

36TH TACTICAL FIGHTER WING PAMPHLET

Information Activities

GUIDEBOOK FOR NEWCOMERS
BITBURG AND SPANGDAHLEM AB, GERMANY

1 MARCH 1970

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE


FOREWARD

It is a pleasure to welcome you to Bitburg and Spangdahlem air bases, Germany. We are a vital, frontline unit within the framework of the United States Air Forces in Europe (USAFE) and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO).

You will quickly discover that your job, be it tactical or support, is vitally important to the effective accomplishment of the USAFE and NATO mission, and as such is a contribution to our deterrent strength. At the same time, your day-by-day efforts as a good neighbor help build harmonious relations with our host nation.

For more than a quarter of a century, the "Fightin' 36th" has made major contributions to aerospace development. As a major overseas tactical unit, it has marked several significant "firsts" in its combat ready role. Whether as an officer, airman or civilian, we know that you will be proud to be a part of this family, its mission, and the importance of its place in promoting national objectives overseas.

This useful guide will help acquaint you with the facilities and services here. Again, welcome on behalf of the 36th Tactical Fighter Wing. We believe that your stay will be enjoyable and beneficial to you and to the United States Air Force.


EDWIN W. ROBERTSON II, Colonel, USAF
Commander

1 March 1970

Information Activities

GUIDEBOOK FOR NEWCOMERS:
BITBURG AND SPANGDAHLEM AIR BASES, GERMANY

This pamphlet provides information necessary for newcomers to Bitburg and Spangdahlem air bases, Germany.

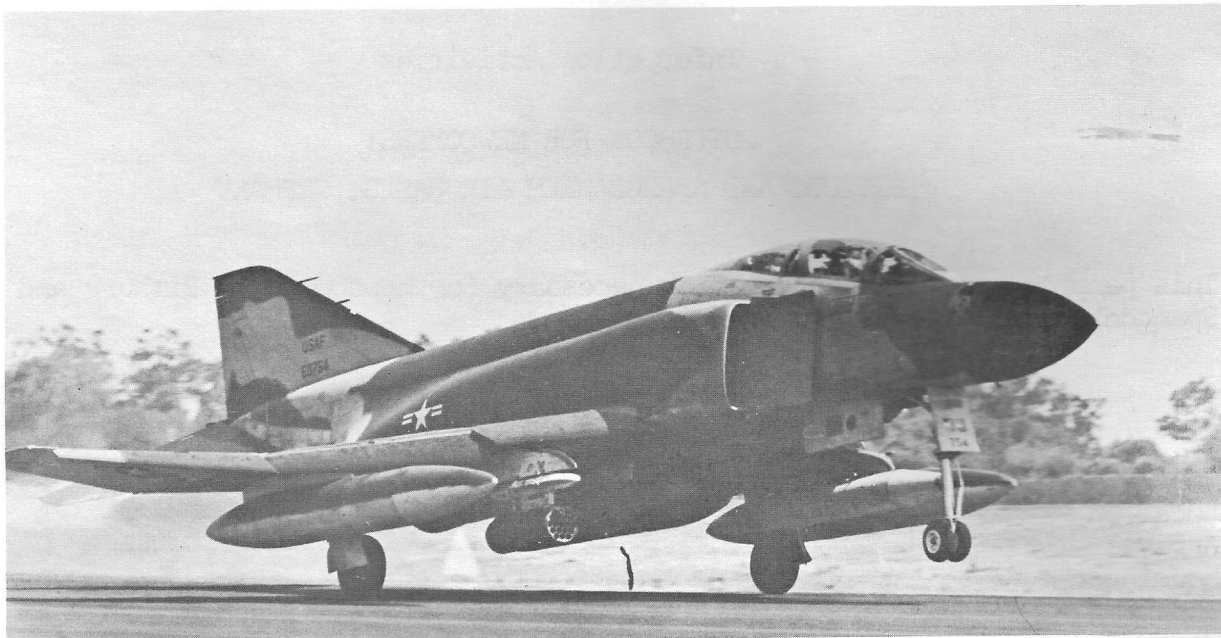
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A 36th TFW F4D Phantom takes off on a training mission

The Wing

The 36th Tactical Fighter Wing is the largest USAF fighter wing in the United States Air Forces in Europe (USAFE). Its mission is to prepare for and conduct tactical and air defense operations (nuclear and conventional) as directed and, as a unit of USAFE and the 17th Air Force, support the capability of NATO. Three of the wing's five squadrons, the 22nd, 23rd and 53rd tactical fighter squadrons, fly the F4D phantom supersonic fighter bomber. A fourth squadron, the 525th TFS, flies the F4E Phantom. The fifth squadron, the 39th Tactical Electronics Warfare Squadron, flies the EB-66C and EB-66E Destroyer.

Bitburg and Spangdahlem air bases are the wing's "home". The wing headquarters, 22nd, 53rd and 525th squadrons, and most of the maintenance and supply operations are at Bitburg. The 23rd TFS and 39th TEWS are at Spangdahlem. Spangdahlem AB is also the European "home" of the 49th TFW which is dual-based there and at Holloman AFB, New Mexico. The 49th periodically returns to Europe for training. Both bases were built between 1951 and 1954 on what had previously been farm land. The principle prior military use of the general area had been as a tank

staging and supply area for the German army in 1944 in preparation for the Battle of the Bulge. Bitburg AB was opened in May 1953 by the 36th while Spangdahlem AB was opened in the same month for the 10th Tactical Reconnaissance Wing. In 1959 the 49th TFW replaced the 10th TRW. The 49th moved to Holloman in 1968.

The 36th has been in the forefront of the nation's defense since the unit was activated as a pursuit group at Langley Field, Virginia in February 1940. It was in the Caribbean area on air defense and anti-submarine missions until May 1943 when it moved to Charleston, S. C. for training with the P-47 Thunderbolt.

In May 1944 the 36th was in England flying combat missions over France. After supporting the D-Day landings the group moved to Normandy to occupy the first of a series of temporary bases near Le Mans, Espernay, Reims, LeCulot, Aachen, Koblenz and Kassel. In September the unit earned its first Presidential Unit Citation for destroying more than 500 enemy vehicles near Poitiers. For its efforts in the liberation of Belgium and the Battle of the Bulge the group shared in an award of the Belgian Fourragere. A second Presidential Unit Citation came for destroying 73 enemy planes at a field near Leipzig. During its year of combat the 36th was credited with 1,060 missions for a total of 6,947 sorties.

After the war the group was deactivated and then reactivated in 1946 at Howard Field, Canal Zone. The following year it became a jet fighter unit using F-80 Shooting Stars. In July 1948 the 36th was reorganized as a wing and moved to Furstentfeldbruck AB, Germany to become the first U.S. jet fighter unit in Europe. A series of firsts followed as the wing introduced five new jet fighters to Europe: The F-84, F-86, F-100, F-105 and F-4.

The 36th changed bases for the last time in its current history when it moved to the newly built Bitburg AB in 1952. Here the wing grew to five squadrons and, in 1958, earned an Air Force Outstanding Unit Award. In 1959 the wing was assigned to the 17th Air Force and lost two squadrons.

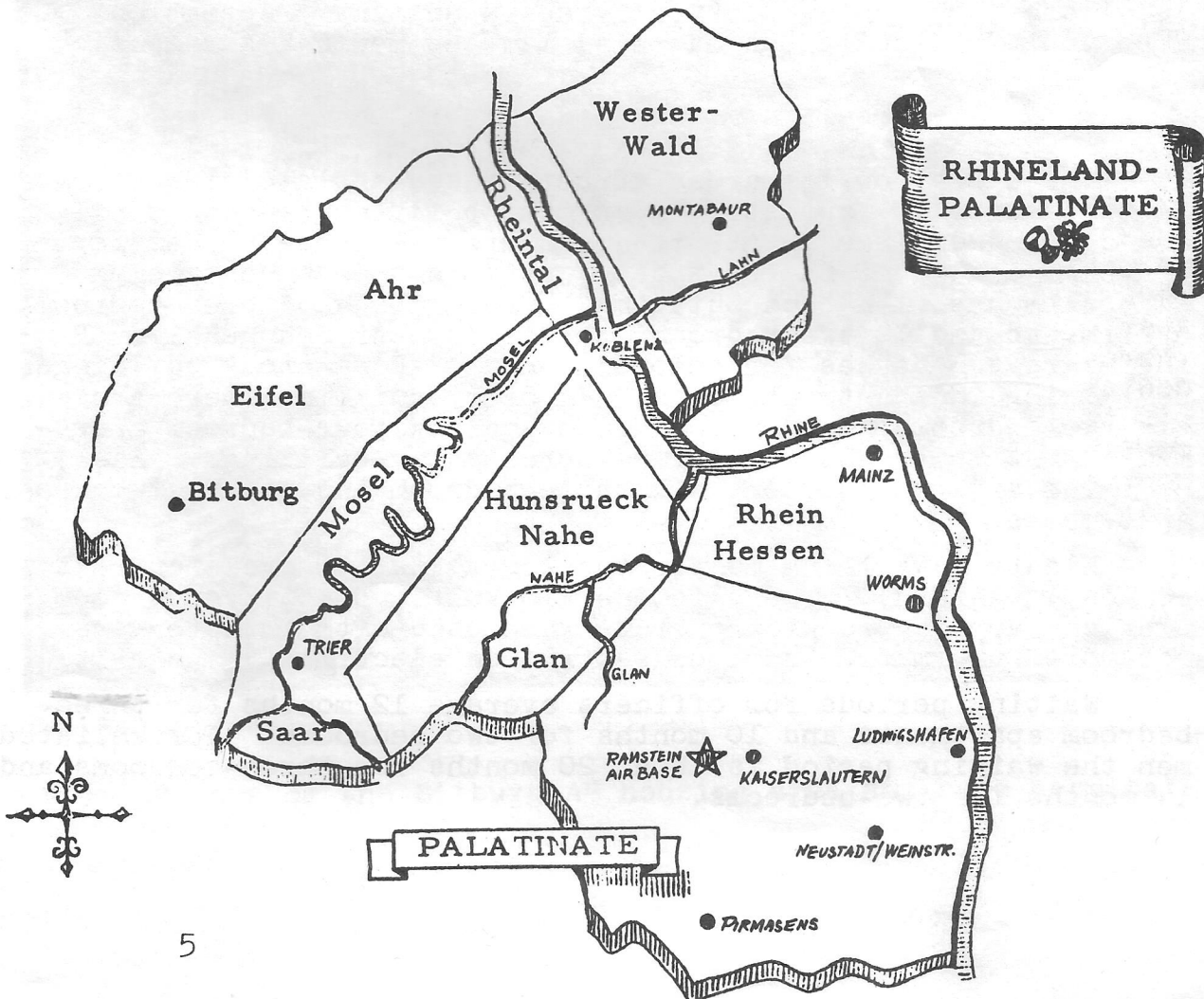
In November 1968 the 525th joined the wing and in October 1969 became a tactical fighter squadron when it traded its F-102s for F-4Es. In April 1969 the 39th TEWS was activated at Spangdahlem AB. The Bitburg-Spangdahlem air bases complex was formed in July 1969.



Location

Bitburg and Spangdahlem air bases are in the Eifel mountain region of Germany near the city of Trier and the Luxembourg border. Bitburg AB is in the county (Kreis) of Bitburg while Spangdahlem AB is in the county of Wittlich-Bernkastel. Both counties are in the district (Regierungsbezirk) of Trier which is in the state (Land) of Rhineland-Palatinate (Rheinland-Pfalz). The bases are about 15 miles apart. Each is a complete unit with housing area, exchange, commissary, theatres, chapels, post office, library and the other necessary activities. These will be described later in this pamphlet. The two bases are often referred to as the "Bitburg-Spangdahlem" or "Bit-Spang" complex.

Bitburg AB is at 49 degrees, 56 minutes north latitude and 6 degrees, 34 minutes east longitude while Spangdahlem AB is at 49 degrees and 58 minutes north latitude. This puts the bases on about the same latitude as the border between the United States and Canada. Local time is one hour ahead of Greenwich Mean Time (usually referred to as Zulu time) and six hours ahead of Eastern Standard Time. Both bases are about 1200 feet above sea level.



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Arrival

Your first stop will probably be Rhein Main Air Base in Frankfurt where you will clear customs and begin getting used to the difference in time. Local time is six hours ahead of that in New York. Next you will be taken to the passenger hotel where you will board the military bus (often called the Blue Goose) for Bitburg AB. It leaves the hotel daily at 2 p.m. and reaches Bitburg about 7:30 p.m. Be prepared for a long, bumpy and sometimes cold ride.

At Bitburg you should be met by your sponsor. He was selected by your squadron commander when you were assigned and has probably already written to you. He will help you find the transient quarters or other temporary lodging and show you around the base. One of the first places you will go will be the processing center for incoming personnel in the wing headquarters Bldg 116. There you will go through the necessary paperwork to make you a member of the Bitburg-Spang military community and be given an appointment for the Newcomers Orientation. These are usually held every other Tuesday in the base theatre. There you will be welcomed by the base commander and be given a briefing on such things as the wing mission, local area, customs, safety, living in Germany, recreation opportunities, religious matters, law and medical services.

Housing

There are housing areas at both bases and at Trier. They feature three or four story apartment buildings known locally as "cliff dwellings". At Bitburg there are three houses for colonels and 50 of the four story buildings each containing 24 apartments. In each building there are eight three-bedroom apartments and 16 two-bedroom apartments. At Spangdahlem AB there are two houses for colonels and 26 three-story buildings containing 18 apartments each. In every building there are six two-bedroom, six three-bedroom and six four-bedroom apartments. At Trier there are five three-story buildings. Each contains six two-bedroom, six three-bedroom and six four-bedroom apartments.

Electrical wiring is for the 220 volts, 50 cycle current common in Germany. There is one 110 volt outlet in each room. American appliances will operate when used with transformers. For more information see the section on electricity, page 15.

Waiting periods for officers average 12 months for three-bedroom apartments and 10 months for two bedrooms. For enlisted men the waiting period is about 20 months for three-bedrooms and 14 months for two-bedrooms.

The housing office keeps a listing of acceptable rentals on the local economy. An inspector from the office will check on any rental you may find, determine the proper rent and make up the rental agreement.

Household Goods

Normally you will be restricted to 2000 pounds of household goods that may be shipped from your former base. You will, however, be entitled to the use of whatever government furniture is available. You will need pretty much the same things in Germany as you do in the United States, drapes, blankets, dishes, kitchen utensils, cookware, silverware, light furniture and the like. Upon your arrival you should contact the hold baggage and household goods clerk at extension 7233 and arrange to receive your property.



View of part of the Bitburg AB housing area and base hospital

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A wide selection of fresh meat is featured at the base commissaries

Shopping

Each base has a shopping center which includes department store, commissary, drug store, news stand, cafeteria, delicatessen and various other shops and services.

European Exchange laundry and dry cleaning outlets are located in the shopping center; also a barber shop, beauty parlor and tailoring service. The toy shop is open the year around and contains a large assortment of toys, games, wheel goods, dolls and other items. The delicatessen offers a good selection of canned, packaged and frozen foods, and from staples to complete ready-to-eat meals. Beverages and soft drinks by the case, or similar quantities, are sold in the beverage shop, while the Class VI store sells to ration card holders.

Large well-stocked supermarket style commissaries are in the housing areas of both bases. Each carries a complete line of groceries purchased in the United States and can boast most of the familiar brand names. Fresh vegetables also come from the United States. There are abundant fresh dairy products, frozen foods and various convenience items. Coffee and tea are rationed to control any possible black market activities. Bread and pastry are baked daily at the base bakery. Both stores are open five days and one evening each week.

Laundry and dry cleaning services are offered by the Air Force Industrial Fund at a reduced cost. The plant and main pick-up point are in Building 212 at Bitburg AB. Additional pick-up points at Bitburg are in Building T-227 next to the consolidated mail room, BOQ Building 102 and Building 22 in the housing area. At Spangdahlem AB the pick-up point is in Building 131. One day express and fluff dry laundry services are available.

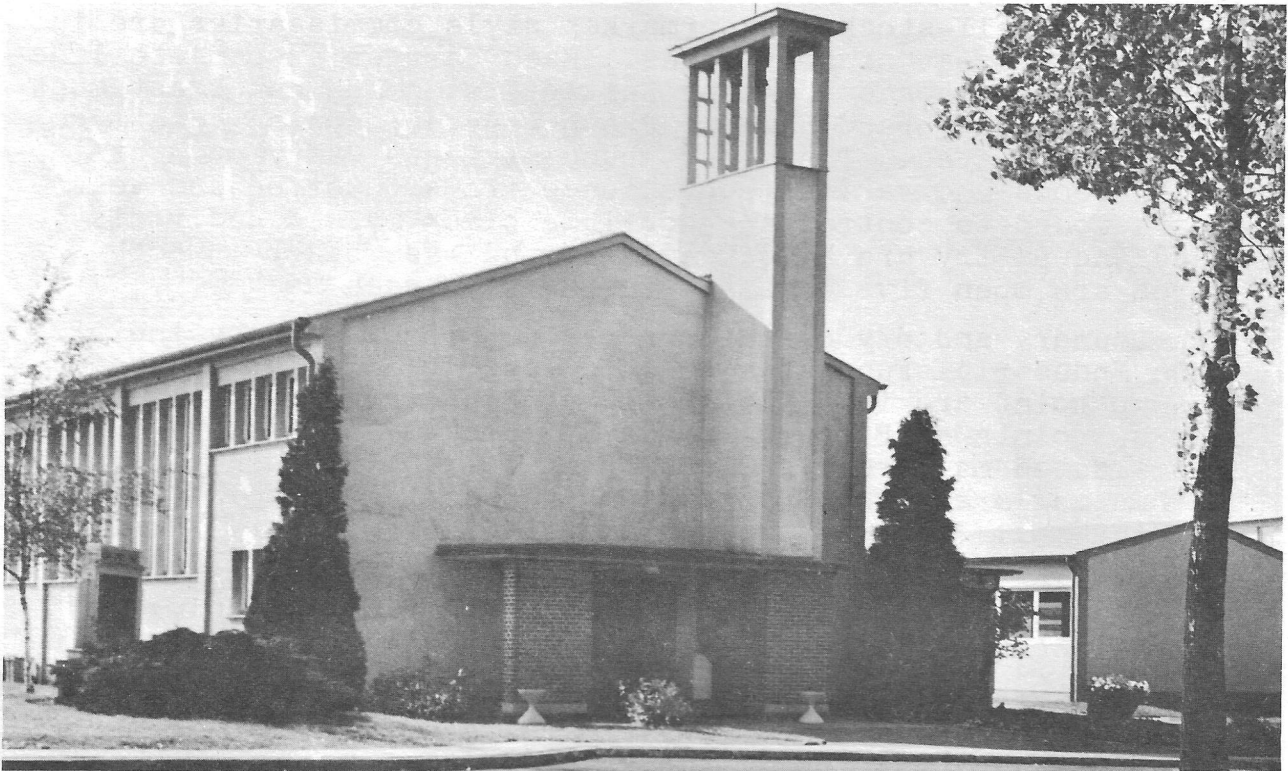
Pick-up points for the EES laundry and dry cleaning concessions are in each of the exchange buildings.

Military clothing may be purchased at clothing sales stores in the billeting areas of both bases, Building T-227 at Bitburg and Building 131 at Spangdahlem.



The Class VI stores stock many brands of the famous Mosel and Rhine wines

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The housing chapel at Bitburg AB

Worship

Two modern chapels, one with an annex, are at Bitburg, one on the base and the other in the family housing area. One chapel with annex is at Spangdahlem. Roman Catholic and Protestant chaplains are assigned both to Bitburg and Spangdahlem.

The Roman Catholic Program includes regular weekday and Sunday Masses, Catholic Council of Men, Council of Women, Catholic confessions and sacramental ministrations as provided by the Catholic Church for its members.

The Protestant Program consists of regularly scheduled Sunday Worship Services, Religious Education for all military and dependent personnel, Protestant Men, Women and Youth Organizations. Provision is made for sacramental requirements of all denominations.

Jewish personnel have services scheduled monthly by the visiting Jewish chaplain.

Both Catholic and Protestant Services are held at the Trier Housing area where 91 families live. A complete choral program is offered by both Catholic and Protestant programs in all chapels.

Mail

Delivery time for Airmail and First Class service between the United States and the APO is three to four days; Parcel Post and ordinary mail requires four to six weeks for delivery. You should notify all correspondents of your new address.

Consolidated mail rooms at both bases have combination lock mail boxes. You will be issued a mail box upon your arrival. The CMRs are always open for mail pickup. Packages may be picked up Monday through Friday from 10 a.m. to 5:30 p.m. and Saturday from 9 a.m. to noon. There is no COD service. Your address should be as follows:

Rank Name SSAN
 CMR Box (your number)
 APO New York 09132 (for Bitburg AB)
 or 09123 (for Spangdahlem AB)

Mail from the German postal system is also received here. There is a German post office in the Recreation Center. Your address for German mail should be:

Rank Name
 CMR Box (your number)
 U. S. Air Base
 552 Bitburg, Germany
 or 5561 Spangdahlem, Germany

Money

While you are on the bases you will use United States dollars as you would at home. Off base, however, you will be using Deutsche Marks (DM). Many local shops will accept U.S. money but the exchange rate will tend to be unfavorable. You can exchange U.S. dollars for DM at the base finance office or the American Express offices for the current official rate.

One DM is worth about 27 cents or 3.66 to the dollar. The mark is divided into 100 pennies (pfenning). Current exchange rates for the DM and other European currencies are published frequently in the International Herald Tribune.

For banking there are American Express offices at both bases. These provide such services as checking accounts, foreign money exchange, savings accounts, check cashing, loans and travel booking. There is also a branch of the Pease AFB credit union which handles loans and savings accounts.

Automobiles

The only valid driver's permit is one issued by U.S. Army Europe (USAREUR) on the basis of U.S. driver's license, two hour driver orientation course, a written examination covering international road signs and local regulations. If you are under 26 years of age, you are required to complete the Standard Traffic Safety Training Course (prescribed by AFR 50-24) before applying for a driver's license. If you have already attended this course, you should bring the certificate of completion (AF Form 1287) with you as proof of attendance. Otherwise you may have to again undergo this training before being licensed. Tests are administered in Building 239 and applicants should study the Driver's Manual for Germany prior to testing. If your sponsor did not send you a copy of the study book (USAREUR Pam 190-34) you can pick one up at the Testing and Training Section in Building 239. This pamphlet must be studied carefully before you take the test because you will be unable to pass the test by relying upon your driving experience. The test will be concerned with German traffic laws and road signs. You can miss only five of the 100 questions.

To register a privately owned vehicle, applicants must have a USAREUR license, valid insurance and evidence of lawful possession of the vehicle. Minimum insurance requirements are \$25,000 personal injury and \$2,500 property damage. International Certificate of Insurance (Green Card) is needed in order to drive to other European countries. When picking up a privately owned vehicle at the port of debarkation (usually Bremerhaven) the owner must have the USAREUR driver's license and registration tags in his possession. Safety belts are strongly recommended.

Automobiles with less than 60 horsepower have a gas ration of 50 gallons per month while those cars with more than 60 horsepower are authorized 100 gallons of gasoline per month. Diesel fuel is also available for diesel burning engines.

Many people drive American made autos. Parts for some American autos can be purchased in Luxembourg City, others are available through the garage in the base housing area. High and low test gasolines are available throughout European countries in which U.S. troops are stationed, either through military operated Quartermaster stations or with a coupon system.

The cost of auto insurance in Germany is very high and can be prohibitive for the more expensive American cars. Your sponsor can help you find the current premiums for your car. If you have a large American car and the premiums are too high you should dispose of the car before you leave the United States. Car prices are considerably lower in Europe and you are likely to suffer a loss if you sell your car here.

Medical Services

The 36th Tactical Hospital is charged with the responsibility for the administration and operation of a 70 bed fixed hospital (expandable to 143 beds) for medical support of the local military community at Bitburg Air Base and Spangdahlem. In addition the hospital provides medical support to Army and Air Force units in Belgium, the Netherlands, and State Department personnel in Luxembourg; all of which totals approximately 17,000 military and civilian personnel. The hospital is located in the housing area.

In addition to the 70 bed hospital, a General Therapy Clinic for outpatient care is operated at Spangdahlem. Dental care is also available at both facilities. Medical specialists hold regularly scheduled clinics at Spangdahlem as service to military and dependent personnel living in that area.

The hospital's inpatient facilities include male, female and pediatric nursing units and an obstetrical ward. A branch of the Base Exchange, a one-chair barber shop, a library, postal and Red Cross service is available for patients.

The hospital is fully accredited by the United States Joint Commission on Accreditation of Hospitals. Through the main hospital and the General Therapy Clinic at Spangdahlem the following medical specialty services are provided on an appointment basis: aerospace medicine, obstetrics, surgery, otolaryngology, pediatrics, gynecology, orthopedics, internal medicine, psychiatry, ophthalmology, optometry and dental services. The ancillary supporting staff includes officers in veterinary medicine, dietetics, laboratory, radiology, environmental health, anesthesiology, pharmacy and physical therapy.

Medical cases exceeding the hospital staff capability are referred to the 350 bed Air Force Hospital in Wiesbaden, Germany or the 500 bed Army Hospital in Landstuhl, near Kaiserslautern, Germany. Twice weekly aeromedical evacuation flights to Wiesbaden are supplemented by the hospital's ambulance service as needed.

The Aerospace Medicine program has one flight surgeon assigned to each flying squadron to provide maximum rapport and orientation with flying personnel and their dependents. All dependents of flying personnel are encouraged to visit their respective physician for treatment.

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Pets

Control of pets is a continuing problem, particularly in the base housing area. The following control measures are in effect at Bitburg Air Base. The Security Police are responsible for impounding pets who are not on a leash or are running loose in the area. Registration of pets on base is a function of the Veterinary Service, located in Building 222. Hours of registration are from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m., Monday through Friday. Anyone shipping pets into Germany are reminded that a Bilingual Health Certificate (German and English) must accompany their pet. Copies of this health certificate may be obtained by writing: Veterinary Services, 36th Tac Hospital, APO New York 09132.

News

The military newspaper for the bases is the Skyblazer, a four-page tabloid size newspaper which is published every other Friday by the wing Office of Information. This will be your primary source of information on base activities, sports, movie schedules and events in the local area. For news of the world you will be able to buy the Stars and Stripes and The International Herald Tribune by subscription or at the Stars and Stripes news stands. These stands also carry many other magazines and books. There are three news stands at Bitburg AB and one at Spangdahlem.

Radio news broadcasts may be heard about every hour from the Armed Forces Network. There is a television station at Spangdahlem AB (UHF channel 22) which has several news programs each day.



The Skyblazer is published
every two weeks

Electrical Appliances

All of Germany (and most of Europe) uses 50 cycle electricity; Germany uses 220 volts, alternating current, but Spain uses some odd voltages, such as 150 and 105. Our U.S. appliances and electronics gear is designed for 60 cycle, 110 volts, alternating current - so what to do? Well, stated simply, transformers are used to step down the 220 volts to 110, and the difference between 50 cycles and 60 cycles is ignored for most purposes (more about this in the section on phonos, TV's and radios).

Most motor operated home appliances such as refrigerators, deep freezes, mixers, and power tools, run slower (only a few RPM, though) on 50 cycle current. Because of this slower speed, they may operate a bit warmer than at home. For all practical purposes though this can be ignored. So bring any motor operated appliance for general household use (vacuum, sweeper, polisher, washer, dryer, mixer, etc.) - shop (drills, saws, lathes, etc.) - which you think you'll need, and which is within your weight allowance. Other appliances, such as irons, waffle irons, toasters, broilers, and those which use both a heater and motor, such as hair dryers and clothes dryers work well straight off the transformers.

Transformers are readily available from the base exchange or housing supply. (In other words, don't use your weight allowance and bring them because the ones available here are equipped with the proper plugs and fuses, and they are probably better quality and cost less than in the states). You determine what size (wattage) transformer you need by reading the name-plate data on the specific appliance. For example, a name-plate or sticker will say something like: "60 cycle, 110-125 volts, 35 watts" (in addition to the make and model data). In this case you would use a 50 watt transformer, picking one which is of an "electrical size" big enough to handle the job without damage. For the high-heat items such as toasters, irons, frying pans, coffee makers, etc., transformers of a larger "electrical size" are needed such as 1000, 1500 or 2000 watts.

Television: Germany has color TV broadcasting but it is not compatible with U.S. made sets and therefore our receivers will not process the signals and give you a colored picture. Live color broadcasts from the states, via Telestar, are received here, but when retransmitted by our Armed Forces (American system) Network the color signals are lost. You can, of course, get a black and white picture on a color set, from both the German and Armed Forces Network stations. So

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bring it if you must, and can afford the weight, but remember - no color pix-and probably no technician to service it properly and completely.

German TV broadcasts, on both VHF and UHF, are of very good quality from an engineering standpoint - that is, they use a lot of transmitting power which gives a good picture and sound. Many of our favorite shows are shown with German spoken by the players - and many live broadcasts, such as the National Conventions, come through in English. But in order to hear the German sound, your TV set must be converted by a technician, for about \$20 (available through the base exchange, generally). This is a sound converter only - nothing needs to be done to receive the German pix. This is a little device, permanently wired in, which adds one more megacycle to our standard 4.5 MHz Intermediate frequency for sound, to get the German 5.5 MHz frequency. It is completely automatic, handling either the German or American signals depending on which station you are on. Just leave it in the set and forget it, even when you go back home.

The Armed Services Network broadcasts only on UHF, which means that your set must have a built-in UHF tuner, or a UHF converter must be added. Many of our sets have both the VHF and UHF tuners; in fact, since 1965 our law requires all sets to have both. But if your set doesn't have a built in UHF tuner, you can buy them on the economy or at the exchange. Again, you can get them cheaper here. Those bought at the exchange are U.S. models for 110 volts; those from the economy are for 220 volts and therefore not useable in the states unless you use a step-up (to 220 volts) transformer. Battery operated U.S. models are also available in the states if you prefer to bring one. Your set does not need the sound conversion to receive the Armed Forces Network which is available at most USAF bases in Germany.

Don't bother to bring outside antennas for TV - you can get better and cheaper here. This includes antenna, lead-in wire, stand-offs, splitters/couplers, etc. Unless you are living almost under the transmission antenna of AFN-TV you'll need an outside UHF antenna to get a viewable pix - in fact, be prepared for a pix of poorer quality than you are used to. You'll have local and international news, weather and standard favorite programs from home.

Radios and amplifiers: AM, AM/FM, FM tuners both mono and stereo long wave, short wave, any size, make or power, amplifiers, either separate component or combinations with tuners, including organs and guitar (instrument) amplifiers. Generally, just plug them in the right size transformer and let them play. Most American made gear is for 110 volts, but most foreign made have built-in transformers which can be set

to operate at 100, 120, 150, 240 and 280 volts - which about covers the world except in a small area of New England in the states. Even the electronic organ reverbration units and guitar amplifier echo chambers, which are motor driven, do all right even though they run a little slow. You'll find that radio transmission in Europe, either AM or AM/FM stereo, is invariably good, with programming coverage from teenie-boppers to high opera. In Germany, you'll also receive radio from France, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, etc., and we even have AFN on both AM and FM. A word of caution about radios. Don't bring any kind of two-way radio of the Citizen's Band variety - even the toy walkie-talkies your kids have. All countries in Europe are real touchy about this, and their laws provide for jail sentences too.

Motor-driven devices - entertainment electronics, such as phonos, tape drivers and tape recorders. Most U.S. built gear is for 60 cycles, 110 volts, only, with no provision for conversion to 50 cycles and other voltages. Most foreign-built gear comes equipped, unless you've lost it, with a mechanical adapter, usually a pully, so you can change to 50 cycles. Generally, a built-in transformer can be set to the proper operating volts, but don't forget to change it from 110 to 220 before plugging into untransformed German house current. And be sure you bring the 50 cycle adapter if one was provided with the equipment. You can, however, buy 50 cycle adapters for most European gear, and big-name Japanese, on the local economy. But U.S. made gear nearly always requires modification mechanically and nearly always by a technician. The motors run too slow for satisfactory listening. Battery operated gear doesn't require conversion.

Repair/Service is a problem for both appliances and entertainment electronics gear. Our exchanges generally have concessionnaires competent but parts may be a problem. Many of our manufacturers have parts distributors in Europe, and the concessionnaires know how to get parts from the states. But this can often be expensive and time-consuming. They have readily available the tubes, transistors, capacitors and resistors which are the most used repair parts. Unless you are so unfortunate as to loose a major part, like a transformer, coil, turner etc., your gear can be fixed here. Expect it to take quite a while though, whether repaired through a concessionnaire or directly on the economy. It may also be beneficial for you to bring addresses of parts suppliers for items that can be sent SAM or PAL as it may take many weeks to special order certain items through EES.

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Personal Affairs

The base Personal Affairs Office assists all Air Force members in arrangement of their affairs to provide for the welfare, protection and security of their dependents or next of kin. The office is in Building 116. Current information to counsel Air Force personnel concerning all aspects of personal affairs is available.

Other items covered include: status, waiver of premium and conversion of government life insurance; benefits to next of kin and dependents of deceased and missing Air Force members; casualty notification and reporting; family allowances, benefits after discharge; overseas marriage procedures; passport service and life insurance counseling.

Air Force Aid Society

The Air Force Aid Society is designed to furnish emergency assistance to Air Force personnel and their dependents; and it works in close cooperation with the American Red Cross. The Air Force Aid Society office is in Building 116. The policy of the society is to furnish emergency assistance under the following conditions: non-receipt of pay or family allowances; expenses incidental to emergency leave and any other assistance which may become necessary due to emergencies.

"Children Have a Potential" (CHAP) assistance at Bitburg Air Base is limited to out-patient care, physical therapy and referral action.

Life Insurance

Several United States commercial life insurance companies have agents here who service military personnel. Before purchasing an insurance policy, make certain the agent can produce a base clearance which authorizes him to conduct business on the base. The Personal Affairs officer in Bldg 116 is available for consultation on your insurance needs.

Family Services

The Family Services Center is staffed by volunteer workers who are Air Force wives. They understand the problems of service life because they have experienced most of them. Family services is not a charity organization, it is an official Air Force function designed to assist military personnel and their families in any way possible.

Services include information concerning base activities and services, brochures on Stateside bases, and a lending service where household items may be checked out on a 60-day loan basis while your household goods are in transit.

The Volunteers work hand-in-hand with other agencies to see that newcomers are informed on base activities and services available to them. In case of emergency, the Volunteers are ready to help in any way possible.

Family Services centers are in Building 104 at Bitburg AB and Building 417 (housing area) at Spangdahlem AB. If you have a problem you are welcome to visit either center or phone them at 7013 or 6143.

Family Services Orientation Course

In keeping with the mission of informing the wives of military personnel on matters affecting the welfare of their families the Family Services Orientation Course is conducted at least once every six months. The agenda is tailored to inform you of subjects such as: the mission of the base, allotments, insurance, retirement, casualty assistance, commercial transportation, medical and dental care, education, legal assistance, survivors' benefits, recreation and the Air Force Aid Society. It is recommended that each wife attend the course at least every three years in order to learn of any changes which may occur. Announcements of the course dates are made well in advance to allow sufficient time to make necessary arrangements to attend. Free nursery care is extended to each mother while she attends the course.

American Red Cross

The Red Cross provides counseling on personal or family problems, emergency financial aid and assistance with communications.

Field offices are in Building 104 at Bitburg and Building 129 at Spangdahlem. Emergency contact after normal duty hours may be made through the Wing Duty NCO.

You are urged to advise your relatives at home that the local Red Cross chapter is to be contacted immediately when an emergency condition occurs within your family. When you take leave you should inform your unit or duty section how you can be reached for emergency messages.

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Red Cross volunteers are very active in the medical and dental facilities on the two bases. Instruction is offered within the safety and nursing fields. The dependent schools are enrolled in the Red Cross Youth program.

Passports

A family passport is necessary for traveling in Europe and should be obtained before leaving the United States.

Telegrams and Telephones

Telephone, telegram and mail service to all parts of the world is available through the Deutsche Post facility in the Skyblazer Recreation Center.

Private telephone service is also arranged at the Deutsche Post and all bills are paid in Deutsch Marks at the Recreation Center office.

There is a Military Affiliate Radio System (MARS) station at each base.

Dependent Schools

Schooling from the first through the twelfth grades is provided dependent children. In the Bitburg housing area there is an elementary and junior high school (Building 60) and a high school (Building 51). In the Spangdahlem housing area there is an elementary and junior high school offices for information booklets and registration.

The curriculum of the schools is the same as in other United States schools. Teachers all come from the United States and have at least two years of teaching experience.

The high school is accredited by the North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools and credits earned are accepted by all United States schools. Extra curricular activities include football, track, basketball, soccer, the National Honor Society, Student Council, Year Book, Future Teachers of America, Career Club, German-American Club, school newspaper, band and Junior Red Cross.

Adult Education

There is a Base Education Center at each of the two bases. Educational opportunities range from high school through graduate level. Resident study is offered in the high school

and technical levels using USAFI materials. University of Maryland resident courses provide the means for working toward an Associate of Arts in General Studies or in Law Enforcement and toward a bachelors degree as well. On the graduate level the Masters in Aerospace Operation Management can be attained through University of Southern California resident courses. The University of Oklahoma is the school in residence offering a Masters in Advanced Governmental Studies or Economics by independent studies and seminars.

USAFI (including those from about 48 U.S. universities) and ECI correspondence courses are available under the general educational and career assistance programs. USAFI tests, including high school and college GED tests, are administered. Arrangements can be made for taking such tests as the Scholastic Aptitude and the Graduate Record Examination in most cases.

Military and adult dependents can finish their college studies for a degree, undergraduate, while here or may continue to build up credits for transfer to other schools toward degrees to be attained later. Guidance and assistance is provided in applying for AFIT training, the Airman Education and Commissioning Program, Bootstrap Commissioning Programs, and other educational institutions are among the many services of the centers. VA counseling and assistance in application for educational benefits is also available. The center at Bitburg AB is in Building 304; at Spangdahlem AB, Building 192. Both are open Monday through Friday during normal duty hours.

Firearms

Privately owned firearms purchased or otherwise acquired will be registered immediately with the Base Pass and Registration Section. Firearms received from outside the command, regardless of how they are acquired, household baggage, special order from authorized dealer, hold baggage, gifts, etc., will be registered immediately upon the owner taking possession. All firearms received during non-duty hours will be registered at the Pass and Registration Section at the beginning of the first duty day thereafter. The 36th Security Police Armories, Bldg 112, Bitburg, and Bldg 130, Spangdahlem, are designated as the on-base storage facilities for firearms not authorized to be retained by owners. Under no circumstances will privately owned firearms be stored or temporarily retained in NCO or Airman Bachelor quarters.

Recreation and Clubs

Recreational opportunities are virtually unlimited at Bitburg and Spangdahlem air bases. Both bases offer an officers open mess with dining, party and banquet facilities. Noncommissioned officer open messes at both sites also offer meals, party facilities and evening entertainment.

Movie buffs will find four theaters in the area. These are located on Bitburg and Spangdahlem bases, in the Bitburg housing complex and in the Trier housing area.

Each base has a recreation center with a wide variety of activities. Games and music rooms, television area, kitchen and tour desks are available for use.

Two well-equipped base gymnasiums offer ample opportunity to sportsmen. Facilities include basketball, handball, paddleball, squash and volleyball courts. Both gymnasiums also offer a steam room, exercise and weight-lifting room, shower and dressing rooms and a health club.

Outdoor facilities are available for football, baseball, softball, tennis and track. Varsity sports offered at Bitburg include football, baseball, basketball, softball, volleyball, track, boxing, golf and tennis. Intramural activities are basketball, flag football, bowling, slow and fast pitch softball, volleyball, golf, handball, squash, paddleball, badminton and horseshoes. Spangdahlem does not offer varsity sports but in the intramural program one may find flag football, basketball, softball, golf and bowling.

A nine-hole golf course at Spangdahlem has a new club house with a pro shop, snack bar, locker and shower facilities.

A picnic area at Bitburg contains five portable bar-b-que pits, a shelter, tables and benches.

An American Youth Activities center at each base offers a variety of recreational facilities for youngsters. Included are various club, classes, athletic programs, Boy Scouts and Girl Scouts.

Hobby shops are abundant at the two bases. Wood, ceramics, auto, photo, and leather working facilities are offered.

A Photo Club and Radio Club at Bitburg offer necessary equipment to repair audio and photo equipment and have a large stock of amateur and professional equipment available for sale at prices well below retail.

A Rod and Gun Club at Bitburg has dining facilities and operates a sale store stocking hunting and fishing equipment offered at considerable savings. A skeet range is available and the club also helps Americans obtain hunting and fishing licenses for Germany. The club has a camping and fishing area near the bases.

The library at Bitburg and a branch at Spangdahlem offer books, periodicals and newspapers. Special youth sections, German-language areas, and travel reference books are available. A large record collection is also housed in the library.

The television station at Spangdahlem AB (UHF channel 22) provides a daily schedule of programs from the United States and news broadcasts.

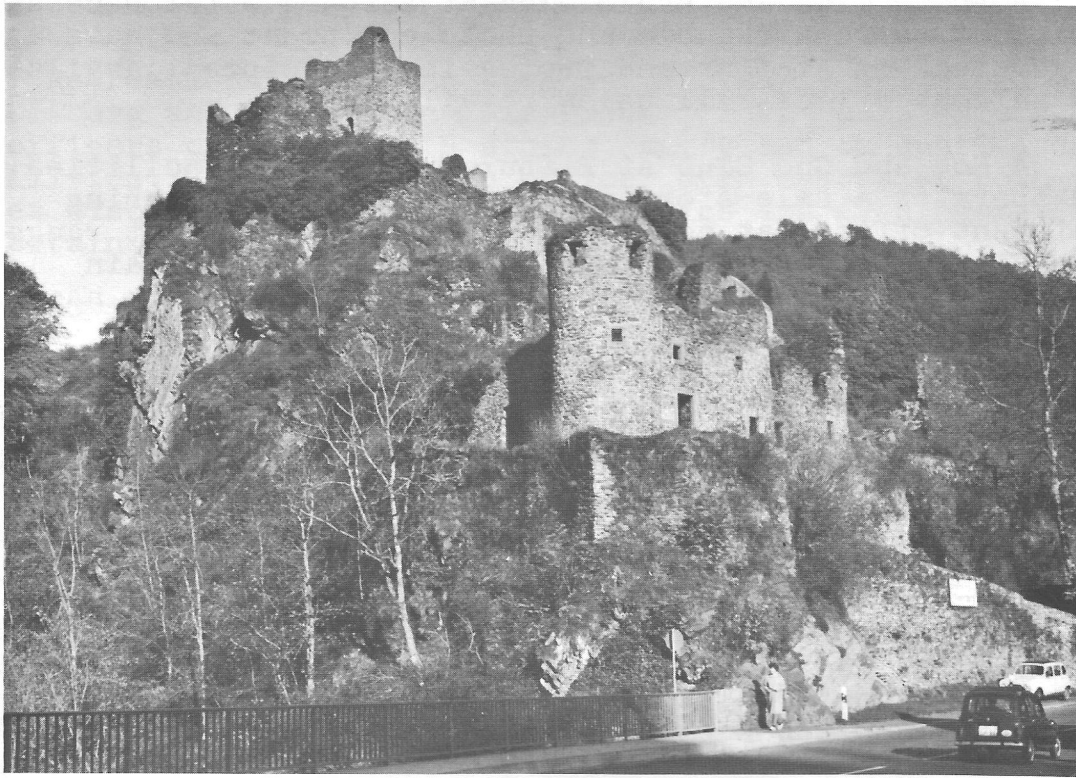
There are no swimming pools on the bases. There are, however, public pools in Bitburg and Trier.

The Bitburg AB aero club is the biggest in Europe. It has several small airplanes and an active program of instruction for student pilots.

For culture there are frequent operas, dramas and concerts in Trier and Luxembourg city. Announcements of these are posted in the base recreation centers. A base drama club presents several plays each year.

The Officers Wives, NCO Wives and Airmen's Wives Clubs are active groups which sponsor many interesting activities. Luncheons and stimulating programs are scheduled monthly. A bowling league is open to beginners and pros; art groups, bridge and canasta and tours are planned through the clubs. They also publish monthly newsletters and maintain a thrift shop.

The Eifel German American French Club is made up of women in the Bitburg area who meet each month to promote international understanding and exchange cultural ideas. Among the group's activities are tours, charity drives and social events. Membership is open to all American women at Bitburg AB. Members also come from the Bitburg community and the French base.



This ruined castle is at Manderscheid, less than an hour drive from Bitburg

The Area

Although Bitburg and Spangdahlem are in a rural and somewhat remote area there is an abundance of things to see.

Less than 20 miles from Bitburg is Trier, the oldest city in Germany. According to local and rather unsupported legend the city is several hundred years older than Rome. Its recorded history, however, started about 50 B.C. with the Roman occupation. It became the Roman capital north of the Alps and was for a time the residence of the Emperor Constantine. It was near Trier that Constantine, again according to local legend, saw the historic vision which led to his adopting Christianity. After the Roman occupation, the city remained a major center and seat of the archbishops-electors of Trier who ruled much of the Eifel and Mosel region for several hundred years. Among the things to see in Trier are the Porta Nigra, the Roman city gate; medieval cathedral; market square where local farmers still sell produce and flowers daily; tomb of St. Matthias, the only Apostle buried north of the Alps; Roman baths and amphitheater; and the Mosel River front. The first place you visit in Trier

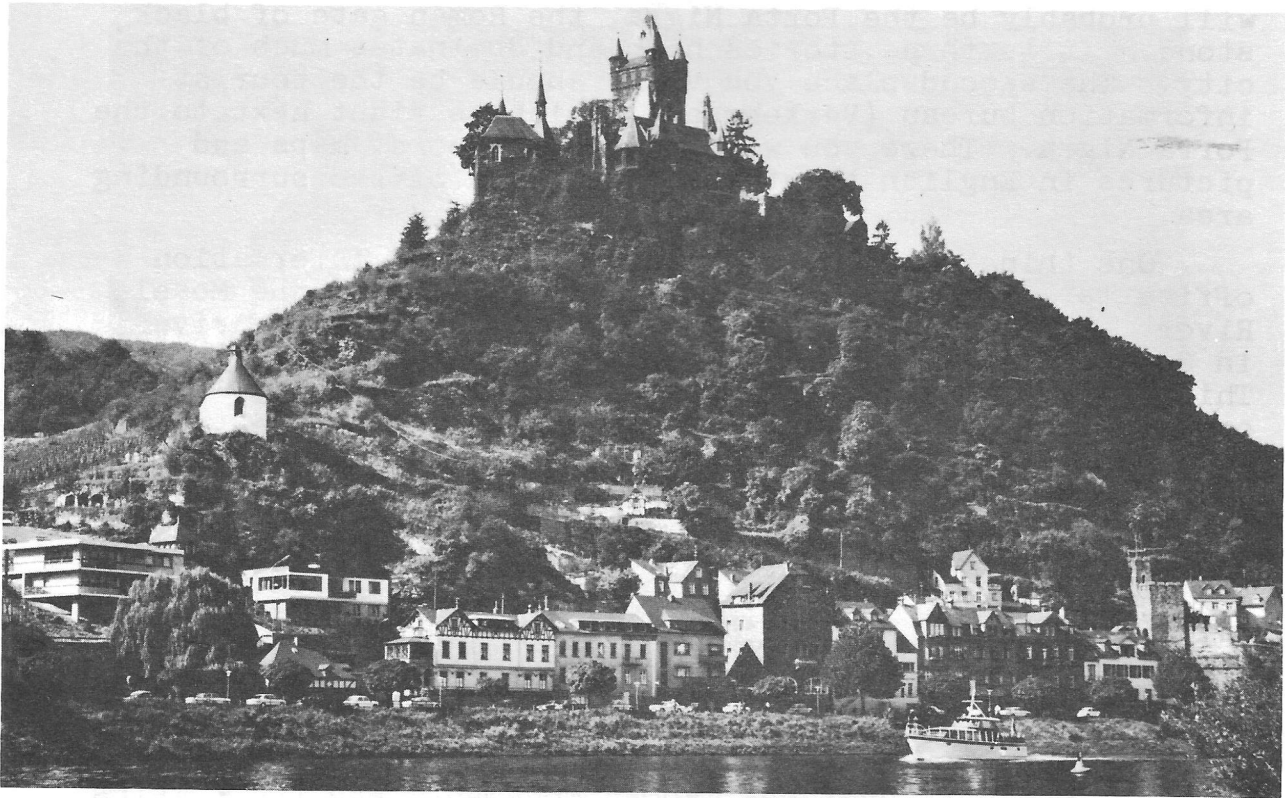
will probably be the Porta Nigra, the Roman gate of black stone. It is three stories high and dominates much of the city. The second place you visit should be the tourist information bureau (Verkehrsam) which is right next to the Porta Nigra. There you will find guidebooks, maps and pictures in English about Trier and much of the surrounding area.

One thing you should buy at the tourist information office is an accordion folded map in English of the Mosel River. This will show you the entire course of the river in Germany and list many of the things to see along its banks. This delightful river offers scenery, wine, history, legends, commerce and sport. The vineyard covered banks are studded with castles and historic chapels. Two castles, Eltz and Cochem, are among the most famous and picturesque in Germany. The entire river is within 15 minutes to two hours driving time from Bitburg. An excellent guidebook is "Small Boat on the Moselle" by Roger Pilkington which is available in the base library.

The Eifel mountain region surrounding the bases is also of considerable scenic and historic interest. For scenery there are forests, rugged mountains, rivers, lakes in extinct volcano craters and wildlife. For history there are ruined castles, medieval churches, Roman monuments and the remains of Celtic settlements. Guidebooks for the area are available at the tourist office in Trier. The base libraries have many books about the Eifel.



An outdoor market is held every day except Sunday in the Trier market square



The former imperial castle at Cochem is one of the most impressive sights on the Mosel River

For those interested in visiting castles there are the partially restored ruins at Manderschied and at Vianden and Beaufort, Luxembourg, all within an hour drive of Bitburg. Within two hours are the Mosel castles of Eltz, Cochem and Thurant as well as the Eifel castles of Burrenheim, Mayen, Nurburg and Monschau. The castles of the Rhine River are about four hours away.

For old church and architecture buffs there are many little gothic or baroque churches and chapels in the area. Trier has fine examples of the gothic, romanesque and baroque styles. Two abbeys, at Himmerod and Maria Laach, offer opportunities to study the baroque style as well as the organization of monestaries. Within three to four hours drive are the stunning cathedrals at Cologne, Aachen, Mainz and Worms. Also of interest are the many roadside chapels, monuments and shrines which dot the Eifel. Some are several hundred years old.

Some of the major cities of Europe are within easy driving of Bitburg and Spangdahlem. Luxembourg city is about one hour away, Cologne, Bonn, Mainz, Saarbrucken, Aachen and Wiesbaden are about three hours, Brussels and Frankfurt about four hours and Paris and Amsterdam about six hours.

Local Events

There are many local festivals, fairs and celebrations in which you will be able to take part during your time here. The most frequent of these are the winefests along the Mosel River. Each of the wine towns has a festival sometime between June and September which will usually feature bands, dancing, parades, fireworks and many barrels of wine that need emptying. The most famous is the middle-Mosel festival at Bernkastel in early September which attracts thousands of people who jam the picturesque little town to consume hundreds of gallons of the delightful Mosel wine and eat mountains of bratwurst, tasty fried pork sausages. Bernkastel is less than two hours drive from Bitburg.

Patton Remembrance Day. Each spring the town of Ettelbruck, Luxembourg, celebrates its liberation in December 1944 by the U.S. Third Army led by General George S. Patton. This is usually a two days event complete with parade, military displays, sports, memorial services, international friendship activities and dancing. The 36th has represented USAFE each year and contributed marching units to the parade and flyovers of wing Phantoms. During the 1969 event Luxembourg awarded its Croix de Guerre to the wing in recognition of the 36th Fighter Group's part in the wartime liberation.

Borderland Meet. In mid-summer Bitburg sponsors its annual Borderland Meet. Dancing and singing groups from several nations meet here for three days of festivities that includes a big parade and demonstrations of folk dancing. The Bitburg AB folk dance club and Scout units take part in the meet.

Pig Burning. On the third Sunday in August Wittlich celebrates its pig burning festival. This is a three days event that features not only parade, bands, wine and dancing but roast pork. It recalls a siege during medieval times when the Huns were attacking Wittlich. It seems that a guard lost an iron bar used to fasten a gate in the wall. Rather than report the loss he slipped a carrot into the lock for the bar and, in the eternal tradition of soldiers, bugged out. Later a pig came by and ate the carrot permitting the gate to swing open. Seeing this the Huns attacked and were able to capture and burn the town. The surviving residents were very upset with the pig so after the Huns left the people collected all the pigs in town and burned them. The legend does not indicate whether the carrot-wielding soldier was also burned or how many pigs managed to survive the Hun attack. At any rate the annual festival is a good place for a few glasses of wine and a piece of roast pork.

Fasching. Fasching or "Eve of Fasting" is a period of partying and fun before Lent similar to the famous Mardi Gras in New Orleans. The biggest day is Rose Monday, five weeks before Easter, with costume parades in many cities, the biggest in Mainz and Cologne. During the season there are many parties in Trier, Bitburg and the towns near the bases. Usually they are private events which you might be able to attend by invitation.

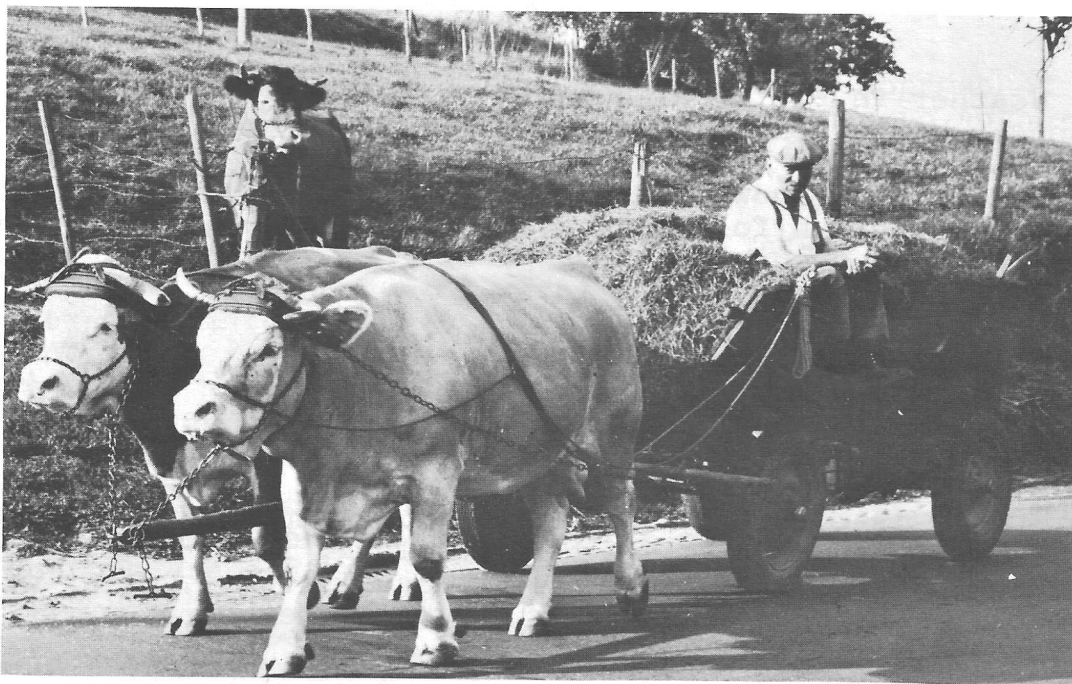
Oktoberfest. This is the beer and bratwurst festival in Munich in late September often billed as the world's biggest beer bust. Smaller versions may be held in towns near the bases. Clubs on the bases also hold Oktoberfests.

Many communities also hold annual religious celebrations or parish fairs which may include carnivals. Bitburg's parish fair is on the Sunday before November 11. St. Martin's Day falls on November 11 and it is celebrated with a children's parade. Trier honors its patron saints, St. Peter and St. Paul, with a fair in late June.

Each year on the Tuesday after Whitsunday in May is the spring dancing procession in Echternach, Luxembourg, about 15 miles from Bitburg. This procession, believed to be the only one of its kind in Europe, honors the area's patron saint, St. Willibrod, whose crypt is under the town's cathedral.



Bitburg's annual Borderland Meet parade



Expect many slow moving vehicles along the Eifel roads.

Transportation

Public transportation in the area leaves something to be desired but there is a large bus and train network. Bitburg has a small railroad depot (bahnhof) where you can catch a feeder line car to the station at Erdorf which is on the Trier-Cologne line. From Spangdahlem AB you can catch a bus to Erdorf or another station at Speicher. At Trier or Cologne you will be able to board trains for anyplace in Europe. Schedules are posted at the stations, the German post offices on the bases and in the post office in downtown Bitburg.

Bitburg is a center for bus transportation. The major depot for this part of the Eifel is behind the Bitburg post office, see map on page 43. Schedules are posted there and at many of the bus stops. Bus and train schedules in booklet form can be obtained at the Bitburg bus depot or any train station.

The trains and many of the buses are operated by the German postal system (Deutsche Bundespost).

Weather

Weather in the Eifel tends to vary considerably by seasons. Winters may be bitter cold with much snow, ice and chilling wind. Temperatures, however, may seldom drop below freezing. Snowfalls may be rather heavy and frequent but they are often followed by warming rains which melt the snow and leave enough standing water to form ice during the night. Roads, especially bridges, can quickly be covered with transparent "black" ice which makes driving dangerous. Heavy clothing, ear muffs and boots are needed during the winter which may last from late October to March. Days are short, it may be light for only those hours between about 9 a.m. and 4 p.m.

Summer is often sunny and warm but temperatures seldom rise above 80 degrees. The days are long, it is often light after 9 p.m., but they also are frequently foggy, rainy or overcast. Usually there are sunny skies soemwhere nearby, such as along the Mosel River.

Fall is a time of grape picking, autumn leaves, crisp air, harvests, shortening days, more fog and increasingly colder weather until the winter snows begin in November.

Spring is the time for reawakening in the Eifel as it is in the rest of the world. The days are longer and brighter, the ice is gone and the countryside begins to turn green.

Fall is grape harvest time
along the Mosel and
Rhine rivers



Living in Germany

Recently an American stationed in Germany approached a German friend with a small gift. The German ran to authorities claiming that an American was trying to kill him. The German word "Gift" means poison.

This incident occurred because of a lack of understanding between the two persons, and although dramatic, hundreds of lesser misunderstandings occur daily between well-intending Germans and Americans. As Americans stationed in Germany we are the foreigners, and it is we who should make the attempt to understand the social customs and habits in a land where the people are very sensitive to such things.

Perhaps in your first few days in Germany you will have a chance to meet Germans, and even in such a simple formality, the customs are different. Form of address, for example, is almost a science. Until one has mastered the language, one should use the greetings, Herr (mister), Frau (Mrs.), or Fraeulein (Miss). These should always be used with the last name, and if the person is a doctor or professor he is addressed as "Herr Doctor Meuller" or "Herr Professor Meuller". Addressing someone by his first name in Germany is a privilege reserved for very close friends.

When you meet Germans, and as you notice Germans greeting other Germans, the amount of handshaking will be somewhat surprising. Handshaking is a sign of courtesy in Germany and it has its own social rules. It is the lady who offers her hand first, not visa-versa, and if a gentleman has a hat on, he should remove it completely, not just tip it. An older lady should offer her hand to a younger lady and the same is true for men. Not to shake an offered hand in Germany is a severe rebuke to he who offers it.

Going to a German home for a visit for a meal also requires a different social approach than in the U.S. It is impolite to call on a German family after 8 p.m. unless prior arrangements have been made. It is also customary in Germany to take or send flowers if one is invited for a meal. Be sure however, not to take red roses as this is a sign of passion.

German customs are also quite different in restaurants and cafes. As one enters a restaurant, or any public place, the gentleman always enters first. This permits him to check the place to make sure it is fit for a lady and to ask the waiter for a table. The gentleman leads the way to the table and asks the lady's approval.

1 March 1970

Placing an order with the waiter, "Herr Ober" is the gentleman's duty. If you order wine, the waiter will pour a small amount into your glass for you to sample. German drinking habits allow wine glasses to be clinked together, but not beer glasses or other drinks. Wine glasses are held by the stem, and if you are dining in a home, the host will not refill your glass until it is empty.

Germans eat with the fork in the left hand and the knife in the right, cutting each bite just before eating it. The food is then carried to the mouth with the fork in the left hand. Cutting potatoes with a knife is considered bad manners in Germany. Two forks or a special fish knife is used when eating fish. Bread and butter must usually be ordered separately.

In Germany the check is payed at the table. A service charge between 10 and 15 per cent is automatically added to the bill. Meals in German restaurants are prepared individually so you must expect to wait after ordering. Dogs are allowed in German restaurants and they may sit under the table or at the master's side if they behave.

German cafes are not the "five-minute coffee stops" that Americans are accustomed to. Many German cafes serve pastries and cake, various drinks and some types of alcoholic beverages. They are meeting places and one often finds Germans sitting for hours, reading, writing letters and talking to friends over a warm drink.

Whether in a cafe, restaurant, or other public places, the place of honor is at the host's right. Therefore the lady should be at the gentleman's right.

A note on the difference in floor notations in buildings. What we call the first floor is the "Parterre" or "Erdgeschoss" for Germans. Our second floor is the "Erste Stock" or "Etage", our third floor is the "Zweite Stock" or "Etage", etc.

German hotels are also different than those in the U.S. and certain customs should be observed. Law here requires that each guest fill out a reception form which will require a passport or ID number. Many German hotels offer baths at the end of each hallway which guests may use for a small fee. Be sure and bring your own soap as this is not usually provided. The price of the room in most German hotels also includes a continental breakfast. Service charges and taxes will be added to your bill in addition to the quoted room price.

In Germany there are also many "Gasthauses" or guesthouses, where the local people gather for a few beers after work and in the evening. These establishments are required by law to close at a certain hour, usually 1 a.m. Failure to observe the law will result in a fine for both you and the innkeeper. Do not try to drive home after an evening at the guesthouse, for if your blood contains more than 1.3 parts per million alcohol, you could be put in jail for six months.

Sunday in Germany is a day of rest. The Germans usually attend church during the morning (most in this area are Catholic) and then take a "Spaziergang" or walk in the afternoon. They dress in their best clothing and to appear in public in work clothes or untidy dress is disrespectful.

On Sunday afternoon the Germans stroll through the area forests and enjoy their country. These forests are well preserved and there are strict laws regarding cutting trees, building fires and digging for war souvenirs in these areas.

Walking in Germany can be a dangerous experience if one is not aware of certain peculiarities. For example, there are many small sidewalk-looking paths along the roads, but these are for bicycles only and if you are hit walking in one of these it is your fault.

Shopping in Germany can be a rewarding experience as West Germany is a member of the common market and many imported goods, as well as standard German items, can be found. Almost all of the stores are closed on Sundays and most close each Saturday at 2 p.m. This, however, is not true for the first Saturday of each month when the stores are open until the regular hour of 6 p.m. Many smaller stores close for a two-hour lunch break between noon and 2 p.m.

When you enter a German store it is customary to say "Guten Morgen" (good morning) or "Guten Tag" (good day). In leaving one should always say "Auf Wiedersehen" (good bye).

For a more comprehensive description of German customs read "These Strange German Ways" which is for sale at the Stars and Stripes news stands.

1 March 1970

German Law

German criminal authorities can arrest and confine you whether you are military, civilian employee, contractor employee, or dependent. Legal basis for this is found in a Status of Forces Agreement in effect since 1 July 1963. If you are military, German authorities may relinquish jurisdiction to military authorities to prosecute. Each case is decided individually. If you are non-military, there is no such relinquishing of prosecution to military authorities, since the German authorities have exclusive jurisdiction.

The emphasis put on the good condition of your car in Germany becomes apparent when you realize that, in the case of accident involving settlement by an insurance company, the car that has faulty brakes, for example, or reveals an unsound condition as probable cause of the accident, its owner will likely be held responsible even if it may appear that the other driver is at fault. If so, your insurance company will pay not you but the other driver. Also, it is German law that vehicles will be locked when left unattended.

The German criminal code and traffic laws pertaining to traffic offenses offer severe penalties for offenders. Such offenses as illegal passing, failure to yield the right of way at pedestrian crosswalks, failure to keep to the right when vision is obstructed, speeding at railroad crossings, making U-turns on the autobahns, failure to properly warn on-coming traffic that your vehicle is stopped or parked on the highway and drunk driving could be charged as felonies and carry a maximum punishment of imprisonment up to five years.

More Information

It is obviously impossible for a pamphlet of this size to include all the information you will need to make the most of your stay in Germany. One of the best places to find such material is in the base library. Books on Germany are shelved in a special Local Interest Collection which includes information on travel, history, culture and customs. Some of the better books available include "Germany" by Dore Ogrezek, "Introducing Germany" by Michael Winch and "Small Boat Through Germany" and "Small Boat on the Moselle" by Roger Pilkington.

The Stars & Stripes book stores offer many inexpensive books and maps on Germany. Some of these are "These Strange German Ways" on customs, "Meeting Germany" on culture and politics and "Castles of Germany".

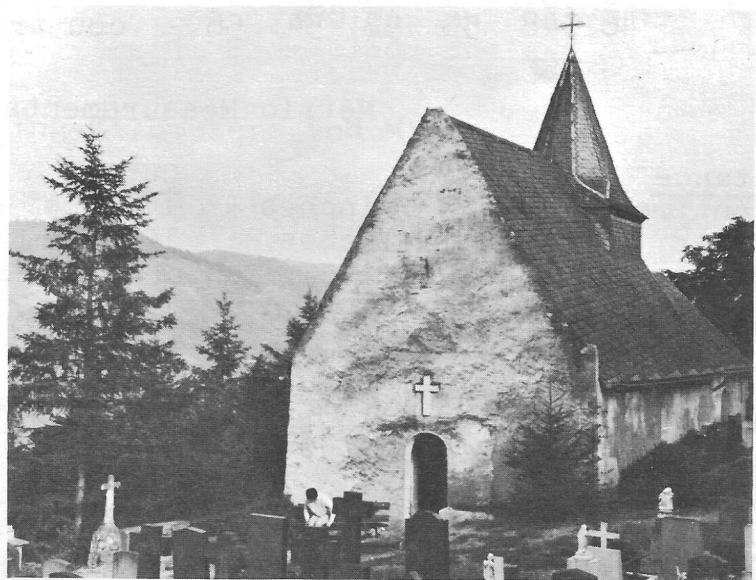
AFP 190-4-8 "A Pocket Guide to Germany" presents a brief overall introduction to the country.

The base newspaper, Skyblazer, carries frequent articles and pictures about local events and interesting places to visit.

Distances

Here is a list of the distances from Bitburg to various cities in Germany. The milages and driving times are approximate since a lot depends on the route, weather and road conditions.

To	Miles	Driving Time
Luxembourg	30	1 hour
Saarbruecken	70	1½ hours
Aachen	95	3 hours
Berlin	420	11 hours
Bonn	80	2½ hours
Bremen	295	7 hours
Bremerhaven	325	8 hours
Duesseldorf	100	3 hours
Frankfurt	130	4 hours
Hamburg	350	7 hours
Hannover	260	6 hours
Kassel	220	5 hours
Cologne (Koeln)	90	2½ hours
Mainz	95	3 hours
Wiesbaden	100	3½ hours
Mannheim	140	4 hours
Munich (Muenchen)	375	8 hours
Stuttgart	200	6 hours
Trier	20	½ hour



There are many relics and buildings of medievel times near the bases

Conversion Tables

Clothing Sizes

(All size equivalents are approximate)

A = American sizes
 E = English sizes
 C = Continental sizes

DRESSES AND SUITS (Women's)

A.	30	32	34	36	38	40	42
E.	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
C.	38	40	42	44	46	48	50

DRESSES AND SUITS (Misses)

A.	10	12	14	16	18	20
E.	32	33	35	36	38	39
C.	38	40	42	44	46	48

DRESSES AND COATS

(Children's and Junior Misses)

A.	2	4	6	8	10	13	15
E.	1	2	5	7	9	10	12
C.	1	2	5	7	9	10	12

MEN'S SUITS AND OVERCOATS

A & E	36	38	40	42	44	46
C.	46	48	50	52	54	56

SHIRTS

A & E	14	14½	15	15½	
	15-¾		16	16½	17
C.	36	37	38	39	
	40		41	42	43

HATS

A & E	6½	6-5/8	6-¾	6-7/8
	7	7¼	7½	7-¾
C.	53	54	55	56
	57	58	59	60
			60	61

SHOES

A & E	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
C.	36	37	38	39	41	42	43	44

GLOVES, SOCKS AND STOCKINGS
 sizes are the same in every
 country

Metric Measurements

Distance

1 Centimeter	= 0.3937 inches
1 Meter	= 39.37 inches
1 Kilometer	= 0.621 mile

Area

Sq. Centimeter	= .1549 sq in
Sq. Meter	= 10.763 sq ft
1 Hectare	= 2.471 acres

Liquid

1 Gram	= 15.432 grains
1 Liter	= 1.0567 quarts
3.785 Liters	= 1 gallon

Cubic

1000 cu. millimeters	= 1 cu cent.
1000 cu. centimeters	= 1 cu
	decimeter
1000 cu. decimeters	= 1 cu meter
1 cu. meter	= 35.3 cu ft.

Weights

1 Pfd.	Pfund pound (German)
	= 500 grammes
	= 1,10 pound (avdp)
1 kg	Kilogramm kilogramme
	= 1000 grammes
	= 2,20 pounds (avdp)

Temperatures

In Europe, temperature is measured in centigrade rather than Fahrenheit. For your convenience, use this handy conversion chart. To convert Fahrenheit to centigrade, subtract 32, then multiply by 5 and divide by 9. To convert centigrade to Fahrenheit, multiply by 9, divide by 5 and add 32.

Fahrenheit	Centigrade	Centigrade	Fahrenheit
100	38	0	32
125	52	10	50
150	66	20	68
175	79	30	86
200	93	40	104
225	107	50	122
250	121	60	140
275	135	70	158
300	149	80	176
325	163	90	194
350	177	100	212
375	191	110	230
400	204	120	248
425	218	130	266
450	232	140	284
475	246	150	302
500	260	200	392
		250	482
		300	572

Converting Kilometers and Miles

Since 80 kilometers equal 50 miles, you divide the speed or distance by eight and multiply the answer by five to convert kilometers to miles. To determine kilometers when using a figure in miles, divide the number by five, then multiply by eight.

A quicker but much less accurate method of converting kilometers to miles is by multiplying the kilometer number by .6. This will produce a mileage figure somewhat less than a true one. It is, however, useful when you are in a hurry and a rough estimate is sufficient.

What German Menus Mean

VORSPEISEN (hors d'oeuvres)

Rauecheraal	smoked eel, a Baltic Sea specialty
Krebs Cocktail	crayfish cocktail
Kalbsragout in Muschen	veal ragout (diced veal) in shell
Chempignons in Sahne	small mushrooms in cream sauce
Geflugsalat	chicken salad
Languste in Mayonnaise	crab meat in mayonnaise
Salm in Mayonnaise	salmon in mayonnaise
Krabben in Mayonnaise	small shrimp in mayonnaise

(These are the most common of German appetizers, but there are dozens of others on the menus of the larger restaurants)

EINTOPFGERICHTE

Erbsensuppe	pea soup
Bohnensuppe	bean soup
Linsensuppe	lentil soup
Graupensuppe	barley soup
Kartoffelsuppe	potato soup

(These are more than soups; they actually are one-dish meals and rarely cost more than one mark; mit Einlage means the soup contains sausage or bacon.)

SUPPEN

Tagessuppe	daily special soup
Kraftbruehe	consomme (mit Ei: with egg)
Ochsenchwanzsuppe	oxtail soup
Huehnerbruehe mit Nudeln	chicken noodle soup
Zwiebelsuppe	onion soup

FISCHGERICHTE (fish dishes)

Steinbutt	turbot
Kabeljau	codfish
(mit zerlassener Butter means with melted butter)	
Hausmacher Hering	herring, home style, often with Kartoffeln (potatoes)
Forelle blau	boiled trout
Aal blau	boiled eel
Seezunge "Muellerin Art"	sole meuniere

EIERSPEISEN (eggs)

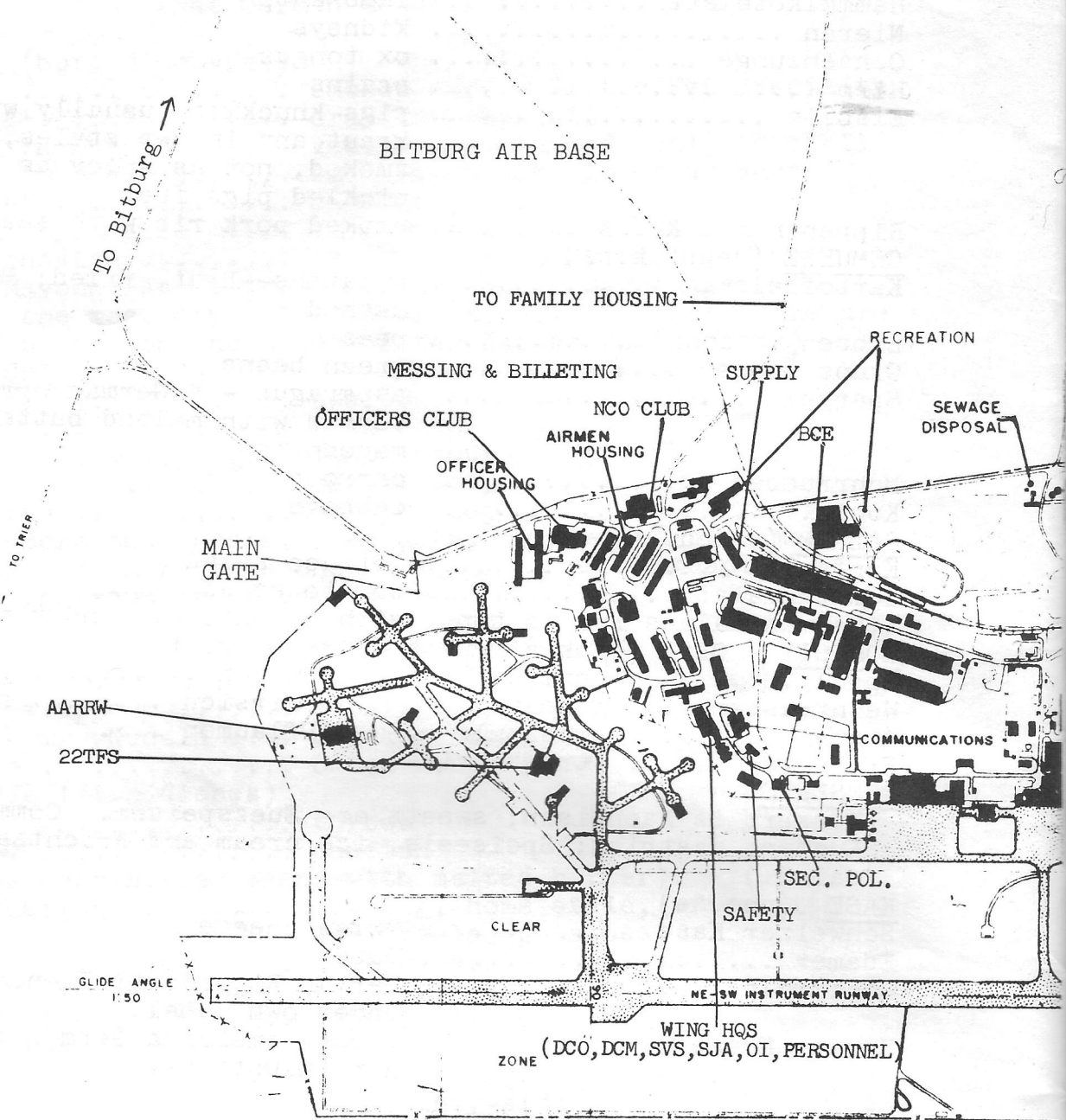
Ruhrei	scrambled eggs
Spiegelei	eggs sunny-side up
Eierkuchen	egg pancakes
Omelette	obvious, and hundreds of 'em

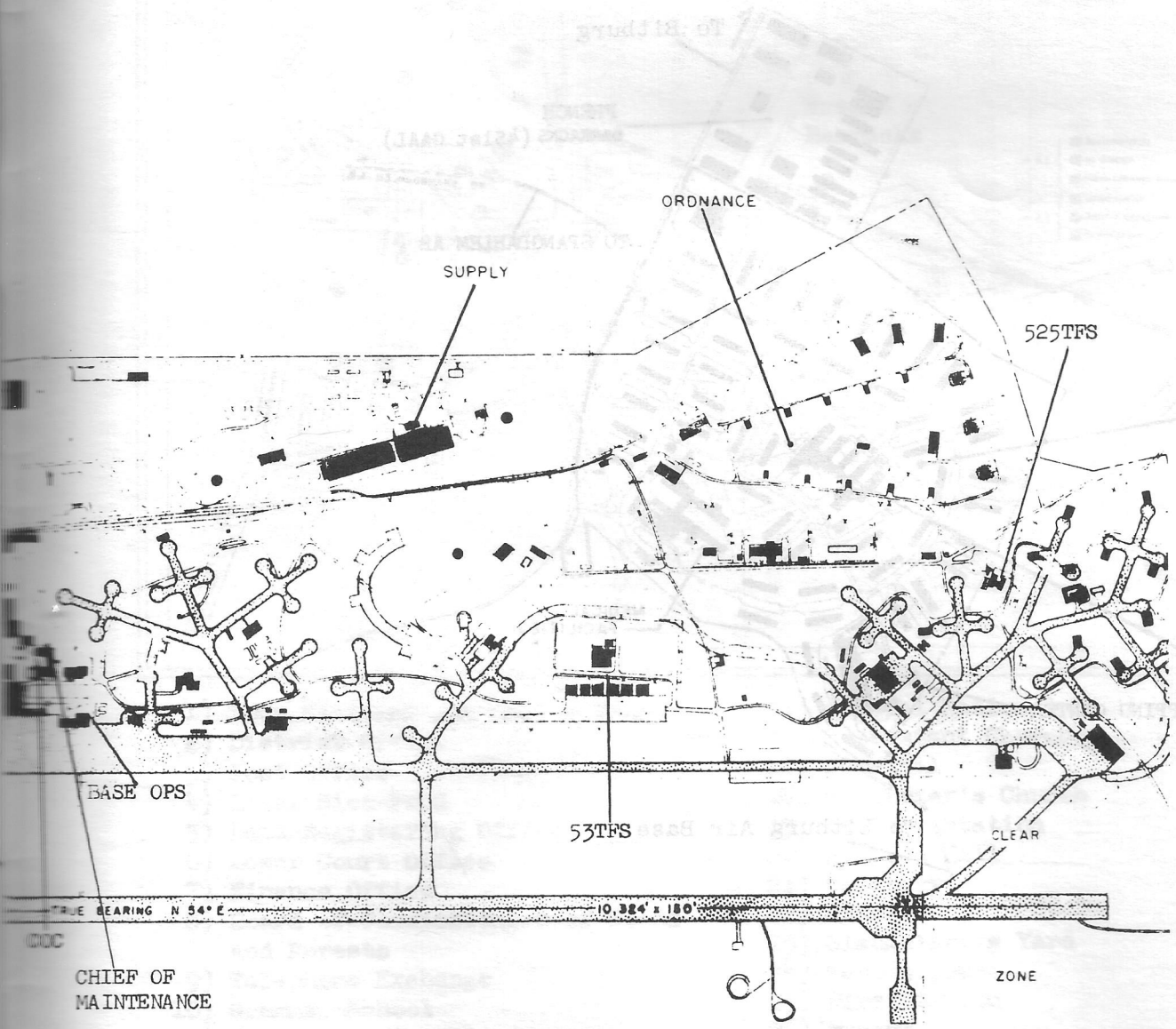
(Speck is bacon and Schinken is ham. A common omelet is mit Pilzen - or German mushrooms.)

FLEISCHGERICHTE (meat dishes)

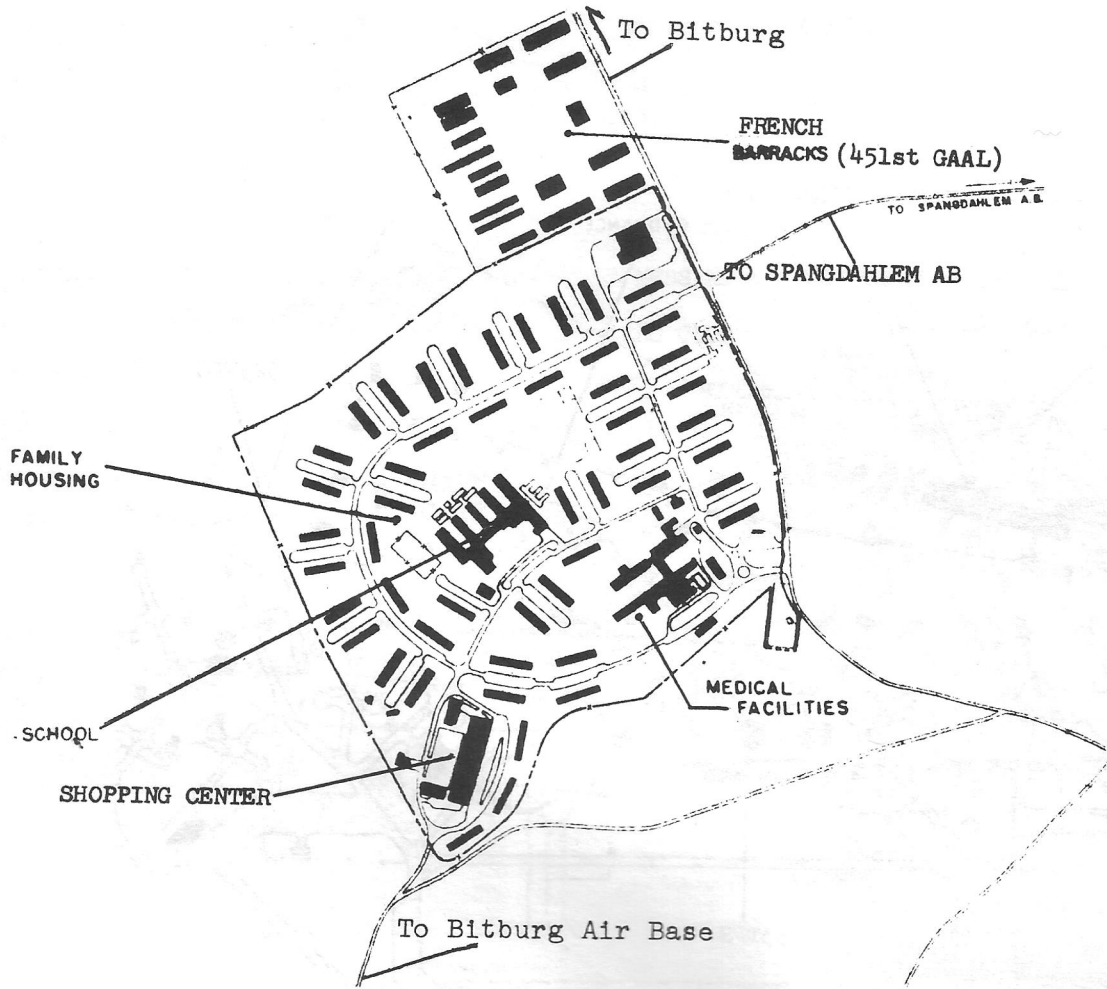
Schweinekotelett paniert	breaded pork cutlet
Schweineschnitzel	boneless cutlet
Wiener Schnitzel	Viennese veal cutlet, the American standby
Schweinelendchen	pork loin
Kalbslendchen	veal loin
Filetsteak	filet mignon, German style

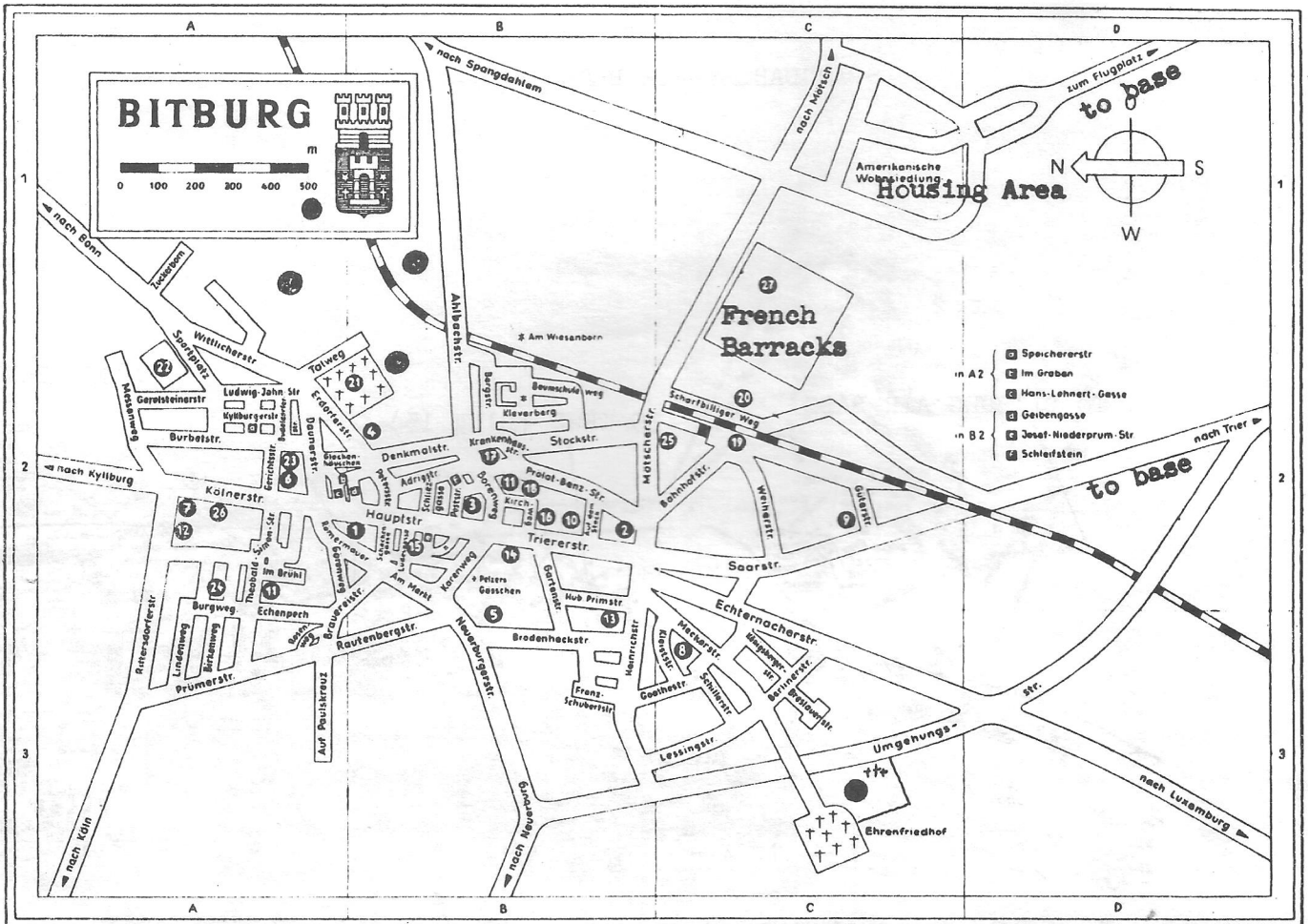
Hammelkotelett	lamb chop
Nieren	kidneys
Ochsenszunge	ox tongue
Hirn	brains
Eisbein	pigs knuckles: usually with sauerkraut and in two styles, in gelee or smoked, not as spicy as the American pickled pigs feet
Rippchen mit Kraut	smoked pork rib with sauerkraut
<u>GEMUESE</u> (vegetables)	
Kartoffeln	potatoes--Brat, fried; Brei or Puree, mashed
Erbsen	peas
Grüne Bohnen	green beans
Spargel	asparagus - a German spring delicacy, served with melted butter or mayonnaise
Mohrrueben	carrots
Kohl	cabbage
<u>SALATE</u> (salads)	
Kopfsalat	lettuce salad
Tomatensalat	tomato salad
(German salads run to type, with onions, oil and vinegar.)	
<u>KOMPOTT</u> - OBST (cooked fruits - fresh fruits)	
Apfel	apples
Weintrauben.....	grapes
Ananas	pineapple
Erdbeeren.....	strawberries
<u>DESSERTS</u>	
(Dessert is Nachtisch; sweets are Süssspeisen. Common ones are Kuchen, pastries; Speiseeis, ice cream and Fruchtsalat, fruit salad.)	
<u>KASE</u> (cheese)	
Schweizer Kase	Swiss cheese
Edamer	Dutch
Schimmelpilz	German Roquefort: French style goes under own label
Harzer Kaese	strong smelling German cheese from Harz Mountains
<u>WEIN</u>	
Weisswein	white wine: Rhein, Mosel are best known and each region has a distinctive flavor and aroma; they range in price from about two marks a bottle up
Rotwein	red wine: Germany's red wines are secondary to its white, but there are those who swear by the Freiburger reds
Bocksbeutel	a distinctive white wine from Frankonia, in a distinctively shaped bottle





BITBURG AIR BASE HOUSING AREA





- | | |
|--|---------------------------|
| 1) Town Hall and Our Lady's Church | 15) Central National Bank |
| 2) District Office | 16) Protestant Church |
| 3) Post Office | 17) Hospital |
| 4) Local Sick-Fund | 18) St. Peter's Church |
| 5) Land-Registering Office | 19) Railway Station |
| 6) Lower Court Office | 20) Auction Hall |
| 7) Finance Office | 21) Cemetery |
| 8) Board of Commissioners of Woods and Forests | 22) Stadium |
| 9) Telephone Exchange | 23) Slaughtering Yard |
| 10) Grammar-School | 24) Tennis Court |
| 11) Elementary School | 25) Fire Station |
| 12) School of Commerce | 26) Museum |
| 13) Agricultural School | 27) French Barracks |
| 14) Saving Banks | 28) Swimming-pool |

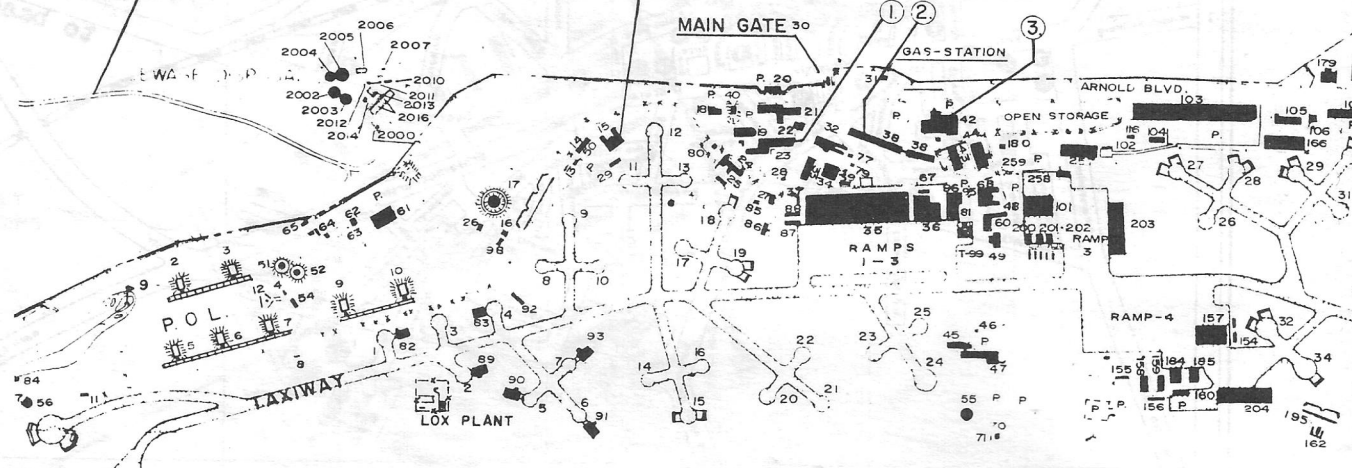
SPANGDAHLEM AIR BASE

TO BITBURG AIR BASE

39 TEWS (Bldg 15)

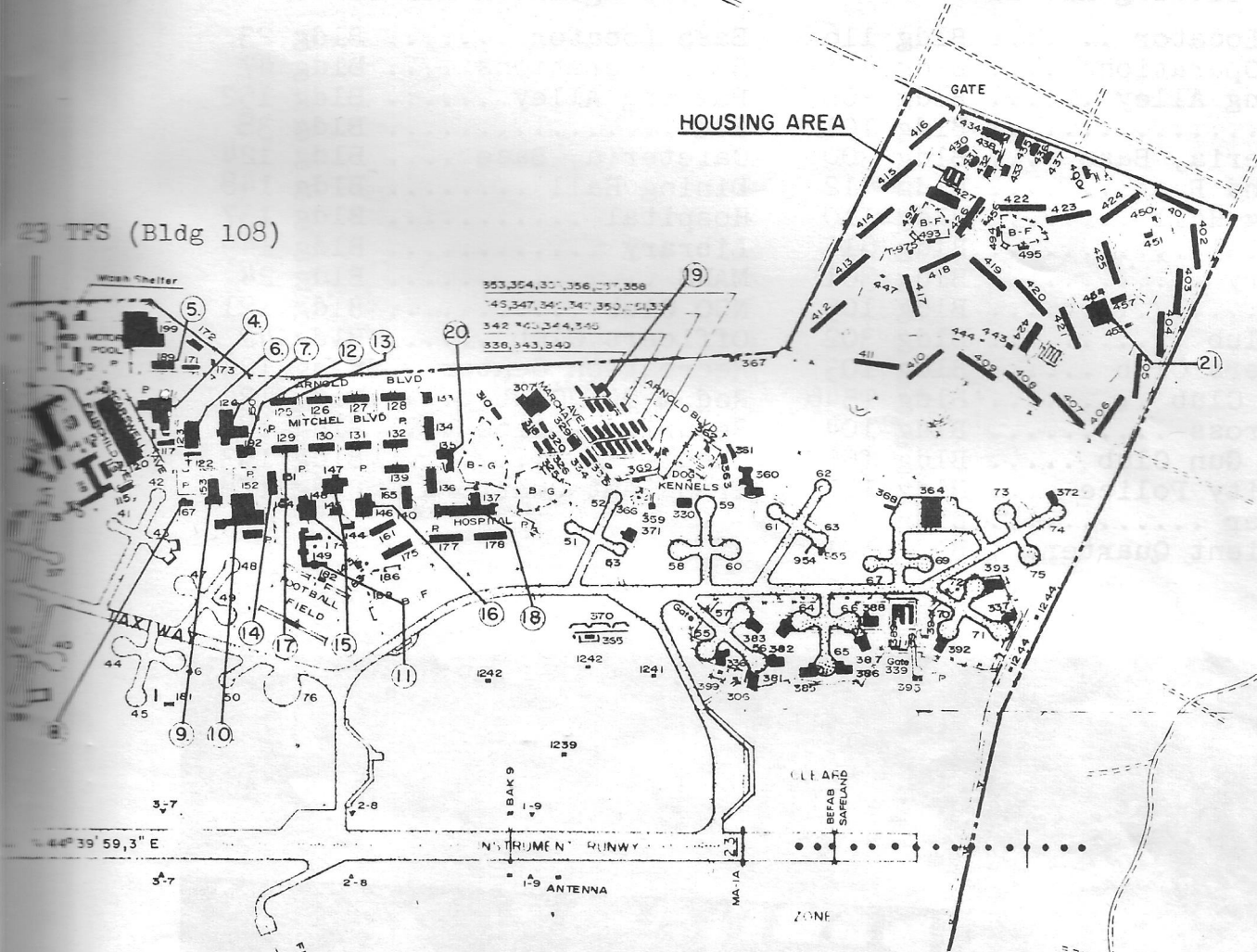
MAIN GATE 30

GAS-STATION



23 TFS (Bldg 108)

HOUSING AREA



1. BLDG. 23 - WING HEADQUARTERS
2. BLDG. 38 - BOQ
3. BLDG. 42 - OFFICERS OPEN MESS
4. BLDG. 121 - NCO OPEN MESS
5. BLDG. 189 - HOBBY SHOP
6. BLDG. 123 - EES EXCHANGE
7. BLDG. 124 - SERVICE CLUB & SNACK BAR
8. BLDG. 167 - CLASS VI
9. BLDG. 153 - BASE THEATER
10. BLDG. 152 - BASE GYM & BOWLING ALLEY
11. BLDG. 149 - LIBRARY
12. BLDG. 192 - EDUCATION CENTER & AMERICAN EXPRESS
13. BLDG. 125 - BARBER SHOP
14. BLDG. 151 - POST OFFICE
15. BLDG. 147/148 - DINING HALLS
16. BLDG. 146 - DELICATESSEN, EES DRY CLEANING & LAUNDRY
17. BLDG. 129 - GI LAUNDRY AND CLEANING, HOUSING OFFICE
18. BLDG. 137 - HOSPITAL AND DENTAL CLINIC
19. BLDG. T-341 - ROD & GUN CLUB
20. BLDG. 135 - CHAPEL
21. BLDG. 454 - COMMISSARY

45

Building Numbers

Bitburg Air Base

Base Locator	Bldg 116
Base Operations	Bldg 405
Bowling Alley	Bldg 308
BOQ	Bldg 101
Cafeteria, Base	Bldg 300
Command Post	Bldg 412
Dining Hall	Bldg 110
Hospital	Bldg 61
Library	Bldg 301
MARS	Bldg 105
NCO Club	Bldg 302
Officers Club	Bldg 103
Radio Club	Bldg T546
Red Cross	Bldg 104
Rod & Gun Club	Bldg T557
Security Police	Bldg 117
Theater	Bldg 201
Transient Quarters .	Bldg 101

Spangdahlem Air Base

Base Locator	Bldg 23
Base Operations	Bldg 47
Bowling Alley	Bldg 152
BOQ	Bldg 38
Cafeteria, Base	Bldg 124
Dining Hall	Bldg 148
Hospital	Bldg 137
Library	Bldg 149
MARS	Bldg 24
NCO Club	Bldg 121
Officers Club	Bldg 42
Recreation Center ..	Bldg 124
Rod & Gun Club	Bldg T341
Security Police	Bldg 18
Theater	Bldg 153
Transient Quarters .	Bldg 178



This covered footbridge crosses the Pruem River at Irrel about five miles from Bitburg. It is the starting point for a network of hiking trails.

