zones of occupation. They are accordingly instructing their respective representatives on the Control Council to report to their Governments as soon as possible the extent to which such persons have already entered Germany from Poland, Czechoslovakia and Hungary, and to submit an estimate of the time and rate at which further transfers could be carried out, having regard to the present situation in Germany.

The Czechoslovak Government, the Polish Provisional Government and the Control Council in Hungary are at the same time being informed of the above, and are being requested meanwhile to suspend further expulsions pending the examination by the Governments concerned of the report from their representatives on the Control Council.

* * * *

Approved:

J. V. STALIN

HARRY S. TRUMAN

C.R. ATTLEE

2 August 1945

OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT FOR BAVARIA
Civil Administration Division
Munich, Germany APO 407-A US Army

Public Welfare & DP Branch
1 January 1949

WEEKLY STATISTICAL REPORT

Following number of refugees, expellees and ex-enemy displaced persons were processed through Bavarian Border Reception and Exchange Points in organized movements during the period from 24 December 1948 to 31 December 1948:

1. From CZECHOSLOVAKIA: (Total includes Sudeten-Germans, Reichs-Deutsche and Anti-Fascists)

	Weekly Total	Cumulative Total
For Bavaria :	-	711,530
For Hesse :	-	336,839
For Wuerttemberg Baden	-	170,135
Total:	-	Total: 1,218,504

a) Anti-Fascists from Czechoslovakia: (Included in total figure above)

For Bavaria :	-	36,247
For Hesse :	-	12,794
For Wuerttemberg Baden	-	7,004
Total:	-	Total: 56,045

b) Reichsdeutsche from Czechoslovakia: (Included in total figure above)

For Bavaria :	-	1,472
For Hesse :	-	2,062
For Wuerttemberg Baden	-	-
Total:	-	Total: 3,534

2. From US & BRITISH ZONES, AUSTRIA:

a) Volksdeutsche:

1. Swabians:

For Bavaria :	-	14,880
For Hesse :	-	8,986
For Wuerttemberg Baden	-	10,373
Total:	-	Total: 34,239

2. Sudetens:

For Bavaria :	-	9,003
For Hesse :	-	15,268
For Wuerttemberg Baden	-	32,659
Total:	-	Total: 56,948

Weekly Statistical Report for the period from 24 Dec to 31 Dec 48.

2. From US & BRITISH ZONES, AUSTRIA: (Cont'd)

	Weekly Total	Cumulative Total
b) Reichsdeutsche:		
For Bavaria :	19	20,702
For Hesse :	4	10,986
For Wuerttemberg-Baden:	35	7,575
	Total: 58	Total: 39,298
Total from US & BRITISH ZONES, AUSTRIA (Including both Volksdeutsche and Reichs-Deutsche)	58	130,485

3. From RUSSIAN ZONE, AUSTRIA:

a) Volksdeutsche:		
1. Swabians :		
For Bavaria :	-	-
For Hesse :	-	-
For Wuerttemberg-Baden:	-	3,472
	Total: -	Total: 3,472
2. Sudetens:		
For Bavaria :	-	5,878
For Hesse :	-	11,209
For Wuerttemberg-Baden:	-	47,508
	Total: -	Total: 64,595
b) Reichsdeutsche:		
For Bavaria :	-	2,751
For Hesse :	-	320
For Wuerttemberg-Baden:	-	1,622
	Total: -	Total: 4,693
Total from RUSSIAN ZONE, AUSTRIA (Including both Volksdeutsche & Reichsdeutsche)	-	72,760

Weekly Statistical Report for the period from 24 Dec to 31 Dec 48.

4. From HUNGARY:	Weekly Total	Cumulative Total
For Bavaria :	-	26,661
For Hesse :	-	25,043
For Wuerttemberg-Baden:	-	79,563
	Total: -	Total:131,267

5. BRITISH ZONE, GERMANY:		
Shipped to British Zone :	-	16,918
Received from British Zone:	-	31,269

6. FRENCH ZONE, GERMANY:		
Shipped to French Zone:	-	6,147
Received from French Zone:	530	16,270
For Bavaria :	382	9,259
For Hesse :	148	4,186
For Wuerttemberg-Baden :	-	2,825

7. SOVIET ZONE, GERMANY:		
Shipped to Soviet Zone : (35 of weekly total were POWs)	36	186,978
Received from Soviet Zone: (of weekly total 437 POWs)	441	281,854

8. CHILDREN REPATRIATED TO BERLIN DISTRICT:		
Children shipped to Berlin District:	-	5,776
Personnel shipped to Berlin District:	-	2,046

9. REPATRIATION OF EX-ENEMY DISPLACED PERSONS:	Weekly Total	Cumulative Total
a) Hungarians:	-	7,458
b) Austrians :	-	17,252
c) Roumanians:	-	1,966

10. EXPELLEES FROM DENMARK:	
For the week:	7,975

Weekly Statistical Report for the period from 24 Dec to 31 Dec 48.

11. DISCHARGED PRISONERS OF WAR:

	Weekly Total	Cumulative Total
Belgium:		878
Czechoslovakia:	-	1,588
For Bavaria :		1,016
For Hesse :		272
For Wuerttemberg-Baden:		300
Yugoslavia:	1,100	10,956
For Bavaria :	629	6,599
For Hesse :	256	2,412
For Wuerttemberg-Baden:	215	1,945
Poland:	-	1,668
For Bavaria :	-	908
For Hesse :	-	438
For Wuerttemberg-Baden:	-	322

12. MISCELLANEOUS:

Repatriation of Spanish Nationals:	-	430
Ukrainians accepted on basis of clearance from OMGUS	-	73
German Children from Poland:	-	133
Sudeten-German Prisoners of War discharged by Soviet authorities in Czechoslovakia:	-	63

Number of Displaced Persons Living Outside Assembly Centers and of Enemy and Ex-Enemy Displaced Persons Living Outside of Camps.

As of 31 December 1948

Bavaria

A. United Nations Displaced Persons

Nationality	Before 1 Sep 1939	1 Sep 1939 to 31 July 1945	1 Aug 1945 to Date	TOTAL
Czechoslovakia	589	1,436	2,315	4,340
Estonia	37	976	1,182	2,195
Latvia	70	1,776	1,566	3,412
Lithuania	74	1,554	1,954	3,582
Poland	1,061	16,324	20,615	38,000
Russia	185	5,028	2,855	8,068
Yugoslavia	718	3,826	3,977	8,521
Stateless	1,234	3,251	6,403	10,888
All Others	3,909	5,211	5,734	14,854
Jewish *)	(1,163)	(4,395)	(14,761)	(20,319)
Total	7,877	39,382	46,601	93,860

B. Enemy & Ex-Enemy Displaced Persons

Austria	11,044	5,451	4,008	20,503
Bulgaria	82	503	425	1,010
Finland	6	34	23	63
Hungary	491	9,893	7,392	17,776
Italy	1,528	1,202	683	3,413
Rumania	139	1,467	2,509	4,115
All Others	1	-	-	1
Total	13,291	18,550	15,040	46,881
Grand Total	21,168	57,932	61,641	140,741

****

*) Total Number of Jewish Persons living outside of camps are accounted for in their respective nationality figures and are not included in the Total.

WOLF, RA

AMERIKA HAUS
IN
BAVARIA

NEWS

OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT FOR BAVARIA
Information Services Division
Exhibitions and Information Centers Branch

Vol. 2, No. 8 APO 407-A US Army 1 May 1949

SPECIAL
SOUVENIR EDITION

W & L FOF, R.A.

AMERIKA HAUS WEEK
IN
BAVARIA

MAY 1st to MAY 7th
1949

The Amerika Haus in Bavaria
is the open window to the Democratic World

The Purpose and Scope of the Amerika Haus

The Amerika Haus program in Bavaria has been set up for the purpose of providing the Bavarian population with information concerning the outside world in all fields of endeavor, cultural, educational, economic, and political. It has been repeatedly referred to as the "open window to the democratic world". Each Amerika Haus has a varied program of reorientation, cultural, and educational activities, which compliment the 15000 volume library, the focal point in each of these installations. At the present time there are 8 Amerika Haeuser and 64 branches located in the smaller communities in this land.

Under the reorientation program are lectures, discussions, forums, town hall meetings, and seminars, designed chiefly to give the Bavarians an understanding of the principles of good democratic government. In this connection special emphasis has been placed upon the rights and responsibilities of the individual citizen toward his government. The month of March 1949, for example, was observed as "Civil Liberties Month" in all the Amerika Haeuser, and speakers urged the Bavarians to demand their civil liberties from their government. Although the process of changing the thinking of the Bavarians is a very slow one, there are, nevertheless, many examples that this program is successful.

In the cultural field, programs are presented for the purpose of creating an appreciation on the part of the Bavarians for the great achievements of the United States in the fields of music, art, theater, and other cultural activities.

The educational activities include lectures and discussions on the American educational system (so very important at a time when we are setting up school reforms in Bavaria) as well as lessons in beginners English and conversational English, so that the visitors will be able to read and understand the predominance of materials in the English language.

The Amerika Haus program, especially in the American Reading Rooms, (located in smaller country towns) welcome donations by interested Americans of books, magazines, newspapers, musical and educational recordings, educational films, and photographic materials which show the life and culture of our country. Anyone who sends such materials to Bavaria, becomes a member of the Amerika Haus V. I. P. Club. This club is composed of patriotic Americans who voluntarily contribute to the Vigorous Information Program of the Amerika Haeuser in Bavaria.

The Amerika Haus is performing a real service in Bavaria. It is actually a vital part of the Bavarian life. Recently a leading educator of Munich told the Chief of the Exhibitions and Information Centers Branch of Information Services Division "The Amerika Haus is an important institution for us. It is as much a part of Munich as is the Frauenkirche, Munich's best know landmark".

MESSAGE

by Murray D. Van Wagoner, Director Office of Military Government for Bavaria.

I am happy to have this occasion to congratulate the American and German employees engaged in the operation of the Amerika Haeuser in Bavaria for their excellent record of achievement during the past year.

As I look over the record of each of the Amerika Häuser und their branches, I am made to feel that everyone of the Amerika Haus personnel is sincere in his efforts to enlighten the German population and to help that population create a better country in which to live.

My very best wishes go to each of the employees of the Exhibitions and Information Centers Branch. I am sure that this Amerika Haus Week 1949 is the beginning of new progress which will show itself in the effectiveness of the program in the year ahead.

MESSAGE

by James A. Clark, Director Information Services Division Office of Military Government for Bavaria.

Surely one of the brightest spots in the work of Information Services Division (OMGB) has been the extraordinary growth of the Amerika Haus program in Bavaria. And Amerika Haus Week seems to be a good opportunity to congratulate all employees of the Exhibitions and Information Centers Branch on their enthusiasm, their loyalty and hard work — on all the factors which have made our program so successful.

Two years ago the Amerika Haus program was recognized by only a very small percentage of the Bavarian population — nor were there many Americans who knew about it. Today, you can ask almost anyone in the street for directions to the Amerika Haus and get the right answer, for these community centers have become landmarks, both literally and symbolically. This wide-spread knowledge of our centers reflects the enthusiastic and sincere efforts of all of the people connected with the Amerika Haus program.
I am sure that this Amerika Haus Week 1949 will be one which will mark the beginning of new achievements and one in which all of us can be extremely proud to have taken part. My heartfelt best wishes go to each and everyone of the employees in the Amerika Haus program as well as to the program itself, because its success is closely linked with the future of Germany.

MESSAGE

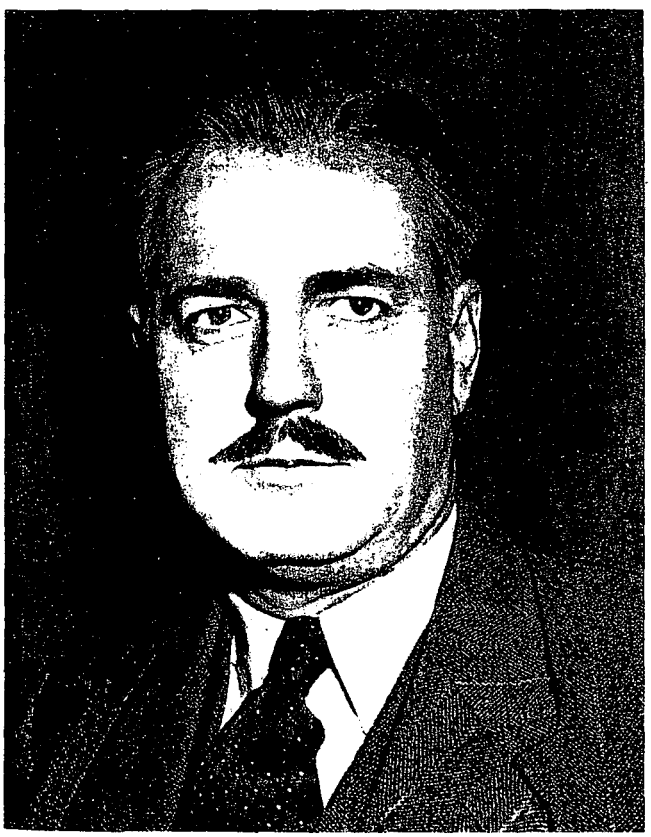
by C. S. "JIM" WRIGHT, Chief of the Amerika Haus Program in Bavaria.

Once again we are observing Amerika Haus Week in Bavaria. A year ago the first Amerika Haus Week was held because of the fact that it was deemed necessary to lay special emphasis on publicity concerning the program and the activities of the Amerika Haeuser in Bavaria. It was recognized that too small a percentage of the Bavarian population had even heard of the Amerika Haus and an even smaller percentage had ever visited this installation. Looking back over the past year, I can say with all sincerity that on that score we have been completely successful. That success is due to the energetic, enthusiastic and sincere efforts of all of the employees in the Branch. The past year has not been easy. All of you have faced almost unsormountable difficulties, but I believe that the maxim "The difficult we do at once, the impossible takes a little longer" had certainly been applied in our organization.

This year we are again observing Amerika Haus Week in Bavaria. The sole purpose of this observance this year is to lay special emphasis upon the quality of programs and activities which the Amerika Haus offers to the Bavarian population. We no longer need to sell the Amerika Haus to the Germans. Now we need to sell ourselves on the need for the best that can be offered as an information program to the people who are hungry for this information. Our facilities have been improved tremendously during the past year. The future depends upon the cooperation of every patriotic American in making the program of the Amerika Haus truly representative of our great country.

I would be negligent in my duty if I did not, at this time, express my heartfelt appreciation to each of my employees for their loyalty, initiative, and perseverance during the past year. These qualities in my employees are the sole reason for the success of our program. I know that I can count upon these qualities from all of you in the future, and that the Amerika Haus family in Bavaria will continue to be the best working family in any organization in the world.

EXHIBITIONS and INFORMATION CENTERS BRANCH



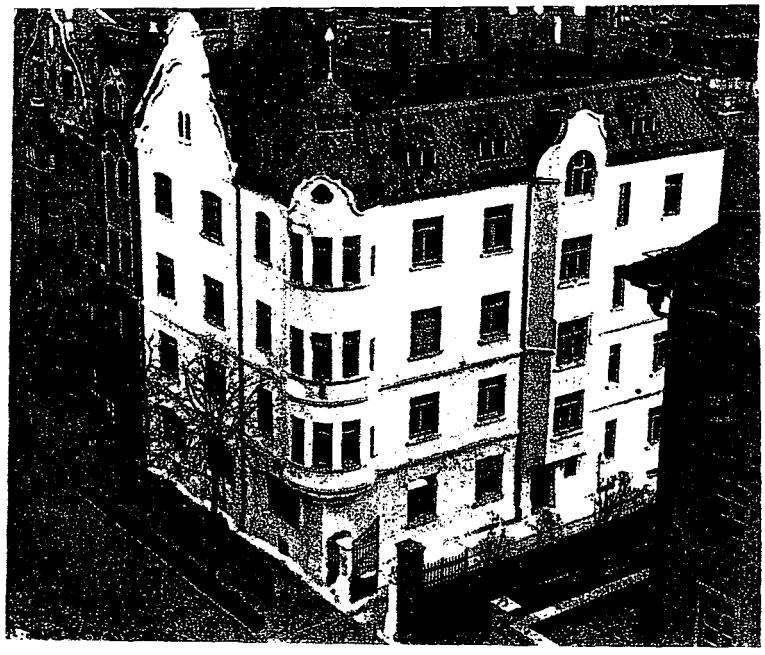
C. S. "JIM" WRIGHT
CHIEF

L. M. "BERT" WARTENA
PROGRAMM AND DISTRIBUTION DIRECTOR

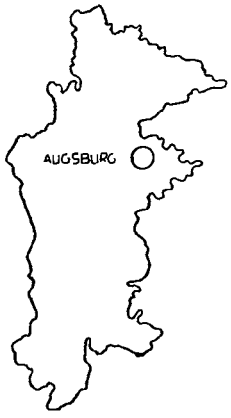
J. A. "JIM" PERSON
EXECUTIVE OFFICER

Exner, Hildegard	Assistant to Branch Chief
Lechmann Dr., Anton	Accountant
Lindenberg, Evelin	Chief Personnel Section
Orth, Gertrud	Report Clerk
Zeltmann, Sybille	Secretary-Interpreter
Bothas, Leo	Special Events Section
Holtfelder, Erich	Distribution
v. Horvarth, Franz	Special Events Section
Jentzsch, Ruth	Land Report Section
v. Lewinski, Jutta	Land Report Section
Ticks, Johann	Distribution
Tobias, Lothar	Chief, Land Report Section
Wagner, Luise	Distribution

Amerika Haus AUGSBURG PRINZREGENTENSTR. 11



Mrs. S. H. Bernard
DIRECTOR



SCHWABEN

READING ROOMS:

Aichach	Klawe, Waldtraud Librarian and Manager
Dillingen	Zeidler, Edmund Librarian and Manager
Guenzburg	Michalik, Ingeborg Librarian and Manager
Ingolstadt	Kalotas, Arpad Librarian and Manager Spaeth, Josef Ass. Librarian
Kempten	Schneider, Elisabeth Librarian and Manager Altmann, Alfred Libr. Ass. and File Clerk
Landsberg	Rahm, Lisa Librarian and Manager
Memmingen	Hoffmann, Hilde Librarian and Manager
Neuburg	Salentin, Margaret Librarian and Manager
Noerdlingen	Landgraf, Heinz Librarian and Manager
Schwabmuenchen	Knoche, Franziska Librarian and Manager Kubetschka, Lotte Ass. Libr. and Teacher

Operational Personnel

1. GEHRMANN, Hans . Ass. Manager
2. Wagner, Antonie . . Admin. Assistant
3. Larbig, Helene . . Admin. Secretary

Library

4. Saeugling, Hans . . Commercial Artist
5. Strauß, Ehrengard . Ass. Librarian (Reading Room Supervisor)
6. Schlecht, Gabriele . Ass. Librarian
7. Lupbrand, Werner . Ass. Librarian
8. Gehrmann, Maria . Library Ass. and File Clerk
9. Kentner, Erna . . . Library Ass. and File Clerk
10. Larbig, Hubert . . Library Ass. and File Clerk
11. Goike, Erika . . . Library Ass. and File Clerk
12. Thoma, Ilse . . . . Library Ass. and File Clerk
13. Jacobsen, Ferra . . Library Ass. and File Clerk
14. Hofmann, Kurt . . Library Ass. and File Clerk
15. Elting, Martin . . . Library Ass. and File Clerk
16. Krauth, Luise . . . Typist

Children's Library

17. Freudling, Margarete Children's Librarian
18. Mocker, Gertraud . Children's Librarian and Teacher

Informal Discussion Groups

19. Dr. Popp, Emil . . Teacher

Film Program

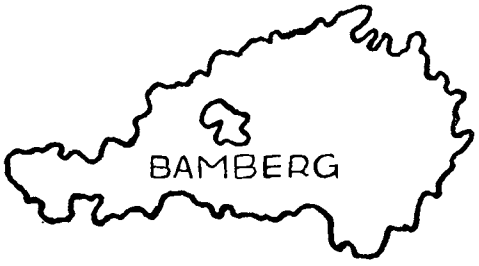
20. Auer, Hermann . . Projectionist
21. Egger, Karl . . . Projectionist & Library Ass.

Housekeeping Personnel

1. Schwenk, Josef . . Janitor and Fireman
2. Elting, Hedwig . . Wardrobe Woman
3. Miller, Maria . . . Wardrobe Woman
4. Kaiser, Kreszenz . . Cleaning Woman
5. Schwing, Katharina . Cleaning Woman
6. Kempter, Frieda . . Cleaning Woman
7. Wien, Hermann . . Driver

Amerika Haus
BAMBERG HAINSTRASSE 4a

William F. Holderman
DIRECTOR



Operational Personnel

1. Mrs. MUELLER, Frieda . . . . Manager
2. Mr. Poetzl, Georg . . . . . Secretary

Library

3. Miss Goetzeler, Hildegard . . Headlibrarian
4. Mrs. Stubbe, Ilse . . . . . Librarian
5. Miss Scholz, Susanne . . . . Librarian
6. Miss Keil, Annemarie . . . . . Librarian
7. Mrs. Sturm, Magdalena . . . Librarian and Teacher
8. Mr. Keil, Hermann . . . . . Asst. Librarian
9. Mr. Hoffmann, Hans . . . . . Asst. Librarian
10. Mr. Goetz, Rudolf . . . . . Asst. Librarian
11. Mr. Bauermeister, Gerhard . . Asst. Librarian
12. Mr. Klosa, Waldemar . . . . . Designer

Housekeeping Personnel

1. Mrs. Kiessling, Magdalena . . Check Woman
2. Miss Osel, Margarete . . . . Check Woman
3. Mrs. Lisnikowski, Anna . . . Cleaning Woman
4. Miss Teuzel, Theresa . . . . Cleaning Woman
5. Mr. Gabriel, Rudolf . . . . Driver
6. Mr. Zahl, Hans . . . . . Fireman

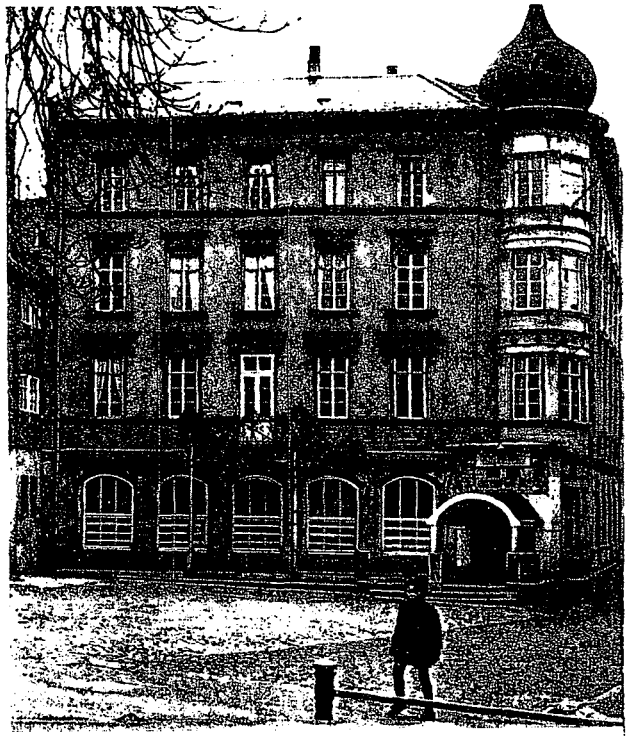
READING ROOMS

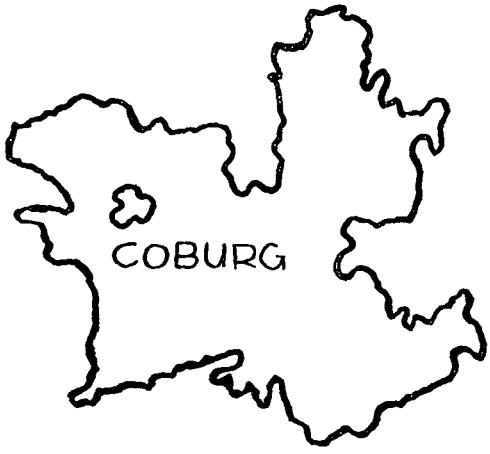
Ebermannstadt
Mr. Schmalz, Franz — Librarian

Scheinfeld
Mr. Boehm, Rudolf — Attendant

Amerika Haus
COBURG SALZMARKT 5

Miss Margaret M. Montgomery
DIRECTOR





READING ROOMS:

Kulmbach
Mrs. Jerosch, Betty — Librarian

Kronach
Mrs. Hahn, Charlotte — Librarian

Lichtenfels
Miss Hoffman, Else — Librarian

Operational Personnel

1. Mrs. HEINRICHS, Eva-Bianca — Manager
2. Mr. Reinhardt, Werner O. . . . Asst. Manager

Library

3. Miss Brose, Gisela . . . . . Chief Librarian
4. Mr. Hunold, Joachim . . . . First Librarian
5. Mrs. Herrmann, Traute . . . Second Librarian
6. Miss Dorn, Gerda . . . . . Third Librarian
7. Miss Rusche, Ilse . . . . . Asst. Librarian
8. Miss Roettger, Helga . . . . Asst. Librarian

Housekeeping Personnel

1. Mr. Eichhorn, Paul . . . . . Janitor
2. Mrs. Hoeser, Karoline . . . . Charwoman

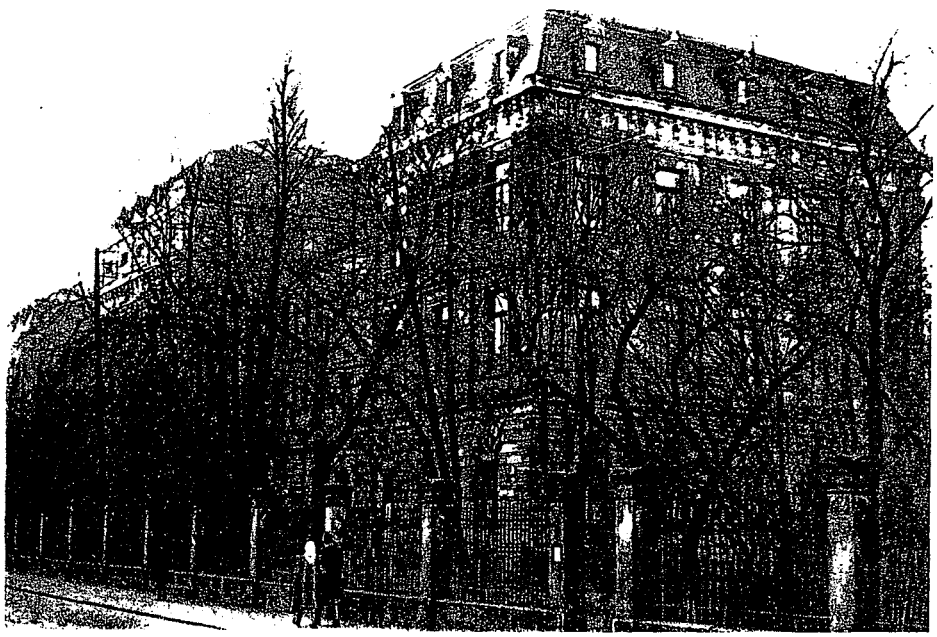
AMERIKA HAUS ERLANGEN

UNIVERSITÄT

ERLANGEN

Miss Becky Sanford

DIRECTOR

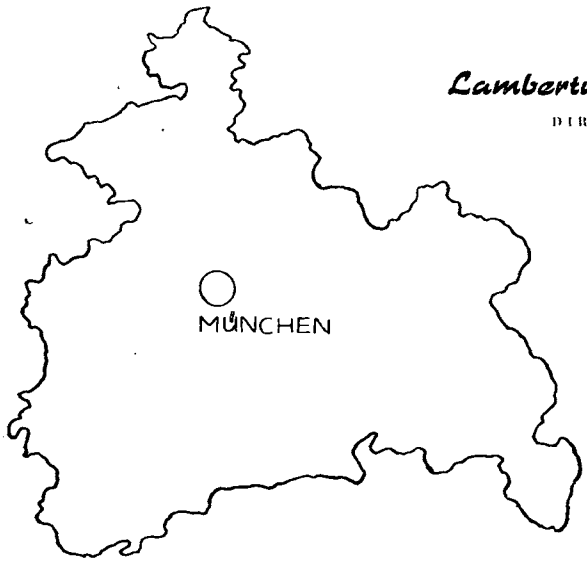


*

1. Miss Hetz, Elisabeth . .	Chief Librarian	7. Miss Schmitz, Erika . .	Asst. Librarian
2. Miss Eschler, Ingeborg .	Asst. Librarian	8. Mr. Seib, Hans	Asst. Librarian
3. Miss Neumann, Helga . .	Asst. Librarian	9. Miss Offenhaeuser, Agnes	Teacher and Librarian
4. Mr. Horn, Hans	Asst. Librarian		
5. Miss Sagstetter, Mathilde	Asst. Librarian	10. Miss Woitala, Annemarie .	Librarian
6. Miss Scheidenreiter, Gisel.	Asst. Librarian	11. Mr. Ring, Erich	Secretary

Amerika Haus MÜNCHEN

ARCISSTRASSE 12



Lambertus Wartena

DIRECTOR

Operational Personnel

Administration

WEHRAN, Gudrun	Manager	Pfaller, Inge	Confidential Secretary
Lauber, Werner	Business Manager	Pfefferkorn, Ilse	Administrative Assist.
Krutmann, Josefine	Secretary		

Library

Birnbeck, Lotte	Librarian	Pusinelli, Georg	Librarian
Braun, Helga	Assistant Librarian	Sartorius, Lina	Librarian
Danielcick, Inge	Librarian	Scholz, Gertrud	Librarian
GIELEN, Claus J.	Chief Librarian	Steppe, Hedi	Assistant Librarian
Goehring, Dr. Elsa	Supervisory Librarian	Thon, Hilde	Supervisory Librarian
Koch, Sigrid	Librarian		
Kull, Ida	Supervisory Librarian	Tiller, Lilo	Assistant Librarian
Lennartz, Eleonore	Assistant Librarian	v. Unruh, Dorothea	Assistant Librarian
Mueller, Else	Supervisory Librarian	Walther, Joachim	Assistant Librarian
Muschke, Lilly	Secretary	Weidmann, Therese	Assistant Librarian
Puettner, Margarete	Assistant Librarian	Wenzel, Berta	Librarian

Youth Library

Bedoe, Alice	Librarian
de Beauclair, Gabriele	Assistant Librarian
Endris, Luise Lotte	Secretary
Forster, Dr. Anneliese	Teacher
Hofmann, Lydia	Assistant Librarian
Hoffmann, Ruth	Typist
Lauruschkus, Dorothea	Chief, Youth Library
Nuetzl, Winfriede	Librarian

Music Section

Jung, Elisabeth	Typist
Kremheller, Tatjana	Assistant to Director of Music Section
Mueller Melbourne, Antonie	Director of Music Section
Solms Laubach, Luitgart	Secretary
Vertnik, Elfriede	Assistant Librarian

Special Events Section

v. Hanstein, Elynor	Assistant to Special Events Section
Rausch, Bernd	Assistant to Special Events Section
Trausil, Hans	Director of Special Events Section
Zilker, Else	Teacher

Film, Theater and Exhibition Section

Hannbeck, Wolfram	Chief of Film, Theater and Exhibition Section
Huster, Olga	Clerk
Pechmann, Richard	Projector Man

Reception

Ertl, Liselotte	Receptionist
Pfister, Anton	Receptionist
v. Schaefer, Evalotte	Hostess

Housekeeping Personnel

Bohner, Maria	Cleaning Woman
Faltermeier, Therese	Checker
Horn, Ursula	Cleaning Woman
Huber, Karoline	Checker
Ilg, Maria	Cleaning Woman
Moosreiner, Elisabeth	Cleaning Woman
Moosreiner, Walter	Elevator Operator
Oberfuchshuber, Luise	Cleaning Woman
Pfaller, Rosa	Cleaning Woman
Riess, Anna	Cleaning Woman
Sax, Maria	Checker
Schnell, Anna	Cleaning Woman
Schwab, Franz	Laborer
Schweizer, Barbara	Cleaning Woman
Stabbauer, Maria	Checker
Scheffel Thomas	Laborer
Zeidler, Ernst	Electrician

Reading Rooms

PIWECKI, Hubertus	Chief, Reading Room Section

Reading Room Altoetting
BENKER, Adele — Librarian

Reading Room Rosenheim
GIEGOLD, Elvira — Supervisory Librarian

Reading Room Erding
HAASE, Liselotte — Librarian

Reading Room Weilheim
HEBERGER, Sighilde — Librarian

Reading Room Pfaffenhofen
KLISCHAT, Guenter — Librarian

Reading Room Reichenhall
MUELLER, Aenne — Supervisory Librarian

Reading Room Traunstein
SCELL, Oliver — Supervisory Librarian

Reading Room Berchtesgaden
SCHEFFLER, Charlotte — Supervisory Librarian

Reading Room Oberammergau
STRACK, Ada — Supervisory Librarian

Amerika Haus NÜRNBERG

SPITTERTORGRABEN 23

Miss Amelia Horn
DIRECTOR

Mr. A. C. Bradford
ACTING DIRECTOR

Operational Personnel

1. Mr. WEIGEL, Walter . Manager
2. Mrs. Becker, Maria . . Secretary

Library

3. Mrs. Gindra, Marie . . Library Clerk
4. Mr. Judex, Willy . . Library Clerk
5. Miss Kleinlein, Marga . Ass. Librarian
6. Mrs. Kunz, Anne . . . Librarian
7. Miss Maassen, Betty . Ass. Librarian
8. Miss Malkewitz, Eva . Headlibrarian
9. Miss Moser, Erika . . Ass. Librarian
10. Miss Reichardt, Ria . . Ass. Librarian
11. Mrs. Winterstein, Ursula Librarian

Publicity

12. Mr. Schlee, Georg . . Ass. Librarian and Decorator

Children's Library

13. Mrs. Held, Martha von Ass. Librarian

Program Office

14. Mr. Fiedler, Armin . Publicity
15. Mrs. Funk, Dr. Eva-Maria Instructor (Music and Culture)
16. Mr. Koldewey, Hans . Publ. Rel. Manager

Informal Discussion Groups

17. Miss Becker, Lydia . . Typist
18. Mr. Klein, Xaver . . English Teacher
19. Mrs. Scholz, Gusti . . English Teacher

Film Program

20. Mrs. Bauer, Aloisia . . Projectionist

Housekeeping Personnel

1. Mr. Boeck, Georg . . Housemaster
2. Mrs. Boeck, Elise . . Housekeeper
3. Mrs. Herzog, Margarete Charwoman
4. Mrs. Kaul, Lina . . . Charwoman
5. Mr. Kriesch, Wenzel . Fireman and Gardener
6. Mrs. Neudecker, Josefine Charwoman
7. Mrs. Voelkel, Lilly . . Charwoman

READING ROOMS:

Amberg	Miss Mejzr, Sonja Headlibrarian Miss Frankenberg, M. v. Librarian
Ansbach	Mrs. Zerbock, Gisela Headlibrarian Mrs. Hinnrichs, Heda Librarian
Dinkelsbuehl	Miss Reckzeh, Johanna Headlibrarian
Eichstaett	Mrs. Gostonyi, Judith v. Headlibrarian Miss Wegner, Eva Librarian
Fuerth	Dr. Roeder, Rudolf Headlibrarian
Lauf/Pegnitz	Mr. Schroeter, Heinz Headlibrarian
Neumarkt	Mrs. Jura, Anna Headlibrarian
Rothenburg	Miss Gerstenberger, Edeltraut Headlibrarian
Schwabach	Mrs. Rueger, Henriette Headlibrarian
Sulzbach-Rosenberg	Dr. Dr. Lang, Kaethe Headlibrarian
Weissenburg	Mrs. Scheuerpflug, H. Headlibrarian

Amerika Haus
REGENSBURG GOLRATHSTRASSE

Miss Adelin C. Rosenfeld

DIRECTOR

Operational Personnel

1. Miss BUCHHAUSER, Mar. . Manager
2. Mr. Schultz, Herbert . Program Director
3. Mr. Johr, Norbert . . Public Manager
4. Mr. Braun, Heinz . . . Supply Manager
6. Mrs. Kilian, Edith . . Personnel Manager
7. Mr. Gartner, Helmut . . Field Team Supervisor
8. Mr. Dr. Gruenewald, Heinz Ass. Field Team Superv.

Library

9. Mrs. Mueller, Gerda . Head Librarian
10. Miss Anders, Elfriede . Librarian
11. Miss Fuchs, Johanna . Librarian
12. Miss Zippel, Erna . . Librarian
13. Mrs. Boehm, Christina . Asst. Librarian
14. Miss Hoesl, Therese . Asst. Librarian
15. Miss Luebke, Inge . . Asst. Librarian
16. Mrs. Stramka, Brunhilde Asst. Librarian
17. Miss Meusel, Beatrix . Asst. Librarian
18. Mrs. Droessler, Ursula Asst. Librarian
19. Mrs. Zander, Elfriede . Asst. Librarian
20. Mrs. Doka, Ilona . . . Asst. Librarian

Children's Program

21. Miss Bornefeld, Adele . Supervisor
22. Miss Paehlke, Irmgard Teacher

Group Activities

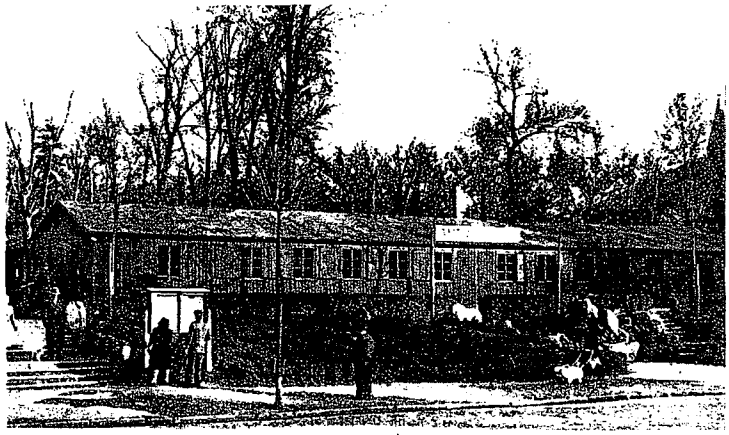
23. Mrs. Rowoldt, Margarete Teacher
24. Mr. Tenschert, Josef . Teacher
25. Miss Trautmann Secretary
26. Mrs. von Seidlitz, Renate Secretary

Housekeeping Personnel

1. Miss Ochs, Friedel . . Chief Housekeeper
2. Mr. Wankerl . . . . Housemaster
3. Mr. Lallinger, Franz . . Housemaster
4. Mrs. Moritz, Barbara . Cleaning Woman
5. Miss Haber, Sophie . . Cleaning Woman
6. Mr. Dirmeier, Georg . Stoker
7. Mr. Stollreiter . . . Stoker
8. Mr. Hartig, Claus . . Stoker
9. Miss Augustin, Franciska Cloak Woman
10. Mrs. Kegler, Anna . . Cloak Woman

READING ROOMS

Auerbach	Mrs. Junge	Manager
Beilngries	Mrs. Schnelle	Manager
Bogen	Miss Kiefer	Manager
Burglengenfeld	Miss Rudolf	Manager
	Miss Brandl	Cleaning Woman
Cham	Mrs. Stauber	Manager
	Mrs. Vogel	Librarian
	Miss Rak	Cleaning Woman
Effenfelden	Mr. Pieper	Manager
Eschenbach	Mrs. Niemeyer	Manager
Kehlheim	Mr. Schmidt	Manager
Kemnath	Miss Schwiethal	Manager
Koetzting	Miss Brand	Manager
Landshut	Mrs. Erlmeier	Manager
	Miss Mothes	Librarian
Mallersdorf	Mrs. Backmung	Manager
Neunburg v. Wald	Mr. Knopp	Manager
Oberanzell	Mrs. Schnelle	Manager
Oberviechtach	Mr. Kjowski	Manager
Parsberg	Mrs. Freund	Manager
Passau	Miss Machwitz	Manager
Tirschenreuth	Mrs. Klewitz	Manager
Viechtach	Miss Koehnke	Manager
Vilsbiburg	Miss Potsch	Manager
Vohenstrauß	Miss Gothelf	Manager
Waldmuenchen	Mr. Braun	Manager
Weiden	Mr. Schleich	Manager
	Miss Kunz	Librarian
Zwiesel	Mr. Pfob	Manager



Amerika Haus WÜRZBURG AM SANDERRING

Mr. Richard P. Mellmann
DIRECTOR

UNTERFRANKEN

Operational Personnel

1. HARTMANN, Karl . . . . Manager
2. Rackauskaite, Barbara . . . Personnel Clerk - Librarian

Library

3. Krahe, Brigitte . . . . . Head Librarian
4. Brasche, Charlotte . . . . . Librarian
5. Schmedes, Ursula . . . . . Librarian
6. Siebenkotten, Ursula . . . . . Librarian
7. Guenthert, Gabriele . . . . . Librarian
8. Rasch, Gisela . . . . . Librarian
9. Schmidt, Ursula . . . . . Librarian
10. Merg, Wilfried . . . . . Librarian

Publicity

11. Hoeppel, Heinrich . . . . . Publicity, Publ. Relations
12. Laturner, Hans Juergen . . . . . Program-Director
13. Eckert, Hermann . . . . . Draftsman — Illustrator

Housekeeping Personnel

1. Kabus, Walter . . . . . Fireman
2. Ewig, Anna . . . . . Charwoman
3. Ewig, Ruth . . . . . Wardrobe Attendant
4. Scheele, Gotthard . . . . . Night Guard
5. Boehm, Franz . . . . . Driver

READING ROOMS:

Bad Kissingen	Schweinfurt	Aschaffenburg	Kitzingen	Markt Heidenfeld	Ochsenfurt	Brückenau
Dr. Berger, Erik Manager v. Seckendorff, Burkh. Librarian Neubert, Eva-Maria Librarian Mueller, Johanna Charwoman	Dittmar, Gertrud Manager Tambornino, Marlene Librarian	Kleinlein, Annelore Manager Nord, Hilde Librarian	Hinke, Christa Manager	Himmelreich, Joh. Manager	Rothkirch, Ursula Manager	Sieben, Aga Manager

Amerika Haus Augsburg

PROGRAM FOR THE AMERIKA HAUS WEEK 1 — 7 MAY 1949

*

DAILY PROGRAM

Educational Sound Films:	1400	1600 hrs
Feature Film Presentation:		1730 hrs
Special Program for Young People:	1600	1700 hrs
Concerts:	1600	1700 hrs AFN Symphony Concerts
	1800	1700 hrs Recorded Concerts

Open Air Film Presentation in the Eis Stadion

1) Trees to Tribune
2) The Americans and the American Scene

Monday thru Saturday at 2000 hrs

LECTURES, DISCUSSIONS, AND CONCERTS

Monday, 2 May 1949

1630 hrs

German American Discussion Group for High School Students
Mrs. Hart

1930 hrs

NEGRO SPIRITUALS sung by the KITZINGEN NEGRO CHOIR

*

Tuesday, 3 May 1949

1600 hrs

Discussion Group: Current Events
Mr. Ravazzin

1930 hrs

ONE YEAR AT THE AMERIKA HAUS AUGSBURG
with color slides
Mrs. Bernard

*

Wednesday, 4 May 1949

1930 hrs

THE PHILIPPINES
Brig. Gen. CA. Pierce

Thursday, 5 May 1949

1730 hrs

Discussion Group: Outstanding Events of Today
Mr. Rhyne

2000 hrs

German-American Club Meeting of the Apollo Club

*

Friday, 6 May 1949

1500 hrs

Discussion Group: The Woman's Hour
Mrs. Conner

1930 hrs

Bookworm Club Meeting:
American Literature
Dr. Hell

1950 hrs

MICHAEL SCHMID QUARTETT:
Contemporary American Music

*

Saturday, 7 May 1949

1000 hrs

Awarding of prizes to the best essay on "WHAT THE AMERIKA HAUS MEANS TO ME"

SPECIAL EXHIBIT

The Berlin Airlift

The Amerika Haus Library is open to the public Monday thru Saturday 1363—1930 hrs.
The Children's Library is open to the children Monday thru Saturday 1100—1800 hrs.

Amerika Haus Bamberg

PROGRAM FOR THE AMERIKA HAUS WEEK 1—7 MAY 1949

*

2 May 1949

2000 hrs

Presentation in the Schuetzenhaus:
Dance in Spring

*

3 May 1949

2000 hrs

"National Parks of the USA", colorslides
Dr. W. F. Holdermann
or
"Die Fraenkische Schweiz", colorslides
Dr. Morper

*

4 May 1949

1300 hrs

Tour in special bus or train to Castle Banz
or Pommersfelden

*

5 May 1949

2000 hrs

"German and American Romanticers of Music"
Concert with narrative text, performed by
Mr. Peters and 6 members of the Bamberg
Symphony Orchestra.

*

6 May 1949

2000 hrs

Scientific Lecture held by Professor Ruefner
or Professor Banerjee.

*

7 May 1949

2000 hrs

Negro Choir

ADMISSION FREE!

Amerika Haus Coburg

PROGRAM FOR THE AMERIKA HAUS WEEK 1—7 MAY 1949

*

3 May 1949

1600 hrs

For the opening of the children's library "American Picture-books come alive German children speak American children's voices

1600 hrs

English Conversation I
(Herr Stich)

1630 hrs

English Advanced I
(Frau Fischer)

1645 hrs

English Stenography I
(Frau Schmidt)

1700 hrs

English Conversation II
(Herr Stich)

1830 hrs

English Advanced II
(Frau Fischer)

1900 hrs

English Stenography II
(Frau Schmidt)

2000 hrs

"Steel". A documentary film of the steel production.

*

4 May 1949

1500 hrs

German children's Hour
(Frau Schilling)

1700 hrs

English for Children, G
(Frl. Braun)

1700 hrs

English for Beginners II
(Herr Humbel)

1830 hrs

English Advanced III
(Frau Herrmann)

2000 hrs

Mr. Raymond W. Fogg
Dir. Mil. Gov. Bruckenau
"Youth Movements in America"
The Lecture will be held in English.

5 May 1949

1800 hrs

English Stenography I
(Frau Schmidt)

1830 hrs

English for Beginners I
(Frau Herrmann)

1900 hrs

English Stenography II
(Frau Schmidt)

2000 hrs

Dr. Friedrich Schilling
Lecture of American Literature:
"Gone with the Wind" by Margaret Mitchell

*

6 May 1949

1800 hrs

English Conversation III
(Herr Stich)

1900 hrs

English Conversation IV
(Herr Stich)

2000 hrs

The Negro Choir of the Kitzingen Base Training Center will sing in the big Hofbraeusaal Coburg under the direction of Chaplain Whittington "Negro Spirituals".

*

7 May 1949

1400 hrs

English for Children A
(Frau Herrmann)

1530 hrs

English for Children B
(Frau Herrmann)

*

Daily Performances

1300 hrs

Record Concert

1500 hrs

AFN-Program. Music of Western America

1700 hrs

AFN-Program. Symphony Concerts

1965 hrs

"The Voice of America" direct from New York

Library

The Library and Reading Rooms are constantly opened from 1000 hrs to 2300 hrs, on Sunday from 1400 hrs to 1800 hrs. (except on Monday when it is closed).

ADMISSION FREE!

Amerika Haus Erlangen

PROGRAM FOR THE AMERIKA HAUS WEEK 1 – 7 MAY 1949

*

Monday, 2 May 1949
Studio-Buehne Erlangen
Recitations from American prose

*

Tuesday, 3 May 1949
Capt. Cunningham, GYA Officer Erlangen
Lecture: Work and aims of GYA

*

Wednesday, 4 May 1949
Kapelle Theo Gutmann
Concert: "Music you may have missed"

*

Thursday, 5 May 1949
Social Evening of the German-American Club

*

Friday, 6 May 1949
Mrs. Patricia van Delden, Chief Exhibitions and Information Centers Branch, OMGUS
Lecture: "Practical application of psychology to large industry"

*

Saturday, 7 May 1949
Film performance

Amerika Haus München

PROGRAM FOR THE AMERIKA HAUS WEEK 1—7 MAY 1949

*

Sunday, 1 May 1949

1500 hrs

Speeches:
Governor Murray D. Van Wagoner
Minister Praesident Dr. Hans Ehard
Concert of NEGRO CHOIR under the
Direction of:
Chaplain Capt. Maxwell Whittington
Theater
Opening of the Exhibition
"THE AMERICAN THEATER"

*

Monday, 2 May 1949

1400 hrs

Opening of the library for the Blind

1700 hrs

Introduction Speech for the Exhibition
"THE AMERICAN THEATER"
(in German)
Mr. Hermann Hahn
Theater Specialist, OMGB

1800 hrs

Lecture in the English language
"THE NEGRO IN AMERICA"
Major Baxter Scruggs
Public Relations Officer
for Negro Troops in Germany
Large Club-Room

2000 hrs

Filmshowing
"THE YOUNG EDISON"
Theater

*

Tuesday, 3 May 1949

1800 hrs

Lecture in the German language
"GERMAN-AMERICAN MUTUAL
UNDERSTANDING"
Werner Friedmann
Chief Editor of the "Sueddeutsche Zeitung"
Theater

1900 hrs

Piano Concert
Fritz Huebsch
American and German Music
Music-Hall

2000 hrs

Filmshowing
"THE YOUNG EDISON"
Theater

*

Wednesday, 4 May 1949

1600 hrs

Special Women's Hour
American Music
presented by the Michael Schmid Quartet
Dances and Songs of Children
Theater

1800 hrs

Lecture in English
"CIVIL LIBERTIES IN BAVARIA"
Mr. Albert C. Schweizer
Chief, Civil Administration Division, OMGB
Large Club-Room

2000 hrs

Filmshowing
"THE YOUNG EDISON"
Theater

*

Thursday, 5 May 1949

1700 hrs

Introductory Speech, Exhibition:
"THE AMERICAN THEATER"
in the German language
Mr. Hermann Hahn
Theater Specialist, OMGB
Auditorium

1800 hrs

PUBLIC MEETING
Subject:
"SCHOOL AND PUBLIC LIFE"
Discussion Leader
Stadtschulrat Dr. Anton Fingerle
Speaker
Dr. Adolf Strehler
Dr. Richard C. Wooton
Curriculum Specialist, OMGB
Theater

*

Friday, 6 May 1949

1600 hrs

Young People's Discussion Group
Mr. L. Wartena, Chief
Munich Amerika Haus
Blue Room

1800 hrs

Lecture in German
"EQUAL RIGHTS FOR ALL"
Mr. C. S. Wright
Chief, Exhibitions and Information
Centers Branch, ISD, OMGB
Large Club-Room

2000 hrs

Filmshowing
"THE YOUNG EDISON"
Theater

*

Saturday, 7 May 1949

1330 hrs

Children's Hour

1630 hrs

BIG CONCERT
presented by the
INTERNATIONAL
SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA
Conductor: Prof. Zanko P. Zankow
Soloists:
Julian von Karolyi (Piano:
Eugen Ranewsky (Violincello
Theater

2000 hrs

Filmshowing
"THE YOUNG EDISON"
Theater

Geöffnet Montag mit Sonnabend von 9.30 bis 19.30 Uhr; Sonntag von 13.00 Uhr bis 18.00 Uhr. — Karten für die Filmvorführungen und das Symphoniekonzert sind am Auskunftstisch erhältlich; Eintrittskarten für die Kinderstunde in der Jugendbücherei. Eintritt frei. — Die Ausstellungen sind werktags von 10.00 bis 16.00 Uhr geöffnet; sonntags von 13.00 bis 18.00 Uhr.

Amerika Haus Nürnberg

PROGRAM FOR THE AMERIKA HAUS WEEK 1—7 MAY 1949

*

Monday, 2 May 1949

1600 hrs

Recorded Works

1830 hrs

Lecture on Besatzungsstatut
by Mr. Albert T. Schweitzer, OMGB

*

Tuesday, 3 May 1949

1600 hrs

English Discussion Group
(Mrs. H. T. Lund)

1715 hrs

English Discussion Group
(Mrs. H. T. Lund)

2000 hrs

Opening Performance of Picturama
"AMERICA OF TODAY"

2000 hrs

Concert of the Kitzingen Basic Training Center, Negro Choir: NEGRO SPIRITUALS

*

Wednesday, 4 May 1949

1600 hrs

Recorded Hour: Symphonic Works

2000 hrs

English-German Discussion Group
(Mr. Clifton E. Hart)

2000 hrs

German and American Humor
recited by Georg Mahnke

1507 — 1915 — 2037 hrs

Picturama Performances
"AMERICA OF TODAY"

Thursday, 5 May 1949

1915 hrs

English Discussions Group
(Miss H. T. Hansom)

2020 hrs

Studio Concert:
String Quartett Nr. 1 by William Dergsan
String Quartett by Haydn
Artists: Stefan Prosgel Quartett

1509 — 1915 — 2030 hrs

Picturama Performances
"AMERICA OF TODAY"

*

Friday, 6 May 1949

1560 hrs

Recorded Hour, 60 minutes of Egid music

2000 hrs

English Discussion Group
(Mr. Patrick Casey)

2000 hrs

Lecture of the Europa Union:
"Germany and the European People"
Lecturer: Dr. Hans Bauer, Basel

1509 — 1915 — 2030 hrs

Picturama Performances
"AMERICA OF TODAY"

*

Saturday, 7 May 1949

1500 hrs

Recorded Hour:
One Hour with George Gershwin

Amerika Haus Regensburg

PROGRAM FOR THE AMERIKA HAUS WEEK 1—7 MAY 1949

*

1 May 1949

2000 hrs

CIVIL RIGHTS
based on the US Constitution

•

2 May 1949

2000 hrs

YOUR CIVIL RIGHTS,
based on the Bavarian Constitution

•

3 May 1949

2000 hrs

NEGROS IN THE UNITED STATES
lectured by Major Baxter Scruggs

•

4 May 1949

2000 hrs

NEGRO CHOIR

•

5 May 1949

2000 hrs

Discussion on
FRENCH AND AMERICAN MUSIC
held by Mr. Marcel Mille

•

6 May 1949

2000 hrs

Movie
"STEEL TOWN"
Discussion held by Capt. Conaelly

•

7 May 1949

2000 hrs

Discussion on
AMERICAN LITERATURE
Discussion on
NEWSPAPERS
by Mr. JAMIESON of "The New Zeitung"

Amerika Haus Würzburg

AMERIKA HAUS WEEK 1 — 7 MAY 1949

*

1 May 1949

1100 hrs

Record Concert of
American Operettas

2030 hrs

Lecture:

"ROLE OF LABOR IN A DEMOCRACY"

Lecturer:

Mr. Clarence M. Bolds
Dep. Land Dir., OMGB

*

2 May 1949

2030 hrs

Discussion Evening

Subject:

"IS DEMOCRATIC GOVERNMENT IN
BAVARIA HINDERED BY MILGOV."

Lecturer:

Mr. J. P. Bradford, OMGB
Governmental and Political Br. Civ. Adm. Div.
OMGB

2030 hrs

Evening of American
Volksmusic
presented by the Hill-Billy Band,
Wuerzburg Military Post
Introduction Speech by
Prof. Hans Merx

3 May 1949

2030 hrs

Lecture:

"RESPONSIBILITY OF A CITIZEN IN
A DEMOCRACY"

Lecturer:

Brig. Gen. Lewis C. Beebe,
CG, Wuerzburg Military Post

*

4 May 1949

1630 hrs

Opening of the Children's Library
by Governor Murray D. Van Wagoner,
Land Director, OMGB

2030 hrs

A Speech by
Governor Murray D. Van Wagoner,
Land Director, OMGB

*

5 May 1949

2030 hrs

Jazz Music Evening
presented by "The Atoms" 7761 Army Band
Training Center Kitzingen

*

6 May 1949

2030 hrs

Lecture:

"A NEGRO IN AMERICA"

Lecturer:

Major Baxter Scruggs,
Public Information Officer for Negro
Troops in Germany

7 May 1949

1630 hrs

Puppet-play.

"THE FAIRY-TALE OF THE MARIONETTE
AND THE DISAPPEARED PRINCE".

Carried out by the Kitzinger Puppet Show,
Hannes Krock.

2030 hrs

"OUR TOWN"

A Film of Introduction of the work by
Thornton Wilder given by Prof. Dr. Wolf-
dietrich Rasch.

DAS OFFENE FENSTER

NACHRICHTEN AUS DEM
AMERIKA-HAUS MÜNCHEN

1. Jahrgang, Nr. 2 | Erscheint monatlich | Juni 1949

Unsere monatliche Botschaft

Der Monat Mai war sehr bedeutsam für unser Amerika Haus. In der ersten Maiwoche feierten wir mit den anderen Amerika Häusern in Bayern die „AMERIKA HAUS WOCHE".

Tausende und Abertausende erschienen, um an unseren Veranstaltungen teilzunehmen. Viele Besucher kamen zum ersten Mal und gaben ihrem Erstaunen und ihrer Anerkennung Ausdruck. Wir hatten angenommen, daß unser Programm und unsere Ziele allgemein in München bekannt seien, aber wir mußten unseren Irrtum einsehen.

Viele hatten nicht gewußt, daß unsere englisch- und deutschsprachige Bibliothek jedem zur Verfügung steht.
Viele hatten nicht gewußt, daß englische Unterrichtskurse und Diskussionsgruppen bestehen, die von Fachleuten geleitet werden.
Viele hatten nicht gewußt, daß interessante Filme und hervorragende Konzerte regelmäßig in unserem Theater stattfinden. Viele hatten nicht gewußt, daß wir eine Blindenbücherei eröffnet haben.
Viele hatten nicht gewußt, daß im Amerika Haus jeder, ohne Rücksicht auf Nationalität, Rasse oder Religion, mit dem gleichen Geist der Freundschaft willkommen geheißen wird.
Viele hatten nicht gewußt, daß alle Einrichtungen des Amerika Hauses kostenlos zur Verfügung stehen.
Für die „Amerika Haus Woche" hatten wir ein Programm zusammengestellt, welches unsere weitgestecktesten Bemühungen darstellen sollte.
Und wissen Sie auch, daß jetzt und in jeder Woche Sachverständige auf dem Gebiete der Erziehung, der Politik, der Musik und Kunst, ihre Dienste und ihre Erfahrungen dem Münchner Amerika Haus zur Verfügung stellen?

Wissen Sie, daß jede kommende Woche eine „Amerika Haus Woche" in München sein wird?

Foto: Sigrid Koch

Mrs. C. S. Wright, Sponsor "Women's Hour"

Our monthly message

The month of May was very significant in our Amerika Haus. During the first week of this month we celebrated with other Amerika Haeuser in Bavaria "The Amerika Haus Week". Thousands upon thousands came to participate in our program. Many visitors came for the first time and voiced their surprise and approval. We had assumed that our program and our objectives were well known in Munich. We learned that we were mistaken.

Many did not know that our library facilities in English and German are placed at the disposal of all.

Many did not know that classes and discussion groups in English are conducted for them by experts.

Many did not know that interesting movies and outstanding concerts are given in our theater regularly.

Many did not know that we have opened a library for the blind.

Many did not know that in the Amerika Haus all persons regardless of nationality, race or of creed, are welcomed in the spirit of friendliness.

Many did not know that all these services are rendered free of charge.

For the Amerika Haus Week we prepared a program representative of our best efforts during the past.

Do you know that each and every week experts in the fields of education, politics, music and art render their services and share their experiences in our Munich Amerika Haus?

Do you know that every week is "Amerika Haus Week" in Munich?

L. Warfena

Die Amerika Haus-Woche vom 1. bis 6. Mai 1949

Schon Wochen vorher hatte sich das Amerika Haus München für die Amerika Haus-Woche in Bayern gerüstet und ein vielseitiges Programm zusammengestellt. Namhafte Amerikaner und Deutsche hatten sich mit Vorträgen zur Verfügung gestellt; eine amerikanische Theaterausstellung, welche die Entwicklung des amerikanischen Theaters der letzten Jahre in Amerika und Deutschland vor Augen führen sollte, war aufgebaut worden; Festkonzerte und Filmvorführungen waren geplant, und die erste „Bürgerversammlung" sollte im Rahmen dieser Woche abgehalten werden.

Den Auftakt bildete eine festliche Feierstunde am Sonntag, den 1. Mai im blumengeschmückten Theater. Mr. Wartena, der Direktor des Amerika-Hauses, begrüßte die anwesenden Gäste und dankte Ihnen für ihr reges Interesse, das sie dem Münchener Amerika Haus seit seiner Einweihung im Juli vorigen Jahres entgegengebracht hätten, und das eine wesentliche Voraussetzung für das Bestehen und die Weiterführung des Hauses sei. An Hand einiger Zahlen bewies er eindeutig den ungeheuren Aufschwung, den das Haus in diesem einen Jahr genommen hatte und dessen monatliche Besucherziffer sich z. B. allein im Monat April auf mehr als 97000 belief.

Dann überbrachte Mr. C. S. Wright, der Leiter sämtlicher Amerika Häuser in Bayern, die Grüße und guten Wünsche des Gouverneurs Murray D. Van Wagoner.

Anschließend sang der Negerchor des Kitzinger Training Center unter Leitung von Chaplain Capt. M. Whittington Negro Spirituals und alte amerikanische Volkslieder. Mit großem Interesse lauschte das Publikum auf die eigenartig exotischen Gesänge, die von den prachtvoll klangschönen Negerstimmen mit unendlich feinem musikalischem Gefühl vorgetragen wurden.

Die mit der Amerika Haus-Woche eröffnete Ausstellung über das amerikanische Theater soll wie die bisher gezeigten Ausstellungen in das kulturelle Leben des amerikanischen Volkes führen. Sie gibt einen Ueberblick über die für Amerika markantesten Aufführungen und die bekanntesten amerikanischen Bühnenstücke und zeigt uns unter anderem auch die Tätigkeit des Theater-College an der Yale-University. Die Ausstellung ist Anregung und Hinweis auf die amerikanische Theaterliteratur, die im Amerika Haus zur Verfügung steht und die um 50 deutsche Uebersetzungen amerikanischer Bühnenstücke erweitert wurde.

Was diese Ausstellung über das amerikanische Theater nicht zu veranschaulichen und zu informieren imstande war, das ergänzte zur Eröffnung derselben der Theateroffizier Mr. Hermann Hahn vom Theateramt bei der Militärregierung für Bayern in zwei umfassenden Vorträgen. Mr. Hahn und den Theatern in Bayern ist für das Zustandekommen der Ausstellung wie für ihre tatkräftige Unterstützung besonders zu danken.

Der zweite Tag der Amerika Haus-Woche wurde mit dem Vortrag „Der Neger in Amerika" zu einem würdigen Abschluß gebracht. Major Baxter Scruggs, Public Relations Officer for Negro Troops in Germany, gab in großen Zügen ein Bild des Lebens der Neger in den Vereinigten Staaten. Die Geschichte habe gezeigt, daß eine so starke Minderheitsgruppe innerhalb eines Staatenbundes nicht auf die Dauer unterdrückt werden könne. Die Gewährung des Wahlrechts an die Neger habe sie zu vollwertigen Staatsbürgern gemacht; es stünden ihnen auch vielseitige Bildungsmöglichkeiten offen.

„Deutsch-amerikanische Verständigung" war das Thema des Vortrags, den Herr Werner Friedmann, Chefredakteur der Süddeutschen Zeitung, am 3. Mai im Theatersaal hielt. Der Redner ging von dem Gedanken aus, daß eine deutsch-amerikanische Verständigung unmöglich sei, wenn sich nicht zuallererst die Kontinente Europa und Amerika näherkommen und verstehen lernen. „Wir haben uns unter so schlechten Voraussetzungen kennengelernt, daß eine Verständigung auf dem Umweg über Europa viel leichter ist", rief er aus. Dieses gegenseitige Verstehen müsse aber auf einer gleichen Ebene erfolgen, die zu schaffen, vor allem die Aufgabe der jungen Generation sein werde. Nur ein gründliches und ernsthaftes Studium der Lebensweise des anderen Volkes, in dessen eigenem Lande und in seiner eigenen Umgebung, könne dazu führen, die falschen Vorstellungen, die immer noch viele Deutsche von Amerika und viele Amerikaner von Deutschland haben, zu zerstreuen.

Der große Theatersaal mit seinen 600 Sitzen war bis auf den letzten Platz besetzt, als am Nachmittag des 4. Mai die wöchentliche „Stunde für die Frau" im festlichen Rahmen stattfand. Diesmal waren nicht nur die regelmäßigen Besucherinnen der Frauenstunde hier versammelt. Neben zufälligen Gästen, die das festliche Programm herbeigelockt hatte, saßen vor allem Mütter im Parkett — deutsche und amerikanische — um die Darbietungen ihrer Kinder anzuschauen. Denn Kinder bestritten den Hauptteil des Programms: Kinder in allen Altersstufen, Kinder der Harlachinger Dependents' School, Kinder des Maria-Theresia-Waisenhauses, eine Kindergruppe des G.Y.A. Center Hofbräuhaus und nicht zuletzt die Kinder unserer Jugendbibliothek.

Das Michael-Schmid-Quartett leitete das Programm mit einem Satz aus dem Streichquartett von Samuel Barber ein. Dann begrüßte Mr. Wartena die anwesenden Gäste und stellte ihnen die beiden Sprecherinnen des Nachmittags, Mrs. C. S. Wright, Schirmherrin des Frauenprogramms des Amerika Hauses, und Frau Lilo von Kramer, deutsche Präsidentin des deutsch-amerikanischen Frauenclubs, vor, die beide einen warm empfundenen, freundschaftlichen Gruß an das Publikum richteten.

Der Applaus am Schluß des Programms galt jedoch allen jungen Künstlern, deutschen und amerikanischen, gemeinsam, hatten sie sich doch durch ihre heiteren, ungekünstelten Darbietungen, bei denen sich „der Schuhplattler mit dem Cowboy-song verschwisterte" — wie die Süddeutsche Zeitung schrieb — in die Herzen der Zuschauer gespielt und wieder einmal bewiesen, daß Kinder die beste Brücke zur Versöhnung und Verständigung zwischen den Nationen bilden.

Einen der Höhepunkte der Amerika Haus-Woche bildete Mr. Albert C. Schweizers Vortrag „Civil Liberties in Bavaria", der am Mittwoch, den 4. Mai abends stattfand.

In leicht verständlicher Weise erklärte Mr. Schweizer den Begriff der bürgerlichen Freiheiten. Der Staat müsse der Diener der Bürger sein, müsse ihre persönlichen Freiheiten gewährleisten und schützen. Wenn der einzelne Bürger die Unterdrückung seines Nachbarn stillschweigend hinnehme, setze er sich damit der Gefahr aus, selbst unterdrückt zu werden. Aus einer protestlos hingenommenen Unterdrückung des Einzelnen aber ergebe sich zwangsläufig die Möglichkeit der Unterdrückung einer Volksgruppe, eines Landes und damit einer ganzen Nation. Die Entwicklung Deutschlands in den vergangenen zwölf Jahren habe gezeigt, wohin es führe, wenn der Einzelne nicht willens oder nicht im Stande sei, seine persönliche Freiheit zu schützen.

Eine demokratische Regierung könne sich den Einwänden ihrer Bürger nicht verschließen und werde es auch nicht tun, wenn derartige Einwände bei der richtigen Stelle vorgebracht würden. Die Amerikaner seien bereit, den Deutschen den Weg zu zeigen, gehen müßten sie ihn aber selbst. In der dem Vortrag folgenden Aussprache wies Mr. Schweizer auf die Notwendigkeit der Entwicklung einer öffentlichen Meinung in Deutschland hin.

Unter lebhafter Anteilnahme der Bevölkerung fand dann am Donnerstag, den 5. Mai eine erste „Bürgerversammlung" statt, die im Stile des amerikanischen Town Meeting aufgezogen war. Sie soll dazu beitragen, eine Verbindung von Volk und Staat herzustellen. Als Diskussionsleiter stellte Stadtschulrat Dr. Fingerle die Sprecher des Abends vor, Dr. Strehler, der als Repräsentant des Direktoriums Wallenburg erschienen war, und Dr. Richard C. Wooton von der Erziehungsabteilung der Militärregierung. Dr. Wooton empfahl der deutschen Bevölkerung eine schärfere Kritik an den Behörden und ihren Vertretern, die gewöhnlich ihre Gesetze allein zu machen pflegen. Es müsse, so sagte Dr. Wooton weiter, ein Ding der Unmöglichkeit sein, daß der bayerische Landtag einen Gesetzentwurf annimmt, bevor er nicht der Oeffentlichkeit zur Billigung bekanntgegeben wurde.

Für die Diskussion meldeten sich zahlreiche Diskussionsredner, die zum Teil in sehr leidenschaftlicher Form ihre Meinung zum Ausdruck brachten. Ein reges Interesse bewies erfreulicherweise die Schülerschaft selber, die sich in teils sehr berechtigten Argumenten über die Schulreform beklagte. Wie ein

Fortsetzung Seite 4

MEMORIAL DAY IN THE USA.

Memorial Day is observed as a holiday in the greater part of the United States. On that day the American people pay their respect to those who passed into the great beyond. On that day one can see American families make their annual pilgrimage to the graves of their loved ones and decorate them with fresh flowers.

The custom originated in 1868, shortly after the Civil War which had rent America into two opposing camps.

It is told that women of the South had come to put flowers upon the graves of the soldiers who had died in that conflict. Alone in a corner of the cemetery was a grave of a soldier from the North, uncared for and unattended. The women looked around and saw the grave of the enemy.

Since that day the custom of decorating graves originated in America. While Memorial Day is a day honouring the dead, it still brings the message of the ideals for which brave men laid down their lives. Not for conquest, not for might, these men gave their all. Their supreme sacrifice was made in order that peace, justice and freedom might reign throughout the land and throughout the entire world. On that day the American people repeat after Lincoln: "We here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain: that the nation shall under God have a new birth of freedom and that government of the people, by the people, for the people shall not perish from the earth."

L. WARTENA

Gehört das zur Demokratie?

Vor einer Tür in der behaglich warmen Vorhalle des Amerika Hauses steht eine kleine Anzahl jüngerer und älterer Leute. Sie horchen auf die gedämpft herausklingenden Töne eines Streichquartetts: Zu-spät-Gekommene, die auf eine Musikpause warten, um einzutreten. Das Häuflein Wartender vergrößert sich allmählich. Da kommt noch ein junges Mädchen, drängt sich heftig durch die hinten Stehenden. Unmittelbar vor der Tür wartet eine alte Dame, die Türklinke in der Hand.

„Gehen Sie doch rein, worauf warten Sie denn?" fragt mit lauter, weithin vernehmlicher Stimme die Junge. „Auf eine Pause, wir können doch jetzt nicht stören", flüsterte die Aeltere. „Was, ja, sowas gibt's noch? Sie haben wohl noch nie was von Demokratie gehört?" Die Jugend spricht's, reißt die Tür auf und stürmt in das Konzert hinein, ihr nachdrängend alle andern, die vor dem Erscheinen dieser ungestümen Demonstrantin noch geglaubt hatten: Demokratie ist kein Freibrief für Rücksichtslosigkeit und Ungezogenheit.

...PROGRAMM-VORSCHAU...

Mittwoch, 1. Juni 1949

16.00 Uhr STUNDE FÜR DIE FRAU: Lichtbildervortrag: „WANDERUNGEN AUF KLASSISCHEM BODEN", Charlotte Gieseking. — *18.00 Uhr* Vortrag in deutscher Sprache: „WIE LEBT MAN IN AMERIKA", Prof. Joachim Jaenicke, früher am Richmond College, Indiana U.S.A. — *18.30 Uhr* Musikwissenschaftlicher Vortrag: DIE HAUER'SCHE GRUNDLAGE DER 12-TON-MUSIK UND IHRE ERWEITERTEN MÖGLICHKEITEN. Hermann Heiss.

Donnerstag, 2. Juni 1949

18.00 Uhr Vortrag in englischer Sprache: "THE EXTRA-CLASS ACTIVITY PROGRAM OF THE AMERICAN SECONDARY SCHOOL" Mr. Robert R. Vance, Educ. and Cultural Relations Division, OMGB.

Freitag, 3. Juni 1949

16.00 Uhr "YOUNG PEOPLE'S DISCUSSION GROUP", Mr. L. Wartena. — 19.00 Uhr Konzert: „GOETHELIEDER", gesungen vom gemischten Chor. Leitung: Dr. Robert Seiler, am Flügel: Guida Seiler.

Samstag, 4. Juni 1949

16.30 Uhr Konzert: ROSINA - WALTER - KLAVIER-TRIO der MÜNCHNER PHILHARMONIKER.

*

Pfingstsonntag und Pfingstmontag (5. u. 6. Juni) bleibt das Amerika Haus geschlossen.

*

Dienstag, 7. Juni 1949

18.00 Uhr Vortrag in englischer Sprache: „AMERICAN HISTORY", Mr. L. Wartena. — *19.00 Uhr* Konzert: Hanne Muench (Alt), Dietrich Ammende (Klavier) Schumann und H. Wolf-Lieder.

Mittwoch, 8. Juni 1949

16.00 Uhr: Stunde für die Frau: „FRAUEN DIE DEN NOBELPREIS ERHIELTEN", Gertraude Ritscher. — *19.00 Uhr* Klavierkonzert: EDITH HENRICI.

Donnerstag, 9. Juni 1949

18.00 Uhr Lichtbildervortrag: "TEACHER EDUCATION", Dr. R. Lafotlette, President of Indiana State Teacher College.

Freitag, 10. Juni 1949

16.00 Uhr "YOUNG PEOPLE'S DISCUSSION GROUP".

Samstag, 11. Juni 1949

16.30 Uhr Konzert: Virginia Verney (Sopran, Otto A. Graf (Klavier): „LIEDER IN FÜNF SPRACHEN".

Montag, 13. Juni 1949

18.00 Uhr Diskussions-Gruppe: „PROBLEMS OF THE DAY", Mr. Rudolph F. Schmeller. *18.00 Uhr* Musikwissenschaftlicher Vortrag: Prof. Max Peter MEYER spricht über „DAS VOLKSLIED".

Dienstag, 14. Juni 1949

18.00 Uhr Vortrag in englischer Sprache: "AMERICAN HISTORY", Mr. L. Wartena. — *19.00 Uhr* Konzert: Orchester KURT GRAUNCKE.

Mittwoch, 15. Juni 1949

16.00 Uhr Stunde für die Frau: „AUS DER WELT DER FRAUENDICHTUNG" (Rezitationen), Dora Lotti Kretschmer. — *18.30 Uhr* Musikwissenschaftlicher Vortrag: MERSMANN spricht über „STRAVINSKY".

Donnerstag, 16. Juni 1949

18.00 Uhr Vortrag in deutscher Sprache: „TENDENZEN IM ZEITGENÖSSISCHEN AMERIKANISCHEN ROMAN" Dr. Heinrich Stammler, Universität München.

Freitag, 17. Juni 1949

16.00 Uhr "YOUNG PEOPLE'S DISCUSSION GROUP". — *18.30 Uhr* Musikwissenschaftlicher Vortrag: MERSMANN spricht über „STRAVINSKY" (II).

Samstag, 18. Juni 1949

16.30 Uhr Konzert: ARTUR SCHANZE MIT KAMMERORCHESTER „MEISTER DES ITALIENISCHEN BAROCK". Solist: Boris Jankoff.

Montag, 20. Juni 1949

18.00 Uhr Diskussions-Gruppe: „PROBLEMS OF THE DAY", Mr. Rudolph F. Schmeller. — *18.00 Uhr* Mr. CULSHAW (London) spricht über zeitgenössische englische Musik. — *19.00 Uhr* Vortrag in englischer Sprache: "MY IMPRESSIONS IN AMERICA". Georg Albrechtskirchinger.

Dienstag, 21. Juni 1949

18.00 Uhr Vortrag in englischer Sprache: "AMERICAN HISTORY". Mr. L. Wartena. — *19.00 Uhr* Konzert: WALDENSTRING-QUARTETT bringt amerikanische und englische Musik.

Mittwoch, 22. Juni 1949

16.00 Uhr Stunde für die Frau: "WOMEN'S CLUBS — WHAT THEY MEAN IN THE UNITED STATES". Mrs. Lillie S. Mayer. — *19.00 Uhr* ANNA TASSOPULOS und THANOS BURLOS (Bariton) singen griechische Lieder.

Donnerstag, 23. Juni 1949

18.00 Uhr Vortrag in deutscher Sprache: „RICHTUNGEN DER MODERNEN AMERIKANISCHEN KULTURKRITIK". Dr. Heinrich Stammler, Univ. München.

Freitag, 24. Juni 1949

16.00 Uhr "YOUNG PEOPLE'S DISCUSSION GROUP" — *18.30 Uhr* KOMPOSITIONS-ABEND: „Genzner".

Samstag, 25. Juni 1949

16.30 Uhr Konzert: DORIS MAXIMOWICZ (Klavier) 1.) Slawische Musik, 2.) Romantische Musik.

Montag, 27. Juni 1949

18.00 Uhr "PROBLEMS OF THE DAY". Mr. Rudolph F. Schmeller. — *18.00 Uhr* Mr. CULSHAW (London) spricht über zeitgenössische englische Musik.

Dienstag, 28. Juni 1949

18.00 Uhr Vortrag in englischer Sprache: "AMERICAN HISTORY". Mr. L. Wartena. — *19 Uhr* „GOETHE - ABEND", Mechtild BREM singt, Prof. Rudolf BACH spricht.

Mittwoch, 29. Juni 1949

16.00 Uhr Stunde für die Frau: Lichtbildervortrag: „MALERISCHES EUROPA", Hugo Jaeger. — *19.00 Uhr* Konzert mit Werken von JOSEPH SUDER. Am Flügel: Der Komponist.

Donnerstag, 30. Juni 1949

18.00 Uhr Vortrag in deutscher Sprache: „INTELLEKT UND GEFÜHL IN DER MODERNEN AMERIKANISCHEN LYRIK", Dr. Heinrich Stammler, Univ. München.

Die Amerika Haus-Woche vom 1. bis 6. Mai 1949 Forts. von Seite 2

Schüler ausführte, müsse die Reform bei der Lehrerschaft selbst anfangen, da hier die Wurzel aller Erziehungsfragen zu suchen sei. Was die Entscheidungen anbelangt, die über das Schulwesen getroffen werden, so hat auch die Schülerschaft ihr gutes Recht davon zu erfahren, wenn auch verschiedene Kreise glauben, daß die Jugend für solche Dinge nicht kompetent sei. Für die Lehrerschaft setzte sich der Leiter einer Münchener Volksschule ein, der darauf hinwies, daß bereits eine Schulpflegschaft besteht, die jedoch bis heute vergeblich auf drei Vertreter der Stadt warte, um mit ihnen ähnliche Diskussionen zu planen. Eine andere Diskussionsrednerin erwähnte, sie würde es begrüßen, wenn sich die Schule auch etwas um das Leben der Schüler ausserhalb der Schule kümmern würde und begründete ihren Wunsch mit der teils moralischen, teils materiellen Gefährdung der Jugend in der heutigen Zeit. Im allgemeinen fand die Diskussion einen solchen Anklang, daß Mr. Wooton, um einen Abschluß zu finden, die Teilnehmer höflich aufforderte, die Diskussion auf der Straße oder in der Straßenbahn fortzusetzen.

Wir wollen hoffen, daß mehrere solcher Bürgerversammlungen, für die man um entsprechende Themen nie verlegen sein wird, die Bevölkerung erziehen werden, der Regierung den Willen des Volkes aufzuzwingen, dessen Diener sie ist.

Als Abschluß der Vortragsreihe der Amerika Haus-Woche sprach am Freitag, Mr. C. S. Wright, Chief, Exhibitions and Information Centers Branch, ISD, OMGB, über das Thema „Gleiches Recht für Alle". In anschaulicher Weise setzte er sich mit den Problemen des Hasses auseinander, der immer noch zu stark in den Deutschen verwurzelt ist und betonte, daß jeder Mensch die gleichen Lebensrechte habe, wobei es gleichgültig ist, ob er weiß oder farbig, katholischer, evangelischer oder jüdischer Konfession sei. Man könne einen Menschen nicht auf Grund seiner Ansichten oder seiner Abstammung verdammen, man müsse vor allem die Persönlichkeit kennen und schätzen lernen; erst dann könne man ein Urteil über ihn fällen. So wie Amerika alles tut, um die Gegensätze zwischen schwarz und weiß zu überwinden, müßten die Deutschen über ihren jahrelang großgezüchteten Haß gegen die Juden hinwegkommen, der jeglicher Grundlage entbehre und ein sehr bedauerliches Ueberbleibsel der vergangenen 12 Jahre sei.

Mit scharfen Worten kämpfte Mr. Wright gegen das Vorurteil, sowie gegen Klassen- und Gruppenhaß. Mit den Worten „Raus mit dem Unkraut" bezeichnete er den Haß als die Wurzel allen Uebels, das im Laufe der Jahre über die Menschheit gekommen sei. Nur mit dem ehrlichen Willen zu gegenseitigem Verstehen sei es möglich, eine neue und bessere Welt zu bilden. Mr. Wrights Ausführungen, die von der zahlreichen Zuhörerschaft lebhaft begrüßt wurden, gaben ein klares Bild von der hohen ethischen Lebenseinstellung des Vortragenden und sind ein Zeugnis seines ehrlichen Willens, die deutsche Bevölkerung auf ihrem Weg zur Demokratie tatkräftig zu unterstützen. Die Tatsache, daß Mr. Wright deutsch sprach, erhöhte den Kontakt zwischen ihm und seinen Zuhörern und ermöglichte vielen der nicht englisch sprechenden Anwesenden, sich an der nach dem Vortrag stattgefundenen regen Diskussion zu beteiligen.

Einen schönen Ausklang der erfolgreich durchgeführten Amerika Haus-Woche bildete das festliche Symphoniekonzert des Internationalen Symphonie-Orchesters unter der Leitung des in München wohlbekannten und ob seines gediegenen musikalischen Könnens geschätzten Chefdirigenten des ISO — Generalmusikdirektor Prof. Zanko P. Zankow.

Der schwungvollen und beseelten Aufführung der Ouvertüre zur Oper „Ruslan und Ludmila" von Glinka folgte die künstlerisch fein ausgearbeitete Wiedergabe des Violincellokonzertes in a-moll von Saint Saens, das dem jungen ISO-Solocellisten Eugen Ranersky eine günstige Möglichkeit bot, seine Begabung und wertvolle musikalische Eigenschaften unter Beweis zu stellen. Den ersten Teil des Konzertes beendete die Ungarische Phantasie von Franz Liszt, die der international bekannte ungarische Pianist Julian von Karolyi als temperamentvoller Interpret mit Brillianz und großer technischer Fertigkeit meisterte.

Das Orchester war ein ebenbürtiger Partner seiner Solisten. Als Glanznummer des Konzertes gelangte die V. Symphonie von Peter Tschaikowsky zur Aufführung. Rhythmische Präzision und reiche Abschattierungseffekte, die gerade dieses Werk Tschaikowskys besonders charakterisieren, waren die Merkmale dieser tief durchdachten, mit künstlerischem Ehrgeiz durchgeführten Wiedergabe.

Die Streichergruppe zeichnete sich durch Wohlklang und gutes Zusammenspiel aus. Die fesselnde Dramatik des Werkes entfaltete sich organisch aus der thematischen Steigerung in dem letzten Teil. Hier zeigte Prof. Z. P. Zankow die Kraft einer außerordentlichen Künstlerpersönlichkeit und die Gabe, ein in schwierigen Verhältnissen aus politischen Flüchtlingen aufgebautes Orchester zu lenken und die Menschen in seinen Bann zu ziehen.

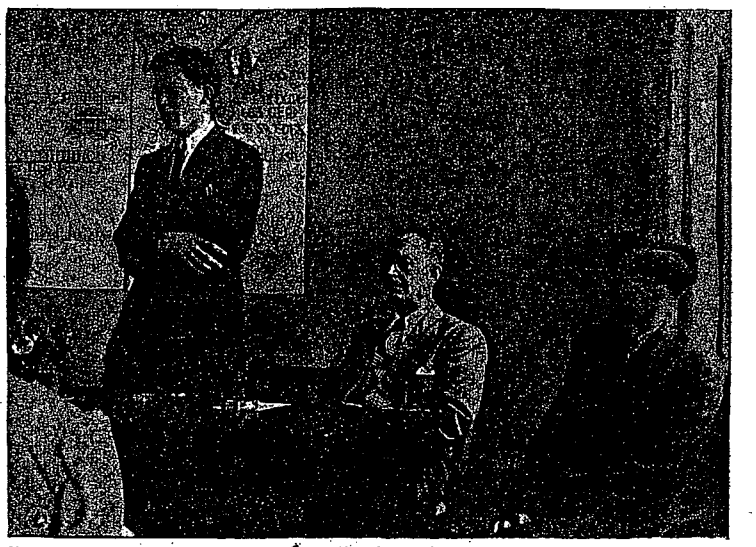
Das Publikum dankte durch ungewöhnlich lebhaften und anhaltenden Beifall Prof. Z. P. Zankow und seinen Künstlern.

Ein weiterer zu unserem Preisausschreiben eingesandter Beitrag:

Was das Amerika Haus für mich bedeutet

Was das Amerika Haus für viele Menschen bedeutet, läßt sich in zwei Worte fassen: „Unendlich viel". Schon allein der Gedanke, der dazu geführt hat, eine derartige Einrichtung zu schaffen, war ein außerordentlich glücklicher.
Das Amerika Haus — und dies ist seine ausschlaggebende Bedeutung und sein wichtigster Zweck — vermittelt uns eine umfassende Kenntnis des großen amerikanischen Volkes, seiner Geschichte, seiner Kultur und seines Wesens.
Für Schüler und Studenten, für Berufstätige jeder Art, welche in der umfangreichen und sich über alle Gebiete des menschlichen Wissens erstreckenden Bibliothek suchen, ihren Gesichtskreis zu erweitern und sich die Grundlagen für ihr späteres Leben zu verschaffen, aber auch für ältere Leute — ich bin 82 Jahre alt — ist in jeder Hinsicht gesorgt, das Nötige zu finden.
Der mit allen maßgebenden Zeitschriften und Zeitungen ausgestattete Leseraum vermag kaum die vielen Leser zu fassen.
Durch Vorträge jeder Art, durch Filme und das Theater sollen diese Eindrücke weiterhin vertieft werden. Schallplatten und Konzerte jeder Art, ausgeführt von hervorragenden Künstlern, erfreuen sich eines ganz besonders regen Besuches. Und die Kinder sind auch nicht vergessen. Sie sind mit Begeisterung bei der Sache und der stetig wachsende Besuch beweist, daß auch hier das Amerika Haus auf dem richtigen Weg ist.

Hans Jäger, ehem. Oberstlt. des alten bayer. Heeres.



Young Peoples Discussion Group: Georg Albrechtskirchinger, Mr. L. Wartena u. Jürgen Roloff

Foto: Sigrid Koch

WHO IS GOING TO RUN THE WORLD?

"The human beings are going to be running the world!" Noah was shouting by now, standing in the middle of the shadowed road, shouting at the sun-tipped branches of the German forest. "The human beings! There's a lot of Captain Greens! He's not extraordinary! There're millions of them!" Noah stood very erect, his head back, shouting crazily, as though all the things he had coldly pushed down deep within him and fanatically repressed for so many months were now finally bursting forth. "Human beings!" he shouted thickly, as though the two words were a magic incantation against death and sorrow, a subtle and impregnable shield for his son and his wife, a rich payment for the agony of the recent years, a promise and a guarantee for the future . . . "The world is full of them!". From Irwin Shaw's war novel THE YOUNG LIONS.
The human warmth of its characters and the faithful depiction of men and women torn by war's emotions carried THE YOUNG LIONS to the top of the best-seller lists.

Foto: Alfred Strobel

Konzert des Internationalen Symphonie-Orchesters im Theatersaal. Dirigent Prof. Zanko P. Zankow

Die Blindenbibliothek

Gegen Ende des vergangenen Jahres begann die Vorbereitung zur Eröffnung einer Blinden-Leihbibliothek im Amerika Haus München. Die Idee der Errichtung dieses großzügigen Unternehmens beschäftigte Mr. Wartena schon geraume Zeit. Nach 4 Monaten waren die Vorbereitungen abgeschlossen und am 2. 5. 1949 konnte die Blinden-Bibliothek eröffnet werden. Die Eröffnung dieser Leihbücherei ist nicht nur für die Blinden unserer Stadt von großer Bedeutung. Auch alle Schicksalsgefährten im ganzen Land können in den leihweisen Besitz unserer Bücher kommen. Die Bibliothek umfaßt zur Zeit etwa 650 Bände, wird aber laufend vergrössert. Unsere Bücherei enthält beste Werke deutscher und ausländischer Autoren. Ein besonderer Vorzug besteht nach Meinung vieler Schicksalsgefährten darin, daß die Bände in ihrer überwiegenden Mehrzahl in deutscher Sprache gedruckt sind. Außerdem fallen nunmehr die langen Wartezeiten weg, die bei Bücherbestellungen von auswärts unumgänglich waren. Jeder in München lebende Blinde hat jetzt die Möglichkeit, das Amerika Haus aufzusuchen und sich selbst ein Buch nach seinen Interessen auszuwählen. Diese Vorzüge sind unbestreitbar und höchst rühmenswert. Möge diese großzügige Einrichtung allen Schicksalsgefährten Bildung, Entspannung und Freude bringen. Die Blinden-Leihbücherei wird ein persönlicher Beitrag zur Wiederherstellung der Verbindung unserer Blinden mit der Umwelt sein. Wir wollen hoffen, daß dieses segen- und freudenspendende Werk für alle Zeit erhalten bleibe.

Alfons Staudter,
Bibliothekar der Blinden-Leihbibliothek des Amerika Hauses.

Our Poet of the month:

CONRAD AIKEN

Conrad Aiken (Born in Savannah, Georgia, in 1889).

When he was twelve years old, Conrad Aiken, who was to become one of the most original and foremost of modern American poets, wrote a poem which began with the lines

„Hid in the tangles of grass all day
The lion crouches in wait for his prey."

For this poem his school gave him a gold medal with his name engraved on it. He resolved to be a poet.

Both his father and mother had tragic, sudden deaths shortly after this, and he was taken to New Bedford, Massachusetts, where he lived with a great-great aunt and had a room like a small lookout tower, facing the sea and the fishing smacks in the harbor. Here young Conrad read Edgar Allan Poe's poems and reveled in "The City in the Sea".

He was still writing poems when he went to Harvard, and College publications printed them. One poem took him ten days to do. The authorities objected to his cutting classes (where his standing was high) for those ten days. The poet, provoked, left College for six months and spent the time traveling in Italy. Later he returned to Harvard and was class poet in 1911, in a College generation that included Van Wyck Brooks, Walter Lippmann, T. S. Eliot, the late Alan Seeger, John Reed, and Heywood Broun.

Since he had an independent income, he never felt it necessary to write merely for money. He traveled widely, but continued to come back to Cambridge. He published sixteen books of verse, a number of anthologies, some short stories and novels, and many criticisms. Once he wrote a ruthless, anonymous review of his book "Nocturne of Remembered Spring", exposing his own literary faults. Once he brought out an English edition of "Selected Poems of Emily Dickinson", whose work he says is "perhaps the finest by a woman in the English language".

In 1930 he took his second wife and his three children to England, where he bought a house in Rye, Sussex, which in October 1940 narrowly escaped a bomb. While there he wrote, under a pseudonym, the "London Letter" for THE NEW YORKER.

He has returned to America and is now with his third wife, the artist Mary Hoover Aiken, "the proud possessor of an eight-acre plantation of poison ivy in the midmost jungle of Cape Cod".

Music I heard with you

Music I heard with you was more than music,
And bread I broke with you was more than bread;
Now that I am without you, all is desolate;
All that was once so beautiful is dead.

Your hands once touched this table and this silver,
And I have seen your fingers hold this glass.
These things do not remember you, beloved, —
And yet your touch upon them will not pass.

For it was in my heart you moved among them,
And blessed them with your hands and with your eyes;
And in my heart they will remember always, —
They knew you once, O beautiful and wise.

Musik, gehört mit Dir

Musik, gehört mit Dir, war mehr als nur Musik,
Und Brot mit Dir gebrochen, mehr als Brot;
Nun bin ich ohne Dich und alles ist verlassen;
Alles was einst so schön war, ist nun tot.

Berührt hast diesen Tisch Du und dies Silber,
Ich habe einst dies Glas in Deiner Hand gesehn,
Nur Dinge sind's — unfähig des Erinnerns —
Und doch, die Spuren wollen nicht vergehn.

Mein Herz hat Dich mit ihnen einst verbunden,
Du hast gesegnet sie mit Aug und Hand;
Belebt von Dir, so hab ich sie empfunden,
Du, schön und klug, sie haben Dich gekannt.

(Übertragung von Armella Enders)

Amerika lacht:

LINCOLN ANECDOTES

Lincoln was told of a profound historian, "It may be doubted whether any man of our generation has plunged more deeply into the sacred fount of learning."

"Yes, or come up drier", said Lincoln.

*

Abe Lincoln was a simple man with honest generous impulses. When he was a candidate for the legislature, it was the practice at that date in Illinois for two rival canditates to travel over the district together. The custom led to much good-natured raillery between them.

On one occasion he had driven out from Springfield in company with a political opponent to engage in joint debate. The carriage, it seems, belonged to his opponent. In addressing the gathering of farmers that met them, Lincoln was lavish in praise of the generosity of his friend.

"I am too poor to own a carriage", he said, "but my friend has generously invited me to ride with him. I want you to vote for me if you will, but if not, then vote for my opponent, for he is a fine man."

*

Roland Diller who was one of Lincoln's neighbors in Springfield, tells the following story:

"I was called to the door one day by the cries of children in the street, and there was Mr. Lincoln, striding by with two of his boys, both of whom were wailing aloud. "Why, Mr. Lincoln, what's the matter with the boys?" I asked. "Just what's the matter with the whole world", Lincoln replied. "I've got three walnuts, and each wants two."

*

All clients knew that, with Old Abe as their lawyer, they would win their case — if it was fair; if not, that it was a waste of time to take it to him. After listening some time one day to a would-be client's statement, with his eyes on the ceiling, he swung around in his chair and exclaimed: "Well, you have a pretty good case in technical law, but a pretty bad one in equity and justice. You'll have to get some other fellow to win this case for you. I couldn't do it. All the time while standing talking to that jury I'd be thinking, "Lincoln, you're a liar", and I believe I should forget myself and say it out loud."

*

On one occasion, when Lincoln was going to attend a political convention, one of his rivals, a liveryman, provided him with a slow horse, hoping that he would not reach his destination in time. Lincoln got there, however, and when he returned with the horse he said:

"You keep this horse for funerals, don't you?"

"Oh no!" replied the liveryman.

"Well, I'm glad of that, for if you did, you'd never get a corpse to the grave in time for the resurrection".

Young People's Discussion Group während der Amerika Haus-Woche

Mr. L. Wartena stellte Juergen Roloff, den Gewinner des Preisausschreibens "Was das Amerika Haus für mich bedeutet" der Gruppe vor und übergab dann das Wort Georg Albrechtskirchinger, einem der Gewinner des "New York Herald Tribune" Preisausschreibens: „Wie stelle ich mir die Welt vor?" In sehr sympathischer Art gab dieser junge Student seiner Zuhörerschaft ein Bild seines zweimonatlichen Aufenthaltes in den USA, seiner Erfahrungen mit Amerikanern und seiner Begegnung mit Präsident Truman.

Er wies auf die Wichtigkeit der Zusammenarbeit aller jungen Leute der Welt hin, die durch Briefwechsel und Studenten-Austausch erreicht würde. Er sprach ferner über die Verpflichtung der jungen Menschen aller Länder, zusammenzukommen und miteinander befreundet zu werden, Ausdruck zu verleihen.

Die Rede des Herrn Albrechtskirchinger war äußerst anschaulich und trug zu einem besseren Verständnis zwischen Deutschen und Amerikanern bei. In der Diskussion betonte er, daß der Durchschnitts-Amerikaner keineswegs die Deutschen haßt, sondern lediglich den Nationalsozialismus verabscheut.

Jürgen Roloff, ein siebzehnjähriger Schüler der Gisela-Oberschule in München, der Ingenieur werden will, ist ein begeisterter Leser schöngeistiger Literatur. Sein deutscher Lieblingsdichter ist Eduard Moericke, sein amerikanischer Lieblingsschriftsteller Thornton Wilder. Die Verfilmung von "Our Town" bedauert er wegen des erzwungenen, künstlerisch verlogenen Happy-end.

Wir danken Jürgen Roloff und Georg Albrechtskirchinger für ihre wertvollen Beiträge zu dem Gedanken des Amerika Hauses und wünschen beiden Herren alles Gute zur Erreichung ihres schönen Zieles einer Verständigung der Jugend in einer friedvollen Welt.

Von der Arbeit in der Zeitschriften-Abteilung

So wie die Amerika Häuser für viele das „Offene Fenster" in die Welt bedeuten, spiegeln die 480 oft farbenfrohen Magazine und Zeitungen das amerikanische Leben in seiner Vielgestaltigkeit und Buntheit wider. Ohne Umschweife und besondere Vorbereitung wird der Leser in medias res geführt. Mitten in die Dinge hinein, die er kennenzulernen wünscht, von denen er lernen will.

Jedem, der auch nur wenig Zeit hat, wird es ermöglicht, gleich nach dem Betreten der Eingangshalle des Amerika-Hauses sich einen Ueberblick zu verschaffen: Uebersichtlich sind die Zeitschriften und Zeitungen in den Regalen aufgestellt; auch liegt ein Katalog über die vorhandenen Exemplare zur Einsicht auf. Eine kleine Formalität, — Hinterlegen eines Personalausweises für die Dauer des Lesens, — und jeder kann sich mit seinem „Schatz" unter dem Arm, der ihn für eine Weile glücklich machen soll, in dem geräumigen Hause ein gemütliches Plätzchen aussuchen.

Elegante Moden, großzügige Häuser und stilvolle Einrichtungen und schöne Landschaften können einen Erwachsenen ebenso in ein Zauberreich entführen, wie ein Kind mit einem Märchenbuch in der Hand. Und das ist ja auch gerade eines der großen Ziele des Amerika-Hauses; nämlich: Entspannung und Erholung zu geben und hinzuweisen auf das Schöne, manchem noch Unbekannte, neben der Beratung und Information rein sachlicher und wissenschaftlicher Natur.

Angefangen bei der Politik, den Sozialwissenschaften und dem Handel über Technik und Naturwissenschaften zur Kunst und endlich zur Unterhaltung vertritt die Zeitschriftenabteilung so ungefähr jedes Gebiet des amerikanischen Lebens.

Und so bunt die Menge der Zeitschriften ist, so vielgestaltig und vielseitig interessiert ist die Menge der nicht unerheblichen Besucher, täglich etwa 300. Da gibt es Leser, die sich über die neuesten Tagesereignisse in den ebenfalls aufliegenden deutschen Tageszeitungen informieren. Andere, die nach des Tages Arbeit sich eine Viertelstunde Zerstreuung gönnen. Ihnen allen kommt es zugute, daß die Ausleihzeit noch weiter auf den Abend hin ausgedehnt wurde. Und nicht selten kommt ein ehemaliger Kriegsgefangener aus den USA, der einen Teil der Magazine „drüben" kennengelernt hat und nun ein Wiedersehen mit ihnen feiert.

Ein nicht zu unterschätzendes Tätigkeitsfeld neben der gewöhnlichen Ausleihe liegt auf dem Gebiet der Archiv-Arbeit. In einem großen, übersichtlichen Raum liegen die Zeitschriften und Zeitungen gebündelt und jahrgangweise. Vor allem kommt es bei der Archiv-Arbeit darauf an, daß man das Gewünschte schnell und sicher findet.

„Können wir Ihnen helfen . . .?" und einem mühselig suchenden Leser wird geholfen. Unentbehrliche Nachschlagewerke — vor allem wäre da Reader's Guide zu nennen — sind die treuen Helfer in vielen verzwickten Lagen. Manches wichtige Material zu einer Doktor-Arbeit, für eine Redaktion oder einen Betrieb hat aus diesem reichhaltigen Archiv seinen Weg genommen.

Nun ist es am Stand wirklich Hochbetrieb geworden . . . „Was möchten Sie gerne lesen . . .?" „Oh ja, an Architekturzeitschriften haben wir reiche Auswahl." „Kann ich ein Modeheft bekommen . . .?" und ein Paar blauer Augen blicken sehnsüchtig auf die verlockenden Titelblätter. . . . „Ja, bitte gegen Ausweis . . ." „Hier ist der Katalog . . ."

"Please, have you . . ." — Ja, auch Amerikaner kommen ab und zu, möchten das eine oder andere Magazin oder bitten um eine Auskunft und einen Rat. Ein freundliches: „Vielen Dank für Ihre vielen Bemühungen . . ." — Manchmal auch ein gespendetes Blumensträußchen lohnen die oft gar nicht so leichte Arbeit und versöhnen mit kleinen Mißhelligkeiten, die es überall gibt.

Nun ist es aber wirklich schon ½10 Uhr geworden . . . „und wir leihen leider nicht mehr aus . . .!"

Gute Nacht! H. B.

Gilda Laubscher tanzt
Festliche Frauenstunde

Foto: Alfred Strobel

Die Musik-Abteilung des Amerika Hauses

Das Amerika Haus ist für uns nicht nur ein offenes Fenster in die Welt, sondern darüber hinaus eine uns gebotene Freundschaftshand, die uns den Weg zur Völkerverständigung erleichtern soll. Auf diesem Weg hilft uns die Musik, deren Sprache von Herzen kommt und zu Herzen geht, die das Gefühl der Zusammengehörigkeit und das Verstehen unter den Völkern schafft.

Die Musikabteilung des Amerika Hauses versucht auf verschiedenen Wegen ihren Gästen das Hören und Kennenlernen von alter und neuer Musik, von fremden und altbekannten Weisen zu ermöglichen.

Eine reichhaltige Sammlung von Schallplatten will mit der Musik Amerikas vertraut machen. Wenn auch manches Werk anfangs fremd klingen mag, so haben sich doch schon für eine große Anzahl von ihnen viele Freunde gefunden. Von Anfang an beliebt waren das „Adagio für Streicher" und die Cellosonate von Samuel Barber, daneben werden Gruenbergs Violinkonkonzert, Werke von Thomson und Hanson, sowie die „Rhapsody in Blue", „An American in Paris" und das „Konzert in F" von George Gershwin viel gewünscht und immer gerne gehört.

Andere Gäste ziehen der ernsten amerikanischen Musik das amerikanische Volkslied, den „Square Dance", Cowboy Songs vor, spürt man doch in diesen Melodien und Rhythmen am stärksten das Verwandte mit der eigenen Volksmusik. Mancher Volkstanz klingt vertraut, manches Lied glaubt man in der eigenen Heimat schon gehört zu haben und mancher Song eines Cowboys erinnert uns an den heimatlichen Jodler. Andere Melodien lassen Bilder südlicher Länder erstehen, während manche die Einsamkeit Skandinaviens zu beschreiben scheinen. Die ganze Zusammensetzung des amerikanischen Volkes aus so vielen verschiedenen Stämmen spiegelt sich in seiner Musik.

Die meisten, besonders die jugendlichen Hörer und Hörerinnen sind begeisterte Anhänger des Jazz, den sie anhand der zur Verfügung stehenden Platten in seiner Entwicklung verfolgen können. Neben den Alben der „History of Jazz" sind die Andrew Sisters und die Tanzweisen Benny Goodmans sehr begehrt und besonders von den Hörern gewünscht, die in ihrer Mittagspause im Musikzimmer Entspannung suchen.

In nächster Zeit werden durch eine beträchtliche Vergrößerung der Schallplattensammlung viele weitere Hörerwünsche erfüllt werden können.

Für Berufsmusiker, Musikstudierende und Musikliebhaber besteht eine große Hilfe in der Musikbibliothek, die neben Werken moderner amerikanischer Komponisten auch Kompositionen von alten und neuen Meistern aller Nationen enthält. Angefangen bei Gurlitts Etueden und Fingerübungen für Anfänger im Klavierspiel bis zur Beethoven-Symphonie mit allen Orchesterstimmen ist wohl für jeden Musikfreund, gleich wie groß sein Können ist, etwas vorhanden, das ihm zum Studieren und Musizieren verhelfen kann.

Außer Noten enthält die Musikbibliothek eine Anzahl guter Bücher. Alle Fragen über Musik werden beantwortet in den umfangreichen Music Dictionaries und über das Leben vieler großer Musiker geben Biographien und Selbstbiographien Aufschluß. Eine Anzahl theoretischer Werke von führenden Musikwissenschaftlern, Dirigenten und Komponisten geben besonders den Musikstudierenden die Gelegenheit, sich weiterzubilden.

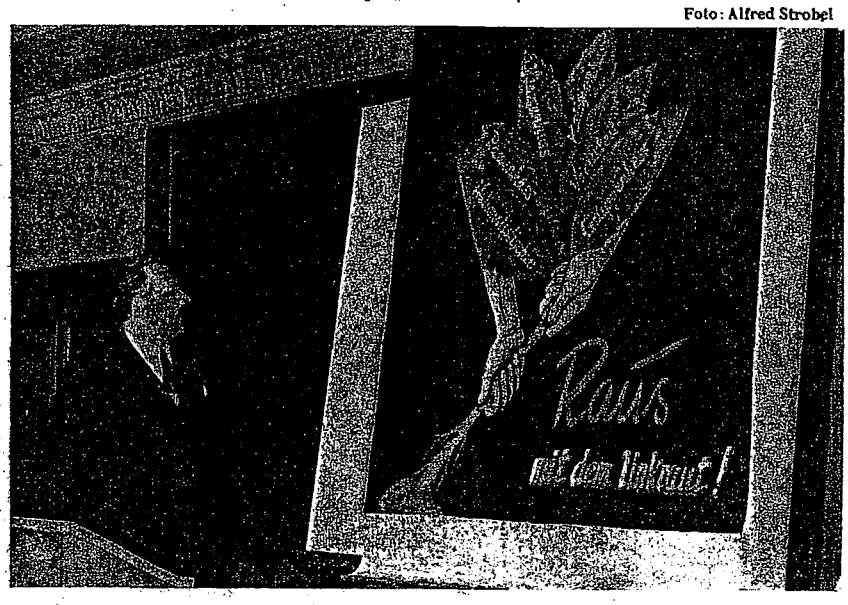
Konzerte, Vorträge und Diskussionen über Probleme der Musik erfreuen sich reger Teilnahme und es finden sich hitzige Diskutanten, wenn viel umstrittene Fragen wie „Der musikalische Wert des Jazz" und ähnliche auf der Tagesordnung stehen.

Durch ein großzügig angelegtes Freundschaftswerk und dank der immer bereitwilligen Hilfe von Musikern und Musikwissenschaftlern hat so die Musikabteilung des Amerika Hauses die Möglichkeit, allen Musikfreunden zum Genuß guter Musik und zur Weiterbildung zu verhelfen und ihnen damit ein Fenster in die Welt zu öffnen.

L. v. S.

Mr. C. S. Wright „Gleiches Recht für Alle"

Foto: Alfred Strobel



Mitteilungen — Bekanntmachungen

Öffnungszeiten:

Bibliothek:
Montag mit Freitag von 10.00 bis 21.30 Uhr
Samstag von 10.00 — 19.30 Uhr
Sonntag von 13.00 — 18.00 Uhr

Musikraum:
Montag mit Samstag von 12.00 bis 19.30 Uhr
Sonntag von 13.00 — 18.00 Uhr

Jugendbibliothek:
Montag mit Samstag von 10.00 bis 19.30 Uhr
Sonntag von 13.00 — 18.00 Uhr

Blindenbibliothek:
Montag mit Donnerstag von 16.00 bis 19.00 Uhr
Freitag von 15.00 — 19.00 Uhr.

Für die Samstag-Konzerte im Amerika Haus werden in Zukunft kostenlose Eintrittskarten ausgegeben. Diese Karten können jeweils ab Dienstag in der Musik-Abteilung abgeholt werden. Wenn der Theatersaal voll besetzt ist, können unsere Besucher das Konzert über die Lautsprecheranlage wie bisher in der Halle hören, wo Stühle aufgestellt werden. Für Konzerte und Musikvorträge an den übrigen Tagen der Woche werden keine Karten ausgegeben, da die Räume, in denen diese Veranstaltungen durchgeführt werden, ausreichend Platz bieten. Die Musik-Abteilung

Mrs. L. Wartena ist nach mehrmonatigem Aufenthalt in Philadelphia nach München zurückgekehrt und hat ihren englischen Sprachunterricht im Amerika Haus wieder aufgenommen.

Wir bitten, alle Zusendungen mit leserlichen Namen und Adressen zu versehen. Anonyme Zuschriften werden von der Redaktion nicht gelesen.

»DAS OFFENE FENSTER«

Nachrichten aus dem Amerika Haus München, erscheint am ersten jeden Monats.
Redaktion: Special Events Section, Tel. 478-472
Druck: L. Storr, München 22, Liebherrstr. 5.
Das „Offene Fenster" kann nur durch das Amerika Haus München bezogen werden. Inserate irgendwelcher Art werden nicht angenommen. Mitteilungen, Anfragen usw. erbeten an die Redaktion „Das Offene Fenster", Special Events Section, Amerika Haus München, Arcisstr. 12.

SCHEDULE FOR WEST POINT
CADETS

16 June 1949

1230 Hours - Lunch

1330 Hours - Lv Haus der Kunst

Seen from bus en route to Art Collection Point (lo Arcisstr.):

Royal Place
Theatiner Church 1680
Feldherrnhalle (General's Hall)
Frauenkirche (Our Lady's Church)
Ma rienplatz
New City Hall with Chimes
Place where 16 followers of Hitler were killed in the "Beer Hall Putsch" 1923
Monument of King Ludwig I
Ludwigstrasse
Monument of Elector Maximilian I
Monument of Schiller
Former Munich Headquarters of Gestapo
Obelisk
Koenigsplatz with the former Headquarters of the Nazi Party

1350 Hours - Ar Art Collection Point

1445 Hours - Lv Art Collection Point

1500 Hours - Ar Quartermaster Depot

1545 Hours - Lv Quartermaster Depot

1615 Hours - Ar Dachau Crematory

1645 Hours - Lv Dachau Crematory

1700 Hours - Ar Allach (Transient) Refugee Camp

1730 Hours - Lv Allach Refugee Camp

Seen from bus en route to Loewenbraubrauerei:

Obermenzing
Nymphenburg Palace

1745 Hours - Ar Loewenbraubrauerei

1815 Hours - Lv Loewenbraubrauerei

1830 Hours - Ar Director's Mess (Dinner)

1930 Hours - Lv Director's Mess

1945 Hours - Bd. Train at Bahnhof

2000 Hours - Lv Munich by Train

SPORTSMANS PAGE!

FOR SPECTATORS

TENNIS TOURNEMENT

ALL DAY

Saturday, 11th June – Sunday, 12th June across from Berchtesgadener Hof Hotel . . . . Bleechers . . . . . Sandwiches . . . . . Drinks for Sale.

FISHING

Enthusiasts of this particular sport will be glad to know that the fish around BERCHTESGADEN are right hungry and just waiting to snap at that live bait. At SPECIAL SERVICES you will find equipment and info about licenses and the best place to catch that trout you've been longing to tell about. And remember in BERCHTESGADEN it's not a FISH STORY. They ARE that BIG.

MOUNTAIN CLIMBING

Yes, it's time once again to get out the rucksack, old clothes and start limbering up those mountain boots for the real climbing later on. Right now there are such wonderful 'Get-In-Shape-Tours' as WIMBACH GRIS; the 'RAUEN KÖPFE'; the easy and panoramic 'SOLELEITUNGS-WEG' or just a stroll to the picturesque 'MARIA GERN'. Consult the SPORTS OFFICE.

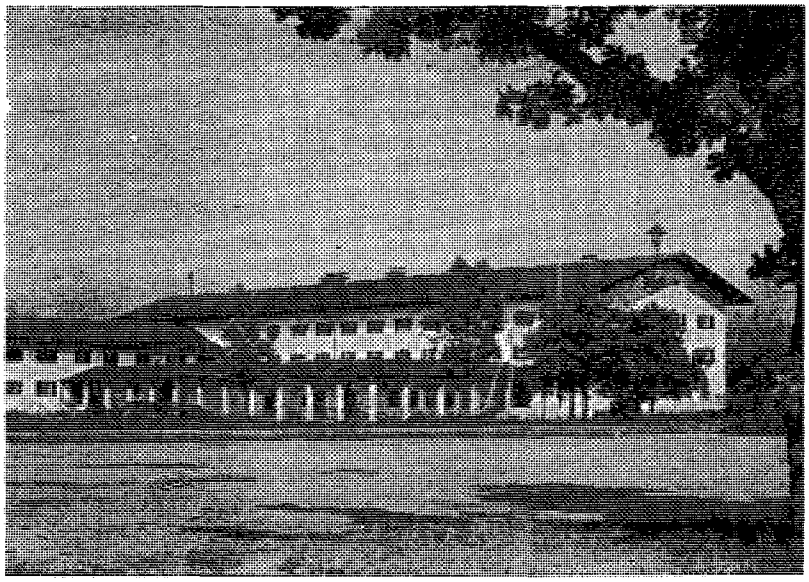
WATER SKIING

For early season THRILLS AND CHILLS consult the SPECIAL SERVICES at KÖNIGSSEE REST CENTER.

Ask in Special Service about Horse Back Riding — Horse and Buggy Rides — Shetland Ponies for Children.

SOCCER AT THE SPORTSFIELD

Sunday June 12th 1530 hrs.
WACKER BURGHAUSEN A. H. – VS. BERCHTESGADEN A. H.
Sunday June 12th 1700 hrs.
WACKER BURGHAUSEN 1st Team – VS. BERCHTESGADEN 1st Team



CHIEMSEE FAMILY REST CENTER

50 miles of Autobahn from Munich

SPORTS

SPORT	CHARGE	INSTRUCTION ETC.	EQUIPMENT
TENNIS	$ 0 25 HR.	$ 0.50 HR.	INCLUDED
FISHING	$ 0.50 1/2 DAY		" "
SWIMMING	FREE	$ 0.50 HR.	
ARCHERY	$ 0.25 HR.	$ 0.50 HR.	INCLUDED
BADMINTON	$ 0.25 HR.		" "
TRAP SHOOTING	$ 1.00 HR.	25 ROUNDS	" "
MOTOR BOATING	$ 0.50 HR.	4 PERSONS	" "
ROW BOATING	$ 0.50 3 HRS.		" "
SAILING	$ 1.00 3 HRS.		" "
KAYAKING	$ 0.75 3 HRS		" "
WATER SKIING	$ 0.75 HR.	4 PERSONS	" "
AQUAPLANING	$ 0.75 HR.	4 PERSONS	" "

Horseshoes, Ping-Pong, Volley Ball . . . Free - Children under 12 - half price for sports.

TOURS

WHAT	WHEN	HOW MUCH	PER PERSON
HERREN ISLAND	DAILY 13.00	$ 1.20	4
FRAUEN ISLAND	MON, WED, SAT, 10.00	$ 1.00	4
BERCHTESGADEN	TUESDAY 09 00	$ 1.75	6
SALZBURG	THURSDAY 09.00	$ 1.50	6

Berchtesgaden includes Salt Mines and Eagle's Nest. Salzburg includes all entrance fees.
Lunch not included on tours

HOTEL

Lakeside Dining Room . . . . . Sun Terrace . . . . . Bar . . . . . Floor Shows . . . . . Dancing . . . . . Movies . . . . . Post Exchange . . . . . Beauty Parlor . . . . . Barber Shop . . . . . Nursery and Playground.

$ 1.50 per day for Officers and Civilians . . . . . Children $ 1.00
$ 0.75 " " " Enlisted Men . . . . . " " $ 0.50

Nursery facilities included in above prices. Reseservations through Special Services Officer.
Or call Berchtesgaden 35 or 23

ITINERARY CLASS 50 U.S.M.A.

TUESDAY, 14 JUN 1949

1100	Arrive Salzburg Airport, Drive trough Old Salzburg
1245	Billets assigned in Berchtesgadener Hof (see Page 4)
1300	Lunch
1400	Visit Salt mines
1500	Visit Obersalzberg, Hitler's House and Eagles Nest
1700—1900	Free time for visiting Berchtesgaden, tennis, swimming, bunk fatique
1930	Cocktails
2000	Dinner
2130	Edelweiß Room - Bavarian Show

WEDNESDAY, 15 Jun 1949

0900	Depart for Konigssee and St. Bartholomeus (Baggage must be ready to go to Chiemsee)
1100	Depart from Koenigssee for Predigtstuhl
1200	Lunch Predigtstuhl
1300	Depart for Chiemsee and Ludwig's Palace
1430	Visit Ludwig's Palace, Herren Island
1630—1900	Sailing, tennis, swimming, trap shooting
1930	Cocktails
2000	Dinner
2200	Board train at Prien

BILLETING ARRANGEMENTS
Hotel Berchtesgadener Hof

Room	Name
102	Borman, Frank
	Brander, William F.
103	Drurly, Richard
	Durst, Jay B.
104	Gorman, Paul F.
	Hoover, Robert M.
105	Keller, Richard B.
	Leggett, Russell E.
106	Loodewick, Lawrence S.
	Oliver, George S.
108	Read William E.
	Ryan, Malcolm E. Jr.
109	Singer, Raymond P.
	Stefanik, Edward P.
110	Tandler, Tyler W.
	Walder, Jerome N.
111	Ward, Ira J.
	Wolf, Rene Arthur
118-119	Beukema, Herman, Colonel
120	Major Don Davis

GARMISCH RECREATIONAL CENTER

A picture guide through

A Olympic Ski Stadium
B Olympic Ice Stadium
C Bob Sled Run
D Main Railway Station
E Billeting Office and Visitors Bureau
F Alpine Theater
G Partenkirchner Hof-Hotel
H EES Garage
I QM Service Station
J Roter Hahn, Hotel
K Clothing Store
L Dressing Shop
M Holiday Inn Snack Bar
N Alpenhof-Hotel
O Post Exchange
P Post-Hotel
Q Barber and Beauty Shop
R Bavarian Retreat
S Post Headquarters
T Kreuzeck-Hotel
U Eibsee-Hotel
V Crystal Springs Hotel
W Schneefernerhaus-Hotel
X Riessersee-Hotel
Y Station Complement and Dispensary
Z Casa Carioca Night Club
AA Sports Center
BB Dry Cleaners
CC Lucky Ski Lift
DD Snow Bowl, Football and Baseball Field
EE Commissary
FF Alpenland-Hotel
GG Bahnhof-Hotel

popular pastime with water skiing, motor boating, falt boating and swimming. The Kainzenbad, a pool fed by mineral spring water, was completely renovated for Americans. Horseback riding and badminton, as well as softball, fishing and hunting were other diversions for the sports-minded individual.

But, for the sightseer, Garmisch also holds something special in store. Two cable cars, or aerial tramways rise from valley stations to the summits of the Wank and Kreuzeck Mountains, where the lover of natural beauty can glimpse the landscape for miles around. A cog train ride takes one to the Zugspize Mountain, where another short cable car ride whisks one to the highest point in Germany, where Italy, Germany, France, Austria and Switzerland can be seen with the naked eye. Down in the valley, specially conducted bus tours transport the sightseer to the Schloss Linderhof, the palace of King Ludwig II., the "Mad King Of Bavaria". Priceless marble, gold, silver and porcelain adorn the walls and fixtures of this castle and take your breath away.

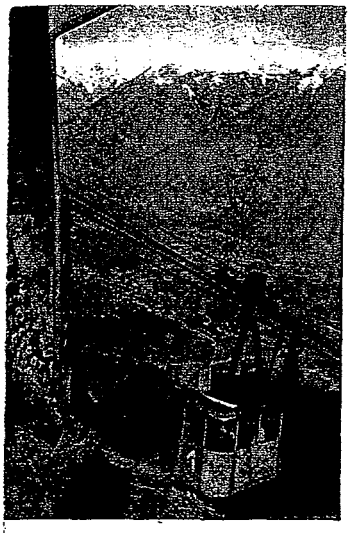
The Passion Play Theater at Oberammergau is another must on the tour list, and in this town are the traditional wood carvers, an art that has been handed down by family members through the ages.

All these facilities, including the regular American installation; the Post Exchange, Barber and Beauty Shop, Dry Cleaners and Laundry, Garage, Gas Station, Alpine Movie Theater, are exclusively for use of American and Allied guests of the Garmisch Recreational Center. Truly indeed were the words of one who said, "Every Day's A Holiday In Garmisch".

All pictures in this guide can be purchased in handy jig saw puzzle kits in original colors by contacting Ingenieurbüro Ferd. Hüttinger, Garmisch, Bahnhofstr. 86. München 5, Klenzestr. 16

BAVARIAN COSTUME AND CUSTOMS

Original project and Lay-out: Ingenieurbüro Ferd. Hüttinger
München — Garmisch-Partenkirchen
Expert: Peter Kirchgessner
Prepared in English style by Garmisch Public Information Office
Photos: Heini Clausing, Ga.-Pa. B. Johannes. Ga.-Pa. (nur B. Z. B.)
Printed by Bruckmann, München

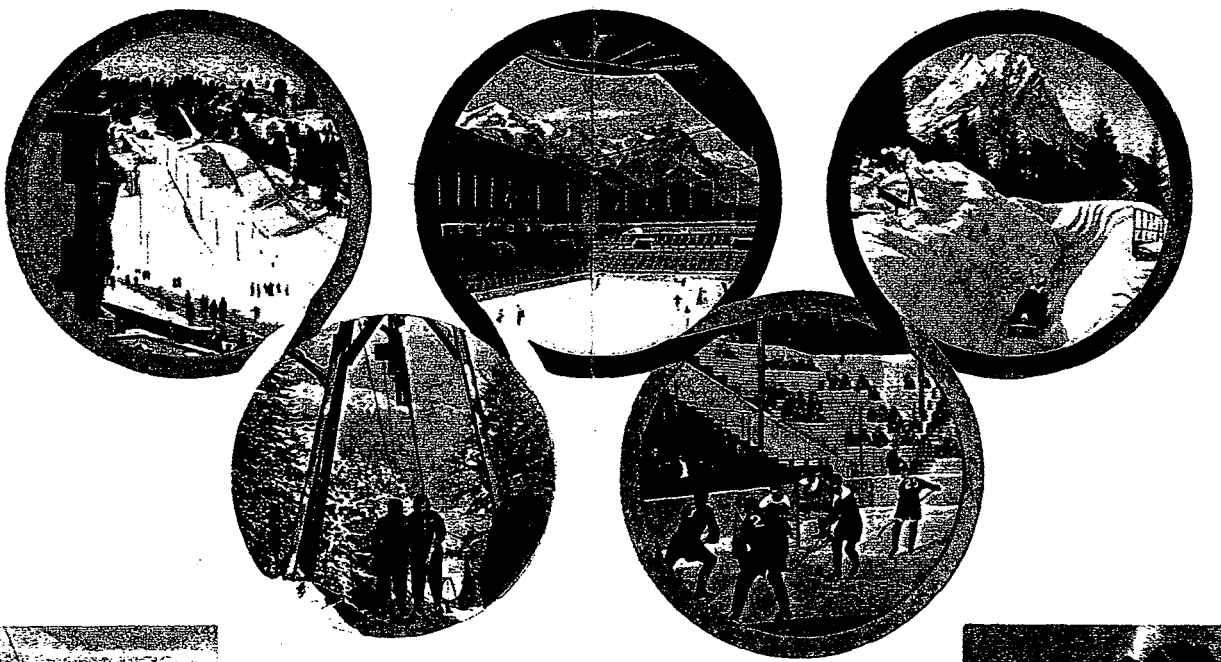


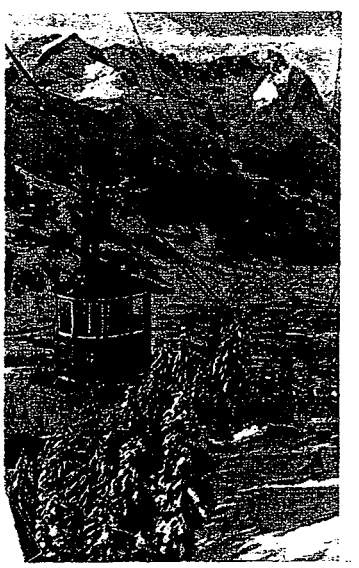
GARMISCH

THE SUN VALLEY OF BAVARIA

and Home of the

IV. WINTER OLYMPIC GAMES IN 1936





Upper left: Kreuzeck Cable Car
Upper right: Zugspitz Railway, valley station
Lower left: Wank Cable Car
Lower right: Schneefernerhaus, Cable Car on Zugspitze

PICTURES IN OLYMPIC RINGS

Upper left: Olympic Ski Stadium with 60 and 90 m ski jumps
Upper center: Olympic Ice Stadium and Zugspitze Mountain
Upper right: Olympic Bob Sled Run
Lower left: Lucky Ski Lift on Hausberg slopes
Lower right: Ice Hockey in Olympic Ice Stadium

GARMISCH-PARTENKIRCHEN

The Garmisch Recreational Center lies in the picturesque Loisach Valley, 2600 feet above sea level, and is situated in the great arm of the Wetterstein Mountain Range, capped by Germany's highest mountain, the Zugspitze, over 9800 feet above sea level.

Actually Garmisch is a part of a twin city community. Garmisch-Partenkirchen. The two villages are split by the Partnach River; the Loisach River skirts the north side of the valley, running East and West, with colorful old Werdenfelser farmhouses sprawling along its green banks.

This year-round playground of Bavaria is easily accessible by rail or car from any of the furthermost American outposts in Germany. From Munich, Garmisch is a 90-minute train ride (60 miles) South through Starnberg, Weilheim and Murnau. A highway also runs in the same direction from Munich to Garmisch, and another from Bad Tölz through Kochel along the twisting scenic highway past the Walchensee and Kochelsee. The villages also lie on the rail route through Mittenwald, Innsbruck (Austria) and Brenner Pass (Italy).

The American history of Garmisch-Partenkirchen dates back to April 29, 1945 when a Third United States Army Division (10th Armored) first entered Garmisch from the direction of Oberammergau. The division remained in Garmisch until the end of the war, and, against a background of 1936 Winter Olympic Game sites, the task of building the recreational and sports center first began.

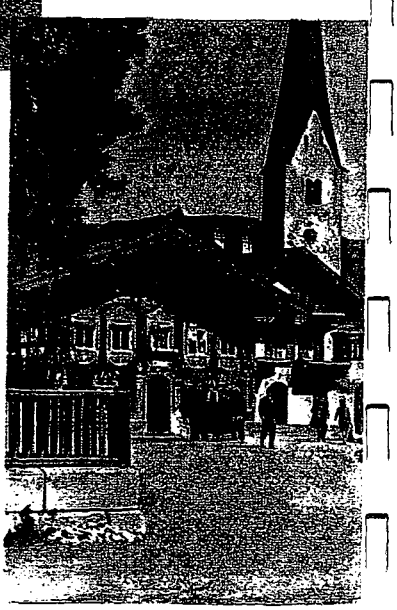
The winter of 1945 found the Third Army Athletic Office establishing the Winter Sports Center for the first season of skiing, skating and bobsledding. The following summer, the Garmisch Recreational Center was founded.

Existing hotels in the area were converted into officer and enlisted men clubs and billets. The Casa Carioca night club, one of the outstanding night spots in the Command was constructed for entertainment of occupational personnel. The Bavarian Retreat, a former Wehrmacht Officers Club, was taken over by the Army and made into a lavish GI club.

WHETHER SUMMER

View of Garmisch Partenkirchen and the Zugspitz Mountain Group

Garmisch . . . Alpspitze and Kreuzeck



Old Town Church and Husar Hotel

O R W I N T E R B E A U T Y

Physically, the war did not touch the valley. In the entire Landkreis, only one hotel was damaged. Some Bavarians attribute this to the fact that Hitler disliked Garmisch and tried to avoid coming to the opening of the 1936 Winter Olympic Games. The dislike however is said to date back to an old grudge, when, in the early 1930s, Hitler attempted to buy a piece of land between Garmisch and Geschwandbauer and was flatly refused. Nevertheless, as a result of the villages escaping the ravages of war, Garmisch is very much the same today as it has always looked, with the exception that the Army has added a few installations and made great improvements on the rest.

There are innumerable points of interest in and around the Garmisch Recreational Center that make it as enjoyable for the sightseeing tourist as it is for the year-round sportsman. The church and graveyard of St. Sebastian indicates the spot where victims of the Black Plague were buried. For centuries superstitious natives of the valley would circumvent the entire town to avoid it. In 1920 it was camouflaged by a park dedicated to the war dead of 1918. Fruehlingstrasse (Spring Street) with its breathtaking view of the Zugspitze Mountain almosts handicaps the artist, for, if he is accurate, his canvas is apt to resemble an unbelievable perfect calendar picture. A history of Garmisch's quiet, but dogged resistance in an ever-changing world is pictorially illustrated on the walls of the lovely church of St. Anthony. Murals on the church walls show the growth of the villages from the 16th century up until the present time. The houses in the towns are still decorated with gayly-colored murals, depicting scenes of national Bavarian and religious significance. The bright houses often bear quaint names directly related to the meaning of the mural and the style of the particular building. The murals, which are painted on plaster over wood, embody a Bavarian custom which dates back to the Middle Ages, when the paintings were employed by the color-loving Bavarians to relieve the somberness of the dark oak beams used in construction. The costumes of the natives are just as colorful as their customs and traditions. Short leather pants (Leder-

St. Martin's Church, Garmisch

Skiing, on one of many trails

Kreuzeck, chair ski lift

IS THE YEAR ROUND RESORT SPOT

hosen) with gayly embroidered suspenders and dirndls, or Bavarian dresses are unique and natural to the environment the valley embodies. Green velour hats with ostrich feathers or "gemsbards" (a shaving-brush looking plume) can be seen most anywhere on the heads of the natives as they walk the streets. The ever wayward Bavarian cow, who has a total disdain for the honking horns of American traffic, leisurely walks the main streets of town and is considered just another natural occurence.

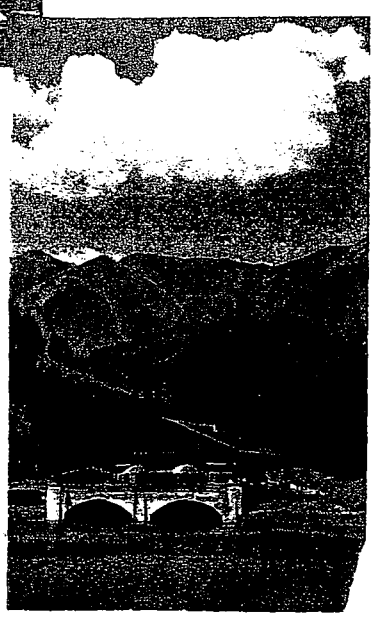
Into this quaint valley of Bavaria, with its quaint customs, a winter sporting boom took place when the 1936 Winter Olympic Games were staged in Garmisch-Partenkirchen. In a community that houses approximately 25,000 people, 100,000 guests crammed the vicinity to witness the Games. The valley never lost its winter sporting splendor after that memorable occasion. The Olympic Ski Stadium became the scene of 60 and 90 meter ski jumping programs yearly; the Olympic Ice Stadium staged international hockey games each winter; the Olympic Bob Sled run was utilized during those years when the ice on the Riessersee was thick enough to cut the blocks out that were needed to pack the curves of the bob sled course. On the hillsides of the Kreuzeck Mountain, a series of ski trails lead down to the valley. Here the downhill skiing competition was conducted during the Olympic Games, and here too, today, the Americans ski those very trails under the watchful eye of expert instructors.

High atop Germany's highest mountain, the Zugspitze, a hotel, the Schneefernerhaus, houses guests who desire to ski the year-round, for here, in the rays of the Alpine sun, on the natural bowl of the Zugspitzplatt, the snow remains twelve months in the year.

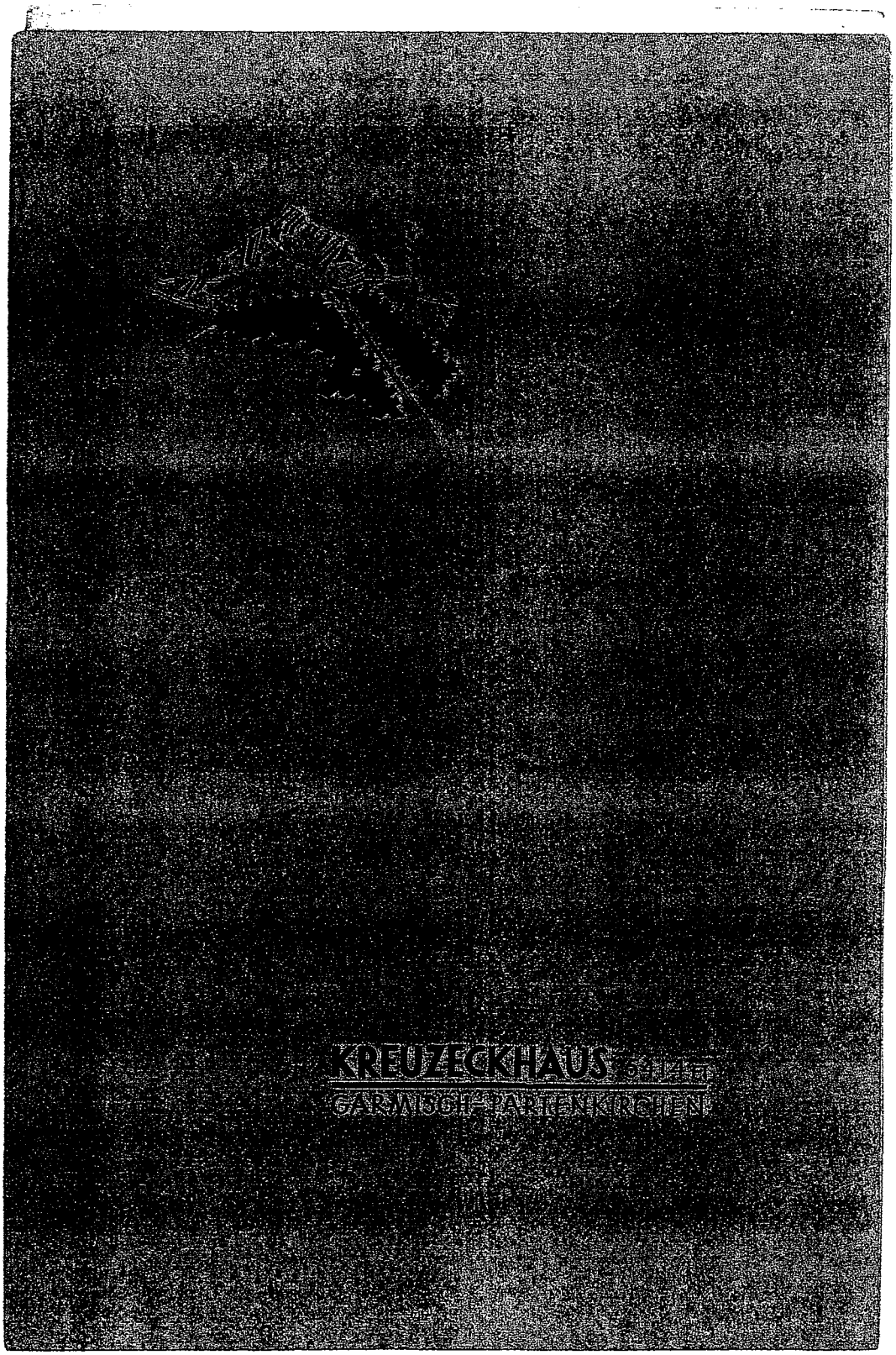
Into all this came the Americans in 1945, and they further enhanced the area that abounds in sports and recreation by establishing Garmisch as a summer sporting paradise also. A Sports Center was constructed with clay and concrete tennis courts (other hotels also built tennis courts for their guests). The nine-hole golf course was put in excellent condition and miniature golf links were added to clubs and hotels. Water sports became a

Eibsee Lake Hotel and Waxenstein Mountains

Riessersee and Waxenstein Mountains



Pfleyersee, on Kramer Mountain


KREUZECKHAUS
GARMISCH-PARTENKIRCHEN

MENU

Kreuzeck-Haus 18 June 1949

Minestra

Pork Grillete Natur

Sweet Peas

Butterpen String Beans

Sauerkraut

Mashed Potatoes

Biscuit Roulage

Coffee, Bread & Butter

Jack Quirling

Grafenwohr, Germany

20 June 1949

ITINERARY

UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY CADETS

21 June 1949:

1515 - 1545 Enroute to Range # 6
1545 - 1615 90MM Firing Demonstration by 2d Armored Cavalry Regiment

(Supervision of Grafenwohr Sub-Post)

1615 - 1630 Enroute to Train (On siding in Grafenwohr)
1630 - 1830 Shuttle to and from Bath Facilities
1830 - 1950 Free Time (Transportation will be available to Post Exchange)
1950 - 2000 Enroute to Grafenwohr Sub-Post Officers' Club
2000 - 2400 Dinner Dance
2400 - 0010 Enroute to Train

22 June 1949: Uniform for the day: "Field Uniform with rain coats."

0800 - 0810 Enroute to Grafenwohr Sub-Post Officers' Club
0810 - 0850 Breakfast
0850 - 0900 Enroute to Headquarters 1st Infantry Division

(Supervision 1st Infantry Division)

0900 - 0930 Briefing by Commanding General, Staff and Sub-Post Commander
0930 - 0940 Enroute to Range # 3 (Known Distance Range)
0940 - 1030 Small Arms Firing, Range # 3, 26th Infantry Regiment
1030 - 1035 Enroute to 26th Infantry Regimental Camp
1035 - 1200 Visit in the 26th Infantry Regiment
1200 - 1300 Lunch with the 26th Infantry Regiment
1300 - 1330 Enroute to Range # 16 and 17 (Mortar Ranges)
1330 - 1415 4.2 Mortar Firing Demonstration by 26th Infantry Regiment
1415 - 1440 Enroute to Artillery OP's at Pappenberg
1440 - 1530 Artillery Firing Demonstration 33rd FA Battalion
1530 - 1630 Enroute to Train
1630 - 1730 Free Time
1730 - 1740 Enroute to Special Troops Area
1740 - 1830 Reception
1830 - 1930 Dinner, Special Troops Officers' Mess
1930 - 1945 Enroute to Train
2003 Depart

HEADQUARTERS 1ST INFANTRY DIVISION
APO 1 US ARMY

AG 335.14 GCT 20 June 1949

SUBJECT: Visit of United States Military Academy Cadets.

TO : See Distribution

1. Eighteen (18) United States Military Academy Cadets and two (2) escort officers will visit the 1st Infantry Division during the period 0900 to 2003 hours 22 June 1949.

2. a. The 26th Infantry Regiment will furnish six (6) and the 16th Infantry Regiment will furnish three (3) recent graduates of the Military Academy as escort officers for the duration of the visit. Officers, each with one (1) ¼ton truck and driver, will report to Headquarters, 1st Infantry Division (G-3 Conference Room) prior to 0845 22 June 1949.

b. Uniform for escort officers: wool OD trousers and shirts, combat boots, helmet liners, field jackets (M1943) and rain coats.

c. Escort officers and their vehicles will be released on arrival of party at the train at 1630 hours.

3. a. Headquarters Commandant, 1st Infantry Division will prepare a dinner to be served in the Special Troops Officers' Mess at 1830 hours and will make arrangements for a reception in the General's Cabin.

b. Headquarters Company, 1st Infantry Division will furnish two (2) ¼ton trucks with drivers. Trip tickets will authorize off-post driving. Drivers will report to Capt Bell, G-3 section prior to 0845 hours 22 June 1949.

c. 1st MP Co will furnish one (1) ¼ ton truck with driver as escort vehicle.

d. Uniform for drivers: wool OD trousers and shirts, combat boots, helmet liners, field jackets (M1943) and rain coats.

4. Demonstration and visits will be prepared as follows:

a. Cadets will observe 26th Infantry small arms firing on Range #3.

b. Period 1035 - 1200 Cadets and escort officers will visit various company orderly rooms, supply rooms etc. of the 26th Infantry, to observe the normal functioning of Infantry Companies.

c. The 26th Infantry will arrange for the noon meal of the Cadets and escort officers.

d. 26th Infantry will prepare a 4.2 Mortar firing demonstration on Ranges #16, 17. Cadets will observe operations at the Mortar positions, then proceed to the OP to observe methods of fire and firing.

e. 33rd FA Battalion will prepare two (2) Battalion concentrations and a demonstration of the latest method of adjustment. 33rd FA Battalion will cease fire at 1415, allowing the party to cross the range and reach the Artillery OP in vicinity of Pappenberg. A guide from the 33rd FA Battalion will meet the party at the Mortar OP and escort the party to the Artillery OP.

BY COMMAND OF BRIGADIER GENERAL CANINE:

J. H. LYNCH
Lt Col GSC
Act Chief of Staff

OFFICIAL:

/s/ W. L. Coleman
/t/ W. L. COLEMAN
Lt Col AGD
Adjutant General

DISTRIBUTION:

A plus
5 copies 16th Inf Regt
5 copies 26th Inf Regt
5 copies 1st Inf Div Arty
5 copies Grafenwohr Sub-Post
3 copies 33rd FA Bn
3 copies Hq Co, 1st Inf Div
3 copies 1st MP Co
1 copy ea cadet

Telephone: Graf mwohr 533

THE KITZINGEN TRAINING CENTER

APO 800 U.S. ARMY

KITZINGEN, GERMANY

WEST POINT CADETS

UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY

MONDAY 20 JUNE 1949

W E L C O M E

THE KITZINGEN TRAINING CENTER WELCOMES YOU ON THIS OFFICIAL VISIT

WE WELCOME YOU---to a Training Center that plays a vital part in increasing the general efficiency, and more effective utilization, of one-tenth of the manpower assigned to the European Command. This is an installation where intensive training is given, including on-duty academic classes.

The Kitzingen Training Center supplements its training program with extensive extra-curricula activities designed to improve the quality and esprit de corps of its personnel. The home of the "Kitzingen Kavaliers" affords one of the largest sports arenas in the European Command. KTC has produced championship football, track, basketball, baseball and boxing teams; and through its many facilities has given widespread off-duty use and participation to thousands of men.

WE WELCOME YOU---as individuals who are concerned with the task of training for leadership. As those who must look forward to exercising that leadership in an ever-changing pattern of national and world events. It is the sterling quality of this leadership that will "safeguard national security". The strength of this security will extend the American Tradition of freedom, that men everywhere may live and grow in a free society, designed for the peace and prosperity of the world.

S C H E D U L E

F O R

WEST POINT CADETS
UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY

MONDAY 20 JUNE 1949

0900 Arrival of West Point Cadet Party - Kitzingen RTO

0915 Welcome by Commanding Officer and Local Escort Officers
- Formal Greeting by 7764th Band and Demonstration Platoon, 7871st Training and Education Group

0935 Briefing of West Point Cadet Party
Office of Commanding Officer

Inspecting Tour:

0955 Chapel

1005 Information Center

1020 Hangar # 6, Class Rooms

1035 Building # 20, Education Center

1105 Hangar # 2, Recreational Center

1200 Dinner at Officers Club

1330 Departure of West Point Cadet Party

THE KITZINGEN TRAINING CENTER

HOME OF THE "KITZINGEN KAVALIERS"

MEMBERS OF WEST POINT CADET PARTY

Frank Borman
Jay B Durst
Robert M Hoover
Richard B Keller
Russell E Leggett
George S Oliver
William E Read
Raymond P Singer
Ira Ward

William F Brandes
Richard T Drurly
Paul F German, Jr
Lawrence S Lodewick
Malcolm E Ryan
Edward P Stefanik
Tyler W Tandler
Rene Arthur Wolf
Jerome N Walder

Colonel Herman Beukema
Major Don Davis

LOCAL ESCORT OFFICERS

Lt Colonel William H Mikkelsen
Commanding Officer
(Colonel Henry C Newton on Leave)
Kitzingen Training Center
3526 Les Moyne Street
Chicago, Ill

Lt Colonel Thomas T Long
Director of Training
Starke, Florida

Major David A Marcelle
Commander of Troops
402 Clinton Ave
Albany, NY

Major Kenneth A Grimes
Special Service Officer
1431 Buffalo Road
Erie, Pa

Major Baxter S Scruggs
Public Information Officer
TI&E Officer
1229 S St Andrews Place
Los Angeles, California

ORGANIZATIONS WHICH HAVE COMPLETED TRAINING

AT

KITZINGEN TRAINING CENTER

Organizations	Duration		
	4 Weeks	6 Weeks	12 Weeks
371st Inf Bn (Sep)	839		
Engineer Units:			
Co "B" 547th Eng Const Bn			175
Co "C" 547th Eng Const Bn			147
Co "A" 547th Eng Const Bn			155
Guard Units:			
Co "A" 370th Inf Bn (Sep)	200		
Co "B" 370th Inf Bn (Sep)	192		
Co "C" 370th Inf Bn (Sep)	190		
Co "A" 371st Inf Bn (Sep)	198		
Co "B" 371st Inf Bn (Sep)	180		
Co "C" 371st Inf Bn (Sep)	197		
Co "D" 371st Inf Bn (Sep)	192		
556th Inf Rifle Co (Sep)	186		
7777th Inf Platoon	51		
Co "A" 373d Inf Bn (Sep)	193		
Co "B" 373d Inf Bn (Sep)	200		
Co "C" 373d Inf Bn (Sep)	200		
Transportation Corps:			
57th Trans Trk Co	69		
58th Trans Trk Co			100
63d Trans Trk Co			98
78th Trans Trk Co	107		
661st Trans Trk Co			94
12th Trans Trk Co	114		
89th Trans Trk Co		106	
595th Trans Trk Co		103	
596th Trans Trk Co		105	
447th Trans Trk Co	97		
518th Trans Trk Co	88		

Continued - Organizations which have completed Training

Organizations	Duration 4 Weeks	6 Weeks	12 Weeks
544th Trans Trk Co	134		
661st Trans Trk Co	120		
66th Trans Trk Co	135		
519th Car Co Plt # 4	21		
77th Trans Trk Co	133		
96th Trans Trk Co	140		
68th Trans Trk Co	152		
388th Trans Trk Co	129		
547th Trans Trk Co	125		
Miscellaneous:			
7931st Ord Evac Co			203
Officer Refresher Course	423		
Replacements	4560		
TOTAL	9565	314	972

GRAND TOTAL 10,851 as of 18 June 1949

- CURRENT COURSES -

1. Officers Refresher Course
2. 4 Weeks Basic Training
3. 4 Weeks Refresher Basic Training
4. 6 Weeks Education Instructor Program
5. 8 Weeks Auto Mechanic Training Program
6. Driver Training Course
7. Training Program for Permanent Personnel
8. Military Justice for Officers
9. Military Justice for NCO
10. EUCOM Administration Course
11. 8 Weeks Non-Commissioned Officers Course

- CONTEMPLATED COURSES -

1. 6 Weeks Basic Communication Course
2. 6 Weeks Typist Course

HISTORY AND MISSION

OF

KITZINGEN TRAINING CENTER

****

The Kitzingen Training Center started on 1 December 1947 when the first units arrived for training. The post itself was formerly a German military airbase and later a US Air Forces Installation. It now serves as the training center for Negro Troops in Europe.

Back of the Training Center lies an interesting history. It is a record that started at Fort Benning, Ga, in July 1946 and continued at Vilseck, Germany, in June 1947; from there to Kafertal in August 1947 and then to Kitzingen in December 1947. Beginning as a training experimentation, to increase the effectiveness of Negro troops in the Army's utilization of manpower, it is now an established program. Lieutenant General Clarence R Huebner, acting European Commander, has been actively interested in the program from the beginning.

Since 1 December 1947 the Training Center has been under the command of two officers. Brigadier General Lewis C Beebe, presently Commanding General of Wurzburg Military Post, left the Center August 1948 to become Commanding General of the Military Post. At that time Colonel Henry C Newton, former Assistant Commandant and Director of Training and later Commandant of the US Constabulary School at Sonthofen, assumed Command of the Training Center.

The main objective of the Kitzingen Training Center is, "to produce a better trained, better disciplined, more highly educated soldier for the occupation mission". To accomplish this objective the Training Center has in effect a well-planned military and education program, which is being carried out under skilled leadership.

Although the military program is one of wide scope, emphasis is placed on, leadership, military courtesy and discipline, interior guard duty, hygiene and military sanitation and rifle markmanship. All instruction is designed to give efficiency in performance and smartness of execution; to hallmark the soldier as being a "graduate of Kitzingen Training Center".

The academic program is designed to raise the general education level of trainees, and thereby "produce a better soldier for occupation duty and future Army needs". The instruction starts with basic education for men with less than a fifth grade or an AGCT score below 70. By means of good screening, better testing methods and improved classroom instruction the "basic" group has been almost eliminated.

The program provides a "thorough course of elementary education for those men above the fourth grade". Special emphasis is placed on instructor training and GED tests. An instructors pool is maintained at the Training Center. These enlisted men give classroom instruction under the personal supervision of Department of the Army civilian education advisors. Instructors from this pool are made available to units throughout the Zone where the on-duty program of education is continued.

The Center has provided training for Infantry companies and the required replacements. The normal period of training is twelve weeks. Included in the mission has been the rehabilitation and training of Transportation Corps Truck Companies, exclusive of operational training. Basic training has been given to all Negro replacements coming to Europe from the Zone of Interior.

May 1949 brings Kitzingen Training Center to the second phase of its mission. This second phase is necessitated by changing conditions. The main feature of second phase training mission will, when approved, be:

1. An Officers Orientation Course of four (4) weeks with special emphasis on administration and supplies. This course is open to officers on a Zone-wide basis, and is already in effect.

2. A non-commissioned officers course of eight (8) weeks duration. These men will be trained as Infantry non-commissioned officers to further develop qualities of Leadership and initiative. Successful graduates will be made available to other arms and services.

3. A basic communication course of six (6) weeks duration. The fundamentals of communication techniques required at a Separate Battalion level will be stressed. The course will include message center operation and procedure, radio voice, code and wire communications.

4. A typist course to train primarily in military correspondence. The course will be for six (6) weeks.

5. An automotive mechanics maintenance course which is now being conducted each period of eight (8) weeks. This course is designed primarily to improve motor maintenance at company level and to provide basic motor instruction for selected personnel.

The history of Kitzingen Training Center has been one of constructive growth and accomplishment. The story of this day by day achievement has been told through news releases and photos in the Zone and stateside press. Few training centers have received such widespread news treatment as Kitzingen Training Center. The all inclusive task has been to produce worthwhile training, and other programs, so as to create news-worthy stories. To this task goes our continued devotion so as to increase the quality and effectiveness of the individual soldier who finds himself a product of Kitzingen Training Center.

12 JUNE 1949

I&E Bulletin

VOL 4 NO 24

12 JUNE 1949

I&E Bulletin

VOL 4 NO 24

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY THE JOINT ARMY-AIR FORCE TROOP INFORMATION & EDUCATION SERVICE, APO 807

"COVER Berlin under a over-tired microscope, the world-wide cold war in a few hundred square miles. The world watched as its people stood unafraid. A principle was at stake

THIS WEEK

Quiz Corner 2
Signposts 3
Berlin 4
The USSR and World Tension 15
Mission Accomplished 16

NEXT WEEK

"US Foreign Policy Today"—a review of our nation's global foreign policy, its application and effects

MAJOR JAMES A. KLEIN
Editor-in-Chief
1st Lt William H Brandenburg
Executive Officer

EDITORIAL
Acting Editor Sfc Walter K Wilson
Staff Writers Betti Easterly, James M Armstrong, Cpl John A Reed, Pvt Wm H Smitley, James M McSherry, Rd M Gerson, Pvt Theodore English

ART AND PRODUCTION
Art Director Howard J Morris
Assistant Sgt John C Evans
Art Production William E Tinker
Assistant Pvt Robert K Pombert

In order to receive the Troop I & E Bulletin regularly each unit TI&E Officer must request it each month through his adjutant on the proper forms (WD AGO Form 12 and ET Form 12-24).

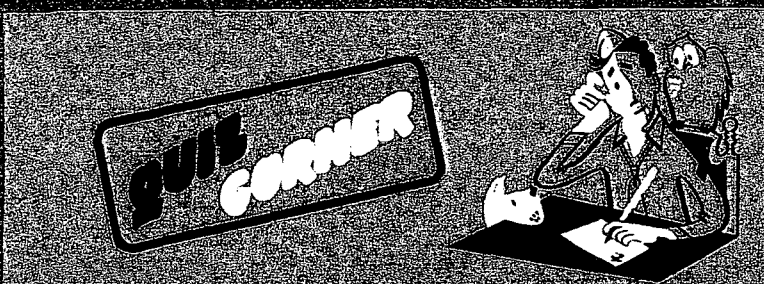
This issue of the Troop I & E Bulletin should reach each battery, company or troop on or before Sunday, 12 June 1949. If you do not receive your copy regularly, or if it arrives late, notify the TI&E Officer of the Military Post to which you belong, going through channels. He can get delivery or improve delivery for you through the Major Command.

Troop I & E Bulletin offices are situated in Buedingen, Germany, APO 807, US Army, Tel: Buedingen Military 451-455, Ext 339.

BERLIN CALENDAR

FEB 45 Occupation policies decided at Yalta	5 JUN 45 Agreement on four-power Occupation of Berlin	JUL 45 Occupation agreements confirmed at Potsdam	15 DEC 47 Council of Foreign Ministers broke up
20 MAR 48 Allied Control Council broke up	31 MAR 48 Semi-blockade of Berlin began	2 APR 48 Semi-blockade of Berlin lifted	JUN 48 Western agreement on West German state
18 JUN 48 Currency reform for West Germany	19 JUN 48 Major blockade of Berlin began	26 JUN 48 Allied airlift began	1 JUL 48 Soviet Commandant left Kommandatura
3 JUL 48 West military governors asked lifting of blockade	6 JUL 48 West govts asked lifting of blockade	JUL 48 Big Four agreement on blockade lifting	AUG 48 Breakdown of technical discussions at Berlin
25 OCT 48 USSR vetoed UN neutral nations' plan	30 NOV 48 Communists set up East Sector govt	21 DEC 48 West mil govs reconvened Kommandatura	FEB 49 Dr Jessup, Mr Malik began talks in UN
16 APR 49 Record total of 12,940 tons landed	5 MAY 49 Four-power agreement on blockade lifting	12 MAY 49 BLOCKADE LIFTED	23 MAY 49 Big Four foreign ministers met in Paris

This is your suggested visual aid



1. At Yalta, the US, UK and USSR decided to:
a. Withdraw all occupation troops by 1950
b. Spend part of the reparations on a monument to Adolf Hitler
c. Split Germany into separate occupation zones
d. Follow a common occupation policy

2. Among the four-power bodies created at Yalta and Potsdam were:
a. The Allied Control Council
b. The Watch and Ward Society
c. The Kommandatura
d. The League of Frighiened Philistines

3. Mark true or false:
a. Western Berliners ate better before the blockade than they are eating now
b. Brig Gen Joseph E Smith was the first commander of "Operation Vittles"
c. The airlift began on 26 June 1948
d. Opinion surveys disclosed that Western Berliners were in favor of Allied withdrawal from Berlin

4. Who was Soviet Military Governor when the blockade was imposed?
a. Marshal Field
b. Marshal Sokolovsky

signposts

Berlin, since it was first blockaded a year ago, has been in the news more consistently than any other spot in the world. In spite of this, however, many servicemen are only vaguely familiar with the causes leading up to the trouble. This week's *Bulletin* is designed to bring you up to date, to give you the background necessary to evaluate what has happened and what is happening today.

Presentation

The *Bulletin* on Berlin is particularly suited to the discussion method of presentation. In the discussion method, the group members are expected to do most of the talking. An introduction, of course, is necessary to give the group enough facts to get the discussion under way. A ten-minute lecture covering the events leading up to the blockade should be sufficient. Then some questions designed to stimulate discussion should be asked. In addition to the questions listed in the Q Sheet, here are some you might use:

Discussion Questions

How will the end of the blockade contribute to the peace?

What possibilities of future differences must be kept in mind now that the blockade no longer exists?

How will democratic purposes in Germany be served by the lifting of the blockade?

What has the blockade proved to the Germans?

Remember that these are only suggested questions. Between the time this *Bulletin* was prepared and reaches you, much may happen that will suggest more relevant questions. Be sure to keep up to date on developments in Berlin. Much has happened and will continue to happen in that troubled spot.

You may have to guide the discussion rather carefully to keep it from degenerating into an unreasoned name-calling session. Be as objective and factual as possible. Today's discussion guide is loaded with facts—use them.

References

If you find that you need more reference material, get hold of a newspaper file for the past year. *The Stars and Stripes, The New York Times Overseas Weekly* and the *New York Herald Tribune* are generally available. Other excellent sources of material can be found in files of *Time* magazine and *Newsweek*.

In conclusion, don't forget the 15-minute weekly news summary at the beginning of the hour. It should be easy to use a news item that will lead naturally into the week's discussion topic.

c. Marshal Timoshenko
d. Marshal Plan

5. Mark true or false:
a. The Soviets began a semi-blockade of Berlin in March 1948
b. Currency reform was first announced in March 1949
c. The major blockade began on 19 June 1948
d. The Soviets said the blockade was necessary because the flow of illegal schnapps into Berlin threatened the vodka industry

6. Which political party won an overwhelming victory in the West Berlin elections of 6 December?
a. The Progressive Party
b. The Christian Democratic Party
c. The Labor Party
d. The Social Democratic Party

7. Who is the present mayor of West Berlin?
a. Walter Reuther
b. Ernst Reuter
c. Elihu Root
d. Martin Luther

8. The head of Combined Airlift Task Force (CALTF) was:
a. Maj Gen William H Tunner
b. Igor Sikorsky
c. Gen Hoyt Vandenberg
d. Manfred von Richthofen

9. On 16 April 1949, airlift planes set a new record with a haul of:
a. 129 tons
b. 1,290 tons
c. 12,940 tons
d. 129,400 tons

10. For what purpose was the Council of Foreign Ministers created?
a. To prepare a Russian translation of the King James Bible
b. To write a new set of rules for international polo competition
c. To prepare a peace settlement for Germany
d. To form a barbershop quartet

ANSWERS

1. c, d
2. d, c
3. F, T, T, F
4. b
5. T, F, T, F
6. d
7. b
8. a
9. c
10. c

INTRODUCTION

"Undaunted by time and weather, working hour after hour, day and night, you have demonstrated to the world unified American national defense in action. Your achievement takes its place beside the great American victories of all time.

"America is proud of you—of every one of you."

This was the message Secretary of Defense Louis A Johnson sent to the men of the Air Force, Army and Navy on 5 May, the day agreement between the US, USSR, Britain and France was reached. One week later the ten-month-long blockade of Berlin was officially ended.

The lifting of the Soviet blockade of Berlin, the West's counter-blockade of the Soviet Zone and the ending of the Allied airlift brought to a close a major phase of the East-West cold war. And it opened another phase, the course and nature of which cannot yet be foreseen.

Since the end of the war, relations between the Soviets and the Western Powers have become more and more strained. From the highwater mark of wartime cooperation, reached at Potsdam in 1945, these relations have deteriorated to such an extent that a "cold war"—an ideological struggle, a conflict of words and ideas—has been created.

The place where the cold war reached its greatest intensity was Berlin. In Berlin are concentrated the opposing forces in the cold war. The attitudes and activities of both sides can thus be clearly examined.

Situated one hundred miles inside the Soviet Zone of Occupation, the city is the closest point of contact with our wartime ally. From June 1949 until May 1949 all rail, road and water traffic from the West was blocked and three-fourths of its population was supplied by air.

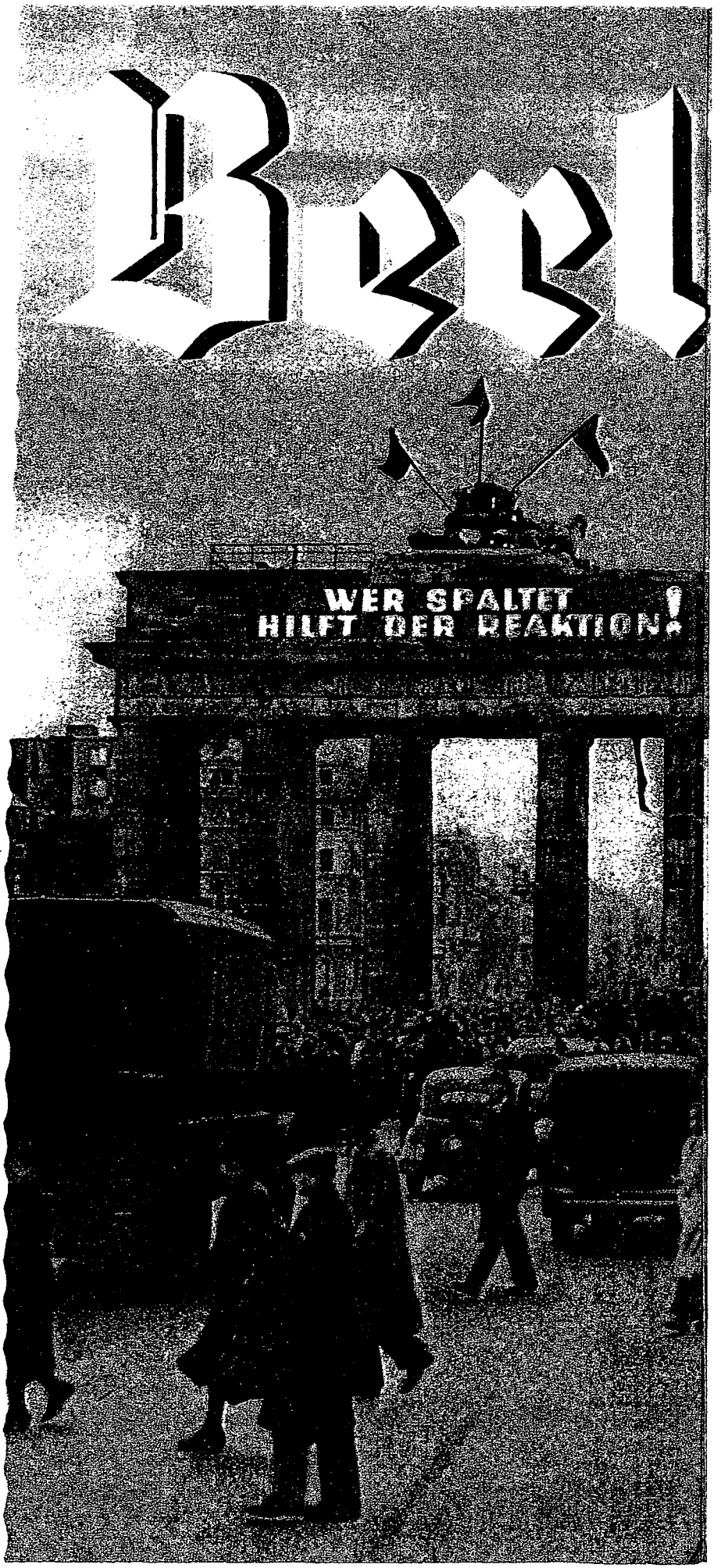
What were the events leading up to the blockade and the airlift? How did the Germans react? The rest of the world? What's going to happen next?

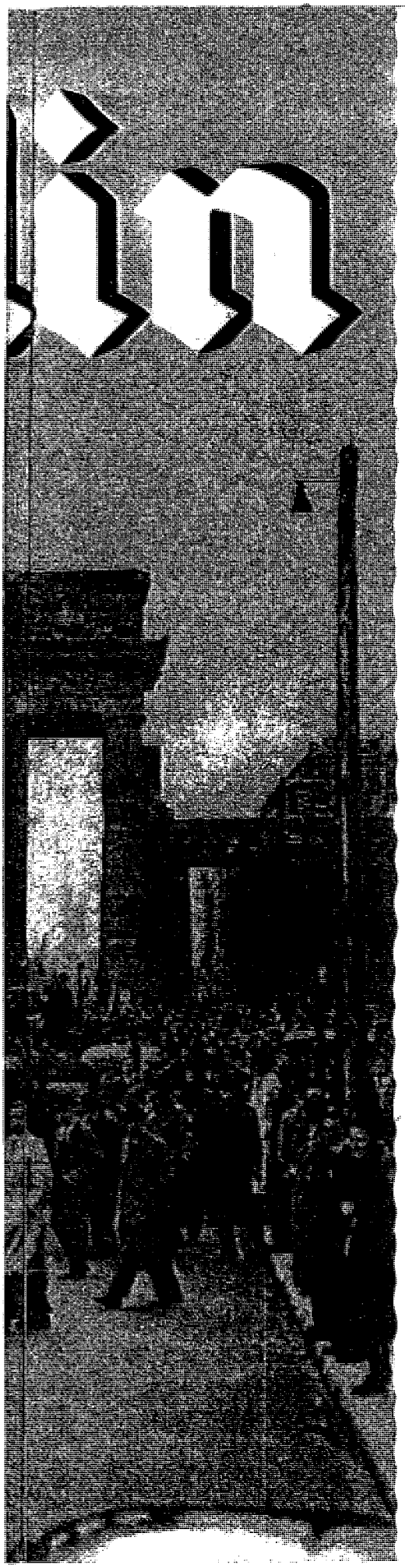
These are some of the questions we shall consider in today's discussion.

I. BACKGROUND TO BLOCKADE

Yalta and Potsdam

● The story begins with the conference held in February 1945 at Yalta in the Crimea. There the late Pres-





ident Roosevelt, Prime Minister Churchill and Premier Stalin drew up plans for the Occupation of Germany. They decided, among other things, to split Germany into Occupation Zones, each separately administered, but following common policies. These policies were to be determined by an Allied Control Council, with headquarters in Berlin and consisting of the Supreme Commanders of the Occupying troops.

By a declaration made at Berlin on 5 June 1945 it was further agreed that "the area of Greater Berlin will be occupied by forces of each of the four powers. An inter-Allied governing authority (in Russian, *Kommandatura*) consisting of four commandants, appointed by the respective commanders-in-chief, will be established to direct jointly its administration."

At Potsdam, in July-August 1945 these decisions were confirmed, and a Council of Foreign Ministers was established. In the words of a spokesman: "The Council shall be utilized for the preparation of a peace settlement for Germany to be accepted by the government of Germany when a government adequate for the purpose is established."

The first Allied garrison troops moved into Berlin on 3 July 1945, and the Soviets granted them the right to use a railway line, a highway and an air corridor, twenty miles wide, for supply and communication purposes.

Disagreement

The next two years were relatively quiet ones for Berlin. Administration by the four powers was developed individually and although the four-power administrative bodies met regularly there was no sign of the agreement hoped for at the time of Yalta and Potsdam.

In the wider international arena, Soviet foreign policy was being clearly revealed as "aggressive and expansionist."* UN meetings were marked by Soviet obstruction of agreements and lack of desire to compromise. Similar obstructionism, tearing at world nerves, was met with by the Western Allies in meetings of the Council of Foreign Ministers, striving to draft a settlement for Germany and Austria.

● Finally, after two fruitless conferences at Moscow and London, the Council broke up, 15 December 1947, amid bitter wrangling over the questions of reparations and the unification of Germany.

Abandonment

Break-up of this body led to the Soviet abandonment of a string of other four-power bodies.

The Allied Control Council was next. On 20 March 1948, the Soviet Military Governor, Marshal Vasily Sokolovsky, walked out. He declared "The Control Council ceases to exist as an organ of government."

The last of the four-power bodies to be broken up was the *Kommandatura*, the authority responsible for governing Berlin. On 1 July 1948, after the blockade had been instituted, the Soviet commandant, Colonel Boris Kalinin, left the meeting, saying: "... the Soviet representatives will no longer participate in the quadripartite meetings of the bodies of the Allied *Kommandatura* in the city of Berlin."

Thus, just three years after VE Day, every agreement made at Yalta and Potsdam for the administration of Germany and Berlin had dissolved.

Western Measures

In the face of Soviet obstructionism, constant breaking of earlier agreements, and seeming lack of desire for seeking an equitable solution to the problems of Germany and its capital, the Western Allies were forced to meet these problems across a council table for three. A fourth chair was vacant but its former occupant, the USSR, had a standing invitation to re-occupy it should that nation be willing to meet with the others. Mutual compromises could lead to mutual agreement, said Western officials, as is the case where any parties, opposed in principles, meet to discuss a mutual problem.

On 23 February 1948, the Big Three and the Benelux nations* began a series of meetings to chart a plan for the economic and political administration of West Germany. In June they proposed that a West German federal republic be established, based on a constitution written and ratified by the Germans. They also proposed international control for the Ruhr coal industry.

● The next step in the West's efforts to solve German problems was a

* Secretary of State Dean Acheson.

* US, UK, France, Belgium, the Netherlands, Luxemburg.

POTSDAM CONFERENCE, July-August 1945, confirmed decisions made at Yalta and Berlin a few months earlier. It was agreed that "the area of Greater Berlin will be occupied by forces of each of the four powers." A Council of Foreign Ministers was established to prepare a peace settlement, suitable to all nations, for Austria and Germany

currency reform for the three Western Zones, announced on 18 June 1948. The old marks were traded in for new at the rate of ten for one, except that the first 60 marks were exchanged in a one-to-one ratio. At first, Berlin was not included because it was still technically under four-power rule. But when, on 23 June, the Soviets announced a currency reform for the Soviet Zone of Germany and included the city of Berlin, the West authorities ordered their new currency adopted in their sectors of the city.

Soviet Measures

In the meantime the Soviets were making other moves. In May 1948, the Soviet-sponsored People's Council published a petition calling for German unity. This was allegedly signed by 13,000,000 residents of the Soviet Zone and was obviously aimed at the Western plan to set up a separate German state.

On 23 and 24 June the Soviets met at Warsaw with representatives of seven Eastern European nations and called for the formation of a "provisional, democratic, peace-loving, all-German government."

A third move the Soviets made was establishment of a blockade of Berlin.

II. BLOCKADE

April Blockade

The Soviets began a semi-blockade of Berlin on 31 March 1948 with the announcement that they were assuming jurisdiction over all Allied passenger and freight traffic between Berlin and Western Germany. In separate notes delivered to American, British and French military governments, the Soviets maintained that this action was a result of the greatly expanded traffic between the Occupation Zones.

The Western Allies, refusing to submit to Soviet search of their trains, countered by flying supplies to Allied nationals living in the city. On 2 April the Soviets lifted the blockade, saying that freight traffic for Berlin could proceed normally.

Three days later, Air Force officials announced that freight shipments by air had been discontinued. This marked the end of the first crisis.

Soviet Inspection

● Then on 19 June the major blockade began. On that date all vehicle traffic on the *Autobahn* to Berlin, both Allied and German, was forbidden passage to Berlin. Entry or exit of passenger trains from the Soviet Zone was also forbidden. Allied and German freight shipments were to be permitted subject to close Soviet inspection.

The Soviet Military Administration said that the blockade had been adopted to protect the economy and currency in the Soviet Zone and Berlin from the effects of the "illegal" Western German currency reform. This currency reform, you will recall, had been announced on 18 June.

The next day, 20 June, the first military freight train was turned back when the US refused to submit to an inspection by Soviet military personnel. Next day General Lucius D Clay, US Military Governor, suspended US Army freight shipments to Berlin. The Military Governor said Soviet troops would not be allowed to board and search military trains, and announced that Berlin's Allied community would be supplied by air. The same day the Soviets brought to a stop all inland water transport in the Soviet Zone, thus halting all barge shipments to Berlin.

Complete Blockade

In the meantime, German freight trains, despite inspection and other Soviet interference, continued to carry some food into the city. This was brought to an end on 24 June

when the Soviets halted all railroad traffic to Berlin.

The Soviets said that "technical disturbances" on the line forced the ban and that it was impossible to provide an alternate line because this would unfavorably affect their own rail traffic.

Another order the same day cut off the West sectors of Berlin from all sources of electric power in the Soviet Zone. This reduced electric power in the Western sectors by 50 per cent.

On 25 June the Soviets served notice that they would not supply food to the residents of the Western sectors of Berlin. This order ended the city's three-year-old food pool by which each Occupation power contributed food to the city for distribution on a city-wide basis. With the blockade in effect, this meant that 2,500,000 Berliners were left with a 30-day food supply.

Next day the US took to the air to carry supplies to the blockaded city. This was the beginning of *Operation Vittles* which we will discuss in greater detail later on.

Discussions

This was the position in the last week of June 1948. The Soviets had isolated Berlin from the Western Zones of Germany by cutting the normal, most efficient transportation lines to the city.

The Allies had instituted the airlift, but compared to what it was to become, the early efforts at channeling into Berlin supplies sufficient for the population to survive seemed puny. The Soviets appeared to hold all the cards; the airlift was our call. But, with the success of the airlift—as a substitute for rail and road transport—in doubt, it was imperative to open talks immediately. If the talks achieved nothing more than exposure to world opinion of Soviet motives and shabby diplomatic maneuvers, they would serve their purpose. This was the feeling of Allied officials.

So, talks were begun—first on military government level, then at governmental, finally at United Nations—world—level. At times, discussions on all three levels were closely interwoven.

Berlin Request

On 3 July, General Clay, accompanied by the British and French military governors, visited Marshal Sokolovsky to request that the USSR end its blockade of Berlin. The Soviet Military Governor refused.

The Allied military governors then sent their views to the respective governments and began planning an airlift which would become increasingly efficient.

Later in July, General Clay repeated US willingness to confer with the USSR, but added that we could not do so under duress. "The US does not want war" the General said. "We intend to stay in Berlin, however, as we have stated we would do. We hope, and hope fervently, we can do so by peaceful means."

Moscow Meetings

On 6 July, notes were handed simultaneously by the United States, British and French governments to the Soviet ambassadors in each of those countries. On 9 July, the Western Allies offered to reopen negotiations on the Berlin crisis if the Soviets would agree to lift the blockade at once.

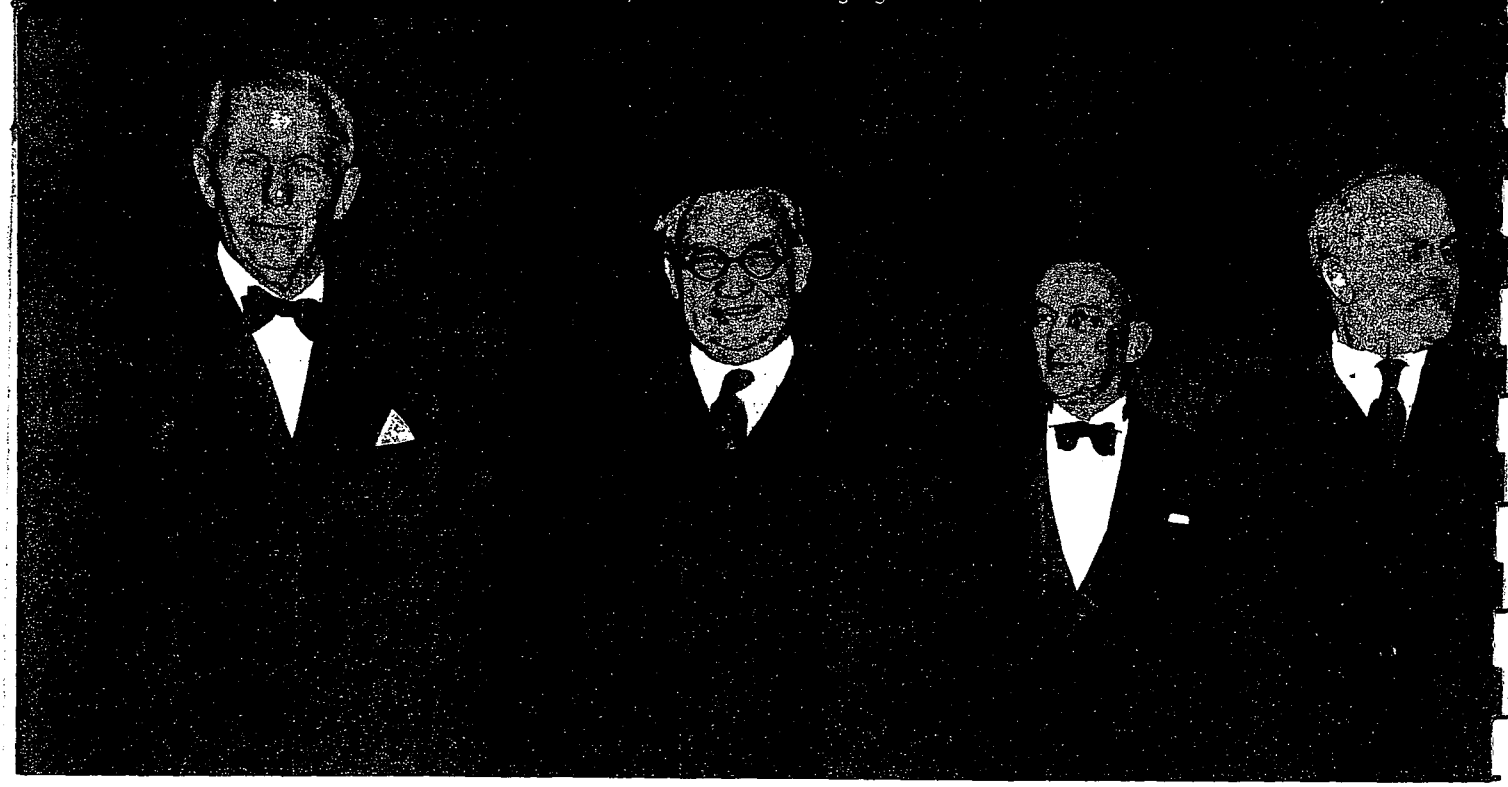
Hopes that the Berlin problem would be peacefully resolved were given impetus when representatives of the US, Britain and France began a series of meetings in Moscow with Mr Molotov, at that time Soviet foreign minister.

The meetings followed an Allied approach to the Soviet government with a request for "frank discussions" between the powers to find a basis of settlement for the Berlin problem.

After many meetings, which included several talks with Premier Stalin, during July and August, the Big Four finally agreed upon a directive to the four military governors in Germany.

During the technical discussions in

THE FOREIGN MINISTERS of the US, UK, France and USSR met several times in the next two years to try to arrive at a peace settlement for Germany. After fruitless conferences in Moscow and London, the Council broke up in December 1947 amid bitter wrangling over reparations and unification of Germany



Berlin, however, Soviet Military Governor Marshal Sokolovsky failed to abide by the terms of the directive and thereby brought about the failure of attempts to solve the Berlin issue through negotiations.

With all efforts on military government and Big Four levels resulting in failure, the three Western Allies resolved to place the Berlin problem before the world.

UN Meetings

The UN meetings which opened in Paris on 21 September were occasions for many stormy exchanges between East and West on the Berlin problem. The sessions lasted until the end of December, and many efforts were made by the neutral nations both in and out of the Security Council to solve the problem. All of them met with no success.

On 5 October the Security Council voted 9-2 to hear the full details of the East-West dispute over Berlin. The Soviet delegate, Mr Andrei Vishinsky, immediately announced that the USSR would boycott council debate on the issue. Mr Vishinsky charged that the UN decision was illegal and maintained that the Council of Foreign Ministers was the only body legally empowered to discuss the issue.

Despite the Soviet stand, the six neutral nations* on the Security Council went on with their attempts to mediate in the dispute and on 22 October offered a five-point plan. In the plan the six nations called on the US, Britain, France and the USSR to:

1. Prevent any incident that would aggravate the situation in Berlin

2. Remove all restrictions on communications, transport and commerce between Berlin and the Western Zones of Germany, and commerce to and from the Soviet Zone of Germany

3. Call an immediate meeting of the four military governors to arrange for making the German mark of the Soviet Zone the currency for all Berlin

4. Make the currency change effective by 20 November

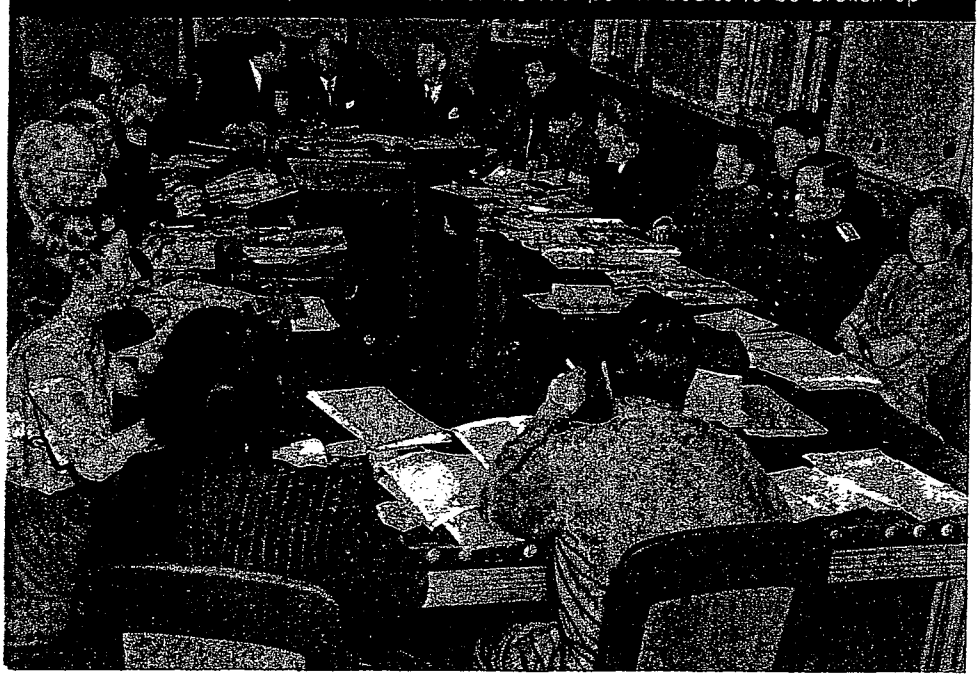
5. Re-open, in the Council of Foreign Ministers, negotiations on all outstanding problems concerning Germany within 10 days after the recommended measures have been placed in effect, or on such date as the Four Powers agree upon.

The Western Powers promptly accepted the program, but when it came up for vote before the Security Council on 25 October Mr Vishinsky cast the USSR's 28th veto.

Several more attempts were made outside the UN to mediate the situation, but when the new year rolled around, the UN finished its Paris session with the problem still unsolved. The Western Powers steadfastly refused to negotiate under duress—that is, until the blockade was lifted—and the Soviets refused to lift the blockade until the Soviet mark was established as the sole currency in Berlin.

* Argentina, Belgium, Syria, Canada, Colombia and China. Argentine Foreign Minister Juan Bramuglia was chairman of the body.

THE KOMMANDATURA, an inter-Allied governing authority, was established to direct jointly the administration of Berlin. Composed of the allied commandants, it was the last of the four-power bodies to be broken up



MILITARY GOVERNORS at the time the Berlin blockade began were (l-r), Generals Lucius D Clay (US), Sir Brian Robertson (UK), Pierre Koenig (France) and Marshal Vasily Sokolovsky (USSR). Early in 1949 Marshal Sokolovsky was appointed to a higher position with the Soviet armed forces in Moscow. Gen Clay retired in May 1949 and was succeeded temporarily by Lt Gen Clarence R Huebner, former Deputy Military Governor

Final Split

In the meantime, in Berlin, the Soviets achieved a complete split in the city by setting up an entire and separate East Sector administration on 30 November. Creation of this Soviet-sponsored city administration was a simple affair concluded in less than two hours by a Communist-front assembly which voted unanimously on every nomination. There were no arguments, no disagreements, and no contest for any of the posts in the new administration. The entire slate was picked in advance. Delegates representing every major Communist-front organization in Berlin packed the State Opera House and clapped mechanically as the names of the new administration members were announced. Herr Friedrich Ebert, son of the former Weimar Republic president, was named Lord Mayor.

West Elections

Despite the Communist action, the three Western sectors of Berlin went ahead with the regularly scheduled city election on 6 December. These elections resulted in an overwhelming victory for the anti-Communist Social Democratic Party. The Social Democrats received 64.5 per cent of the 1,330,820 votes cast and won overwhelming control of the city assembly. The next day the assembly named Herrn Ernst Reuter Mayor of Berlin.

On 21 December the Western military governors in Berlin reconvened the *Kommandatura* and left the door open for the Soviets to return. A three-power communiqué issued that day stated: "If the Soviet authorities either now or at a future date decide to abide by the agreements to which the four powers are committed, the quadripartite administration of Berlin could be resumed."

Blockade Lifting

On 5 May 1949 it was announced in the capitals of the Big Four nations that the Soviet blockade of Berlin would be lifted 12 May and negotiations on a peace treaty for Germany resumed in Paris 23 May.

The announcement climaxed almost three months of private negotiations between the USSR and the US, the latter acting as spokesman for the Western Powers. The technical details—including the difficult currency question—were to be discussed, not at Occupation levels as had happened previously (in August 1948), but by the foreign ministers.

The week between the announcement and the lifting of the blockade was a busy one. The complicated arrangements for restoring normal rail, highway and barge traffic between Western Zones and Berlin had to be made. The airlift continued until and after those communications were restored.

General reaction of the Western world to the news was a restrained optimism. It was that the agreement represented a major concession on the USSR's previous stand. Some observers recalled Lenin's statement of strategy: it was sometimes necessary, he said, to take one step backward in order to take two forward. Few cared to prophesy with firmness what turn the situation would take in the next few months.

III. AIRLIFT

Teamwork

From the day the airlift was inaugurated it had a slogan. The slogan was "teamwork." The airlift had become the main implement of Allied policy which was clearly and bluntly stated by Gen George C Marshall, then Secretary of State. "We intend to stay" he said.

There was other policy involved. General Eisenhower in 1945 said: "... the US Army is here for no other reason than to support Military Government in Germany. We must always remember that and always keep our objective in front of us."

The Army, the Navy and the Air

LACK OF BIG FOUR AGREEMENT led the US, UK and France to consideration of means to revive West Germany. Among the decisions made was that of effecting a currency reform in June 1948 in West Zones

BLOCKADE followed currency reform by a few days. The Soviets said it had been adopted to protect the economy of the Soviet Zone and Berlin from the effects of the West German currency reform

Force combined their skill in planning, organization and execution. The Navy shipped supplies to Germany, later added its transports to the sky route from Rhein-Main to Berlin.

The Army's Quartermaster Corps stored the food and other supplies, and the Transportation Corps shipped them from storehouse to airfield; Military Government set the priorities on supplies to be shipped to Berlin; the Logistics Division of Headquarters EUCOM planned for the right materials to be at the right places at the right time.

The Air Force planned the intricate scheduling of flights to and from Berlin; it flew the transport planes back and forth and kept them in the air.

For the first time the Army and Air Force had a dual role in implementing actively the peacetime diplomatic policy of the US Government. Teamwork has made it a success.

First Month

The airlift began very modestly on 26 June when two B17s landed at Tempelhof airfield in Berlin, carrying vitally needed medical supplies. However it immediately leaped into high gear on the 28th when more than 100 cargo planes—mostly C47s—arrived laden with food.

On 29 June, USAFE announced that Brigadier General Joseph E Smith, commander of Wiesbaden Military Post, had been assigned to command *Operation Vittles*. The same day it was announced that C54s from as far away as Alaska, Hawaii and the Caribbean were on their way to join the operation.

The first coal, packed in duffel bags, was hauled to Berlin on 7 July and on the same day it was announced that the 1,000-ton mark had been achieved for the first time.

On 9 July, the first casualties occurred when a C47 crashed into a mountain, killing two crew members and a US civilian passenger. The second fatal crash, on 25 July, was that of another C47 into a Berlin apartment house, killing both pilots and bringing the death total to five.

When the lift was one month old, Air Force officials announced that a total of 32,146 tons of food, coal and other supplies had been transported by US Air Force planes alone.

Mounting Totals

On 28 July, Major General William H Tunner arrived to take over the command and the name *Operation Vittles* was officially changed to Air Lift Task Force.

Tonnage totals continued to mount as US and UK Army and Air Forces developed more efficient methods and the first 2,000-ton haul was registered on 31 July. On 7 August, American and British fliers almost doubled this mark with a total of 3,880 tons delivered in 666 flights.

Then, on 12 August, US and RAF airmen topped, for the first time, the 4,500 tons estimated by General Clay as necessary to keep West Berliners warm and fed. In 707 trips they hauled a total of 4,742 tons. This mark was topped again on 18 September when American fliers alone, celebrating Air Force Day, flew 5,572 tons into Berlin.

Joint Command

On 15 October, the Berlin airlift project was merged into a joint USAF-RAF command and designated the Combined Air Lift Task Force (CALTF). It was placed under the command of Major General Tunner, with Air Commodore Meerer of the RAF as deputy commander.

On 5 November, a third landing field was turned over to the airlift when Tegel airfield in the French sector of Berlin was added to the American sector's Tempelhof and the British sector's Gatow airfields.

The Navy joined its sister service in the Berlin run on 8 November when the first two squadrons of

ALLIED PROTESTS at the Soviet blockade of Berlin were lodged at Occupation, Government and UN levels. At the Paris UN sessions Mr Vishinsky, USSR delegate, vetoed all plans to settle the issue

Navy C54s arrived at Rhein-Main. Within 24 hours of landing time the Navy planes made their first flight to Berlin.

Winter Operations

Winter, according to the Communist supporters of Soviet policy, would see the failure of the airlift. They were proved wrong. On very few days were operations suspended altogether. The mild winter meant that operations were not even seriously curtailed.

In November, the planes passed their first test against winter weather, continuing normal flight schedules despite heavy fog.

On 11 December, the Navy suffered its first casualty when one of its C54s crashed into the Taunus mountains, killing the crew chief. This meant that a total of 26 British and Americans, including one American civilian, had lost their lives in flying food, fuel and other supplies to Berlin.

The combined airlift was six months old at Christmas time. By then it had carried 700,000 tons of supplies to the blockaded city—an average of 3,880 tons in an average of 550 flights daily. It was stated that in 1949 when new planes were put into operation, the daily total could be doubled.

Commendation

At the beginning of the new year, Secretary of the Air Force W Stuart Symington praised airlift teamwork in the following words:

"The Berlin airlift approaches the ideal in teamwork. There is teamwork in the US Air Force from shops to hangars to landing strips to control towers to weather offices to cockpits.

"There is teamwork among the Armed Services, with the Navy transporting not only the needed petroleum products, but furnishing pilots, crews and aircraft, with the Army transporting supplies to and from airstrips and distributing them where they are needed, and with the Air Force delivering the goods by air.

"There is teamwork between ourselves and our Western Allies, especially our British friends who have not only made available to us facilities to help us, but who are playing a vital role in the operation of the airlift itself, and our French Allies who made available as rapidly as possible in their sector of Berlin an airport capable of handling our aircraft."

More Records

In February, the airlift forces set new records and doubled General Clay's estimate of the airlift's goal by flying in 8,025 tons in one day, one plane landing every 90 seconds. This was more than 80 per cent of what West sector Berliners received before the blockade. Besides food and coal it included machinery and industrial raw materials. West Berliners were now getting 2,000 calories of food daily, 270 more than when the city was supplied by land.

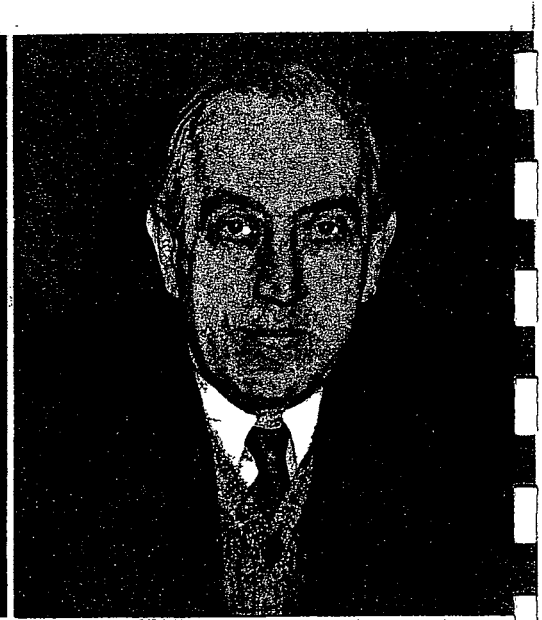
On 6 April, General Clay organized all Army units supporting the airlift into one organization under the command of Brigadier General Philip E Gallagher. This was designated as the US Army Airlift Support Command, and headquarters was established at Wiesbaden.

Later in April, the Office of Military Government published a cumulative report depicting the combined US/UK airlift tonnage as of 11 April. The report stated that 1,019,837 net metric tons of food, coal and other supplies had been delivered for German consumption.

Results

On 16 April, the planes of the Combined Air Lift Task Force blazed a new record when they hauled a staggering total of 12,940 tons of supplies to Berlin in 1,398 flights. Official figures showed that the planes landed at a rate of almost one every minute. The record haul was almost 4,000 tons more than Berlin used to obtain daily by rail from Western Europe. This was conclusive proof that the Soviet blockade had been a miserable failure.

COMMUNISTS achieved the final split in Berlin by setting up a separate East Sector administration with Herrn Friedrich Ebert (left) as Lord Mayor. Despite the Communist action, West Sector Germans went ahead with regularly-scheduled city elections. Anti-Communist Social Democrats received most votes and won overwhelming control of the city assembly. Next day the assembly named Herrn Ernst Reuter Mayor of Berlin



IV. EFFECT OF THE BLOCKADE

On Berliners

Life in blockaded Berlin was not pleasant for Western Berlin's 2,500,000 people. Aside from the hardships created by the blockade, there were the constant efforts of the Soviet-controlled city administration and police force to harass Western Berliners by passing conflicting laws and regulations and by subjecting them to numerous checks when they attempted to travel to the Soviet sector of the city.

THE AIRLIFT began on 26 June. From modest beginnings it developed in efficiency and volume. Its success was due to the teamwork between the Army, the Air Force, the Navy and the Marine Corps

Despite these, however, they have shown that they would rather live under the hardships of the blockade than move across town into the Soviet sector. This was first proven in July when the Soviets offered food to the people of Berlin's West sectors if they would register and buy their rations in the Soviet sector. This offer was denounced and ridiculed in the non-Communist press and in the first ten days of registration only 19,000 Germans signed up.

Public Opinion

It was proven again later when an American Military Government survey disclosed that the majority of Western Berliners prefer the blockade to Communist domination. They were asked: *"Would you prefer continuing the present situation in Berlin or bringing it to an end by uniting Berlin under the Socialist Unity Party (Communist Party)?"* Eighty-eight per cent said they preferred the blockade. Only four per cent preferred Communist control and eight per cent had no opinion.

It was proven even more conclusively in October when Military Government, in an opinion poll, asked the question: *"Do you think the Western Powers are doing the right or wrong thing by staying in Berlin under the present circumstances?"* Ninety-five per cent of Berliners thought the Western Powers were doing the right thing. Two per cent thought they were doing the wrong thing and three per cent had no opinion

From this it can be seen that Soviet attempts to convince Berliners that their best interests lie in the withdrawal of the Western Powers have been a dismal failure.

Supplies

Western residents of Berlin get only four hours of electricity a day. Their coal ration has been drastically reduced, but this was counteracted to some degree by the issue of 600 lbs of wood and by the creation of warming centers which remain open from 0800 to 2200.

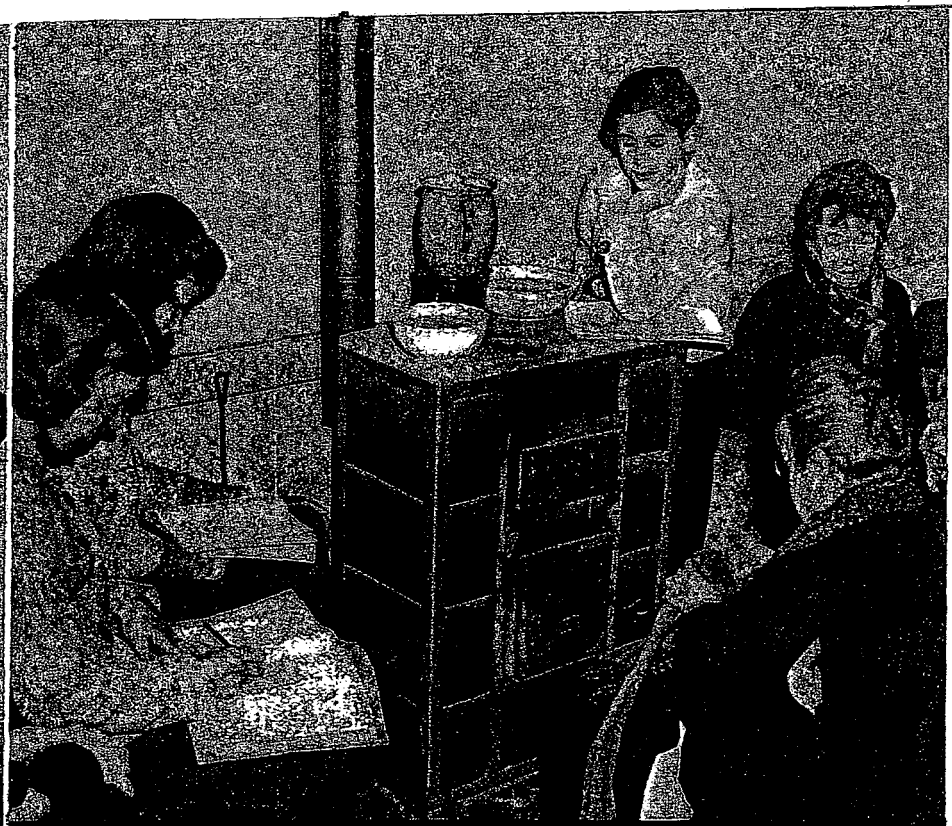
● As for food, the Berliners are actually eating better now than they were before the blockade. At the time the blockade was imposed, the population of the West sectors received food rations which, on an average, gave each person 1,779 calories daily. The population now receives an average of 1,998 calories daily, an increase of 219 calories over the pre-blockade ration. This was the situation according to a Military Government report published in February of this year, and things are improving daily.

Europe Encouraged

Our firm stand in Berlin and the spectacular success of the airlift have resulted in the strengthening of anti-Communist elements all over Western Europe. A proof of this was the formation of Western Union—an economic and military agreement between Britain, France, Holland, Belgium and Luxemburg.

A second proof consists of the continued existence of strong pro-democratic governments in France and Italy—countries in which Communist parties made determined efforts to win control.

TEAMWORK within the US armed forces was supplemented by teamwork between the Western Allies. Combined Air Lift Task Force planes used British, US and French airfields in the Western Zones and in Berlin



LIFE IN BERLIN was difficult for the West Sector's 2,500,000 people. The blockade brought fuel, food and job shortages but towards the end of the blockade rations were higher than they had been at the start

All these democratic gains are a direct result of the confidence inspired by our calm refusal to be intimidated by Communist actions in Berlin. The Marshall Plan and our actions in the United Nations helped, of course, to instill this confidence, but neither would have been of much use if we had not proven, by our handling of the Berlin situation, that we intend to back words with deeds.

Soviet Strategy

● What did the Soviets hope to accomplish by imposing the blockade? The first thing they hoped for, of course, was the Western Powers' withdrawal from Berlin. Berlin was to be a test of power for the Soviets —a test of how far they could go short of war. Complete control of Berlin, withdrawal of the Allied garrisons would make the western border of the Soviet Zone of Germany a very real border. Moscow and communism would be much nearer the grand prize—Western Europe. The airlift's success thwarted those plans.

Other things that they hoped to accomplish can be seen by the price they originally set for lifting the blockade. From various Soviet sources this price can be totaled up in an itemized listing: a centralized Germany, run from Moscow via Berlin; delivery of all reparations claimed from Western Germany by the USSR; inclusion of the USSR in the international control of the Ruhr; abandonment by the West of plans for unifying Germany; withdrawal of Western Germany from ERP.

The meaning of this was obvious: Communist control of Ger[illegible] disruption of the ECA and [illegible] wrecking of German recovery. T[illegible] would have led to the slowing-up of Western European recovery, the existence of much economic unrest, and the creation of fertile soil for Communist propaganda. Eventually, they hoped that these measures would result in the Communist control of all Europe.

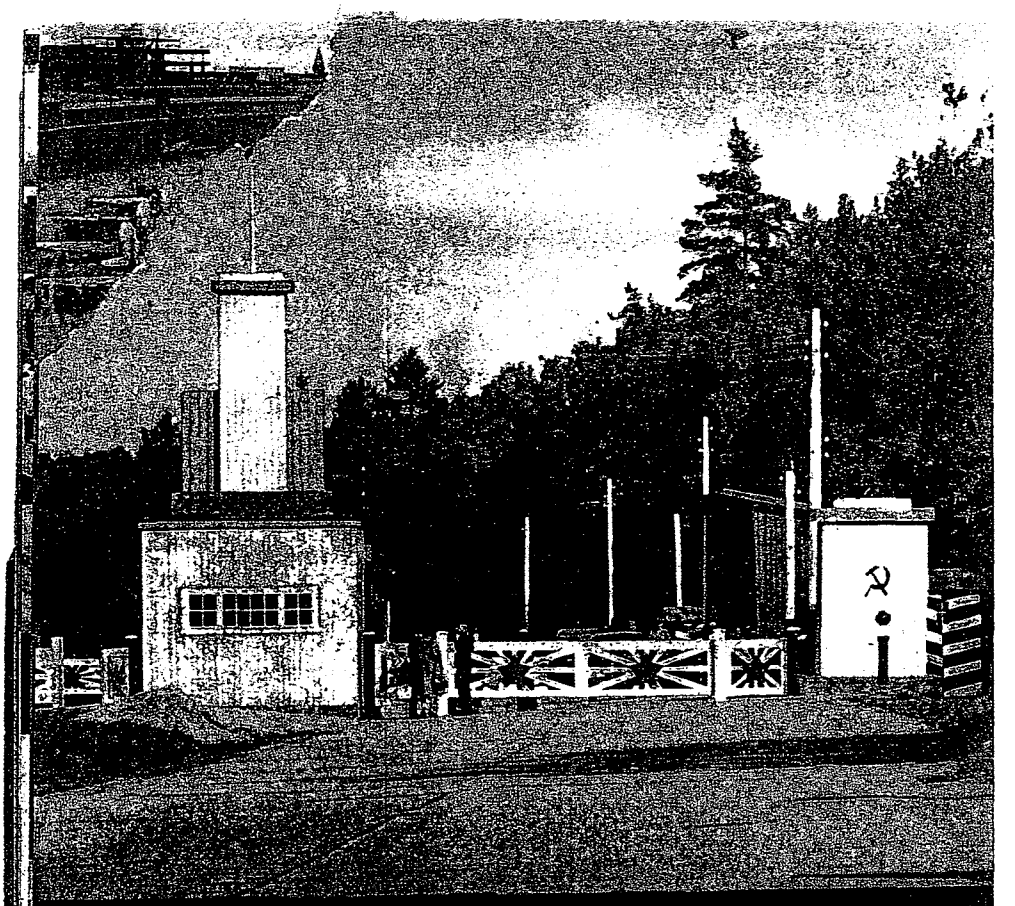
SUMMARY

We began today's discussion with a review of the causes that led up to the situation in Berlin. We traced the developments from the treaties of Yalta and Potsdam, through the breaking-up of the Council of Foreign Ministers, and the Allied Control Council, to the dissolution of the last four-power body, the *Kommandatura.*

We also recounted the efforts of the Western Powers to solve the problem without the Soviets. Among these efforts were the meetings in London between the US, Britain, France, Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxemburg, which resulted in plans for a West German state and international control of the Ruhr. Another was the introduction of new currency by the West in June 1948.

Then we listed some Soviet moves: the formation of a People's Council, and the circulation of a petition allegedly containing 13,000,000 signatures, asking for German "unity."

WEST BERLINERS showed their approval of the airlift and their unwillingness to submit to Communist domination in demonstrations and public opinion polls. Success of the airlift encouraged them in their courageous stand



BLOCKADE LIFTING came 12 May 1949 after Big Four discussions. On 23 May the Big Four foreign ministers met in Paris to try once more to reach agreement on a peace treaty for Germany and Austria. Success of the airlift—and the increased confidence of Europeans in US determination to back words with deeds—gave the Western nations a diplomatic advantage they had not possessed a year ago

Next we talked about the blockade, beginning with the semi-blockade of March 1948 and on to the major blockade which began on 19 June 1948. On that day, and on succeeding days, the Russians halted all rail, road and water traffic into Berlin and served notice that they would not supply food to the city's Western sectors.

From there, we went on to a discussion of the attempts to mediate the problem. We spoke of the meetings of the military governors, and of the top-level meetings in Moscow between Western ambassadors and Soviet Foreign Minister Molotov. Then we had to look at UN efforts to solve the problem. All of these, we noted, were failures, and the Soviets further complicated the problem by setting up a separate city administration in Berlin. In May, however, the blockade was lifted.

Next we talked about the airlift, which began on 26 June. From a modest 1,000-ton daily average after the first month of operations, it rose to the record-breaking haul of 12,000 tons in a single day in April. We emphasized that it has been a spectacular success, and has actually resulted in the Berliners getting more food than they received by land in pre-blockade days.

Then we went on to talk about the effects of the blockade on the Germans living in Berlin. Various polls were cited to demonstrate that the effect of the blockade had been precisely the opposite of what the Communists hoped for. Every survey taken to date indicates that an overwhelming majority of the Germans want the Allies to remain in Berlin.

We also discussed the result the blockade has had on the other countries in Europe and decided that it has resulted in the strengthening of anti-Communist elements everywhere.

Next we talked about the place of Berlin in over-all Communist strategy and saw how they hoped to parlay chaotic conditions there into Communist control of all Europe. That they have failed in this seems to be indicated by recent developments such as the signing of the Atlantic Pact, the formation of Western Union, and the continued existence of strong pro-democratic governments in France and Italy.

I & E Bulletin

the USSR and world tension

The USSR, and Communists and fellow-travellers in other countries, are waging a major peace offensive in which the United States and other democratic nations are charged with responsibility for bringing about the present crisis in international relations.

Little more is needed to prove that precisely the opposite is true than a brief list of the actions of the Soviet Union and its satellites since the war's end. The Soviets and the other Communist-dominated nations have frustrated the United Nations, and the leading democratic powers within it, in their repeated efforts to establish a just and durable peace.

The Communist powers have time and again committed acts which sharpened international friction and fomented and prolonged the "cold war."

A brief recital of the principal actions of the Soviet Union and its orbit nations makes the record adequately clear.

The following is a chronological catalogue, by no means complete:

November 1945

Soviet forces in Iran prevent Iranian Government from putting down a separatist "Democratic Government of Azerbaidzhan."

16 Feb 1946 to date

USSR repeatedly uses veto in UN, thereby preventing efforts to convert UN into working international organization.

Middle of 1946 to date

Albania, Bulgaria and Yugoslavia aid Greek guerrillas. USSR and satellites frustrate all UN attempts to stabilize Greek border situation.

August 1946

Yugoslavs shoot down and force down US planes.

30 December 1946 to date

USSR in UN prevents evolution of program for international control of atomic energy although UN Atomic Energy Commission approves, 10-0, US atomic control plan. (USSR and Poland abstained from voting.)

June 1947

USSR prevents satellites from participating in the European Recovery Program.

September 1947

Cominform is organized for main purpose of combatting ERP. Since then, propaganda tirades have been unleashed against the Program.

September 1947

Yugoslav troops demonstrate in vicinity of Trieste.

9 December 1947

USSR expels French repatriation mission and breaks off trade with France.

January 1948

USSR again shows its opposition to Korean unification by not permitting UN Temporary Commission to operate in North Korea.

February-May 1948

Directed from North Korea, South Korean Communists conduct campaign of terrorism to sabotage UN-sponsored elections on 11 May 1948 for a Korean National Assembly.

February 1948

Czech Communists stage coup against Government.

20 March 1948

Soviet Commander in Germany walks out of Allied Control Council, thereby precipitating collapse of quadripartite control machinery.

1 April 1948

Soviet authorities restrict movement between Berlin and the Western Zones.

June 1948

USSR imposes land blockade on Western Berlin.

September 1948

Soviet Commander in Germany refuses to abide by the terms of the 30 Aug directive agreed upon by Big Four representatives in Moscow, thereby torpedoing efforts to resolve Berlin problem by discussion.

November 1948

Soviet and satellite trade unions openly send financial contributions to striking French coal miners.

February 1949 to date

Most of the world's Communist parties avow allegiance to USSR in event of East-West conflict and embark on violent propaganda campaign against the governments of the Western Powers.

This is the record, clear and open for all to see. Read it yourself and decide where the responsibility lies.

MISSION ACCOMPLISHED

Complete text of Secretary of Defense Johnson's message to the armed forces on the occasion of the Berlin blockade lifting is as follows:

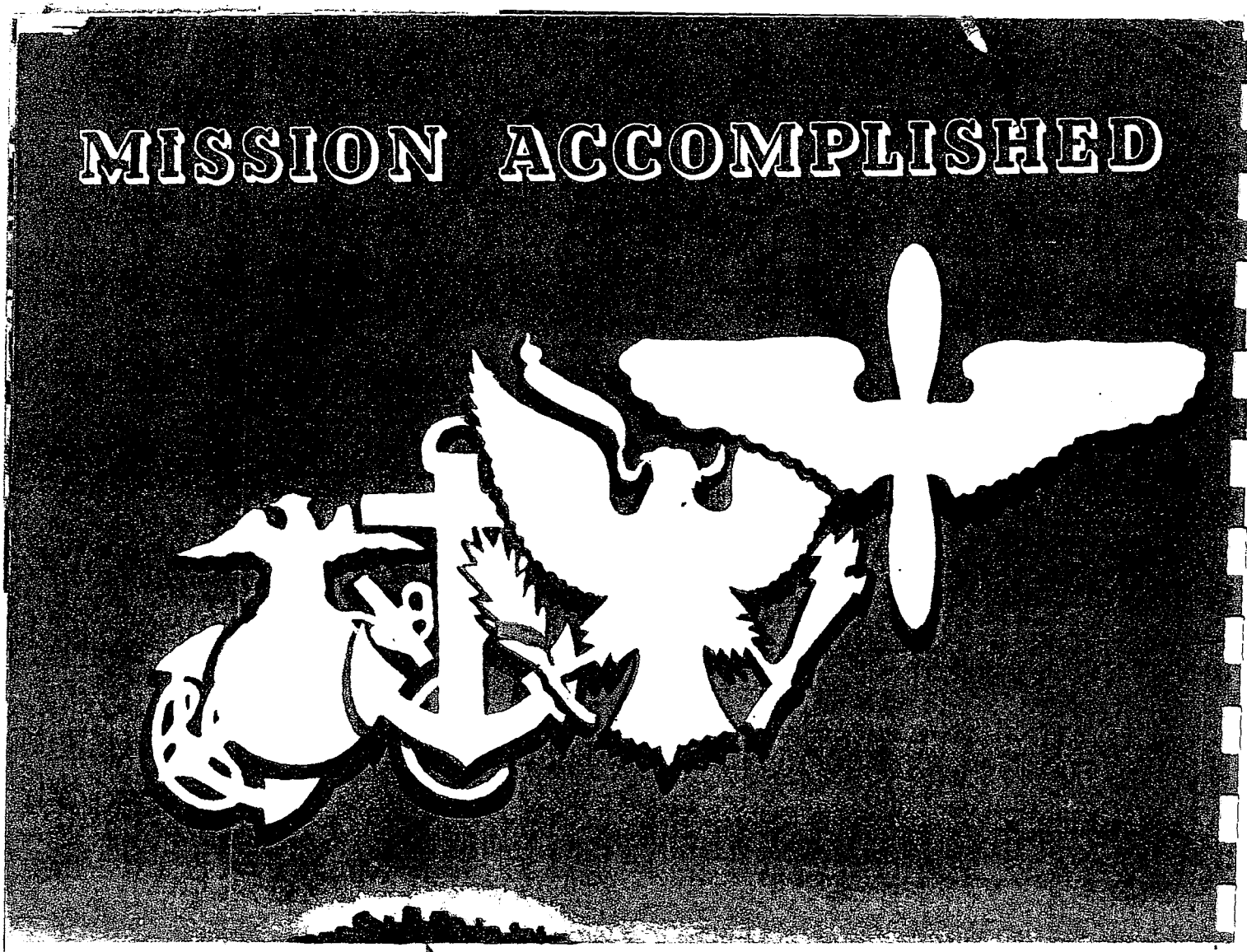
"The unified effort of members of all the armed forces all over the world—the Army, the Navy, the Air Force and the Marine Corps—has resulted in one of the greatest transportation feats in the history of the world—the Berlin airlift.

For more than ten months of gruelling operations US planes flew more than 50 million miles along the air corridors into Berlin to feed, clothe and sustain a city of more than two million people undaunted by time and weather.

Working hour after hour, day and night, you have demonstrated the world unified American national defense in action. Your achievement takes its place beside the great American victories of all time. America is proud of you, of every one of you.

In congratulating our own men we are not overlooking the contributions made toward the success of the Berlin airlift by other occupying powers. It was an excellent demonstration of international teamwork."

MISSION ACCOMPLISHED



Complete text of Secretary of Defense Johnson's message to the armed forces on the occasion of the Berlin blockade lifting is as follows:

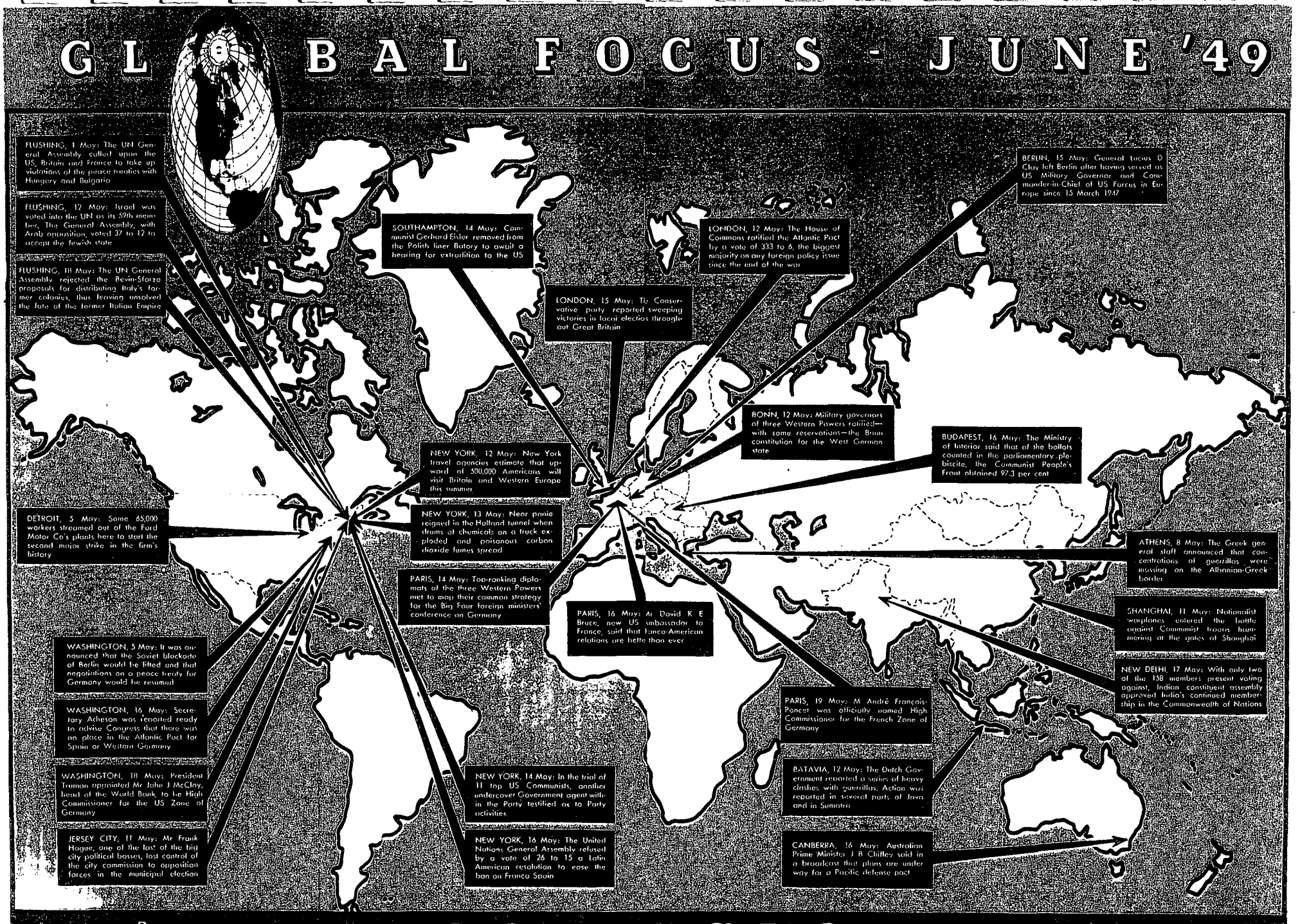
"The unified effort of members of all the armed forces all over the world, the Army, the Navy, the Air Force and the Marine Corps, has resulted in one of the greatest transportation feats in the history of the world—the Berlin airlift.

For more than ten months of gruelling operations US planes flew more than 50 million miles along the air corridors into Berlin to feed, clothe and sustain a city of more than two million people undaunted by time and weather.

Working hour after hour, day and night, you have demonstrated the world unified American national defense in action. Your achievement takes its place beside the great American victories of all time. America is proud of you, of every one of you.

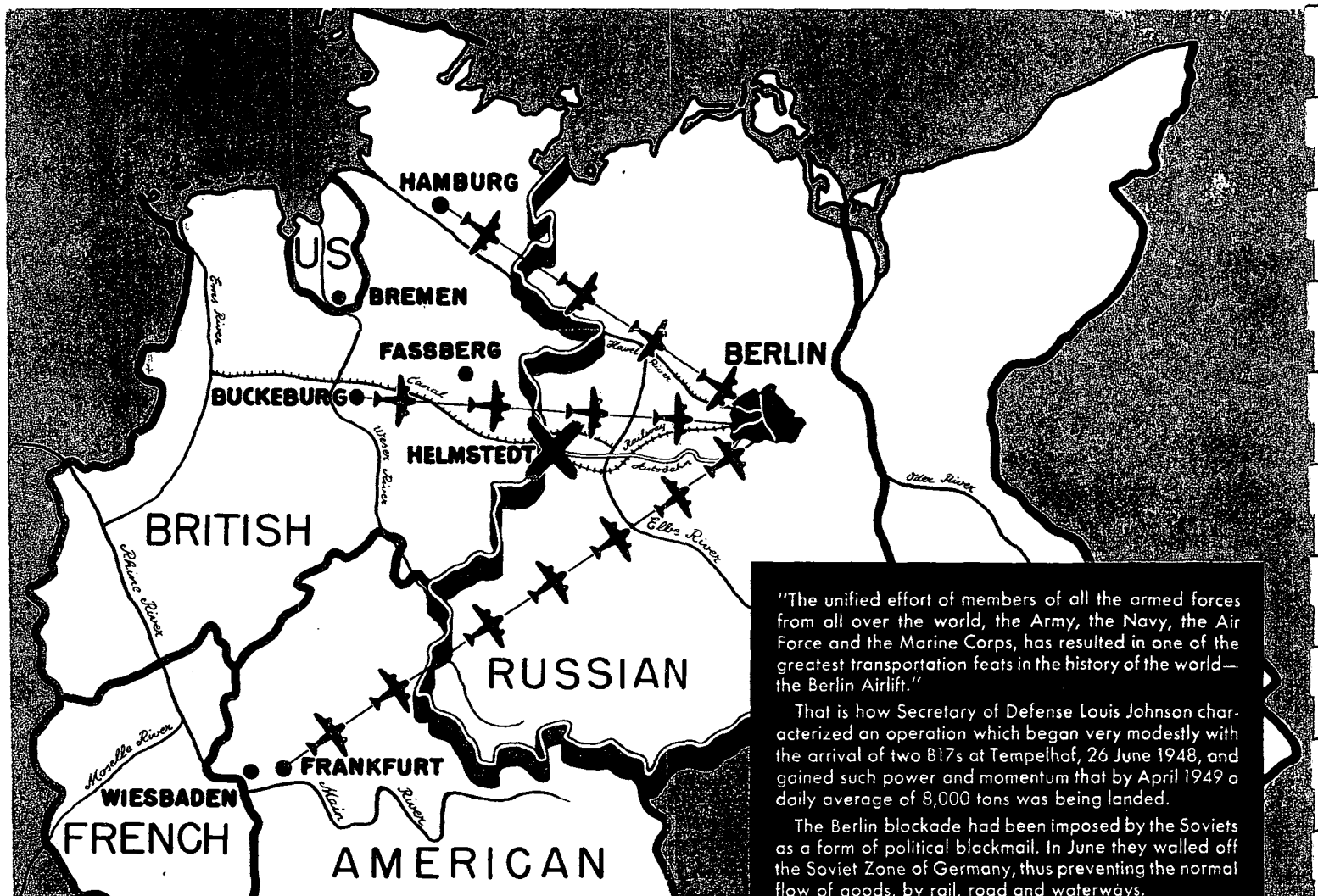
In congratulating our own men we are not overlooking the contributions made toward the success of the Berlin airlift by other occupying powers. It was an excellent demonstration of international teamwork."

GLOBAL FOCUS - JUNE '49



IT'S TIME FOR A GLOBAL VIEW

Berlin



"The unified effort of members of all the armed forces from all over the world, the Army, the Navy, the Air Force and the Marine Corps, has resulted in one of the greatest transportation feats in the history of the world—the Berlin Airlift."

That is how Secretary of Defense Louis Johnson characterized an operation which began very modestly with the arrival of two B17s at Tempelhof, 26 June 1948, and gained such power and momentum that by April 1949 a daily average of 8,000 tons was being landed.

The Berlin blockade had been imposed by the Soviets as a form of political blackmail. In June they walled off the Soviet Zone of Germany, thus preventing the normal flow of goods, by rail, road and waterways.

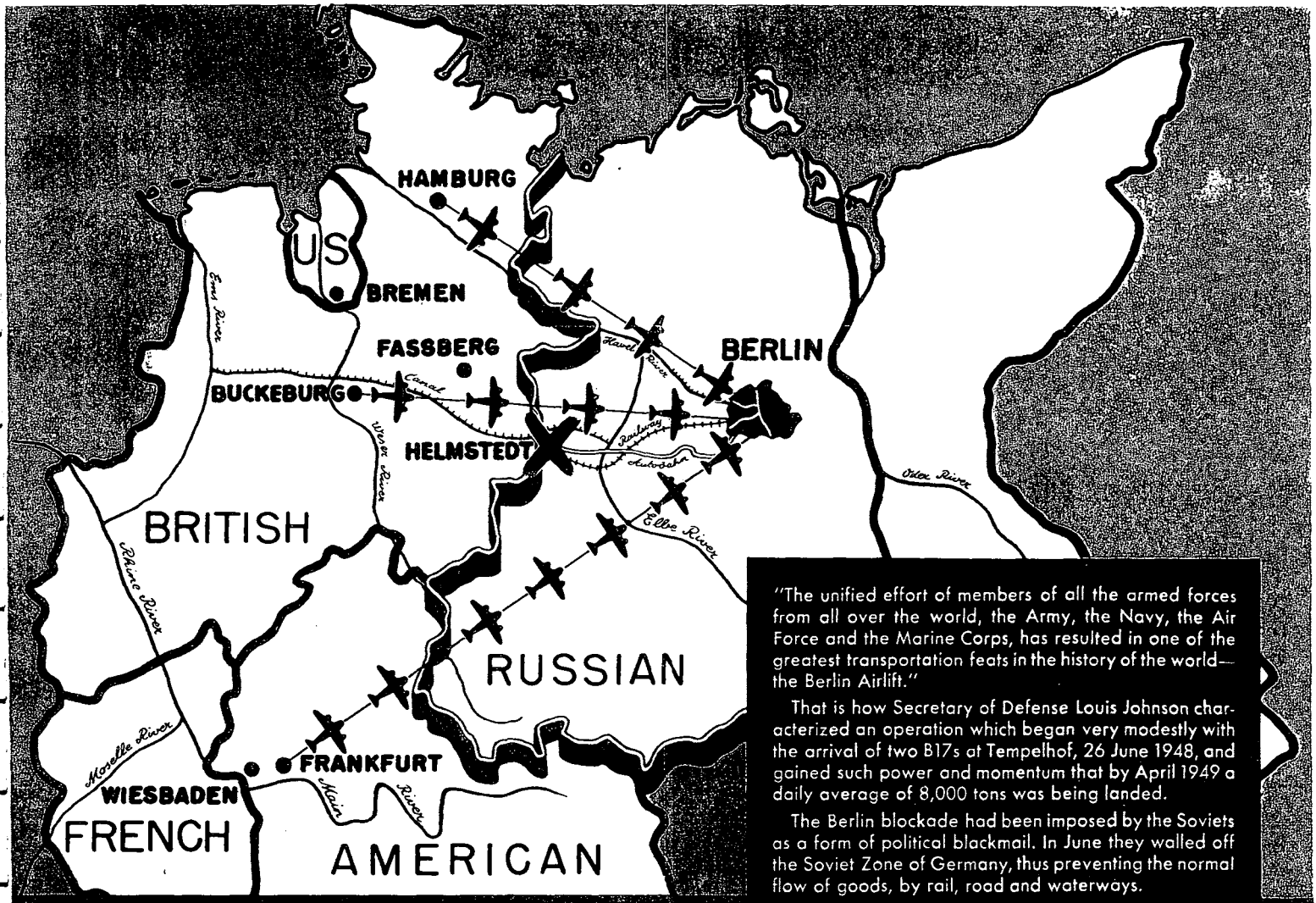
Allied cargo planes from bases in Western Germany met the needs of Berlin to such success that the Soviets eventually agreed to lift the blockade and meet again with the Western Allies in an attempt to settle all problems connected with a German peace treaty.

The teamwork of the allied armed forces had been the decisive factor in the West's moral victory.

For the background to the absorbing story of the Berlin blockade and the airlift, take part in this week's TIP discussion—"Berlin."

THIS IS YOUR FOR THE WEEK

berlin



THIS IS YOUR FOR THE WEEK

"The unified effort of members of all the armed forces from all over the world, the Army, the Navy, the Air Force and the Marine Corps, has resulted in one of the greatest transportation feats in the history of the world—the Berlin Airlift."

That is how Secretary of Defense Louis Johnson characterized an operation which began very modestly with the arrival of two B17s at Tempelhof, 26 June 1948, and gained such power and momentum that by April 1949 a daily average of 8,000 tons was being landed.

The Berlin blockade had been imposed by the Soviets as a form of political blackmail. In June they walled off the Soviet Zone of Germany, thus preventing the normal flow of goods, by rail, road and waterways.

Allied cargo planes from bases in Western Germany met the needs of Berlin to such success that the Soviets eventually agreed to lift the blockade and meet again with the Western Allies in an attempt to settle all problems connected with a German peace treaty.

The teamwork of the allied armed forces had been the decisive factor in the West's moral victory.

For the background to the absorbing story of the Berlin blockade and the airlift, take part in this week's TIP discussion—"Berlin."

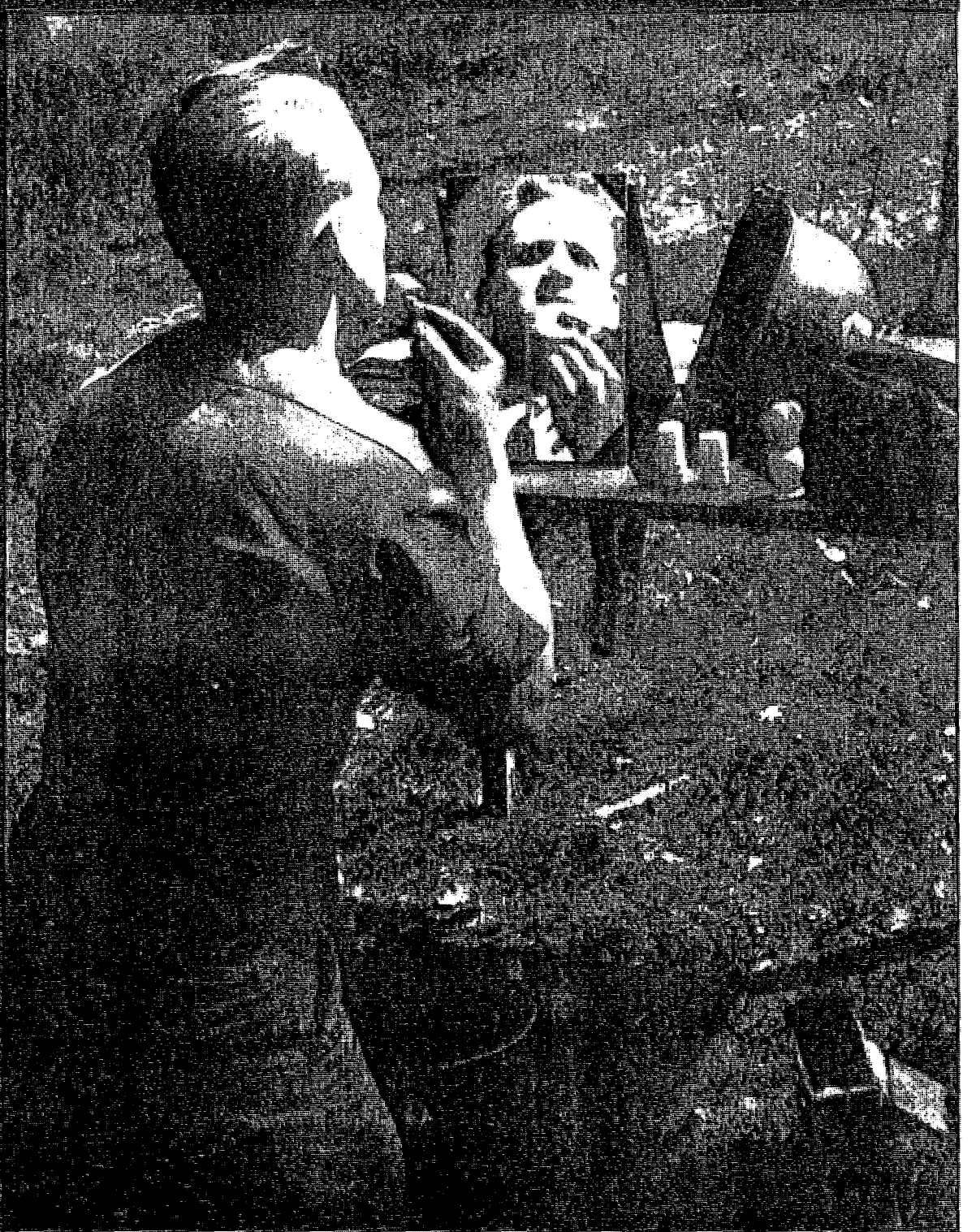
THE AMERICAN TRAVELER

1st Infantry Division

Division

ANNIVERSARY

Edition



June 3, 1917 – June 3, 1949

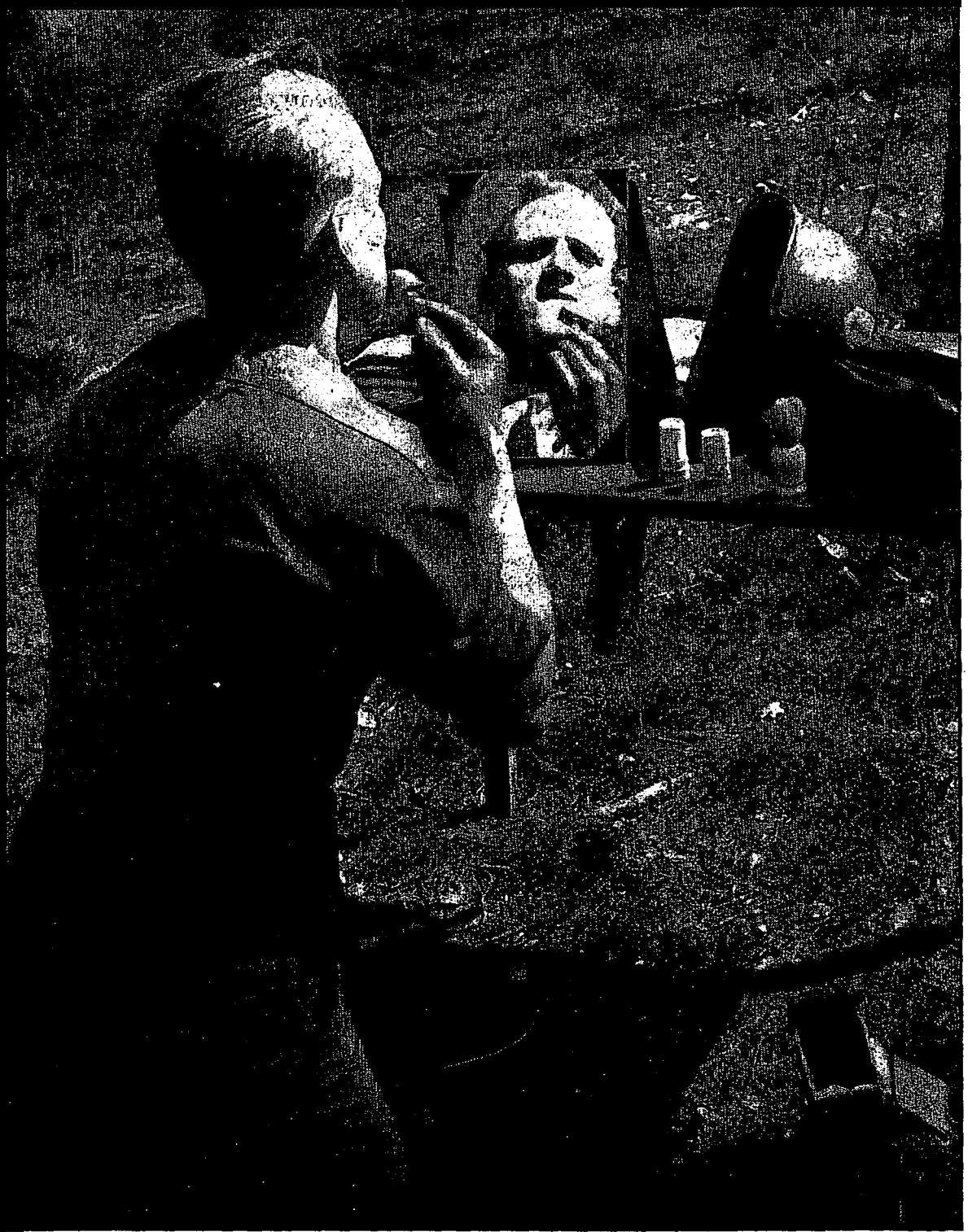
THE AMERICAN TRAVELER

1st Infantry Division

Division

ANNIVERSARY

Edition



June 3, 1917 – June 3, 1949

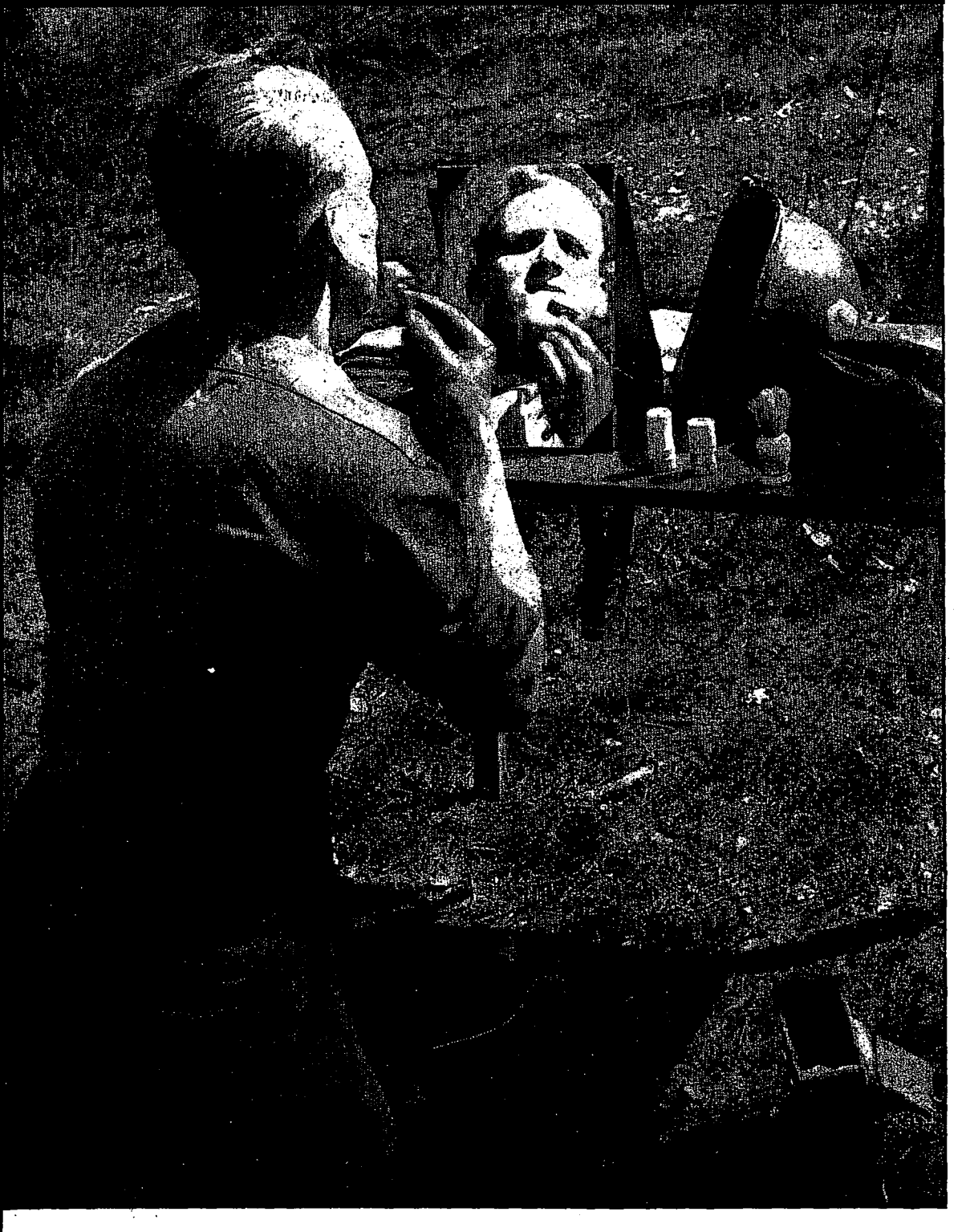
THE AMERICAN TRAVELER

1st Infantry Division

Division

ANNIVERSARY

Edition



June 3, 1917 – June 3, 1949

1ST INFANTRY DIVISION

32d ANNIVERSARY PROGRAM
GRAFENWOHR, GERMANY

JUNE 3, 1949

Units Participating

16th, 18th and 26th Infantry Regiments, Division Artillery

Division Troops

- 1st Engineer Combat Battalion
- 1st Medical Battalion
- 63d Heavy Tank Battalion
- 71st Ordnance Battalion
- 122d Transportation Corps Trucking Battalion

- 1st Division Headquarters and Headquarters Company
- 1st Military Police Company
- 1st Quartermaster Company
- 1st Reconnaissance Company
- 1st Signal Company

EVENTS

FIRING COMPETITIONS: 8:30-12 and 1-2:30

Type of Firing	Range	Course	Team Composition
Rifle, Cal. 30 M1	(1-50 West) 3	B	One 10-man team each infantry regiment, Div. Arty., Div. Trps.
Carbine, Cal. 30	(1-100 East) 3	A	One 10-man team each infantry regiment, Div. Arty., 1st Engr. Bn., 63d Tk. Bn., 71st Ord. Bn., 122d Trk. Bn., Div. Trps. (—)
Pistol, Cal. 45	1	A	One five-man team each infantry regiment, Div. Arty., Div. Trps.
BAR	18	B	One BAR team each infantry battalion
Machine Gun (Cal. 30 light)	18	1,000 in. MG	One squad each infantry battalion
Machine Gun (Cal. 30 heavy)	18	1,000 in. MG	One squad each infantry battalion
Mortar, 60 mm	6	Expert Test	One squad each infantry battalion
Mortar, 81 mm	6	Expert Test	One squad each infantry battalion
57 mm Recoilless Rifle	6	A	One squad each infantry battalion
75 mm Recoilless Rifle	6	A	One squad each infantry battalion Div. Trps. (Optional)
90 mm Gun	6	A (less subcaliber and Table V; plus four round bore sighting)	One tank crew each tank company of each infantry regiment and 63d Tk. Bn.

NON-FIRING COMPETITION: 8:30-12

The above listed units will hold non-firing military competitions, appropriate to the types of troops participating in their respective areas to determine single winners to take part in the Division finals. Units not present in Grafenwohr will be represented by winners in preliminary contests held at home stations.

Division finals in non-firing events: 6:30 —

Platoon Drill armed with M1	Sportsplatz	Each infantry regiment and 1st Engr. Bn.
Platoon Drill armed with carbine or pistol	Sportsplatz	Div. Arty., 63d Tk. Bn., 1st Med. Bn. (unarmed), 122d Trk. Bn., Div. Trps. (—)
Outstanding Soldier	Sportsplatz	One individual from each of the following: 16th, 18th, 26th Inf. Regts., 1st Engr. Bn., 1st Med. Bn., 63d Tk. Bn., 71st Ord. Bn., 122d Trk. Bn., Div. Trps. (—)
Best Drilled Soldier (manual of arms, M1)	Sportsplatz	One individual from each of the following: each infantry regiment, 1st Engr. Bn. Optional: Div. Arty., 1st Med. Bn., 63d Tk. Bn., 71st Ord. Bn., 122d Trk. Bn., Div. Trps. (—)
Gun Drill MG, (Cal. 30 heavy)	Sportsplatz	Each infantry regiment (Optional: 1st Recon Co.)
Mortar Drill 81 mm	Sportsplatz	Each infantry regiment
75 mm Recoilless Rifle Squad Drill	Sportsplatz	Each infantry regiment, Div. Trps.
Gun Drill (artillery howitzer section)	Sportsplatz	Div. Arty. (demonstration by winner of unit competition)
Gun Drill (antiaircraft automatic weapons)	Sportsplatz	48th AAA Bn. (demonstration by winners of unit competition in 20 mm gun and 50 cal. MG, 155 events)
Best Vehicle (¼ ton)	Sportsplatz	Each infantry regiment, Div. Arty., 1st Engr. Bn., 1st Med. Bn., 63d Tk. Bn., 71st Ord. Bn., 122d Trk. Bn., Div. Trps. (—)
Drivers' Contest (2½ ton, 6X6, LWB)	Place to be designated	Each infantry regiment, Div. Arty., 1st Engr. Bn., 1st Med. Bn., 63d Tk. Bn., 71st Ord. Bn., 122d Trk. Bn., Div. Trps. (—)

Upon completion of the Division finals, all winners of the firing and non-firing events will assemble in the Sportsplatz for the presentation of awards by Lt. Gen. Clarence R. Huebner, acting commander of the European Command.

Chief Warrant Officer Thomas O. Beauchamp and the person with longest period of service in the 1st Infantry Division from Div. Arty., the 16th, 18th and 26th Inf. Regts., the 1st Engr. Bn., the 1st Med. Bn., and the Div. Trps. (—) will also be members of the commanding general's party for the presentation of awards.

BASEBALL GAMES at 2:30

Special Troops Raiders vs. 18th Infantry Vans at 18th Infantry

122d Double Clutchers vs. 16th Infantry Rangers at 16th Infantry

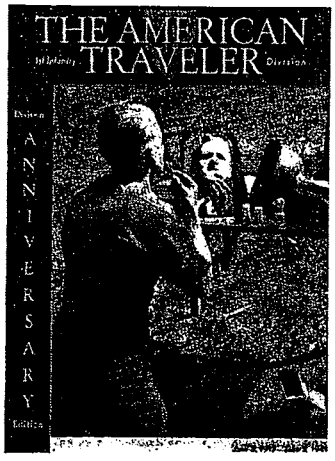
Divarty Redlegs vs. 26th Infantry Spaders at Grafenwohr Post Field

THE AMERICAN TRAVELER

THE AMERICAN TRAVELER is published weekly in conjunction with the Public Information and TI&E offices of the 1st Infantry Division with editorial staff at Bad Tolz, Germany, APO 1—A; Tel. Bad Tolz Mil. 385; Grafenwohr Mil. 537. It is an official military publication published by and for military personnel. Material contained in this newspaper may be reprinted without specific clearance. Editorial views and opinions expressed herein are not necessarily those of the Department of the Army. Officer in charge: Lt. Ned W. Welch; managing editor: Hanns E. Mück; reporters: Thomas Forster, Theodore Schmelzer, Joseph Lipan.

Printed by Oberbayerische Druckerei G.m.b.H., Rosenheim, Rathausstr. 4, Tel. 1177.

Volume XX, No. 21 — Friday, June 3, 1949



The man on the cover is 23-year-old Cpl. Harvey Jerdon, Hq. & Hq. Co., 26th Inf. Regt., motor parts clerk. From Omaha, Neb., he is a combat veteran of the 103d Inf. Div. and returned to Europe in April of last year when he was assigned to the 26th. Favorite sport: boxing.

Snapped by Sgt. Joe E. Sloan, during April's "Exercise Showers," this unposed picture seemed particularly appropriate in view of the numerous field problems in which the Division takes part throughout the year.

Sloan, who has been in the Army for seven years, is a veteran of the 501st Airborne Regiment which participated in the famous siege of Bastogne in 1944. Returning to Europe from the States in 1947, he was assigned to the public information office of the 26th and has been taking pictures ever since.

Sgt. Joe E. Sloan

To the Members Of the Division:

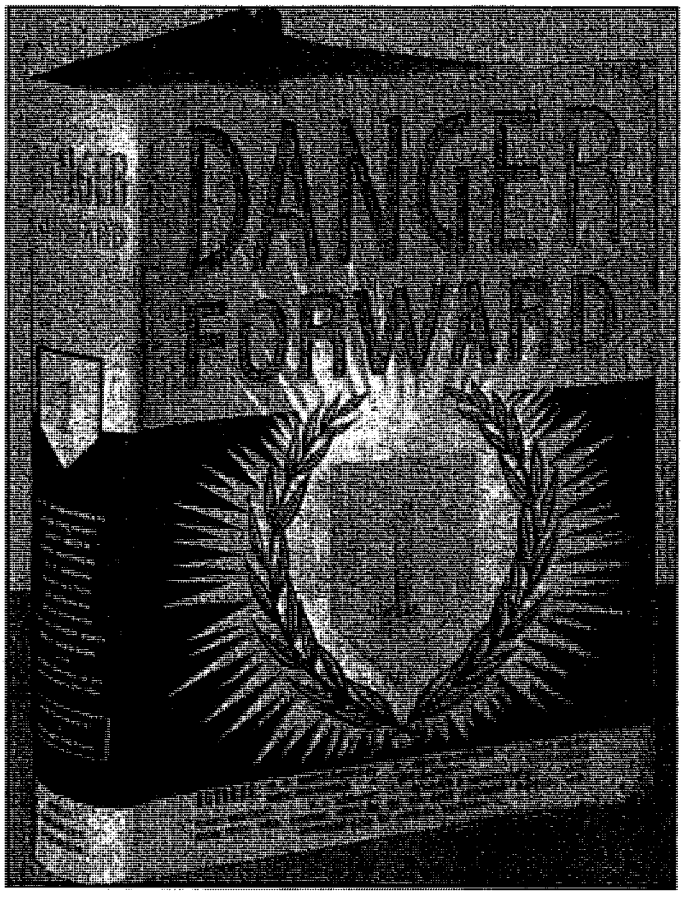
Since July of 1945, when THE AMERICAN TRAVELER was converted from a wartime mimeographed sheet to a rotary printed newspaper, there have been three special editions of the 1st Infantry Division's weekly publication to commemorate the birthday of the Big Red One. It was June 3, 1947, on the 30th anniversary of the Division, when the newspaper was first dedicated to this special occasion.

This edition, which deviates from our customary style in that it is printed in magazine form, on flat bed press and better quality paper to achieve top reproduction of photographs, is designed to furnish TRAVELER readers with a souvenir of the 32-year-old Big Red One.

We trust that newcomers to the Division will enjoy the story of the patch they wear, that old timers will forgive us for not listing day-by-day-events which they remember so well, and that everyone will find something interesting on the following pages.

Sincerely yours,

Ned W. Welch



DANGER FORWARD is a history of the 1st Infantry Division in World War II. Written by ten famous war correspondents who saw the "Fighting First" in action in Algeria, Tunisia, Sicily, Normandy, St. Lo, Mortain, Mons, Aachen, Hurtgen Forest, the Ardennes, Bonn and Remagen, this book belongs in the library of every man who is associated with the Red One.

Stateside: $5.00 — APO Adress: $5.50

Col. C. M. Eymer, Executive Secretary,
Society of the 1st Division
Box D, Ocean Beach Station, San Diego 7, California

'Sentinel' Describes Society's Activities

More than 25,000 men have passed through the ranks of the 1st Division in the past 32 years, according to an announcement of the Society of the 1st Division in its BRIDGEHEAD SENTINEL, a periodic publication which is distributed to members of the organization.

The Society was founded in 1922 by a small group of Division veterans which included Gen. George C. Marshall, the late Brig. Gen. Theodore Roosevelt, Jr. and Gen. Charles P. Summerall, who was its president. Objectives of the Society are to perpetuate the Division's record and achievements, maintain the spirit which animated it and promote social intercourse among its members.

A subscription to the SENTINEL, predecessor of THE AMERICAN TRAVELER, is included in the nominal annual membership dues. This quarterly publication keeps the oversea and Stateside members informed of the Division's activities.

In addition to issuing DANGER FORWARD, a history of the Division in the late war, the Society has constructed a monument in Washington, D. C. Standing in front of the State Department building, it is dedicated to the memory of Red One men who were killed in action.

Honorary presidents of the Society are Gen. Marshall, Gen. Summerall and Maj. Gen. Lucius R. Holbrook. Lt. Gen. Clarence R. Huebner, acting commander-in-chief of the European Command, is president. The vice-presidents include Maj. Gen. F. W. Milburn, Maj. Gen. Terry Allen ("Nothing in hell will stop the 1st Division"), and Maj. Gen. W. G. Wyman.

To: Col. C. M. Eymer
Executive Secretary,
Society of the First Division,

Box D, Ocean Beach Station,
San Diego 7, California.

Dear Sir: Enclosed please find (check) (money order) for two ($2.00) dollars in payment of my 1949 dues. Please send my membership card and future copies of the Bridgehead Sentinel to:

NAME .....

STREET .....

CITY .....

STATE .....

FORMER UNIT .....

HEADQUARTERS EUROPEAN COMMAND

Office of the Commander-in-Chief

APO 403
20 May 1949

To the Members of the 1st Infantry Division:

I desire to extend to each of you my greetings and those of the personnel of the European Command on the 32d anniversary of the origin of the 1st Infantry Division. During the past the 1st Infantry Division has created a tradition of sacrifice, gallantry and achievement that has esteemed it in the hearts of our soldiers of the two wars. This reputation of which the Division can be justifiably proud charges each of you with the special obligation of insuring that their esprit is maintained.

The present Division has made an outstanding contribution to the successful accomplishment of our mission in Germany. The recent participation of the 1st Infantry Division in "Exercise Showers" indicated the high degree of preparedness of the Division to meet any contigency. Each of you has contributed to this attainment by his self-discipline, resourcefulness, determination and attention to duty. The reenlistment and extension rate that you have established is just another indication of the high morale that exists in the Division. I have been impressed by the manner in which the many young and comparatively untrained replacements have been absorbed into your ranks. It behooves each officer and enlisted man, however, to continue to increase his knowledge and ability in his primary military occupational specialty in order to further improve the present fine record for teamwork and efficiency.

The recent reunion of the members of the 1st Infantry Division Society in New York was the most successful one to date. Everyone present was impressed by the close integration and harmony between the veterans of the two wars.

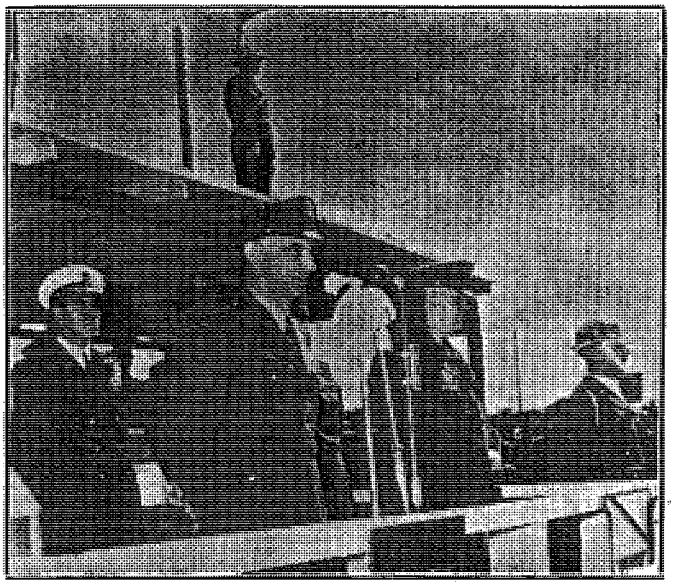
I know that the Division will continue to enhance its present reputation. There is no other Division in the Army that I would prefer to have serving with me in the European Command.

May I wish all of you success during the next year and may the 1st Infantry Division retain the high regard in which it is held by our Army and Nation.

Sincerely,

C. R. HUEBNER
Lieutenant General, USA
Acting Commander-in-Chief

Commanding General, 1st Infantry Division,
APO 1, US Army



In Grafenwohr, on May 4, 1949, the 18th Infantry's 88th Organization Day, Gen. Lucius D. Clay, EUCOM commander, announced that he would be relieved by a civilian high commissioner. In one of the largest parades ever staged in the training center, Gen. Clay indicated that the changeover would take place this month. (AFPS)

Lt. Gen. Clarence R. Huebner (foreground) a wartime commander of the 1st Division, accompanied by Lt. Gen. Charles Keightley, commander of the British Occupation Army of the Rhine, examines an operations map during "Exercise Normal," conducted last summer in Grafenwohr. Lt. Col. James Lynch, Division G-3, is at right. (Signal)

The Saga of the Red One Patch

By T. Vincent Mullahy

One quiet afternoon in the winter 1918—19, an American Army officer sat, somewhere east of the Rhine River, sweating out the twilight of the period between the end of hostilities and subsequent occupation of Germany. As he half-heartedly exchanged drolleries and generalities with several companions, his fingers toyed restlessly with the ragged remains of a German infantry fatigue cap.

By 1919 there was certainly nothing unique in the appearance of a German soldier's headgear. Thousands of doughboys had become thoroughly familiar with them, had held them and discarded them or, with that characteristic that is pecularly American, had sent them home as war souvenirs. This particular cap, however, spinning in a grey blur in the officer's hands, was slated for an entirely different future; and it was the bright red stripe encircling it that was to make that same officer, Lt. Herbert M. Stoops, remembered throughout the ensuing years.

We know, because we were there. In fact, we were around and active long before the good lieutenant came on the scene.

Who are we? We are nameless; yet we have many names. We have the lowest rank; we wear every rank. Our serial numbers are the result of dividing 100,000 by the number in one of your battalions, or perhaps one of your regiments. We are legion. We are your buddies — the guys, who have gone before.

We know what happened that day in '19 because, as we've said, we were there. We remember seeing "Herb" Stoops carefully rip that brilliant line of red from its soiled grey field, and we watched his fingers fold and manipulate that narrow strip until it had been worked into a clean-shaped figure "1." We saw him survey the result critically as he held it against the grey mass of the hat.

Too, we were there later when, after many experiments and modifications, that same red numeral finally emerged, pasted on a miniature OD shield (replacing the hard-to-get grey), to become the first such divisional insignia adopted by the American armed forces.

That's the very same patch you're wearing now, son. We thought you'd like to know the story of how it came to be; and we think you'd be interested to know that, at the time he designed it, Lt. Stoops was attached to C Btry. of the old 6th Field Artillery of the 1st Division.

Take a good look at that patch, son. Wear it well, and wear it proudly; and as you swing down the line in full parade, or sweat out a tough grind of guard, or leap into the clear of a week end pass, remember: it took a lot of good guys to make that "One" as red as it is today.

* *

They say the red color stands for courage. If that's so, then we know why Stoops chose the red band for that insignia. He knew the 1st Division as well as we do, and we've stuck pretty close for a mighty long time to that long line of men who've made the story of the Big Red One a tale of unqualified pride and heroism.

But, we are more than just the audience at the birth of a symbol. We are original "Ones" — the towheaded kids, the leathery old men — who ran, or limped, or hobbled, or even crawled in answer to the call of '76.

We are the forty-odd members of Cap'n Hamilton's outfit — Cap'n ALEXANDER Hamilton's outfit. We are D Btry., and we stuck our stubby, brash, defiant cannon over the ramparts of old Fort George one damp, misty, March morning in '76 ... and we fired a broadside across New York's harbor ... a broadside that's been resounding ever since.

And we're still with you. Still D Btry., and still part of the 5th Field. We're the first of your traditions. We're the first of your Army.

We battled, brawled, and badgered a lusty way through every set-to Uncle Sammy was ever forced to draw on. It mattered not what designation they gave us — we were the same old outfit; the enemy recognized that. They even say that it was the sudden appearance of our gear off Santiago that convinced Cuba's governor the jig was up in the Spanish-American War.

When Army Chief of Staff Gen. Omar N. Bradley visited Div. Hq. at Bad Tolz in 1947 he was chief of Veterans' Administration. Here he congratulates Maj. Gen. F. W. Milburn, Division commander. (Signal)

There were some of us who joined the 16th Inf. Regt. when that outfit was born in 1798, and we stuck around long enough to get into the thick of the 1812 battles at Fort George, Stony Creek, Chrysler's Field, and Williamsburg. That's where we began having to leave some of our buddies behind.

Others of us dropped along the line while we carried your old-time "Ranger" colors through Civil War engagements too numerous to mention ... Chancellorsville, Antietam, Gettysburg ... and those of us who survived gritted our teeth and marched mile on weary mile alongside grimy-faced boys in blue during the last of the Indian Wars. A lot of us were hard-bitten, rugged veterans when the outfit was called to action after border incidents flared into the Mexican War ... and, still later, a good many of us fell in the dust thrown up by Teddy Roosevelt's "Rough Riders" as we helped storm the legendary San Juan Hill ...

* *

But, until that month in '17, when we began rubbing shoulders with buddies in the 18th and the 26th, we had only a fair idea of what war can be like. Oh,

The 5th Field's D Btry. was at Fredericksburg in 1863. (T. H. O'Sullivan)

we'd fought, and fought hard, down through the years — the record of all of us tells that — but we were now getting into the "modern" version of warfare; the kind that yells at the top of its lungs for every ounce of what nice folks refuse to properly define: Guts!

Some of us inventoried our individual capacities for "guts" as part of the 18th. We eyed our brothers of the 16th in the appreciative light of pals in the same big outfit. We knew and admired their record but we were also extraordinarily proud of our own. We too had pushed, yelling, into the midst of the really hot 1812 battles. We had blended our screams and our curses with those of the 16th, and we'd left our share of blood and buried our quota of dead in the same lonely, rugged fields.

We are "Blue Spaders," too. The sharp, unmistakable crack of rifle fire at the height of the Philippine Insurrection signaled the cry of labor preceding the birth of our 26th Regiment, and we had banded together with the 18th, there in the sweltering islands. And we garrisoned through the intervening years until the fateful 1917 when, once more, we were together.

* *

Then we were the First Division. Not yet the "Red One", nor even the "Fighting First," although it was inevitable, judging from our record, that such

Maj. Gen. W. L. Sibert, the "First's" first commander (June-December 1917) (Historical Files)

we be called before long. We no longer were the 5th Field, or the 16th, the 18th, or Blue Spaders. We were the mighty 1st Division and as such we began the first of a mighty pile of "Firsts":

We were the first division formed; the first to arrive overseas; first to bring the war to the German enemy with our landings at St. Nazaire, France, in October 1917; first to fire an American shot at the enemy, and first to capture an enemy town.

Maj. Gen. Charles P. Summerall, 1st Div. CG (right foreground), and Gen. John J. Pershing in France, 1917. (Historical Files)

And, we were the last to leave after it was all over.

We saw it all, too. We remember the Division's headquarters at Picardy, in February of '18, when that Prussian regiment attacked... and was promptly and sucessfully counter-attacked by the 18th with the support of the largest artillery force ever before assembled. We took Cantigny with the 18th shortly after that, and went on together to face — and lick — the Hell that was Soissons... Meuse-Argonne... Lorraine... St. Mihiel... faced the whole bloody path that moved and stopped, wound and seesawed its way to the Rhine. And, that's where they told us it was all over.

After we'd taken stock, and counted our dead, and mourned our losses, we sat back and rested for a bit, sort of bewildered in the midst of the sudden, unreal quiet — a quiet that was to continue for almost 25 years.

In those years between we kept that Red One vital and alive, even though it remained peacefully dormant. We sweated out our garrison and we worked a stripe into two and, if we were lucky enough, into more. We enlisted, reenlisted were promoted. And, gradually, we ceased being buddies of your uncles and fathers as many years before, we had filled out blue, grey, and khaki with your grandfolks... we grew into the uniform now with your older brothers. We were no longer "doughboys" wearing the familiar campaign hats... somewhere along the line someone had thrown a curve in the vernacular and we became "G Is."

Meanwhile, we watched with the rest of the world while clouds formed, broke, and swelled up again.

Then IT came.

* *

We fingered the hard braid of our hard-won French and Belgian fourrageres, firmly attached the colors of the Croix de Guerre where they had been since '18, in their accustomed place on our battle standards... and prepared to meet the enemy.

While we trained at Forts Devens and Dix, and Camp Blanding during those first troubled days, we of the "First" were again, as in 1917 and other vital hours in American history, representative of just about all the country had developed. We were "draftees": kids of all descriptions, all beliefs, all races; kids from out of the golden, waving wheat fields, from the teeming traffic of terraced metropolises, from country stores and city offices — from everywhere between the coasts. We were tough, practical, level-headed privates, corporals, sergeants: men who had been in, reupped, and upped

Lt. Gen. R. L. Bullard, commanding the 1st Division (December 1917 — July 1918. (Historical Files)

again; we were damp-eared shavetails, fresh from the "Point" eager and willing to drop the textbook for the opportunity of putting the same into practice; we were young, old, and in-between and we were captains to colonels — we were all ranks — we were the "Fighting First" Division.

* *

Think of November 1942, son, when you think of the patch you're wearing.

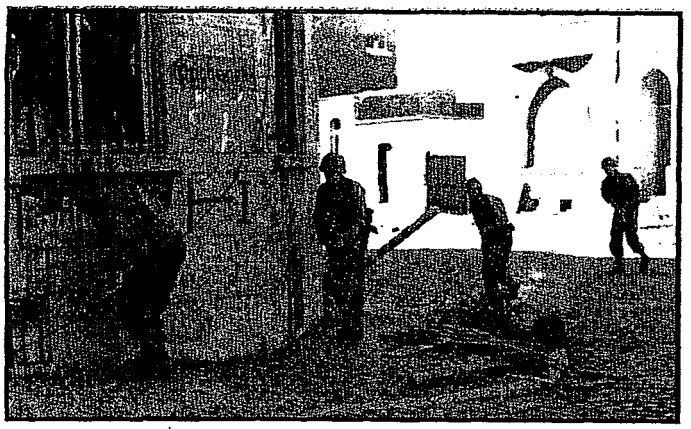
We're almost 15,000 strong on that eighth day of November. We're the only — the first — American combat division in the theater of operations, again, and we poured onto that beach at Oran with a full complement: the 16th, 18th, the 26th; the 5th, 7th, 32d, and 33d Field Artillery Battalions; the 1st Engineers, 1st Recon, and 1st Medics were all part of us, and we were all a part of the 1st QM, 1st Signal, and 1st MP companies, coming in with headquarters.

We're on the beach now. We've brought the Red One onto one more hostile shore after 25 years of striving for an end to them all. We're tired; we're scared; we're fighting mad, we're the "Fighting First."

We are all hands. We are Gen. Terry Allen in the Division's first Danger Forward, working by flashlight that first night, while stretched out on a litter stained with fresh blood; we are the young, wide-eyed kid with the crew-cut, who follows his rifle in a headlong dive into a ditch, crying:

"Cripes! A year ago, in Brooklyn, I'd swear I could never do this!"

... and we are his buddies, watching the others zigzag across the open stretch, eager to reach our safe haven.



Wartime scenes such as this were familiar to the men of the Division between 1942 and 1945. This photograph, taken near the Belgian town of Attice just before the Red One reached Aachen, shows a group of 16th Infantrymen of B Co. (Signal)

Oran is ours. We once again become the first American troops to hear the cheers of an oppressed citizenry calling thanks for their liberation: "Vive l'Amerique"... "Vive les Etats-Unis!"... "Vive la Liberte!"

* *

We are the third battalion, 26th Infantry, flown to Youk les Bains in Tunisia, guarding approaches to the Atlas Mountains, with isolated actions in big, empty desert country; we are the famous 5th Field, supporting the British V Corps amid ferocious onslaughts that cost us our battalion and battery commanders; we're the 16th, at Kasserine Pass; we are the entire Division, at last in Tunisia, after sparking the whole Tunisian campaign — tired and worn, our ranks riddled with casualties.

* *

Now, we wanted a bit of rest. Rest in the form of at least a brief breathing spell. But, instead they threw the challenge of Sicily at us and we took it up. We didn't know then, but there was to be no rest for the Red One until the final complete victory had been won.

We're aboard LST number 313 with the Sicily beach looming rugged, and smoky just ahead. We're elements of the 33d Field Artillery and we're following right behind the 16th and the 26th boys. A single Messerschmitt comes out of the sun at just 1830 hours, and drops one just as we hit the beach... a "six-by" explodes on deck with a rocking roar... and then we're diving over the side of a blazing inferno; pieces of the ship and shells whine the tune of singing death and exploding small arms beat a constant tattoo in accompaniement to breaking arms and legs. But, like the whole Division, we are ashore.

We are the spearhead division that finally overran the island, through Troina, Caesro, and bloody Palermo. We are, too, the 1,184 wounded, the 337 who are missing... and the 264 who will never get back.

* *

Give any bunch of American guys cause for just anger, organize 'em, train 'em, and show 'em where the enemy lies and they'll do a clean-up job. But, take the same bunch and put 'em in the "Fighting First" and they go beyond — far beyond the actual call. We know, son, and we surerth'nhell want you to know just what that patch means.

It means the color of the stuff that courses through the heart of a scared, but determined kid as he stands crouched against the ramp of a landing barge on June 6, 1944. The "One" stands for the one thought the kid has as he feverishly checks his gear and restrains an almost uncontrollable urge to vomit in the sickening roll of the tiny craft; the "One" is for the fact he is aware that, in just moments now, he is going to get just one chance to desert the mouth of the barge and reach safe cover somewhere along a smoking, mortar-infested strip of beach that he'll be seeing for the first time in his life; the "One" starts the automatic count in his brain as he hears the slugs crash against the metal ramp and feels the boat grind onto "Omaha's" rugged shore; and the "One" is the one step — that leaping, desperate step — that starts his leaden legs churning in the direction of cover... or the one step he takes before he droops and crumbles into the surf, leaving a Red One patch firmly attached to a limp uniform stowed away in a foot locker somewhere far in the rear.

"I would not have started the invasion without you..." General Eisenhower said. "You (the 16th) are one of the finest regiments in our Army. I shall always consider the 16th my Praetorian Guard."

This praise we accepted for the whole Division on July 2, after we had whipped an entire German division while still fighting our way off Omaha; a blow from which the German (Desert Fox) Rommel, never quite recovered, and the first in a series of vital, stabbing thrusts that brought us to Normandy's Caumont.

* *

Telling folks what happened and what it was like in combat somehow always leads a guy into a sort of personal type of bragging. All GIs are guilty of it, and Red One men are no exception, even down the line to us. But there always remains one significant distinction between the Red One "band" and that of others: a man in the "First" needs no embellishments to fancy up his tale, for 99 per cent of the stories he tells can be corroborated by recorded, factual histories. The remaining one per cent simply awaits its eventual verification.

As we've said, we real oldtimers who have been gone these many years, were also wont to indulge to a moderate degree in the telling of what some thought were really 'tall tales.' Watching the others who filled the ranks in our proud 5th, 16th, 18th, or 26th during this last in the series of bloody encounters gave us full cause to wonder whether we might not have been actually exaggerating just a bit. As, in spirit alone, we plodded along with the modern 1st Division in its tremendous onslaughts against the enemy we, who had considered our private versions of warfare in terms of "horrific," "awful," and "terrible," were forced to admit the need for even greater shares of courage.

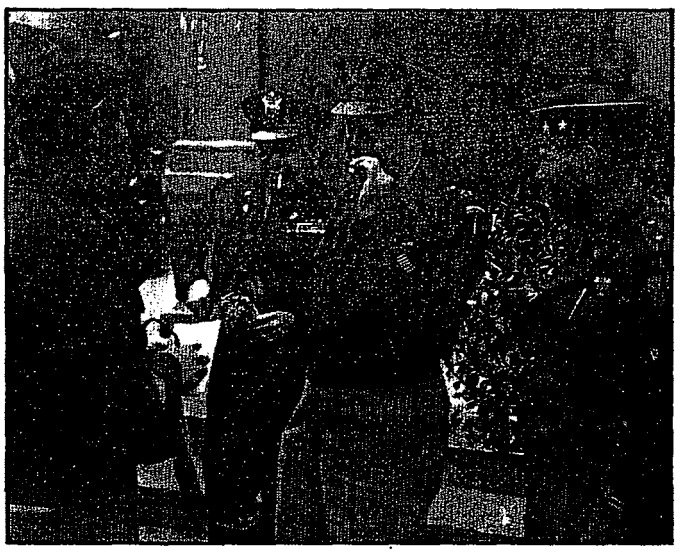
We watched the mighty "First" breathe deeply after Normandy, and, with sure, full strides, hurl itself against the seemingly impregnable Siegfried Line of the enemy; we shuddered in helpless agony as the Germans unleashed a continuous rain of violent bombardments in desperate efforts to dislodge this gallant fighting unit from its hard-won positions; all battles in our experience, from 1812 through the worst of '18, dimmed into the shadowy secondary as we saw the first-hand display of "modern warfare"; and we thrilled with pleasurable pride as we watched unit after unit of the Division measure and meet, strike and defeat each successive defending line presented by the enemy.

We watched as these modern stalwarts inched their way, ardu-

Maj. Gen. Clift Andrus
Division CG 1944—46

ously, across the kilometers of space that separated Normandy's burning beaches from the ultimate goal of victory; watched as their very actions gave added emphasis to the deathless saying: "Nothing in Hell will stop the First Division!" And we stood at attention behind each and every man in line when, at Cheb the word was passed that the goal had been reached... reached after 101 CPs, after 11,241 were missing and 15,457 were wounded... reached by means of a sturdy bridge constructed and immortalized by the unselfish sacrifice of 4,325 buddies to whom the year 1949 will always remain a date in their future.

That's your Division. That's the story behind your Red One patch, you men of 1949's 1st Division. There are many of you who helped write the final blazing chapters in the Red One's "Story of a Champion" and who have remained to edit the sequel in its ever-unfolding sentences.



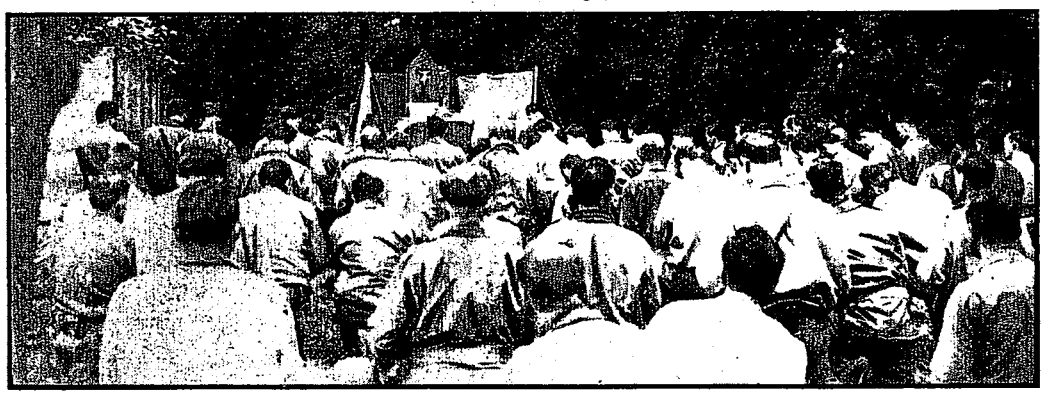
Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower and TRAVELER reporter in 1946. (Loebl)

Most of you shared a vicarious danger with the "First" in its triumphant march to Cheb and today share in the heritage of honor that has been built out of the past. All of you are as one in the tight spirit of comradeship that has as its center that same Red One insignia. You're proud, and you have every right to be.

We who have gone before can do no more than remain a silent part of your illustrious past. We remain sketched upon the broad canvas of memory — we who gave birth to and nurtured your traditions through all of the intervening years. There is little left for us to do except to place ourselves as personal guardians, buddies, to each of you who serve the mighty "First" today.

In your peacetime roles as instructors in democracy and its freedoms, as the new generation of proud fighting men sworn to uphold the honor of the outfit, and as members of the "Fighting First" Division — the Division known and respected throughout the entire world — you are presented with an outstanding opportunity for worthy accomplishments.

Keep at it, and see the job through. And — remember — that Red One is worn on the same side as your heart.



Archbishop Spellman celebrates Mass near Aachen, 1944. (Signal)

Ernie Pyle Wrote . . .

May 17, 1943

"My time at the front was spent with a certain unit of the First Infantry Division. This division has now been through four big battles in North Africa and has made a good name for itself in every one of them. But it has paid dearly for its victories.

"Apparently there have been some intimations in print back home that the First Division did not fight so well in its earlier battles. The men of the Division all are sore as hornets about it. If such a thing was printed it was somebody's unfortunate mistake. For the First Division has always fought well.

"It is natural to be loyal to your friends, and I feel a loyalty to the First Division for I have lived with it off and on for six months. But it is a sad thing to become loyal to the men of a division in wartime. It is sad because, the men go, and new ones come and they go, and other new ones come until at last only the famous number is left. Finally it is only a numbered mechanism through which men pass. The First Division will exist forever, but my friends of today may not.

"For you at home who think this African war has been small stuff, let me tell you just this one thing — the First Division has already done more fighting here than it did throughout the last war."

G. O. 201, HQ. AEF—1918

"The Commander-in-Chief has noted in this Division a special pride of service and a high state of morale, never broken by hardship nor battle."

The 1st Division Marches

Grantland Rice
September, 1919

The last to leave-the first to go
So is their laurel wrought;
And now they march back home below
The skies for which they fought;
The skies of home which shed their blue
Upon the steel-hood clan.
The same blue steel that swept them through
Cantigny to Sedan.
Not all of them. Somewhere in France,
Beyond the mist-hung shore,
Stained crosses mark the last advance
Of those who come no more;
In Soissons drifts, by Argonne streams,
Or Cheppy's wooded glen,
Beneath his helmet each one dreams
That he is home again.

The gaps are filled-each in his place
Will hear the wild acclaim;
With all the valor of their race,
They played the crimson game;
But when the first gray shadows creep,
Send one prayer on before,
Where rust-red rifles guard the sleep
Of those who come no more.
For those who march will turn to find
Some buddy who was left behind
To face the winter rain;
And spring shall bring "blue days and fair"
Where star-dust crowns their night;
But they shall neither know nor care
Who hold Valhalla's height.

Maj. Gen. Terry Allen meets Red One vets in New York (Sentinel)

Raises Fund for Monument

Maj. Raymond R. Regan, as secretary of the overseas branch of the Society of the 1st Division, is largely responsible for keeping former members of the Division abreast of the current activities of the Big Red One in Europe.

The Society was formed after World War I when it was felt that such an organization would be in keeping with the esprit de corps that was manifested by the "Fighting First." Now, with more than 15,000 veterans of both wars on its rolls, the Society publishes the Bridgehead Sentinel which contains news of Red One men of the past and present.

Through Maj. Regan's efforts, a fund was raised last year to cover costs of making an addition to the 1st Division monument in Washington which will include the names of the men who were killed in action while fighting with the Division in War II.

Himself, a Silver Star and Purple Heart veteran of War II, Maj. Regan joined the Division in June of 1943 after serving as chief of the Military Police Division of Allied Forces Headquarters in the Mediterranean Theater for 13 months. He fought with the Division through Sicily and in the various campaigns in France and Germany before returning to the States in September, 1945, to be assigned to the Provost Marshal General's Office in Washington.

He was reassigned to the Division in March of 1946 and has served as provost marshal since that time.

Coming into the Army in 1941, Maj. Regan has been on military leave from the New York State Troopers ever since. His decorations include besides the Silver Star and Purple Heart, the Bronze Star, Army Commendation Ribbon and French Croix de Guerre.

Wartime Message

". . . With deepest reverence we mourn our dead; with full hearts we sympathize with our wounded; and with inordinate pride we salute the victorious living of the immortal First Division."

— Gen. C. P. Summerall, 1944.

The Occupation's Scene

The story of the occupation in the US Zone of Germany has been reported, discussed and analyzed until almost all phases of the program have become well known to all. By virtue of the world's most complete system of communication and information, the average American is fully conversant with the occupation's more important aspects. There would seem to be little or nothing remaining of interest to a people whose man-on-the-street can supply reasonably accurate figures on the number of occupying troops, who knows and understands the overall problems presented, and who has become accustomed to and familiar with newspaper references to such places as Frankfurt, Munich, Wiesbaden or even Oberpfaffenhofen. Nevertheless, there does remain a secondary story of primary interest—one that is being related daily by all occupying GIs and especially 1st Division men.

When the occupation put upwards of 15,000 Red One GIs in locations that covered almost all of the US Zone of Germany, it was perhaps natural to expect a period of adjustment on the part of the troops, a great percentage of whom were fresh recruits from the States. There was none; nor was one evidently necessary.

With that natural, quick adaptability that is ever American, the GIs from everywhere in the States settled down in their new environment with the same ease that would prevail in Camp Dix. The simple changes they found necessary, they found equally simple to accept. Differences in language and customs, they have met and surmounted.

With the Division scattered in widely separated areas from the Bavarian Alps north to Frankfurt and east almost to the Czechoslovakian borders at Bamberg and Grafenwohr, Red One men have made their presence felt in a wide variety of German localities.

Bad Tolz

Starting with Bad Tolz—site of the Division's headquarters—one could, if so inclined, visit each major Red One unit and in so doing, trace a complete tour of a major part of Germany and Austria that might well have been laid out by Cook's Travel Agency.

Named for the famous thermal springs found there, Bad Tolz was a favorite bathing and recreation spot for SS troops and Nazi bigwigs during the Hitlerian era. Its famous SS Kaserne now houses the complete headquarters facilities of the Division where, in one well-appointed yet simple office, the commanding general, Maj. Gen. F. W. Milburn administers the intricate affairs of the Red One and enjoys the enviable descriptive — "the GI's friend" — a title applied in other days and enriched in his present command through a mutual admiration of his troops.

The architecture of this small town — referred to by many as Bavaria's most picturesque community — still reflects its 12th century origin. It's narrow cobbled Marktstrasse, paved in delicate design, separates two closely packed faces of medieval buildings, and carries the bulk of modern traffic along its gently rising path through the town's center. It is along this same road that the town's most celebrated event takes place annually.

Every year on Nov. 6, the townfolk present the pageantry and color of the "Leonhardifahrt," a day-long celebration honoring St. Leonhard, the patron saint of horses. Visitors from far and wide flood the tiny village on that day to watch hundreds of flower-bedecked horses haul colorful wagons along a parade route that has as its terminus the church of St. Leonhard, high atop a local hill. Here each of the animals is blessed amid prayerful supplications for health during the coming year.

Just 34 miles south of Munich's metropolis, Bad Tolz offers to attached personnel the opportunity to visit nearby Berchtesgaden, scenic site of Hitler's hideaway; Garmisch, winter wonderland scene of the 1936 Olympic Games. The directions from the town point to a photographer's paradise.

Units located here yearly except for training periods at Grafenwohr, include Hq. & Hq. Co., 1st MP, 1st Sig. and 1st QM Cos. The 1st Bn. 18th is situated at adjacent Lenggries.

Nurnberg

Historic Nurnberg, with its ancient "old city" and fortification walls, gothic cathedrals, and a veritable maze of narrow streets, houses all but the 3d Bn. of the Division's 16th Regiment and the 122d TT Bn. Just recently having supplied the guard during the trials of the last of the major Nazi offenders at the city's Palace of Justice, the Rangers have been "at home" at the suburban Furth Air Base since leaving their garrisons at Vienna and Salzburg last year.

Scene of the Nazi's most impressive party conclaves and military parades, the 11th century "Jewelry Box of the Holy Roman Empire" is the site of today's Soldiers' Field, built by Hitler for his gigantic displays. Constructed with the boast of accomodating almost half a million spectators, the huge stadium with colonaded stands of glistening white now stands alone amidst the surrounding ruins of one of Germany's most complete scenes of wreckage and desolation. Here the 16th produces another version of military displays.

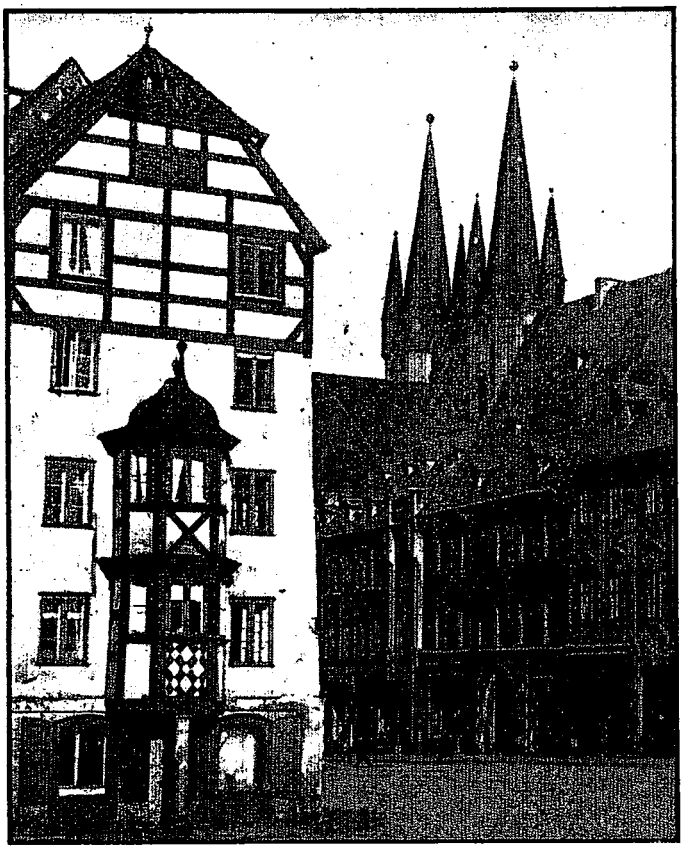
Nurnberg, first mentioned as a city in 1602, was long considered a most important city and the German emperor's coat of arms still adorns its citadel. It was the old world's mercantile and cultural center — the antipode of Venice with which it was closely linked in trade. There was born Albrecht Duerer, ranked with Titian, Raphael and the great Netherlands painters; it was the birthplace of famous sculptors, among them wood carver Veit Stoss, creator of many of the world's famous altars and other masterpieces.

The first spring-operated watch was invented here by a native son, Peter Henlein, and even greater prominence was gained by

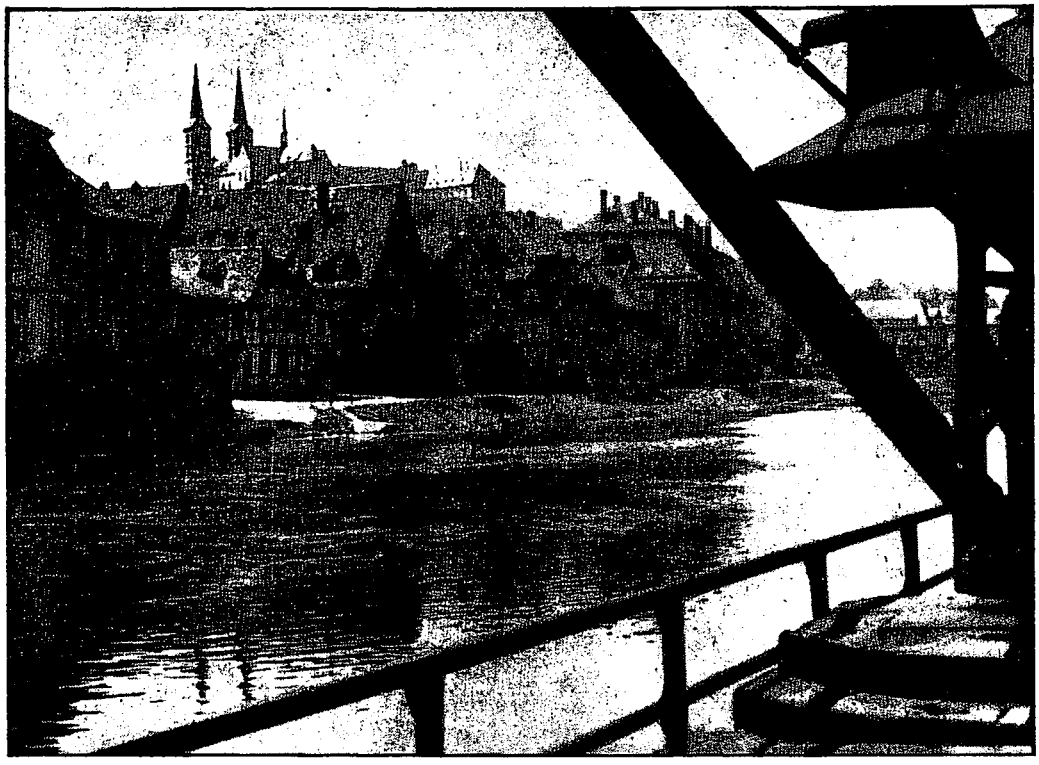
From chaos . . .

18th Infantrymen in foxholes west of Rhine River. (Signal)

. . . to peace



Cheb, Czechoslovakia, Division Hq. site at end of War II. (Loebl)



The Regnitz River flows through Bamberg, home station of the 26th Infantry. (Loebl)

the subsequent invention by Martin Behaim of the compass and sextant.

Bamberg

Continuing the jaunt in a northeasterly direction, brings the pressent home of the 26th Regiment into view. Bamberg, like Rome, is built around seven hills, each crowned by a church, the most imposing and historically interesting being St. Heinrich's Cathedral. Considered one of the most striking displays of Roman and gothic architecture, this imposing edifice also displays one of the most famed middle age stone sculptures, "The Rider of Bamberg," the origin of which is unknown.

Pope Clemens II, the first of only two of German descent, is buried in the cathedral, his sarcophagus resting in the west choir of the church.

Mentioned in old scripts as early as 769 A. D., Bamberg was first known as a city in the year 890. Its heroic age advanced through the 11th, 12th, and 13th centuries and was marked by the murder, in 1208, of King Philip of Schwaben by the Bavarian Duke Otto of Wittelsbach. Its independence as a "free city" was lost in 1802 when it was integrated into the Bavarian State.

Noted landmarks in the Bamberg area are the monastery of Vierzehnheiligen (fourteen saints) and the Castle Banz, facing each other across the lovely Main valley. To the south, toward Erlangen, is castle Pommersfelden, noted for its baroque architecture.

As a whole, the Bamberg area is a most engaging synthesis of Byzantine, Roman, gothic, renaissance and baroque influences in architecture and art.

The majority of 1st Division troops are well aware of their fortunate circumstances in being located amid all that personifies medieval European art and culture. GIs by the thousands have taken full advantage of specially planned tours presented by Special Services that include leisure visits to much of the old world's classic structures. Needless to say there are countless Stateside photo albums now bulging with candid shots of Pvt. Jones as he wanders among much that, until a short time ago, remained but a dimly remembered part of high school studies.

Frankfurt

Although the regiment's present home station is Mannheim, the 18th Infantry was for two years domiciled at Frankfurt where it was referred to, unofficially, as the "Theater Guard Regiment" until EUCOM moved to Heidelberg in '48.

Administrative center of west Germany and Bizonia's capital, Frankfurt's history is traced to the year 793.

Charlemagne, at war with the Saxons, searched for and found a shallow crossing of the Main River and called the spot "Furt der Franken." Henceforth called Frankenfurt, the tiny settlement developed rapidly to progress through the centuries with a universal history that has figured prominently in world affairs even into the present day.

Birthplace of the immortal Johann Wolfgang von Goethe (the 200th anniversary of whose birth the world celebrates this year), Frankfurt, heavily damaged in the war, lost many of its noted buildings, among them the Goethe home, for over a century a cultural shrine. The historic "Roemer," site of the election and crowning of German kings and emperors and the city's most famous building, also suffered from bombings.

Sullivan Barracks, in Mannheim, is the residence of the 18th Infantry. The city, situated on the Rhine and bordering the French Zone's Ludwigshafen across the river, is comparatively young. Founded in 1606, Mannheim is the only German city where the blocks of houses, formed by the 21 streets which cross each other rectangularly at its center, are designated by numbers and letters.

An important industrial and trade center, Mannheim, before the war, was Germany's largest inland post.

Ansbach & Kitzingen

The Division is identified with many others of Germany's historic cities and towns. Ansbach, picturesque capitol of Central Franconia, some 25 miles southwest of Nurnberg, was the site of the Red One's first occupation home in 1945. Only slightly damaged by the war, the city was formerly the residence of the Markgrafen of Ansbach-Bayreuth who ruled over the central part of Franconia from 1763 to 1791 and made it a Prussian satellite afterwards. When France's Napoleon I defeated Prussia in 1806, he

Bad Tolz: Section on the Isar River and middle-age "Kahn Tor" archway. (Loebl)

forced the Ansbach area into that of his ally, Bavaria, along with the major portion of what is now Bavaria's Franconian provinces.

With the expansion of the Division's occupation area in the fall of '45, the Red One headquarters moved to Kitzingen, situated in the lovely Main valley about 10 miles southeast of Wurzburg. Comparatively rather unimportant, historically, the town, a noted champagne producing center, added extensive military installations after 1930 and during the war, facilities, which were readily adopted for use by the Division. It is now the European Command's training center for Negro troops.

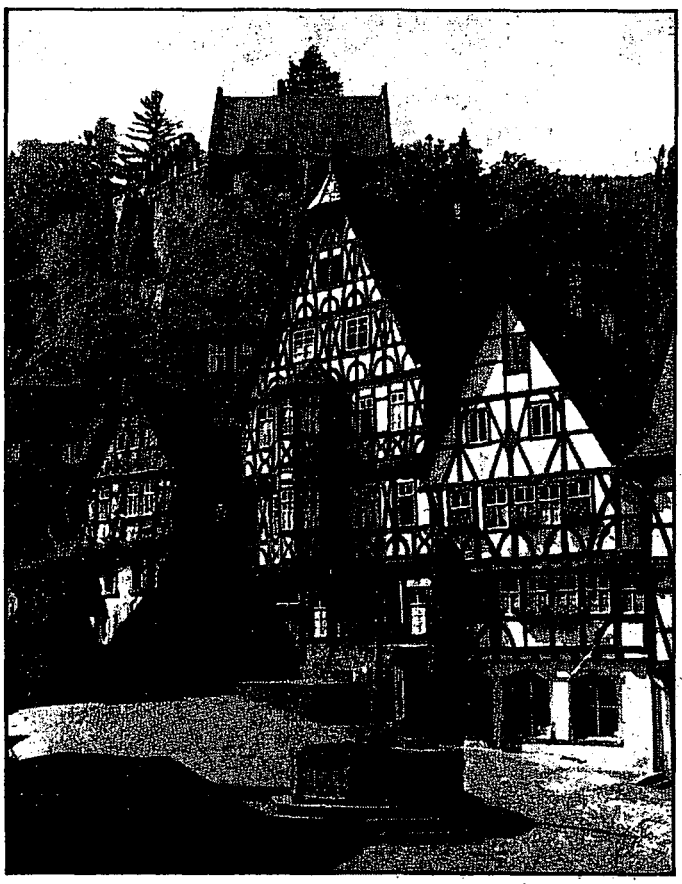
26th Infantry guards Nurnberg's Palace of Justice, 1946. (Loebl)

Regensburg

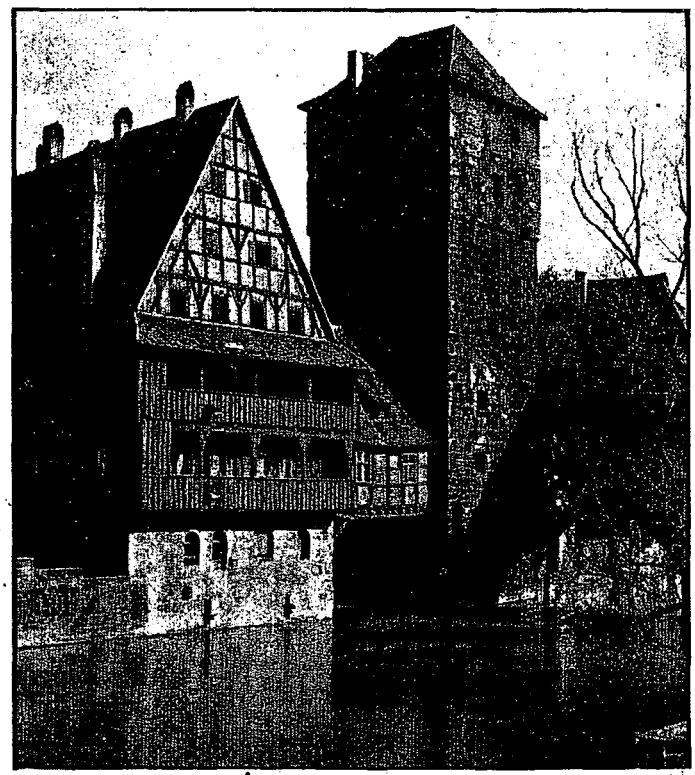
Regensburg, the age-old, beautiful city located on the banks of the romantic Danube, was the next headquarters for the "Fighting First." It is now the home of the 1st Medical Battalion.

The present city has its origins in a fortified camp erected in the latter half of the first century by the Roman legions of the Emperor Marcus Aurelius. The camp was named Castra Regina, from which is derived the modern name of Regensburg; it has also been known as Ratisbon, and was so called by the French during Napoleon's campaigns. Recognized for centuries as an important trade center, Regensburg was already a teeming, flourishing market in 788 when Charlemagne built a large fortified castle there and established one of the capitols from which his vast empire was controlled.

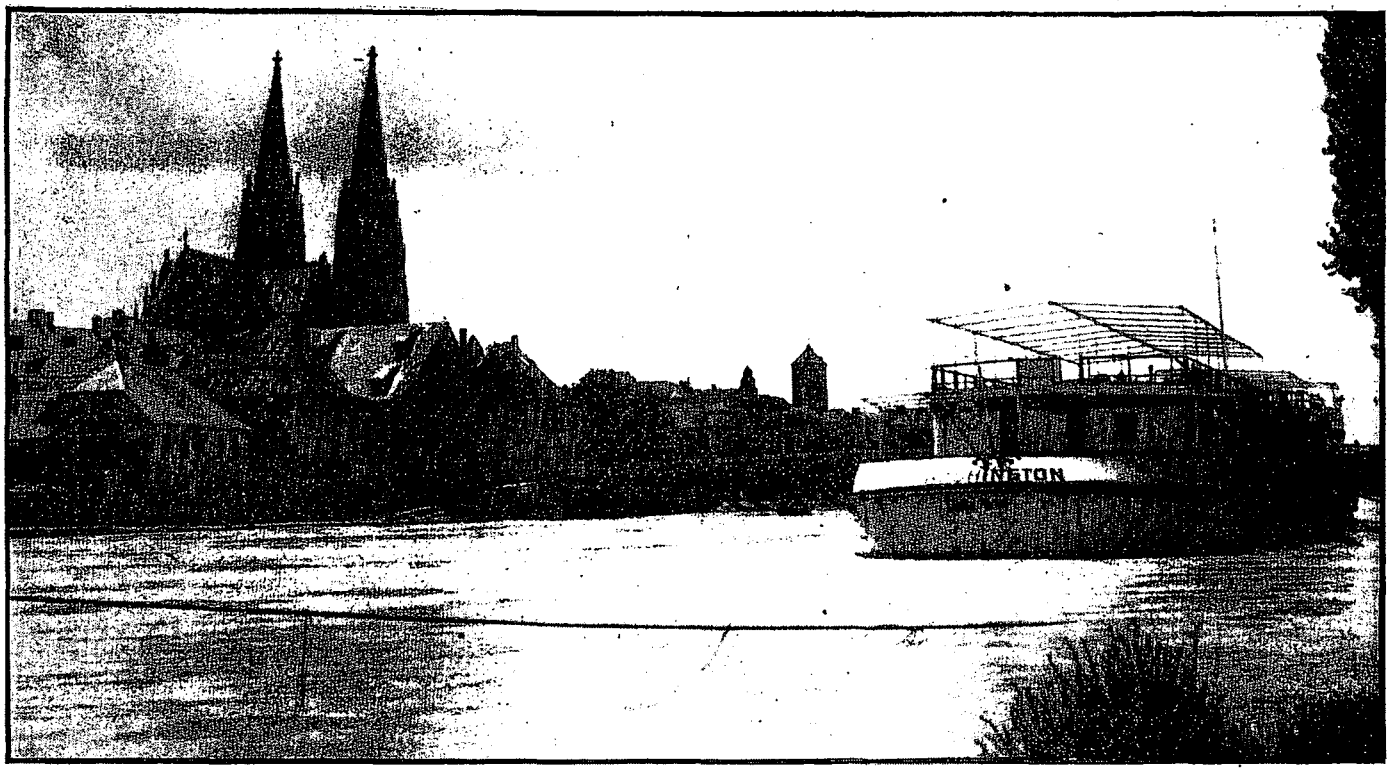
The first German Reichstag ever to meet in Germany was held in the city's old Rathaus in 1663 and continued to meet there until 1806. The old building contains one of the most completely equipped torture chambers in the world. Other historic landmarks, of which the city has many, include the Ostentor, or East Gate, a part of medieval fortifications constructed in the 11th and 14th centuries; the Alte Kapelle: an ancient chapel built in the 9th century in Roman style, enlarged in the 12th century and restored in baroque in 1748. Its southern side contains the "Gnadenkapelle," a picture of the Virgin, claimed to be responsible for a series of miracles. The Porta Praetoria, located at what was the northern gate of Marcus Aurelius' Roman camp, was constructed in the year 179 of massive limestone slabs as one of the camp's principal fortifications. In all, Regensburg is



Typical town of 18th Infantry's '45 area near Wurzburg. (Loebl)



Ancient Nurnberg's Henkersteg. (Loebl)



US-operated ship on Danube River in Regensburg. (Loebl)

perhaps typical of most of the cities occupied by units of the Division in its wealth of historic and ancient points of interest.

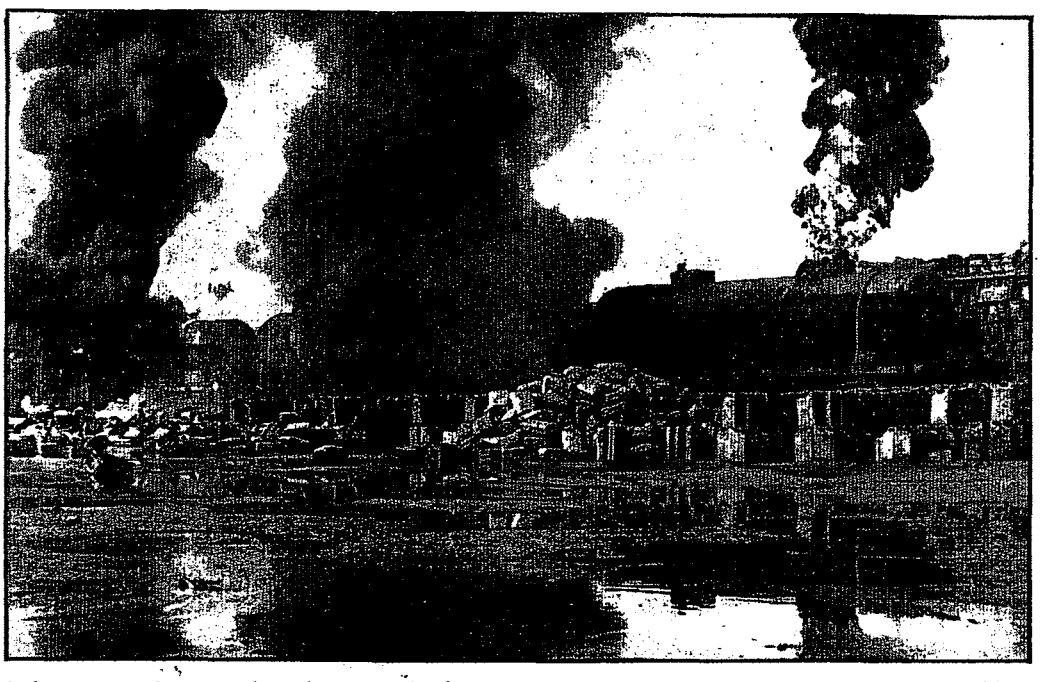
Divarty Residences

Erlangen, north of Nurnberg on the Ludwig-Danube-Main Canal, is the site of a famed university founded in 1743 and also the home for the past two years of the Division Artillery Headquarters. Of comparatively little historic importance, Erlangen became industrialized upon the completion, in 1900, of the canal that linked the Danube with the Main River. The entire town is of modern style.

The 7th Field Artillery Battalion occupies a portion of nearby Schwabach, historically significant in the fact that Martin Luther published there in 1528 his "17 Schwabacher Artikel," the basis for the subsequent writ that recognized Lutheranism as an official religion in the German Reich of Charles V.

A majestic castle distinguishes the Wurttemberg town of Goppingen, 20 miles east of Stuttgart, in the foothills of the Schwabische Alb mountain ridge, and the home of the 32d FA Bn. A town of much scenic beauty, Goppingen is known as one of the more important trade and industrial centers of Upper Wurttemberg.

The Army's oldest outfit, the 5th FA Battalion's D Battery, shares with its parent organization one of the older towns of Wurttemberg, Schwabisch Hall, located 35 miles northwest of Stuttgart in the sunny Kocher Valley. It is especially noted for its saline wells at Wilhelmsgluck, five miles from town, from where the water is transported and used for the production of salt as well as supplying the popular salt baths there.



A huge Regensburg gasoline dump caught fire in 1946. Division troops helped to control the blaze which could be seen for 30 miles. (Loebl)

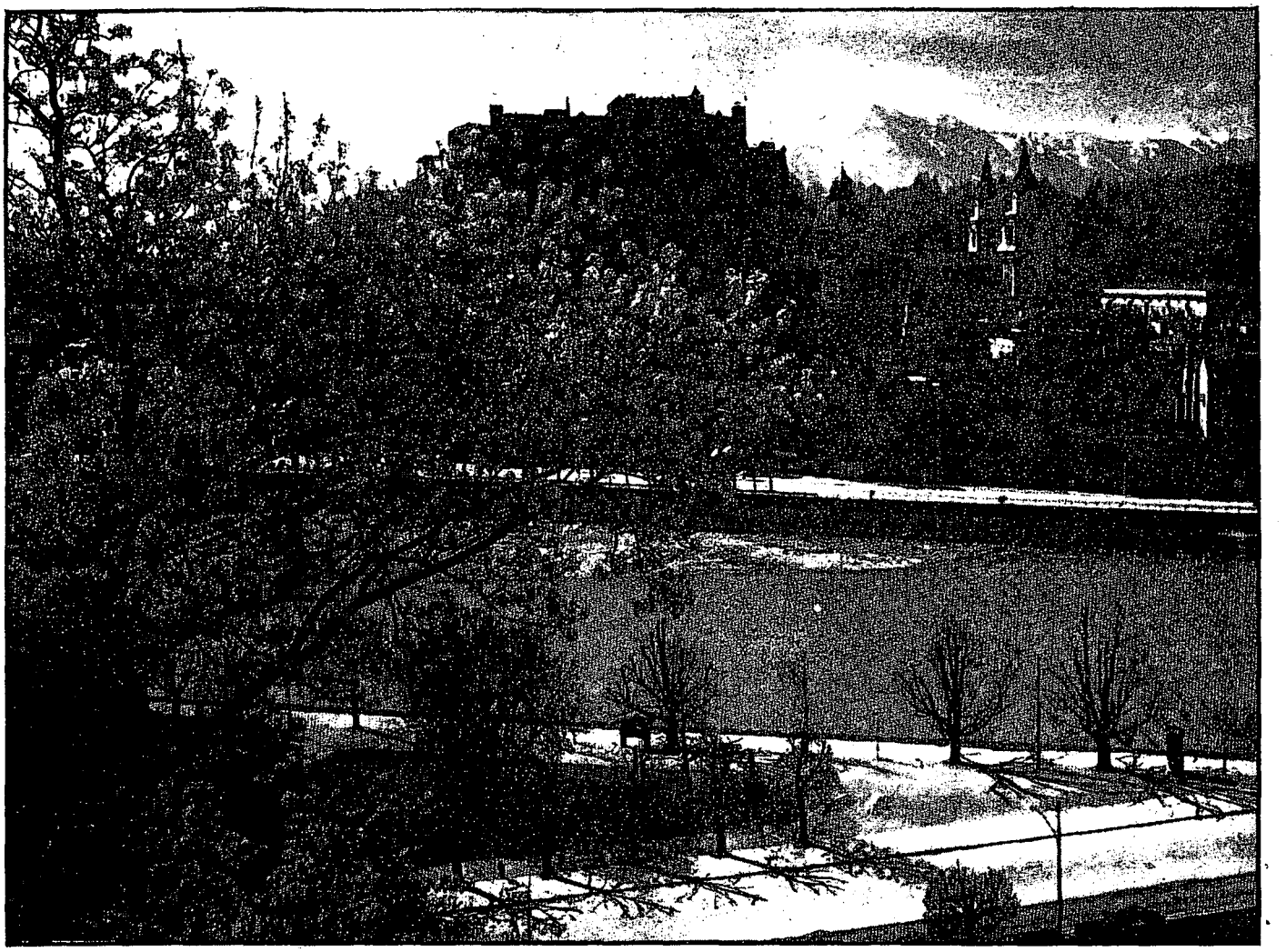
Darmstadt

The 1st Engineer Combat Battalion is garrisoned at Darmstadt, once the capital of the Grand Dukedom of Hesse. The cultural center of the province, it became a residential center in the 15th century when it added a magnificent palace, housing a world-famous library of an estimated 600,000 volumes which include no few literary rarities. Developed later as an important iron producing center, Darmstadt was seriously damaged in the war's later stages by air raids and heavy artillery bombardment.

Berlin

In the midst of a large-scale shifting of Division units in the fall of 1946, the three battalions of the 16th Regiment were located in widely separated areas: the 1st Bn. in Vienna, 16th Hq. and 2d Bn. quartered at Camp Truscott near Glasenbach, Austria, and the 3d Bn. at the antipode of Vienna and its easy-going life—Berlin.

The history of Berlin, the European trouble spot and capital of the late German Reich, is younger by far than that of most cities but developed, during Prussia's surge to supremacy, into Germany's largest and most important metropolitan unit. Six and a half centuries ago Berlin consisted of two tiny fishing settlements of but several hundred people. The villages were united in 1307 and remained an unimportant provincial



Salzburg's Castle Hohensalzburg on the Salzach River (Loebl)

town until the Hohenzollern dynasty was endowed with the Dukedom of Brandenburg in 1415. From then on the city's growth leaped with the succeeding years, basking in the favor of the new rulers. Berlin became the capital of Germany after Prince Otto of Bismarck formed the second German Reich in 1871. Noted sculptors and builders such as Schinkel and Rauch erected impressive structures and monuments to give it the look and air of a metropolis.

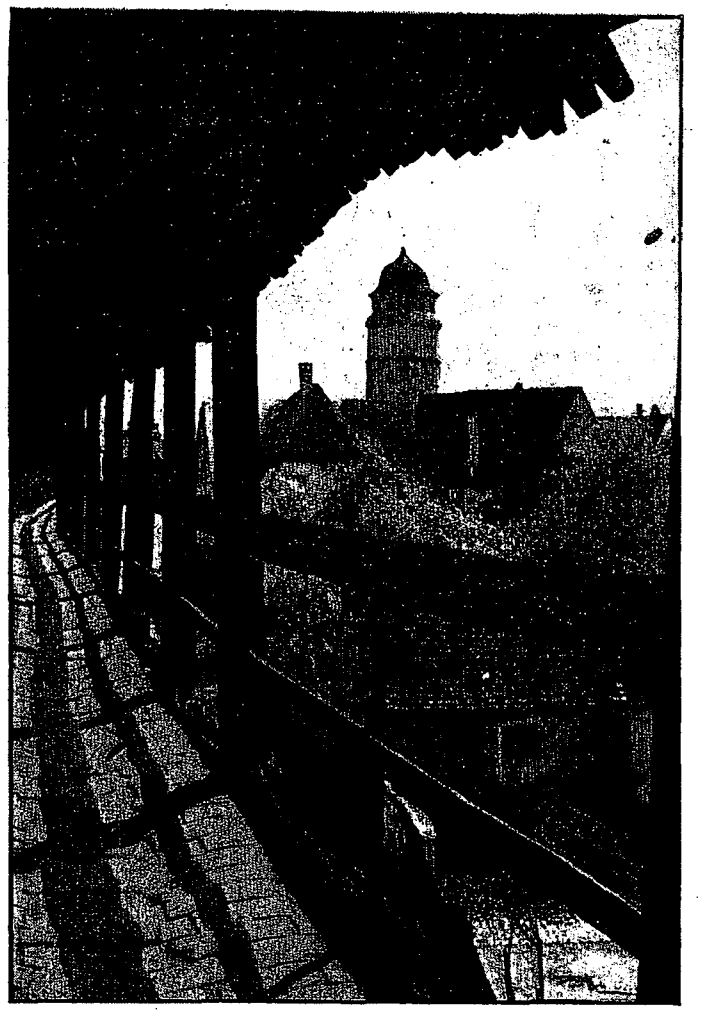
Terrific poundings by air raids during the late war battered the city badly, but some of its historic buildings such as the Brandenburger Tor (now marking the sector boundary between the British and Russian areas), the Reichstag, the Royal Palace, the Lustgarten, and others, still give an impression of what the city was formerly like.

The remainder of the 16th — 1st and 2d Bns. — until it became the 350th Infantry in 1948 to give way to a newly-formed 16th Regiment, served quietly in historic Vienna and beautiful Salzburg and its environs.

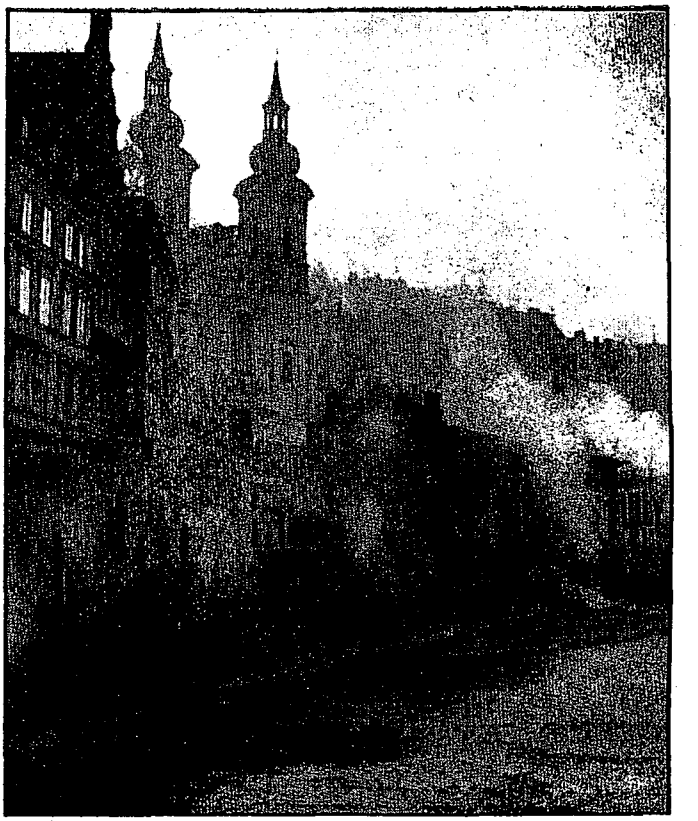
Vienna

Vienna's outstanding landmark, and mythical shrine to Viennese, is the towering St. Stephen Cathedral which shares

Vienna's Renaissance-style Parliament building (Loebl)



Fortification at Dinkelsbuhl, Divarty site in 1945. (Loebl)



Thermal springs at Czechoslovakia's Karlsbad where VE-Day found the "First" holding the front line. (Loebl)

popularity as a tourist spot for GIs with the famous Habsburg palaces of Schoenbrunn, Hofburg and the Belvedere.

Extremely popular also is the Prater, scene of a permanent carnival, which, along with the Grinzing precinct, has been glorified in scores of songs praising Viennese easygoing life.

Up to the second part of the last century, Vienna was the old German Reich's and central Europe's political and cultural center. Under Germany's Habsburg emperor dynasty the Reich's capital until 1806, Vienna twice broke the onslaught of the Turks against the occident. The city held out through two horrorful sieges by the Islamitic invaders in 1523 and 1683, until they could be repulsed in each instant by the joint efforts of central Europe's nations.

With Prussia surging to supremacy among Germany's states, Austria and Vienna relinquished their dominant role to Berlin in the 1860s.

Vienna has given the world such composer titans as Beethoven, Brahms, Schubert, Haydn and Bruckner, has been the birthplace of Strauss' and Lanner's immortal waltzes and Suppe's and Heuberger's operetta melodies.

Salzburg

Musical tradition also prevails in Salzburg, home of Mozart and, for two years, of Hq. and the 2d Bn., 16th Infantry. Occupying troops were afforded the enviable opportunity to visit the Mozarteum School of Music and to attend the annual Mozart Music Festival held here in honor of the composer of "The Marriage of Figaro."

Dominating structure in the Hq. and 2d Bn. garrison was the castle Hohensalzburg, rising 400 feet above the city, and for many years the residence of the prince-bishops of Salzburg. Divided by the swift Salzach River, Salzburg has a host of architectural jewels including the 800-year-old Roman style Stifts Church, the 300-year-old cathedral, and 500-year-old St. Margaret's. Noted buildings include the castles Mirabell and Hellbrunn. In the latter, a peculiar device, created by it's fun-loving founders, is apt to sprinkle visitors with water.

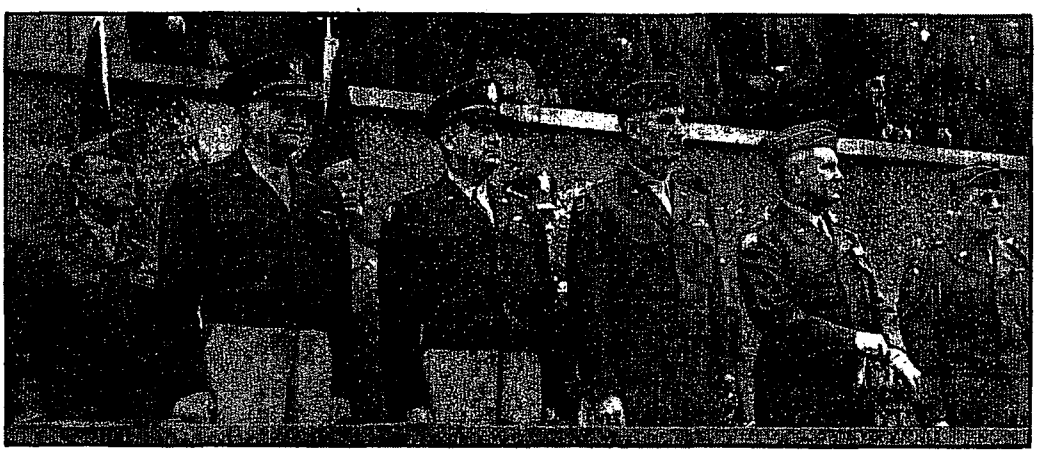
Karlsruhe

Two of the latest units to join the 1st Division are the 48th Antiaircraft Artillery Automatic Weapons and the 552d Gun Battalions whose members began wearing the patch this year.

Located in Karlsruhe, "queen" city of the lovely Baden country, the Red One's youngest outfits reside a stone's throw from the Rhine River which marks there the frontier between France and Germany. An hour's drive takes the Division Ack Ack men south into the Black Forest area which is famed for its charming countryside as well as its picturesque settlements and its inhabitants' skill in making "cuckoo" clocks.

Karlsruhe was the residence of the Grand Dukes of Baden who reigned over the country until 1918. One of the finest towns of southern Germany, it possesses, in addition to a famous castle, a number of fine examples

(Continued Page 15, Column 3)



Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, Gen. Joseph T. McNarney, ET commander; Maj. Gen. Horace McBride, 9th Inf. Div. CG; Lt. Gen. Geoffrey Keyes, 3d Army commander; and Maj. Gen. F. W. Milburn, 1st Inf. Div. CG, at review in Bad Tolz, 1946. (Loebl)

The Longest Record

CWO Thomas O. Beauchamp

When all other sources of information on the Division's history from 1917 until today have been exhausted, there is still someone who knows the answer: CWO Thomas O. Beauchamp. In fact, it would not be surprising if he were to "threaten" the fact-seeking individual with his swagger stick—which he is never without when he is making his periodic tours of the units for the G-4 section — for not having asked him in the first place.

To say that Chief Beauchamp has "always been around" in so far as the Division is concerned is no exaggeration. He remembers one Mexican-border day 32 years ago when he was among 450 men who volunteered to join the organization when the idea of a division originated. And every event that has occurred in the Division's lifetime is equally fresh in his mind; he has no fear of contradiction.

Although he has spoken to many audiences and left them warm in the glow of the Big Red One, the 1st Division Society and DANGER FORWARD, he confides nervously before each little talk that he doesn't know what he is going to say. Nevertheless, he manages to find words and, consequently, is in the top bracket as a guest speaker at every outstanding function that is held within the Division.

* *

Naturally, there have been many off-the-record occurrences which Chief Beauchamp remembers fondly. These often prove to be more interesting than the above subjects to many members of the Division who have so many Red One patches that they can afford to wear one on their bathrobes; are members in good standing in the Society; and whose copies of DANGER FORWARD are dog-eared.

He likes to recall the time just before the signing of the Armistice in 1918 when 20 officers and 200 enlisted men were sent to Luxembourg to quell a disturbance. Unaccustomed as they were to such a tiny country, they marched completely through it before they knew it; had to return to the scene of action; were still being entertained by the royal family in appreciation of the assistance rendered when the MPs arrived to bring them back to their units in time for the end of the war... On Nov. 11, 1918 at 9 a. m., the story goes, units were given the order to cease firing. They all did except the 5th Field which kept it up until 11 a. m. and then fired one round per gun for good measure to signify the end of the war .. Then there's the one about the Division's parade of 28,000 motorized troops in Washington for President Wilson. Beauchamp was resplendent in a tailored serge uniform and riding a motorcycle. He had just passed the reviewing stand and saluted the President when the motor conked out. Wheeling the machine behind the stand, he watched the rest of the review with the official party, thereby establishing a position which has since become his customary place at all parades of the 1st Division which he has served for 32 years of his 37-year-old Army career.

One of the jobs of the 1st Division Air Section's maintenance crew is that of rejuvenating liaison airplanes. Members of the crew shown here are (1 to r, front row) Cpl. D. Estilarte, Cpl. O. Dill; (rear, 1 to r) Cpl. G. Almond, Cpl. H. Sharpe, Sgt. R. Mayhew, Sgt. A. Stevens, Pvt. H. Thomas, Sfc C. Roberts, Sfc J. Turner. (Loebl)

(Continued from Page 14)

of baroque architecture. Modern kasernes, were built here in the 1930s.

Grafenwohr

Perhaps the only location in occupied Germany that is well-known to all troops of the Division is the huge table of partly flat, partly rolling land that stretches for mile upon mile near the Russian Zone border, and whose name is mentioned by all with mixed emotions — Grafenwohr.

Into its boundaries the entire Division can be poured and quartered prior to gigantic maneuvers that have become standard summertime procedure.

Men of the 26th Regiment were the pioneers who first set about remodeling and constructing adequate facilities there in 1947. Actual construction work was accomplished by members of the 1st Engineers who completed the work in record time for the initial tenants, the 26th. Subsequent improvements and additions have since served to turn the former barren stretch of wasteland into its present duplicate of garrison-approaching comfort. Snackbars, theaters, PXs and other recreational facilities, supplemented by well-stocked libraries and athletic opportunities, now join to ease the strain of each work-packed day.

These Grafenwohr days comprise the maximum in extensive combat-like training periods that involve intense concentration by all hands on a step-by-step program advancing from the basic to the most detailed phases of infantry technique. This diversified schedule culminates in a huge overall maneuver at the

Gen. Clay, former EUCOM commander, visits the 48th AAA AW Bn. in Karlsruhe, accompanied by Maj. Gen. Milburn and 1st Div. Arty. commander Brig. Gen. Ralph J. Canine. (48th PIO)

season's end in which almost all available forces in the command participate.

Grafenwohr, a Bavarian village that Time forgot, has figured for the past 13 months in the history of the Red One and for more than a century and a half in European military history.

Time hasn't changed the ten-century-old town much in appearance. The streets are still narrow, the buildings old. Time is paid its due respects, however, as modern traffic bows to herds of ponderous cattle meandering through winding, inadequate cobblestone thoroughfares.

While the inhabitants, perennially numbering in the neighborhood of 2,000, toil out their life spans in humble existences amid little-changing scenery, battles have been fought and armies are trained within a 15-minute walk from the town.

As a battleground the vicinity of Grafenwohr dates back to 1796, when, during the Coalition Wars the invading forces of the new-born French republic were repulsed here by the armies of Archduke Karl of Austria. Later during the Prussian Count Bismarck's reign, the area became a major training field, and during the third German Reich it became the best military training area in Germany where Hitler's Wehrmacht and panzer units maneuvered in preparation for future blitzkriegs, little suspecting that after they had wreaked untold havoc in neighboring states their training grounds would become the site of one of their last, and unsuccessful, battles. (The 71st Division helped wind up the war here.)

Sometime called the "little Siberia of Germany" because of its intense winter cold, the territory around Grafenwohr is nevertheless well-suited to training purposes, with its streams, ponds, hills, fir forests and wide plains that range from sandy to hard-packed soil.

Canada's Prime Minister Mackenzie King in Nurnberg, 1946. Spade troops welcomed the visitor at the airfield. (Loebl)

In 1947, 152 years after Grafenwohr became a battlefield in the beginning of the Napoleonic era, the 1st Division followed in the military footsteps of Prussian and Nazi boots to the extent of adapting the historic grounds to peacetime training. Even now, four years after the end of the most devastating war the world has ever known, the rubble serves as a mute reminder that it must not happen again.

* *

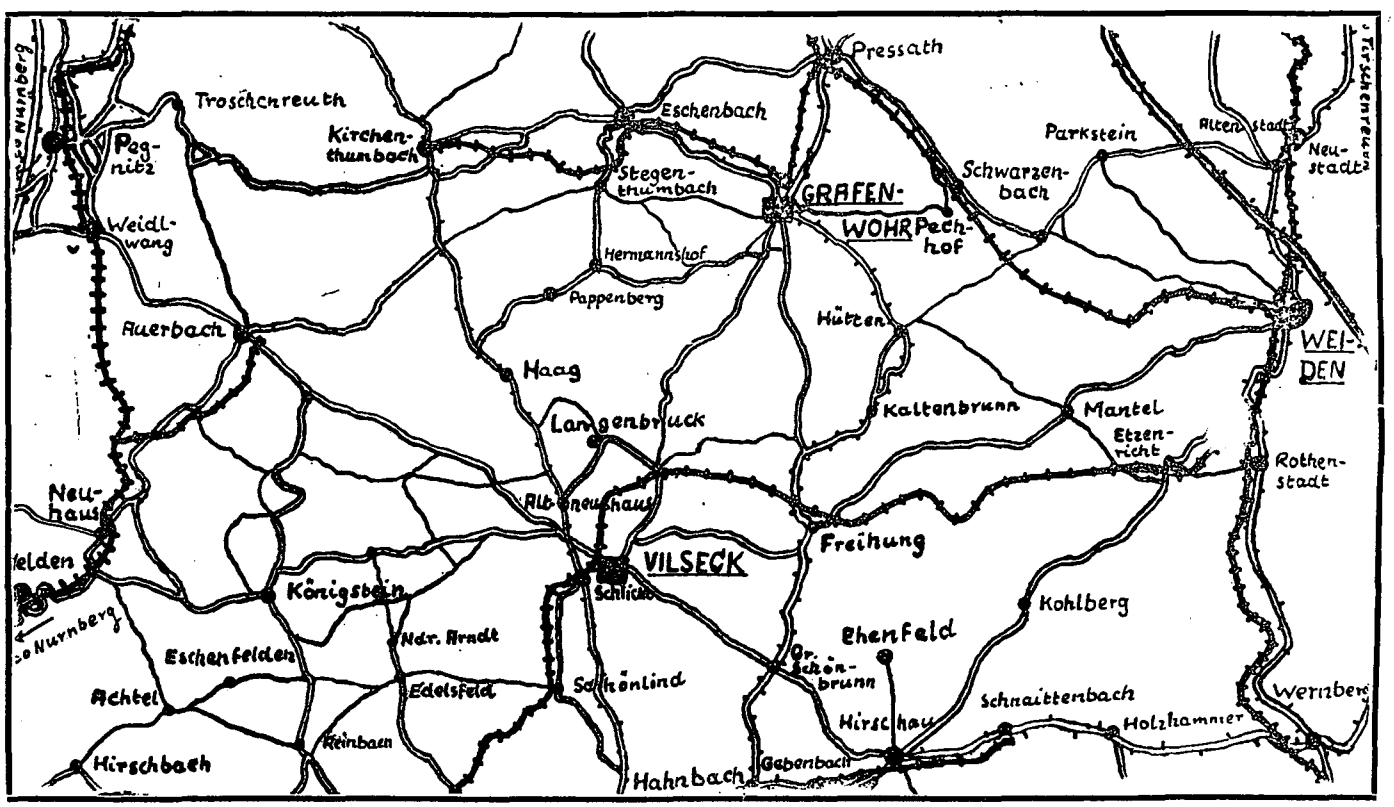
Although hundreds of miles separate some of the units in the Division, a sense of unity prevails. This, in no small measure, may be attributed to the efforts of the officers and enlisted men who keep the liaison planes flying.

The Division maintains two air sections: one at Division Headquarters in Bad Tolz and the other at Division Artillery Headquarters in Erlangen. In addition to taking part in all field exercises and training, the air personnel takes care of the Division courier (passengers and documents) service and the emergency evacuation of casualties when time is a vital element.

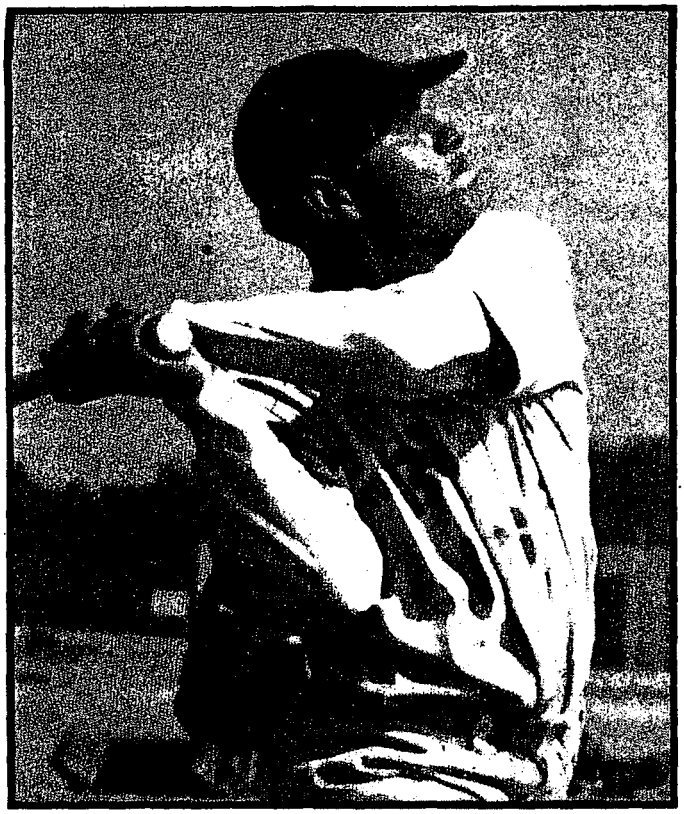
* *

Through all of these age-old, historic places, troops of the occupying 1st Division continue to move with a casual and eager approach, displaying sincere interest in each gem of cultural importance, visiting all of the country's ancient wonders, and accepting the inevitable custom changes with a display of average American GI enthusiasm.

Currently engaged in the first leg of the annual summer Grafenwohr training program, touring tendencies of the troops have been somewhat curtailed and necessarily confined to an occasional pass. However, with the approach of the autumn months, the urge to travel and tour will join happily again with the comparative freedom afforded by the regular garrison routine, and the Red One shoulder patch will once more be a not unusual symbol moving about the narrow cobbled streets of Bavaria or jostled in the crowded thoroughfares of Germany's metropolises.



The Story Of Firsts



18th Infantryman Sammy Ishida, an old hand at baseball, football and boxing.

One Saturday afternoon last fall, on sun-bathed Tinley Field in Bad Tolz, a football game was nearing its end between an eleven from Salzburg and a blue-clad crew of Red Oners.

Here several thousand fascinated eyes were focused on the tiny three inches of lawn between the pigskin and the Red One end zone. It was "first down and goal to go" for the Salzburgers and scarcely any one of the spectators would have bet a nickel on the Sp. Trps. Raiders' — the Red One crew — six to nothing margin to stick.

But the incredible happened: hold it did!

In four savage tries the Salzburgers stormed vainly against an iron wall of Red One bodies that doggedly defended the last three of the field's 3,600 inches that lay between victory and possible defeat. When they finally took the ball on downs, the exhausted Raiders showed what the spirit of the "Fighting First" could do.

It was this brand of spirit that enabled the "First" to blaze a glorious trail through parts of two continents during the war and also made the Division a No. 1 factor in post-war occupation sports from the fall of 1945 to the present day.

ETO, ET and EC athletic annals have registered a long series of Division sports feats, from Al Rogers' and Matthew Flaherty's record-setting dash and hammer throw title wins in August of '45, to the 16th Infantry Green Hornets' basketball triumph last March.

In almost four years of uninterrupted competition for top theater honors, the 1st Division has placed champions in every major sport except baseball and football. Besides it has had scores of Army, Corps and Regional titlists and has in three cases won all-European crowns. Its colors came through in an untold number of smaller tourneys and meetings, and no important athletic event has ever taken place without some representation from the Big Red One.

Early Start

How did it begin? Oldtimers who have been around the Division since the end of the war like to think back to that complex situation in the summer of 1945 when the war was just over and hundreds of thousands of US troops crowded Central Europe from the Elbe River to the Italian boot. The 1st Division bivouacked in Czechoslovakia along the frontier which bordered chaotic Germany's Bavaria.

The Red One GIs had scarcely finished cleaning their rifles and uniforms after almost a year of continous fighting from Omaha Beach to the Sudetenland, barely had they taken a hot bath and enjoyed a clean shave after months in fox holes, on muddy roads, in thick forests and bomb-torn villages, barely had they realized the comfort of life without the buzzing of jet bombs and the whistling of sniper bullets, when they decided that they could no longer endure just "taking it easy" and started to look for things to do. One of the few pastimes they found available then, in the immediate aftermath of a world-wide war, was physical exercise.

Thus they took to the counry's deserted sports fields or made themselves at home wherever they found a halfway suitable park or meadow to throw a ball or swing a club in what marked the beginning of the Division's sporting life of today. Those activities surely had every stigma of improvisation, but they meant action and expressed the Red One GI's vigor and competitive spirit. And they were the seed which ripened into one of the proudest unit sports records in the EC.

The Division, with its thousands of personnel representing a cross section of America's young manhood, was abundant with capable athletes, many of whom had achieved nation-wide fame in the baseball majors and minors, in the squared ring, on the track and in the jump pit. They became the nucleus of the athletic program.

Hardly had the Division moved from the Czechoslovakian frontier region to its occupation area in central Bavaria's Franconian provinces, when the improvisation in sports activities gave way to an organized form with units assuming responsibility. Softball leagues blossomed within the battalions and regiments; inter-battalion and regimental boxing cards were staged in makeshift rings. Baseball loops followed with the arrival of uniforms, and when track shoes began to arrive from home, the cinderpath pounders were set to go, too.

Famed Diamond Nine

There were a few men whose names went down forever in Red One sports history that summer of '45. From all over the Division they came to pool forces for probably the highest-

University of Oklahoma's Merrill McDonald as Division first sacker. (Loebl)

flying diamond nine the "First" ever had. Indianapolis star Johnny Logan's powerful throwing arm sparked them at the mound. He coached the team to 19 victories in 23 starts. Sure-handed, fast ball artist Everett Fagan, from the Philadelphia Athletics, was the other mound ace, while none outdid Eastern and International League keystone sacker Doug White at the plate where he chalked up a 15-game hitting streak to help his team win its first 15 contests in a row.

Maurice Van Robay, a former Pittsburgh Pirate, managed the team that year from the left field patch, while Brooklyn Dodger Johnny Koshorek occupied the shortstop position and Guy Wellman, then a Cincinnati Red prospect did the backstop chores.

The XV Corps' Blue League title fell into this fence-busting combination like a ripe fruit and it went on to trounce opponent after opponent—until it hit the major league star-studded gang of the 26th Infantry (Yankee) Division in a memorable clash at Linz, Austria.

That aggregation, built around St. Louis Cardinals Al Brazle and Harry Walker, Pittsburgh Pirate Ken Heintzelman, Philadelphia Philly George Scharaien, Washington Senator George Archie and the Brooklyn Dodgers' hurler Rex Barney, managed to snap the Big Red One's winning skein in the first affair of a three-game series, but was set back on its heels in the remaining two games for a 2-1 1st Division success.

Former Dodger Barney, toiling for the Yankees, and the Red One's Logan faced each other in the middle event of that series for one of the most memorable pitching duels in EC baseball history. Barney had a no-hitter all but wrapped up when Division bats exploded in the eighth for three singles and a booming Doug White triple that shattered his hope for fame and gave Logan his sixth straight triumph for the Division, one lone run short of a whitewash.

Anxious for revenge, Barney and his Yankee gang went to Nurnberg Soldiers' Field a few days later where he encountered another merciless pill deliverer in the Division uniform, Logan's mound mate Everett Fagan, who turned back the Brooklyn ace 4-3 for Barney's second loss to Red One hurlers. In a total of six battle royals with the 26th Division, the "First" managed to play on even terms with the star-studded Yankee squad, winning three and dropping the same number. With the 42d (Rainbow) Division, the "First" also squared off in a tie, 1-1. Thus, no baseball team in the theater had been able to get an edge on the 1st Division all season.

Record Setters

Meanwhile, the Division's Al Rogers was also leaving competitors in the lurch on the cinderpath. The lanky Neptune, N. J., lieutenant and former La Salle Military Academy and Georgetown University student, was being called the ETO's Jesse Owens.

His baffling speed was at no time more conspicuous than it was on that early August day in '45 on the Nurnberg stadium's slow track when he was close to defeat. After a bad start in the 100-meter finals of the Third Army championships, Rogers was six feet behind the 90th Division's Mullins as the field neared the tape. Pouring on all the steam he had, the irresistible Red Oner thundered past his opposition in the last few yards to snap the cotton in 10.8 seconds. He also clinched the 200-meter event in 21.9.

A cinch in practically every race he entered, Rogers set ETO and MTO records (his 10.6 seconds for the 100 meters still stands), won scores of titles from the Division to the ETO-MTO diadem, copped Inter-Allied meets and tucked away invitationals by the numbers.

In the Division he had only one counterpart: heavy-set Matthew J. Flaherty, a headquarters man, occupied the same position in the hammer throw as Rogers did on the track. His 179' 10" mark, established in his pre-Army days as a National Collegiate champ, was outstanding even from an international standpoint. In Red One uniform and starting at an inter-theater meet at Frankfurt, Mat hurled the 16½-pound weight 157 feet for an ETO record. It was only one of his feats. His championships and successes while he was with the "First," were almost as numerous as Rogers'. The twosome were in fact the Red One Dioscuri in the ETO arenas. They wrote one of the most sparkling chapters in theater sports history.

Flowers for a Gridder

Flowers for a grid star border on the unusual. And yet that is what happened in the fall of 1945 to Barney Welch, fullback on the 1st Division's team, whose spectacular playing so impressed a German spectator that he gave the former Texas A & M ace some flowers in admiration of his team's 7—6 victory over the 80th Infantry Division squad.

American-style football was new to the Germans and Welch was not the only one on the Red One team who contributed to the increasing popularity of the sport over here. Some of the others: Dick Whitesell, '42 star halfback of Ozzie Solem's Syracuse eleven; Guy Wellman, quarterback who also had done all right as catcher for the Division nine; and George Rado, former Pittsburgh Steelers and Philadelphia Eagles captain. These men comprised a team that went through Patton's Third Army undefeated until it was circled by the 71st Infantry Division aggregation at Soldiers' Field in Nurnberg where 28,000 fans watched the third Army title clash. Earlier the 94th Infantry pilgrims fought the Red One in a scoreless game.

The value of such standouts as Welch and Whitesell was never more fully appreciated than when they were sidelined by injuries and the team had to play without them in the Thanksgiving Day contest with the 48th Division Railsplitters. The "First" lost this one to the Seventh Army runnerup. Nevertheless, the Red One's season record was equaled by few teams in the ETO and the squad will always be remembered as one of the best that the Division has had.

At the same time, the 18th Infantry and Division Artillery were making names for themselves in regiment-level competition. They stayed abreast right up to the finish line where the Decoys eked out a 6—0 victory over John Vatsa's Cannoneers to take the title to Windsheim Castle, home of the 18th.

Hoop Champions

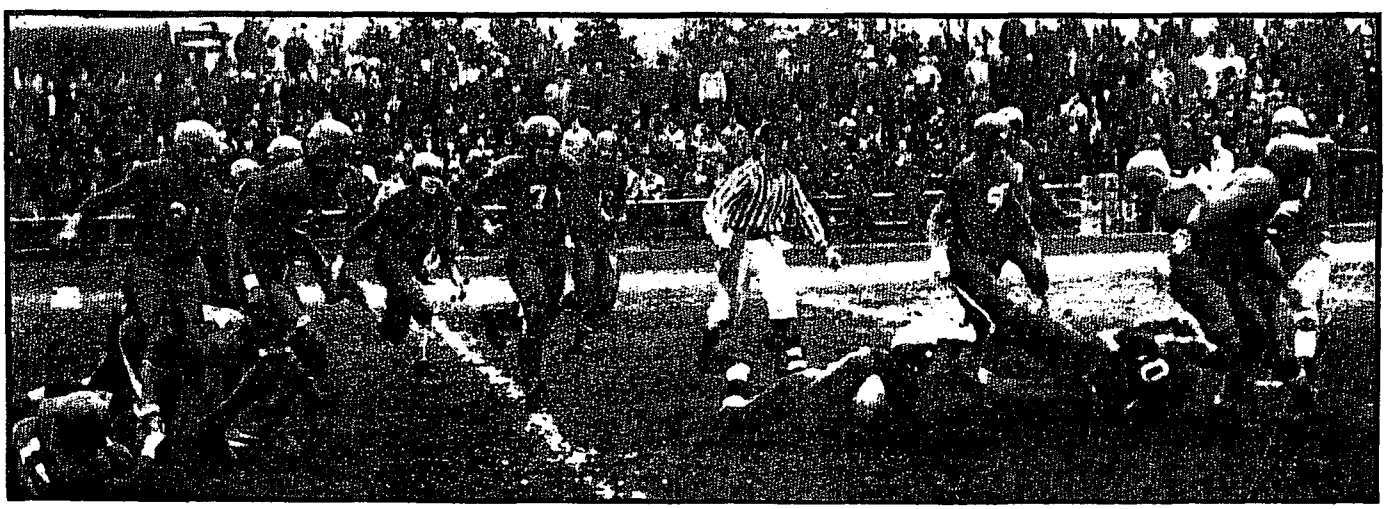
Ever since the occupation began, the Division has been noted for its excellent basketball teams. The story begins in the winter of 1946 on the court in Kitzingen, home station of the Red One. Wellman, having proved his ability behind the bat and on the gridiron, was now displaying prowess on the hardwood. He led the "First" in a series of successful teams which wound up the 1949 season with the 3d Bn., 16th Infantry, winning the European Command and Mediterranean titles.

To start the ball rolling, coach Wellman had Herb Matter, an Illinois basketball, track and golf star who had carried away all types of track honors, including three Big Ten championships, and was a noted decathlon competitor; Cliff Fulton, also from Illinois, and a member of the Whiz Kid team that won the '42 and '43 Big Ten crowns; and Mack Peyton from the Indiana Hoosier freshman team.

Other members of the team were Dick Zeltwanger, Morris Silver, who was called the "fastest thing in basketball shoes in Mainfranken" (the Division's occupation area), Roger Finley, Stan Adamson, John Van Vleck, Earl Baker, Bob Stanton, Mel Ackerman, Tom Montgomery and Ron Young.

This group, late in '45, embarked on the most triumphant sweep of basketball courts that the EC has witnessed. One after another it downed all of the Third Army's renowned quintets, from Dale Hall's 4th Armored to the 38th AAA Brigade, from the 9th to the 71st Infantry Division, which was the toughest of all opponents.

A grueling three-month schedule, marred by only one setback, led the Red One cage



The climax of a torrid race: Div. Sp. Trps. and 26th Infantry clash for title. (Sloan, 26th)

crew into Munich's Jubilee Hall, early in March of '46, for the Third Army championship tournament. In an unforgettable overtime duel with the 71st's Red Circlers, Cliff Fulton proved to be the "man without nerves," when he broke a 56-56 deadlock in the last six seconds by meshing the all-important 57th marker from the keyhole to take the Third Army diadem to the new home of the "First" in Regensburg.

This gang went to Munich a couple of weeks later and won the first European team crown for the Division when it beat the Seventh Army's 3d Infantry Cockades, the same outfit which six months later was to don uniforms embellished with green hornet emblems and to become a part of the Division. Playing for the 16th Infantry from then on, the Green Hornets, sparked by Gene Wolfe, made the proudest record of any basketball team in the EC.

For the rest of the season, however, Guy Wellman's forces continued to sweep the courts. They outclassed the MTO's 88th Infantry Division in four straight games to annex the all-Europe title and ran up a slate of 35 wins in 36 starts, with the 71st being the only one to hand the Red One a defeat all winter. Every member of the team's starting lineup was named for an all-star squad at one time or another and Mack Peyton was judged the EC's "most valuable" basketeer. The Division's famous five would have been a match for any major Stateside team.

In the Squared Ring

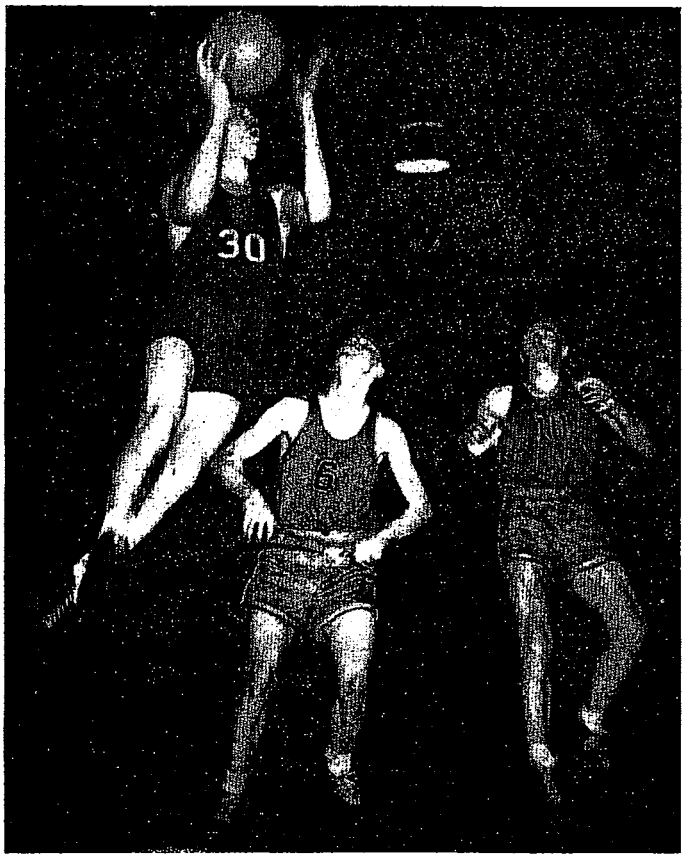
The 16th and 18th Infantry Regiments were chiefly responsible for the adoption of boxing as part of the Division athletic program. Starting in the winter of 1945-46 this sport has become increasingly popular with occupation troops.

Early in 1946 five Red One pugilists managed to win titles in the XV Corps championship bouts. Three of them were novices: Joe Napoli (flyweight, 16th), Gaylord Collis (featherweight, 18th) and Herbie Akenson (light-heavyweight, 16th). No novices were Divartyman Carmine Schiaffo, a lightweight, and 18th Infantryman Joe Gannon, who put his experience to good use in coaching Division men to spectacular successes.

NAAU champion and Washington, D. C.'s Golden Gloves king in 1944, Joe demonstrated that he knew the ropes when he became responsible for winning the first all-theater crown in boxing for the "First."

It was under his tutorship that the Division's boxing squad improved to the point where it won five berths on Third Army's representation in the ET title matches and helped the Third cop the crown. It was he who blazed the trail for Valenzuela, Mullins, Walsh, Agin, Yazzi, Webster, Arellano and Alonzo Small, the EC's heavyweight champ of 1949.

Aboard a team that included the best the EC had to offer, Gannon continued to add to the triumphs of his group in Belgium, France, Switzerland and Luxembourg. Against the leading amateurs of these countries, he won five matches out of six, drawing one. When summer sports eclipsed ring activities, he had gone undefeated through the season and emerged a true representative of the "Fighting First."

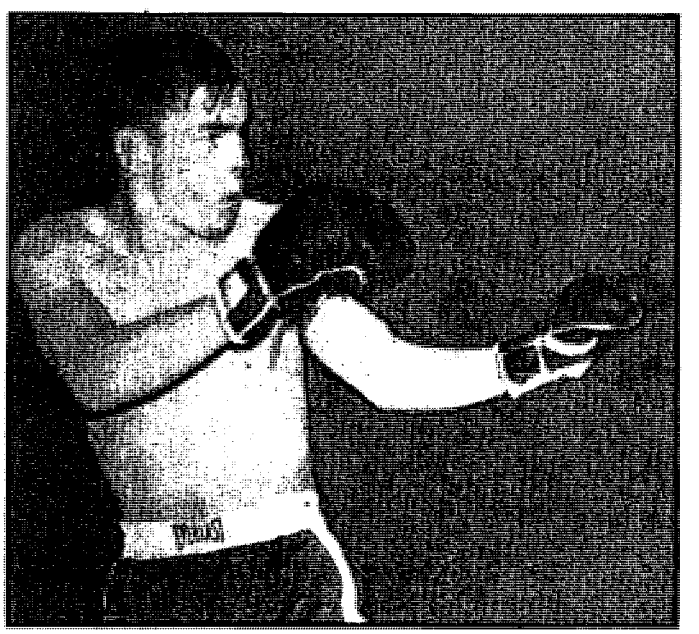


Jumping Cliff Fulton in tussle with 42d Armored. (Loebl)

Tops in Track

In the summer of 1946 ET major sports switched from division-level to regiment-level competition. The changeover was attributed to deployment, which was sapping the theater's troop strength. Red One athletic prowess did not diminish, however. In fact, the '46 outdoor season probably was the 1st Division's best.

Greatest honors were heaped upon the Red One by its thinclads. The Rogers and Flahertys of '45 were succeeded by a broad array of fine tracksters and fielders, beginning with one-man-team Herb Matter and ending with all-around jumper Vic Bubas; speedsters Harvey Kelsey, Gil Philips, Tony D'Ambrosio, Henry Clark and Roland Morgan; middle distance runners Harry Gross, Austin Brisbane and Cyril Tysen; 1500-meter man John Carol, and hurdler and jumper Max Woodley. These men practically conquered the cinderpaths between Nurnberg and Bordeaux by themselves.



Jim (Moon) Mullins, 18th Infantry veteran. (OCSS)

Shaping up early in the season, they traveled to southern France's sunny Bordeaux in May for a four-nation track meet. On Matter and Kelsey wins they came out tops, tieing France's representative, the Racing Club of Paris, on points but taking the event on first places. At Brussels, Belgium, near the end of June, the Red One nosed out Belgium's noted trackmen 46-44, despite its loss of the services of Matter and Kelsey by that time. But there were Gil Philips and Vic Bubas to fill the gap. Gil ran a sparkling 50.1 seconds over the 400 meters in addition to placing second in the 200, while Bubas copped the high and broad jumps. At Luxembourg against the local team and a British selection, it was another victory for the ET squad which was largely made up of Red Oners. Score: US-117, Luxembourg-97.

The grand Inter-Allied meet in Berlin's Olympic Stadium late in the season provided the climax. The ET crew notched its finest triumph of the season, chalking up 57 points to runnerup Denmark's 27 with six other nations following. Henry Clark and Cyril Tysen of the 1st Division ran in the victorious 1600-meter relay team whose 3:22.0 minutes was a new ET mark.

In intra-ET events the Red One was continuously tops. At Mannheim in June the Division thinclads equaled the total-point score of all other divisions, sweeping the dashes, the relays and the jumps behind Philips and Bubas. Philip's marks for the 100, 200 and 400 meters: 10.9-22.5-52.7 seconds.

Third Army championships at Nurnberg's Soldiers' Field in July were a walk-away for the Red One's Sp. Trps. It placed first, second and third in the 100 and 200 meters with Tony D'Ambrosio and Roland Morgan winning. Harry Gross made a new ET record when he reeled off the 800 meters in 2:00.5 minutes. John Carol followed with a Third Army record of 4:11.6 over the 1500 meters. The Division copped both relays, the high hurdles (Max Woodley), and the broad jump and the hop step and jump (Vic Bubas).

A week later, at Bremen, the Red One paced Third Army to the ET crown. D'Ambrosio, Clark, Morgan and Jim Nutter steamed the 400-meter relay in 43.9 seconds; Morgan captured the 200 meters in 22.4, Gross the

26th Infantry thinclads of 1949. (Sloan)

800 in 2:02.1. Austin Brisbane and Morgan were members of Third Army's 1600-meter relay quartet that cut the tape in 3:28.9.

Harry Gross' photo finish with the MTO's Phillip Sonnedor over the 800 meters in the record time of 2 minutes flat was the highlight of the ET-MTO meet in Nurnberg. The men from Trieste lost this one: 134-20. When the Red One cindermen stowed away their spikes at the end of summer, they had hoisted the Division's banner to the top of the pole.

* *

In swimming the "First" also had some sparkling triumphs. Edward Hall, a 16th Infantryman, became both Third Army and ET champion. His fortes were the 100-meter free style and the 100-meter backstroke; his ET championship marks 1:06 and 1:18.4. Spader Sam Marion bested Third Army competitors in the 200-meter breaststroke event, while TRAVELER officer Bill Northrup won the Third Army title in diving. As to team standings, the Third Army meet was captured by the 16th Infantry ahead of Third Army Hq.

Kings in Softball

The 26th Infantry Regiment's tradition as the leading baseball outfit in the Red One began in the summer of '46. Behind pitcher-coach John Huddlestone, the Gasthaus Gang had its first great season. Hurlers like Paul Stuffel, Merrill Merkle, Charles King and others, with ever-reliable Len Soeder behind the mask, twirled the regiment to the top of both rounds of the 1st Division regiment-level league. They were assisted on the plate and in the field by top performers such as Dick Yonkee, Chuck Tysinger, Rex Carrow and Bob Morgan.

Nosing the 16th Infantry for the Division title, the Spaders were outplayed by the 9th Division's powerful 60th Infantry Go-Devils in Third Army competition. Behind pitching ace Karl Scheib, today with the Philadelphia Athletics, the Go-Devils went on to win 1946's GI world series. Their season record, however, showed one defeat at Spade hands, a 2-0 shutout, dealt them by Paul Stuffel in a two-hit performance.

A major triumph, however, was presented to the 26th by its Med. Co. softball crew. Managed by Pete Balcius, the Spade Medics romped to the Third Army title and marched right on to the ET diadem. Behind star hurler Chief Roblero, who pitched every playoff game without a rest, the Spaders went undefeated through the championship tournament in Frankfurt, beating Continental Base Section 4-2 in the finale to bring the ET trophy home to Nurnberg.

Close Race

If a grid race ever was torrid and complex, it occurred in the fall of '46 in Third Army's Eastern Conference. Up to the last playing day at least three teams were close to cinching the championship, but actually none did as the 16th Infantry and the Grafenwohr Military Community ended up in a tie; so did the 26th Infantry and Divarty for second place after the Spaders lost their last tussle to the 16th, 13-7, in a Nurnberg Turkey Day event.

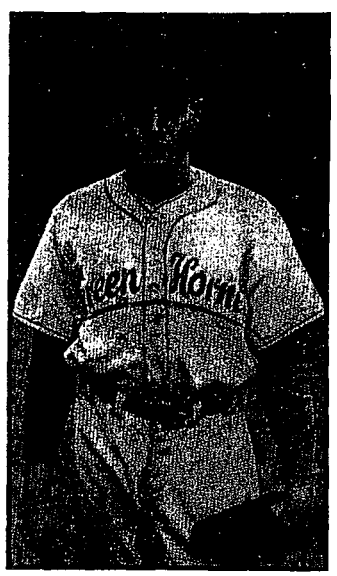
Although the Dagwoods had won the 1st Division crown, Grafenwohr not being a Red One team, flips of coins had to decide who would meet the first three squads of Third Army's Western Conference in the Rose, Sugar and Orange Bowl games, the first of which would tell the story of grid supremacy in Third Army. The 16th won the toss, but dropped the game, 20-7, to the 9th Division Sp. Trps. at Augsburg. Divarty, which rode into the Orange Bowl on the other toss, salvaged some glory by drubbing the 60th Infantry from the 9th Division, 27-13. Grafenwohr battled the 9th's 39th Infantry to a scoreless tie in the Sugar Bowl. The clash of the two conferences thus wound up in a draw.

The Green Hornets

While the Division was cutting plenty of ice in 1947 when its team swamped all opposition in Garmisch's Winterland Stadium to annex both the Third Army and ET hockey championships, the 16th Infantry's 3d Bn. was taking the lead in basketball. The Wolfe-Finley-Lindgren-Perdue-Donahue combination notched its first major success in the ET's unofficial championship tournament, the Berlin Invitational of '47. The only stiff opposition came from 18th Infantry basketeers, the Division's Sp. Trps. having dropped out early in the tourney. From that tournament until last spring the 16th Green Hornets played a commanding role on the theater's hardwoods. But despite all their prowess and know-how, they were a hard-luck team all the way.

Perennial Berlin champions, winners of scores of top-notch tournaments and victors over practically every major quintet in the command at one time or another, fortune never smiled on them when it came to grabbing the most coveted title: the theater championship. Twice, in '47 and '48, the Hornets stumbled right on the brink of success, and it wasn't until this year that they finally could add their names to the column of EC champions.

At Munich's Jubilee Hall in '47, it was the 14th Constab Regt. that threw the stumbling block under the Hornets' feet when it bounced back from an initial 69-60 defeat at the hands of the Red Oners to down them twice in the finals for ET basketball's crown. In '48, at Bremerhaven's Northern Regionals, an injury-riddled Hornet quintet dropped two heartbreakers to the Air Corps' Camp Lindsey Commanders and the 1st Constab Sq. Blackhawks to bury its title hopes for another year. In the long run, however, the tireless build-up work of player-coach Albert (Gene) Wolfe, former Ohio University star and since '47 the EC's No. 1 basketeer, paid off.



Green Hornet Frank Perdue, star on the hardwood and the hill.

Jim Zarybnicky, 16th basketeer and catcher.

Last March in Munich, he and his mates Frank Perdue, Eldon Covington, Gordon Warren and John Donahue, in addition to other able team members, turned a grueling duel with the Kitzingen BTC Kassanovas into a shining victory which meant the long-denied EC title for them.

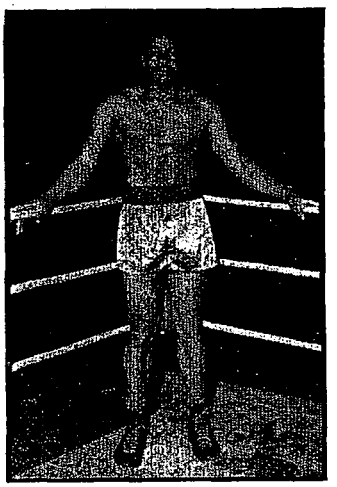
Quintets that assisted the Green Hornets in making the Division perennially a top threat in basketball were fielded by Division Sp. Trps., successor of the '46 championship team, the 18th Infantry, the 33d FA Bn., and the 26th Infantry.

The 18th squad of '47 was one of the Hornets' most stubborn opponents; so were Barton Mallory's Special Troopers of '48 as they handed the Berliners one of their few losses during the season.

The same year, rallying around a fast-breaking fellow named Bob Holden, the 33d Field Artillerymen started forcing their way into the phalanx of classy cage outfits and hit a peak last season by taking the Division championship from Sp. Trps. They also showed their wares nicely in last spring's Berlin Invitational and Northern Regional tourneys.

The 26th, which had made an attempt at hoop fame in '47 in the 1st Military District playoffs, came up with its 1st Bn. Blue Devil five during the past season to throw some terrific scares into quite a few of the command's top-notch aggregations.

With the Green Hornets losing most of their stars before next season comes around, opportunity is knocking for another Division outfit to try to become the Red One's — and the theater's — first. With Ray Volz of the 5th FA and Bob Holden of the 33d added to Division Hq. recently, the team to watch might well be Div. Trps.

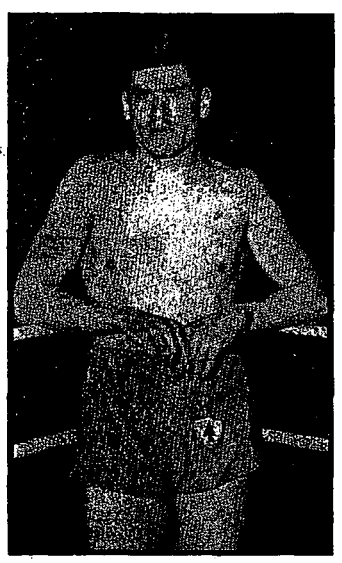


122d TT's Alonzo Small, EC heavyweight champ, 1949.

New Names

When things got going again on the boxing scene early in 1947, new names had replaced the old ones, but fighting spirit and prowess had remained. The Spaders' Wilson Yazzie, Gordon Webster and Cameron Agin, 1st MPs' Dick Walsh, and the Decoys' Kaoro Fujiyama and Jim Mullins were now the big guns of the Red One. Munich's Diamond Belt matches provided some of them with the first chance to make themselves known outside the Division. Yazzie in the flyweight, Webster in the bantamweight, and Agin in the welterweight copped the Belt. Among the victors was also middleweight Danny Valenzuela, then with the 7816th SCU, who later joined the 18th Infantry to become another Red One mainstay.

One month later, at Jubilee Hall again, the Division fight crew paced outgoing Third Army (soon to be replaced by Military Districts) to its last ET team championship. This was done despite the 18th Infantry sluggers representing USFET, today's EUCOM Hq. As a result of Division boxers fighting under different colors, intra-Red One clashes occurred with Decoy Fujiyama defeating Spader Yazzie in the finale for the flyweight title. Winning the ET crown was Jim Mullins, in the lightweight class, victor of the ET's Golden Gloves not long before.



Spade standby Lupi Ortez.

In April, Fujiyama added another success to his record when he was one of three US representatives that racked up a victory in an inter-Allied card in Berlin. The Decoy's opponent was Czechoslovakia's Horak.

Red One Military Policeman Dick Walsh was given a chance to even up an old account when Munich's Leroy Farrow, ET heavyweight champion, entered Garmisch's grand invitational tournament in June of '47. Walsh had been KOd by Farrow in the Diamond Belt fights in Munich, but at Garmisch he showed who was the best heavy in the command when he had Farrow on the verge of a KO in a tussle which he won in commanding style. Later he proved that this was not a coincidence when he again conquered the same opponent by a second-round KO in an elimination bout for the EC's representation against Belgium.

Spader Cameron Agin was the other Red Oner who came through in the finals for a berth on the EC squad, while the 26th's Gordon Webster copped runnerup honors. In the Belgian fights, which were also held in Garmisch, lightweight Agin was one of the two EC representatives who salvaged bouts against the classy visitors from Western Europe.

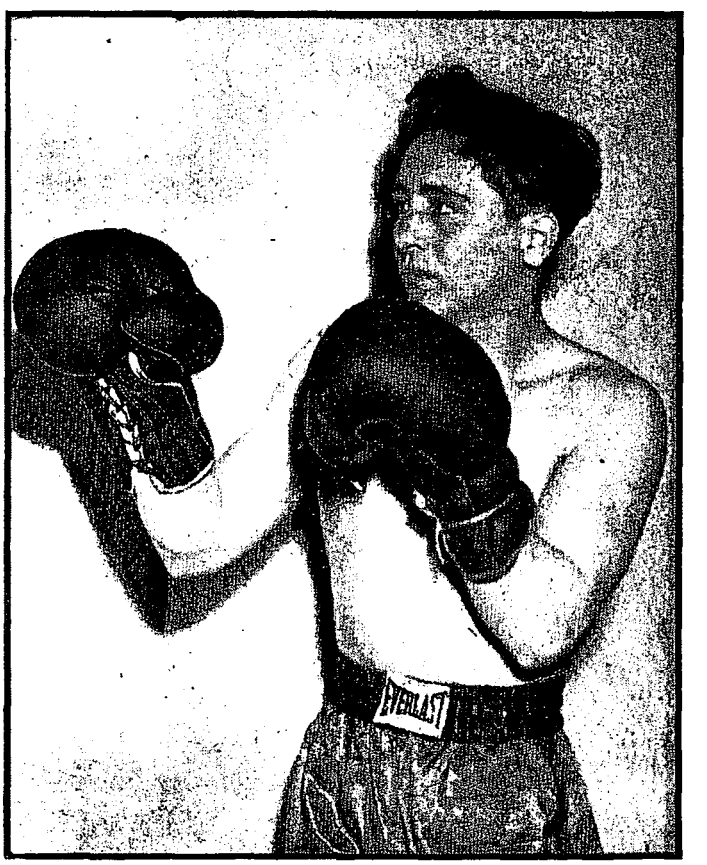
The 1st Military District's championship bouts closed out a very successful year for the Red One pugilists as the 26th Infantry's Yazzie and Webster and Military Policeman Walsh added the District title to their records.

Indications that the Spade was out to gain the lead in Division boxing were manifested in 1948, the year that brought the postwar 26th Regimental Combat Team into being. In the first part of the season the Red One relied predominantly on Spade fighters for representation in command events with old hands Yazzie, Webster and Lupie Ortez leading a crew of promising new faces. They found support in the 1st Bn., 16th Infantry's George Laytham and the 3d Bn. 16th's George Shigenaga.

Nevertheless, Constab and USAFE continued to command EUCOM's rings during the first part of the year; from mid-summer on the situation was changed. With the 1st Division units compactly assembled in Grafenwohr, a thorough build-up program was started and kept going in a summer-long series of fight cards that saw the Spade Infantry underline its edge over the other Red One outfits. In the fall, when the units returned to their home stations, the program was intensified.

A winter-long tourney on a team basis saw the 26th Infantry still in the lead, but other units such as the 16th and 18th Infantries and the 122d TT Bn. were creeping up. The build-up's results were finally demonstrated last February, March and April, in the EC eliminations for a Stateside team and the EUCOM Regionals and finals, when the Red One impressively romped back into the boxing picture. Ranger bantamweight Pat Arel-

1st MP Co.'s Dick Walsh after Garmisch victory. (Lesney)



Ranger Pat Arellano, member of all-EUCOM team.

lano captured a berth on the Stateside team, Trucker heavyweight Alonzo Small annexed the EC championship. The Red One team surpassed both Air Corps and Constabulary and was shaded only by the Wurzburg Military Post.

This summer the Division will continue to place emphasis on its boxing program.

Near the Crown

Conducted on a military post and district basis, the EC's '47 outdoor season found the "First's" representatives, scattered all over the command, competing in various individual loops outside the Division. Nevertheless, Red One teams and individuals managed to keep the Red One in the running in most of the major sports.

Most successful baseball crew was the 1st Bn., 16th Infantry Reds from Vienna. Emerging on top of USFA competition, the gang around Mike Ocetnik, Carmen Borrelli, Bill Ward and Ed Britton entered the EC National League playoffs where they all but upset the famed 6th TT Tornadoes from Mannheim in an 11-inning battle royal that ended in a 5-5 score and almost knocked the future EC champions out of the title race.

Military post league champions during the season were the 33d FA Bn. Golden Lions in Darmstadt and the 1st Bn., 26th Infantry in Stuttgart. The Lions sported an enviable record of 27 league wins in 28 starts, but could not overcome Mannheim's Tornadoes when it came to playing in the 2d Military District finals —neither could the 26th.

In the '47 football season the 26th RCT was the only Red One unit that fielded a team of its own, while all other Division unit players were incorporated in their respective military post representations. Competing in the 1st District loop, the Spaders were edged out by the Munich Broncos by virtue of a heartbreaking 7-6 loss in the crucial contest.

1948 found the setup changed again with the 1st Division once more conducting leagues of its own. In baseball, the Grafenwohr reservation was the scene of the One's National and American League races from start to finish. Player-coach Sammy Ishida's 2d Bn., 18th Infantry Decoys captured the N/L pennant; Lou Ordoyne's 2d Bn., 26th Infantry Gasthaus Gang ran away with the A/L flag. In an unofficial duel between the two winners the Gasthaus nine edged the Decoys, 8-7. The Gang also had some spectacular successes in the Western Regionals playoffs, but could not squeeze between the leading 6th TT Tornadoes and Coburg's 6th Constab Sq. Dukes, although it downed the latter once. Proudest victory of the '48 Gang was its drubbing the 793d MPs (later to become the EC kings), 12-6 in a non-league tilt.

The Red One's top diamond nine of 1948, however, came from

Leftfielder Joe Brois leads Rangers on the plate.

the ranks of its Berlin outpost, the 3d Bn., 16th Infantry. The Green Hornets dug successfully into their famed hoop aggregation to put deadeye Frank Perdue on their ball park's hill, John Donahue, Gordon Warren and others on their plate for a highly potent baseball crew. Adding Chuck Liming, Dearl Boyd, Glen Rehmeyer, Stan Witowski and centerfielder Cholewa, the Hornets cinched the Berlin M/P title and went on to win the Northern Regional ahead of the highly rated Camp Lindsey Commanders. It wasn't until the 6th TT Tornadoes came along that the Infantrymen were halted on their way to the peak.

On the gridiron last year, it was the Division's Sp. Trps. Raider eleven that carried the Red One the last leg of EC championship play, reviving the "First's" great tradition begun in the initial phase of the occupation.

It happened only after the Raiders had luckily edged an equally strong 26th Infantry eleven which was built around speedy, hard-running Rocky Cutaneo and included the Red One's high-scoring player, Stan Welichke, as an end. The Spaders' 7-6 defeat at the hands of the Specials in the deciding tilt marked the second consecutive time that a one-point margin barred the Bamberg gridders from the EUCOM finals.

Minus two of its standouts, Leroy Odom, (back) and Emory Webb (end), who had been ZId before the EC playoffs started, Sp. Trps. was unable to stop Nurnberg's and Wiesbaden's smoothly running grid machines, no matter how much Albritton, Ferriera, Benefield, Johnson, Dorsey, Haynie and Maskaluk played their hearts out. Against the '47 EC champions, the 2d Constab Regt. Dragoons, the Raiders, however, turned in a bang-up performance — final score: 0-0.

1949 Prospects

As the 1st Infantry Division enters its fifth year of occupation duty this month and its summer of sports activities in the EC, it is already apparent that there will be additional triumphs for the Red One on the athletic fields.

A new crop of thinclads is preparing to step into the footprints of the fabulous '46 crew; novice boxers are swelling the ranks of ring-tested veterans; baseball, softball and volleyball competitions are in full swing to determine the "First's" representatives in the EUCOM finals this summer.

In baseball last week the 26th Infantry looked like the team that might go to the top. In a game that was played flawlessly by both sides, the Blue Spaders cashed in their fifth league win in as many tries, the 11th straight this season, to keep their league lead out of danger. Their victims were the 16th Rangers and the 3-0 score meant the second loss and the second shutout that the Nurnbergers suffered in recent weeks, both at the hands of the Gasthaus Gang.

The Spaders were held to three hits by Ranger moundsman Warren Sammis, while Gang hurler Marv Wallace gave up six. Two of the 26th base knocks came in the third stanza to bring home Ed Crowley and Julian Pruitt who had walked. Jim Hough's steal in the fourth set him up for the third and final Spade run that he scored when Al Naylor doubled. The 16th's six hits netted nothing, since each came in a different inning. Spader Wallace struck out 12 to make it 27 in his last two outings.

Last week the 26th emphasized its intention to go far in the EUCOM race this year by drubbing USAFE-leader Rhine-Main 8-4 in an exhibition contest. James Mull, relieving George Rogers in the second, pitched excellent ball.

Leading the 18th Vans in the standings by one game, the Spaders can still expect troubles from Sammy Ishida's outfit as well as from the recently defeated third-place Rangers. Hitting the victory road again last week, the

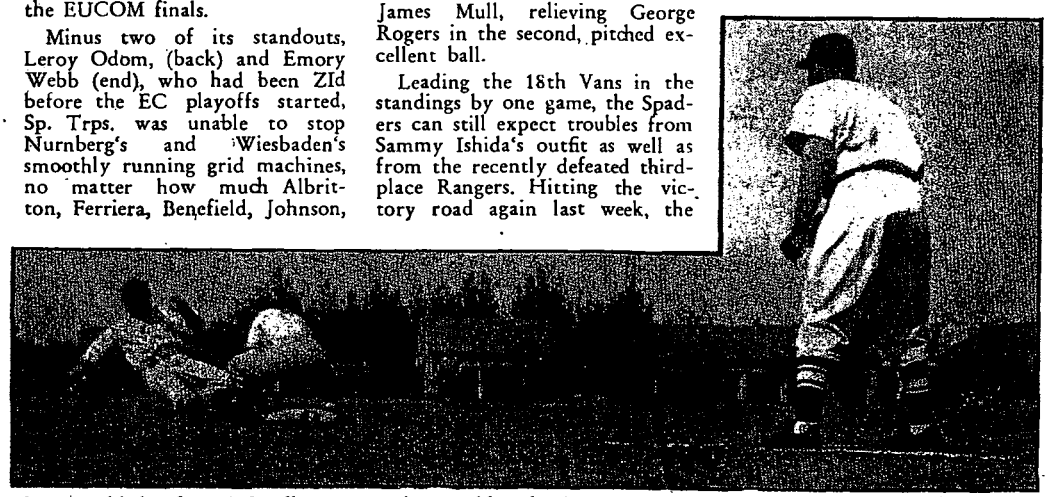
Don Gabor, the 16th's star in football, basketball, baseball.

18th Infantry walloped Division Sp. Trps. 11—2 behind Domazet's three-hit twirling and Rocky Ward's big bat that was good for two doubles and two singles and an .800 average. Larry Gliha came up with a spectacular diving catch that halted a Raider rally in the seventh.

Last-place Divarty also fell last week to the 18th, 4-2, as the latter racked up its fifth loop success interspersed by two defeats. The Redlegs were paralyzed by Van pitcher Red Robbins' two-hit performance. Desantis, of the Infantry, scored two runs with two doubles, while Divarty miscues (each team made six) accounted for the rest. Dick Barber drove in a tally for the Redlegs with the other run resulting from 18th errors.

Also last week, Division Sp. Trps. evened the score with the 122d TT Bn. Double Clutchers in a close 10-inning fracas. Raider Don Gresen's unaccompanied home run in the bottom half of the extra period provided his team with an 8-7 revenge over the Truckers who had edged the Specials 6-5 earlier in the season.

Outhitting the Raiders 12—8 and heading them all the way after a five-run first-inning outburst and a 420-foot homer in the ninth by Joe Willis, the Clutchers saw their opponents tie



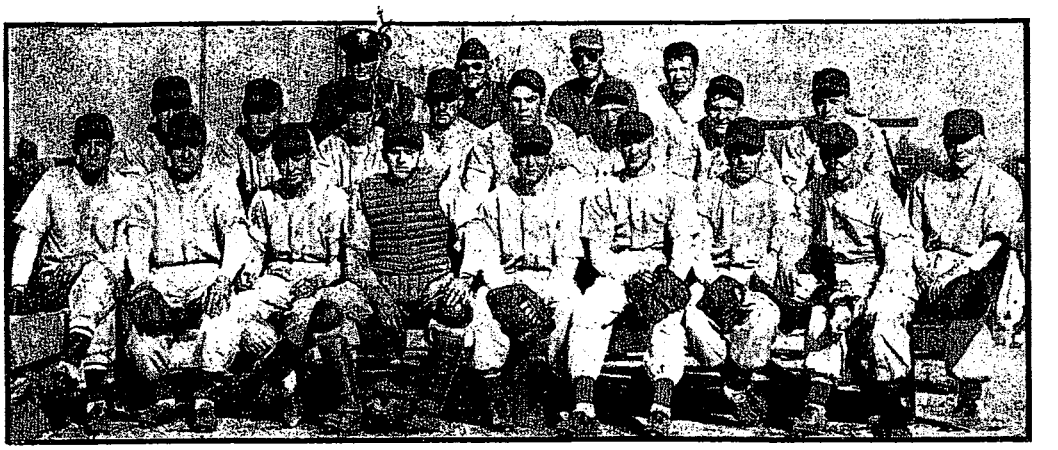
Ranger third-sacker Bird Sullivan tags the Double Clutchers' Homes in 1949 season opener. (Davis, 16th)

the score in the last frame to force the tussle into overtime. Gresen then banged out his round-tripper to give Division Troops its second league win and fourth place in the circuit.

Up in Berlin, the Green Hornets, last year's Northern Regional kings, have also gone on the march. With many of their '48 stand-bys back, they appeared to be a good bet last week to come out tops again in the Four-Power city. And again they loom large as one of the Red One's sharpest foils in EC play come August.

In the Division loop last week the six competitors lined up like this:

26th Infantry	5	0	1.000
18th Infantry	5	2	.714
16th Infantry	4	2	.667
122d TT Bn.	2	4	.333
Division Trps.	2	4	.333
Divarty	0	6	.000



This season's 18th Infantry team posing with Gen. Milburn and Col. Van Brunt. (18th PIO)

Young Talent

The Division's baseball aggregations are a true picture of the changes that have taken place this year in regard to Red One personnel. Old, well known hands bat and pitch shoulder to shoulder with unknown, but capable newcomers.

Luckiest in this respect is the leading 26th Infantry which built a high-flying diamond force, from veterans of its '48 championship crew of the 2d Bn. plus ambitious, hard-hitting rookies that have shown enviable talent so far.

Jim Hough, who was the Division's third best batter last week with a .545 average, is one of the Spade's newcomers and another one is Moe Ramirez, fence-busting outfielder. They are teaming with such reliable stand-bys from the old 26th stable as Fred Denny, who last year topped Red One ball players in batting, Ed Crowley, also known as one of the better ice hockey players in the EC, Lippy Faleski, Nubbs Naylor, Julian Pruitt, Eggs Mitrus, and others.

Gen. Milburn, Col. Van Brunt watch the 18th's Organization Day ball game. (18th PIO)

Sparking the 26th's pitching staff are Marvin Wallace and George Rogers, Jack Woelfel and James Mull. Each of these has proved his ability so far this season, and last week they were looking forward to big tests to come as the Spade squad was preparing to take on some of the command's highest touted nines, such as Bishop Taylor's 28th TT Tornadoes and the Kitzingen BTC's Kassanovas, in an extended exhibition game tour. After this, the experts will be better qualified to predict the prospects of the '49 EUCOM competition.

There is much talent available in most of the other Red One teams also. Leading the "Big Six" in batting last week was a member of the Division Troops Raiders, Larry Chagnon, who boasted a straight .600 average and was acompanied, in fourth place, by teammate Don Gresen with a .428 mark.

In pitching, the Raiders rely on Bill Smith who last week upped his and his team's winning record to two.

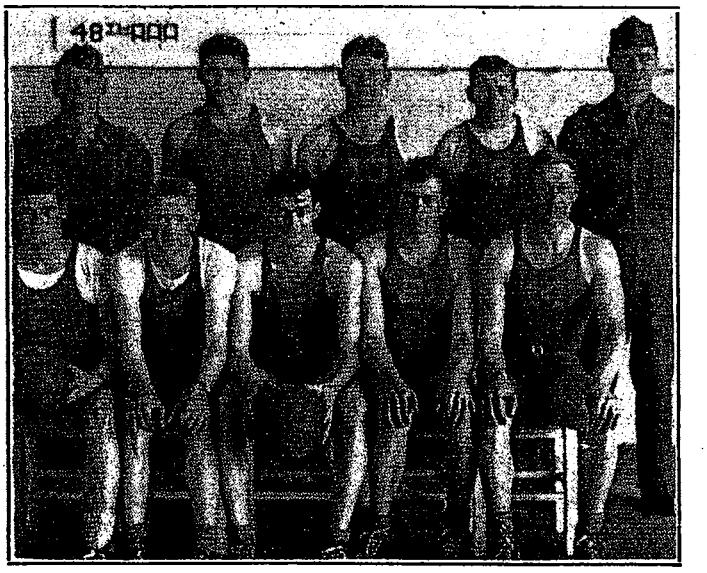
Vern Sheppard and Rocky Ward, along with "Old Boy" Ishida, were carrying the big sticks in the 18th Infantry squad with Sheppard holding the runnerup spot on the "Big Six" list by virtue of a neat .571. The Robbins-Domazet combination is the Vans' pride on the mound. Red Robbins established himself as the EC's leading hurler in 1947.

The Rangers bet on their fastball artists Jack Kettler and Warren Sammis to give opposing batters a plenty hard time. Moreover, they have Don Gabor, of football fame, who is dependable both on the mound and the plate, Also, they have Joe Brois, a dangerous slugger, and Jim Zarybnicky, a calm, sure-handed backstop who also was a standout in one of their basketball quintets.

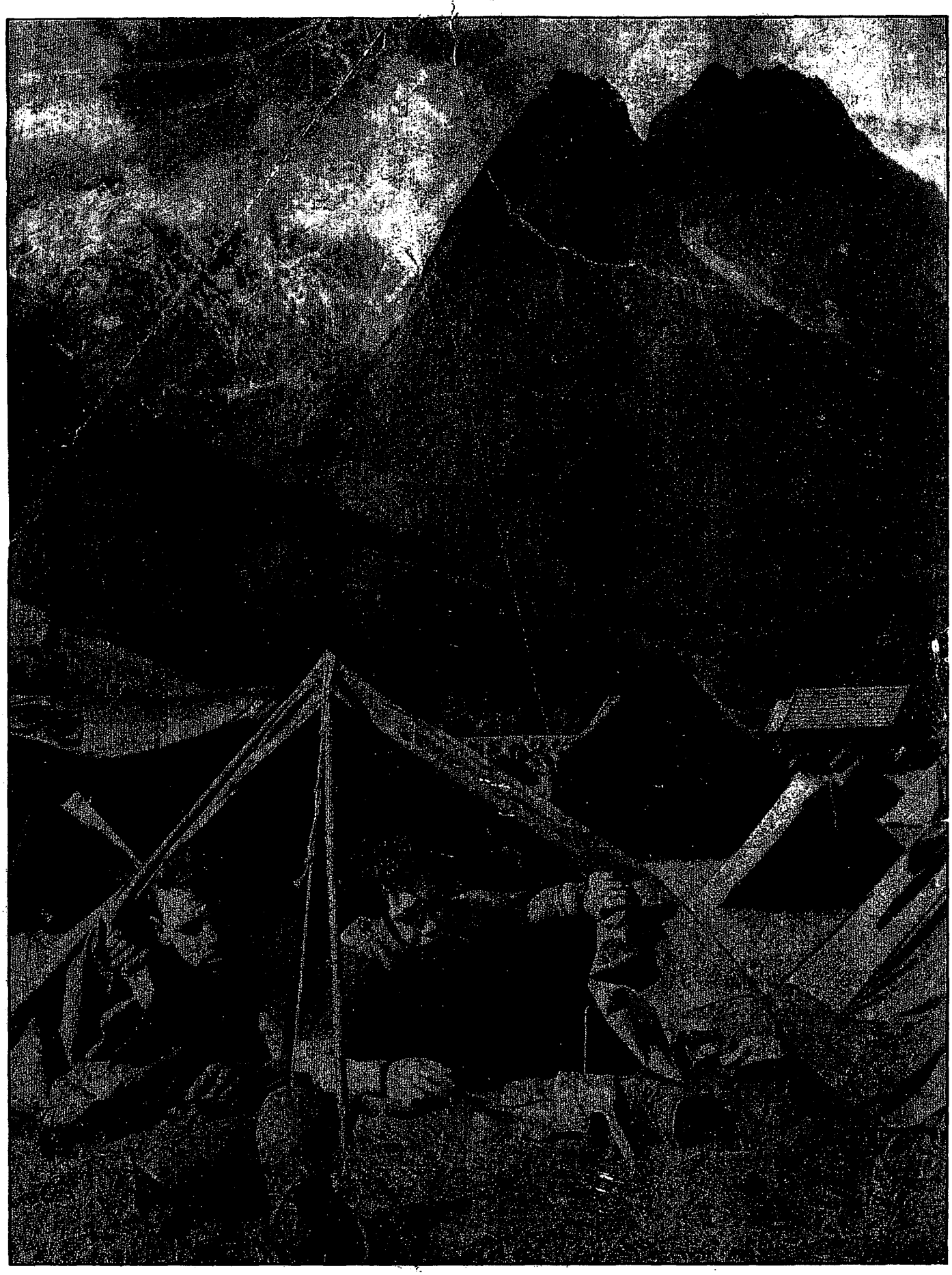
The Division's top-ranking batsmen last week were:

	AB	H	Pct.
Chagnon, Div. Trps.	10	6	.600
Sheppard, 18th	14	8	.571
Hough, 26th	11	6	.545
Gresen, Div. Trps.	14	6	.428
Gabor, 16th	12	5	.416
Ward, 18th	17	7	.411

Prov. Bn., 16th Infantry basketeers. (16th PIO)



(48th) The 48th AAA AW Bn. hoop team, the Red One's youngest.



Division holiday in Garmisch, 1948. In background — the Zugspitze, Germanys highest mountain. (Signal)

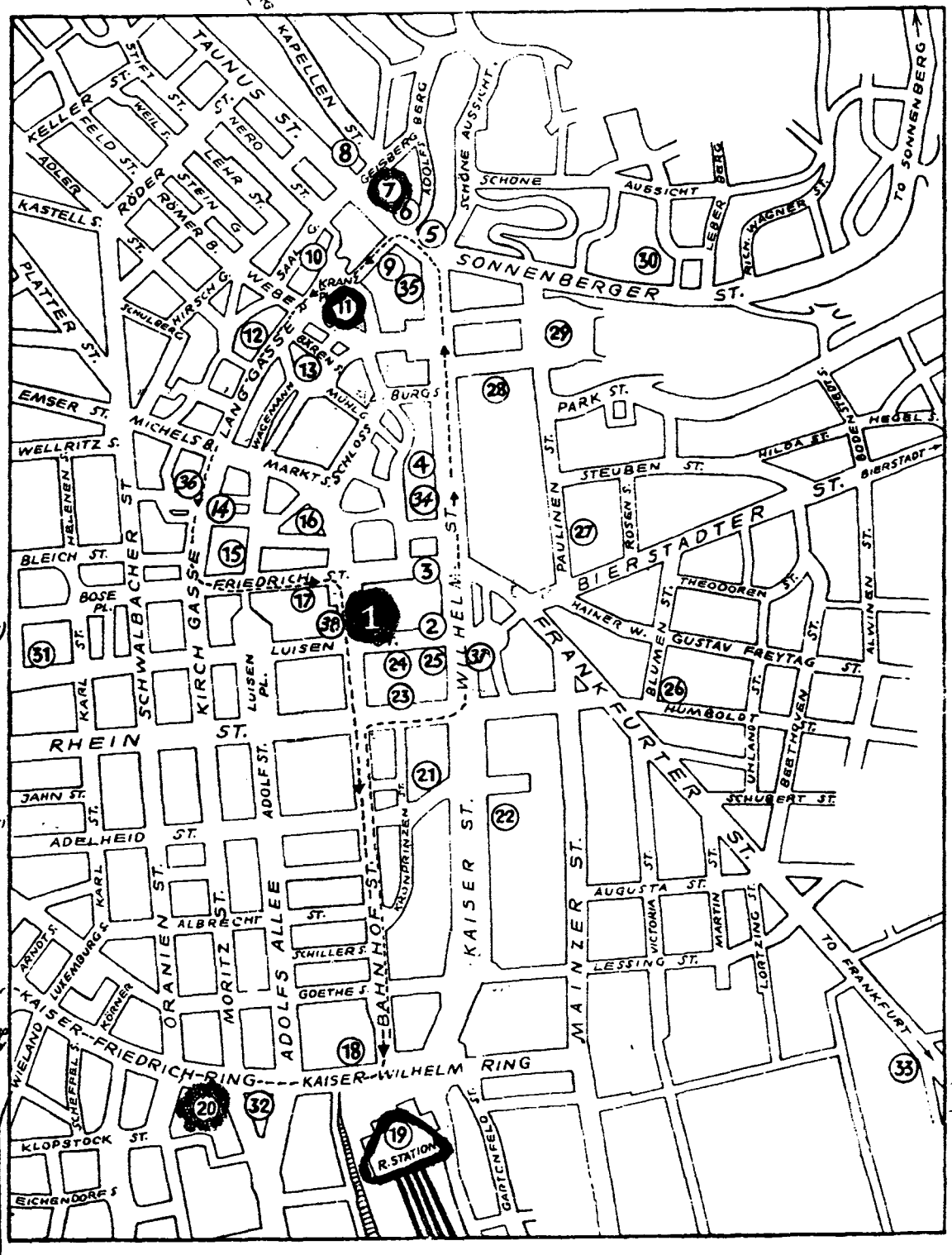
HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES AIR FORCES IN EUROPE
Wiesbaden, Germany

Program for West Point Cadets
23 June 1949

1235	Arrive. Pick up at RTO
1235-1300	Free Time - Photographs
1315	Welcome
1315-1400	Briefing - War Room, Hq USAFE
1415-1500	Visit Hq Airlift Task Force for briefing on the airlift
1515-1600	Visit Military Government, OMG Hesse
1600-1800	Sightseeing Tour through Wiesbaden
1800	Assemble - Schwarzer Bock Hotel
1800-1900	Dinner at Schwarzer Bock
1900-2030	Free Time
2030	Assemble - Schwarzer Bock Hotel
2040	Depart Schwarzer Bock for RTO
2100	Depart Wiesbaden

WHILE IN THE HOTEL SCHWARZER BOCK YOU MAY RELAX IN ROOMS 130, 131, AND 134 ON THE SECOND FLOOR. THESE ARE LARGE DOUBLE ROOMS WITH RESTROOM FACILITIES.

MAP OF WIESBADEN



LEGEND:

1 - Hq USAFE
2 - 525th MATS
3 - Finance
4 - Rocker club (EM only)
5 - Liquor store
Laundry
Drycleaning
6 - AACS
7 - Air Lift Task Force
EES Garage
8 - Swap shop
9 - Rose Hotel
(Coffee shop)
10 - Palast Hotel
(Class "B" Mess)
(Billeting Office)
11 - Schwarzer Bock Hotel
(Class "B" Mess)
12 - Continental Hotel
13 - Goldener Brunnen Hotel
Goldene Kette Hotel
14 - PX
Sugar Bowl
15 - Fire Dept.
16 - Gruener Wald Hotel
(JEIA operated)
17 - Mil. Police (Vehicle Registr.)
18 - Commissary
19 - Bahnhof (RR Station)
20 - Mil. Gov.
21 - Bulk Beer & Coke Store
22 - Area Engineer
23 - Signal Center, SMS
24 - APO 633
Barber Shop
25 - Metropole Mess (EM, WAC)
WAC Billets
26 - Class "B" Mess
(12 Blumenstrasse)
27 - 18th Weather Sq.
28 - Opera House
29 - Eagle Club
(Snack Bar, etc.)
30 - Regina Hotel
31 - Scala Off. Club
32 - Blue Gas Station (24-hr.) — To Camp Lindsay 1/4 Mile
33 - #2 Gas Station
34 - American Express
35 - Laundry & Dry Cleaning
36 - Off. Clothing Store.
37 - Bus Stop to Billeting office, Laundry and Post Exchange.
38 - Bus Stop to Camp Lindsay & Hospital

To W.M.P. STATION 1/4 MILE

------- Bus route

Date: 8 April 1949

INSTRUCTIONS FOR OFFICERS REPORTING TO HQ USAFE FOR DUTY

Procedure for Reporting and Clearing

1. The following procedure is set forth as a guide for all officers reporting to Headquarters, United States Air Forces in Europe for duty:

a. Report to Central Billeting Office, Palast Hotel, Telephone 20841, (10 on attached map) for quarters assignment.

b. Report to the Officers' Register, Room 4, Hq USAFE, 13 Luisenstrasse, (1 on attached map) to sign in, accomplish status card, locator card and assignment forms.

c. Report to Officers' Personnel Section, Room 5, Hq USAFE, for a complete check of records, WD AGO Form 66, 201 files, etc.

d. Report to Room 123, Hq USAFE, for interview and station assignment.

2. The following procedure is to be followed by all officers who receive a station assignment other than Hq USAFE.

a. Upon notification of assignment, return assignment forms to the Officers' Register, Room 4, Hq USAFE.

b. Notify baggage warehouse, Building A-16, Camp Lindsey, Telephone 70-360, as to new station assignment.

c. Upon issuance of orders, each Officer will be notified at his billet. Unnecessary checking with the Officers' Register will be avoided.

d. Pick up clearance forms in Room 4, Hq USAFE, and clear as per clearance form.

e. Upon completion of clearance and receipt of orders, sign out in Room 4, Hq USAFE.

3. The following procedure is to be followed by all Officers assigned to Hq USAFE.

a. Report to the Headquarters Squadron Personnel Officer, Room 8, Hq USAFE, for duty assignment with this Headquarters.

b. Return all records to Room 5, Hq USAFE, (i.e., WD AGO Form 66, 201 file, leave card, immunization record, etc).

c. Return assignment forms to Room 4, Hq USAFE.

POST EXCHANGE

PX RATION CARDS for officers and airmen assigned or attached to this Headquarters and their dependents may be obtained in Room 8, Hq USAFE, PX ration cards are also issued to eligible military and civilian personnel on temporary duty with this Headquarters.

DEPENDENTS TRAVEL

Requests for travel of dependents to Europe may be accomplished in Room 8, Hq USAFE.

VOL I No. 3

WHAT ! WHERE ! WHEN !

22 JUNE 1949
TO
5 JULY 1949

WIESBADEN MILITARY POST

OLIVER, GS
Co H-1

★ ★ ★

EMERGENCY PHONE NUMBERS

Air Police		7777
Ambulance		7776
Chaplain	Day	80–559
	Night	20938
Dispensary		8661
EES Towing Service (24 hour service)		66680
Fire Department		8888
Hospital		8661
Night Duty Officer USAFE Hq.		7226 7630
Utilities and Repairs		8392

★ ★ ★

RELIGIOUS SERVICES

PROTESTANT

Weekdays	1930 Bible Study	14 Friedrichstrasse
Sundays	0830 Latter Day Saints	14 Friedrichstrasse
	1000 Worship Service	WAFB Chapel
	1000 Episcopal Service	14 Friedrichstrasse
	1015 Worship Service	Hospital Chapel
	1015 Airmen's Fellowship	Lindsey Chapel
	1100 Worship Service	Eagle Club
	1100 Sunday School	Eagle Club
	1115 Worship Service	Lindsey Chapel
	1115 Worship Service	Camp Pieri Chapel
	1115 Worship Service	Vincenz House, Hofheim
	1115 Sunday School	Nursery, Hofheim
	1930 Sunday Evening Service	14 Friedrichstraße
Saturdays	1930 Youth for Christ	14 Friedrichstrasse

CATHOLIC

Sundays	0900 Mass	Hospital Chapel
	1000 Mass	Camp Lindsey Chapel
	1000 Mass	Holy Ghost Chapel
	1100 Mass	Holy Ghost Chapel
	1115 Mass	WAFB Chapel
	1200 Mass	Holy Ghost Chapel
Weekdays	0700 Mass	Lindsey Chapel Monday-Friday
	1145 Mass	Lindsey Chapel Saturday only
	1145 Mass	WAFB Chapel Monday-Saturday
	1205 Mass	Holy Ghost Chapel (Daily)
	1200 Rosary and Holy Communion	Lindsey Chapel Monday-Saturday

Confession heard before all Masses (any time by request) and and Saturday Eve, Holy Ghost Chapel, 1900—2000.

JEWISH

Fridays	2000 Sabbath Service	33 Friedrichstrasse Synagogue
Saturdays	1000 Worship Service	33 Friedrichstrasse Synagogue

SERVICE CLUBS

EAGLE CLUB

Kurhausplatz

Wednesday	22 June	2100	Horse Racing	State Lounge
		1930	Card Shark Nite	Terrace
Thursday	23 June	2000	Dance	Rotunda
		2100	Amateur Nite	Rotunda
Friday	24 June	2000	Stork Club Nite	Rotunda
		2100	Floor Show	Rotunda
Saturday	25 June	1400	Picnic Tour	????
		1400	Let's Relax A program of your favorite records	Terrace
		1430	Terrace Time, Games	Terrace
		1500	Horse Shoe Tourney	Terrace
		2000	Dance	Rotunda
Sunday	26 June	0900	Koffee Korner	State Lounge
		1100	Sunday School	Teen Town
		1100	Protestant Church Services	Auditorium
		1400	Tour	Heidelberg
		1600	Sunday Afternoon Break, Dance & Coffee Hour	Terrace
		1900	Bridge	Card Room
		2000	June Bug Hop	Rotunda
Monday	27 June	2000	Dance	Rotunda
		2100	Bingo	Rotunda
Tuesday	28 June	2000	Dance	Rotunda
		2100	Eagle Club Hit Parade	Rotunda
Wednesday	29 June	1930	Casino & Card Shark Nite	State Lounge & Terrace
		2100	Wiener Roast	Terrace
Thursday	30 June	1900	Mixed Chorus	Card Room
		2000	Dance	Rotunda
		2100	Aamateur Nite	Rotunda

Friday	1 July	2000	Dance	Rotunda
		2100	Floor Show	Rotunda
Saturday	2 July	1400	Picnic Tour	????
		1430	Let's Relax A program of your favorite records	Terrace
		1430	Terrace Time, Games	Terrace
		1500	Horse Shoe Tourney	Terrace
		1900	Starlight Cruise	Rhine River
		2000	Dance	Rotunda
Sunday	3 July	0900	Koffee Korner	State Lounge
		1000	Tour	Homberg, Königstein, Kronberg Castle
		1100	Sunday School	Teen Town
		1100	Protestant Church Service	Auditorium
		1600	Sun Afternoon Break Dance & Coffee Hour	Terrace
		1900	Bridge	Card Room
		2000	Dance	Rotunda
Monday	4 July	0900	Koffee Korner	State Lounge
		1600	Tea Dance	Terrace
		2000	Dance	Rotunda
		2100	Floor Show	Rotunda
		2300	Fire Works	Terrace
Tuesday	5 July	2000	Dance	Rotunda
		2100	Bingo	Rotunda

Open to American and Allied Personnel and their guests.
Only one guest per person is permitted.

SKYHOOK CLUB

Wiesbaden Air Force Base

Wednesday	22 June	1900	Piano Lessons	Upstairs Lounge
		2000	Little Vittles	Hobby Shop
		2000	Art Lessons	Hobby Shop
		2000	Games	Upstairs Lounge
Thursday	23 June	1930	Party Nite (20 Beautiful Hostesses)	Downstairs Lounge

Friday	24 June	2000	Art Lessons	Hobby Shop
		2030	Horse Racing	Upstairs Lounge
Saturday	25 June	1400	Egon - Piano & Accordion Selections	Terrace
		2000	Games	Upstairs Lounge
Sunday	26 June	0900	Hangover Square	Downstairs Lounge
		1100	Photo Tour & Contest	??????????
		1300	Selections on the Piano	Upstairs Lounge
		1930	Games	Upstairs Lounge
		2130	Floor Show	Downstairs Lounge
Monday	27 June	1900	Piano Lessons	Upstairs Lounge
		1930	Dancing Lessons	Upstairs Lounge
		2000	Hobby Shop Party	Hobby Shop
		2000	Pool Tourney	Pool Room
Tuesday	28 June	2000	Pinochle Tourney	Upstairs Lounge
		2045	Bingo	Downstairs Lounge
Wednesday	29 June	1900	Piano Lessons	Upstairs Lounge
		2000	Little Vittles	Hobby Shop
		2000	Art Lessons	Hobby Shop
		2000	Games	Upstairs Lounge
Thursday	30 June	1930	Party Nite (20 Beautiful Hostesses) Floor Show	Downstairs Lounge
Friday	1 July	2000	Art Lessons	Hobby Shop
		2030	Horse Racing	Upstairs Lounge
Saturday	2 July	1400	Egon - Piano & Accordion Selections	Terrace
		1930	Games	Upstairs Lounge
Sunday	3 July	0900	Hangover Square	Downstairs Lounge
		1100	Photo Tour & Contest	??????????
		1300	Selections on the Piano	Upstairs Lounge
		1930	Games	Upstairs Lounge
		2130	Floor Show	Downstairs Lounge

Monday	4 July	1500	Dancing all day Weiner Roast Floor Show Contests, prizes	Terrace
Tuesday	5 July	2000	Pinochle Tourney	Upstairs Lounge
		2045	Bingo	Downstairs Lounge

Open to American and Allied personnel and their guests.

There is

FUN FOR THE FAMILY

at the

BIG STAGE SHOW

Every Tuesday

PALAST THEATER

2020 Hrs. Admission $ 0.20

MAINZ KASTEL SERVICE CLUB

Mainz Kastel

Wednesday	22 June	2000 2100	Whist Tournament Dancing
Thursday	23 June	1800 2000	Quiet Games Dancing
Friday	24 June	2000 2100	Pool Tournament Dancing
Saturday	25 June	1900 2000	Dancing Floor Show
Sunday	26 June	1300 1900	Camera Tour Dancing
Monday	27 June	2000 2200	Amateur Show Jitterbug Contest
Tuesday	28 June	2000 2100	Brains on Parade Dancing
Wednesday	29 June	2000 2100	Bingo Party Dancing
Thursday	30 June	1800 2000	Quiet Games Dancing
Friday	1 July	2000 2100	Pool Tournament Dancing
Saturday	2 July	1900 2000	Dancing Floor Show
Sunday	3 July	1300 1900	Picnic Dancing
Monday	4 July	1300 1900 2000	Fishing Party in Russelheim Dancing Floor Show
Tuesday	5 July	1800 1900	Quiet Games Dancing

RHEINWAY SERVICE CLUB

Hindenburg Kaserne

Wednesday	22 June	2000	Pinochle Tourney	Card Room
Thursday	23 June	1930 2000	Orchestra Services Choir Meeting	Downstairs Lounge Music Room
Friday	24 June	1930 2000	Orchestra Services Camera Club Meeting	Downstairs Lounge Library
Saturday	25 June	1500	"On Your Own" (Games, Record Requests, etc.)	Whole Club
Sunday	26 June	1330	Picnic	??????????????
Monday	27 June	2000	Fish Pond Bingo	Game Room
Tuesday	28 June	2000	June Formal	EM Club Royal
Wednesday	29 June	2000	Let's Swap	Downstairs Lounge
Thursday	30 June	1930 2000	Orchestra Services Choir Meeting	Downstairs Lounge Music Room
Friday	1 July	1930 2000	Orchestra Services Discussion (What's Wrong)	Downstairs Lounge Card Room
Saturday	2 July	1500	Yours -- All Day (Games, Record Requests, etc.)	Whole Club
Sunday	3 July	1330	Camera Tour	??????????????
Monday	4 July	2000 2100	Auction Bingo Come-As-You-Are Weiner Roast	Game Room Terrace
Tuesday	5 July	1930 2000	Orchestra Services Whist Tourney	Downstairs Lounge Card Room

The RHEINWAY SERVICE CLUB is open every day at 1330 hours, but activities are not scheduled until 1930 or 2000 hours because attendance is at its peak at this time. According to attendance, spontaneous activities are held during the afternoon to entertain those Airmen present.

ENLISTED AND AIRMEN'S CLUBS

ROCKER CLUB

36 Wilhelmstrasse

REGULAR SCHEDULE

Sidewalk Cafe	open daily	1100	closed Friday
Park Cafe	open daily	1100	closed Friday
Cocktail Lounge	open daily	1700	closed Thursday
Dining Room	open daily	1800	closed Thursday
	Saturday	1600	
	Sunday	1600	
Cabaret	open daily	1830	closed Thursday
Barber Shop	open daily	1300	

SPECIAL FEATURES

Monday	Bingo in the Park Cafe
Tuesday	Military Guest Nite
Wednesday	Smorgasbord — Eat all you can for a buck
Saturday	Floorshow in Cabaret and Park Cafe

WINE, DINE, AND DANCE IN THE ROCKER CLUB EVERY NIGHT

Open to Airmen of the first 3 grades and their guests

24TH TRUCK BATTALION

EM CLUB

Mainz Kastel

Monday	Closed (except holidays)
Tuesday thru Friday	1900-2200
Saturdays and days preceding holidays	1800-2330
Sundays and holidays	1600-2230

Open to enlisted personnel and their guests

CAMP PIERI EM CLUB

Camp Pieri

HOURS OF OPERATION		
	CLUB	
Monday thru Thursday		1900-2300
Friday		Closed
Saturday		1400-0100
Sunday		1400-2300
	MESS	
Daily		1400-2230
Closed Friday		

FEATURES

Wednesdays	Allied Floor Show	2030
Thursdays	Bingo	2000
Saturdays	German Floor Show	2030
Dancing nightly		

Open to enlisted personnel and their guests

CAMP LINDSEY AIRMENS' CLUB

Camp Lindsey

HOURS OF OPERATION		
	CLUB	
Monday thru Thursday		1800-2300
Friday		Closed
Saturday		1300-0100
Sunday		1300-2300
	MESS	
Monday thru Thursday		1800-2200
Saturday		1600-2300
Sunday		1600-2200

FEATURES

Wednesday	German Floor Show	2130
Tuesday	Bingo	2000
Saturday	Allied Floor Show	2230

Open to Airmen and their guests

CLUB ROYAL

7114th MTS — Uferstrasse — Biebrich

Hours of Operation

Monday	1900-2300	Dancing
Tuesday	1900-2300	Dancing
Wednesday	1830-1930	Dancing
	1930-2300	Jam Session
Thursday	1830-1930	Jam Session
	1930-2300	Dancing
Friday	Closed	
Saturday	1500-1730	Games
	1730-2130	Dancing
	2200	Floor Show
	2245-2400	Dancing
Sunday	1530-1800	Games
	1800-2300	Dancing

Wednesday, Saturday, and Sunday afternoons rowboats are available at a nominal fee. For reservations call 21751.

Open to enlisted personnel and their guests

OFFICER AND CIVILIAN CLUBS

NEROBERG CLUB

Neroberg

22 June	Wednesday	Gourmet's Nite, Dancing
23 June	Thursday	Mexican Dinner and Dancing
24 June	Friday	Sea Food Dinner and Dancing
25 June	Saturday	Dinner, Dancing and Floor Show
26 June	Sunday	Biggest Smorgasbord in EUCOM, Dancing
27 June	Monday	Closed
28 June	Tuesday	Dinner and Dancing under the Stars, Bridge 2000
29 June	Wednesday	Gourmet's Nite, Dancing
30 June	Thursday	Chinese Dinner and Dancing
1 July	Friday	Sea Food Dinner and Dancing
2 July	Saturday	Dinner, Dancing and Floor Show
3 July	Sunday	Biggest Smorgasbord in EUCOM, Dancing
4 July	Monday	Gala 4th July Celebration, Picnic on the Terrace
5 July	Tuesday	Dinner and Dancing under the Stars, Bridge 2000

For reservations call 20826

HOURS OF OPERATION

Monday	Closed	
Tuesday	Opens 1730	Dinner from 1930 — 2330
Wednesday	Opens 1730	Dinner from 1930 — 2330
Thursday	Opens 1730	Dinner from 1930 — 2330
Friday	Opens 1730	Dinner from 1930 — 2330
Saturday	Opens 1400	Dinner from 1930 — 2300
Sunday	Opens 1400	Dinner from 1800 — 2200

The Neroberg Patio Terrace is open at 1400 hours and at 1100 hours Saturday and Sunday. For reservation call 20826.

Open to Officers and their US and Allied Civilian guests

SCALA CLUB

19 Dotzheimerstrasse

HOURS OF OPERATION

Monday, Wednesday, Thursday	Opens 1130
Tuesday	Closed
Friday	Opens 1130 Bingo 2030
Saturday	Opens 1130 Floor Show 2330
Sunday	Opens 1400

30 JUNE IS STAG NITE AT THE SCALA — FLOOR SHOW — FREE BEER

For reservations call 20590

The Scala is open for lunch daily except Tuesday from 1130—1330.

Open to US and Allied Officers and Civilians and their Civilian guests.

MG CLUB

6 Alexandrastrasse

Wednesdays

Breakfast from 0715 thru 0830
Dinner in Dining Rooms & Snack Bar from 1200 thru 1330
Supper from 1800 thru 1945
Cocktail Lounge Bar open from 1730 thru 1930
Lounges on Club floor open from 1930 thru 2400
Bar on Club floor closes at 2300
Dancing from 2015 thru 2315
Snack Bar open from 2030 thru 2330

Thursdays

See Wednesdays

Fridays

Breakfast from 0715 thru 0830
Dinner in Dining Rooms & Snack Bar from 1200 thru 1330
Supper from 1800 thru 1945
Cocktail Lounge Bar open from 1730 thru 1930
Lounges on Club floor closes at midnight
Dancing from 2015 thru 0015
Snack Bar open from 2030 thru 0030

Saturdays

Breakfast from 0715 thru 0830
Dinner in Snack Bar from 1200 thru 1400
Cocktail Lounge Bar open from 1230 thru 1930
Supper from 1800 thru 1945
Lounges on Club floor open from 1930 thru 0200
Bar on Club floor closes at 0100
Dancing from 2015 thru 0115
Snack Bar open from 2030 thru 0130

Sundays

Breakfast from 0730 thru 0930
Dinner from 1200 thru 1400
Cocktail Lounge Bar open from 1200 thru 1730

Bar on Club floor open from 1730 thru 2300
Lounges on Club floor open from 1730 thru 2400
Dancing from 1900 thru 2315
Snack Bar open from 1800 thru 2400

Mondays

Breakfast from 0715 thru 0830
Dinner in Dining Rooms & Snack Bar from 1200 thru 1330
Supper from 1800 thru 1945
Cocktail Lounge Bar open from 1730 thru 2300

Tuesdays

See Wednesdays

Open to Military Government personnel and their guests.

OFFICER AND CIVILIAN BARS

HOURS OF OPERATION

Monday thru Thursday	1715 — 2330
Friday	1715 — 0030
Saturday	1200 — 0130
Sunday	1200 — 2330

Palast Bar	Palast Hotel	Closed Thursday
Palast Bierstube	Palast Hotel	Closed Wednesday
Rose Bar	Rose Hotel	Closed Tuesday
Blumenstrasse Bar	12 Blumenstrasse	Closed Thursday
Goldener Brunnen Bar	7 Goldgasse	Closed Monday

Open to Officers and US and Allied civilians

WHERE TO DINE

SCHWARZER BOCK MESS

Kranzplatz — Phone 21955

Weekdays		Saturdays, Sundays and Holidays	
Breakfast	0700 — 0830	Breakfast	0700 — 1000
Lunch	1130 — 1330	Lunch	1200 — 1400
Dinner	1800 — 2000	Dinner	1800 — 2000

The Schwarzer Bock Mess features fresh sea food and excellent steak dinners. A cocktail lounge is open to the Officer and Civilian patrons Monday thru Friday from 1700 to 2200 hours. On Saturdays the cocktail lounge is open from 1700 to 2300 hours.

PALAST MESS

Kranzplatz — Phone 20094

Weekdays		Saturdays, Sundays and Holidays	
Breakfast	0700 — 1830	Breakfast	0730 — 0930
Lunch	1100 — 1330	Lunch	1200 — 1400
Dinner	1730 — 2000	Dinner	1800 — 2000

The Palast Mess features excellent fresh trout at dinner on Fridays.

BLUMENSTRASSE SPECIAL MESS

12 Blumenstrasse — Phone 8642

Weekdays		Saturdays, Sundays and Holidays	
Breakfast	0700 — 0815	Breakfast	0700 — 0900
Lunch	1200 — 1330	Lunch	1200 — 1400
Dinner	1800 — 2400	Dinner	1800 — 2400

WIESBADEN AIR FORCE BASE OFFICERS' MESS

Wiesbaden Air Force Base - Building 11
Phone 8715 — Ext. 627

The Wiesbaden Air Force Base Officers' Mess serves continuously from 0630 to 2000 hours. Breakfast is served until 1130 and lunch is served until 1700.
On Sundays the Mess features chicken and chips in unlimited quantities with free beer.

NEROBERG MESS

(See Neroberg Club)

OMG HESS CLUB MESS

(See MG Club)

ROCKER CLUB MESS

(See Rocker Club)

CAMP LINDSEY AIRMENS CLUB MESS

(See Camp Lindsey Airmens Club)

CAMP PIERI EM CLUB MESS

(See Camp Pieri E.M. CLUB)

TOUR TOPICS

With the coming of good weather, you will no doubt start planning your long awaited summer vacation. To save yourself time, money, inconvenience, and be assured of having a wonderful time, why not look over the tours described below and choose one that meets your fancy. A more complete account of the tours may be had at the Tours and Information Desk in the Eagle Club, or by calling 20754.

SCANDINAVIA — For persons who like to see the far north countries, without turning to icicles in the process, onw is the time to get on your horse and go. The best way to do it is stop in at American Express on Wilhelmstrasse, plunk down $87.50, pick up your leave orders for 10 days, and catch the train for Copenhagen. The tour will take you from Copenhagen by bus to Elsinore, the place where the Kronberg Castle is located. Did you ask, "What is the Kronberg Castle?" Well, it's that dreary place where Shakespeare put the setting for his famous play "Hamlet" (see inside back cover).
If you have been drinking any of this Tuborg Beer in the local Club lately, then you might be interested in seeing where it is made. A morning bus tour takes you there and then brings you back to Copenhagen for a free afternoon of shopping or just being lazy. The following day is free also, but you must meet the night train at 2122 for the sleeper trip to Stockholm. You will arrive early in the morning and have two free days to yourself. For the northern most part of your trip, you board one of the excellent Swedish trains for a day trip to Oslo. While Oslo is chiefly a winter sports center, there is still plenty to do and see in the two short days you will spend there. One of the most interesting is the old Stave Church, built in the year 1200. It is a masterpiece of workmanship constructed without a single nail. Many hours can be lost in the Folkmuseum just outside of Oslo. Here are gathered the Fram and Viking ships, centuries old, that have been nothing but so many pictures and stories in the history books to us back home.
A sleeper train takes you from Oslo to Copenhagen, where, before your train leaves, you have about 14 hours of free time to wish that you could make the whole trip over again.

PARIS — To try to describe what is to be seen and what is to be done in Paris is beyond the capabilities of this writer, and would far exceed the confines of this booklet. However, I will say that to see the most sights of Paris in an over-all manner in the least possible time on a limited amount of money, take one of the tours that the American Express Company offers. They come in three, five, and seven day sizes, with $14.10, $22.90, and $31.75 prices respectively. These prices do not include transportation to and from Paris, nor any of the extras that your little ticker may desire. It does include good hotel accomodations, with bath, breakfast every day, and the tour of Paris, with a trip to Versailles thrown in for good measure. Special rates are made for children, by the way. Why put it off any longer? Make that trip to Paris — you can't beat it.

EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM

Camp Lindsey Education Center

Subject	Days	Time	Room	Bldg.
English	Monday-Wednesday	1900-2025	205	A-01
English	Monday-Wednesday	1900-2025	204	A-01
Plane Geometry	Monday-Wednesday	1900-2025	207	A-01
Amer. Literature	Monday-Wednesday	1900-2025	300	A-01
Basic Math 1	Monday-Wednesday	1900-2025	206	A-01
Amer. Government	Monday-Wednesday	1900-2025	301	A-01
Col. Psychology	Monday-Wednesday	1900-2025	2	A-23
Col. Algebra	Monday-Wednesday	1900-2025	4	A-23
Typing 1	Monday-Wednesday	1900-2025	208	A-01
El German	Monday-Wednesday	1900-2025	I. C.	A-01
Russian 1	Monday-Wednesday	1900-2025	400	A-01
Int. German	Monday-Wednesday	1900-2025	1	A-23
Radio	Monday-Wednesday	1900-2025	Shop	A-01
Music	Monday-Wednesday	1900-2025	Studio	A-01
Aeronautics	Monday-Wednesday	1900-2025	3	A-23
El German	Monday-Wednesday	1900-2025	200	A-01
Algebra	Monday-Wednesday	2030-2155	300	A-01
Algebra	Monday-Wednesday	2030-2155	207	A-01
English	Monday-Wednesday	2030-2155	206	A-01
English	Monday-Wednesday	2030-2155	205	A-01
Amer. History	Monday-Wednesday	2030-2155	204	A-01
Amer. History	Monday-Wednesday	2030-2155	301	A-01
Basic Math 2	Monday-Wednesday	2030-2155	4	A-23
Amer. Government	Monday-Wednesday	2030-2155	200	A-21
Col. Psychology	Monday-Wednesday	2030-2155	2	A-23
Col Hist. of Europe	Monday-Wednesday	2030-2155	3	A-23
Typin 2	Monday-Wednesday	2030-2155	208	A-01
El German	Monday-Wednesday	2030-2155	I. C.	A-01
Russian 2	Monday-Wednesday	2030-2155	1	A-23
Adv. German	Monday-Wednesday	2030-2155	400	A-01
Electricity	Monday-Wednesday	2030-2155	Shop	A-01
Music	Monday-Wednesday	2030-2155	Studio	A-01
World History	Tuesday-Thursday	1900-2025	200	A-01
Exploring Biology	Tuesday-Thursday	1900-2025	204	A-01
Exploring Biology	Tuesday-Thursday	1900-2025	205	A-01
Solid Geometry	Tuesday-Thursday	1900-2025	206	A-01
Trigonometry	Tuesday-Thursday	1900-2025	300	A-01
Eng. Rev. Grammar	Tuesday-Thursday	1900-2025	301	A-01
Col. Pub. Speaking	Tuesday-Thursday	1900-2025	2	A-23
Col. Philosophy	Tuesday-Thursday	1900-2025	3	A-23
Auto Mechanics	Tuesday-Thursday	1900-2025	Shop	A-01
Typing 1	Tuesday-Thursday	1900-2025	208	A-01
El German	Tuesday-Thursday	1900-2025	I. C.	A-01
French 1	Tuesday-Thursday	1900-2025	1	A-23

Subject	Days	Time	Room	Bldg.
Art	Tuesday-Thursday	1900-2025	4	A-23
Photography 1	Tuesday-Thursday	1900-2025	302, 303	A-01
Music	Tuesday-Thursday	1900-2025	Studio	A-01
Criminology	Tuesday-Thursday	1900-2025	207	A-01
Gen. Science	Tuesday-Thursday	2030-2155	200	A-01
Physical Science	Tuesday-Thursday	2030-2155	204	A-01
Mod. Eur. History	Tuesday-Thursday	2030-2155	205	A-01
Mod. Eur. History	Tuesday-Thursday	2030-2155	206	A-01
Physics	Tuesday-Thursday	2030-2155	207	A-01
Physics	Tuesday-Thursday	2030-2155	300	A-01
Ads. H. S. Composit.	Tuesday-Thursday	2030-2155	301	A-01
Col. English	Tuesday-Thursday	2030-2155	2	A-23
Col. Ind. Psychology	Tuesday-Thursday	2030-2155	3	A-23
Auto Mechanics	Tuesday-Thursday	2030-2155	Shop	A-01
Typing 2	Tuesday-Thursday	2030-2155	208	A-01
El German	Tuesday-Thursday	2030-2155	I. C.	A-01
French 2	Tuesday-Thursday	2030-2155	4	A-23
Spanish	Tuesday-Thursday	2030-2155	1	A-23
Photography 2	Tuesday-Thursday	2030-2155	302, 303	A-01
Music	Tuesday-Thursday	2030-2155	Studio	A-01

WIESBADEN AIR BASE EDUCATION CENTER

Art	Monday	1900-2100	Basement	22
	Wednesday	1900-2100	Basement	22
	Friday	1900-2100	Basement	22
Typing	Monday	1800-2100	18	22
	Wednesday	1800-2100	18	22
Elementary German	Monday	1900-2000	17	22
	Wednesday	1900-2000	17	22
Advanced German	Monday	2000-2100	17	22
	Wednesday	2000-2100	17	22
Piano	Wednesday	1830-2030	Service Club	

EAGLE CLUB

Subject	Days	Time	Room
German	Monday	1430-1530	Language
	Monday	1915-2015	Room
	Tuesday	1000-1100	Lang. Room
	Tuesday	1815-1900	Lang. Room
	Tuesday	1915-2015	Lang. Room
	Tuesday	2015-2115	Lang. Room
	Wednesday	2015-2115	Lang. Room
	Thursday	1000-1100	Lang. Room
	Thursday	1915-2015	Lang. Room
	Friday	1430-1530	Lang. Room
	Friday	1800-1900	Lang. Room
	Friday	1915-2015	Lang. Room
	Friday	2015-2115	Lang. Room
French	Tuesday	1830-1930	Class Room
	and	1930-2030	Class Room
	Thursday	2030-2130	Class Room
Piano	Monday	1900-2030	Piano Cl. R.
	Wednesday	1900-2030	Piano Cl. R.
	Thursday	1900-2030	Piano Cl. R.
	Friday	1900-2030	Piano Cl. R.
Art	Tuesday	2000-2200	Hobby Shop
	Friday	2000-2200	Hobby Shop
Arts and Crafts	Tuesday thru Sunday	1400-2200	Hobby Shop

Fun is where you find it and there's fun to be found at

GARMISCH OR

BERCHTESGADEN

Call 20754

SPORTS

Installations

The Wiesbaden Military Post Golf Course, located at Chausseehaus, approximately 5 miles from downtown Wiesbaden, is open for play from 0800 until darkness daily except Monday and Frnday. In the Club House, there are locker rooms, showers and a comfortable lounge. German caddies may be hired a reasonable rates. Cost of play is $0.25 Monday thru Friday, $0.35 Saturday, Sunday, and Holidays. Reservations may be made 24 hours in advance by calling 8413.

The Opelbad Swimming Pool, located near the summit of the Neroberg, is open for swimming daily from 1000 to 2200 hours. This excellent pool is 40 feet wide by 200 feet long on a beautiful terrace overlooking the city of Wiesbaden. In addition to locker facilities for 1000 persons, ther is a snack bar where you may enjoy refreshments after your swim. Admission is $0.15 for adults, $0.10 for children 3—12 years of age. Busses run every hour on the half hour from the Opelhaus.

The Parsktrasse Tennis Courts are open daily from 1000 until darkness. The seven courts are rented for $0.15 per hour per person.

The Camp Lindsey Bowling Alleys, 12 modern alleys located in Building B—10, are open daily from 1330 thru 2200. Cost of bowling is $0.20 per line.

The new Camp Pieri Bowling Alleys, building 10 Camp Pieri, have just recently opened. The alleys are open daily from 1300 thru 2300. Cost of bowling is $0.20 per line.

BASEBALL

Wiesbaden Commanders

24 June	1600	Commanders vs Fassberg	Commanders Park
25 June	1400	Commanders vs Oberpfaffenhofen	Commanders Park
3 July	1400	Commanders vs 26TTC Mannheim	Commanders Park
4 July	1400	Commanders vs Wsbn Air Base	Commanders Park

Intra- mural Sports

An extensive program of intra-mural sports is sponsored by the Athletic Section. At present, softball is being emphasized with games played almost every evening at the Camp Lindsey, Camp Pieri and Air Base, Softball Diamonds and the Frankfurterstraße Stadium. For time and lineup of games call 8584.

WIESBADEN LIBRARIES

Hours of Operation

Eagle Club Library	1000-2130 1230-2130	Monday thru Saturday Sunday
Camp Lindsey Library Bldg A-01	1000-2200 1300-2200 1800-2200	Monday thru Friday Saturday Saturday
Camp Pieri Library Bldg 2	1000-2100 1200-2000	Monday thru Friday Saturday and Sunday
Wiesbaden Air Force Base Bldg 22	0830-2200 1300-2200	Monday thru Friday Saturday and Sunday
Hindenburg Kaserne Rheinway Service Club	1800-2200	Daily
495 Medical Group Station Hospital	0800-2000	Daily

DON'T KNOW WHAT TO DO IN YOUR SPARE TIME?

Your Special Services Libraries have books with oceans of ideas. Why not come in and browse around?

Here are only a few of the interesting activities which you might want to take up. A book or two is listed for each but there are many others available.

BOWLING	"How to Bowl", by Ned Day
GOLFING	"Right Down Your Farway", by Ford Banes "Championship Golf" by "Babe" Didrikson Zaharias
BASEBALL	"Baseball for Everyone", by Joe Di Maggie
TENNIS	"Tennis", by Helen Hull Jacobs
RIDING	"Riding Simplified", by Margaret Self
PHOTOGRAPHY	"A guide To Better Photography", by B. Abbott "Leica Manual", by Morgan
PAINTING	"Water Color Painting", by Adolf Dehn "The Technique of Oil Paintings", by Frederic Taubes

DRAWING
"How to Create Cartoons", by Frank F. Greene
"Of Course You Can Draw", by Herbert L. Kruckman

HANDICRAFTS
"Scrap Fun for Everyone", by Evelyn Glantz
"Money Making Hobbies", by Joseph Leeming
"Crate Craft", by Champion
"Applied Leathercraft", by Chris. H. Groneman
"Low Cost Crafts for Everyone", by H. A. Reynolds
"You can Whittle and Carve", by Hellum
"MODEL Boat Building", by F. J. Camm
"Model Planes for Beginners", by Gilbert
"Model Planes for Beginners", by Gilbert

STAMP AND COIN COLLECTING
"Stamp Collecting", by Richard Curle
"Coin Catalog", by Raymond

DID YOU KNOW

There is a

Five day tour to DENMARK

and a

Five day tour to HOLLAND

and a

Ten day tour to SCANDINAVIA

and a

Three, five or seven day tour to PARIS

and many others

Call 2 07 54

SYNOPSIS OF THE CINEMA

THE BRIBE - MGM - Mature

In this melodrama Robert Taylor portrays a government agent sent to Central America to track down criminals. During his search he encounters Ava Gardner, John Hodiak, Vincent Price, and Charles Laughton, all of whom have decided interest in their locale. Taylor gets close to exposing the truth from time to time, and when he does the action turns to violence with chases, gun play, pyrotechnics and the inevitable drugs all rolled into one. During the course of action Taylor receives several bribes, but his rejection of them result in more action and suspense. For moviegoers who like their action fast and strong, this picture is recommended.

JUNGLE JIM — COL — Family

Johnny Weissmuller comes to the screen in the title role of a jungle adventure that surpasses the Tarzan series for which he is famous. The story concerns itself with a Safari, headed by Weissmuller, searching the African jungles for serum. Warring savages, crocodile fights, an elephant stampede, plus many exciting wild animal scenes go to make this an action packed film

A CONNECTICUT YANKEE IN KING ARTHUR'S COURT — PARA — Family

Bing Crosby is back again in top form in this technicolor musical comedy fit for a king. A Connecticut Yankee is the memorable Mark Twain story of a New England mechanic who is taken back to the year 538 right into King Arthur's Court. Bing has admirable support from Rhonda Fleming, as King Arthur's niece; William Bendix, as the knight whose armor wouldn't stop squeaking; and a host of other first class performers. Bing attempts to modernize the court, teach fox trot, and change the language, which all adds up to two hours of hilarious song and frolic.

THREE GODFATHERS — MGM — Family

This is a Western that offers action and lots more. Starring John Wayne, Pedro Armendariz and Harry Carey Jr., the story is of three outlaws who match gunfire with gunfire and rob and pillage promiscuously. In the opening scenes they rob a bank and make their escape over the salt flats with the garrison soldiers in hot pursuit. They encounter on the way a covered wagon in which Mildred Natwick is about the bear her child. On her deathbed she names the trio as Godfathers of her son. The remainder of the film concerns itself with the march across the salt flats, and the care of the child under the adverse conditions. The action is interspersed with hard riding and the memorable performance of Armendariz when he breaks his leg and subsequently shoots himself. Wayne alone reaches the other end of the flats but is met there by the law. Both his fate and the fate of the child is decided before the picture ends.

THEATERS

AIR BASE THEATER
Wiesbaden Air Force Base 7715-610

Wednesday June 22	THE BRIBE STARRING: Ava Gardner — Robert Taylor SHORT: Warner Brothers News No. 78 * 108
Thursday June 23	JUNGLE JIM STARRING: Johnny Weissmuller — Virginia Grey SHORT: Ceynne Cow Boy * 98
Friday June 24 Saturday June 25	A CONNECTICUT YANKEE IN KING ARTHUR'S COURT STARRING: Bing Crosby — Rhonda Fleming SHORT: Warner Brothers News No. 79 * 117
Sunday June 26 Monday June 27	A WOMAN'S SECRET STARRING: Maureen O'Hara — Melvin Douglas SHORT: So You Want To Be A Baby Sitter * 99
Tuesday June 28 Wednesday June 29	THREE GODFATHERS STARRING: John Wayne — Pedro Armendariz SHORT: Warner Brothers News No. 80 * 116
Tuesday June 30	UNKNOWN ISLAND STARRING: Virginia Grey — Phillip Reed SHORT: Meet The Champ — Hollywood Santa Claus Lane Dick Stable and Orchestra * 103
Friday July 1 Saturday July 2	KNOCK ON ANY DOOR STARRING: Humphrey Bogart — John Derek SHORT: Warner Brothers News No. 81 * 109
Sunday July 3 Monday July 4	THE WALKING HILLS STARRING: Randolph Scott — Ella Raines SHORT: The Early Bird * 88
Tuesday July 5 Wednesday July 6	THE KISSING BANDIT STARRING: Frank Sinatra — Kathryn Grayson SHORT: Warner Brothers News No. 82 * 110

* Denotes running time in minutes
There are three shows daily at 1400, 1830, and 2030 hours. One German guest is permitted with each US and Allied patron.

POST THEATER
Wiesbaden Military Post Station Hospital
Wolfram-von-Eschenbach-Strasse — Phone 7661-187

Wednesday June 22	THE LIFE OF RILEY STARRING: William Bendix — James Gleason Short: Flying Dancers * 97
Thursday June 23 Friday June 24	THE BRIBE Warner Brothers News No. 77 STARRING: Ava Gardner — Robert Taylor SHORT: Warner Brothers News No. 78 * 108
Saturday June 25	JUNGLE JIM STARRING: Johnny Weissmuller — Virginia Grey SHORT: Cheyenne Cow Boy * 98
Sunday June 26 Monday June 27	A CONNECTICUT YANKEE IN KING ARTHUR'S COURT STARRING: Bing Crosby — Rhonda Fleming SHORT: Warner Brothers News No. 79 * 117
Tuesday June 28 Wednesday June 29	A WOMAN'S SECRET STARRING: Maureen O'Hara — Melvin Douglas SHORT: So You Want To Be A Baby Sitter * 99
Thursday June 30 Friday July 1	THREE GODFATHERS STARRING: John Wayne — Pedro Armendariz SHORT: Warner Brothers News No. 80 * 116
Saturday July 2	UNKNOWN ISLAND STARRING: Virginia Grey — Phillip Reed SHORT: Meet The Champ — Hollywood Santa Claus Lane Dick Stable and Orchestra * 103
Sunday July 3 Monday July 4	KNOCK ON ANY DOOR STARRING: Humphrey Bogart — John Derek SHORT: Warner Brothers News No. 81 * 109
Tuesday July 5 Wednesday July 6	THE WALKING HILLS STARRING: Randolph Scott — Ella Raines SHORT: The Early Bird * 88

* Denotes running time in minutes.
There is one show nightly at 1930 hours. One German guest is permitted with each US and Allied patron.

COMMANDERS THEATER
Camp Lindsey — Phone 80 - 478

Wednesday June 22 Thursday June 23	RED CANYON STARRING: Ann Blyth — George Brent SHORT: Ted Weems and Orchestra * 108
Friday June 24 Saturday June 25	THE LIFE OF RILEY STARRING: William Bendix — James Gleason SHORT: Flying Dancers *97
Sunday June 26 Monday June 27	THE BRIBE STARRING: Ava Gardner — Robert Taylor SHORT: Warner Brothers News No. 78 * 108
Tuesday June 28	JUNGLE JIM STARRING: Johnny Weissmuller — Virginia Grey SHORT: Cheyenne Cow Boy * 98
Wednesday June 29 Thursday June 30	A CONNECTICUT YANKEE IN KING ARTHUR'S COURT STARRING: Bing Crosby — Rhonda Fleming SHORT: Warner Brothers News No. 79 * 117
Friday July 1 Saturday July 2	A WOMAN'S SECRET STARRING: Maureen O'Hara — Melvin Douglas SHORT: So You Want To Be A Baby Sitter *99
Sunday July 3 Monday July 4	THREE GODFATHERS STARRING: John Wayne — Pedro Armendariz SHORT: Warner Brothers News No. 80 * 116
Tuesday July 5	UNKNOWN ISLAND STARRING: Virginia Grey — Phillip Reed SHORT: Meet The Champ — Hollywood Santa Claus Lane Dick Stable and Orchestra * 109

* Denotes running time in minutes.
There are two shows daily at 1830 and 2030 hours with a matinee at 1430 hours on Sunday. One German guest is permitted with each US and Allied patron.

PALAST THEATER
36 Wilhelmstrasse — Phone 2 01 68

Wednesday June 22	THE LUCKY STIFF STARRING: Brian Donlevy — Dorothy Lamour SHORT: Warner Brothers News No. 76 * 110
Thursday June 23	BAD BOY STARRING: Lloyd Nolan — Jane Wyatt SHOORT: Let's Cogitate * 95
Friday June 24 Saturday June 25	RED CANYON STARRING: Ann Blyth — George Brent SHORT: Ted Weems and Orchestra Warner Brothers News No. 77 * 108
Sunday June 26 Monday June 27	THE LIFE OF RILEY STARRING: William Bendix — James Gleason SHORT: Flying Dancers * 97
Tuesday June 28 Wednesday June 29	THE BRIBE Gala Stage Show Tuesday STARRING: Ava Gardner — Robert Taylor SHORT: Warner Brothers News No. 78 * 108
Thursday June 30	JUNGLE JIM STARRING: Johnny Weissmuller — Virginia Grey SHORT: Cheynne Cow Boy * 98
Friday July 1 Saturday July 2	A CONNECTICUT YANKEE IN KING ARTHUR'S COURT STARRING: Bing Crosby — Rbonda Fleming SHORT: Warner Brothers News No. 79 * 117
Sunday July 3 Monday July 4	A WOMAN'S SECRET STARRING: Maureen O'Hara — Melvin Douglas SHORT: So You Want To Be A Baby Sitter * 99
Tuesday July 5 Wednesday July 6	THREE GODFATHERS Gala Stage Show Tuesday STARRING: John Wayne — Pedro Armendariz SHORT: Warner Brothers News No. 80 * 116

* Denotes running time in minutes.
There are two shows daily at 1830 and 2030 hours, with matinees at 1430 and 1630 hours on Saturday, Sunday, and Holidays. If running time is more than 120 minutes call theater for exact starting times. One German guest is permitted for each US and Allied patron. German guests are seated on the main floor only.

HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES CONSTABULARY
Office of the AC of S, G-3

MEMORANDUM: 23 June 1949

SUBJECT : Agenda for visit USMA Cadets to Headquarters, US Constabulary 24 June 1949.

TO : All staff sections this headquarters and units concerned.

USMA Cadets will visit this headquarters 24 June 1949. The following agenda will govern:

0830	Visiting cadets meet at Bahnhof and escorted to Command Building, Vaihingen Kaserne	
0850	Party arrives this headquarters, meets Major General I. D. WHITE in CG's office	
0900	Briefing in conference room:	
	G-3 Mission, organization, training	10 min
	G-2 Intelligence in occupation	5 min
	G-1 Personnel factors	5 min
	G-4 Logistical functions	5 min
0925	Briefing by CO, Sp Trs in conference room--tour of Kaserne--mess, dayroom, EM billets, motor pool, Signal Installations	35 min
1000	Travel to Boblingen	20 min
1020	54th Engr C Bn: Bridge building demonstration	25 min
1045	Briefing: Hq 97th Sig Sq	10 min
	Training--Radio operators school Basic electronic school	10 min
	Mobile Communication Center	30 min
1200	Lunch--1st three grader's mess 97th Con Sig Sq	60 min
1300	Depart for Echterdingen Airfield	20 min
1320	Air Demonstration	25 min
1345	Depart Echterdingen for OMGB	35 min

NOTE: 1. Following special staff sections will have an officer representative present for briefing and will be available for questioning: Sig O, Engr O, Ord O, Air O.

2. Maj Morrissey, this Hq, will meet the Cadets at Stuttgart Bahnhof 240830 June 49 and will accompany party until 241345 June 49.

(OVER)

3. Hq Comdt will furnish transportation to include bus, one sedan and escort. This transportation will remain with party until party is delivered to OMGB.

4. Stuttgart Post will supply transportation, and one of their officers will accompany the party after arrival at OMGB.

5. USMA Cadets making the tour are:

FRANK BORMAN	RICHARD TAYLOR DRURLY
JAY BERNARD DURST	PAUL FRANCIS GORMAN, JR
ROBERT MILTON HOOVER	LAWRENCE SHERMAN LODEWICK
RICHARD BRONSON KELLER	EDWARD PETER STEFANK
RUSSELL EUGENE LEGGETT	TYLER WINSLOW TANDLER
GEORGE SANDERS OLIVER	RENE ARTHUR WOLF
WILLIAM EDGAR READ	JERMONE NOEL WALDOR
RAYMOND PHILLIP SINGER	IRA JOHN WARD
WILLIAM FREDERICK BRANDES	MALCOLM EDWARD RYAN, JR

Accompanying officers are Colonel HERMAN BEUKEMA and Major DON DAVIS.

EGW

HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES CONSTABULARY
Welcome
AMHINGEN / GERMANY

I wish to extend a cordial welcome to the Constabulary Headquarters Kaserne.

Every effort has been made to make this a comfortable and congenial place to live and work. Many facilities are provided here for sport, recreation and educational advancement. I urge you to make full use of them and treat this place as you would your own home.

I. D. WHITE
Major General, U. S. Army
Commanding

HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES CONSTABULARY

DIRECTORY

COMMANDING GENERAL	Bldg #2
Chief of Staff	Bldg #2
Deputy Chief of Staff	Bldg #2
Secretary General Staff	Bldg #2
G-1	Bldg #1
G-2	Bldg #2
G-3	Bldg #2
G-4	Bldg #4
Chaplain	Bldg #1
Chemical	Bldg #1
Engineer	Bldg #4
Finance	Bldg #3
Headquarters Commandant	Bldg #3
Inspector General	Bldg #1
Judge Advocate	Bldg #1
Ordnance	Bldg #4
Provost Marshal	Bldg #2
Public Information Office	Bldg #3
Quartermaster	Bldg #4
Recruiting	Bldg #1
Signal	Bldg #4
Special Services	Bldg #1
Surgeon	Bldg #4

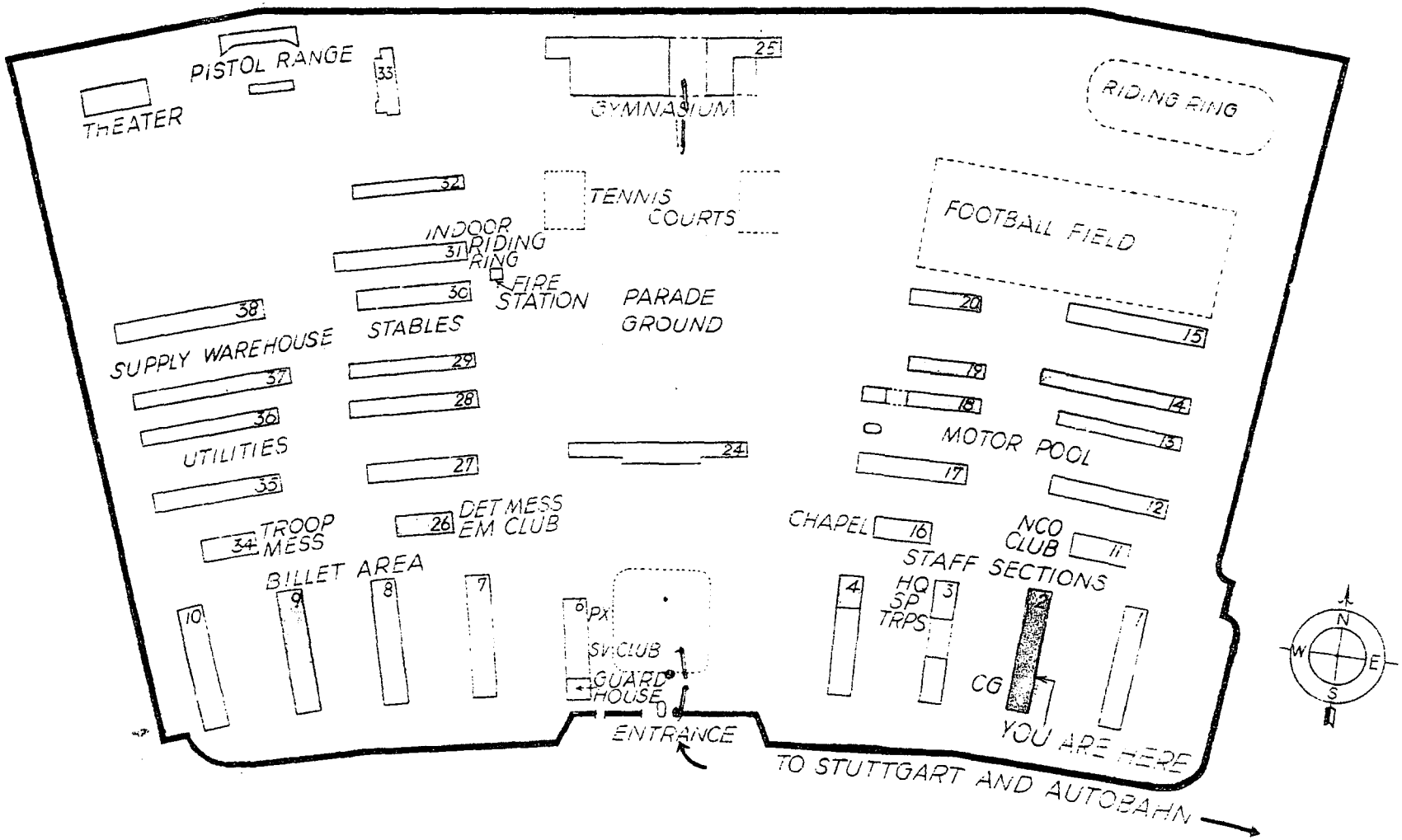
SPECIAL TROOPS UNITS

Headquarters Troop	Bldg #9
Headquarters Detachment	Bldg #9
Hq Sp Troops Detachment	Bldg #3
Constabulary Flight Detachment	Echterdingen
12th Transportation Truck Co	Kornwestheim
85th Constabulary Car Platoon	Bldg #8
114th Constabulary Band	Bldg #10
115th Constabulary Band	Bldg #10
427th Constabulary CIC	Bldg #2
7827 Military Intelligence Co	Bldg #2
820th Constabulary MP Platoon	Bldg #3

MESSES

Headquarters Troop	Bldg #34
First Three Graders Mess	Bldg #34
Headquarters Detachment	Bldg #26
German Civilian Mess	Bldg #16
Officers Mess	Vaihingen Officers Club

YOU WILL VISIT (BLUE): 1. SIGNAL CENTER (BLDG 4) 2. MOTOR POOL 3. HQ TROOP BILLET, DAYROOM (BLDG 9) 4. DET MESS (BLDG 26)



RECREATIONAL FACILITIES

Bowling Alley — Bldg #25
  Hours: 1500-2000 hours daily
Clubs
  Twilight EM Club — Bldg #26
  First Three Graders Club — Bldg #11
  Service Club — Bldg #6
    Hours: Mon thru Fri 1200-2200
           Sat & Sun & Holidays, 0900-2200
    Photo Shop - 1400-2000 hours daily
    Music Room
    Work Shop
    Barber Shop
Gymnasium — Bldg #25
Library — Bldg #6
Stables 0900-2000 hours daily
Tennis Courts 1300-2100 hours
Theatre (Roxy Theatre)
  Two (2) shows daily: 1815-2015

RELIGIOUS SERVICES

Chapel — Bldg #16
  Catholic Mass - Daily 1145 hours
                  Sunday 0930 hours
  Protestant Services
                  Sunday 1115 hours
  Sunday School - 1015 hours

FACILITIES

American Express Office — Bldg #6
Mon - Fri 0930-1130
1200-1700
Saturday 0930-1130
1200-1300

Army Education Center — Bldg #4

Barber Shop (Officers)
Monday - Friday 0830-1130
Wednesday 1300-1700

Barber Shop (EM) — Bldg #6
Monday - Friday 1000-1430
Closed Saturday & Sunday

Dispensary — Bldg #8

Overseas Telephone -Telegraph Sv — Bldg #6
Monday - Friday 1000-1430
1530-2200
Closed Tuesday

Post Exchange — Bldg #6
Hours 1200-1900 Mon thru Fri
1000-1300 Saturday

Post Office (APO 46) — Bldg #6
Hours: 0900-1600 Mon thru Fri

FACILITIES (CONT'D)

Snack Bar — Bldg 46
Monday - Friday 1530-2230
Closed Tuesday
Saturday 1300-2230
Sunday 1000-2300

Stables
0900-2100

Tennis Courts 1300-2100

Theatre (Roxy Theatre) — Bldg #39
(Two (2) shows daily: 1815-2015

INFORMATION

For information call 314 - 452.

In case of fire call 444.

Taxi service available at outside entrance of main gate.

Bus service is available at the main gate of the Headquarters Kaserne for Vaihingen, Sommenberg, Mohringen, Degerloch, Stuttgart, BO [illegible] and shopping center.

ECHTERDINGEN ARMY AIRFIELD
CONSTABULARY FLIGHT DETACHMENT
STUTTGART GERMANY

24 June 1949

CONSTABULARY LIGHT AVIATION DEMONSTRATION

1. Ground Display:

L-4 Piper Cub "GRASSHOPPER"	(Courtesy French Army)
L-5 Stinson "SENTINEL"	w/M-10 Spray Tanks on wings and litter stretcher inside.
L-5 Stinson "SENTINEL"	w/M-26 Night Illumination Flare and Free Fall Resupply Pack on wings; Air-Ground Radio Set SCR 510 and Message Pick-up and Drop Equipment inside.
L-5 Stinson "SENTINEL"	w/Aerial Wire Laying Containers on wings.
L-17 Ryan "NAVION"	US Army "Staff Car" aircraft.
¼-Ton Truck	w/Ground Radio Control Station.

2. Air Display:

a. L-17 Flight past audience w/wheels down.

b. L-5 Free fall resupply pack.

c. L-5 Message drop exercise.

d. L-5 Aerial wire laying using W130G combat telephone wire.

e. L-5 Spray tank run.

f. L-5 Parachute resupply pack.

g. L-5 Message pick-up exercise.

h. L-17 Flight past audience w/wheels up.

i. L-5 Short field landing over barriers.

A m e r i k a H a u s M u e n c h e n

Programm vom 13. bis 19. Juni 1949

Montag, 13.6.49
18.00 Uhr
Discussion Group (in englischer Sprache)
"Problems of the Day"
Mr. Rudolph F. Schmeller, Mun.Mil.Post
Transportation Section
Blaues Zimmer

18.00 Uhr
Vortrag (in deutscher Sprache)
"Das Volkslied in aller Welt"
Max Peter Meyer, F.L.C.M.
Musikzimmer

19.00 Uhr
Lichtbildvortrag (in deutscher Sprache)
"Ein Sommer in der Arktis"
Hermann Rauschert
Gross.Clubz.

Dienstag, 14.6.49
18.00 Uhr
Vortrag (in englischer Sprache)
"American History"
Mr.L. Wartena, Chief,Munich Amerika Haus
Grosses Clubzimmer

19.00 Uhr
Konzert
Das Orchester Kurt Graunke spielt Werke
von Mendelsohn, Dvorak und Brahms
Solist: Philipp Schiede (Cello)
Theater

Mittwoch, 15.6.49
16.00 Uhr
Stunde fuer die Frau
Vortrag (in englischer Sprache)
"Introduction to Ireland"
Miss Moira Douglas, Amer.Friend's Serv.Comm.
Blaues Zimmer

19.30 Uhr
Vortrag (in deutscher Sprache)
"Strawinski" (I)
Prof. Hans Mersmann, Musikhochsch. Koeln
Musikzimmer

19.00 Uhr
Filmvorfuehrung
Theater

Donnerstag, 16.6.49
19.00 Uhr
Filmvorfuehrung
Theater

Freitag, 17.6.49
16.00 Uhr
Young People's Discussion Group
(in englischer Sprache)
Mr. L.Wartena, Chief, Munich Amerika Haus
Blaues Zimmer

18.00 Uhr
Konzert
Das Walden Streich Quartett
spielt Walton, Ives, Haydn und Beethoven
Theater

19.30 Uhr
Vortrag (in deutscher Sprache)
"Strawinski" (II)
Prof. Hans Mersmann,Musikhochsch. Koeln
Musikzimmer

20.15 Uhr
Filmvorfuehrung
Theater

Samstag, 18.6.49
13.15. Uhr
Kinderstunde

16.30 Uhr
Konzert
Arthur Schanze mit s. Kammerorch.
"Meister des Italienischen Barock"
Solist: Angelika Huemann (Viol)
Theater

OEFFNUNGSZEITEN:

Bibliothek:
Montag m.Freitag v.10.00 bis 21.30 Uhr
Samstag von 10.00 bis 19.30 Uhr
Sonntag von 13.00 bis 18.00 Uhr

Jugendbibliothek:
Montag m.Samstag v.10.00 bis 19.30 Uhr
Sonntag v.13.00 bis 18.00 Uhr

Musikraum:
Montag m.Samstag v. 12.00 bis 19.30 Uhr
Sonntag v. 13.00 bis 18.00 Uhr

Die Ausstellung "DAS AMERIKANISCHE THEATER" ist taeglich geoeffnet.

Karten fuer die Filmvorfuehrungen sind am Auskunftstisch erhaeltlich; Karten fuer die Kinderstunde in der Jugendbuecherei; Eintrittskarten fuer alle Musikveranstaltungen mit Ausnahme von Montag in der Musikabteilung erhaeltlich. Eintritt frei.

A m e r i k a H a u s M u e n c h e n

Programm vom 20. bis 25. Juni 1949.

Montag, 20.6.49
18.00 Uhr
Discussion Group (in englischer Sprache)
"Problems of the Day"
Mr. Rudolph F. Schmeller, Mun. Mil.Post
Blaues Zimmer

19.00 Uhr
Vortrag (in englischer Sprache)
"My Impressions in America"
Georg Albrechtskirchinger, Muenchen
Gewinner d. Preisausschreibens d.New York Herald Tribune"Wie ich mir d.Welt vorstelle"
Grosses Clubzimmer

19.00 Uhr
Vortrag (in englischer Sprache)
"The British Contemporary Music Scene"
Mr. John Culshaw, Editor of Music (London)
Musikzimmer

* * *

Dienstag, 21.6.49
18.00 Uhr
Vortrag (in englischer Sprache)
"American History"
Mr. L. Wartena, Chief.Munich Amerika Haus
Grosses Clubzimmer

19.00 Uhr
Konzert
mit Werken von Joseph Suder
Theater

* * *

Mittwoch, 22.6.49
16.00 Uhr
Stunde fuer die Frau
Vortrag (in englischer Sprache)
"Women's Clubs- what they mean in the Un.States
Mrs. Lilli S. Mayer
Blaues Zimmer

19.00 Uhr
Konzert
The Walden String Quartet of the University of Illinois, Werke von Codaly, Charles Ives, Wallingford Riegger
Musikzimmer

19.00 Uhr
Filmvorfuehrung
Theater

* * *

Donnerstag, 23.6.49
15.15 Uhr
Discussion Group (in englischer Sprache)
on various matters of interest pertaining to America and Germany
Prof. John W. Draper, Prof. of English in West Virginia University
Blaues Zimmer

19.00 Uhr
Filmvorfuehrung
Theater

* * *

Freitag, 24.6.49
16.00 Uhr
Young People's Discussion Group
(in englischer Sprache)
Mr. L. Wartena, Chief.Munich Amerika Haus
Blaues Zimmer

19.00 Uhr
Filmvorfuehrung
Theater

* * *

Sonnabend, 25.6.49
15.00 Uhr
Kinderstunde

16.30 Uhr
Klav[illegible] [illegible] Boris Maximowicz
Theater

* * *

OEFFNUNGSZEITEN:

Bibliothek: Montag mit Freitag von 10.00 bis 21.30 Uhr
Samstag von 10.00 bis 19.30 Uhr
Sonntag von 13.00 bis 18.00 Uhr

Jugendbibliothek: Montag mit Samstag von 10.00 bis 19.30 Uhr
Sonntag von 13.00 bis 18.00 Uhr

Musikraum: Montag mit Samstag von 12.00 bis 19.30 Uhr
Sonntag von 13.00 bis 18.00 Uhr

Die Ausstellung "DAS AMERIKANISCHE THEATER" ist taeglich geoeffnet.

Karten fuer die Filmvorfuehrungen sind am Auskunftstisch erhaeltlich; Karten fuer die Kinderstunde in der Jugendbuecherei; Eintrittkarten fuer alle Konzerte in der Musikabteilung. Eintritt frei.

VIENNA ENTERTAINMENT

GUIDE

VIENNA ENTERTAINMENT GUIDE

1. Cafe Sansibar (I., Hummelpfortgasse)
   No dancing, excellent floor-show, about 50% in English. Drinks good, food expensive.

2. Club Cherie (in Hotel Krantz)
   No dancing, two pianos, intimate atmosphere.

3. Weinstueberl (in Hotel Krantz)
   No dancing, good Viennese orchestra, cheap wine, not too bad. Austrian atmosphere.

4. Splendide (Goldschmiedgasse, near St. Stephan)
   Dancing, good jazz orchestra, not always jazz, rumba - tango - best dance music in Vienna. More or less American style. If you want more than a bottle of wine, have some extra Schillings.

5. Czardasfuerstin (I., Schwarzenbergstrasse)
   A. Downstairs: excellent Hungarian orchestra, good food and drinks at reasonable prices, normally no dancing.
   B. Upstairs: Piano/violin team, dancing if you wish, food and drinks as downstairs.

6. Casanova (I., Dorotheergasse 6-8)
   MVD center Floor Show, good music, also a revue. Plenty of women.

7. Maxime (Rauhensteingasse 8)
   "Naughty but nice, but the price is rite"
   "You haven't been to Vienna if you haven't been to Maxime's".

8. Kerzen Stuebel (off Graben)
   Next to "Opium Hole", excellent steaks, reasonable prices, music, no dancing.

9. Pataki "Hungarian Restaurant" (I., Spiegelgasse 10)
Wonderful Hungarian cuisine, especially the "chicken paprika" at 30 Schillings a crack -- not cheap but well worth the experience. Hungarian gypsy orchestra - no dancing.

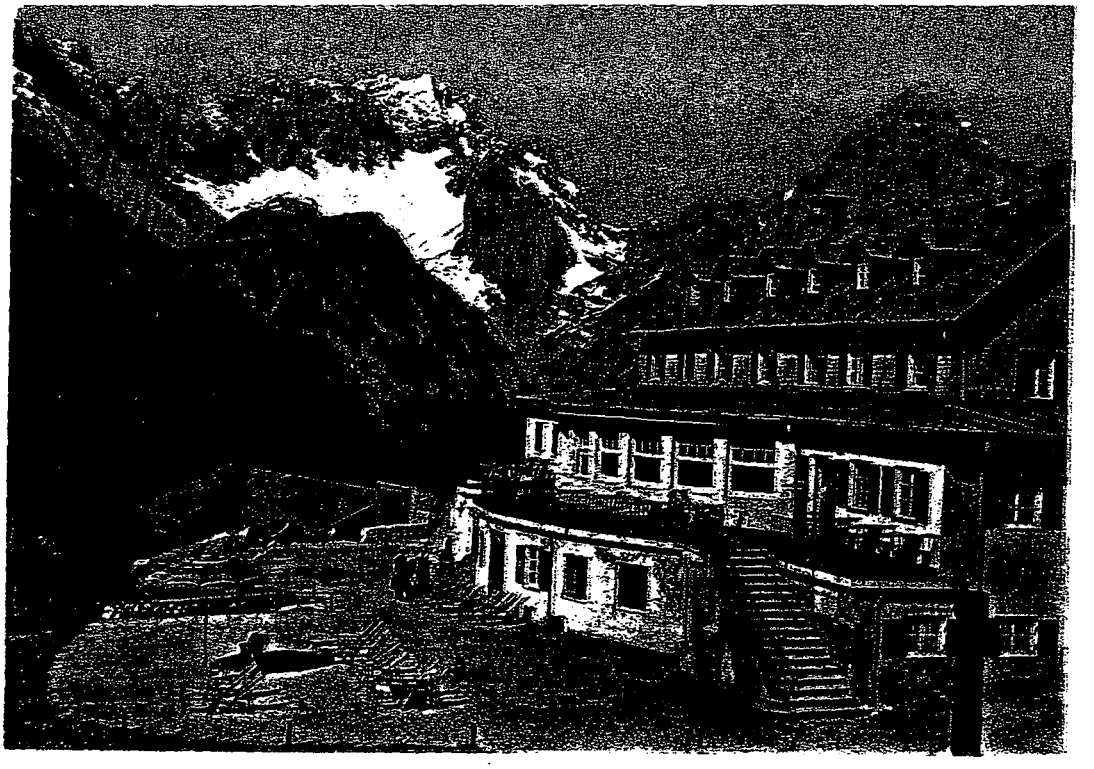
10. Rennaissance Bar (Singerstrasse)
Nice place with excellent band and interchanging violin players. At last one of them is Hungarian, and, appearently, one of the best - a fact which the management makes no effort to conceal. A simple request for Hungarian music will get you all you want. As for prices, it is recommended that you eat before you get to the "Rennaissance", and drink sparingly after you get there. Dancing between classical numbers.

11. Stadt Club (off Kaerntnerstrasse)
Go throu outer dining room to kitchen, turn left, enter small dining room, wonderful atmosphere, with a good pianist at the grand piano. Food is excellent, waiters speak English. Specialty is French fried mushrooms for hors d'oeuvres - also they have delicious "fresh fish" meal for 3 with bottle of wine, desert and coffee - 225 Schillings.

12. Rendezvous Bar (in Cafe Brueckl, I., Stubenring 24)
For gypsy music, this place is one of the best. The orchestra features a young handsome violinist who usually has the girls swooning from his music. Wine and cognac available at reasonable prices. No food.

13. Kater (I., Blumenstockgasse 5)
Excellent place for good food and wine. Music and dancing but recommended for good food. Prices are above average but not too high.

14. Kaiser Bar (I., Krugerstrasse 3)
Stop in for a drink. No food but good wines - reasonable.



Kreuzeckhaus (1652 m)
gegen Zugspitze (2964 m) und Waxenstein

Original-Aufnahme von Hans Huber, Alpiner Verlag, Garmisch-Partenkirchen

Eine „Huber" Karte!

Kreuzeckhaus (1652 m) gegen Zugspitze (2964 m)
und Waxenstein
Huber Farbenkarte Nr. 8026 (Agfa-Color-Aufnahme)

M/0123

ШТАБ
ЕВРОПЕЙСКОЙ КОМАНДЫ

ПОЛЕВАЯ ПОЧТА № 403
10 JUNE 1949
/Число/

КАСАЕТСЯ: Приказ на поездку в Берлин / Германия /.

АДРЕСАТ : Cadet G S OLIVER, C6612

1. Вышеуказанное лицо AMERICAN национальности, уполномочено отправиться в Берлин /Германия/ 10 JUNE 1949 - 26 JUNE 1949

2. По прибытии в Берлин вышеуказанное лицо должно явиться в Бюро Посетителей при Военном Правительстве США в Германии.

3. Поездка разрешена согласно Циркуляру № 131, Главного Штаба Военных Сил США в Европе за 1948 год.

ПО ПРИКАЗУ ЛЕЙТЕНАНТ-ГЕНЕРАЛА ГОБНЕР:

ANDREW CELLA
Major AGD
Asst Adj Gen

USAGG
JUSMAPG

welcomes

U.S.M.A. CADETS

ATHENS, GREECE

JUNE 26, 1949

USAGG
JUSMAPG

ATHENS, GREECE

JUNE 26, 1949

ITINERARY AND SCHEDULE OF EVENTS

FOR VISIT

OF U.S.M.A. CADETS

26 -- 30 JUNE 1949

UNITED STATES ARMY GROUP

ATHENS, GREECE

FIRST DAY

SUNDAY, 26 June 1949

Arrive in Athens

Billeted at Acropole Palace Hotel

Clean up

Dinner by West Point Alumni, 2000 at Pentelikon Hotel

SECOND DAY

MONDAY, 27 June 1949

0545 Depart Acropole Palace by bus

0615 Depart Piraeus by destroyer (breakfast aboard)

0745 Debark at Palaia Epidhavros

0835 Arrive at Epidhavros ruins

1005 Leave Epidhavros ruins

1110 Arrive Navplion

1150 Arrive Micinae

1320 Leave Micinae (includes lunch period)

1435 Arrive Old Corinth

1550 Leave Old Corinth

1800 Arrive Acropole Palace

THIRD DAY

TUESDAY, 28 JUNE 1949

(Schedule to be announced later)

FOURTH DAY

WEDNESDAY, 29 June 1949

0645	Leave Acropole Palace
0715	Arrive Hassani
0730	Takeoff from Hassani
0900	Arrive Argos Orestikon
1700	Takeoff Argos Orestikon
1830	Arrive Hassani
1900	Arrive Acropole Palace

GENERAL INFORMATION

BILLETING: Col. Beukema will be billeted at the King George Hotel; Major Davis and all cadets at the Acropole Palace. Both hotels are operated by the American mission and include mission supervised messes. Meals must be paid for as eaten. It is not necessary to eat in the same hotel where billeted. Payment must be made in drachmae. Box lunches will be provided on Monday and Wednesday. Meals at mission hotels are priced as follows:

Breakfast 7,500 drachmae
Lunch 12,500 drachmae
Dinner 13,000

LAUNDRY AND DRY CLEANING: Because of the short duration of the visit, it will not be possible to have laundry or cleaning done here.

POST EXCHANGE: Identification slips will be issued by the Chief, Administrative Group, USAGG, authorizing purchases in the Exchange. Payment must be made in Military Payment Certificates.

SNACK BAR: Facilities open to anyone in uniform. Payment must be made in MPC's.

MEDICAL FACILITIES: Full information is included in Headquarters Guide, furnished to Col. Beukema and Major Davis. Emergency telephone 30940.

DUTY OFFICER: In case of any emergency or difficulty, outside of office hours, call the Duty Officer. Tel. 25732 or Room 110 at the King George Hotel. King George Hotel telephone is 30651.

EXCHANGE OF MONEY: Use of U. S. currency is prohibited in Greece. Exchange must be made only through official channels. A limited amount of Greek currency will be available on Sunday for exchange for U. S. currency or Military Payment Certificates. Any other necessary arrangements will be made by this headquarters with the Finance Officer. The official rate of exchange is 10,070 drachmae to the dollar.

TRANSPORTATION: Station wagons will be available at the hotel. It is requested that they be used by groups, rather than individuals, because transportation is limited.

CURFEW REGULATIONS: Because of the current emergency, Greece has been placed under Martial Law and a strict curfew is in effect. Resturants, shops and other public gathering places are closed by 2400 hrs. No persons or vehicles are allowed to circulate between the hours of 0200 and 0500 without special permit.

SANITATION: Sanitation in Greece, particularly at this time of year is not good. Therefore, it is recommended that food be eaten only at the Snack Bar and mission operated messes and that indiscriminate patronage of Greek eating places be avoided. Swimming in the immediate Athens area or in the vicinity of any town is prohibited, because of pollution. There are good safe beaches at some distance from Athens.

MAIL: Mail can be sent through APO 206, official post office for this headquarters.

CABLES: Cables may be sent from the Greek Post Office or any of its branches or through the British APO located on the first floor of the USAGG headquarters building.

PIERI THEATER
Camp Pieri — Phone 71 - 418

Wednesday June 22	**ACT OF VIOLENCE** STARRING: Van Heflin — Janet Leigh SHORT: Crime on Their Hands (3 Stooges) * 100
Thursday June 23 Friday June 24	**THE LUCKY STIFF** STARRING: Brian Donlevy — Dorothy Lamour SHORT: Warner Brothers News No. 76 * 110
Saturday June 25	**BAD BOY** STARRING: Lloyd Nolan — Jane Wyatt SHORT: Let's Cogitate * 95
Sunday June 26 Monday June 27	**RED CANYON** STARRING: Ann Blyth — George Brent SHORT: Ted Weems and Orchestra Warner Brothers News No. 77 * 108
Tuesday June 28 Wednesday June 29	**THE LIFE OF RILEY** STARRING: William Bendix — James Gleason SHORT: Flying Dancers * 97
Thursday June 30 Friday July 1	**THE BRIBE** STARRING: Ava Gardner — Robert Taylor SHORT: Warner Brothers News No. 78 * 108
Saturday July 2	**JUNGLE JIM** STARRING: Johnny Weissmuller — Virginia Grey SHORT: Cheyenne Cow Boy * 98
Sunday July 3 Monday July 4	**A CONNECTICUT YANKEE IN KING ARTHUR'S COURT** STARRING: Bing Crosby — Rhonda Fleming SHORT: Warner Brothers News No. 79 * 117
Tuesday July 5 Wednesday July 6	**A WOMAN'S SECRET** STARRING: Maureen O'Hara — Melvin Douglas SHORT: So You Want To Be A Baby Sitter * 99

* Denotes running time in minutes.
The Pieri Theater has one show daily starting at 1830 hours. One German guest is permitted for each US and Allied patron.

USAFE SPECIAL SERVICES

Presents the

MODERN INTERPRETATION OF

„HAMLET"

Featuring an

ALL STAR SHAKESPEARIAN CAST

6 JULY 1949 2000 HRS.

WIESBADEN OPERA HOUSE

American and Allied Personnel only.

EUCOM SPECIAL SERVICES

Presents the

BROADWAY MUSICAL

BRIGADOON

with an

ALL STAR CAST

27 JUNE 2000 HRS.

COMMANDER THEATER

American and Allied Personnel only.

Published by Wiesbaden Military Post - Special Services Section - APO 633, US Army Address all complaints, suggestions, et cetera to above address or telephone 7680/6894
Druck: Rud. Bechtold & Comp., Wiesbaden.

PARTICIPATE IN

SQUADRON SPORTS

SEE YOUR UNIT
ATHLETIC NCO

HISTORICAL and ARCHEOLOGICAL

DATA

EPIDAURUS

MYCENE

CORINTH

Excerpts from Encyclopedia Britannica

Courtesy, U. S. Information
Service Library, Athens, Greece

EPIDAURUS

Epidaurus the Holy, a maritime city of ancient Greece on the eastern coast of Argolis on a rocky peninsula with a natural harbour on the northern side and an open bay on the southern. Its narrow but fertile plain is shut in, except towards the sea, by mountains. The contemporary states were Corinth, Argos, Troezen and Hermione. The commercial advantages of its position, and the fame of its temple of Asclepius made Epidaurus a place of some importance. It was occupied by a Carian colony, by Ionians and by Phlegyans from Thessaly. The Ionians were conquered by Dorians of Argos led by Deiphontes; and the city preserved its Dorian character. It colonized neighbouring islands founded Aegina and took part with Argos and Troezen in settlements in Asia Minor. The site of a temple of Hera is identified with the chapel of St. Nicolas; portions of the walls can be traced; and the name is preserved by the little village of Nea-Epidavros.

The Hieron (sacred precinct) of Asclepius, about 8 m. inland from the town, has been excavated by the Greek Archeological Society. In addition to the Sacred Precinct, with its temples and other buildings, the theatre and stadium have been cleared; and baths, gymnasia and a hospital have been found. The sacred road from Epidaurus flanked by tombs approaches through a gateway. The chief buildings are grouped together, and include temples of Asclepius and Artemis, the Tholos, and the Abaton (portico), where the patients slept. Architecture and sculpture are of high merit, and inscriptions record cures attributed to the god.

The temple of Asclepius, which contained the gold and ivory statue by Thrasymedes of Paros, had six columns at the ends and eleven at the sides; it was approached by a ramp at the eastern front. An inscription records contracts for building this temple about 460 B.C. The sculptor Timotheus (who collaborated in the Mausoleum) undertook to make the acroteria, Nereids mounted on sea-horses, on the pediments and models for the sculpture, some of which has been found. The great altar lay to the south of the temple, and beyond it a small temple of Artemis and a square Roman building. The Tholos, to the south-west of the temple of Asclepius, must have been one of the most beautiful buildings in Greece; the exquisite carving is only equalled by that of the Erechtheum at Athens. It consisted of a circular chamber, with Doric colonnade outside and Corinthian within. In contracts for its building it is called the Thymele; it was probably the idealized architectural representative of a primitive pit of sacrifice, such as may still be seen in the Asclepianum at Athens. The foundations consist of a series of concentric walls with doors and partitions that make a subterranean labyrinth. There is no evidence of a well or spring. North of the Tholos is the long portico described in inscriptions as the Abaton; on two different levels, the lower of which had two storys. Here the invalids used to sleep when consulting the god, and the inscriptions record not only the method of consulting the god, but the manner of his curse. The patient sleeps in the Abaton, sees certain visions, and comes forth cured. There are some surgical cases and many examples resembling those at Lourdes or Tenos, where hysterical or other similar affections are cured by the influence of imagination or sudden emotion. It is, however, difficult to make scientific use of the records. Some are contemporary dedications; but others are long lists of cases, compiled by the priests from dedications or tradition. In later times the old faith-healing lost its

efficacy and the priests substituted elaborate prescriptions as to diet, baths and regimen which must have made Epidaurus resemble a modern spa. Extensive buildings were provided for the accommodation of invalids (one by Antoninus Pius), great courtyards surrounded by colonnades and chambers. A large gymnasium was in later times converted to other purposes, a small odeum being built in the middle. In the stadium the seats and goal are well preserved. A gutter surrounds the running ground, with basins at intervals and a post at every hundred feet of the course. The goal resembles that at Olympia; a stone sill sunk level with the ground with parallel grooves for the feet of the runners at starting, and sockets for posts that separated the competitors.

The theatre, as Pausanias says, is the most beautiful in Greece, almost every seat being still intact; the complete circule of the orchestra is marked by a sill of white limestone. There are benches with backs not only in the bottom row, but above and below the diazoma. A speaker in the orchestra is heard throughout the auditorium without raising his voice. The stage buildings are not preserved much above their foundations, and show signs of later repairs; a long rectangular building has a column front almost at a tangent to the circule of the orchestra; at the middle and at either end are doors leading into the orchestra wings. The top of this proscenium is approached by a ramp running parallel to the parodi, but sloping up as they slope down. The proscenium was originally about 14 ft. high and 12 ft. broad, corresponding approximately to the Greek stage as described by Vitruvius.

United States Information Library
29, Churchill Street
Athens.

MYCENAE is one of the most ancient cities of Greece. The citadel on the summit is triangular with sides facing north, southeast and southwest. Part of the south-eastern wall and the palace within have been undermined by the torrent which bounds the lower town on the east. Mycenae is a natural rock citadel standing in the north corner of the Argive plain flanked to north and south by deep ravines. It watched the hills, controlled the plain, and was the key to the road from the Gulf of Argos to the Gulf of Corinth which afforded the shortest route from Crete to central Greece.

The hill is roughly triangular with the apex pointing south and is defended by massive cyclopean walls. At the northwest angle is the Lion Gate surmounted by the famous limestone relief of two facing lions ten feet high. The gate itself is about ten feet square and with its approaches is built of ashlar masonry in hard conglomerate. In the north wall is a smaller but similar gate and near it lies a secret underground cistern fed by the Perseian spring and approached by a subterranean passage from inside the walls. The extreme northeast angle is a later addition to strengthen this important point and to provide a sally port. Within the Lion Gate lies the Grave Circle enclosing the Royal Graves found by Schliemann and by it are ruined houses and storehouses. From the gate an inclined roadway leads to the summit crowned by the palace. This was built at different periods, but the ruins now visible belong in the main to the last great age of Mycenae. At the northwest angle was a columned entrance porch, and a throne room, a shrine, a bathroom, and a room with store jars have been found. On the south a wide staircase with two flights ascends to a spacious court. To the east a porch and vestibule open into the great hall (megaron) in the centre of which is a large circular hearth covered with painted stucco and surrounded by four column bases. The walls and floors of the megaron, court and vestibule were covered with painted stucco and there are plentiful remains of frescoes which adorned other rooms at different periods. West of the court a staircase led to the upper stories and to its north ran two parallel corridors giving access to other rooms at higher levels.

From the citadel a narrow ridge runs westwards so that its backbone forms the natural approach to the Lion Gate. Here are three of the beehive tombs (the Tomb of Aegisthus, the Lion Tomb, and the Tomb of Clytaemestra) and also the north wall of the Hellenistic lower town and the ruins of its gymnasium and theatre. At its west end a wider and longer ridge runs due south. Its northern end was included in the Hellenistic lower town and somewhere along it must have run the prehistoric road. On its east side stands the Treasury of Atreus, the largest beehive tomb, and on its west another, and all about are rock cut chamber tombs. Below its southern extremity the ravine which runs from the south side of the citadel was spanned by a prehistoric bridge on the road leading southeast towards the Argive Heraeum and Tiryns. Subsidiary ridges running westwards to the plain are also honey-combed with tombs among which are four more behive tombs. On one ridge, Kalkani, traces of early Bronze Age occupation have come to light, and in the hollows are two ancient wells. On the peak of Hagios Elias which overlooks Mycenae to the north stands a small fort of the later part of the Third Bronze Age which clearly served as a signal station, for thence the whole plain can be surveyed from Asine to Argos with the passes towards Arcadia, Nemea and Cleonae and the Acrocorinth itself can be seen. A system of built roads radiates through the hills from Mycenae and they and the signal station emphasize its strategic and political importance.

The Treasury of Atreus is structurally so like the Lion Gate and the palace that it is possible that the royal builder of the two latter prepared the former as his tomb. The same style occurs in the walls and palace at Tiryns which are contemporary. The civilian population of Mycenae must have lived in undefended settlements on the neighbouring hills and the many cemeteries of this date divide into local groups suggesting separate communities. The tombs are carefully hewn in the rock with long narrow entrance passages and were furnished with objects in pottery, bronze, glass, ivory and gold, which show that the culture of Mycenae at its zenith even if less artistic displays wonderful technical ability. During the 14th and 13th centuries B.C. at Mycenae not only were crafts such as the potter's intensively and skillfully practiced, but also professions such as those of engineers and architects, for the cyclopean walls and great domes like the Treasury of Atreus imply structural genius.

Troy according to tradition was taken early in the 12th century. Then as the use of iron spread, the Iron Age began and as the contemporary Egyptian records say "the Isles were restless." This was the age of the Dorian migration. Then Mycenae fell and the palace and houses were burnt. The walls, however, were not destroyed and as such a stronghold could not be left untenanted Mycenae was inhabited during the early Iron Age, but was of small importance as Dorian Argos usurped her place. As a small city state it preserved its independence and a Doric temple of Athena who ousted the local heroine Mykene arose early in the sixth century upon the ruins of the palace of the Bronze Age kings. Some sculptures from this temple survive. The debris among the ruins proves Mycenae's continuous existence through the geometric, orientalizing and archaic periods of Greek art down to the Persian wars. Then Mycenae sent her small contingent to join in resisting Xerxes' invasion. Her men fought at Plataea in 479 B.C. Argive jealousy, however, could not forgive and in 470 B.C. when Sparta was in difficulties an Argive army besieged Mycenae. The citadel was starved out, its walls and buildings were overthrown and the site laid waste.

In 235 B.C. the Argive tyrant Aristippos was murdered at Mycenae which like other small towns dependent on Argos was probably reoccupied by the Argive tyrants of the third century B.C. during their struggles with the Achaean League. The walls of the citadel were repaired and part of the hillside on the south was walled in to make a lower town. In this lay a small theatre directly above the Tomb of Clytaemestra and by it was a Gymnasium. The Doric temple, which the Argives had perhaps spared in 470 B.C., still stood on the summit of the citadel. Inscriptions dating probably from 194 B.C. and referring to Mycenae's relations with Argos and Nabis of Sparta give some details of its government. After Argos was freed from Nabis Mycenae vanishes from history and Pausanias in the second century A.D. makes no mention of inhabitation. A few remains of the Roman period have been found so it cannot have been entirely deserted, but the depopulation of Greece must have affected Mycenae and a few inhabitants among ruins so famous would give every impression of desolation. Soon after it must have been completely deserted, for there are no traces of Byzantine or later occupation.

The site of Mycenae was never forgotten as Pausanias, who saw the Lion Gate shows, and when Greece began to be revisited by travellers from western Europe it became a place of pilgrimage. Excavations were begun by Schliemann

who made soundings in 1873, but conducted his epoch-making campaign in 1876 when he found the royal Shaft Graves. Stamatakes followed from 1877 to 1879 when he found the sixth Shaft Grave and cleared the Treasury of Atreus. From 1886 to 1902 Tsountas in a fruitful series of excavations cleared several houses, and found the palace, three beehive tombs, and a large number of private tombs. Rodenwaldt did valuable work on the frescoes in the palace between 1912 and 1914. From 1920 to 1923 Wace excavated here for the British School at Athens, when many tombs were found and new and important results were obtained from the Grave Circle, the Beehive Tombs and the palace.

United States Information Library

29 Churchill Street

Athens.

CORINTH situated 1½ mi. south of the isthmus of Corinth, which connects the Peloponnesus and central Greece and separates the Saronic and the Corinthian gulfs. The citadel, or Acro-Corinthus, rises precipitously on the south to a height of 1,886 ft. and commands all routes into the Peloponnese. The territory of Corinth was small and unfertile; but its position made it a commercial center, and ships were hauled across the isthmus. Today the Corinth Canal serves this same purpose. With its western port of Lechaeum it was connected by two continuous walls, with Cenchreae and Schoenus on the east by forts.

Modern Town.- The modern town of New Corinth, the head of a district in the province of Corinth, is situated on the western side of the Isthmus, 3½ m. north-east from the ancient city. It was founded in 1858, when Old Corinth was destroyed by earthquake, and was itself almost wholly destroyed by earthquake in 1928. It is connected by railway with Athens (57 m.), with Patras (80 m.) and with Nauplia (40 m.), the capital of Argolis. Communication by sea with Athens, Patras, the Ionian Islands and the Ambracian Gulf is frequent since the opening of the ship canal, in 1893. But it has few local resources. Its chief exports are currants (which have their name from the town), olive-oil, silk and cereals from north-east Peloponnese. Old Corinth, being a considerable town, after the War of liberation was suggested as the capital of the new kingdom. Since the earthquake of 1858, it is a poor village, mostly Albanian.

Archaeology.- The ancient city spreads out over two terraces, one about 100 ft. above the other; both are ancient shore-lines. The present coast of the Gulf is about 1½ m. distant. Here, at the nearest point to the city, was laid its western harbor, Lechaeum, excavated far into the shore and joined with the city by long walls. The heart of the ancient city was in an indentation about the middle of the upper terrace. At its lower end is the modern public square, shaded by a gigantic plane tree. On the terrace to the west is a venerable temple ruin, and, directly up the hollow, Acro-Corinthus rises over 1,500 ft. above the village. Even from the village, the view over the gulf includes Parnassus on the north, Cyllene on the west, and Geraneia on the north-east. From Acro-Corinthus the view is still finer.

Excavations begun in 1896 by the American School of Classical Studies in Athens, and still in progress, have brought to light important monuments of the ancient city, both Greek and Roman. Principal discoveries are the ancient market-place (agora), on the terrace south of the ancient temple, surrounded with colonnades and monuments; the harbor road which enters the agora up the hollow east of the temple through a stately gateway; the famous fountain of Pirene, east of this gateway; large public baths a short distance along the harbor road, and the theatre some way below and to the west. Other roads towards Sicyon, Cenchreae and Acro-Corinth leave the agora on its other three sides. Many bases of statues have been found, but little sculpture of outstanding merit, even of periods subsequent to the spoliation of 146 B.C. Pottery of all periods from the earliest bronze age enable the main phases of early settlement to be reconstructed; but for pre-historic archaeology the stratified village-site at Korakon close to Lechaeum is of greater

significance.

At Korakon settlement begins early in the bronze age, and passes through periods of Cycladic, Minyan and Mycenaean influence, declining in importance during the domination of Mycenae (1600-1200 B.C.), but disappearing withits collapse, and the establishment of the Dorian city at Corinth itself.

History.- In mythology, Corinth, the home of Medea, Sisyphus and Bellerophon, had over-sea commercial activity. The presence of Phoenician traders was attested by Sidonian cults. In the Homeric poems Corinth is a dependency of Mycenae. Conquered by the Dorians, it retained much of its "Ionian" population whose god Poseidon was worshipped at the Isthmian games. The maritime expansion of Corinth in the 8th and 7th centuries B.C. is proved by the foundation of colonies at Syracuse and Corcyra and the equipment of a fleet of triremes to quell a revolt of the latter city.

Corinth's real prosperity dates from the time of the tyranny (657-581 B.C.) established by Cypselus (q.v.) and continued under his son Periander (q.v.). Under these remarkable men the city rapidly developed. She extended her sphere of influence throughout the coast-lands of the western gulf; she controlled the Italian and Adriatic trade-routes and secured a large share of the commerce with the western Greeks. Connections grew up with Miletus, Lydia, Phrygia, Cyprus, and Egypt. As an industrial center, Corinth achieved pre-eminence in pottery, metal-work, and decorative handicraft; her bronze and her pottery were widely exported over the Mediterranean.

The tyranny was succeeded by an oligarchy which pursued a commercial policy to the neglect of military efficiency. Late in the 6th century, Corinth joined the Peloponnesian league under Sparta, in which her financial resources and strategic position secured her an unusual degree of independence. The city befriended the Athenians against Cleomenes and supported them against Aegina, their common commercial rival. In the great Persian war of 480 B.C., Corinth served as the Greek head-quarters; her army took part at Thermopylae and Plataea and her navy at Salamis and Mycale. Later the development of Athenian trade and naval power became a serious menace. In 459 B.C. the Corinthians with the Aeginetans, made war upon Athens, but lost both by sea and land. The Athenians extended their rivalry even into the Corinthian gulf. Syracuse remained friendly, but the disaffection of Corcyra hampered the Italian trade. The alliance of Corcyra with Athens led the Corinthians to incite Sparta to war with Athens in 432 B.C. In the war Corinth displayed great activity, and gave valuable support to Syracuse.

In 395 B.C., the domineering attitude of Sparta impelled the Corinthians to conclude an alliance with Argos, Thebes and Athens. Later Corinth rejoined Sparta and after Leuctra opposed the Thebans. In 344 B.C. a political struggle ended in the tyranny of Timophanes, who was put to death by his brother

Timoleon.

After Chaeroneia Philip II of Macedon summoned a Greek congress at Corinth and left a garrison on the citadel. This citadel, one of the "fetters of Greece," after Alexander's death fell to Antigonus Gonatas. In 243 B.C. Corinth was freed by Aratus and incorporated into the Achaean league but was again surrendere d to Macedonia. T. Quintius Flamininus, after proclaiming the liberty of Greece at the Isthmus, restored Corinth to the league (196 B.C.). With the revival of its political and commercial importance the city became the center of resistance against Rome. After the war of 146 B.C. the Romans despoiled Corinth of its art treasures and destroyed the entire settlement.

In 46 B.C. Julius Caesar repeopled Corinth with Italian freedmen and dispossessed Greeks. It rapidly recovered its commercial prosperity. Augustus made it the capital of Achaea; Hadrian enriched it with public works. Its prosperity is attested by the New Testament, by Strabo, and by Pausanias.

United States Information Library
29, Churchill Street
Athens.

ATHENS GREECE

ATHENS GREECE

CONTENTS

	Page
FOREWORD	1
GENERAL INFORMATION	2
ARRIVAL AT PIRAEUS	4
THE CITY OF ATHENS	4
CLIMATE	6
DRINKING WATER	7
ON MEALS AND WINES	7
ORIENTATION IN THE CITY	8
TRANSPORTATION:	
I. ELECTRIC TRAMWAYS	9
II. MOTOR-BUS LINES	10
III. PIRAEUS-ATHENS ELECTRIC RAILWAY	12
IV. ATHENS-KEPHISIA RAILWAY	12
V. PIRAEUS-ATHENS-PELOPONESSUS RAILWAYS	12
VI. GREEK STATE RAILWAYS	12
VII. TAXIS AND OTHER MOTOR-CARS	12
AERODROMES	12
USE OF TIME	13
MONUMENTS OF ATHENS:	
THE ACROPOLIS	13
SOUTHERN SLOPE OF THE ACROPOLIS	15
WEST OF THE ACROPOLIS	16
IN THE CITY	16
BYZANTINE CHURCHES	18
MUSEUMS	18
GARDENS AND WALKS	20
EXCURSIONS	20
SHOPPING	23
USEFUL INFORMATION	24

Outline Plan of Athens, and Map of its environs, on cover.

Photos: NELLY'S, TSIMAS, GHIZIKIS, NITSCHE

Published by the Under-Secretariat of State for the Press and Tourism.
Printed in Greece by «PYRSOS» Ltd., Athens. — No. 111 — 23.000 — 6-39.

ATHENS

HOW TO SEE IT

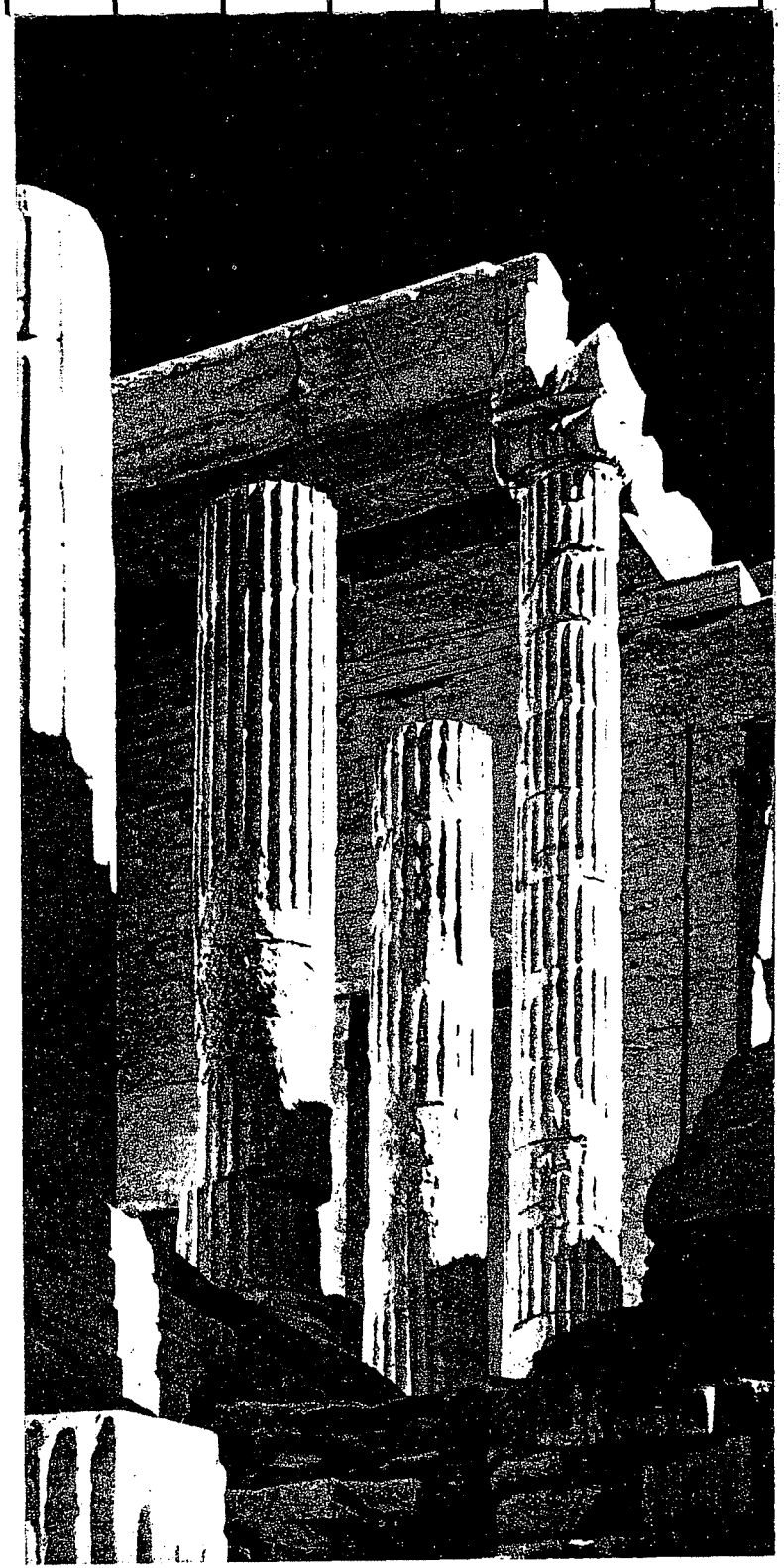
ATHENS, the capital of Greece, enjoys a great artistic and historical prestige. Those who are acquainted with the history of ancient Greece and its civilization, realize the immense indebtness of the arts and sciences of our age to the illustrious men who were born under the azure blue sky of Athens and lived in the shadow of the Acropolis.

Nearly three thousand years have elapsed since the time when these men lived and worked and yet their masterpieces, mutilated though they may be, are still imposing in their splendour, and proclaim that in this little land of Attica was realized the highest conception of the ideal beauty as inspired by the spirit of truth.

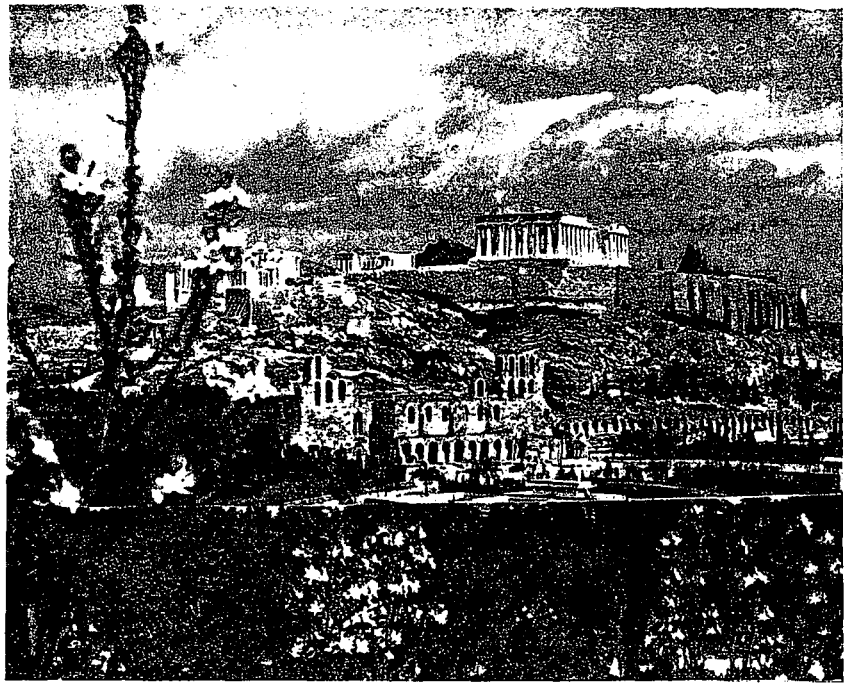
A number of these precious relics bequeathed to humanity are concentrated on the Acropolis, which, with its imposing outline, dominates, as of old, twentieth century Athens.

Pilgrims come here from all the civilized world to admire these monuments, and more so to feel in their soul's deepest recesses that profound emotion, which is evoked by the sight of perfect Art.

A journey to this corner of Europe is certainly worth while. It is pleasant and of a captivating interest. Whether one comes to Greece for the pleasure of seeing the country or for the more serious purpose of studying the monuments of antiquity in their native setting, one will be amply rewarded.



THE PROPYLAEA OF THE ACROPOLIS



THE ACROPOLIS OF ATHENS

GENERAL INFORMATION

WAYS OF REACHING GREECE

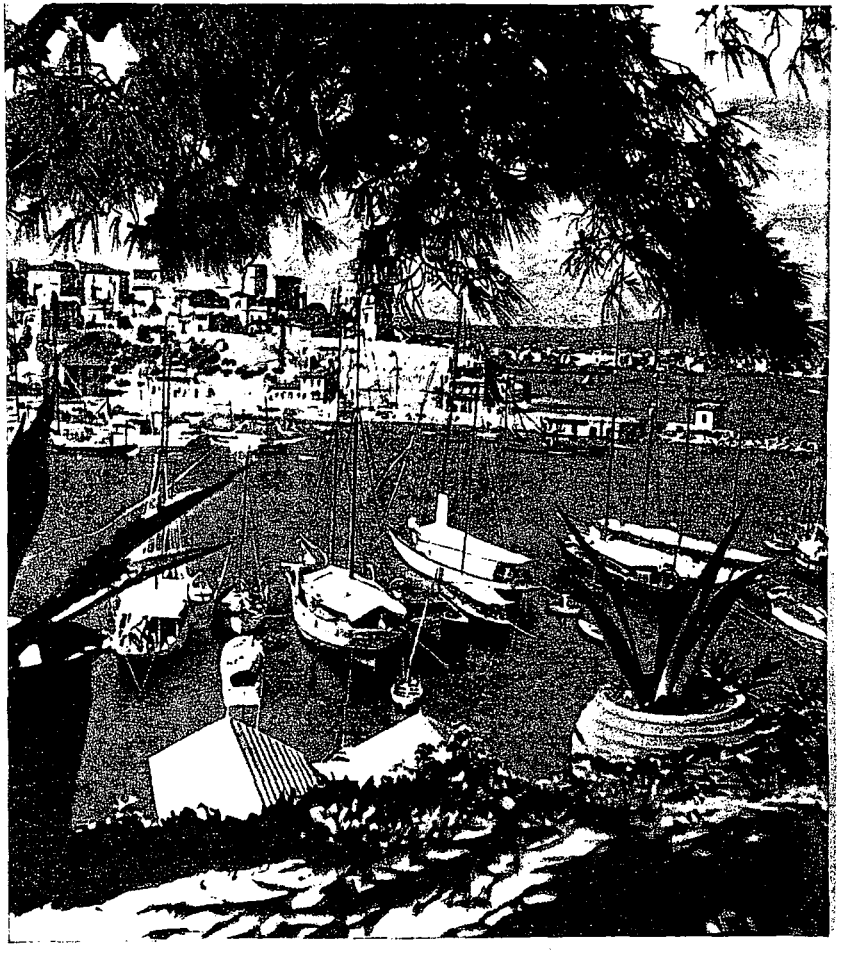
a) **By Sea:** Various steamship lines, supply rapid and comfortable communication between the United States or Mediterranean ports and Greece. Chief ports of entry: Piraeus (for Athens), Patras, Corfu and Salonica.

By direct lines the trip from New York lasts 11 days, from Marseilles 3 days, from Naples 2, from Brindisi 25 hours, from Venice or Trieste 2 days, from Istanbul 24 hours, from Alexandria 38 hours.

b) **By Rail:** One can reach Salonica and Athens from all European countries by express trains provided with sleeping and dining cars.

By rail to Athens the trip lasts from London 68 hours, from Paris 60, from Berlin 50, from Warsaw 51, from Prague 45, from Vienna 40, from Budapest 36, from Venice 43, from Belgrade 27, from Bucarest 39, from Istanbul and Sofia 33 h.

c) **By Air:** Athens is an important air junction at which the great international air-lines between Europe on the one hand and South Africa, India and the Far East on the other, make regular stops. Great air-lines maintaining regular services through Greece are the Imperial Airways, Air France, Deutsche Lufthansa, K.L.M., Ala Littoria, L.O.T., etc. Air services within Greece are maintained by the Greek Air Company. From Athens or Salonica one can fly within the same day to France, Italy, Germany, Poland, Yugoslavia, Bulgaria, Turkey, Syria, Palestine, Rhodes, Cyprus and Egypt.



THE YACHT HARBOUR NEAR NEON PHALERON

Fuller information will be supplied, on application, by all tourist agencies and steamship companies.

d) **By Land:** The net of roads of Greece, which is yearly improving, is connected with the road system of the rest of Europe. Tourists, therefore, may reach Athens on their own cars. They are advised, however, to hold a Customs Carnet or a Triptyque issued by the official Touring clubs of their own country.

The Automobile Club of Greece E. L. P. A. (19, Odos Acadimias, Athens) will be glad to supply intending visitors with any additional information on this subject.

PASSPORTS

Entry: To enter Greece, every traveller should be the bearer of a passport, duly visa-ed by a Greek consular officer.

Travellers should apply to the Greek Consular authorities for information as to the special visas given during the summer tourist season and those given to groups of tourists travelling together.

Sojourn: For a stay in the country for less than one month, no police formalities are required.

Foreigners wishing to prolong their visit beyond one month, are requested, on or before the thirtieth day from arrival, to report to the police authorities in order to obtain the necessary permission. When in Athens they should apply to the Aliens Department, 23 Odos Tritis Septemvriou.

Departure: Foreigners leaving Greece must have their passports visa-ed for departure by the police authorities or the Passport Control Service. From this formality the nationals of the following countries are exempted: England (including British Dominions and Colonies), France (except French Colonies and countries under French mandate), Belgium, Netherlands, Switzerland, Germany, Italy, Spain (except Spanish Morocco), Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Danzig, Denmark, Sweden, Norway and United States of America.

CUSTOMS

The passengers baggage is examined by the customs officials, as is done in most countries; travellers, therefore, are advised to declare their contents.

As a rule, used personal effects such as clothes, linen and toilet articles are duty-free. Likewise freedom from duty is granted for one piece of each of the following used articles: field glasses, hand cameras, perambulators, bicycles, shooting guns, portable musical instruments (no radios or grammophones), and typing machines. On food stuffs and confectionery about nine lbs. is the maximum weight allowed duty-free. As to tobacco and articles monopolized by the Greek State, freedom from duty is granted for one hundred cigarettes, ten cigars, two boxes of matches, and two packets of used playing-cards. With regard to unused personal effects they are dutiable. In this case, however, each passenger is entitled to exemption from duty to the extent of Drachmas 1000, and each family to the extent of Drs. 2500.

EXCHANGE

Every traveller entering Greece must, in his own interest, declare at the frontier or port of entry to the authorities the sums in foreign currencies, that he has with him, including letters of credit, travellers' cheques and any other cheque payable in Greece or elsewhere.

These sums are entered in detail by the officials on the traveller's passport in order to enable him, on leaving Greece, to take out of the country whatever money he has left.

In case they receive remittances from abroad during their stay in the country, it is advisable that they report to the Bank of Greece before leaving, in order to obtain permission to reexport the sums of money in their possession. The Bank of Greece and certain other banking establishments are alone authorized by law to buy and sell foreign banknotes.

It should be noted that the importation or exportation of drachmas exceeding the sum of 200 is not permitted.

MONEY

The Greek currency unit is the *drachma*, which is subdivided into 100 *lepta*. The Bank of Greece issues banknotes of 50, 100, 500, 1.000 and 5.000 drachmas, silver coins of 10 and 20 drachmas, nickel coins of 5 drs., nickel-copper coins of 2 and 1 drachmas, and 50 and 20 lepta, and aluminium coins of 10 lepta.

Owing to the world crisis, Greece has abandoned the gold standard and the *drachma* is subject to fluctuations, which, however, are slight. In May 1939 the average rate of exchange was as follows:

£ Sterling	=	545.—	drachmas.
£ Egyptian	=	560.—	»
$ American	=	116.—	»
French franc	=	3.—	»
Swiss franc	=	26.—	»
Italian lira	=	6.—	»
German Reichsmark	=	40.50	»

BANK OF GREECE

ARRIVAL AT PIRÆUS

Steamers arriving from foreign ports usually berth alongside the pier of the central port or at the Custom-house floating pontoons.

Porters of the Piræus Port Organisation, bearing serial numbers, board the steamers and are at the service of passengers for the transportation of their luggage to the custom-house. Passports are examined and baggage inspected, every endeavour being made for the quick termination of these formalities.

Visitors may proceed to Athens either by motorcar, from the custom-house directly to the hotel, by way of Neon Phaliron and Leophoros Syngrou, or by the electric railway (see page 12) the central station of which is next to the quay of the interior port. A tram line running along the quay leads from the custom-house to the electric railway station, as well as to the stations of the Peloponnesus and the Larissa railways.

Taxis are also available. Travellers are requested to note the following tariff of charges:

I. PORTER'S TARIFF

PACKAGE	PASSENGERS	
	1ST & 2ND	3RD CLASS
Large trunk	Drs. 35	Drs. 25
Middle-sized trunk	» 20	» 15
Small trunk	» 12	» 8
Suitcase	» 13	» 10
Travelling bag	» 8	» 5

These rates refer to the transportation of articles from the steamer to the quay, from the quay to the custom-house, and thence to the car. Passengers are asked to pay against receipt upon leaving the custom-house.

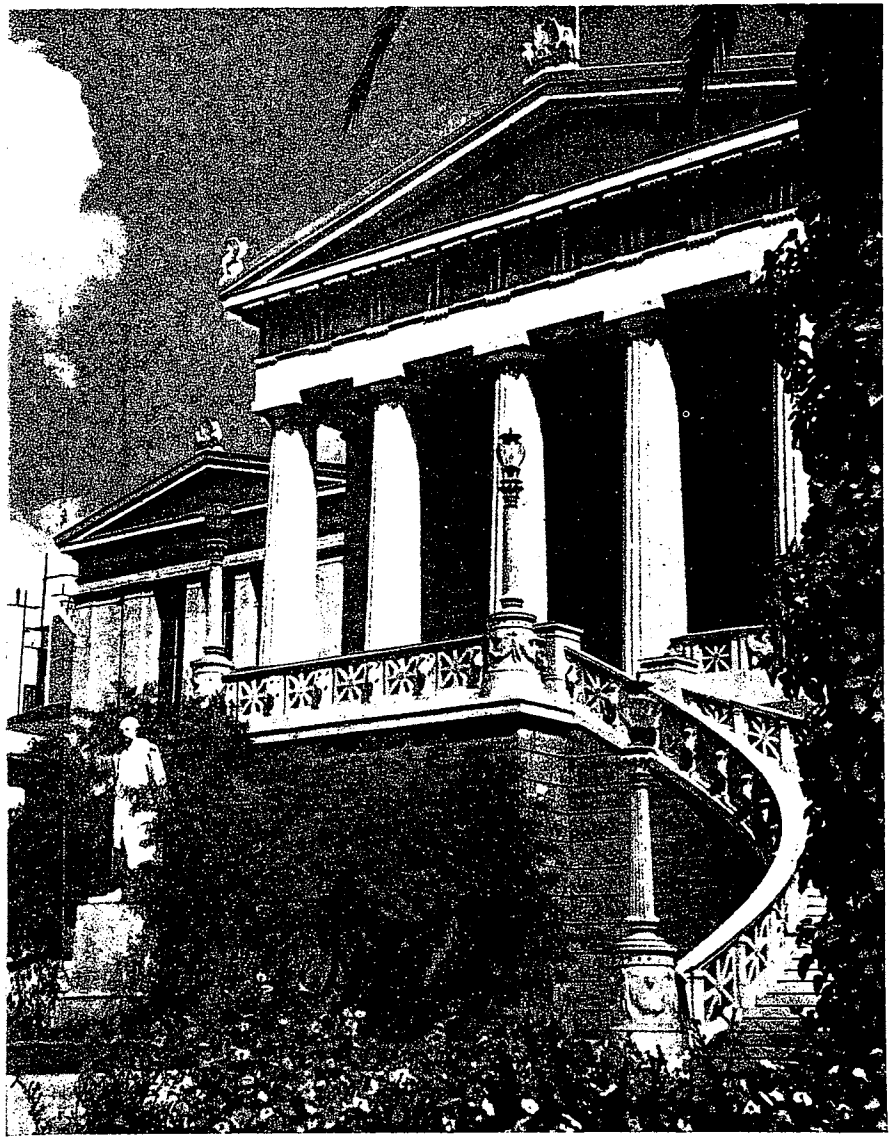
For luggage in the ship's hold an additional charge of drachmas 7.50 per article is made.

II. AUTOMOBILE TARIFF

From Piræus to Athens:

Five-seaters: Drs. 120 plus 8 road toll, total Drs. 128.

Seven-seaters: Drs. 240 plus 10 road toll, total Drs. 250.



NATIONAL LIBRARY

THE CITY OF ATHENS

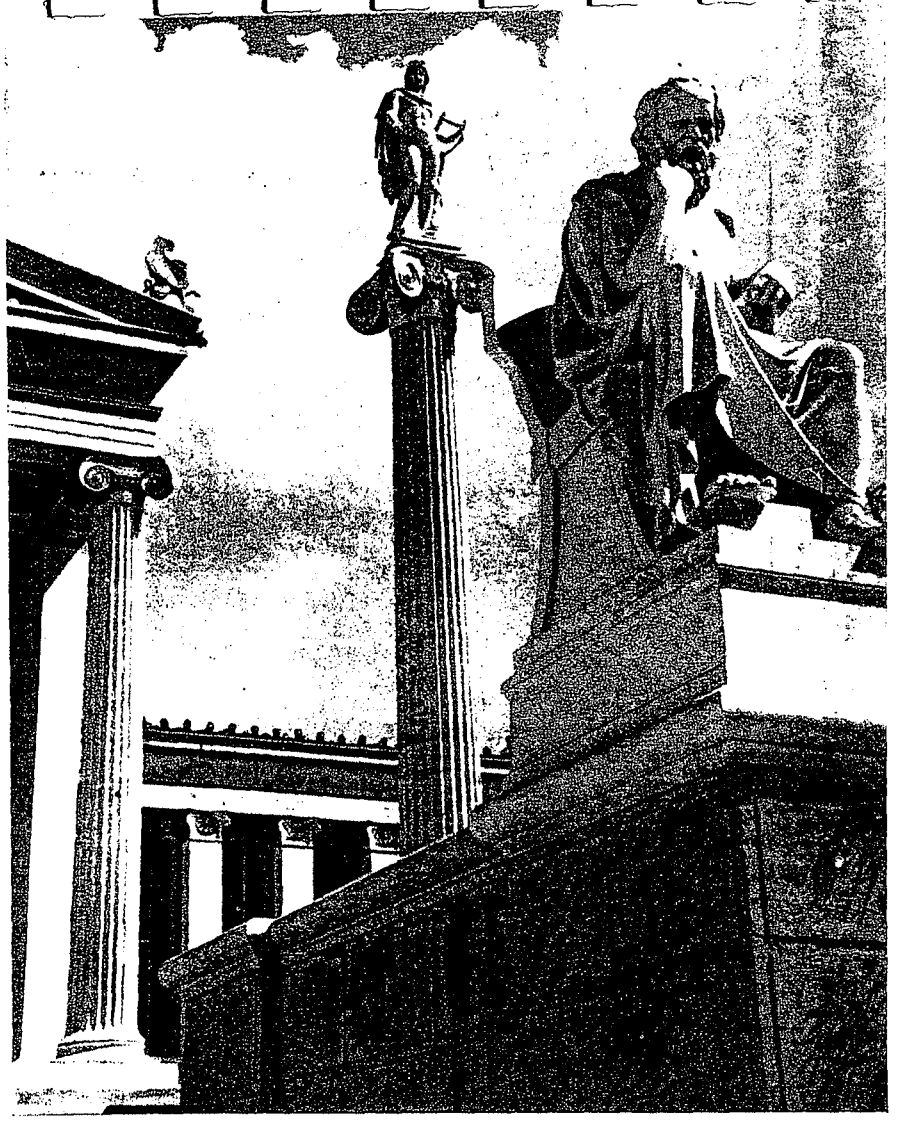
Geographic Location.— The city of Athens (in Greek Athinai), capital of the Hellenic kingdom, is situated near the Saronic Gulf in Attica, a triangular peninsula projecting in a southeasterly direction towards the Aegean Sea.

The city is built around the Acropolis (alt. 511 ft.) and the Lycabettus hill (908 ft.), on a plain surrounded by Mount Parnes (4635 ft.) on the north, Mt. Pentelikon (3634 ft.) on the northeast, the long ridge of Mt. Hymettus (3369 ft.) on the east, Mt. Aegaleos (1535 ft.) on the west and by the indented coast of the Saronic Gulf on the southwest. Through the plain flow the two small rivers Cephissus Atticus and Ilissus.

The city lies at an average altitude of 300 ft. above sea-level, and is geographically located at 38° 58′ of latitude north and 23° 43′ of longitude east of Greenwich.

Time.— Greece belongs to the time-belt of Eastern Europe. Athens time is one hour in advance of the time of Central Europe and two hours of Western Europe.

Astronomical time in Athens is 1 hr. 34 min. 52 sec. in advance of Greenwich time.



A CORNER OF THE ACADEMY

Population.— The city proper has a population of over 500.000 inhabitants. Including Piraeus (5 1/2 miles S. W. of Athens) and the environs, the figure approaches one million.

Historical Sketch.— The city of Athens, originally built on the plateau of the sacred rock of the Acropolis, was inhabited long before the 16th century B.C. It was then named Cecropia after its founder king Cecrops. The royal city was surrounded by the so called Cyclopean walls.

Legend attributes to Theseus the union of all the small states of Attica into a single state with Cecropia as its capital, whose name was changed into Athens, that is «the city of Athena», in honour of the goddess protectress of the city.

A lower town was formed during the following centuries at the foot of the Acropolis. In the 7th century it was already a small naval power. Under the influence of Solon, the legislator, and Peisistratus, the tyrant (6th cent. B.C.), the town developed fast to attain the zenith of its glory in the 5th century B.C., after the famous victories over the Persian in Marathon (490), Salamis (480) and Plataea (479).

During this golden era Athens gave to the world its great writers, philosophers and artists, whose works inspire universal admiration and are considered as the highest expression of human intelligence.

The Peloponnesian war (431 to 404 B.C.) resulted in a slackening of the artistic activity of Athens, but the century which followed marked again a period equally brilliant and refined, though perhaps not as great.

This period was followed by the epic era of Alexander the Great, who carried Hellenism deep into Asia. Athens, however, suffered from the consequences of this expansion. After the division of the great empire it passed through alternating stages of prosperity and decline. In the second century B. C. it fell, with the rest of Greece, under Roman domination and a period of decadence succeeded the old days of glory and prosperity.

It went through a kind of renaissance in the second century A.D. under the Emperor Hadrian, a friend of Greece, who embellished the city with sumptuous edifices.

***

Later it formed part of the Byzantine Empire which came under the influence of the Athenian culture. During this long period, although the pagan spirit had receded before the advance of Christianity, Athens did not cease from being regarded the intellectual centre of the Greek world and the metropolis of Hellenism. Three emperors married Athenian wives, who thus became empresses of Byzantium.

Athens followed the fate of the Byzantine Empire. It came under the transitory domination of the Franks (1201—1270 A. D.), and two centuries later under that of the Ottoman Empire (1456).

***

The War of Greek Independence (1821—1828) resulted in the formation of a Greek kingdom, which effected a gradual reorganisation of the Greek world. After emerging successfully from the Balkan Wars (1912—1913) and participating in the great European conflict, this new State succeeded in attaining its present extent with Athens, the city with a great past, as its capital.

CLIMATE

The climate of Attica, and consequently of Athens, has been praised since remotest antiquity. Its sky is of an unusual blue, and its atmosphere has a unique limpidity and transparency. Its bright and clear light, with its ever-changing tints, makes the outlines of the mountains and of the monuments stand out sharply against the sky, while at sunset it bathes everything in rosy and violet hues. Sunset in Athens is simply marvellous. The salubrity of its climate is due to the dryness of the air and to the imperceptible variations of the humidity, which is usually very slight.

Athens has an average of no more than 21 sunless days throughout the whole year. Of the 344 sunny days, 123 are radiant, without the shadow of a cloud in the sky. The rains are often torrential, but of short duration ; the sun reappears soon to radiate again its light and warmth.

The seasons are divided as follows :

Winter.— From mid-December until mid-March.

It snows rarely and very little. The temperature seldom falls below freezing point. The wind which blows from the high snow-clad plateaus of northern Greece is often violent and makes cold very perceptible, although the actual temperature may not be very low. But the period of cold weather is short, interrupted by beautiful sunny days, which the Athenians enjoy with delight. Attica presents an enchanting sight towards the end of January, with its orchards full of almond-trees in blossom, and the fields covered with clusters of anemones.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS ON THE CLIMATE OF ATHENS

	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEP.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.
Temperature of the air in Fahr.:												
Minimum.....	42.0	42.7	46.3	51.6	59.5	67.2	72.4	72.1	66.5	60.0	51.8	45.7
Maximun.....	53.1	55.7	60.3	67.9	77.0	84.9	90.4	89.5	83.3	74.3	63.6	56.5
Mean.....	47.4	48.8	53.4	59.6	68.1	75.8	81.1	80.5	74.4	66.8	57.4	51.0
Temperature of the sea.....	58.5	57.0	59.4	63.1	67.6	73.2	78.4	80.2	78.1	73.4	68.0	63.5
Days of rain.....	13	11	11	9	8	5	3	3	4	9	12	13
Rainfall in ins.....	2.2	1.7	1.3	0.9	0.8	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.7	1.5	2.9	2.6
Overcast days.....	6.7	5.2	4.5	3.2	2.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.7	3.1	5.0	5.7

Spring.— From mid-March to beginning of May.

This beautiful season of flowers is of a rather short duration. In April the air round the parks is filled with the perfume of orange and lemon blossoms.

Summer.— From May to the end of September.

July and August are the hottest months. The temperature rises, but the heat is never unbearable, as it is tempered by cool breezes from the sea and the mountains.

This is the season of periodic winds from the North, called «meltemia», which are very fresh, especially in the Grecian Archipelago.

The summer nights are cool and pleasant. There is rarely any rain during this season.

Autumn.— From October to beginning of December. One of the pleasantest seasons in Attica. The temperature is ideal especially after the first rains. Marvellous chrysanthemums and dahlias are then in gorgeous blossom.

DRINKING WATER

Only a few years ago Athens suffered from great lack of drinking water for its increasing population. The problem was happily solved by the formation of an artificial lake constructed in an appropriate locality at a distance of 18 ½ miles to the N. E. of Athens, and 3 miles of the village of Marathon, after which it was named the **Marathon Lake.**

The lake has a capacity of 41 million cubic metres (about 9 billion gallons) and a maximum depth of 177 ft. The water is kept by a great dam 914 ft. long, 177 ft. high and 157 ft. wide at its base, faced with Pentelic marble.

The water is conducted by means of a subterranean tunnel eight miles long af far as Kephissia, from where it is carried to Athens and Piraeus in mains. By a system of excellent modern installations the water is purified from every trace of harmful substance before distribution, and is therefore **absolutely safe** for drinking purposes.

ON MEALS AND WINES

Visitors to Athens will encounter no difficulty in the question of food. In the first class hotels and restaurants an excellent cuisine, mostly French, is to be found, while Greek cuisine prevails in some of the larger restaurants and in all minor ones. Greek cooking classes somewhere between Oriental and French cooking and comprises such dishes as *pilafi* (rice), *makaronia* (cheese spaghetti), *pastitsio makaronia* (mince meat and macaroni pie), *keftedes* (mince meat rissoles), *dolmades* (mince meat-balls wrapped in vine leaves), *souvlakia* (young lamp meat grilled on a skewer), *arnaki psito* (roast lamb), *arnaki tis souvlas* (whole lamb grilled on a spit) and which are considered by foreigners as really palatable.

Another kind of Greek dish is the *entrades*, prepared with meat and vegetables, such as *selina* (celery), *kolokythakia* small marrows), *anghinares* (artichokes), *spanakia* (spinaches), *melidzanes* (eggplants) and so on.

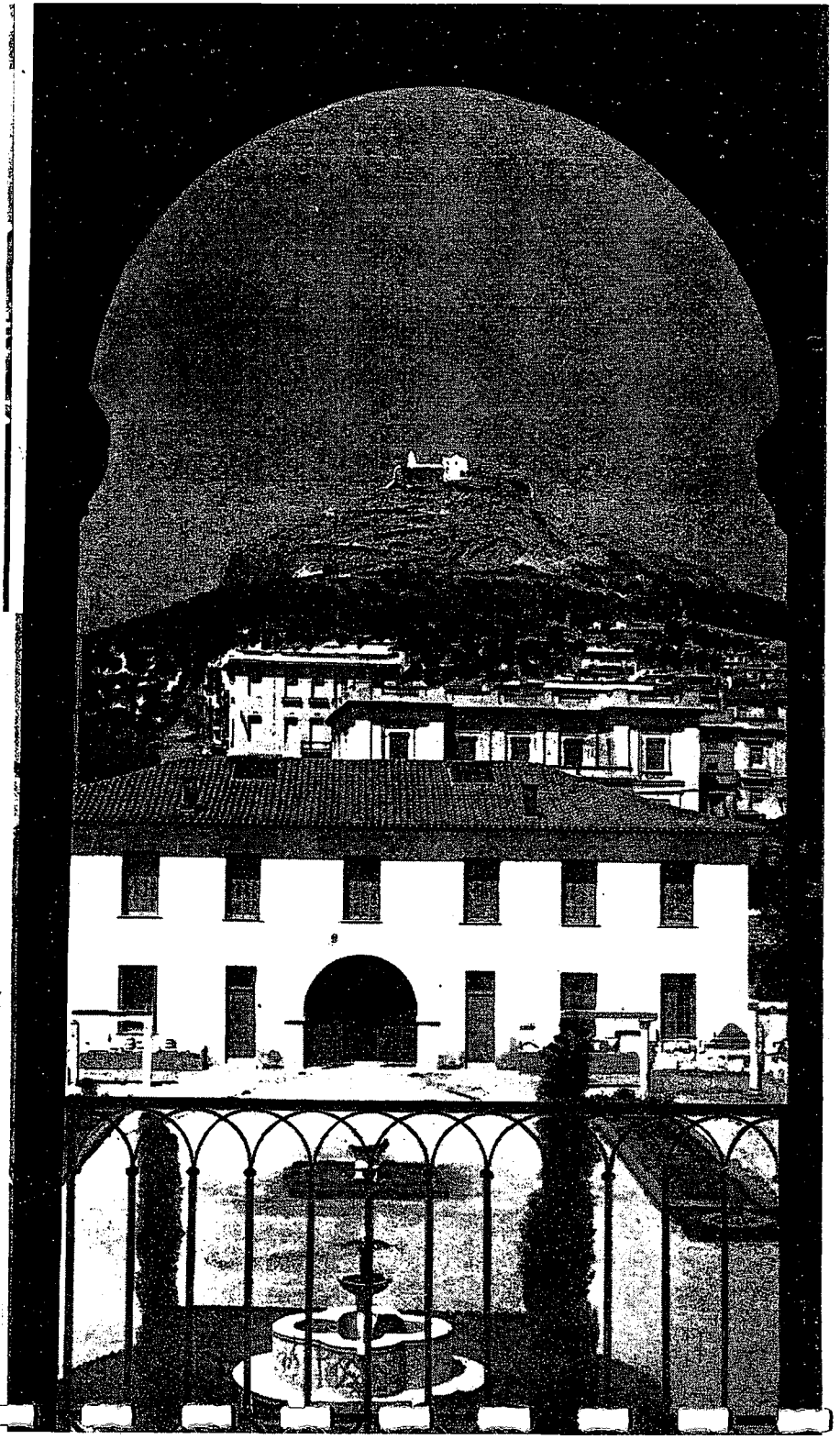
A sauce generally liked, is *avgolémono* (beaten egg and lemon juice) used mostly in soups, while raw olive oil — a fine greek product — is freely used in salads and for frying.

Fish abounds and is very tasty. Most generally liked are the *barbounia* (red mullets), *tsipoura* (sea-trout), *synagrida* (gurnard), *kalamarakia* (squids), and *garides* (shrimps).

Athens is particularly blessed in fruits, of which there is an abundance of almost every kind. Tasty grapes *(stafylia)* and their stoneless variety *(stafida)*, juicy oranges *(portokalia)*, delicious figs *(syka)* and full flavoured melons *(peponia)* are the most popular. Mention also should be made of *yahourti*, a type of sour milk, which is wholesome, appetising and generally liked.

The wines of Greece are excellent. The most popular kind is the *retsina*, an Attican wine flavoured with resin, which gives to it a slightly bitter taste (very much disliked by those who try it at first, but as a rule esteemed afterwards). Retsina is best to be had at any of the numerous Athenian *"taverna"* where it is served straight from the taps of barrels, together with such specialities as *kokoretsi*, made from the entrails of young lamps grilled on a spit.

One can also get excellent, bottled, non-resinous wines of various brands. Coffee is made in the turkish way, and is served at all times. It is black, thick and rich, and sweetened as ordered.



A VIEW OF LYCABETTUS FROM THE BYZANTINE MUSEUM

ORIENTATION IN THE CITY

NOTE: *Plateia*, Greek for Square. *Leophoros*, Greek for Avenue.
Odos, » » Street. *Stathmos*, » » Station.

For purposes of orientation the visitor shoud mark two points of reference: **Plateia Omonias** *(Concord Square)*, situated at a distance of about a mile from the northern slope of the Acropolis, and **Plateia Syntagmatos** *(Constitution Square)*, over half a mile to the S. E. of the former square. These two squares are connected by **Odos Stadiou** *(Stadium Street)*. It should be born in mind that under Plateia Omonias is the station of the Electric Railway, running between Athens and Piraeus, while at the upper part of Plateia Syntagmatos are the Old Palace, the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier and the Hotel Grande Bretagne.

Running parallel to Odos Stadiou is **Leophoros Panepistimiou** *(University Avenue)*, with a group of the three beautiful buildings of the Academy, the University and the National Library. The street behind these buildings is **Odos Acadimias** *(Academy Street)*.

From **Plateia Syntagmatos** radiate the following principal streets: Upper (east) end: 1) **Leophoros Amalias**, which is a continuation of Leophoros Panepistimiou, passing along the National Garden and the Zappeion Park and leading to Hadrian's Arch and the Temple of Olympian Zeus, whence **Odos Dionissiou Areopaghitou** leads to the entrance of the Acropolis; 2) **Leophoros Vassilissis Sophias**, which starts at a point opposite the Hotel Grande Bretagne and passes by the Old Palace, the Benaki Museum and the Byzantine Museum, leading to the outskirts of Athens. From its lower (west) end radiate: 1) **Odos Stadiou**, leading to Plateia Omonias; 2) **Odos Hermou** *(Hermes Street)*, in a westerly direction, passing by the small Byzantine church of Kapnikarea and the stations of Monastiraki and Thission and leading to the Ceramicus; 3) **Odos Mitropoleos** *(Cathedral Street)*, parallel to Odos Hermou, passing before the Cathedral and the Little Metropolis, whence it continues to Monastiraki Station as Odos Deka; and 4) **Odos Philhellinon** *(Philhellenes Street)*, in a southward direction, passing before the Russian and Anglican churches and meeting Leophoros Amalias at a point opposite the entrance to the Zappeion Park.

From **Plateia Omonias** radiate the following streets: 1) **Odos Tritis Septemvriou** *(Third September Street)*, in a northward direction, at No. 23 of which is located the Aliens Department; 2) **Odos Aghiou Constantinou** *(St. Constantine Street)*, passing before the Royal Theatre and leading to the stations of the Peloponnesus and Larissa Railways; 3) **Odos Pireos** *(Piraeus Street)*, a long thoroughfare, passing by the Ceramicus and ending at Piraeus; 4) **Odos Athinas**, a popular shopping street, leading to Monastiraki Station;

and last 5) **Odos Stadiou** and 6) **Leophoros Panepistimiou**, both leading, as already mentioned, to Plateia Syntagmatos.

From Leophoros Panepistimiou, at a point very near Plateia Omonias, branches off **Odos Eolou**, leading in a southward direction, crossing Odos Stadiou, and running parallel to Odos Athinas. In this street the General Post Office and the National Bank are located. The extension of Odos Eolou to the north is called **Odos Patission**, a long thoroughfare, where the Polytechnic School and the Archaeological Museum are found.

Stadiou, **Ermou** and **Eolou** Streets form a large triangle, which is an important business and shopping centre.

It should be noted that the distances between the above-named points are not great: one may easily walk from Plateia Syntagmatos to the Temple of Olympian Zeus in ten minutes. The whole length of Odos Stadiou is less than a quarter of an hour's easy walk, and twenty minutes' walk will bring one from Plateia Syntagmatos to the entrance of the Acropolis.

TRANSPORTATION

The means of transportation within the city of Athens, as well as between Athens and the suburbs, are frequent, rapid, inexpensive and adapted to the needs of the public. These are the following:

I. ELECTRIC TRAMWAYS

Each line has a special number appearing at the front part of every car, together with an inscription indicating the course followed; the cars of certain lines have also side-plates for the same purpose.

Obligatory stops are indicated by wide bands of red on the electric poles; bands of red and white indicate optional stops. Most of the bus-lines make use of the same stops.

The principal tram-lines are the following:

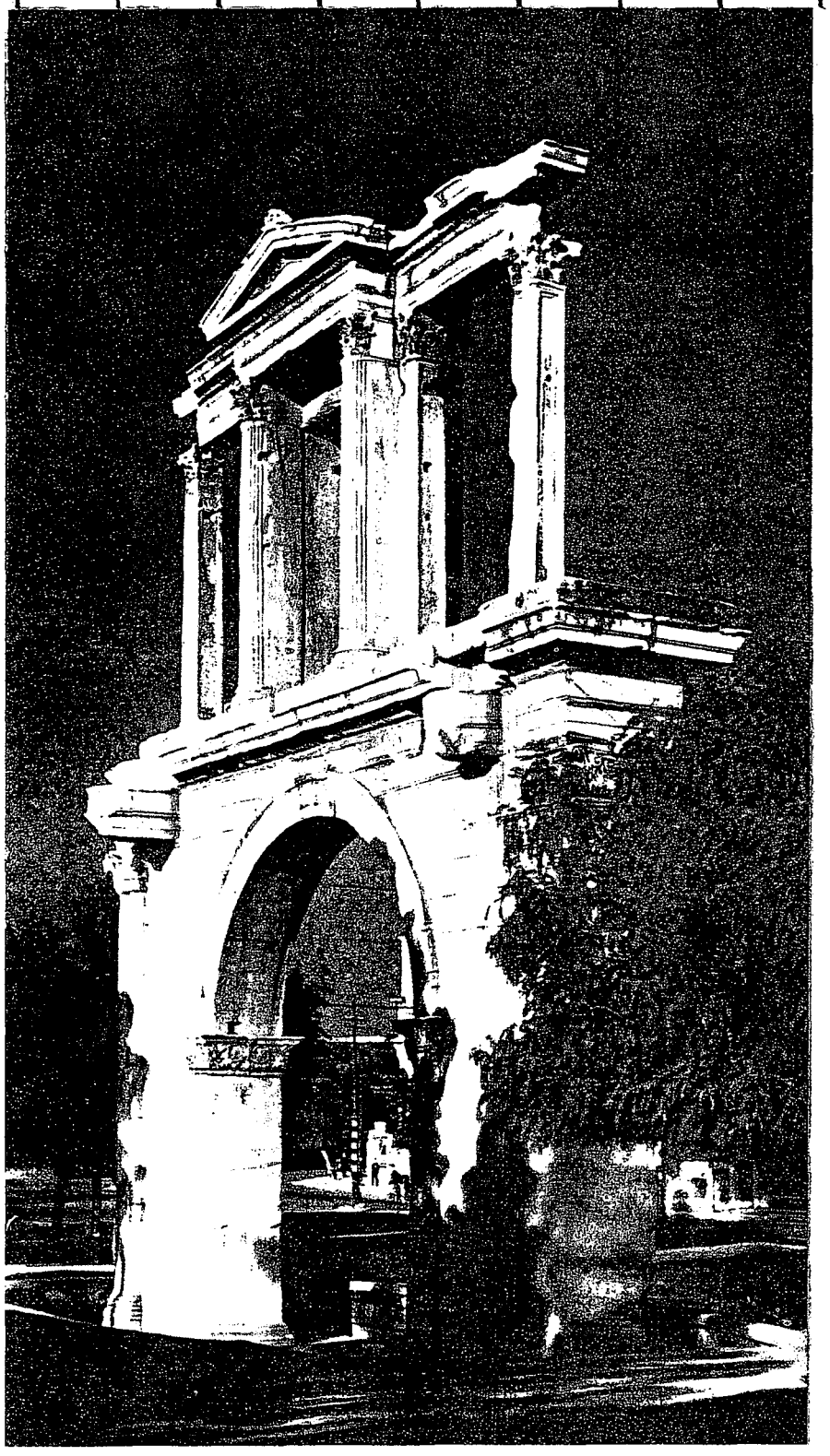
No. 1 (on green background): **Acadimia - Neon Phaliron.** – Starting at Leophoros Panepistimiou (Academy), it passes by the Old Palace, proceeds along Leophoros Amalias, passes by the Arch of Hadrian, stops at Callithea and Tzitzifies and ends at Neon Phaliron.

No. 1/3: **Patissia - Callithea.** – It serves the whole length of Odos Patission. Passing in front of the Archaeological Museum and the Polytechnic School, it stops very near Plateia Omonias, continues along Leophoros Panepistimiou and Amalias, and terminates at Callithea.

No. 2: **Ambelokipi - Kypseli.** – From Ambelokipi it passes along Leophoros Vassilissis Sophias Odos Acadimias, Odos Panepistimiou, and Odos Patission, turning towards the quarter of Kypseli at a point called Anghelopoulou.

No. 3: **Pangrati - Plateia Amerikis.** – It leaves Pangrati passing by the Stadium, the Temple of Olympian Zeus, the Zappeion Park, the Anglican church, Plateia Syntagmatos, Leophoros Panepistimiou; and it ends at the little Plateia Amerikis situated about halfways in Odos Patission.

No. 4: **Omonia - Rouf.** – From Plateia Omonias to the quarter of Rouf via Odos Pireos. It passes by the Ceramicus.



ARCH OF HADRIAN

No. 5 : **Pangrati - Stathmos Larissis.**— Same course as No. 3 as far as Plateia Omonias. Thence, rounding the square, it descends the Odos Aghiou Constantinou and terminates at Larissa Station.

No. 6 : **Syntagma - Acharnon.**— From Plateia Syntagmatos it runs along Odos Mitropoleos and Odos Athinas. Passing through Plateia Omonias and Vathis it continues along Odos Acharnon ending at Kato Patissia.

No. 7 : Same line as No. 2 but in the reverse direction.

No. 8/9 : **Petralona - Sepolia.**— From the district of Petralona it passes near Theseum Temple, Thission Station, a section of Odos Ermou, Monastiraki Station, along Odos Athinas, through Plateia Omonias and Vathis, along Odos Liossion, and near Attiki Station, ending at the district of Sepolia.

No. 10 : **Hippocratous - Votanicos.**— It runs the entire length of Odos Hippocratous, passes by the Academy, Plateia Syntagmatos, Odos Mitropoleos, the stations of Monastiraki and Thission, crosses Odos Pireos and reaches the Botanical Garden. A deviation of this line runs through Plateia Omonias and Odos Pireos under same number on yellow background.

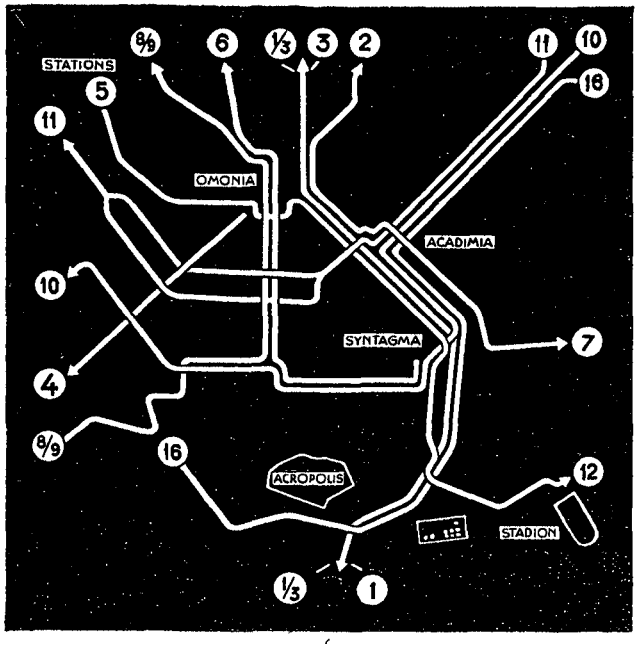
No. 11 : **Hippocratous - Kolokynthou.**— It also runs the entire length of Odos Hippocratous, passing by the National Library. It crosses Leophoros Panepistimiou, Odos Stadiou and, passing by the Central Market, it terminates in the Kolokynthou district.

No. 12 : **Stathmos Larissis - Pangrati.**— Same line as No. 5 but in the reverse direction. Under number 12 runs also line No. 3 in the reverse direction.

No. 16 : **Hippocratous - Acropolis - Thission.**— This line leads to the Acropolis. Starting from Odos Hippocratous, it follows the course of line No. 10 as far as Plateia Syntagmatos. Thence by Odos Philhellinon it passes the Anglican church, the Arch of Hadrian, the Theatre of Dionysos, the Odeon of Herodes Atticus (near the entrance to the Acropolis), and reaches the Theseum.

RATES : The tramway fares range, generally, between two and five drachmas, depending on the distance covered. They are somewhat increased after midnight.

ELECTRIC TRAMWAYS OF ATHENS



II. MOTOR-BUS LINES

The city of Athens is connected with its environs and the provinces by numerous lines of motor-buses. Although these buses are of various types, they are, as a rule, comfortable and rapid, and charge moderate rates. The buses which run in the city serve chiefly the same districts as the trams, besides some other remote districts of the city. They carry signs in front and at the sides showing their destination. Some are further distinguishable by numbers, as in the case of the tram cars, or by letters of the alphabet.

Of these bus-lines the following are the most important:

BUS-LINES OF THE TRAMWAY COMPANY :

Omonia-Vyron line. *(Green buses)* : From Plateia Omonias, along Odos Stadiou, Plateia Syntagmatos, Odos Philhellinon, Zappeion, Temple of Olympian Zeus, Stadium to Vyron quarter, and vice versa.

Mitropolis-Vyron line. *(Green buses)* : From Plateia Mitropoleos, along Odos Mitropoleos, Odos Philhellinon, Zappeion, Temple of Olympian Zeus, Stadium, to Vyron quarter, and vice versa.

Marasleion line. *(Green buses)* : From Monastiraki Station by Odos Deka, Odos Mitropoleos, Plateia Syntagmatos, Kolonaki to Marasleion (near the American and British Archaeological Schools) and vice versa.

Erythros Stavros line. *(Green buses)* : From Plateia Mitropoleos, along Plateia Syntagmatos, Leophoros Panepistimiou, Odos Charilaou Trikoupi, Leophoros Alexandras, Leophoros Kephissias to the Hospital Erythros Stavros (Red Cros) and vice versa.

Veikou line. *(Yellow buses)* : From Plateia Omonias, along Odos Stadiou, Plateia Syntagmatos, Odos Philhellinon, Zappeion, Hadrian's Arch, as far as Plateia Veikou, and vice versa.

Koukaki line. *(Yellow buses)* : From Plateia Omonias, following the same course as Veikou line, but terminating beyond Plateia Veikou at the quarter of Koukaki, and vice versa.

Nea Smyrni line. *(Yellow buses)* : From Odos Sina beside the Academy, along Leophoros Panepistimiou, Leophoros Amalias and Leophoros Syngrou to the suburb of Nea Smyrni about three miles distant.

Palaeon Phaliron and **Edem line.** *(Yellow buses)* : From Odos Sina beside the Academy, along Leophoros Panepistimiou, Leophoros Amalias, Leophoros Syngrou to Palaeon Phaliron and Edem, four and half miles distant, on the coast of the Saronic Gulf.

Psychico line. *(Yellow buses)* : From Plateia Omonias along Leophoros Panepistimiou, Leophoros Vassilissis Sophias and Leophoros Kephissias to the suburb of Psychico, four miles distant.

Chalandri line. *(Yellow buses)* : From Plateia Omonias along Leophoros Panepistimiou, Leophoros Vassilissis Sophias and Leophoros Kephissias to the village of Chalandri, five miles distant.

Kephissia line. *(Yellow buses)* : From Odos Sina beside the Academy building, along Leophoros Panepistimiou, Leophoros Vassilissis Sophias and Leophoros Kephissias, through the village of Amaroussi to the summer resort of Kephissia, nine miles distant.

NOTE : Some of the above lines are also served by other buses. Fares generally range between one and ten drachmas and are somewhat increased after midnight.

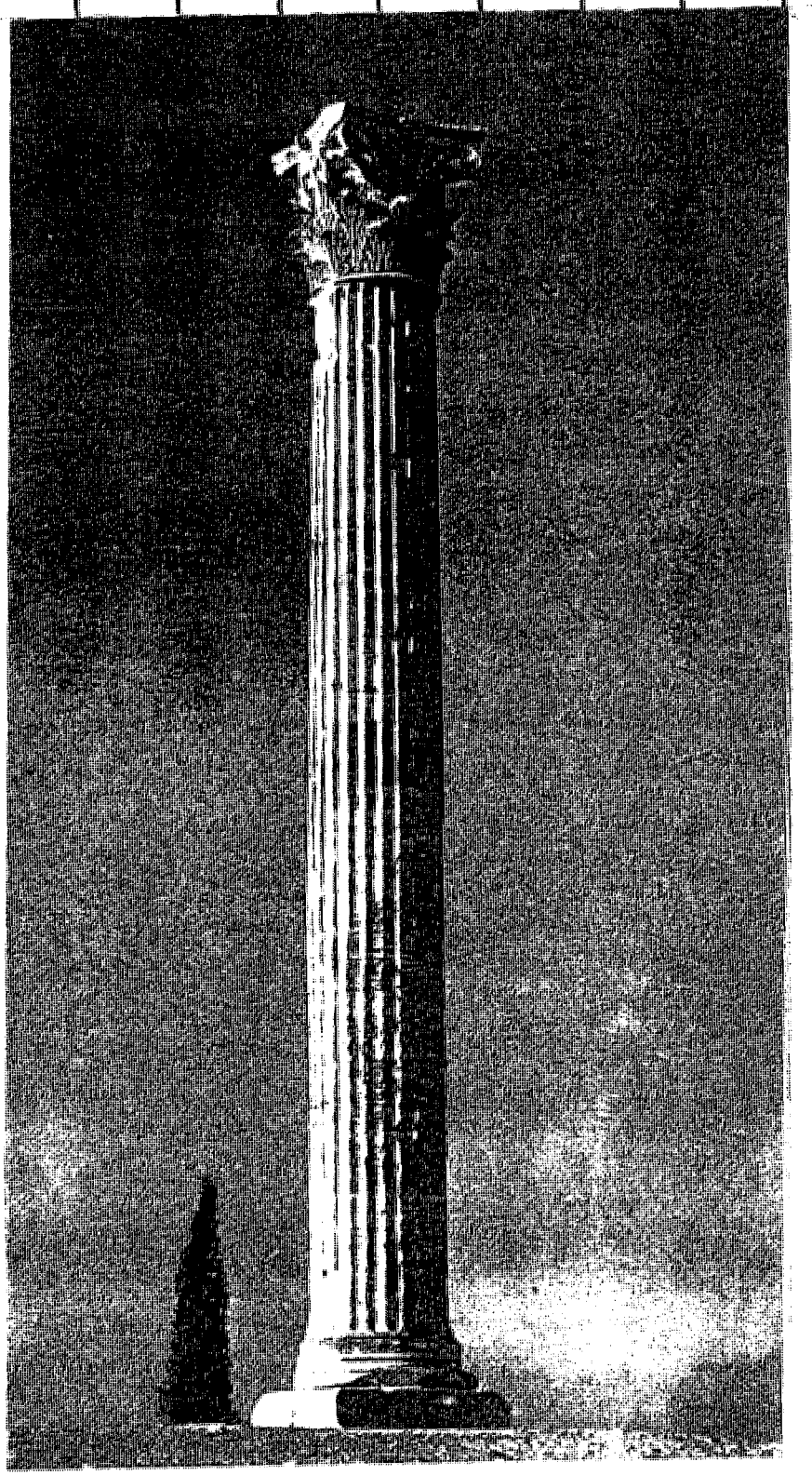
MOTOR-BUS SERVICES UNDER STATE MANAGEMENT

TO THE SUBURBS OF ATHENS AND THE PROVINCES

(Alphabetically arranged)

DESTINATION TO	DIST. IN KM.	POINTS OF DEPARTURE IN ATHENS FROM
Aghia Paraskevi.	9	Odos Acadimias, behind the University Bdg.
Aghios Andreas..	30	Corner of Odos Menandrou and Sophocleous
Amaroussi.....	12	Plateia Kaningos
Amphissa.....	187	No. 11, Odos Deliyanni
Anavyssos.....	45	Plateia Vathis
Arachova.....	155	No. 11, Odos Deliyanni
Argos.....	137	Plateia Aghiou Constantinou
Boyati.....	23	Plateia Vathis
Calamata.....	303	No. 3, Odos Karolou
Chalandri	8	Plateia Omonias or Plateia Kaningos
Chassia (Phyle)..	16	Plateia Vathis
Corinth.....	87	Plateia Aghiou Constantinou
Daphni.....	10	Odos Efpolidos, beside the Townhall
Delphi.....	165	No. 11, Odos Deliyanni
Dionysos	23.5	Plateia Vathis
Ekali.....	20	Plateia Kaningos
Eleusis	22	Odos Arionos, near No. 100, Odos Ermou
Ellinico	13	Odos Acadimias, by the Church of Zoodochos Pighi
Erythrae	58	No. 11, Odos Deliyanni
Frangoklissia....	12	Plateia Kaningos
Galatsi	5	Plateia Lavriou
Glyfada.....	17	Odos Sina, beside the Academy Bdg.
Grammatiko.....	48	Corner of Odos Menandrou and Sophocleous
Gytheion	306	No. 3, Odos Karolou
Kalamos.....	45	Plateia Vathis
Kalyvia.....	32	» »
Kapandriti	34.5	» »
Kastri	17	Plateia Kaningos
Kephissia.....	14	» »
Keratea	37.5	Plateia Vathis
Kiato.....	110	Plateia Aghiou Constantinou
Kiourka	33	Plateia Vathis
Koropi	23	A by-street next to No. 15, Odos Athinas
Lamia	214	No. 11, Odos Deliyanni
Larissa	323	» » »
Lavrion	52	Plateia Vathis
Levadia	117	No. 11, Odos Deliyanni
Lidoriki.....	234	» » »
Liopesi.....	17	Corner of Odos Athinas and Voreou
Loutraki	86	Plateia Aghiou Constantinou
Makri	32	Corner of Odos Menandrou and Sophocleous
Mandra.....	27	No. 11, Odos Deliyanni
Marathon Lake..	31	Plateia Vathis
Marathon Village	42	Corner of Odos Menandrou and Sophocleous
Marcopoulo	28	Plateia Vathis
Megalo Pefko ...	35	No. 6, Odos Areos, near Monastiraki
Megalopolis	232	No. 3, Odos Karolou
Megara.....	42	No. 6, Odos Areos, near Monastiraki
Menidi(Acharnæ)	12	Odos Kratinou, beside the Townhall
Nafplion.....	149	Plateia Aghiou Constantinou
Nea Smyrni	5	Odos Sina, beside the Academy Bdg.
Oropos	50	Plateia Vathis
Palæon Phaliron	7	Odos Sina, beside the Academy Bdg.
Pendeli.....	17	Plateia Kaningos
Piraeus.....	9	Plateia Omonias
Psychiko	6.5	» »
Rafina.....	27	Corner of Odos Menandrou and Sophocleous
Sparta	261	No. 3, Odos Karolou
Spata.....	19.5	Corner of Odos Athinas and Voreou
Sunion	62	Plateia Vathis
Thebes	70	No. 11, Odos Deliyanni
Tripolis.....	198	No. 3, Odos Karolou
Varkiza	25	No. 20, Odos Omirou
Villia.....	54	No. 11, Odos Deliyanni
Voula.....	18.5	Odos Sina, beside the Academy Bdg.
Vouliagmeni	24	No. 20, Odos Omirou
Xylocastro	120	Plateia Aghiou Constantinou

FARES in general average less than one drachma per kilometre.



A COLUMN OF THE TEMPLE OF ZEUS

WEST SIDE OF THE PARTHENON SHOWING THE FRIEZE OF THE PANATHENAIC PROCESSION

III. PIRAEUS - ATHENS ELECTRIC RAILWAY

Distance 10 km. (6 1/4 miles) covered in 18 minutes. Frequent departures; intense circulation *(about one hundred thousand persons a day)*. First class ticket, Drs. 5 1/2.

Stations: Piraeus, Neon Phaliron, Moschaton, Callithea, Thission, Monastiraki, Omonia.

The Athens station is underground, at the centre of Plateia Omonias. The Piraeus station is very near the inner port.

IV. ATHENS - KEPHISSIA RAILWAY

The above railway service has lately been suspended pending the electrification of the line. Communication between Athens and Kephissia is provisionally maintained by bus lines *(yellow cars)*, their point of departure from Athens being Odos Sina beside the Academy building.

V. PIRAEUS - ATHENS - PELOPONNESUS RAILWAYS (SPAP)

This line connects Athens with the railway lines in Peloponnesus and also with Laurium. Presently, however, the service to Laurium has been suspended.

Athens station: Stathmos Peloponnisou; served by bus or tram, No. 5.

VI. GREEK STATE RAILWAYS (SEK)

This line serves continental Greece, Thessaly, Macedonia and Thrace. It is the line on which the Simplon-Orient Express and the Direct-Orient run.

Athens Stations: Stathmos Larissis, at the terminal point of tram No. 5. There is also a booking office in town at 39, Odos Panepistimiou.

VII. TAXIS AND OTHER MOTOR-CARS

The tariffs in force relating to automobile charges are the following:

TAXI-AUTOMOBILES

Within the Circulation zone: Tariff I.

1. Five-seaters: for the first 700 metres (2.300 ft.) ..... Drs. 9
   For every additional 166 metres (545 ft.)..... » 1
2. Seven-seaters: for the first 625 metres (2.050 ft.) ..... » 9
   For every additional 111 metres (360 ft.)..... » 1

Outside the Circulation zone: Tariff II.

In case the taxi leaves the circulation zone, and the client is not intending to return by the same car, the taximeter is turned to tariff II, which increases the charge for the remainder of the distance by 80 %.

MOTOR-CARS WITHOUT TAXIMETER

Seven-seaters: Drs. 10 per km. (Drs. 16 per mile).

For distances beyond 150 km. (93 miles): Drs. 12 per km. (19 per mile).

AERODROMES

Tatoi *(17 km. from Athens)*.— Military land aerodrome, open to public use and provided with custom-house. It serves as landing ground to the Hellenic Society of Aerial Communications and the Dutch Royal Society (K.L.M).

Phaleron.— Maritime airport with custom-house, used by the hydroplanes of the Imperial Airways and the Aero-Espresso Italiana.

Megalo-Pefko (see page 21). — Auxiliary maritime airport with custom-house employed by the Compagnie Air-France.

USE OF TIME

The following programme for the sightseeing of Athens is suggested to visitors whose stay in Athens is limited to one or two days only.

One day: *In the forenoon* visit the Monument of Lysicrates, the Arch of Hadrian, the Temple of Olympian Zeus and the Stadium. Drive or walk along the shady Odos Hirodou tou Atticou to the Byzantine or the Benaki Museum. Thence, passing by the Old Palace, the Academy, the University and the National Library, visit the Archaeological Museum (one hour at least).

EVZONES MAKING MERRY

In the afternoon visit the Theatre of Dionysos, the Odeon of Herodes Atticus, the Acropolis and its museum, the Areopagus, the Theseum, the Tower of the Winds and the «Little Metropolis».

Two days: Spend the *first day* as described above. In the summer evenings, drive to the Saronic coast where dinner may be had at Palaeon Phaliron or Glyfada.

Second day: In the forenoon complete sightseeing Athens by visiting the Ceramicus, the Byzantine churches of St. Theodore and Kapnikarea, the Byzantine or Benaki Museum, the National Garden and the Zappeion and inspect the shops selling interesting Greek industrial products. *In the afternoon* drive to Daphni and Eleusis or to Sunion.

Descriptive notes on all these places may be found in the pages that follow.

***

Passengers on ships calling at the port of Piraeus for **three to six hours**, have sufficient time to pay a hurried visit to the Acropolis and the Archaeological Museum, and drive through the city of Athens.

Visitors who can prolong their stay in Greece, besides sightseeing Athens at leisure, may also take trips to other interesting spots and archaeological sites, such as Delphi, Olympia, Corinth, Mycenae, Epidaurus, Sparta, Mistra, Delos and Knossos.

For additional information tourists are requested to apply to the Travel Agencies or to the Information Bureau of the Under-Secretariat of State for the Press and Tourism, 12, Odos Philhellinon, Athens.

MONUMENTS OF ATHENS

THE ACROPOLIS

Open to visitors: Every day from 8 a.m. till sunset. Admission, including the Acropolis Museum: Drs. 50 per person (see Notice on p. 20). On the night of full moon, as well as on the two preceding and one following nights, the Acropolis is open from 9 o'clock till midnight. Admission: Drs 20.

The primitive town was originally built on the sacred rock of the Acropolis (altitude 512 ft.). Later, at the time when Athens extended all around it, it became the religious centre on which were constructed the beautiful temples, whose ruins still command the admiration of the whole world. These monuments are as follows (see numerals in plan on next page):

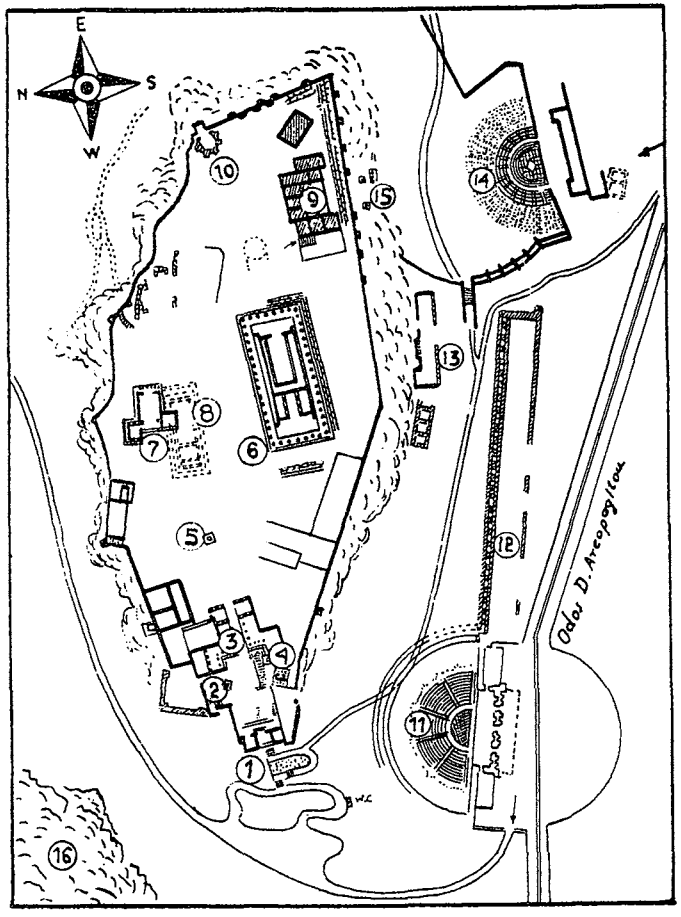
Beulé Gate (1). — This is a later entrance to the Acropolis, named after the French archaeologist who directed the excavations in 1852, and discovered it under a Turkish bastion. A Roman marble staircase leads to the base of the

Propylaea. On ascending the staircase, the visitor sees, on his left, the pedestal of the **Monument of Agrippa (2)**, 29 ft. 3 in. high, of bluish Hymettus marble.

The Propylaea (3).—A monumental entrance to the Acropolis, situated at the top of the Roman staircase. The Propylaea date from the age of Pericles and were constructed of Pentelic marble by Mnesicles, after the completion of the Parthenon. It is a majestic edifice of Doric order. Two rows of Ionic columns (43 ft. 6 in. high) divide the central part into three isles, through the middle one of which passed the sacred way. It has two wings, the northern one of which served as an art gallery.

Temple of Wingless Victory (4). — Ionic temple, built entirely of Pentelic marble in about 435, and resting on a platform near the south wing of the Propylaea. It is remarkable for its graceful form.

PLAN OF THE ACROPOLIS



A marble balustrade, decorated with reliefs, served as a parapet around the platform of the temple. Fragments of these reliefs are preserved in the Acropolis Museum and are universally considered as masterpieces.

The panoramic view of the island of Salamis and the entire Saronic Gulf from this platform is superb.

The temple had been temporarily removed (1938) to allow the necessary reinforcement of the bastion on which it stands.

Athena Promachos (5). — At a distance of about a hundred feet east of the Propylaea, on a slightly raised level, is the probable site of Phidias' colossal bronze statue of the goddess Athena Promachos.

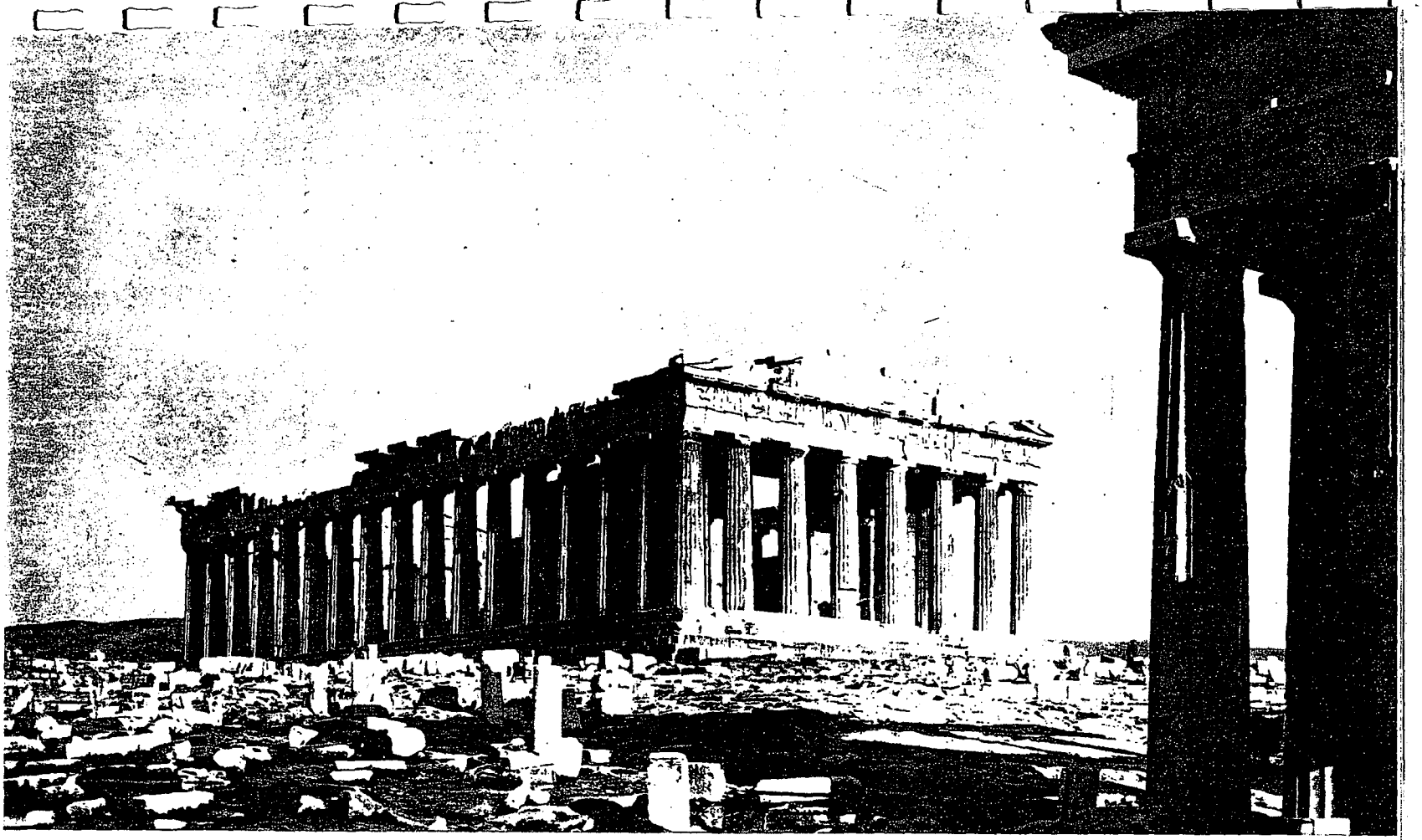
The Parthenon (6). — This most famous masterpiece of architecture of all times was constructed (447—432) on plans drawn by the architect Ictinus in collaboration with the great sculptor Phidias. Nothing can compare to its marvellous beauty. Constructed on the highest plateau of the sacred rock, it dominates proudly over the city, and lifts up the majesty of its architecture towards the pure and clear sky as a supreme manifestation of art.

Built entirely of Pentelic marble, it measures 228 by 101 ft. Its exterior peristyle has 46 columns of Doric order, 34 ft. 3 in. high, measuring eight on each end, and seventeen on each side. The pediments, the metopes and the frieze are decorated with sculptures. Within the temple was the statue of Athena Parthenos, work of Phidias, made of gold and ivory and reaching a height of 49 ft., including the base. The temple was inaugurated in 438 B. C.

One should especially observe the curvature of the lines of the building, which is easily perceptible if one follows with the eye the steps at the base. The lines will be found to be slightly convex. This is a refined touch in construction, which corrects the optical illusion whereby long isolated horizontal lines appear to bend in the middle.

The Erechtheum (7). — Temple of Athena and Poseidon-Erechtheus, of Ionic order, built in 420 on the site of the oldest sanctuaries of the Acropolis. It stands north of the Parthenon to which it presents a contrast, owing to the delicacy of its design. Specially noteworthy is the portico of the «Korai» or maidens, called the Caryatids, which stand in the place of columns, bearing on their heads the weight of the architrave with a severe grace.

The Hecatompedon (8). — The name signifies a building one hundred feet long. It was an archaic temple of Athena Polias, which was destroyed by the Persians in 480 B. C. The only remains are its foundations, extending between the Parthenon and the Erechtheum. It was built on the site of the prehistoric Megaron, of which the stone bases of two wooden columns (1400 B. C.) are still in situ protected by iron rails.



THE PARTHENON

The Acropolis Museum (9).

The Museum is open : from April to September, on week-days, 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 4 to 6 p.m. and on Sundays from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. From October to March, on week-days, 9 to 12 a.m. and 3 to 5 p.m. and on Sundays, 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. The charge for admission is included in the ticket for the Acropolis.

This small, but very important museum, situated at the southeastern end of the plateau, contains objects discovered on the Acropolis, during the extensive operations in 1885, of clearing it of all structures and habitations erected there prior to the Independence of Greece.

Among the findings, which mostly belong to the archaic period, a number of statues representing graceful maidens, known by the name of «Korai», constitute a collection of great archaeological importance, for studying the evolution of Greek sculpture.

To the N.E. of the Museum is the *Belvedere* **(10)** from which one may enjoy a panoramic view of Athens.

SOUTHERN SLOPE OF THE ACROPOLIS

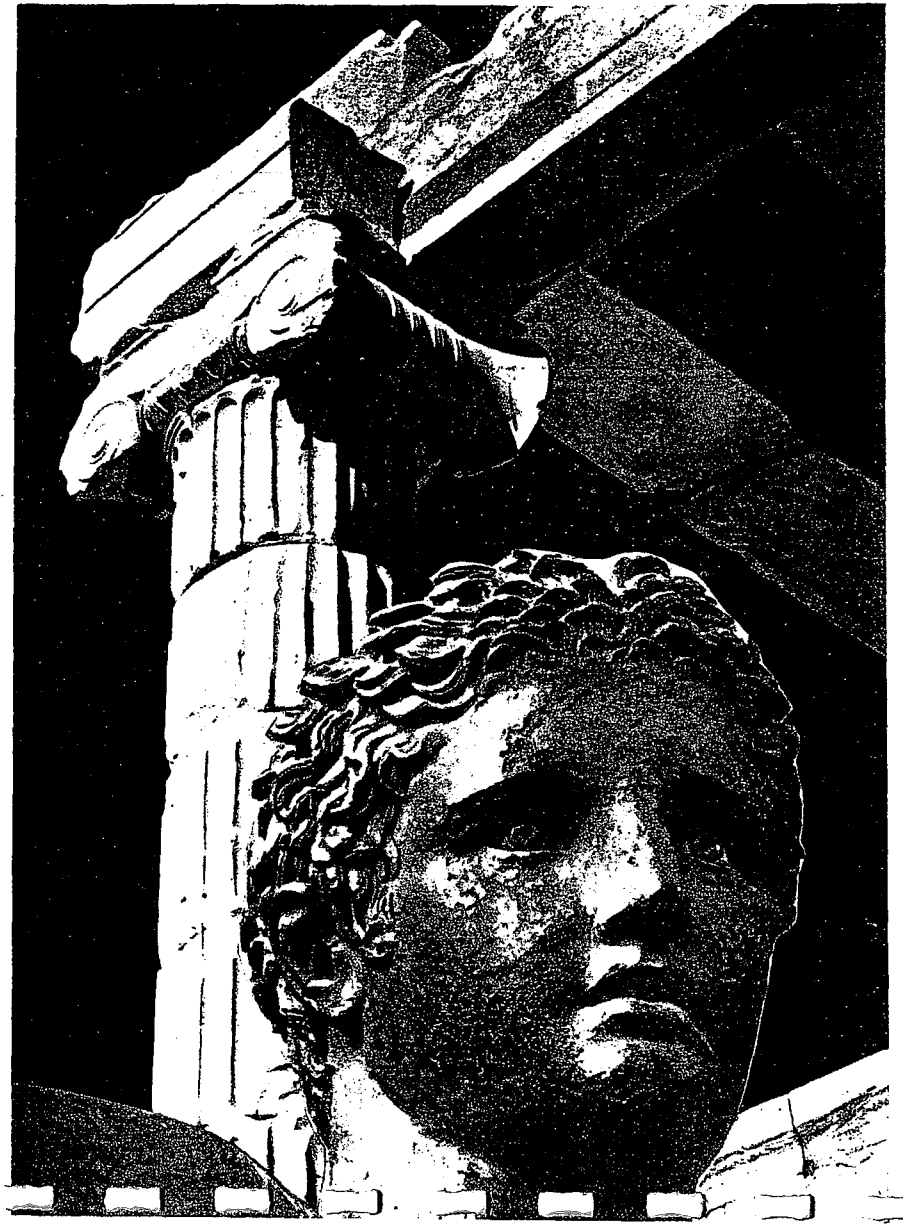
Odeon of Herodes Atticus (11).— A Roman edifice constructed in about 160 A.D. by the wealthy Herodes Atticus, in memory of his wife, Regilla, to serve for concerts and dramatic performances. Today it is occasionally used for the same purpose.

Portico of Eumenes (12).— It extends between the Odeon and the Theatre of Dionysus. It was constructed by Eumenes, king of Pergamos, in about 165 B.C., as shelter and promenade for the theatregoers.

Sanctuary of Asclepios (13).— It occupies the terrace above the portico of Eumenes and comprises an altar, the temple of Asclepios and Hygeia, and a portico 164 ft. long

with galleries which served as dormitories. In these the patients awaited the nocturnal appearance of the god who would heal them.

Theatre of Dionysus (14).— In this theatre were performed the dramatic works of famous Greek authors, like Aeschylus, Sophocles, Euripides, Aristophanes and their contemporaries. The theatre had a seating capacity of more than 15.000 spectators. It underwent several alterations,



especially under the Romans. The visitor will notice, in the first row, the marble seats of honour reserved for priests and other dignitaries, as the inscriptions on their bases show.

High above the theatre of Dionysus is a cave which serves today as a chapel consecrated to the Virgin. Its entrance was formerly occupied by the choregic **Monument of Thrasyllus (15).** The two Corinthian columns above the cave once bore tripods and were, doubtless, set up in honour of choregic victories.

WEST OF THE ACROPOLIS

The Areopagus (16).—This rock, at the right of the visitor as he descends from the Acropolis, was the seat of the Supreme court of Athens. Here St. Paul delivered, before the Athenians, his famous sermon on the Unknown God.

The Pnyx. — The hill which faces the Propylaea is the Pnyx, where the Assembly of the Athenian people met.

Below the top of the hill is a semicircular terrace, 230 ft. wide. Its curved side was raised by a retaining wall of enormous stone blocks, adjusted with astonishing precision.

At the southern end of the terrace a ledge of rock marks the platform on which the great Greek orators delivered their famous speeches.

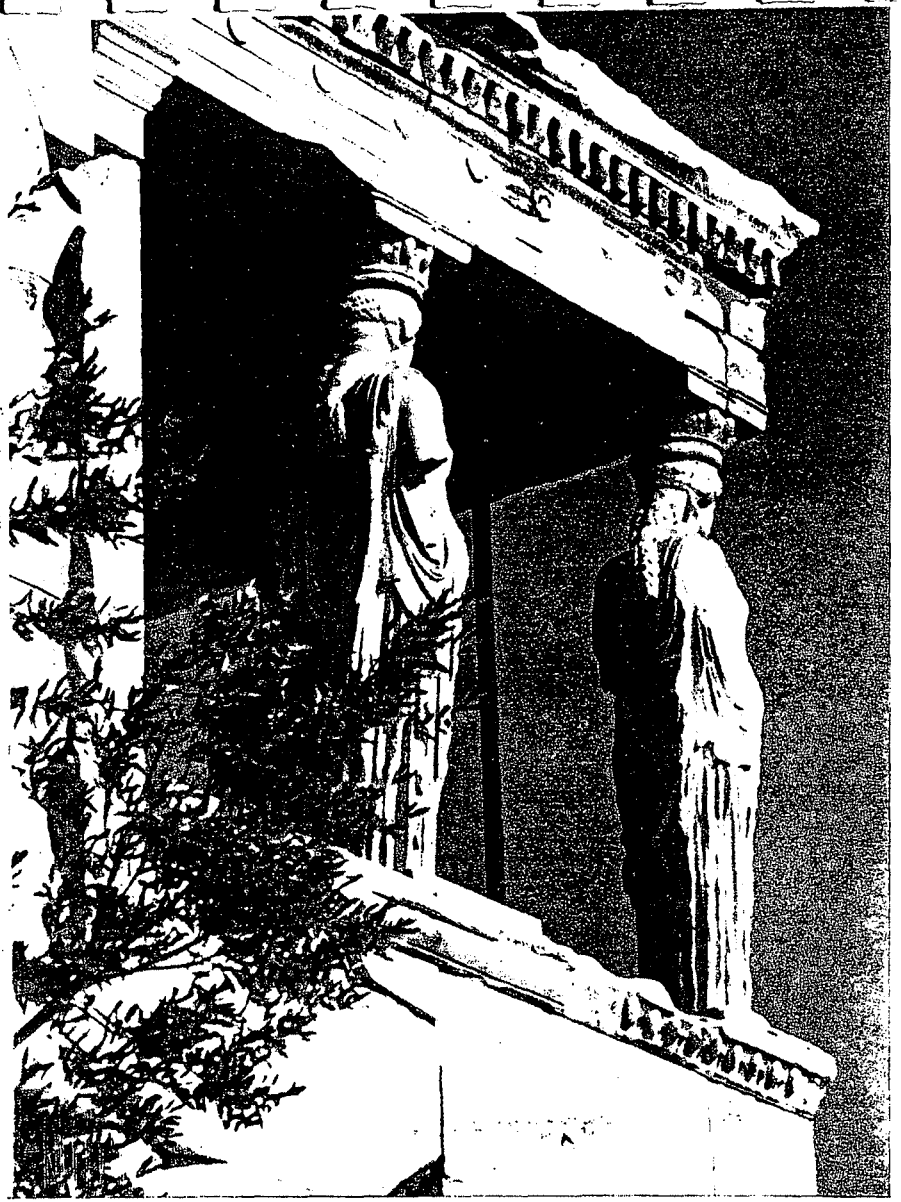
Monument of Philopappus. — On the summit of the Hill of the Muses, S.E. of the Pnyx, are the ruins of a monument which was erected by the Athenians in 115 A. D. in honour of Philopappus, citizen and benefactor of Athens.

The view of the Acropolis, Mount Hymettus and the plain of Attica from this point is truly incomparable at sunset.

IN THE CITY

The Olympieion *(S. E. of the Zappeion Park; tram Nos. 1, 1/3, 5, 12, 16).*—This temple, consecrated to Olympian Zeus, is the largest one in Greece and one of the largest in the ancient world. It was begun by Peisistratus in the sixth century B. C. as a temple of Doric style, but after the end of his tyranny its construction was interrupted, and the temple stood unfinished for nearly seven centuries. It was finally completed by the emperor Hadrian and dedicated in 131 A. D. This colossal edifice measured 354 by 135 feet. It had 104 columns of Corinthian order, 56 ½ ft. high, of which today there remain only 16, one of which is lying prostrate.

Hadrian's Arch *(On Leophoros Amalias; tram Nos. 1, 1/3, 16).* — An elaborate gateway of Pentelic marble, erected by the emperor Hadrian at a point of the walls which surrounded the ancient city. There is an inscription over the arch on each side. The one on the side towards the Acropolis reads: «This is the Athens of Theseus the former city»; while that on the other face reads: «This is the city of Hadrian, not that of Theseus».



THE CARYATIDS

Monument of Lysicrates (*At the end of Odos Lysicratous*).— This little round building of the 4th century B.C. was erected as a choregic monument to support the bronze tripod awarded to the choregus Lysicrates, victor at the Dionysiac contests. It is the oldest specimen in Athens of the Corinthian order of architecture. In 1669 it was built into a convent of the French Capucins and formed part of their library. Lord Byron is said to have written in the building while a guest of the Capucin monks. Upon demolition of the convent the monument was left clear again.

The Stadium (*S.E. of the Zappeion; tram No. 12*).— The beautiful modern Stadium, completely built of Pentelic marble, was reconstructed in 1895 on the site of the ancient Stadium, through the generosity of a Greek patriot, the late G. Averof. It can hold 70.000 spectators, and is used for athletic Games, national festivals and concerts.

The Theseum (*Near the Thission station of the Electric Railway; tram Nos. 8/9 and 16*). — The building known by this name is in reality a temple of Hephaestus. It is situated N. W. of the Acropolis and was built in the fifth century B. C. It is the best-preserved of all the temples of Greece, being almost intact.

From the Theseum one may obtain a general view of the excavations, still in progress, of the **Agora of Athens**, carried out by the American School of Classical Studies:

On the right are the circular foundations of the *Tholos*; next to it is the *Metroön*, sanctuary of the Mother of the Gods; on the left (in the background, near the railway line) are a small temple of *Apollo Patroös*, the foundations of the *Portico of Zeus Eleutherios*, and the altar of the *Twelve Gods*, partly under the railway line.

Tower of the Winds (*At the south end of Odos Eolou*).—This charming building was constructed during the 1st century B. C. by Andronicus Kyrrhestes. In plan it is a true octagon, each side of which corresponds to one of the eight winds of the compass whose personifications are depicted in reliefs. A weathervane in the form of a Triton, placed on the roof, indicated the prevailing wind. Inside the building was a water clock.

Roman Agora. — The ruins to the west of the Tower of the Winds mark the site of this structure, which consisted of a vast rectangular peristyle, 367 by 315 ft., with shops at the back. It was used as a market-place for oil, wine, etc. The principal entrance at the west consisted of a monumental gate of Doric order, consecrated to Athena Archegetis. On a pillar near by is inscribed a long order by Hadrian, concerning the sale of oil.

Library of Hadrian. — Walking down Odos Eolou, the visitor meets, on his left, the remains of this large rectangular building, parallel to the Roman Agora, to which it bears a great likeness. Its interior court was surrounded by a peristyle of a hundred columns, a part of which is preserved near the Monastiraki square. Through the construction of this building of truly imperial sumptuousness, Emperor Hadrian sought to render homage to the intellectual brilliance of the city of Athens.

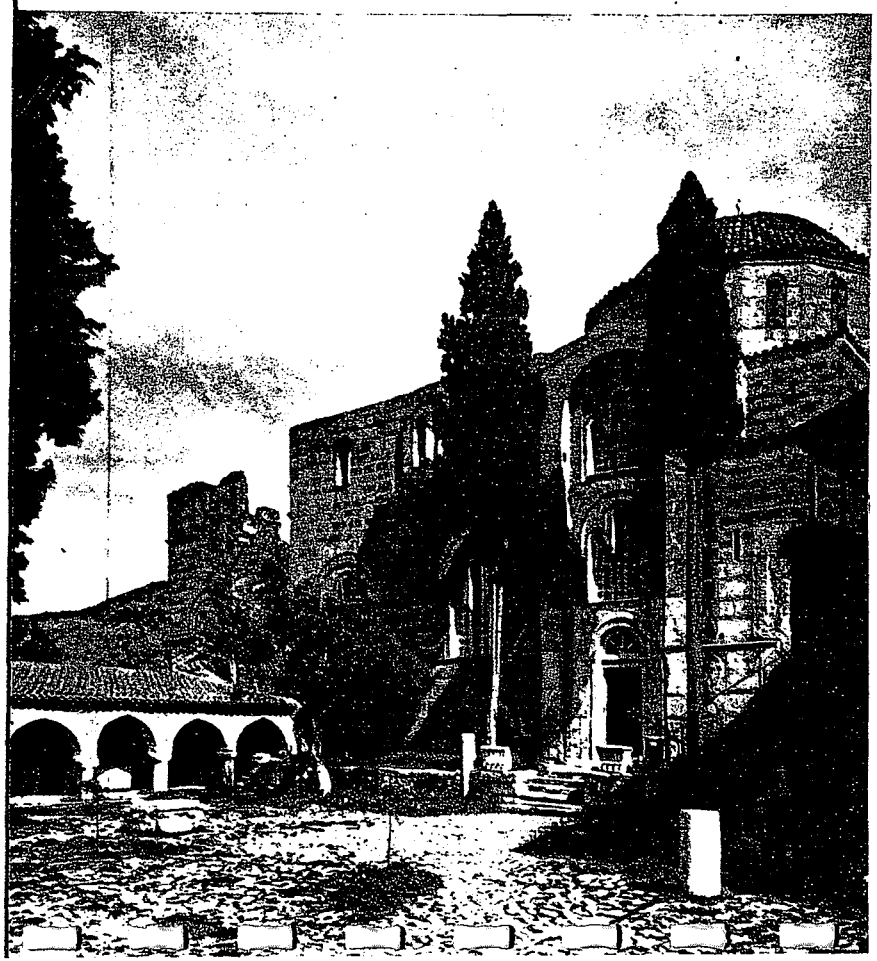
Portico of Attalus. — The ruins of this portico (367 by 66 ft.) are situated west of the buildings mentioned above. The portico was constructed in about 140 B.C. by Attalus II, King of Pergamos, and served as a promenade and marketplace.

The Ceramicus *(Odos Pircos; tram No. 4. Admission: 25 drs.).*— The principal ancient necropolis of Athens, in the quarter called Exterior Ceramicus, Greek for potteries and tile-fields, which were installed there.

The tombs uncovered here belong to all the periods of the ancient times, and were arranged along the roads which left the city, in conformity with the regulation which provided for the interment of the dead outside the ramparts.

Walking along the Alley of Tombs, we meet several funereal monuments. The visitor should note, among others, the pillar with a marble bull, the monument of Corallion, and the splendid relief of Dexileos. This alley branches off the Sacred Way. We notice the ruins of the walls of Athens with openings for the **Sacred Gate**, from which the Sacred Way led to Eleusis, and the gate of **Dipylon** *(double gate)*, piercing the Themistoclean Wall. North of the Dipylon are the ruins of the **Pompeion**, a building for the preparation of the processions. The excavations here are still in progress.

MONASTERY OF DAPHNI



BYZANTINE CHURCHES

Of the small Byzantine churches in the city and the environs of Athens the following are the most important:

Little Metropolis *(Plateia Mitropoleos).*—It is consecrated to Panaghia Gorgoepicoös, but is also known by the name of Aghios Eleutherios. It is beside the modern cathedral, and was probably built after the 10th century, with materials taken from ancient and christian monuments.

This charming, little Byzantine church, with its exquisite proportions, is a real artistic jewel.

The Kapnikarea Church *(In the midst of Odos Hermou).*— A very interesting, small, Byzantine church of the 12th century. It can be seen from Plateia Syntagmatos, blocking Odos Hermou.

St. Theodore's Church *(Plateia Klafthmonos).* — It is situated at the lower end of the square. It dates from the year 1049, and is considered as the most typical Byzantine church of Athens.

Church of Aghios Nicodemus *(Odos Philhellinon).* — A beautiful Byzantine church of the 11th century, known by the name of Panaghia tou Licodimou. It was completely restored and provided with a bell-tower at the expense of the last czars of Russia. It is used today for worship by the Russian Orthodox.

MUSEUMS

National Archaeological Museum *(44, Odos Patission).*

Open on week-days: April to September, from 8 a.m. to 1:30 p.m. October to March, from 9 a.m. to 1:30 p.m. On Sundays from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. Admission: Drs. 50 per person.

This museum is considered as one of the richest in the world for the archaeological importance of the original works of antiquity, gathered from all parts of Greece. Of special value are its archaic statues, its remarkable bronzes, its incomparable collection of painted vases and its famous treasures of Mycenaean art, which is a unique collection.

Numismatic Museum *(Odos Panepistimiou, in the building of the Academy).*

Open every day, except on Sundays, from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. Admission: Drs 25.

It comprises Ptolemaic, Roman, Byzantine and other coins, as well as a very rich collection of Greek coins dating from the times of highest Antiquity. Seals, medals, and intaglios are also to be seen.

Byzantine Museum *(22, Leophoros Vassilissis Sophias).*

Open on week-days: April to September, from 8 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 4 to 6 p.m. October to March, from 9 a.m. to 12 and 3 to 5 p.m. Also on Sundays from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. Admission: Drs. 25.

This museum is installed in the old palace of the Duchess of Plaisance. It contains a rich and interesting collection of

PRAYER OF JOACHIM AND ANNA

The monastery of Daphni, founded on the site on the ancient Temple of Apollo Daphnios, has a remarkable Byzantine church of the 11th century, adorned with exquisite mosaics in light and gay colours on a golden ground. Each one of these is a masterpiece, bearing the characteristics of the artistic tendencies of that period. The wonderful representation, shown above, decorates the narthex of the church, and is one of the best preserved mosaics.

Byzantine sculptures, of Byzantine and post-Byzantine icons of various schools, remarkable embroideries (holy shroud of the 14th century from Salonica), and pieces of ecclesiastical jewelry.

Museum of Decorative Arts *(Plateia Monastiraki).*

Open every day, except on Sundays, from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m.
Admission: Drs. 10.

This museum is housed in an old Turkish mosque. Lower floor: Byzantine and modern pottery ware, carved wood and metal objects. Upper floor: Important collection of Coptic stuffs, beautiful embroideries, and a remarkable set of plates.

NOTICE. At the National Archaeological Museum one may procure, at the price of 100 drachmas, tickets good for a single admission to all the above named museums, as well as to the Acropolis and the archaeological sites of Athens, Piraeus and Eleusis.

Tickets of Drs. 200 each are valid for a single admission into all the State museums and the archaeological sites of Greece. A card obtained at a price of Drs. 300 (two photographs) entitles the bearer to repeated visits to all the State museums and archaeological sites of Greece for a period of one year.

Tourists who prolong their stay in Greece beyond one month, are entitled, after the expiration of that month, to enter all State museums and archaeological sites at a charge of Drs. 10 per person, and to a free admission on Thursdays and Sundays.

National Picture Gallery *(Odos Patission, in the building of the Polytechnic School).*

Open every day, except on Mondays, from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m.
Admission free.

Important collection of works of modern Greek painters *(Gyzis, Iacobides, Lytras, Counelakis, Hadjis, Kouindjis, Phocas, Roilos, Rallis, Parthenis, Aravantinos, Galanis)*; of contemporary Greek sculptors *(Demetriades, Thomopoulos, Doucas, Tombros)*; and of works of various schools from the 14th century to our day *(El Greco, Correggio, S. Rosa, Veronese, Tiepolo, Van Dyck, Jordaens, Rembrandt, Rhysdaël, Van Ostade, Van Steen, Poussin, Greuze, Aivazovsky, Watts).*

Historical and Ethnological Museum *(Odos Patission, in the building of the Polytechnic School).*

Open every day, except on Saturdays, from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m.
Admission: Drs. 10.

It contains chiefly historical souvenirs of the War of Greek Independence.

Benaki Museum *(Leophoros Vass. Sophias—Odos Koumbari).*

Open every day, except on Tuesdays, from 9 a.m. to 2 p.m.
Admission: Drs. 30.

Rich and interesting collections of Greek regional costumes, of objects of Moslem art, of Coptic textiles, Chinese ware, embroideries, etc. It was donated to the State by Mr. A. E. Benakis.

Loverdos Museum *(4, Odos Mavromichali).*— Remarkable private collection of about 700 Byzantine icons of the 13th to the 19th centuries, donated to the State by the late Mr. D. Loverdos.

GARDENS AND WALKS

IN THE CITY

Ethnikos Kipos *(National Garden).*— Beautiful park surrounding the old Royal Palace.

Zappeion.— Exhibition building and park in a superb locality, much frequented throughout the year. Music, cafés, restaurants and shows.

Plateia Syntagmatos *(Constitution Square).*—Large, much frequented square, surrounded by cafés and big hotels. Above its upper end is the Monument to the Unknown Soldier.

Lycabettus.— Rocky hill (909 ft.). An easy pathway winds up to its summit crowned by a chapel consecrated to St. George. It affords an excellent panorama of the city and its surroundings.

IN THE ENVIRONS

Palaeon Phaleron *(7 km. by bus, from the Academy).*— Charming summer resort by the sea. Hotels, cafés, restaurants, dancings.

Glyfada *(13 km. by bus, from the Academy).*— Much frequented bathing-beach and summer resort.

Vouliagmeni *(23 km. by bus, from Odos Omirou).*— Beautiful bay with beach in the Saronic Gulf, much frequented in summer. Charming villas, pinewoods. Near it a pretty lake with steep banks.

Kaissariani *(6 km. by motor car. Altitude 1476 ft).*— Old monastery at the foot of Mt. Hymettus, with a very interesting Byzantine church of the 10th century.

Daphni *(10 km. by motor car or bus).*— Ruins of the monastery of Daphni, with an extremely interesting Byzantine church of the 11th century, with remarkable mosaics. Daphni used to be the burial ground of the Dukes of Athens.

Eleusis *(22 km. by car, bus or railway).*— Ruins of the Sanctuary of Demeter, famous for the Eleusinian Mysteries of ancient times. Small museum.

Kephissia *(14 km. by bus, from Plateia Canningos, or from the Academy).*— Summer resort and suburb of Athens (altitude 984 ft.). It has numerous excellent hotels.

EXCURSIONS

Tatoi *(24 km. by motor car).*— Royal summer residence (altitude 1640 ft.). Park, wooded ravines, promenades. On the top of a near by hill is the burial ground for members of the Royal family.

Mount Parnes *(Bus in summer).*— Very interesting drive by motor car *(30 km.)* to the State Pavilion (altitude 3281 ft.). Beautiful scenery and fir forests.

Marathon Lake.— Dam and artificial lake (see p. 7) supplying Athens and Piraeus with water. Beautiful drive by car *(30 km.)*. Pavilion.

Marathon Mound.—Collective tomb of the Athenian soldiers, killed in the famous battle against the Persians in 490 B.C. Charming drive by car *(37 km.)* in a different direction from that of the lake of Marathon.

Sunion *(62 km. by car or bus through Laurion).*— There is a sanctuary with the temple of Poseidon, built on a hill overlooking the sea. The view is of an extraordinary beauty. A State Pavilion caters to the needs of visitors.

Megalo Pefko or **Nea Peramos** *(35 km. by bus, or by railway).* — A refugee village situated by the seaside on the S.W. coast of the gulf of Eleusis, opposite the island of Salamis. It is much frequented in summer, and has numerous cafés and restaurants along the pine-clad coast.

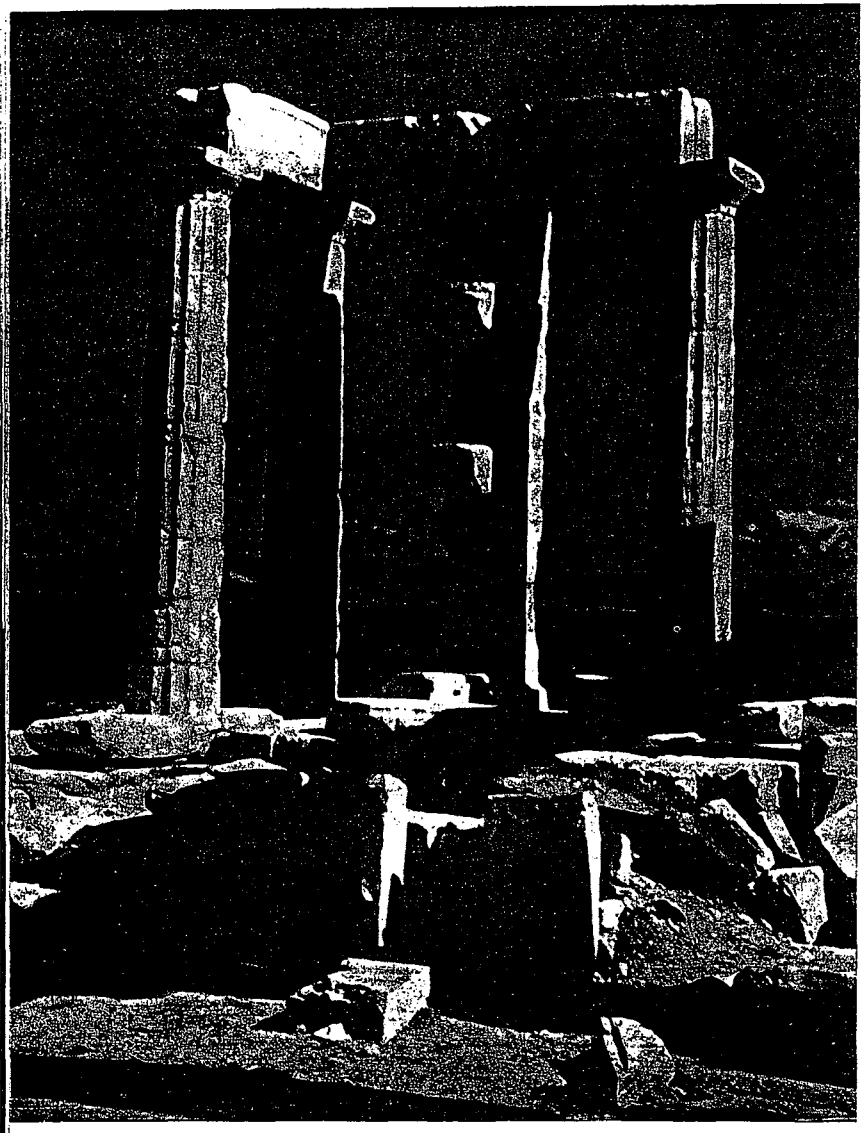
Monastery of Phaneromeni *(Crossing from Megalo Pefko to Salamis, 1 mile, by sail or motor boat).*— Opposite Megalo Pefko, in a wooded site of the coast of the island Salamis, is this monastery, which is said to have been built on the site of an ancient sanctuary. The church of the monastery is decorated with frescoes of the 18th century.

Phyle *(16 km. by bus or motor car to the village of Chassia; thence on foot or muleback to the fortress in 2 1/4 hours).*— The fortress was constructed by the Athenians during the 4th century B.C. on a plateau 2240 ft. high, on a spur of Mt. Parnes. It commanded the shortest route from Thebes to Athens over the mountains. The strongly built walls are well preserved on the eastern and southeastern sides over a stretch of 490 ft.

On the return one may visit the small monastery of **Panaghia ton Kleiston**, picturesquely situated in a gorge with abrupt precipices at the foot of Mt. Harma.

Amphiareion *(45 km. by car, via Kephissia, Boyati and Kapandriti, to the village of Kalamos; thence 40 minutes on foot or muleback).*— A sanctuary to the infernal hero Amphiaraos, situated on

ON MOUNT PARNES



TEMPLE OF POSEIDON AT SUNION BY MOONLIGHT

the left slope of a wooded ravine, with a spring reputed for its curative qualities. The sanctuary possessed an oracle. Those who came to consult it, sacrificed a ram and lay down on its skin, awaiting divine revelation through dreams.

The excavations unearthed the ruins of a Doric temple with a big altar, a long portico where the consultants slept, and a small theatre.

Rhamnous *(By car over the route to Marathon up to a point two kilometres before the village of Marathon; thence to the right, over a carriage road. Drive of about 50 km. to the north of Athens).* — The ruins of the Acropolis of this renowned deme of Attica are situated on a solitary hill by the sea-side, opposite Euboea. The walls surrounding the Acropolis are well preserved, especially on the eastern slope.

On a terrace, at a distance of 1300 ft. to the south, are the ruins of the sanctuary of Nemesis, which comprised two adjacent temples of Doric order, dating from the 6th and 5th centuries B.C. The smaller temple was probably dedicated to Themis and the larger one to Nemesis.

Thebes *(79 km. by bus, or by rail from Larissa Station).*— The town (in Greek Thivae or Phiva; 8.000 inhabitants) is built on the site of Cadmea, the ancient Acropolis of Thebes. The Greek tragic poets have borrowed plots for their dramas from its legends.

Thebes took part in many wars, and was very often in rivalry with Athens. Thanks to its illustrious generals, Pelopidas and Epaminondas, it maintained for a brief period, a supremacy over Greece. Occupied by the Macedonians, it revolted, and was almost completely destroyed in 336 B.C. by Alexander the Great.

Excavations have fixed the site of the palace of Cadmus, the traditional founder of the city.

Its museum, situated near a large Frankish tower, is worth visiting. It contains beautiful sculptures, three very remarkable funereal steles of black stone, and other important findings. In its courtyard are several inscriptions and a cast of the Lion of Chaeronea.

Chalkis *(105 km. by car via Thebes, or by railway from Larissa Station, in 2 1/2 hours).*— It is a pretty town of 20.000 inhabitants, situated to the north of Athens, on the island of Euboea, at the narrowest point of the Channel of Euripos, which separates Euboea from Boeotia. A swing bridge unites the two banks of this channel, noted for its phenomenal tides, the flow of which may attain a rate of 6 miles per hour.

The curiosities of the town are an ancient mosque and the church of Aghia Paraskevi, an ancient Byzantine basilica transformed by the crusaders into a Gothic cathedral. A small museum contains the archaeological findings of that district. Hotels, restaurants and cafés on the quay.

Eretria *(23 km. by car from Chalkis)*, today only a village of 1.600 inhabitants, used to be a town of considerable size. It was destroyed by the Persians in 490 B.C. The ruins of its buildings are scattered in the village and its neighbourhood. Noteworthy are the ruins of the temple of Apollo and especially of a theatre. The centre of the orchestra of the latter communicated with the stage by means of an arched passage, serving for the appearance of personages from the underworld.

***

Other whole-day excursions may also be made, as, for example, to Loutraki, to Ancient Corinth and even to Mycenae. Apply for information (see page 13).

SHOPPING

Shopping in Athens is a pleasant occupation, because of the quality of its products and the low prices at which these are sold.

Tobacco. – Greek-Macedonian cigarettes have acquired world fame for their quality. Greek tobacco is of a milder, sweeter flavour and contains less nicotine that any other kind. A box of twenty two of the best cigarettes sells for 20 drachmas; other varieties may be bought for as little as 12 drachmas.

Silk.— The many mulbery trees that grow in Peloponnesus, Macedonia and on some of the Greek islands have encouraged the silk producing industry, and Greek silks are strong, soft and pure. One can find in the Greek market silks for all uses, such as men's shirts, ladies' underwear, crêpe de chine, marocain, and printed materials for dresses, heavy silks for draperies, etc.

Honey.— Hymettus honey—celebrated from ancient times — is made of the nectar gathered from the thyme which grows in abundance on the Attican hills and especially on Mount Hymettus. It is of a very tasteful variety, having a peculiar flavour of its own.

Carpets and Rugs.— Carpet and rug-weaving is now one of the leading industries in Greece, and a considerable amount is yearly exported from the country.

One may find in Athens carpets and rugs of superior quality and wonderful oriental and Grecian designs.

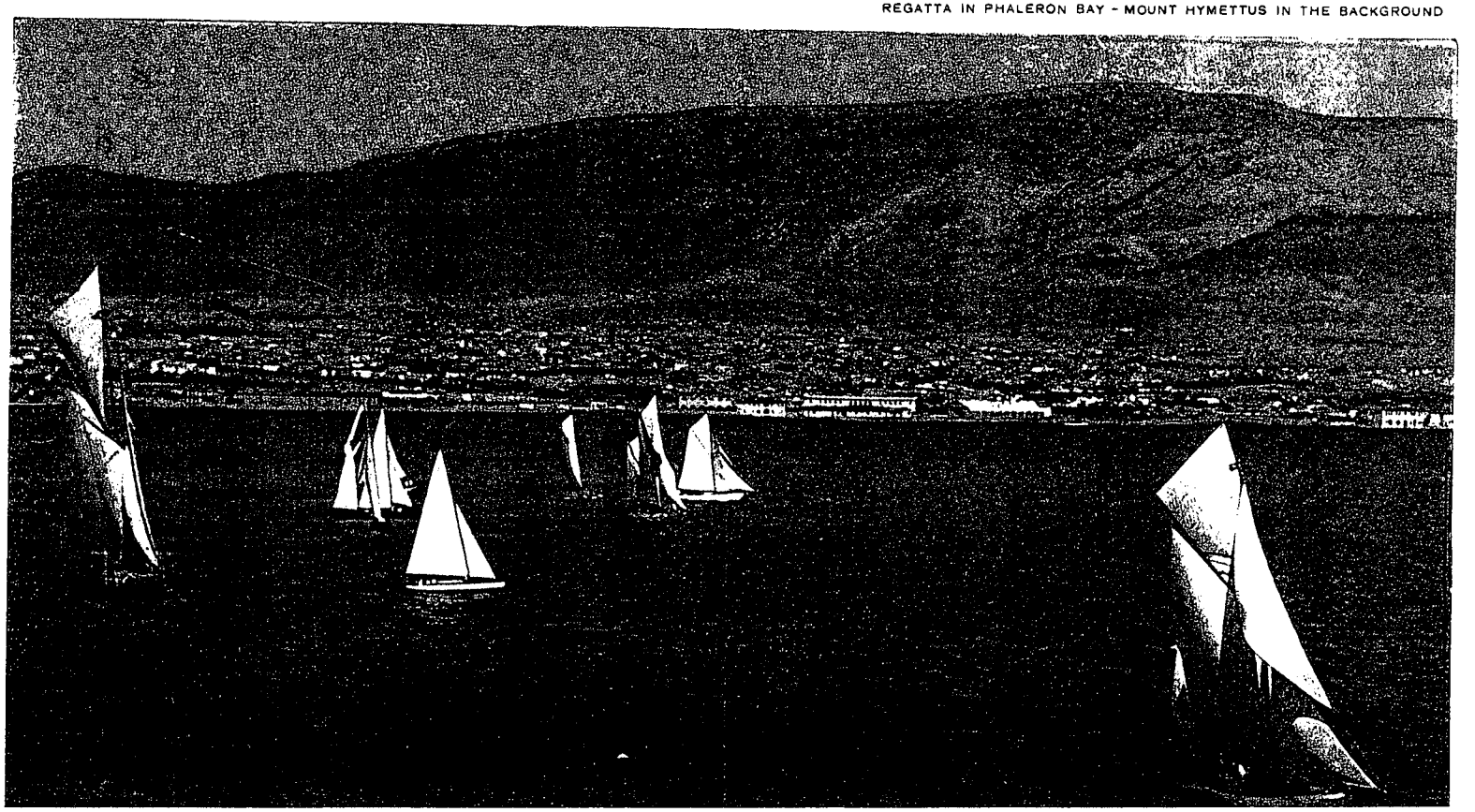
Leather Goods. – This is another advanced line of industry. Ladies bags, suitcases, travelling bags and the like, as also foot-wear for ladies or men, are manufactured in Athens and enjoy a high reputation.

Peasant Art.— Greek peasant art is by no means the least important of Greek industries. Colourful patterns, from old peasant costumes are finely embroidered on dresses, tea-sets, cushions, centre-pieces etc. Patterns from old Rhodian plates or ancient Greek vases are also used as models for modern Greek pottery.

Looms in the villages and in the cities can hardly keep up with the demand for raw silk, silk and cotton, and all cotton materials which are both very attractive and strong.

Of great interest are also the repoussé style silver works of Corfu and Jannina, carved wooden objects, the Skyros and Byzantine type of furniture, copper articles, and the peasant woolen rugs of different districts.

REGATTA IN PHALERON BAY - MOUNT HYMETTUS IN THE BACKGROUND



USEFUL INFORMATION

TOURIST POLICE

Besides the regular City Police there is a Tourist Police Corps attached to the Under-Secretariat of State for the Press and Tourism. Posts of the Tourist Police are to be found at Athens, Piraeus, Patras, Corfu and several other archaeological localities in Greece.

The Policemen belonging to this Service wear white shoulder straps, and badges on their sleeves showing the national flags of the countries with the languages of which they are conversant. Visitors may apply to them for any eventual assistance, facility, or information.

HOTELS

Of late years a marked improvement is noticeable in most of the hotels in Greece.

Fine modern hotels, recently built or restored and equipped with modern comforts are to be found at Athens and in the environs.

An official Hotel Guide, issued yearly, may be consulted for prices.

TRAVEL AGENCIES

Licensed Travel Agencies are mostly situated in Plateia Syntagmatos, Odos Stadiou and Leophoros Panepistimiou in the vicinity of the leading Hotels in Athens.

They will promptly give information or quote prices regarding travelling, excursions and conducted tours throughout Greece.

EMBASSIES AND CONSULATES

COUNTRY	EMBASSY	CONSULATE
ALBANIA	33 Vassilissis Sophias	Same address
ARGENTINA	—	5 Odos Kriezotou
BELGIUM	3 Odos Sekeri	1 Odos Omirou
BRAZIL	45 Vassilissis Sophias	Same address
BULGARIA	31 » »	» »
CZECHOSLOVAKIA	64 » »	18 Odos Carneadou
DANEMARK	—	4 Stoa Razi
EGYPT	3 Vassilissis Sophias	Same address
FRANCE	7 » »	4 Leophoros Amalias
GERMANY	4 » »	7 Coumoundourou, Piraeus
GREAT BRITAIN	2 Odos Loukianou	7 Paparrigopoulou
HOLLAND	8 Odos Likiou	12 Odos Philonos, Piraeus
HUNGARY	23 Odos Omirou	Same address
ITALY	15 Vassilissis Sophias	20 Navarchou Beatty, Piraeus
NORWAY	—	6 Panepistimiou
POLAND	71 Odos Patission	Same address
ROUMANIA	4 Odos Pindarou	» »
SPAIN	31 Odos Skoufa	» »
SWEDEN	Odos Aghias Varvaras, Chalandri	Megaron Laïkis Trapezis, Piraeus
SWITZERLAND	7 Odos Neophytou Douka	Same address
TURKEY	8 Odos Diocharous	Plateia Alexandras, Piraeus
U.S.A.	26 Vassilissis Sophias	Same address
U.S.S.R.	7 Odos Hirodou Attikou	» »
YUGOSLAVIA	21 Odos Rigillis	» »

CHURCHES

St. Denis Roman Catholic Church,	Corner Panepistimiou - Omirou
St. Paul's English Church,	Odos Philhellinon
St. Nicodemus, Russian Orthodox Church,	» »
German Evangelical Church,	Odos Sina (upper end)
Greek Evangelical Churches:	50, Leophoros Amalias Odos A. Tjiani
Jewish Synagogues,	2 and 8 Odos Melidoni
Armenian Church,	10, Odos Kriezi

ARCHAEOLOGICAL INSTITUTES AND LIBRARIES

American School of Classical Studies,	54, Odos Spefsippou
British School of Archaeology,	52, » »
French School of Archaeology,	6, » Didotou
German Archaeological Institute,	1, » Phidiou
Hellenic Archaeological Society,	20, Leophoros Panepistimiou
Italian School of Archaeology,	1, Odos Dion. Areopagitou
Gennadeios Library,	61, » Spefsippou
National Library,	Leophoros Panepistimiou

POSTAL RATES

TO	ORDINARY LETTERS UP TO 20 GRAMMES WEIGHT	REGISTRATION FEE	POST-CARDS
Athens (local)	Drachmas 2.50		1.50
Greece (provinces)	» 3.50	4.—	2.—
Roumania, Yugoslavia and Turkey	» 6.—	6.—	3.50
Other Foreign Countries	» 8.—	8.—	5.—

BY AIR MAIL. — Various rates according to destination.

TELEGRAPHIC RATES

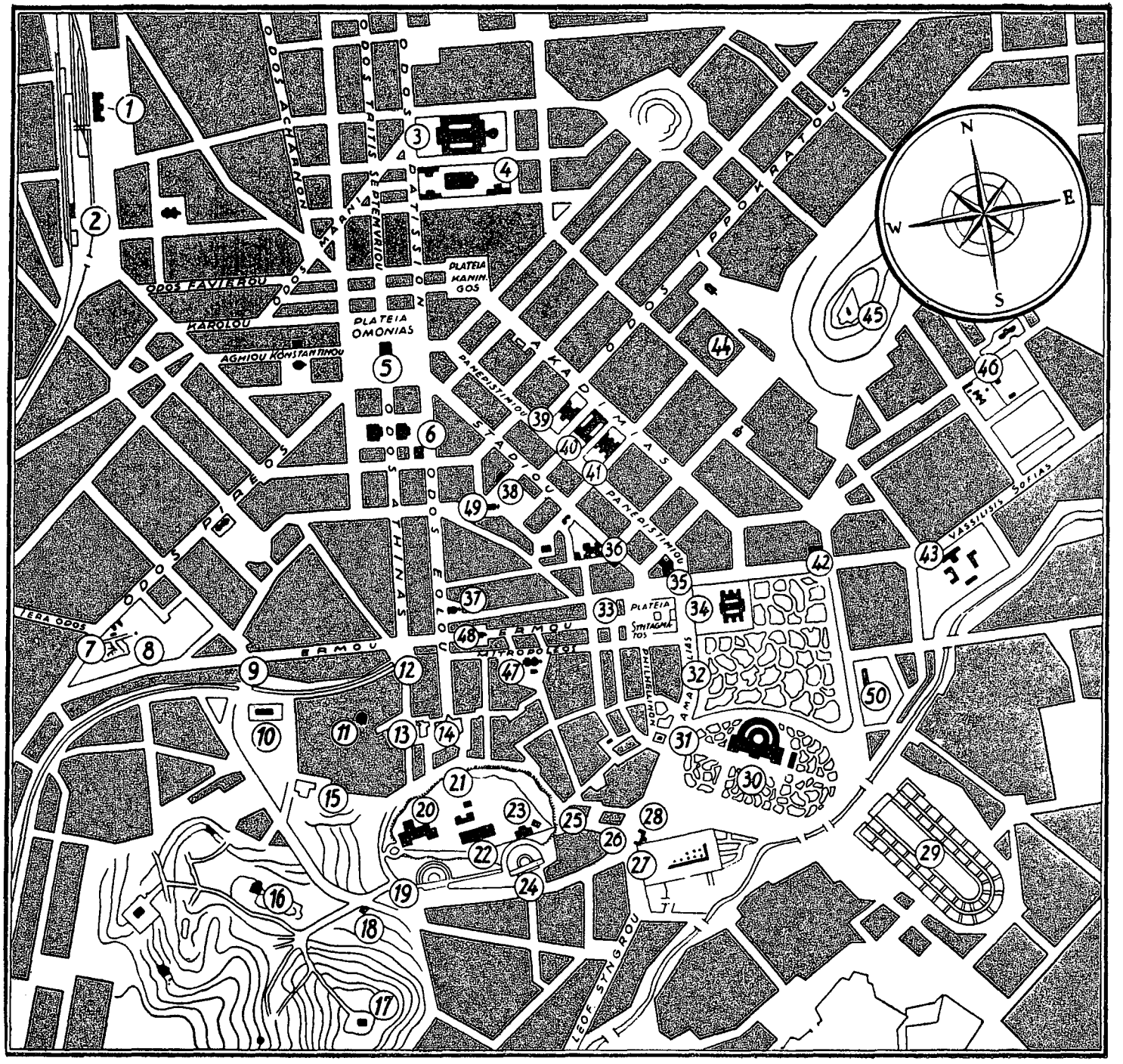
For Greece Drs. 12 for ten words. Telegrams for abroad are subject to the international tariff.

POST AND TELEGRAPH OFFICES

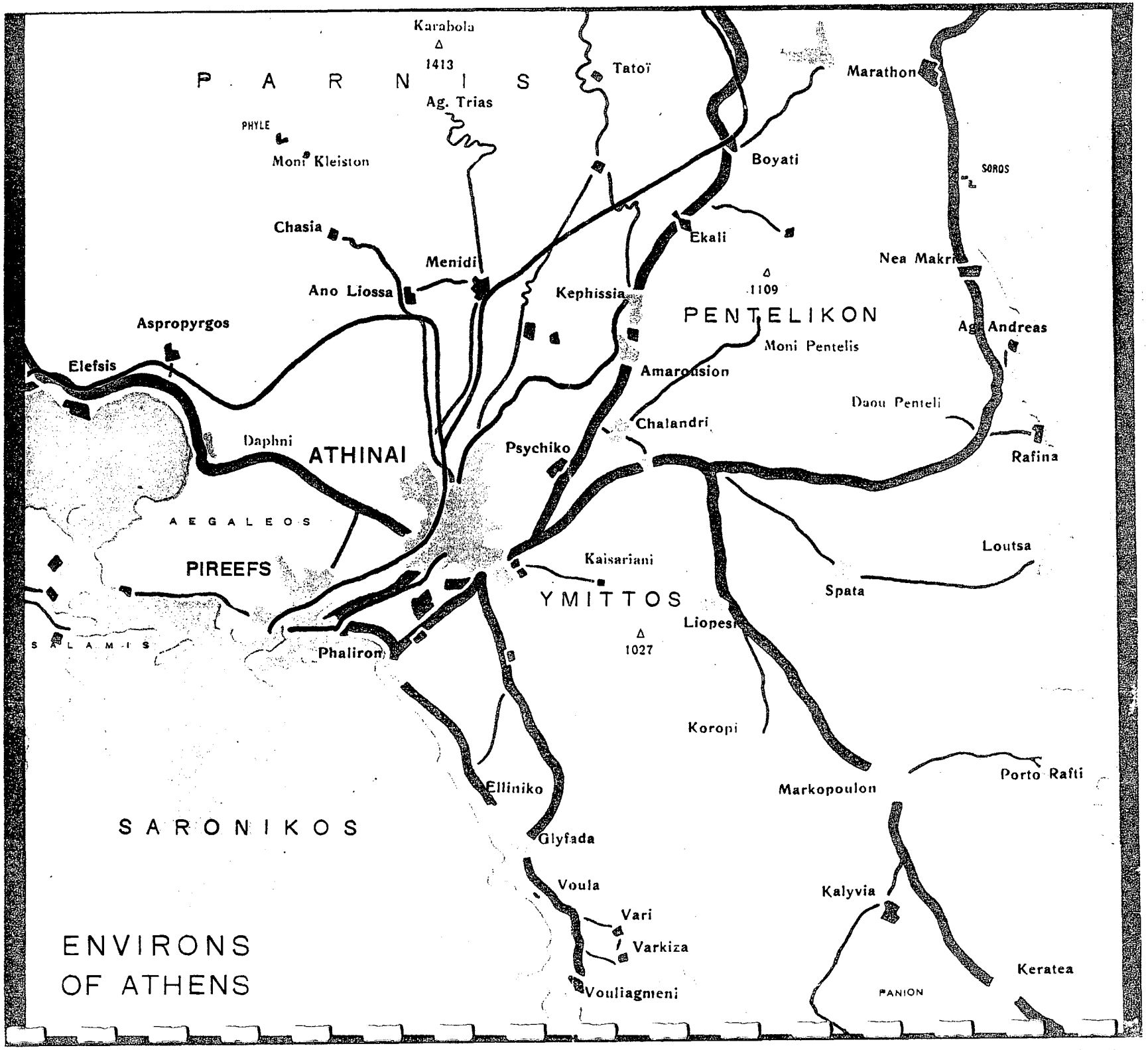
The G. P. O. of Athens is at Odos Eolou and Kratinou. Branch Offices are to be found at 1, Odos Nikis, near Plateia Syntagmatos, and at Makriyanni, near Hadrian's Arch.

KEY TO THE MAP OF ATHENS

1) Larissa Station.
2) Peloponnesus Station.
3) National Archaeological Museum.
4) Polytechic School.
5) Omonia Square (underground Station).
6) General Post office.
7) Ceramicus.
8) Dipylon Gate.
9) Thission Station.
10) The Theseum.
11) Excavations of the Agora of Athens.
12) Monastiraki Station.
13) Roman Agora.
14) Tower of Winds.
15) The Areopagus.
16) The Pnyx.
17) Monument of Philoppappus.
18) Hill of Muses.
19) Odeon of Herodes Atticus.
20) The Propylaea.
21) The Erechtheum.
22) The Parthenon.
23) The Acropolis Museum.
24) Theatre of Dionysus.
25) Monument of Lysicrates.
26) Post office.
27) Temple of Olympian Zeus.
28) Hadrian's Arch.
29) The Stadium.
30) Zappeion Exhibition Building.
31) English Church.
32) National Gardens.
33) Post office.
34) The Tomb of the Unknown Soldier.
35) Hotel Grande Bretagne.
36) Old Chamber of Deputies.
37) St. Iren's Church.
38) British Consulate.
39) National Library.
40) University of Athens.
41) The Academy.
42) Benaki Museum.
43) Byzantine Museum.
44) French Archaeological School.
45) Lycabettus hill.
46) American School of Classical Studies. British Archaeological School. Gennadeios Library.
47) Metropolis (cathedral).
48) Capnicarea Church.
49) Sts. Theodore Church.
50) Royal Palace.



OUTLINE PLAN OF ATHENS



ENVIRONS OF ATHENS

APPENDIX A

Photo Compilation to Original Documentation

10 July 2006

UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY

Social Sciences Trip
Class of 1950

8 June to 2 July 1949

B-2

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
Office of The Adjutant General
Washington 25, D.C.

AGPA-OM 351.1 USMA
(9 May 49)

RGC/wam/1E-929
Dr. 4336

26 May 1949

Subject: Travel Orders,
Shipment OM-Heidelberg-VV (n)

Thru: Superintendent,
United States Military Academy,
West Point, New York.

SPECIAL DELIVERY

To: Personnel Involved.

1. Each of the following-named Cadets, United States Military Academy, West Point, New York, will proceed on or about 8 June, 1949, from Stewart Field, New York, to the European Command, Heidelberg, Germany, on temporary duty of approximately twenty (20) days for the purpose of orientation in Military Government of Occupied Areas. Upon completion of this temporary duty each individual will return to his proper station, United States Military Academy, West Point, New York.

Cadet F. Borman, C6077
Cadet J. B. Durst, C6218
Cadet R. M. Hoover, C6378
Cadet R. B. Keller, C6430
Cadet R. E. Leggett, C6475
Cadet G. S. Oliver, C6612
Cadet W. E. Read, C6678
Cadet R. P. Singer, C6772
Cadet W. F. Brandes, C6086
Cadet R. T. Drury, C6210
Cadet P. F. Gorman, C6301
Cadet L. S. Lodewick, C 6491
Cadet E. P. Stefanik, C6805
Cadet T. W. Tandler, C6829
Cadet R. A. Wolf, C6922
Cadet J. N. Waldor, C6878
~~Cadet I. J. Ward, C6883~~
Cadet M. E. Ryan, C6727

2. TDN. Travel by military aircraft (special mission) from Stewart Field, New York, to destination and return is directed, except where other authorized means of travel are equally or more expeditious. A baggage allowance of sixty-five pounds, personal effects, is authorized while travelling by aircraft. Per diem will be paid at the rate of $7.00 per day for period of travel and temporary duty, not to exceed twenty (20) days. Per diem authorized is chargeable to the appropriation, "Contingencies of the Army, 1949", Project 422 - Miscellaneous Current Expenses (Category B)

AGO 488 (SP) 1 USMA
(9 May 48)

3. Authority is granted to make such changes in itinerary and to proceed to such additional places as may be necessary for the accomplishment of this mission.

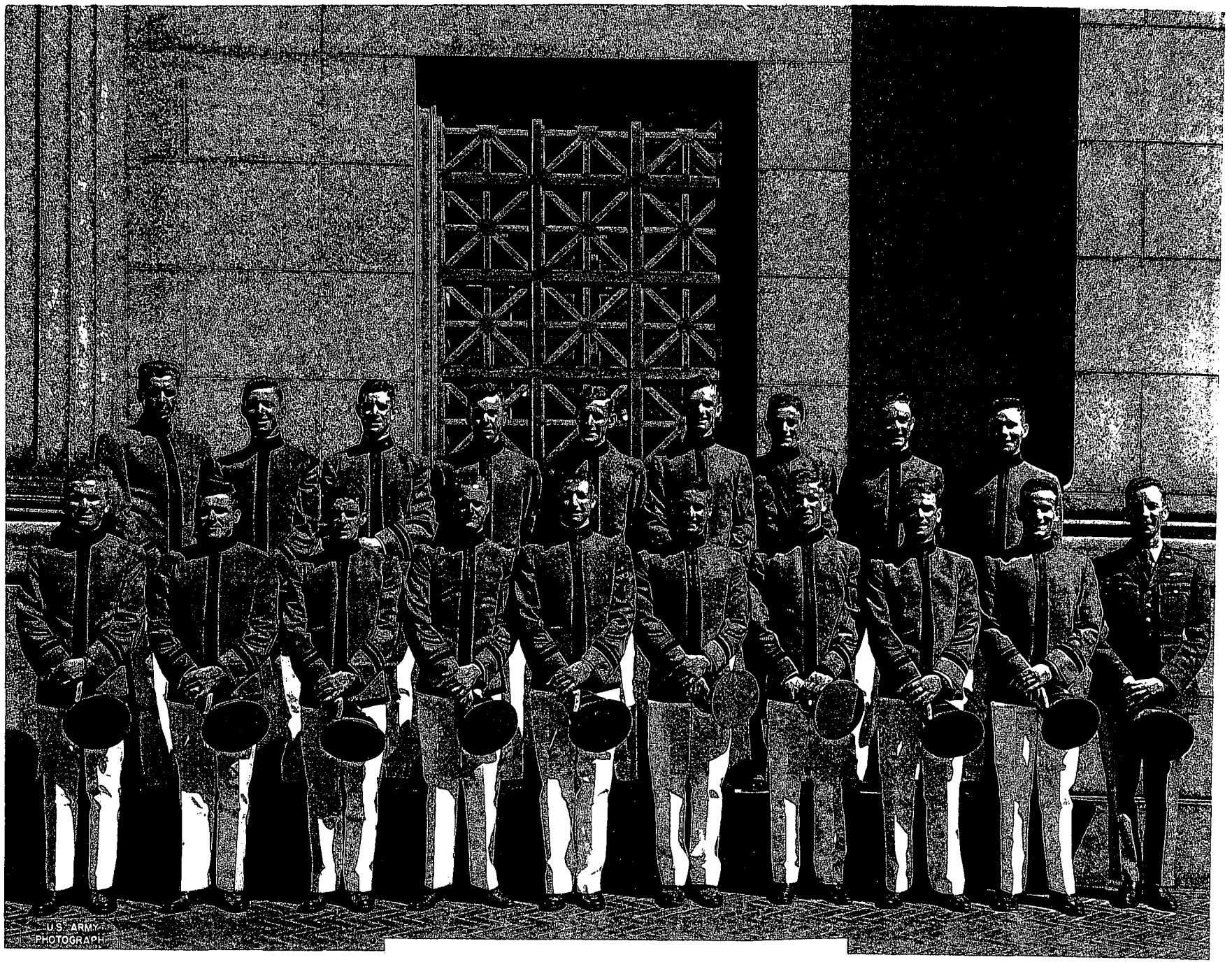
4. SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS: Mail will be addressed to show grade, name, USN, New Arrivals Section, 25th BPO, APO 743 c/o Postmaster, New York, N.Y. Chapter 2, WD Pamphlet No. 29-11, May 1947, as amended will be complied with in regard to personal baggage, immunizations, clothing and equipment. Cadets will be accompanied by Colonel Herman Buekema, O-3790, and Major Don Davis, O-45687, who are traveling to the same destination under separate orders.

BY ORDER OF THE ACTING SECRETARY OF THE ARMY:

Adjutant General.

Distribution:
Each Individual (10)
Each Individual's 201 file
TAG, Attn: APS, Postal Opr Br
Ch/Movements Br, OCT
~~Miss Hensler, West Point Sec, AGO, Rm 3734 Navy Bldg (20)~~
CINC EUCOM APO 403 c/o PM NY, NY (Airmail)
Theater PO, EUCOM, APO 403, c/o PM, NY, NY
Dir, P&O Div, GSUSA
Adm Area Sec, Asgmt Br
PO, APO Bldg. 34-20 48th St., Long Island City 1, NY

OFFICE OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL
OFFICIAL
U.S. ARMY



Before trip at West Point. Early June 1949

UNITED STATES CORPS OF CADETS
WEST POINT, NEW YORK

Before trip at West Point. Early June 1949.

PUBLIC INFORMATION OFFICE
USMA, WEST POINT, NY

Signal Corps Photo showing:

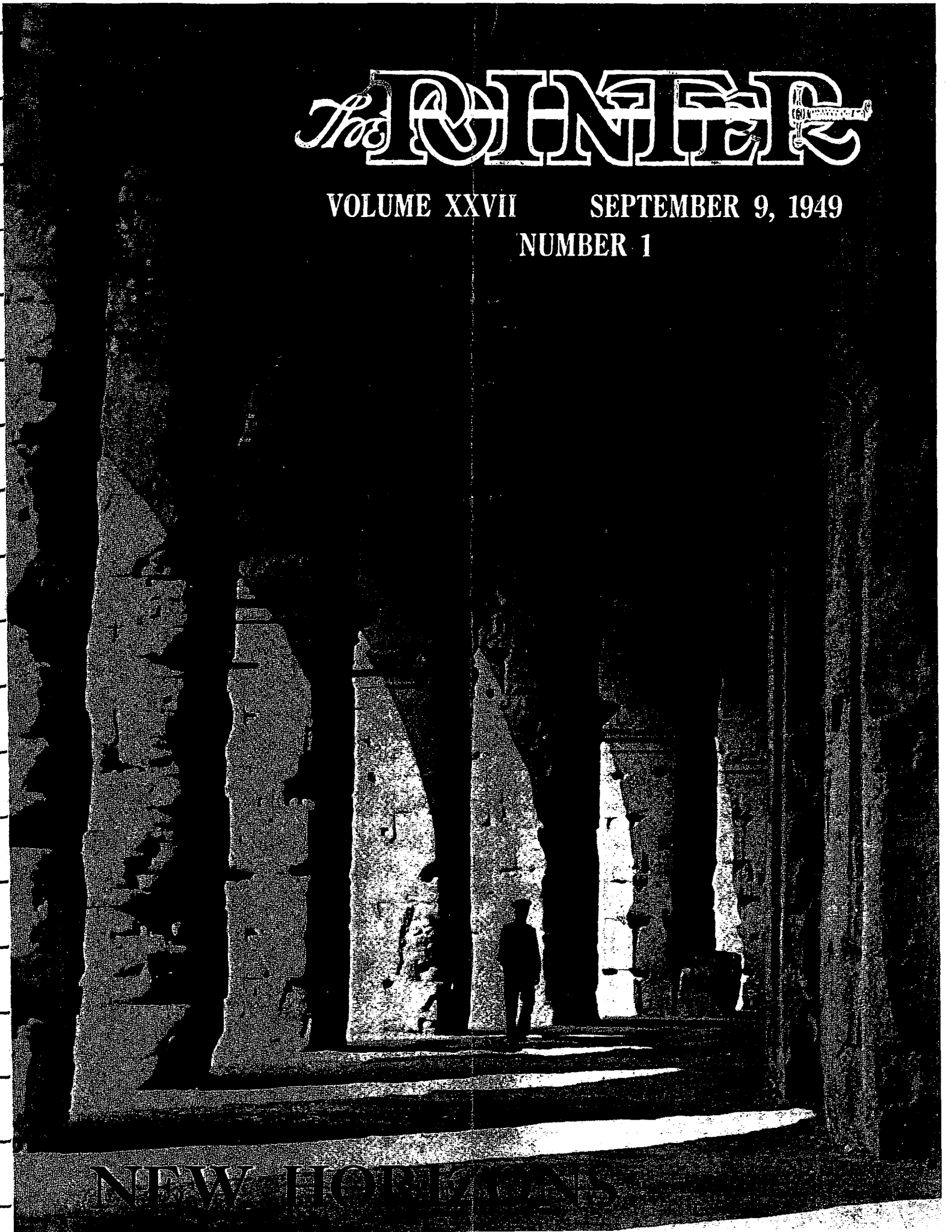
Eighteen West Point cadets together with Major D. Davis (officer-in Charge) making three week trip to Germany and Austria, leaving Wednesday, 8 June. They will visit US military installations and observe the functionings of military government and ECA

First row left to right:
Cadets Borman, F.; Ward, I.J.; Ryan, M.E.; Hoover, R.M.; Oliver, G.S.; Read, W.E.; Tandler, T.W.; Stefanik, E.P; Ledewick, L.S.; Maj Davis, D.

Back row left to right:
Cadets Brandes, W.F.; Wolf, R.A.; Keller, R.B; Leggett, R. E.; Durst, J.D.; Drury, R.T.; Walder, J.N.; Singer, R.P.; German, P.F.

The PINE

VOLUME XXVII SEPTEMBER 9, 1949
NUMBER 1



The POINTER

OF THE

United States Military Academy

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE CORPS OF CADETS

CONTENTS

COVER—"NEW HORIZONS"—by D. R. Hughes

FRONTISPIECE—by D. R. Hughes 1

A PRESENTATION 4

POSED & X-POSED 5

NEW HORIZONS 6

A BAND OF BROTHERHOOD 10

THE SCRUGGS SAGA—by F. H. Duggins 12

THE GRADUATE RECORD EXAMINATION 14

CARTOON—by R. R. McCullough 16

THE CORPS IN COLUMN 18

WHAT WOULD YOU HAVE DONE—by Jack Magee 20

CAMP CLINTON—by J. F. Bart 22

FEMMES PAGE 24

THE MASTERPIECE IN METAL 26

THE OFFICER PROBLEM—by General H. G. Martin 31

THE 1950 POINTER BOARD

PAUL F. GORMAN
Editor

ALBERT L. ROMANESKI
Business Manager

DAVID R. HUGHES
FRANK H. DUGGINS
HOWARD O. JOHNS
CHARLES L. BUTLER
JOSEPH R. FRANKLIN
Associates

WILLIAM B. DE GRAF
Advertising Manager

HOWARD S. MITCHELL
Art Editor

THOMAS W. FIFE
Treasurer

LILBERN B. ROBERTS
Photo Editor

MORRIS J. HERBERT
Sports Editor

WILLIAM G. AMAN
Office Manager

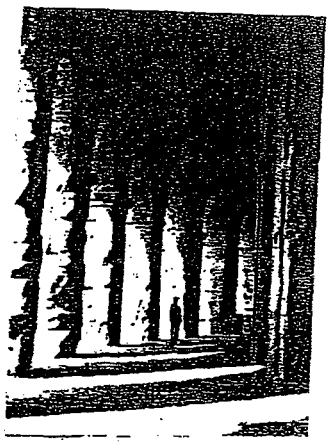
VOLUME XXVII SEPTEMBER 9, 1949 NUMBER 1

PUBLICATION STATEMENT. $4.00 per year; single copy 25c. Published bi-weekly, September to June inclusive at 50 Third Street, Newburgh, New York, by the Corps of Cadets of the United States Military Academy, West Point, New York. Entered as second-class matter September 15, 1923, at the post office at Newburgh, New York, under act of March 3rd, 1879. Acceptance for mailing at the special rate of postage provided for under Sec. 1103, Act of October 3rd, 1917, authorized September 15, 1932. Publication Office: 50 Third Street, Newburgh, New York. Editorial and General Offices: West Point, New York.

NEW HORIZONS for the Corps. Time was when the Army was strictly a stateside proposition, and all the world seeing was done by the Navy. Time was too when West Pointers measured their horizons in the distances to Storm King and Anthony's Nose. But times have changed, and the Army has changed. We think it a fine reflection on the Academy that West Point has changed with the Army. Today Cadet interests range far from the shores of the Hudson to include every area in the world in which the far-flung Army has responsibility, and beyond. Today's Army is a traveling Army, and the OD is a far more familiar sight on the streets of the world's capitols than ever was the Navy blue. And the Corps of today, in marked contrast to its predecessors, has made the slate grey a familiar sight the world over. The large numbers of Cadets who sacrificed on opportunity to go home on the annual furlough in favor of trips to Europe and elsewhere overseas are eloquent testimony to the fact that the Corps is vitally interested in learning the manner of living and the way of thinking of peoples who live beyond the sea.

The POINTER, since it is the magazine of the Corps, reflects this expanded outlook in a series of articles entitled **New Horizons**, which begin in this issue. Material for **New Horizons** was gathered this summer by a team of POINTER writers, photographers, and artists working in Europe with the aid of PIO, EUCOM, the **Stars and Stripes**, and many individuals, both military and civilian.

The cover photo was taken on the 2nd of July in Rome's Coliseum. It was selected to keynote the summer's work not only because of its technical excellence but also because it has an important message. Here is a Cadet, wearing the oldest uniform that the American Army has in common usage, walking among the most famous relics of ancient Europe. This picture represents, in a way, a meeting of tradition. The past of Rome and the past of this nation in juxtaposition. We think this picture is important. It is an inexorable fact that the future of America is indissolubly bound to the future of Europe. The nature of that bond is yet to be determined, but we think it a healthy sign that we, the Corps, are aiding in its formation.



NEW HORIZONS....

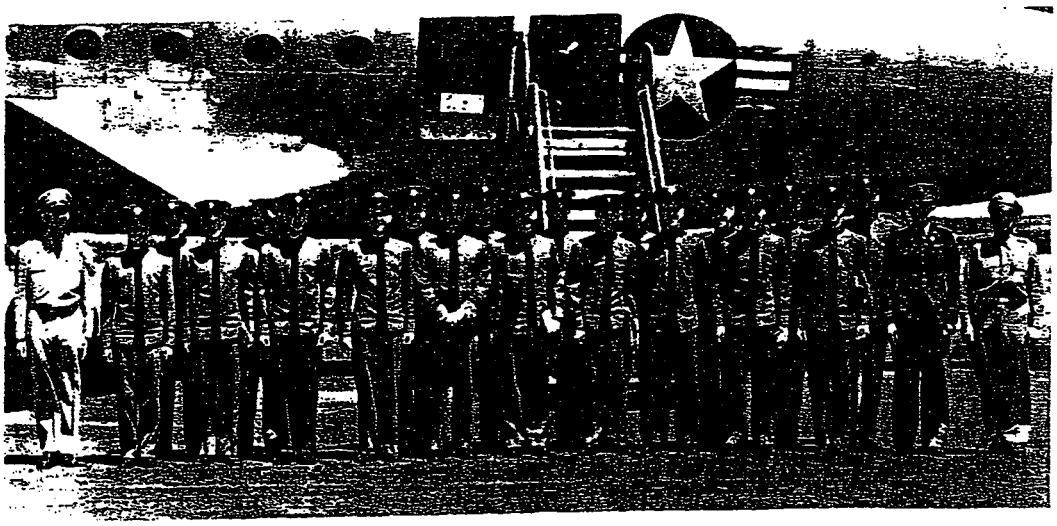
THE SOCIA

L to R: Col. Buckema, Gen. Taylor, Cdt Hoover, Maj. Davis

General Taylor extended his welcome to the travelers at Heidelberg.

Not all of Europe is ugly with destruction. This tiny monastery in a cloistered Alpine valley has stood untouched for centuries.

THIS article is a failure. It was a failure before it was written, for to record the experiences and observations of the eighteen First Classmen who were selected to make the trip to Europe this last summer would require a set of books, not four or five pages of a magazine. This article can do little more than attempt to indicate why those men were sent overseas, and what they did while they were over there. Other articles of this series, however, will incorporate those experiences and observations. Let this then be the answer to some of the questions which will know what those men did last June. The important aspects of the trip, that is,



... Field for Germany.

This was a picture taken in Greece before the start of our return trip from there, 1 July 1949, or upon our return to Stewart Field 2 July 1949. Most likely Greece. L to R: Maj Davis; Cadets: Van Fleet (Second Class picked up in Greece), Ward, Ryan, Borman, Lodewick, Stefanik, Oliver, Read, Wolf, Gorman, Waldor, Hoover, Leggett, Tandler, Durst, Singer, Drury, Keller, Brandes, Col. Buckema, unknown

SCIENCES TRIP

A conference at HQ in Vienna with General Keyes brought forth FD, much to the admiration of the civilian populace.

what those men learned and brought back with them, must perforce wait until the coming issues. The POINTER was represented on the trip section, and it has those experiences and those observations in addition to the experiences and observations of its own trip section to call upon in the presentation of future articles.

This is the bare rudiments of the story of an opportunity which probably no American youth has ever had before, or since. Certainly it was an opportunity unparalled in the history of the Military Academy.

We all wondered why we were going to Europe. At a conference over in the West Academic Building with Colonel Beukema and the officers of the Department of Social Sciences, held not long after the Commandant's announcement, we found out. It was our assigned mission to bring thereafter to section discussions, to mess hall table-talk, to barracks bull sessions on matters European, the hitherto lacking viewpoint of personal experience. We were to form a leavening, a source of accurate and diverse information, within the Corps itself, as authoritative (if not more so) as any text or instructor. It was pointed out to us that we who could say "I saw . . ." or "General Hayes told us himself that . . ." would receive better attention than almost anyone when we arose to make a point. Then came the bombshell. We were informed that in order to facilitate the acquisition of accurate, top level information for such usage, the Department of the Army had arranged that the trip be conducted as a VIP tour: that is, wherever we went we would receive the same treatment as would be accorded a Senatorial Committee or a group of ranking generals. All doors

These men have seen the problems of occupation at first hand:

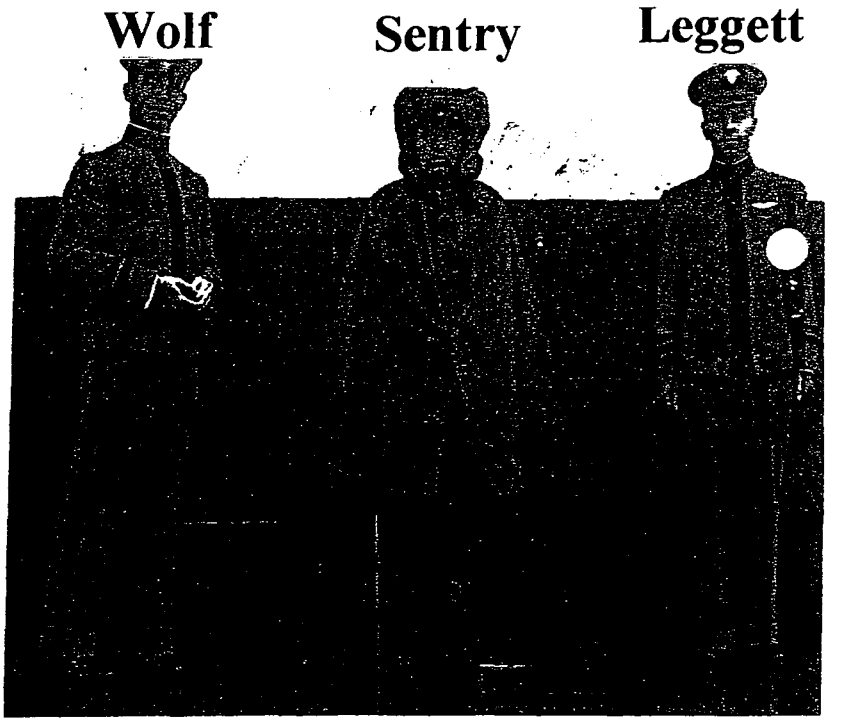
Frank Barman
Jay Durst
Bob Hoover
Dick Keller
Russ Leggett
Sandy Oliver
Bill Reed
Ray Singer
Bill Brandes
Dick Drury
Paul Gorman
Ty Yandler
Jerry Woldor
Ed Stefanik
Larry Lodewick
Ira Ward
Renee Wolf
Mal Ryan

LEGGETT

were open to us: Occupied Europe was at our feet. Not having expected to come into such a status for at least one or two years, some of us were a little dubious.

It was soon apparent that the VIP aspect was a reality. At 1037 3 June we took off from Stewart Field aboard our own c-54E type Special Missions Aircraft, which is a radical departure from the bucket-seated planes that had been our lot as non-VIP plain ordinary Cadets. We relaxed in the plush reclining chairs and gazed in amusement at the ranks of C-84s and C-47s waiting below us for the Second Class and the Combined Arms Trip. A few minutes later and we were being welcomed to Westover by General Olds, commander of the Atlantic Division of MATS. A brief lunch-over there, mingling with Constance Bennet, Gene Lockhart, and a troup bound for Europe to play "John Loves Mary" for USO, and we were off for Frankfurt via Stephenville, Newfoundland, and Lagens, Azores, a 22 hour flight, covering about 4,500 miles.

We flew in moonlight and fantastic clouds all the way across the ocean, but daylight brought clearing weather, and we were able to watch the Continent appear on the horizon, and then see Normandy, Paris and the Rhineland as they slipped past our wing. We saw the scarred face of Europe, the pockmarks of bomb and shell, and the unhealed, jagged gashes of trenches. All at once history and geography took on a new meaning (we knew that it would; we had been so told since grade school. But we were still surprised, somehow). It was a fine feeling to be able to recognize that river, or this city, to be able to verify all the myriad facts about European culture that we had absorbed over the years. We were pleased that the fields were small, the farmhouses grouped in villages, the countryside thickly settled as we had learned.



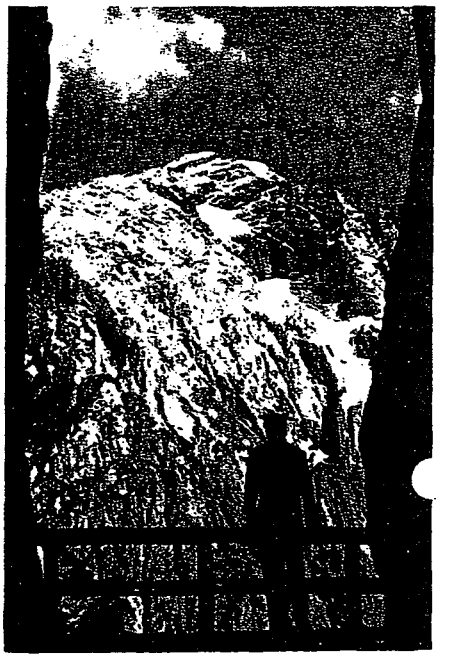
East meets West. Russian Sentry and curious Cadets. No exchange of words.

Disembarking at the Tullin Air Base in the Russian Zone of Austria enroute to Vienna, first penetration of Russian territory on the trip.

The landing at Frankfurt was done up in best newsreel style, with a battery of flashguns and grinding movie cameras grouped around the ladder as we descended with much waving and teeth-baring. That was our first exposure to the press, but by the end of the week there wasn't one of us who couldn't toss off an interview with all the aplomb of a seasoned Hollywoodite. From the airport (Rhine-Main) we were whisked over to Heidelberg, seat of European Command Headquarters. General Max Taylor was at hand to welcome us, after which he turned us over to the Staff for a long conference on the problems and methods of EUCOM. This conference, the first of many, was unique in our Cadet experience in that it was an informal affair with the speaker first giving an explanation of the problem he in particular was meeting, and the methods by which he was reaching the solution, and then answering any question we asked him. Such an informal conference with the top men in their fields brought home to us the tremendous opportunity that was ours. It was like reading TIME magazine with William Shirer at your elbow to clear up any small point that might be giving you trouble.

From EUCOM we flew, via the lift, straight to Berlin, where we heard, from the lips of the man who should know best, General Hayes, successor to Clay, the present and future ramifications of the Berlin situation; we looked into the business end of the Airlift; we saw our first Russians; and we partied with the International set. It was like a movie or a novel, but we will all remember vividly the grim reality of the city which Germans refer to as "ganz kaput" (wholly destroyed), the devastation written on every ruined building and every passing face.

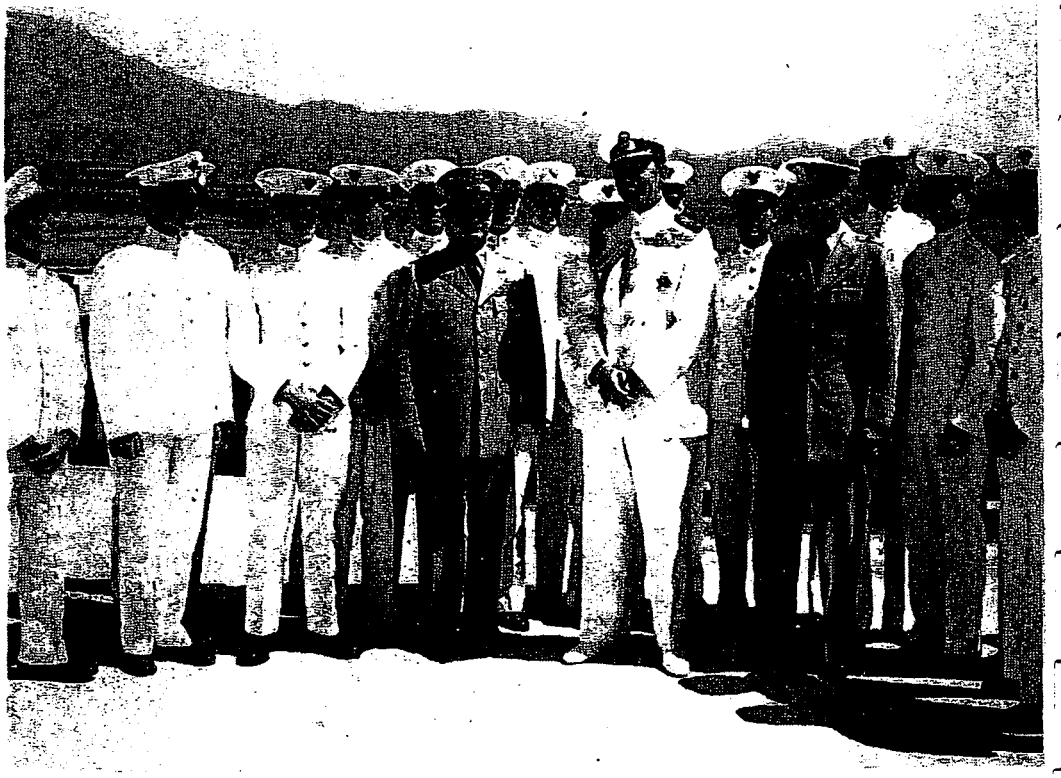
From Berlin we flew down over the Bavarian Alps to Vienna for a weekend of conferences with General Keyes and his Staff, magnificent Viennese cuisine, incomparable Viennese music, and our first foreign nightlife. Here we saw our first amiable Russians (one actually saluted us), a funeral for an opera singer, for which all of Vienna turned out weeping, and champagne at a buck a bottle.



Alps

September 9, 1949

From Vienna we flew up to Berchtesgarten in the Bavarian Alps, where in the former officers club for Hitler's body guard we spent three days touring salt mines (of all things), Hitler's Alpine retreat, the incomparable mountain lakes in the vicinity, and the palace of Mad Ludwig, second only to Versailles in splendor. There followed an interesting evening in the hunting lodge of some of Germany's deposed royalty, something much on the order of the recent spread in LIFE magazine. From the Hollenzollern majesty we moved into a little grandeur of our own, for right after we bid goodbye to the royalty we boarded our own streamlined Diesel train, former private train of one of the top six Nazi bigwigs. Ours to tour Germany in, our crew, our diner. It was quite a thrill, playing engineer across Germany to Furstenfeldbruk, an airfield outside of Munich where we acted as crew for a flight of B-17s making a bomb run on Munich against protective jet fighters, and from thence to Munich itself. Lunch with Governor van Wagoner was followed by a tour of the city, which included a visit to Dachau that many of us will remember longer than anything else we saw in Germany. Munich was followed by Garmisch, the Army's famed recreation area in Alpine Germany. Our



King Paul of Greece with the group at graduation ceremonies for the Greek Air Academy.

With the group as it inspects installations in Berlin is the famous Captain Lake, former Brigadier in the Fourth Hungarian Hussars.

three days at Garmisch were as delightful an interlude as could be imagined, particularly since it was the first spot where our movements weren't fitted into any schedule. We fished, hunted (two deer the bag), bicycled over the countryside, learned to know the village life.

Garmisch was followed by Kitzingen Negro Training Center, and Nurnberg, where we watched an enactment of the War Crimes Trials. Then we moved into the field with the 2nd Armored Cavalry and the First Infantry Division at Grafenwohr, twenty miles from the Russian border in eastern Germany, and got our first good idea of the strength of the Army in Europe. It was impressive, to say the least, and for many of us our first insight into troop duty and all it will entail.

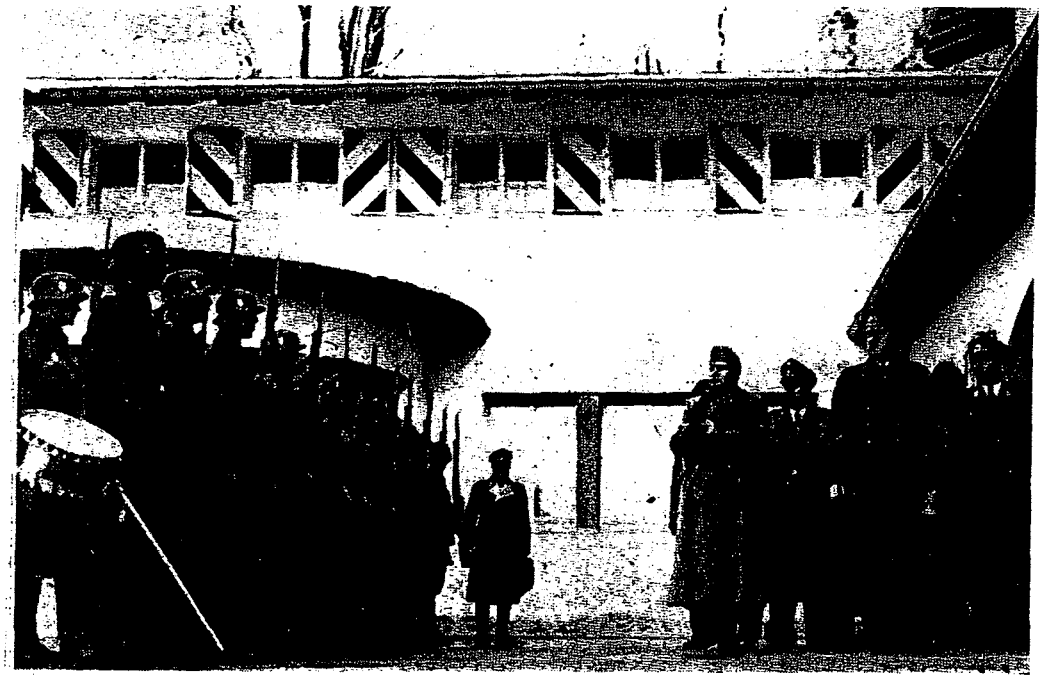
Next we visited the headquarters of American Military Government in Frankfurt, where we were oriented on the missions and functions of the civil members of our team in Europe by General Adcock. From then on the accent was on civil affairs, and much of our time was filled with question and answer conferences with the representatives of that office in each city. We got in an amazingly large quantity of information on the problems of the Occupation in a few days in that manner, and most of us brought back

And sometimes the pace told on some of the men, re Cadet Wolfe above.

The most interest centered, of course, on the people encountered. Here is a typical Bavarian mountain villager. Those are leather flappers he is wearing, C-Store take note.

enough of the literature that was passed to us to form a small library on the German question. During the latter

(Continued on page 28)



Hitler and crew at Berchtesgarten during the Axis heyday. Cadets saw ruins of these buildings.

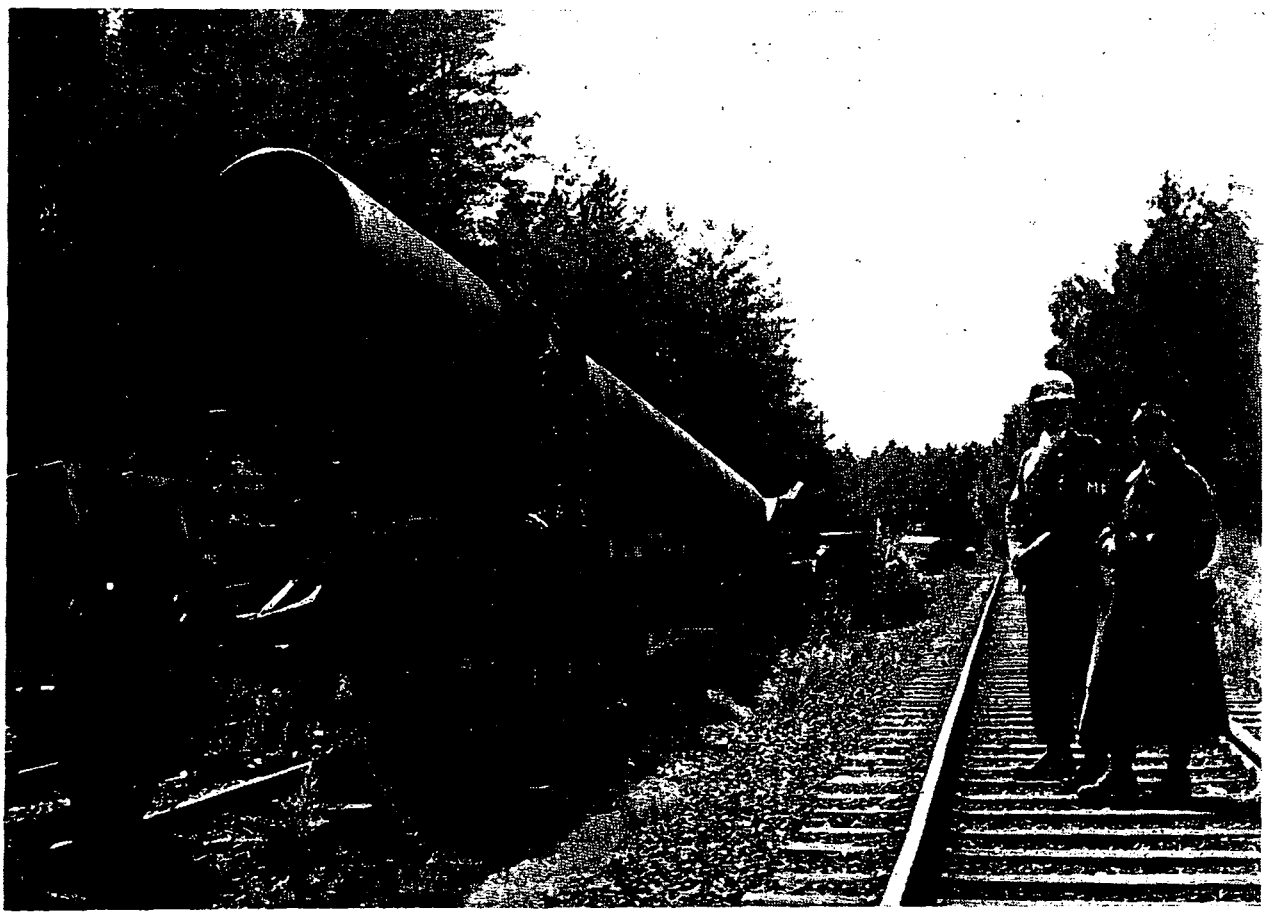
The Social Sciences Trip....

(Continued from page 9)

portion of our German stay we also visited the Constabulary HQ at Stuttgart, and the Airlift HQ at Wiesbaden.

It was during these last few days that the Greek situation came to a head. General Van Fleet, hearing that USMA Cadets were in Germany, forwarded an invitation for us to visit Greece, but it wasn't until the last few days of the Germany tour that final decision was made on the matter. Greece it was, and off we flew, south out of the cold of Germany to the sunny climes of the Mediterranean. Landing in Athens in the evening, we were welcomed at an official reception almost as soon as we were off the plane, and from that moment forward there wasn't a break in the schedule from before dawn until well into the night. This particular portion of the trip was the most fantastic of all. We dined with the Greek royal family, spent a day climbing over ruins, flew north to the front lines, met some captured guerrillas, including the female of the species, inspected a Greek National battalion emplacement in the foremost portion of the lines, attended the graduation ceremonies at the Greek Air Academy, rotated in the diplomatic set, and learned the accomplishments and the problems of the American Military Mission in Greece from the men who were responsible for them. Greece was memorable, every crowded minute of it. It was a fitting climax to a magnificent adventure.

From Greece some of us flew home in time for the Fourth of July. A few of us stayed behind, stepping down from our august VIP role to see Europe from the bottom as well as the top. But that's a story yet to come.



In the field with the First Division, the group inspects the German rifle used in the siege of Sevastopol. The gun fires a 4 ton shell, has a chamber big enough to stand in with a foot of overhead.

TRANSPORTATION SCHEDULES

FOR

USMA VISITORS TO EC

JUNE 1949

TRANSPORTATION DIVISION

EUCOM

Over GS

HEADQUARTERS
EUROPEAN COMMAND
Public Information Division

APO 403
10 June 1949

Comments to Members of Cadet Corps on Public Information.

by

DAVID M. FOWLER
Colonel, Inf
Chief, Public Information

Gentlemen:

In the years to come, each of you will have a wide variety of assignments. You may never have the assignment of Public Information Officer, but each of you will have to consider the Public Information aspects of your duties throughout your entire careers.

In ten minutes I will try to explain what Public Information means in the European Command. Your first question might well be, "What Public?" We are actually concerned with four "publics".

a. The people back home - the great American Public.
b. The American people serving in the US Zone of Germany.
c. The Germans in the US Zone of Germany.
d. The rest of the world.

By what means do we inform these publics? There are many correspondents here who write for Stateside papers, or foreign papers; news photographers, newsreel cameramen, broadcasters. Special groups and individuals visit the Zone;

editors and publishers, churchmen, businessmen, congressmen, cadets. These people return home and write editorials, preach sermons, discuss economic conditions, debate on foreign policy, and make classroom reports, based on their observations in Germany. In my own division, we prepare news releases for the Press, we write some magazine articles, prepare statements for the Commander for special occasions, supervise pictorial coverage by Signal Corps still and motion picture photographers, and write hometown stories. We have a small Radio Section to make transcriptions of dramatic and interview-type shows which we prepare. These transcriptions are sent to independent radio stations in the States for broadcast. All these methods combine to inform the home people about Germany, and the parts played by the Armed Forces, and by Military Government.

To inform the American people in the American Zone requires the active assistance of all the Troop Information agencies in the Zone. Troop Information and Education is a special division of the Headquarters under Colonel McCormick. I have his permission to discuss his mission along with mine. In the strict sense, "troops" means the persons in the military service. But in the broad sense, all the Americans here may be classed as troops: the civilian employees, and the dependent wives and

children, possibly 160,000 Americans in all, spread generally over an area larger than New York State with a German population of about 17,000,000. Roughly, one American for 100 Germans. So, Troop Information consists of daily issues of the Stars and Stripes - 12 pages on week days, and 16 on Saturdays and Sundays; 18 hours of daily broadcasting over AFN (the American Forces Network); 18 unit papers printed weekly to cover the Zone; and a weekly Information Bulletin on timely subjects. Because it is most important that newly-arrived people get a quick concept of the "broad picture," a special orientation is prepared for troops at the Replacement Depot at Marburg--seven one-hour lectures; titles as follows:

a. "Why You're Here"
b. "Germany: Its People"
c. "Progress In Germany"
d. "Geopolitics In Europe"
e. "Your Career In The Armed Forces"
f. "Ambassadors Of Democracy"
g. "Safety"

A briefer orientation of four hours is being prepared for dependents and civilian employees, to help them make an early adjustment to conditions in the Occupation.

All this comes under the head of

"Troop Information," but you can see that it is also "Public Information" for one of our four publics.

To inform our third public - the German people of the US Zone - is largely a function of Military Government through its Information Services Division. It publishes a daily paper "Die Neue Zeitung", a picture magazine "Heute," and a Readers Digest-type magazine "Auslese." It critically scans the newspapers and magazines which the Germans print, and monitors their radio stations. Military Government has established libraries throughout the Zone - called Amerika Haus; and in many formal ways tries to inform the German people of the American way of life. The Germans get their most definite and lasting impressions of the American way of life from their observation of the Americans in the Zone - one American per 100 Germans. And every one of us counts, whether we wear uniform or civilian clothes. The way we act, if we are boisterous and untidy as we walk the streets, if we drive our big American cars with careless disregard for the rights of German pedestrians, if our wives try to show a luxurious standard of living in a substandard land, we may be quite sure that the Germans will hold our way of life in contempt. If our conduct is the opposite that I have described, we may have some hope of convincing the Germans that we have something that would benefit them.

To some extent, all the rest of the world is watching the American Occupation. Without question, the world expects us to lead the way, or set the pace, and our system is on display here in Germany for all to see. We can't escape it. Each one of us represents the United States to the Germans, to the Russians, and especially to the peoples of Western Europe. Nowhere else in the world - probably - would our individual conduct and actions be so terribly important.

I hope these few comments will help you appreciate the importance of all the activities you see in Germany.

HEADQUARTERS
EUROPEAN COMMAND

DETAILED ITINERARY FOR U.S.M.A. CADETS 9 JUNE 49

DATE	DAY	HOUR	RESPONSIBLE COMMAND	ACTIVITY
9	Thursday	1945	Heidelberg	Arrive RHINE-MAIN
				Depart RHINE-MAIN by bus. (Truck for baggage.) HEIDELBERG Mil Post responsible for transportation and for conversion of currency to script on arrival.
				Arrive HEIDELBERG. Remain overnight HEIDELBERG. (Europa Hotel)
10	Friday	0900		Welcome by Maj. General Taylor.
		0930-1100		EUCOM briefing.
		1100-1200		Sightseeing
		1200		Luncheon. (Casino)
		1430		Depart HEIDELBERG for RHIN MAIN by bus. (Truck for baggage. HEIDELBERG Mil Post responsible for transportation.)
		1800	Heidelberg	Depart RHINE-MAIN for BERLIN by air.
		2000	Berlin	Arrive BERLIN. Remain overnight BERLIN
11	Saturday	0830-1200		Welcome by Maj. General Hays and OMGUS briefing.
		1200		Luncheon with Maj. General Hays.
		1330		Sightseeing in BERLIN
12	Sunday	0830	Berlin	Depart BERLIN by air for RHINE-MAIN.
		1030	Frankfurt	Arrive RHINE-MAIN. Depart RHINE-MAIN for WIESBADEN, by bus. FRANKFURT Mil Post responsible for transportation.
		1200		Arrive WIESBADEN. Lunch.
		1400	Frankfurt	Depart WIESBADEN Air Force Base for TULLN Air Force Base. (FRANKFURT Mil Post and WIESBADEN Mil Post coordinate arrangements for lunch and departure from WIESBADEN Air Force Base)

		1700	USFA	Arrive TULLN Air Force Base. Remain overnight VIENNA.
13	Monday	0830-1200		Welcome by Lt. General Keyes, USFA briefing.
		1200		Luncheon.
		1330		Sightseeing in VIENNA.
14	Tuesday	1000		Depart TULLN Air Force Base by air for SALZBURG.
		1100		Arrive SALZBURG. Sightseeing in SALZBURG and BERCHTESGADEN. (Transportation arrangements to be coordinated between SALZBURG and BERCHTESGADEN) Remain overnight in BERCHTESGADEN.
			USFA	
15	Wednesday	All Day	Munich	Sightseeing in BERCHTESGADEN. ("Dreamliner" deadhead to BERCHTESGADEN arriving by 1500). Remain overnight BERCHTESGADEN (sleep on "Dreamliner")
16	Thursday	0440		Depart BERCHTESGADEN by train for FURSTENFELDBRUCK Air Force Base. (Breakfast on train)
		0900		Arrive FURSTENFELDBRUCK. Visit FURSTENFELDBRUCK Air Force Base.
		1130		Depart FURSTENFELDBRUCK
		1214		Arrive MUNICH. Luncheon with Mr. Van Waggoner, Director, OMG Bavaria.
		1400		Sightseeing in MUNICH. Dinner in MUNICH.
		2000	Munich	Depart MUNICH for GARMISCH by train.
		2145	Garmisch	Arrive GARMISCH. Remain overnight GARMISCH. (Hotel)
17	Friday	AM		GARMISCH Briefing on Recreation Center Operations.
		PM		Visit to EUCOM Intelligence School at OBERAMMERGAU. Remain overnight GARMISCH. (Hotel)

18	Saturday	All Day		Sightseeing in GARMISCH Recreation Area. Remain overnight GARMISCH (Hotel)
19	Sunday	All Day		GARMISCH -- Free time.
		2300	Garmisch	Depart GARMISCH by train
20	Monday	0508	Kitzingen	Arrive KITZINGEN (Breakfast on train). Visit KITZINGEN Training Center.
		0900		
		1330	Kitzingen	Depart KITZINGEN by train for NURNBERG
		1450		Arrive NURNBERG. Tour of NURNBERG.
		2200		Depart NURNBERG for GRAFENWOHR
21	Tuesday	0002	Grafenwohr	Arrive GRAFENWOHR. (Breakfast on train)
		0900		Briefing on GRAFENWOHR Training Area functions Visit with 2d Armored Cavalry Regt. Remain overnight GRAFENWOHR (On train)
22	Wednesday	0900		Visit with 26th Inf Regt.
		2003	Grafenwohr	Depart GRAFENWOHR by train for FRANKFURT.
23	Thursday	0127	Frankfurt	Arrive FRANKFURT (Breakfast on train).
		0830		Briefing on functions of BICO Maj. General Adcock.
		1200	Frankfurt	Depart FRANKFURT by train for WIESBADEN (Lunch on train).
		1235	Wiesbaden	Arrive WIESBADEN. USAFI briefing. Dinner at WIESBADEN.
		2100	Wiesbaden	Depart WIESBADEN by train for STUTTGART.
24	Friday	0024	Stuttgart	Arrive STUTTGART (Breakfast on train).
		0900		US Constabulary briefing by Maj. General White.

		1400		OMG WUERTTEMBERG-BADEN briefing.
		2100	Stuttgart	Depart STUTTGART by train for HEIDELBERG.
		2249	Heidelberg	Arrive HEIDELBERG. Remain overnight HEIDELBERG (Europa Hotel).
25	Saturday	0800		Breakfast Europa Hotel. Final visit with Lt. General Huebner, ("Dreamliner" Released 0900) Sightseeing tour of HEIDELBERG area. Remain overnight HEIDELBERG (Europa Hotel).
26	Sunday			Depart HEIDELBERG by bus for RHINE-MAIN. (Truck for baggage)
				Arrive RHINE-MAIN.
			Heidelberg	Depart RHINE-MAIN by air for U.S.

HEADQUARTERS
EUROPEAN COMMAND

AC/hw
APO 403
10 June 1949

AG 300.4 (10 June 49) 6-221

SUBJECT: Orders

TO : Personnel concerned

1. Personnel named below, on temporary duty with this headquarters, will proceed on or about 10 June 1949, from Heidelberg, Germany to Frankfurt, Berlin, Wiesbaden, Germany; Vienna, Salzburg, Austria; Munich, Garmisch, Kitzingen, Grafenwohr, Frankfurt, Wiesbaden, and Stuttgart, Germany, on temporary duty for a period of approximately seventeen (17) days, for the purpose of orientation in Military Government of occupied areas. Upon completion of this duty, officers will return to Heidelberg, Germany:

Colonel HERMAN BEUKEMA, 03790	Cadet W F Brandes, 06086
Major DON DAVIS, 045687	Cadet R T Drury, 06210
Cadet F Borman, 06077	Cadet P F Gorman, 06301
Cadet J B Durst, 06218	Cadet L S Lodewick, 06491
Cadet R M Hoover, 06378	Cadet E P Stefanik, 06805
Cadet R B Keller, 06430	Cadet T W Tandler, 06829
Cadet R E Leggett, 06475	Cadet R A Wolf, 06922
Cadet G S Oliver, 06612	Cadet J N Waldor, 06878
Cadet W F Read, 06678	Cadet I J Ward, 06883
Cadet R P Singer, 06772	Cadet M E Ryan, 06727

2. Travel by US military aircraft, rail and/or US Government motor transportation is authorized in accordance with par 6, sec III, Cir 57, this headquarters, 23 July 1947, as amended. Change in itinerary is authorized when traveling by air, as may be required by circumstances beyond the control of the travelers.

3. Personnel named above will report to Visitors Bureau upon arrival in Berlin (Clearance No. 101).

4. The travel directed herein has been cleared in accordance with Cir 131, this headquarters, 1948, as amended.

5. TCNT TDN. Cost of rail transportation within Germany is chargeable to 2100425-G 001-2 GP432-02 S99-999. Cost of rail transportation outside Germany is chargeable to 2190425 901-1470 P432-02 S30-145.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL HUEBNER:

HEADQUARTERS EUROPEAN COMMAND OFFICIAL

ANDREW CELLA
Major AGD
Asst Adj Gen

DISTRIBUTION:
5 - Each individual concerned
1 - AG Executive Officer
1 - AG Morning Report
1 - DA, Office of The Adjutant General, Wash.25, D.C.
1 - Budget & Fiscal Officer, HMP, APO 403, US Army
1 - Each officer's 201 file
1 - File

HEADQUARTERS
EUROPEAN COMMAND

AG/bc
APO 403
24 June 1949

AG 300.4 (23 June 49) 6- 543

SUBJECT: Orders

TO : Personnel concerned

1. Personnel listed below will proceed on or about 26 June 1949, from Heidelberg, Germany, to Wiesbaden, Germany, and thence to Athens, Greece, on temporary duty for a period not to exceed five (5) days, for the purpose of observing US Army Group, Greece, activities, and upon completion of this duty will return to Wiesbaden, Germany, and thence to Frankfurt, Germany. Personnel will proceed on or about 1 July 1949, from Frankfurt, Germany, to the United States, in complying with DA orders in their possession.

Colonel Herman Boukema, 03790
Major Don Davis, 045687
Cadet F Borman, C6077
Cadet J B Durst, C6218
Cadet R B Kellor, C6430
Cadet R E Loggett, C6475
Cadet G S Olivor, C6612
Cadet W F Road, 06678
Cadet R P Singer, 06772
Cadet W F Brandos, C6086
Cadet R T Drury, 06210
Cadet P F Gorman, C6301
Cadet L S Lodewick, C6491
Cadet E P Stefanik, C6805
Cadet T W Tandler, C6829
Cadet R A Wolf, C6922
Cadet J N Waldor, C6878
Cadet I J Ward, C6883
Cadet M E Ryan, C6727
Cadet R M Hoover, C6378

J. J. Ward

No. 206
VU AU CONSULAT DE GRECE
A FRANCFORT SUR LE MAIN
Bon pour se rendre en Grèce.
Francfort/Main, le 24.6.49
Le
CONSULAT DE GRECE A FRANCFORT SUR LE MAIN
CONSUL

2. Travel by US military aircraft (special mission) and rail transportation is authorized. Change in itinerary is authorized when traveling by air as may be required by circumstances beyond the control of the travelers

3. The travel directed herein has been cleared in accordance with Cir 131, this hq, 1948, as amended.

4. TDY tvl per diem alws are not authorized.

5. TCNT TDN. Cost of rail transportation within Germany is chargeable to: 2100425-G 001-2 GP432-02 S99-999.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL HUEBNER:

HEADQUARTERS OFFICIAL

William R. Island
for ANDREW CELLA
Major AGD
Asst Adj Gen

DIS
10 -
1 -
1 -
1 -
1 -
1 -
1 -
1 -

7/2/5

This part of the trip was added for our plane to go to Greece to carry a cadet (Van Fleet? Cows) son of Admiral Van Fleet back to West Point. Adm Van Fleet was some commander in Greece. We had an interesting three days in Greece. JJ

Bull. Cfgr. 469
24.6.49

Gratis - Youpiria

OCCUPATIONAL FORCE TRAVEL PERMIT
LAISSEZ-PASSER DES FORCES D'OCCUPATION
Пропуск для оккупационных войск

I. J. Ward,

Cadet C6883

United States Military Academy

Amerikanischer Sector

Vienna, Austria

Air

ATC PT41

ARMY AIR FORCES
AIR TRANSPORT COMMAND

D521175

TICKET

Pursuant to provisions of existing regulations, the following named individual is authorized to travel on aircraft operated for, by or under the control of the Air Transport Command between stations shown hereon, and shall be subject to all established rules and regulations. Deviations from the normal course of travel to accomplish official business will be honored only when such deviations are noted hereon.

Priority Identification No.

Flight 372
Dep.: 08:30
12-6-49

COMMANDING GENERAL
AIR TRANSPORT COMMAND

Ira John WARD
Passenger's Name (Print)

USMA Cadet
Grade or Title

Serial Number

Arm, Service or Organization

Weight of Passenger ____ No. Pieces of Baggage ____ Baggage Weight: Authorized ____ Actual ____

GOOD FOR ONE-WAY PASSAGE

FROM Berlin TO Frankfurt

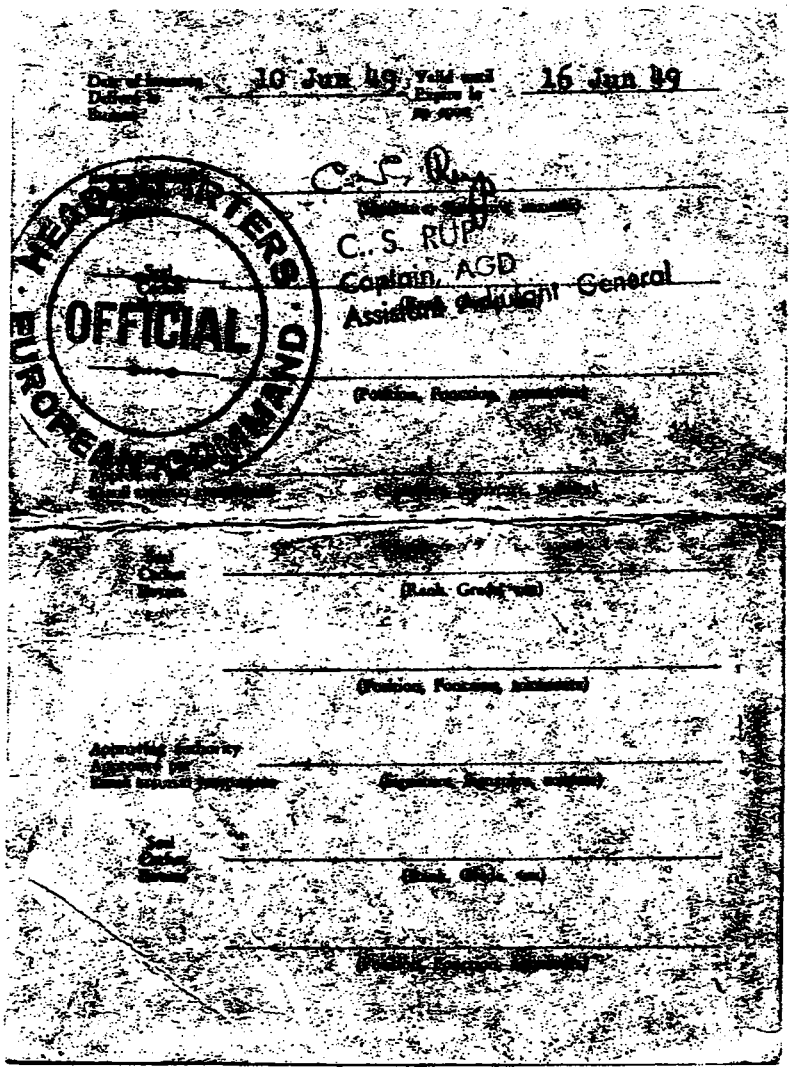
Via ____ Via ____ Via ____

Via ____ Via ____ Via ____

Issued By (Signature) ____ Grade ____ Organization ____

Station Issuing ____ Date Issued ____

This ticket will be surrendered upon arrival at final A. T. C. destination.
NOTE: FORM WILL BE PREPARED IN INDELIBLE PENCIL, INK OR TYPEWRITER



INSTRUCTIONS

1. Baggage in excess of that authorized on the face may not be exceeded.
2. Passengers will comply with all laws of the countries to be flown from, over or into, and with all rules, regulations and instructions of the Air Transport Command.
3. Passengers will retain this ATC Ticket at all times while en-route.
4. This ATC Ticket will be surrendered upon arrival at final Air Transport Command destination.
5. Removal en-route may be necessary to accommodate higher priority passengers or cargo.

ШТАБ
ЕВРОПЕЙСКОЙ КОМАНДЫ

ПОЛЕВАЯ ПОЧТА № 403

10 JUNE 1949
/Число/

КАСАЕТСЯ: Приказ на поездку в Берлин / Германия /.

АДРЕСАТ : Cadet I J WARD, 06883

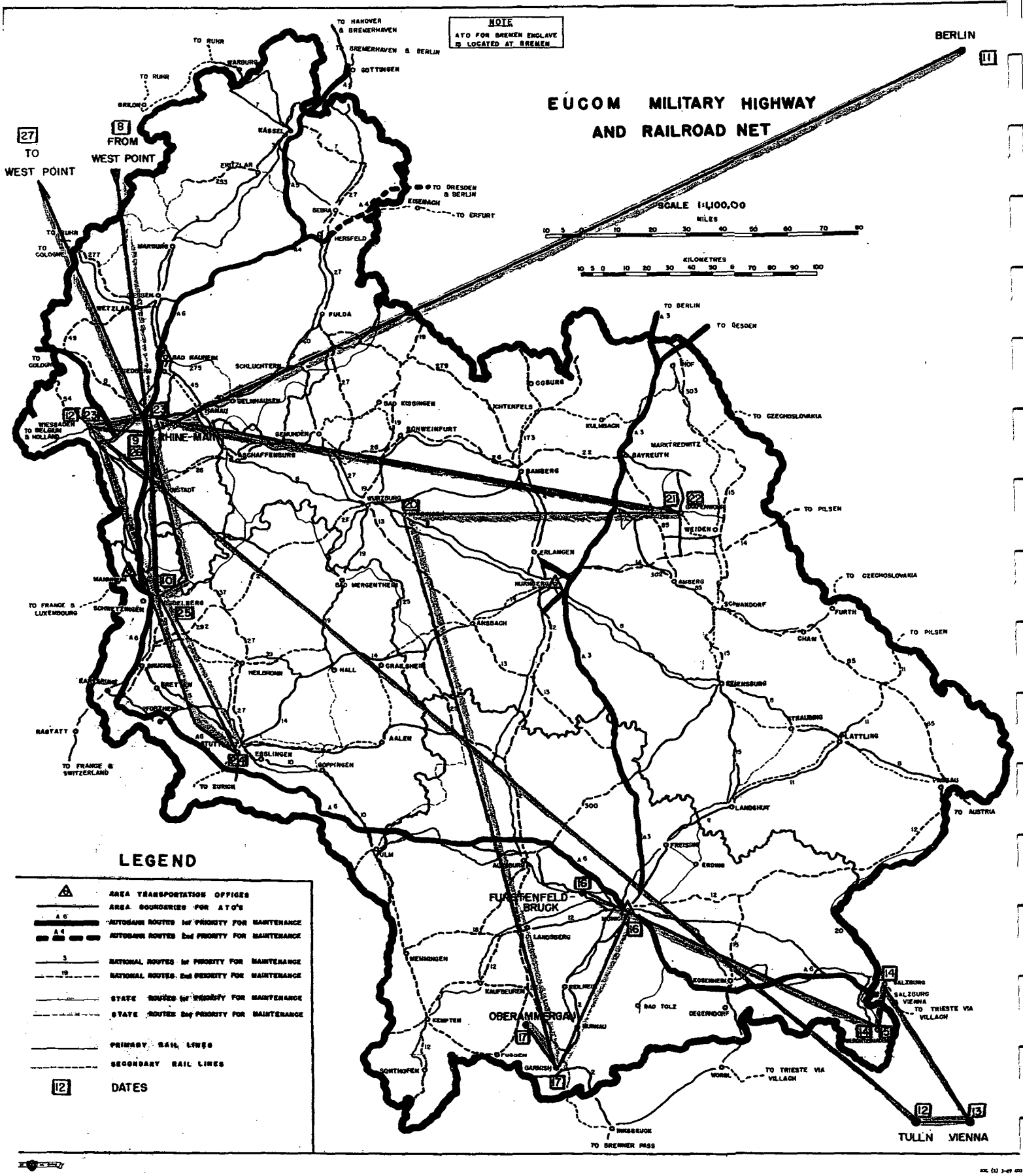
1. Вышеуказанное лицо AMERICAN национальности, уполномочено отправиться в Берлин /Германия/ 10 JUNE 1949 - 26 JUNE 1949

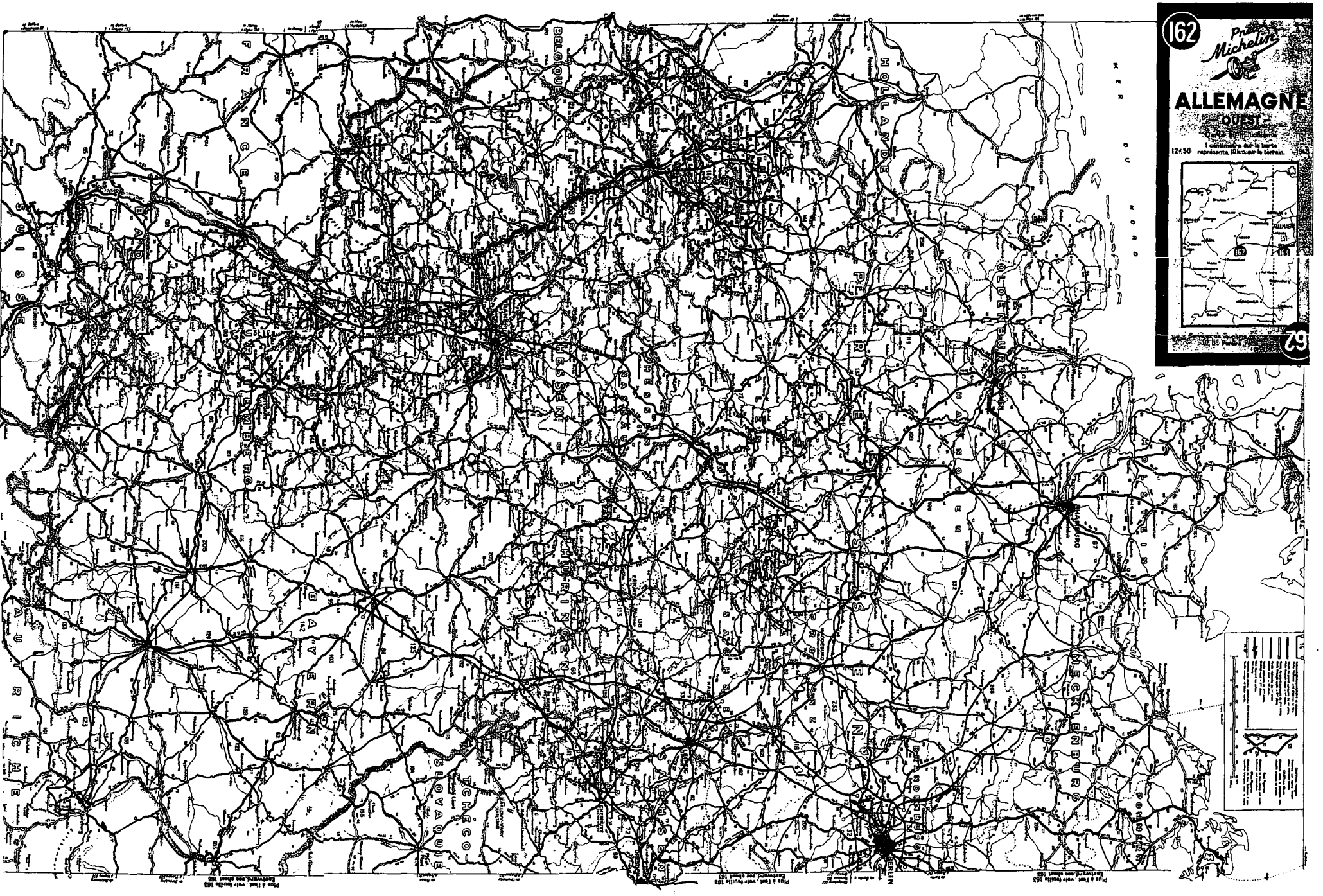
2. По прибытии в Берлин вышеуказанное лицо должно явиться в Бюро Посетителей при Военном Правительстве США в Германии.

3. Поездка разрешена согласно Циркуляру № 131, Главного Штаба Военных Сил США в Европе за 1948 год.

ПО ПРИКАЗУ ЛЕЙТЕНАНТ-ГЕНЕРАЛА ГОБЛЕР:

ANDREW CELLA
Major AGD
Asst Adj Gen


EUCOM MILITARY HIGHWAY AND RAILROAD NET
NOTE
ATO FOR BREMEN ENCLAVE IS LOCATED AT BREMEN
SCALE 1:1,100,00
MILES
KILOMETRES
BERLIN
TO HANOVER & BREMERHAVEN
TO BREMERHAVEN & BERLIN
TO GOTTINGEN
TO RUHR
TO COLOGNE
FROM WEST POINT
TO WEST POINT
TO DRESDEN & BERLIN
TO ERFURT
TO BERLIN
TO DRESDEN
TO CZECHOSLOVAKIA
TO PILSEN
TO FRANCE & LUXEMBOURG
TO FRANCE & SWITZERLAND
TO ZURICH
TO AUSTRIA
TO TRIESTE VIA VILLACH
TO BREMER PASS
TULLN VIENNA
FURSTENFELD-BRUCK
OBERAMMERGAU
LEGEND
AREA TRANSPORTATION OFFICES
AREA BOUNDARIES FOR ATO'S
AUTOBAHN ROUTES 1st PRIORITY FOR MAINTENANCE
AUTOBAHN ROUTES 2nd PRIORITY FOR MAINTENANCE
NATIONAL ROUTES 1st PRIORITY FOR MAINTENANCE
NATIONAL ROUTES 2nd PRIORITY FOR MAINTENANCE
STATE ROUTES 1st PRIORITY FOR MAINTENANCE
STATE ROUTES 2nd PRIORITY FOR MAINTENANCE
PRIMARY RAIL LINES
SECONDARY RAIL LINES
DATES


162
Prix Michelin
ALLEMAGNE
OUEST
1 centimètre sur la carte représente 10 km. sur le terrain.
79
BELGIQUE
HOLLANDE
PAYS-BAS
ALLEMAGNE
TCHÉCOSLOVAQUIE
BERLIN
HAMBURG
HANNOVER
DÜSSELDORF
DORTMUND
KÖLN
FRANKFURT
MAINZ
STUTTGART
MÜNCHEN
NÜRNBERG
LEIPZIG
DRESDEN
MAGDEBURG
BRAUNSCHWEIG
BREMEN
Plus à l'est, voir feuille 163
Westwärts, see sheet 163

CADETS TOUR EUROPE

Knoxville Lad Chosen For Foreign Trip.

Cadet Ira J. Ward, son of Mr. and Mrs. T. E. Ward, of Knoxville, has been selected to tour Europe with a group of cadets from his class. The group will leave West Point, June 8, and will arrive in Heidelberg, Germany. the following day. They will visit such famous cities as Berlin, Vienna, Munich and Stuttgart, and will return to West Point, June 27. While on the trip they will meet the former superintendent of the United States Military Academy, Major General Taylor.

Ward is one of eighteen cadets of the new first class (seniors) who will make this tour. He stands forty-fifth in a class of 689. It it due to this high ranking that Cadet Ward has been selected to visit and study the conditions in Europe.

Besides being outstanding in academics, Cadet Ward is the honor representative for the first class in his company. The honor society is composed of twenty-five men chosen for the purpose of upholding the high value of honor at West Point. Ward was appointed to West Point by Representative Paul Cunningham of the fifth congressional district, of Iowa.

We traveled some around Germany on this train of Hitlers.

SCHEDULE FOR "DREAM LINER" ON TOUR OF

U.S. ZONE WITH USMA CADETS

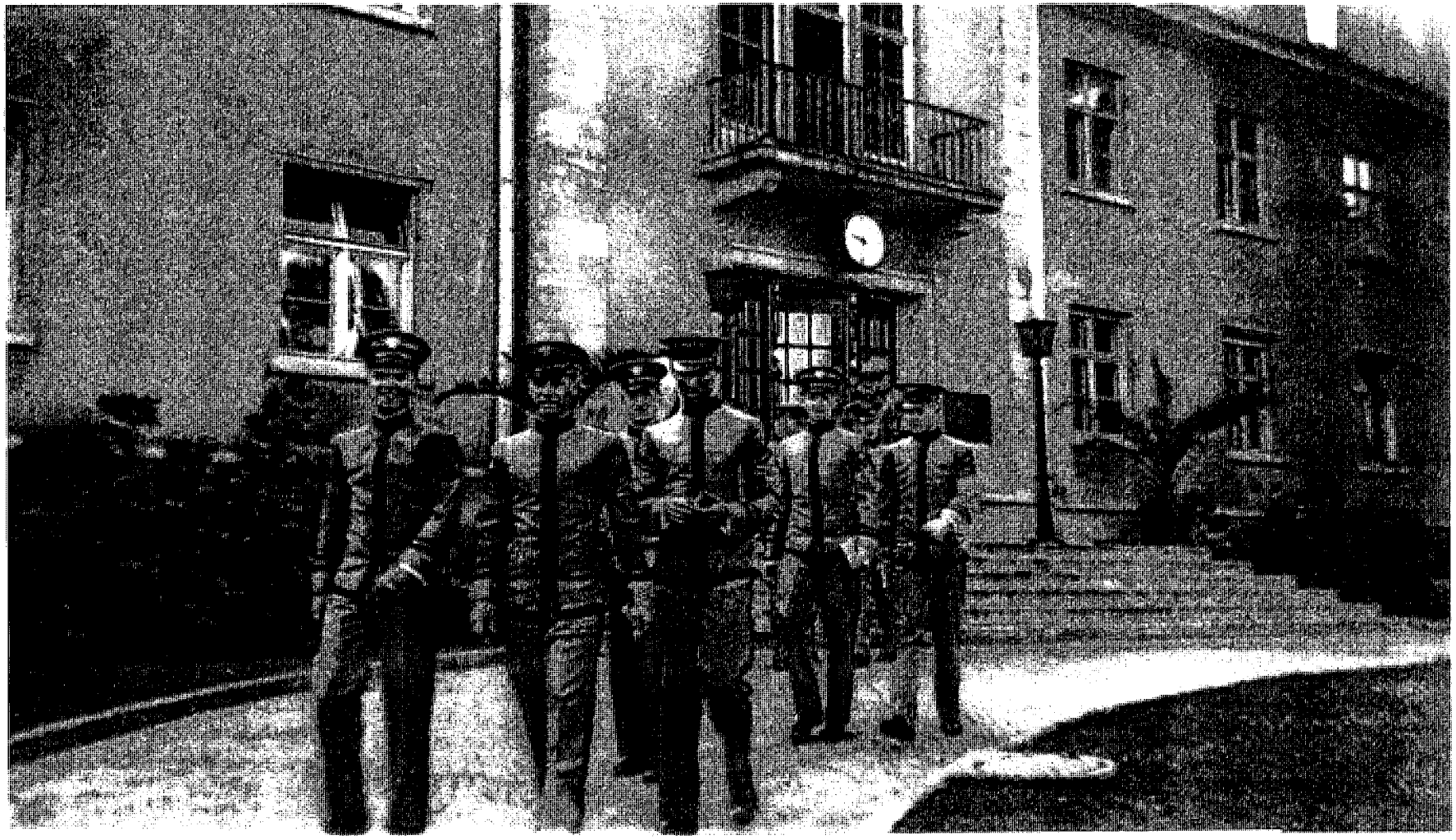
Depart	Frankfurt South	2312	14 June
Arrive	Berchtesgaden	0853	15 June
Depart	Berchtesgaden	0440	16 June
Arrive	Furstenfeldbruck	0900	16 June
Depart	Furstenfeldbruck	1130	16 June
Arrive	Munich	1214	16 June
Depart	Munich	2000	16 June
Arrive	Garmisch	2145	16 June
Depart	Garmisch	2300	19 June
Arrive	Kitzingen	0508	20 June
Depart	Kitzingen	1330	20 June
Arrive	Nurnberg	1450	20 June
Depart	Nurnberg	2200	20 June
Arrive	Grafenwohr	0002	21 June
Depart	Grafenwohr	2003	22 June
Arrive	Frankfurt	0127	23 June
Depart	Frankfurt	1200	23 June
Arrive	Wiesbaden	1235	23 June
Depart	Wiesbaden	2100	23 June
Arrive	Stuttgart	0024	24 June
Depart	Stuttgart	2100	24 June
Arrive	Heidelberg	2249	24 June

On the Dreamliner

Ward **Wolf**

In this photo, coal is being unloaded onto a truck during the Berlin Airlift - 10 June 1949
The flight we eighteen cadets took to Berlin carried coal as well.

Heidelberg – 10 June 1949



Leaving Harnack House in U.S. Zone of Berlin – 11 Jume 1949

CADET I.A JOHN WARD

Harnack House Room # 158

Berlin.
10-11 Jun 49

Cdt. J. Ward - 158

2 Days Service Charge at $ 0.25 each	$ 0.50
Pressing	0.20
Total:	$ 0.70

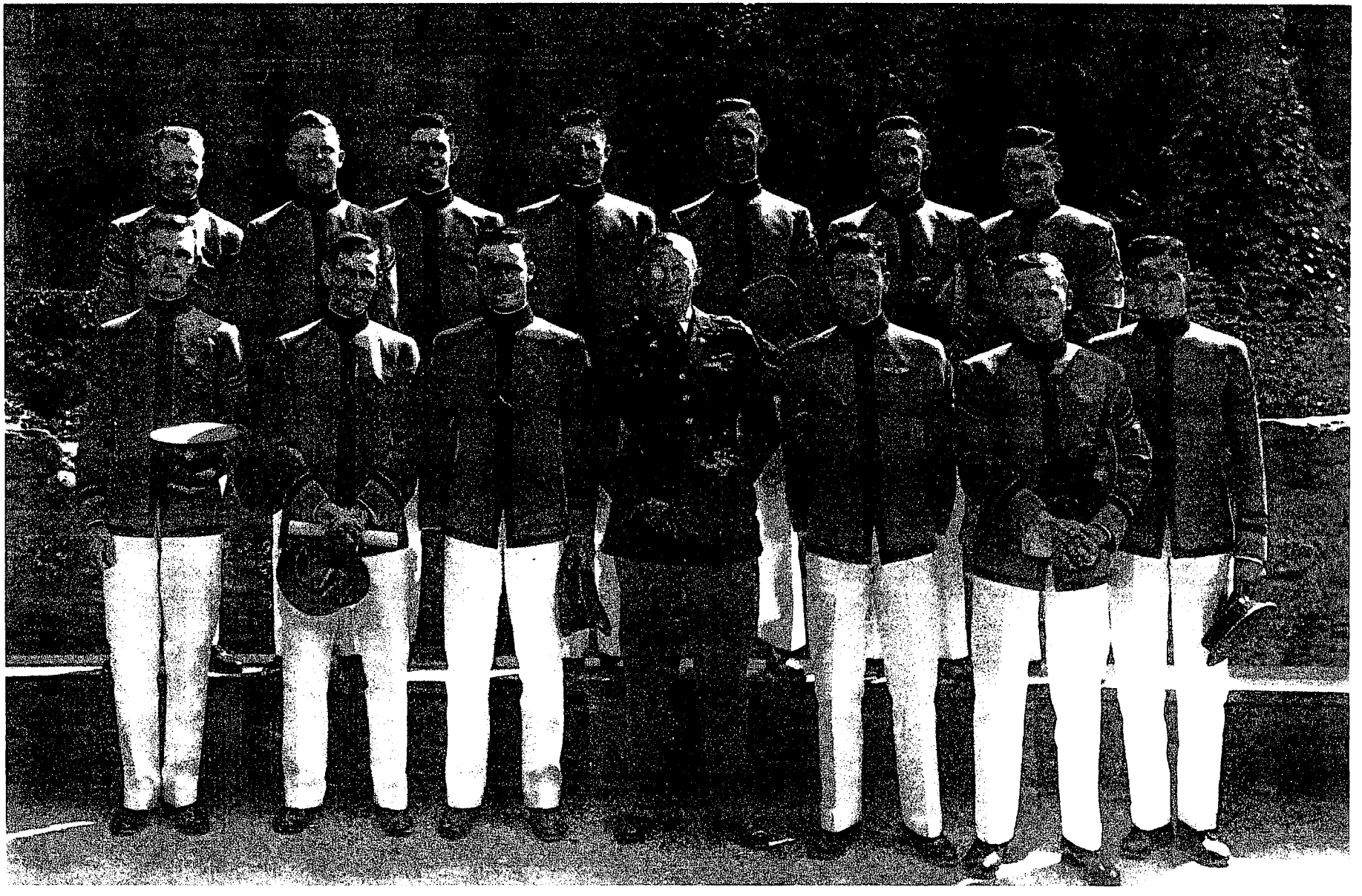
12-6-49 /J

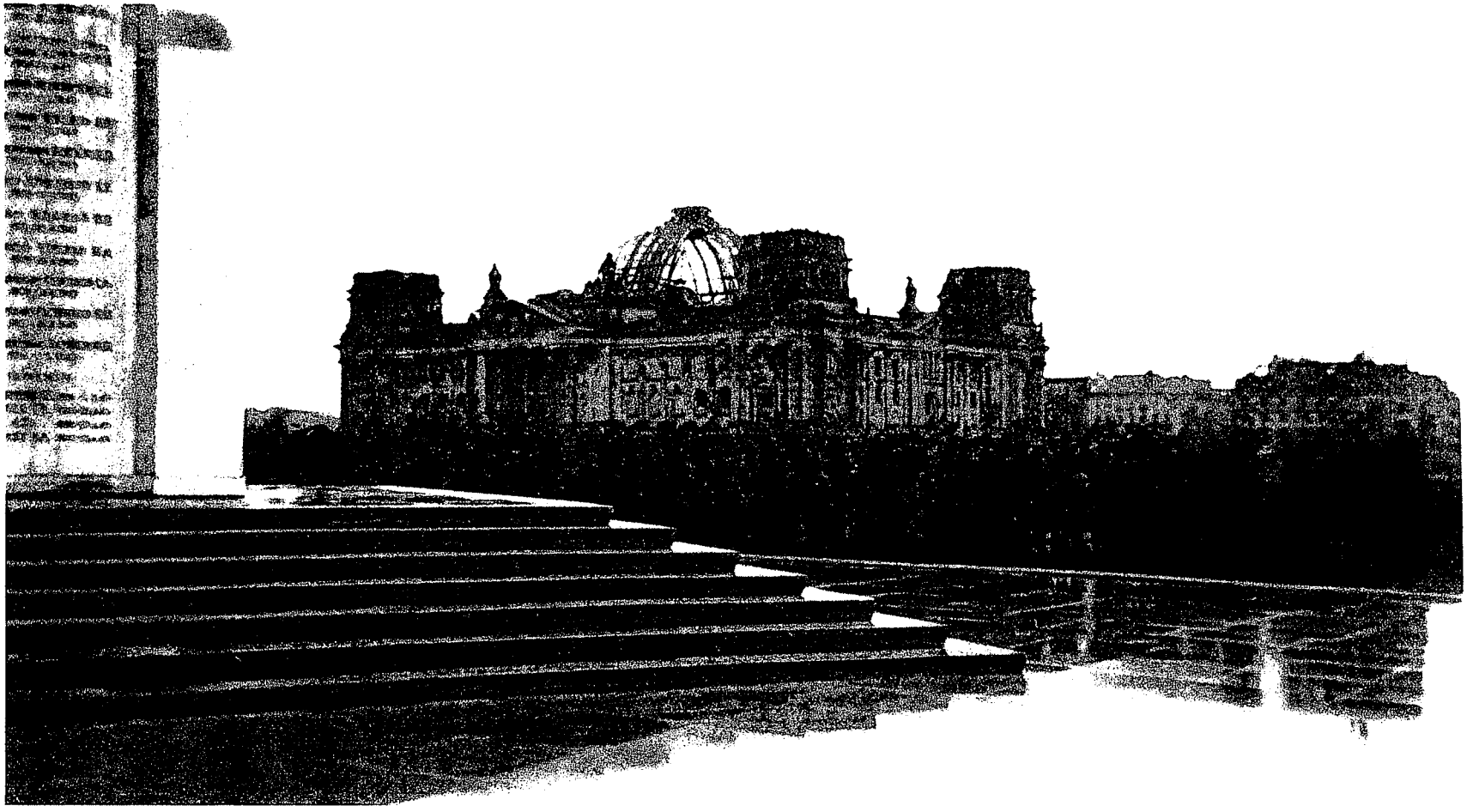
Pressing Bill

Kad, I. Ward 158

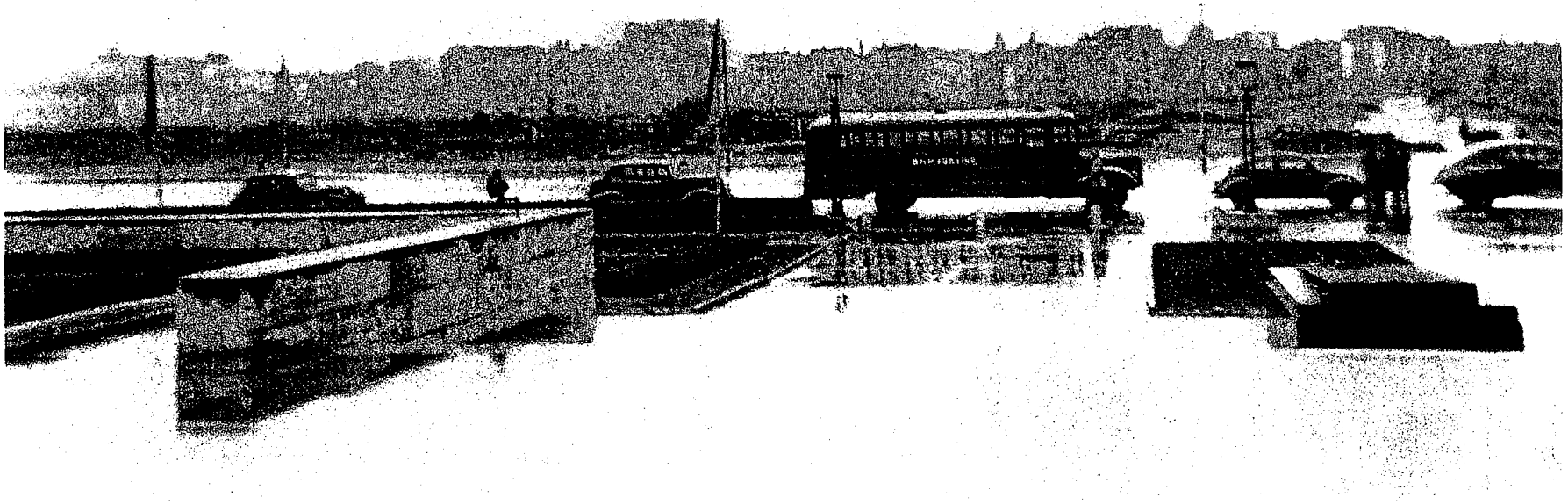
I Trousers $ 0.20

11.6.1949
A.S.

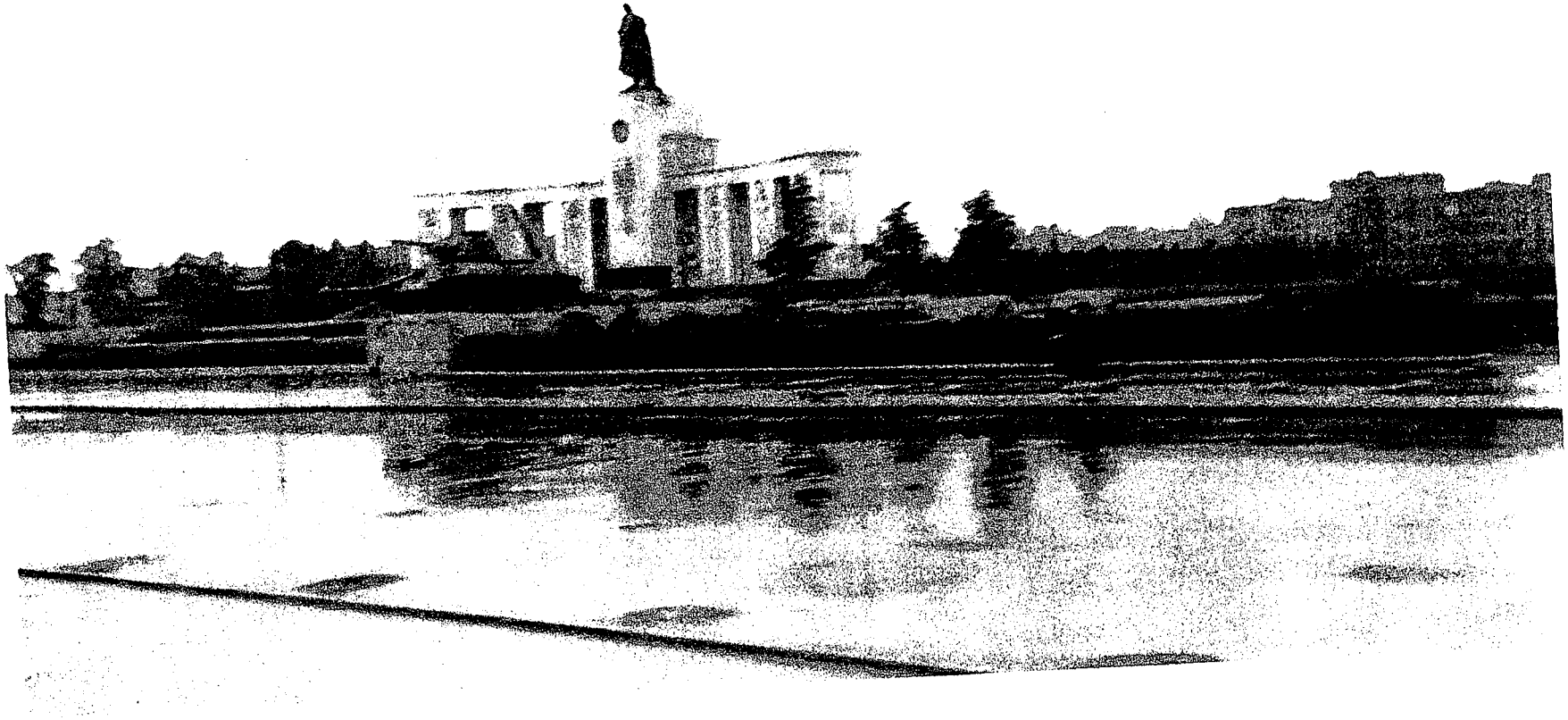




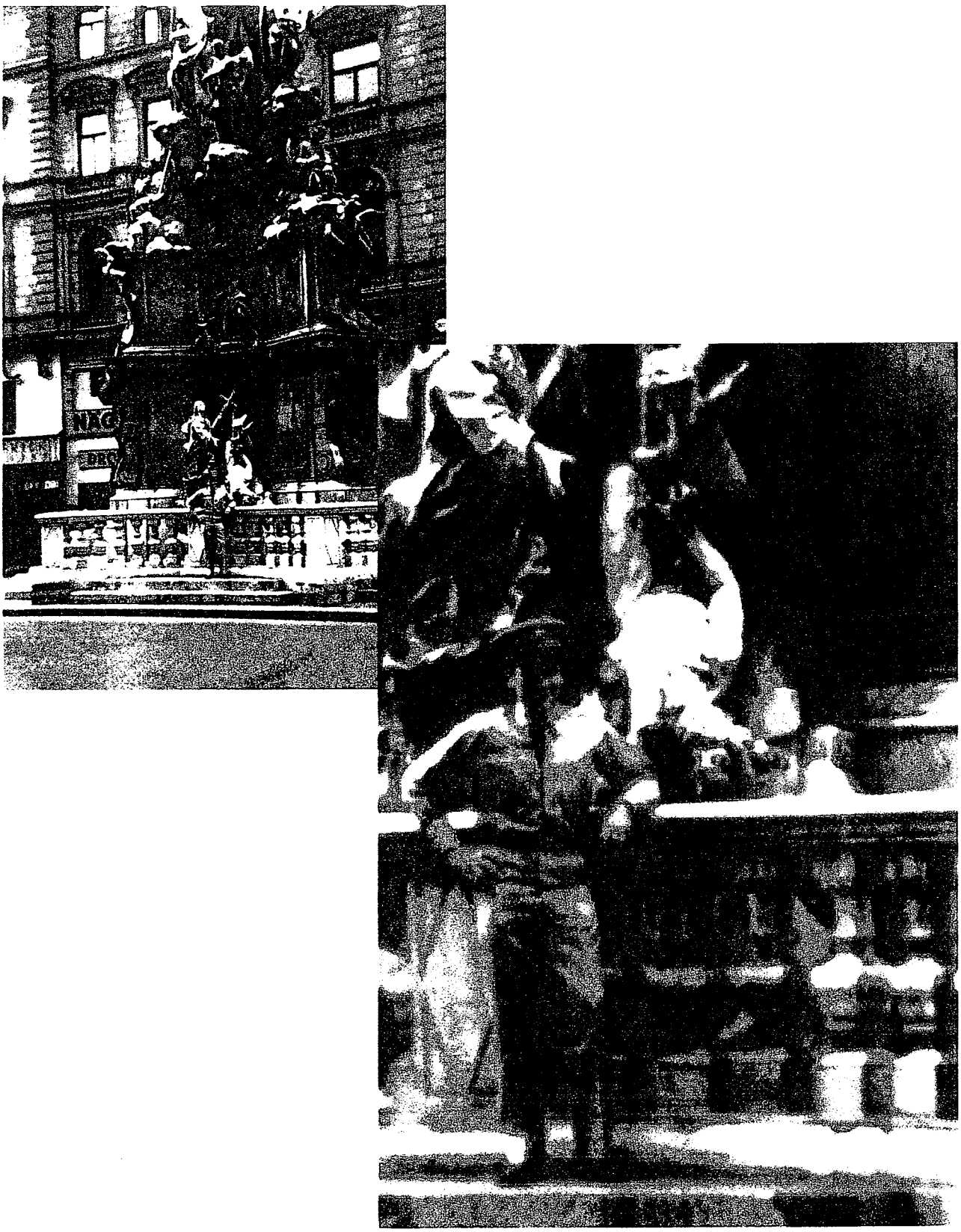
Ruins of the Reichstag, Berlin – 11 June 1949



Berlin – 11 June 1949

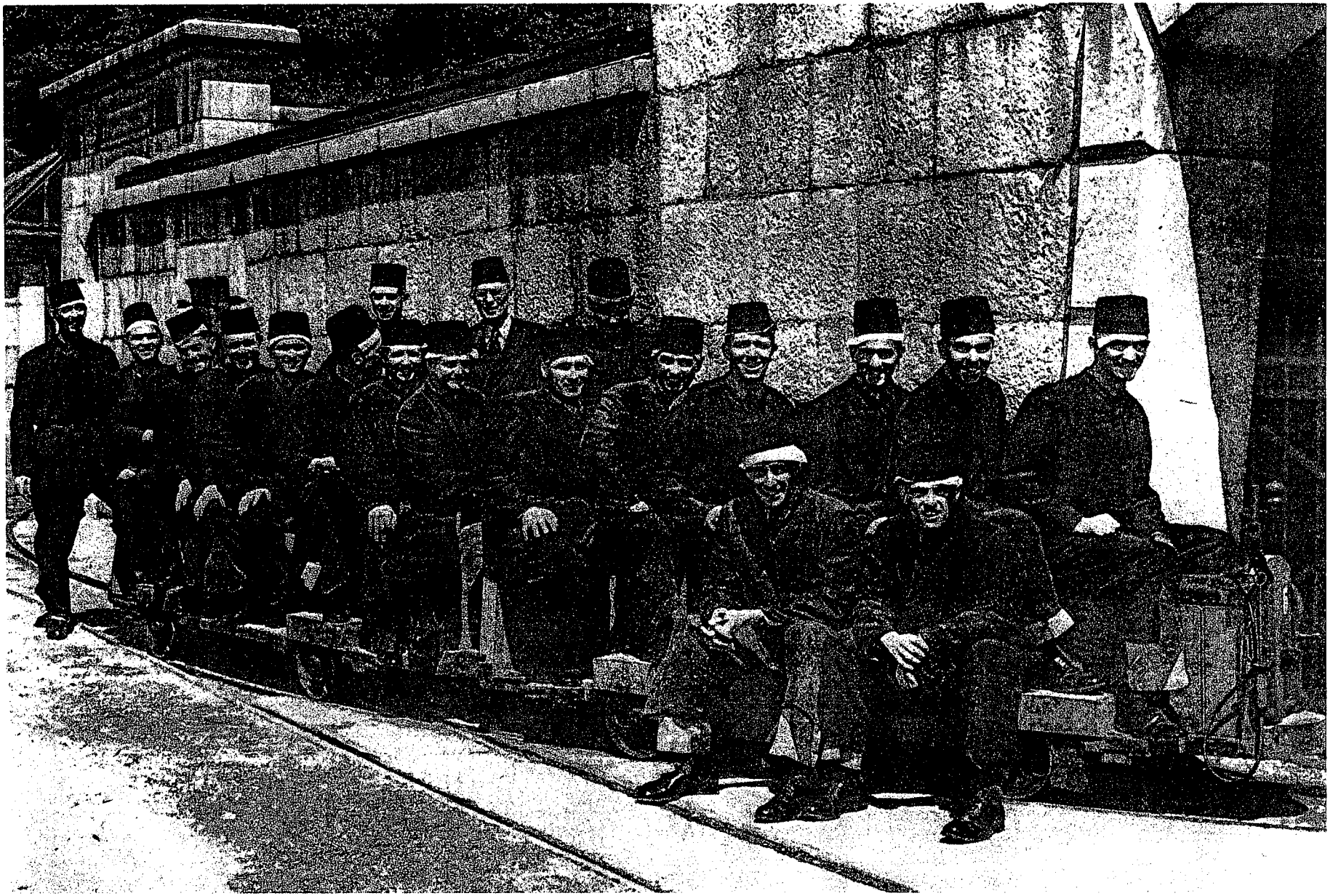


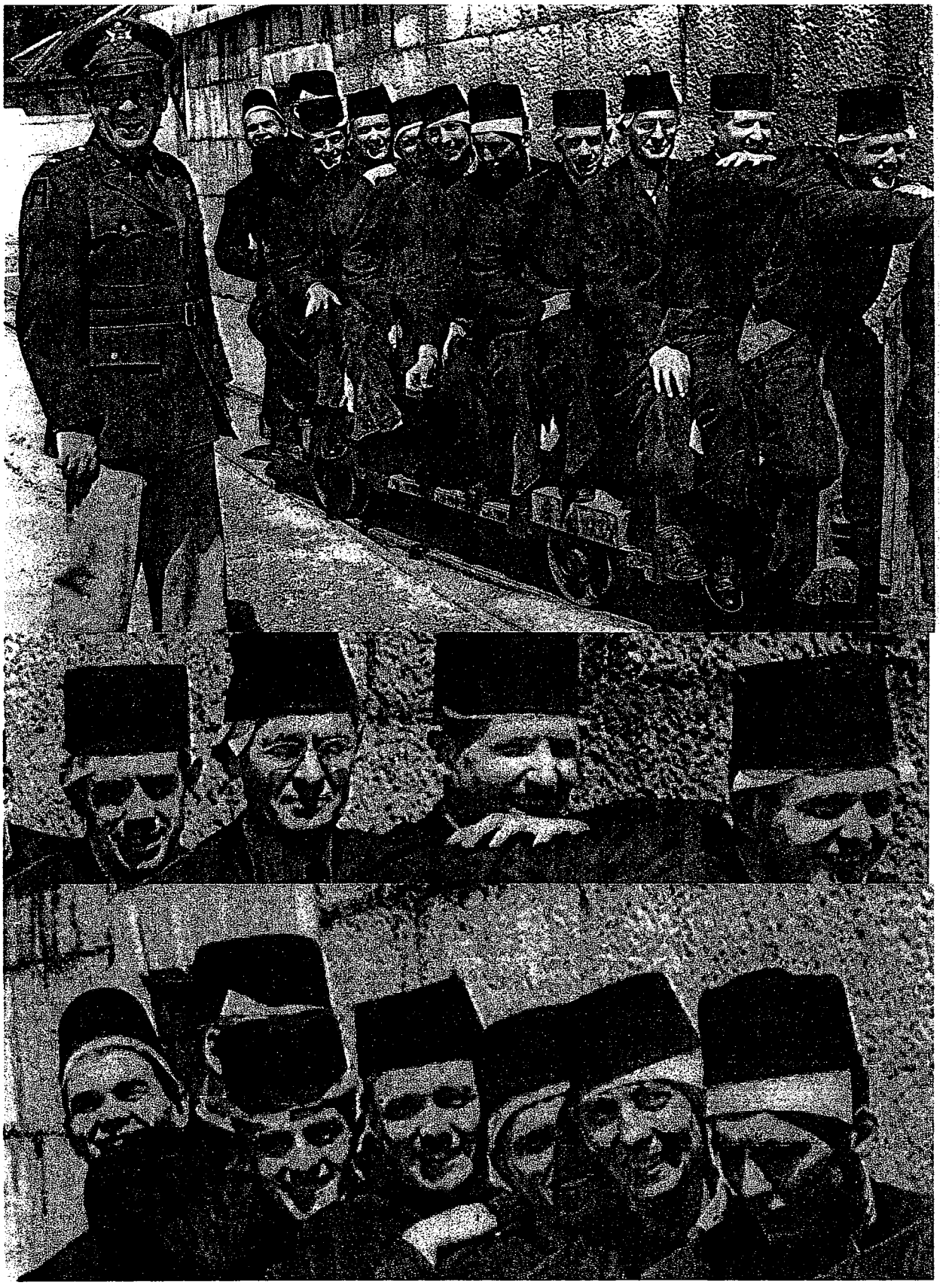
Berlin – 11 June 1949



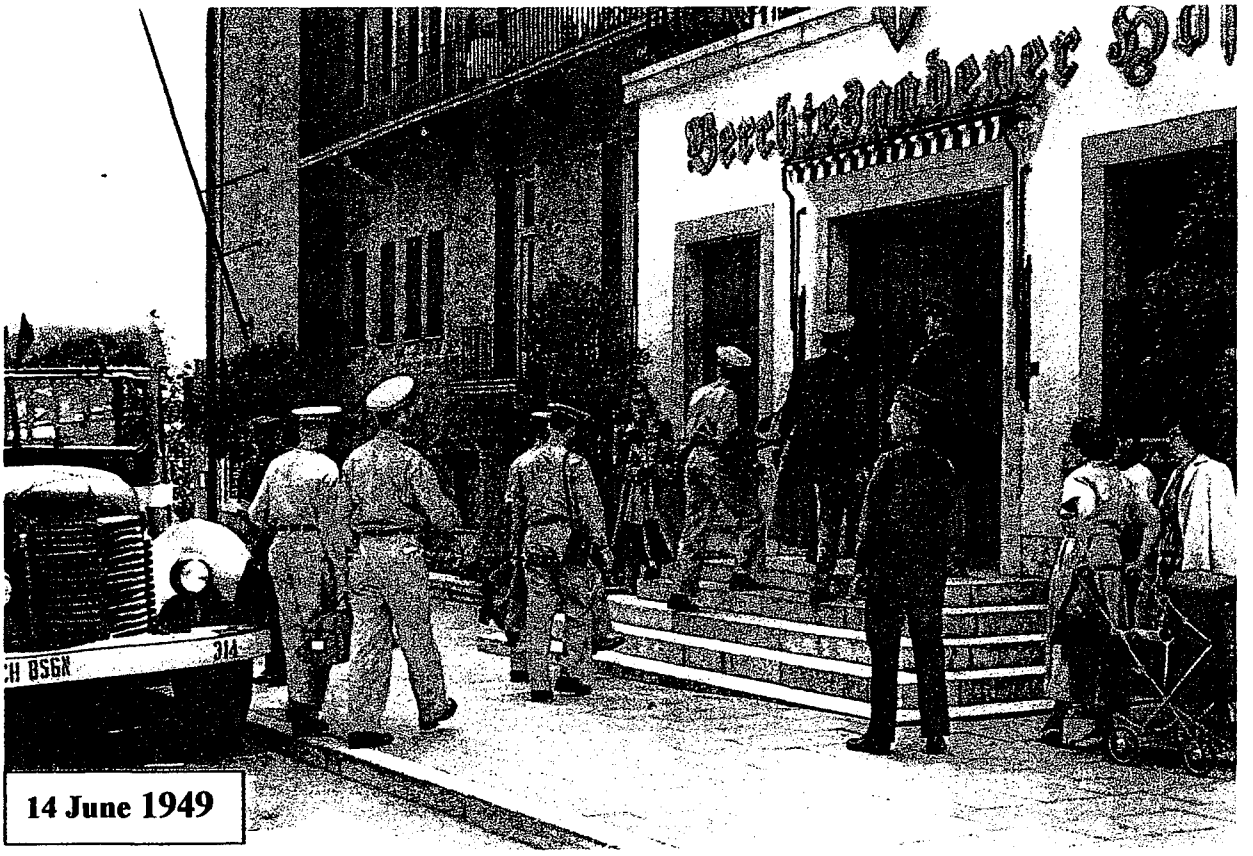
Ira Ward in Vienna – 13 June 1949

Vienna – 13 June 1949

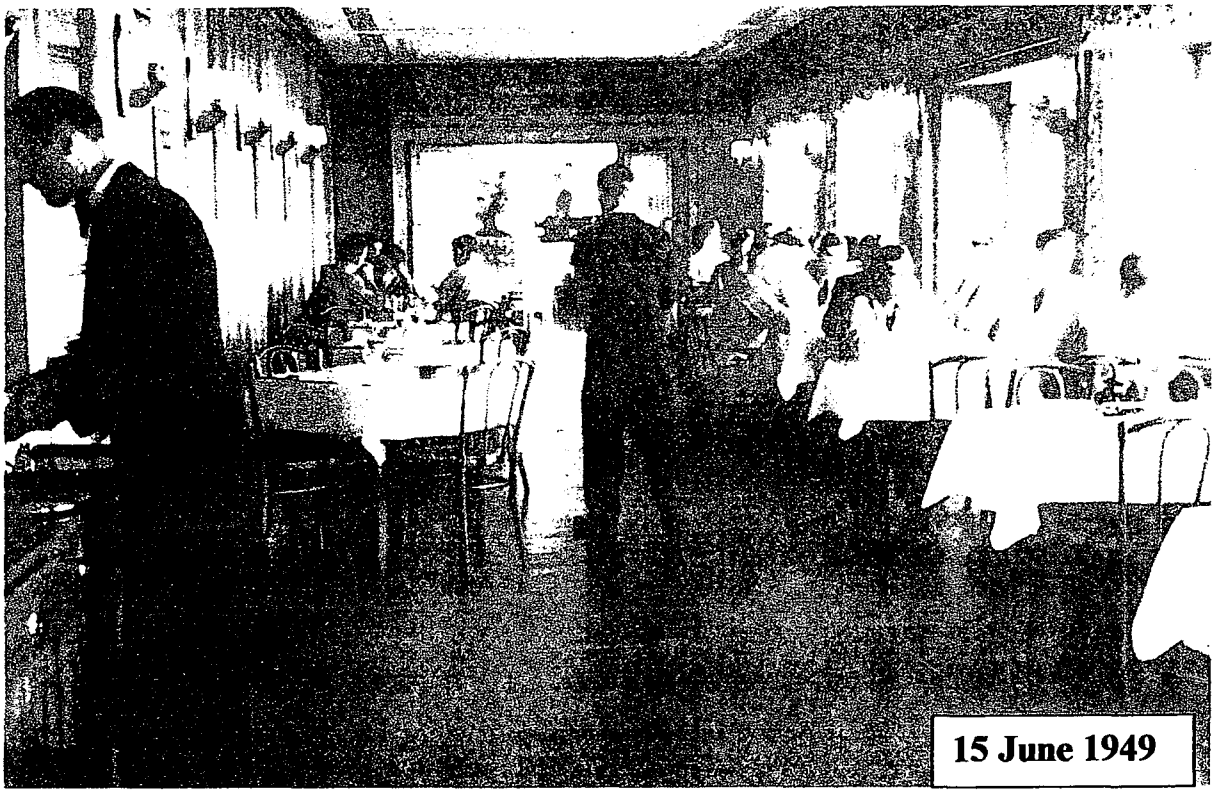




Visiting a salt mine near Salzburg, Austria – 14 June 1949



14 June 1949



15 June 1949

Hotel Berchtesgadener Hof

Berchtesgaden, Germany

Tel.: Berchtesgaden Mil. 41
Civ. 3027 - 3028

Name: MR. WARD Room-Nr.: 111

Month June	14	15			Total
Room Rent	150				
Breakfast					
Lunch	100				
Dinner	100				
BAR	85				
Débours: Laundry					
Débours: Pressing					
Telephone					
Miscellaneous					
Amount	¥35				
Balance forward		¥35			
Total	¥35				

Berchtesgaden, ...

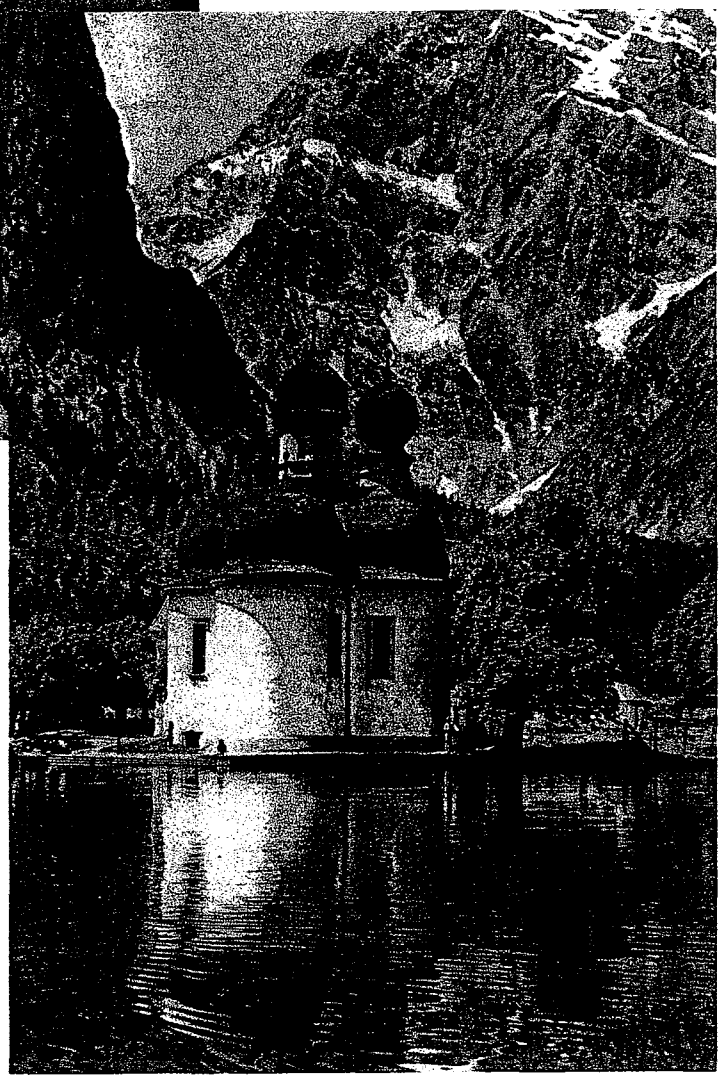
.....
(Signature)

Berchtesgarden, Germay --- 14 - 15 June 1949

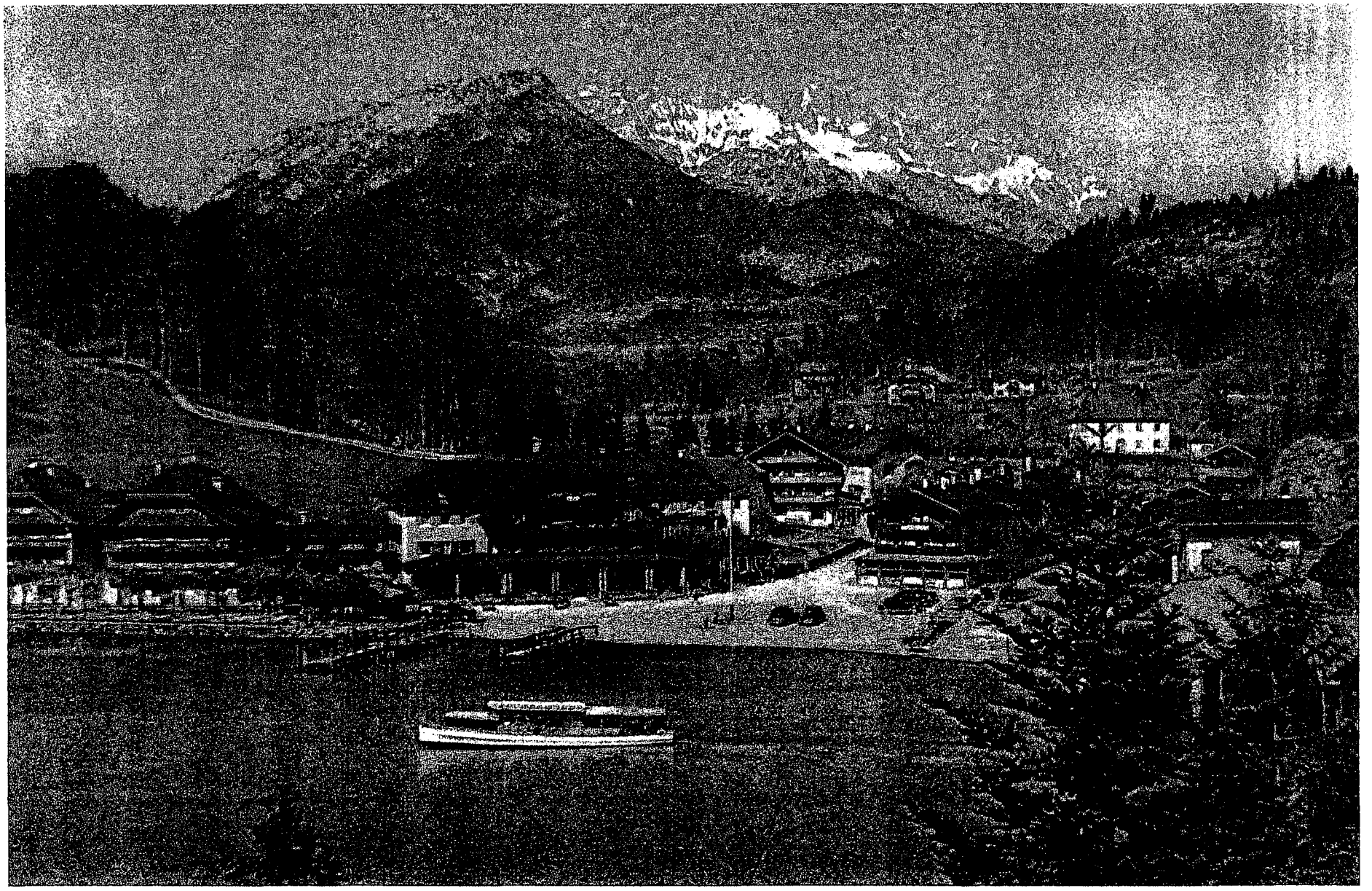
U.S. Recreation Area Hotel

PREDIGTSTUHL-BAHN
MOUNTAIN RETREAT AND SKI SCHOOL
RECREATION AREA BERCHTESGADEN
DO NOT LEAVE ARTICLES
IN VEHICLES

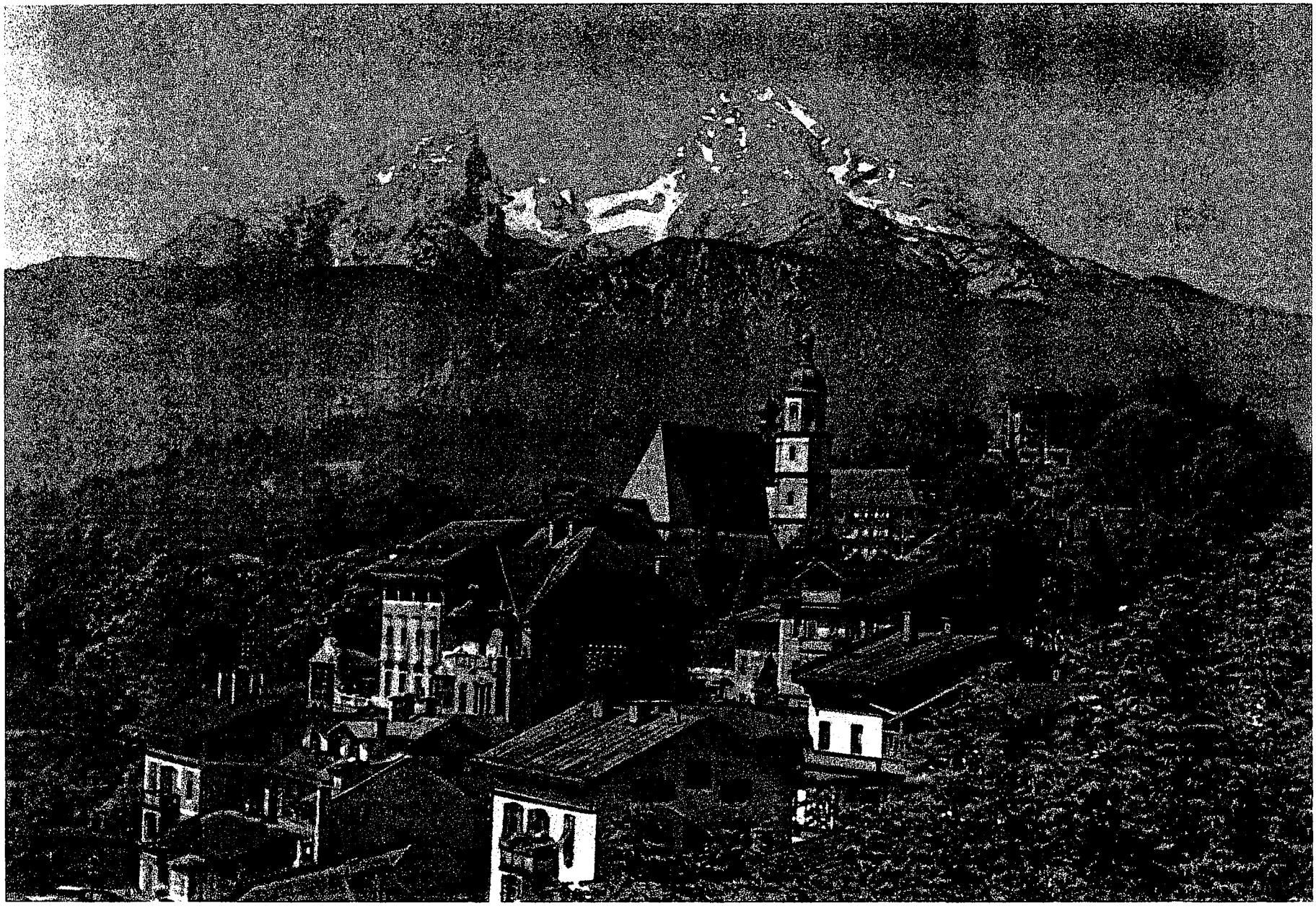
15 June 1949



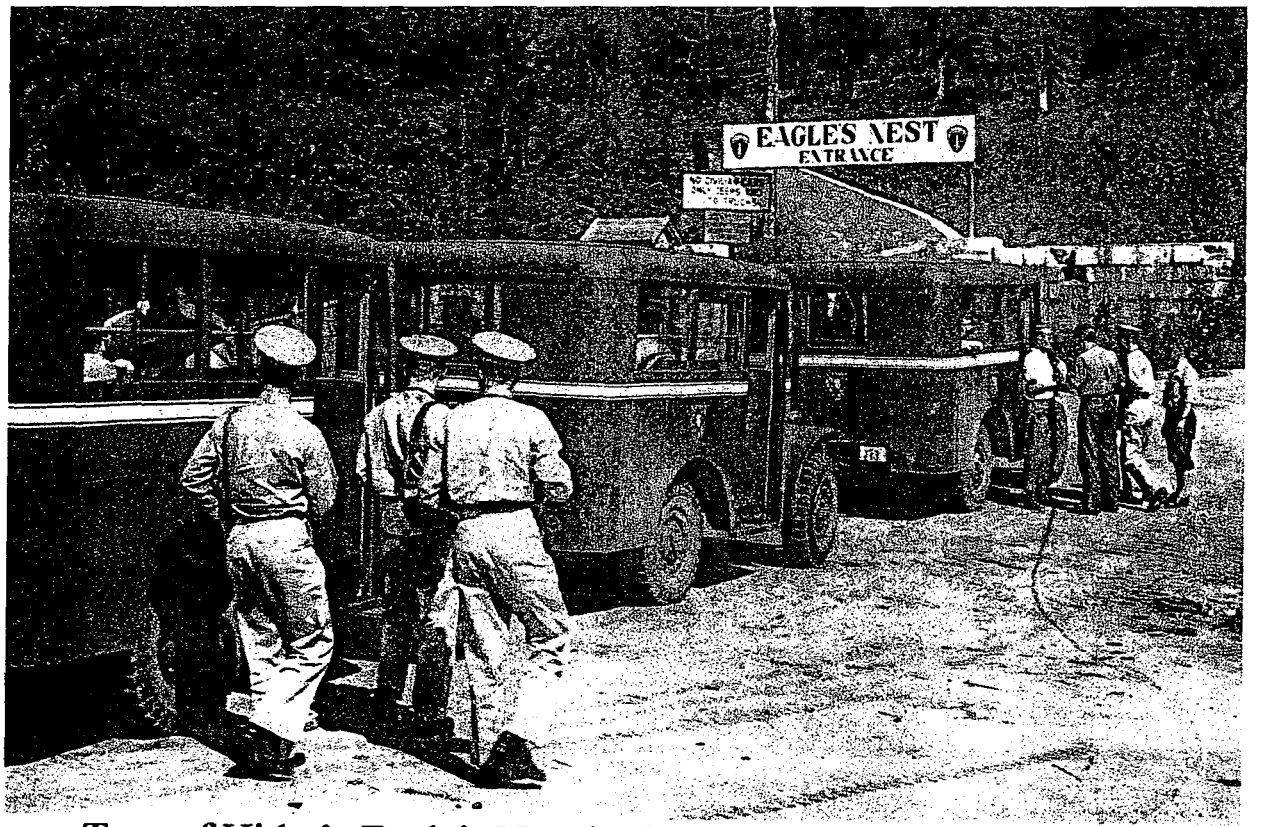
Cable Car –
Berschtesgarden,
West Germany
15 June 1949



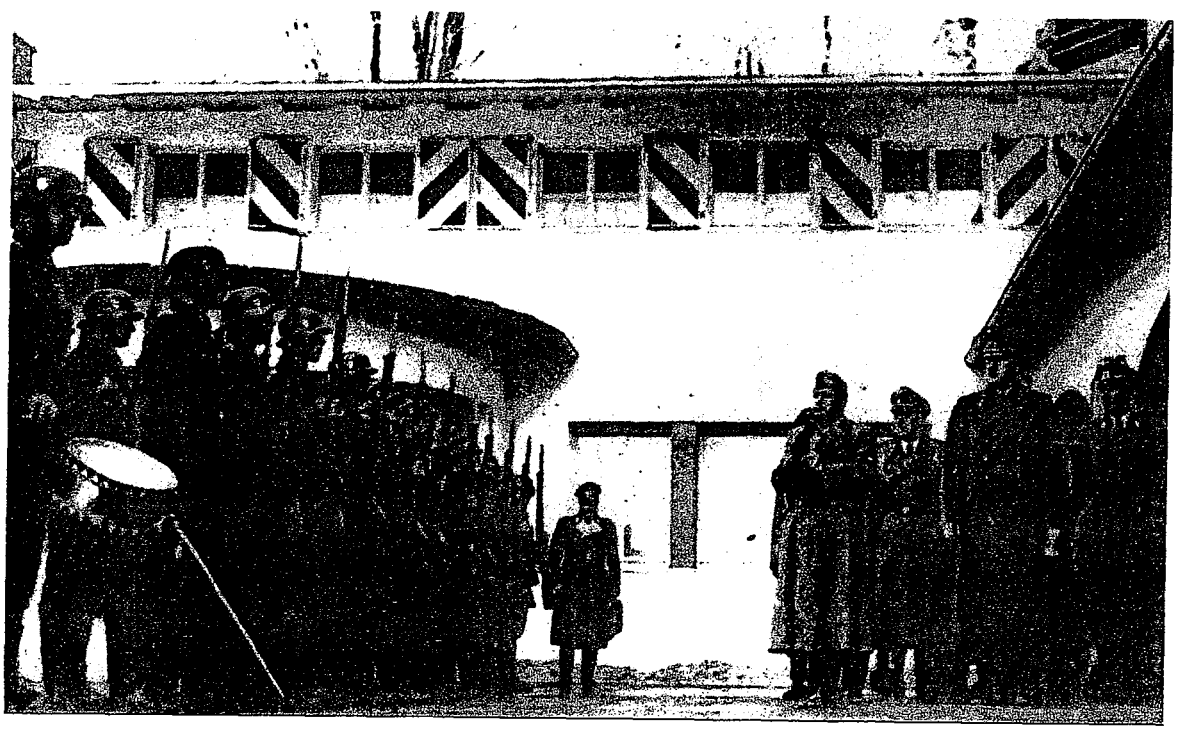
Garmish, West Germany, U.S. Recreation Area Hotel - 17-19 June 1949

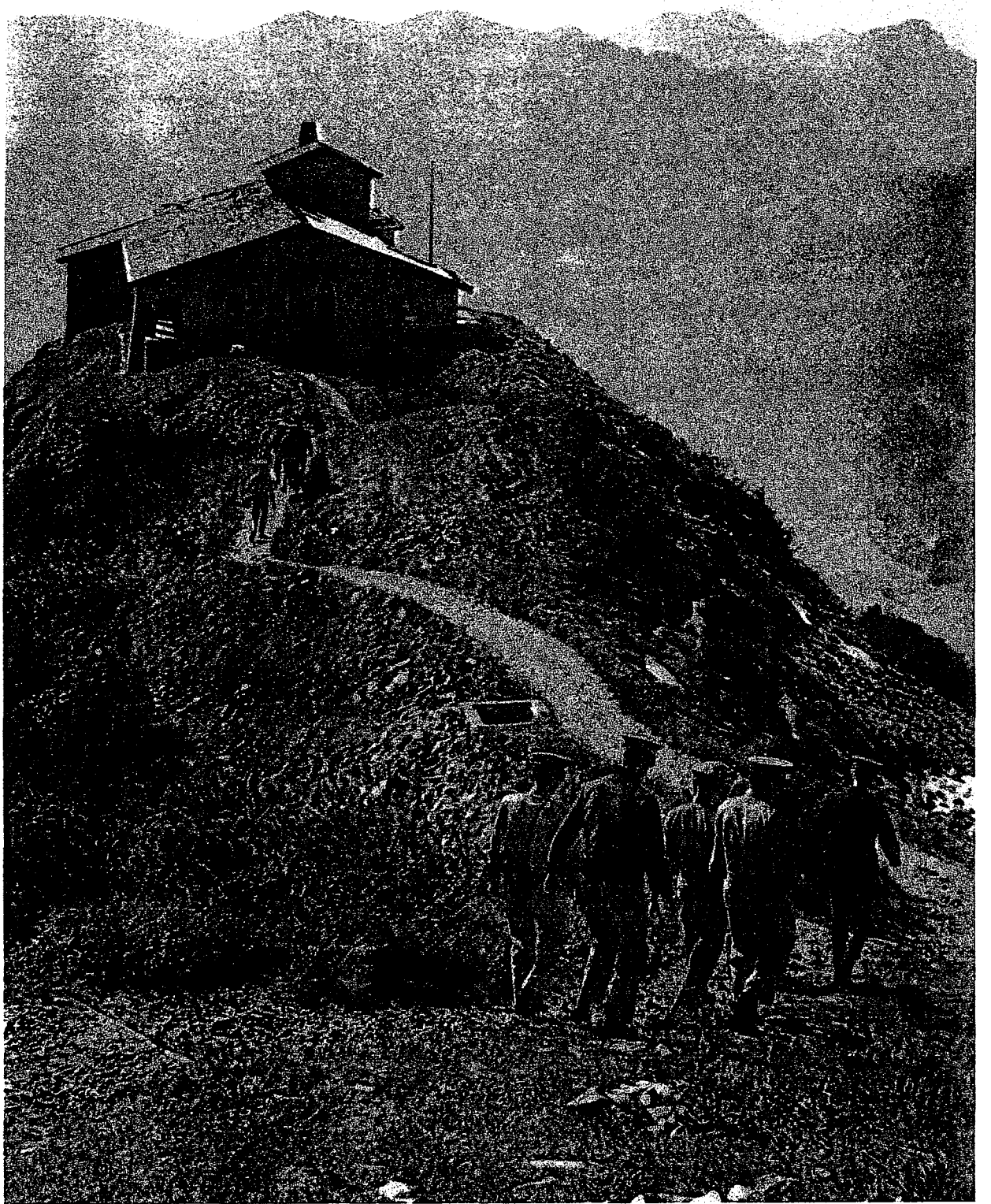


Garmish Area 17-19 June 1949

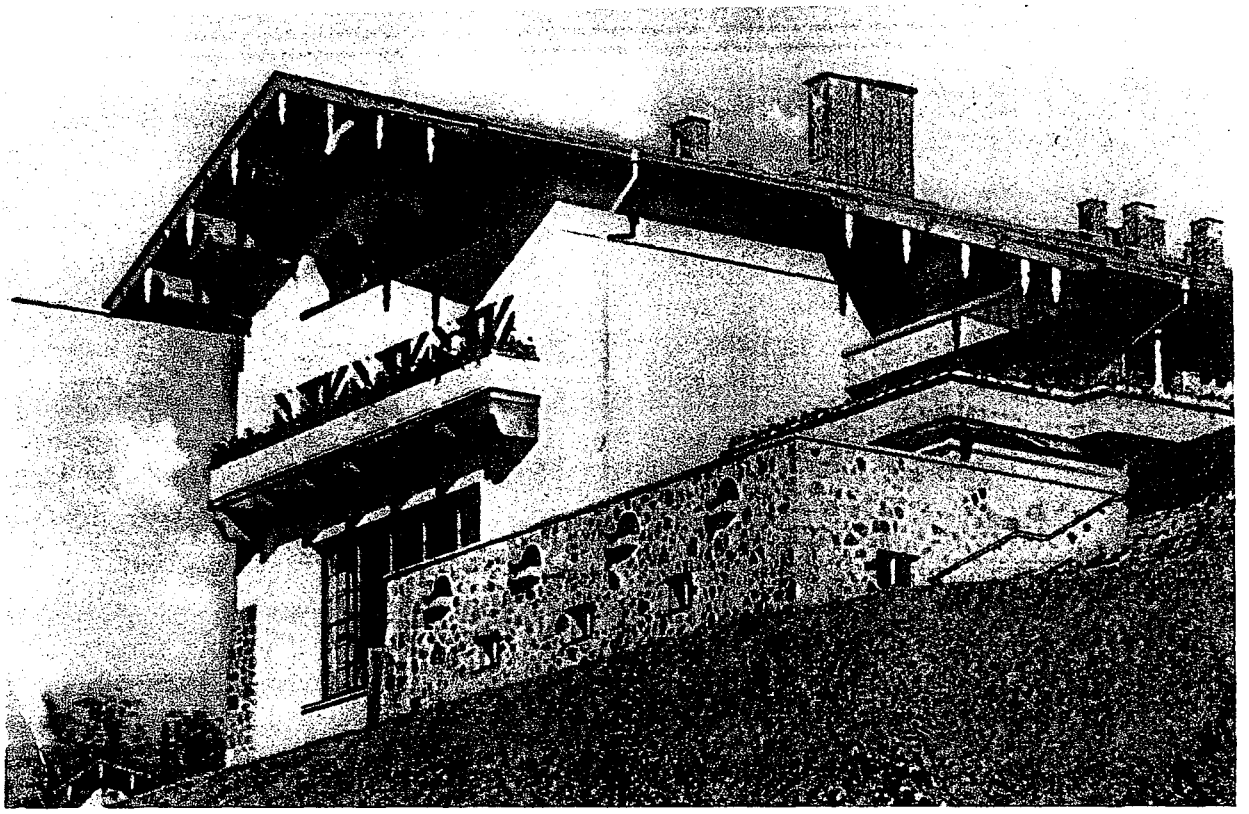


Tour of Hitler's Eagle's Nest in the Bavarian Alps – 18 June 1949



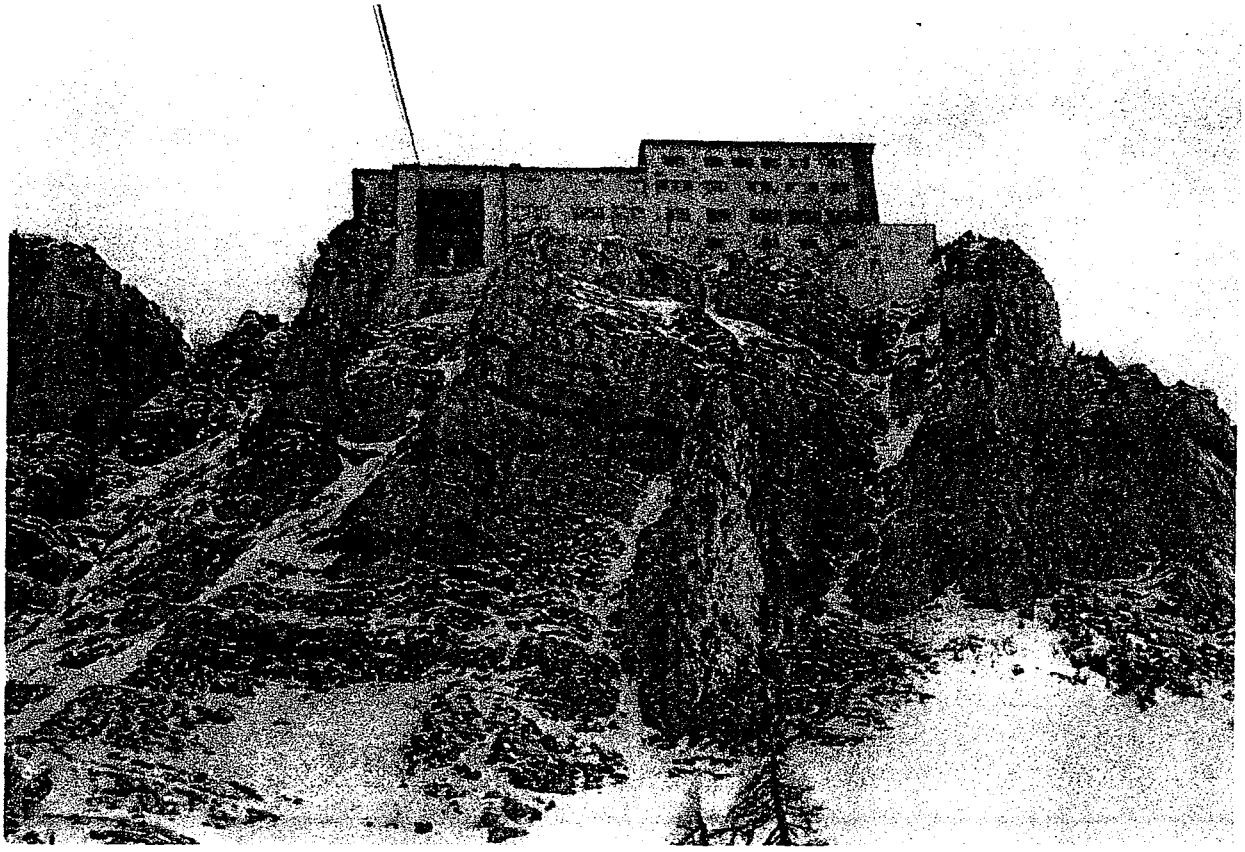


Eagle's Nest – 18 June 1949



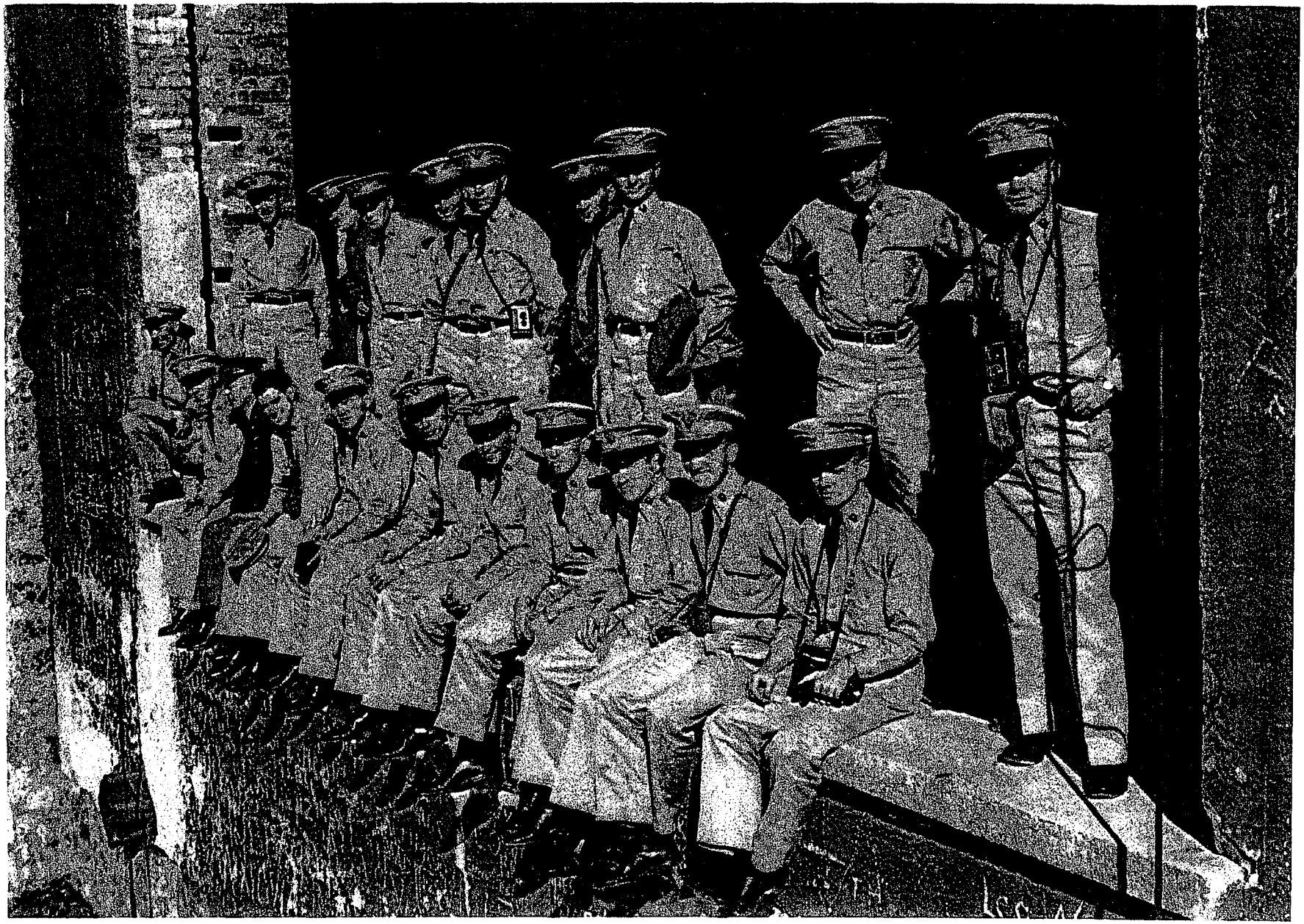
Another view of Eagle's Nest

Other facilities in area of Eagle's Nest – 18 June 1949



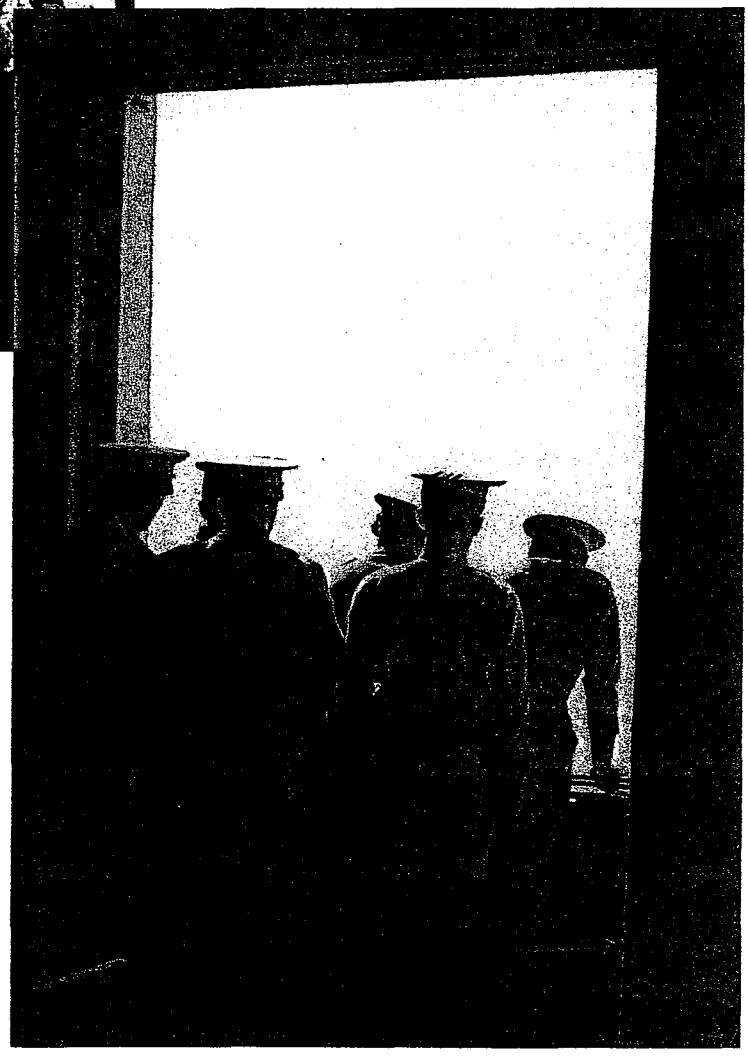
Ruins in the area

Eagle's Nest - 18 June 1949

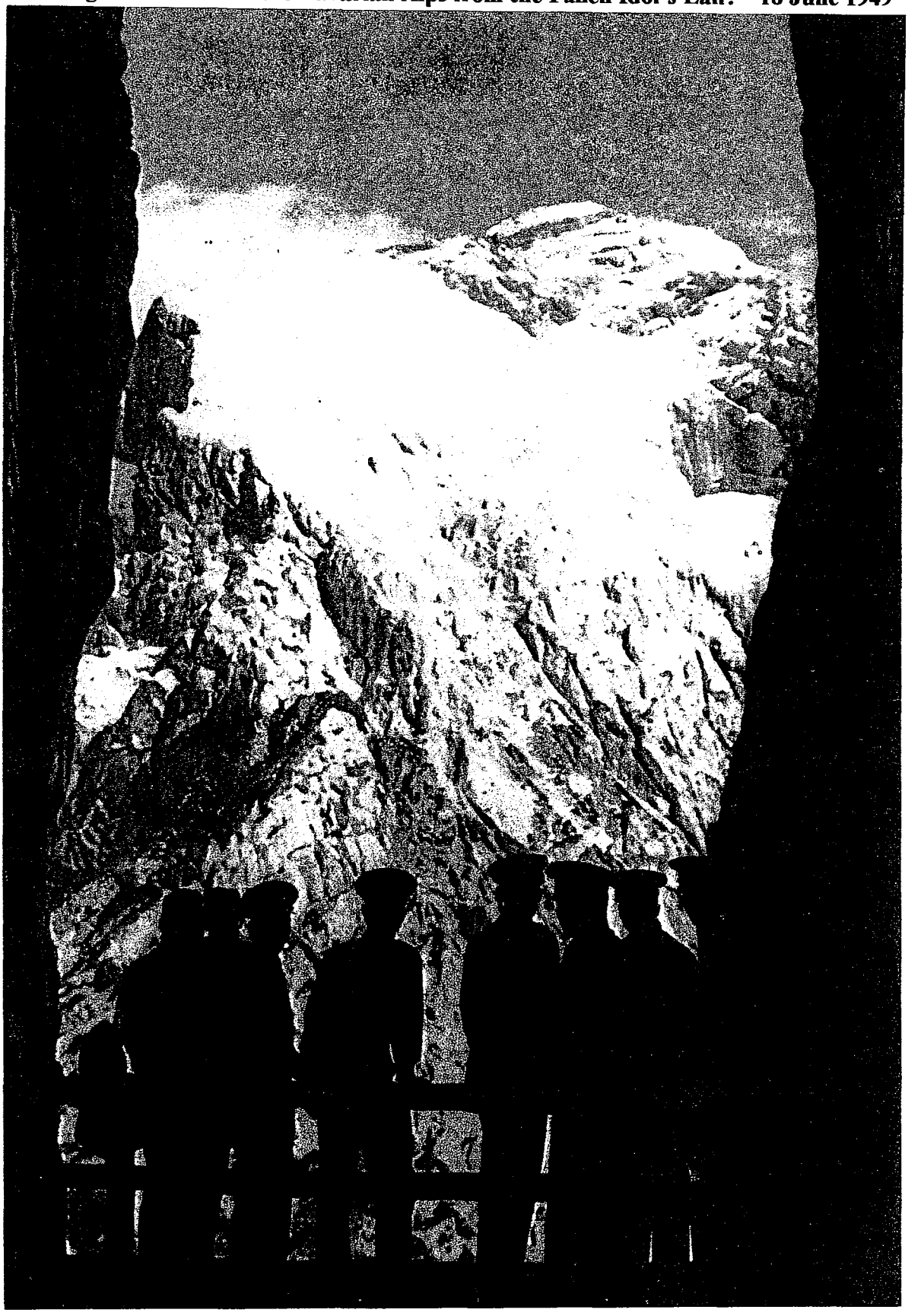


Observation window, Eagle's Nest 18 June 1949

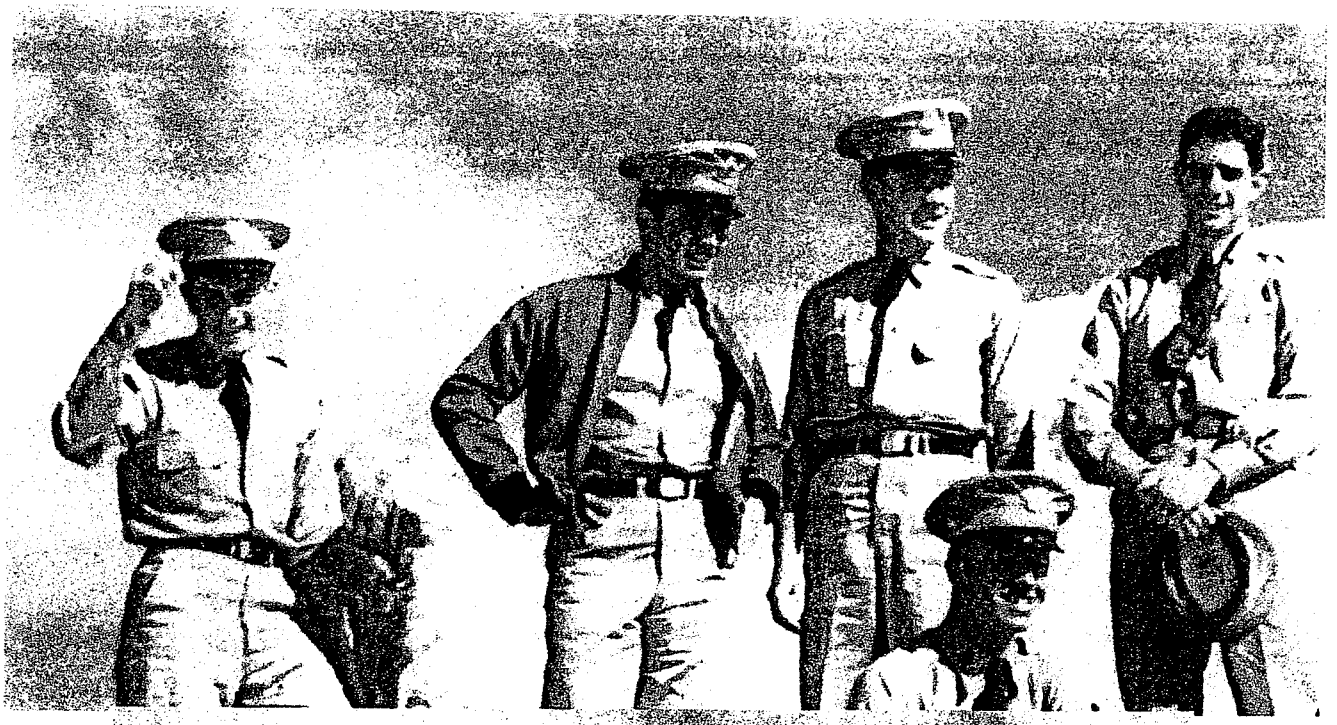
View from Eagle's Nest



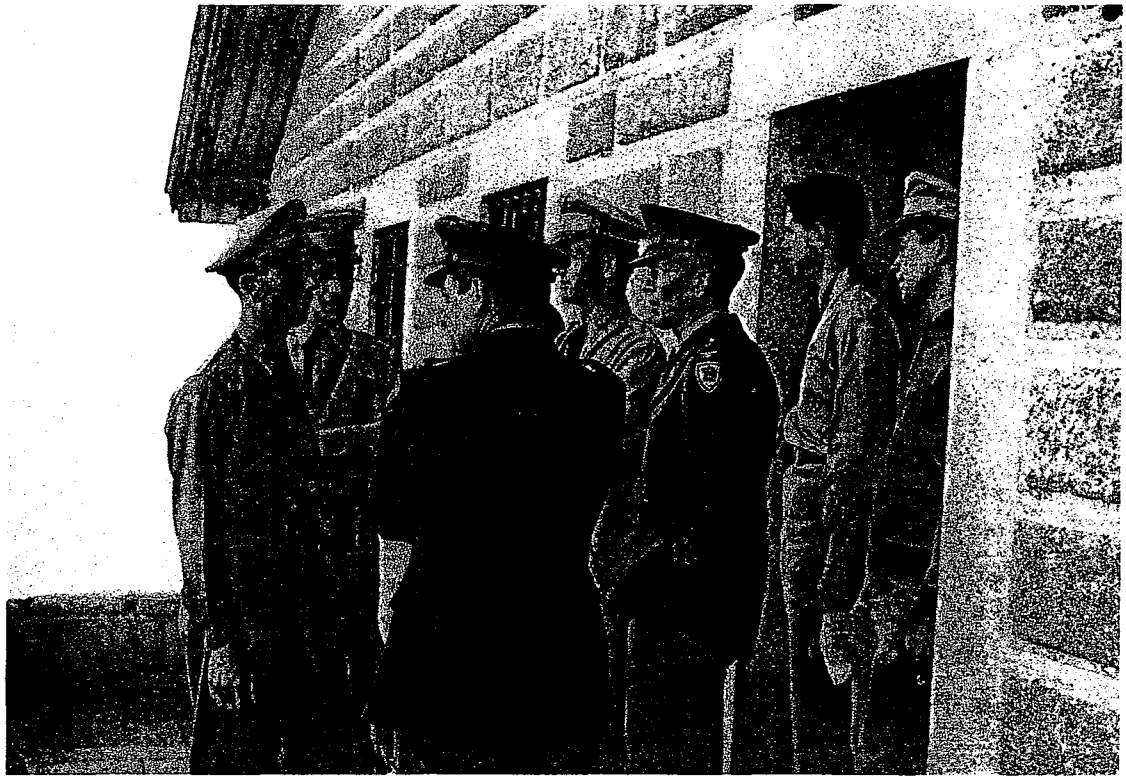
Magnificent view of the Bavarian Alps from the Fallen Idol's Lair. – 18 June 1949

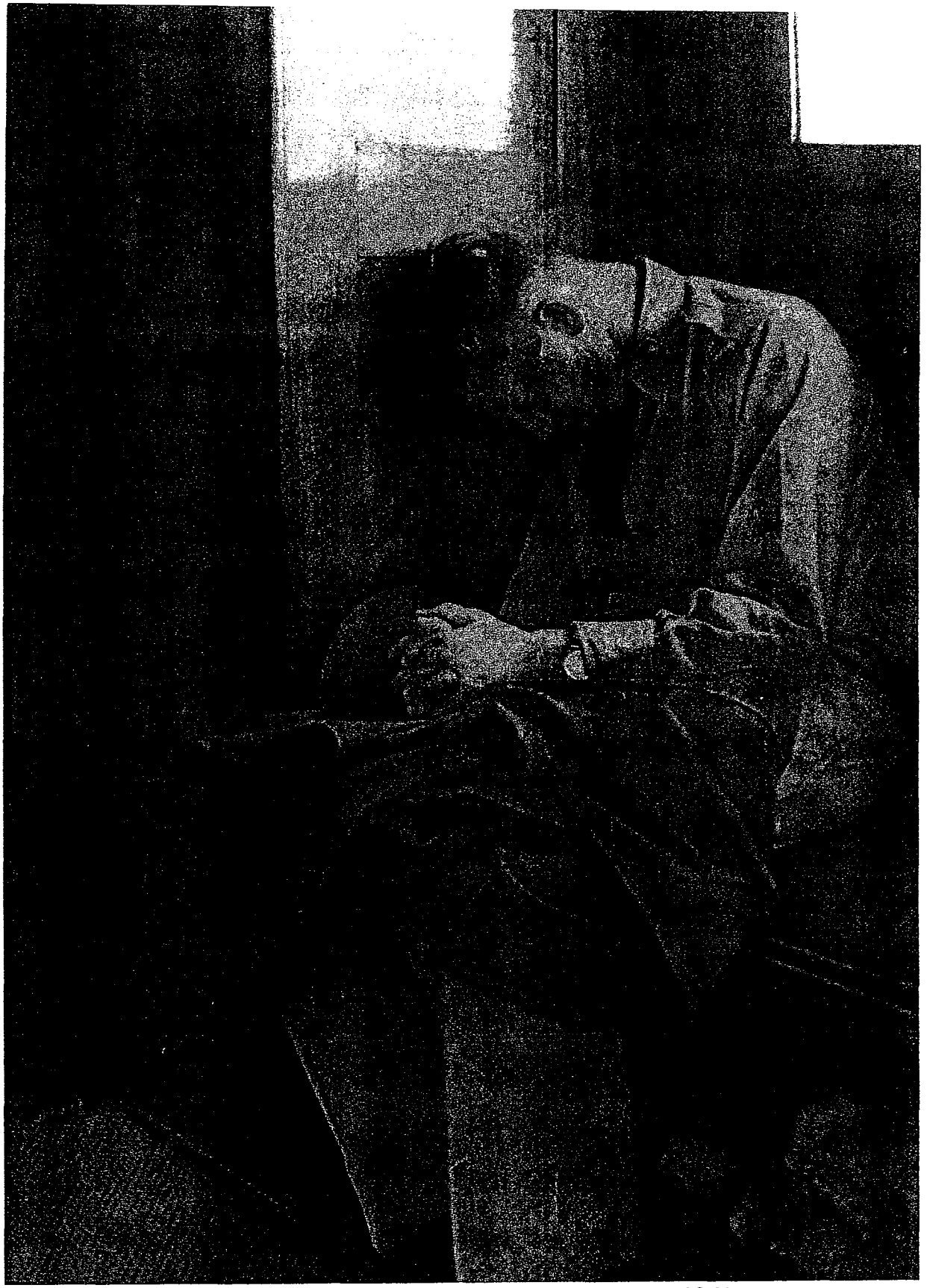


Eagle's Nest Area - 18 June 1949



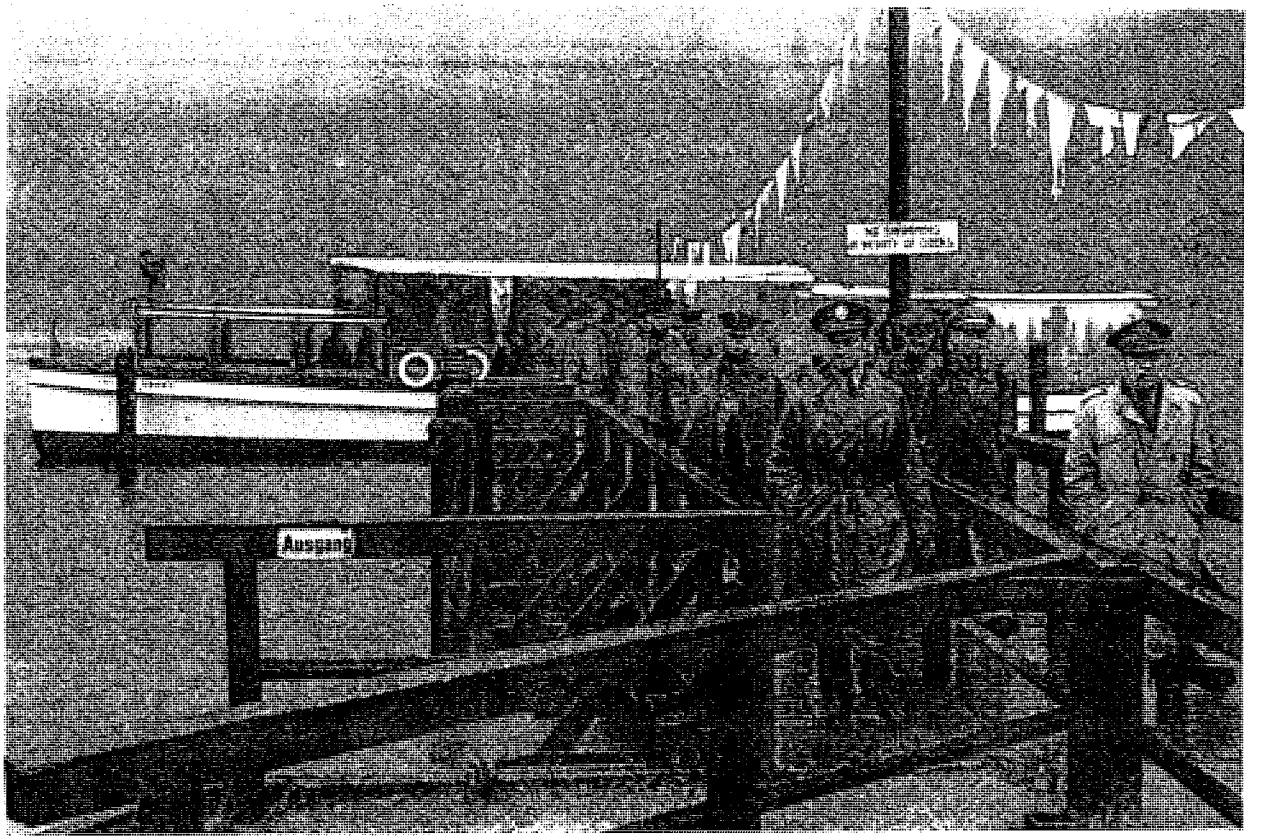
Throwing snowballs at Eagle's Nest in the Bavarian Alps – 18 June 1949

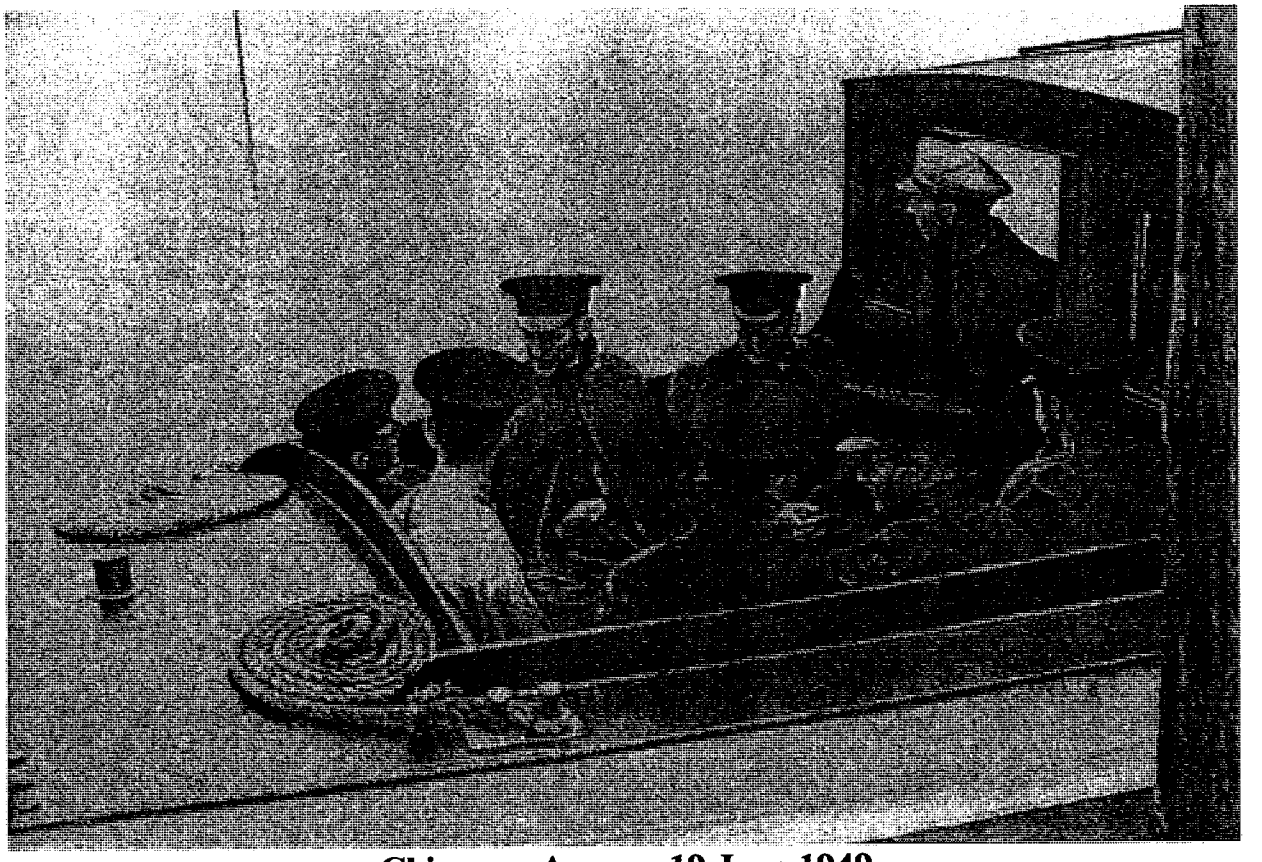




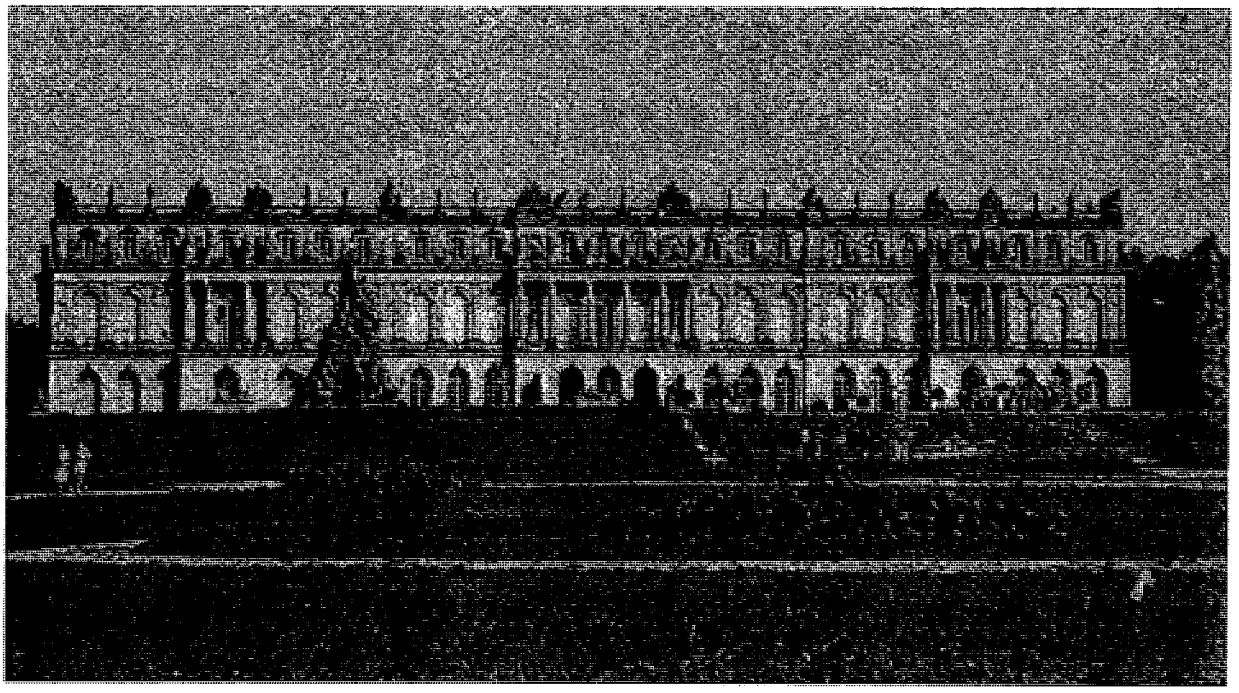
Exhausted!!!!! **Wolf – 18 June 1949**

It was a long bus ride to Chiemsee – 19 June 1949

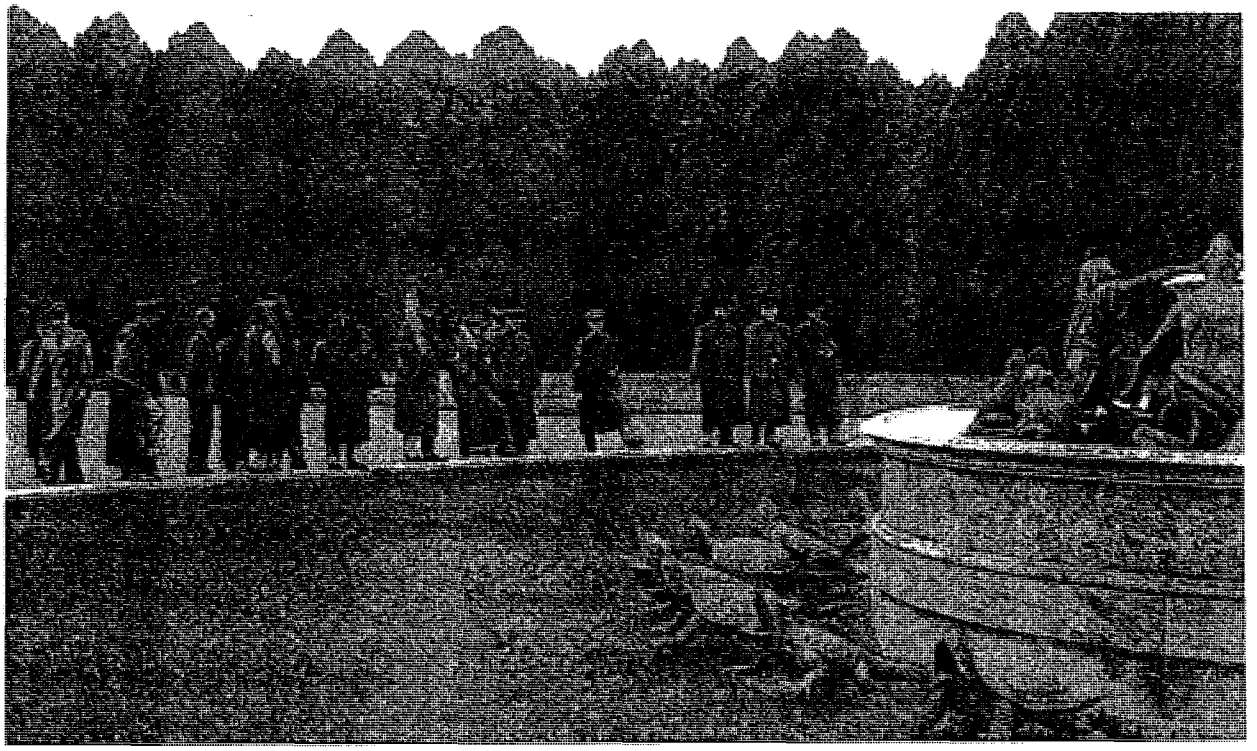




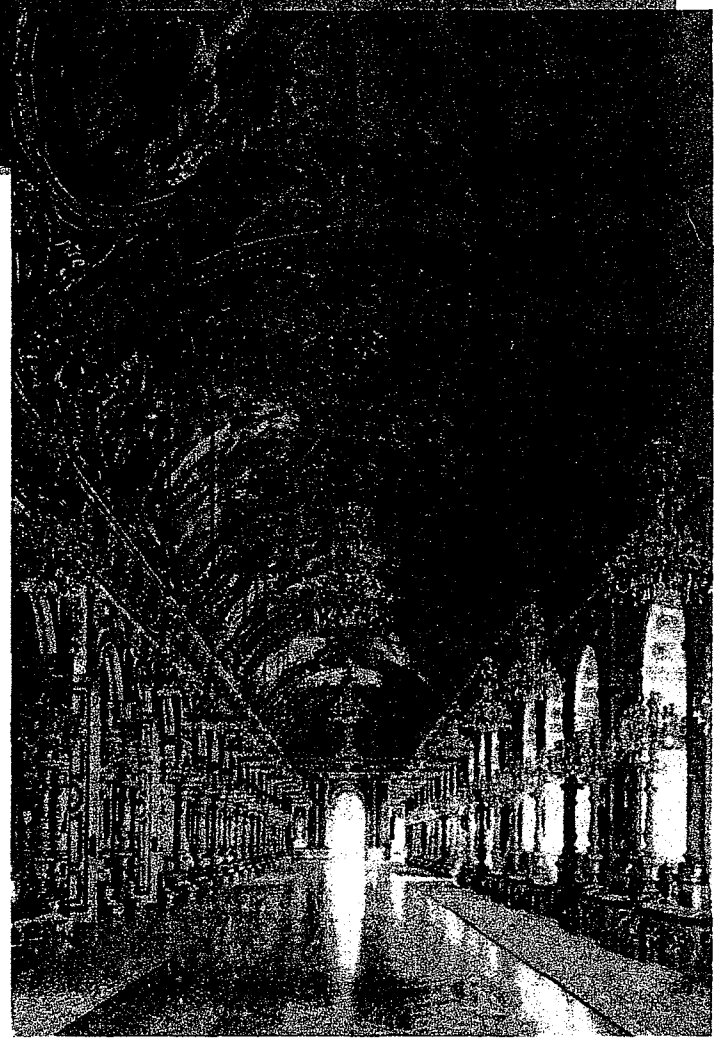
Chiemsee Area - 19 June 1949



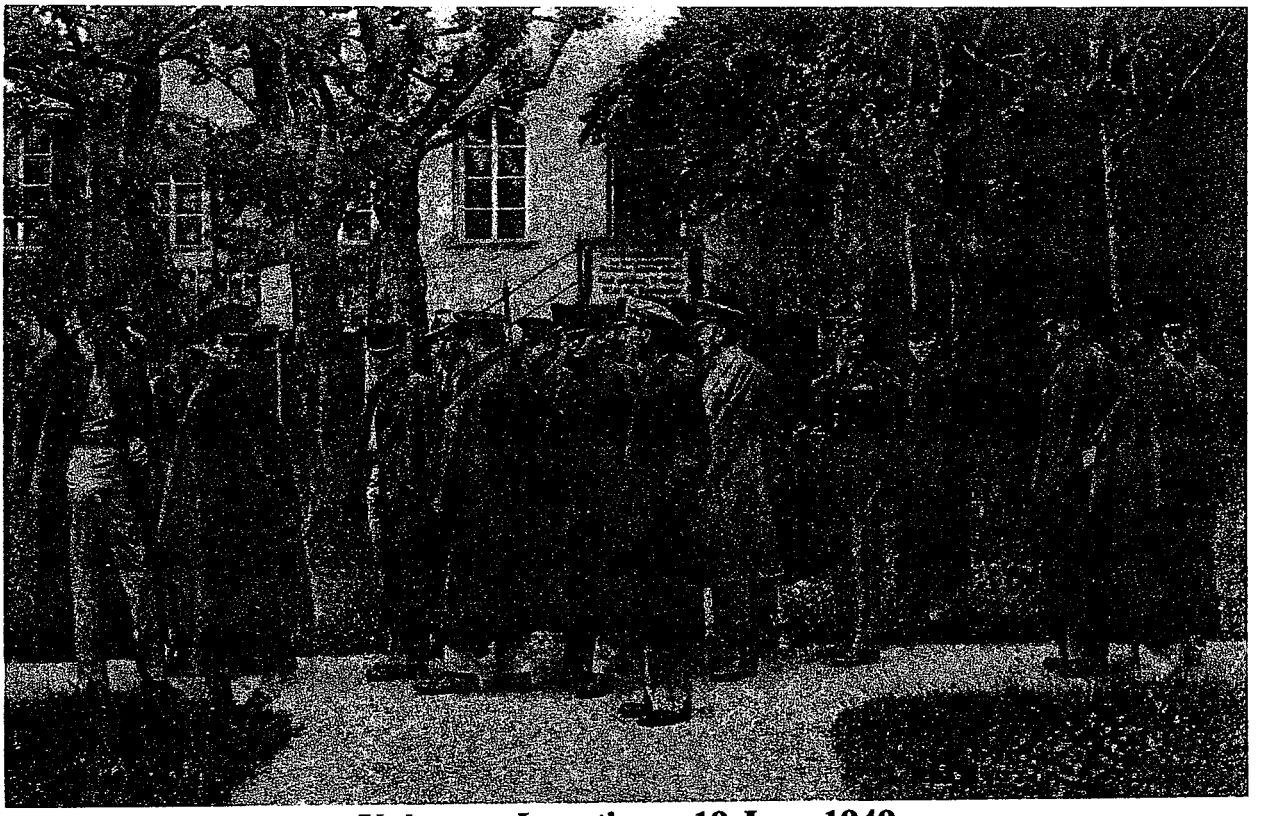
Chiemsee area – 19 June 1949
One of King Ludwig's castles out in the lake



Chiemsee Tour – 19 June 1949



In the Castle – 19 June 1949



Unknown Location – 19 June 1949

U.S. Recreation Area Hotel – 19 June 1949

Chiemsee Area - 19 June 1949

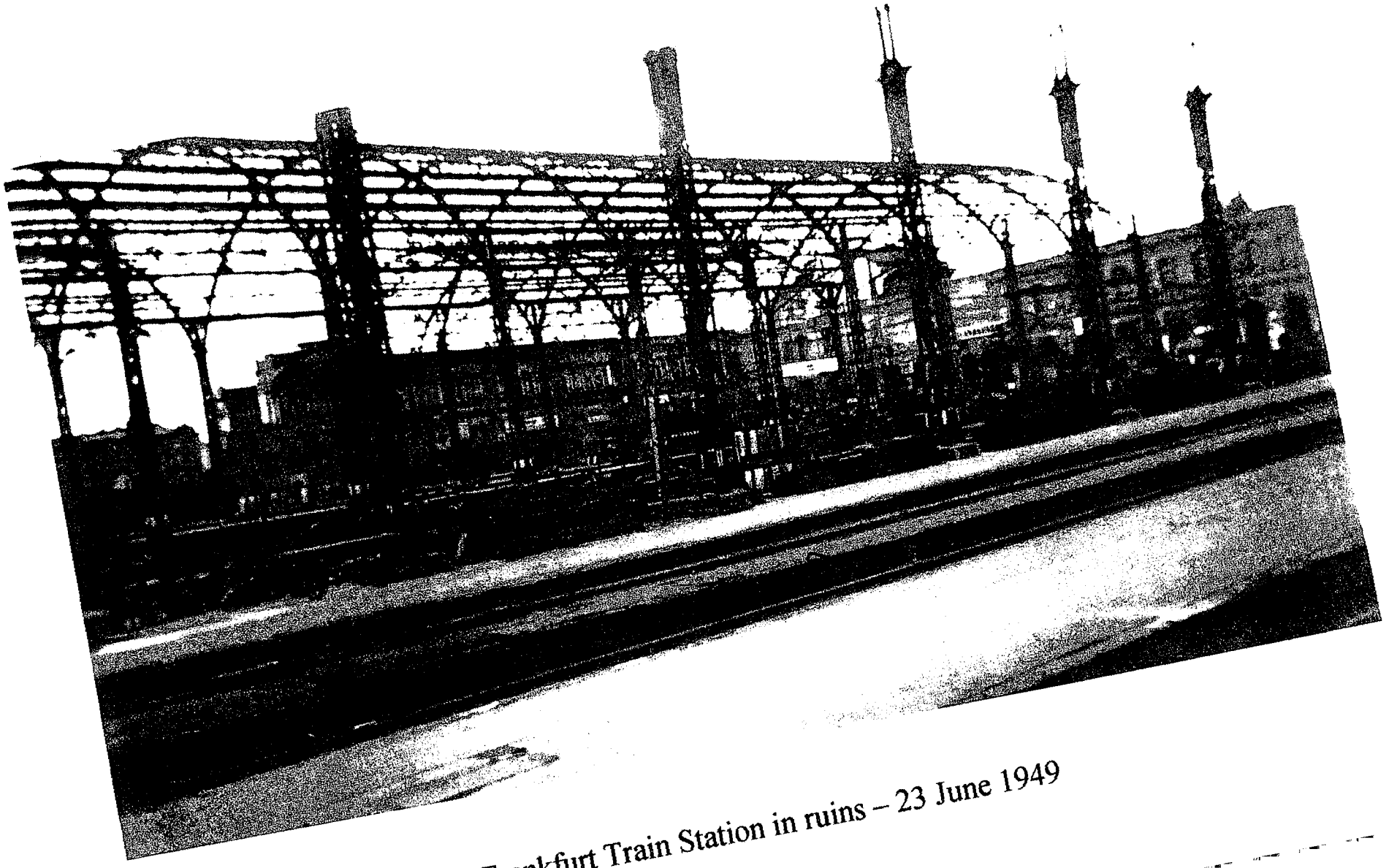
Chiemsee Area..... 17 – 18 – 19 June 1949

Durst **Leggett** **Drury**

Col. Buckema **Singer**

Hoover **Stefanik** **Ward**

Brandes **Wolf** **Read** **Borman**



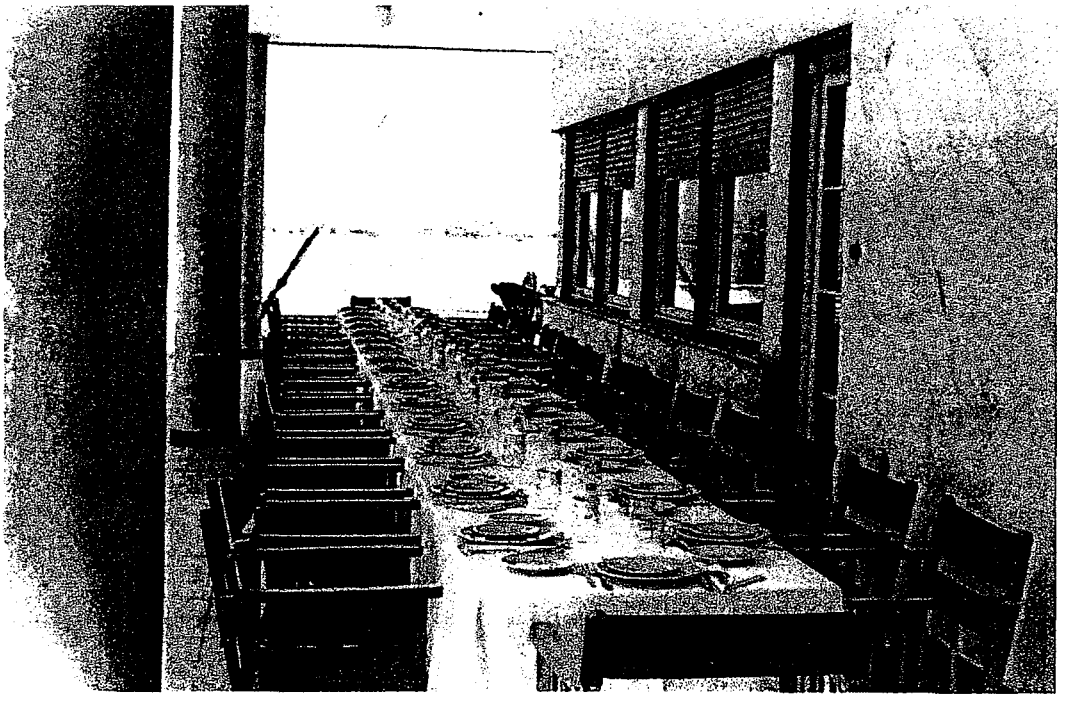
The Frankfurt Train Station in ruins – 23 June 1949

This series of pictures were taken of the 18 West Point Cadets who are currently on a tour of the E.C.; as they observed and later directed the fire from a 4.2 Heavy Mortar Platoon of the 26th Infantry at Grafenwohr, Germany on the 22nd of June 1949. This picture shows Cadet Ira J. Ward directing the fire of the mortars. Wilson Manning is assisting Cadet Ward. In the background are the remainder of the group of eighteen touring Cadets.... Photo credit by US ARMY.

22 June 1949 Grafenwohr, Germany

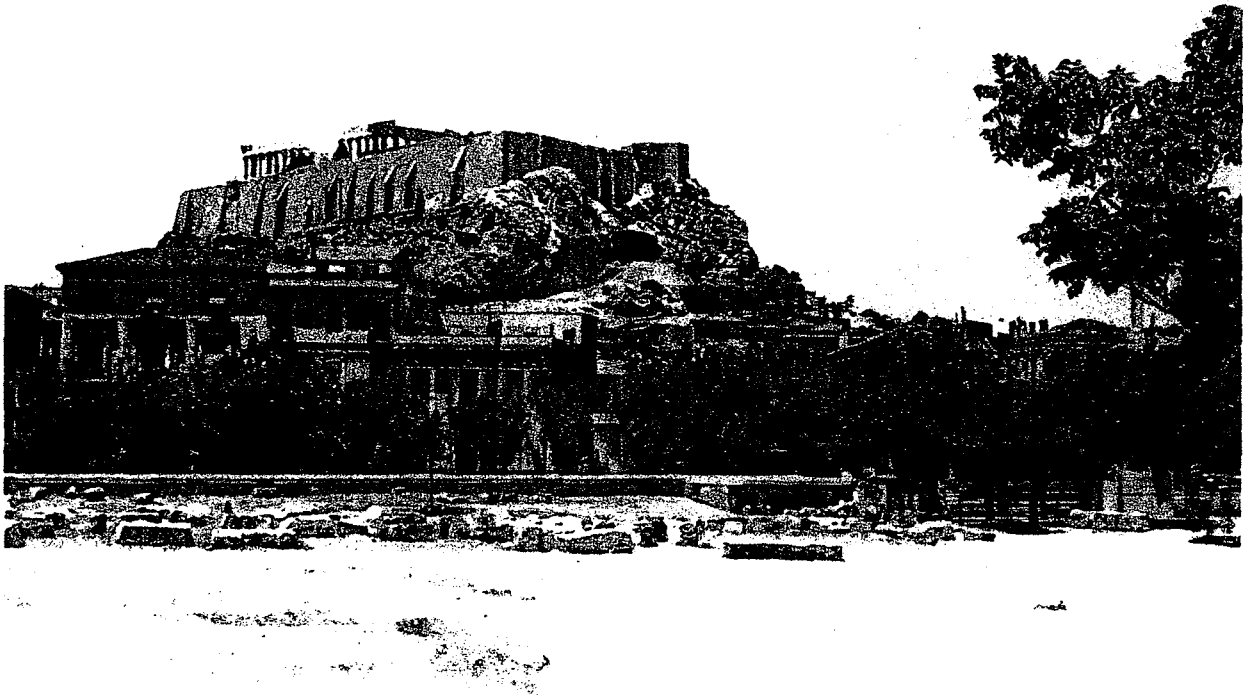
Pictures in Greece 26 – 30 June 1949

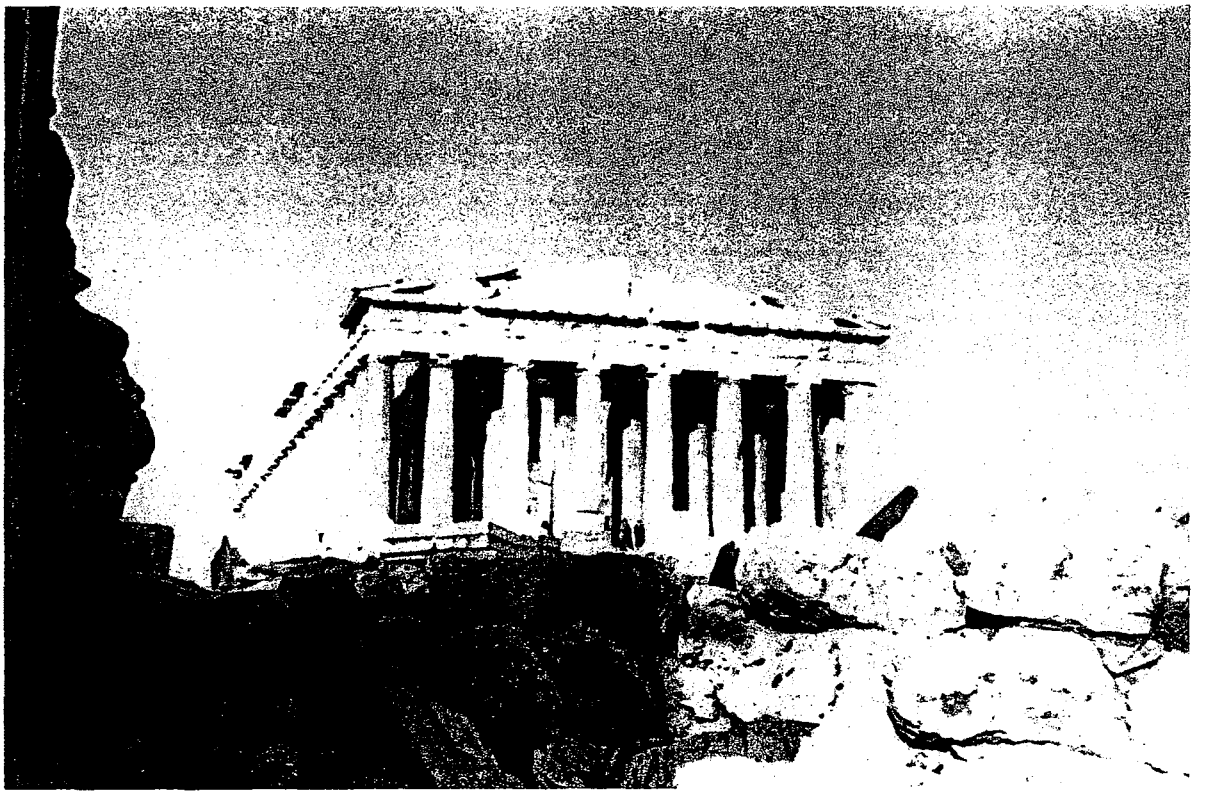
Mrs Van Fleet's Luncheon Table – 27 June 1949; Athens, Greece - Embassy



Greece Civil War lines were visited by the Cadets.

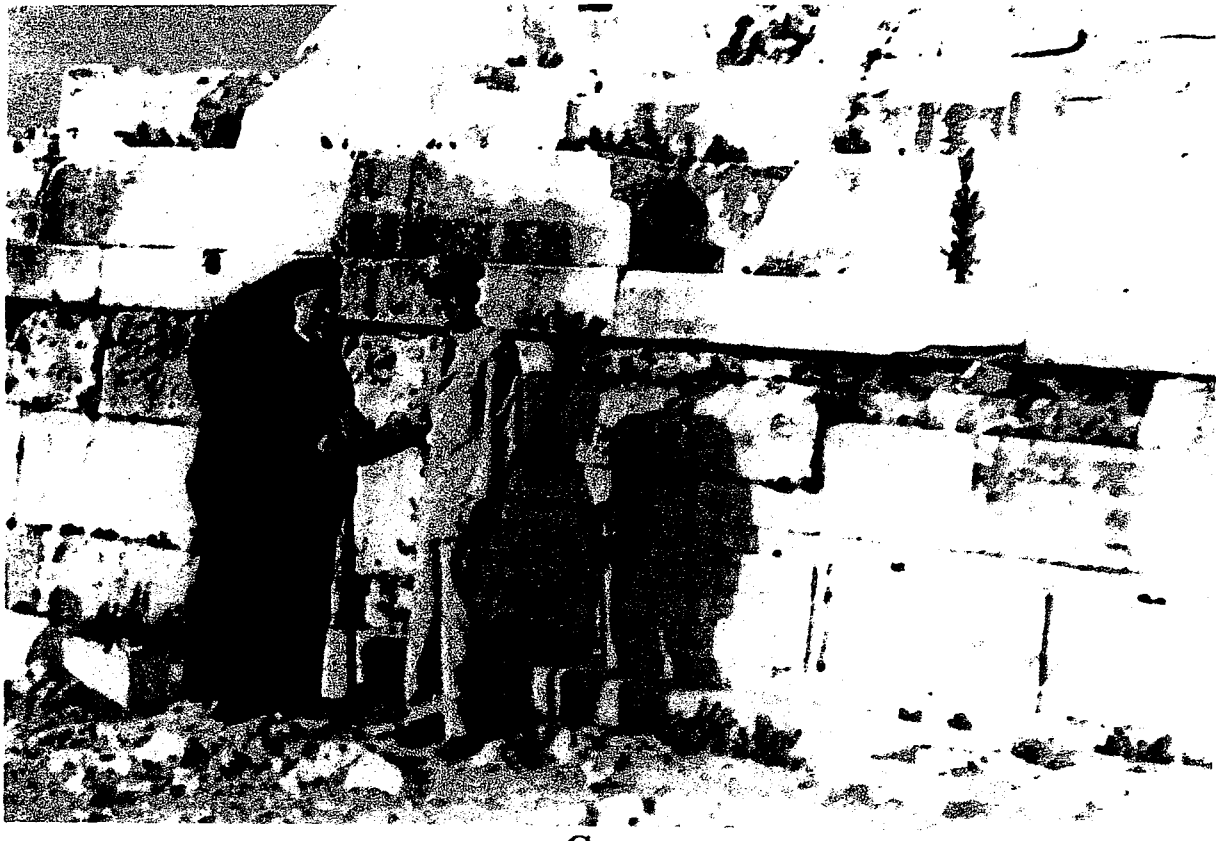
"The Acropolis" Athens, Greece





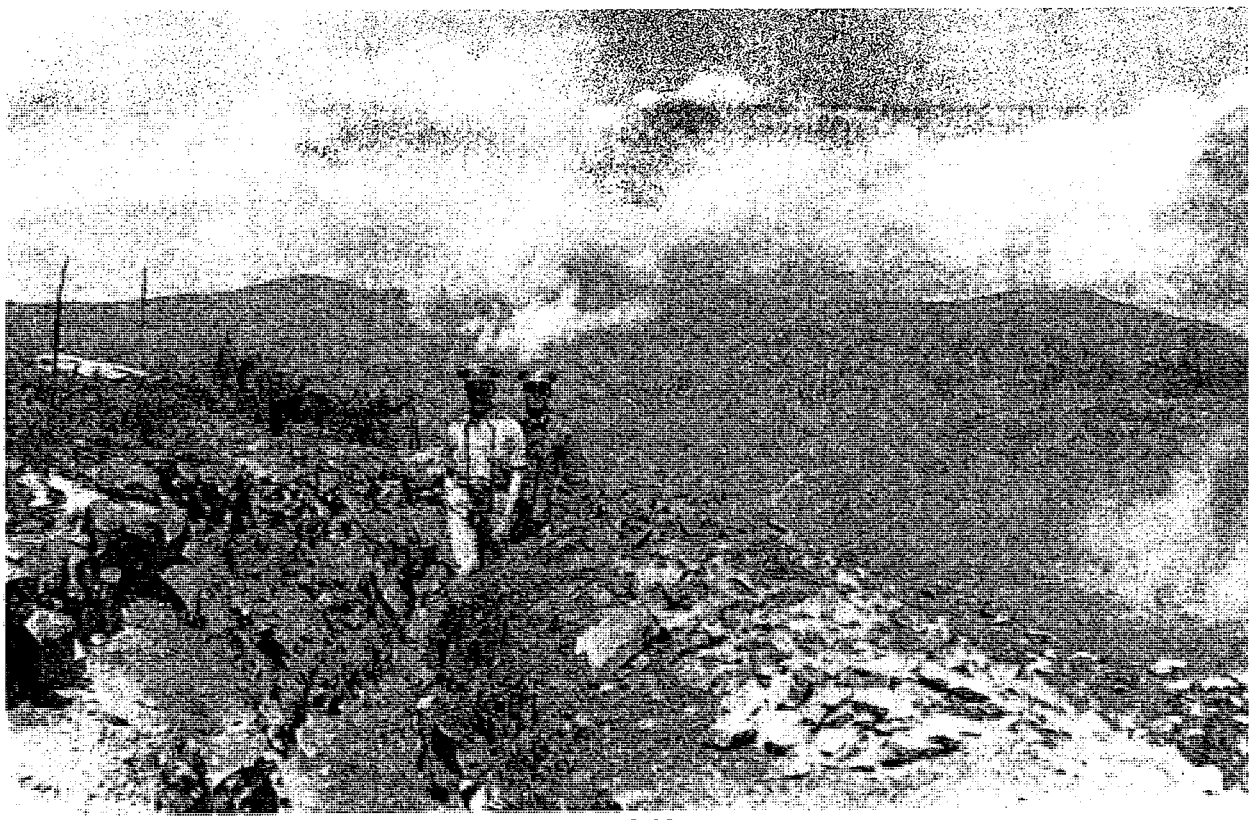
"Parthenon" ....Athens, Greece

Greece



Greece

Greece



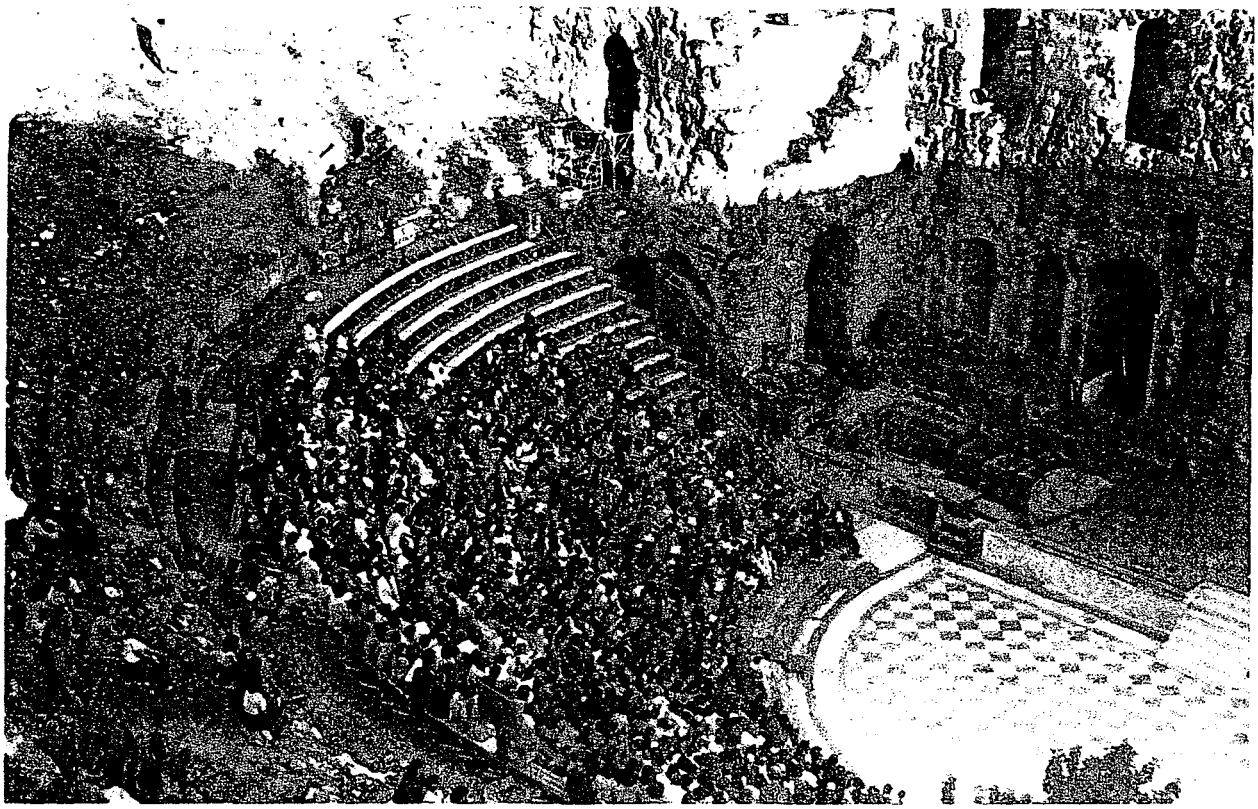
Greek Civil War front lines – 28 June 1949

Walking in the trenches of the front lines

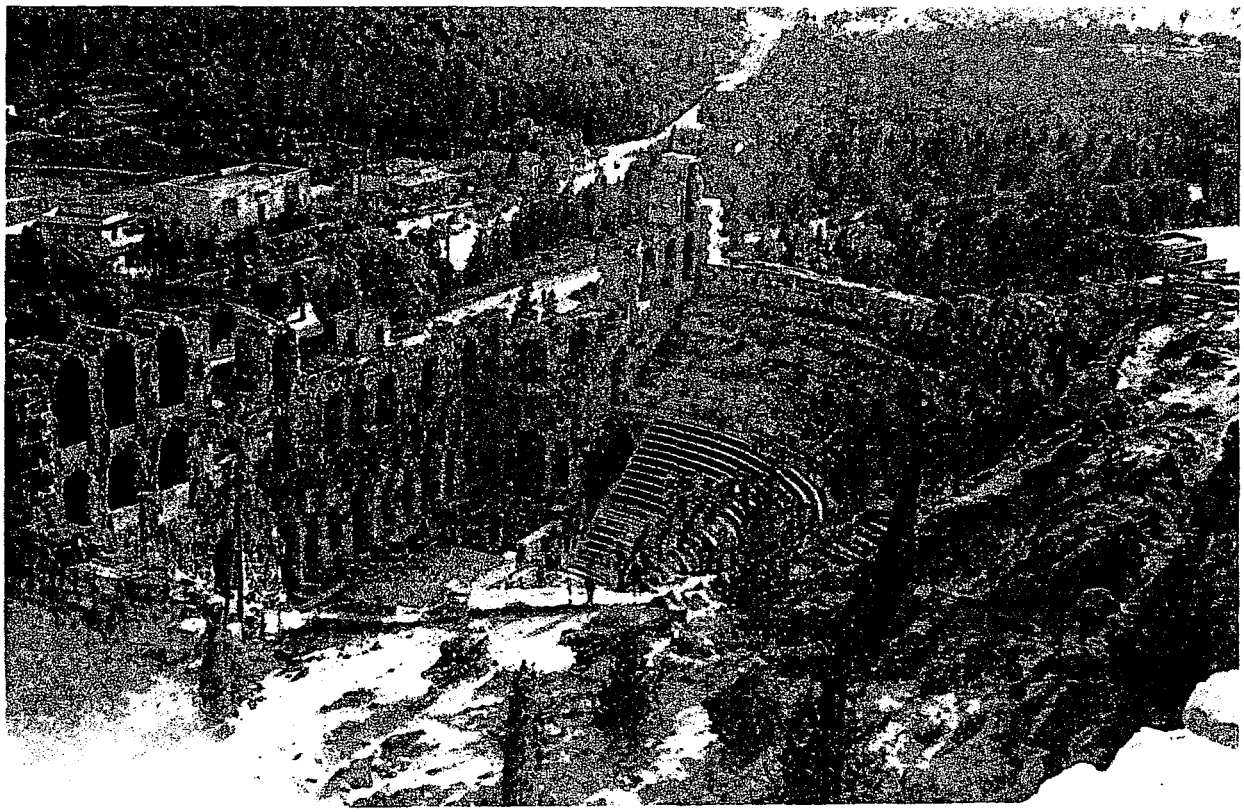
Greek soldier guarding the line – 28 June 1949

Greek Front lines – 28 June 1949

Greece – 28 June 1949

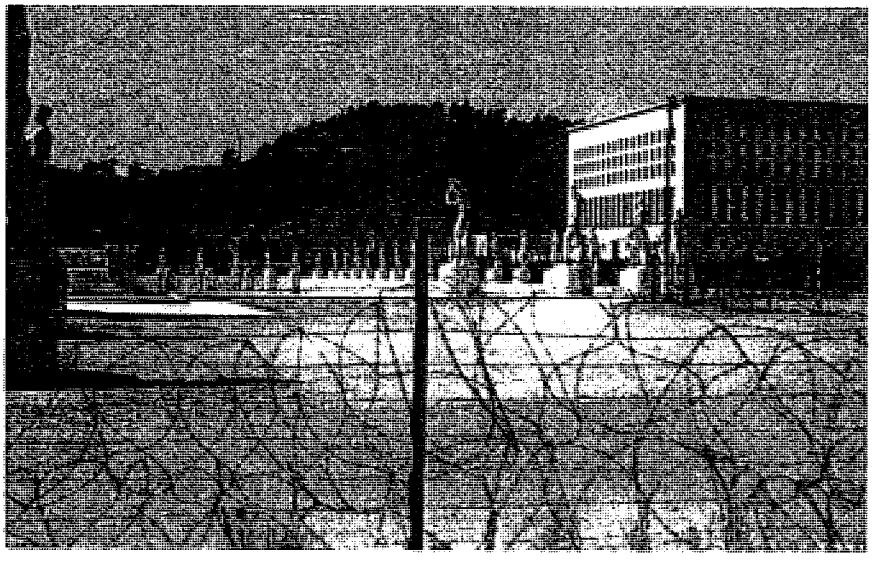


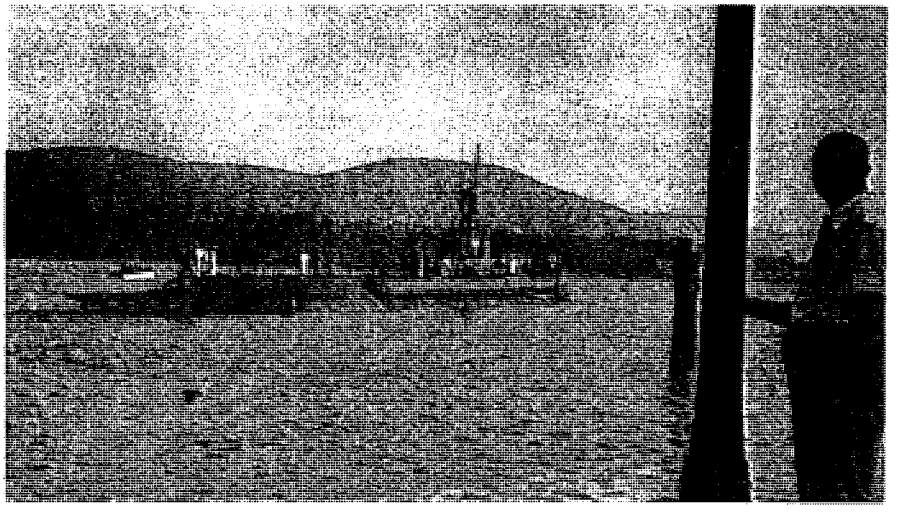
Greece – 29 June 1949



"Parthenon," Athens, Greece

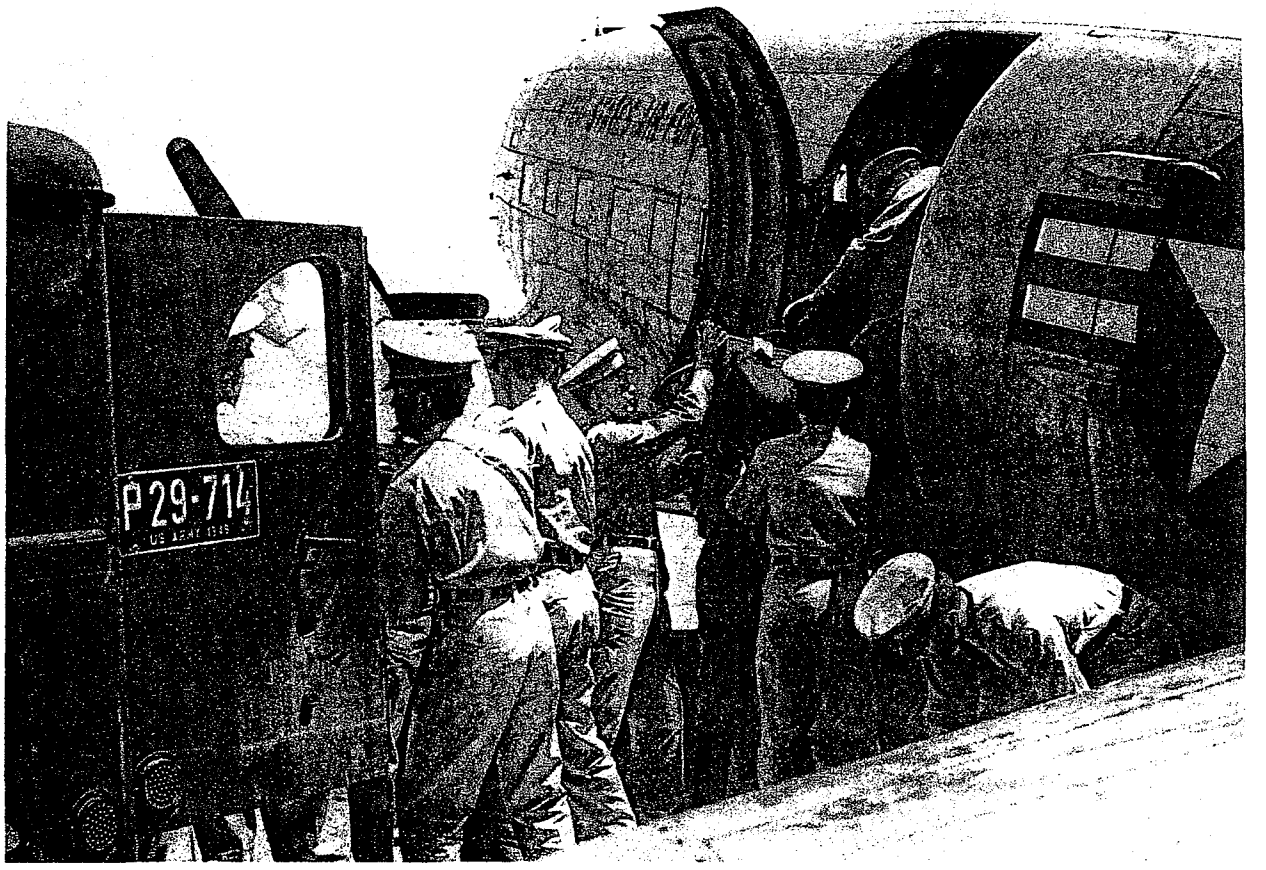
Greece



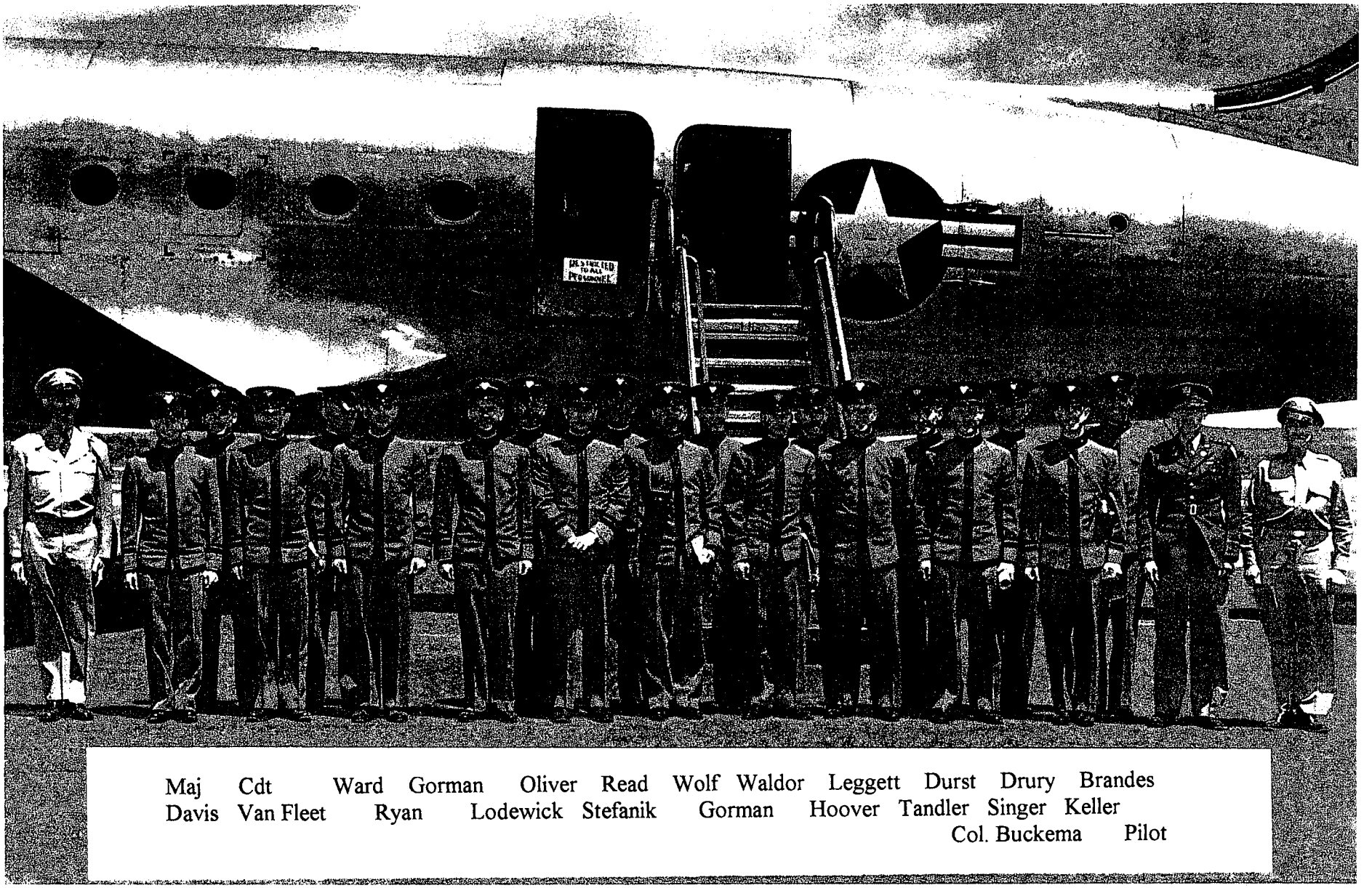


Greece

In Germany



This was, indeed, a First Class Trip. Actually, it was mostly a VIP trip



Picture upon return from the trip or as we were preparing to leave Greece, 1 July 1949