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THE WHITE HOUSE
Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

November 30, 1984

REMARKS OF THE PRESIDENT
AND CHANCELLOR HELMUT KOHL
OF THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY
UPON DEPARTURE

The South Grounds

1:25 P.M. EST

THE PRESIDENT: Chancellor Kohl and I met today to discuss a wide range of issues. Characteristic of our relationship, our talks were friendly, useful and productive. There's a high level of cooperation and personal rapport between us. As always, I was glad to have such thorough consultations with the Chancellor and his government.

And I call your attention to the joint statement issued as a result of today's discussions. It underlines our common commitment to improving East-West relations, improving NATO's conventional defenses, and intensifying our search for arms reductions.

We place special emphasis on overcoming the barriers that divide Europe -- a division keenly felt by those living in Central Europe. I was pleased to reaffirm to Chancellor Kohl today our support for his efforts to lower the barriers between the two German states.

The close relationship between the United States and the Federal Republic is enhancing the opportunity for improved East-West relations. This is demonstrated by our successful efforts to carry out the NATO dual-track decision to seek genuine arms reductions agreements and modernize our defenses.

Today, Chancellor Kohl and I firmly agreed that we will continue to place a high priority on the search for a responsible means of reducing the arsenals of nuclear weapons that now threaten humankind. And we call upon all men and women of good will to join us.

The solidity of the German-American partnership remains a crucial building block in the search for world peace. The people of our two countries, blessed with liberty and abundance, have a great desire for peace. Chancellor Kohl and I share that desire, and we'll continue to work diligently to bring about a more peaceful world.

The German-American relationship, now in its fourth century, must never be taken for granted. We launched a major initiative in 1982 to nurture an appreciation of ties between us to enhance German-American contacts at all levels. Chancellor Kohl and I noted today the enthusiastic public response in our respective countries, especially among our younger citizens, to the growing exchanges between our peoples.

In sum, our talks confirmed the closeness of our views and the commitment to work together. It was a pleasure to have Chancellor Kohl, Foreign Minister Genscher, and all of his party, here. I wish them a smooth journey home, and I look forward to the next time that we can get together.

Thank you.

CHANCELLOR KOHL: Mr. President, ladies and gentlemen.

MORE

My talk with President Reagan -- with you, dear friend, today -- was, as always, intensive, close and trustful.

My talks served to maintain the continuity of our very personal and friendly relationship. President Reagan and I made it a highly important moment in world affairs, and I sincerely hope that we were able to open up good and positive perspectives.

The fact that a new phase can be initiated in East-West relations is due, on the one hand, to the firm and united attitude of the Western Alliance and, on the other, to the joint determination to continue to seek dialogue and necessary negotiations with the East.

In our talk today, the President and I discussed the subject of East-West relations, arms control, enjoined efforts in the Alliance for improving its conventional defense capability.

The government of the Federal Republic of Germany fully supports the development emerging in U.S.-Soviet relations, which are, in our view, the centerpiece of East-West relations in general. The President and I consider it important that the Western European allies be associated with this process, thus creating the conditions for the renewed bilateral U.S.-Soviet dialogue being placed on a wider foundation in the medium and long-term.

The close, friendly and trusting relationship with the United States, as demonstrated in today's talks once again, is of great significance for the strengthening, cohesion and solidarity of the Alliance.

The President informed me of the American ideas for the exploratory talks to be started on the 7th and 8th of January, 1985, between Secretary Shultz and Foreign Minister Gromyko. These talks, which are taking place on the basis of an umbrella concept developed by the United States, open up new perspectives and opportunities for arms control negotiations.

Mr. President, for very good reasons you referred in your remarks to the joint declaration which we have adopted. This declaration is intended to illustrate the link between improved East-West relations, concrete steps for arms control and disarmament, and the maintenance of our security through adequate defense.

One of the key elements of the joint declaration is the desire, particularly in view of the recent developments in East-West relations and in the field of arms control, to intensify and enhance the Alliance's comprehensive, close consultations within this sphere.

Furthermore, we intend to insure that the Alliance strengthens further its conventional defense capability. To this end, we consider it necessary to coordinate the existing initiatives and proposals for better implementation of the valid NATO strategy, thus permitting the available resources to be used more effectively.

Our goal is to raise the nuclear threshold in this manner, and to enhance the Alliance's ability to defend itself against any kind of war, be it convention or nuclear.

The joint declaration is of great importance in two respects. Firstly, it is being issued immediately after the overwhelming confirmation in office of the American President by the American people, and at the start of a new phase of East-West relations in which all nations, and not least the divided German nation into two parts of Germany, place high hopes. We are thus affirming our desire to lay a new, a constructive, and a lasting foundation for stable East-West relations.

Secondly, ladies and gentlemen, by reflecting our full agreement on essential questions affecting our two countries, this statement constitutes a symbol and a future-oriented yardstick for

close, German-American cooperation. We are resolved to make our contributions towards further developing within the Alliance our cooperation on this basis.

Though this was only a very brief working visit, ladies and gentlemen, I should like to express to you, Mr. President, my dear friend, our sincere thanks for the cordial hospitality extended to us and for the very friendly reception you have been giving to us.

It's in good and difficult times, and at moments when you have to make difficult decisions, to know that you have a good friend in the White House. And we are appreciative and grateful for that.

END

1:40 P.M. EST

B-① ML
② F/ German-Am's

EP/German/F/PM/min

August 15, 1984

It is a pleasure to send my greetings to the members of the Workmens Benefit Fund of the United States as you celebrate your 100th Anniversary.

Founded in 1884 by a group of German immigrants to provide mutual help in times of economic difficulty, your fine organization has grown to benefit families from all economic groups, ethnic and national backgrounds, and religious faiths. Today, your many good works reflect your desire to share with your fellow Americans the rewards of citizenship in this land of freedom and opportunity. And your steadfast opposition to all forms of totalitarianism perpetuates the legacy of love for democracy which has distinguished your association for a century.

Nancy and I commend your spirit of civic responsibility and brotherly love. We congratulate you on this important milestone and send you our best wishes for another hundred years of outstanding service to your country.

RONALD REAGAN

Sent to:
Mr. C. Robert Muck
Workmen's Benefit Fund of
The United States of America
Post Office Box 73
One Old Country Road
Carle Place, New York 11514

RR:RJL:RDC:pmv PM1
cc: K. Osborne/A. Higgins/C. Korte
L. Kojelis(FYI)/CF

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Nr. 10 October 1984

D.A.N.K. endorses Reagan/Bush - Ticket in November 1984.

D.A.N.K. decided at the Presidents' Forum on September 9, 1984 in Chicago to endorse the Reagan/Bush - Ticket in the upcoming National Elections in November of 1984.

President Reagan has actively supported German-Americans in the past years:

He officially celebrated the German-American Tri-centennial by inviting the President of the

Federal Republic of Germany, Dr. Carl Carstens, to the United States in October 1983 and hosting a State dinner at the White House.

President Reagan inaugurated the German-American Friendship Garden in Washington DC.

President Reagan is a staunch supporter of NATO.

Remember your civic duty: Vote on November 6, 1984 for the candidate of your choice

In foreign affairs, today America is at peace. And since 1980 the tide of Soviet expansion has been turned.

Now -- (applause) -- I know that many of you have relatives in Eastern Europe, in countries like East Germany, Hungary and Poland. These brave people are never very far from my mind, and I know they aren't from yours. When we travelled to Europe

*decades

MORE

in 1982, I visited the Berlin Wall, that grim line that divides the continent. And I saw those polizei looking at me very sternly with their guns, and I sneaked a foot across the line. (Laughter.) Just wanted them to know I'd been there. (Laughter.) But to all who visit that wall, I looked to the East; I saw the barbed wire and the guards, and understood, in a more powerful way, the value of human liberty.

I pledge to you that in Europe we will do all in our power to defend the cause of freedom. (Applause.) In Central America, we'll go on supporting the forces of democracy and economic growth. And I will tell Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko, when I meet with him at the White House on Friday, the United States seeks no territorial expansion. We make no attempts to impose our will on anyone. But we remain unshakeable in our commitment to freedom. And we will never again allow America to let down its guard. (Applause.)

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

October 6, 1983

To: Faith

From: Linas *lines*

RE: FRG State Dinner

Faith, I have marked two more invitees which came from OPL which you overlooked at the staff meeting last Tuesday. Little victories.

12/18 KW

7. 5 He. ms

Guest list from last night's dinner:

Karl Carstens, president of the Federal Republic of Germany, and Veronica Carstens
Hans Dietrich Genscher, federal minister for foreign affairs, and Barbara Genscher
Hans Neusef, state secretary and head of the office of the federal president
Berndt von Staden, state secretary of the Federal foreign office, and Wendelgard von Staden
Peter Hermes, ambassador of the Federal Republic of Germany to the United States, and Maria Hermes
Juergen Sudhoff, deputy government spokesman
Horst Osterheld, head of the directorate-general for foreign affairs
Hans-Werner Graf von Finckenstein, chief of protocol, and the Countess von Finckenstein
Helmut Rueckriegel, head of the private secretary's office of the federal president
Gustave A. Anguizola, professor, Arlington, Tex.
Douglas and Aida Grey Behrend, Beverly Hills, Calif.
George Beichl, chairman, German American Tricentennial Committee of Philadelphia, and Isabella Beichl
Sen. David L. Boren (D-Okla.) and Molly Boren
Peter and Sandra Brant, Greenwich, Conn.
Frederick and Brenda Brown, Sacramento, Calif.
Arthur F. Burns, U.S. ambassador to the Federal Republic of Germany, and Helen Burns
Richard R. Burt, assistant secretary of state for European affairs
Vice President Bush and Barbara Bush
William P. Clark, assistant to the president for national security affairs, and Joan Clark
Carolyn Deaver
Horst G. Denk, Denk Baking Co., Brooklyn, N.Y., and co-chairman, U.S. Tricentennial Commission, and Ruth Denk
Robert B. Evans, chairman, Evans Industries, and Jane Evans
Rep. Don Fuqua (D-Fla.) and Nancy Fuqua
Martha Graham, dancer and choreographer
Daniel S. Gregory, chairman, Greylock Management Corp., Boston, and Madeline Gregory
William J. Green, mayor of Philadelphia, and Patricia Green
Karl Haas, music critic and broadcaster, and Mary Haas
Donald J. Hall, president, Hallmark Inc., and Adele Hall
Halston, fashion designer
Sen. John Heinz (R-Pa.) and Teresa Heinz
John W. Hanley, chairman, Monsanto Co., and Mary Jane Hanley
Joan Harrison, president, Jaycee Women, and David Harrison
Betty Ruth Hollander, chairman, Omega Group Inc., and Milton Hollander
Philipp Jenniger, head of the German Tricentennial Commission, and Pauline Jenniger
Sonny and Margo Jurgensen
Judge Irving R. Kaufman and Helen Kaufman, New York
Gen. Paul X. Kelley, Marine Corps commandant, and Barbara-Kelley
Kenneth Jay Lane, fashion designer
Rep. Tom Loeffler (R-Tex.) and Kathy Loeffler
Helen Hayes
James MacArthur
Jorge Mas Canosa, chairman, Cuban American National Foundation, and Irma Mas Canosa
Edwin Meese III, counselor to the president, and Ursula Meese
Ruben F. Meller, chairman, TRW Inc., and Donna Meller
Sherrill Milnes, opera singer, and Nancy Milnes
Bobby Mitchell, assistant general manager, Washington Redskins, and Gwen Mitchell
Steven Muller, president, John Hopkins University, and Margie Muller
John and Patricia Musante, Malibu, Calif.
Edward N. Nev, chairman, Young & Rubicam Inc., and Judy Nev
Albert Nipon, fashion designer, and Pearl Nipon
Abraham and Irene Pollin
Dieter Putzhofer, lord mayor of Krefeld, Federal Republic of Germany
John C. Quinn, editor, USA Today, and Lois Quinn
Lois Rice, senior vice president for government affairs, Control Data Corp., and Alfred Fitt
Annemarie Renger, vice president of the Federal German Parliament
Jaclyn Smith and Anthony B. Richmond
Ginger Rogers
Selwa Roosevelt, chief of protocol, and Archibald B. Roosevelt Jr.
Kenneth Rush, chairman, Atlantic Council and former ambassador to the Federal Republic of Germany, and Jane Rush
S. William Scott, president, Satellite News Channel
Secretary of State George P. Shultz and Helena Shultz
Elsabeth Seewald, national president, German American National Congress, and George Seewald
Frederick W. Smith, chairman, Federal Express Corp., and Diane Smith
Rep. Olympia J. Snowe (R-Maine)
Susan Walters, Women's Wear Daily, and David Steel
Fritz Stern, professor of history, Columbia University, and Margaret Stern
Paul and Adrienne Trousdale, Santa Barbara, Calif.
Werner Walbroel, president, German American Chamber of Commerce, and Elizabeth Walbroel
Charles Z. Wick, director, U.S. Information Agency, and Mary Jane Wick
Vanessa Williams, Miss America
Frank M. and Shirley Wozencraft, Houston

WA Post

Oct. 5, 1983

PRESERVATION

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WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

DATE: June 23, 1983 ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: NOON TOMORROW
Friday, June 24, 1983

SUBJECT: DRAFT PRESIDENTIAL RADIO TALK: GERMAN AMERICAN TRICENTENNIAL

	ACTION FYI			ACTION FYI	
VICE PRESIDENT	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	HARPER	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
MEESE	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	HERRINGTON	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
BAKER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	JENKINS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
DEAVER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	McMANUS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
STOCKMAN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	MURPHY	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
CLARK	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	ROGERS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
DARMAN	<input type="checkbox"/> P	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> SS	ROLLINS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
DUBERSTEIN	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	VERSTANDIG	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
FELDSTEIN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	WHITTLESEY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
FIELDING	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	BRADY/SPEAKES	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
FULLER	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	BAKSHIAN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
GERGEN	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	FISCHER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

REMARKS:

Please note : This draft has been forwarded to the President this evening. Please forward comments/edits directly to Aram Bakshian, with a copy to my office, by Noon tomorrow, Friday, June 24.

Thank you.

RESPONSE:

June 23, 1983
6:00 p.m.

PRESIDENTIAL RADIO TALK: GERMAN AMERICAN TRICENTENNIAL
SATURDAY, JUNE 25, 1983

My fellow Americans:

A few hours ago Vice President Bush represented all of us at a celebration in a German city on the Rhine River. That town is Krefeld, and, from it, 300 years ago, the first German immigrants left for America. Those 13 Mennonite families came in search of religious freedom. They landed in Philadelphia and founded Germantown, Pennsylvania. From that moment on, Germany has contributed so much to our way of life.

Today, about one in four Americans -- or some 50 million of us -- claim at least partial German ancestry.

What has this meant to America? The Conestoga wagon and the Kentucky rifle; blue jeans, the Brooklyn Bridge, and "Snoopy;" the first air-tight tin can and many of our favorite beers; Dwight David Eisenhower and Wernher von Braun; Chrysler automobiles and Boeing aircraft. German farmers introduced winter wheat to our Middle West.

And no American should forget that at Valley Forge, General von Steuben, a German volunteer, turned George Washington's demoralized troops into a disciplined fighting force capable of winning our struggle for independence.

Some of our most brilliant writers like John Steinbeck and H. L. Mencken, sports stars such as Babe Ruth and Johnny Weismuller, inventors like Charles Steinmetz and George

Westinghouse, statesmen such as Carl Schurz and George Shultz, our current Secretary of State, were of German descent.

For 300 years Germans have helped to build America. But America has given as well as received. After the Second World War, when Germany lay defeated, America gave material help through the Marshall Plan and the Berlin Airlift. Just as significant, if not more, we provided the inspiration to develop free institutions from the ruins of totalitarianism.

Today, the Federal Republic is a bulwark of democracy in the heart of a divided Europe. It enjoys prosperity undreamt of in 1945 and its political system is stable and strong.

West Germans and Americans are rightfully proud of our common values as well as our shared heritage. Today we stand shoulder to shoulder in the NATO alliance defending freedom and preserving the peace. For three decades the German-American partnership has been a linchpin of the Alliance. Thanks to it, a whole generation has grown up in Western Europe free from the ravages of war and spared from the repression suffered by Europeans to the East.

But with freedom comes responsibility -- not least the responsibility to look beyond simplistic slogans to the truth on vital matters like security and arms reductions. I hope the younger generation, both in Germany and in America, will honestly consider all that we are doing to deter and to reduce the risks of war.

In the face of a large Soviet military buildup, of both conventional and nuclear weapons, the United States, the Federal

Republic of Germany and our European allies have agreed to modernize our aging forces to assure an effective deterrent. At the same time, in hopes of averting the large expenditure to modernize weapons, we are making a serious effort to negotiate major and effectively verifiable reductions of Soviet and American nuclear forces to lower and more stable levels.

In Geneva, we've made far-reaching proposals to reduce nuclear arsenals and to build trust. We have proposed the global elimination of the entire class of intermediate-range land-based missiles and expressed our willingness to agree to any proposal equalizing the number of warheads on such U.S. and Soviet missiles.

In the Strategic Arms Reduction Talks, which we call START, I have within the last 2 weeks issued new instructions incorporating the recommendations of the bipartisan Scowcroft Commission and giving our negotiators greater flexibility in their task. The young people of Germany and the United States should not doubt our dedication to maintaining the peace. We share with them the dream that someday the time will come when no nuclear weapons will exist anywhere on Earth.

The ideals shared by our peoples, the desire for freedom and peace, bind the United States and the Federal Republic of Germany in so many ways. Building on this, we have launched a joint effort to provide more contacts between our nations and generations. In our country, 22 Federal departments and agencies are participating in this effort. Plans range from traditional exchanges to an airlift program which will bring German heart

patients to one of our outstanding hospitals for bypass surgery and train more German doctors to perform these life-saving operations.

This fall a German will fly in NASA's space shuttle -- the first foreigner to do so. Together, Germans and Americans will watch the flight's progress on their television screens, all praying for a successful mission and safe landing.

Many of you listening today are descended from German immigrants. You can take special pride in your ancestry. But all Americans have benefited from the contributions which German Americans have made to our country -- and we can all participate in honoring this heritage.

'Til next week, thanks for listening and God bless you.

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

October 4, 1983

REMARKS OF THE PRESIDENT
IN AN EXCHANGE OF TOASTS WITH
PRESIDENT CARSTENS
OF
THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF WEST GERMANY

October 4, 1983

The State Dining Room

THE PRESIDENT: Mr. President and Mrs. Carstens, Mr. Minister and Mrs. Genscher, honored guests. I said this morning and I would like to say it again how happy and proud that Nancy and I are to welcome you to the United States. Your own ties with our country, including a Master of Laws Degree from Yale University, are longstanding and deep. Your life is a monument to the shared values and interests that have long provided our two peoples with a bounty of goodwill. And today, all Americans celebrate our ties and are grateful for our solid friendship with the German people.

Three hundred years ago, a small group of hardy pioneers set out from Krefeld in the Rhineland to sail into the unknown. In America they found the religious freedom they sought, but hard work was the price they paid for their newfound freedom. And those 13 German families brought with them courage and industry to build new lives. Their talents and those of their descendants helped create the great city of Philadelphia and the great state of Pennsylvania, both of which share our honor in welcoming you.

This year, we commemorate the remarkable odyssey of the Krefelders and of the millions of others who followed. The virtues of courage, industry and belief in freedom which they brought helped build our country, contributing to what is best about the United States. The contributions of German-Americans have been invaluable to the development of our great country.

The people of the Federal Republic of Germany have proven that they still possess those traits that helped build America. From the rubble of the Second World War the industrious German people constructed a strong, healthy and free democracy. We stand firmly together in the search for peace and freedom.

Anniversary celebrations tend to look back, but we should not limit our commemoration to reminiscences of the past. A strength of both of our peoples is that we also look to the future. The true meaning of this anniversary week is an enduring partnership that will lead to a more secure peace in the decades ahead.

Many colorful events have been organized throughout the United States to celebrate our ties. I congratulate the sponsors of these undertakings and of the numerous initiatives which have sprung up during this tricentennial year. The Tricentennial reinvigorates the cultural, historical and political ties between our two peoples. It symbolizes something real, tangible and enduring-- German-American friendship.

Mr. President, we're grateful for your visit. We thank you for all that you've personally done in your distinguished career to support close ties between our two nations. And I want to tell you, knowing your background here in America, when I was a boy I read about Frank Merriwell at Yale. I didn't read Brown of Harvard. (Laughter.) (Applause.)

We raise our glasses to you, Mr. President. To President Carstens and to the friendship that your visit represents.

(Exchange of toasts)

MORE

PRESIDENT CARSTENS: Mr. President, Mrs. Reagan, ladies and gentlemen. It gives me great pleasure, Mr. President, to be your guest here in the White House and I thank you most cordially, also in the name of my wife and in the name of the Vice-Chancellor, Foreign Minister and Mrs. Genscher and of our other German guests for the warm and generous hospitality which you are again extending to us.

I am deeply moved that it has been granted to me, as representative of the German people, to visit the United States and to strengthen the bonds of friendship with your great country.

I look forward with eager expectation to the days in Philadelphia, St. Louis, Dallas, Seattle, Madison, New York and New Haven. Let us, Germans and Americans, bear in mind our common history, and let us take strength from our common ideals and our common goals. On this visit, personal memories shall be accompanying me. I have been to the United States on numerous occasions in an official capacity. However, my thoughts go back above all to the time immediately after the Second World War when I obtained a scholarship from Yale University in 1948.

The year which I spent there added a new dimension to my life. The good will and the cordiality which I encountered are firmly engraved in my memory. At Yale I studied American constitutional law, and I later qualified as a university professor in Germany with a study on this subject. This aroused my interest in public affairs and in politics. I felt more and more called upon to work for the common good. And it also became clear to me at Yale as to what constitutes the real strengths of the American nation.

Namely, the conviction of its citizens that there are basic values which precede every and any governmental system. Among these values rank the dignity of man, justice and freedom. And also something which you, Mr. President, have repeatedly stressed: namely, trust in God. This has been true from the beginning, and the Tri-centennial of the first German immigration into North America marks an appropriate moment for recalling it. "Proclaim freedom throughout the land, for all its citizens." These words, from the book of Leviticus, are inscribed on the freedom bell in Philadelphia.

In the first place, they refer to religious freedom. But they also included the other human rights, the inalienable rights: life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, as the Declaration of Independence expresses them. In these ideals, and in the earnest endeavors to realize them, lay the great attraction of the United States from the very beginning. Millions of Germans felt this attraction and went to America. And they included many of our nation's best sons and daughters -- freedom-loving, industrious, adventurous men and women who found a new home here.

They became pioneers in building your country, and they tied the cordial bonds of attachment between America and Germany, which have proved their constancy despite several setbacks. Germans played, as you have mentioned, Mr. President, a role in the advance of American civilization and the natural science, the social sciences, the fine arts and music, a civilization which has entered upon an unparalleled, victorious march through the whole world in our epoch, and which has profoundly influenced the lifestyle of almost all countries, including ours.

But the United States did not only lay a new foundation for the social life within their own country, but also towards other countries. "Observe good faith and justice towards all nations", declared

MORE

George Washington in his farewell address. "Cultivate peace and harmony with all to give to mankind the magnanimous and -- noble example of a people always guided by an exalted justice and benevolence."

Clearly it is difficult always to comply with such a high claim. However, the benevolence and magnanimity remain guiding principles for American policy. And we Germans also experienced the charitable assistance of the Americans after the second World War. The granting of economic aid in the shape of the Marshall Plan furnish examples of this as does the airlift to Berlin, a city which owes so much to America and which you visited last June -- June of last year -- Mr. President.

Safeguarding freedom in Europe -- that is the purpose of the North Atlantic Alliance, in which our two countries are partners. This Alliance is a defense community. And I need not stress that it only serves to defend. It is an alliance between free peoples who have joined together because they share the same values, including freedom which they wish to preserve.

This Alliance has granted us security and peace over three decades. During this time about nine million American citizens served as soldiers in Germany. Together with our young German conscripts and troops from other member countries of the Alliance, they ensured that we can live in the manner desired by the overwhelming majority of our citizens, namely in a free democracy governed by the rule of law.

Germany is a divided country. Yet we Germans adhere to the unity of our people. The policy pursued by the Federal Republic of Germany is directed towards a state of peace in Europe in which the German people will regain their unity through free self-determination.

We thank America for always supporting this goal of ours. As I said, for about 30 years the United States and Germany are members of the Alliance. And if the Alliance endeavors to obtain a military equilibrium at as low a level as possible, this will guarantee not only freedom but also peace. Both of these, freedom and peace, would be endangered, I think, if the other side were to acquire military superiority. The fate of Afghanistan provides a sad example. We must never tire of pointing out these implications time and again to those among our citizens who champion the cause of unilateral disarmament, even though I respect their motives.

We Germans shall stand by your side as your allies and partners also in the future. And with this thought in mind, may I now raise my glass to drink to your health and success, Mr. President, to your health, Mrs. Reagan, to a happy future for the United States of America, the leading power of the free nations, and to another three centuries of German-American friendship.
(Applause.)

(Exchange of toasts.)

END

Why is the German Language especially important?

- There are approximately 35,000,000 Americans who are wholly or of part German descent. They represent the largest ethnic group to have emigrated to America—going back to the year 1683.
- For this ethnic group, preserving its culture and language is important.
- Looking abroad, the German language has increased in importance during the past few decades. It is widely spoken throughout Europe, and is an official language at many international conferences.
- Today West Germany is an important ally of the United States, and must be kept

as such. It is also a highly-ranked trading partner. A language barrier is inhibiting.

- West Germany also welcomes many thousands of American tourists yearly. Yet too many tourists cannot speak the language—when even a little helps.
- For scientific and technical studies, a reading knowledge of German is very helpful. Many important books and papers come out of Germany.
- Yet, among the world's major language studies, German may be more neglected in the United States than are others.



When native Americans tour Germany they can stop on any street corner and engage a German youngster (and older persons too) in conversation—in English. But if the person begins talking in German, difficulties arise.

That is true, of course, because today's German youngsters are taught the English language practically throughout their school lives. In the United States only handful of elementary, high school and college students study German. Relatively few learn any language other than English, and some do poorly in this.

Most American business people

who travel abroad are like fish out of water when foreign languages are spoken. A recent report noted that Americans attending or exhibiting at German trade fairs do not speak the language to any useful degree. "Why is this so?" the report asks.

Yet, German businessmen coming to the United States speak and understand English. They offer jobs to Americans, but all too often such jobs go begging because of language deficiencies. So do jobs with U.S. companies doing business in Germany.

To repeat the question: *Why is this so?*

The cause is worthy. Please help.



We hope you agree that a serious problem and a need exist.

You may be sure that contributions made to the German American Education Fund will be prudently and wisely distributed. Top administrators of the Fund are well qualified and experienced in its programing and are totally dedicated to fulfill its goals. Administrators are governed by a capable board of directors, and all are knowledgeable in the manage-

ment of a not-for-profit fund-raising operation.

Volunteer help is employed whenever possible to handle both administrative and routine duties. A high percentage of donations goes to Fund recipients.

Donations are, of course, tax deductible.

Please contribute personally or in memoriam to the best of your ability. The cause is a most worthy one.

For further information call 312/870-7666, or write. Contributions may be made out to:

German American Education Fund

999 Elmhurst Road - Suite 333
Mount Prospect, Illinois 60056

Why must Americans be language-poor?



Yes, the United States is virtually at a poverty level in language studies. Here we particularly appraise a language spoken around the world—but relatively little in America: German.

Why is America language-poor?

Perhaps one reason is geographic. The United States is not surrounded by foreign countries, except for Spanish-speaking Mexico and nearby islands, and the French-speaking segment of Canada. The need to speak other languages is judged to be secondary.

This lack of urgency creates a condi-

tion of neglect—despite the fact that the world constantly becomes smaller.

Consequently foreign language departments in schools suffer from lack of funding. They become “poor cousins.” And now, with educational funds being tightened, language studies are likely to suffer even more.

What can be done?

The solution to the problem begins with the arousal of interest and desire to do something about it.

Funding must be found to help deliver results.

The German American Education Fund becomes a catalyst to arouse interest and desire. We hope to turn around the idea that foreign language study—and

specifically of the German language—is secondary. Then we must impress upon educational administrators, school boards and teachers, as well as parents and students that the United States must break out of its language-poor recession.

Specific projects must then be supported to help achieve such objectives.

You can help with *your* support.

What is the German American Education Fund?

This organization was established in 1970, originally as the German American National Foundation. It is the philanthropic affiliate of the German American National Congress, which, with its 56 chapters, is the largest German American organization in the United States.

The primary purposes of the Education Fund are:

- 1) To sponsor German language studies and promote the teaching of German culture, arts, music and sciences.
- 2) To prepare and distribute useful and approved material related to the German language and culture to all schools teaching German subjects.
- 3) To encourage and sponsor the formation of German study and language clubs in high schools and colleges.
- 4) To establish awards and scholarship programs in high schools and colleges.

5) To provide for commemorative awards honoring German contributors to American achievements in art, literature, music, science and also in community and national affairs.

6) To sponsor and promote German American heritage studies and research.

7) To receive contributions and distribute them to deserving organizations described in Section 501 (c)(3) and exempt from taxation under Sec. 501(a) of the Internal Revenue Code. The primary source of funds will be from direct donations.

How The Education Fund functions

For several years, solicitation of donations was directed mostly to German American National Congress members.

Recently, with the name change from “National Foundation” to “Education Fund,” accompanied by expanded goals, appeals are being broadened to all interested and concerned persons.

Efforts of the Education Fund will be concentrated on supporting German study classes wherever an educational institution or a qualified sponsoring group demonstrates capabilities of conducting them. Currently German American National Congress-supported language and study classes are operating in midwestern and eastern states. Many need help, however.

These schools specialize in German

language studies for pre-high schoolers—as youngsters in Germany study English. Also, classes are conducted for adults who may be traveling to Germany for business or pleasure.

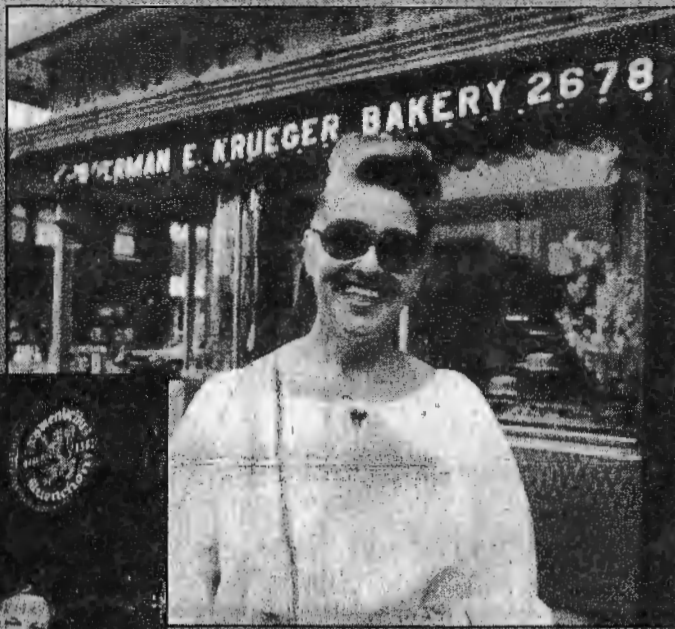
Encouraging German language and culture studies in all schools is also on the Education Fund's agenda.

The Fund develops incentives for students. It sponsors high school and college awards for proficiency in the language. A stronger scholarship program is planned. Scholarships in donors' names or in the memory of loved ones are welcome.

Programing opportunities are multiple if German American Education Fund goals are to be met, and needs satisfied.



Celebrating our German roots



By Brent Nicasro
GERMAN: Shirlee Krueger outside her bakery in what was once the heart of German Milwaukee.



By Brent Nicasro
ERNST CAFE: Jim Lindenberg and his family own this noted German restaurant in Milwaukee.



MILLER: Boosting Cincinnati's German pride with the German-American Citizens' League.

COVER STORY

300 years of immigrants and influence

Germans have been an essential ingredient in the USA's melting pot

By David Fink
and Patrick O'Driscoll
USA TODAY

Amid the merriment of today's 300th anniversary of German settlement in this country, much of their proud history here is finally being uncovered.

Tonight's dinner in Philadelphia, where visiting West German President Karl Car-

stens will mark the arrival on Oct. 6, 1683, of 13 Mennonite families from Krefeld, is only one of more than 1,000 tricentennial events ranging from Beethoven in Baltimore to film festivals in Phoenix.

Through all of them, the USA is learning about the people who bought us kindergarten, college seminars, Christmas celebrations and a love of good food. The tricentennial also kindles new hopes for at long last erasing any biases lingering from two world wars.

"If it opens even one or two eyes, it's worth it," says Shirlee Krueger, who runs a family bakery in the heart of what was once German Milwaukee.

As eyes open, there will be much to see. Household names in the USA — Albert Einstein, Babe Ruth, Marlene Dietrich, H.L. Mencken, Wernher von Braun

COVER STORY

Germans came to assimilate

Continued from 1D

— all share German heritage. Hot dogs, beer and even blue jeans — first made from a bolt of sailcloth into miners' pants by a young gold prospector named Levi Strauss — are German gifts now tinged red, white and blue.

Germans are a main ingredient in the USA's melting pot. More than 49 million of us claim some German ancestry. Those of English ancestry outnumber them by a hair, says the U.S. Census Bureau.

"America is a very German place," says University of Missouri historian Steven Rowan.

But subtly so, adds Columbia University's James Shenton, because Germans assimilated so well. "They came to America to become Americans. To unravel the German influence here would be to unravel the entire American fabric."

The first 13 families came intent on Christianizing the Indians and founded Germantown, Pa. After their arrival on the *Concord* — the German *Mayflower* — 7 million more followed them.

The Colonial period saw the first great wave; religious freedom was the goal. The largest swell ran from 1848 to 1855, when liberal "'48ers" sought refuge after their futile try to unify Germany's many states. Others, also fleeing political repression, followed as the century ended.

German Americans founded philanthropies and brokerage houses in New York, opened delicatessens in Baltimore, saved enough to support hundreds of savings banks in Cincinnati, built handsome brick churches and sturdy frame houses on Milwaukee's Northside and spawned singing societies and beer gardens in St. Louis.

Their influence is felt in small towns as well, from Frankenmuth, Mich., through heartland burgs like Missouri's Herman and Westphalia, and on to Texas with its 15 percent German population.

"They gave us Christmas as we know it," says Shenton. "And they taught us government could work for people, without being a villain."

If Americans don't remember German contributions, as-

similation seems the reason. The growing nation, hungry for hard-working millers, glazers, bakers and farmers, gobbled up the skilled Germans. Two other factors helped:

■ A single religion — sufficient to glue other ethnic groups together — was never present. They were Lutheran, Catholic, Pietist, Mennonite, Jewish and several others.

■ And they were never very good at, nor inclined to take part in, politics — a pursuit that has brought pride, power, jobs and identity to other groups. "They would never vote as a bloc," recalls former Milwaukee mayor Frank Zeidler.

But beer still flows and the oom-pah-pah bands still play in the beer garden of St. Louis' Bavarian Inn. Binkert's in Baltimore and Usinger's in Milwaukee still make sausage. Germans drive miles for and order by mail.

One of Milwaukee's most noted restaurants is the John Ernst Cafe, featuring German specialties such as sauerbraten and spaetzles. Jim Lindenberg, one of the family owners, is proud of his ancestry: "I don't mean I think of it every day, but when I do I'm proud."

German newspapers — 800 strong in 1900 — are now fewer than two dozen, but have thousands of weekly readers. Bavarian festivals still see dancing *schupplattlers* in their lederhosen while Milwaukee's *Donauschwabern* (people of the Danube River) singing clubs perform everything from *Alte Kammeraden* to *The Battle Hymn of the Republic*.

And German clubs — 14 in Cincinnati, more than 50 in Milwaukee, three times as many in Chicago — build clubhouses, sponsor soccer teams and celebrate everything from Summerfest to Augtoberfest to Oktoberfest.

"There isn't a weekend here that something German isn't going on," says Kenneth Pedersen of the German-American Societies of Milwaukee.

While people like Pedersen worry that the death of "old-timers" will dilute German heritage, there are indications it will live on. Because parents requested a total immersion program in German, kindergartners to sixth-graders at Milwaukee's 82nd Street Multi-

Language School learn in the *klassenzimmer* (classroom), eat *fischsteak mit kase auf brotchen mit tartarosse* (fish and cheese sandwich with tartar sauce), and always obey the sign that *Jetzt wird Deutsch gesprochen* (Now we are speaking German).

It wasn't always so. World War I and its anti-German backlash caused fear and shame. "To be German became a hazardous existence," says Shenton.

Names were changed ("Schmidt became Smith," recalls Nancy Quick, editor of *Deutsche Zeitung*, Milwaukee's German newspaper); sauerkraut became "liberty cabbage," and anything German became "verboten."

World War II drove German Americans further into the closet. Horst G. Denk, co-chairman of the presidential commission overseeing the tricentennial, insists the shock continues today: "I'm sure there are more German-Americans than the census takers found. They just don't want to acknowledge it."

In Cincinnati, German-American Citizens' League president Bill Miller points to an image carved on a brick building on Walnut Street: a 10-foot Goddess Germania, sword and shield in hand.

An inscription above her in German is still hidden by a sheet of tin placed there in World War I. "I've often wanted to remove that covering," he says. "I think it's about time."

Ludwig Gherkin, editor of *Abendpost*, Chicago's German paper, sees little immediate improvement coming out of the tricentennial celebration: "It will allow people to make money on souvenirs, but only time changes prejudices."

But in Baltimore, home of Ruth and Mencken, German-American Citizens Association president Bob Sheppard says German heritage will live on — in all Americans' hearts:

"They're enthralled by the culture, they like the music, they eat the sausage, they love the beer. The Germans have pride, and I think the bulk of America is still having a love affair with them."

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USIS BONN

I A. BILATERAL PERCEPTIONS

Although adversaries in two world wars within this century, the United States and the Federal Republic of Germany (FRG) have forged a close and valued relationship. Indeed, the FRG is today the nation on the continent that is closest in structure and basic philosophy to the United States. Many of the fundamental institutions of the Federal Republic, including the federal system itself, were consciously based on American models. Commitment to and faith in democracy, devotion to the rule of law, and respect for individual human rights are values basic to both societies. Beyond that, the leaders and much of the citizenry in both countries understand the importance of their inter-dependence for their economic prosperity and their political security.

The FRG is economically the strongest nation in Western Europe. It is a power enjoying significant influence and respect, especially in the Third World. It is a pivotal nation in the Atlantic Alliance and in multilateral approaches to global problems. In short, retaining Germany as a close and respected partner is essential to our vision of a free and democratic world. In turn, FRG governments during the past 35 years have acted upon the recognition that Germany's security is based on the NATO shield and ultimately on the U.S. commitment to its protection.

German foreign policy interests, however, are not always automatically identified with those of the U.S. -- witness differing assessments of and approaches to the Polish crisis, the invasion of Afghanistan, Soviet expansionism, the Middle East conflict, the economic demands of the Third World, arms control/disarmament, trade relations with the East, overall East-West relations and Central America.

The FRG's actions and policies are shaped and governed by a series of factors: first its vulnerability (owing to its geographic location) in the event of a war, which has given rise to the fear among many Germans that their land might end up a nuclear graveyard; second, the fact that it is a regional rather than a global power; third, its emotional as well as intellectual hope for a resumption of the nuclear arms reduction negotiations; fourth, its deep desire to preserve detente and perpetuate what it sees as its benefits (among them, continued contacts with the other Germany, the stability

that keeps Berlin secure under the Quadripartite Agreement, and the economic gains from extensive trade with the East Bloc); fifth, its determination to keep alive at least the vision of a reunited Germany; and sixth, the image it wishes to portray in the Third World as a progressive country that is opposed to Far Right regimes and is prepared to tolerate political experiments on the democratic Left-of-Center.

Despite the image it seeks to portray to the world and its standing today, the FRG remains a nation beset with contradictions and "internal fears"; a nation experiencing economic and structural problems; a nation seeking to reconcile the growing desire for a national identity with the realities of world politics.

The following details the most important of those issues with which we must deal in the foreseeable future.

The transition from a Left-Center SPD/FDP coalition to the Conservative-Center coalition of the CDU/CSU/FDP that took place in 1982 demonstrated that the West German political system is able to accommodate change within its democratic framework. The new coalition, which was confirmed in national elections in March 1983 and has functioned effectively for the past year, presages a strong, secure government, capable of serving its four-year mandate. Yet, for the first time in the post-war period, a Leftist-oriented fringe group, the Greens (an amalgam of anti-establishment, anti-nuclear, environmentalist, radical pacifists) is now represented in the Bundestag. Although the Greens have not been a major parliamentary power, there is sufficient public interest in the diverse elements of their political program to command adherence, or at least engender a sympathetic hearing, from a number of educated, young, urban Germans. Outside of the Bundestag they have supported, participated in and on several occasions planned mass demonstrations against missile deployment. It is still too early to say whether the Greens as a political party will last beyond the current issues. Nonetheless, the SPD has been reassessing its own policies with the hope of recapturing some of the young voters who have turned toward the Greens. In the process the SPD has shifted its policy from one of support of missile deployment to its rejection and thereby negated its former Chancellor's previous commitment to NATO's dual-track decision.

Despite the SPD's shift in security policy and the Greens' political rhetoric, and despite the suspension of the Geneva INF talks, Germany's foreign policy continues on a steady course. As under the SPD/FDP government of Helmut Schmidt, the CDU/CSU/FDP coalition under Helmut Kohl pursues a foreign policy that is firmly anchored to the Western defense alliance (NATO) and to a partnership with the United States.

On several other issues there are differences between the Federal Republic and the United States. Perhaps the most important of these is a differing approach and perspective on how best to deal with the Soviet Union. Continuity in the German approach toward Eastern Europe, for example, is expressed by the Kohl Government as a policy of "the outstretched hand." This has a special meaning for citizens of the FRG as they continue to grapple with the problem of their relationship to the 17 million Germans in the GDR. On the crucial issue of arms control, there persists a quiver of a doubt as to whether the Reagan Administration's emphasis is on "arms" rather than on "control." This remains so despite general recognition of the Soviet refusal to continue the Geneva INF talks and their apparently current disinclination to continue arms reductions talks of any kind with the United States. German skepticism about American intentions will continue to make missile deployment the most important public issue for us in Germany. While the task for developing public support for deployment rests primarily with the FRG Government, it is incumbent upon us to project the seriousness of American commitment to achieving meaningful reduction of arms through negotiation with the Soviets. We must continue to demonstrate this consistently, rationally and unemotionally in the face of widespread fear -- irrational, emotional fear. And we should be prepared for a continuation of demonstrations and perhaps even violent acts against installations identified with the U.S., as deployment progresses.

Although missile deployment currently produces the greatest number of headlines, the issue that continues to agitate German minds above all others is high unemployment and the sluggish state of the German economy. Against the historical backdrop of the economic and political features of the post-World War I era, the shock of recognizing that the "economic miracle" has disappeared, coupled with the fear of further economic uncertainty in the future, has created a mood conducive to a search for scapegoats. The United States is vaguely suspected of following self-centered policies (high interest rates, budget deficits, disregard of the needs of the poor, excessive defense spending, restrictions on East-West trade, protectionism) that have significantly contributed to the industrial world's economic malaise. Even as the West German economy begins a slow improvement, unemployment remains high, particularly in the traditional heavy industries sector, and is a cause for continued serious concern.

While the world recession has left its imprint on Germany, the country has fared better than most industrial nations and it is still the healthiest economic power in Europe. Ironically, a significant segment of the German population -- primarily the young -- professes to take little satisfaction in the prowess of the German economy, viewing with distaste what it considers a materialistic, consumer society without recognizing that it is the principal beneficiary of the system. In this rebellion the U.S. experience is often cited as the "anti-model." The perceptions -- documented by often critical German and American media -- are that the Reagan Government has placed its priorities on confrontation with the Soviet Union and not on solving the problems of poverty, hunger and social justice either in America or the rest of the world. (The U.S. social services system, and the Reagan approach to it, are misunderstood here; these are issues we must continue forcefully and urgently to address.)

Unhappiness about U.S. economic policies also reinforces a critical posture vis-a-vis American defense and security policies. And it spills over, eventually, into the entire range of other issues in which we need -- and seek -- German understanding and support. The task before us is to demonstrate that American policies serve not only American interests but are also largely congruent with and supportive of German interests -- economic, political and military.

It would be wrong to let ourselves be lulled into complacency by the fact that all serious polls show that America's popularity is still strong in Germany, that the vociferous "Peace Movement" does not seem to reflect mainstream thinking, that there is no significant revival of neutralism or pacifism among responsible elements of German society. The concerns expressed by an articulate minority -- the fear of war, especially nuclear destruction; the feel of resentment and frustration at having little control over events that will determine their fate; the anxiety that Germany is becoming a pawn in the struggle between super-powers; the perception of U.S. actions in Central American and in Grenada as aggressive, reactionary and imperialist in nature; worries about the environment, particularly in regard to nuclear power; and psychological alienation in a highly industrialized society -- all these must be addressed because such fears, if left unchallenged, could grow, eventually to pervade the consciousness of all segments of our audience. Euronet provides us with a new and immediate instrument to bring U.S. policy makers and authoritative American voices into direct contact with European opinion molders to communicate with them on these issues.

This year we will not have a commemorative year to "accentuate the positive", as we had in 1983. Therefore, we will have to work even harder to place the issues enumerated above within the context of the common values on which the relationship between our two countries rests -- respect for individual liberty and human rights, freedom of choice, the rule of law and efforts to secure a peaceful existence for all of us.

We must try to persuade particularly the younger generation of Germans that the ties that have been established between our two societies over three centuries, but especially since World War II, are beneficial for both countries and indeed necessary for the preservation of our democratic systems and peace. A practical way to accomplish this is by encouraging greater knowledge and understanding of each other's institutions, culture and ideas through extensive and meaningful exchanges among young people of our two countries. The President's Youth Exchange Initiative, and particularly the Congress-Bundestag Teenage Exchange Program, promises to become a major vehicle for allowing young Germans and Americans to know and understand each other better. These exchanges, which will wherever possible be long-term and include homestays, school attendance and community integration, are vital if the peoples of our two countries are to avoid some of the misunderstandings and misperceptions that have proliferated during the past 10-15 years. The Congress-Bundestag Exchange Project, for which funds have been appropriated by both governments, will include up to 300 high school students and apprentices from each country in 1984. We expect that in 1985 and 1986 the numbers of exchangees in this program will exceed 500 from each country.

Our principal long-range communication objective must deal with the hopes and fears of the young people in the FRG. Today more than half of the German population has no personal memory of the horrors and terrible aftermath of World War II. Their experiences are also quite different from those of the generation of Germans and Americans who were part of a network of human relationships linking the countries in the post-war era.

This "successor generation" has largely formed its view of America through the prism of Vietnam, the civil rights movement, the protest explosion of the late 60's and early 70's and Watergate .. which it considers to be its history lesson. Members of this age group tend to look upon the United States as a conservative society, the defender of the status quo, and as less advanced in social policy than most European nations.

Their information about American society is often superficial and confused, the result of a neglect of the teaching of history, especially the history of the post-war ear, and the fact that history is being taught largely by teachers who are themselves products of the sixties and frequently hostile to America and what it represents to them. Furthermore, many teaching materials on American Studies currently used in German high schools and colleges are tendentious, outdated and inaccurate. We must address this deficit in information.

The educational/cultural diversity of a decentralized German society compounds our difficulties and requires a differentiated approach in the Post's American Studies efforts. The FRG follows an educational pattern somewhat similar to that of the U.S., with the 11 Laender (states) having the primary responsibility for education. We therefore need to work with The Laender governments in developing programs with and for high school teachers and students.

The 55 States Universities (there is currently only one private institution) are the backbone of higher education in the FRG. In addition, there are some 170 technical colleges (Fachhochschulen), teacher training colleges, and other specialized colleges. About 1,200,000 students are enrolled in post-secondary institutions.

The usual progression to higher education is through attendance at a Gymnasium (academic high school) and the passing of the "Abitur" examinations at the end of the 13th year of education. Political attitudes and opinions in Germany are usually formed before young people reach the university level or embark on working careers. Our American Studies program efforts, therefore, are directed mainly at Gymnasium (last three years only) and University students in the fields of English, history, political science and social science. In addition, special emphasis is placed on high school teachers in the above disciplines (particularly American Studies and English), on universities/colleges where high school teachers are trained, and on teaching materials used in the upper high school classes.

The following are the principal immediate issues and concerns which we identify for USIS concentration in FY 1985.

B. ISSUES AND CONCERNS

1. Foreign Policy/Security

A. INF/Arms Control

As stationing of Pershing II missiles has begun in the FRG and the INF talks in Geneva are suspended without having produced results, nuclear arms control remains the most critical public affairs issue for the U.S. in West Germany. The task of persuading public opinion that deployment under current circumstances is in Germany's best interest remains primarily a German responsibility. It is important, however, that the U.S. support and complement this effort. We should focus on convincing Germans that we remain flexible and pragmatic and that we are prepared to return to the negotiating table to continue nuclear arms control negotiations with the Soviets; that we are serious and sincere in our determination to attain across-the-board arms reductions; that we are equally firm in the need to strengthen U.S. and Western defenses so as to be able to provide a credible deterrent and to convince the Soviets to negotiate seriously.

B. East-West Relations

There are differing perceptions in the U.S. and the FRG on East-West political and economic relations. We should convey to our German audiences (particularly young Germans) that the U.S. approach to the Soviet Union is to have a relationship based on mutual restraint and reciprocity. At the same time, we must remind the Germans of the threat of Soviet expansionism, making clear that the conduct of the USSR in Poland, Afghanistan, the Middle East, and other pressure points cannot but affect East-West relations, and that the transfer of certain high technology goods aids the Soviet military build-up.

C. NATO Alliance

While accepting that in a democratic alliance divergent perceptions on certain issues are inevitable, we should aim to underscore the shared interests and values (which go way beyond the military and security issues), and to demonstrate that a unified and strong NATO is a vital element in the preservation of peace in Europe.

D. Third World

German public perceptions of American policies in the Third World -- particularly in Central America -- are frequently critical and negative. We have made an effort to correct false perceptions of U.S. motive and goals, and will continue to do so when they occur in the future.

E. Near East

Since the introduction of an American Marine peacekeeping contingent into Lebanon, Germans have been even more keenly aware of the dangers to peace that region holds. They follow U.S. efforts in that area with interest and anxiety and although they do not blame the Lebanese tragedy on the U.S., it is important that they understand that our efforts are designed to separate the two occupying powers, Israel and Syria, to persuade them to leave Lebanon and to support the Lebanese government in establishing control and sovereignty over its own country.

2. U.S. ECONOMIC POLICIES

A. Reagan Domestic Program

We need to address the concerns and misconceptions of many of our target audiences, especially the youth in Germany, in regard to the extent and nature of the U.S. social net, and to correct the misperception of those who regard the U.S. as the "anti-model," a society in which the rich get richer and the poor poorer.

B. Free Trade

Differing U.S.-European Community (read also German) approaches toward free trade -- especially with regard to agricultural exports -- have led to strains which, if not abated, could lead ultimately to the most serious rift within the Alliance. It is important, therefore, that we persuasively advance the proposition that America is not pursuing a policy of confrontational selfishness, but that U.S. and European needs and concerns are essentially compatible.

3. AMERICAN SOCIETY IN A CHANGING WORLD

In view of the almost apolitical revolt among an articulate and growing minority of young people against the institutions

of a modern society (in which the U.S. is again the "anti-model") -- an important long-range task is to present evidence that the U.S. is indeed a dynamic, creative, vital and, above all, a just and democratic society. This is the rationale for providing balanced information on American political, social and cultural processes, and for encouraging the more effective teaching of American Studies in upper high-school grades and universities.

4. BERLIN

The American presence in Berlin is a tangible and symbolic manifestation of the U.S. commitment to the security of Western Europe, as well as to the security of that city. Berlin both affects and is affected by the overall state of East-West, U.S.-USSR relations. The nature of our commitment to that city -- as expressed in part by USIA investments and activities -- is noted in the FRG and in the East as a barometer of our continuing will and ability to meet our Alliance obligations.

5. U.S. NATIONAL ELECTIONS

National elections in the U.S. and the political campaigns by various contenders for office will take place during 1984. To provide Germans with the proper context for the election of the President, of the Congress and of state officials, we will underscore that election for high office in the United States demonstrates the maturity and continuity of the democratic political process and institutions in our republic.

IIA. PRIORITY POINTS OF EMPHASIS, AND DESIRED AGENCY SUPPORT

<u>Points of Emphasis</u>	<u>Aculspecs, Speakers & material support Programming Quarter</u>	<u>Desired Agency Support</u>	<u>Other Suggested or Desired Support</u>
		<u>Topic</u>	
(1) FOREIGN POLICY/SECURITY (THEME 1 - U.S. POLITICAL/SECURITY POLICIES)			
1.A. INF/Arms Control			
PPE 3. Arms Control	1	1	Prospects and Challenges of the Militarization of Space, including ABM Defensive Systems, Surveillance and Space Warfare (Hamburg Haus Rissen Seminar - one of four)
	1	2	Atlantic Security and Arms Control: Building Consensus for NATO Modernization (Berlin Seminar)
	1	3	Arms Control: The Question of Verification (Munich Seminar)
	1	4	Perspectives for Arms Control in the 80's (Freiburg Seminar)
PPE 2. Strengthening American Defense	1	1	NATO Modernization and Burden Sharing (Hamburg Haus Rissen Seminar - one of four)
	1	2	U.S. Deterrence Strategy and the Military Balance
PPE 28. Foreign Policy Formulation	1	3	The President, the Congress and Foreign Policy (Stuttgart Seminar)

1.B. EAST-WEST RELATIONS

PPE 1. U.S. Relations with the Soviet Union	1	1	U.S. - Soviet Relations (Hamburg Haus Rissen Seminar - one of four)
	3	1,2,4	Negotiating with the Soviets in the 1980's (Tuebingen Seminar - Q1; Cologne Seminar - Q2)
PPE 21. U.S./Western European Relations with East Europe	1	1	U.S. Initiatives in East-West Relations (Hamburg Haus Rissen Seminar - one of four)
	1	2	The Stockholm Conference: American Perspectives (Stuttgart Seminar - one of two)
PPE 22. CSCE	1	2	CSCE and East-West Relations
PPE 35. East-West Economic Relations	1	1	The Political Dimensions of East-West Trade
	1	2	Differing U.S. and European Perspectives on East-West Trade (Frankfurt Seminar - one of two)
PPE 45. Issues of Technology Transfer	2	1,4	West-East Trade: Economic Gains v. Security Risks (Munich Seminar - Q4)

1.C. THE NATO ALLIANCE

PPE 19. I.D. Europe: The Atlantic Alliance	2	1,2	NATO: Shared Values, Shared Interests (Bonn Seminar - Q1; Hamburg Seminar - Q2)
	3	2,4	The Atlantic Alliance and the Successor Generation (Munich Seminar - Q2; Berlin Young Journalists' Conference - Q4, two speakers)

	1	3	Germans and Americans: Images and Perceptions (Berlin Seminar)
PPE 20. 1.D. European Military Balance and INF	1	1	A New Strategy for NATO? (Munich Seminar)
	2	2,3	The NATO Alliance: Goals, Achievements and Problems (Stuttgart Seminar - Q2; Hannover Seminar - Q3)
	1	3	NATO After INF: The New Military Balance
1.D. THE THIRD WORLD			
PPE 13. 1.B. American Republics: Hemispheric Stability	2	2	The U.S. & Central America: Historical and Contemporary Perspectives (Berlin Seminar - two speakers)
	2	2,3	U.S. Central American Policy (Hamburg Seminar - Q2; Munich Seminar - Q3)
PPE 14. 1.B. American Republics: Caribbean Basin	1	4	Approaches to Regional Development: The Caribbean Basin Initiative (Berlin Seminar)
PPE 10. 1.A. Africa: U.S. Policy Toward Africa	1	3	U.S. African Policy (Freiburg Seminar)
1.E. Near East			
PPE 23. 1.E. North Africa, Near East, South Asia: Security, Stability and Cooperation in NEA	1	3	U.S. Mideast Policy
PPE 24. 1.E. North Africa, Near East, South Asia: Middle East Peace Initiative	1	1	U.S. Middle East Peace Initiative

(2) U.S. ECONOMIC POLICIES (THEME 3 - U.S. ECONOMY AND WORLD ECONOMIC SYSTEM)

2.A. Reagan Domestic Program

PPE 31. The President's Economic Recovery Plan	3	1,2,3	Recovery and Growth: The Theoretical Basis for Administration Economic Policies (Stuttgart Seminar - Q1, one of two)	
	2	2,3	Two Views of a "New Industrial Policy": Germany and the U.S. (Frankfurt Seminar - Q2, one of two; Hamburg Seminar - Q3)	
PPE 32. U.S. Monetary Policy	2	1,3	The Impact of U.S. Monetary Policy on Global Economic Recovery (Stuttgart Seminar - Q1, one of two; and Munich Seminar - Q3)	
PPE 27. Political Democracy and Free Enterprise	1	3	Corporate Behavior Today: Business Responsibilities and Opportunities (Berlin Seminar)	
PPE 43. Energy Development	2	1,3	Economic and Foreign Policy Considerations of a World Oil Supply Interruption	Pamphlet on World Oil Production, Consumption and Use
PPE 44. Meeting the Challenges of Science/Technology in the 1980s	3	1,2,3	American Society and the High Tech Revolution (Stuttgart Seminar - Q1; Munich Seminar - Q2; Frankfurt Seminar - Q3)	Pamphlet on High Tech in the workplace in America
	1	2	New Technologies: New Patterns of Trade and Finance (Berlin Seminar)	

	2	3	New Perspectives on Environmental Protection, Population Growth and Technological Development (Hamburg "S.I.T." Conference, two speakers)	
PPE 46. The Community and Voluntarism	1	2	Parks and Recreational Areas in Large Cities: Public Planning and Private Initiatives (Berlin Garden Show, March 1985)	Exhibit on Parks and Recreation in Large Cities in the U.S.
PPE 47. Private Initiative Supporting Social Well-Being	1	1	The City in a Changing Social and Economic Environment (Berlin Seminar)	
	4	1,2,3,4	The U.S. Social Welfare Net (Q1; Bonn Seminar - Q2; Munich Seminar - Q3; Q4)	Pamphlet Describing the Social Welfare System in America
	1	3	Social and Political Aspects of U.S. Housing Policies	
2.B. Free Trade				
PPE 33. U.S. Trade Policy	3	1,2,3	Free Trade and the International Economic System (Bonn-Cologne-Dusseldorf Seminar - Q1; Frankfurt Seminar - Q2, one of two; Nuernberg Seminar - Q3)	
PPE 34. International Financial Stability	2	2	U.S. Initiatives to Ensure International Financial Stability (Cologne Seminar - two speakers)	
PPE 36. Agriculture	2	1,2	U.S. - EC Agricultural Trade Policies (Bremen Seminar - Q1, Freiburg Seminar - Q2)	

(3) AMERICAN SOCIETY IN A CHANGING WORLD (THEME 4 - AMERICAN SOCIETY IN A CHANGING WORLD)

PPE 26. 3. Freedom and Democracy in the 1980s: The Growth of Democracy	2	1,2	U.S. Foreign and Domestic Policy: Outlook for the New Administration (Hannover Seminar - Q1; Hamburg Seminar - Q2)	
PPE 29. Constitutionalism: Individual, State, Society	1	4	Project '87 - The Bicentennial of the American Constitution (Hamburg Seminar)	
PPE 37. 4. Communications and Information: The Communication Revolution	2	2,3	Communications, Technology and the Individual (Stuttgart Seminar - Q2; Hannover Seminar - Q3)	
PPE 38. Free Flow of Information	2	1,4	The Press and the "New World Information Order (Frankfurt Seminar - Q1; Dusseldorf Seminar - Q4, one of two)	
PPE 39. The Role of a Free Press in a Democratic Society	3	1,2	The Media and the Political Process (Frankfurt Seminar - Q1; Dusseldorf Seminar - Q2, two speakers required)	
PPE 48. 6. American Society in a Changing World	1	3	Religion in American Life (Hamburg Seminar)	Publication Describing Religious Values in American Society
PPE 49. Absorption of Immigrants and Refugees	1	3	Minorities' Contribution to American Life (Berlin Seminar)	
PPE 50. Progress and Challenges for Women and Minorities	2	2,3	Progress and Challenges for Women and Minorities (Stuttgart Seminar - Q2; Cologne Seminar - Q3)	Pamphlet on Women in the Arts in America
PPE 54. 7. Arts and Humanities in America: Creativity, Pluralism and Freedom	2	1,2	The International Appeal of American Mass Culture (Freiburg Seminar - Q1)	

	2	3	Recent Developments in American Writing (Berlin Seminar, two speakers required)
	2	3	Political and Social Expression in America (Frankfurt Seminar, two speakers required)
PPE 55. American Education	1	2	The High Tech Revolution in American Education (Heidelberg Seminar)
PPE 57. The Visual Arts in America	1	3	Post Modern Architecture in America

(4) BERLIN (THEME 1 - U.S. POLITICAL/SECURITY POLICIES)

No specific programs; objective is supported by USIS activities in West Berlin.

(5) U.S. NATIONAL ELECTIONS (THEME 2 - FREEDOM AND DEMOCRACY IN THE 1980s)

PPE 26. The Growth of Democracy	2	1	The U.S. Elections and the American Democratic Tradition (Dusseldorf Seminar, two speakers are required)
	1	2	The Meaning of the 1984 Election: An Analysis of the Impact of Ethnic, Women and Single Issue Voters (Hannover Seminar)

Section III - Evaluation of FY 1984 Activities and Support,
Significant Program Changes for FY 1985

1. Euronet is the most significant new communication resource available to the Post. With senior U.S. officials such as Secretary Shultz, Jeanne Kirkpatrick and Lawrence Eagleberger appearing via satellite in our conference room, we have been able to attract important German media, government and academic leaders to our premises to hear U.S. policies presented by those responsible for their formulation.

The most impressive program thus far was the December 5, 1983 hook-up of President Reagan in Washington, Chancellor Kohl in Athens, the astronauts in orbit, and journalists in the seven Euronet capitals. This transmission received extensive television and press coverage, reinforcing the positive results of U.S. - German cooperation at a time when media attention to the INF deployment issue was emphasizing our differences.

But the full value of Euronet cannot be measured in terms of column inches or prime time television minutes alone. Participants in these trans-Atlantic telepress conferences appreciate the fact that ordinarily they would have little opportunity to question such high-level policy-makers directly, and they consider the background information received in these sessions worthwhile. USIS Germany will continue to explore ways for expanding the effectiveness of this important communication tool. We are working closely with the Bundespost to find a way of bringing other German cities into Euronet.

2. Interest in and attention to youth exchange programs between the U.S. and FRG continues to rise, as evidenced by the initiatives undertaken during the last year and the numerous inquiries and requests for information we receive each week.

The Congress-Bundestag Youth Exchange Program, because of its high visibility, widespread geographical reach, and potential for non-academic/vocational as well as academic youth, continues to be of high priority. The number of participants for this first year has not reached the full number of possible participants owing to lateness of funding. We hope to realize full participation by both the U.S. and the FRG in 1985.

The area of non-academic/vocational exchanges remains one of our main concerns. We are continuing our efforts to define the criteria necessary for insuring quality exchanges of this kind and request that Agency funds and support be maintained for these exchange programs.

Section IV - Academic Exchange Plans

Although the instructions do not require it, the post wishes to review all its exchange programs in one segment. The FRG program is extensive and has recently become more complex, which should make this review a valuable tool for future planning and for a better understanding of our total effort in exchanges.

A. Exchanges: Introduction

Exchanges between the Federal Republic of Germany and the United States are extensive both in numbers and types. In total we expect two-way participation in our exchange programs by more than 2,000 persons during FY 1985. Our programs will reach members of all of our important audiences in Germany, including youth, academics, up-and-coming professionals, and Germans specifically involved in American Studies.

An area only recently emphasized in official German-American exchanges is youth exchanges. Although carried out through private initiative in past years, youth exchanges received new and important attention during the past year as a result of the President's Youth Initiative. Plans for systematic exchange programs for high school students and young professionals from 16 to 21 years of age have progressed for FY 85.

Such exchanges will seek to rectify the lack of understanding and the misconceptions with which young Germans view the United States and young Americans, Germany. We expect that high visibility programs such as the Congress-Bundestag youth exchange will underscore the need for young people to learn more about the other's country, and thereby, help bring about greater tolerance for each other's solutions to the problems of their societies.

Another facet of our over-all exchange program is the academic, or Fulbright exchange. The German government provides strong financial support to the Fulbright program and after 31 years of successful operation, the Fulbright exchange program, which was an integral part of Germany's post-war development, counts among its alumni many incumbents in important public and private positions throughout the country. As proof of the high regard in which the German government holds the Fulbright program, the FRG has contributed a far larger portion of the total Fulbright exchange costs than the United States.

Our participation in the International Visitor Program is a third segment of our over-all exchange program. Although the number of invited persons who visit the

United States under this program is relatively small, their quality is high and the return the USG receives from such visits is significant and has paid handsome dividends. As an integral part of this program, we consider the Voluntary Visitor Program a part of the post's IV effort which greatly enhances this important exchange.

Although not strictly in the exchange category, we wish to include American Studies here since our efforts in that area parallel those in youth exchanges, address the same historical phenomena and are designed to satisfy the same mission goals.

Because of the above programs, we believe that we have achieved a good working balance in exchanges. All segments of the population in the FRG which are important to maintenance and/or improvement of our bilateral relations are represented in our exchange programs. Our efforts are designed to avoid, for future generations, the misconceptions about America which developed in the German generation now in its 20's and early 30's, which has begun to move into important, decision-making positions in Germany and which will make its impact felt for many years in the future. To do our job effectively will require continuity, patience, and the Agency's understanding that our goal can be achieved only through constant investment of careful effort and funding.

A more detailed discussion of our exchange programs follows.

B. University to University Exchanges

Many American universities have already embarked upon direct exchanges with German universities. We anticipate an increase in this kind of exchange activity, chiefly because the two major German exchange services -- the German Academic Exchange Service (DAAD) and the Fulbright Commission -- cannot meet the large demand for study in the United States. The high tuition costs in the U.S. make study there virtually out of reach for German students who do not travel on a grant; consequently, when an American student leaves his tuition behind for the opportunity to study abroad, he creates a similar opportunity for a German student. And the American enjoys what is essentially a state-subsidized, tuition-free year at a German university.

In advising American university officials who seek connections with German institutions, we consistently point out the benefits of this kind of exchange. We also suggest that universities and states establish these connections through their own channels rather than enlist

the support of a third party or outside Agency.

C. Fulbright Commission

We continue to view the Fulbright Academic Exchange Program as an important tool for maintaining and increasing close educational and intellectual contacts between our two societies. Interest in studying in the United States continues to grow, and a Fulbright grant remains a prestigious stipend available to German students, lecturers, professors, and researchers who want to travel to America. Unfortunately the German Foreign Office has indicated that it may not be able to maintain its current level of financial support for the Fulbright Commission. Mounting administrative costs, which have been compounded by the addition of a Fachhochschule (vocational college) program financed by the Ministry of Education and Science, have put special burdens on the Commission's budget. While we appreciate the increase in USG support for the Fulbright Program in the FRG (Dols 1,550,000 in FY '84), we again request an increase in the U.S. contribution to help the Commission meet these mounting costs and to reduce the difference between the U.S. contribution and the much larger FRG contribution.

Air fares are the Commission's major expenditure. Periodic increases in air fares (especially in one-way, full economy fares) take a great deal out of the increases in the American contribution to the Commission's budget. Consequently, we would appreciate any assistance the Agency can give in arranging for reduced air fares for government-supported academic exchanges. We endorse the concept of reduced air fares for all exchangees on government-supported programs, in keeping with the new air fares enjoyed by youth exchange participants.

Finally, the Commission's programs remain fully consonant with the overall goals of the U.S. mission in the FRG, and are of course reviewed and approved by the Board of Foreign Scholarships prior to implementation.

D. International Visitor Program

Our IV operating budget for FY 84 is Dols 207,094, under which we plan to send 35 Germans on full grants and two on partial grants. This number may be increased if schedule and budget considerations allow us to send more people. We would like to underscore that the International Visitor Program is one of the best in promoting U.S. foreign policy objectives. We have been consistently impressed by the high level of success the IV programs have enjoyed. Praise for these study tours is uniformly high, and the personal and professional

contacts which our grantees are able to make do a great deal to increase mutual understanding between our countries. We note with appreciation the FY 84 increase in our IV budget over FY 83, and request that the current level be maintained or increased. We also hope that funding will be available for at least one or two special IV group projects in FY 85, to be organized around specific themes. We are now planning such a project for FY 84 on the subject of environmental protection. Initiated at our suggestion, this project should provide meaningful communication opportunities for ecology specialists, as well as provide them with helpful information regarding American efforts to combat environmental pollution.

In addition to the planned grant IV Program, we have also made good use of the Agency's excellent Voluntary Visitors Program. Last year 180 voluntary visitors participated in this program from the Federal Republic and we expect that FY '85's total will be at least as large. Since the Voluntary Visitor Program always provides the same careful schedule and often similar extensive itineraries for our participants as the grant IV program, our total IV effort is a significant foreign policy tool which makes a lasting impact on German-American relations.

E. Private Sector

In the area of exchanges of political groups, we cite a visit in November of 1983 of a group selected by the U.S. Youth Council which traveled under a grant from E/P and which was hosted by the DBJR -- the German Federal Youth Council (Germany's major organization for young people). Exchanges of this kind should continue, but with more involvement on the part of E/YX and the Embassy, especially in the planning stages. Certainly there is a need to expose young people of most political persuasions to our respective governments and societies. Such exchanges contribute much to bring about better understanding of the United States and of U.S. foreign policy, and to increase American understanding of current political and social realities in the FRG. But these exchanges can only be effective when participants are well chosen and programs are well planned.

We also hope to repeat an exchange of staff members from the U.S. Congress and the German Bundestag. We have already offered post support for a FY 1984 exchange of this kind. Another program, the 1982-1983 exchange of young German and American state legislators, was a significant success. This activity should be repeated as well, though with considerably more lead time than we had for the October 1983 German trip to the U.S.

F. Youth Exchanges

The Congress-Bundestag Youth Exchange Program is being implemented this year, although not with the full number of participants envisioned owing to the lateness of funding. Because of its high visibility, widespread geographical reach, and potential to encompass non-academic/vocational as well as academic exchangees, we continue to view this program as our highest current exchange priority. We would like to see full participation in this program in 1985.

Even with the FRG's ever increasing interest in establishing more and better exchange programs with the U.S., the biggest hurdle on both sides of the Atlantic continues to be travel costs. Continued support by major airlines in the form of special reduced rates for qualifying youth organizations is essential.

The area of non-academic/vocational exchanges remains one of our main concerns. We are continuing our efforts to define the criteria necessary for insuring quality exchanges of this kind and request that agency funds and support be maintained for vocational exchanges.

The lack of briefing materials available for German youths preparing for a trip to the states remains a problem. We would appreciate Agency production of a publication to provide general information about the United States geared toward this age group.

G. American Studies

Our efforts in this area are, for the most part, long-range ones. Although there have been some changes in emphasis, we have one major new project, the American Studies Newsletter, which was initiated last year. In FY 1985 we plan to continue it as our principle means of communication with high school teachers of American Studies, English, History, Political Science and Geography. We will pursue our relations with those universities which offer courses in American Studies for students and future teachers of English and assist projects for developing teaching materials for upper-level high school classes. The above initiatives relate to Agency themes 1, 2 and 4.

We plan to maintain close working relations with the "German Association for American Studies" (GAAS), which, partially through USIS support over a period of many years, has become the largest and most active association of American Studies in Europe and the largest American Studies association outside of the United States. Through our assistance for selected GAAS seminars and

projects we reach a substantial number of university professors, students, high school teachers and high school students. The GAAS is interdisciplinary, numbers 600 members and sponsors programs that relate directly to our interests, among which are: a number of specialist conferences and one annual interdisciplinary conference for all of its members; the publication of a prestigious quarterly interdisciplinary review which is beginning to address topical subjects of particular interest to us (e.g., German emigration to America, political culture in the U.S., black culture, regionalism, Chicanos, Native Americans, urban problems) and workshops which demonstrate the use and resources of the American Studies Resource Center in support of teacher training and as sources for teaching tools for secondary school teachers.

Most important, however, is the professional engagement of GAAS members in the teaching of American Studies in their respective universities and secondary schools. Not only do we assist them, through our support for the GAAS, in the pursuit of their professional interests, but they, in turn, provide us with the venue for much USIS programming on interdisciplinary American Studies themes.

In September of 1983 the first number of our new publication for upper-level teachers at secondary schools, the American Studies Newsletter, appeared. First responses show that the magazine has been very well received. We intend to turn it into a major tool for increasing information about the U.S. among teachers and supplying materials suitable for classroom teaching of American Studies subjects. During the coming year we will have to reinforce the publication's good initial impact. We need to increase the number of contributors to the publication, to do a better job of locating good articles, to enhance the magazine's appearance, and to generally improve its quality and usefulness. This requires hard work and considerable staff time. Washington support for the publication would be most welcome, especially suggestions for useful articles and for graphics and cartoons that do not require lengthy copyright negotiations.

Since the GAAS annual conference is a significant event highlighting and advancing American Studies in Germany, Agency support is requested in recruiting suggested American experts to address the professional audience attending the event. Specific requests will follow.

We would also appreciate help in expanding and updating the collections of the six American Studies Resource Centers which are increasing their services to schools and to which more and more teachers are turning in search of teaching materials (especially audiovisual materials)

dealing with the U.S.

On a somewhat different plane, the Goettingen Institute for Scholarly Film has established a "German Film Collection for American Studies," generously funded by resources from the Institute itself. The films in this collection are available to universities and schools all over the Federal Republic. While holdings are presently only small, we hope to be able to provide at least some assistance to this laudable initiative. We are relying on assistance from the Agency for possible free materials for this collection, particularly through the Agency's involvement with the Interdepartmental Committee for Assessment and Distribution of Films and Video Products.

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INTRODUCTION

Nearly fifty million Americans claim all or part of their heritage from Germany, according to the 1980 census. They comprised 26.1 percent of the 188,000,000 people (in a population of 226,504,825) who provided information concerning their ancestry in response to a Census Bureau questionnaire that included questions on ethnicity for the first time.

But, as one student of the German-American experience has observed, "Despite such numerical strength in the 1970's, the Germans...were among the least visible of ethnic groups." Even with the current resurgence of ethnic awareness in the U.S., most Americans of German origin regard themselves simply as Americans and are generally indistinguishable from the rest of the population. Few if any nationalities have blended so completely into the multi-cultural mosaic of twentieth century American society.

Yet many German-Americans have a quiet pride in their cultural inheritance and the contributions that Americans of German birth or descent have made to the progress and prosperity of the United States. President Reagan noted in May 1981 that, with strong hands and good hearts, these industrious people helped build a strong and good America." Later, on January 20, 1983, in proclaiming 1983 the "Tricentennial anniversary year of German settlement in America," he observed that,

more than seven million German immigrants have entered the United States and made extraordinary human, economic, political, social, and cultural contributions to the growth and success of our great country.

The first organized group of German immigrants to this country, thirteen Mennonite families numbering thirty-three persons from Krefeld on the Rhine, arrived in Philadelphia on October 6, 1683, and quickly established Germantown a few miles away. In their experience can be seen the industry, frugality and perseverance that were to become the hallmarks of millions of their fellow countrymen who followed them to America. They settled within two days on land they had purchased in advance from William Penn and immediately began building. They occupied their first living quarters by winter that year. Germantown quickly developed into "the first distinctively manufacturing town in Pennsylvania." Though a small community near a large metropolis, it developed early a variety of industrial activities, producing textiles, leather, coaches and carts, paper and other products basic to the economy of the period.

The founders of Germantown came to America primarily seeking religious freedom from the repressive treatment given non-conformist groups in the German princely states of the Seventeenth century. Many continued to come for such reasons. But, increasingly, their motives were political or socio-economic

Mr. Kojalis — the draft ~~report~~ of the intro
This is ~~the~~ draft ~~report~~ of the intro
to a long report on the German-American
Tricentennial.

or, perhaps more often, both.

America was seen as a land of great, if not always clearly perceived, opportunities. Land and work were plentiful. In the colonial period, the century after Germantown's founding, an estimated 65,000 to 75,000 Germans immigrated. Their number may have been nearer 100,000. The British encouraged new settlers. By the time of the American Revolution, approximately 225,000 German-Americans lived in the thirteen colonies. Most had come as agricultural laborers, peasants and craftsmen with useful skills adaptable to life in a new land.

But the great era of German immigration began only with the political, economic and social upheavals that followed the Napoleonic Wars. Between 1825 and 1835, about 50,000 Germans made the long voyage to America, followed in the next decade by another 200,000. From 1816 to 1914, about 5.5 million Germans came to the United States. In the beginning, they were farmers, craftsmen and small tradesmen. However, the unsuccessful Social Democratic Revolution of 1848-49 that sought to introduce the ideals of the American and French Revolutions in the German states, created a new kind of immigrant: judges, lawyers, professors, writers and other intellectuals who were liberals and democrats, patriots and freedom fighters, products of the student movement in mid-nineteenth century Germany.

Best-known among them was Carl Schurz, who became successively a candidate for lieutenant-governor in Wisconsin, ambassador to Spain, a Union Army general, senator from Missouri, Secretary of the Interior, and editor of the New York Evening Post and Harper's Weekly. In the tradition of the people of Germantown, who made the first public protest against slavery in America in 1688, only five years after their arrival in America, Schurz and other "Forty-Eighters" were in the forefront of the anti-slavery movement.

While Secretary of the Interior, Schurz was among those leading advocates of Civil Service reform whose efforts resulted in passage of the Pendleton Act in 1883, a significant first step away from the old "spoils system." It has been said of him,

To German-Americans he remained a symbol of moral leadership and intellectual achievement. To all immigrants of his own and later generations, his life served as a reminder that economic opportunity was not the only or even the most important reward that American society held forth to those willing to accept its challenges and demands.

The tide of German immigrants continued to rise after the mid-point of the nineteenth century. It rose to a half million during the years 1852-1854, 215,000 in the latter year alone, and nearly a million in the decade after 1850. Their origins were

more diverse than those of earlier arrivals, who came mainly from the southwest, and so were their occupations. Farmers and artisans came with their families. Often whole villages emigrated. But there were more skilled workers now, reflecting the growth of industries and cities, both in Germany and the U.S., where opportunities in industry, commerce and trade awaited experienced newcomers. In mid-century, half or more of all employed Germans were skilled manual workers in Milwaukee, St. Louis, Detroit, New York, Jersey City, and Boston. Many others were in non-manual occupations. Very few were unskilled laborers.

By the mid 1800's, westward settlement of the United States permitted this new wave of Germans to move beyond earlier concentrations of their countrymen, in places like Pennsylvania and the Appalachian valleys, to the cities and farm lands of the Midwest and even Far West. Most chose to live in the upper Mississippi and Ohio valleys, mainly in Ohio, Illinois, Wisconsin and Missouri. The stability of German-American settlements in Pennsylvania and the Midwest is reflected in the large percentage of the current populations of these states claiming German ancestry: Pennsylvania (34%), Ohio (33%), Illinois (27%), Wisconsin (51%), and Missouri (32%). Indiana, Michigan and Minnesota have German-American populations of comparable size. Similarly, over one fourth (28%) of the people of Oregon -- a major destination of 19th century immigrants making the long, arduous journey westward -- are of German descent.

7, Despite their preference for certain areas, Germans could eventually be found everywhere. Albert B. Faust in his book, The German Element in the United States notes that by the 1900 Census they were "more equally distributed over the territory of the United States than any other foreign element." This pattern has continued in this century. It is both a cause and consequence of a willingness among most German immigrants, typified earlier by Carl Schurz, to become altogether citizens of their new country, to become Americans.

After interruptions caused by the American Civil War and the Franco-Prussian War, large-scale German immigration resumed and quickly reached an all-time high in 1882, when 250,000 Germans entered this country. German-born Americans became the dominant element in many major cities and, constituted the largest foreign-born group in the country. Though fewer German immigrants of that time were farmers, as late as 1900 most American farmers were of German ancestry. They were widely-regarded as the best of the "dirt farmers." Many were among the finest husbandmen in the land.

By the last quarter of the nineteenth century, German influences had pervaded their adopted homeland. Most have since become so accepted a part of American life that few know of their German origin. Santa Claus (St. Nicholas), the Christmas tree, the

Easter bunny, the frankfurter, the hamburger, and beer are familiar features of American life. Our kindergartens and graduate schools were German-inspired. Classical music, choral singing, and marching bands in America were given strong impetus by German teachers, musicians, and enthusiastic amateurs from early times, but especially in the latter decades of the last century.

The liberal reform tradition in politics and the labor movement since the Civil War have had socially-conscious German-Americans among their staunchest advocates. The often-discussed American work ethic, a prime factor in the rapid rise of the U.S. to preeminence in agriculture and industry in the twentieth century, owes much to the commitment of German-Americans to excellence.

Despite the ability of the Germans to make this land their own, the immigration pattern in this century has been uneven, complicated by politics, tragedy, and war. The great movement of more than two centuries came to a virtual halt during the first World War. The war years were unhappy for German-Americans, who suddenly found themselves -- archetypal assimilators -- treated as aliens. During the 1920s new federal policies prevented the resumption of immigration on the prewar scale. But 75,000 German immigrants were admitted in 1924, many coming to escape difficult living conditions in postwar Germany.

Since World War I, about 1.5 million Germans have immigrated to the United States. Many have been political refugees, often intellectuals and persons of substantial means. During the Third Reich (1933-41), before American entry into the war, German immigrants numbered 104,000, eighty percent of them Jews fleeing persecution by the Nazis. In the early post-World War II years of 1949-58, another 375,000 arrived, a small proportion of the great masses of Europeans uprooted by that war. Many were ethnic Germans from Eastern Europe.

But a brief survey of immigration trends cannot begin to tell the story of the profound effect the achievements and contributions of German-Americans have had on making the United States the country it is today. Famous for their practical skills, thrift, hard work, interest in the arts and enjoyment of good living ("Gemuetlichkeit"), they have left their mark indelibly on American culture and life. Even a summary account of their 300-year old story cannot omit mention of a few among the many who have had a special part in creating the German-American legacy.

German-Americans helped win and transmit the freedoms we enjoy today. For example, the first great victory for freedom of the press in America occurred when a jury in 1735 found John Peter Zenger, a German-American printer and journalist, justified in criticizing the colonial government. The first newspaper to report the Declaration of Independence was Philadelphia's German-language Philadelphische Zeitung.

General von Steuben, a Prussian military officer, turned Washington's civilian soldiers into a disciplined force capable of defeating the British. Notable among many German-Americans who have shaped our military to meet later challenges were John J. Pershing, whose ancestral family name was Pfoerschin, and Dwight D. Eisenhower, a descendant of Hans Nikolaus Eisenhauer. "Ike" also shared with Herbert Hoover the distinction of being one of our two Presidents of German descent.

Pennsylvania German-built Conestoga wagons carried our pioneers westward, some armed with "Kentucky rifles," also made in Pennsylvania by Germans. A leading German-American wagon builder, Clement Studebaker, later produced the popular car that bore his name.

Brooklyn's famous bridge, a century-old American landmark, was designed and built by the visionary German immigrant engineer, John Roebling, and his son, Washington. It joined Brooklyn with Manhattan Island, bought from Indians for a few beads by German-born Peter Minuit.

The roll call of German-American leaders in business and finance includes names like Astor, Boeing, Chrysler, Firestone, Fleischman, Guggenheim, Heinz, Hershey, Kaiser, Rockefeller, Steinway, Strauss (of blue jeans fame), Singer (originally Reisinger), Sulzberger, Wanamaker, and Weyerhaeuser. And other famous names, such as Einstein, Bausch, Lomb, Mergenthaler, Steinmetz, Westinghouse and Wernher von Braun helped give America preeminence in science and technology.

In sports there have been such memorable figures as Honus Wagner, Babe Ruth, Lou Gehrig, Casey Stengel. And the swimming champions, Gertrude Ederle and Johnny Weissmuller. In literature, Theodore Dreiser, John Steinbeck, Thomas Mann, Kurt Vonnegut and the inimitable "Dr. Seuss" (Theodor Seuss Geisel), author of forty-four children's books. In journalism, Thomas Nast, the German-born cartoonist who created the popular images of Uncle Sam and Santa Claus and gave us the donkey and elephant symbols for our major political parties; Rudolf Dirks, creator of the beloved "Katzenjammer Kids;" Charles Schulz of "Peanuts" fame; Adolph Ochs, H.L. Mencken and Walter Lippman.

From music have come -- beside the piano and organ makers, Steinway, Knabe, and Wurlitzer -- Leopold and Walter Damrosch, Bruno Walter, John Philip Sousa, Oscar Hammerstein, Paul Hindemith, Arnold Schoenberg and Kurt Weill. And from the theatre a succession of gifted playwrights, directors and performers, among them Bertolt Brecht, Ernst Lubitsch, Eric von Stroheim, Fritz Lang, Otto Preminger, Billy Wilder, and the inimitable Marlene Dietrich.

The visual arts have also benefited from German genius. Painters of German birth or descent have enriched our art. Great names

from the nineteenth century include Emanuel Leutze, best known for his classic work, "Washington Crossing the Delaware," and Albert Bierstadt, who captured on canvas the majestic beauty of the American West. Notable in our own times have been Max Beckmann, Hans Hofmann, George Grosz, Lyonel Feininger, Josef Albers, Roy Lichtenstein, and Robert Rauschenberg, and the great critic, Erwin Panofsky. And two giants of the art of photography: Alfred Stieglitz and Alfred Eisenstaedt.

American architecture has been enormously influenced by German emigres Walter Gropius and Mies van der Rohe.

And for the thirsty millions from every walk of American life, the names Stroh, Schaefer, Schlitz, Miller, Pabst, Anheuser-Busch, Budweiser, and Coors are synonyms for beer brewed in the German-American tradition.

Yet, to mention noted German-Americans and their achievements is only one way of suggesting the magnitude of our debt to the millions of others who have helped create and enrich the American way of life. As one recent writer said, "...the relative handful of famous German-Americans has been far less consequential in the shaping of America than have the anonymous common folk." In becoming so large a part of the population in America's formative years, in their wide dispersal across the land, and in their willingness to accept and embody common ideals that have made us one nation, the nameless German-Americans of the past three centuries have been a powerful, constructive force in the making of the American heritage.

In tribute to all of these -- the great, near-great, and "common folk" alike -- the Congress by joint resolution and the President by proclamation joined in declaring 1983 the "Tricentennial Anniversary Year of German Settlement in America." Congress noted "the immeasurable...contributions to this country by millions of German immigrants over the past three centuries." It cited the close friendship between the United States and the Federal Republic of Germany, "based on the common values of democracy, guaranteed individual liberties, tolerance of personal differences, and opposition to totalitarianism." The President, observed that, "The success of the Marshall Plan, the Berlin Airlift, and the ensuing NATO partnership have led to a recognition of our common democratic ideals and joint interest in Western economic and political strength."

In its resolution, Congress established a Presidential Commission for the German-American Tricentennial "to plan, encourage, develop, and coordinate the commemoration of the German-American Tricentennial" and called for a report on its activities upon termination of the Commission. The following is an account of the formation of the Commission and some of the many commemorative activities during the period authorized by the Congress.

COUNTRY DATA

THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

HEAD OF GOVERNMENT:

Helmut Kohl
Federal Chancellor

U.S. AMBASSADOR

Arthur F. Burns
Dep. Chief of Mission
William M. Woessner

CAPITAL

Bonn (population 286,000). Major cities are Hamburg (1,665,300), Munich (1,300,000), Cologne (967,000), Essen (652,400), Frankfurt (628,000), Dortmund (610,000), Duesseldorf (595,000), and Stuttgart (582,000). Berlin, the former capital, (Western sectors 1,902,000) is separated legally and geographically from the FRG.

AREA

95,954 square miles, including West Berlin (about the size of Oregon). The FRG is the tenth largest of Europe's 35 countries, including European Russia, Turkey and Greenland.

POPULATION

61.7 million, including 4.5 million non-Germans mostly foreign workers (largest single nationality - Turkish), students and business people.

RELIGION

44% Protestant; 45% Catholic.

LANGUAGES

German

LITERACY

For all intents and purposes, 100%

GOVERNMENT

Parliamentary democracy structured on federal principles. The Republic consists of 11 states (or Laender), which exercise a large measure of autonomy in educational and cultural affairs.

The Federal Republic is largely western in orientation and enjoys membership in NATO, the European Economic Community (EC), OECD, EURATOM, the Coal and Steel Community, and other multinational organizations. In September 1973, the FRG and the GDR (the German Democratic Republic) became full-fledged members of the United Nations. The FRG had already been an active supporter of a large number of specialized UN agencies including the FAO, ILO, UNESCO, WHO, IMF, UNICEF, and UNCTAD, for some time.

The Government of the FRG is presently controlled by a coalition of the Christian Democratic Union (CDU), the Free Democratic Party (FDP) and the Christian Social Union (CSU). The main opposition party is the Social Democratic Party (SPD).

EDUCATION

Under the basic law, the entire school system, including private schools, is under state supervision. School attendance is compulsory between the ages of six to fifteen, i.e. nine years. Some Laender require a tenth compulsory year. Those who leave school at age fifteen to go into employment are required to attend part time vocational schools until the 18th birthday. Attendance at all public schools is free. The system employs about 485,800 teachers. Total enrollment in the educational system in 1979-80 was:

Primary (Grundschule) and Short Course Secondary (Hauptschule)	5,354,000
Intermediate (Realschule)	1,365,200
High School (Gymnasium)	2,088,800
Special School (Handicapped children)	370,700
Comprehensive (Experimental schools)	214,400
	<u>9,393,100</u>

There are 55 universities with courses leading to Ph.D. degrees. In addition, there are 25 teacher training colleges, and 56 other colleges of fine arts, music, theology, physical education, engineering, the social sciences, etc. They vary in size from several hundred to 78,010 students at Munich University alone. Among the best known are the universities of Berlin, Frankfurt, Freiburg, Goettingen, Heidelberg, Munich and Tuebingen.

Of the 913,300 students attending German colleges and universities in 1979-80, about 51,000 were from foreign countries.

U.S. ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE AND PRIVATE INVESTMENT

Economic assistance to the Federal Republic ended in 1971, but between 1945 and that date the United States granted \$4.148 billion of assistance to Germany for postwar reconstruction. Repayments and interest have totaled some \$1.5 billion. The FRG has also established so-called "gratitude funds," including the German Marshall Fund of the U.S. and the John J. McCloy Fund, designed to promote American-European study and research projects.

On a cumulative basis as of December 1981, U.S. direct investment in the FRG totaled 8.9 billion. Some 1,500 private American investors are principally engaged in petroleum refinery, automobile and equipment manufacture, chemistry, pharmacy, computing and accounting machinery, and paper products.

MASS COMMUNICATION:

RADIO:

Nine networks (domestic program), 24,095,005 licensed households. Fifty-eight million listeners (estimate 9/1/82)

TELEVISION:

Ten stations broadcasting on three channels; ARD first program (VHF) with 73 transmitters, ZDF second program (UHF) with 89 transmitters, ARD third program (UHF) with 91 main transmitters. 21,189,806 licensed TV households. Audience: 46 million (estimate 9/1/82).

The radio and television stations of the FRG are non-profit, public service organizations exempt from taxes. Their activities are governed of the Federal "Decree on the Establishment of Radio Stations," and are based on agreements with the Laender. The Federal Government has no direct influence on radio and television programming. Programming policies are set by regional councils (Verwaltungsrat and Programmbeirat) on which local government and political parties are represented together with labor, religious, business, professional and other groups. State governments (Laender) and political parties thus have a voice in, but cannot be said to control policies. A General Manager (Intendant), elected by a council (Verwaltungsrat) for a term not to exceed five years, is in charge of radio and television operations in each locality. Recent surveys indicate that television has not only become the single most important pastime for West Germans, it is also clearly the most important medium in the formation of public opinion. Furthermore, television is now available to virtually everyone in the country, with 97 percent of all households having at least one TV set (70 percent in color) Cable television is in its initial stages in the Federal Republic.

PRESS:

The Federal Republic has 66 daily newspapers whose individual circulations exceed 100,000.

Newspapers with national circulation are:

CIRCULATION

FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG	320,842
DIE WELT, Bonn	200,382
SUEDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG, Munich	340,393
BILD, Hamburg	5,525,957
HANDELSBLATT (business daily, Duesseldorf)	83,769

The capital city, Bonn, has three daily newspapers:

GENERAL-ANZEIGER	75,434
BONNER RUNDSCHAU (Bonn edition of the KOELNISCHE RUNDSCHAU	24,462
DIE WELT	203,000

There are 120 dailies with full editorial staffs which produce or edit all their own material. The total number of daily papers, including local editions, amounts to about 1,200.

Total daily circulation is about 23 million with an average readership estimated at over 60 million.

The FRG has three principal News Agencies:

dpa	- Deutsche Presseagentur
DDP	- Deutscher Depeschendienst
VWD	- Vereinigte Wirtschaftsdienste (Economic News Service)

PERIODICALS:

Over 10,000 periodicals are published in the Federal Republic, ranging from mass-circulation weeklies to specialized trade and professional publications.

The principal publications and their circulations:

ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINES

	<u>CIRCULATION</u>
STERN	1,655,197
BUNTE	1,306,918
NEUE REVUE	1,199,324
QUICK	984,505

NEWS AND CURRENT AFFAIRS

DER SPIEGEL	970,911
DIE ZEIT	399,000
RHEINISCHER MERKUR/CHRIST UND WELT	133,975

BUSINESS AND ECONOMIC PUBLICATIONS:

WIRTSCHAFTSWOCHE	109,453
CAPITAL	238,191

TV/RADIO PUBLICATIONS:

HOER ZU	3,813,216
TV HOEREN UND SEHEN	2,547,592

U.S. NON-GOVERNMENT CORRESPONDENTS AND MEDIA REPRESENTATIVES

1. Wire Service

Associated Press
AP - Dow Jones Service
United Press International

2. Daily Newspapers

Baltimore Sun
Chicago Tribune
Christian Science Monitor
Journal of Commerce
Los Angeles Times
New York Times
The News World
Wall Street Journal
Washington Post

3. MAGAZINES AND OTHER PUBLICATIONS

McGraw Hill World News
(publisnes Aviation Week, Chemical Week and Business
Week)
Newsweek
Time
U.S. News and World Report

4. RADIO AND TELEVISION

American Broadcasting Company (ABC)
Columbia Broadcasting System (CBS)
National Broadcasting Company (NBC)

OTHER-COUNTRY CULTURAL AND INFORMATION ACTIVITIES

Active cultural and information programs are conducted in the FRG by:

FRANCE: Maintains Cultural Centers or programs in 14 German cities. Programs include French-language courses, films, lectures, performances. Supports over 100 French professors or teachers in German universities and high-schools.

UNITED KINGDOM: The British Council has Cultural Centers or libraries in 8 cities and supplies books to German libraries in another 5 cities. Has over 100 professors or teachers in universities or high-schools.

ITALY: Has Cultural Centers in 5 German cities. Particularly active in universities with courses on Italian culture and language.

JAPAN: Has a Cultural Center in Cologne.

BELGIUM: Has a Cultural Center in Cologne.

YUGOSLAVIA: Has a Cultural Center in Cologne.

SPAIN: Has Cultural Centers in Munich and Bonn.

USSR: Particularly active in the field of cultural presentations and exchanges of delegations (youth, labor, industry, culture, science, education). Supports a growing scientific exchange program. Assignment of a limited number of teachers of Russian to German secondary schools. Offers multiple scholarships to German students and teachers.

PRC: Supports occasional high-visibility cultural presentations (The Shanghai Revolutionary Opera, for example, in 1976).

Various other countries, including all the eastern European nations except Albania, have cultural exchange agreements with the FRG that provide for the exchange of delegations, performances, art exhibits and information materials, and for a limited number of reciprocal scholarships and teacher exchange.

PRIVATE CULTURAL AND INFORMATION ACTIVITIES:

Finally, a great number and variety of private and semi-private German organizations are involved in U.S.-FRG cultural and information exchange together with their counterparts in the U.S. These include such organizations as Altantik-Bruecke; Deutsche Atlantische Gesellschaft; Deutsche Gesellschaft fuer Auswaertige Politik; Europa-Union Deutschland; and Inter Nationes. To these must be added the more academically oriented institutions, predominantly funded by the FRG government, such as the Alexander von Humboldt Stiftung; Deutscher Akademischer Austauschdienst; Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft; as well as the major foundations associated with the political parties; Friedrich-Ebert Stiftung (SPD); Konrad-Adenauer Stiftung (CDU), and Friedrich-Naumann Stiftung (FDP).

USIS PROGRAM

WEST GERMANY

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS

Public Affairs Officer
Deputy Country PAO
Cultural Attache
Press Attache

Hans N. Tuch
G. Michael Eisenstadt
Edwin P. Kennedy
Harold Radday

BRANCH POSTS

Berlin
Cologne
Duesseldorf
Frankfurt
Hamburg
Hannover
Munich
Stuttgart

BINATIONAL CENTERS

Freiburg
Heidelberg
Nuernberg
Saarbruecken
Tuebingen

PROGRAM OBJECTIVES
WEST GERMANY

1. Strengthen German confidence in American leadership; maintain confidence in the U.S. commitment to the Atlantic Alliance and in the effectiveness of the military forces designated for NATO; increase knowledge of NATO institutions and of the U.S. role in them; support the principle that a strong united defense and political cohesion among Alliance partners are vital for our common security and for the peaceful development of East-West relations; and provide clear and timely information about the domestic forces and events which form American foreign policy, with particular emphasis on disarmament issues.
2. Increase German understanding of the U.S. as a democratic and creative society energetically seeking solutions to its societal problems, many of which are shared by the Federal Republic; increase German knowledge of American contributions to social progress, the humanities, arts and science.

3. Increase German understanding of U.S. domestic economic policies; strengthen German support of U.S. international economic and monetary policies, including international energy issues; support the argument for greater FRG participation in international fora and the resolution of international economic problems of mutual interest.

THE PUBLIC AFFAIRS PROGRAM

Information and cultural functions and activities are integrated at the post in the interest of more effective communication and more efficient use of diminishing resources. Educational and cultural exchanges; cultural presentations; information center programming; library services; press and publications activities; radio, television, and motion picture support are subordinated to a single public affairs program, coordinated by a Program Division in Bonn and by the combined information and cultural center staffs at branch posts.

INFORMATION AND CULTURAL CENTERS

The major outlets for the USIS/G public affairs program are the American information and cultural centers (America Houses) in Berlin, Cologne, Frankfurt, Hamburg, Hannover, Munich, and Stuttgart; and the USIS Office in Duesseldorf, at the heart of the heavily industrialized Ruhr area. The program also finds direct expression in the activities of jointly funded German-American Institutes in the university towns of Freiburg, Heidelberg, Tuebingen, Nuernberg and Saarbruecken.

The information and cultural centers reach out with a variety of activities to many different kinds of audiences. High-level seminars, conferences, and lectures are developed to engage political leaders, media representatives, business and labor leaders, and academic audiences in dialogue on issues of mutual concern.

Media briefings supplement and deepen more traditional forms of contact with opinion molders from the press, radio, and television. An action-oriented library program, designed to fill a significant information gap between the United States and Germany, has been instituted on the basis of greatly expanded collections of American periodicals and carefully selected literature. Broader audiences of significance are attracted by a variety of exhibits, concerts, and other cultural programs.

An important aspect of all these activities is the increasing emphasis of co-sponsorship and co-funding with German government and private organizations. In this way, program impact is extended beyond the confines of the centers and broader audiences are included at considerably lower cost.

LIBRARY PROGRAM

Each information and cultural center is actively engaged in a library program which contains three basic elements: 1) a carefully selected core collection of books central to the history and development of the United States; 2) a strong reference collection; and 3) in-depth collections of contemporary American periodicals which support country plan objectives. Each library is staffed by librarians, well versed in American library procedures, who review and update the collection on a regular basis.

In addition to printed materials, the reference library in Bonn has on line access to several data bases, thereby providing the most up-to-date information available on current issues.

At present, USIS sponsored libraries in West Germany have over 20,000 active registered borrowers and respond to some 45,000 reference questions annually.

PRESS AND PUBLICATIONS

USIS/G provides a country-wide service of policy-oriented background materials on political, economic, defense, scientific and cultural matters, texts of official statements, and other articles not available through commercial channels. These materials are distributed to German wire services, radio and television, newspapers, and to key government and political figures in the forms of a daily English-language bulletin (with immediate editions if required), and articles for exclusive placement. In addition, a regular series of German-language current affairs packets and pamphlets, keyed to important U.S. policy themes, is produced for distribution to the media and to German government offices. These are also used in connection with programming at America Houses and German-American Institutes. Facilitative assistance is arranged for German media representatives as well as political and other leaders who are travelling to the U.S. or to other points where U.S. interests are involved such as NATO, OECD, Geneva.

CULTURAL PRESENTATIONS

Normally, major U.S. cultural presentations in Germany are accommodated by commercial sponsors. During the 1983 Tricentennial of German Immigration to America, a number of groups were assisted by the Agency and the post in connection with appearances at Tricentennial events.

AMERICAN STUDIES

American Studies efforts are directed toward increasing and improving information about and study of the United States in universities, secondary schools, and other educational institutions.

A major effort is being made to provide solid and balanced information about the U.S. for German teachers at secondary schools. Primary means of reaching these important multipliers and the successor generation is the "American Studies Newsletter" distributed to a majority of Germany's 3,000 high schools. A textbook project is studying German and American textbooks of history, civics, and political science and will make recommendations about the treatment of these subjects in the classroom.

A great number of local, regional, and national seminars, workshops and conferences help increase the understanding and knowledge of American Studies on the part of teachers, curriculum developers, education officials, and teacher trainers.

Finally, local and regional initiatives are in the process of developing American Studies materials and teaching suggestions which can be used to convey balanced, instructive, and stimulating information about the United States in the upper levels of German high schools.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

The post's major emphasis is the stimulation of TV cooperative projects. Under this arrangement, the post discusses with top German TV producers possible program themes usually involving the U.S., its institutions and/or policies. Once a mutually satisfactory topic has been agreed upon, a contract is signed under which the Agency provides an escort officer, facilitative assistance and very limited financial support to aid the German TV crew in its filming in the U.S. Most of the cost is borne by the German TV company which then includes the final program in regular network programming. In return for its input, USIA has an opportunity to offer substantial content suggestions while the program is in the making and obtains a copy of the final product for use in direct projections and major program events at America Houses and other institutions.

Because of limited resources and the fact that TV has largely overshadowed radio in the FRG, the post produces no specific radio programs for placement. However, an increasing number of radio journalists are given facilitative assistance in the production of radio reports in the U.S. on political, economic, and scientific themes.

MOTION PICTURES AND VTR's

Agency provided films and VTRs are now used by the post in three ways. The most current and interesting VTRs are distributed to branch posts for screening with key contacts on a personal basis. VTRs with somewhat longer lifetime and with documentary appeal are used as support materials for

thematically oriented center programs, and are also occasionally borrowed by German scholars and speakers in preparation for lecture series in their respective fields of expertise.

EURONET/WORLDNET

Since October 1983, this innovative communications network has given German media, government and academic experts access to American news and policy makers. The reaction of German participants has been enthusiastic and we are currently engaged in discussions directed toward extending the range of this service and improving its effectiveness.

EDUCATIONAL AND CULTURAL EXCHANGE

The post awards about 34 full and partial exchange grants annually to leading Germans under the International Visitors Program. Facilitative assistance is also given to approximately 350 German visitors to the United States.

The Fulbright-Hays Program provides the following grants during 1982-83 academic years:

	<u>GERMANS</u>	<u>AMERICANS</u>
Students	300	146
Scholars, lecturers, teacher and researchers	56	93
Specialists	50	75
<u>TOTAL:</u>	406	314

PRESIDENT REAGAN'S YOUTH EXCHANGE INITIATIVES

The post is very active in the promotion of the President's Youth Exchange Initiative. In addition to general informational efforts in support of it, the post has worked very closely with the Federal German Government and independent exchange organizations in laying the foundations for the expansion of youth exchange programs. More specifically, USIS Germany is currently actively involved in facilitating the establishment of a permanent US Congress-Federal German Bundestag youth exchange program under which each US Congressman and Bundestag member will sponsor the exchange of one young person from their district each year.

BERLIN DATA 1983

Chief of Mission: Arthur F. Burns.
U.S. Ambassador to Germany
Deputy Chief of Mission: Major General James G. Boatner
U.S. Commander in Berlin
Asst. Dep. Chief of Mission: Nelson C. Ledsky, U.S. Minister
in Berlin

AREA: 185 square miles

POPULATION: 1,630,500 This includes:
198,350 with principal residences in
Berlin and dual residences
in the FRG.

LANGUAGE:

German

RELIGION:

72% Protestant

LITERACY:

For all intents and purposes, 100%

GOVERNMENT:

The quadripartite Agreement of September 1971 confirmed that the Western Sectors of Berlin are not a constituent part of the Federal Republic of Germany and are not to be governed by it. However, the Agreement also restated the Allied commitment to maintain and develop the ties between the Western sectors and the FRG. Thus, in many practical ways, the government of Berlin is thoroughly tied to the federal system. Except for certain reserved areas, the Federal German Basic Law (Grundgesetz) is effective in West Berlin and Federal legislation is taken over in West Berlin, although each time with Allied concurrence. Berlin is governed by a House of Representatives of 135 members. The executive power is vested in a Senate, consisting of the Governing Mayor, Deputy Mayor and 12 Senators. A CDU minority Government headed by Governing Mayor Eberhard Diepken provides the political leadership in Berlin. The SPD, FDP, and AL (Alternative List) parties also hold seats in the Berlin city parliament. Ultimate responsibility for West Berlin, particularly with respect to its security and status, rests with the Allies (US, Great Britain, and France).

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT

There are 512 primary, intermediate and secondary schools with approximately 16,000 teachers and 240,000 students; 104 vocational schools with 1,750 teachers and 46,300 students. Among Berlin's institutions of higher learning, the Free University with approximately 42,900 (including 3,200 foreign) students and the Technical University with 23,600 (including 4,000 foreign) students, are the most important.

RADIO

Radio Free Berlin (Sender Freies Berlin) is a public law broadcasting corporation and is part of the 1st West German Radio Network.

RIAS (Rundfunkanstalt im amerikanischen Sektor), although primarily directed to East Germany, also has a large West Berlin audience.

TELEVISION

Radio Free Berlin (SFB) is the regional third program outlet for Berlin and is part of the national ARD network.

NEWSPAPERS

	<u>CIRCULATION</u>
DER TAGESSPIEGEL (independent)	122,300 weekdays 126,000 Sundays
B.Z.(independent)	300,200 Tues-Sat 355,800 Mondays (Springer)
BERLINER MORGENPOST (independent)	167,200 Saturdays 285,500 Sundays (Springer)
BILD (Berlin edition),(independent)	124,400 weekdays
VOLKSBLATT BERLIN (Pro-SPD)	22,000 weekdays 32,200 Sundays

COMMUNIST ACTIVITY:

The Socialist Unity Party-West (SEW), which is the largest of West Berlin's communist parties, is a legal entity. The number of SEW members is estimated to be between 6,000 and 7,000. SEW influence is not strong, and the party is not currently an effective political force. The USSR, as authorized under the Quadripartite Agreement of 1971, opened a Consulate General in West Berlin in 1973 as well as a Trade Mission and an Aeroflot office.

Program Themes:

USIS Berlin has the following Program Themes in accordance with the USIS Germany Country Plan:

- 1 - Leadership for the 1980's
- 2 - U.S. Political/Security Problems
- 3 - Strength/Vitality of American Society
- 4 - Arts/Humanities/Science in America
- 5 - U.S. Economy/World Economic System
- 6 - Berlin

COUNTRY DATA ANNEX

BERLIN

RIAS

1. BACKGROUND

RIAS (Radio in the American Sector) began broadcasting to the people of West Berlin in February, 1946, using wired receivers through the city's telephone net. It was launched by the U.S. military government because of Soviet refusal to share broadcasting time on the only other Berlin radio station -- which they controlled. RIAS provided Berliners with information of vital importance: times for electricity, issuance of ration tickets and availability of such items as food, fuel, and clothing. The Station was gradually expanded. It acquired medium-wave capacity and commenced to supply radio fare to the city -- news, entertainment and commentary -- in marked contrast to the propaganda broadcasts of the Communist-controlled station. As the Blockade brought new antagonisms to the Cold War, the role of RIAS expanded so that it served not only as a major cultural and information medium for the people of Berlin but also as an independent source of information for the people of East Germany. This mission is still considered crucial by the Government of the U.S. and of the Federal Republic which jointly support RIAS.

2. ORGANIZATION AND ACTIVITIES:

RIAS is an American-owned station, headed by two USIA Career Officers (Director and Deputy Director) working with a German Directorate headed by a German Intendant. The German staff numbers more than 600. The American Director reports to the CPAO, and draws administrative support and guidance from the U.S. Mission Berlin, through the Sr. BPAO for Berlin.

For the people of East Germany, RIAS provides access to objective news, information and diversity of opinion and discussion not available in their own controlled media. For West Berlin, it is a vital and integral part of the U.S. presence and its public affairs component. The station produces more than 95 percent of its own material. It is an associate member of the ARD (Association of German Broadcasters) and has access to programs produced by member stations. News and current events programs are factual and comprehensive. VOA's German Service provides more than 1,200 feeds a year, interpreting the American scene and offering commentary on U.S. official policy.

RIAS also presents live concerts, jazz festivals, radio dramas and other significant cultural programs within the city. Its cultural broadcasts thus offer a broad view of the arts and sciences in the West, ranging from the latest trends in music and drama to comment and criticism of contemporary theater and arts.

RIAS broadcasts with eight transmitters in FM, medium wave and short wave. Its two channels give it 36 hours of original broadcast time daily and 12 hours of repeats, with its short wave programs concentrating on news, information and background only.

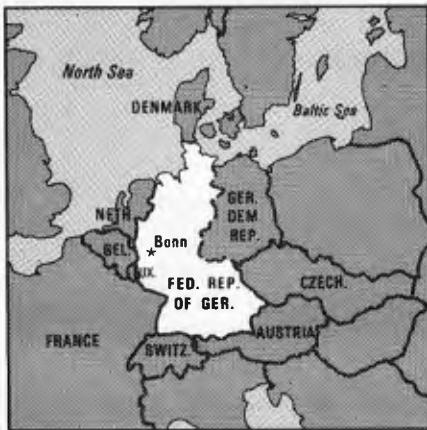
background notes

Federal Republic of Germany



United States Department of State
Bureau of Public Affairs

August 1983



Official Name:
Federal Republic of Germany

PROFILE

People

Noun and adjective: German(s). **Population** (1980 est.): 61.6 million, expected to decline gradually because of low birth rates. **Ethnic groups:** Primarily German; Danish minority. **Religions:** Protestant 44%, Roman Catholic 45%. **Language:** German. **Education:** *Years compulsory*—10. *Attendance*—100%. *Literacy*—99%. **Health:** *Infant mortality rate*—13.5/1,000. *Life expectancy*—women 73.4 yrs., men 67.2 yrs. **Work force** (27 million): *Agriculture*—6%. *Industry and commerce*—48%. *Services*—25%. *Government*—10%.

Geography

Area: 249,535 sq. km. (95,975 sq. mi.) including West Berlin; about the size of Wyoming. **Cities:** *Capital*—Bonn (pop. 300,000). *Other cities*—West Berlin (about 2 million), Hamburg (about 2 million), Munich (1.3 million). **Terrain:** Lowlands in the north, central uplands, mountainous Alpine region in the south. **Climate:** Temperate; cooler than much of the US.

Government

Type: Federal republic. **Independence:** 1954 (London and Paris agreements gave FRG full sovereignty). **Occupation Statute:** September 21, 1949, granted full self-government.

Branches: *Executive*—president (titular chief of state), chancellor (executive head of government). *Legislative*—bicameral Parliament. *Judicial*—independent, Federal Constitutional Court. **Subdivisions:** 10 *Laender* (states). The western sectors of Berlin are governed by the US, the UK, and France, which together with the USSR have special rights and responsibilities in Berlin.

Political parties: Christian Democratic Union/Christian Social Union (CDU/CSU); Social Democratic Party (SPD); Free Democratic Party (FDP); "Greens" (environmentalists); National Democratic Party (NPD); Communist Party (DKP). **Suffrage:** Universal over 18.

Central government budget (FY 1982): \$101.18 billion.

Defense: 3.4% of GNP (1981 est.).

Flag: Three horizontal bands, black, red, and gold, from top to bottom.

Economy

GNP (1982): \$658.8 billion. **Annual growth rate (1982):** -1.19% (real). **Per capita income:** \$10,688. **Avg. inflation rate:** 4.8%.

Natural resources: Iron, coal, potash.

Agriculture (2% of GNP): Grains, potatoes, sugar beets.

Industry (43% of GNP): Iron, steel, coal, cement, chemicals, machinery, ships, vehicles.

Trade (1982): *Exports*—\$175.5 billion: chemicals, motor vehicles, iron and steel products. *Major markets*—EC and European countries, US, Latin America, communist countries, OPEC countries. *Imports*—\$162 billion: raw materials, fuels, machinery. *Major suppliers*—EC countries, US, Latin America, communist countries.

Official exchange rate (May 1983): About 2.47 Deutsche marks = US\$1.

Membership in International Organizations

UN and affiliated agencies, Council of Europe, European Community (EC), Western European Union (WEU), Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), International Energy Agency, INTELSAT.



Final borders of Germany have not been established. The representation of some other boundaries are not necessarily authoritative. GDR has located the seat of its government in the Eastern Sector of Berlin. However, Greater Berlin, including all four occupied sectors, retains its Four Power juridical status.

PEOPLE

The population of the Federal Republic of Germany (F.R.G.) is primarily German; however, foreign guest workers and their dependents constitute about 6.5% of the 61.6 million inhabitants. An ethnic Danish minority lives in the north.

Renowned for their economic productivity, Germans are increasingly well educated; the number of youths entering universities has nearly tripled to 20% since World War II. Trade and technical schools are among the world's best.

German culture has produced some of the greatest artists and intellectuals of all time. Composers, artists, writers, scholars, and scientists have always enjoyed prestige in Germany.

With per capita income exceeding \$10,000, postwar Germany has become a broadly middle-class society. Housing policy has supported the dream of most Germans to own homes. Modern Germans are also more mobile; millions travel abroad each year.

GEOGRAPHY

The F.R.G. is located in north-central Europe, bordered by the North and Baltic Seas, Denmark, France, Belgium, the German Democratic Republic (G.D.R.), the Netherlands, Czechoslovakia, Austria, Switzerland, and Luxembourg.

The terrain varies from the plains of the northern lowlands through the central uplands and Alpine foothills to the Bavarian Alps. The Alps extend along the southern boundary from the Bodensee, a lake on the Swiss border, to the Austrian border near Salzburg. The highest peak is the Zugspitze (2,916 meters—9,720 ft.). In the west is the Rhine River, the most important commercial waterway in Europe. In the southwestern corner of the country is the Black Forest, so named because of the deep green of its firs and because their thick cover keeps the forest floor in twilight.

The climate varies but is mainly maritime and temperate. The average winter temperature in the north is 1.6°C (35°F) and in the south, -2.7°C (27°F). Summer temperatures average 16°–18°C (61°–66°F) in the north and 20°C (68°F) or slightly higher in the south. Precipitation varies during the year from about 50 to 75 centimeters (20–30 in.) in most of the country, although as

much as 203 centimeters (80 in.) may fall in the Bavarian Alps. Sometimes during a low-pressure system, the country experiences the *Foehn*, a warm, tropical wind similar to the French *Mistral* or the American Chinook. In spring, the *Foehn* breaks the cloud cover and melts the snow.

HISTORY

Germanic tribes, coming from the north and east, began entering the territory of Germany nearly 4,000 years ago. They pushed back the Celts and were strongly established when they encountered the Romans moving north under Augustus. They defeated Augustus in the battle of the Teutoburg Forest in A.D. 9, stopping Roman expansion on the Danube-Rhine line.

Thus, much of Germany did not experience Latin culture directly and adopted Christianity later than did the Roman world. The baptism of Clovis in A.D. 496 opened the way for widespread conversion of the Franks and other Germanic tribes and culminated three centuries later with the crowning of the Frank "Karl the Great" (Charlemagne) in A.D. 800 as Holy Roman Emperor.

Although some Germanic emperors asserted imperial power after Charlemagne, the 1,000 years before the rise of modern Germany in the 19th century were dominated politically by decentralizing forces. Even after feudalism had ebbed, the authority of local princes, especially of a number of powerful duchies, dominated through the Napoleonic era. The Thirty Years War (1618–48), a series of conflicts among Protestant and Catholic forces, decimated Germany's population. An uneasy balance remained between Protestant and Catholic states, which continued to war against each other periodically.

The rise of Prussian power, supported by growing German nationalism, eventually ended the fighting among German states and resulted in the formation of the German Empire in 1871 under the chancellorship of Bismarck. Though authoritarian in many respects, the empire permitted the development of political parties, including the Socialists, and Bismarck was credited with passing the most advanced social welfare legislation of the age. Dynamic expansion of military power, however, contributed to tension on the Continent. The fragile European balance of power broke down in 1914; World War I left millions dead and led to the collapse of the empire.

The postwar Weimar Republic

(1919–33) sought to draw on Germany's liberal traditions but was handicapped by terrible economic problems—the inflation of the early 1920s and the post-1929 world depression—as well as the political legacy of the Versailles treaty, which imposed on Germany a heavy burden of reparations and loss of territory. The new experiment in republican, parliamentary democracy was unable to overcome the opposition of large political factions, and the republic suffered from a succession of weak governments formed by multiparty coalitions. The National Socialist (Nazi) Party, led by a demagogic ex-corporal, Adolf Hitler, emphasized nationalist themes, such as the alleged betrayal of Germany by German republican representatives at Versailles, and promised to put the huge unemployed part of the population back to work. The party achieved power through a coalition in 1933. Once in power, Hitler and his party quickly undermined or abolished democratic institutions and installed a program of racism that resulted, during World War II, in the deliberate, widespread extermination of Jews and other "inferior peoples," carried out by the Elite Guard (*Schutzstaffel*—SS). In the 1930s, Hitler also began to restore the economy and German military strength. His ambitions led Germany into World War II, destruction, defeat, and loss of territory.

Upon Germany's unconditional surrender on May 8, 1945, the United States, the United Kingdom, and the U.S.S.R. occupied the country and assumed responsibility for its government. The three commanders in chief exercised supreme authority in their respective zones and, sitting as the Allied Control Council (ACC), acted jointly by unanimous decision on questions affecting Germany as a whole. At Potsdam in August 1945, the United States, the United Kingdom, and the Soviet Union agreed to a broad program of decentralization, treating the country as a single economic unit with certain central, administrative departments. Subsequently, France joined the ACC and was given a separate zone of occupation. These plans failed, primarily because of ever-increasing differences with the Soviet Union. In 1948, the Soviets withdrew from the Four Power governing bodies of Germany and Berlin and instituted the Berlin blockade.

The year 1948 marked a turning point. To create a nucleus for a future German Government, the United States and the United Kingdom expanded the size and powers of the German

Economic Council, established a year earlier in their two zones. The program provided for a constituent assembly in the West German territory, an occupation statute governing relations between the Allies and the German authorities, and the economic merger of the French with the British and U.S. zones.

On September 20, 1949, the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany was established, led by Konrad Adenauer. On September 21, the occupation statute came into force, granting, with certain exceptions, full powers of self-government to the new state. The F.R.G. quickly progressed toward fuller sovereignty and association with European neighbors and the Atlantic community, achieved through the London and Paris agreements of 1954. That opened the way for membership in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) and the Western European Union (WEU).

The three Western Allies retained occupation powers in Berlin and certain responsibilities for Germany as a whole. Under the new arrangements, the Allies continued to station troops within the F.R.G. for NATO defense, pursuant to status-of-forces agreements with the F.R.G. All forces—except the 60,000 French troops—are now under NATO's joint defense command. (France withdrew from NATO's military command in 1967.)

U.S. forces in the F.R.G. total about 240,000, of which some 205,000 are army and more than 34,000 are air force personnel. The three major commands are U.S. Command, Europe (USEUCOM) outside Stuttgart; U.S. Army, Europe (USAREUR) at Heidelberg; and U.S. Air Force, Europe (USAFE) at Ramstein. Although most U.S. forces are stationed in southern and central Germany, in 1978 the forward brigade of an army division stationed in the United States moved into new facilities outside Bremen, strengthening the defense posture on the North German Plain.

In July 1955, the F.R.G. began to form its own defense forces, which now total 490,000, all under NATO command and the largest European contribution of conventional strength to NATO.

The German Parliament has adopted extraordinary measures to ensure civilian political control of the military and to prevent the reestablishment of militarism. The F.R.G. is keenly interested in disarmament and participates in the mutual and balanced force reduction negotiations in Vienna

as well as in the implementation meetings following the 1975 Helsinki Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

GOVERNMENT

The government is parliamentary and based on a democratic constitution (Basic Law) emphasizing the protection of individual liberty and divided power in a federal structure. The republic consists of 10 states, or *Laender*.

The chancellor (prime minister) heads the executive branch of the federal government. The cabinet, consisting of the chancellor and the federal ministers, is usually referred to as the government.

The duties of the president (chief of state) are largely ceremonial. Real power is exercised by the chancellor. Although elected by and responsible to the *Bundestag* (lower and principal chamber of the Parliament), the chancellor cannot be removed from office during his or her 4-year term unless the *Bundestag* has agreed on a successor.

The *Bundestag*, elected for a 4-year term, consists of 496 deputies (plus 22 representatives from Berlin, who have no vote in plenary sessions except on procedural matters).

The *Bundesrat* (upper chamber or Federal Council) consists of 41 members who are delegates of the 10 *Laender* and 4 representatives of the Berlin Government, who have nonvoting status.

The legislature has powers of exclusive jurisdiction and concurrent jurisdiction (with the *Laender*) in fields specifically enumerated by the Basic Law. The *Bundestag* bears the major responsibility. The role of the *Bundesrat* is limited except in matters concerning *Laender* interests, where it can exercise substantial veto power.

The F.R.G. has an independent judiciary consisting of the Federal Constitutional Court, the Federal High Court of Justice, and federal courts with jurisdiction in administrative, financial, labor, and social matters. The highest court is the Federal Constitutional Court, consisting of 24 members serving in 2 panels of 12 each. The principal functions of the court are to ensure uniform interpretation of constitutional provisions and to protect the fundamental rights of the individual citizen as defined in the Basic Law.

Principal Government Officials

President—Karl Carstens
Chancellor—Helmut Kohl (CDU)

Vice Chancellor—Hans-Dietrich Genscher (FDP)

Ministers

Defense—Manfred Woerner (CDU)
Economic Cooperation—Juergen Warnke (CSU)
Economics—Otto Count Lambsdorff (FDP)
Education and Science—Dorothee Wilms (CDU)
Finance—Gerhard Stoltenberg (CDU)
Nutrition, Agriculture, and Forests—Ignaz Kiechle (CSU)
Foreign Affairs—Hans-Dietrich Genscher (FDP)
Interior—Friedrich Zimmerman (CSU)
Justice—Hans Engelhard (FDP)
Labor and Social Welfare and Health—Norbert Blum (CDU)
Regional Planning, Housing, and City Planning—Oscar Schneider (CSU)
Research and Technology—Heinz Riesenhuber (CDU)
Transportation—Werner Dollinger (CSU)
Post and Telecommunications—Christian Schwarz-Schilling (CDU)
Youth and Family Affairs—Heiner Geissler (CDU)

The F.R.G. maintains an embassy in the United States at 4645 Reservoir Road NW., Washington, D.C. 20007 (tel. 202-298-4000).

POLITICAL CONDITIONS

Since the establishment of the F.R.G. in 1949, political life has been marked by remarkable stability and orderly succession. The Adenauer era (1949-63) was followed by a brief period under Ludwig Erhard (1963-66) who, in turn, was replaced as chancellor by Kurt Georg Kiesinger (1966-69). These governments were all formed by the united caucus of the Christian Democratic Union (CDU) and Christian Social Union (CSU), either alone or in coalition with the smaller Free Democratic Party (FDP). Kiesinger's "grand coalition" included the CDU/CSU and the Social Democratic Party (SPD). In the 1969 election, the SPD, headed by Willy Brandt, gained enough votes to form a coalition government with the FDP, leaving the CDU/CSU in the opposition.

In October 1969, in his first address to the *Bundestag*, newly elected Chancellor Brandt outlined a program of broad social and economic reforms but declared that his government would follow a foreign policy of continuity: the F.R.G. would remain firmly rooted in

Berlin

Berlin is located 176 kilometers (110 mi.) inside the G.D.R. and is entirely surrounded by its territory. Although the city is not a part of the F.R.G. and continues not to be governed by it, strong ties have developed between the city and the F.R.G. over the years.

Many people in Germany, West and East, look upon Berlin as the German capital and believe that it will ultimately be restored to its former position whenever Germany is reunified. The G.D.R. claims Berlin as its capital, and its principal government offices are located in the city's eastern sector. In spite of the Berlin Wall, West Berlin is a vital urban center and a magnetic attraction and source of hope to the people of the G.D.R.

Berlin's Special Status

After World War II, Berlin was not included in any of the other zones of occupation but was made a separate area under quadripartite control. Berlin was the seat of the Allied Control Council, which was to govern Germany as a whole and which was also to be the seat of the eventual central German Government. In 1948, however, the Soviets repudiated their wartime agreements and refused to participate any longer in the quadripartite administration of Germany. At the same time, they refused to continue to

cooperate in the joint administration of Berlin, drove the government elected by the people of Berlin out of its seat in the Soviet sector, and installed a communist regime in its place.

Berlin remains a quadripartite responsibility, although the Allied authority (the Berlin *Kommandatura*—boycotted by the Soviets since 1948) can exercise effective authority only in the three Western sectors of Berlin. West Berlin (U.S., U.K., and French sectors) has a population of about 2 million and covers an area of 483 square kilometers (186 sq. mi.). East Berlin (Soviet sector) has a population of 1.1 million and an area of 403 square kilometers (155 sq. mi.). The infamous 45-kilometer (28 mi.) Berlin Wall divides the two parts of the city. Access through the wall is restricted to eight crossing points.

To a degree compatible with the city's special status, the Western Allies have turned over control and management of city affairs to the Berlin *Senat* (Executive) and House of Representatives, governing bodies established by constitutional process and chosen on the basis of free elections. The Allies and the German authorities in the F.R.G. and West Berlin do not recognize the communist city regime in East Berlin.

To reduce the psychological and practical hardships of Berlin's isolation, a close relationship has been developed between the Government of West Berlin and that of the F.R.G. For example, representatives of the

city participate in the F.R.G. Parliament, although as nonvoting members; appropriate West German agencies, such as the Supreme Administrative Court, have their permanent seats in West Berlin; and the governing mayor of Berlin takes his or her turn as president of the *Bundesrat*. These ties between the F.R.G. and West Berlin were reaffirmed in the 1972 quadripartite agreement. In addition, the Allies carefully consult with the F.R.G. and Berlin Governments on foreign policy questions involving reunification and the status of Berlin.

The quadripartite agreement on Berlin has contributed to many practical improvements in easing the life of Berliners. It provides for unhindered civilian access to Berlin and greater freedom of movement between the Eastern and Western sectors, and it contains a Soviet acknowledgement of the ties which has grown between West Berlin and the F.R.G., including the latter's right to represent Berlin abroad.

Major events such as fairs and festivals have been sponsored in West Berlin, and investment in commerce and industry has been encouraged by special concessionary tax legislation. The results of such efforts, combined with effective city administration and the Berliners' energy and spirit, have been encouraging. Berlin's morale has been sustained, and its industrial production has surpassed the prewar level considerably.

the Atlantic alliance but would intensify previous governments' tentative efforts to improve relations with Eastern Europe and the G.D.R.

The F.R.G. commenced this expanded Eastern policy—*Ostpolitik*—by negotiating nonaggression treaties with Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, and Hungary. The F.R.G.'s relations with the G.D.R. posed particularly difficult questions. Though anxious to relieve hardships for divided families and to reduce friction with the G.D.R., the F.R.G. was intent on retaining its concept of "two German states in one German nation." This requirement made negotiations with the G.D.R. prolonged and difficult on a number of subjects. Nevertheless, the two German states concluded a number of agreements, including one providing for the exchange of permanent representatives, who assumed their posts in 1974. The F.R.G. and the G.D.R. were admitted to the United Nations on September 18, 1973, and the F.R.G. was a Security Council member during 1977–78.

In November 1972, a series of party crossovers resulting from disagreements over *Ostpolitik* led to the F.R.G.'s first federal elections held before the end of the normal *Bundestag* term. The SPD/FDP coalition gained a stable parliamentary majority: the SPD increased its seats in the *Bundestag* from 224 to 230, and the FDP, from 30 to 42. The opposition CDU/CSU dropped from 242 to 224 seats. Chancellor Brandt remained head of government until May 1974, when he resigned after a senior member of this staff, Guenter Guillaume, was arrested and accused of being an officer in the G.D.R. intelligence service.

Finance Minister Helmut Schmidt formed a government and received the unanimous support of the SPD and FDP members. Hans-Dietrich Genscher, a leading FDP official who had served as interior minister under Brandt, became the vice chancellor and foreign minister, replacing FDP Chairman Walter Scheel, who was elected separately to the federal presidency.

In his first speech to the *Bundestag*, Chancellor Schmidt described the prin-

cipal themes of his administration as "continuity and concentration." A strong supporter of the European Community (EC) and the Atlantic alliance, Schmidt emphasized his commitment to "the political unification of Europe in partnership with the U.S.A."

Political extremism poses no political challenge. On the left, the main party is the Moscow-oriented German Communist Party (DKP), the successor to the Communist Party of Germany (KPD), declared unconstitutional in 1956. It has polled less than 1% of the vote in recent elections, far short of the 5% minimum required for representation in the *Bundestag*.

The principal party on the right, the National Democratic Party (NPD), is a strongly nationalistic group. Its strength peaked in the late 1960s, and it polls less than 1% of the national vote. It is represented in neither the *Bundestag* nor the *Laender* legislatures.

In the 1970s environmentalists, concerned that the major parties would not do enough to protect the environment,

organized politically as the "Greens." In many cities, they were able to poll close to 5% in the 1979 European Parliament election. Opposition to expanded use of nuclear power and to aspects of highly industrialized society were principal campaign issues. Though considered a short-term phenomenon by some political observers, the "Greens" command extensive intellectual sympathy and have grown in importance since 1980. In the March 1983 national elections, they received 5.6% of the vote, qualifying for *Bundestag* representation.

Major Parties

An important aspect of postwar German politics has been the emergence of a moderate Christian party, the Christian Democratic Union, operating with a related Bavarian party, the Christian Social Union. Although each party maintains its own structure, the two form a common caucus in the *Bundestag* and do not run opposing campaigns. The CDU/CSU is loosely organized, containing Catholics, Protestants, rural interests, and members of all economic classes. It is generally conservative on economic and social policy and more identified with the Roman Catholic and Protestant Churches than are the other major parties, although its programs are pragmatic rather than ideological. Until the 1969 election, the CDU/CSU had participated, either alone or as the dominant coalition partner, in every federal government. It returned to power in October 1982, after the ruling SPD/FDP coalition broke up. The FDP joined the CDU/CSU in the government, and CDU Chairman Helmut Kohl became chancellor. His government was reelected on March 6, 1983. Both Kohl and the conservative, controversial chairman of the CSU, Franz Josef Strauss, had tried unsuccessfully to unseat Chancellor Schmidt, during elections in 1976 and 1980, respectively.

The Social Democratic Party (SPD) is the second major party in the F.R.G. Historically, it had advocated Marxist principles, but in its "Godesberg Program," adopted in 1959, it abandoned the concept of a class party, while continuing to stress social welfare programs. In foreign policy, it emphasizes German ties with the Atlantic alliance but seeks improved relations with Eastern Europe, including the G.D.R. Willy Brandt is the party chairman. The SPD has a powerful base in the bigger cities and industrialized *Laender*, although it suffered several setbacks in

Further Information

These titles are provided as a general indication of material published on this country. The Department of State does not endorse unofficial publications.

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the 1983 elections in such traditionally strong areas.

The Free Democratic Party (FDP) traditionally has been composed mainly of middle- and upper-class Protestants who consider themselves "independents" and heirs to the European "liberal tradition." Although the party is weak on the state level and is a minor party nationally, it has participated in most postwar governments. It has traditionally performed the function of a centrist, swing party, cooperating with one of the two major parties to build stable coalitions.

ECONOMY

The F.R.G. ranks among the world's most important economic powers. From the 1948 currency reform until the early 1970s, it experienced almost continuous economic expansion. Real growth in gross national product (GNP) slowed in 1974, however, and declined more than 3% in 1975. In 1982, GNP growth was a negative 1.1%. By 1983, however, the economy seemed to be headed back on the growth path, although at a much slower pace than during the reconstruction period.

The F.R.G. economy is heavily export oriented, with 33% of its GNP in 1982 shipped abroad. The Deutsche mark is one of the strongest currencies in the world. A major concern of F.R.G.

Government officials and economic planners is the country's dependence on foreign energy sources, especially oil, but the F.R.G. has made progress in adapting to higher oil prices, as evidenced by its return to current account surplus.

The F.R.G.'s economy operates mainly on a free-market basis. Competition and free enterprise are fostered as a matter of government policy. However, the state participates in the ownership and management of major segments of the economy, including such public services as railroad, airline, and telephone systems.

The F.R.G. is one of the leading members of the EC, and its trade and commercial policy is increasingly determined by agreements among EC members.

Investment

The F.R.G. Government has followed a liberal policy toward U.S. investment. About 65% of U.S. capital invested in the F.R.G. is in manufacturing (the largest share is in the automobile industry), and another 25% is in petroleum.

The United States, EC members, Austria, and Switzerland are the F.R.G.'s major trading partners. The United States had sales of about \$10.1 billion in 1981. In that year, the F.R.G. exported goods valued at about \$11.4 billion to the United States, including motor vehicles, machinery, rolling mill products, chemicals, and electrical equipment. U.S. sales to the F.R.G. are concentrated in chemicals, machinery, soybeans, defense items, electrical equipment, edible fats and oils, aircraft, tobacco, and grains.

FOREIGN RELATIONS

The F.R.G.'s foreign policy emphasizes maintaining close ties with the United States, membership in NATO, a close Franco-German relationship, progress toward West European integration, and improving relations with Eastern Europe.

The F.R.G. has taken part in all of the joint postwar efforts aimed at closer political, economic, and defense cooperation among the countries of Western Europe. It is a charter member of the European Coal and Steel Community, formed in 1952, and it joined the Brussels treaty members in 1954 to form the Western European Union, which placed certain controls on German rearmament. At the same time, the

F.R.G. also renounced the manufacture of atomic, bacteriological, and chemical weapons. It signed the Nuclear Non-proliferation Treaty with ratification completed in 1974. The Biological Warfare Convention was signed on April 10, 1972.

The F.R.G. became a member of NATO in 1955. In 1957, it signed the Treaties of Rome, thereby becoming a member of the European Economic Community (EEC) and the European Atomic Energy Community (EURATOM), both of which were established in 1958. In January 1963, the F.R.G. signed a treaty of reconciliation with France, aimed at future political, military, and cultural cooperation.

Relations With Eastern Europe

As part of a divided country positioned in the middle of the Continent, the F.R.G.'s relations with Eastern Europe are complex. In 1955, it established diplomatic relations with the U.S.S.R. By 1958, the U.S.S.R. had repatriated thousands of prisoners of war and German civilians, and the F.R.G. and the Soviet Union had reached limited trade and consular agreements. However, a series of Soviet-engineered Berlin crises and a steady Soviet campaign of vilification, to discredit the F.R.G. Government and divide it from its Western allies, kept relations strained.

At a Geneva foreign ministers' meeting in 1959, France, the United Kingdom, and the United States proposed solving the Berlin problem by establishing a unified German state on the basis of free elections within a framework of measures guaranteeing European security. This proposal was rejected by the U.S.S.R., which insisted on concluding peace treaties with "both German states."

The Soviets also advocated, as the only acceptable method of achieving reunification, direct negotiations between West and East Germany under conditions that could lead to their merger. These conditions included the dissolution of German ties to the West and the extension of communist influence throughout Germany. A June 1961 meeting between President Kennedy and Premier Khrushchev resulted in a Soviet ultimatum that the U.S.S.R. would sign a peace treaty with the East German regime before the end of that year. Although no basis for negotiation among the wartime Allies

had been found, the Soviets did not carry out their threat to sign a separate peace.

On August 13, 1961, the East Germans began building a wall through the center of Berlin, effectively dividing the city and slowing the flood of refugees from East Germany through Berlin to the West to a trickle. The wall became the symbol of the East's political debility and Germany's division. It has prevented East Germans from freely visiting West Berlin.

The F.R.G.'s *Ostpolitik* seeks to improve the situation in Germany and Berlin, reduce tensions in central Europe, and promote normalization of relations between the F.R.G. and its East European neighbors. This policy originated in the 1950s and 1960s, when the F.R.G. sought first to establish trade pacts and, later, diplomatic relations with East European countries. Agreements, including the "Berlin clause" providing for the inclusion of West Berlin, were signed with Poland, Hungary, Bulgaria, and Romania. Diplomatic relations were established with Romania and reestablished with Yugoslavia. The F.R.G. also signed agreements with Czechoslovakia, renouncing the use of force, and with the G.D.R., establishing relations.

This policy of reconciliation with Eastern Europe was intensified by Chancellor Brandt's government when it assumed power in October 1969. Brandt met twice with G.D.R. Prime Minister Willi Stoph in early 1970 in an effort to establish Brandt's concept of a special relationship between the two German states within one German nation.

The F.R.G. also negotiated treaties with the Soviet Union and Poland in 1970, accepting the present European borders as inviolable and undertaking to settle disputes by peaceful means. During these negotiations, the F.R.G. consulted its Western allies. Four Power rights and responsibilities for Berlin and Germany as a whole were not affected by these bilateral agreements. Both treaties were submitted to the German Parliament in December 1971 and were ratified in May 1972; they were signed into law by President Gustav Heinemann on May 23, 1972.

Concurrently, the ambassadors of the United Kingdom, France, the U.S.S.R., and the United States began negotiations in Berlin in March 1970 with the goal of reaching a new agreement on Berlin. In September 1971, they signed the first phase of a quadripartite agreement, which empowered German authorities in East and West Germany to negotiate further agreements and arrangements on

civilian travel in and around Berlin. These intra-German agreements and arrangements were signed in December 1971. The Final Quadripartite Protocol, encompassing and putting into effect the quadripartite and the intra-German sections, was signed in Berlin by the U.S., U.K., French, and U.S.S.R. foreign ministers on June 3, 1972. Travel of West Germans and West Berliners to the G.D.R. has increased greatly under the quadripartite agreement.

The main interests of the F.R.G. in its relationship with Eastern Europe are:

- Continued expansion of economic relations;
- Reduction of political and military tensions in Central Europe;
- Maintenance of a special relationship with the G.D.R.; and
- More freedom of movement between East and West, in particular a less impeded flow westward of ethnic Germans who desire to live in the F.R.G.

German Democratic Republic

At the December 1972 NATO ministerial meetings in Brussels, it was agreed that individual members of the alliance would be free to establish relations with the G.D.R. after the signing of the basic treaty between the G.D.R. and the F.R.G. That treaty was signed December 21, 1972. The United States established diplomatic relations with the G.D.R. on September 4, 1974.

U.S.-F.R.G. RELATIONS

Following the signature of an agreement between the Soviet Union and the G.D.R. on June 12, 1964, the United States, United Kingdom, and France, in consultation with the F.R.G., issued a tripartite declaration on June 26, 1964. This declaration outlined their basic policies toward Germany as a whole and Berlin in particular and emphasized the following points:

- Any agreement on the subject of Germany, including Berlin, between the U.S.S.R. and the G.D.R. cannot affect Soviet obligations or responsibilities under previous agreements or arrangements with the Allies. The Allies will continue to hold the U.S.S.R. responsible for the fulfillment of its obligations.
- The city of "Greater Berlin" was placed under Four Power administra-

Travel Notes

Climate and clothing: Germany is in the temperate zone but is cooler than much of the US, especially in summer. Lightweight summer clothing is seldom needed.

Customs: No visa is required of US citizens. Inoculations are not required.

Telecommunications: Telephone and telegraph services, domestic and international, are efficient. Bonn is 6 hours ahead of eastern standard time.

Transportation: Frankfurt's international airport is a center of European air traffic. Most airlines operate services to and within the FRG. Express trains are available.

An extensive network of highways (*Autobahnen*) connects most major cities. Car rentals are expensive but widely available. Third-party liability insurance is mandatory.

Mass transportation facilities (trains, streetcars, subways) are crowded but efficient. Taxis are available in all cities.

Health: Community sanitation and cleanliness standards are high. Drinking water, dairy products, and other foods are under strict government control and generally meet or exceed US standards.

tion. No unilateral initiatives by the U.S.S.R. to block the quadripartite administration will modify this legal situation. In accordance with an agreement of October 23, 1954, the Allies authorized the establishment of close ties between Berlin and the F.R.G. to ensure representation of Berlin and its people outside the city.

• Determination of the final frontiers of Germany was left to a peace set-

tlement for the whole of Germany. On October 3, 1954, the F.R.G. renounced the use of force to achieve reunification or modification of present boundaries, and this remains its policy.

• Safeguarding peace and security requires the application of self-determination in the whole of Germany. The exercise of self-determination, leading to German reunification in peace and freedom, remains the fundamental objective of the Allies.

• The Allies remain ready to take advantage of any opportunity that would peacefully reestablish German unity in freedom.

These basic Western policies have been echoed repeatedly in subsequent U.S. policy statements. As the foreign policy report of the Secretary of State of March 8, 1972, said, "The U.S. objective in Germany remains the preservation and consolidation of our vital close relationship with the Federal Republic, as friends and trading partners, but particularly as allies sharing common institutions and having similar outlooks. U.S. policies were shaped by the awareness that the security and prosperity of each depends to a major degree on that of the other. A parallel long-term U.S. objective, one fully shared by the Federal Republic, has been to safeguard the freedom, access, welfare, and security of the Western sectors of Berlin."

U.S.-F.R.G. political, economic, and security relationships continue to be based on close consultation and coordination at the highest levels. Cooperation in international fora remains close.

High-level visits take place frequently. Most recently, President Reagan traveled to Bonn and Berlin in June 1982, and Vice President Bush visited both cities in January and February

1983. Chancellor Kohl came to the United States in November 1982 and in April 1983. The United States and the F.R.G. consult closely on the full range of international political and economic issues.

Principal U.S. Officials

Ambassador—Arthur F. Burns
Deputy Chief of Mission—William M. Woessner
Minister-Counselor for Economic Affairs—William H. Edgar
Counselor for Political Affairs—Richard C. Barkley
Counselor for Public Affairs—Hans N. Tuch
Counselor for Administration—Vacant

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Federal Republic of Germany Tops Foreign Entities in Monies for SDI Research



DEFENSE NEWS FILE PHOTO

Sen. Dan Quayle's

amendment to the 1987 authorization bill allows for joint research projects such as one agreed to between the United States and the Netherlands to develop electromagnetic launch technology. The United States is contributing \$5 million toward the project.

By TRISH GILMARTIN
Defense News Staff Writer

WASHINGTON — The Federal Republic of Germany holds the lead for monies obtained from the United States for research related to the Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI) program, according to a Pentagon report released last Monday.

The unclassified version of the April 1988 Report to Congress prepared by the SDI Organization shows that the Federal Republic of Germany received \$46.5 million for antimissile work between October 1985 and March 1988.

Contracts awarded to entities in the Federal Republic of Germany cover research on tracking and pointing devices for weapons that would destroy incoming missiles and warheads. The contracts also involve work on optics and free electron laser technology.

Messerschmitt-Boelkow-Blohm holds a lucrative SDI contract for work on an experiment planned for a future space shuttle mission to investigate pointing and tracking techniques, for instance. Total value of the contract would be \$38.8 million if the company receives awards for all three phases of the program.

The United Kingdom has snagged \$43.4 million over the same period, the report shows. British entities are performing work in a myriad of areas, including opti-

cal and electron computing and electromagnetic railguns.

Additionally, U.K. companies are developing ion sources for particle beams and optical logic arrays. Other work is related to the Pentagon's national test bed project that is to be used to simulate and independently evaluate entire portions of the SDI.

For example, Martin Marietta Information & Communications Systems, Denver, tapped Ferranti Computer Systems, Berkshire, England, in February to join its test bed team. The \$1 billion project is to run at least five years.

The report shows that Belgium and the Netherlands have received nominal amounts for work on theater defense. Belgium has obtained a total of \$94,000 and the Netherlands \$40,000.

Additionally, a pact signed in July 1987 between the SDI Organization and the Netherlands Organization for Applied Scientific Research calls for cooperative research on electromagnetic launchers, power supplies, switches and advanced materials. Electromagnetic launch technology holds promise for a variety of defense applications of interest to the U.S. and Netherlands governments, including extended air defense, ship defense against missile attack and other conventional defense purposes, the report says.

This organization, an authorized agent

to perform defense research for the Netherlands Ministry of Defense, is contributing \$7 million toward the \$12 million effort. The United States is contributing \$5 million toward the project, which falls under provisions of the 1987 defense authorization bill authored by Sen. Dan Quayle, R-Ind. His amendment specifies monies for cooperative research with allies in the SDI program on antitactical ballistic missile research.

Other countries with a substantial share of funding for SDI work as of March include:

■ Italy. The SDI Organization has awarded Italian companies \$7.5 million primarily for work on millimeter wave radar seekers and cryogenic induction technology.

■ France. French companies have been awarded \$6.2 million for free electron laser research and work on sensors. The largest contract went to CoSyDe, a joint venture of Aerospatiale and Thomson-CSF in cooperation with TRW, Redondo Beach, Calif. These companies are performing the second phase of theater missile defense studies.

■ Canada. Canadian entities have snagged \$1.07 million to study materials for power systems and other work in such areas as particle accelerators, platforms and theater defense.

Exhibits by Defense Manufacturers Rare, but Notable, at Communications '88

By MICHAEL I. WITT

Force base at Mount Pleasant airfield on East Falkland, Defense News has learned. Ferranti executives con-

the British army's largest ordnance depot near Telford, Shropshire, resulting in the loss of over \$940 million