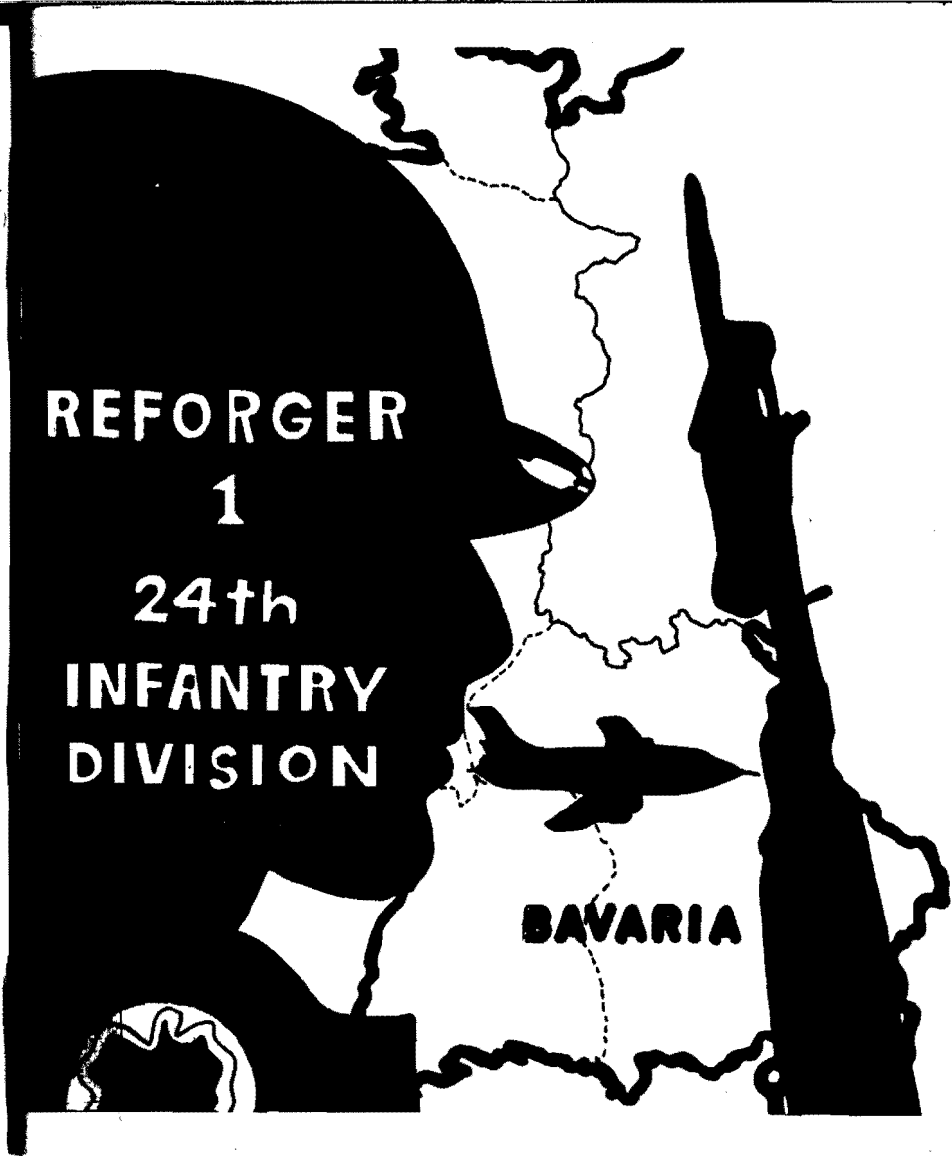


**REFORGER  
1  
24th  
INFANTRY  
DIVISION**

**BAVARIA**



REFORGER I GUIDE

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## NATO &amp; THE US COMMITMENT IN EUROPE

Despite the United States involvement in Southeast Asia, the role of the US as a partner in NATO and a defender of the peace in Europe has not been diminished. As the recent Soviet occupation of Czechoslovakia vividly pointed out, the job of maintaining an adequate defense force in Central Europe is of vital importance. Our European allies must be assured that the United States is capable of meeting its defense commitments rapidly and effectively.

Through the facilities of NATO and the Supreme Headquarters Allied Powers Europe (SHAPE) the United States and its Allies maintain a defense force and an overall defense plan with an emphasis on close coordination of the various national Armies involved. Approximately 25 divisions are committed to the NATO Central Europe Command. These include West Germany, with 12 divisions; the US, with four (or five); Great Britain, with three; Holland and Belgium, with two each; and Canada, with a reinforced brigade. The opposing forces to the NATO alliance nations are the Warsaw Pact divisions in East Germany, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Hungary, Bulgaria, and Rumania.

Although NATO is adequately supplied with nuclear weapons, the eventuality of a widespread nuclear conflict appears less likely than the possibility of smaller ground gaining actions by the communists using conventional weapons. Therefore, even in this era of advanced technology, the emphasis is on the traditional forms of warfare. According to Colonel Gordon A. Moon II in a recent study of Army status in Europe, "It is in the non-nuclear realm that NATO faces the most challenging military problems, both for the short run and for the longer term." In response to this common viewpoint the United States has stressed, during the past two years. . .

(1) The need for realism in assessing the enemy threat and in formulating NATO's strategic assumptions, plans, force structures and budgets.

(2) The need for a balance of capabilities between NATO and the Warsaw Pact, because the most effective deterrent

to a possible aggressor is balanced forces across the whole spectrum of military capabilities.

Besides having close cultural and economic ties with the US, the European area is of vast importance strategically. Its geographic position and power in the world marketplace make the efforts of the United States to maintain security and friendly relations well worthwhile.

The US involvement in NATO gives the other members two all-important guarantees: first, that our assistance in their defense will be immediate; secondly, that the US identifies its national security with that of Western Europe. These assurances to Western Europe are backed by the presence of US military forces in Europe, a visible proof that the US means what it says.

This continued presence of US forces in Europe is believed by the majority of Western European nations to be essential.

In a speech by Senator Frank Church, he assessed the changes taking place in Europe when he stated, "The fact that there is in Europe today confidence, progress, partnership and peace is due, in no small part, to farsighted policy decisions we have taken since the end of the war. But we may stand in danger of being so dazzled by past successes that we could easily stumble into future failures. For Europe is now rumbling, not with discontent, but with a new spirit of independence, in both East and West."

## REFORGER I AND THE DUAL BASING CONCEPT

When, in order to cut defense costs, the United States removed thousands of troops from European soil and returned them to the United States, the move was made conditional. That is, the United States assured its Allies that the ability of the United States to actively engage in the defense of Europe would not be diminished. Due to the increase in mobility brought about by jet air travel and the introduction of new and more efficient operational procedures the US felt that a highly mobile modern force based in America could be deployed to Europe and achieve the same effect as a force permanently stationed in Europe. Along with this theorizing has come the concept of dual basing. That is, while the majority of a force remains in the US a smaller force of the parent unit remains on foreign soil to maintain equipment and serve as a base of operations for incoming personnel. A rotation system is integral to the basic plan thus allowing the smaller force to be replaced at regular intervals. As the major force involved in redeployment from Europe, the 24th Infantry Division is in the forefront of this new defense concept.

To show the practicality of dual basing and to further assure our European Allies of our continued preparedness, REFORGER I, an extended training exercise has been planned. REFORGER I will demonstrate that the US can deploy its forces to Europe in a matter of hours. These forces will arrive ready to engage in combat. The individual skills of the US soldier will be demonstrated as well as the serviceability and condition of necessary equipment.

Field exercises and maneuvers are at the head of the tactical exercise family. The rest of the family consists of terrain model exercises, tactical drills, terrain exercises, map exercises, map maneuvers and command post exercises.

The field exercise is conducted under simulated combat conditions with some representation of the enemy forces. It is used to train units of all sizes. The maneuver is just a bigger exercise with players on both sides. Either may last for several days or even several weeks.

Both the field exercise and the maneuver are used to train and test units, commanders, and staffs and either may involve participation by other Armed Forces.

As you probably realize training is progressive. That is, the cycle begins when soldiers are trained as individuals, then as members of a small unit such as a squad. The squad is then trained as part of a platoon, the platoon as part of the company and so on, each level involving team play between larger and larger units. At the higher levels, the training of combat units is integrated into the training of other combat arms and the supporting services. This program for the progressive increase in the size and scope of tactical exercises serves to weld small units into a cohesive, responsive team that can shoot, move, communicate, and observe.

Sometime or another you might ask yourself, "Why should I go out in the cold and the wet and suffer in the field? It's a real drag being out on maneuvers." It can't be denied that being in the field is not as comfortable as being back in the barracks or at your own home. It must always be remembered though, that the ultimate goal of all military training is success in battle. Combat, for even the veteran soldier, can often be a confusing and frustrating experience. For a poorly trained soldier, the shock of battle can make him ineffective. And if he is ineffective, his outfit could be also. Maneuvers help prepare a soldier for battle by exposing him to conditions as closely resembling actual combat as can be devised.

Exercises and maneuvers emphasize realism and the practical application of military skills in all aspects of training and cover typical missions and situations that you and your outfit may encounter in combat. Throughout these exercises, which often will involve live firing, you are exposed to many of the aspects of battle. The training is purposely vigorous and

demanding to accustom you to combat conditions. As the size of exercise increases with progressively larger units participating, combat, combat support, and logistics units work at integrating their roles. At division level the entire flexible Army team is brought into play.

The administrative exercise REFORGER I, in which you will participate, will call upon all the resources and skill of the 24th Division. The two brigades deployed from the United States will be opposed by the division forward brigade, the orange and the blue forces respectively. In the five day tactical exercise the orange force will take up a defensive position. When attacked by the reinforced brigade of the aggressors there will be a retrograde movement and a delaying action. After a one day administrative break and airmobile demonstration, the orange force will take the offensive to regain its original defensive position. The exercise will then be terminated and equipment will be returned to the storage sites after rigorous maintenance.

Maneuvers place heavy demands on combat support and logistic units as well, as much from each unit in training as is required from it in combat. Individuals and units that have been trained in this vigorous and demanding program of exercises and maneuvers get the know-how and experience to undertake any mission with confidence.

## GERMANY - THE LAND, PEOPLE, AND CUSTOMS

The German Empire that was unified by Otto von Bismarck in 1871 very quickly became a paramount influence in Europe and the world. Within the space of a generation Germany, known beforehand primarily as a people of philosophers, poets, and musicians, became a first class industrial, technical and scientific nation.

After a disastrous defeat in the First World War (1914-1918), the imperial regime was destroyed and Germany, having suffered great territorial losses, became a republic, within the boundaries laid down by the treaty of Versailles.

The new German republic lasted some 15 years. During the world economic crisis following 1929 (the Depression), the internal political and economic weakness of the republic became manifest. Severe inflation and disillusionment with the terms of the peace treaty caused a spirit of unrest in Germany. The climate spawned many small radical political groups among which was the National Socialist Party (Nazi) of Adolf Hitler. By 1933 the Nazis were the strongest party in the country.

Hitler, once constituted Chancellor, proceeded to establish his party's dictatorial control over all aspects of German life. The republic was converted into what was in effect a lawless despotism. After an unparalleled reign of horror, injustice and territorial expansion, the Second World War broke out in 1939 and ended in 1945 with a second overwhelming defeat for the Germans. After a short period of occupation by Allied forces the Federal Republic of Germany was formed in 1949.

In May, 1955, this territory became a sovereign state. In 1957 the rich Saar region was incorporated, becoming one of the eleven German states.

About 57 million people live in West Germany, which is about the size of Oregon. Adding to this dense population are non-German NATO forces stationed in the country and refugees

who still manage to escape from Communist controlled nations. The country is quite crowded with approximately 600 Germans per square mile.

The head of the Federal Republic of Germany is its President, who is elected for a term of five years. From 1949 to 1959 that office was held by Theodor Heuss.

The legislature (Budestag) is the most important organ of state. It is elected for four years by a universal, direct, free, equal and secret ballot. The Budestag controls the government and the administration. It is made up of 499 deputies, not counting 22 from West Berlin; these have only a consulting vote.

There is a second legislative chamber, the Bundesrat, which was created to ensure collaboration on a Federal scale between the various states in legislation and administration. This has 41 members, and four consulting members from West Berlin.

Basic political tasks are performed by the Federal Government through its 20 ministries.

The office of the Chancellor wields considerable political power. It is he who determines the general lines of policy, which is, accordingly, his responsibility. Konrad Adenauer was Chancellor from 1949 until October of 1963.

A German state is similar in concept to one of our own states. They have their own governments and legislatures, whose political composition is often different from that of the Federal Government.

Autonomous townships function on the local level and are responsible only to the states.

Germany is a very productive country -- the most productive in Western Europe. The national income amounts to more than 72 billion and the gross national product to 94 billion.

The Federal Republic of Germany is not an agricultural state. Farms come to an average size of little more than 20 acres as against 112 acres in the United Kingdom and 194 acres in the United States. Production is mainly concentrated on food products, the most important cultivated products being

oats, wheat, potatoes, and dairy products.

Germany is divided into five main areas of distinctive geographical features. These are from north to south: the North German lowlands, the foothills of the Mittelgebirge (mountains of medium height), the West and South German plateaus and mountains, the South German Alpine foothills, and the Bavarian Alps.

Adjacent to Germany are in the west (from north to south), the Netherlands, Belgium, Luxemburg and France; in the south Switzerland and Austria; in the east Czechoslovakia, Poland, the Free City of Danzig and Lithuania; and in the north Denmark. Germany lies between the 47th and the 55th degrees of north latitude and between the 6th and 23rd degrees of east longitude.

The climate of Germany is determined by its position in the temperate zone, with frequent changes of weather. Prevailing winds are westerly and rain falls at all periods of the year. The average temperatures in January -- the coldest month of the year -- vary at sea level from 34 degrees F to 27 degrees F; in the mountains they range to under 21 degrees F. In the height of the summer, in July, the average temperature is 68 degrees F, that for the year being 48 degrees F. More than one quarter of the surface consists of woodland.

German energy and ingenuity plus American aid under the Marshall Plan account mainly for West Germany's remarkable recovery from World War II. The country is prosperous today and enjoys a high standard of living.

Germans are great respecters of law and order, at home as well as in public. In the average German home, which is small but comfortable you will find everything in its place and the whole spotlessly clean. The man of the house is the unquestioned head of the household, especially if he is one of the older generation. He works hard to provide a good living for his family, and takes pride in doing his work well.

If you are invited to a German home for dinner, wear your sharpest uniform or your best conservative civilian clothing.

It is customary to take along a bouquet of flowers, but unwrap it before you hand it to your hostess. Handshaking is in order when you arrive and when you leave.

Germans are more formal than we are -- in dress, manners, and speech. Don't feel that you must immediately get on a first name basis with them. They generally reserve first names for relatives and close friends. Other people are invariably addressed by a title -- Herr (Mr.), Frau (Mrs.), or Fraulein (Miss). If they have another title, such as Doktor, it is used too.

The courteous Germans are constantly saying bitte (please), danke schon (thank you), bitte schon (you're welcome), and entschuldigen sie, bitte (excuse me). These are expressions you should learn and use.

Germans enjoy good food and hearty portions. An almost endless variety of warm and cold wurst (sausage) appears on the menus. One is the typically American hot dog (wienerwurst). It is believed that an emigrant from Bavaria, Charles Feldman, first served this in America at his Coney Island restaurant in 1871. Liverwurst (leberwurst) is a specialty in Hesse and Bratwurst in Nuremberg.

As you may suspect, German sauerkraut is excellent. So is the asparagus (spargel). This is white and ready for eating in May. Gourmets say that for tenderness and flavor spargel can't be surpassed.

Dumplings in infinite variety are popular. A particular favorite is the hearty potato dumpling (kartoffelknodel). Spatzle is another popular item on the German menu and is similar to our noodles.

German beer is exceptionally good. Both the light Helles and the dark Dunkles flow freely.

Munich and Dortmund are two of the main brewing cities.

Some of the world's finest white wines come from the grapes grown along the Moselle (Mosel) and Rhine Rivers.

As in the rest of Europe, tips are usually figured in with your hotel or restaurant bill and amount to 10 to 15 percent of

the bill. It is customary, however, to tip the porter whose services are not covered in the service charge, and to tip others for exceptionally good service. Station porters are usually tipped 40 pfennigs.

German consumer specialties cover a wide range and are of excellent quality. They include clocks, porcelain, silverware, cameras, sporting equipment and leather goods. European sizes do not always coincide with ours so always try on garments before purchasing them.

There are many sights to choose from for the sightseer in Germany. Bonn, on the Rhine River, is the provisional capital of the Federal Republic. Although modest in size (population 145,000), it has many points of interest -- not the least of which is the house where Beethoven was born -- and a history that dates back to the days of the ancient Romans. West Germany's industrial heart and the rich industrial centers of Dusseldorf and Essen are just north of Bonn, as is Cologne, which must be seen for its fine Gothic cathedral.

Far to the east and 110 miles behind the Iron Curtain is Berlin, Germany's pre-war capital. It is a divided city -- half free and half communist. The free sector has a population of more than two million. Berlin was one of the world's gayest cities before the war. It is still an interesting place to visit with its theaters, cafes, night spots, and exclusive shops, many of them along the boulevard named Kurfurstendamm. The Tiergarten (a park) and a fine zoo are among the better things to see.

Hamburg on the Elbe River in the North, is the largest port. Although severely damaged in the war it has been reconstructed into one of the loveliest cities in Europe.

Notable examples of German spas (mineral springs) are Weisbaden and Baden-Baden. Weisbaden is near Frankfurt while Baden-Baden is in the Black Forest. Both are fashionable resorts equipped with equally fashionable casinos.

East of Weisbaden is a busy industrial and commercial complex -- Frankfurt am Main. Much of the city has been rebuilt since the war when it was a major bombing target. Any taste in

food or entertainment can be gratified in Frankfurt.

Heidelberg has its famous university.

Munich, it is said, is typified by Stimmung and Gemutlichkeit (good humor and geniality). The atmosphere is both festive and cultured. Fasching and the Oktoberfest are the best times of year for merrymaking.

Ancient Nuremberg (NURNBERG), in northern Bavaria, is an enchanting place for children during December when the Christmas market displays heaps of Christmas trees, ornaments, toys, and goodies. Grown-ups are never at a loss for things to do and see here.

Nearly every city, town, or hamlet in Germany has something special and worth seeing in it.

#### Transportation

In order to get to the center of the city a soldier must know how he is going to travel and where he can get transportation. There are two main types of public transportation in most German cities, taxis and strassenbahns (streetcars). For a new soldier in a German city the taxi is probably the easiest means of transportation.

Most taxi drivers understand a little English and can be very helpful if they are treated politely. It is a good idea to ask the fare charged to a specific location before leaving for your destination. This will eliminate possible misunderstanding at the end of the ride. If you think there has been an overcharge, just pay the driver and ask for a receipt with the details of the trip. Under normal circumstances there is a minimum rate of two marks and approximately 40 pfennigs per kilometer. There is an extra charge for each additional person in the taxi that is added to the basic charge.

The German strassenbahn is a very inexpensive means of transportation. A trip from the end of the line, on the outskirts of town, to the heart of the city usually costs less than a mark. Most German cities are laid out in a circular pattern with main streets running straight into the heart of



the city. If you board a strassenbahn on the outskirts of town and wish to travel to the center of the city you can ask for the "Stadtmitte" (center of town).

In the Stadtmitte, you will find the busiest section of the city with its theaters, movie houses (Kino's), restaurants, dance halls (Tanz haile), bars (Gasthaus), shops, department stores (Kaufhaus), and hotels.

#### Shopping

Shopping in German stores is relatively the same as in the United States. Clothes, although they are made in continental styles, are very similar to American quality and prices. There are many unique products of Bavaria that give a soldier a chance to send gifts home that are scarce and more expensive in the states. Hummels, candles, crystal glass, beer mugs, Cuckoo clocks, and many others.

#### Saturday Night Entertainment

Most German cities have music halls and legitimate theaters. The people are very proud of having these facilities and they are patronized quite heavily. The cost of this form of entertainment varies according to where you sit. Front row seats and special boxes can run very high but there are seats that provide good viewing at a minimum cost. Any tourist or travel bureau can help you find information on obtaining tickets. The American express travel departments will also help you locate tickets.

Dress for these occasions should consist of a complete Class "A" uniform or civilian suit and tie. Personal actions should be of the highest caliber when attending these performances.

Movie theaters are very plentiful with pictures from all parts of the world including many American films. In smaller German cities the dialogue will be in German but in larger cities, i.e., Munich, there are movies shown with an English sound track.

Monthly pamphlets on attractions in both Augsburg and Munich -- events for all tastes and interests -- are available at any tourist agency or travel bureau, just ask for a "Monats Program."

#### Dancing

Dancing (Tanzen) is just as popular in Germany as it is in the United States. The young German people have become very "Americanized" in their dancing. You will see any number of US-originated dance steps being used in all German dance halls. The music played is often from the US, with some coming from Italy and France as well as Germany. There are a few customs peculiar to Germany that you should adhere to:

1. You may ask to dance with an escorted girl if you first get permission from her date.

2. When a German girl (Fraulein) has refused one offer to dance, by custom, it is not permissible for her to accept another offer for the same number.

3. Most bands play a set of numbers (usually three or four in a row) you are expected to dance the whole set before escorting your partner back to her seat.

In asking a girl to dance, the most commonly accepted phrase is "Dorf ich bitten?" the translation is "May I please?"

In Germany, as in many other European countries, it is quite acceptable to spend an entire night sipping one or maybe two drinks. This is in keeping with the conservatism of Europeans in spending money. Courage to approach a German girl, with the language barrier, should come from proper dress, actions, and self confidence, it doesn't come from an over consumption of beer or alcohol.

#### Restaurants

Restaurants vary from quaint sidewalk cafes to plush dining rooms in the big hotels. Depending on what you want to eat and what you want to spend there is a tremendous variety for you to

choose from in all German cities.

The most common of German restaurants are the so-called "Gastätte", which consist of a tavern and restaurant combination. They serve all varieties of food, beer, wines at varying prices.

#### Special Entertainment

A unique type of European dance is the "Tea Dance". These dances are held on holidays and Sunday afternoons at some of the larger hotels. It is mainly a stag affair where proper German girls can attend without an escort.

Being held in the afternoon creates an atmosphere of more formality and conservative actions. The music is less rock-and-roll than you would find on a Saturday night. These dances are held in the ballroom of the larger hotels and usually cost a little more than a regular night dance.

#### Hotels

Most hotels in Germany are very old, but they are kept in a high state of repair. The operation of the hotels is very similar to the American system. There are three main types of hotels:

1. The first is called a hotel and is exactly the same as an American hotel. These are mostly located in the downtown area, and are the most expensive of the places to stay. Prices range from ten marks and up for a single room.

2. The second type is the "Pension", which is similar to an American rooming house. The rooms are smaller and visitors are expected to eat their meals at the Pension. Prices are usually under ten marks.

3. The third type is called the Gästhaus and is very similar to the second type. These places are generally regarded as the cheapest of the three types. The rooms are usually small and plain but very well kept-up. Prices start at about five marks. The words "Zimmer Frei" indicate that there is a guest room for rent to transient guest.

#### Unusual aspects of German hotels:

1. Guests are usually expected to eat at least breakfast at the hotel. An extra charge may be put on your bill if you don't take the meal.

2. Most rooms don't have a bath, but one is available down the hall for a small fee.

3. Shoes left outside the door at night will reappear in the morning cleaned and shined; there is no charge for this service.

#### Sundays

Germany is no exception to other parts of the world in regards to Sunday activities. Only essential and public service types of work are performed. Being a very religious people, most Germans attend church on Sunday morning.

Sunday afternoons are mostly spent outdoors, weather permitting, with many Germans flocking to the parks, zoos, or countryside. Germans are very fond of walking and can be seen strolling everywhere and anywhere on a Sunday afternoon.

#### Conclusion

In many cases a pass can be wasted very easily by a soldier when he doesn't know where to go, what to see, or just plain how to get there. With a little instruction and practice the language barrier seems to disappear and in its place can result a mutual friendship between an American soldier and a German citizen.

To be accepted in a German community, a soldier need only know how to act, to dress, and to be friendly and he will become a good ambassador for the United States and a welcome guest in Germany.

CHAPTER 4

ENGLISH-TO-GERMAN, WORDS, GREETINGS, AND PHRASES

<u>Greetings</u>	<u>Gruesse</u>
Good morning . . . . .	Guten morgen
Good day . . . . .	Guten tag
Good evening . . . . .	Guten abend
God's greeting . . . . .	Grüss gott
<u>Farewells</u>	<u>Verabschiedungen</u>
Good night . . . . .	Gute nacht
Good bye . . . . .	Auf wiedersehen
<u>Titles</u>	<u>Anreden</u>
Mr . . . . .	Herr
Miss . . . . .	Fraulein
Mrs. . . . .	Frau
<u>Phrases</u>	<u>Ausdruecke</u>
How are you . . . . .	Wie geht es ihnen
I am fine . . . . .	Es geht mir gut
Nice meeting you . . . . .	Es freut mich sie kennen zu lernen
Excuse me . . . . .	Entschuldigung
Can you help me . . . . .	Würden sie mir bitte helfen
What time is it . . . . .	Wie spat ist es
Where is the (name) . . . . .	Wo ist
How much does it cost . . . . .	Wie teuer ist es
I would like to eat, drink, sleep . . . . .	Ish möchte gern essen, trinken, schlafen

My name is . . . . .	Mein name ist
Is there a (name) near here . . . . .	Ist da ein (name) in der nahe
<u>Reading German Menus</u>	<u>Deutsche Speisekarte</u>
Steak . . . . .	Steak
Ham . . . . .	Schinken
Veal . . . . .	Kalb
Chicken . . . . .	Huhn
Pork . . . . .	Schwein
Breaded veal . . . . .	Wiener schnitzel
Green salad . . . . .	Grüner salat
Mixed salad . . . . .	Gemischter salat
Beans . . . . .	Bohnen
Potatoes . . . . .	Kartoffel
Tomatoes . . . . .	Tomaten
Cucumber . . . . .	Gurken
<u>Soups</u>	<u>Suppe</u>
Liver dumpling . . . . .	Leber knödel
Vegetable . . . . .	Gemüse
Noodle . . . . .	Nudeln
Pancake . . . . .	Pfänkuchen
Goulash . . . . .	Gulasch
<u>Desserts</u>	<u>Nachspeise</u>
Ice cream . . . . .	Eis
Cheese . . . . .	Käse
Fruit . . . . .	Frucht
Cake . . . . .	Kuchen
Streudel . . . . .	Strüdel
Pastry . . . . .	Gebäck

Drinks

Milk . . . . .	Milch
Water . . . . .	Wasser
Red wine . . . . .	Rot wein
White wine . . . . .	Weiss wein
Sweet wine . . . . .	Süsser wein
Beer . . . . .	Bier
Dark beer . . . . .	Dunkel bier
Light beer . . . . .	Hell bier

Souvenirs

Hummels (small porcelain figurines) . . . . .	Hummels
Candles (moulded and colored) . . . . .	Kerze
Crystal glass . . . . .	Krystal
Beer mugs . . . . .	Bier steins
Leather pants . . . . .	Lederhosen
Cuckoo clocks . . . . .	Kuckucks uhr
Bavarian ladies dress . . . . .	Dirndl

TrinkeAndenken

## STANDARDS OF BEHAVIOR

Your tour of duty overseas, however brief, can be what you make it. If you look upon it as an adventure you would probably miss in civilian life -- a chance to explore the world, see new sights -- then you can't help but enjoy your tour overseas. After all, American tourists spend millions of dollars every year to visit foreign countries.

Our country will be judged by the impression you make overseas. You will be sized up by the ordinary things you do and say from day to day. And the image of America held abroad will improve or suffer accordingly.

Everywhere you go overseas people will ask you questions about the United States and Americans. Your answers can give your questioners a much better understanding of our country. You aren't required to be an expert on life here in America and should not be ashamed to admit that you don't know an answer. Let your own experiences be your guidebook.

Most people in foreign countries where American forces are stationed accept the resulting congestion and inconveniences without complaint. They are realistic enough to know that American units help strengthen them and the rest of the free world against communist aggression.

Consequently, in your contacts with the citizens of your host country, you should be a little more tactful and considerate than common courtesy demands.

Extravagance, ostentation, and loudness often go together. Low prices of many goods and most services are a temptation for the person who has a weakness for playing the bigshot. Such behavior often seems offensive to people of other countries, especially when it appears extravagant and wasteful.

It is unfortunate that the occurrences of which we are least proud make the biggest headlines in the world press.

Since the people of Europe and other overseas areas do not always know the whole truth about America, it is up to us to fill the gaps in their knowledge and lead them if possible to a better understanding of our way of life. Even though an unfavorable opinion may have been created by some Americans you have the opportunity to give them a favorable impression from what you do.

Care must be taken to avoid maneuver damage. You are a guest of the German people and should treat their property with respect.

## CHAPTER 6

### MANEUVER DAMAGE

1. Pyrotechnic Devices. Each soldier should be particularly careful not to discard or leave behind any blank ammunition, artillery simulators or other pyrotechnic or explosive devices. These devices are extremely dangerous, especially to children, and could cause death or serious bodily injury.

2. Operation of Vehicles. Extreme caution should be exercised in the operation of vehicles. Drivers should not park on roadways or stop on roadways to engage in conversation, but should pull off from the shoulder or from a pathway or side road. Drivers should never suddenly turn or cross in front of an on-coming vehicle. Whenever traveling in convoy, strict convoy discipline should be maintained. Vehicles will not operate under blackout conditions on public roads at any time, and will not be camouflaged in such a manner that head or tail lights cannot be seen. Military drivers must remember that the traffic situation in the maneuver area will be abnormal and civilian drivers are not accustomed to operating under these abnormal circumstances.

3. Forest Fires. Each soldier should make every effort to prevent forest fires and will immediately report any fires which are observed.

4. Refused Areas. All areas where no maneuver permit was obtained will be avoided. Maps will be given to all commanders showing these areas. Signs will be posted as necessary.

5. Off Limits. All areas or buildings posted as "off limits" will be avoided.

6. Cultivated Areas. All fields planted or prepared for planting should be avoided.

7. Foliage and Trees. Cutting or removing foliage or trees, or driving nails or spikes into trees should be avoided. This does not include forest undergrowth such as ferns, scrub

oak, vines, etc., which may be used for camouflage purposes.

8. Fences. Unless required by the tactical situation, fences should not be breached.

9. Avoid road shoulder damage.

10. Avoid widening curves and turns.

11. Use care in crossing culverts and bridges.

STATUS OF FORCES AGREEMENT

Many of you can anticipate a short tour of duty in a foreign country and you may expect it to be quite different from duty in ours. You will be a guest in the Federal Republic of Germany. The manners, customs, and language will be different from our own. To everyone you meet, to any citizen of another country who sees you and does not know you at all, you are a representative and a symbol of the United States Army and the American people. As such, you have an obligation to conduct yourself in a manner that will reflect credit on you, the uniform and our country.

The events following World War II, and recent political events in Europe and the world, have made it necessary that US Forces be stationed and remain committed to duty overseas in order to protect our freedom and to assist in the defense of nations of the free world against possible aggression. Stationing of troops in foreign countries has made it necessary for the United States to conclude detailed agreements concerning the rights and obligations of our soldiers in these countries. This agreement between the US and Germany is called the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, Status of Forces Agreement or NATO SOFA. It confers privileges and protections upon you as a member of the US Forces and also places responsibilities upon all of us to respect the laws of Germany. The obligations upon you are as follows:

Criminal

Germany has the sole right to try US servicemen in cases where the offense is punishable by its laws, but not by the Uniform Code of Military Justice. (Examples: Espionage or violation of Germany's security laws, etc.)

US Army has the sole right to try offenses punishable by the Uniform Code of Military Justice, but not by the laws of Germany. (Examples: Treason against the US as well as purely military offenses, such as AWOL, desertion, and disrespect to a noncommissioned officer, etc.)

The US and Germany have the right to try you for the following type offenses. But the US has the primary right to trial over you when:

1. The offenses are solely against the property or security of the US.
2. The offenses occur and arise out of or failure to act in the performance of military duties. (Example: Accident with a military vehicle while on an authorized dispatch, etc.)
3. The offenses are committed against another US serviceman, a dependent, or US civilian or their property.

In all cases, except the ones listed above, you can be tried by the Federal Republic of Germany, which has primary jurisdiction. (Examples: Disorderly conduct, breach of the peace, assaults, rape, murder, destruction of private or public property, and many others which occur off a military kaserne, etc.)

#### Claims

As members of the US Forces your on and off duty conduct, which results in incidents, can give rise to claims against you and the US Government.

If an incident occurs while you are performing official military duties, the claim is paid by the Federal Republic of Germany. (Example: Accident with a German POV while operating a military vehicle. A claim for damage to the POV and injury to its occupants would ultimately be paid by the FRG although you can be tried by the US for the military offense arising out of the incident.)

Incidents by servicemen after duty hours or while not engaged in the performance of official duty can result in

claims against you and the US. (Example: Destruction of private or public property in an altercation with other servicemen. Rapes and all other offenses against German citizens by off duty servicemen can result in claims against your Government.)

#### German Criminal Offenses Which Do Not Fall Under the NATO SOFA

Traffic offenses committed in violation of German traffic laws make you subject to trial in the German courts.

You cannot be allowed to depart the Federal Republic of Germany until these offenses have been resolved by the German Government.

The 24th Infantry Division is committed to the protection of the Free World. This exercise is an opportunity for all of us to show we can work together with each other and our Allies with a minimum of friction.