

POCKET GUIDE TO

This booklet is issued in the interest of informing you about the country you occupy. Nothing contained herein should be considered a relaxation of the Non-Fraternization Policy.

Keep faith with the American soldiers who have died to eliminate the German warmakers.

DO NOT FRATERNIZE

Germany

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I. YOUR JOB IN GERMANY

Whether you fight your way in, or march in to occupy Germany under armistice terms, you will be doing a soldier's job on the soil of the enemy.

The occupation of Germany will give you your chance to build up a personal guarantee that as soon as you turn your back to go home, the German will not pick up his shooting irons and start throwing lead and lies at an unsuspecting world once more. One of the greatest challenges of the Peace to come is to make certain that the German people will take their place as law-abiding, useful citizens in the family of nations.

On German soil, you are expected to observe local laws and regulations except as modified or amended by your own military authority.

Local customs, especially those touching upon religion, are to be given consideration and respect.

Respect property rights. Vandalism is inexcusable.

Rifling of orchards and fields and unauthorized appropriation of food stores are contemptible and punishable by court martial.

Remember that conquered and occupied nations will be critically short of food. Depriving the people

further will create great hardship and in the end will cause conditions that will make your own job a harder one.

It is always a strain on our supply lines to feed people of occupied countries. Don't strain it further.

Don't belittle or be critical of fighting qualities of former soldiers. By now you will have had a good opportunity to judge just how good a fighting man the enemy is. The point is, we don't like to kick people when they are down.

There must be no fraternization. This is absolute! Unless otherwise permitted by higher authority you will not visit in German homes or associate with Germans on terms of friendly intimacy, either in public or in private.

They must never be taken into your confidence.

This warning against fraternization doesn't mean that you are to act like a sourpuss or military automaton. Your aspect should not be harsh or forbidding. At home you had minor transactions with many people. You were courteous to them, but never discussed intimate affairs, told them secrets, or gave them the benefit of your confidence. Let that behavior be your model now.

The Germans will be curious. They will be interested. Their interest will be aroused by observation. They will notice your superb equipment. They will

notice your high pay (high compared to the standards of their own and other European countries). They will observe your morale and the magnificent spirit of cooperation and mutual respect that exists in the American Army. And they will ask questions about America and American life.

Within the limits of your instructions against fraternization and intimacy, you can by your conduct give them a glimpse of life in a Democracy where no man is master of another, where the only limit of success is a man's own ability.

But don't argue. Don't try to convince them. If you can plant the seed of your pride of your country and its way of life, time and others will do the rest.

In the meantime your very presence on German soil will serve as a constant demonstration to the German people, that the master race theory that sent them forth to bathe the world in blood, was just so much tragic nonsense. According to its own values, they should be occupying *your* home town instead of your occupying *their* soil. The "master race" didn't make their point.

II. ON GUARD

KEEP YOUR DISTANCE

You are in *enemy* country!

These people are not *our* allies or our friends.

They are bound by military terms.

However friendly and repentant, however sick of the Nazi party, the Germans have sinned against the laws of humanity and cannot come back into the civilized fold by merely sticking out their hands and saying—"I'm sorry."

It is up to the people to prove they deserve a place once more among respectable nations.

Don't forget that eleven years ago, a majority of the German people *voted* the Nazi Party into power.

The German people had all read Hitler's "Mein Kampf". They knew what Hitler meant to do to the minorities and the world. This book told them and a majority of them voted for the Nazis knowing this would give the Nazi Party absolute control, with Hitler as Chancellor.

With Hitler firmly entrenched in power the plan in "Mein Kampf" began to come true—the bullying of races, the destruction of peaceful nations, the march

toward world conquest. And this gangster racket was enthusiastically and energetically supported by the German people—as long as it seemed to succeed. Remember the record.

You are not in Germany, however, to carry a chip on your shoulder or to brutalize the inhabitants. We are not like the Nazis.

But you are not there on a good will errand either.

KEEP YOUR EYES OPEN

Even after a surrender, or the signing of an armistice, keep your eyes open on German soil. Be careful. Don't take chances.

You are in unfriendly territory. Your life may be in more danger than it was during the battles. On the firing line you kept your eyes open and your wits about you every second. That is why you are alive today. *You cannot afford to relax caution now.*

During the war, Germany kept 500,000 trained killers at home, the black-uniformed "S. S. Guards", a branch of Himmler's "Gestapo", the German Secret Police.

With the defeat of Germany what are left of these 500,000 will discard their uniforms and disappear into the anonymity of civilian clothes. Many thousands

of other Gestapo men and soldiers as well will do the same.

This will not make them *less* dangerous. It will make them *more* dangerous. It will enable them to strike in the dark.

Many will go "underground", and many will insist they were anti-Nazi and anti-Hitler all the time.

You must remain an alert soldier.

Protect yourself at all times.

KEEP YOUR GUARD UP

You have already found out by the hard way that war is not a sport like football, or boxing, played under set rules and ending with the call of "Time!"

In prize-fighting, when the bell rings to end the round, only the careless fighter drops his hands. Even then, if his opponent reaches over, clips him one on the jaw and knocks him out, the victim can get justice and relief from the referee. When he wakes up, he will find that his treacherous foe has been disqualified.

The difference in war and the occupation that follows war is that the fellow who drops his guard and gets clipped, doesn't wake up.

Don't forget that you're ordered into Germany now partly because your fathers forgot so soon what the

war was about last time. They took it for granted that the friendly reception the Germans gave them after the Armistice in 1918 proved that Germany meant well after all. Our whole country let down its guard too easily last time.

This time, you may not get such a friendly reception.

German hatred against America has been concentrated by education, propaganda, and the accuracy of the Allied Air Forces bombardment. The German believes that had it not been for American intervention, this time his old dream of world conquest would have been realized.

So, keep your left out. Trust no one but your own kind.

Be on your guard particularly against young Germans between the ages of 14 and 28.

Since 1933, when Hitler came to power, German youth has been carefully and thoroughly educated for world conquest, killing, and treachery.

One of the things in which we take pride in America is the spirit of sportsmanship, decency, and fair play instilled into our boys during their education.

Most young Americans hate a bully, despise a snitch, and have nothing but contempt for a double-crosser.

In school you learned from your teachers and from the other kids that it wasn't smart to pick on a little guy, or tell tales. When you played games you were

taught to fight to the last whistle no matter how big the score against you: you learned not to cheat and that if you couldn't win fairly, then you took your licking like a man and shook hands with the man who beat you.

You learned that these rules were good ones to take into life with you when school was over, that you belonged to a community of free men with all the rights and privileges inherent in a Democracy, that the loyalty you gave to your government was loyalty to a country governed by representatives of your own choosing.

You know that to be born free and equal meant that you were no better and no worse than anyone else but that you would have a decent chance to prove your abilities in fair competition.

Since the year 1933, the German boy has been taught deliberately the exact opposite.

You have heard the quotation—"Just as the twig is bent, the tree's inclined." It means that every man is the product of his early education, during his impressionable years.

The young German, through his most impressionable years, has been taught that the strong are entitled to pick on and destroy the weak, that it is noble to squeal on a pal, or even snitch on a member of one's own family, that if you can win by cheating it's just

as good as winning any other way, that a promise or word of honor given is to be kept only as long as it suits its purpose and can be broken at any time.

He has been taught to torture and stand torture. He has been told over and over again that he is a member of a master race and that all other peoples are his inferiors and designed to be his slaves.

He has learned to sacrifice everything, himself, his family, even his wife, for Adolf Hitler and the Nazi party. He has only one fanatical loyalty and that is to Adolf Hitler. And it will make no difference whether Hitler is alive or dead. The fanaticism to the Hitler ideal of master race conquest and rule will remain.

He will not change overnight when the Armistice is signed and the shooting stops. He won't be converted immediately in the towns and villages you occupy behind the lines as you advance into Germany.

The German youth is a nice looking chap, much like the average fellow you grew up with back home. You may ask yourself how a guy who looks pretty much like one of us could believe and do all the things we know he believed and did. The difference is inside him—in his character. For your own safety and the safety of your comrades never for an instant forget that he is the victim of the greatest educational crime in the history of the world.

From childhood, in all his schools, he has heard

one teaching: that force, ruthlessness, and blind obedience to the Führer will carry him and the German people to a position of dominance over all other peoples of the world. By hearing this doctrine constantly repeated throughout his formative years, he has come firmly to believe in it.

Action according to such teaching, silly as it sounds, is a habit with German youth today. You must be prepared to recognize it.

Other American and Allied representatives, when the peace is made, will concern themselves with the cure for the German disease—to destroy forever the German physical power and will to attempt world conquest. Your own duty is to be aware of the facts and to protect yourself at all times.

WHAT THE GERMANS THINK OF THE U. S.

You are going to find out that many Germans grew up with the idea that America was mostly full of cowboys and Indians and rich uncles. Germans who lived through World War I remember that Uncle Sam was pictured as a rich old skinflint who lent money to the Allies and made big profits out of their fighting and dying. After that war and before the Nazis came in, the Germans got a different idea about America—a

country of sky-scrapers and millions of automobiles, of mass-production and unlimited resources.

At that time there developed a great deal of admiration and respect for America, so much in fact that many Germans in the late 20's were talking about the "Americanization" of Germany. Most Germans had relatives in our country or had friends who had relatives there. It was also recalled that the American Army of Occupation in the Rhineland had treated the people with great consideration and that the United States had not ratified the Treaty of Versailles.

When the Nazis came into power, they wanted to prove that Nazi Germany was better than any country in the world. They thought it was particularly important to run down America and especially American democracy. They therefore tried to obliterate all of the better impressions which Americans and American ways had made during Republican days in Germany. Our country was pictured as a land of great wealth and terrible poverty, corrupted by politicians, terrorized by gangsters, and filled with unemployed.

Since we have been at war with Germany the worst propaganda of all has appeared. At first our armed forces were pictured as nice, simple-minded boys who made poor soldiers, but after we landed in Africa, Sicily and Italy and our Flying Fortresses blasted Germany day after day, they changed their tune. They

called our soldiers vicious and brutal, products of gangsterism and corruption. Our airmen were represented as bombing only churches and hospitals and deliberately machine-gunning women and children.

"ALIBIS"

German propaganda against America indicates that the most powerful weapon wielded by the Nazi state, before and during the war, was the lie.

This weapon will not be relinquished when the German soldier is defeated and shooting stops.

The defeated German enemy may play for sympathy. He displayed this tendency after the last war in 1918, and may be expected to do it again on a larger and grander scale.

Having lost the war, you may be sure he will make every effort to win the peace.

He may have a whole series of "alibis" at the tip of his tongue; they will not be good "alibis".

Not to lead yourself into argument with the enemy, but to know the truth about your country's position in the war, read a few typical German propaganda lines, and some American answers to them:

German line: "Germany did not start this war."

American answer: "Germany declared war on the United States in December, 1941, five days after Ger-

many's ally, Japan, had attacked us at Pearl Harbor. As for Britain and France, they went to war in September 1939 in fulfillment of their pledge to Poland when the German armies ruthlessly invaded Poland. Previous to that, England and France, like practically everyone else, had done their best to appease Hitler and Mussolini and avoid war. (Remember what happened at Munich in September 1938). As for Russia, she went to war against Germany in June, 1941, because she was invaded by the Germans in flagrant violation of the German-Soviet non-aggression pact."

German line: "Even granted that the Nazis wanted war, the German people as a whole wanted peace—and now that the Nazis are out, everything will be lovely."

American answer: "Certainly the Germans wanted peace, as long as they could get everything they wanted (world domination) without having to fight for it. But it's a funny coincidence that twice in a generation the German people have supported Governments, the Kaiser's and Hitler's, that were dedicated to a policy of war-making and aggression and brutality and hatred of democracy."

German line: "Why should Americans be unfriendly to Germans? Aren't there X million Americans of German descent, and aren't they good citizens and good people?"

American answer: "Sure. But the Germans who

emigrated to America were the Germans who loved freedom and hated tyranny. The great wave of German migration to the U. S. followed the unsuccessful revolution of 1848 and it was composed of men and women who left their old homes and went out to take their chances in a new country rather than submit to a tyrannical government. No wonder the descendants of these brave people are ready to fight for their freedom against all comers."

German line: "The real villains in the world are the Jews or the Catholics or the Freemasons or the Communists or the International Bankers who exploit the people and start wars."

American answer: "Hitler said that if you tell a lie that's big enough people will believe you. He made too many Germans believe his propaganda lies about various races or faiths or classes. But he failed to put those lies over on the American people, or the British people, or the Russian people. And that's why he lost the war. And the sooner the German people start learning the truth, the sooner will Germany gain a respectable place in the family of nations."

German line: "After World War I, it was the cruel, inhuman terms of the Treaty of Versailles that made World War II inevitable."

American answer: "The idea that the Treaty of Versailles was cruel is a German propaganda story

that has had pretty wide play, and some acceptance. Actually, the Treaty of Versailles was generous compared with the terms imposed by the Germans on the Russians by the Treaty of Brest Litovsk in 1917; the Allies' treatment of Germany after World War I was generous compared with Germany's treatment of all the countries she has conquered and occupied since 1939."

German line: "Americans in this war were suckers. They fought not for the interests of their own country but for the interests of British imperialism and Russian communism."

American answer: "We've heard that one before. And we know that you're trying to tell the British troops right now that *they* fought for American Imperialism. We fought this war as Americans for America. We fought against the Germans and the Japs because our own freedom was threatened and because the interests of our own country were tied up with those of the British and the Russians and the Chinese and the French and all other fighters for freedom."

Just as you helped to defeat them with your weapons and your courage so you must be prepared to defeat lies with knowledge of the truth and view self-pitying appeals for sympathy with clear-headed realization of the issues at stake.

Otherwise you may have to take up arms again. And if not you, then certainly your children.

The German isn't sorry for the millions of dead, wounded, homeless and maimed in Europe, the result of his lust for loot and conquest. He is sorry for himself. He is sorry that the ravages of war which he set out to inflict on other peoples were, in spite of all his efforts, visited upon him. He is sorry that again he has suffered defeat.

He will try to make *you* sorry for him too. Don't fall for it.

He is very apt, if he can get to talk to you, to try to plant seeds of disunity, racial intolerance and discontent, in *your* mind. If he does, don't fall for it.

The German will justify his defeat by charging that it took a world coalition of United Nations to do it, that Germany stood alone against the world. Don't bite! On the contrary, the *coalition* was Germany, Italy and Japan. And besides, who started the party?

Don't forget: If the German plans to repeat his own history, he will try at least to sow the discord to prepare for another attempt at conquering the world.

HEALTH

Health conditions in Germany prior to the war were good. Even though the disease rates were slightly

higher than in the United States, the average person could travel throughout Germany without any greater risk than in this country. Water supplies and restaurants in the cities were safe; those in the rural areas less reliable. There were no special diseases that were to be found in special parts of the country.

Unquestionably conditions have deteriorated during the war. Water supplies are not as reliable and food is not as safe. Typhus has occurred and the number of lice has increased. A scarcity of soap has lowered standards of cleanliness. Diseases have become more prevalent. Among these are the venereal diseases. If you become exposed to venereal infection, report for immediate prophylactic treatment.

In general, if you follow usual army health procedures, with special care to avoid unsafe water and food, and to keep yourself free of lice, you'll run no greater disease risks than under similar conditions in any other country.

MARRIAGE FACTS

Now that you are on foreign soil, you should know that marriage to a foreign girl is a complicated procedure. Before you get too romantic remember that foreign girls do not automatically become citizens upon marriage to an American. It takes three years of

residence in the States before she can even take the examinations. In any case, you cannot marry without the authorization of your commanding officer. Even with this permission, you would have difficulty getting your wife back to the U. S., since there are no provisions for transporting dependents during wartime, nor are there likely to be for a long time to come.

III. BACKGROUND

NAZI VACUUM

To an American, used to the freest press the world has ever known, it seems impossible for a nation to have been almost completely shut off from all external news for four years or more, especially since the perfection of radio, but that is what has happened in Germany.

Ever since the advent of Hitler, and especially since the war, the German people have been living in a vacuum as far as the truth and real news is concerned. Into that vacuum the Nazis have pumped only such news as they wanted the people to have, and such lies or misstatements as they thought necessary for the

survival of the Party. They tortured and killed as they pleased in order to keep themselves in power and to carry out their plans of world conquest. They suppressed all political opposition. They herded hundreds of thousands of innocent people into concentration camps. The people were forbidden to listen to any foreign or domestic radio broadcasts except those controlled by the Nazis.

Thus the Germans have heard only what the Nazis wanted them to hear or read. Among other fairy tales, they believed implicitly that the Luftwaffe bombed and partially destroyed New York City, that the Poles attacked the Germans, and that Britain and America wanted this war in order to destroy Germany.

And if you are still puzzled how such things could be in this modern age, do not forget that it was Berlin and the Nazis who staged a great book burning in which the symbolic knowledge of centuries was consigned to the flames.

In spite of such indecent repressions, a small percentage of Germans have risked death by listening to foreign short wave broadcasts beamed at them from England and the United States and some of this information has been whispered along, but without much effect on the large majority of the German people. Certainly the common German soldier is

completely in the dark as to what has been happening in the world outside his borders.

Where this state of affairs concerns you is in the irritation that will naturally arise in you when in the normal contact of occupation you try to tell the Germans what the score is, and they reply with their parrot-like repetition of—"All lies. All Democratic propaganda."

Don't argue with them.

Don't try to convince them.

Don't get angry.

Give them the—"Okay-chum-you'll-find-out-soon-enough," treatment and walk away.

By *NOT* trying to convince them, or to shout them down, by the assumption of a quiet demeanor you can help to create a genuine longing and thirst for the truth and real news in the German people, and break down their resistance to it.

GLIMPSE OF HISTORY

The Germany that you are entering is or was a Totalitarian State operating under a one-man dictatorship.

In this kind of government, the state is supreme. The people have no inherent rights and are the slaves and the servants of the state, as opposed to our way of

life in which government and those who govern are the servants of the people.

Previous to the Nazi period, and following World War I, Germany was a Republic, under the Constitution of Weimar issued August 11, 1919.

Under this Constitution, the Germans voted for and elected a president who was to serve for seven years.

They had one legislative body, the Reichstag. Seats in the Reichstag were contested for in free election by political parties. The Party or Parties holding a majority of the seats had their leaders called into the cabinet of the president to serve as Chancellor, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Minister of War, etc., rather as in our party system at home where the Party that wins the Presidential election expects a cabinet to be formed from its responsible members.

The National Socialist Party whose leader was Adolf Hitler, whose platform was world conquest, international treachery and brutal suppression of religious and other minorities, whose Bible and handbook was Hitler's book, "Mein Kampf", contested for seats in the Reichstag. To many millions of Germans, that platform seemed all right. They voted the National Socialists, or "Nazis", as they were called for short, into power. President Hindenburg was forced to appoint Adolf Hitler Chancellor. And that was the end of the German Republic.

Hindenburg died shortly after. In effect, the Constitution was suspended. All parties except the Nazis were dissolved. All powers were centered in Hitler. Hitler led Germany and the world into World War II.

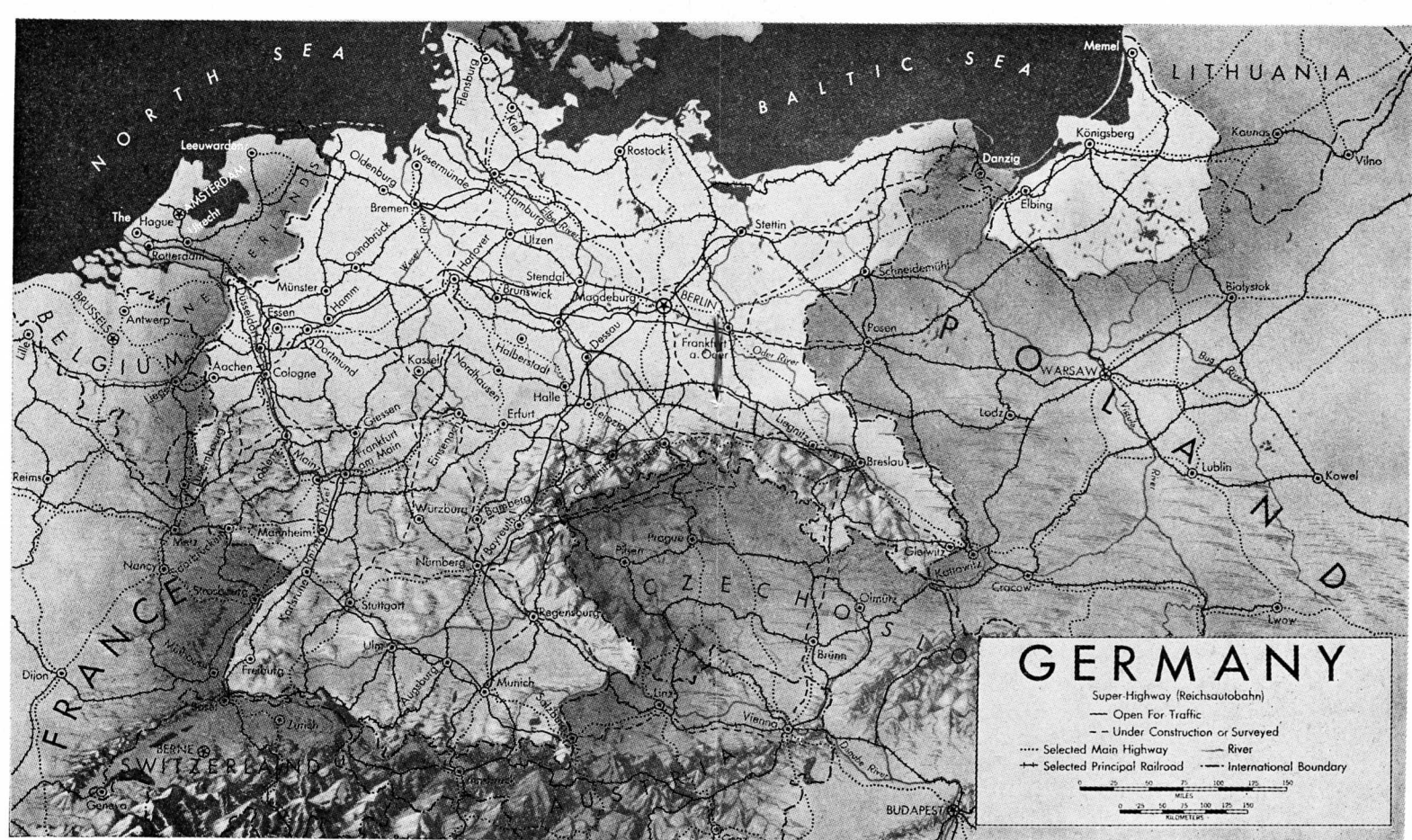
Regimentation under the Nazis was complete. To insure its rule, the Party put its henchmen into every key position in the country, from the central government in Berlin down to every little village—State and Party became one. Most of the big Party bosses like Hess, Goering, Himmler, Goebbels, Ley and others of whom you have heard, held top positions in the Reich government in Berlin. Most of the small local bosses combined their Party position with a government office such as mayor, police chief, or head of the chamber of commerce. All basic policies were made and approved by the Party. All legislation was by decree from the top. Finally, the Party spread a vast network of police and control organizations over the entire people so as to have its eyes and ears everywhere and keep everybody in line.

As to the pressure and terror exercised by these numerous organizations, you can hardly get a full picture after it is all over; but you must be prepared to find a great many traces of it in the behavior of the people. You should be familiar with a few names and activities. The *SS* (*Schutzstaffeln* or Elite Guards) have become infamous all over the world for representing

what is worst and most dangerous in Nazism. They were in complete control of all the police in Germany and occupied Europe, were the strong-arm men of the concentration camps, had their own military units (called *Waffen SS*), and were responsible for the most brutal acts of terror committed by the Nazi regime. In this they were ably assisted by the *SA* (*Sturmabteilungen* or Storm Troopers). The motorized Party police was known as the *NSKK* (National Socialist Motor Corps).

In addition to these military organizations, the entire German youth of both sexes up to the age of eighteen was forced into the *HJ* (*Hitler Jugend* or Hitler Youth) where they were prepared for their future military careers and also learned to think the "right", that is, Nazi way. All workers had to join the *DAF* (*Deutsche Arbeitsfront* or German Labor Front), the sole state and Party labor union. It negotiated all contracts, settled all wage disputes, determined the conditions and hours of work, and even regulated leisure time by a special Party-sponsored recreation program called "Strength Through Joy" (*Kraft Durch Freude*). Farmers had to join the Nazi Peasants' Organization which told them what to grow, what to sell, where to sell it and for how much.

The same was true all through German social, professional, and educational life. Welfare contributions



and relief measures, especially during and after air raids, went through the Party treasury and were dispensed by the Nazi Welfare Organization (abbreviated as *NSV*). Lawyers had to join the Party Lawyers' Guild, doctors the Party Doctors' Association, students the Party Students' Group. Every sport event was sponsored by the official state and Party League. Practically every German man, woman, or child had fallen into the network of some Party organization or was watched by some Party agent.

It was a cruel new version of an old story—the story of how Germany, throughout history, organized her people time and again to become conquerors.

THE GERMAN EMPIRE

Before World War I, Germany was an Empire under Kaiser Wilhelm II, of the royal House of Hohenzollern, descendent of a line of Prussian Kings.

Your fathers left their homes in 1917, shouldered guns and went off to fight "Kaiser Bill", to "make the world safe for Democracy."

Germany had again embarked on one of its bloody Pan-Germanic expeditions of conquest and loot. Pan-Germanism is the name given to the German dream of world conquest. It is expressed in the lines from the song young Germans sang shortly before

World War II—"Today Germany is ours, Tomorrow the whole world . . ."

AND BEFORE THE GERMAN EMPIRE . . .

. . . There was Bismarck, who unified the separate German States after conquering France in 1870 in his dream of world conquest. Bismarck was a Prussian. He believed that German blood was superior to that of any other race; he believed in iron discipline. He was known as Germany's "blood and iron" Chancellor. Bismarck's ideas were not new in Germany but he was responsible for putting them into action. If he failed to get results by "power politics" he called up his Prussian Army. To Bismarck, might was right; he despised parliamentary methods. He was an autocrat, not a democrat. He set the example for German leaders who came after him; and the German people admired this type of leadership. They still do, as we all have seen, to our cost, in recent years. They follow Hitler as they followed the Kaiser in 1914, and as they obeyed the will of Bismarck in the 19th Century.

WHY YOU ARE FIGHTING GERMANY

As an intelligent American, you know why you've been fighting this war. But the lesson of history has

yet another note to add to your inner conviction as to the right and decency of your cause.

It is a matter of History that there is nothing new about German aggression or desire for conquest.

For centuries, this pugnacious spirit was able to operate only against Germany's immediate neighbors.

It was only recently, owing to modern inventions and the shrinking of the distances on the surface of the globe, that the German was able to contemplate realizing his dream of enslaving the world. From that moment on, *you* and *your* country were brought within range.

The fascist peoples of Italy, Germany and Japan first destroyed their own liberties; and then began to use force to destroy the liberty of their neighboring countries. We hoped it was just a series of neighborhood quarrels, that were none of our business. But suddenly we began to see that we were part of the world neighborhood: aviation and radio brought the nations of the world into close touch. Suddenly we saw things happen that were very rotten indeed. Japan attacked China in 1931. Fascist Italy attacked Ethiopia in 1935, and in 1936, interfered in Spain's Civil War.

Then Germany sent military forces into the Rhineland in 1936, contrary to her own obligations. In 1938 Germany seized Austria; in the same year she broke

into Czechoslovakia and occupied the Sudetenland. Then began the bloody and crazy march of destruction: the remainder of Czechoslovakia in 1939, the invasion of Poland in the same year, the invasion of Denmark and Norway, followed by the conquest of France in 1940 and, in 1941, invasion of the Balkans and the attack on Russia. German aggression threatened the entire world.

No self-respecting man, or nation, could live in a neighborhood in which gangsters were having their way without trying to stop them. It was not only a matter of principle; it was a matter of actual personal and national safety.

The fascists all over the world made their alliance against the believers in freedom, and burst out of bounds whenever it looked favorable for a successful seizure of a peaceful country.

The free world couldn't go on taking that forever. Without resistance, the Germans, for example, would never quit moving in on other countries.

Take a look at Germany's record.

Five times since 1864—in the lifetime of plenty of men still living—Germany has burst out of her borders in wars of aggression against other nations:

Denmark in 1864.

Austria in 1866.

France in 1870.

Belgium and France in 1914.

Czechoslovakia, Austria, Poland, Russia, Norway, Denmark, Yugoslavia, Greece, Belgium, Holland, and others between 1938 and 1941.

LANDSCAPE

Germany is not as large as Texas, but it has a varied landscape and climate. The terrain is rugged, generally speaking, with extensive wooded areas.

Central Germany has low mountains resembling the Catskills or the Blue Ridge. These mountains extend into southern Germany where the Black Forest spreads into Baden and Wuerttemberg. At the southern border of Germany, the Alps rise to eight or nine thousand feet. The country is crossed by a few major rivers: the west is drained by the Rhine; in the central and northern parts are the Weser and the Elbe; in the east flows the Oder; in the south the Danube. Low plains with wide pastures and fields of rye, wheat, oats and potatoes cover northern Germany, similar to our Midwest.

Many Germans and many foreigners like to think of Germany as a land covered with quaint old towns set in the midst of an agricultural country. This of

course is not so. Germany, during the last seventy years, has become one of the leading industrial countries in the world, producing iron and coal, machinery, textiles, optical instruments, and chemical products.

Some of these industries are scattered over the greater part of Germany, but many are concentrated in thickly congested industrial districts; for example, the Ruhr area, reaching from the Rhine to Dortmund; mines, smokestacks and furnaces dominate this landscape. In Central Germany there are many industrial centers scattered from Hanover southeast to Dresden. In eastern Germany, in Upper Silesia, industrial areas are also located.

Before the war, American tourists flocked into Germany in the summertime to visit the Rhine, its ancient castles, the Black Forest, the Bavarian Alps and medieval cities like Brandenburg near Berlin.

Now, Americans do not come as tourists to enjoy the scenery; but rather as soldiers to carry out a military mission.

CLIMATE

The climate of Germany resembles that of the eastern seaboard of the United States in the region of Baltimore and Washington.

As at home, the four seasons are sharply defined. Except in some of the mountain regions, Germans do

not experience the extreme of winter cold that we do in the northern United States.

Winter is liable to have penetrating dampness rather than severe cold. Snow does not remain upon the ground long, except in the mountains. In the Alpine regions, the winters are severe with heavy snowfall.

The mean temperatures in summertime do not range as high as do ours at home, but humidity may be high and in the northern part of Germany you may run into hot, sticky, enervating days.

IV. IN CONCLUSION

This booklet has hit the highspots of Germany's recent behavior, in order to add knowledge to your military equipment for the job you are assigned to do. It has not been the aim of this booklet to sing a "Hymn of Hate" against the enemy, or to make you practice as revenge his fanatical creed of intolerance, with its untold cruelties and brutalities.

One of the tragedies in German's recent history is her own betrayal of her past gifts to civilized life. The country has produced great writers, philosophers, scientists, artists and musicians. Her people possess great energies which at times have been used to benefit rather than destroy mankind. In the peace to come it

is hoped that those energies can be more consistently employed to benefit the world, more than they have been in the past.

The war has been hard for you and millions of others. The Allies have a right to apply strict justice to those responsible. You, as an individual American soldier, have the responsibility of living up to what the United Nations are out to win in this War . . . a world at peace, on decent terms.

Let your attitude in Germany be:

Firm—

Fair—

Aloof—

and above all,

Aware of the things this booklet has tried to tell you, so that the honest mistakes of an older generation may not be repeated, and so that, to apply Lincoln's words to the fallen men of our armed forces in this war, "These dead shall not have died in vain."

V. ANNEX

THE GERMAN MONETARY SYSTEM

The monetary unit of Germany is the *Reichsmark*. The Reichsmark is divided into 100 *Pfennigs*, just as the American dollar is divided into 100 cents.

However, the pre-war Reichsmark did not equal the dollar in value. Its value, arbitrarily set by the German government and maintained by strict currency control, was \$.40 in American money. It is not worth anything like this today, however.

The following coins are current:

1 Mark	-----	silver
2 Marks	-----	silver
3 Marks	-----	silver
5 Marks	-----	silver
50 Pfennigs	-----	aluminum bronze
10 Pfennigs	-----	aluminum bronze
5 Pfennigs	-----	aluminum bronze
2 Pfennigs	-----	bronze or copper
1 Pfennig	-----	bronze or copper

Paper money is issued by the Reichsbank in denominations of 10 Marks, 20 Marks, 50 Marks, 100 Marks and 1000 Marks.

Pieces of 10 Pfennigs are sometimes known by the slang name of "*Ein Groschen*".

Pieces of 5 Pfennigs also have a slang term—"Ein *Sechser*".

Copper coins of 1 and 2 Pfennigs are practically worthless.

War, conquest and occupation will probably alter the value of the mark in terms of American exchange.

Ascertain the current and proper rate of exchange from your officers.

Do not take less.

Do not demand more.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

The standard for all legal weights and measures used in Germany is the international metric system. In the following tables you will find the most essential units of this standard, or those which are in daily use, reduced to their American equivalents.

Units of Length

1 kilometer (1,000 meters)	-	0.62 mile
1 meter	-----	about 39 inches, or 3.28 feet
1 centimeter (0.01 meter)	--	about $\frac{1}{10}$ inch
1 millimeter (0.001 meter)	-	about 0.04 inch

Units of Weight

1 metric ton (1,000 kilograms)	-----	2204.62 pounds
1 kilogram (1,000 grams), or Kilo	-----	2.2 pounds
1 gram	-----	15.432 grains

Capacity

1 hectoliter (100 liters) -----	26.418 U. S. gallons, or 2.838 bushels
1 liter -----	1.0567 liquid quarts, or 61.025 cubic inches
1 deciliter (0.1 liter) -----	0.10567 liquid quart, or 6.1 cubic inches

Area

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

LANGUAGE GUIDE

HINTS ON PRONUNCIATION

All the words and phrases in this Guide are written both in German spelling and in a simplified spelling which you read like English. (Don't use the German spelling, the one given in parentheses, unless you have studied German before.) Read the simplified spelling as though it were English. Each letter or combination of letters is used for the sound it usually stands for in English and it always stands for that sound. Thus, oo is always pronounced as it is in too, boot, tooth, roost, never as anything else. Say these words and then pronounce the vowel sound by itself. That is the sound you must use every time you see oo in the

Pronunciation column. If you should use some other sound—for example, the sound of oo in blood—you may be misunderstood.

Syllables that are accented, that is, pronounced louder than others, are written in capital letters.

AY as in may, say, play, but don't drawl it the way we do in English. Example: TAY meaning "tea".

O or OH as in go, so, oh, note, joke, but don't drawl it the way we do in English.

Example: VO meaning "where." AI as in aisle or ice. Example: AINSS meaning "one".

EW stands for a sound we do not have in English. To make it you round your lips as though to say the oo in boo and at the same time say the ee in bee. Example: guh-MEW-zuh meaning "vegetables."

ER stands for a sound somewhat like the one in her except that you round your lips as you make the sound. Example: TSVERLF meaning "twelve."

KH stands for a sound something like the one you make when you clear your throat to spit. Example: NAHKH meaning "toward."

GREETINGS AND GENERAL PHRASES

<i>English</i>	<i>Pronunciation and German Spelling</i>
Good morning	GOO-ten MAWR-gen (Guten Morgen)
Good day	GOO-ten TAHK (Guten Tag)
Good evening	GOO-ten AH-bent (Guten Abend)
How are you?	vee GAYT ess ee-nen? (Wie geht es Ihnen?)
Sir	main HAYR (mein Herr)
Miss	FROY-lain (Fräulein)
Madam	FROW (Frau)

When you address a person by name you say:

Mr. Schmidt	HAYR SHMIT (Herr Schmidt)
Mrs. Schmidt	FROW SHMIT (Frau Schmidt)
Miss Schmidt	FROY-lain SHMIT (Fräulein Schmidt)
Please	BIT-tuh (Bitte)
Excuse me	fayr-TSAI-oong (Verzeihung)
Thank you	DAN-kuh (danke)

When someone thanks you, you answer with the word for "please."

Please	BIT-tuh (Bitte)
Yes	YA (Ja)
No	NAIN (Nein)

Do you understand?	fer-SHTAY-en zee? (Verstehen Sie?)
I understand	ish fer-SHTAY-uh (Ich verstehe)
I don't understand	ish fer-SHTAY-uh nisht (Ich verstehe nicht).
Speak slowly	SHPRESH-en zee LAHNK-zahm (Sprechen Sie langsam)
Please repeat	BIT-tuh vee - der - HO - len zee (Bitte wiederholen Sie)

LOCATION

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

Where is a restaurant	VO IST (Wo ist) ain ress-to-RAHNG (ein Restaurant)
Where is a restaurant?	VO ist ain ress-to-RAHNG? (Wo ist ein Restaurant?)
a hotel	ain ho-TEL (ein Hotel)
Where is a hotel?	VO ist ain ho-TEL? (Wo ist ein Hotel?)
a railroad station	ain BAHN-hohf (ein Bahnhof)
Where is a railroad station?	VO ist ain BAHN-hohf? (Wo ist ein Bahnhof?)
a toilet	ai-nuh twa-LET-tuh (eine Toilette)

Where is a toilet? VO ist ai-nuh two-LET-tuh? (Wo ist eine Toilette?)

DIRECTIONS

To the right nahkh RESHTS (nach rechts)
 To the left Nahkh LINKS (nach links)
 Please show me BIT-tuh TSAI - gen zee meer
 (Bitte zeigen Sie mir)

If you are driving and ask the distance to another town, it will be given you in kilometers, not miles.

Kilometer kee-loMAY-ter (Kilometer)

One kilometer equals $\frac{5}{8}$ of a mile.

NUMBERS

One	AINSS	Ein
Two	TSVAI	Zwei
Three	DRAI	Drei
Four	FEER	Vier
Five	FEWNF	Fünf
Six	ZEKS	Sechs
Seven	ZEE-ben	Sieben
Eight	AHKHT	Acht
Nine	NOYN	Neun
Ten	TSAYN	Zehn
Eleven	ELF	Elf
Twelve	TSVERLF	Zwölf

Thirteen	DRAI-tsayn	Dreizehn
Fourteen	FEER-tsayn	Vierzehn
Fifteen	FEWNF-tsayn	Fünfzehn
Sixteen	ZESH-tsayn	Sechzehn
Seventeen	ZEEP-tsayn	Siebzehn
Eighteen	AHKH-tsayn	Achtzehn
Nineteen	NOYN-tsayn	Neunzehn
Twenty	TSVAHN-tsik	Zwanzig
Twenty-one	AIN-oont-tsvahn-tsik	Einundzwanzig
Twenty-two	TSVAI-oont-tsvahn-tsik	Zweiundzwanzig
Thirty	DRAI-sik	Dreissig
Forty	FEER-tsik	Vierzig
Fifty	FEWNF-tsik	Fünfzig
Sixty	ZESH-tsik	Sechzig
Seventy	ZEEP-tsik	Siebzig
Eighty	AHKH-tsik	Achtzig
Ninety	NOYN-tsik	Neunzig
Hundred	HOON-dert	Hundert
Thousand	TOW-zent	Tausend

WHAT'S THIS?

When you want to know the name of something you can say "What's this?" or "What's that?" and point to the thing you mean.

	<i>Pronunciation and German Spelling</i>
What is	VAHSS IST (Was ist)
this?	DEESS (dies)
What's this?	VAHSS ist DEESS? (Was ist dies?)
What's that?	VAHSS ist DAHSS? (Was ist das?)

ASKING FOR THINGS

When you want something, use the phrase "want" and then add the name of the thing wanted. Always use "Please"—BIT-tuh.

I want	ish MERSH-tuh (Ich möchte)
cigarettes	tsee-ga-RET-ten (Zigaretten)
I want	ish MERSH-tuh tsee-ga-RET-ten
cigarettes	(Ich möchte Zigaretten)
to eat	ESS-sen (essen)
I want to eat	ish MERSH-tuh ESS-sen (Ich möchte essen)
drinking water	TRINK-vahss-ser (Trinkwasser)
bread	BROHT (Brot)
butter	BOOT-ter (Butter)
eggs	AI-er (Eier)
cheese	KAY-zuh (Käse)
meat	FLAISH (Fleisch)
pork	SHVAI - nuh - flaish (Schweinefleisch)

mutton	HAHM-mel-flaish (Hammeleisch)
veal	KAHLP-flaish (Kalbfleisch)
beef	RINT-flaish (Rindfleisch)
chicken	HOON (Huhn)
fish	FISH (Fisch)
soup	ZOOP-puh (Suppe)
vegetables	guh-MEW-zuh (Gemüse)
potatoes	kar-TAWF-feln (Kartoffeln)
beets	RO-tuh REW-ben. (rote Rüben)
beans	BO-nen (Bohnen)
cabbage	KOHL (Kohl)
salad	za-LAHT (Salat)
fruit	OHPST (Obst)
milk	MILSH (Milch)
salt	ZAHLTS (Salz)
pepper	PFEF-fer (Pfeffer)
sugar	TSOOK-ker (Zucker)
chocolate	sho-ko-LA-duh (Schokolade)
tea	TAY (Tee)
coffee	KAHF-fay (Kaffee)
a cup of	ai-nuh TAHSS-suh KAHF-fay
coffee	(eine Tasse Kaffee)
wine	VAIN (Wein)
beer	BEER (Bier)
a glass of beer	ain GLAHSS BEER (ein Glas Bier)

tobacco
matches

TA-bahk (Tabak)
SHTRAISH - herl - tser (Streich-
hölzer)

MONEY

To find out how much things cost, you say:

How much	vee-FEEL	Wieviel
costs	KAWSS-tet	Kostet
that	DAHSS	das
How much does	KAWSS-tet	(Wieviel
that cost? vee-	DAHSS?	kostet das?)
feel		

The answer will be given you in marks and pfennigs.

mark	MARK (Mark)
pfennig	PFEN-nik (Pfennig)

TIME

When you want to know what time it is, you say really "How late is it?"

What time is it? vee SHPAYT ist ess? (Wie spät ist es?)

Two o'clock TSVAI OOR (zwei Uhr)

Ten past two TSAYN nahkh TSVAI (zehn nach Zwei)

Quarter past five FEER-tel nahkh FEWNF (viertel nach Fünf)

"Half past six" is "six o'clock thirty" or "half seven."

Half past six	ZEKS oor DRAI-sik (sechs Uhr dreissig) or HAHLF ZEE-ben (halb Sieben)
---------------	---

"A quarter of eight" is "three quarters eight."

Quarter of eight	DRAI - feer - tel AHKHT (drei-viertel Acht)
------------------	---

"Five minutes to nine" is "five minutes before nine."

Five minutes to nine	FEWNF mee - NOO - ten for NOYN (fünf Minuten vor Neun)
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For the hours after 12 noon it is customary to say "thirteen o'clock", DRAI-tsayn OOR, and so on, just as we do in the Army.

<i>English</i>	<i>Pronunciation and German Spelling</i>
When	VAHN (Wann)
begins	Buh-GINT (beginnt)
the movie	Dahas KEE-no (das Kino)
When does the movie start?	VAHN buh-GINT dahss KEE-no? (Wann beginnt das Kino?)
leaves	GAYT (geht)
the train	dayr TSOOK (der Zug)
When does the train leave?	vahn GAYT dayr TSOOK? (Wann geht der Zug?)

Yesterday	GESS-tern (gestern)
Today	HOY-tuh (heute)
Tomorrow	MAWR-gen (Morgen)
Sunday	ZAWN-tahk (Sonntag)
Monday	MOHN-tahk (Montag)
Tuesday	DEENSS-tahk (Dienstag)
Wednesday	MIT-vawkh (Mittwoch)
Thursday	DAWN-nerss-tank (Donnerstag)
Friday	FRAI-tahk (Freitag)
Saturday	ZAMSS-tahk (Samstag) or ZAWN-ah-bent (Sonabend)

OTHER USEFUL PHRASES

What is your name?	VEE HAI-sen zee? (Wie heissen Sie?)
My name is —	ish HAI-suh — (Ich heisse —)
How do you say table (or anything else) in German?	vahss ZA-gen zee fewr table owf DOYTSH? (Was sagen Sie für "Table" auf Deutsch?)
I am an American	ish bin ah-may-ree-KA-ner (Ich bin Amerikaner)
Please help me	BIT-tuh HEL-fen zee meer (Bitte helfen Sie mir)
Where is the nearest town?	VO is dee NAYSH-stuh AWRT-shaft? (Wo ist die nächste Ortschaft?)

Good-by	owf VEE-der-zayn (Auf Wiedersehen)
I am hungry	ish HA-buh HOONG-er (Ich habe Hunger)
I am thirsty	ish HA-buh DOORST (Ich habe Durst)
Halt! or Stop!	HAHLT! (Halt)
Come here!	KAWM-men zee HAYR! (Kommen Sie her!)
Quickly	SHNEL (schnell)
Come quickly!	KAWN-men zee SHNEL! (Kommen Sie schnell!)
Go quickly!	GAY-en zee SHNEL! (Gehen Sie schnell!)
Help!	HIL-fuh! (Hilfe!)
Bring help!	HO-len zee HIL-fuh! (Holen Sie Hilfe!)
I am lost	ish HA-buh mish fayr-LOW-fen (Ich habe mich verlaufen)
I will pay you	ish VAYR-duh EE-nen GELT GAY-ben (Ich werde Ihnen Geld geben)
Where are the American Soldiers?	VO ZINT dee a-may-ree-KA-nee-shen zawl DA-ten? (Wo sind die amerikanischen Soldaten?)
Where is the town?	VO IST dee SHTAHT? (Wo ist die Stadt?)

Where is it?	VO IST ess? (Wo ist es?)
How far is it?	vee VAIT ist ess? (Wie weit ist es?)
Which way is north?	VO ist NAWR-den? (Wo ist Norden?)
Which is the road to ———?	VO ist dayr VAYK nahkh ———? (Wo ist der Weg nach ———?)
Draw me a map	TSAISH-nen zee meer ai-nuh LANT-KAR-tuh (Zeichnen Sie mir eine Landkarte)
Take me there	BRIN-gen zee mish dawrt HIN (Bringen Sie mich dort hin)
Take me to a doctor	BRIN-gen zee mish tsoo AI-nem ARTST (Bringen Sie mich zu einem Arzt)
Take me to a hospital	BRIN-gen zee mish tsoo AI-nem la-tsa-RET (Bringen Sie mich zu einem Lazarett)
Danger!	guh-FAR! (Gefahr!)
Watch out!	OWF-pahss-sen! (Aufpassen!)
Gas!	GAHSS! (Gas!)
Take cover!	DEK-koong! (Deckung!)
Wait a moment!	VAR-ten zee ai-nen OW-gen-blik! (Warten Sie einen Augenblick!)

LOVE - LIEBE

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 UNITED STATES ARMY

IMPORTANT SIGNS

<i>German</i>	<i>English</i>
Halt!	Stop!
Langsam!	Go slow!
Gefahr!	Danger!
Einbahnstrasse	One Way Street
Einbahnverkehr	One Way Traffic
Keine Durchfahrt	No Thoroughfare
Rechts fahren	Keep to The Right
Strasse im Bau	Road Under Construction
Kurve	Dangerous Curve
Kreuzung	Dangerous Crossing
Bahnübergang	Grade Crossing
Parken verboten	No Parking
Kein Zutritt	No Admittance
Frauen <i>or</i> Damen	Women
Männer <i>or</i> Herren	Men
Rauchen verboten	No Smoking
Eingang	Entrance
Ausgang	Exit