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WITHDRAWAL SHEET

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Collection Name WHITE HOUSE OFFICE OF RECORDS MANAGEMENT
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Withdrawer

DLB 3/23/2010

File Folder CO054-02 (GERMANY, WEST) (439932-440059)

FOIA

S10-306

Box Number 78

SYSTEMATIC

435

ID	Doc Type	Document Description	No of Pages	Doc Date	Restrictions
88431	PAPER	GERMANY: OUTLOOK FOR 1986-87 R 11/17/2022 NSC/DEPT. OF STATE WAIVERS	1	ND	B1
88432	PAPER	US-GERMANY ECONOMIC FACT SHEET R 11/17/2022 NSC/DEPT. OF STATE WAIVERS	2	10/15/1986	B1
88433	PAPER	BIO	1	10/1/1986	B1 B3
88434	PAPER	BIO	1	10/1/1986	B1 B3
88435	PAPER	BIO	1	10/1/1986	B1 B3
88436	PAPER	BIO	1	10/3/1986	B1 B3
88437	PAPER	BIO	1	10/10/1986	B1 B3

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THE OFFICIAL VISIT OF
HIS EXCELLENCY THE CHANCELLOR
OF THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY AND MRS. KOHL
OCTOBER 20 - 23, 1986

DTR
G.F.
 439960
 C005402

<u>MEMBERS OF THE OFFICIAL GERMAN DELEGATION</u>	<u>PRONUNCIATION</u>	<u>FORM OF ADDRESS</u>	<u>ENGLISH SPEAKING</u>
His Excellency Dr. Helmut Kohl Chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany	kol	Mr. Chancellor	No
Mrs. Hannelore Kohl	kol	Mrs. Kohl	Yes
His Excellency Hans-Dietrich Genscher Minister of Foreign Affairs	GHEnscher	Mr. Minister	Yes
Mrs. Barbara Genscher	GHEnscher	Mrs. Genscher	No
His Excellency Manfred Woerner Minister of Defense	VERner	Mr. Minister	Yes
Mr. Volker Ruehe Member of the German Bundestag Deputy Chairman of the CDU/CSU Parliamentary Group	ROOheh	Mr. Ruhe	Yes
Mr. Friedhelm Ost State Secretary Head of the Federal Press and Information Office	ohst	Mr. Ost	Yes
His Excellency Guenther van Well Ambassador of the Federal Republic of Germany to the United States	fahn VELL	Mr. Ambassador	Yes
Mrs. Carolyn van Well	fahn VELL	Mrs. van VELL	Yes

*Comments: Talking points with Chancellor Kohl
 Germany: Outlook for 1986-87*

MEMBERS OF THE OFFICIAL
GERMAN DELEGATION

PRONUNCIATION

FORM OF ADDRESS

ENGLISH
SPEAKING

Mr. Horst Teltschik Director General for Foreign and Security Affairs Federal Chancellery	TELchik	Mr. Teltschik	YES
Mr. Friedrich Ruth Ambassador, Federal Government Commissioner for Disarmament and Arms Control, Federal Foreign Office	root	Mr. Ambassador	Yes
Mr. Hans-Friedrich von Ploetz Director of Western Hemisphere Affairs Federal Foreign Office	fahn-pluhtz	Mr. von Ploetz	Yes
Brigadier General Joerg Schoenbohm Deputy Director Policy Planning Staff Ministry of Defense	shownboem	General Schoenbohm	Yes
Mr. Erhard Holtermann Deputy Chief of Protocol Federal Foreign Office	HOHLtehrmahn	Mr. Holtermann	Yes

NOTED BY DTR

TALKING POINTS WITH CHANCELLOR KOHL

1. I know you agree on the importance of steady non-inflationary economic growth in both the U.S. and Germany, which is essential for the health of the world economy.
2. U.S. led economic expansion of last few years with very strong growth, stimulating growth outside U.S., including both Europe and the debtor nations.
3. But this has also led to a higher and unsustainable U.S. trade deficit, which is feeding protectionism in the U.S.
4. If I am to continue successfully to resist protectionism here -- and if the global debt problem is to be resolved -- it is critical that Germany have steady, strong growth in the years ahead.
5. I understand that your economy has picked up in recent months, but we are concerned that in 1987 growth may falter. Hope you will take needed measures to sustain growth during the period ahead.
6. As you know, we are on the verge of an historical tax reform in the U.S. I know you are considering major tax reform in Germany and I hope that you will be able to enact it as soon as possible, as this will stimulate investment and growth and also contribute considerable to reducing unemployment.

Rebuttal to Germans

- o After weak third and fourth quarters of 1985 and sharp GNP decline in the first quarter, second quarter was strong rebound. Welcome this return to growth. But note flat average past four quarters.
- o But should not be overly optimistic about basic situation. Much of current growth spurt one-time effect of lower oil prices, exchange rate appreciation and tax cut.
- o Between fourth quarter 1980 and second quarter 1986, real GNP grew total of 10.6%; exports (of goods and services) 36.3%, but real domestic demand only 5.6%.
- o Record raises question about sustainability of current good performance.
- o We (and IMF) expect slowing of German economy during 1987.
 - GNP growth 4.0 percent (4th/4th) to 2.1 percent (4th/4th) in '87.
 - Domestic demand 5.1 percent (4th/4th) to 2.4 percent (4th/4th) in '87.
- o A sign of underlying structural weakness is continued high unemployment rate; in August, 8.8% compared to 4.0% in August 1980.
- o If 3% GNP is maximum growth due to capacity constraints how will unemployment problem be solved? Need strong investment to increase capacity.
- o Trade surplus very large. 5.8% GNP in 1986; 5% in 1987. (Our trade deficit is only 3.3% GNP and falling.)

- o Interest rates in real terms remain high -- inflation near zero; nominal rates 4.4 (short-term) to 6 (long-term) range.
- o Understand your concerns about recent monetary aggregate growth above target rates.
 - Would note that velocity is falling; same phenomenon as in the United States.
- o But, as in the United States, declines in commodity prices, oil prices, and exchange rate appreciation will work to raise potential price pressures.
 - No reason to follow excessively cautious monetary policy.
- o Appreciate difficulties in obtaining political consensus to subsidy reductions and privatization proposed by your administration, four years ago.
 - But unfortunately, your subsidies grew more than 20% between 1982 and 1985.
- o Know your strong feelings and agree that this is right way to lower government expenditure and involvement in the economy; which leads to job creating private productive investment.
- o Welcome your budget debate statement looking to reduced marginal income tax (lower progression rate) sharp increase in personal allowance and deduction and lower corporate tax rates.
- o Know that you remain committed to fiscal consolidation, but you have clearly made major progress in reducing deficit. (Federal Government deficit 2.1 percent in 1981, projected at 1.3 percent in 1987; Total Public Sector Deficit 3.7 percent in 1981; 1.1 percent in 1987.)
 - Recently announced 1987 budget continues strict fiscal austerity; provides scope for action without compromising basic stance.
 - Urgent to implement tax reform early in next legislative period. Mid-1987 implementation of one-third of total tax cut package (DM 14 billion of DM 40 billion) would increase deficit in 1987 by only about .3 percent since would have only a half-year effect on the budget.
 - If needed, subsidy reductions could also be brought forward, thus reducing 1987 effect on budget to 1.5 - 2 percent. (NOTE: This would be very difficult politically.)

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GERMANY: Outlook for 1986-87

Real German economic growth rebounded sharply in second quarter, up 14.3% (saar), after a 4.3% (saar) decline in the first quarter. However, real growth in first half 1986 rose only 0.3% over previous six months but second half is forecast to rise some 3.5% over first half 1986. We forecast 3.3% average growth in 1986 (4.8% on a 4th/4th basis), compared to the official forecast of 3%. For 1987 we forecast a marked deceleration in real GNP during the year, resulting in only 1.7% (4th/4th) growth. For the year as a whole we foresee 3.7% above the year average 1986 level, which is pulled down by the weak first half. Germans forecast 3% growth again next year.

- Consumption, public and private, has replaced exports as main force to growth.
- Equipment investment forecast to continue strong this year and next.
- Decline in housing construction halted this year, with 4% real increase expected in 1987.
- By end 1987 growth will have decelerated markedly, raising doubts as to sustainability of expansion into 1988 and beyond. Second stage tax cut in 1988 not adequate to significantly raise growth expectations. Planned tax reform not likely to be implemented before 1988.

Inflation performance excellent, August rate down 0.4% from the year earlier month. Zero inflation forecast for 1986 and a minor rise to 1.5% for 1987.

Despite half million new jobs created in 1985-86, unemployment remains high at 8.8% (sa) in August, with 9% average forecast for 1986, declining to 8.7% in 1987.

Current short-term interest rates at 4.5% down slightly over past twelve months; real interest rates high; discount rate last cut by a half point to 3.5% in March. Monetary growth at 7.1% in August continues well above upper end of 3.5 - 5.5% target range.

Government expenditure is rising less than increase in nominal GNP. Federal deficit estimated at 1.2% of GNP in 1986 and 1987.

1986 current account surplus forecast to more than double in dollar terms to \$29.4 billion (3.4% of GNP) and decline slightly to \$26 billion (2.7% of GNP) in 1987. Trade surplus forecast to rise from \$25 billion to \$51 billion in 1986 and drop slightly to \$49 billion in 1987.

U.S. - GERMANY ECONOMIC FACT SHEET

	<u>U.S.</u>	<u>Germany</u>
<u>Size of Economy</u>		
1985 GNP/GDP (\$ billion)	3,998	623
1985 GNP per capita (\$)	16,707	10,213
1985 population (millions)	239	61
<u>Real GNP Growth</u>		
1984 4th/4th	4.6%	2.8%
1985 4th/4th	2.9%	2.2%
1986 1Q (saar)	3.8%	-4.3%
1986 2Q (saar)	0.6%	14.3%
1986 4th/4th Forecast	3.2%	4.8%
1987 4th/4th Forecast	4.2%	1.7%
<u>Unemployment Rate (August)</u>		
Official release	6.7%	8.8%
Adjusted by BLS to U.S. concept	6.7%	7.4%
<u>Inflation Rate (CPI)</u>		
1984 (year avg)	4.3%	2.4%
1985 (year avg)	3.6%	2.2%
12 months to Sept. 1986	1.6%	(Aug) -0.4%
<u>Interest Rates (short-term)</u>		
September 1985 (avg)	7.1%	4.7%
September 1986 (avg)	5.9%	(Aug) 4.5%
<u>Money Supply (M1) Increase</u>		
1984 Dec/Dec	5.9%	5.7%
1985 Dec/Dec	12.2%	5.2%
Three Months to July 1986 (saar)	18.6%	4.4%
<u>Total Government Budget Deficit</u>		
<u>as % GNP (NIA basis)</u>		
CY 1984	2.7%	1.9%
CY 1985	3.4%	1.1%
CY 1986 Forecast	3.2%	1.2%
<u>Total Government Expenditures</u>		
<u>as % GNP (NIA basis)</u>		
CY 1984	33.9%	48.2%
CY 1985	35.1%	47.4%
<u>Current Account balance</u>		
1984 (\$ bil.)	-106.5	+6.3
1984 (% GNP)	-2.8	1.0
1985 (\$ bil.)	-117.7	+13.1
1985 (% GNP)	3.0	2.1
1986 (\$ bil.) August, year to date	-66.8 (June)	+20.3
1986 Forecast	-140.0	+30.0
<u>Bilateral trade balance with U.S.</u>		
1985 (\$ bil.)	NA	+7.9
1986 (\$ bil.) August, year to date	NA	+8.3

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U.S. - GERMANY ECONOMIC FACT SHEET

- 2 -

Exchange Rate

DM/\$, end of previous month.	NA	2.05
% change vs. \$, year to end 1985	NA	+27.8
% change vs \$, 1986 to date	NA	+24.9
% change, trade weighted, year to end 1984	+9.0	-1.1
% change, trade weighted, year to end 1985	-12.1	+7.2
% change, trade weighted, 1986 to end Sept.	-10.8	+9.5

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background notes

Federal Republic of Germany



United States Department of State
Bureau of Public Affairs

February 1985

NOTED BY DTR



Official Name:
Federal Republic of
Germany

PROFILE

People

Nationality: *Noun and adjective*—German(s). **Population** (1984 est.): 59 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*—42%. *Government*—10%. *Services and other*—42.5%.

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:** 1949 (London and Paris agreements of 1954 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; National Democratic Party (NPD); Communist Party (DKP). **Suffrage:** Universal over 18.

Central government budget (FY 1985 (projected)): \$81.3 billion.

Defense: 5.0% of GNP (1985 est.).

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

Economy

GNP (1984 est.): \$583 billion. **Annual growth rate** (1984): 2.6%. **Per capita income:** \$9,450. **Avg. inflation rate:** 2%.

Natural resources: Iron, coal, potash.

Agriculture (3% of GNP): *Products*—grains, potatoes sugarbeets.

Industry (48% of GNP): *Types*—iron, steel, coal, cement, chemicals, machinery, ships, vehicles.

Trade (1984): *Exports*—\$161 billion: chemicals, motor vehicles, iron and steel products. *Major markets*—EC and European countries, US, Latin America, communist countries, OPEC countries. *Imports*—\$152 billion: raw materials, fuels, machinery. *Major suppliers*—EC countries, US, Latin America, communist countries.

Official exchange rate (January 1985): About 3.18 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 Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), International Energy Agency, INTELSAT.



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 estimated 59 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 \$9,450, 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°C–18°C (61°F–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 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, and, ultimately, to 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. Subsequently, France joined the ACC and was given a separate zone of occupation. 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. 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 Chancellor 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 250,000, of which some 209,000 are army and 41,000 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 496,000, 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 the division of 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 a Federal Constitutional Court, a 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—Richard von Weizsaecker
Chancellor—Helmut Kohl (CDU)
Vice Chancellor—Hans-Dietrich Genscher (FDP)

Ministers

Defense—Manfred Woerner (CDU)
Economic Cooperation—Juergen Warnke (CSU)
Economics—Martin Bangemann (FDP)
Education and Science—Dorothee Wilms (CDU)
Finance—Gerhard Stoltenberg (CDU)
Foreign Affairs—Hans-Dietrich Genscher (FDP)
Interior—Friedrich Zimmerman (CSU)
Justice—Hans Englehard (FDP)
Labor and Social Welfare and Health—Norbert Blum (CDU)
Nutrition, Agriculture, and Forests—Ignaz Kiechle (CSU)
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, newly elected Chancellor Brandt, in his first address to the *Bundestag*, 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 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 serious 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. Chancellor Brandt remained head of government until May 1974, when he resigned after a senior member of his 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.

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."

In the 1970s, environmentalists, concerned that the major parties would not do enough to protect the environment, organized politically as the "Greens." 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" have grown in importance as a protest movement since 1980.

In October 1982, the SPD/FDP coalition fell apart, precipitated by splits within the SPD and disagreements be-

tween the two ruling parties. The FDP joined forces with CDU/CSU to elect CDU chairman Helmut Kohl as chancellor. Kohl emerged from the March 6, 1983, national elections and the ensuing coalition negotiations with the FDP in firm control of both his government and of the combined Union parties. In the elections, the CDU/CSU fell just short of an absolute majority, due to the entry into the *Bundestag* of the Greens, who received 5.6% of the vote.

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 program is 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.

The Social Democratic Party 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 the 1983 elections in these traditionally strong areas.

The Free Democratic Party 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.

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.

The Free Democrats, led by Vice Chancellor and Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, achieved 6.5% in 1983, just over the minimum 5% required for membership in the *Bundestag*. However, the party's support is down to a core of about 4% nationally, and it has done consistently poorly in state and local elections since the Kohl/Genscher government took office. However, because of its pivotal role in German coalition-building, the FDP has spent only a total of 7 years out of government in the 36-year history of the Federal Republic. In February 1985, Economics Minister Martin Barjeman became the new F.D.P. chairman.

Despite the fact that the Greens are internally torn between those who want to continue to exist as a protest movement and those who want to seek power as a political party, they have continued to achieve 7%-11% of the vote in a series of state and local elections. Core issues for the party are rejection of "politics as usual" (as practiced by the more established parties), and environmental and quality-of-life concerns. Local Green parties are represented in several state parliaments. So far, however, they have not been willing to enter coalition governments and thus share government responsibilities.

Political extremism poses no political threat in the Federal Republic. 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 *Bundestag* representation.

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 not represented in either the *Bundestag* or any of the state legislatures.

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 1.3%. Since then it has risen steadily to 2.67% at the end of 1984.

The F.R.G. economy is heavily export oriented, with 25%-30% of its GNP shipped abroad annually. The Deutsche mark (DM) 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 ability to adapt to new markets and to develop sophisticated technologies.

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 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.

German capital has come increasingly to the United States. In 1983, net

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.

Craig, Gordon. *The Germans*. Meridian Paperback, 1983.

Grosser, Alfred. *Germany in Our Time*. New York: Praeger, 1971.

Haftendarm, Helga. *German Foreign Policy: Management of Detente*. Praeger, 1982.

Holborn, Hajo. *A History of Modern Germany*. 3 vols. Knopf, 1959-69.

Stern, Fritz. *Essays on the Political Culture of Modern Germany*. New York: Knopf, 1972.

Available from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402:

U.S. Department of State. *German Democratic Republic Background Notes*, November 1984.

U.S. Department of the Army. *Federal Republic of Germany: A Country Study*. Area Handbook Series, DA pamphlet 550-173. 1983.

F.R.G. direct investment amounted to about \$11.1 billion. German business representatives are likely to continue and perhaps accelerate this trend, while U.S. investment in the F.R.G. develops more selectively and slowly.

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 1983. In that year, the F.R.G. exported goods valued at about \$11.8 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 (later lifted). At the same time, the F.R.G. also renounced the manufacture of atomic, bacteriological, and chemical weapons. It signed the Nuclear Nonproliferation 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 recent Soviet campaign of vilification to discredit the F.R.G. Government and divide it from its Western allies have 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 treaty.

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 to 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 agree-

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 East 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 Governments 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 have 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 considerably surpassed the prewar level.

ment 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 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" continue to be under Four Power administration. 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 settlement 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. The foreign policy report of the Secretary of State of March 8, 1972, states: "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. President Reagan traveled to

Bonn and Berlin in June 1982 and will make a state visit following the Bonn Economic Summit in May 1985. Vice President Bush visited both cities in January and February 1983. Chancellor Kohl came to the United States in November 1982, April 1983, and again in November 1984. F.R.G. President Carstens paid a state visit to the United States in October 1983. The United States and 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
Counselor for Political Affairs—Richard C. Barkley
Counselor for Economic/Commercial Affairs—William Edgar
Counselor for Public Affairs—Philip Arnold
Counselor for Administration—Charles R. Bowers

The U.S. Embassy in the F.R.G. is located at Deichmannsaue, 5300 Bonn 2 (tel. 339-3390). A U.S. Mission is in Berlin, and Consulates General are at Duesseldorf, Frankfurt, Hamburg, Munich, and Stuttgart. There is also a U.S. Consulate in Bremen. ■

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Editor: Juanita Adams

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

October 21, 1986

MEMORANDUM FOR DONALD T. REGAN

FROM: JOHNATHAN S. MILLER *JS*

SUBJECT: Presidential Aircraft for FRG Chancellor Kohl's Party

In light of the fact that we normally provide aircraft for Official and State Visits, I recommend that we provide Chancellor Kohl an aircraft on a non-reimbursable basis.

APPROVE *DT Reg 10/21/86*

DISAPPROVE _____

COMMENT _____

Attachment
Poindexter Memo

cc: Richard P. Riley
John M. Poindexter

86 OCT 22 All: 37

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

1986 OCT 21 PM 2:24 ⁷⁸⁶⁷

October 21, 1986

MEMORANDUM FOR DONALD T. REGAN

FROM: JOHN M. POINDEXTER *John M. Poindexter*
SUBJECT: Kohl's Visit: Aircraft Support

You may recall that I previously endorsed State's request for helicopter support for Chancellor Kohl to and from Andrews AFB. State has now formally requested a special mission aircraft to take Kohl and his party from Washington, D.C. to Chicago on October 23. The White House Military Office has told us informally that an aircraft is available. I, therefore, endorse State's recommendation.

Attachment
Tab A State's Request

cc: Richard Riley
Johnathan Miller

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

ACTION

October 20, 1986

MEMORANDUM FOR JOHN M. POINDEXTER

FROM: PETER R. SOMMER *Peter*
SUBJECT: Kohl Visit: Aircraft Support

SIGNED

We have already endorsed Kohl's use of helicopters to and from Andrews AFB. State has now requested a special mission aircraft to take Kohl and his party to Chicago on Thursday, October 23. The White House Military Office has told us informally that an aircraft is available.

RECOMMENDATION

That you sign the Tab I memo to Don Regan endorsing State's request.

Approve *[Signature]*

Disapprove _____

Attachment

Tab I Memo to Don Regan

Tab A State's Request



8632305

United States Department of State

Washington, D.C. 20520

#7567

UNCLASSIFIED

October 17, 1986

MEMORANDUM FOR VADM JOHN M. POINDEXTER
THE WHITE HOUSE

Subject: Presidential Aircraft for FRG Chancellor Kohl's Party

We request that one U.S. Presidential Aircraft be provided, on a non-reimbursable basis, to take FRG Chancellor and Mrs. Kohl and their party from Andrews Air Force Base to Chicago, Illinois O'Hare International Airport, Air Force Reserve Ramp at 10:30 a.m. on Thursday October 23, 1986.

Nicholas Platt
Nicholas Platt
Executive Secretary

cc: John Miller
John Nettles

24 13
UNCLASSIFIED

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT STAFFING DOCUMENT

TIME STAMP

36 OCT 18 P 1: 05

SYSTEM LOG NUMBER: 7567

URGENT

ACTION OFFICER: SOMMER DUE: 20 OCT

- Prepare Memo For President
- Prepare Memo For Poindexter Keel
- Prepare Memo _____ to _____
- Prepare Memo McDaniel to Chew
- Prepare Memo McDaniel to Dolan

CONCURRENCES/COMMENTS* PHONE* to action officer at ext. 5732

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| <input type="checkbox"/> Brooks | <input type="checkbox"/> Lavin | <input type="checkbox"/> Ross |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Burghardt | <input type="checkbox"/> Lenczowski | <input type="checkbox"/> Sable |
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| <input type="checkbox"/> Cannistraro | <input type="checkbox"/> Linhard | <input type="checkbox"/> Saunders |
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- INFORMATION
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|---|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> McDaniel | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Pearson | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Secretariat |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Rodman | <input type="checkbox"/> Cockell | <input type="checkbox"/> _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Poindexter (advance) | <input type="checkbox"/> Keel (advance) | <input type="checkbox"/> _____ |

COMMENTS

National Security Council
The White House

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System # _____

Package # 7567

DOCLOG JM A/O _____

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	SEQUENCE TO	HAS SEEN	DISPOSITION
Bob Pearson	<u>1</u>	<u>P</u>	<u>A</u>
Rodney McDaniel	<u>2</u>	<u>[Signature]</u>	<u>A</u>
Rodman/Cockell	_____	_____	_____
Al Keel	_____	_____	_____
Paul Thompson	_____	_____	_____
Florence Gantt	_____	_____	_____
John Poindexter	_____	_____	_____
Rodney McDaniel	_____	_____	_____
NSC Secretariat	<u>43</u>	<u>[Signature]</u>	<u>[Signature]</u>
Situation Room	_____	_____	_____

I = Information A = Action R = Retain D = Dispatch N = No further Action

cc: VP Regan Buchanan Other RBM

COMMENTS _____ Should be seen by: _____ (Date/Time)

NSC/S PROFILE

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ID 8607567

RECEIVED 18 OCT 86 15

TO POINDEXTER

FROM PLATT, N

DOCDATE 17 OCT 86

SOMMER

20 OCT 86

POINDEXTER

21 OCT 86

KEYWORDS: GERMANY F R

VISIT

KOHL, HELMUT

SUBJECT: PRES AIRCRAFT FOR CHANCELLOR KOHL PARTY / 23 OCT / CHICAGO

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ACTION: PREPARE MEMO FOR POINDEXTER DUE: STATUS C FILES WH

.....

FOR ACTION

FOR CONCURRENCE

FOR INFO

SOMMER

RODMAN

PEARSON

COMMENTS

REF# 8632305

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(DR TC)

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ACTION OFFICER (S)	ASSIGNED	ACTION REQUIRED	DUE	COPIES TO
	C	10/22 Regan Approved		PRS, Chron.

DISPATCH

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FILE

(C)

RECEIVED FROM BUREAU OF POLICE
 TO POLICE DEPARTMENT
 DATE 17 OCT 88
 FROM 28 OCT 88
 TO 31 OCT 88

RE: VISIT TO POLICE DEPARTMENT
 SUBJECT: RE: AIRCRAFT FOR CHANCELLOR KOHL PARTY \ 23 OCT \ CHICAGO

ACTION: PREPARE MEMO FOR POLICE DEPARTMENT
 DUE: 23 OCT 88

FOR CONSIDERATION
 BY: [Name]
 DATE: [Date]

COMMENTS
 [Blank space for handwritten notes]

ACTION OFFICER (R) [Name]
 DATE [Date]

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

October 21, 1986

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WS WH009-01
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FG006-12

MEMORANDUM FOR DONALD T. REGAN

FROM: JOHNATHAN S. MILLER *JS*
SUBJECT: Presidential Aircraft for FRG Chancellor Kohl's Party

In light of the fact that we normally provide aircraft for Official and State Visits, I recommend that we provide Chancellor Kohl an aircraft on a non-reimbursable basis.

APPROVE *DT res 10/21/86*

DISAPPROVE _____

COMMENT _____

Attachment
Poindexter Memo

cc: Richard P. Riley
John M. Poindexter

NSC 8607467

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

1986 OCT 21 PM 2: 24 ⁷⁴⁶⁷

October 21, 1986

MEMORANDUM FOR DONALD T. REGAN

FROM: JOHN M. POINDEXTER *John M. Poindexter*

SUBJECT: Kohl's Visit: Aircraft Support

You may recall that I previously endorsed State's request for helicopter support for Chancellor Kohl to and from Andrews AFB. State has now formally requested a special mission aircraft to take Kohl and his party from Washington, D.C. to Chicago on October 23. The White House Military Office has told us informally that an aircraft is available. I, therefore, endorse State's recommendation.

Attachment

Tab A State's Request

cc: Richard Riley
Johnathan Miller



8632305

United States Department of State

Washington, D.C. 20520

#7567

UNCLASSIFIED

October 17, 1986

MEMORANDUM FOR VADM JOHN M. POINDEXTER
THE WHITE HOUSE

Subject: Presidential Aircraft for FRG Chancellor Kohl's Party

We request that one U.S. Presidential Aircraft be provided, on a non-reimbursable basis, to take FRG Chancellor and Mrs. Kohl and their party from Andrews Air Force Base to Chicago, Illinois O'Hare International Airport, Air Force Reserve Ramp at 10:30 a.m. on Thursday October 23, 1986.

Nicholas Platt
Nicholas Platt
Executive Secretary

cc: John Miller
John Nettles

UNCLASSIFIED

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[Signature]
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John Miller
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RPB

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

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F6006-12
PR010

October 20, 1986

W/S

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. NICHOLAS PLATT
Executive Secretary
Department of State

COL JAMES LEMON
Executive Secretary
Department of Defense

SUBJECT: President's Meeting with Chancellor Kohl:
Participants

There follows participants for the President's meeting with
Chancellor Kohl on October 21, 1986.

Presidential Prebrief in Oval Office (9:30 - 9:55 a.m.)

The President
The Vice President
Secretary Shultz
Donald T. Regan
John M. Poindexter
Deputy Secretary Taft
Assistant Secretary Ridgway
Ambassador Burt
Peter R. Sommer, NSC

Meeting with Chancellor Kohl in Cabinet Room (10:30 - 11:20 a.m.)

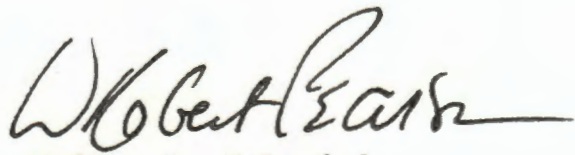
U.S.

The President
The Vice President
Secretary Shultz
Donald T. Regan
John M. Poindexter
Deputy Secretary Taft
Assistant Secretary Ridgway
Ambassador Burt
Peter R. Sommer, NSC
Harry Obst (Interpreter)

NSC #8607363

FRG

Chancellor Kohl
Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher
Defense Minister Manfred Woerner
Ambassador Guenther van Well
Volker Ruehe
Horst Teltschik
Heinz Weber (Interpreter)

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Rodney B. McDaniel". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a long horizontal stroke at the end.

Rodney B. McDaniel
Executive Secretary

~~UNCLASSIFIED W/
CONFIDENTIAL ATTACHMENT~~ NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

UNCLASSIFIED UPON REMOVAL
OF CLASSIFIED ENCLOSURE(S)
db
3/23/10

October 15, 1986

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR JOHN M. POINDEXTER

FROM: PETER R. SOMMER *PRS*

SUBJECT: President's Meeting with Chancellor Kohl:
Participants

Attached is the list of recommended participants for the President's meeting with Chancellor Kohl on October 21, 1986. It is a standard participant list.

RECOMMENDATION

That you authorize Rod McDaniel to sign the Tab I memo informing State and Defense about participation in the President's meeting with Kohl.

Approve

Disapprove

Frank Lavin
Frank Lavin concurs.

- Attachment
- Tab I Memo to State and Defense
- Tab II Incoming from State

~~UNCLASSIFIED W/
CONFIDENTIAL ATTACHMENT~~



United States Department of State

7363

DECLASSIFIED
Dept. of State Guidelines, July 21, 1997
BY ds NARA, DATE 5/23/10

Washington, D.C. 20520

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

October 9, 1986

MEMORANDUM FOR VADM JOHN M. POINDEXTER
THE WHITE HOUSE

Subject: State/FRG Participation in White House Events during
the State Visit of FRG Chancellor Helmut Kohl,
October 21, 1986

A list of proposed State Department and FRG participants
at White House events on October 21 is attached.

Nicholas Platt
Nicholas Platt
Executive Secretary

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

} DECL: OADR

86 OCT 10 A 4: 23

WHITE HOUSE
SITUATION ROOM

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Tuesday, October 21, 1986

DECLASSIFIED
Dept. of State Goldstein, July 21, 1997
BY dh NARA DATE 3/23/10

White House Arrival Ceremony

US Welcome Committee:

Secretary and Mrs. Shultz
Ambassador Selwa Roosevelt
Assistant Secretary Rozanne L. Ridgway
US Ambassador to the FRG and Mrs. Richard Burt
Deputy Assistant Secretary William Bodde, Jr.
Office of Central European Affairs Director
Harry Gilmore
Office of Central European Affairs Deputy Director
Michael Habib
Officer-in-Charge, FRG Desk Robert M. Beecroft
Gisela Marcuse, interpreter

FRG Embassy Welcome Committee:

Minister and Mrs. Hans-Theodor Wallau
General Hasso Freiherr von Uslar-Gleichen and
Freifrau von Uslar-Gleichen
Minister-Counselor and Mrs. Gerhard Henze

The President's Meeting with Chancellor Kohl

Department of State participants:

Secretary Shultz
Assistant Secretary Rozanne L. Ridgway
US Ambassador Richard Burt
Harry Obst (interpreter)

FRG participants:

Chancellor Kohl
Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher
Defense Minister Manfred Woerner
Ambassador Guenther van Well
Mr. Volker Ruehe
Mr. Horst Teltschik, Chancellor's Office
Mr. Heinz Weber (interpreter)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

The First Lady's Coffee

Department of State participants:

Mrs. Shultz
Mrs. Burt
Ms. Gisela Marcuse (interpreter)

FRG participants:

Mrs. Kohl
Mrs. Genscher
Mrs. van Well

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

UNCLASSIFIED UPON REMOVAL
OF CLASSIFIED ENCLOSURE(S) *js 3/20/10*

ACTION

October 15, 1986

MEMORANDUM FOR JOHN M. POINDEXTER

FROM: PETER R. SOMMER *Peen*

SUBJECT: President's Meeting with Chancellor Kohl:
Participants

Attached is the list of recommended participants for the President's meeting with Chancellor Kohl on October 21, 1986. It is a standard participant list.

RECOMMENDATION

That you authorize Rod McDaniel to sign the Tab I memo informing State and Defense about participation in the President's meeting with Kohl.

Approve

Disapprove

Pls for (saw draft)
Frank Lavin concurs.

- Attachment
- Tab I Memo to State and Defense
- Tab II Incoming from State

Brian -

Here is the revised cover.

There is no need to clarify our names to Steve.

Peen Sommer

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

7363

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. NICHOLAS PLATT
Executive Secretary
Department of State

COL JAMES LEMON
Executive Secretary
Department of Defense

SUBJECT: President's Meeting with Chancellor Kohl:
Participants

There follows participants for the President's meeting with
Chancellor Kohl on October 21, 1986.

Presidential Prebrief in Oval Office (9:30 - 9:55 a.m.)

The President
The Vice President
Secretary Shultz
~~Secretary Weinberger~~ *Vogt*
Donald T. Regan
John M. Poindexter
Ambassador Burt
Assistant Secretary Ridgway
Peter R. Sommer, NSC

Meeting with Chancellor Kohl in Cabinet Room (10:30 - 11:20 a.m.)

U.S.

The President
The Vice President
Secretary Shultz
~~Secretary Weinberger~~ *Vogt*
Donald T. Regan
John M. Poindexter
Ambassador Burt
Assistant Secretary Ridgway
Peter R. Sommer, NSC
Harry Obst (Interpreter)

National Security Council
The White House

HBL

System # _____

Package # 7363

DOCLOG HBL A/O _____

	SEQUENCE TO	HAS SEEN	DISPOSITION
Bob Pearson	<u>17 1</u>	<u>P</u>	<u>A</u>
Rodney McDaniel	_____	_____	_____
Rodman/Cockell	_____	_____	_____
Al Keel	_____	_____	_____
Paul Thompson	_____	_____	_____
Florence Gantt	_____	_____	_____
John Poindexter	_____	_____	_____
Rodney McDaniel	_____	_____	_____
NSC Secretariat	<u>2</u>	<u>HBL 10/20</u>	<u>J</u>
Situation Room	_____	_____	_____

I = Information A = Action R = Retain D = Dispatch N = No further Action

cc: VP Regan Buchanan Other RBM

COMMENTS Should be seen by: _____
(Date/Time)

NSC/S PROFILE

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RECEIVED 10 OCT 86 09

TO POINDEXTER

FROM PLATT, N

DOC DATE 09 OCT 86

*dy
7/25/10*

KEYWORDS: GERMANY F R

VISIT

KOHL, HELMUT

AP

SUBJECT: STATE / PARTICIPATION / WH EVENTS DURING STATE VISIT OF CHANCELLOR
KOHL 21 OCT

ACTION: PREPARE MEMO FOR POINDEXTER DUE: 14 OCT 86 STATUS S FILES WH

FOR ACTION

FOR CONCURRENCE

FOR INFO

SOMMER

LAVIN

RODMAN

PEARSON

COMMENTS

REF# 8631462

LOG 8607338

8607353

NSCIFID

(LF)

ACTION OFFICER (S)	ASSIGNED	ACTION REQUIRED	DUE	COPIES TO
<i>PoinDEXter</i>	<i>x 10/15</i>	<i>FOR Decision</i>	<i>10/16</i>	
	<i>C 10/20</i>	<i>Pearson 86d memo</i>		<i>FILE PRS Mchiron</i>

DISPATCH *HW. 10/20*

W/ATTCH FILE WH (C) *AV*