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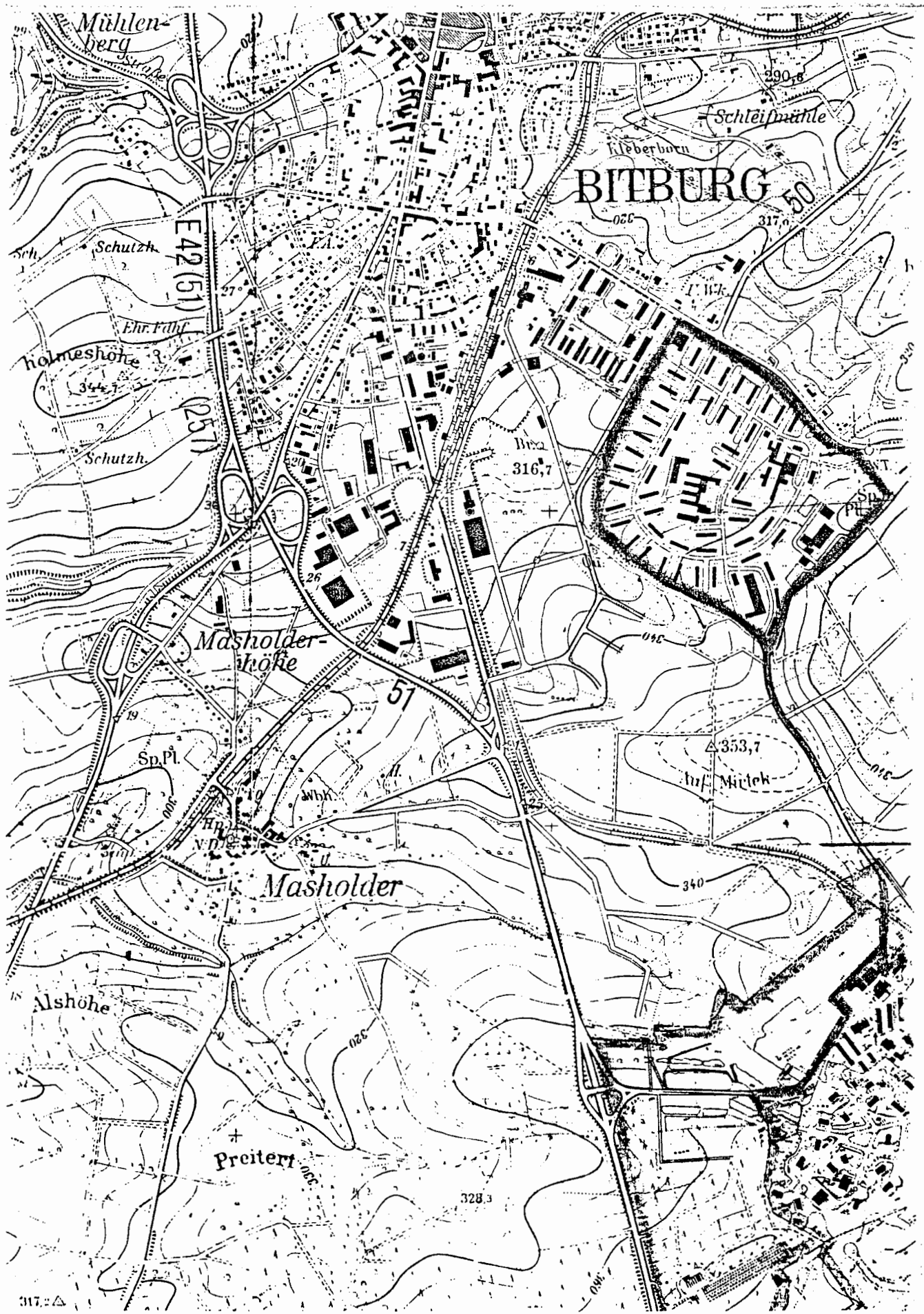
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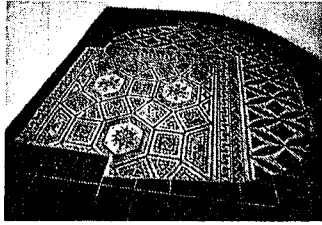
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BITBURG

Bitburg, county capital of the Southern Eifel, located in the hills between the Kyll and the Nims rivers, has been for centuries the natural center of this predominantly agriculturally-oriented area.

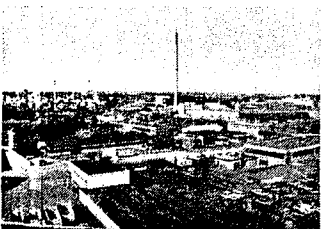


Among the many county capitals of Rheinland-Pfalz, the almost 2000-year old Eifel city has an especially interesting past. Age-old East-West roads cross here with the most important North-South connection through the Eifel from Trier to Cologne and Belgium. Already in Celtic times, a market town developed at this crossroad point. Even today wall remnants and a Roman villa in the immediate neighborhood bear witness of the importance of the almost 2 ha-large settlement, constructed around 330 A.D.

Several wars caused much grief to the city. There was first the heavy destructions of the 30-year war, then the county capital was almost totally destroyed by bombing and artillery fire in WW II. Subsequent to the destruction of Christmas Eve 44, Bitburg was declared a "dead city" in the military reports.

The faster than expected reconstruction of the city is proof of the strong vital energy of this citizens. From the ruins emerged a modern city, especially valued as an attractive shopping town with a busy economic life. In addition to creating new jobs in industry and trade, housing construction was of foremost importance. Through farsighted development planning, the necessary prerequisites for obtaining unexpensive construction terrain were met. The efforts for providing additional and maintaining existing and stable jobs are continued. In the past, good results were obtained in this area, especially after Bitburg became one of the cities to be included in the regional promotion program of the Federal Government. However, more efforts are necessary to create new jobs for manpower becoming available through agricultural restructuring. In this respect, the capital of the largest county in Rheinland-Pfalz has an important mission to fulfill for its surrounding area.

In recent years, it was possible to persuade engine and tool manufacturers to settle here. Bitburg also has a non-business connected training workshop for metal workers, where 170 apprentices and retrainees are learning their trade.



The city is trying to avoid possible rural-exodus tendencies of manpower by settling of additional industries in the approximately 20 acres large industrial area where good development possibilities exist.

Because of its central location in the European communities and its close

proximity to the Benelux countries, Bitburg offers ideal settlement opportunities. Located at the intersection of several Federal highways at only 27 KM from the central- and university city of Trier, the city will soon have good traffic connections with Antwerp, Brussels, Liège, and the Rhein-Main/Rhein-Neckar area via Federal Autobahn A-60. With the Beginning of the construction work on the new A-60 between German border and Bitburg, and the soon to follow continuation up to Wittlich (A-48) this traffic improvement plan has entered a decisive stage.

As the capital of Bitburg-Prüm County, Bitburg is today the economic and cultural center of the Southern Eifel. Today's image of the city is marked by the world-wide known Bitburg Brewery with almost 600 employees and by the nearby NATO air base.

The city has approximately 12.500 residents. One has to add just as many members of the U.S. Forces and of a French Garrison.



The special importance of the city as an European and International border town is underlined by a large folklore and music festival, which takes place annually on the second weekend in July.

Bitburg has a fine reputation as cultural center of the Southern Eifel. Haus Beda, a cultural foundation by Dr. Hanns Simon, is the center of a large, first-rate cultural program, well known beyond the borders of the Southern Eifel. For his great merits on the cultural plan, the founder, Dr. Hanns Simon, was offered honorary citizenship of Bitburg in 1979.



Because of its perfect location, Bitburg is the ideal starting point for walks and excursions to the Bitburg-Land vacation area, to the German-Belgian and German-Luxembourg national parks or to the nearby cities of Trier and Luxembourg.



It certainly pays to get to know the Bitburg area with its beautiful landscape. The vacation center in the Prüm valley with the Bitburg "Stausee" and the Sportshotel Südeifel, as well as the Gondorf deer park, also deserve special attention.

OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY
BUREAU OF EAST ASIAN AND PACIFIC AFFAIRS
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Ben Elliott -

I think there is some material
here that is well worth your
considering for use in European
remarks.

Good luck!

Paul Wolfowitz

April 12, 1985

President Ronald Reagan
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Ave.
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. President,

I request that you reconsider your refusal to visit Dachau during your trip to Germany. Many survivors of the Holocaust consider themselves left behind as witnesses. They take every opportunity to teach the rising generations about the horrors of the past, that we might work together to avoid them in the future.

There is no reason not to visit the cemetery of the German war dead. But there are compelling reasons to visit Dachau. We fought for principles which were denied six million. Your visit would give a quiet affirmation that we stand for the same freedoms today as the ones we fought for then.

My father gave his life as an Air Force bomber pilot over Germany six weeks after I was born. If your visit to honor German war dead can be done in a spirit of mutual healing between the two countries, then why can't a visit to Dachau be done in a spirit of mutual sorrow?

I believe my father fought in the name of freedom and justice, and I hold no malice toward Germany. A visit to Dachau, not in memory of any combatants, would be a remembrance of the innocent who died.

I am familiar with the work of Raoul Wallenberg. It would be fitting, that in a month where a movie catalogues the life of a man who gave his all to save thousands, you would be willing to take a moment to remember millions.

We remember the dead precisely because we hold a reverence for life. Please reconsider. Arrange to visit that place of past horror, that you may affirm a realistic hope for the future.

Sincerely,

Terrance D. Olson

104.
RM

Monika Roberts
1285 Autumn Wood Circle
Manchester, Missouri 63011
Phone: (314) 391-6917
April 18, 1985

(314) 895-6845 (off)

until Wess.

then from Sun. night
on —

President Ronald Reagan
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear President Reagan:

I note with interest that the press is attacking you in regard to your planned visit to the Bitburg Cemetary in Germany.

As a fellow American (I immigrated to the United States 23 years ago), I feel compelled to tell you a story that may offset some of this criticism.

My father, Adolf Dressler, is buried at Bitburg. He was a farmer in his late thirties, not a member of the Nazi Party, when he was drafted into the infantry from our small community close to Koblenz. During his tour of duty, he saw action initially on the Russian Front and missed the Leningrad Siege by just a few weeks.

As the war was coming to an end, he was assigned to an infantry regiment fighting in Luxembourg.

On January 19, 1945 (see attached copy of grave marker), he was killed in Luxembourg. A nineteen year old German soldier wrapped my father's body in a blanket and carried him on his back for three days to assure him a burial on German soil. Through the young soldier's help, my father's remains were located several years later and moved to Bitburg.

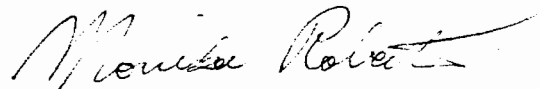
I consider it an honor that my President plans to visit the last resting place of my father.

President Ronald Reagan
April 18, 1985
Page Two

Only a handful of SS-Troopers are buried at Bitburg. The rest of the graves are those of many Germans like my father, who were forced to serve under the Nazi regime.

If this correspondence can be of any assistance in supporting your visit, feel free to make reference or have your staff contact me for further details.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Monika Rabe".

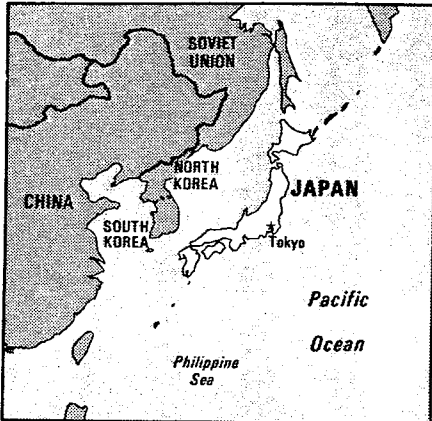
cc: Mr. Larry Speakes
Press Secretary
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

Senator John C. Danforth
490 SROB
Washington, D.C. 20510



United States Department of State
Bureau of Public Affairs

May 1983



Official Name: Japan

PROFILE

People

Noun and adjective: Japanese. **Population** (1982): 118,450,000. **Annual growth rate:** 0.8%. **Ethnic groups:** Japanese; Korean 0.6%. **Religions:** Shintoism and Buddhism; Christian 0.8%. **Language:** Japanese. **Literacy:** 99%. **Life expectancy:** Males 73 yrs., females 78 yrs. **Work force** (55.3 million, 1979): **Agriculture**—11%. **Trade, manufacturing, mining, and construction**—34%. **Services**—48%. **Government**—5%.

Geography

Area: 381,945 sq. km. (147,470 sq. mi.); slightly smaller than California. **Cities:** **Capital**—Tokyo. **Other cities**—Sapporo, Kyoto, Osaka. **Terrain:** Rugged, mountainous islands. **Climate:** Varies from subtropical to temperate.

Government

Type: Parliamentary democracy. **Constitution:** May 3, 1947.

Branches: **Executive**—prime minister (head of government). **Legislative**—bicameral Diet (House of Representatives and House of Councillors). **Judicial**—Civil law system with Anglo-American influence.

Subdivisions: 47 prefectures.

Political parties: Liberal Democratic Party (LDP), Japan Socialist Party (JSP), Democratic Socialist Party (DSP), Komeito

(Clean Government Party), Japan Communist Party (JCP). **Suffrage:** Universal over age 20.

Flag: Red sun on white field.

Economy

GNP (1982): \$1.046 trillion. **Real growth rate:** 2.5% 1982, 4.0% 1972–82. **Per capita GNP** (1982): \$8,836.

Natural resources: Negligible mineral resources, fish.

Agriculture: Rice, vegetables, fruits, milk, meat, silk.

Industries: Machinery and equipment, metals and metal products, textiles, autos, chemicals, electrical and electronic equipment.

Trade (1981): **Exports**—\$152 billion: machinery and equipment, metals and metal products, textiles. **Major markets**—US 25%, EC 12.4%, Southeast Asia 22.6%, communist countries 6.0%. **Imports**—\$143.2 billion: fossil fuels, metal ore, raw materials, foodstuffs, machinery and equipment. **Major suppliers**—US 17.5%, EC 6.0%, Southeast Asia 22.0%, communist countries 5.4%.

Fiscal year: April 1–March 31.

Official exchange rate (April 1983, floating): About 235 yen = US\$1.

Total official development assistance: \$4.5 billion (budget 1982 = 0.34% of GNP).

Membership in International Organizations

UN and its specialized agencies, such as International Monetary Fund (IMF), International Court of Justice (ICJ), General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), and International Labour Organization; International Energy Agency (IEA); Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD); INTELSAT.

The "Meiji Constitution" initiated many reforms. Eventually, in 1898, the last of the galling "unequal treaties" with Western powers was removed, signaling Japan's new status among the nations of the world. In a few decades, by creating modern social, educational, economic, military, and industrial systems, the Meiji's "controlled revolution" had transformed a feudal and isolated state into a world power.

Wars With China and Russia

The Japanese leaders of the late 19th century, alert to internal and Western "power politics," regarded the Korean peninsula as a "dagger pointed at the heart of Japan." It was over Korea that Japan became involved in war with the Chinese Empire in 1894-95 and with Russia in 1904-05. The war with China established Japan's dominant interest in Korea, while giving it the Pescadores Islands and Formosa as well. Japan defeated Russia in the war of 1904-05, and the resulting Treaty of Portsmouth awarded Japan certain rights in Manchuria and in southern Sakhalin, which Russia had received in 1875 in exchange for the Kurile Islands. These two wars gave Japan a free hand in Korea, which it formally annexed in 1910.

World War I to the Present

World War I permitted Japan, the only Asian Ally, to expand its influence in Asia and its territorial holdings in the Pacific. The postwar era brought unprecedented prosperity to the country. Japan went to the peace conference at Versailles in 1919 as one of the great military and industrial powers of the world and received official recognition as one of the "Big Five" of the new international order. It joined the League of Nations and received a mandate over Pacific islands north of the Equator formerly held by Germany.

During the 1920s, Japan progressed toward establishing a democratic system of government. However, parliamentary government was not rooted deeply enough to withstand the economic and political pressures of the 1930s. During this period, military leaders were increasingly influential.

Japan invaded Manchuria in 1931 and set up the state of Manchukuo. In 1933, Japan resigned from the League of Nations. The Japanese invasion of China in 1937 followed Japan's signing the "anti-Comintern pact" the previous year and was part of a chain of

developments culminating in the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941. After 3 years and 9 months of war, resulting in the loss of hundreds of thousands of lives and including the atomic bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, Japan signed an instrument of surrender on the U.S.S. *Missouri* in Tokyo Harbor on September 2, 1945.

As a result of World War II, Japan lost all of its recently acquired possessions and retained only the home islands. Manchukuo was dissolved, and Manchuria was returned to China; Japan renounced all claims to Formosa; Korea was granted independence; southern Sakhalin and the Kuriles were occupied by the U.S.S.R.; and the United States became the sole administering authority of the Ryukyu, Bonin, and Volcano Islands. The United States returned control of these islands to Japan by 1972 with the reversion of Okinawa.

After the war, Japan was placed under the international control of the Allied Powers through the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, Gen. Douglas MacArthur. U.S. objectives were to ensure that Japan would become a peaceful nation and to establish democratic self-government supported by the freely expressed will of the people. Political, economic, and social reforms were introduced. The method of ruling through Japanese officials and a freely elected Japanese Diet (legislature) afforded a progressive and orderly transition from the stringent controls immediately following the surrender to the restoration of full sovereignty when the treaty of peace with Japan went into effect on April 28, 1952.

Since then, Japan has been ruled by conservative governments that pursue a policy of maintaining close cooperation with the West. The institutions of parliamentary democracy have become progressively stronger. The post-treaty period also has been marked by tremendous economic growth.

GOVERNMENT

Japan's parliamentary government—a constitutional monarchy—operates within the framework of a constitution that became effective on May 3, 1947. Sovereignty, previously embodied in the emperor, is vested in the Japanese people, and the emperor is defined as the symbol of the state. Japan has universal adult suffrage with a secret ballot for all elective offices. The government consists of an executive branch, responsible to the Diet, and an independent judicial

branch. The government is essentially a parliamentary system patterned on the British model, with a House of Representatives and a House of Councilors.

Executive power is vested in a cabinet composed of the prime minister and ministers of state, all of whom must be civilians. The prime minister, who must be a member of the Diet, is appointed by the emperor on designation by the Diet and has the power to appoint and remove ministers, the majority of whom must be from the Diet.

Japan's judicial system, based on Roman law, consists of several levels of courts with the Supreme Court as the final judicial authority. The Japanese Constitution includes a bill of rights similar to the U.S. Bill of Rights, and the Supreme Court has the right of judicial review. Japanese courts do not use a jury system, and there are no administrative courts or claims courts. Because of the system's basis in Roman law, court decisions are made in accordance with statute law, and only Supreme Court decisions have any direct effect on later interpretation of points of law.

The constitution requires that regulations for the organization and administration of local governments be "in accordance with the principle of local autonomy." However, Japan does not have a federal system, and its 47 prefectures are not sovereign entities in the sense that U.S. states are. Most are not financially self-sufficient but depend on the central government for subsidies. Governors of prefectures, mayors of municipalities, and prefectural and municipal assembly members are popularly elected for 4-year terms.

Principal Government Officials

Prime Minister—Yasuhiro Nakasone

Ministers

Justice—Akira Hatano

Foreign—Shintaro Abe

Finance—Noboru Takeshita

Education—Mitsuo Setoyama

Health and Welfare—Yoshiro Hayashi

Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries—

Iwazo Kaneko

International Trade and Industry—

Sadanori Yamanaka

Transport—Takashi Hasegawa

Posts and Telecommunications—

Tokutaro Higaki

Labor—Akira Ono

Construction—Hideo Utsumi

Home Affairs and Chairman, National

Safety Commission—Sachio

Yamamoto

1ST STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

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MAY 2, 1985, THURSDAY, AM CYCLE

*Middle East
and Peace*

LENGTH: 170 words

HEADLINE: JORDANIAN MONARCH SAYS EUROPEAN SUPPORT IS IMPORTANT STEP

DATELINE: AMMAN, MAY 2

KEYWORD: HUSSEIN

BODY:

KING HUSSEIN OF JORDAN TOLD VISITING BELGIAN FOREIGN MINISTER LEO TINDEMANS TODAY THAT EUROPEAN COMMUNITY SUPPORT FOR A JORDANIAN-PALESTINIAN ACCORD WAS AN IMPORTANT STEP IN THE DIRECTION OF MIDDLE EAST PEACE.

HUSSEIN PRAISED A RECENT STATEMENT BY COMMUNITY FOREIGN MINISTERS WELCOMING THE ACCORD REACHED IN FEBRUARY BETWEEN THE KING AND PALESTINIAN LEADER YASSER ARAFAT.

UNDER THE ACCORD, JORDAN AND THE PALESTINE LIBERATION ORGANISATION (PLO) AGREED TO ACT JOINTLY IN EFFORTS TO SOLVE THE PALESTINIAN PROBLEM AND BRING LASTING PEACE TO THE REGION.

REFERRING TO THE COMMUNITY STATEMENT, HUSSEIN TOLD TINDEMANS: 'THIS CLEAR SUPPORT FOR THE JORDAN-PALESTINIAN AGREEMENT IS AN IMPORTANT STEP TOWARDS INTERNATIONAL SUPPORT FOR PEACE EFFORTS AND FOR THE AGREEMENT TO ACHIEVE A PEACEFUL SETTLEMENT OF THE MIDDLE EAST ISSUE.'

THE KING'S REMARKS WERE QUOTED BY THE OFFICIAL JORDANIAN NEWS AGENCY PETRA WHICH SAID HUSSEIN ALSO BRIEFED TINDEMANS ON RECENT JORDANIAN CONTACTS WITH THE UNITED STATES ON MIDDLE EAST PEACE.

LEXIS NEXIS LEXIS NEXIS

3RD STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

The Associated Press

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May 1, 1985, Wednesday, PM cycle

SECTION: International News

LENGTH: 462 words

HEADLINE: Asks At May Day Rally Who Else But America Would Give Egypt That Much Aid

BYLINE: By MAURICE GUINDI, Associated Press Writer

DATELINE: CAIRO, Egypt

KEYWORD: Mubarak

BODY:

President Hosni Mubarak told a May Day rally today that America will give Egypt \$2.315 billion in economic and military aid in the coming fiscal year, and asked who else would give Egypt that much money.

"Who else is going to give me \$2.315 billion as a grant?" Mubarak said. "I am not defending America ... but it is helping me. Am I going to accept or refuse?"

Mubarak compared the \$2.315 billion 1985-86 aid figure with this fiscal year's \$2.2 billion in economic and military aid from the United States.

He did not mention Egypt's request for supplemental aid of about \$1.8 billion for the two years.

He emphasized that Egypt was making no concessions to the United States in return for its aid, and he noted Egypt's refusal to provide military bases to the United States.

Mubarak said the aim of his Washington visit in March was twofold - "to urge the United States to reactivate its role in the peace process as a partner with a special responsibility ... and to guarantee the stability of economic and military cooperation between the two countries.

"These two objectives were realized satisfactorily."

He said the United States also is "moving toward a solution of the Palestinian problem." This was an apparent reference to a Middle East exploratory tour by U.S. envoy Richard Murphy that ended Sunday.

The State Department has said the trip by Murphy, an assistant secretary of state, produced no breakthroughs, but did not result in setbacks.

Secretary of State George Shultz is due to visit Israel, Egypt and Jordan May 10-14.

LEXIS NEXIS LEXIS NEXIS

The Associated Press, May 1, 1985

Mubarak today defended Egypt's special relationship with the United States, and called his Washington visit "the most successful of all my visits to the United States."

Mubarak told the rally he is willing to meet anywhere with Israeli Prime Minister Shimon Peres, but only after Israel agrees to send a territorial dispute to arbitration and meets two other conditions demanded by Egypt - Israel's troop withdrawal from Lebanon and "movement on the Palestinian problem."

Mubarak forcefully supported the right of the Palestine Liberation Organization to choose representatives to Middle East peace talks.

Egypt's territorial dispute with Israel is over ownership of Taba, a 250-acre tract on the Gulf of Aqaba.

Egypt, which signed a peace treaty with Israel in 1979, withdrew its ambassador to the Jewish state in September 1982 to protest the Lebanon invasion in June 1982 and a massacre of Palestinian refugees there by pro-Israeli Lebanese militias.

Today, Mubarak welcomed the Israeli troop withdrawal from Lebanon now under way as "a step in the right direction."

He said that once the three Egyptian conditions have been met, "I shall be prepared to meet him (Peres) anywhere, and there will be no problem."

LEXIS NEXIS LEXIS NEXIS

10TH STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

Proprietary to the United Press International 1985

January 27, 1985, Sunday, BC cycle

SECTION: Regional News

DISTRIBUTION: Illinois

LENGTH: 516 words

HEADLINE: Russian exile decries Soviet prison law

DATELINE: ST. LOUIS

KEYWORD: Solzhenitsyn

BODY:

Natalya Solzhenitsyn, the wife of exiled Russian writer Alexander Solzhenitsyn, says a new Soviet law allows sentences of prisoners without granting them second trials.

Solzhenitsyn, whose husband authored 'The Gulag Archipelago' - the epic work about life in Soviet prison camps -- termed the law 'a new Gulag.'

The law, added to the Soviet constitution during the 15-month rein of the late Soviet leader Yuri V. Andropov, Solzhenitsyn says allows prisoners to be sentenced to additional time without trial once they are imprisoned.

'Most Americans have no idea about this law, No. 183,' she said. 'They can spend a life in prison. No other country has such a law.'

Solzhenitsyn made her comments to the St. Louis Post-Dispatch while in town for a performance of the Kammergild Chamber Orchestera. Her son, Ignat, 12, is concert pianist with the orchestra which was scheduled to perform Sunday at the St. Louis Art Museum.

Solzhenitsyn, along with her husband and three sons, was exiled from the Soviet Union in the winter of 1974.

She said she was concerned for Sergei Khodorovich, a man who administered a welfare fund in Russia that her husband set up for families of Soviet political prisoners. Solzhenitsyn said word reached her late last week that Khodorovich had been charged with breaking the law while in a criminal prison in Norilsk near the Arctic Circle in easter Siberia. He has been in that camp since March, she said.

No specifics of the charge are known in the West. Under the law, Khodorovich's three-year prison term can be extended indefinitely. As far as she knows, no additional sentence had been handed down.

A news conference Solzhenitsyn held in Washington in the fall of 1983 just before Khodorovich's original sentencing, and the public mention of his case by President Reagan seem to have pressured Soviet authorities to sentence Khodorovich to three years, a relatively light term, she said.

Proprietary to the United Press International, January 27, 1985

But she says now that the international limelight has dimmed, this second charge could keep him in prison indefinitely.

'Sergei was never a political man,' she said. 'Not a dissident at all. He never even wrote a dissenting letter. However, Soviet authorities 'followed him everywhere, bugged his home, searched his letters,' she said.

Khodorovich was arrested in April 1983 and was tried Dec. 14, 1983.

Khodorovich, who took over the fund in 1977, knew the risks he was taking in distributing help through the Solzhenitsyn fund, she said. He frequently described his work as being an outgrowth of his new belief in Christianity after an atheistic upbringing, she said.

The fund receives all world rights from the sale of the 'The Gulag Archipelago.' The family gets no money for the book, which won her husband the 1970 Nobel Prize for Literature.

Since no private foundations are allowed in the Soviet Union, the Russian Fund For Persecuted Persons and Their Families, was incorporated in Switzerland in April 1974. Natalya Solzhenitsyn serves as international president of the fund.

The Solzhenitsyn's now live in a rural area of Vermont.

13TH STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

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April 30, 1985, Tuesday, Late City Final Edition

SECTION: Section A; Page 30, Column 1; Editorial Desk

LENGTH: 350 words

HEADLINE: Peru Tries Democratic Change

*Minkits
Indian in
Nicaragua*

BODY:

In Latin America, preserving democracy has always been even harder than periodically restoring it. If Peru actually inaugurates Alan Garcia Perez, the victorious candidate of the American Popular Revolutionary Alliance, as president in July, it will mark the first time in 40 years that power there has been transferred democratically.

That achievement has become more likely since the withdrawal from active campaigning of Alfonso Barrantes Langan, an independent Marxist, who ran second and would be the only opponent in a runoff. Mr. Barrantes recognized that he had no chance; he drew 23 percent in this month's first round, against Mr. Garcia's 47 percent.

Mr. Garcia's party was founded and led for half a century by Victor Raul Haya de la Torre, a charismatic, controversial politician who died in 1979. Under him the Revolutionary Alliance was Peru's major civilian party, a factor in every democratic election without ever attaining power. It is now approaching power because all its main rivals, including the military, have had their turn and failed. Sadly, this also applies to the outgoing civilian Government of President Fernando Belaunde Terry, who five years ago won a convincing 45 percent of the vote. This year, his party's candidate managed only 5 percent. President Belaunde's term was marred by deep recession, spiraling inflation, a crushing foreign debt and a brutal counterinsurgency campaign against the Shining Path terrorists. Peruvian society, divided by regional and ethnic inequalities, became even more demoralized.

Now it banks on the 35-year-old Mr. Garcia. To the extent that he fits any political classification, he is a man of the moderate left. After the strong showing of Mr. Barrantes's party, the balance of congressional power will be further left.

Left-wing civilian government is a novelty for Peru. But there are no known ideological solutions to its major challenges: combating terrorism by democratic means and paying overdue bills with inadequate resources. Mr. Garcia will need all his charisma, and abundant help from democratic friends.

TYPE: Editorial

SUBJECT: Terms not available

7TH STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

The Associated Press

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April 28, 1985, Sunday, AM cycle

SECTION: International News

LENGTH: 413 words

HEADLINE: Sandinista claim CIA gave Rebels Surface-to-air Missiles

BYLINE: By FILADELFO ALEMAN, Associated Press Writer

DATELINE: MANAGUA, Nicaragua

KEYWORD: Nicaragua -CIA

BODY:

Defense Minister Humberto Ortega on Sunday claimed the Reagan administration is providing anti-Sandinista rebels with surface-to-air missiles.

He said the Soviet-designed SAM-7 missiles, which are shoulder-fired, were acquired by the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency and given to the rebels.

The Reagan administration will be responsible for "any situation that might come out of the possession of this type of weapons in the hands of irregular forces," said Ortega, brother of President Daniel Ortega.

The SAM-7s could be obtained by "irregular forces that fight in other countries, such as El Salvador" and be used "for terrorist ends," he added.

Leftist guerrillas are fighting the U.S.-backed government in El Salvador, and the Reagan administration has accused Nicaragua of supplying the Salvadoran guerrillas with weapons.

Nicaragua's army has Soviet-made surface-to-air missiles that destroyed at least one rebel plane last year.

Last week, a Nicaraguan rebel leader, Indalecio Rodriguez, told The Associated Press that his group, the Nicaraguan Democratic Force, has SAM-7 missiles in its arsenal.

Rodriguez refused to say how many SAM-7s the rebels have, but he said they had "enough" to counter the Soviet MI-24 helicopters the Sandinistas are believed to have received last November.

Ortega also told reporters that 200 rebels were killed and 800 were wounded in a recent artillery attack on a guerrilla camp in northern Nicaragua.

He said the base was near Wamblan on the Honduran border in Jinotega province, about 125 miles north of Managua, but did not say when the attack occurred.

The Associated Press, April 28, 1985

In another development, the Defense Ministry announced that rebels attacked a government construction plant Saturday night, destroying 16 trucks, a medical post and a commissary. It did not mention any casualties in the assault near Condega, 125 miles northeast of the capital.

The government also announced it had released 14 Miskito Indians who had been jailed for counter-revolutionary activities. Lumberto Campbell, the Sandinista representative for the Atlantic coast, said they were released as part of an agreement signed April 22 in Mexico between the Sandinista government and Misurasata, a rebel group made up of Miskito, Sumo and Rama Indians.

The Miskitos, most of whom live along the Atlantic coast, have had strained relations with the Sandinistas. They accuse the Sandinistas of trying to imposed Marxism on them and not respecting their culture.

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April 28, 1985, Sunday, Late City Final Edition

SECTION: Section 4; Page 3, Column 1; Week in Review Desk

LENGTH: 969 words

HEADLINE: AID VOTE IS A POLITICAL BLOW FOR NICARAGUAN REBELS

BYLINE: By STEPHEN KINZER

DATELINE: MANAGUA, Nicaragua

BODY:

The House vote last week that cut off American military aid to the Nicaraguan rebels is unlikely to have an immediate effect on their fighting ability, diplomats and Sandinista Government officials say. "They can get \$14 million from a lot of different places, so the money isn't that great a loss," a Western Ambassador said. "The real damage is more difficult to measure. You have to wonder how many people are going to want to get behind a cause that the United States Congress has abandoned."

The contras, as the insurgents are called, will also face new logistical problems in obtaining their arms and munitions. They may have to venture directly into the Byzantine world of international weapons sales, where the C.I.A., through its network of agents in Europe and Latin America, formerly served as a go-between.

The House vote placed Honduras and Costa Rica, which have tacitly supported the anti-Sandinista war, in an awkward position. Both countries have allowed contras to operate from their territory and must now consider whether to follow Congress's lead and make life more difficult for them.

The principal contra leader, Adolfo Calero Portocarrero of the Nicaraguan Democratic Force, said he anticipated no financial trouble; international attention generated by the debate in Washington had attracted new private donors. "On Tuesday, we received a considerable commitment from a foreigner, not an American, for much more than we have ever received from any one person," he said. "People with real money are calling."

Speaking before the vote, Nicaragua's President Daniel Ortega Saavedra repeated his offer of amnesty to rebel soldiers. A lieutenant in the state security agency said the offer applies to anyone who surrenders, even high officers in the contra forces. At least one senior rebel commander was reported to be taking up the amnesty offer. The Government also announced that it would comply with a pledge it made in February and send 100 Cuban advisers home this week. But Mr. Ortega insisted that events in Washington would not be permitted to change the character of the Nicaraguan Government. "The United States still doesn't understand that this is an irreversible revolutionary process," he said, addressing a crowd in La Libertad, his home town. "Here there can be no backward steps." As the contras consider how to deal with their setback in Washington, Sandinista commanders are acting to reinforce their already considerable military superiority. They have moved thousands of families from

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rural areas where sympathy was strong for the rebels, hoping to dry up sources of supply for rebel bands. They have brought new and powerful artillery pieces to the front, and have pressed ahead with the controversial policy of military conscription. But perhaps the mightiest weapon in the Sandinista arsenal, the Soviet-made MI-24 helicopter gunship, has not been seen in battle. The decision not to use it, diplomats said, has probably been based at least partly on political considerations. Introducing Soviet gunships, with their devastating firepower, might well have had an effect on the debate in Washington.

Moscow's Contribution

Although the contras cannot boast of great military success, one of their goals - crippling the economy - has been all but achieved. On city street corners and in small villages, complaints about the Sandinistas are as often economic as political. Big price increases announced last week were the latest in a series of economic shocks, which Sandinista leaders blame on the fighting and the pressure from the Reagan Administration. President Ortega announced last week that he would soon visit Moscow to seek increased Soviet economic assistance. Eastern European countries account for a growing percentage of Nicaragua's foreign trade, and there is considerable speculation about how generous the new Kremlin leadership will be with Nicaragua.

Mr. Ortega announced his trip only days after President Reagan said that Soviet military personnel had been spotted in Nicaraguan battle zones near the Honduran border.

The White House said a small group of Russians were "probably there as military advisers rather than involved in actual combat." But Soviet military aid thus far has consisted principally of weapons. Cubans and others provide military advice and assistance in the war areas.

The Sandinistas remain anxious to renew their talks with the United States, which were held in Manzanillo, Mexico, until Washington suspended them this year. The Administration now insists that the Sandinistas talk instead to contra leaders, but they have refused to do so. "The dog is the least responsible member of the household," Mr. Ortega said in rejecting dialogue with the contras.

"You have to talk with the one who orders the dog around. In this case, the owner of the dog, the one who feeds and supports it, is the Government of the United States."

A leading advocate of talks with the rebels, the Archbishop of Managua, Miguel Obando y Bravo, was named a Cardinal last week. Although he is a sharp critic of the Sandinistas, Mr. Ortega paid him a congratulatory visit.

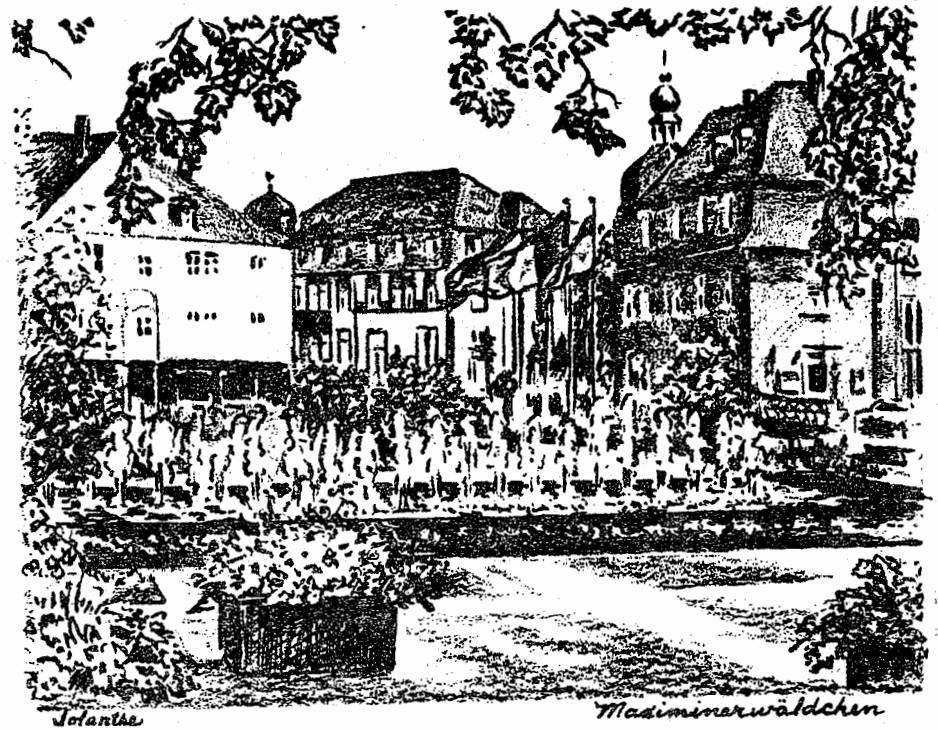
The Sandinistas have also been willing to talk with Brooklyn Rivera, the Miskito Indian leader whose indigenous coalition, Misurasata, joined forces with the contras. Last week, there were indications that this dialogue was making progress. In a joint communique, the Sandinista Front and Misurasata said they would try to avoid military conflict while the Government brings food and medicine to Indian areas and tries to re-establish fishing and other industries there. The Government also promised to pardon all Indian prisoners accused of anti-Government acts. The two sides agreed to meet again in Bogota, Colombia, late next month.

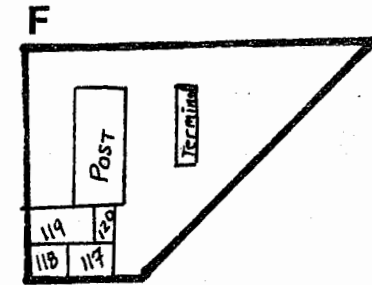
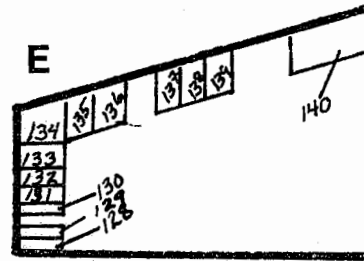
(c) 1985 The New York Times, April 28, 1985

GRAPHIC: Photo of President Daniel Ortega Saavedra

SUBJECT: Terms not available

WELCOME!





When an Emergency arises after normal duty hours--

Resource People to Contact for Aid:

Sponsor's First Sgt. _____ Phone _____

Sponsor's Commander _____ Phone _____

Chaplain on call- Contact the Security Police Desk _____

Lawyer on call Contact the Security Police Desk _____

American Red Cross After Hours Worker:

Contact the Base Operator. _____

TIC TOC SHOP

Located in Housing, they sell clocks and Wedgewood China. The hours are the same as the BX. Lay-a-way plans are available. They do some estimating for damaged goods.

TOYLAND Housing Shopping Plaza

Tues, Wed, Fri 1000-1730
Thurs 1130-1900
Sat 0900-1430

SHOPPING ON THE ECONOMY

Although listings in this booklet of places to shop and buy does not constitute an endorsement by the base or the USAF, many military members and their dependents have indicated their pleasure with the products and services received at these locations.

BERMEL-MEYER CANDLE FACTORY IN TRIER

Many types of candles are available: Decorative, mushrooms and mushroom houses, musical, everlasting, scented and plain. Wrought iron and wooden candle stands are available. Directions: As you head into Trier on 51, you come to the stop light at the Kaiser Wilhelm Bridge. Continue straight ahead, you are on Kolnerstrasse, to the Esso Station just before the railroad tracks, angle to the left before the Romer Bridge, approximately two blocks after crossing the tracks. A large yellow German sign reading "Kerzen" appears with "Candle" on a black and white sign directly under it. Pull into the alley. The shop is towards the back. Hours are Mon-Fri 0800-1300; Sat 1800-1300. The address is 39 Aachenerstrasse, Trier.

FLEA MARKETS

METZ, FRANCE Held on the first Saturday of each month. Be there early, 1700 or before. Lasts from daylight to 1400.

BITBURG, GERMANY Held on the second Friday of every month. Located at the Neu Markt, downtown.

ECHTERNACH, LUXEMBOURG Held on the second Wednesday of each month.

HARMAN FRANK KG (Factory and Import Outlet)
6783 Dahn Pfalz Tel. 06391-1203
Hours: Mon-Fri 0800-1200, 1300-1700
Sat 1800-1300

They sell baskets and wicker furniture here.

HARRY'S GIFT SHOP 675 Kaiserslautern, 5-11 Mannheimer Strasse
Tel. 0631-67081

Hours: Mon, Tues, Thurs, Fri
0900-1800
Fri & Sat
0800-1300

German wooden ornaments, nutcrackers, Dresden angels, Berlin dolls, paintings and more. They accept credit cards.

SCHULTZ KITCHENWARE SHOP IN LANDSCHIED

8 Schulstrasse Mon-Fri 0800-1800
Sat 0800-1200

Copper pans, enamel ware (including seconds), plastic ware and all kinds of kitchen gadgets are sold here. See appendix for map.

VILLEROY & BOCH PORCELAIN (Factory)

Luxembourg, Luxembourg. Rollingergrund Street. They also have a shop in Metlach. Fine china and some crystal here.

WACHSWAREN FABRIK AUGUST HAMACHER (Candle Factory)

55 Trier, Thebaerstrasse 16 - Tel. 42166

SHOPPING INFORMATION

SPICE LIST

English

Allspice
Arrowroot
Basil
Bay Leaf

German

Nelkenpfeffer
Pfeilwurzelmahl
Basilikum
Lorbeerblatt

COMMISSARY Housing Sun, Mon Closed
 Tues, Wed 0930-1800
 Thurs 1130-1900
 Fri 0900-1800
 Sat 0900-1600

Groceries, meat products, produce and household items may be purchased here. Special orders may be placed. Twenty-four (24) hours are required for meat orders; other items take longer.

FLOWER SHOP Housing Tues, Wed, Fri 1030-1800
 Thurs 1200-1830
 Sat 0900-1430

They have cut flowers, plants and can wire flowers.

FOODLAND Housing Mon-Fri 1000-1900
 Sat 1000-1700
 Sun 1030-1600

Here you will find soft drinks, food items, drug and toiletry items, stationery, party decorations, tobacco, shoe care items, light bulbs, contact paper, etc. Handy for food when the Commissary is not open.

GARAGE-AAFES Housing, Bldg. 83 Mon-Fri 0800-1700

GAS STATION - AAFES Housing Tues-Fri 0900-1800
 Sat 0900-1700
 Sun 1100-1500

NORITAKI Housing

The hours are the same as the BX. Lay-a-way plans are available; some estimating for damaged goods. They sell dishes and figurines.

PARTS STORE - AAFES Housing, Bldg. 83
 Mon 1030-1730
 Tues-Fri 0800-1730
 Sat 1800-1500

CONVERSION SIZES C-Continental E-England A-American

WOMAN'S DRESSES AND SUITS

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

MISSES DRESSES AND SUITS

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

JR. MISS DRESSES AND COATS

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

INFANTS AND SMALL CHILDREN

Measure height from tip to toe, for example:
 36 inch. tall is 92 cm. - thus size 92
 40 inch. tall is 102 cm. - thus size 102

MEN'S SUITS AND OVERCOATS

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

MEN'S SHIRTS

A & E	14	14 1/2	15	15 1/2	16	16 1/2	17
C	36	37	38	39	41	42	43

HATS

A & E	6 1/2	6 5/8	6 3/4	6 7/8	7	7 1/4	7 1/2	7 3/4
C	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60

affidavits, rental agreements, bills of sale and similar documents. Advice will be given concerning adoption, name change, citizenship and naturalization, contracts, domestic relations, estates, insurance, real estate, taxation, lawsuits and other personal legal problems. This office also processes claims for damage to your household goods in conjunction with the Transportation Office (TMO). These services are available Monday through Friday by appointment. Call the office for more information. In time of emergency, when legal assistance is necessary, an on-call lawyer can be reached by calling the security police desk.

The Library is located in Bldg. 304 and has a large collection of books, periodicals, records and tapes. They can also get other books for you through inter-library loan. Books are checked out for two weeks to a month and may be renewed. The hours are: Monday-Thursday 1100-2100 and Saturday, Sunday and holidays 1200-1800. Phone 7268.

Special Services is located in Bldg. 102, phone 7620 and 7091. Applications are available here for a special ration/identification card to use in the French Commissary and BX facilities in nearby Trier. Approval of the application may take six weeks to three months. Once the approval is received, take the authorization to the main BX in Trier. Turn it into the office personnel there. In about two weeks you can pick up your card. If a member of your immediate family comes to visit you may apply to Special Services for a letter authorizing your guest to enter the AAFES facilities with you, but they will not be authorized to make purchases.

If you are active duty military and do not own a car, or a DoD civilian with TDY orders, and if you have a car rental contract with you, Special Services can write you a letter enabling you to purchase gas coupons for the rental car. Call the office if you would like to know more about any of these services.

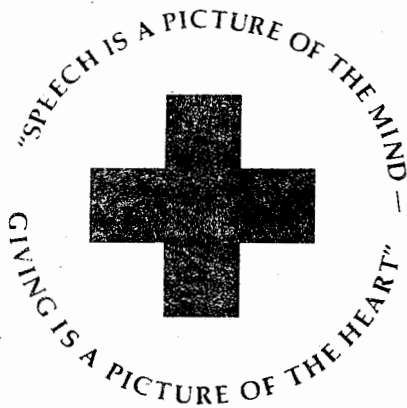
SKIING IN THE BITBURG AREA

Within an hours drive from Bitburg, there are two ski facilities. The Pruem military community north of Bitburg, has ski equipment for rent. Any information or directions can be obtained from our recreation center. Their number is 7252. Another ski facility is in Erbskopf. It has two runs and a "bunny" run. Follow Rt. 50 through Wittlich and Bernkastel to the intersection of 50 and 327. Go south on 327 to Erbskopf. The skiing area is clearly marked. An entrance fee of 2DM and 1DM per run is charged. Call 06504-316 for conditions.



TELEPHONES

To arrange for a civilian telephone in your home, have the sponsor of the household go to the German Bundespost office located at the Base Recreation Center. In Base Housing you can take over a previous resident's phone within sixty days of his termination by making arrangements at the Bundespost to transfer the phone. You will pay the transfer fee, but it is considerably lower than the normal installation fee. On the economy, the phone must be transferred within thirty days of termination. Allow two to four weeks for a new installation. Arrangements for termination of phone service are also made at the Bundespost Office.



Volunteer programs:

The Nursing Program provides a variety of services in the hospital and community including instruction in courses such as "Preparation for Parenthood;" The Safety Program offers courses in First Aid, CPR, and Water Safety. Volunteers work at many other tasks in a variety of areas on base such as the hospital, dental clinic, legal office, schools, orderly rooms, and as caseworkers in the Field Office. For complete information call the Field Director at 7169.

The Educational Center is located in Bldg. 304. It offers counseling, testing, tutoring programs toward a high school diploma, undergraduate and graduate college programs, as well as some correspondence courses. Spoken German and French classes cost between \$15-20 and help you learn the languages as well as learning the culture and customs of the two countries. For more information on any of these programs, call the center at 7602.



$$E=MC^2$$

To direct dial the States from a civilian phone, dial 001+ area code + seven digit number. For instructions or information on international calls, dial 00118, International Information. To contact the overseas operator for collect or person-to-person calls, dial 0010. For dialing instructions for calls within Germany, dial 0018, German Information. For repair of your phone, dial 0017 and for telegrams, dial 0113.

If you do not have your own phone you can make local and long-distance calls within Germany on any of the German pay-phones on base (make sure you have enough change). Some of these are located at the Housing BX, the Officers Club, the NCO Club, the Base Theatre, the Bowling Alley, and near Housing Bldg. 13. To use a German pay phone, pick up the receiver and place either two ten pfennig pieces or one fifty pfennig piece in the slot. When you do so, you can see the coins in the glass collector in the face of the box. You dial your number and, assuming your call goes through, you will have a connection and be able to start talking. If all the money disappears before you finish talking, you will be cut off and have to start over again. So as the last coin drops down, deposit another and another until you are finished.

International long-distance calls can be made through the Bundespost Office (open 0830-1230 and 1330-1630). You will have to pay the attendant on duty in Deutsche Marks upon completion of your call, if it was not a collect call. In addition, collect calls to the States can be placed through the Recreation Center from 1230-1330 and 1630-2130 weekdays and 1000-2130 on weekends and German holidays.

Telephone bills must be paid in Deutsche Marks at the Bundespost Office. The bill is due immediately and payment should be made no later than seven days from the date in the block 23 "Absendtag". Failure to pay within the above time will result in a temporary disconnection. Further information on installation, transfer, termination, rates and billing can be obtained at the Bundespost Office.

International Friendship Club Everyone is welcome! The club holds regular monthly get-togethers every third Friday at Zangerles Eck Restaurant in downtown Bitburg. People from many different countries are participants. Dinners, dances and picnics are among the activities offered. The club's purpose is to promote international friendship on a personal level. For more information contact the Information Office, Lydie Hengen, at 7302.

LaLeche League is a group of breastfeeding mothers. Announcements and information are posted on hospital bulletin boards.

Motorcycle Club meets each Thursday at 2000 at the Edelweiss Restaurant (just outside the housing area). Besides the regular meetings, the club organizes tours. Helpful information related to owning and maintaining motorcycles is shared.

Rod & Gun Club is located in Bldg. T557. It offers members a variety of hunting, fishing, camping and back-packing equipment, as well as hiking boots in their retail outlet. They have a skeet range. Various activities such as country and western dances are scheduled on weekends.

Scouting There is an active scouting program at Bitburg which includes: Cubs and Brownies, Boy Scouts and Girl Scouts, and Explorer Scouts. Contact the MWR Office for the name of the scout leaders. Phone 7901.

Ski Club Inquire at the Rec Center for details.

Spangdahlem Speedway Dirt track racing with old VW's can be fun for spectators and racers alike. Events are publicized through base-wide flyer distribution.

TOPS: Take Off Pounds Sensibly meets every Monday from 1900-2000 in the basement of Bldg. 11.

Varsity Sports are very big here-- see Bitburg AB Guide.

MULLERTHAL: A little Switzerland with many places to park your car and walk along the river, climb limestone rock formations or picnic. From Echternach follow signs to Vianden to Grundhof (Rt. 10), turn left and follow signs to Mullerthal, which is along the River Ernz Moire. About a forty-five minute drive from Bitburg.

OTHER PLACES OF INTEREST

BIRRESBORN: Here is a mineral water plant, called the Phoenix Fountain. They have tours every weekday in German at 1100.

BITBURG: The Heimats Museum des Kreises Bitburg (#6 on the Bitburg map), is open Monday through Friday, except Wednesday, from 0900-1100. English translations are available for a small charge. Also, all over the town are small parks that provide a change-of-pace for children and adults.

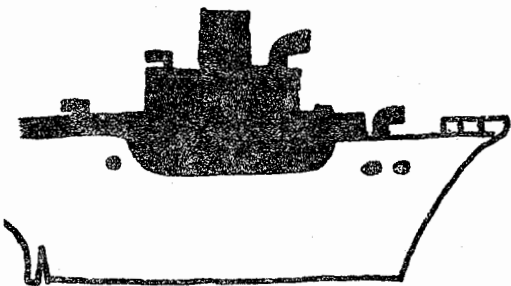
BOLLENDORF: A wild game preserve which is open daily 0900-1200 and 1400-1800, starting Easter. A small fee is charged. There is a fitness trail near the castle.

BERNKASTEL/KUES: Wine country and beautiful scenery including half-timbered houses and castle ruins. There are also boat excursions on the Mosel. Here they have a wine festival and many cellars for wine-tasting.

BURRESHEIM: Located near Mayen, it has a castle from the Fourteenth-Fifteenth Centuries with a later garden, a large collection of furniture and art objects. The tour costs a small fee and lasts about forty-five minutes.

BURG COCHEM: An old Fourteenth Century Imperial Castle, which was destroyed in the Seventeenth Century and rebuilt to original plans in the Nineteenth Century. Located in the northern Mosel valley; take the Koblenz autobahn, exit Cochem. It is about a one and one half hour drive from Bitburg.

THE RECREATION CENTER



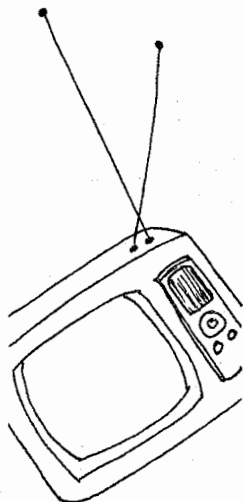
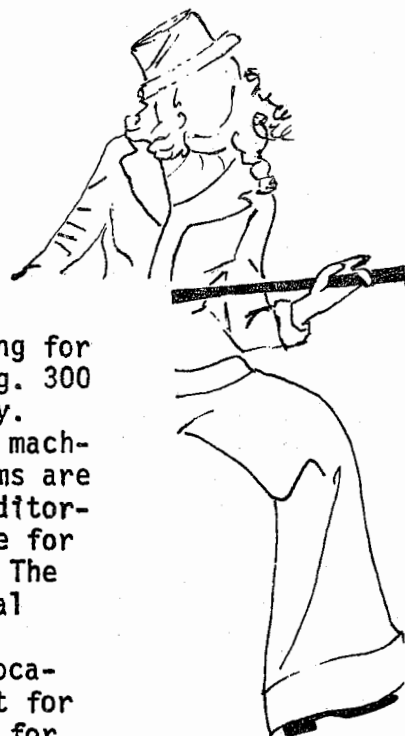
The Rec Center has something for everyone. It is located in Bldg. 300 and is open from 1000-2200 daily. Phone 7252. A TV room, pinball machines, pool tables and music rooms are available daily. A kitchen, auditorium and stage are also available for talent nights, USO shows, etc. The Rec Center hosts several seasonal parties, dinners and dances.

The Photo Hobby Shop is located in the center with equipment for the experienced and instructors for the beginner.

Classes are available in everything from Karate to Bellydancing. Many base clubs hold their meetings here. Rec Center bulletin boards will keep you up to date on club meetings and local events.

From the Rec Center you can place long distance collect calls to the states - fill out a MARSgram - or call any of the Armed Forces Recreational Centers. Local calls can be made also.

The tour and travel desk provides information on travel opportunities. A down payment is necessary to hold your space on a tour. All arrangements for the tours are made at this desk. It is on a first-come-first-served basis.



GONDORF: Hochwild-Schutzpark has a restaurant with an outside terrace, a summer toboggan track and walking paths through the Deer-Park. Children enjoy this area. Drive toward Spangdahlem and turn right to Gondorf. It is a fifteen minute drive from Bitburg. Open all year and the cost for the park is 3.50 DM for adults.

IRREL: Waterfalls and camping grounds are here.

IDAR-OBERSTEIN: A jewelry and gem cutting center with an outstanding gem stone museum and an interesting Fifteenth Century church, Felsenkirche, set in the rock face above the River Nahe. About three hours drive from Bitburg.

KASSELBURG: Large Thirteenth Century castle ruins with high double towers and a fine view of surrounding volcanic countryside. It is on the Kyll River, fifteen miles east of Pruem on B-410 to Gerolstein. About one hours drive from Bitburg.

KOCKELSBURG: A beautiful walking area with a hotel and a restaurant. Open all year, Gasthaus Weisshaus has a view of Trier and a cable car on the right side, which goes back into the woods, up the hill. Drive in the direction of Trier and turn left at the sign to Kordel-Aach. It is about a twenty-minute drive from Bitburg.

KÖLN: Take Rt. 51 north to reach Köln, which has a magnificent cathedral, started in 1248 and completed in 1818, and several museums. Along the Rhine you can visit parks, a zoo and Botanical gardens, or take a boat ride on the Rhine. Also near Köln is Phantasialand, an amusement park with a Dolphin show. It is open all year. Take B-51 south from Köln to the Bruhl area.

KOMMERN: Here the Open Air Museum has villages from different areas reproduced in their entirety and a Safari Park. A small fee is charged. Take B-51 towards Köln, then take B-477 at Tondorf and go west of Kommern. You can also take a scenic drive to Nideggen, which has a castle and continue to Monschau. This would be a day trip.

PRESCHOOL

If you have children who are too young for kindergarten but are at least three years old, you may be interested in enrolling them in either a German preschool or the base preschool.

There are several German preschools nearby. Teachers in Germany are highly trained. Members of the staff speak English but children will be encouraged to speak German. Most towns have a preschool located within their communities.

The Bitburg Preschool is located in Bldgs. 50, 12, and 6. The office is in Bldg. 38 and its hours are Monday and Tuesday, 0800-1130 and 1300-1530. Phone 4316. Children are divided into age groups and attend school two, three, or five mornings or afternoons. The college-trained teachers provide a self-planned and balanced program of social and learning experiences.

PUBLICATIONS AND INFORMATION

COMMUNITY BULLETIN BOARDS are located in the Housing Shopping Center, in the entry way to the Base BX and in the Rec Center. They contain a wealth of information about animals, cars and household items for sale as well as community events.

NEWCOMER'S ORIENTATION Attendance is required of all military members; dependents are welcome to attend. The orientation is held each Thursday morning at 0800 in Bldg. 239 and includes a film, information about the base, driver's licenses, base regulations, educational programs and local customs. It ends with a bus

ORSCHOLTZ: Location of a wildlife park, a playground and a hiking area. Leave Trier on B-51 toward Saarbrücken and make a right turn to Orscholtz near Mettlach. About a one and one half hour drive from Bitburg.

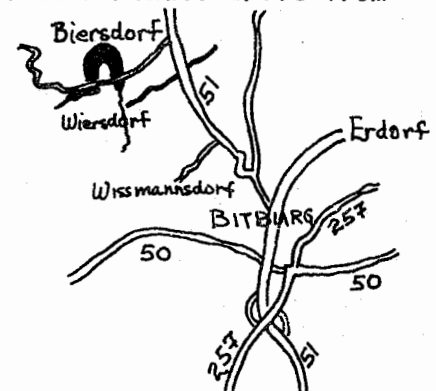
BURG RAMSTEIN: The ruins are set in beautiful surroundings with many walking trails and a hotel and restaurant. Travel toward Trier, turn left and go through Welschbillig toward Kordel. The castle is located two miles this side of Kordel. About a thirty minute drive from Bitburg.

BURG SCHONECKEN: The castle is situated on the right, up the hill, above the town. Park the car and walk up to the castle. It is a scenic area. Take B-51 to the castle, which is south of Pruem. About a forty-five minute drive from Bitburg.

SPEICHER: Here there is a pottery plant (PLEWA) and a ceramic museum.

STAUSEE: Location of a recreation area centered around a man-made lake in Biersdorf. It has a picnic area, playgrounds and hiking areas. In season, rowboats and paddle boats are available for rental and there is an outdoor pool. The Sports Hotel there has a warm-water indoor pool, which is open year round and where everyone must wear bathing caps. The rates are reasonable. Hours are:

Monday and Thursday, 0800-1300 and 1700-2000; Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday, 0800-2000; Saturday 0800-1800; and Sunday, 1000-1200. To reach Stausee, follow the signs through Bitburg. About a fifteen minute drive from Bitburg.



MEDICAL CARE FOR YOUR DEPENDENTS IN YOUR ABSENCE

If you are planning a trip and intend to leave your children in another adult's care, it would be wise to obtain a power-of-attorney. Naming a specific individual as your attorney-in-fact enables that person to make decisions concerning your child's medical care, if it becomes necessary. It takes about five minutes to obtain a power of attorney. An alternative is to sign a release form at the outpatient records department in the hospital.

MONEY, MONEY



We have two banking facilities at Bitburg and both provide the basic services: checking and savings accounts and loans.

The Credit Union is in Bldg. 445 (down the road from the German Canteen). Hours are from 0830 until 1400, Monday through Friday. Both checking and savings accounts draw interest and there is no service charge. They are often a good first stop for car loans.

The American Express bank has two offices. One is on the base, Bldg. 115 (near the Base BX). Hours are 0900 - 1300; 1400 - 1530 Monday through Friday. Paydays hours are 0830 - 1300; 1400 - 1600. The second office is located in the housing shopping complex. Hours are 0930 - 1200 and 1300 - 1530 Tuesday through Friday; On Saturday 0900 - 1200. Payday Hours are 0830 - 1200; 1300 - 1600. If a payday falls on a Monday, the bank will be open on Monday and closed on the following Wednesday.

Both offices can provide you with traveler's checks, money orders, Deutsche Marks (DM), or other foreign currencies. The bank will buy back foreign currencies, but bills only, no coins, except German coins. The American Express office at Spangdahlem has a travel service.

SPECIAL TICKETS

German Rail Tourist Card is an unlimited mileage ticket for non-Germans to use on German trains. It is available at train stations in Bonn, Bremen, Dusseldorf, Frankfurt, Hamburg, Hanover, Cologne, Munich, Nurnberg, Saarbrucken and Stuttgart. You must have a passport to purchase this ticket.

Mini-Group Rates are available for two adults, one child, two adults and one child over twelve, three adults and two children, or five adults.

Family passes are available offering half-price travel for one year to all members of one family.

TAKING THE BUS

Base Shuttles operate between housing and the base. Schedules are posted at well-marked stops. There are also base busses that go to Spangdahlem, Pruem, downtown Bitburg and the "White Swan," which goes to all the Air Base in Germany.

The German Bus Terminal in Bitburg is behind the main post office (see Bitburg map). Schedules are posted here and information about inter-city transportation is available during normal work hours, Monday through Friday.

INEXPENSIVE TRAVEL IN EUROPE

TRAVEL TO BERLIN

If you have wondered what life is like behind the Iron Curtain and cannot afford a trip to Russia, Berlin offers you the opportunity to see it first hand. West Berlin is a large city of about two million. East Berlin is about the same size. In West Berlin, one can see the famous wall and visit the Check-Point Charlie Museum as well as go on bus tours from there to East Berlin.

IMPORTANT DATES 1980

1 JAN	New Year's Day
14 FEB	Women's Fasching
17 FEB	Fasching Parade, Bitburg
18 FEB	Washington's Birthday, Rosemonday Parade in Trier, Cologne etc.
19 FEB	Shrove Tuesday
28 FEB	Int'l Fellowship Hour - German Military, Trier
23 MAR	Youth Music Contest, Bitburg
27 MAR	Int'l Fellowship Hour, Bitburg
4 APR	Good Friday*
6 APR	Easter
7 APR	Easter Monday*
24 APR	Int'l Fellowship Hour, Spangdahlem
1 MAY	German Labor Day*
15 MAY	Ascension Day*
25 MAY	Open House, Bitburg
26 MAY	Memorial Day (Hamm/Lux Ceremony)
27 MAY	Dancing Procession, Echternach, Lux.
29 MAY	Int'l Fellowship Hour - French Mtl., Trier
5 JUN	Corpus Christi Day*
7 JUN- 8 JUN	Mosel Fest, Trier
17 JUN	Unity Day*
29 JUN	Patton Remembrance Day, Ettelbruck, Lux.
4 JUL	American Independence Day
12 JUL-13 JUL	European Borderland Meet, Bitburg
2 AUG 3 AUG	Trier - Oewig Winefest
17 AUG	Pigburner Festival in Wittlich
1 SEP	American Labor Day
6 SEP- 7 SEP	Bernkastel Winefest
20 SEP- 5 OCT	Octoberfest in Munich
26 OCT	USAFE Band Concert at Europahalle, Trier
1 NOV	All Saint's Day*
11 NOV	Veterans' Day
16 NOV	German Memorial Day*
27 NOV	Thanksgiving Day
12 DEC	USAFE Band Christmas Concert, Bitburg
25 DEC	Christmas Day
26 DEC	German Christmas continued*

*Legal German holiday

USEFUL PHONE NUMBERS

All are military unless prefixed by "Civ"--Military requires 6 prefix from Housing.

	Bldg.	No.
Ambulance	61	116
American Express Bank	Base 115 Housing 70	7894 7852
Audio/Photo Club	328	7574
Auto Hobby Shop	246	7518
Auto Parts	83	7818
AYA	58	7329
Barber Shop	Base 209 Housing 70	7943 Civ-2781
Base Exchange	Base 209 Housing 70	Civ-2596 7221
Base Locator	Day 445 Night 405	7449 7323
Base Operations	405	7323
Base Operator (Info Only)		113
Beauty Shop	70	Civ-2781
Beverage Shop	83	7596
Billeting Office (also BOQ office)	101	7814
Bowling Alley	323	7897
Bundespost Telephone Repair Service		Civ-0017

Housing Closed on Monday
 Tue & Wed 0930-1630
 Thurs 0930-1830
 Fri 0930-1600
 Sat 0900-1500
 Sun 1000-1500

COFFEE SHOP (Located in the base side BX complex)
 Mon - Fri 0715-1600

NCO CLUB
 Breakfast Mon - Fri 0630-0930
 Sat & Sun 0900-1400
 Lunch Mon - Fri 1100-1330
 Sat & Sun 0900-1400
 Dinner All week 1700-2100

BRATWURST STAND
 (Located outside the NCO Club)
 Sun - Thr 1100-2330
 Fri 1100-0200
 Sat 1100-0400

OFFICERS' CLUB
 Breakfast Sun Brunch 1000-1400
 Lunch Mon - Fri 1100-1300
 Saturday Closed
 Sun Brunch 1000-1400
 Dinner Mon - Thr 1730-1930
 Fri & Sat 1800-2130
 Sunday Closed

GERMAN CANTEEN (DEUTSCHE KANTEEN)
 Mon - Fri 0715-1900

BOWLING ALLEY
 Grill* Mon - Sat 1100
 Sun 1200
 *Grill opens at this time
 Hot food until 2300 all days
 Drinks and snacks until closing

Furniture Warehouse		7192
Garage (AAFES)	83	7450
German Canteen	310	Civ-3493
German Post Office (Bundespost)	300	Civ-3061
Hospital (Appointment Desk)	61	5220, 7150
Housing Referral	201	7551
Housing Supply	201	7901, 7043
Information Office	107	7717, 7348
Information (Base telephone)	211	113
International Information		Civ-00118
Laundry & Dry Cleaning (Pick-up Point)	209	Civ-2307
Legal Office	116	7665
Library	304	7268
Mailroom	Hospital 61 PSC 215	5216 7335
MWR Office		7901
NCO Club	302	7544
Newspaper/Skyblazer	107	7717
Nursery	84	7012
Optical Shop	70	Civ-2722
Officer's Club	103	7543, 7217
Overseas Operator (collect, person-to-person)		Civ-0010
Pass and ID	T132	7342

In order to obtain a valid driver's license, you must meet several requirements. You must possess a U.S. license, attend a driver orientation course and pass a written examination.

The Driver's Testing and Training Station is located in Bldg. 304, next to the Recreation Center. The required Overseas Orientation and Standard Traffic Safety Course is offered every Monday and Friday from 0900 to 1100. Before taking the written examination you should study the Driver's Handbook and Examination Manual for Germany. This manual can be picked up at Bldg. 304. The written examination consists of 100 questions on German traffic laws and 50 questions on the international road signs. If you fail the exam, retesting is conducted on Wednesdays from 0730-1100. In addition, before you take the exam, obtain the application for POV USAREUR operator's license from your unit headquarters. A minimal fee, paid by check or money order is required for the license.

Inquiries concerning a motorcycle license can be made at Bldg. 304.

INTERNATIONAL DRIVER'S LICENSE

Some countries outside the Federal Republic of Germany require an international license to operate a vehicle within their borders. The driver's testing and training station can direct you to the office in Bitburg where these licenses can be obtained.

Requirements for the license are 1) an application, 2) a valid POV USAREUR operator's license, 3) vertical photograph taken while in civilian dress, size one and a half by two inches. (You can have this photograph taken at Bestkauf for about 1 DM. 4) U.S. passport (required only for DA/DAO Civilians and dependents.) 5) a fee of 7 DM is charged for the license.

Dr. Kornberg-Trier 0651-31134

VALUE ADDED TAX

Almost everything you buy on the German economy has a 13% tax included in the price. Active duty military, DoD employees and their dependents need not pay the tax. The Central Base Fund at Bitburg (NAFFMB) is the place to go to get tax relief. It is located in Bldg. 301, right across the street from the mailroom.

All goods and services sold on the economy that are subject to the VAT may be purchased by CBF for authorized individuals. To qualify for the tax relief you must meet certain guidelines. Minimum price for the purchases is 50 DM and automobiles, furniture, heating oil, car repairs, and household goods such as crystal and china, are authorized purchases. Goods and services must be for the sole use of the authorized individual, except that bona fide gifts are allowed under AFR 30-15. Check with the Legal Office before filling out the paperwork. Purchases which will not be authorized include: items to be re-sold to unauthorized personnel; purchases to support any business activity, even if the individuals involved in the purchase are authorized; materials for prefabricated permanent structures or additions to permanent structures.

How to Obtain Tax Relief:

1. Select goods or services you desire.
2. Obtain from the merchant a complete bill describing the goods or services, the exact total price, the exact amount of the tax and the net total (minus the tax). Have the bill made out to Central Base Fund-Bitburg.
3. Take the bill to the NAFFMB office in BLDG 301, right across the street from the mail room.
4. Fill out the required forms. Pay for the merchandise, plus a \$2.00 processing fee, in dollars. (The exchange rate will be the same as

AMERICAN YOUTH ASSOCIATION (AYA)



The AYA is open for youths 6-18 years of age Monday - Friday, 1500-2100. They sponsor all the sports programs for young people except Little League. They offer a variety of classes such as Ballet, Baton, Gymnastics, Karate, and Piano. Hot lunch is provided for some school children. There are disco dances every first, second, and fourth Friday of the month for all ages, parents' permission required.

Membership fees are \$5.00 for one child, \$8.00 for two children, and \$12.00 for three or more children. Call the AYA for specific fees for classes and luncheon services.

CHURCH SERVICES

FRIDAYS	1930	Charismatic Service	Chapel 1
SATURDAYS	0930	Seventh Day Adventist	Chapel 2
	1700	Catholic Mass	Chapel 2
SUNDAYS	0845	Liturgical Service	Chapel 2
	1000	Creative Service	Chapel 1
	1000	Catholic Mass	Chapel 2
	1115	General - Protestant	Chapel 2
	1115	Catholic Mass	Chapel 1
	1230	Catholic Mass	Chapel 2
	1400	Gospel Service	Chapel 1

Chapel 1 is located on the base. Chapel 2 is on the Housing area side. In addition to these services, area churches offer other bilingual services. For more information call, Chapel Administration 7749.

their monies are channeled into the community. To name a few, the wives' clubs have provided financial support to Family Services, the Red Cross, Scouting, youth sports, the high school band, high school scholarships, and the Recreation Center.

To enjoy your stay in Bitburg, you will probably be happier if you are busy. The wives' clubs can help you by planning and promoting social, cultural and welfare activities. Both clubs have monthly coffees and luncheons, each has monthly activities you can join (bingo, mah jongg, bridge, crafts, and bowling;) each organizes tours-- ranging from shopping in England to skiing in Austria to sunbathing in Spain; and each club sponsors a large, yearly Bazaar for the entire Eifel community-- the folks at home may have a K-Mart, but you have a hangar-full of European treasures to choose from, oh joy!

The NCO Wives' Club is open to all wives of NCO Open Mess members. Dues are currently \$1.25 per month and payable at the meetings. The NCOWC meets every Tuesday at 1 PM at the NCO Club: 1st Tuesday- bingo; 2nd Tuesday- business meeting; 3rd Tuesday- activity day; 4th Tuesday- luncheon.

The OWC is open to any wife of an Officer's Club member. The dues are currently \$2.00 per month and will appear on the sponsor's club bill. Meetings and activities are held at the O'Club. The monthly luncheon is the 1st Tuesday of each month at 12:30 PM (September-May). The Hail and Farewell Coffee is the 3rd Tuesday at 09:30 AM year round.

We look forward to meeting you!

towns ending in -ingen, -heim and -dorf. (Idenheim, Bollendorf, Erdorf, Peffingen, Bettingen, Alsdorf, Nattenheim, Rittersdorf, etc.)

In 415 A.D., a document referred to Bitburg as the fortified city of Bedense (another name for Beda). So that is considered the town charter for Bitburg. Then the Huns arrived from Asia and destroyed what was built by the Franks and Romans. It was a terrible time.

In 715 A.D., the Huns were defeated by the Franks. The Franks became the leading Germanic tribe. The Germanic tribes settled in the Rheinland and in ancient Gaul (now France). It became the Frankish Empire. Under Charlemagne (Charles the Great) 768-814, the Empire extended from the Baltic Sea to Southern Italy under the banner of Christianity. In 800 A.D., the Pope crowned Charlemagne Emperor in Rome. In 814, after Charlemagne's death the Frankish Empire was divided into two parts - the Western Frankish Empire (France) and the Eastern Frankish Empire (Germany).

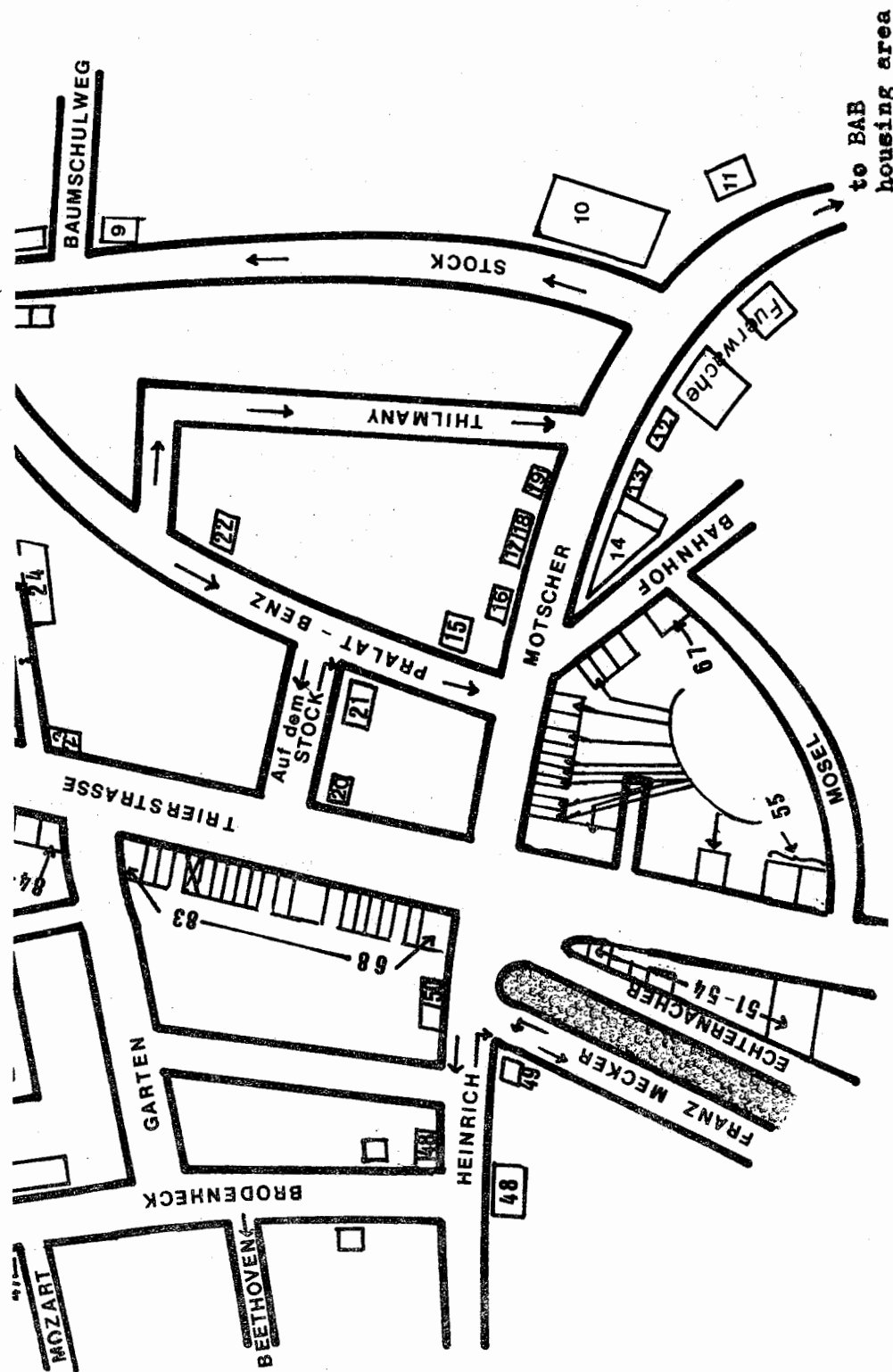
The Bitburg area became the subject of continuous warfare among German princes and Luxembourg for 400 years.

In 1239 Luxembourg acquired Bitburg County and kept it for 500 years. Bitburg was granted the rights of a free city which meant considerable freedom in political and administrative matters.

In 1340-1351, a new city wall south of the Roman walls was built enlarging the area of town to the south beyond the Roman wall. During this period city streets were laid out much as they are today.

Spanish rule meant a time of war and plagues for Bitburg. The Thirty Years War from 1618-1648 involved the Eifel area as a battlefield for Spanish, Austrian, French, Dutch and Swedish armies.

In 1632, a Swedish army laid siege to Bitburg. For several months they attempted to starve and defeat the people within the city walls. Inside the walls the people



- Garage - AAFES
- Gas Station - AAFES
- Noritake
- Parts Store - AAFES
- Pick-up Point
- Pro Shop
- Stars and Stripes
- Tailor Shop
- Thrift Shop
- Tic Toc Shop
- Toyland
- Shopping on the Economy
 - Bermel-Meyer Candle Factory in Trier
 - Flea Markets
 - Harman Frank KG
 - Harry's Gift Shop
 - Schultz Kitchenware Shop in Landschied
 - Villeroy & Boch Porcelain
 - Wachswaren Fabrik August Hamacher
- Shopping Information
 - Spice List
 - Conversion Sizes
 - Temperature Conversion Chart
- Sirens
- Skiing in the Bitburg Area
- Telephones
- Travel
 - Luxembourg & Area
 - Other Places of Interest
 - Additional Travel Information
 - Luxembourg Airport
 - Taking the German Train
 - Taking the Bus
 - Inexpensive Travel in Europe
 - Travel to Berlin
 - Military Hops
- Useful Phone Numbers
- Value Added Tax
- The Wives' Clubs
- Appendix
 - Maps - Bitburg
 - Key to map of Bitburg

38. Baumarket- Hardware, Garden and Bldg. supplies
39. Wegener Hüte- Hat Shop
40. Discount Shoes
41. Zum Alten Deutschen Hotel/Restaurant Bierstube
42. Salon- Men and Women's Hair styling
43. Portrait Studio and Foto Shop
44. Volksbank
45. Bauernstübchen
46. Zeiss Hunting supplies, clothing, animal skins
47. Cafe am Neumarkt
48. Werkstatte für Landwerkliche Gestaltung- Furniture, Accessories
49. Blaupunkt- Radios and TV's, Hoover Service
50. China Restaurant
51. Peugeot- Citroen Dealers
52. Bierstube
53. Parkstube
54. Musikhaus Hand- Musical Instruments
55. Bike Shop- Vespas, Mopeds, Hondas
56. Erich's Antique Clocks
57. Italian Pizzeria
58. Herren Bekleidung
59. Regina Bar
60. Treitz- Jewelry
61. Nosges Salon- Hair Styling
62. K & K Bazaar International
63. Bierstube
64. Bei Elfi
65. Figaro Salon- Hair styling and wigs
66. Riewer- Kitchen and Plumbing supplies
67. Josef Strupp- Bathrm, Plumbing supplies
68. Bürobedarf- Office supply and stationery
69. Adler Apotheke
70. Strumpf-Magazin- Sock store
71. Rasierer Zentrale- Small electric items- razors, hairdryers
72. Schilder Schneider- Auto keys, car paint
73. U. S. Store
74. Spar- Grocery
75. Maximin Apotheke

HOME OF THE FIGHTIN' 36th

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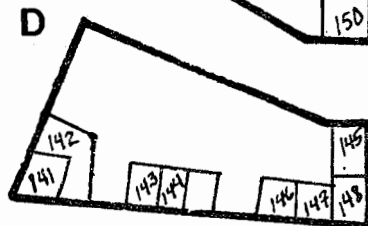
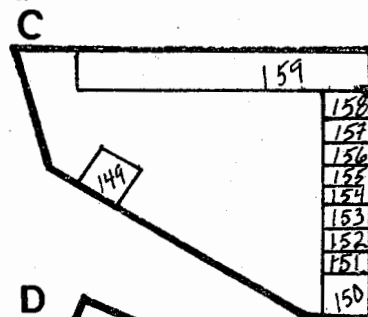
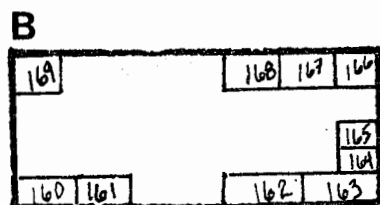
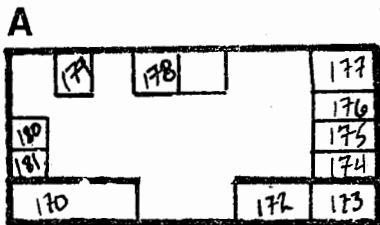
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Medical Care for Your Dependents in Your Absence

114. Winandy- Sport's Wear
115. Endre- Electric shop- lamps, TV,
Radio
116. KINO- Movie Theatre, Gastatte, Snack
stand
117. A. Heck- Shoes
118. Bit Klause- Restaurant- Bierstube
119. Modehaus- Women's Clothing
120. Claudia's Boutique- shoes
121. Messerich- Dept. Store
122. Cafe Romer
123. Porzellanhaus (Rosenthal Studio)
124. Kiengle- Watches, Jewelry
125. Kremenz- Grocery
126. Braun- Shoe Shop
127. Kurth- Electric Shop
128. Raskob- Shoes
129. Susse Kaufladen- Ice Cream, coffee, candy
130. Otto Catalog Shop
131. Salon- A. Schamburger
132. Wald- Clothing
133. Spar- Grocery
134. Offenbacher- Lederwaren, Clothing
135. Eidgas- Gas Furnaces and Stoves
136. Musketeers Schanke
137. Bathroom fixtures
138. Marcell- Jeans
139. Antique Shop
140. Art and Religious items- Gregor Hein
141. Restaurant- Eifeler Kuhstall
142. Central Markt- Grocery
143. Hotel Restaurant Mosella
144. Paint and Wallpaper, Oil Cloth
145. Tip Top Cleaners
146. Schroter- Hi Fi's, stereos; major and
small appliances
147. Optical Shop
148. Drogerie and Foto
149. Tip Top Cleaners
150. Salon- Men and Women's Hair Styling-
Schmitt
151. Zur Post Hotel
152. Dimestore-like store

- 153. Weber's Men's Shop
- 154. Messerich Blumen Shop-Garden supplies
- 155. Haarstudio-Clothing & Accessories
- 156. Simon-Shoe Store - Men & Women's
- 157. Flora Apotheke
- 158. Metzgerei-Adolf Schilt Scherer-Toys,
Dishes, Accessories
- 159. Mobil Flender - Furniture
- 160. Landzentralbank
- 161. Blumenhaus - Plants & pots
- 162. Salon-Klink Haarhaus-Hair Styling -
Men's & Women's
- 163. Die Ecke - Toys, Children's Wear
- 164. Drogerie
- 165. International Boutique
- 166. Paint, Wall & Floor coverings
- 167. International Barbier-Hair Styling
- 168. Zum Lampschen
- 169. Gasthaus Bierquelle
- 170. Niderprum-Crafts, Hobbies, Hardware
- 172. Beauty Discothek
- 173. Cafe Müller
- 174. Motor Serv. Bike's & Accessories
- 175. Women's Wear, Needle Craft Supplies
- 176. Handbags
- 177. Bookstore, stationery
- 178. August Waegner - Draperies & Curtains
- 179. Bierstube Stadtschanke
- 180. Salon Keralogie - Hair Styling
- 181. Buchdruckerei-Klaus Zey

WELCOME
to
Bitburg AB

The purpose of this booklet is to provide a reference for you, the newcomer, to shopping places, clubs, activities on the base and nearby places of interest. The hours of operation we have included change from time to time. Check The Skyblazer weekly for changes.



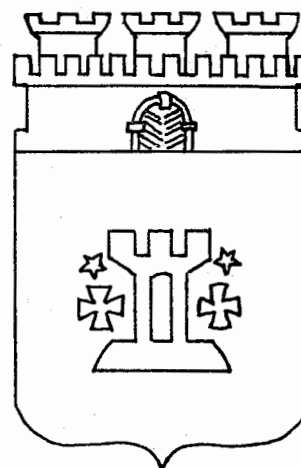
76. Musikladen- Records and Tapes
77. Lucky's Jeans
78. Bierbar Exclusiv
79. Metzgerei- Butcher
80. Reimer- Foto and Hobby
81. Cafe Weber (Garden Restaurant in back off
Garten Strasse)
82. Orient-Teppiche- Rugs and Accessories
83. Hermann Rass- Key Service, Garden,
Ceramics, Hardware
84. Heinz Schmitz- Bookstore and Stationery
85. Picture Framing
86. Aldi- Grocery
87. Gold Pfeil- Handbags
88. Gangolf- Gifts, ceramics, china, etc.
89. 2 levels- Upstairs- Moha Modern- Clothing
Downstairs- Laundry and Dry Cleaning
90. Kreissparkasse- Bank
91. P. Leon H. Elsen- Kitchen Furnishings
92. Dresdner Bank
93. Cafe Elsen
94. Mode Ecke- Clothing, Tobacco Shop, Salon-
Hair
95. Plein Hotel and Restaurant
96. Petrus Apotheke
97. Sport- Schmitz- Sportswear
98. Foto Seiwert
99. Graf Salon- Men and Women's Hair
100. Yvett's- Clothing
101. Bitburger Hof
102. Eleganz Modern- Women's
103. Schwartz- Electric
104. Italian Eis Cafe
105. Optik- Waren Tressell
106. Schelwat-Betten Fachgeschäft- Baby items,
bedding
107. Getranke- Grocery
108. P. Leon H. Elsen- Gift, Garden, Kitchen,
Ceramics etc.
109. Kaufhaus- Dimestore-like shop
110. Georg Weber- Blumen and Beverages
111. Zangerles- Restaurant and Bierstube
112. Schuh Dienst- Shoe Repair
113. P. Seckel- Men's Wear

- Money, Money
- Nursery (Day Care Center)
- Pre School
- Publications and Information
 - Community Bulletin Boards
 - Newcomer's Orientation
 - Skyblazer
- The Recreation Center
- Other Recreational Activities
 - Bowling Alley
 - Citizens Band and Amateur Radio Clubs
 - Gaiters
 - German American French Club
 - International Friendship Club
 - La Leche League
 - Motorcycle Club
 - Rod and Gun Club
 - Scouting
 - Ski Club
 - Spangdahlem Speedway
 - TOPS
 - Varsity Sports
- Rental Cars
- Resources
 - Air Force Aid Society
 - American Red Cross
 - Educational Center
 - Family Services
 - Hospital
 - Legal Services
 - Library
 - Special Services
- Shopping on Base and in Housing Shopping Plaza
 - Barber Shop
 - Barber and Beauty Shop
 - Base Exchange
 - Base
 - Housing
 - Beverage Shop
 - Class VI Store
 - Commissary
 - Flower Shop
 - Foodland

Key to map of Bitburg

1. Las Vegas
2. Gasthaus 'Alt Bitburg'
3. Goldman Beauty Center
4. Lamplighter- Disco
5. Staatliches St. Willibrord- Gymnasium
6. Heimats Museum Des Kreises Bitburg
7. Eifel Apotheke
8. Cafe Heidger
9. Cafe-Bäckerei- Bakery
10. Eifeler Strumpfwaren Fabrik- Clothing-
Wiethoff Co.
11. GEICO-Government Employees Companies
of Washington, D.C.
12. Carol's Antiques, Clocks, Furniture
13. Cosmopolitan Boutique
14. Riewer's Dept. Store
15. Thome' Elec. Hardware and Appliances
16. Snack Stand
17. GMK- German Furniture
18. Marklin Hobby Shop
19. H. Schindler- Auto Parts
20. Florida Bar
21. Stockschanke Gasthaus
22. Gero Schuster- Uhren, Schmuck, Silber
Watches and Clocks
23. Die Brille- Wall and Floor Coverings,
Optical Shop, Clothing
24. Lumberyard
25. Fleischerei Metz- Butcher
26. Schmitz-Brotchen
27. Kurt Linden- Watches and Clocks
28. English Pub
29. Wine Shop
30. Teen Challenge
31. Schoeller Wolle- Yarn
32. Reisebüro- Travel Agency
33. Med. Fusspflege-Praxis -Orthopedic
shoes
34. Hosenshop- Peter Kalle- Clothing
35. Gasthaus-Metzgerei-Louis Müller
Gasthaus with Butcher Shop
36. Hotel/Gasthaus Reuter
37. Janine- Diskothek

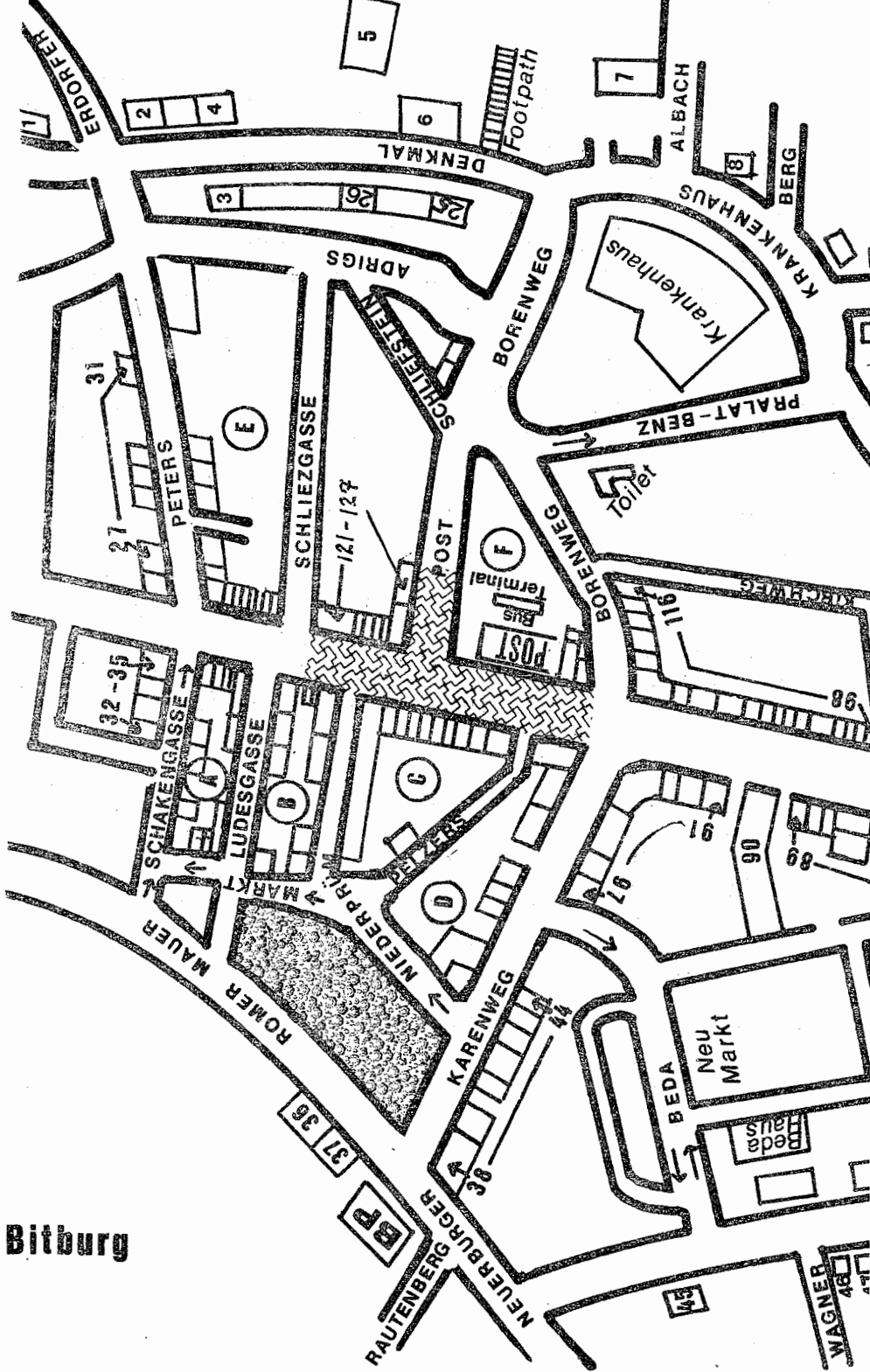
HISTORY OF BITBURG



The coat of arms of Bitburg is made up of three towers, a city gate, two crosses and two stars around the gate. The three towers symbolize the thirteen towers that once stood on the original Roman wall surrounding the city. The two crosses represent the two churches that have stood in Bitburg. The two stars represent the two market places that Bitburg developed.

In 200 B.C., the Celtic Tribe settled in this area. They were farmers and horsebreeders. In 100 B.C., the road between Trier and Beda (the old Celt name for Bitburg) was built. In 51 B.C. the Romans came and occupied Beda. They burned down the Celt homes and made the Celts work for them. At this time the road from Bitburg to Cologne was built. The Romans prospered in Beda for 400 years. From 250-300 A.D. a wall was built around Bitburg that had thirteen towers. It made Bitburg a Roman fortification.

In 407 A.D., the Romans withdrew and the Franks from east of the Rhine River moved in the area along Trier. The Frankish influence is still noticeable in the many



Bitburg

were becoming low on supplies. So a trick to fool the Swedish army was developed. A tailor had several goat-skins left over. A group of boys dressed up in the goat-skins and ran about the city wall to make it appear that the townspeople had plenty of meat to eat. The Swedes were fooled and withdrew. There is a memorial to this incident on the wall of the Brewery showing boys and goats on a wall.

In 1667, French Marshall Crecy captured the town and had the mayor and city councilmen hung. Two years later he had the town destroyed so that the church only remained standing.

In 1714 to 1795 Bitburg was under the rule of Austria and the city became a commercial center with safe travel and reduced trade restrictions.

France annexed the area next but after the fall of Napoleon (1813) Bitburg became part of the Prussian Rhine Province. This led to the German Empire in 1870. Bitburg became important in agricultural and commercial areas in this time.

From 1914-1918, World War I was hard on Bitburg; 110 local soldiers died fighting in France. There is a small plaque honoring them in the Bitburg Museum grounds.

During World War II (1939-1945) Bitburg was destroyed. The German Forces had a Supply and Communications Center here and it was attacked continuously by the American Forces. The Battle of the Bulge took place nearby.

By December 1944 about 85 percent of Bitburg was in ruins. After the war Bitburg and the rest of Germany began the job of rebuilding that was to be so successful. The town that one sees today was almost entirely built since 1945.

In 1952, the 36th Tactical Fighter Wing came to Bitburg to start building the air base on what had been farm land. The air base became the latest in a long line of military forces to use the area.

the bank's.)

5. Take the check and papers back to the merchant and claim your purchase.

Most merchants in the Bitburg area are familiar with this program and are very cooperative. If you deal with a merchant who does not understand about the bill, NAFFMB has an information sheet written in German. Pick one up and take it to the business.

What NAFFMB can and cannot do:

1. NAFFMB will accept personal checks up to \$1000. If your bill is more, you must bring a cashier's check or money order.
2. NAFFMB charges \$2.00 for each transaction.
3. Automobiles may be purchased through this program. All paperwork must be complete before a check is issued. All automobile purchases must be paid for with a cashier's check or credit union check.

For additional information, call 7276. Office hours: Monday- Friday 0800-1130; 1300-1600.

THE WIVES' CLUBS

Welcome to Bitburg! Although this is not a resort area, nor a cosmopolitan center, nor a leader in the "fantastic weather" competition, we do hope you will learn to enjoy your tour in Bitburg and partake of all the area and its people have to share with you.

At any base the best part of a tour comes from the friends you make and this is especially true in an overseas tour where your friends become a substitute family for you own so far away. We in the wives' clubs hope to meet you at our coffees, luncheons and activities. The wives' clubs provide a place to meet people and to share interests.

The clubs are also very positive contributors to the entire Bitburg community. Many long hours of volunteer work go into the organization of the clubs and most of

CIVILIAN EMPLOYMENT AND VOLUNTEER WORK

It is possible for dependents to find jobs here at Bitburg, although opportunities are limited. The Civilian Personnel Office, Bldg. T133, is located just outside the Trier gate. This office handles some of the jobs available including "GS" positions, as well as openings at MWR activities such as the NCO Club, the Rec Center and the Bowling Alley. A "recruitment notice" is posted each week in the office listing the job openings on base. Applications for these jobs are available at the office; a separate application must be made for each job.

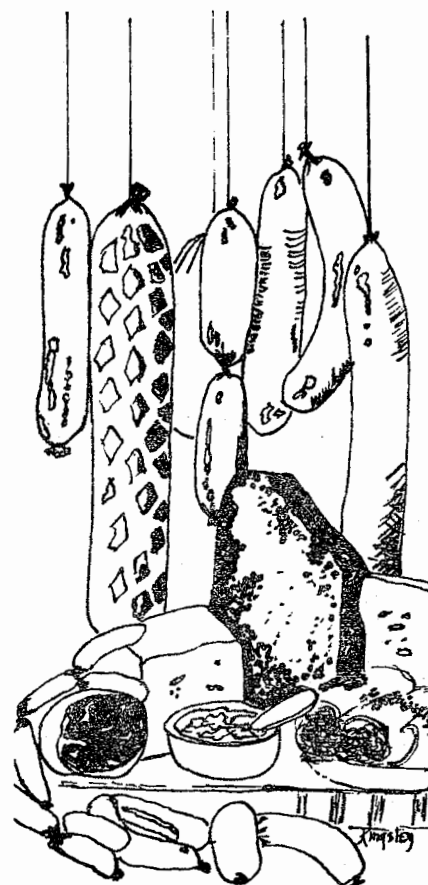
Other organizations, such as the schools, American Express, the Federal Service Credit Union, Noritake, Wedgewood and U.S. car and insurance dealers, do their own hiring. Apply directly to their offices or representatives on base. The Army, Air Force Exchange Service hires independently. The BX offices accept applications on Friday from 1330 to 1600.

There are many opportunities for volunteer work on base. The Red Cross, the schools, the library, Family Services, Boy Scouts and Girl Scouts are just some of the organizations that would be happy to have a few hours of your time. Contact the individual organizations to find out how you can contribute your time to the welfare of the community.



Pharmacy	61	7306
Photo Club Sales Store	328	7574
Photo Hobby Shop	300	7879
Pick-up Point (Base)	209	Civ-2307
Post Office (APO)	205	7069
Recreation Center	300	7252
Red Cross	217	7169
Rod and Gun Club (inc. sales store)	T577	7757
Schools: Elementary	87	7215
Middle	51	7110
High School	98	7202
Security Police (also on-call chaplain)	117	7400
Service Call Desk (CE)	206	7622
Skeet Range		7524
Taxi Civilian	Civ-3311	3400
Military	239	7497
Spang	06565-2075 or 2043	
Telegrams		Civ-0113
Theaters Castle:Base	201	7696
Plaza:Housing	71	7541
Towing Service		7450
Thrift Shop		7120
Time		110
TMO (Incoming baggage & household goods)	T217	7625

EATERIES IN GERMANY



To earn the name restaurant in Germany, a full range of hot meals must be available. In smaller towns old line German food is served at a Gasthof, Gasthäuser, Gaststuben or a Gastwirtschaften. A Weinstuben (wine parlor) often does not serve complete lunches or dinners but can provide you with substantial snacks to accompany your wine. For beer and food, visit a Braus or Bierkeller. Cafes sometimes offer hot dishes. They can provide you with snacks. Konditorien are pastry shops. A Ratskeller, located in the basement of the city hall, often has the best beer and filet steaks in town. A Schnellimbiss, Schnellgastatte or Imbissstube is a German snack bar for those in a hurry.

EATING ON BASE

BASE OPERATIONS SNACK BAR BLDG. 405
 Mon 0700-1400; 1500-1830; 1900-0530
 Tues-Thurs 0630-1400; 1500-1830; 1900-0530
 Fri 0630-1400; 1500-1830; 1900-2100
 Closed Saturday and Sunday

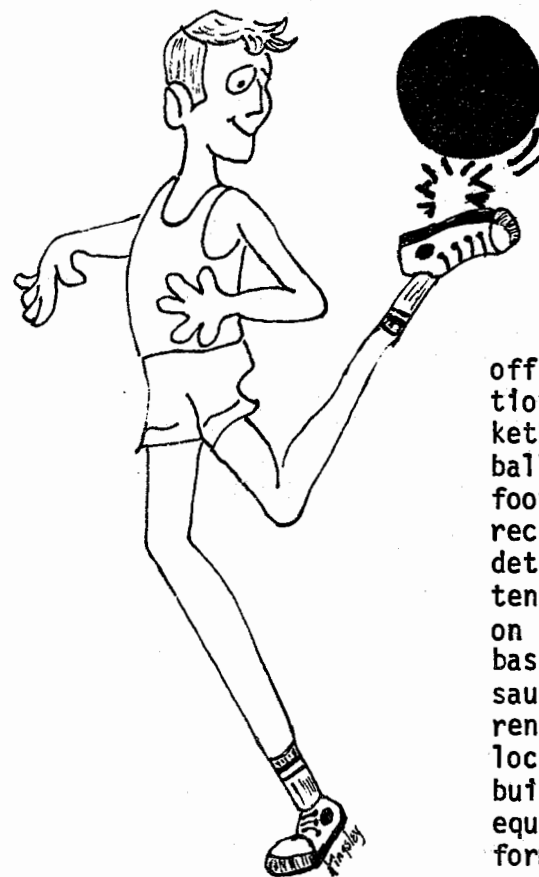
CAFETERIA

Base Mon - Fri 0600-0100 Pizza 1900-0100
 Sat & Sun 0730-0100 Pizza 1800-0100

Cafeteria	Base	300	Civ-2718
	Housing	70	Civ-2783
Ceramic Hobby Shop		246	7519
CE Service Desk (stove & refrig repair)		206	7622
Chapel	Base	7748,7749,7021	
	Housing	7592,7189	
Chaplain, duty hours (off-duty hours call security police)		114	7748
Child Care Center		84	7012
Civilian Employment		T133	7321
Class VI Store		70	7587
Clinics--Dental		62	7246
Mental Health		61	7163
OB-GYN		61	7128
Orthopedic		61	5235
All others- call hospital appointment desk		5220, 7150	
Commissary		70	7635
Dry Cleaners	Base	209	Civ-2307
Eagle's Nest		T557	7982
Education Center		304	7602
Eifel Dining Hall		108	7639
Emergency (Hospital)		61	116
Family Services		T217	7023
Fire (Base Housing)		66	Civ-2117
Foodland		70	Civ-2411

EAGLE'S NEST (ROD AND GUN CLUB)
 Provides country music along with
 your food and drink. Hours vary.
 Check with the NCO Club.

GYMNASIUM



The Bitburg Gymnasium offers different co-educational programs such as basketball, softball, volleyball, racquetball and flag football. A par-course was recently constructed for the determined jogger. Outdoor tennis courts are available on a first come first served basis. The gym also offers saunas, weight room and rental lockers. A Pro shop, located just behind the main building, sells athletic equipment. For further information call 7710. The gym is open 24 hours a day, every day.

People stationed in Europe may take advantage of the free daily troop train and reasonably priced military billeting in Berlin. Travel to Berlin requires some pre-planning, however. The train leaves daily from the Frankfurt Train Station (Hauptbahnhof). Reservations for the troop train must be made forty-two days in advance of the day you wish to travel. To make reservations, call Autovon 8-444-5182, Or 8-444-5755. The civilian number is 0611-151-5182. Flag orders are required for travel on the troop train. AE Form 2793 is available in each Orderly Room. This form must be sent to Army Headquarters at least thirty days in advance of your travel date. Military personnel need only a uniform, an ID card and orders to visit East Berlin. Dependents must have a fee-tourist passport to travel in the east. (Most dependents come to Germany with a no-fee passport.) The Personal Affairs Office at Bitburg (Bldg. 116, phone 7589) has complete information about traveling to Berlin.

MILITARY HOPS

Almost free air travel via MAC is an inexpensive way to see the rest of Europe if you are patient and lucky. Space available travel is limited. Dependents must travel with their sponsor.

Ramstein and Rhein Main are the best places to catch hops. Planes go from there to such places as Spain, Italy Greece, Turkey, England and the USA. Report to the MAC Passenger Terminal and place your name on the waiting list. A fee of \$10 is charged for each space available seat. The MAC flight schedules appear daily in the Stars and Stripes newspapers.

LITTLE LEAGUE



The Little League is a private organization which sponsors baseball teams for young people age 6-18 years. The ages are figured as of 1 August in the current year. Registration takes place in February or March with tryouts in March. Games go from March through June. A birth certificate, passport or ID card is required as proof of age.

Cost of registration is \$10.00 for the first child, \$5.00 for each additional child, \$20.00 maximum for a family. The MWR office can give you the name of one of the officers to contact for more information. Phone 7901.

MARS

Did you know that there is a way to call home to the states without overextending your budget? It's MARS, the Military Affiliate Radio System, run by the Comm. Squadron both for the personal use of all DOD personnel and their families, as well as for official military needs. The facility is open 24 hours a day, but the best time to make a call from Germany is during the early evening and on through to the early morning hours. Calls can be placed by calling the MARS station, 7828, or by going to the station in Bldg. 244 to request a call. Depending on atmospheric and seasonal conditions, as well as the number of calls requested before yours, your call could be placed either immediately or not for several hours.

An alternative to a MARS call, is the MARS-gram. Just fill out a MARS-gram form, available at the Rec Center and at the MARS station, and the MARS station will send the message, get a reply for you if you like, and deliver that return message to you. This free service takes one to four days - it's like a telegram, only it's free.

TRIER: This city entered the pages of history over 2000 years ago during its 400 year long part in the Roman epoch. Its importance is documented by buildings and excavations. Well-known Roman sights are the Porta Nigra (the fortress city gate), the Imperial Baths, and the Amphitheater. See also the Basilica, the Dom, the former Electoral Palace and the Roman museum. You can read more about the city in the small local guidebook, which is available in English. Also in the area is an animal park, lots of walking paths and good shopping. (note: Trier rhymes with "beer" not "air".)

ADDITIONAL TRAVEL INFORMATION

LUXEMBOURG AIRPORT

Information: Departures 4798-311
 Arrivals 4798-321
 Airport Directions 4798-218
 Airport Customs 4798-279

There are connections between the Airport and the railway station via:

Luxair Bus
 Luxembourg City Bus and Taxis
 For all freight service, call Luxair Cargo Centre at the Airport 4798-382.
 Luxembourg Rail Connections
 Information/Reservations phone 49 24 24 Central Station

TAKING THE GERMAN TRAINS

Brochures in English about the German Railroad's city and package tours, as well as special tickets, are available at Recreation Centers, USO's, American Express, Public Affairs and Family Services offices.

If the banks and the credit union are closed - don't panic! You can cash a check for \$100.00 or less at the BX cashier's cage. They will also cash two party checks. If you belong to the NCO or Officers Club, you can cash checks or buy DM when their cashiers' cages are open. The rate of exchange is a little lower than the bank, but it is convenient (especially in the evening and on weekends).



NURSERY (DAY CARE CENTER)

The Nursery is located in Bldg. 84, in the housing area near the shopping center and the schools. They care for children aged six months to ten years. If your child needs diapers or a bottle, bring disposable diapers and plastic bottles.

Snacks are served at 0930, 1400 and 1900 for twenty five cents each. Lunch is fifty five cents and is served from 1130-1200. Dinner is also fifty five cents and is served from 1700-1730.

Rates:		Hours:	
1 child	\$0.55/hour	Mon - Thurs	0700-2400
2 children	0.80/hour	Friday	0700-0200
3 children	1.05/hour	Saturday	0900-0200
4 children	1.30/hour	Sunday	0845-1400
5 children	1.55/hour		1730-2400

During alerts the center is open 0530-2400. For any information and reservations (please), call 6-7012. Changes in schedule are announced in The Skyblazer and posted on the door of the Center.

KYLLBERG: Here there is a Seventeenth Century church with a Cloister, situated on a river bend. The surroundings have many walking trails. About a thirty minute drive from Bitburg.

LÜNEBACH: Location of the Neubierback Zoo-Tierpark with a children's zoo, a picnic area, a playground and a restaurant. Open daily 0900-1900, May through October; open Sundays the rest of the year. A small entrance fee is charged. Take B-51 towards Pruem and make a sharp left turn at Schönecken towards Oberlauch. About a forty-five minute drive from Bitburg.

MANDERSHEID: Beautiful views and castle ruins are here.

MARIA LAACH: Known for its Eleventh Century Abbey, the Twelfth Century Romanesque Church and the Abbey's beautiful nursery with numerous exotic plants. The crater lake has a picnic area. Take the Koblenz autobahn, exit Mayen and follow signs to Maria Laach. About one hours drive from Bitburg.

MAYERN: Location of an Thirteenth Century fortified castle, reconstructed in the Eighteenth Century and now a museum. Take the road to Wittlich, then the Koblenz autobahn to the Mayen exit.

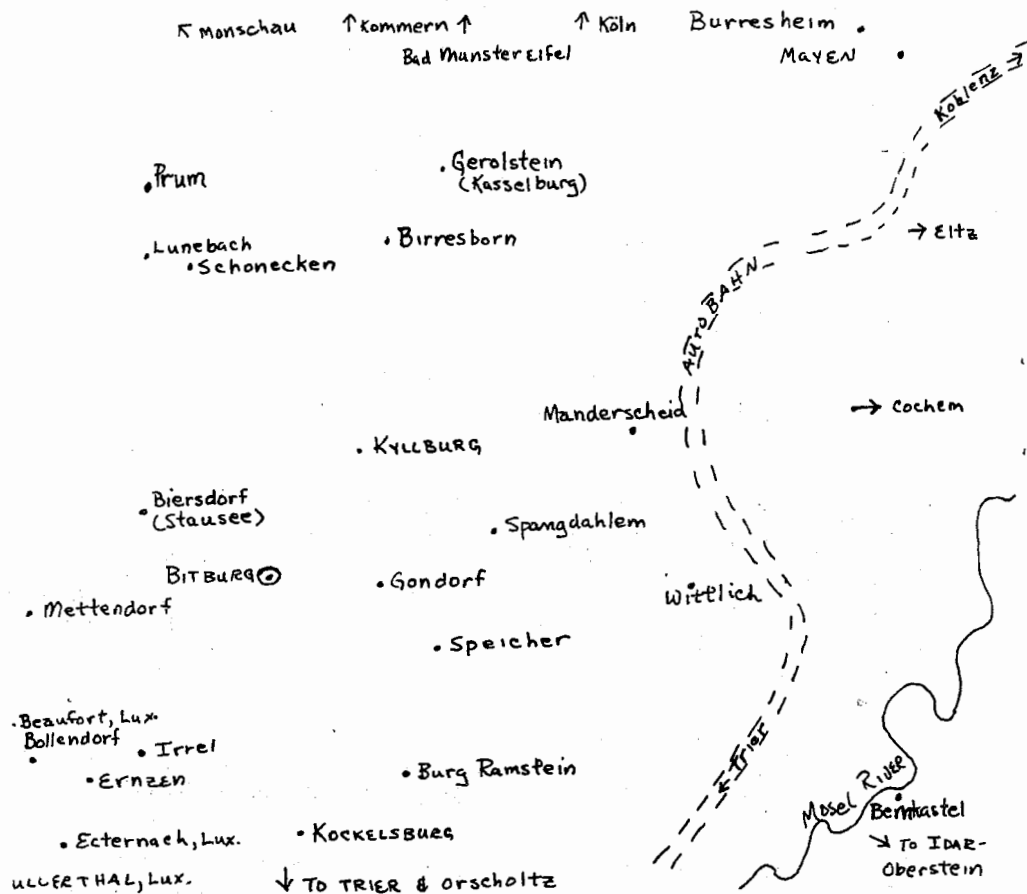
METTENDORF: Location of a nature trail.

MONSCHAU: A beautiful medieval town with narrow twisting streets, half-timbered houses and the Rote Haus Museum. At the top of the path, opposite the castle, there is a good view of the town. Take B-51 to Pruem, follow the signs to Aachen. About one and one half hours drive from Bitburg. Bad Munstereifel is near here.

BAD MUNSTEREIFEL: A walled medieval city with four gates. Burg Gastatten is a restaurant with a beautiful view. Take E-42 toward Köln. About one and one half hours drive from Bitburg.

tour of Bitburg, which includes a visit with the mayor. Orientations are not held during alerts.

THE SKYBLAZER is our local base newspaper and is published weekly. It is a good source of news geared to the military community here at Bitburg. The base paper keeps you informed of all changes in regulations benefits and services both for Uniformed Services as a whole as well as local policies. A regular feature is the Direct Line through which Bitburg personnel have a chance to express their opinions, make suggestions, or ask questions on matters of base-wide concern directly to the Wing Commander. The "Was Ist Los?" column fills you in on all the local happenings. A great sports section will keep you up to date on the local and service-wide sports scene.



OTHER RECREATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES

Bowling Alley Tel 7897. The bowling alley has leagues for both children and adults. There is a pro shop and a snack bar. Call for specific information and hours.

Citizens Band and Amateur Radio Clubs are active here. For more information contact the Rec Center.

Gaiters The Bitburg AB "Volksmarching" (hiking) Club publishes schedules, holds hikes and sometimes arranges bus transportation to nearby marches. More information can be obtained from the Rec Center or the Information Office.

German-American-French Club is open to all military and civilian wives as well as active duty female personnel. The G.A.F. Club provides a way to meet people from different countries. Luncheons, wine probes, tours and dances are some of the activities offered. For details call Ursula Jackson, 3587.

BURG ELTZ: A charming castle built between the Twelfth and Fifteenth Centuries and completely preserved with fine furnishings and paintings. There is also a restaurant. Open from Good Friday until September 30. Take the Koblenz autobahn, the Mayen exit, continue through Munstermaifeld. About a one and one half hour drive from Bitburg.

ERNZEN: Here there is a nature trail, a lake and a children's playground.

GEROLSTEIN: The area includes a castle and a deer park. Also you can go on geological excursions and hunt your own fossils. Open Saturday afternoons April through September.

TRAVEL

LUXEMBOURG AND AREA

Luxembourg City, called the green heart of Europe, is about an hour from Bitburg. The city is an interesting combination of old and new. It is an international banking center, but still has the narrow streets and market squares of old.

Luxembourg City is over a thousand years old. French is the official language and Belgium Francs the currency. Overlooking the Petrusse River is a high line of ancient fortifications. At one time this settlement, which was clustered around a hilltop castle, was one of the mightiest fortresses in Europe. "The Gibraltar of the North", it was fought over by various powers for four centuries. Located here are the casemates of the Bock, a twenty-one kilometer network of underground passages hewn out of solid rock. These can be toured.

There is an American military cemetery in Hamm, about five kilometers outside of Luxembourg City. Here are the graves of General George Patton, Jr. and the soldiers of the famed World War Two Third Army.

BEAUFORT: Location of very fine ruins of a feudal castle.

ECHTERNACH: Here there is a Benedictine Abbey, founded in the Seventh Century by Saint Willebrurd. A celebration and dancing procession in his honor are held after Pentecost. Many interesting shops and buildings are in the area. Take Rt. 257 toward Luxembourg, approximately a twenty-five minute drive from Bitburg.

LIBERIUS KAPELLE: A small chapel in the woods overlooking Echternach. Go on a nice day for a picnic and a fantastic view. Take Rt. 257, turn right at Erzen/Ferachweiler. Just before Erzen, turn left at a very small sign reading "liberius Kapelle and Haus Hubertus". You can leave your car at the parkplatz and walk through the woods on a marked path to the chapel and a lookout point. Haus Hubertus is good for snacks or a meal and is in a lovely setting.

RENTAL CARS

Autohaus Peter Bales KG
5520 Bitburg Saarstrasse 58 Tel 5047

Hertz ESWE Autovermietung
Military and TDY rates given
Porta Nigra Platz 1 Trier 0651 48383

Capitol Motors
5520 Bitburg Bitburgerstrasse Tel 4562

Gas coupons available-- see Special Services

RESOURCES

The Air Force Aid Society operates out of CPBO, Bldg. 116. It gives aid primarily in the form of interest-free educational or emergency loans to meet unexpected expenses. Active and retired Air Force personnel and their dependents are eligible to apply for aid. Air Force regulations state that you must contact Red Cross first and if they cannot help you, then contact the aid society. Phone 7878.

The American Red Cross is located in Bldg. 217, across from the Library and provides many services to both active duty personnel and their dependents including

Counseling in the field of personal and family problems;

Communications service to aid in re-establishing direct contact with family members to obtain health and welfare reports, and to verify death or illness of family members for travel purposes;

Financial aid when travel is necessary due to emergencies involving immediate family members, and for rent, food and utilities when receipt of entitlements is interrupted.

Local calls within twenty kilometers of Bitburg cost 23 pfennig for the first eight minutes. Additional time costs more. Within Germany, the long distance rates are determined by the time of day the call is placed, the duration of the call and the distance called. Night rates are from 1800 to 0600 weekdays, and from 1800 Friday to 0600 Monday and on holidays. Collect calls cannot be made within Germany due to the Bundespost regulations. Calls to countries bordering Germany will be cheaper during the night period 1800-0800. For calls to the United States, the highest rates are from noon to midnight; the lowest from midnight to noon. No difference in rates exists between weekdays, weekends and holidays. Person-to-person calls have an added basic fee and a higher rate per minute.

Making calls initially seems a complicated matter, however, here is a guide:
 To call any base military phone (i.e. sponsor's duty phone, hospital, BX, etc.), dial 6 plus the four digit number; from a military number to your housing or a local Bitburg number, dial 9 plus the four digits; from Bitburg housing to downtown or other civilian numbers in housing, dial the four digits only.

To dial outside the Bitburg area you must first dial the town's prefix and then the four digit number. Here is a list of commonly used local prefixes:

Bernkastel	06531	Oberweis	06527
Bickendorf	06569	Pruem	06551
Bitburg	06561	Prumerberg	06523
Bollendorf	06526	Rittersdorf	06561
Dudeldorf	06565	Rohl	06562
Echternach (Lux)	00352	Spang. Mil.	06565 + 6
Erdorf	06561	Spang. Civ.	06565
Fliessem	06569	Speicher	06562
Indenheim	06506	Trier	0651
Irrel	06525	Welschbillig	06506
Kordel	06505	Wiersdorf	06569
Kyllberg	06563	Wissmandorf	06527
Landschied	06575	Wittlich	06571
Oberkail	06567	Wolsfeld	06568

Family Services is an official Air Force function designed to assist military personnel and their families. Services include:

Information concerning base activities and services;

Brochures on stateside and overseas bases;

Loan-locker kits including household items, which may be checked out on a temporary basis while your household goods are in transit;

A list of people driving to and from Bremerhaven;

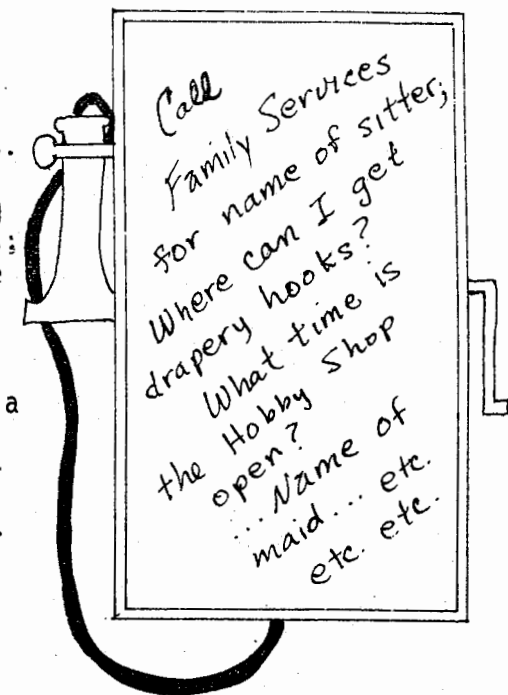
A bulletin board featuring information about German rail travel; and

Lists of babysitters and stairwell cleaners.

For further information you can call Family Services at 7023.

Hospital Located in the Housing Area, Bldg. 61, the hospital clinics operate on an appointment basis. Normal duty hours for the hospital are 0730-1630, Monday through Friday excluding holidays. Clinics include: OB-GYN, Pediatrics, Mental Health, Internal Medicine, Surgery, Orthopedic, Immunization, Allergy, Optometry, Dental and Veterinary. If you experience a medical or mental health problem, there is twenty-four hour, seven days a week, help available through the hospital emergency room, phone 7127, 5238. For ambulance service, call 116. For further information, inquire at the hospital.

Legal Services This office in Bldg 116, phone 7665, assists active duty personnel and their dependents. The legal services available include the preparation of simple wills, divorce property settlements, separation agreements,



WOMEN'S SHOES

A	4-4 1/2	5-5 1/2	6	6 1/2	7-7 1/2	8
C	34	35	36	37	38	38 1/2

A	8 1/2	9	10
C	39	40	41

MEN'S SHOES

A	6	6 1/2	7-7 1/2	8	8 1/2	9-9 1/2
C	38	39	40	41	42	43

A	10-10 1/2	11-11 1/2	12-12 1/2
C	44	45	46

OTHER MEASURES

500 grams = 1.1 pounds 1 meter = 3.28 feet
 1 kilogram = 2.2 pounds 1 kilometer = 0.6 miles
 1 liter = 1.056 quarts (liquid)

TEMPERATURE CONVERSION CHART F= Fahrenheit C=Centigrade

F	20	32	40	50	60	70	80
C	-7	1	4	10	15	21	27

SIRENS

If it's not noon and a siren goes off, it generally signals an "Alert". The siren is usually accompanied by a loudspeaker announcement preceded and ended with "Exercise, exercise, exercise". Here's what the siren signals mean and the action you must take if you are on base during an alert: Steady-three minutes-recall-military report to duty stations; Wavering-red-attack imminent-take cover (stay inside); Broken wavering-black-nuclear attack-take cover in fallout shelter (stay inside); Steady-15 seconds-yellow-all clear-head for home! It is good practice to stay off base during alerts or carry a book so that if you have to "take cover" in the gym for an hour or two, you will have something to do.

SHOPPING ON BASE AND IN HOUSING SHOPPING AREA

For Bldg. and phone numbers, see Useful Telephone Numbers.

BARBER SHOP - Base Mon-Fri 0800-1600

BARBER AND BEAUTY SHOP Housing Shopping Plaza
 Tues-Fri 0800-1745
 Sat 0800-1445

BASE EXCHANGE Base Mon-Fri 1030-1800
 Sat 1000-1400

Here you can find limited food and snack items, stationery, and paper goods, garden supplies, camera equipment, records, drug and toiletry goods. Checks may be cashed at the cashier's cage, where they also sell gas coupons for Germany and some other countries.

BASE EXCHANGE Housing Mon Closed
 T,W & F 1000-1800
 Thurs 1200-1900
 Sat 0900-1500
 Sun 1100-1500

Gift items, kitchen ware, small and major appliances, lamps, typewriters, cameras, records and tapes, cosmetics, clothing for the family, linens, towels, yard goods, curtains, drapes, bedspreads, baby furniture, shoes and countless other items are available here. Catalog service and a lay-a-way program are handled at the customer service desk. Check cashing and gas coupons are also available.

BEVERAGE SHOP Housing, Bldg. 83 Tues-Fri 1000-1800
 Sat 0900-1500

Beer and soft drinks may be purchased here by the case, and individually.

CLASS VI STORE Housing Tues-Fri 1000-1800
 Sat 0900-1600

Bouillon
 Caraway Seed
 Cardamon
 Cayenne Peper
 Celery Seed
 Chervil
 Chili Pepper
 Chives
 Cinnamon
 Cloves
 Coriander
 Cream of Tartar
 Cumin
 Currants, Dried
 Curry
 Dill
 Fennel
 Garlic
 Ginger
 Horseradish
 Juniper Berry
 Lemon Peel
 Mace
 Marjoram
 Mint
 Peppermint
 Spearmint
 Mustard
 Nutmeg
 Onion
 Orange Peel
 Oregano
 Paprika
 Parsley
 Pepper
 White
 Poppy Seed
 Rosemary
 Saffron
 Sage
 Sesame
 Tarragon
 Thyme
 Vanilla

Fleischbruehe
 Kuemmel
 Kardamon
 Spanischer Pfeffer
 Selleriesamen
 Kerbel
 Schoten den Cayannepfeffer
 Schnittlauch
 Zimmt
 Gewuerznelike
 Koriannon
 Gereinigter Weinstein
 Kreuzkeummel
 Korinthen
 Indisches Ragoutpulver
 Dill
 Fenchel
 Knoblauch
 Ingwer
 Meerrettich
 Wacholder Beere
 Zitronenschale
 Muskatblueth
 Marjoran
 Minze
 Pfefferminze
 Gruene Minze
 Senf
 Muskatnuss
 Zwiebel
 Apfelsinenschale
 Oregano
 Paprika
 Petersilie
 Pfeffer
 Weiss
 Mohnsamen
 Rosmarin
 Safran
 Salbei
 Sesamsamen
 Estragon
 Thymian
 Vanille

Besides auto parts, you will also find: auto first aid kits, flashlights and bulbs, waxes and cleaners, floor mats, and auto decorating kits.

PICK-UP POINT - In Base BX complex Mon-Fri 1030-1800
 Sat 1000-1400

Through the pick-up point, one may have laundry or dry cleaning done, film developed, TV or radios repaired, watches or shoes repaired. They rent TV's, typewriters, vacuum cleaners, sewing machines and rug cleaners. TV antennas and wires, some radio parts are sold. A tube testing service is available. Name tags, rubber stamps and bowling shirts can be ordered.

PRO-SHOP (Sports Shop) See information under Gymnasium.

STARS AND STRIPES BOOKSTORES

There are two. One is in the Base BX Complex and one in the Housing Shopping Plaza. They sell a large variety of books, magazines, guides and dictionaries. You can subscribe to the Stars and Stripes, there also. Hours vary but are generally the same as those of the BX.

TAILOR SHOP Base - Mon-Fri 0830-1645
 Housing Shopping Complex -
 Tues-Fri 1000-1800
 Sat 0900-1500

Alterations and repairs.

THRIFT SHOP Housing, Bldg. 48, Basement

Here you can buy and sell used clothes, transformers, knick-knacks, books, baby equipment, toys and much more. These articles are sold on consignment. The bookkeeper will explain the terms of the contract the first time you take articles in to be sold. The shop is staffed by volunteers from the NCOWC and the OWC. The profits are divided equally and are part of the clubs' welfare budgets so the profits go back into the community.

Hours: Mon and Thurs 0900-1130 and 1300-1600
 Wed Night 1800-200 Phone 7120

Das Land Rheinland-Pfalz und seine Verwaltung

Rudolf Rumetsch

Das Land Rheinland-Pfalz, über dessen Gemeinden, Städte, Verbandsgemeinden und Landkreise diese Buchreihe in Bild und Text berichtet, ist entstanden mit der Bestätigung seiner Verfassung durch die Volksabstimmung vom 18. Mai 1947. Es ist seit 1949 eines der elf Bundesländer der Bundesrepublik Deutschland. Das Landesgebiet war nach dem Ende des Zweiten Weltkriegs von Juli 1945 an der nördliche Teil der französischen Besatzungszone in Deutschland. Vor der Hitlerdiktatur war dieses Gebiet seit dem Wiener Kongreß 1815 aufgeteilt auf die Länder – bis 1918 Königreiche – Preußen (Südteil der Rheinprovinz mit den Regierungsbezirken Koblenz und Trier sowie seit 1866 ein Teil der Provinz Hessen-Nassau) und Bayern (Regierungsbezirk Pfalz) sowie die Länder (bis 1918 Großherzogtümer) Hessen-Darmstadt (Provinz Rheinhessen) und – bis 1937 – Oldenburg (Teile des Landkreises Birkenfeld).

Die Hauptstädte und die politischen wie wirtschaftlichen Schwerpunkte dieser Länder lagen alle außerhalb des heutigen Landesgebiets. Dies und die Nähe der deutschen Westgrenze, die auch Ursache starker Kriegsschäden im Dreißigjährigen Krieg, in den Erbfolge- und Revolutionskriegen des 17. und 18. Jahrhunderts, ganz besonders aber im Zweiten Weltkrieg, war, sind wohl die Gründe, weshalb dieser Raum mit seinen walddreichen Höhengebieten der Eifel, des Hunsrücks, des Westerwalds und Einrichs, der Haardt, des Westrichs und des Nordpfälzer Berglands, dem fruchtbaren, vom Donnersberg überragten Alzeyer Hügelland und mit seinen weinreichen Tälern und Hängen des Rheines, der Mosel, der Saar, Nahe, Ahr und Lahn wirtschaftlich nur schwach entwickelt war. Die Armut des Landes führte vor allem im 18. und 19. Jahrhundert zu starken Auswanderungen in die nahegelegenen industriellen Ballungsgebiete an Rhein, Ruhr und Saar, aber auch nach Übersee (USA, Brasilien) und Osteuropa.

Rheinland-Pfalz hat seit der Währungsreform und der Einführung der sozialgebundenen freien Marktwirtschaft im Jahre 1948 in zielbewußter Arbeit diesen Entwicklungsrückstand weitgehend aufgeholt. Das beachtliche wirtschaftliche Wachstum der fünfziger, sechziger und auch noch der siebziger Jahre und der dadurch ermöglichte Massenwohlstand erleichterten erheblich die harmonische Eingliederung der Heimatvertriebenen und Flüchtlinge aus Ost- und Mitteldeutschland. Das staatsrechtlich junge Land mit seiner lebensfrohen und weltoffenen Bevölkerung von rund 3,6 Mio. Einwohnern ist heute dank seiner zentralen Lage in der Europäischen Gemeinschaft und seiner guten Verkehrsverbindungen ein »Land mit Zukunft«. Es ist zugleich aber auch ein Land mit alter und reicher Vergangenheit. Die Dome zu Speyer, Worms, Mainz und Trier ebenso wie unzählige – teils erhaltene oder wieder aufgebaute, teils zerstörte – Burgen, Schlösser und Klöster im Lande künden sichtbar bis heute davon.

Die drei Kurfürstentümer Mainz, Trier und Pfalz, deren Symbole heute das Landeswappen bilden, und die bis zur Französischen Revolution 1794 neben unzähligen kleineren weltlichen und geistlichen Herrschaften hier gewaltet haben, waren im Mittelalter ein Kernraum des Heiligen Römischen Reiches Deutscher Nation. Die bewegte Geschichte des Landesgebiets, von den Kelten und Römern, den Alemannen und Franken über die bis in 18. Jahrhundert bewahrten mittelalterlichen Herrschaftsverhältnisse bis hin zu den gewaltigen technischen, wirtschaftlichen, sozialen, kulturellen und politischen Umwälzungen im 19. und 20. Jahrhundert hat nicht nur in vielen historischen Bauwerken sichtbare, sondern auch manche unsichtbaren Spuren im Lande hinterlassen. Ohne Wissen um diese Vergangenheit ist die Gegenwart nicht zu verstehen und sind die Probleme der Zukunft nicht zu meistern. Deshalb wäre zu wünschen, daß gerade die jüngere Generation sich mehr mit der Geschichte der Welt, in die sie hineingeboren ist, beschäftigt.

Das Bundesland Rheinland-Pfalz mit seiner Landeshauptstadt Mainz (bis 1950 Koblenz) ist nach seiner Verfassung eine parlamentarische (repräsentative) Demokratie mit Grundrechten seiner Bürger und mit Gewaltenteilung bei seinen Staatsorganen und damit ein freiheitlicher, demokratischer und sozialer Rechtsstaat im Sinne des Grundgesetzes der Bundesrepublik Deutschland. Das Volk als Träger der Staatsgewalt wählt für vier Jahre in freier Wahl nach dem Verhältniswahlrecht (Listenwahl) in vier Wahlkreisen die 100 Mitglieder des Landtags als Organ der Gesetzgebung. Der Landtag wählt den Ministerpräsidenten und bestätigt die von ihm vorgeschlagenen Minister als Landesregierung. Ministerpräsidenten waren ab 1947 Peter Altmeier, ab 1969 Helmut Kohl, seit 1976 ist es Bernhard Vogel. Die in Ministerien gegliederte Landesregierung ist für die Landesverwaltung politisch verantwortlich; der Ministerpräsident vertritt das Land nach außen. Die Rechtsprechung obliegt unabhängigen Gerichten, deren Obergerichte in Koblenz (Verfassungsgerichtshof, Oberverwaltungsgericht und Oberlandesgericht), in Mainz (Landessozialgericht und Landesarbeitsgericht) und in Zweibrücken (Oberlandesgericht) ihren Sitz haben. Das Finanzgericht für Rheinland-Pfalz befindet sich in Neustadt an der Weinstraße.

Die Landesverwaltung

Die Ministerien (Ministerium des Innern und für Sport, Ministerium der Finanzen – auch für Baurecht zuständig –, Ministerium der Justiz, Kultusministerium, Ministerium für Soziales, Gesundheit und Umwelt, Ministerium für Wirtschaft und Verkehr, Ministerium für Landwirtschaft, Weinbau und Forsten und Ministerium für Bundesangelegenheiten in Bonn) sind mit der Staatskanzlei als Dienststelle des Ministerpräsidenten und dem Rechnungshof in Speyer im Aufbau der Landesverwaltung die obersten Landesbehörden. Ihnen sind für bestimmte zentrale Aufgaben obere Landesbehörden (z.B. Statistisches Landesamt in Bad Ems, Oberfinanzdirektion in Koblenz, Landesamt für Jugend und Soziales in Mainz) nachgeordnet. Eine besondere Stellung nehmen die Landesuniversitäten in Mainz, Kaiserslautern und Trier, die Fachhochschulen sowie die Hochschule für Verwaltungswissenschaften in Speyer ein.

Auf der Mittelstufe der Landesverwaltung ist das Land Rheinland-Pfalz eingeteilt in die drei Regierungsbezirke Koblenz, Rheinhessen-Pfalz und Trier, die jeweils von einer Bezirksregierung unter Leitung eines Regierungspräsidenten (für Rheinhessen-Pfalz mit dem Sitz in Neustadt a.d.W.) verwaltet werden. Die Bezirksregierungen führen die Dienst- und Fachaufsicht über die ihnen nachgeordneten staatlichen Behörden, die Rechtsaufsicht über die Landkreise, die kreisfreien und großen kreisangehörigen Städte und sind daneben grundsätzlich für Verwaltungsaufgaben zuständig, die zur Erledigung durch die obersten Landesbehörden (Ministerien) oder durch untere Landesbehörden nicht geeignet sind.

Die Unterstufe der allgemeinen Landesverwaltung bilden die 24 Landkreise mit ihren von Landräten geleiteten Kreisverwaltungen und die 12 kreisfreien Städte mit ihren von Oberbürgermeistern geleiteten Stadtverwaltungen. Kreisfreie Städte wie Landkreise sind zugleich auch kommunale Gebietskörperschaften mit dem Recht der Selbstverwaltung. Während die Kreisverwaltung daher zugleich staatliche und kommunale Behörde ist, bleibt die Stadtverwaltung eine rein kommunale Behörde; die kreisfreien Städte nehmen deshalb die staatlichen Aufgaben der Kreisverwaltung – außer Polizeivollzugsdienst und staatlicher Rechtsaufsicht über die Gemeinden – als übertragene Staatsaufgaben unter der Fachaufsicht der ihr insoweit vorgesetzten staatlichen Behörden wahr.

Neben den Behörden der Allgemeinen Landesverwaltung bestehen in Rheinland-Pfalz ebenso wie in den anderen Bundesländern für bestimmte Aufgabengebiete besondere staatliche Behörden, so z.B. die Finanzämter, die Gesundheitsämter, die Katasterämter, die Gewerbeaufsichtsämter, die Straßenbauämter oder die Wasserwirtschaftsämter. Ihr Dienstbezirk deckt sich oft mit dem Landkreis oder der kreisfreien Stadt, mitunter ist er aber auch größer. Diese unteren Sonderbehörden unterstehen teils – ebenso wie die Kreisverwaltungen als staatliche Behörden – der Bezirksregierung, teils aber auch direkt besonderen oberen Landesbehörden (z.B. die Finanzämter der Oberfinanzdirektion, die Straßenbauämter der Landesstraßenverwaltung). Zum Zwecke der Raumordnung und Landesplanung – oberste Landesplanungsbehörde ist die Staatskanzlei – ist das Land Rheinland-Pfalz in fünf Regionen (Mittelrhein- Westwald, Trier, Rheinhessen-Nahe, Rheinpfalz und Westpfalz) eingeteilt, denen die fünf »Oberzentren« Koblenz, Trier, Mainz, Ludwigshafen a.Rh. und Kaiserslautern zugeordnet sind. Die Landkreise und kreisfreien Städte dieser Regionen bilden jeweils eine »Regionale Planungsgemeinschaft«, deren Hauptaufgabe die Aufstellung und Fortführung (nicht aber die Durchführung) eines Regionalen Raumordnungsplans ist, der das »Landesentwicklungsprogramm« der Landesregierung für den Bereich der Region vertiefen und ergänzen soll.

Die Verwaltungsreform

Die Verwaltungsreform, mit deren Verwirklichung das Land Rheinland-Pfalz als erstes Bundesland nach Vorarbeiten, die bis 1963 zurückgehen, 1967 begonnen und 1974 abgeschlossen hat, bewirkte zahlreiche Änderungen des Gebiets und des Aufgabenbestandes im Bereich der Landesverwaltung und noch mehr im Bereich der kommunalen Selbstverwaltung. Ziel dieser Reform war es, die Verwaltungsorganisation, die weitgehend noch aus dem 19. Jahrhundert herrührte, an die seitdem erheblich veränderten Verhältnisse und Bedürfnisse anzupassen, ohne dabei aber bewährte Grundlagen des Verwaltungsaufbaus total zu verlassen.

Durch insgesamt 17 »Landesgesetze über die Verwaltungsvereinfachung« sind – mitunter nach lebhaften Diskussionen – die Zahl der Regierungsbezirke durch Auflösung der Regierungsbezirke Montabaur und Rheinhessen von 5 auf 3, die Zahl der Landkreise von 39 auf 24, die Zahl der Gemeinden von 2 912 auf 2 303 vermindert worden. Zugleich sind zahlreiche Amtsgerichte, Finanzämter, Forstämter und andere Sonderbehörden zu größeren und damit leistungsfähigeren Einheiten vereinigt und die Veterinärämter, denen auch die Lebensmittelüberwachung obliegt, in die Kreisverwaltungen eingegliedert worden.

Hauptstück der Verwaltungsreform in Rheinland-Pfalz war aber unbestritten die Bildung von 163 Verbandsgemeinden. Anders als die Nachbarländer Hessen, Nordrhein-Westfalen und Saarland haben Landesregierung und Landtag von Rheinland-Pfalz bewußt darauf verzichtet, die zahlreichen kleinen Gemeinden im ländlichen Raum zu großräumigen, aus mehreren rechtlich unselbständigen Ortschaften zusammengesetzten »Einheitsgemeinden« zu vereinigen. Vielmehr haben sie – darin unterstützt von den kommunalen Spitzenverbänden, insbesondere von dem damaligen Gemeindetag – für diejenigen Aufgaben einer modernen Gemeindeverwaltung, für deren Erfüllung regelmä-

Big die einzelne Landgemeinde (das Dorf) sowohl nach Einwohnern wie nach Einnahmen zu schwach ist (z.B. die Bereitstellung von hauptamtlichen fachlich geschulten Verwaltungsmitarbeitern, den Bau und die Unterhaltung von Hauptschulen, von Einrichtungen der Wasserversorgung, der Abwasserbeseitigung und des Brandschutzes sowie von zentralen Sportstätten), eine neue Verwaltungsstufe zwischen der Ortsgemeinde und dem Landkreis geschaffen: die Verbandsgemeinde.

Grundlage der Bildung von Verbandsgemeinden waren nach Forderungen der Raumordnung und Landesplanung erarbeitete und in der Regel auf zentrale Orte ausgerichtete »Zielpläne«. Erleichtert war die Bildung von Verbandsgemeinden dadurch, daß seit der Zeit Napoleons im Gebiet der ehemals preußischen Rheinprovinz bereits Ämter, im Gebiet des ehemals bayerischen Regierungsbezirks Pfalz teilweise gemeinschaftliche Bürgermeistereien und Einnehmereien als für mehrere Gemeinden zuständige gemeinschaftliche Verwaltungseinrichtungen bestanden haben. Daher haben sich – abgesehen von einigen Startschwierigkeiten in den ehemaligen Bezirken Montabaur und Rheinhessen, in denen zuvor keine gemeinschaftlichen Verwaltungseinrichtungen vorhanden waren – die Bevölkerung und die Ortsgemeinden relativ schnell und gut an die Verbandsgemeinde als bürgernahe neue Verwaltungseinrichtung gewöhnt. Nur wenige Verbandsgemeinden (Morbach, Boppard, Grafschaft und Wörth am Rhein) haben von der Möglichkeit, sich in eine verbandsfreie Gemeinde umzuwandeln, Gebrauch gemacht. Nur 30 größere Gemeinden, deren Einwohnerzahl und deren Finanzen für alle Gemeindeaufgaben ausreichen, blieben verbandsfrei. Hinzu treten 8 große kreisangehörige Städte (Bad Kreuznach, Idar-Oberstein, Neuwied, Andernach, Mayen, Lahnstein, Bingen und Ingelheim), die so leistungsfähig sind, daß sie sogar bestimmte Aufgaben der Kreisverwaltung selbst erfüllen können. Zwar haben sich vereinzelt auch im ländlichen Raum kleinere benachbarte Gemeinden vereinigt; Eingemeindungen größeren Umfangs gab es aber nur im Umland mittlerer und größerer Städte (Mittel- und Oberzentren). Hier waren oft Nachbargemeinden bereits eng mit der Stadt verflochten oder gar fast zusammengewachsen. Insgesamt ging aber in Rheinland-Pfalz die Zahl der kreisangehörigen Gemeinden weit weniger als in anderen Bundesländern zurück. Die Möglichkeiten der Bürger, sich ehrenamtlich als Ratsmitglied, Ortsbeiratsmitglied, Beigeordneter oder gar Bürgermeister in der Kommunalpolitik zu betätigen, sind deshalb hier viel stärker als in anderen Bundesländern entwickelt. Die Probleme, die anderwärts durch übergroße Gemeinden aufgetreten sind, bleiben daher uns in Rheinland-Pfalz erspart. Der Rheinland-Pfälzer hat weithin seine Heimatgemeinde behalten.

Der zweite Teil der Verwaltungsreform, nämlich das Bemühen, für jede öffentliche Aufgabe denjenigen Aufgabenträger bzw. diejenige Behörde zu bestimmen, welche diese Aufgabe am sachgerechtesten, bürgernächsten und wirkungsvollsten mit möglichst geringem Aufwand erfüllen kann (Funktionalreform), ist zwar eine Daueraufgabe der Verwaltungspolitik, weil sich der Aufgabenbestand ständig ändert; es liegt aber auf der Hand, daß mit der landeseinheitlichen Bildung leistungsfähiger Verwaltungseinheiten sich die Möglichkeit bot und diese genutzt wurde, zahlreiche Verwaltungsaufgaben von den Ministerien auf die Bezirksregierungen (z.B. bei der Schulverwaltung), von den Bezirksregierungen auf die Kreis- und Stadtverwaltungen (z.B. im Baurecht, Schülerbeförderung) und von den Kreisverwaltungen auf die Verwaltungsbehörden der Verbandsgemeinden und verbandsfreien Gemeinden (z.B. im Gewererecht, Paß- und Ausweiswesen) zu übertragen.

Andererseits sind, um gleichwertige kommunale Leistungen im ganzen Lande zu sichern, manche früher einzelmeindlichen Aufgaben auf geeignetere Träger übergegangen, so die Wasserversorgung und Abwasserbeseitigung auf die Verbandsgemeinden, die Abfallbeseitigung auf die Landkreise.

Die kommunale Selbstverwaltung

Die kommunale Selbstverwaltung, deren Gebiets- und Aufgabenbestand im Zuge der Verwaltungsreform in Rheinland-Pfalz die soeben geschilderten Änderungen erfahren hat, die aber – im ganzen gesehen – gestärkt aus diesen Reformjahren hervorging, ist durch das Grundgesetz und die Landesverfassung rechtlich gewährleistet. Die kommunalen Gebietskörperschaften – Gemeinden, Städte, Verbandsgemeinden und Landkreise –, zuvörderst die Gemeinden, sind Grundlage und Glieder des demokratischen Staates, berufen, das Wohl ihrer Einwohner zu fördern, und berechtigt, alle öffentlichen Aufgaben ihres Gebietes wahrzunehmen, die nicht ausdrücklich durch Gesetz anderen Stellen vorbehalten sind. Diese »Gebietshoheit« unterscheidet die kommunale Selbstverwaltung grundsätzlich von der Selbstverwaltung anderer rechtsfähiger Körperschaften, Anstalten und Stiftungen des öffentlichen Rechts wie etwa den berufsständischen Kammern, den Hochschulen, den Sparkassen und den Trägern der gesetzlichen Sozialversicherung, denen eine solche weitgehende Verfassungsgarantie nicht zur Seite steht.

Kommunale Selbstverwaltung ist die Wahrnehmung öffentlicher Aufgaben im Rahmen der Gesetze durch frei gewählte Organe in eigener Verantwortung. Sie wirkt also nicht unter der politischen und rechtlichen Verantwortung von Landtag und Landesregierung, sondern entscheidet im eigenen Namen und auf eigene Gefahr. Zu Rechten gehören stets auch Pflichten. Wer im kommunalen Bereich Verantwortung trägt, hat daher die (positiven oder negativen) Folgen seiner Entscheidungen selbst zu tragen. Bei jedem örtlichen Problem nach dem Staate zu rufen, ist mit dem Geist der Selbstverwaltung ebensowenig vereinbar wie eine Bevormundung der freigewählten kommunalen Organe durch staatliche Stellen. Eigenverantwortliches Entscheiden setzt voraus, daß den kommunalen Gebietskörperschaft-

ten bestimmte Freiräume und Befugnisse eingeräumt sind, so die Personalhoheit, die Finanz- und Abgabehoheit, die Ortsgesetzgebung (Satzungsgewalt), und daß die staatliche Aufsicht auf die Beachtung der Gesetze beschränkt ist. Diese Rechte und Befugnisse umschreiben den Wesensgehalt der kommunalen Selbstverwaltung, den der Staat – gleichgültig durch welche Stelle und auf welchem Weg – nicht antasten darf.

Das Kommunalverfassungsrecht des Landes Rheinland-Pfalz, bestehend aus Gemeindeordnung und Landkreisordnung, trägt diesen Forderungen der Verfassung Rechnung und setzt sie in an den praktischen Verhältnissen und Bedürfnissen des kommunalen Lebens orientierte Regeln um. Dabei sieht das rheinland-pfälzische Kommunalverfassungsrecht grundsätzlich eine Aufgabenverteilung und damit auch eine Verteilung der Verantwortung auf zwei selbständige Organe vor: Die Willensbildung (Beschlüßfassung) obliegt der in allgemeinen, gleichen und freien Wahlen nach einem (ab 1984) personalisierten Verhältniswahlrecht für fünf Jahre gewählten Volksvertretung (Gemeinderat, Stadtrat, Verbandsgemeinderat). Diese kann zu ihrer Entlastung Ausschüsse bilden; alle wichtigen Entscheidungen, insbesondere die Beschlüßfassung über den Haushaltsplan und über alle Satzungen, sind ihr jedoch selbst vorbehalten. Die Zahl der Ratsmitglieder hängt von der Einwohnerzahl ab; sie reicht von fünf bei Gemeinden unter 300 Einwohnern bis zu 59 bei Städten über 150 000 Einwohnern. Die Ausführung der Ratsbeschlüsse ist dagegen allein Sache des vom Gemeinderat gewählten Bürgermeisters. Diesem Gemeindeorgan obliegt daneben die Führung der laufenden Verwaltungsgeschäfte sowie die Verwaltung der der Gemeinde übertragenen staatlichen Aufgaben (z.B. Standesamt, Ortspolizeibehörde, Statistiken). Zugleich ist der Bürgermeister Vorsitzender des Gemeinderats und vertritt die Gemeinde nach außen.

Der Bürgermeister ist in Ortsgemeinden, d.h. in Gemeinden, die Mitglied einer Verbandsgemeinde sind, ehrenamtlich tätig; seine Amtszeit von fünf Jahren deckt sich mit der Wahlzeit des Gemeinderats. In verbandsfreien Gemeinden und Städten, in Verbandsgemeinden, großen kreisangehörigen und kreisfreien Städten wird dagegen der Bürgermeister hauptamtlich bestellt und für eine Amtszeit von 10 Jahren gewählt. Er führt in kreisfreien und großen kreisangehörigen Städten die Amtsbezeichnung »Oberbürgermeister«. Zur Unterstützung und Vertretung des Bürgermeisters wählt der Gemeinderat Beigeordnete, die in Ortsgemeinden stets ehrenamtlich für fünf Jahre, in den anderen Gemeinden und Verbandsgemeinden zum Teil auch hauptamtlich für 10 Jahre bestellt werden. Hauptamtlichen Beigeordneten wird ein bestimmter Geschäftsbereich der Verwaltung (Dezernat) zugeteilt, den sie in Vertretung des Bürgermeisters selbständig leiten. Bei Städten mit zwei oder mehr hauptamtlichen Beigeordneten bilden diese mit dem Bürgermeister das Kollegium des »Stadtvorstands«, dem bestimmte wichtige Verwaltungsentscheidungen vorbehalten sind. Unter dieser »Verwaltungsspitze« verfügen alle hauptamtlich geleiteten Gemeinden, Städte und Verbandsgemeinden zur Erledigung ihrer vielfältigen Aufgaben über fachlich vorgebildete Beamte, Angestellte und Arbeiter, deren Dienstvorgesetzter der Bürgermeister ist und für die grundsätzlich das gleiche Dienst-, Besoldungs- und Versorgungsrecht oder Tarifrecht gilt wie für die Landesbediensteten.

Das 1973 auf diesen bewährten Grundlagen neugestaltete Kommunalverfassungsrecht von Rheinland-Pfalz hat – hierbei zum Teil Vorbild auch für andere Bundesländer – eine über das Wahlrecht hinausgehende Erweiterung der Mitwirkungsmöglichkeiten der Bürgerschaft am Gemeindeleben gebracht. Gerade im überschaubaren Raum der heimatlichen Gemeinde ist eine Beteiligung am öffentlichen Leben am ehesten möglich. Zur Verbesserung der Bürgernähe sind die Gemeindeverwaltungen zunächst gehalten, ihre Einwohner über alle wichtigen Gemeindeangelegenheiten in geeigneter Form zu unterrichten, sie im Rahmen ihrer Möglichkeiten in Verwaltungssachen über ihre Rechte und Pflichten zu beraten, ihren Verwaltungsgliederungs- und Geschäftsverteilungsplan im Rathaus auszuhängen und dort eine Sammlung des gesamten geltenden Rechts zur Einsicht für alle Einwohner bereitzuhalten. Der besseren Information der Einwohnerschaft dienen auch die Bürgerversammlungen, die mindestens einmal jährlich abgehalten werden sollen. Weiter können die Ausschüsse des Gemeinderats bis fast zur Hälfte ihrer Mitglieder mit Bürgern besetzt werden, die nicht Ratsmitglieder sind. Die Gemeinden können zur Förderung des örtlichen Gemeinschaftslebens ihr Gebiet in Ortsbezirke einteilen, für die vom Gemeinderat aus der Bürgerschaft ein Ortsbeirat, von diesem ein Bürger zum ehrenamtlichen Ortsvorsteher gewählt wird. Der Gemeinderat kann ferner zu bestimmten Beratungsgegenständen Sachverständige und Vertreter der Betroffenen anhören und schließlich kann eine bestimmte Zahl von Einwohnern über 18 Jahre unter bestimmten Voraussetzungen in einem besonderen, »Bürgerinitiative« genannten, Antragsverfahren den Gemeinderat verpflichten, eine bestimmte Angelegenheit der örtlichen Selbstverwaltung, für deren Entscheidung er zuständig ist, zu beraten und zu entscheiden. An den Gemeinden und ihren Bürgern liegt es, diese vielfältigen Beteiligungsmöglichkeiten sinnvoll zu nutzen.

Das durch die Funktionenteilung zwischen den zwei eigenverantwortlichen Organen Rat und Verwaltungsspitze gekennzeichnete, sog. dualistische Kommunalverfassungssystem, das auch im benachbarten Saarland gilt und das gerne – wenn auch zu ungenau und daher mißverständlich – als »Rheinische Bürgermeisterverfassung« bezeichnet wird, prägt nicht nur die rheinland-pfälzische Gemeindeordnung, sondern auch die Landkreisordnung. Über die Verbandsgemeinden, für die ebenfalls die Gemeindeordnung gilt, ihre Bildung und ihre Aufgaben ist oben bei der Schilderung der Verwaltungsreform in Rheinland-Pfalz bereits Näheres ausgeführt.

Die Landkreise als kommunale Gebietskörperschaften und Gemeindeverbände können die auf ihr Kreisgebiet bezo-

genen öffentlichen Aufgaben als freie Aufgaben der Selbstverwaltung übernehmen; im Vordergrund stehen aber die ihnen durch Gesetz übertragenen großen Pflichtaufgaben der Leistungsverwaltung wie die Sozial- und Jugendhilfe, der Bau und die Unterhaltung von Berufsschulen, Gymnasien, Kreisstraßen und von Gewässern II. Ordnung, die Schülerbeförderung und die Abfallbeseitigung, also die gleichen Aufgaben, wie sie auch den kreisfreien Städten als Pflichtaufgaben der Selbstverwaltung obliegen. Sie sind wie diese meist auch Gewährträger von Sparkassen und zum Teil auch Träger von Krankenhäusern. Daneben fördern die Landkreise im Rahmen ihrer Ausgleichsfunktion in vielfältiger Form soziale, kulturelle und wirtschaftliche Aktivitäten ihrer Gemeinden.

Das Gebiet des Landkreises ist zugleich das Gebiet der Kreisverwaltung als unterer Behörde der allgemeinen Landesverwaltung, von der oben bereits die Rede war. Die Kreisverwaltung mit ihrer Doppelfunktion als Behörde des Landkreises und des Staates – wobei auf die beiden Aufgabenbereiche jeweils etwa 50 v.H. der Arbeit entfallen – ist somit eine wichtige »Nahtstelle« zwischen der Staatsverwaltung und der kommunalen Selbstverwaltung. Deshalb wirken auch bei der Bestellung des Landrats, der seit 1982 Landesbeamter für eine Amtszeit von 10 Jahren, aber zugleich neben dem Kreistag Organ des Landkreises ist, Landesregierung und Kreistag in der Weise zusammen, daß die endgültige Ernennung zum Landrat der Zustimmung des Kreistages mit der Mehrheit seiner gesetzlichen Mitgliederzahl bedarf. Weitere Abweichungen vom Grundmuster der Gemeindeordnung bestehen darin, daß der Landrat bei Abwesenheit von ehrenamtlichen, vom Kreistag gewählten Kreisdeputierten vertreten wird; ferner, daß bei der Kreisverwaltung zwar Beamte des höheren Dienstes zu Dezernenten, die in ihrem Geschäftsbereich den Landrat entlasten und vertreten können, daß diese Dezernenten aber nicht die Rechtsstellung der Beigeordneten nach der Gemeindeordnung haben. Schließlich besteht mit dem Kreisausschuß ein Pflichtausschuß des Kreistages, dem eine Reihe wichtiger Entscheidungen vorbehalten ist.

Erwähnt sei bei diesem Überblick über die Struktur der kommunalen Selbstverwaltung in Rheinland-Pfalz noch der Bezirksverband Pfalz als »Gemeindeverband höherer Ordnung«. Er hat die Aufgabe, eine Reihe überörtlicher öffentlicher Einrichtungen im Gebiet des ehemaligen Regierungsbezirks Pfalz zu unterhalten oder zu fördern, so z.B. die Psychiatrische Pfalzkl. Landeck, die Meisterschule für Handwerker und die Pfalzgalerie in Kaiserslautern, die Gehörlosenschule in Frankenthal, die Landwirtschaftliche Untersuchungs- und Forschungsanstalt und das Historische Museum in Speyer. Sein Beschlußorgan ist der unmittelbar vom Volke gewählte Bezirkstag, der den Bezirksausschuß und mehrere Fachausschüsse zur Vorbereitung und Durchführung seiner Beschlüsse wählt. Die laufenden Verwaltungsgeschäfte des Bezirksverbands Pfalz führt die Bezirksregierung in Neustadt a.d.W.

Das Kommunalverfassungsrecht wird auch in Rheinland-Pfalz ergänzt durch eine Reihe weiterer Gesetze, die wichtige Grundlagen für die Arbeit der Selbstverwaltung bilden und die fast alle nach der Verwaltungsreform eine zeitgemäße Neugestaltung erfahren haben. Während das Kommunalwahlgesetz das aktive und passive Wahlrecht der Bürger zu den kommunalen Volksvertretungen und das Wahlverfahren im einzelnen regelt, ist das Zweckverbandsgesetz die Rechtsgrundlage für die gemeinsame Erfüllung bestimmter Aufgaben durch mehrere kommunale Gebietskörperschaften. Die gebietliche Neuordnung hat zwar viele Zweckverbände überflüssig gemacht, trotzdem sind solche oder auch Zweckvereinbarungen mitunter noch notwendig, so z.B. für die Verwaltung der Gemeindeforsten, die Unterhaltung von Hauptschulen oder für Einrichtungen der Wasserversorgung und Abwasserbeseitigung im ländlichen Raum.

Die wohl wichtigste Ergänzung des kommunalen Verfassungsrechts sind aber die Gesetze auf dem Gebiete der kommunalen Finanzen, denn ohne ausreichende Finanzmittel, die in eigener Verantwortung verwaltet werden können, ist eine kommunale Selbstverwaltung nicht möglich. Die beiden wichtigsten Gemeindesteuern, nämlich die Grundsteuer und die Gewerbesteuer, beruhen zwar ebenso wie die Beteiligung der Gemeinden an der Einkommensteuer auf Bundesgesetzen; die Erhebung von Gebühren und Beiträgen als Entgelten für kommunale Lieferungen (z.B. Wasser) und Leistungen (z.B. Straßenausbau) ist dagegen im Kommunalabgabengesetz des Landes geregelt. Ebenso beruhen die Erhebung der Hundesteuer und der Vergnügungssteuer auf Landesgesetzen. Diese eigenen Einnahmen, zu denen noch Erträge aus kommunalem Vermögen (z.B. aus der Waldwirtschaft, aus Vermietung und Verpachtung) treten, bedürfen jedoch der Ergänzung durch die Leistungen des Landes aus dem Finanzausgleich. Er beruht auf Grundgesetz und Landesverfassung und hat zum Ziele, die auch im Staatsinteresse notwendige kommunale Leistungsfähigkeit unabhängig von den örtlich oft sehr verschiedenen eigenen Einnahmen zu sichern. Mit dem Finanzausgleichsgesetz von 1977 hat das Land Rheinland-Pfalz dieses wichtige Rechtsgebiet sachgerecht neu geordnet. Wie die Länder an bestimmten bundesrechtlichen Steuern (Gemeinschaftssteuern), so sind die Gemeinden und Gemeindeverbände als Gesamtheit an bestimmten Einnahmen des Landes (Verbundmasse) zu einem bestimmten Hundertsatz (Verbundsatz) beteiligt. Die »Ausgleichsmasse«, die sich daraus ergibt, wird teils als »Allgemeine Finanzausweisungen« nach bestimmten Merkmalen, die die örtliche Leistungsfähigkeit und den örtlichen Bedarf abstrakt ausdrücken, teils als »Zweckausweisungen«, die auf Antrag zur finanziellen Förderung bestimmter kommunaler Vorhaben gewährt werden, verteilt. Das Finanzausgleichsgesetz ist zugleich auch die Rechtsgrundlage für die Erhebung von Umlagen durch die Verbandsgemeinden, die Landkreise und den Bezirksverband Pfalz von ihren Mitglieds-Gebietskörper-



Partnerschaft mit Ruanda; Besuch des Staatspräsidenten Jurénel Habyarimana in der Staatskanzlei

schaften. Sie sind dazu bestimmt, den durch eigene Einnahmen oder Landesmittel nicht gedeckten Ausgabenbedarf zu finanzieren. Dieser Überblick, der nicht lückenlos sein kann, wäre noch unvollständiger, wenn nicht auch die kommunalen Spitzenverbände (Gemeinde- und Städtebund, Städteverband und Landkreistag) hier erwähnt würden. Sie sind Landesverbände ihrer Spitzenverbände auf Bundesebene, fördern den so wertvollen Erfahrungsaustausch unter ihren Mitgliedern und vertreten deren gemeinsame Belange gegenüber Landtag und Landesregierung, die ihrerseits alle Vorhaben, die die kommunale Selbstverwaltung berühren, mit diesen Verbänden erörtern.

Schließlich sei noch hier der Partnerschaften gedacht, die das Land Rheinland-Pfalz seit langem mit der französischen Region Burgund und seit 1982 auch mit dem Zentralafrikanischen Staat Ruanda verbinden, zu denen aber zahlreiche kommunale Partnerschaften mit europäischen Städten und Gemeinden, vor allem solchen im benachbarten Frankreich, hinzukommen. Diese kommunalen Partnerschaften dienen nicht nur der Völkerverständigung, sie erweitern auch den geistigen Horizont und bieten die Möglichkeit zu vielerlei Vergleichen. Solche Vergleiche – sowohl mit den Verhältnissen in der eigenen Vergangenheit als auch mit den Verhältnissen in der weiten Welt – können die Erkenntnis fördern, daß unsere auf Selbstverantwortung, Leistung und Menschlichkeit gegründete staatliche, wirtschaftliche und soziale Ordnung und ihre verfassungsmäßigen Einrichtungen, die wir uns im freien Teil Deutschlands nach den Zerstörungen des Zweiten Weltkriegs und bitteren geschichtlichen Erfahrungen während der vergangenen Jahrzehnte aufgebaut und erarbeitet haben und für die das Land Rheinland-Pfalz ein gutes Beispiel ist, es wert sind, bewahrt, verteidigt, und – wo nötig – weiter verbessert zu werden.

Die politische Struktur des Landes

Das Land Rheinland-Pfalz ist als Gliedstaat der Bundesrepublik Deutschland nach seiner Verfassung ein »demokratischer und sozialer Rechtsstaat«. Ein solcher Staat sieht daher seine Aufgabe nicht nur in der Wahrung von Recht und Sicherheit, sondern auch in der Förderung sozialer Gerechtigkeit und gleichwertiger Lebensbedingungen für alle seine Bürger. Grundlage dazu ist das Landesentwicklungsprogramm, das die Landesregierung zuletzt 1980 neu aufgestellt hat. Während vor 1980 das Bemühen im Vordergrund stand, die Nachteile der jahrzehntelangen Grenzlage des Landes Rheinland-Pfalz mit ihrer einseitigen Ausrichtung auf militärisch-strategische Zwecke und die hier länger spürbaren Folgen des Zusammenbruchs zu überwinden, strebt das neue Entwicklungsprogramm an, die z.Zt. noch strukturschwachen Landesteile in ihrer Leistungskraft anzuheben und möglichen weiteren Entwicklungen in den Aktivräumen des Landes den Weg zu ebnen. Dem Entwicklungskonzept liegt ein mehrstufiges System von zentralen Orten und Verbindungswegen zugrunde.

Rheinland-Pfalz wurde aus ehemaligen Teilen Preußens (Regierungsbezirke Koblenz und Trier, vier Landkreise des Regierungsbezirks Wiesbaden), Hessens (Rheinhessen) und Bayerns (Pfalz) durch Verordnung des Oberbefehlshabers der französischen Besatzungszone vom 30.8.1946 gebildet. Es ist 19 845,81 qkm groß und hat eine Wohnbevölkerung von 3 636 506 Einwohnern. Landeshauptstadt ist Mainz. Die in einer Volksabstimmung angenommene Landesverfassung datiert vom 18.5.1947 (GVB1.209).

In den Landtag werden für eine Legislaturperiode von jeweils 4 Jahren 100 Abgeordnete nach dem Landeswahlgesetz in der Fassung vom 1. September 1982 und der Landeswahlordnung gewählt.

Dieser Volksvertretung obliegt die Gesetzgebung; die Rechtsprechung ist Aufgabe unabhängiger Gerichte. Die Verwaltung obliegt der vom Vertrauen der Volksvertretung getragenen Landesregierung, soweit Aufgaben nicht von rechtsfähigen innerstaatlichen Gemeinschaften, Gemeinden und Landkreisen, wie auch von berufsständischen und sozialen Einrichtungen (z.B. Kammern und Krankenkassen) in eigener Verantwortung erfüllt werden.

Neben dem Landtag, der Landesregierung und der Rechtsprechung besteht als viertes unabhängiges verfassungsmäßiges Organ gemäß Artikel 134 der Landesverfassung und des § 5 des Gesetzes vom 23.7.1949 der Verfassungsgerichtshof (Mitglieder: Vorsitzender, 2 Berufsrichter, 5 Nichtberufsrichterliche).

Innerhalb der Landesregierung ist als nicht weisungsgebundene Landesbehörde der Rechnungshof Rheinland-Pfalz mit Sitz in Speyer eingerichtet.

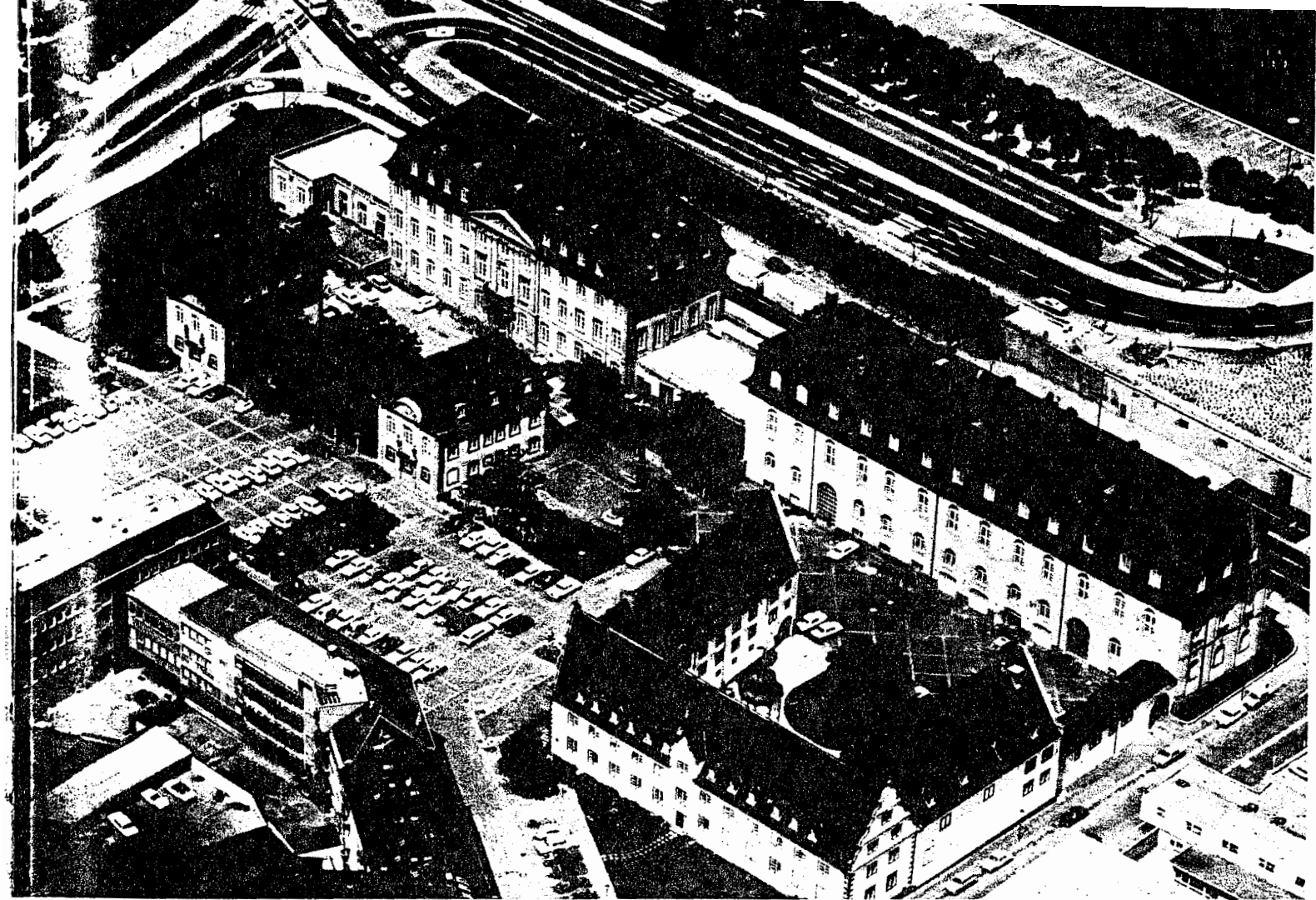
Die Gemeinden haben das Recht auf Selbstverwaltung; sie können in ihrem Gebiet jede öffentliche Aufgabe der örtlichen Gemeinschaft übernehmen, soweit diese nicht durch Gesetz ausdrücklich anderen Stellen im dringenden öffentlichen Interesse ausschließlich zugewiesen wird (freie Selbstverwaltungsaufgaben). Als Pflichtaufgaben der Selbstverwaltung erfüllen die Gemeinden die ihnen als solche durch Gesetz übertragenen Aufgaben.

Die Landesregierung

Der Ministerpräsident, 7 Fachminister und der Minister für Bundesratsangelegenheiten bilden die Landesregierung. Der Ministerpräsident ist Vorsitzender im Ministerrat; er bestimmt die »Richtlinien der Politik« und vertritt das Land nach außen. Innerhalb der politischen Richtlinien des Ministerpräsidenten leitet jeder Minister seinen Geschäftsbereich selbständig und in eigener Verantwortung.

Der Ministerpräsident wird von der Mehrheit des Landtags gewählt und ist, wie auch die Mitglieder des von ihm bestimmten Kabinetts (Minister), diesem gegenüber verantwortlich. Gegenwärtig, in der Zehnten Wahlperiode 1983/87, besteht die Landesregierung neben der Staatskanzlei, der Behörde des Ministerpräsidenten, aus sieben Ministerien:

- Ministerium des Innern und für Sport
- Ministerium der Finanzen
- Ministerium der Justiz
- Ministerium für Wirtschaft und Verkehr ✓
- Ministerium Landwirtschaft, Weinbau und Forsten ✓
- Ministerium für Soziales, Gesundheit und Umwelt ✓ 2
- Kultusministerium
- Minister für Bundesangelegenheiten - Vertretung des Landes Rheinland-Pfalz beim Bund



Landtagsgebäude (Deutschhaus) und Staatskanzlei in Mainz

Die staatliche Verwaltung des Landes reicht, anders als die des Bundes, bis in die einzelnen Städte und Gemeinden (Staatl. Auftragsangelegenheiten). Ihr Aufbau ist in der Regel dreistufig. So ist z.B. *oberste* Bauaufsichtsbehörde das Ministerium der Finanzen, *obere* Bauaufsichtsbehörde die Bezirksregierung, *untere* Bauaufsichtsbehörde die Kreisverwaltung, in kreisfreien Städten und großen kreisangehörigen Städten die Stadtverwaltung.

Die wichtigsten staatlichen Behörden unterhalb der Ministerien sind die 3 Bezirksregierungen als Mittelinstanz der allgemeinen Landesverwaltung in Koblenz, Trier und Neustadt a.d.W. Auf der Kreisebene sind es die 24 Kreisverwaltungen, die neben Selbstverwaltungsaufgaben der Landkreise die Staatsaufgaben der Kreisstufe wahrnehmen. Auch die Gemeinden, vor allem die 12 kreisfreien Städte, die 8 großen kreisangehörigen Städte und die 163 Verbandsgemeinden nehmen Staatsaufgaben als Auftragsangelegenheiten wahr.

Neben den Bezirksregierungen und den Kreisverwaltungen als Behörden der allgemeinen Landesverwaltung besteht in Rheinland-Pfalz eine Reihe von Sonderbehörden, deren räumliche Zuständigkeit sind entweder auf das ganze Land oder auf Teilbereiche des Landes erstreckt, die nicht immer mit einem Regierungsbezirk oder einem Landkreis übereinstimmen.

Die für das ganze Land zuständigen Sonderbehörden sind das Statistische Landesamt in Bad Ems, das Landeskriminalamt in Mainz, das Landesvermessungsamt in Koblenz, die Oberfinanzdirektion in Koblenz, das Landesamt für Jugend und Soziales in Mainz, das Landesamt für Umweltschutz und Gewerbeaufsicht in Mainz, das Landesamt für Gewässerkunde und das Geologische Landesamt in Mainz, die Direktion der Straßenverwaltung in Koblenz und das Landesamt für Denkmalpflege in Mainz.

Nur für Teile des Landes zuständige Sonderbehörden sind die Gesundheitsämter, die Medizinaluntersuchungsämter, die Chemischen Untersuchungsämter, die Kataster- und Vermessungsämter, die Finanzämter, die Versorgungsämter, die Gewerbeaufsichtsämter, die Forstämter, die Straßenbauämter, die Straßenneubauämter, die Wasserwirtschaftsämter, die Eichämter, die Kulturämter.

Mainz – Hauptstadt des Landes

Die rheinland-pfälzische Landeshauptstadt Mainz liegt auf dem linken Rheinufer gegenüber der Mainmündung. Ihre 98 qkm umfassende Fläche erstreckt sich von der Ingelheimer Rheinebene weit in das Alzeier Hügelland hinein. Das Landschaftsbild um Mainz wird bestimmt durch den Gegensatz von modernen Industrieansiedlungen, Wohnsiedlungen und den Anbau von landwirtschaftlichen Sonderkulturen, insbesondere Obst, Wein und Gemüse. Seit der Jungsteinzeit ist das Gebiet um Mainz besiedelt; ein altsteinzeitlicher Rastplatz wurde auf dem Linsenberg gefunden. Um 38 v.Chr. richtete Agrippa hier ein Lager für zwei römische Legionen ein, das die Basis für den Ausbau zur Hauptstadt der Provinz *Germania superior* darstellte. Der römische Name *Mogontiacum* geht möglicherweise auf eine Kultstätte des keltischen Gottes Mogon zurück.

Die durch eine feste Rheinbrücke zu dem jenseitigen Castellum (heute Mainz-Kastel) noch geförderte Verkehrslage von Mainz brachte reges Leben. Zahlreiche Funde zeugen davon in den Mainzer Museen, u.a. die künstlerisch hervorragende Jupitersäule, die von Militärkaufleuten z.Zt. Kaiser Neros an der zum rheinabwärts gelegenen Hafen führenden Straße errichtet worden war, und der aus dem Lagerbereich stammende *Dativius-Victor-Bogen* (Nachbildungen auf dem Deutschhaus- und Schloßplatz). Ende des 3. Jahrhunderts wurden angesichts der drohenden Germanenüberfälle die verstreuten Zivilsiedlungen in der Rheinebene zusammengezogen. Das Militär verlegte seine Quartiere vom Kästrich (Name der Höhe, auf der das *castrum lag*) hinunter, und die sich daraus bildende Stadt, die um 297 zum ersten Mal als *civitas* erscheint, umgab sich mit einer festen Mauer. Im Mittelalter nur geringfügig zum Flusse hin und rheinaufwärts erweitert, bezeichnete dieser römische Mauergürtel noch bis in die 2. Hälfte des 19. Jahrhunderts die Grenze des am Rande von Weinbergen und Gärten durchsetzten Stadtraumes. Der Glanz *Mogontiacums* als Hauptstadt der um 300 neugebildeten Provinz *Germania prima* erlosch während der Völkerwanderungszeit. Um die Mitte des 5. Jh. lag es in Trümmern.

Gleichwohl haben Reste der inzwischen längst christlichen Bevölkerung die Zerstörung überlebt. In der Merowingerzeit erholte sich die Stadt unter Führung ihrer Bischöfe, unter denen Sidonius im 6. Jh. rühmend genannt wird. In Mainz wurden Münzen geprägt; die Museen bergen zahlreiche Funde aus der fränkischen Zeit. Eine neue, glanzvolle Periode setzte ein, als Bonifatius, der Bischof der Germanen (»Apostel der Deutschen«), das Bistum 746/47 übernahm und Mainz damit zur kirchlichen Metropole Deutschlands machte. Unter seinem Nachfolger Lul wurde die Erzbischofswürde 781/82 fest mit dem Mainzer Stuhl verbunden, der – seit der napoleonischen Zeit freilich nur als Bischofssitz – das Ehrenprädikat »heilig« führt: *sancta sedes Mogontina*. Ein volles Jahrtausend lang standen die Erzbischöfe von Mainz im Vordergrund des kirchlichen und politischen Geschehens: als Erzbischöfe der größten Kirchenprovinz mit zeitweise 15 Suffraganbischöfen, als Bischöfe einer sich vom Hunsrück bis zur thüringischen Saale erstreckenden Diözese, als Reichserzkanzler und – seit dem 13. Jh. – als Kurfürsten mit einem ausgedehnten weltlichen Territorium, stets ranghöchste Fürsten des Reiches, Leiter der Königswahlen und schließlich, seit dem 16. Jh., auch als Inhaber des Direktoriums im Reichstag. Vom Ende des 8. bis Ende des 18. Jh. läßt sich die Mainzer Geschichte nach dem Rechts- und Machtverhältnis der Erzbischöfe-Kurfürsten zu ihrer Kathedralstadt in die erzbischöfliche (bis 1244), die freistädtische (bis 1462) und die kurfürstliche Zeit (bis 1798) gliedern.

Von den damaligen deutschen Städten kam nur Köln der mittelrheinischen Metropole an Bedeutung gleich. In Mainz lebte eine reiche Judengemeinde mit einer in ganz Europa berühmten Rabbinerhochschule. Einige der Grabsteine auf dem alten Judenfriedhof stammen noch aus dem 11. Jh. Auf Erzbischof *Willigis* (975-1011), den einflußstarken Berater der letzten Sachsenkaiser und langjährigen Rechtsregenten, geht der Neubau des St. Martinsdomes zurück (1009), des Schauplatzes mehrerer Königskrönungen. 975 begonnen, kam der Bau 1036 zu einem ersten Abschluß, doch wurde er schon bald (nach 1081) erweitert und später wiederholt umgestaltet. Die um die Mitte des 13. Jh. einsetzende, fast lückenlose Reihe seiner Erzbischofsdenkmäler besitzt unmittelbare historische Zeugnis kraft. Die zweigeschossige St. Gotthardskapelle (1137) im Nordteil des Domes ist der einzige Rest des alten erzbischöflichen Palastes. Die meisten der zahlreichen mittelalterlichen Kirchen innerhalb und außerhalb der Erzbischofsstadt sind längst verschwunden, darunter auch das Benediktinerkloster St. Jakob (Zitadelle) und auch das um 800 auf dem Albansberg südlich vor der Stadt an altchristlicher Kultstätte von Erzbischof Richolf erbaute berühmte St.-Albans-Kloster. Es war das Hauptkloster des Erzstiftes, wo wichtige Synoden abgehalten wurden, ein Zentrum geistigen Lebens und klösterlicher Kunst, Grabstätte der meisten Mainzer Kirchenfürsten bis ins 11. Jh., auch der Fastrada, einer Gemah-

lin Karls des Großen (späte Grabschrift im Dom), und Liudolfs und Liutgards, der Kinder Ottos I. An ein uraltes Nonnenkloster erinnert noch die Altmünsterkirche (17. Jh.), an das ursprünglich vor den Mauern errichtete Petersstift (10. Jh.) die heutige Pfarrkirche St. Peter (1756), an das von Willigis gegründete und besonders bevorzugte Stephansstift die Stephanskirche (13./14. Jh.) auf dem Kästrich. Die westlich vom Dom gelegene und mit ihm früher gottesdienstlich eng verbundene Johanniskirche, ebenfalls einst Sitz eines Stiftes, enthält noch karolingisch-ottonische Bauteile und ist wahrscheinlich die älteste Mainzer Bischofskirche.

Die Bildung einer vom Erzbischof unabhängigen Stadtgemeinde begann in Mainz wie auch in anderen Bischofsstädten gegen Ende des 11. Jh. in den Kämpfen des Investiturstreites. Um 1115 erzwangen die Mainzer von Kaiser Heinrich V. in offenem Aufruhr die Freilassung Erzbischof Adalberts I., der ihnen zum Dank ihre ersten städtischen Freiheiten gewährte. Den Text des Privilegs grub man in die von Willigis gestifteten ehernen Türflügel der Liebfrauenkirche ein; sie zieren heute das *Marktportal des Domes*. Streitigkeiten der städtischen Oberschicht mit dem Erzbischof Arnold von Selenhofen führten 1160 zu dessen Ermordung, was der Bürgerschaft mit der *Reichsacht* 1163 einen schweren Rückschlag einbrachte. Zwar feierte der inzwischen wieder gnädig gesinnte Kaiser Friedrich I. (Barbarossa) auf der Marau am Kasteler Ufer gegenüber Mainz an Pfingsten 1184 das weithin gerühmte *Reichsfest*, doch die 1163 zur Strafe zerstörten Mauern wurden erst um 1200 wieder instandgesetzt; das von zwei staufischen Löwen flankierte Portal des Eisernen Turmes zeugt noch davon, während sonst aus romanischer Zeit, abgesehen vom Dom, den Kirchtürmen von St. Emmeran (Ende des 12. Jh.) und St. Christoph (1240-50) und Teilen des Heiligen Geist-Spitals (nach 1236), kaum noch Reste erhalten sind. Im 13. Jh. begann ein rapider Anstieg des städtischen Gemeinwesens. Erzbischof Siegfried III. von Eppstein (1230-49), der als »Königsmacher« Heinrich Raspes und Wilhelms von Holland auf seinem Grabmal im Dom abgebildet ist, verlieh den Mainzern 1244 das Privileg, das neben bedeutsamen Freiheiten die Wahl eines Stadtrates gewährte und als *Grundgesetz* der Mainzer Stadtfreiheit gelten kann. In den heftigen Kämpfen jener Zeit zerstörten die Mainzer 1250 mit Unterstützung König Wilhelms die vor ihren Toren gelegene, einst unter Kaiser Friedrich I. als Sperrfestung gegen die Stadt errichtete Burg Weisenau.

Kaum war der Stauferkrieg am Rhein beendet, da wurde 1254 von Mainz aus, vornehmlich durch Arnold Walpod, der »Rheinische Bund« gegründet, der bald mehr als 70 Städte und zahlreiche Fürsten und Herren zur Wahrung des Landfriedens im Reich vereinigte. Zwar gelang es der Bürgerschaft nicht, verfassungsrechtlich völlig unabhängig zu werden; dennoch war die Bezeichnung von Mainz als »freie Stadt« im 13. und 14. Jh. den tatsächlichen Verhältnissen angemessen. Mainz hatte als Handelsstadt damals eine große Zeit. Ein Monument jener wirtschaftlichen Bedeutung war bis 1812 das stattliche Kaufhaus, das die Bürger um 1317 zur Ausübung ihres Stapelrechtes erbaut hatten. Kurz vorher war *Heinrich von Meißen, gen. Frauenlob*, Minnesänger und »König der fahrenden Leute«, im Domkreuzgang bestattet worden. Aus der rund 200jährigen Epoche der Mainzer Stadtfreiheit sind nur wenige Bauten erhalten: die Pfarrkirchen St. Christoph und St. Quentin, das Heiliggeist-Spital, die Stephanskirche, die Klosterkirchen der Reichen Klarissen (heute Naturhistorisches Museum), der Karmeliter und der Antoniter (später Armen Klarissen, heute wieder Antoniuskapelle), ein paar Mauern und Giebel von Wohnhäusern (z.B. Hof zum Korb, Korbasse) und von kirchlichen Gebäuden, der Holzturm, der Eiserne Turm und der Alexanderturm als Hauptreste der Befestigung. Wie fast alle Patrizierhäuser sind auch die Höfe des Geschlechts der Gensfleisch verschwunden, dem der berühmteste Mainzer Bürger, Johannes Gutenberg (etwa 1397-1468), entstammte. Unglückliche äußere Politik, Ständekämpfe, in denen die Zünfte 1332 die Gleichberechtigung mit den Geschlechtern im Rat und 1444 das alleinige Regiment erlangten, vor allem auch stete Reibereien mit der Geistlichkeit, hatten die Stadt in erdrückende Schulden gestürzt, die ihren Handel nahezu erstickten. Mainz geriet in starke Abhängigkeit von befreundeten Nachbarstädten, besonders von dem aufblühenden Frankfurt. Das Ende der Stadtfreiheit war gekommen, als in der Fehde zweier Gegenerzbischöfe der päpstliche Kandidat Adolf II. von Nassau die auf der anderen Seite stehende Stadt am 28.10.1462 im Straßenkampf eroberte. Der Nassauer hielt auf dem Dietmarkt, dem heutigen Schillerplatz, ein strenges Strafgericht, verbannte die meisten der überlebenden männlichen Bürger und kassierte die städtischen Privilegien.

Bis zum Ende des 18. Jh. blieb Mainz nun eine landesherrliche Stadt. Die Kurfürsten residierten in der 1478-81 am Rhein errichteten Martinsburg (1807 abgerissen), später in dem daneben im 17.-18. Jh. erbauten Kurfürstlichen Schloß. In der Stadt gaben Hof- und Stiftsadel den Ton an; noch heute fallen im Straßenbild die zumeist im 17. und 18. Jh. entstandenen Adelshöfe auf: der Osteiner und Bassenheimer Hof am Schillerplatz, der Schönborner und Erthaler Hof in der Schillerstraße, der ältere Dalberger Hof am Ballplatz, der jüngere Dalberger Hof in der Klarastraße, der Stadioner Hof in der Großen Bleiche und die Eltzer Höfe in der Bauhofstraße. Dazu gesellen sich repräsentative Ordensbauten, wie das Deutschhaus (heute Landtag Rheinland-Pfalz) und die Kommende zum Hl. Grab, und kurfürstliche Gebäude, wie z.B. das Alte (17. Jh., zum Sautanz, heute Südwestfunkstudio) und Neue Zeughaus (heute Staatskanzlei und Stresemann-Gedächtnisstätte), der Marstall (heute Altertumsmuseum) und das Rochus-Spital.

Von Kirchenbauten aus dem 18. Jh. stehen noch die Peterskirche, die Augustinerkirche mit dem dazugehörigen Kloster-Gebäude und die Ignaz-Kirche. Von den einst zahlreichen, von Wohlstand zeugenden Bürgerhäusern aus dem endenden 17. und dem 18. Jh. mit ihren ehemals für das Mainzer Straßenbild so charakteristischen Madonnen- und Heiligenstatuen ist nur sehr wenig geblieben, voran der Römische Kaiser am Liebfrauenplatz mit seiner prächtigen Fassade (heute Gutenberg-Museum). Den Marktbrunnen – eines der frühesten Renaissancedenkmäler in Deutschland – hat Erzbischof Albrecht von Brandenburg 1526 zur Erinnerung an den Sieg Kaiser Karls V. über Franz I. von Frankreich bei Pavia und die Niederwerfung der Bauern errichtet.

Von den vielen Aspekten der Mainzer Geschichte war der des Kriegs- und Festungswesens von besonderer Bedeutung. Es war das Schicksal der Festung Mainz, daß ihre starken, auch im 18. Jh., besonders unter dem baufreudigen und prachtliebenden Kurfürst Lothar Franz von Schönborn (1695-1729), weiter ausgestalteten Anlagen wiederholt dem Feind zugute kamen, der im Handstreich die schwache Besatzung außer Gefecht setzte, bevor die Reichsarmee herangerückt war. So nahmen auch 1792 die französischen Revolutionstruppen unter Custine die Stadt mühelos in Besitz, wo sich eine Regierung aus den Reihen der revolutionsfreundlichen Mainzer »Klubisten« bildete, darunter führende Intellektuelle (z.B. Georg Forster). Der Verlauf der Belagerung, die verheerende Kanonade durch die Reichstruppen und die Kapitulation am 23.7.1793 sind durch Goethes Augenzeugenbericht festgehalten.

Nach einer letzten, kriegsüberschatteten Episode kurfürstlicher Herrschaft zogen Ende 1797 auf Grund des *Friedens von Campo Formio* die Franzosen erneut in Mainz ein, das 1801 im *Frieden von Lunéville* Frankreich einverleibt wurde. Napoleon weilte mehrmals in Mainz, der Hauptstadt des Departements Donnersberg, und war eifrig besorgt um den weiteren Ausbau der Festungswerke und um städtebauliche Projekte, die in der Anlage des Gutenbergplatzes mit dem Durchbruch der späteren Ludwigsstraße teilweise verwirklicht wurden. Nach den Beschlüssen des Wiener Kongresses wurde Mainz hessisch und Hauptstadt der neuen Provinz Rheinhessen; der Großherzog bestimmte – wie zuvor Napoleon – das Deutschhaus zu seinem Palais. Zugleich war Mainz Festung des Deutschen Bundes, und zahlreiche hier garnisonierte österreichische und preußische Heereseinheiten gaben dem städtischen Leben eine neue Note. In dem unter dem Einfluß der französischen Revolutionsideen liberal und demokratisch gesinnten Bürgertum fehlte es auch nicht an aktiv katholischen und sozialreformatorischen Kreisen um die bedeutende, weit ausstrahlende Persönlichkeit des Bischofs von Ketteler (1850-77).

Die wirtschaftliche Entwicklung und die räumliche Ausdehnung der 1873 zur Reichsfestung gewordenen Stadt war durch ihren Festungsgürtel gehemmt; erst um die Jahrhundertwende wurde ihre Erweiterung, vor allem nach Norden (Neustadt), und die Ausbreitung der Industrie auf beiden Rheinseiten möglich. Die inzwischen weit vor die Stadt verlegten Festungswerke verschwanden erst nach dem 1. Weltkrieg.

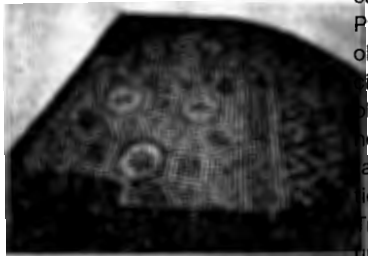
Nach dem Zweiten Weltkrieg, in dem in der Altstadt vier Fünftel aller Bauten zerstört wurden, kam es durch die Bildung der Besatzungszonen zur Abtrennung der rechtsrheinischen Stadtteile, die schließlich treuhänderisch dem neugebildeten Land Hessen zugeordnet wurden, während die linksrheinische Stadt zum Land Rheinland-Pfalz kam. 1950 wurde der Regierungssitz des Bundeslandes Rheinland-Pfalz von Koblenz nach Mainz verlegt. Die Ende des 19. Jahrhunderts begonnene Industrieansiedlung wurde in den 50er und 60er Jahren forciert vorangetrieben; dem trugen die Eingemeindungen von vormals selbständigen Gemeinden Rechnung, zuletzt im Rahmen der territorialen Verwaltungsreform 1969.

Mit 187 570 Einwohnern ist Mainz die größte rheinland-pfälzische Stadt. Ihre Siedlungsdichte übertrifft mit 1 919 Einwohnern je qkm nicht nur das Landesmittel (183), sondern auch den Durchschnitt der kreisfreien Städte (942) beträchtlich; lediglich Ludwigshafen weist eine noch dichtere Besiedlung aus. Neben der Innenstadt haben von den Mainzer Stadtteilen die Vororte Gonsenheim, Mombach, Bretzenheim und Lerchenberg die meisten Einwohner.

Als Landeshauptstadt und Oberzentrum der Region Rheinhessen-Nahe verfügt die Stadt über alle Einrichtungen von zentralörtlicher Bedeutung. Sie ist Sitz der Landesregierung und des Landtags sowie der Verwaltungen des Landkreises Mainz-Bingen. In der Stadt befinden sich ein Landgericht, das Landessozialgericht, das Landesarbeitsgericht und zahlreiche andere Landesbehörden sowie eine Wasser- und Schifffahrtsdirektion. Hier domizilieren die Industrie- und Handelskammer für Rheinhessen, die Landeszentralbank als Hauptverwaltung der Deutschen Bundesbank mit einer Hauptstelle, das Zweite Deutsche Fernsehen und ein Landesstudio des Südwestfunks. Die Stadt besitzt ein Theater und beherbergt die größte rheinland-pfälzische Universität, die Akademie der Wissenschaften und der Literatur sowie das Max-Planck-Institut für Chemie. Museen sind das Römisch-Germanische Zentralmuseum, das Mittelrheinische Landesmuseum, das Gutenberg-Museum als Weltmuseum der Druckkunst, das Naturhistorische Museum und das Dom- und Diözesanmuseum. Mainz ist der Geburtsort von Anna Seghers, und Carl Zuckmayer verbrachte seine Jugendjahre in Mainz.

BITBURG

Bitburg, county capital of the Southern Eifel, located in the hills between the Kyll and the Nims rivers, has been for centuries the natural center of this predominantly agriculturally-oriented area.



Among the many county capitals of Rheinland-Pfalz, the almost 2000-year old Eifel city has an especially interesting past. Age-old East-West roads cross here with the most important North-South connection through the Eifel from Trier to Cologne and Belgium. Already in Celtic times, a market town developed at this crossroad point. Even today wall remnants and a Roman villa in the immediate neighborhood bear witness of the importance of the almost 2 ha-large settlement, constructed around 330 A.D.

Several wars caused much grief to the city. There was first the heavy destructions of the 30-year war, then the county capital was almost totally destroyed by bombing and artillery fire in WW II. Subsequent to the destruction of Christmas Eve 44, Bitburg was declared a "dead city" in the military reports.

The faster than expected reconstruction of the city is proof of the strong vital energy of this citizens. From the ruins emerged a modern city, especially valued as an attractive shopping town with a busy economic life. In addition to creating new jobs in industry and trade, housing construction was of foremost importance. Through farsighted development planning, the necessary prerequisites for obtaining unexpensive construction terrain were met. The efforts for providing additional and maintaining existing and stable jobs are continued. In the past, good results were obtained in this area, especially after Bitburg became one of the cities to be included in the regional promotion program of the Federal Government. However, more efforts are necessary to create new jobs for manpower becoming available through agricultural restructuring. In this respect, the capital of the largest county in Rheinland-Pfalz has an important mission to fulfill for its surrounding area.



In recent years, it was possible to persuade engine and tool manufacturers to settle here. Bitburg also has a non-business connected training workshop for metal workers, where 170 apprentices and retrainees are learning their trade.



The city is trying to avoid possible rural-exodus tendencies of manpower by settling of additional industries in the approximately 20 acres large industrial area where good development possibilities exist.

Because of its central location in the European communities and its close

proximity to the Benelux countries, Bitburg offers ideal settlement opportunities. Located at the intersection of several Federal highways at only 27 KM from the central- and university city of Trier, the city will soon have good traffic connections with Antwerp, Brussels, Liège, and the Rhein-Main/Rhein-Neckar area via Federal Autobahn A-60. With the Beginning of the construction work on the new A-60 between German border and Bitburg, and the soon to follow continuation up to Wittlich (A-48) this traffic improvement plan has entered a decisive stage.

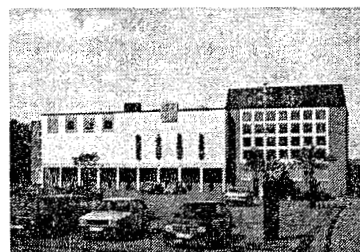
As the capital of Bitburg-Prüm County, Bitburg is today the economic and cultural center of the Southern Eifel. Today's image of the city is marked by the world-wide known Bitburg Brewery with almost 600 employees and by the nearby NATO air base.

The city has approximately 12.500 residents. One has to add just as many members of the U.S. Forces and of a French Garrison.



The special importance of the city as an European and International border town is underlined by a large folklore and music festival, which takes place annually on the second weekend in July.

Bitburg has a fine reputation as cultural center of the Southern Eifel. Haus Beda, a cultural foundation by Dr. Hanns Simon, is the center of a large, first-rate cultural program, well known beyond the borders of the Southern Eifel. For his great merits on the cultural plan, the founder, Dr. Hanns Simon, was offered honorary citizenship of Bitburg in 1979



Because of its perfect location, Bitburg is the ideal starting point for walks and excursions to the Bitburg-Land vacation area, to the German-Belgian and German-Luxembourg national parks or to the nearby cities of Trier and Luxembourg.

It certainly pays to get to know the Bitburg area with its beautiful landscape. The vacation center in the Prüm valley with the Bitburg "Stausee" and the sportshotel Südeifel, as well as the Gondorf deer park, also deserve special attention.





DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
HEADQUARTERS 36TH TACTICAL FIGHTER WING (USAF)
APO NEW YORK 09132

REPLY TO
ATTN OF: ACF

SUBJECT: Financial Services and Facilities at Bitburg

TO: All Incoming Personnel

1. Welcome to Bitburg Air Base. To receive the best service possible, we recommend you send your paycheck to the financial organization of your choice through the SURE-PAY system. We recommend joining SURE-PAY before your PCS departure, or joining SURE-PAY during in-processing once you arrive. If you are currently on SURE-PAY, keep your account open at the present location during the PCS move so that you may maintain continuous pay service. Once here, it is easy to transfer your paycheck to one of the financial facilities at Bitburg, or you may keep your present account open.

2. Check cashing is available at a number of locations on base.

a. The Base Exchange offers check cashing facilities on both the housing and main sides of the base, with a daily limit of \$100.00 on personal checks.

b. Checks may also be cashed by members of the Officer's or NCO Clubs for up to \$100.00 daily. You may also purchase Deutsche Marks (DM), the German currency, at the Officer's Club for up to 200 DM daily or up to \$100.00 worth of DM daily at the NCO Club.

c. Our military banking facility is operated by the American Express Banking Corporation. They are located on the housing side of the base. Most services of a full-service bank are provided. A noteworthy feature is that the checking accounts are free if you send your paycheck directly to your account through the SURE-PAY system. A special feature of the bank is two 24 hour Express Teller machines where you may obtain \$300.00 or 600 DM daily. One is located at the bank branch (on housing side of base) and the other is located at the Post Office (on the main base). Larger amounts of dollars, DM, and other foreign currency may be purchased from the bank teller.

d. Bitburg also has a Service Federal Credit Union office located on the main side of the base. They are a branch office of the Credit Union at Portsmouth, NH. Share savings accounts are featured with interest compounded semiannually. They also offer interest bearing Share Draft checking accounts. You may send your paycheck to either a savings or checking account through the SURE-PAY/Direct Deposit system.

3. In all cases, we at the Accounting and Finance Office at Bitburg are here to serve you and wish you the best of financial service during your overseas tour.

D.T. Crumley
D.T. CRUMLEY, Capt, USAF
Chief, Military Pay and Travel

USEFUL PHONE NUMBERS

All are military unless prefixed by "CIV" military requires 61 prefix from housing.

AMBULANCE	61	24 hrs daily	116
American express	78	24 hrs daily	7646
Audio/Photo Club	328	WD 11-6	7747
		Sat. 10-4	
		PD 00-7	
Auto Hobby Shop	246	Tu- F 10-9	7518
		Sat 9-9	
		Sun 12-6	
Auto Parts	83	M- 10:30- 5:30	7818
		T-F 8:30- 5:30	
		Sat- 8:30- 3:00	
AYA	58	M-F 8:00- 1200	7329
		1:00- 5:00	
Barber Shop	209	M-F 8:00-5:00	7943
HSNG.	70	M-F 8:00-5:00	CIV 2781
Base Exchange	209	Su- 11-3	civ 2596
		Sa- 10-4	or
		TW 10-6	7221
		Th-12-7	
		F 10-6	
Base Locator	445	24 hrs	7449
	405	24 hrs	7323
Base Operation	405	24hrs	7323
Beauty Shop	70	M-Sa 8:00-6:00	CIV 2781
Beverage Shop	83	M-F 9:00-6:00	none
Billeting (BOQ)	101	24 hrs	7814
Bowling Alley	323	Su 11:00- MID	7787
		HOL 11:00- MID	
Bundestpost	300d		civ 0017
Cafeteria			
base	300	M-F 6:00- 12:00	civ 2718
hsng	70	M-F 6:00- 1:00	civ 2783
Ceramic/ Hobby Shop	246	T-T 1:00-8:00	7519
		F- 12:00- 4:30	
		Sa-9:00- 4:30	
		Su- 12:00_ 4:30	
C.E. Desk	207	M-F 7:45- 4:30	7622
Chapel			
base	114	M-F 7:30- 4:30	7622
hsng	73a	M-S 7:30- 4:30	
Chaplain			
base	114	24 hrs	7748
hsng	114	24hrs	7592
Child Care	84	M-Th 7:00- 12:00AM	7012
		Sat- 9:00- 2:00AM	
		Sun- 9:00-2:00pm	
Civ Employment	T133	M-F 7:00- 4:30	7321
Class VI	70	M-F 10:00- 6:00	7369
CLINICS			
Dental	62	7:30- 4:30	7246
Mental health	61	7:00- 4:30	7163
OB/ GYN	61	7:30- 4:30	7128
Orthopedics	61	7:30- 4:30	7101
Commisary	70	Tu- 9:00- 6:00	7635
		Th- 10:00- 5:00	
		Sat- 9:00-4:00	
Dry Cleaners	209	M-F 10:00- 6:00	civ 2307
		S-S 10:00 - 2:00	
Education Center	304	M-F 7:30- 4,30	7602
Eifel Dining Hall	108	MORN- 5:45- 8 30	7639
		LUNCH 11:00- 1:00	
		Dinner 3:00- 6:00	

All are military unless prefixed by "civ". Military requires 61 prefix from housing.

	<u>Bldg</u>	<u>Hours</u>	<u>Phone</u>
Telegrams	none	daily	civ 0113
Theater (base)	201	daily	7696
(housing)	71	daily	7541
Towing	83	9-5:00pm	7450
Thrift Shop	48		7120
Time		daily	civ 110
TMO	217	M-F 7:30-4:00pm	7606

BITBURG AIR BASE GERMANYTRAVEL/ARRIVAL INFORMATION SHEET

1. This information is offered to help you get to Bitburg and answer some basic questions you may have after arrival. If you have problems that you cannot seem to find answers to, Bitburg Air Base has a unique agency which can help you - the Family Support Center. This office provides assistance to all Bitburg personnel, married or single. Their office is located in Building 105. Their number - and others that you may need when you first arrive - are listed below.

2. If your sponsor has not been able to meet you at the airport, transportation to Bitburg will be via charter bus, known as the "White Swan." The bus departs from the entrance of the Rhein Main terminal every day at 1300 hrs and will arrive at Bitburg in the late afternoon. You should check with the Information Desk or the Traffic Management Office (TMO) in the terminal to be manifested on the bus. If you have arrived in Frankfurt via commercial flight, you should contact the USO lounge in Section C of the Frankfurt International Airport terminal; they will help you get over to Rhein Main, and there you can be manifested as indicated above. The TMO will also assist you if you have misplaced baggage. Occasionally the White Swan is booked to capacity - if you're told that, please ask the people on duty to contact Bitburg TMO to have additional transportation provided. The White Swan will take a scenic route through the Eifel region and the vineyards to Bitburg, with a rest stop at Hahn Air Base. You will not need German currency for the trip of the rest stop.

3. Upon arrival at Bitburg, the White Swan will stop at the Base Chapel to let off single members, and then continue on to the Billeting Office for the accompanied personnel. Your sponsor has been notified of your projected arrival. In the event that you do not have a sponsor or there is nobody there to greet you, CDMO or the Billeting Office will contact your unit to advise them of your arrival. If you have still had no contact with your unit, you should come to the CBPO Customer Service unit, Room 12, in Building 116, on the next day.

4. If your baggage is missing when you arrive at Bitburg, contact the Bitburg TMO. Chances are it was mistakenly unloaded at Hahn or Spangdahlem Air Base, and it will follow shortly after your arrival. If you lose any personal items, contact TMO and then report losses to the Security Police.

5. The telephone numbers below are provided to assist you. If you want/need to call Bitburg before you leave Rhein Main on the White Swan, there is a telephone in the terminal for your use.

CHARGE OF QUARTERS/ORDERLY ROOMS

36 CRS7919	36 CSG7070
36 EMS7979	36 SPS7042
36 AGS7629	36 SUPPLY ..7687
22 TFS7022	36 CES7181
53 TFS7053	USAF HOSP ..7282
525 TFS ...7525	2139 CS7401
36 TRANS ...7487	36 SVS7620
Base Locator	7449

OTHER IMPORTANT NUMBERS

Billeting Office	7814
NCO Club	7544
Officers Club	7543
Hospital Appts	7821
Motor Pool Dispatch	7497
SP Desk	7400
INTRO Manager	7359
Family Support Center ...	7491
CBPO Customer Service ...	7581

BITBURG AB Autovon453-1110 (Operator) Civilian ...06561-61-XXXX



DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
HEADQUARTERS 36TH COMBAT SUPPORT GROUP (USAFE)
APO NEW YORK 09132

REPLY TO
ATTN OF: DEH

15 JUN 1984

SUBJECT: Housing Availability - Bitburg Air Base

TO: Incoming Personnel

1. Welcome to Bitburg Air Base, located in the beautiful Eifel mountain region of West Germany. We at the Family Housing Office are here to assist you in locating permanent housing, on or off base as soon as possible. Also the Family Housing Office administers your entitlement for Temporary Lodging Allowance so you will want to see us right away upon arrival.

2. The Housing Assistance Section maintains listings of available housing off-base. These units consist of everything from single houses to high rise apartments. Most units are duplexes with the landlord occupying half of the building. Housing off-base is generally considered inadequate by American standards because of the lack of kitchen cabinets, shelves, storage space and bedroom closets. Housing Supply however will supply you with closets, cabinets, stove, refrigerator, washer and dryer while living off base. Rental prices will vary but can be considered to be high. Prices can range from as low as \$180.00 for a 1 Bedroom apartment (unfurnished) to \$500.00 for a 4 Bedroom house. Also, utilities are high and are generally paid by the tenant in addition to the rent. Landlords in Germany are no different than those in our own country. They are entrusting you with the single most valuable investment they will ever make, their house. Treat it as if it were your own home. Remember that you and your family represent America. Treat it with cleanliness, thoughtfulness, pay rental and utility debts in a timely manner and be a congenial neighbor. We have bilingual interpreters to assist you in striking a good contract for off-base rentals.

3. On base housing consists of 2, 3 and 4 Bedroom units in what is described as "Stairwell apartments" with 24 units per building. Located in the housing area are the Commissary, BX, Theater, all Schools, Chapel, Bank, Gas Station, Repair garage and other activities and services. Living in on-base housing is convenient for an active family.


4. Waiting times for on-base quarters is estimated as follows:

For all rank categories:	2-Bedroom unit	4-10 months
	3- "	" 6-10 months
	4- "	" 3-6 months

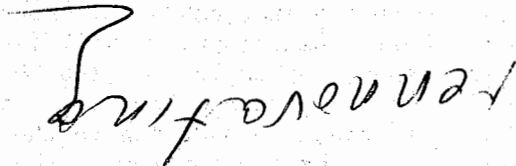
Please keep in mind that the above waiting times are estimates and will vary depending on your date of rank, arrival month, family size and number of people applying for quarters.

5. You are now entitled to Full JTR in Germany - however we recommend not bringing your full entitlement. Off-base housing is generally smaller than units in the CONUS and storage space is very limited both on and off-base. Besides most members want to take advantage of purchasing fine furniture and souvenirs during their tour here. You should bring necessary dining, bedroom and living room furniture, since you will not be authorized these items from housing supply.

6. Should you desire any further information concerning Family Housing, please call autovon 453-7585. The Housing Office is located in Bldg 207 and the staff is looking forward to assisting you to locate housing.



**RICHARD E. RINGDAHL
CHIEF, FAMILY HOUSING**





DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
HEADQUARTERS 36TH COMBAT SUPPORT GROUP (USAF)
APO NEW YORK 09132

REPLY TO SV
ATTN OF

SUBJECT: Single and Unaccompanied Personnel Housing

1. Congratulations on your assignment to Bitburg AB Germany! You probably have many questions about your new job, the area, and so on. Somewhere near the top of your list is a question about where you are going to live. The following provides some of the information on what to expect in quarters if you are single or unaccompanied and assigned to Bitburg AB Germany. Although we have tried to be as complete as possible, there are elements of the accounting and finance and transportation regulations that can not be covered briefly. If you have any questions you should see your accounting and finance or traffic management officer:

a. Single/Unaccompanied Officers/Senior NCOs. On-base quarters are not available for you. Existing unaccompanied officers and SNCO quarters are being converted to use for transients because of the high demand for these type quarters on Bitburg AB. You will be authorized full JTR coming to Bitburg. You should plan to bring the minimum furniture necessary to set up your house or apartment off-base. You will not need to bring basic appliances, wardrobes, or kitchen cabinets since these will be provided by the government.

(1) Single Officers/ NCOs. Since you will be living off-base, you will be authorized to draw BAQ at the without dependent's rate, in addition to other allowances that may be appropriate. Upon your arrival you will be authorized to stay in the Visiting Officer/Airmen Quarters up to 30 days, if there are openings. During that time, until you are able to locate permanent off-base quarters, you will be entitled to other allowances to defray the costs of your temporary living arrangements.

(2) Unaccompanied Officers/SNCOs. The same conditions apply to you on the availability of government quarters as they do for single officers. The difference is that if you are serving an unaccompanied tour, you will draw Family Separation Allowance (FSA) I, provided your family does not live in the overseas area. FSA I is equivalent to BAQ at the without dependent rate. You will also continue to draw BAQ at the with dependent rate to defray the costs of maintaining a home for your dependents, if your family does not live in government quarters.

b. Single/Unaccompanied E-1s thru E-6s. We are not where we want to be in providing quarters for you. There are ten dormitories on Bitburg AB. All have central shower rooms. Until recently, we were also required to house our E-1s through E-4s, three to a room. In July 1984 we received a waiver to this requirement and have started authorizing members to move off-base with entitlement to the appropriate allowances (BAQ). This will allow us to house our personnel two to a room. We are presently in the process of transitioning to two people per room. However, we will not reach that goal until December 1985. This is due to large numbers of airmen who must move out and the maintenance work that will affect the liveability of some dorms at times.

(1) Single E-1s thru E-6s. You may be required to live in an on base dormitory at this time. Upon your arrival you will be assigned to a Visiting Airman Quarters (VAQ) room or a dormitory transient room. On your first duty day, your unit will refer you to the Centralized Dormitory Management Office (CDMO) where you will be assigned to your unit dormitory, if there is space, or to one of the four female floors if you are a female. If you are an E-4 and below, keep in mind that initially you may have two roommates and personal storage space is limited. Don't bring too many oversized personal items that will make living in the dormitory uncomfortable. If you are interested in living off-base and drawing single-rate BAQ which may occur, then you can sign up on the BAQ waiting list at CDMO when you arrive.

(2) Unaccompanied E-1s thru E-6s. For dormitory assignment purposes you will be treated like single airmen and NCOs discussed previously. The only difference is that you will continue to draw BAQ at the with dependent rate in order to support the housing of your family elsewhere, assuming your dependents do not reside in government family quarters or in the overseas area. If you desire to live off-base with allowances and other entitlements to defray your costs, you, too, can place your name on the BAQ waiting list and at the appropriate time, you will be advised government quarters are not available.



2. For those that will be living in the dormitories there is a lot happening to improve the living conditions:

- a. First, as previously mentioned, we are transitioning to two to a room;
- b. In late 1984, new carpet is being installed in the common areas of all dorms;
- c. Beginning in 1985, we have two dorms scheduled each year for an alteration project that results in a shared bathroom between each pair of rooms.
- d. Until all dormitories are altered to the room-bath-room configuration, the Base Civil Engineer, through the Quarters Improvement Committee, has programmed some upgrades of the mechanical systems and facelifts (painting, carpets in rooms, vinyl accent walls, texture ceiling finishes, new drapes, and bedspreads).

3. The preceding provides general information on the housing situation for single and unaccompanied personnel. If you have any more specific questions, please contact your sponsor. He or she can provide you a current status by checking with Billeting or CDMO and advising you.

Walter T. Kelly
WALTER T. KELLY, Major, USAF
Chief, Services Division

1 SEPTEMBER 1984

RELIGIOUS REFERRAL LIST

PROTESTANT

Spangdahlem AB Chapel
Phone: 6711/6179/6281

Bitburg Church of Christ
41 Bitburger Str., Bitburg
Tom Black
Phone: 06553-1039

Trinity Baptist Church
Schulstr. 19, Metterich
Rev. Charles Trull
Phone: 06565-2666
Residence: Bitburger Str. 39-A
5521 Badem
Phone: 06563-8490

Church of God
Bitburg Christian Servicemen's
Center
Director - John Cranford
6 Guter Str., Bitburg
Phone: 06561-7662
Single Meal - Sunday 2:30PM
Worship Service - Sunday 6:00PM
Bible Studies - Wednesday 7:00PM
Activities or Special Services -
Saturday 7:30PM
Pentecostal - Charismatic
Worship
Christian Bookstore open from
1800-2130 Monday-Saturday

Navigators
Dave Young
Rembrandstrasse 6, 5520 Bitburg
Phone: 06561-3634

Seventh-Day Adventist Services
At the Spangdahlem AB Chapel
every Saturday
Contact Chaplain Trover
Phone: 06562-2164 or
Spangdahlem ext. 6801
Sabbath School - 0930
Worship Service - 1100
Contact Person: Capt Knuth
Phone: 7282

The Church of Jesus Christ of
Latter-Day Saints
Bitburg Ward Chapel
Thilmanenstr. 8, Bitburg
Phone: 06561-4936
Bishop: Michael Lauritzen
Phone: 7525
Home Phone: 06567-658

Eifel Baptist Church
20 Romerstr., 5522 Herforst
Rev. Bruce Wring
Office Phone: 06562-2200
Home Phone: 06562-2986

CATHOLIC

Liebfrauen (Our Lady)
Catholic Church
Am Tennisplatz 6, Bitburg
Phone: 3138

St. Peter's Catholic Church
Pralat-Benz Str. 14, Bitburg
Phone: 2822

Auxiliary Chaplain
Fr. Joseph Firtion
57 Augny/Moselle, France
Phone: 003387663473

Pruem AS Chapel
Det. 1, 36 CSG/HC
APO 09692
Phone: 4-680

JEWISH
Ch, Capt, Morris M. Faienstein
86 TFW/HC
APO 09012
Phone: 3-5753/5754

Jewish Lay Leader:
Capt M. A. Pohl
Phone: x7246/5222/5223

VAT Program Lives

If you're interested in saving money, the VAT (Value Added Tax) Relief Program is for you! VAT is the German Tax added to merchandise and services purchased on the German economy.

Since the start of the Vat Relief Program in January 1979, military and civilian personnel at Bitburg have saved thousands of dollars on their purchases made on the local economy.

The people at the bitburg Non-Appropriated funds Financial Management Branch (NAFFMB), have made this a one-stop shopping procedure for your convenience. It usually takes 15 minutes to process your paper work and to have a check prepared for return to the vendor.

Although the procedure is very easy, customers often make some minor errors which cause them inconvenience and additional trips. Because tax relief - not rebate, as some individuals may think - is approved by the German Government, deviations from the policy are not possible.

HOW TO PROCESS YOUR APPLICATION:

1. Customers must bring at least one copy of the invoice from the vendor or company, made out to Central Base Fund, Bitburg.
2. Never pay the vendor in advance. The check you receive from NAFFMB is the payment of the invoice.
3. Bring U.S. dollar check or money order. We do not accept cash or Deutsch Marks.

Although many vendors have been very cooperative, the use of this program is strictly voluntary on their part. Letters of explanation in both German and English are available at NAFFMB.

If you are not sure about a procedure or a purchase, be sure to call ext 7409. or visit the VAT office in Bldg 301.

This program is for your convenience and your cooperation helps to make it as simple as possible.

In order to realize any savings a minimum purchase of 50DM has been set.



DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
64TH MEDICAL DETACHMENT (VET SVC)
APO NEW YORK 09067

PRIVATE PET CLINIC INFORMATION

BITBURG VETERINARY CLINIC

HOURS: MON-FRI 0730-1200

1300-1630

PHONE: 7988/7063

BLDG. 222, BITBURG AB

In accordance with AR 40-905, the following services are provided to privately owned animals authorized veterinary care:

ANNUAL VACCINATIONS. Recommended vaccinations:

- a. Dogs
 - 6-8 weeks - 1st Distemper and Parvo
 - 12 weeks - Rabies, 2nd Distemper and Parvo
 - 16 weeks - Distemper and Parvo booster
 - 1 year - Rabies, Distemper, and Parvo
- b. Cats
 - 9 weeks - Feline Distemper
 - 12 weeks - Rabies, 2nd Feline Distemper
 - 16 weeks - Distemper booster
 - 1 year - Rabies, Distemper

**Rabies vaccinations are required annually for both cats and dogs in Germany.

**All other vaccinations are recommended annually for both cats and dogs.

**Any person bitten by any animal in Germany should go to their hospital emergency room to file an animal bite report, and make certain that the animal is quarantined.

**In accordance with AR 40-905, it is the owner's responsibility to register their animal at this facility within two weeks of the animal's arrival or purchase. (Animals must be registered whether residing in base housing or on the economy.)

OUTPATIENT CLINIC. Within the resources of assigned personnel. By appointment only.

HEALTH CERTIFICATES. For international travel or travel to the U.S. By appointment only. For Health Certificates to U.S., animal must have:

- a. Current rabies vaccination (at least 30 days old but less than 1 year old).
- b. Health Certificate issued within the last 10 days prior to departure.
(The H.C. can be issued only upon examination by the Army Veterinarian or by a German County Veterinary Official.)
- c. Owner must have valid Rabies Vaccination Certificate and Rabies Tag for the animal.

INTESTINAL PARASITE SCREENING. Fecal (stool) samples are accepted at any time Monday thru Thursday during normal duty hours.

ELECTIVE SURGERY (CAT/DOG: SPAYS & NEUTERS) Within the resources of assigned personnel. By appointment only.

NON-ELECTIVE SURGERY FOR MEDICAL/DENTAL PROBLEMS. At the discretion of the attending veterinarian. By appointment only.

**Emergency service after normal duty hours and on weekends is not provided by this facility. A listing of local German veterinarians is provided on the front door of the clinic and at the hospital emergency desk.

CIVILIAN VETERINARIANS

1. The following is a list of civilian veterinarians in the vicinity of Bitburg/Spangdahlem Air Bases:

<u>BETTINGEN</u>	Dr. Magoley Gluckstr. #7	06527-244	All Animals.
<u>BITBURG</u>	Dr. Wagner Mötscherstr. #15	06561-12012	Vaccinations, sickness, & surgery. By appointment. Emergencies. Speaks English
<u>DAUN</u>	Dr. Steckenborn Bahnhofstr. #15	06592-2169	?
<u>DAUN</u>	Dr. Leonardy Alterweg #3A	06592-3584	Vaccinations, sickness & surgery. Appts. preferred. Speaks English.
<u>DUDELDORF</u>	Dr. Walscheid Mettericherstr. #4	06565-2108	Vaccinations, sickness, and surgery. Appts. preferred. Speaks English.
<u>DUDELDORF</u>	Dr. Von Mezynski Ringstr. #32	06565-2507	?
<u>KYLLBURG</u>	Dr. Seibert Hochstr. #4	06562-2311	Sickness & surgery. Appts. preferred.
<u>MALBERG</u>	Dr. Seibert Lindenstr. #5	06563-2228	Vaccinations, sickness & surgery. (X-Ray). Appts. preferred.
<u>MEITENDORF</u>	Dr. Starke Im Kiemen #1	06522-484	?
<u>OBERWELS</u>	Dr. Van Soest Brotstr. #1	06527-1377	Vaccinations, sickness, & surgery. (no x-ray). Emergencies. Sick call Mon-Fri 1900-1930 hrs. Other times appts. preferred. Speaks English.
<u>SCHWEICH</u>	Dr. Chevallerie Im Desburg	06502-2222	?
<u>SPEICHER</u>	Dr. Leusch Schonfelderweg #7	06562-2311	Vaccinations, sickness, & surgery. Appts. preferred. Available Sundays for emergencies. (Call first.)
<u>TRIER</u>	Dr. Kornberg Dr. Kaln Dr. Fries Saarstr. #143	0651-33091 -31134	Hospital. Vaccinations, sickness, & surgery. X-rays. Wed. closed. Appts. preferred. Emergencies (call first). Speaks English. (Map is available from the Bitburg Vet. Clinic.)
<u>TRIER-RUWER</u>	Dr. Hansen Fortunatusstr. #13	0651-52717	Vaccinations, sickness & surgery. Sick Call Mon-Fri 1500-1800 hrs. Appts preferred. Emergencies.
<u>WITTLICH</u>	Dr. Bredenfeld Friedrichstr. #46	06571-7173	?

BOARDING KENNELS

BITBURG: Mr. F. Janetsky, Spangdahlemer Str. (06561-3341). (Dogs)

MIESAU: The Farm Kennel (Near Ramstein). (06372-8070). (Dogs, Cats, Birds, Rabbits).

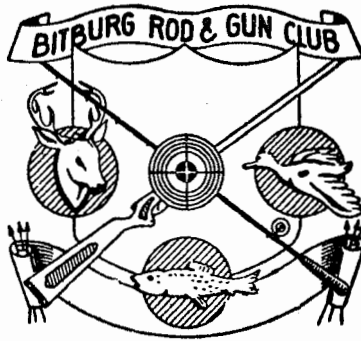
NIEDERPIRSCHIEDT: (Near Waxweiler). Mrs. Luchtefeld, #3 Dorfstr. (06554-7048). (Dogs, Cats)

SPEICHER: Jim & Penny Boyce, Amer. Hsng #31. (06562-1613). (Dogs & Cats).

TRIER-ZEWEN: Trierer Tierheim, #1 Heidenberg. (0651-86156). (Dogs & Cats).

**** The listing of a veterinarian or boarding kennel does not imply indorsement by the United States Army. These listings are for informational purposes only.

552 BITBURG/EIFEL
FLUGPLATZ
W.-GERMANY
TELEPHONE: 06561 / 2501



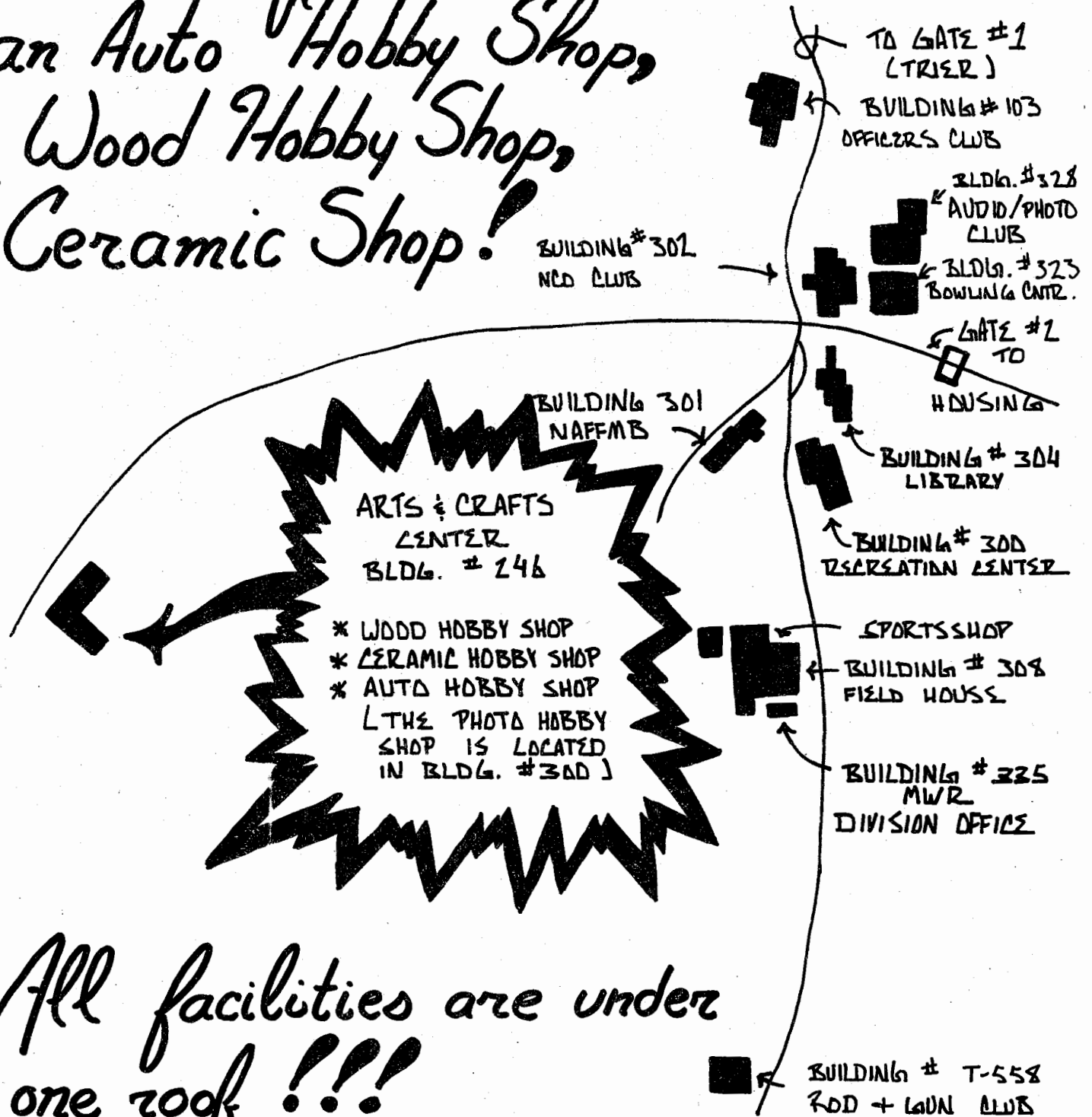
BITBURG AIR BASE
APO 09132 NEW YORK
TELEPHONE: MILITARY 7757

MEMBER
ASSOCIATION OF ROD & GUN CLUBS
EUROPE

Welcome to Bitburg Rod and Gun Club, home of the best Skeet Team in Europe. We'd like to take this opportunity to tell you about our activities here at the Bitburg Rod and Gun Club. As I'm sure you have heard, hunting in Germany is expensive and there is no shooting, fishing etc...WRONG! The Association of Rod and Gun Clubs of Europe are situated throughout Europe. You will find a Rod and Gun Club at most military bases. Here at Bitburg we have extensive Hunting, Fishing and Shooting programs for the active sportsperson, as well as the beginner. We have hunting and fishing classes available throughout the year, which are mandatory for fishing and/or hunting permits. Our classes are taught by qualified instructors, which are trained here in Europe. We also offer our members a wide variety of shotguns, rifles, and pistols, as well as fishing and hunting equipment. For the non sportsperson we have a large line of quality giftware, including china. For our Skeet and Trap Shooters we have 3 Skeet ranges and 2 Trap ranges, which are open a few days during the week from 1700 until dusk during the summer, and every weekend from 1000 until dusk. Also members can participate in German DJV Shooting (combination shotgun, rifle and pistol). Don't forget to check with your TMO to bring your firearms with you! Those wishing to purchase firearms here at the Rod and Gun Club are permitted to take them back with you when you leave. Sounds great doesn't it? To join the Rod and Gun Club, just come in and fill out a membership card, which costs \$3.00 per year and \$1.00 per month dues, simple as that, and fun times are sure to happen for you at the Rod and Gun Club. Again, we welcome you to Bitburg Air Base, come in and say Hi, hope to see you all soon!

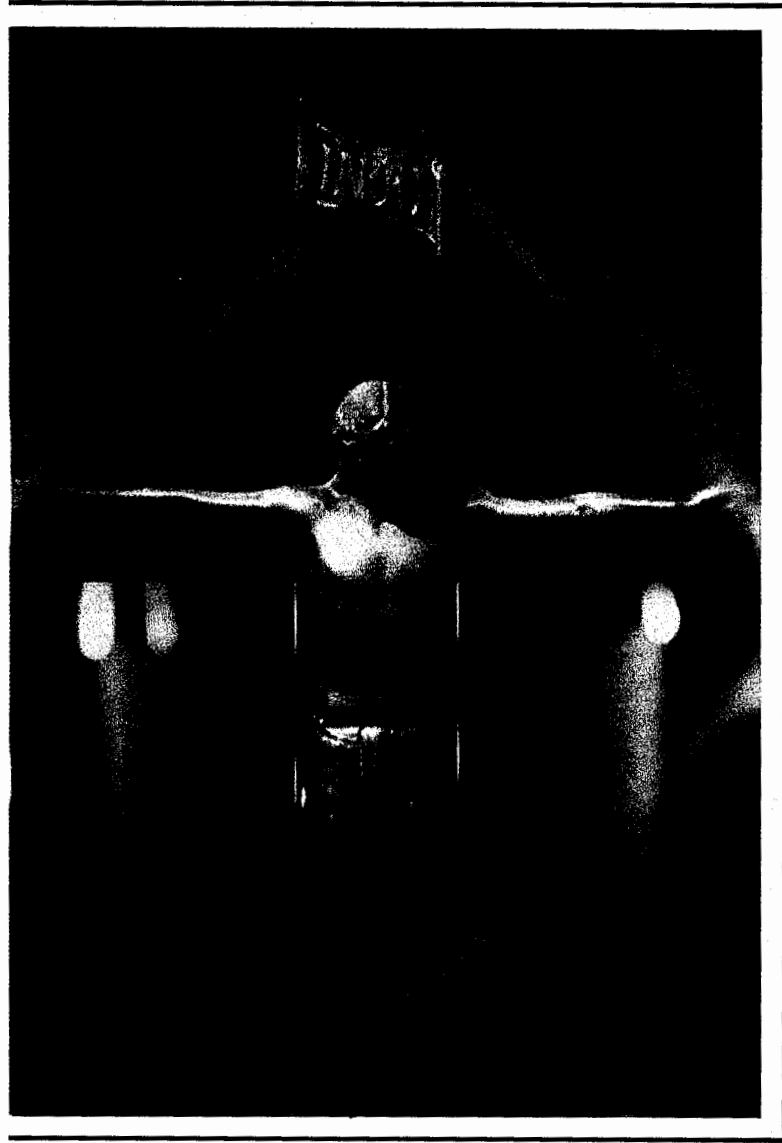
Members, Management and Staff
Bitburg Rod and Gun Club

Bitburg's
Arts & Crafts Center has:
an Auto Hobby Shop,
a Wood Hobby Shop,
& Ceramic Shop!



All facilities are under
one roof !!!
Tel: # 7519

United States Air Force Chapel Community



He was wounded for our transgressions . . .
and with his stripes we are healed.

—Isaiah 53:4-5



**BELIEVE
BELONG
BEGIN.....**

We on Bitburg, girls and adults alike, wish you, the public to become more aware of our program and it's service to the home, the community, and the world. We go about our tasks all year doing many things which help to foster International good will and understanding in this, our hostess country of Germany. We do not seek credit or acclaim but only that the public be conscious of the value of our program to the INDIVIDUAL GIRL-- that she may learn new skills, that she may understand true meaning of living under a democratic system and that she has a good, wholesome time during the years in which she must GROW UP.

We BELIEVE that through the ideals upon which the Girl Scout movement is founded--our girls of today will be prepared to accept adult roles as tomorrow's leaders.

We BELONG to a world wide movement dedicated to inspiring girls with the highest ideals of character, conduct, patriotism and service that they may become happy resourceful citizens.

We BEGIN today to help our girls become the person they want to be--to gain confidence--to relate to others with growing skill maturity and satisfaction--to develop sensitivity and respect for the needs, feelings and contributions of others, and knowledge of her value as a person.

welcome to girl scouts

**For More Information
Call Sharon Sirianni 2915**

THE DIFFERENCE IS YOU

For the most fun, most challenging, most important job of your life, a chance to meet new people, explore new ideas, develop job skills, and opportunity to

BECOME INVOLVED



GIRL SCOUTS

MAKE A DIFFERENCE

You will want to be where you are needed the most ... in a Girl Scout community action job. You are unique. Girl Scout volunteer alternatives for action are unlimited. Whether you want to work directly with girls or offer a special skill which will support the Girl Scout Program, you are able to find in Girl Scouting many volunteer positions which meet your own particular time preference, work schedule, and individual interests. No matter what your age, background, or education, you are needed in Girl Scouting. Someone will be there to help you get started and to give you support along the way.

When your interests change, try your hand at a new challenge. In Girl Scouting there is room to expand, alternatives to explore, and an important job for you to do.

YOUTH LEADERSHIP !!!

Bitburg Girl Scouts need you, your understanding and patience, abilities and energies, specialness, and above all your willingness to help today's girls.

If you are willing to help Girls grow and find new ideas for their minds --new projects for their hands -- and new adventures for their spirits fill out the Adult Volunteer form and mail it to Sharon Sirianni, Box 3531, APO 09132. Someone will contact you regarding the Girl Scout program here at Bitburg.

ADULT VOLUNTEER INFORMATION

Name _____ Age _____ Phone _____

Address _____ / _____
home APO mailing address

I am willing to help in the Girl Scout Program by: _____
