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**International
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March 4, 1983

Dear Judge Clark:

Mr. Wick asked me, as Executive Director of the Inter-agency Steering Committee on U.S.-German Contacts, to send you the enclosed minutes of our most recent meeting.

Sincerely,

Alex Wise

H. Alexander Wise, Jr.
Executive Director
Steering Committee

The Honorable
Judge William P. Clark, Jr.
Assistant to the President
for National Security Affairs
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

NSC# 8301502

February 24, 1983

MEMORANDUM OF CONVERSATION

PARTICIPANTS: Representatives of twenty-two USG agencies and departments (list attached) attended the second full meeting of the Inter-agency Steering Committee on U.S.-German Contacts. USIA Director Charles Z. Wick presided.

DATE AND PLACE: February 16, 1983, Room 600 - 1750, USIA

SUBJECT: Second Meeting of the Full Steering Committee, in Honor of FRG State Secretary von Staden's Visit

DISTRIBUTION: D, DD, C, EU-LJBaldyga, EU-BGildea, E, E/YX, GC, P, State:EUR/CE, USIS Bonn

Mr. Wick thanked representatives of the USG agencies and departments for coming to the meeting. Then he warmly welcomed State Secretary von Staden, expressed pleasure that Mr. von Staden had been named his counterpart as German Coordinator, and expressed a feeling of optimism about what both coordinators could accomplish through the Contacts initiative. A copy of the Director's opening remarks is attached.

Deputy Chairman of the Steering Committee, Assistant Secretary of State for European Affairs Richard Burt, then spoke about the origins and the importance of the Contacts Initiative. In the context of the NATO double-track decision - historic because it offers the chance to wipe out a whole new generation of weapons (zero option) - the Contacts Initiative can strengthen the feeling of solidarity between the U.S. and Germany. Citing youth exchange and the recent Bush trip as successes, Mr. Burt stressed the importance of using the Tricentennial - especially Vice President Bush's upcoming trip to Krefeld and President Carstens' October trip to Philadelphia - as an instrument for future successes.

After Mr. Burt's remarks, Mr. Wick introduced the distinguished German visitors, State Secretary Berndt von Staden, his Deputy Otto von der Gablentz, and Ambassador Peter Hermes.

State Secretary von Staden then spoke about the scene in Germany and about his role as Coordinator. The recent Bush trip was a

personal and political success he said. The task before us is to continue to buttress Alliance credibility in the eyes of the successor generation. Mr. von Staden said that we cannot recreate the experiences and emotional atmosphere of bygone years, but we must generate a new sense of U.S.-German understanding, a new willingness to know, to listen, and to understand the values and heritage our two nations share. For its part, the U.S. must work hard to sell itself in Europe. As a consequence of America's technological and scientific leadership, many of the evils associated with them are also associated with America. Thus criticisms of modern civilization are not specifically anti-American, but they are addressed to America. Mr. von Staden placed special importance on the Tricentennial, on his Inter-ministerial Committee (equivalent of our Steering Committee), on exchanges, and on efforts to improve the atmosphere between American military personnel and the German people, as ways to reinforce awareness that the U.S. and Germany are a "community of destiny."

Mr. von Staden turned the floor over to Juergen Kalkbrenner, head of the Exchanges Division of the Foreign Office, to talk about German preparations for the Tricentennial. Mr. Kalkbrenner mentioned the Congressional and Bundestag resolutions proclaiming the respective Tricentennial celebrations, then catalogued the main German-sponsored activities. Most notable are the fact that the German Foreign Office's cultural budget has set aside more than \$1 million for the Tricentennial, excluding exchange of persons, and the fact that the Education Ministry has printed 50,000 copies of material on the Tricentennial for distribution to school children. Mr. Kalkbrenner reiterated that the Tricentennial must not be a short-lived event, but a lasting source and appeal to develop programs aimed at improving relations.

After the German presentations, Mr. Wick presented a progress report on the Contacts Initiative to date. (Report attached.)

Following his progress report, Mr. Wick opened the meeting to discussion. Richard Funkhouser of EPA stated that his agency is actively engaged in bilateral contacts with the Federal Republic. For example, the two countries are cooperating on research into the effects of acid rain. Given the successor generation's vital interest in the environment, cooperation on environmental problems could pay rich dividends to the bilateral relationship, he said.

Dennis Blair of the National Security Council asked whether the U.S. has produced any Tricentennial television films to be aired on German television. Haide Russell, Cultural Counselor of the German Embassy, held up the film produced for the Dutch-American Bicentennial as a model and added that any television production must be made soon. Jan Zehner of the Tricentennial Task Force noted that a number of films about Pennsylvania Dutch Country are being made by Pennsylvania local public television. Haide Russell said that she had approached National Geographic about making a film on German contributions to America for use in schools. However, she did not get very far. National Geographic did agree to do a slide program for use in schools comparing East and West Germany, but on terms Dr. Russell regards as unfavorable to the Federal Republic. Mr. Wick concluded this segment of the discussion by promising to look into the matter of a television production. Dennis Blair said he was certain the President would appear in a Tricentennial film for a five minute Tricentennial plug.

Peter McCoy of the United States Travel and Tourism Administration (Commerce) then spoke about his Agency's Tricentennial activities. He called attention to the importance of tourism as a source of hard currency for the U.S. -- an "export in reverse." Germany is the second largest tourism market for the U.S. Last year 700,000 Germans came to the U.S. Several large German tour wholesalers have already designed package tours to the U.S. cities with strong German influence. At the request of U.S.T.T.A., U.S.I.S. will participate in the huge Berlin I.T.B. Travel Show, sponsoring a booth in both the wholesale and retail sections. U.S.T.T.A. needs a list with dates and agendas of major Tricentennial events in the U.S. to distribute at the show. Ambassador Hermes asked Mr. McCoy if he plans to print posters encouraging Germans to come to the U.S. for the Tricentennial. Mr. McCoy said that this is not planned because it is too late and his Agency lacks the capability. Furthermore, his Agency's focus is wholesalers and retailers of package tours, and for them the highest priority is a catalog of U.S. Tricentennial events.

Mr. Wick brought up the subject of airlines and suggested that they could help promote the Tricentennial. Mr McCoy agreed and expressed the hope that airline in-flight magazines would carry features on the Tricentennial, and that travel writers would also take an interest. Mr. Wick said that Pan Am and TWA are good candidates.

David Katz of the International Trade Administration (Commerce) commented that ITA's trade journal Business America, which reaches 5-7,000 U.S. business people, will have a special Tricentennial issue.

Kennedy Schmertz of the Smithsonian then outlined his organization's plans for the Tricentennial. Since the list is so extensive, I have included it as Tab D. The highlights will be the Tricentennial exhibit in the Castle beginning March 22, the Woodrow Wilson Center Symposium in September, and several exhibitions that will travel around the country. Mr. Schmertz suggested establishment of a Tricentennial exchange of museum curators. Finally, he welcomed funding help from any source for Tricentennial projects. (Attached are specific recommendations to the Steering Committee.)

Kenneth Pederson of NASA said that a German, Ulf Merhold, will be the first non-American to fly in an American space shot when he blasts off on September 30. Despite technical problems which threaten to delay that shot, NASA is trying very hard to meet their schedule. Mr. Pederson raised the prospect that scenes from the orbiting spacecraft could be broadcast live to the guests attending the Tricentennial dinner in Philadelphia. Mr. Pederson also stated that in May of this year the seventh shuttle launch will feature a German-made spacelab, which could perhaps display the Tricentennial logo. He affirmed NASA's willingness to use the Tricentennial logo on the September shot, if NASA can receive the logo by mid-March. In addition, Mr. Pederson said that NASA has recently decided to promote commercial use of the Shuttle at the Hanover Trade Fair in April and suggested that some Tricentennial use might be made of that opportunity.

Ambassador Hermes asked how President Carstens can attend the shuttle launch on September 30 when he is scheduled to arrive no earlier than October 3. Mr. Pederson assured him that this is simply a target date and that moving a launch a few days is not so difficult. A firm date is not set until one to two months before the launch. Nonetheless, since the September 30 shot is not a U.S.-German project per se, but a U.S.-European project, a European consensus must be reached to request moving the shot to early October.

Dr. Ruth Berenson of the National Endowment for the Arts stated that American small presses and literary presses will be represented in the Frankfurt Book Fair in ~~New York, March 4-7.~~

Autumn.

Jim Timberlake, standing in for Ronald Lauder of the Department of Defense, outlined DOD's efforts in the Contacts Initiative. He said that Secretary Weinberger had just received a letter from Manfred Woerner, German Defense Minister, asking that DOD help provide transportation, room, and board for the Bundeswehr Band, which will be in the United States for the October festivities in Philadelphia and elsewhere. Mr. Woerner also intends to send the Gorch Fock, the German tall training ship, to Philadelphia. Mr. Timberlake distinguished between the Tricentennial celebration and the Contacts Initiative. The Army, he said, is being tasked within DOD with responsibility for the Tricentennial. DOD also has an important role to play in the Contacts Initiative, he said. Mr. Timberlake said that in the fields of community relations between military personnel and the German people, education, the media, DOD visits, and battalion-to-battalion exchanges, the Defense Department has great potential for enhancing U.S.-German contacts. (See attached report).

Mr. von Staden commented that one of the subcommittees of his Inter-ministerial Committee is working on the problem of community relations between American military personnel and German civilians. Mr. Timberlake suggested that perhaps a more formal structure between the two defense ministries should be established. Mr. von Staden said that what is really needed is better liaison between local officials and U.S. officers.

Wendy Borchardt of the Department of Education outlined her department's programs for the Tricentennial Year. This year, via the Fulbright program, a total of 25 teachers will be exchanged between the U.S. and Germany. In addition, a special Krefeld-Germantown exchange will be conducted this summer, and teachers from both places will be urged to stress their common heritage. The number of faculty the Department of Education sends to Goethe Institutes will be increased, and the number of researchers given grants to study in Germany will be doubled, from three to six.

Mr. von Staden expressed enthusiasm about teacher exchange and stressed its importance. He cited a practical problem with teacher exchange on the German side: that German teachers are reluctant to go on exchanges because they fear they will lose their jobs. Mr. von Staden asked us to see whether DOD teachers have special arrangements which guarantee them job security stateside. He added that language is a major obstacle to widespread teacher exchange.

Ulrich Littman, Executive Director of the Fulbright Commission, added that he would like to see Fulbrights extended to community college teachers as well as those now currently eligible.

Mr. Wick thanked participants for their contributions and thanked State Secretary von Staden for sharing information about what is happening on the German side.

Mr. von Staden extended an invitation to Mr. Wick to attend the next meeting of the German Inter-ministerial Committee and the meeting adjourned.

ACTION ASSIGNMENTS:

1. Our staff work has determined that a National Geographic film on the Tricentennial is a non-starter. Therefore, TCT should follow up with Al Snyder of Television and Film Service on the prospect of making a Tricentennial film.
2. TCT to prepare a list of Tricentennial events in the U.S. for the U.S.I.S. exhibit in the Berlin I.T.B. Show. (This is already being done.)
3. TCT to follow up on Smithsonian recommendations and requests for help. (See part II, Tab D.)
4. TCT to investigate Tricentennial possibilities with airlines.
5. TCT to consult with German Embassy on promoting European request that September 30 space shot be moved to a time when President Carstens can be present for the launch.
6. TCT to work with NASA on arranging live broadcast of the U.S.-European space shot, tentatively set for September 30, to the Tricentennial Gala in Philadelphia, October 6.
7. TCT to consult with NASA on Tricentennial possibilities for the April trade show in Hanover.
8. TCT to get the Tricentennial logo to NASA by mid-March.
9. Steering Committee to find out what kind of arrangement, if any, DOD makes for DOD school teachers so that they have job security stateside.

10. E to investigate the possibility of extending Fulbright scholarships to community college teachers.

11. TCT to work with United States Travel and Tourism Administration on interesting travel writers in the Tricentennial.

INTER-AGENCY STEERING COMMITTEE MEETING
FEBRUARY 16

PARTICIPANTS

Inter-agency Representatives

U.S. Information Agency	Charles Z. Wick, Director
Department of State	Richard Burt, Assistant Secretary (designate) for European Affairs
Department of Education	Wendy Borchardt, Acting Deputy Under Secretary for Intergovernmental Inter Agency Affairs
Department of Commerce	David K. Katz, Regional Marketing Manager, International Trade Administration
	Peter McCoy and Henry Riegner and, U.S. Travel and Tourism Administration
Department of Health and Human Services	Harold Thompson, Director of International Affairs
Department of Treasury	Stephen Hayes, Public Affairs Officer
Department of Housing and Urban Development	John Geraghty, Program Information Specialist, Office of International Affairs
National Oceanographic and Atmospheric Administration	Thomas Maginnis, Director Policy and Planning
	William Brewer, Office of Policy and Planning
National Science Foundation	Dr. Boda Bartocha, Director, Division of International Programs
National Aeronautics & Space Administration	Kenneth Pederson, Director, Office of International Activities
Smithsonian Institution	Kennedy Schmertz, Director, Office of International Activities
U.S. Postal Service	Walter Duka, Assistant Postmaster General, International Postal Affairs
National Endowment for the Humanities	Harold Cannon, Director, Division of Research Programs

Department of Energy	Harold Jaffe, Director, Office of International Energy Cooperation
Department of Defense	James Timberlake, Office of Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense, European and NATO Policy
Department of Interior	Robert Sturgill, International Affairs Officer, Office of International and Territorial Affairs
National Endowment for the	Dr. Ruth Berenson, Associate Deputy Chairman for Programs
National Security Council	Dennis Blair
Department of labor	James Taylor, Associate Deputy Under Secretary for International Labor Affairs
	William Brumfield, European Area Advisor, Bureau of International Labor Affairs
Department of Transportation	Voyce J. Mack, Deputy Director, Office of International Policy and Programs
Environmental Protection Agency	Richard Funkhouser, Director Office of International Affairs
Department of Agriculture	Leo Mayer, Associate Administrator, Foreign Agricultural Service
<u>German Participants:</u>	
Mr. Berndt von Staden	State Secretary and Coordinator of U.S.-German Relations
Ambassador Peter Hermes	German Embassy.
Mr. Otto von der Gablentz	Deputy Coordinator
Mr. Juergen Kalkbrenner	Head of Cultural Exchanges Division in Foreign Ministry
Dr. Haide Russell	Cultural Counselor, German Embassy
Mrs. Johanna Koenig	First Secretary in charge of Domestic Issues and Exchanges, German Embassy
Dr. Ulrich Littman	Executive Director, Fulbright Kommission of Germany

WELCOME REMARKS BY DIRECTOR WICK

Mr. State Secretary,
Ambassador Hermes,
Mr. von der Gablentz.

Ladies and gentlemen. Good morning.

Thank you for coming here for the second meeting of the Inter-Agency Steering Committee on U.S. German contacts.

We are especially fortunate today to have with us distinguished guests from the Federal Republic of Germany, Ambassador von Staden and Mr. von der Gablentz. They are here to consult with us and others in Washington about the whole range of German-American relations.

When I learned last December that Ambassador von Staden was appointed Coordinator for German-American Cooperation, I immediately wired him that I could think of no person more suited for this role than himself, based on his many years of close contact with the United States and its people.

I also told him that the opportunities for strengthening the ties that bind both nations are unlimited, especially during 1983 - - the Tricentennial of German immigration to America.

Mr. Ambassador, we know how busy you are. Recognizing this, we think your speedy trip here almost immediately after being named Coordinator is a clear indication of the importance you and your government place on our joint initiatives.

Mr. Ambassador, seated around the table this morning are representatives of twenty-two agencies of the United States government. They are members of the newly-created Inter-Agency Steering Committee on U.S.-German Contacts. The tasks of this committee are:

- to focus attention on our shared democratic values and common sense of purpose
- to consider current bilateral activities
- to publicize public and private efforts to promote contacts
- to share old ideas and consider new ones on how to improve and enhance German-American exchanges

The first meeting of our Steering Committee was held on November 22, 1982. You may have been briefed on it.

Last week the first meeting of our Working Committee was held. Participants decided to establish sub-committees with very specific interests. These subcommittees will begin meeting on a fairly frequent basis in the near future to advance the work of the Steering Committee.

Clearly emerging from both meetings was the fact that the Federal Republic and the United States already have an amazing number of on-going, substantive bilateral programs. On the U.S. side, we will strengthen and fine tune our part of the programs. And in those areas where expansion is indicated, we will do what is required.

As we move ahead this morning you will hear more about our activities.

Ambassador von Staden and I participated in a satellite radio interview conducted simultaneously in the Federal Republic and here in December. We discussed the Tricentennial and other German-American projects.

Today we all have a chance to hear from you, Mr. Ambassador, about your activities and those of your Steering Committee. Through exchanges such as this, the work of both committees undoubtedly will be improved.

At this point, however, I want to introduce Assistant Secretary of State-designate for European Affairs, Richard Burt, who is working closely with me and the Steering Committee. Mr. Burt will discuss the origins and importance of the contacts initiative.

Rick.

PROGRESS REPORT ON CONTACTS INITIATIVE

Thank you very much, Mr. State Secretary. I hate to cut the questions off, but I want to reciprocate by giving you a progress report on the Contacts Initiative on our side. As you know we have some exciting new programs underway -- if I may take just a moment to outline them.....

PRESIDENT'S YOUTH EXCHANGE INITIATIVE

Since its inception in May, the International Youth Exchange Initiative has made significant progress in securing private sector support in the U.S. Pledges are coming in and have reached the \$2.4 million mark.

Excellent working relationships with our German counterparts have been established. As a result of the Bonn Conference hosted in December by the German Ministry of Youth, Family, and Health - and of the recent Williamsburg Conference, the bilateral exchange mechanism has been put in place. Fully one-third of the first tranche agreements now being processed are for U.S.-German projects (11 out of 32.)

These are exchanges involving: journalists, political workers, social welfare groups, boys clubs, scouts, farmers, trade unionists and sports groups.

We believe we have achieved an excellent mix of organizations and interests in this first group of youth exchanges.

On the U.S. side, funding for these projects is a mix of government and private sector funds. As pledges from the private sector continue to come in, we anticipate beginning work on the next round of German/U.S. youth exchange programs before the end of the year.

THE CONGRESS--BUNDESTAG EXCHANGE PROGRAM

The U.S. and FRG legislatures have passed resolutions indicating support for this imaginative program, which envisages annual exchanges of 500 teenagers from each country to be sponsored by our congressmen and parliamentarians.

We have provided seed money to one of our leading institutions -- Youth for Understanding -- to begin laying the groundwork for this program and are now putting together a funding package which we hope will allow the first exchangees to be selected for the 1984 school year. We share your enthusiasm for this program and see it as a fitting memorial to the Tricentennial Year and as a major element of our youth exchange activities.

Clearly a program of this magnitude and importance requires careful preparation. But we hope to have things sufficiently in place in the coming months so that our Presidents can together announce the program officially in October.

U.S. CONGRESS - BUNDESTAG STAFF EXCHANGES

There is a need in both our countries for better understanding of the domestic politics of the other. One way to achieve this is through exchange of Congressional and Bundestag staffers. A year ago a Bundestag staffer came to Washington and proposed the idea, and this year U.S.I.A., working through the American Council of Young Political Leaders, will undertake the first staff exchange.

Six Congressional staffers will visit the Federal Republic in April. These will be evenly divided between the House and Senate, Democrats and Republicans, committee staffs and personal staffs. They will visit Berlin first, then spend a week in Bonn, where each visitor will be assigned to the office of a Bundestag member or staffer. The following week they will travel to the home constituencies of their Bundestag hosts.

In May six Bundestag staffers and an escort will come here. They will each spend a week working on the House side, a week on the Senate side, and then go to their hosts' home districts during Memorial Day Recess.

We have high hopes that this program will raise awareness in both our countries' legislative institutions.

OTHER PROGRAMS

ACYPL also is administering two other exchange programs with the FRG for the Agency. Four or possibly six U.S. young political leaders, plus an escort, will travel to the FRG from February 26 - March 7 to observe the parliamentary elections. They will be part of a group of about two dozen members of the Atlantic Association of Young Political Leaders from several NATO countries invited by their German counterparts. They will visit Berlin, Bonn, Frankfurt and Mainz.

In the Fall, ten German state legislators, plus an escort, will come here for two weeks. They will visit Washington, Pennsylvania, Colorado and California. The visit will tie in with Tricentennial Year activities.

EXCHANGE OF JOURNALISTS

USIA is planning a study tour to the Federal Republic for "grass roots political journalists" from smaller towns and cities, or from small newspapers in large American cities. The exchange would be patterned along the lines of our State Legislators program.

Twelve to fourteen young journalists will go to Berlin in July as part of Berlin's "American Summer '83" program, and they will participate in a seminar with their German counterparts from July 11-13. Afterwards, they will travel with their individual hosts to various parts of the Federal Republic; will assemble in Munich July 18 and together visit Brussels and the institutions located there.

The German side will send a comparable delegation here in 1984. It is expected that the Atlantik Bruecke (Atlantic Brewka) will work with our administering organization, the American Council of Young Political Leaders.

OTHER EXCHANGES INVOLVING JOURNALISTS

USIA also facilitates the visits of other journalists coming here under the Voluntary Visitors Program.

For example, twenty journalism students of the Hamburg School of Journalism, will visit here from June 20 to July 2.

Tricentennial Overview

Despite the late start in organizing for the Tricentennial, tremendous progress has been made. President Reagan issued a Tricentennial proclamation. The Congress passed a Joint Resolution (S.J. Res. 260) which recognized the Tricentennial and legally established the Presidential Commission for the German-American Tricentennial. The Commission is chaired by Richard Allen. The President charged me with getting this going and I am his personal representative on the Commission. The Commission has formed a fund-raising foundation, headed by major American industrial and commercial leaders. My agency has provided a task force of experienced officers to act as the Commission staff. The Commission is headquartered in buildings facing the White House.

Tricentennial Events in the United States

Local organizers throughout the country have shown tremendous enthusiasm and initiative. I experienced this first-hand a few weeks ago when I participated in the opening of a year-long series of Tricentennial events in Cincinnati, Ohio.

Thus far, we know that at least two-thirds of the states and the District of Columbia have planned Tricentennial events.

An important activity of the Commission is publication of a monthly newsletter. This serves as a vehicle for keeping track of planned events, promoting new events, and sharing information among organizers.

The full Tricentennial Commission will have its first meeting on March 4. During the meeting the Postal Service design for the Tricentennial postage stamp will be unveiled. Actual issuance of the stamp will be in May in both countries.

Another important element of the Tricentennial is cultural exchange and exchange of persons. We fully expect that some exchanges initiated this year will continue into the future, especially the President's International Youth Exchange Initiative and the Congress-Bundestag Exchange.

Looking Ahead

The visits of Vice President Bush to Krefeld in June and of President Carstens to the United States in October will attest in highly visible ways to top-level interest in the Tricentennial. It will be important to have close and effective liaison between our two sides in planning these activities. We must use these visits to strengthen the existing strong bonds of friendship which unite our countries.

STEERING COMMITTEE

Besides the many projects already mentioned, Secretary of State Shultz established this group, the Inter-Agency Steering Committee on U.S.-German Contacts, in October. The goal of the Committee is to increase and enhance institutional and personal contacts between the two nations.

In its first meeting on November 22, the Committee considered bilateral activities currently being carried on by the 22 Federal agencies represented. To follow up, each agency compiled a written report on bilateral activities and began to identify those that could be designated Tricentennial programs. The sheer number and variety of contacts already underway is most impressive.

After the holidays, the Steering Committee resumed its work. We named an Executive Director -- Alex Wise -- who had taken a keen interest in the contacts initiative from his former position in Senator Heinz' office. We also formed a Steering Committee Working Group.

The first meeting of the Working Group took place on February 7. In order to do its work better, the Working Group decided to organize itself into five subcommittees: on Alliance Affairs, Economics and Trade, Science and Technology, Culture and Education, and Domestic Affairs. We received progress reports on the agencies' Tricentennial activities. We identified some themes, such as the environment, energy, and positive uses of science that resonate both in America and in Germany, and can help give focus and direction to the contacts initiative. And we identified specific upcoming events that have potential for the Tricentennial.

Following on the heels of the Working Group meeting, today's Steering Committee meeting is extremely valuable. It has given us an opportunity to hear what you on the German side are doing, and to see whether we are going in the right direction.

The next phase of Steering Committee work will be the first round of subcommittee meetings beginning in the last week of February. After today's meeting, we can develop specific plans of action in the subcommittees with greater confidence.

Our future plans include the possibility of establishing an Advisory Committee composed of nongovernmental persons interested in U.S. German Affairs. The purpose of the Advisory Committee would be to help coordinate the efforts of government and private organizations engaged in U.S.-German contacts.

Our aim is to improve relations with the Federal Republic far beyond the Tricentennial year.

The initiatives I have just described are only part of the picture. Much more is going on in and out of government.

Now I'd like to open up the meeting for discussion. I encourage anyone who wishes to comment on what I have said or to tell us about what his or her agency is doing.

MEMORANDUM

February 8, 1983

To: Interagency Steering Committee on U.S. - German Contacts

From: Richard T. Conroy, Deputy Director, Office of International Activities

Through: Kennedy B. Schmertz, ^BDirector, Office of International Activities, Smithsonian Institution

Subject: Smithsonian activities with Germany

Reference: Telephone request from Mr. Lloyd Hagen

Part I of this report is a list of activities at various Smithsonian bureaux, during the Tricentennial Year and beyond, that involve German subjects or museum collections. Part II is a list of Smithsonian recommendations to the Tricentennial Commission and the Interagency Steering Committee.

PART I

1. CONTEMPORARY GERMAN TEXTILE ART

The Smithsonian Institution Traveling Exhibition Service (S.I.T.E.S.) is circulating to museums in the United States an exhibition of contemporary West German textile art organized by Dirk Holger at the International Design Center in Berlin. Artists included in the exhibition are: Esther Deubner, Christel and Heinz Diekmann, Inge Hartmann-Hager, Hanns Herpich, Lieselotte Hofmeister, Dirk Holger, Sebastian Holzhuber, Imrich Hron, Elfie Knoche-Wendel, Anneliese Konrat, Anka Kroehnke, Giesela Leitner, Gudrun Muesse-Florin, Dorothea Reese-Heim, Hilla Seelig, Inga Wiedemann, Minka Zimmermann, and Monica Schefold. This exhibition opened in February of 1982 at the Textile Museum in Washington. For the Tricentennial months, the schedule is the following: September 11 to October 10, 1982, Tucson Museum of Art; October 30 to November 28, El Paso Museum of Art; December 18 to January 16, 1983,

Dane Hansen Memorial Museum, Logan, Kansas; February 5 to March 6, Museum of Art, Science and Industry, Bridgeport, Connecticut; March 26 to April 24 (not booked); May 14 to June 12, D.D. Patty Museum of Art, Columbus, Mississippi; July 2 to 31, Columbus Museum of Art; August 20 to September 18, (not booked); October 8 to November 6, Haggin Museum, Stockton, California; and November 26 to December 25, Neville Public Museum, Greenbay, Wisconsin.

2. THE MUSES FLEE HITLER

Publication date for The Muses Flee Hitler is set for March 10, 1983. This will be a volume of essays written for the colloquium of the same name, held by the Office of Smithsonian Symposia and Seminars in 1980. This colloquium, held at the conclusion of the Einstein Centennial, concerned European intellectuals who found refuge in the United States and the ways in which they changed American culture. The publisher is the Smithsonian Institution Press.

3. THE SMITHSONIAN ASSOCIATES

The Smithsonian Associates has applied to the Tricentennial Commission for a grant to subsidize a number of activities, including a film series presenting the work of German film makers in America; a lecture series on modern Germany; and other seminars and programs now being developed. An exhibition, GERMANS IN AMERICA - 300 YEARS OF IMMIGRATION - 1683 - 1983 will also be presented in the Lounge of the Smithsonian Castle, opening March 22, 1983, for a 3 week showing.

4. INTERNATIONALE GARTENBAU AUSSTELLUNG

The Smithsonian is participating in the IV Internationale Gartenbau Ausstellung in Munchen-April 26 to October 9, 1983. This \$175,000 project, which involves the construction of an American Victorian-style garden, is entirely supported by private contributions. The exhibition is expected to draw 8 to 10 million visitors, and the Smithsonian presentation will be the centerpiece of American Week, June 11 through 17. Other American Week presentations will be the performance of the U.S. Third Army Band and a reception at the Antiquarium in the Koenigliche Residenz under the sponsorship of Franz Josef and Karl and Honore Wamsler (Sud-Chem AG.)

5. BUILDING BROOKLYN BRIDGE -- THE ENGINEERING AND CONSTRUCTION, 1867-1883

The Smithsonian's National Museum of American History plans to open an exhibition commemorating the hundredth anniversary of the completion of the Brooklyn Bridge, designed by John A. Roebling, one of the 19th Century's most prominent German-Americans. The exhibition will remain at the Smithsonian until early fall, then travel in the United States under SITES sponsorship.

6. GERMAN PLAYING CARDS .

The Smithsonian's Cooper-Hewitt Museum (in New York City) is planning to present an exhibition of playing cards from the Deutschen Spielkarten Museum of Leinfelden, Baden-Wuerttemberg, to open during the last week of September, 1983.

(THE FOLLOWING ACTIVITIES WILL OCCUR AFTER THE SCHEDULED CLOSE OF THE TRICENTENNIAL YEAR, OR DO NOT NOW HAVE A DATE SET:)

7. ANNI ALBERS EXHIBITION

The Smithsonian's Renwick Gallery will open an exhibition of the weaving of Anni Albers who, with her late husband Josef, fled Nazi Germany to settle at Black Mountain, North Carolina. The exhibition is to open on Anni's 85th birthday, June 12, 1984. A video tape will be made of an interview with Anni Albers, and may be available somewhat ahead of the exhibition opening.

8. MAXIMILIAN AND BODMER EXHIBITION

The Smithsonian's National Museum of Natural History plans to open in January of 1985, an exhibition of the Maximilian and Bodmer Expedition. The exhibition will include Bodmer's watercolors of American Indians, notebooks from the expedition, and objects collected and taken back to Germany by Prince Maximilian.

9. PRESTELE BOTANICAL ILLUSTRATIONS

The Smithsonian is planning the publication of illustrations by German immigrant Prestele from the 1840s. The publication date has not yet been set, and depends to some extent upon the availability of funding.

(THE FOLLOWING ACTIVITY INVOLVES THE WOODROW WILSON INTERNATIONAL CENTER FOR SCHOLARS (WWICS) WHICH IS A PART OF THE SMITHSONIAN BUT UNDER SEPARATE ADMINISTRATION:)

10. CONFERENCE ON GERMAN-AMERICAN RELATIONS

WWICS plans to hold a small, high level conference (about 40 people) on German-American relations, September 22-23, 1983. USIA Director Charles Wick is taking part in this conference. (PLEASE NOTE THAT THIS CONFERENCE IS NOT OPEN TO THE PUBLIC)

PART II

The following are Smithsonian recommendations regarding actions that the Tricentennial Commission or the Interagency Steering Committee might take that would be helpful to the Smithsonian's German exchanges:

1. THE MUSES FLEE HITLER (Part I, item 2)

The Office of Smithsonian Symposia and Seminars is looking for ways to publicize this volume. The original colloquium enjoyed considerable support from the West German Embassy. Tricentennial Commission participation might be a possibility and might be discussed with OSSS.

2. SMITHSONIAN ASSOCIATES PROGRAMS (Part I, item 3)

Janet Solinger, Director of the Associates, is already in touch with the Tricentennial Commission regarding funds essential to the Associates' German programs.

3. INTERNATIONALE GARTENBAU AUSTELLUNG (Part I, item 4)

The cost of the Smithsonian's garden presentation in Munich is approximately \$175,000. Of this amount, the Smithsonian has raised about \$100,000. We are having problems finding the remaining \$75,000, which is to include a 13' x 16' x 12' greenhouse that we had until this week expected to be donated by an American craft union. We would like for the Tricentennial Commission to consider this project as a possible use of funds it might raise, and we plan to provide full information on the project. In addition, Otto Haas

and John J. McCloy (who we understand are Tricentennial Commission members) should be generally familiar with the garden show project.

4. GERMAN PLAYING CARD EXHIBITION (Part I, item 6)

The Cooper-Hewitt Museum has made previous unsuccessful attempts to borrow this important German playing card collection, when it was in the hands of a private dealer for sale. It has recently been purchased by the city of Leinfelden, however, and Cooper-Hewitt plans to be in touch with the museum immediately (the decision to go ahead with the playing card exhibition was made only last Friday when another exhibition fell through). If any difficulties are encountered in obtaining permission for the loan, Tricentennial Commission assistance might be very useful.

5. MAXIMILIAN AND BODMER EXHIBITION (Part I, item 8)

Many of the objects needed for this exhibition are in museum collections stored in Berlin. The organizers of the exhibition have encountered some difficulty in obtaining agreement for the loan of this material. Perhaps the Tricentennial Commission could use its good offices to obtain this permission.

6. PRESTELE BOTANICAL ILLUSTRATIONS (Part I, item 9)

Publication of this volume is expected to cost about \$100,000. The Smithsonian Press appears to have sources for about \$70,000 of this amount. Help from the Tricentennial Commission, either by direct contribution or assistance to Smithsonian fund-raising efforts for the remaining \$30,000 would be very helpful.

(TRICENTENNIAL COMMISSION OR INTERAGENCY STEERING COMMITTEE ASSISTANCE THAT WOULD BE OF GENERAL USE TO GERMAN EXCHANGES OR SMITHSONIAN PROGRAMS:)

7. TRICENTENNIAL YEAR

The Commission should consider extension of the Tricentennial year for the year following the 6th of October, 1983. This has been done before (eg. the Gandhi Centennial) and would provide more

time for museums to respond to Tricentennial needs. Having another 20 months would still not be enough to do a proper job of it, but more could be done than is now possible.

8. MUSEUM EXCHANGES

It has been suggested that a binational meeting of American and German museum professionals would be useful, but this would seem to duplicate exchange opportunities already offered by the International Council of Museums. However, if there should be funds raised by the Tricentennial Commission that are not expended for Tricentennial Year programs, they could very usefully endow a program of direct museum curator exchanges. There are a number of similar American and German museum collections whose curators could exchange places. Such exchanges would enable each curator to become familiar with large quantities of new scholarly material, and to become experienced in techniques of museology in the other country. It has also been our experience that close scholarly contacts of this sort spark career-long collaboration without further cost, but with tremendous benefit to the scholars involved. Since West Germany does not have serious foreign exchange problems and salaries are comparable, it is probable that participating institutions would be able to continue salaries and the fund need only provide the framework and pay travel and relocation expenses. Such a project would of course require careful examination, but we commend it to the Tricentennial Commission's consideration.



OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF DEFENSE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20301

7 FEB 1983

In reply refer to:
I-05465/83

INTERNATIONAL
SECURITY POLICY

MEMORANDUM FOR THE WORKING COMMITTEE ON US-GERMAN CONTACTS

SUBJECT: US-German Relations

1. Because the Department of Defense (DoD) is not a monolithic agency but a collection of many different organizational elements, implementation of the two initiatives to improve US-German relations--celebration of the Tricentennial and improving US-German contacts--depends to a large extent on getting in place a centralized organizational structure to manage and oversee the two initiatives. A memorandum is now being staffed for Secretary Weinberger's signature which, if approved, would designate two executive agents in DoD to act on his behalf in implementing the two initiatives, both in the US and in Germany. Once the structure is in place, we would approach the Federal Ministry of Defense in Bonn about establishing a more formal structure between our two ministries to help implement these initiatives. Secretary Weinberger would continue to be represented at the Interagency Steering and Working Committee meetings by the office of the Under Secretary of Defense for Policy, supported, as needed, by representatives from the two executive agents.

2. Meanwhile, DoD is already becoming involved in Tricentennial activities:

- DoD has lent support to a German private effort to mount a Thomas Nast exhibition in Washington prior to a US-wide tour.
- We are encouraging DoD elements to put the Tricentennial label on existing programs. This will be done, for example, at performances in Germany this year of the US Air Force Thunderbirds.

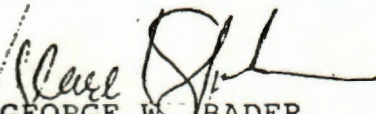
3. With respect to the other and longer-term initiative to improve US-German relations, we regard the word "contact" as too imprecise and the emphasis on exchange programs, while important, too narrow. We believe the Interagency Steering Committee should make clear that its task is to address the full range of activities to improve German-American relations. Perhaps the Committee itself should be renamed the "Interagency Steering Committee on US-German Relations." A list of the activities would include exchanges, visits, media (TV, radio, press), training programs, school textbooks, and other educational materials, community relations and speeches, conferences, symposia, and seminars. There are no doubt others.

4. Improving German-American relations over the longer-term will mean continuing some existing activities, improving others that are less effective, and devising new programs.

- Exchanges. The US Army has a very effective program for exchanging combat units with the German Army. This might be expanded. One area that should be looked at is an exchange program with German reserve units. Since these reserve units include many influential German civilian leaders, the payoff in improving relations could be substantial.
- Visits. Most elements of DoD engage in an extensive exchange of visits with Germany. These include officials from both legislative and executive branches of government, the media, academia, and the business community. An effort is being made to insure the more effective use of official visitors, as, for example, in meeting with legislators who disagree with certain Executive Branch policies and make our defense relations more difficult.
- Media. DoD has Stars & Stripes and the Armed Forces Network in Germany that reach a large audience, both US and German. They can be used not only to give wide publicity to Tricentennial events, but also to improve relations over the longer-term. One effective activity has been to have Secretary Weinberger meet with the editors and boards of important newspapers when he travels abroad. At home, DoD makes a major effort to keep the German media adequately informed.
- Schools. The FRG will furnish US teachers working in the DoD Dependent School (DoDDS) system in Germany with materials designed to further German-American relations. Ambassador Burns has suggested that DoDDS make the teaching of the German language and culture compulsory. This can be looked into. The Steering Committee should, if it is not already doing so, address the larger problem of textbooks in US and German schools and what is being done to improve the balance of their presentation of recent history and their treatment of the other country. This raises the broader problem of the decline of interest in and the study of history and the humanities in general. Can anything be done about this?
- Community Relations. The relationship between US Forces in Germany and the German population is a major factor in the overall relationship between the two countries. Recognizing this, DoD and US Forces in Germany have extensive community relations programs. These encourage US personnel to become active, participating members of the community and emphasize the need for personal contact and communication in furthering personal and community relations. These programs can be looked into to see if

they can be improved. To help combat racial discrimination and terrorism, we are encouraging German authorities to make strong public statements condemning these two threats.

- Speeches/Conferences/Seminars. DoD officials participate in a wide variety of meetings of this type. There is probably little room for improvement in this area.

for 
GEORGE W. BADER
Deputy Principal Director
European & NATO Policy, ISP

RECEIVED 07 MAR 83 14

TO CLARK FROM WISE, H

DOCDATE 04 MAR 83

KEYWORDS: GERMANY F R
IG

NATO
MINUTES

WICK, C
VON STADEN, BERNDT

SUBJECT: MINUTES OF 16 FEB 1983 STEERING COMM ON US / GERMAN CONTACTS

ACTION: FOR RECORD PURPOSES DUE: STATUS C FILES PA *WH*

FOR ACTION

FOR CONCURRENCE

FOR INFO

FORTIER

KRAEMER

MYER

DOBRIANSKY

WHEELER

BOVERIE

COMMENTS

REF# LOG 8300960 NSCIFID (H / H)

ACTION OFFICER (S)	ASSIGNED	ACTION REQUIRED	DUE	COPIES TO

DISPATCH _____ W/ATTCH FILE _____ (C)

30--

TO DIRECTOR, FBI
FROM SAC, NEW YORK
SUBJECT: [Illegible]

RE: [Illegible]
DATE: [Illegible]

RE: [Illegible]

FOR THE DIRECTOR, FBI
FROM SAC, NEW YORK
SUBJECT: [Illegible]

FOR THE DIRECTOR, FBI
FOR CONGRESSIONAL
FOR THE DIRECTOR, FBI
FOR THE DIRECTOR, FBI
FOR THE DIRECTOR, FBI
FOR THE DIRECTOR, FBI
FOR THE DIRECTOR, FBI
FOR THE DIRECTOR, FBI

LOG 8800000
DATE: [Illegible]

ACTION OFFICER (S) ASSIGNED
ACTION OFFICER (S) ASSIGNED
ACTION OFFICER (S) ASSIGNED

DATE: [Illegible]

WHITE HOUSE
CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING WORKSHEET

CD 054-02

- O - OUTGOING
- H - INTERNAL
- I - INCOMING

Date Correspondence Received (YY/MM/DD) 83,04,25

Name of Correspondent: Henry Wallace

MI Mail Report User Codes: (A) _____ (B) _____ (C) _____

Subject: Writer urges that Rudolf Hess now 89, be released from jail.

ROUTE TO:		ACTION	DISPOSITION		
Office/Agency	(Staff Name)	Action Code	Tracking Date YY/MM/DD	Type of Response	Completion Date YY/MM/DD
	C. Glea	CS	83,04,25	AH	A 83,05,24
	✓ D. S.	D	83,04,28		C 83,05,17

ACTION CODES:

- A - Appropriate Action
- C - Comment/Recommendation
- D - Draft Response
- F - Furnish Fact Sheet to be used as Enclosure
- I - Info Copy Only/No Action Necessary
- R - Direct Reply w/Copy
- S - For Signature
- X - Interim Reply

DISPOSITION CODES:

- A - Answered
- B - Non-Special Referral
- C - Completed
- S - Suspended

FOR OUTGOING CORRESPONDENCE:

- Type of Response = Initials of Signer
- Code = "A"
- Completion Date = Date of Outgoing

Comments: NSC TD 8303134

Keep this worksheet attached to the original incoming letter.
 Send all routing updates to Central Reference (Room 75, OEOP).
 Always return completed correspondence record to Central Files.
 Refer questions about the correspondence tracking system to Central Reference, ext. 2590.

RECORDS MANAGEMENT ONLY

CLASSIFICATION SECTION

No. of Additional Correspondents: _____ Media: L Individual Codes: 4000 _____

Prime Subject Code: CD 054-02 Secondary Subject Codes: JL 003 _____

PRESIDENTIAL REPLY

Code	Date	Comment	Form
C	_____	Time: _____	P- _____
DSP	_____	Time: _____	Media: _____

SIGNATURE CODES:

- CPn - Presidential Correspondence**
 - n - 0 - Unknown
 - n - 1 - Ronald Wilson Reagan
 - n - 2 - Ronald Reagan
 - n - 3 - Ron
 - n - 4 - Dutch
 - n - 5 - Ron Reagan
 - n - 6 - Ronald
 - n - 7 - Ronnie

- CLn - First Lady's Correspondence**
 - n - 0 - Unknown
 - n - 1 - Nancy Reagan
 - n - 2 - Nancy
 - n - 3 - Mrs. Ronald Reagan

- CBn - Presidential & First Lady's Correspondence**
 - n - 1 - Ronald Reagan - Nancy Reagan
 - n - 2 - Ron - Nancy

MEDIA CODES:

- B - Box/package
- C - Copy
- D - Official document
- G - Message
- H - Handcarried
- L - Letter
- M - Mailgram
- O - Memo
- P - Photo
- R - Report
- S - Sealed
- T - Telegram
- V - Telephone
- X - Miscellaneous
- Y - Study

May 24, 1983

Dear Mr. Wallace:

Thank you for your letter to President Reagan about Rudolf Hess.

The United States government believes, as do the British and French, that Mr. Hess should be released for humanitarian reasons. Over the past decade we have made repeated representations to the Soviet Union to agree to Mr. Hess's release. Each time the Soviet reply has been negative.

It is not possible for the United States, or even the three Western powers acting together, to free Mr. Hess without Soviet concurrence. The international agreements governing his confinement were signed by all four governments and unanimous agreement is needed to change them.

Despite the fact that we have not been successful in obtaining Soviet consent to the release of Mr. Hess, we will persist in our efforts. In the meantime, we have taken and will continue to take appropriate measures to ensure that Mr. Hess is as comfortable as possible and has proper medical attention.

Sincerely,

Anne Higgins
Special Assistant to the President
and Director of Correspondence

Mr. Henry G. S. Wallace, Jr.
315 East 86 Street
New York, NY 10028

AVH/DOS/PAG/KRS/jfc-AVHMAN

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

May 17, 1983

MEMORANDUM FOR SALLY KELLEY

FROM: ADM JOHN M. POINDEXTER 

SUBJECT: R. Hess Release from Prison

Forwarded herewith is a proposed draft letter response to Mr. Wallace's request. This proposed response has been coordinated with the Department of State and appropriate officers in the NSC staff.

Attachment



3134

UNCLASSIFIED

(Classification)

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT
TRANSMITTAL FORM

S/S 8313063

Date May 6, 1983

For: Mr. William P. Clark
National Security Council
The White House

Reference:

To: Helene von Damm From: Mr. Henry G.S. Wallace

Date: April 22, 1983 Subject: Writer urges that Rudolf
Hess be released from prison.

WH Referral Dated: April 28, 1983 NSC ID# 138558
(if any)

_____ The attached item was sent directly to the
Department of State.

Action Taken:

- X A draft reply is attached.
- _____ A draft reply will be forwarded.
- _____ A translation is attached.
- _____ An information copy of a direct reply is attached.
- _____ We believe no response is necessary for the reason
cited below.
- _____ The Department of State has no objection to the
proposed travel.
- _____ Other.

Remarks:

Charles Hill
Charles Hill
Executive Secretary

UNCLASSIFIED

(Classification)

Suggested Reply:

Dear Mr. Wallace:

Thank you for your letter expressing your concern about Rudolf Hess.

The United States government believes, as do the British and French, that Mr. Hess should be released for humanitarian reasons. He is now 89 years old and has been imprisoned for more than 30 years. Over the past decade we have made repeated representations to the Soviet Union to agree to Mr. Hess's release. Each time the Soviet reply has been negative.

It is not possible for the United States, or even the three Western powers acting together, to free Mr. Hess without Soviet concurrence. The international agreements governing his confinement were signed by all four governments and unanimous agreement is needed to change them.

Despite the fact that we have so far not been successful in obtaining Soviet consent to the release of Mr. Hess, we will persist in our efforts. In the meantime, we have taken and will continue to take appropriate measures to ensure that Mr. Hess is as comfortable as possible and has proper medical attention.

Sincerely,

Mr. Henry G. S. Wallace, Jr.,
315 East 86 Street,
New York, New York.

MEMORANDUM

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR ADM JOHN M. POINDEXTER

FROM: ^{has} WALTER RAYMOND, JR.

SUBJECT: Release of R. Hess from Prison

Attached at Tab I is a memo to Sally Kelley transmitting a draft letter response to Mr. Wallace's request. Request you sign and forward the attached memorandum.

Recommendation.

That you sign the attached memorandum.

Agree ✓ [Signature] Disagree _____

^{OK} Lenczowski, ^{OK} Dobriansky, ^{OK} Robinson and ^{OK} Blair concur.

Attachment

Tab I Letter to Sally Kelley with proposed draft

RECEIVED 07 MAY 83 11

TO CLARK

FROM HILL, C

DOCDATE 06 MAY 83

WALLACE, HENRY

22 APR 83

KEYWORDS: HUMAN RIGHTS

USSR

HESS, RUDOLF

SUBJECT: REQUEST THAT HESS BR RELEASED FM PRISON

ACTION: PREPARE MEMO WHEELER TO KELLEY DUE: 10 MAY 83 STATUS S FILES

FOR ACTION

FOR CONCURRENCE

FOR INFO

RAYMOND

~~LENCZOWSKI~~

~~ROBINSON~~

MYER

~~DOBRIANSKY~~

BLAIR

STEARMAN

COMMENTS

REF# 8313063

LOG

NSCIFID

(M /)

ACTION OFFICER (S)	ASSIGNED	ACTION REQUIRED	DUE	COPIES TO
	<i>c</i>	<i>5/17</i>	<i>Powdexter's memo to Kelley</i>	<i>WR, cc</i>

DISPATCH *ed 5/17 mn*

W/ATTCH FILE *WR* (C) *W*

8313063

T H E W H I T E H O U S E O F F I C E

REFERRAL

APRIL 28, 1983

TO: DEPARTMENT OF STATE

ACTION REQUESTED:

DRAFT REPLY FOR SIGNATURE OF WHITE HOUSE STAFF MEMBER

DESCRIPTION OF INCOMING:

ID: 138558

MEDIA: LETTER, DATED APRIL 22, 1983

TO: HELENE VON DAMM

FROM: MR. HENRY G. S. WALLACE JR.
315 EAST 86 STREET
NEW YORK NY 10028

SUBJECT: WRITER URGES THAT RUDOLF HESS, NOW 89, BE
RELEASED FROM JAIL

PROMPT ACTION IS ESSENTIAL -- IF REQUIRED ACTION HAS NOT BEEN
TAKEN WITHIN 9 WORKING DAYS OF RECEIPT, PLEASE TELEPHONE THE
UNDERSIGNED AT 456-7486.

RETURN CORRESPONDENCE, WORKSHEET AND COPY OF RESPONSE
(OR DRAFT) TO:
AGENCY LIAISON, ROOM 91, THE WHITE HOUSE

SALLY KELLEY
DIRECTOR OF AGENCY LIAISON
PRESIDENTIAL CORRESPONDENCE

*Received in 315-I
4/27 at 3:10 pm (C&J)*

8313063

HENRY G. S. WALLACE JR.
315 East 86 Street
New York, NY 10028
22 April 1983

Ms. Helene von Damm
Deputy Assistant to the President

138558

Dear Ms. von Damm:

By way of introduction, if you will excuse some preliminary irrelevant words, I had the pleasure of talking with you over the telephone briefly a few years ago when I was in Los Angeles on a trip from New York. You were then in the office on Wilshire Blvd., and I conveyed a message from Ted Jennings. Unfortunately, however, I did not have time to stop by the office on your invitation.

The purpose of this note is to ask your help in getting a message through to President Reagan, and I hope you will forgive my proceeding in this way, because it is the only effective way I know of.

The message, which concerns Rudolf Hess, is enclosed herewith supplemented by a photocopy from the Congressional Record of remarks by Congressman Larry McDonald. A copy of these for you is also enclosed.

Thank you for your attention.

Sincerely,
Henry Wallace

HENRY G. S. WALLACE JR.
315 East 86 Street
New York, NY 10028

22 April 1983

President Ronald Reagan
The White House

Dear Mr. President:

I have asked Helene von Damm to deliver this letter to you, because it seems like the only sure way of getting a message through.

The message concerns Rudolf Hess, who will be 89 in 4 days: Would you, as an act of Christian mercy, see what you can do to get Hess out of prison — using whatever means and, if necessary, whatever pretext you think best — despite the intention of the Soviets to keep him there until he dies?

Enclosed is a photocopy from the Congressional Record of remarks by Congressman Larry McDonald, in case this might be of help to you.

Thank you, Mr. President, for your attention.

Respectfully,
Henry Wallace

HENRY G. S. WALLACE JR.

315 East 86 Street

New York, NY 10028

22 April 1983

President Ronald Reagan
The White House

Dear Mr. President:

I have asked Helene von Damm to deliver this letter to you, because it seems like the only sure way of getting a message through.

The message concerns Rudolf Hess, who will be 89 in 4 days: Would you, as an act of Christian mercy, see what you can do to get Hess out of prison — using whatever means and, if necessary, whatever pretext you think best — despite the intention of the Soviets to keep him there until he dies?

Enclosed is a photocopy from the Congressional Record of remarks by Congressman Larry McDonald, in case this might be of help to you.

Thank you, Mr. President, for your attention.

Respectfully,

Henry Wallace

tional arms to deter Soviet adventurism;

It would head off the frightening prospect of an unchecked nuclear arms race; and

It would keep open the lines of communication between the two superpowers at a time when such a dialog is essential.

Let there be no mistake regarding the character of the people with whom we must deal. The Soviet Union continues to be a global predator, snapping up any opportunity to exploit perceived weaknesses in the posture of the West, intimidating the Poles and other East European nations, and perpetrating international muggings such as the continuing brutalization of the people of Afghanistan.

Moreover, Soviet imperialism has always been accompanied by an unprincipled eagerness to employ duplicity and deceit in the pursuit of its ambitions.

None of this diminishes the reality of an ongoing need for strategic restraint. It does underscore the requirement that any negotiated arms control agreement with the Soviets must be verifiable through modern means of surveillance and independent inspection.

Mr. Speaker, President Reagan must decide whether arms control agreements will play an important role in his policy of bolstering our Nation's security. The administration has already demonstrated the qualities of firmness, consistency, and hard bargaining which are necessary for the achievement of a responsible arms agreement. It is to be hoped that those qualities will soon be brought to bear in a new round of strategic arms control negotiations. ●

RUDOLF HESS—POLITICAL PRISONER NO. 1—PART I

HON. LARRY McDONALD

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, July 31, 1981

● Mr. McDONALD. Mr. Speaker, there has been throughout the Free World a growing concern for and appreciation of human rights and justice. There is a mounting awareness of the dangers of excessive political power. There is one case, however, that cries out for justice in a voice stronger than all the rest. That is the case of prisoner No. 7 in Spandau Prison, Rudolf Hess.

A review of the Hess case must be read without prejudice, for only the dispassionate mind can follow this tale of world barbarism in a climate saturated with propaganda. Honorable men in America, England, and Europe have expressed the view that Rudolf Hess should be released from prison so that he may live out his life with his family. This release, they feel, is not only humane but just.

It should be pointed out in passing that periodically in Germany today much is made in the news media over activities of neo-Nazi groups. In Germany, such groups are as small as they are comical, with their occasional paramilitary exercises. Such groups have their counterparts in the United States; they are equally comical and have a miniscule impact upon American society and Government. Yet such silly little neo-Nazi groups play a major role with certain elements of the news media.

In the skilled hands of certain media types, these extremist groups are used to smear the legitimate concerns of honorable men and women. That is, the fact that these tiny groups favor the release of Hess is used to imply that anyone who wishes to see justice done in the Hess case is a secret neo-Nazi. That is untrue.

Those whose minds are clouded by propaganda and whose knowledge of history is dependent upon old World War II movies on the television late shows need not read further. None is so blind as he who will not see. This is true in the amazing story of Rudolf Hess, a story of monumental injustice.

Can it be that this injustice is being continued to protect certain high-level wartime leaders? Is Hess a prisoner of the treason of diplomats—a treason against civilization?

Unless death intervenes, October 1, 1981, will mark completion of Rudolf Hess' 15th year as the sole inmate of Spandau Prison in Berlin. These 15 years of solitude lie heavily upon the previous 25 years of imprisonment. On May 10 of this year, Hess had endured 40 continuous years of captivity. He is now 87 years old.

The U.S. Government participates in this protracted torment of a very old man. Our Government's explanation is that we can not help ourselves, because the Soviet Government wishes to continue the torment as long as possible.

Surely this is an excuse unworthy of a great nation.

Few Americans have even an inaccurate notion of who Rudolf Hess is, and virtually none have any accurate notion of why he has been imprisoned all this time, much less why the U.S. Army must still detail American troops to prevent his release.

Rudolf Hess was born in Alexandria, Egypt, on April 26, 1894. His father was a prosperous German merchant, his upbringing comfortably middle class, his education directed toward having him follow a career in commerce. Before his basic dislike of this prospect could cause family problems, World War I intervened; Hess volunteered. After being repeatedly wounded in ground combat, he was commissioned and assigned to the flying corps.

After the war, as a veteran in a Germany crushed by military defeat compounded by the notorious Versailles Treaty and by determined Bolshevik

efforts to exploit the condition of the nation, Hess returned to his studies. Abandoning commerce, he studied history, economics, and political science at Munich University. The professor who was to influence him most profoundly was Karl Haushofer, a world renown geographer and exponent of broad geopolitical theories.

At the same time, many veterans, Hess was appalled at what was happening to his country, and sought out groups which offered some way out of the imposed poverty, humiliation, and disorder which afflicted Germany.

In 1923, Hess encountered Adolph Hitler at one such meeting, and fell under his charismatic spell, believing that Hitler was the type of man necessary to restore Germany to its previously respected status. Hess became a devoted follower, and participated in the so-called Beer-Hall Putsch in Munich on November 8, 1923.

The failure of the attempt led Hess to seek refuge with professor Haushofer, where he was safe for a while. Eventually, however, both Hess and Hitler were sent to Landsberg Prison, Hitler with a 5-year sentence, and Hess with a sentence of 18 months.

It was here, of course, that Hitler wrote Mein Kampf. Since he did not type, Hess helped him in this and other ways, and it was through Hess that Professor Haushofer's geopolitical theories entered the book, with far-reaching consequences indeed for Haushofer.

Both Hitler and Hess were released early from Landsberg, in 1924. Hess thus became first unofficial, then official private secretary to Hitler, a title which became "personal adjutant" in 1929, and in 1933 he became officially a deputy to Hitler and Reichsminister without portfolio. He held these positions until the events of 1941.

Hess was close to Hitler as his trusted deputy, of long-standing proven loyalty. He did his best to do what Hitler wanted him to do. He never tried to escape any responsibility through the plea of "only following orders", and his flight to England in 1941 was a startling exhibition of his personal initiative. It was simply in the nature of Hess' relationship to Hitler that he carried out policy to a far larger degree than he helped to formulate it.

His actions during the 1930's were later combed over thoroughly by investigators for the International Military Tribunal at Nuremberg. Yet details of the charges of which he was found guilty appear, in retrospect, remarkably vague and even trivial. For example, Hess was ponderously convicted of having signed Germany's draft law in 1935.

Rudolf Hess maintained his friendship with Professor Haushofer and his family; he protected them from the Gestapo, because Haushofer's wife was Jewish, and his son Albrecht was rather outspokenly anti-Nazi, even

though he was employed in the German Foreign Office under Joachim Von Ribbentrop. It was either partially or entirely through the Hausshofer connection that Hess was drawn to make the flight which was the most dramatic and fateful move of his career, the event which often constitutes the sole reason why his name is remembered.

The geographic and political position of Germany, its placement between both strong powers which are active or potential enemies, and weak powers which can be used as pawns, imparts a great complexity to its foreign affairs. The political basis of the wars of Europe since Germany became a strong, unified nation in the late 19th century will be addressed at another time.

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The matter of sanity, or lack thereof, has been addressed primarily by the British. The fact is that Hess is remarkably sane, especially under the circumstances. He has been the object of the attention of nearly 200 psychiatrists during his 40 years of captivity. Some of these gentlemen were not gentlemen, either. Hess developed the feigning of amnesia to a fine art and devised other defenses against the mindbenders, and they do not like being fooled.

It is wise to keep in mind that the British, far from choosing to reveal what Hess had to say when he landed, have kept that information secret

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After his arrival in Britain, Hess never saw the Duke of Hamilton, but became the guest of British intelligence until October 1945. He was then transferred to Germany to participate involuntarily in the famous Nuremberg trials, the proceedings of the four-power International Military Tribunal.

World War II was a monument to both duplicity and brutality. Yet anyone anxious to parcel out blame should hold short, while completing a close reading of the preceding 100 years of European history, as well as the history of the world at large since 1945.

Everybody committed atrocities. Everybody engaged in treachery. Britain invented the concentration camp during the Boer War. Stalin practiced genocide more enthusiastically than Hitler—not to speak of our newfound friend in Southeast Asia, Pol Pot. The list is endless, the cynicism boundless, numbing to all sense of justice and morality.

At Nuremberg, the victors invented an ex post facto set of laws which have had but one application ever, to the losers of World War II. All of the "crimes against the peace," "war crimes," and "crimes against humanity," the three classes of crime devised for Nuremberg, have been committed enthusiastically all over the world since 1945-46, but there do not seem to have been any further indictments.

Hess was charged with all three classes of crime, and convicted only of "crimes against the peace." The specific actions included his signing of the German draft law in 1935, and his giving of a speech in support of the Hitler-Stalin Pact of August 23, 1939. The fact that every participating nation had a draft law, or that the judge representing the Soviet Government thus represented a co-signer, did not seem to have any bearing upon the proceedings. Of course, there is no question but that Hess had carried out Nazi Party policy up to the moment of his May 10 flight.

Hess and his codefendants assumed, rather reasonably, that the tribunal would do with them as it wished, and aside from being forced to attend, they had no desire or even reason to take part in the charade.

Hess was charged with the full array of Nuremberg crimes. Yet it is vital to note that, even in the charged atmosphere prevailing Hess was found innocent of "war crimes" and "crimes against humanity."

Nevertheless, Hess expected the death penalty. Life imprisonment, in Western practice, offers some glimmering hope of freedom; in Stalinist practice it did not, and to the heirs of Stalin, evidently it does not.

Senator Robert A. Taft, a strong voice of American conservatism, in 1946, commented upon the Nuremberg trials and executions as follows:

The trial of the vanquished by the victors cannot be impartial no matter how it has hedged about with the forms of justice. I question whether the hanging of those who, however despicable, were the leaders of the German people, will ever discourage the making of aggressive war, for no one makes aggressive war unless he expects to win. About this whole judgment there is the spirit of vengeance, and vengeance is seldom justice. The hanging of the eleven men convicted will be a blot on the American record which we shall long regret.

In these trials, we have accepted the Russian idea of the purpose of the trials—government policy and not justice—with little relation to the Anglo-Saxon heritage. By clothing policy in the forms of legal procedure, we may discredit the whole idea of justice.

Pope Pius XII, who knew a very great deal about the intrigues of Europe's two disastrous wars in this century, stated that:

... the uninvolved party is shocked at seeing how the victor sentences the vanquished for war crimes after the cessation of hostilities, while the victor has been guilty of similar offenses against the vanquished.

Between 1946 and 1966, almost nothing was heard of the inmates of Spandau. The book "Prisoner No. 7: Rudolf Hess," Eugene K. Bird, who was for several years the U.S. director of Spandau, reveals the round of daily life quite well. Prisoners and keepers, in such small numbers, were inevitably on rather familiar terms. In fact, they grew old together, giving the impression to the reader of a home for indigent men with higher authorities constantly struggling to negate everyone's better nature, through the enforcement of a prison regime.

Colonel Bird tried to make life as bearable as possible for the solitary old man who had been selected as a kind of human sacrifice. He says that he was also detailed to wrangle certain items of information from him, which he did, and after he had done so, his own higher authorities belatedly discovered his bending of the Soviet-style rules and sacked him. ●

tional arms to deter Soviet adventurism;

It would head off the frightening prospect of an unchecked nuclear arms race; and

It would keep open the lines of communication between the two superpowers at a time when such a dialog is essential.

Let there be no mistake regarding the character of the people with whom we must deal. The Soviet Union continues to be a global predator, snapping up any opportunity to exploit perceived weaknesses in the posture of the West, intimidating the Poles and other East European nations, and perpetrating international muggings such as the continuing brutalization of the people of Afghanistan.

Moreover, Soviet imperialism has always been accompanied by an unprincipled eagerness to employ duplicity and deceit in the pursuit of its ambitions.

None of this diminishes the reality of an ongoing need for strategic restraint. It does underscore the requirement that any negotiated arms control agreement with the Soviets must be verifiable through modern means of surveillance and independent inspection.

Mr. Speaker, President Reagan must decide whether arms control agreements will play an important role in his policy of bolstering our Nation's security. The administration has already demonstrated the qualities of firmness, consistency, and hard bargaining which are necessary for the achievement of a responsible arms agreement. It is to be hoped that those qualities will soon be brought to bear in a new round of strategic arms control negotiations. ●

* RUDOLF HESS—POLITICAL PRISONER NO. 1—PART I

HON. LARRY McDONALD

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, July 31, 1981

● Mr. McDONALD. Mr. Speaker, there has been throughout the Free World a growing concern for and appreciation of human rights and justice. There is a mounting awareness of the dangers of excessive political power. There is one case, however, that cries out for justice in a voice stronger than all the rest. That is the case of prisoner No. 7 in Spandau Prison, Rudolf Hess.

A review of the Hess case must be read without prejudice, for only the dispassionate mind can follow this tale of world barbarism in a climate saturated with propaganda. Honorable men in America, England, and Europe have expressed the view that Rudolf Hess should be released from prison so that he may live out his life with his family. This release, they feel, is not only humane but just.

It should be pointed out in passing that periodically in Germany today much is made in the news media over activities of neo-Nazi groups. In Germany, such groups are as small as they are comical, with their occasional paramilitary exercises. Such groups have their counterparts in the United States; they are equally comical and have a miniscule impact upon American society and Government. Yet such silly little neo-Nazi groups play a major role with certain elements of the news media.

In the skilled hands of certain media types, these extremist groups are used to smear the legitimate concerns of honorable men and women. That is, the fact that these tiny groups favor the release of Hess is used to imply that anyone who wishes to see justice done in the Hess case is a secret neo-Nazi. That is untrue.

Those whose minds are clouded by propaganda and whose knowledge of history is dependent upon old World War II movies on the television late shows need not read further. None is so blind as he who will not see. This is true in the amazing story of Rudolf Hess, a story of monumental injustice.

Can it be that this injustice is being continued to protect certain high-level wartime leaders? Is Hess a prisoner of the treason of diplomats—a treason against civilization?

Unless death intervenes, October 1, 1981, will mark completion of Rudolf Hess' 15th year as the sole inmate of Spandau Prison in Berlin. These 15 years of solitude lie heavily upon the previous 25 years of imprisonment. On May 10 of this year, Hess had endured 40 continuous years of captivity. He is now 87 years old.

The U.S. Government participates in this protracted torment of a very old man. Our Government's explanation is that we can not help ourselves, because the Soviet Government wishes to continue the torment as long as possible.

Surely this is an excuse unworthy of a great nation.

Few Americans have even an inaccurate notion of who Rudolf Hess is, and virtually none have any accurate notion of why he has been imprisoned all this time, much less why the U.S. Army must still detain American troops to prevent his release.

Rudolf Hess was born in Alexandria, Egypt, on April 26, 1894. His father was a prosperous German merchant, his upbringing comfortably middle class, his education directed toward having him follow a career in commerce. Before his basic dislike of this prospect could cause family problems, World War I intervened; Hess volunteered. After being repeatedly wounded in ground combat, he was commissioned and assigned to the flying corps.

After the war, as a veteran in a Germany crushed by military defeat compounded by the notorious Versailles Treaty and by determined Bolshevik

efforts to exploit the condition of the nation, Hess returned to his studies. Abandoning commerce, he studied history, economics, and political science at Munich University. The professor who was to influence him most profoundly was Karl Haushofer, a world renown geographer and exponent of broad geopolitical theories.

At the same time, many veterans, Hess was appalled at what was happening to his country, and sought out groups which offered some way out of the imposed poverty, humiliation, and disorder which afflicted Germany.

In 1923, Hess encountered Adolph Hitler at one such meeting, and fell under his charismatic spell, believing that Hitler was the type of man necessary to restore Germany to its previously respected status, Hess became a devoted follower, and participated in the so-called Beer-Hall Putsch in Munich on November 8, 1923.

The failure of the attempt led Hess to seek refuge with professor Haushofer, where he was safe for a while. Eventually, however, both Hess and Hitler were sent to Landsberg Prison, Hitler with a 5-year sentence, and Hess with a sentence of 18 months.

It was here, of course, that Hitler wrote Mein Kampf. Since he did not type, Hess helped him in this and other ways, and it was through Hess that Professor Haushofer's geopolitical theories entered the book, with far-reaching consequences indeed for Haushofer.

Both Hitler and Hess were released early from Landsberg, in 1924. Hess thus became first unofficial, then official private secretary to Hitler, a title which became "personal adjutant" in 1929, and in 1933 he became officially a deputy to Hitler and Reichminister without portfolio. He held these positions until the events of 1941.

Hess was close to Hitler as his trusted deputy, of long-standing proven loyalty. He did his best to do what Hitler wanted him to do. He never tried to escape any responsibility through the plea of "only following orders", and his flight to England in 1941 was a startling exhibition of his personal initiative. It was simply in the nature of Hess' relationship to Hitler that he carried out policy to a far larger degree than he helped to formulate it.

His actions during the 1930's were later combed over thoroughly by investigators for the International Military Tribunal at Nuremberg. Yet details of the charges of which he was found guilty appear in retrospect, remarkably vague and even trivial. For example, Hess was ponderously convicted of having signed Germany's draft law in 1935.

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though he was employed in the German Foreign Office under Joachim Von Ribbentrop. It was either partially or entirely through the Hauschofer connection that Hess was drawn to make the flight which was the most dramatic and fateful move of his career, the event which often constitutes the sole reason why his name is remembered.

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6.

CONSTITUTIONAL HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

The first section of the Constitution...

The second section of the Constitution...

The third section of the Constitution...

The fourth section of the Constitution...

The fifth section of the Constitution...

The sixth section of the Constitution...

The seventh section of the Constitution...

The eighth section of the Constitution...

The ninth section of the Constitution...



3711

UNCLASSIFIED
(Classification)

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT
TRANSMITTAL FORM

S/S 8316737 010: 22

Date June 8, 1983

For: Mr. William P. Clark
National Security Council
The White House

WHITE HOUSE
STU HENTON

Reference:

To: The President From: FRG Chancellor Kohl

Date: 5/27/83 Subject: Turkish Elections

WH Referral Dated: 5/27/83 NSC ID# 8303711
(if any)

 The attached item was sent directly to the
Department of State.

Action Taken:

- A draft reply is attached.
- A draft reply will be forwarded.
- A translation is attached.
- An information copy of a direct reply is attached.
- X We believe no response is necessary for the reason
cited below.
- The Department of State has no objection to the
proposed travel.
- Other.

Remarks:

Kohl' letter is simply a response to a letter from the President, and there is no substantive requirement for an additional Presidential letter to Kohl on Turkey at this time.

David T. Hopper
Charles Hill
Executive Secretary

UNCLASSIFIED
(Classification)

THE AMBASSADOR
OF THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

Washington, 3 June 1983

Dear Mr. President:

I have the honor to send you the enclosed original letter from Federal Chancellor Helmut Kohl, the text of which has already been forwarded to you.

Respectfully yours,


Peter Hermes

The President

The White House

Washington, D.C.

COURTESY TRANSLATION

Dear Ron:

Thank you for your message regarding President Evren's announcement of the date for elections in Turkey.

I share your confidence that Turkey will return to democracy and concur with you in the view that we should support Turkey to this end.

The Federal Government has undertaken to present a conclusive report to the German Bundestag on developments in Turkey. This will afford an opportunity of commenting in a positive manner on developments in Turkey on its way back to democracy.

I look forward to seeing you again in Williamsburg.

Yours sincerely,

(sgd.) Helmut Kohl

REFERRAL

DATE: 06 JUN 83

MEMORANDUM FOR: STATE SECRETARIAT

DOCUMENT DESCRIPTION:

TO: PRESIDENT

SOURCE: KOHL, HELMUT

DATE: 24 MAY 83

KEYWORDS: GERMANY F R

TURKEY

EVREN, KENAN

HS

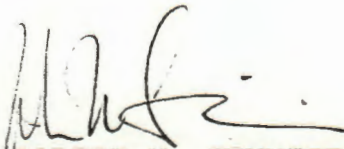
SUBJ: ELECTIONS IN TURKEY

REQUIRED ACTION: RECOMMENDATIONS

DRAFT REPLY

DUE DATE: 02 JUN 83

COMMENTS: WE HAVE RECD ORIGINAL LTR. THIS IS PENDING W/ YOU
FOR THE ABOVE ACTIONS AS OF 27 MAY


FOR ROBERT M. KIMMITT

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

3711
THE AMBASSADOR
OF THE
FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY
WASHINGTON, D.C.

Dear Mr. President:

I have the honor to transmit to you
the following telegram from Federal Chancellor
Helmut Kohl:

"Lieber Ron,

für Ihre Botschaft zur Ankündigung des
Wahltermins in der Türkei durch Präsident Evren
danke ich Ihnen.

Ich teile Ihre Zuversicht, daß die Türkei
zur Demokratie zurückfinden wird, und stimme
mit Ihnen in der Zielsetzung überein, daß wir
die Türkei dabei unterstützen sollten.

Die Bundesregierung hat sich verpflichtet,
dem Deutschen Bundestag über die Entwicklung in
der Türkei abschließend zu berichten.

- 2 -

The President

The White House

Washington, D.C.

Dies bietet sich an, um ein positives Wort zur Entwicklung in der Türkei auf dem Wege zur Rückkehr in die Demokratie zu sagen.

Ich freue mich, Sie in Williamsburg wiederzusehen.

Mit freundlichen Grüßen

Ihr

(gez.) Helmut Kohl".

A courtesy translation is attached.

Respectfully yours,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Peter Hermes', written in a cursive style.

Peter Hermes

Washington, D.C., 27 May 1983

COURTESY TRANSLATION

Dear Ron:

Thank you for your message regarding President Evren's announcement of the date for elections in Turkey.

I share your confidence that Turkey will return to democracy and concur with you in the view that we should support Turkey to this end.

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109725
BL
German

The Federal Chancellor of the
Federal Republic of Germany

May 27, 1983

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support Turkey in this.

The Federal Government has undertaken to present a
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The President
The White House
Washington, D.C.

NSC/S PROFILE

UNCLASSIFIED

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RECEIVED 27 MAY 83 20

TO PRESIDENT

FROM KOHL, HELMUT

DOCDATE 27 MAY 83

HERMES, PETER

27 MAY 83

HERMES, PETER

03 JUN 83

KEYWORDS: GERMANY F R

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EVREN, KENAN

HS

SUBJECT: ANNOUNCEMENT OF DATE OF ELECTIONS IN TURKEY

ACTION: PENDING STATE RECOMS

DUE: 02 JUN 83 STATUS C FILES WH

FOR ACTION

FOR CONCURRENCE

FOR INFO

STATE

KRAEMER

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DISPATCH

SA 5/27
26 6/6

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FILE

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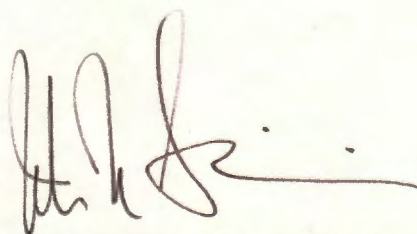
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EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

*Received in 5/5-I
5/31 at 10:36 AM.
(C&D)*

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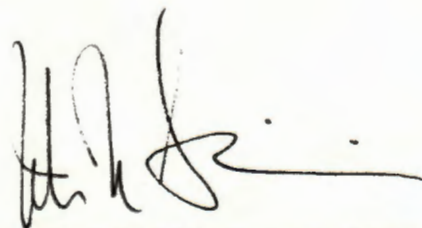
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dem Deutschen Bundestag über die Entwicklung in
der Türkei abschließend zu berichten.

- 2 -

The President
The White House
Washington, D.C.

- 2 -

Dies bietet sich an, um ein positives Wort zur Entwicklung in der Türkei auf dem Wege zur Rückkehr in die Demokratie zu sagen.

Ich freue mich, Sie in Williamsburg wiederzusehen.

Mit freundlichen Grüßen

Ihr

(gez.) Helmut Kohl".

A courtesy translation is attached.

Respectfully yours,



Peter Hermes

Washington, D.C., 27 May 1983

Bonn, den 24. Mai 1983

Seiner Exzellenz
dem Präsidenten der
Vereinigten Staaten von Amerika
Herrn Ronald W. Reagan

W a s h i n g t o n D.C.

Lieber Ron,

für Ihre Botschaft zur Ankündigung des Wahltermins in der
Türkei durch Präsident Evren danke ich Ihnen.

Ich teile Ihre Zuversicht, daß die Türkei zur Demokratie zurück-
finden wird, und stimme mit Ihnen in der Zielsetzung überein, daß
wir die Türkei dabei unterstützen sollten.

Die Bundesregierung hat sich verpflichtet, dem Deutschen Bundes-
tag über die Entwicklung in der Türkei abschließend zu berichten.
Dies bietet sich an, um ein positives Wort zur Entwicklung in
der Türkei auf dem Wege zur Rückkehr in die Demokratie zu
sagen.

Ich freue mich, Sie in Williamsburg wiederzusehen.

Mit freundlichen Grüßen

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Helmut Kohl', written in a cursive style.

Translation

Federal Republic of Germany
The Federal Chancellor

Bonn, 24 May 1983

Dear Ron,

Thank you for your message regarding President Evren's announcement of the date for elections in Turkey.

I share your confidence that Turkey will return to democracy and concur with you in the view that we should support Turkey to this end.

The Federal Government has undertaken to present a conclusive report to the German Bundestag on developments in Turkey. This will afford an opportunity of commenting in a positive manner on developments in Turkey on its way back to democracy.

I look forward to seeing you again in Williamsburg.

Yours sincerely,

(sgd.) Helmut Kohl

His Excellency
Ronald W. Reagan
President of the United States of America
Washington, D.C.

