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**Case File Number(s):** 615000-END  
**Box:** 79

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# WITHDRAWAL SHEET

## Ronald Reagan Library

**Collection Name** WHITE HOUSE OFFICE OF RECORDS MANAGEMENT:  
SUBJECT FILE

**Withdrawer**  
DLB 12/6/2022

**File Folder** CO054-02 (GERMANY, WEST) (615000-END)

**FOIA**  
S10-0306/01  
SYSTEMATIC

**Box Number** 79

169

DOC NO	Doc Type	Document Description	No of Pages	Doc Date	Restrictions
1	SCHEDULE	P. 16-17, PARTIAL 616511	2	11/15/1988	B7(A) B7(E) B7(F)

Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

- B-1 National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
- B-2 Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
- B-3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]
- B-4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]
- B-6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]
- B-7 Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
- B-8 Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
- B-9 Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

# WITHDRAWAL SHEET

## Ronald Reagan Library

**Collection Name** WHITE HOUSE OFFICE OF RECORDS MANAGEMENT  
(WHORM): SUBJECT FILE

**Withdrawer**  
DLB 3/25/2010

**File Folder** CO054-02 (GERMANY, WEST) (615000-END)

**FOIA**  
S10-306

**Box Number** 79

SYSTEMATIC  
447

ID Doc Type	Document Description	No of Pages	Doc Date	Restrictions
88567 PAPER	BIO	1	11/9/1988	B1 B3
88568 PAPER	BIO	1	11/9/1988	B1 B3
88569 PAPER	BIO	1	6/6/1988	B1 B3
88570 PAPER	BIO	1	11/9/1988	B1 B3
88571 PAPER	BIO	1	11/9/1988	B1 B3
88572 PAPER	BIO	1	11/9/1988	B1 B3
88573 PAPER	BIO	1	11/9/1988	B1 B3

**The above documents were not referred for declassification review at time of processing**

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EF

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

G.I.



CONFIDENTIAL

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

615168 7252

DECLASSIFIED  
Sec 3.4(a), E.O. 12958, as amended  
White House Guidelines, Sept. 11, 2006  
BY NARA *ds* DATE 3/23/10

CO05402

FG006-12 Deputy Natl Sec Advisor  
has seen

ACTION

October 7, 1988

MEMORANDUM FOR JOHN D. NEGROPONTE

FROM: NELSON C. LEDSKY *NCL*

SUBJECT: Appointment with Reinhard Schlagintweit,  
Political Director for Third World Affairs,  
FRG Foreign Ministry for October 17 or 18

The German Embassy has requested a meeting with you for Reinhard Schlagintweit, Political Director for Third World Affairs in the German Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Schlagintweit's October 17-18 visit to Washington stems from the bilateral meeting in New York between Secretary Shultz and Foreign Minister Genscher. Genscher thought it useful to solicit U.S. views on regional conflicts in advance of Chancellor Kohl's October 24-26 trip to Moscow. In addition to meeting with you, Schlagintweit has asked for appointments with Under Secretary Armacost and Assistant Secretaries Murphy, Crocker, Sigur and Abrams.

RECOMMENDATION

That you agree to meet with Reinhard Schlagintweit for 30 minutes, either the afternoon of Monday, October 17 or the morning of Tuesday, October 18.

Approve OK 10/7 Disapprove \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

Time \_\_\_\_\_

Prepared by:  
Barry F. Lowenkron *BL*

CONFIDENTIAL

Declassify on: OADR

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

NSC 8807252

ACTION DATA SUMMARY REPORT

DOC ACTION OFFICER

CAO ASSIGNED ACTION REQUIRED

001 NEGROPONTE  
001

UNCLASSIFIED UPON REMOVAL  
OF CLASSIFIED ENCLOSURE(S)

216  
3/24/10

Z 88100716 FOR DECISION  
X 88100812 NEGROPONTE APPROVED RECOM

**National Security Council  
The White House**

89 7 P5 16

System # \_\_\_\_\_  
 Package # 3252  
 DOCLOG 80 AIO \_\_\_\_\_

	SEQUENCE TO	HAS SEEN	DISPOSITION
Bob Perito	<u>1</u>	<u>Bob</u>	<u>A</u>
Marybel Batjer	_____	_____	_____
Paul Stevens	<u>2</u>	<u>PM</u>	<u>R</u>
John Negroponte	<u>3</u>	<u>JAN</u>	_____
Colin Powell	_____	_____	_____
Paul Stevens	_____	_____	_____
Situation Room	_____	_____	_____
West Wing Desk	<u>4</u>	_____	<u>N</u>
NSC Secretariat	_____	_____	_____

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

cc: VP Duberstein Other \_\_\_\_\_

COMMENTS \_\_\_\_\_ Should be seen by: \_\_\_\_\_  
 (Date/Time)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~  
NSC/S PROFILE

RECORD ID: 8807252  
RECEIVED: 07 OCT 88 11

TO: NEGROPONTE

UNCL  
OFCL

11/3/24/10

FROM: LEDSKY

DOC DATE: 07 OCT 88  
SOURCE REF:

KEYWORDS: GERMANY F R

ADNSA

PERSONS: SCHLAGINTWEIT, REINHARD

SUBJECT: REQUEST FOR MTG W/ NEGROPONTE FM SCHLAGINWEINT / POLITICAL DIRECTOR  
FOR THIRD WORLD AFFAIRS / GERMAN FOMIN / 17 OR 18 OCT

ACTION: NEGROPONTE APPROVED RECOM DUE DATE: 11 OCT 88 STATUS: C

STAFF OFFICER: LEDSKY

LOGREF:

FILES: WH

NSCIF:

CODES:

DOCUMENT DISTRIBUTION

FOR ACTION

FOR CONCURRENCE

FOR INFO

LEDSKY  
LOWENKRON

GANTT

COMMENTS:

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

DISPATCHED BY \_\_\_\_\_ DATE \_\_\_\_\_ BY HAND W/ATTCH

OPENED BY: NSAPK

CLOSED BY: NSDGR

DOC 1 OF 1

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

616511  
Ch...

THE OFFICIAL WORKING VISIT  
OF  
HIS EXCELLENCY THE CHANCELLOR  
OF  
THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY  
AND MRS. KOHL  
TO  
WASHINGTON, D.C.

TELE

NOVEMBER 1988

\* \* \*

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<u>SUMMARY</u>		<u>8</u>
<u>TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 15</u>		<u>12</u>
<u>ACCOMMODATIONS</u>		<u>31</u>



MEMBERS OF THE OFFICIAL GERMAN DELEGATION

His Excellency  
Dr. Helmut Kohl  
Chancellor of the  
Federal Republic of Germany

Mrs. Hannelore Kohl

His Excellency  
Hans-Dietrich Genscher  
Minister of Foreign Affairs  
of the Federal Republic of Germany

His Excellency  
Dr. Rupert Scholz  
Minister of Defense  
of the Federal Republic of Germany

His Excellency  
Juergen Ruhfus  
Ambassador of the Federal Republic of Germany  
to the United States of America

Mrs. Karin Ruhfus

Mr. Friedhelm Ost  
State Secretary, Head of the Federal  
Press and Information Agency

Mr. Horst Teltschik  
Director General for Foreign and  
Security Affairs  
Federal Chancellery

Dr. Dieter Kastrup  
Director General for Political Affairs  
Federal Foreign Office

MEMBERS OF THE OFFICIAL GERMAN DELEGATION

Dr. Erhard Holtermann  
Chief of Protocol  
Federal Foreign Ministry

Prof. Dr. Werner Weidenfeld  
Coordinator for German-American Cooperation  
in the field of Inter-Social Relations, Cultural  
and Information Policy Federal Ministry

Major General  
Joerg Schoenbohm  
Federal Ministry of Defense

Dr. Walter Neuer  
Director of the Office of the Federal Chancellor  
Federal Chancellery

SPECIAL GUESTS OF CHANCELLOR AND MRS. KOHL

Mr. Ernst Cramer  
Springer Publishing House

Mr. Rupert Shulze  
Freelance Photographer

MEMBERS OF THE ACCOMPANYING GERMAN DELEGATION

Dr. Joseph Holik  
Federal Government Commissioner  
for Disarmament and Arms Control  
Federal Foreign Ministry

Dr. Uwe Kaestner  
Head of Division for  
East-West Relations  
Federal Chancellery

Mr. Juergen Chrobog  
Spokesman  
Federal Foreign Ministry

Mr. Gebhard von Moltke  
Head of Division for  
North-American Affairs  
Federal Foreign Ministry

Mr. Frank Elbe  
Head of the Minister's Office  
Federal Foreign Ministry

MEMBERS OF THE ACCOMPANYING GERMAN DELEGATION  
(continued)

Dr. Eckhard Segadlo  
Medical Director, Head of Medical Services  
Federal Foreign Ministry

Dr. Ferdi Schwierkus  
Private Secretary to the  
Federal Ministry of Defense

Mr. Winfried Bonse  
Head of Division  
Federal Press and Information Agency

Col. Rainer Schuwirth  
Federal Foreign Ministry

Mr. Michael Mertes  
Counselor  
Federal Chancellery

Mrs. Juliane Weber  
Personal Secretary  
to the Federal Chancellor

Mrs. Dorothee Kaltenbach  
Interpreter for the  
Federal Chancellor

Mrs. Gisela Siebourg  
Interpreter  
Federal Foreign Ministry

Mr. Jurgen Steltzer  
Counselor  
Protocol Office  
Federal Foreign Ministry

MEMBERS OF THE ACCOMPANYING GERMAN DELEGATION  
(continued)

Mr. Jochen Wolter  
Private Secretary  
to the State Secretary  
Federal Press and Information Agency

Mrs. Gisela Reitzer  
Private Secretary  
to the Federal Foreign Ministry

Mr. Lothar Schaak  
Official Photographer  
Federal Press and Information Agency

TECHNICAL STAFF

Mrs. Clausia Walpuski

Mrs. Ilona Schmid

Mrs. Ingrid Liedgens

Mrs. Marion Schmitz

Mrs. Claudia Frohnenberg

Mr. Eckhard Seeber

Mr. Gerhard Weiss

Mr. Stephan Jand

Mrs. Edith Keilhauer

Mr. Erwin Glaap

Mr. Egon Montzka

Mrs. Ingrid Pahl

Mr. Burkhard Affeldt

THE OFFICIAL WORKING VISIT  
OF  
HIS EXCELLENCY THE CHANCELLOR  
OF  
THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY  
AND MRS. KOHL  
TO  
WASHINGTON, D.C.

NOVEMBER 1988

SUMMARY SCHEDULE

TUESDAY  
NOVEMBER 15, 1988

- 1:00 am His Excellency Hans-Dietrich Genscher, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Federal Republic of Germany, arrives Dulles International Airport from London, England via German Military Aircraft.
- 7:30 am- Breakfast hosted by The Honorable  
9:00 am George P. Shultz, Secretary of State, in honor of His Excellency Hans-Dietrich Genscher, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Federal Republic of Germany, at the Department of State.
- 9:50 am His Excellency The Chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany and Mrs. Kohl arrive Washington, D.C.-Dulles International Airport via German Military Aircraft from New York City, New York.

Welcoming Committee.

SUMMARY SCHEDULE

TUESDAY

NOVEMBER 15, 1988

(continued)

- 9:55 am Depart Dulles International Airport via U.S. Presidential Helicopters enroute the Washington Monument Grounds, Reflecting Pool.
- 10:10 am Arrive the Washington Monument Grounds, Reflecting Pool.
- 10:15 am Depart the Washington Monument Grounds, Reflecting Pool, via motorcade enroute the Watergate Hotel, 2650 Virginia Avenue, N.W.
- 10:20 am Arrive the Watergate Hotel.
- 11:30 am Meeting with The Honorable Ronald Reagan, President of the United States of America, in the Oval Office of the White House.
- 11:45 am Expanded meeting with President Reagan in the Cabinet Room of the White House.
- 11:45 am- Luncheon hosted by Mrs. Shultz in honor  
1:15 pm of Mrs. Kohl in the Secretary's Dining of the Department of State.
- 12:15 pm Working Luncheon hosted by President Reagan in the Old Family Dining Room of the White House.



SUMMARY SCHEDULE

TUESDAY

NOVEMBER 15, 1988

(continued)

1:30 pm Departure Statements at the Diplomatic Entrance of the White House.

(Tent.) Meeting with The Honorable George Bush, President-Elect, of the United States of America.

(Tent.) Meeting with The Honorable George P. Shultz, Secretary of State, in the Chancellor's Suite at the Watergate Hotel.

(Tent.) Meeting with The Honorable Frank Carlucci, Secretary of Defense, in the Chancellor's Suite at the Watergate Hotel.

4:30 pm- Tea offered by Mrs. Reagan in honor of  
5:00 pm Mrs. Kohl in the Yellow Oval Room of the White House.

4:15 pm- Press conference in the Brighton Room of the  
5:15 pm Watergate Hotel.

6:00 pm Foreign Minister Genscher departs Dulles International Airport via German Military Aircraft enroute Bonn, Germany.

SUMMARY SCHEDULE

TUESDAY

NOVEMBER 15, 1988

(continued)

6:00 pm- Honorary Degree, Reception and Dinner hosted by  
9:15 pm The Reverend Timothy S. Healy, President of Georgetown  
University, in honor of His Excellency Dr. Helmut  
Kohl, Chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany,  
at Georgetown University, 37th and O Streets, N.W.

9:20 pm Chancellor Kohl departs Georgetown University via  
motorcade enroute Dulles International Airport.

9:20 pm Mrs. Kohl departs Georgetown University via  
motorcade enroute the Watergate Hotel.

9:50 pm Arrive Dulles International Airport.

Farewell Committee.

9:55 pm His Excellency Dr. Helmut Kohl, Chancellor of the  
Federal Republic of Germany, departs Washington,  
D.C.-Dulles International Airport via German Military  
Aircraft enroute the Federal Republic of Germany.

TUESDAY  
NOVEMBER 15, 1988

WASHINGTON, D.C.

1:00 am His Excellency Hans-Dietrich Genscher, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Federal Republic of Germany, arrives Washington, D.C.-Dulles International Airport via German Military Aircraft from London, England.

1:05 am Depart Dulles International Airport via motorcade enroute the Watergate Hotel.

MOTORCADE ASSIGNMENTS

Lead	DS
FM Limo	FM Genscher Dr. Paschke Mr. Elbe Mr. Mulmenstadt
Follow-up	DS
Car 2 Embassy	Min. Scholz Gen. Uslar-Gleichen Gen. Schoenbohm
Car 3 Embassy	Mr. Holik Dr. Kastrup Mr. Holtermann Mr. Chrobog Mr. von Moltke
Car 4 Embassy	Dr. Segadlo Dr. Gerdi Col. Schuwirth Mrs. Reitzer Mrs. Schmid

1:45 am Arrive the Watergate Hotel.

7:20 am Foreign Minister Genscher departs the Watergate Hotel via motorcade enroute the Diplomatic Entrance of the Department of State.

MOTORCADE ASSIGNMENTS

Lead Car                      DS

FM Limo                      FM Genscher  
                                 Mr. Paschke  
                                 Dr. Kastrup  
                                 Mr. Mulmenstadt

Follow-up                      DS

Car 2                              Mr. Holtermann  
Embassy                          Dr. Holik  
   Mr. Elbe  
   Ms. Siebourg

7:25 am Arrive Department of State.

Greeted by:

Miss Catherine Murdock  
Deputy Chief of Protocol

7:30 am Breakfast hosted by The Honorable George P. Shultz, Secretary of State, in honor of His Excellency Hans-Dietrich Genscher, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Federal Republic of Germany, in the Madison Room of the Department of State.

9:00 am Foreign Minister Genscher departs the Department of State via motorcade enroute the Watergate Hotel.

TUESDAY  
NOVEMBER 15, 1988

WASHINGTON, D.C.

MOTORCADE ASSIGNMENTS

Lead Car	DS
FM Limo	FM Genscher Mr. Paschke Dr. Kastrup
Follow-up	DS
Car 2 Embassy	Dr. Holik Mr. Elbe Mrs. Siebourg

9:05 am Arrive the Watergate Hotel.

9:50 am His Excellency The Chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany and Mrs. Kohl arrive Washington, D.C.-Dulles International Airport from New York-John F. Kennedy Airport via German Military Aircraft.

The Honorable  
Selwa Roosevelt  
Chief of Protocol

will board the aircraft and escort Chancellor and Mrs. Kohl to the Welcoming Committee.

Welcoming Committee

The Honorable  
William Bodde, Jr.  
Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for  
European and Canadian Affairs

Miss Catherine Murdock  
Deputy Chief of Protocol

Welcoming Committee  
(continued)

Mr. Pierre Shostal  
Director  
Office of Central European Affairs

Mr. Larry Nelsen  
Desk Officer for  
Federal Republic of Germany Affairs

Mr. Gunther Dahlhoff  
Counselor  
Embassy of the  
Federal Republic of Germany

Dr. Wolf Calebow  
Counselor  
Embassy of the  
Federal Republic of Germany

Mrs. Calebow

Mr. Gunter Lange  
Counselor  
Embassy of the  
Federal Republic of Germany

Mrs. Lange

Mr. Ernst Kobold  
Chancellor of Administration  
Embassy of the  
Federal Republic of Germany

# WITHDRAWAL SHEET

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*Box Number*

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<i>NO</i>	<i>Document Description</i>	<i>pages</i>		<i>tions</i>

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1	SCHEDULE	2	11/15/1988	B7(A)
	P. 16-17, PARTIAL			B7(E)
				B7(F)

616511

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C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

TUESDAY  
NOVEMBER 15, 1988

WASHINGTON, D.C.

Welcoming Committee  
(continued)

Mr. Matthias Mulmenstadt  
Counselor  
Embassy of the  
Federal Republic of Germany

Mr. Jochen Olbricht  
Counselor  
Embassy of the  
Federal Republic of Germany

After greeting members of the Welcoming Committee, Chancellor and Mrs. Kohl are escorted by Ambassador Roosevelt to the waiting U.S. Presidential Helicopters.

9:55 am Depart Dulles International Airport via U.S. Presidential Helicopters enroute the Washington Monument Grounds, Reflecting Pool.

HELO 1 [REDACTED]

Chancellor Kohl  
Mrs. Kohl  
Ambassador Ruhfus  
Mrs. Ruhfus  
Dr. Neuer  
Dr. Holtermann  
Mrs. Kaltenbach-Int.  
[REDACTED]

Ambassador Roosevelt  
Ambassador Burt  
Mrs. Burt  
Mr. Bodde  
[REDACTED]



TUESDAY  
NOVEMBER 15, 1988

WASHINGTON, D.C.

HELO 2 [REDACTED]

Mr. Ost  
Mr. Teltschik  
Mr. Weidenfeld  
Mr. Cramer  
Mr. Mulmenstadt  
Mrs. Weber  
Mr. Schulze  
Mr. Schaak-Off. Photo.

Miss Murdock  
Miss Scarbrough  
[REDACTED]

10:10 am Arrive the Washington Monument Grounds,  
Reflecting Pool.

Greeted by:

The Honorable  
George P. Shultz  
Secretary of State

Mrs. Shultz

The Secretary, Mrs. Shultz and Ambassador Roosevelt  
escort Chancellor and Mrs. Kohl through the Honor  
Cordon to their limousines.

(Photo Opportunity)

10:15 am Depart the Washington Monument Grounds,  
Reflecting Pool, via motorcade enroute the  
Watergate Hotel, 2650 Virginia Avenue, N.W.

TUESDAY  
NOVEMBER 15, 1988

WASHINGTON, D.C.

MOTORCADE ASSIGNMENTS

Lead Car	USSS
Chancellor's Limo	Chancellor Kohl Amb. Ruhfus Mrs. Kaltenbach-Int. Secy. Shultz
Follow-up	USSS/FSY
Limo 2	Mrs. Kohl Mrs. Ruhfus Mrs. Shultz Mrs. Burt --Mr. Mulmenstadt
Limo 3	Mr. Ost Mr. Teltschik Amb. Roosevelt Amb. Burt --Miss Scarbrough
Limo 4	Mr. Cramer Dr. Neuer Ms. Weber Asst. Secy. Ridgway --Mr. Schaak
Limo 5	Dr. Holtermann Dr. Weidenfeld Mr. Bodde Miss Murdock --Mr. Schulze

Secretary's Car to follow.

10:20 am Arrive the Watergate Hotel.

TUESDAY  
NOVEMBER 15, 1988

WASHINGTON, D.C.

Greeted by:

His Excellency  
Hans-Dietrich Genscher  
Minister of Foreign Affairs  
of the Federal Republic of Germany

Mr. Karl Paschke  
Deputy Chief of Mission  
Embassy of the  
Federal Republic of Germany

Mrs. Paschke

Mr. Alan FitzGerald  
General Manager  
The Watergate Hotel

The Secretary, Mrs. Shultz and Ambassador Roosevelt  
escort Chancellor and Mrs. Kohl via elevator to their  
Suite.

11:15 am Members of the German Delegation attending  
the meeting at the White House proceed to  
motorcade assignments.

11:23 am Chancellor Kohl departs the Watergate Hotel via  
motorcade enroute the White House.

MOTORCADE ASSIGNMENTS

Lead Car	USSS
Chancellor's Limo	Chancellor Kohl Amb. Ruhfus Mrs. Kaltenbach-Int. Miss Murdock

November 15 -19-

TUESDAY  
NOVEMBER 15, 1988

WASHINGTON, D.C.

Follow-up	USSS
FM Limo	FM Genscher Min. Scholz
Follow-up	USSS
Limo 3	Mr. Ost Mr. Teltschik Dr. Kastrup --Miss Scarbrough
Limo 4	Gen. Schoenbohm Dr. Neuer Mr. Mulmenstadt --Mr. Schaak

11:27 am Arrive the West Lobby of the White House.

Greeted by:

The Honorable  
Selwa Roosevelt  
Chief of Protocol

Ambassador Roosevelt will escort Chancellor Kohl to the Roosevelt Room to sign the Guest Book.

After signing the Guest Book, Chancellor Kohl will be escorted to the Oval Office.

(Photo Opportunity)

11:30 am- Meeting with The Honorable Ronald Reagan,  
11:40 am President of the United States of America, in the  
Oval Office of the White House.

TUESDAY  
NOVEMBER 15, 1988

WASHINGTON, D.C.

German Participants

Chancellor Kohl  
To be determined-Notetaker  
Mrs. Kaltenbach-Interpreter

11:40 am Mrs. Kohl departs the Watergate Hotel via motorcade enroute the Department of State.

MOTORCADE ASSIGNMENTS

Limo 2                      Mrs. Kohl  
                                 Mrs. Ruhfus  
                                 Dr. Zickwerick  
                                 Mr. Daly

Arrive the Diplomatic Entrance of the Department of State.

Greeted by:

Mrs. Shultz

11:45 am- Luncheon hosted by Mrs. Shultz in honor  
1:15 pm of Mrs. Kohl in the Secretary's Dining Room of the Department of State.

11:45 am- Expanded meeting with President Reagan in the  
12:15 pm Cabinet Room of the White House.

German Participants

Chancellor Kohl  
Foreign Minister Genscher  
Minister Scholz  
Ambassador Ruhfus  
Mr. Ost  
Mr. Teltschik  
Dr. Kastrup  
Gen. Schoenbohm  
Dr. Neuer  
Mrs. Kaltenbach-Int.

November 15 -21-

TUESDAY  
NOVEMBER 15, 1988

WASHINGTON, D.C.

1:15 pm At the conclusion of the luncheon,  
Mrs. Kohl departs the Department of State  
via motorcade enroute the Watergate Hotel.

Motorcade - As on arrival.

1:20 pm Arrive the Watergate Hotel.

12:15 pm- Working Luncheon hosted by President Reagan in the  
1:25 pm Old Family Dining Room of the White House.

German Participants

Chancellor Kohl  
Foreign Minister Genscher  
Minister Scholz  
Ambassador Ruhfus  
Mr. Ost  
Mr. Teltschik  
Dr. Kastrup  
Mr. Weidenfeld  
Dr. Neuer  
Mrs. Kaltenbach-Int.

1:30 pm Departure Statements will be made at the Diplomatic  
Entrance of the White House.

Statement by President Reagan

Statement by Chancellor Kohl

1:40 pm At the conclusion of the Departure Statements,  
Approx. Chancellor Kohl departs the White House via motorcade  
enroute the Watergate Hotel.

TUESDAY  
NOVEMBER 15, 1988

WASHINGTON, D.C.

Motorcade - As on arrival.

1:45 pm Arrive the Watergate Hotel.

(Tent.) Meeting with The Honorable George Bush,  
President-Elect of the United States of America,  
location to be determined.

(Tent.) Meeting with The Honorable George P. Shultz,  
Secretary of State, in the Chancellor's Suite at the  
Watergate Hotel.

(Tent.) Meeting with The Honorable Frank Carlucci,  
Secretary of Defense, in the Chancellor's Suite at  
the Watergate Hotel.

4:20 pm Mrs. Kohl departs the Watergate Hotel via  
motorcade enroute the Diplomatic Entrance  
of the White House via the Southwest Gate.

MOTORCADE ASSIGNMENTS

Mrs. Kohl's  
Limo

Mrs. Kohl  
Mrs. Ruhfus  
Dr. Zickwerick  
Mr. Daly

4:25 pm Mrs. Kohl arrives the Diplomatic Entrance  
of the White House.

Greeted by:

Miss Linda Faulkner  
Social Secretary

TUESDAY  
NOVEMBER 15, 1988

WASHINGTON, D.C.

4:30 pm Tea offered by Mrs. Reagan in honor of Mrs. Kohl in the Yellow Room of the White House.

GERMAN GUESTS

Mrs. Kohl  
Mrs. Ruhfus

AMERICAN GUESTS

Mrs. Reagan  
Mrs. Shultz  
Mrs. Burt

5:00 pm At the conclusion of the tea Mrs. Kohl departs the White House enroute the Watergate Hotel.

Motorcade - As on arrival.

5:10 pm Arrive the Watergate Hotel.

4:15 pm- Press conference in the Brighton Room of the Watergate  
5:15 pm Hotel.

5:15 pm Foreign Minister Genscher departs the Watergate Hotel via motorcade enroute Dulles International Airport.

MOTORCADE ASSIGNMENTS

Lead Car	USSS
FM Limo	FM Gencher Mr. Paschke Dr. Kastrup Mr. Elbe
Car 2 Embassy	Dr. Holik Mr. Chrobog Mr. von Moltke



TUESDAY  
NOVEMBER 15, 1988

WASHINGTON, D.C.

Car 3  
Embassy

Mrs. Siebourg  
Mrs. Reitzer

5:55 pm Foreign Minister Genscher arrives Dulles International Airport.

6:00 pm Foreign Minister departs Washington, D.C.-Dulles International Airport via German Military Aircraft enroute Bonn, Germany.

5:30 pm Members of the German Delegation attending the Ceremony, Reception and Dinner at Georgetown University proceed to motorcade assignments.

5:40 pm Chancellor and Mrs. Kohl depart the Watergate Hotel via motorcade enroute Georgetown University.

MOTORCADE ASSIGNMENTS

Lead Car

USSS

Chancellor's  
Limo

Chancellor Kohl  
Amb. Ruhfus  
Mrs. Kaltenbach-Int.  
Miss Murdock

Follow-up

USSS

Limo 2

Mrs. Kohl  
Mrs. Ruhfus  
Mr. Daly  
--Mr. Mulmenstadt

TUESDAY  
NOVEMBER 15, 1988

WASHINGTON, D.C.

Limo 3	Min. Scholz Mr. Ost Mr. Teltschik Gen. Uslar-Gleichen --Mr. Schaak
Limo 4	Mr. Weidenfeld Dr. Neuer Mr. Schulze --Miss Scarbrough
Limo 5	Gen. Schoenbohm Mr. Cramer Dr. Holtermann Mrs. Weber

5:45 pm Arrive Georgetown University.

Greeted by:

The Reverend Donald Freeze  
Provost  
Georgetown University

The Reverend Timothy S. Healy  
President  
Georgetown University

Chancellor Kohl is escorted by Father Healy, to his Private Office for robing.

6:00 pm Honorary Degree presented by The Reverend Timothy S. Healy, President of Georgetown University, to His Excellency Dr. Helmut Kohl, Chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany.

Chancellor Kohl disrobes in Father Healy's Private Office.

TUESDAY  
NOVEMBER 15, 1988

WASHINGTON, D.C.

7:00 pm- Reception in the Intercultural Center of Georgetown  
7:30 pm University.

7:45 pm- Dinner hosted by The Reverend Timothy S. Healy,  
9:15 pm President of the University of Georgetown, in honor  
of His Excellency Dr. Helmut Kohl, Chancellor of the  
Federal Republic of Germany.

9:20 pm Members of the German Delegation traveling  
to Dulles International Airport proceed to  
motorcade assignments.

9:25 pm At the conclusion of the Dinner, Chancellor Kohl  
departs Georgetown University via motorcade enroute  
Washington, D.C.-Dulles International Airport.

MOTORCADE ASSIGNMENTS

Lead Car	USSS
Chancellor's Limo	Chancellor Kohl Amb. Ruhfus Mrs. Kaltenbach-Int. Dep. Secy. Whitehead
Follow-up	USSS
Limo 3	Min. Scholz Gen. Uslar-Gleichen Amb. Burt --Miss Scarbrough
Limo 4	Mr. Ost Mr. Teltschik Mr. Bodde Mr. Paschke --Mr. Mulmenstadt

TUESDAY  
NOVEMBER 15, 1988

WASHINGTON, D.C.

Limo 5	Mr. Weidenfeld Mr. Cramer Dr. Holtermann --Mr. Schulze
Limo 6 Embassy	Dr. Neuer Gen. Schoenbohm Dr. Kaestner Mrs. Weber Mr. von Bentivegni --Mr. Schaak
Limo 7 Embassy	Ms. Linsmeyer Mr. Behrens Mr. Mertes Mr. Hofmann Mr. Frank

9:30 pm Mrs. Kohl departs Georgetown University via motorcade enroute the Watergate Hotel.

MOTORCADE ASSIGNMENTS

Mrs. Kohl's Limo	Mrs. Kohl Mrs. Ruhfus Mrs. Burt Mr. Daly --Mr. Zickerick
---------------------	--

9:45 pm Arrive the Watergate Hotel.

9:50 pm Arrive Dulles International Airport.

Deputy Secretary Whitehead escorts Chancellor Kohl to the Farewell Committee receiving line.

TUESDAY  
NOVEMBER 15, 1988

WASHINGTON, D.C.

Farewell Committee

The Honorable  
John C. Whitehead  
Deputy Secretary of State

The Honorable  
Richard R. Burt  
American Ambassador  
to the Federal Republic of Germany

The Honorable  
William Bodde, Jr.  
Deputy Assistant Secretary  
for European and Canadian Affairs

Miss Catherine Murdock  
Deputy Chief of Protocol

Mr. Pierre Shostal  
Director  
Office of Central European Affairs

Mr. Timothy M. Savage  
Officer-in-Charge  
Federal Republic of Germany Affairs

Mr. Timothy Tulenko  
Desk Officer  
Federal Republic of Germany Affairs

Brigadier General  
Hasso Freiherr von Ulsar-Gleichen  
Embassy of the  
Federal Republic of Germany

TUESDAY  
NOVEMBER 15, 1988

WASHINGTON, D.C.

Farewell Committee  
(continued)

Mrs. Elenore Linsmayer  
Counselor  
Embassy of the  
Federal Republic of Germany

Mr. Gunther Duhlhoff  
Counselor  
Embassy of the  
Federal Republic of Germany

Mr. Matthias Mulmenstadt  
Counselor  
Embassy of the  
Federal Republic of Germany

Mr. Jochen Olbricht  
Counselor  
Embassy of the  
Federal Republic of Germany

9:55 pm His Excellency Dr. Helmut Kohl, Chancellor of the  
Federal Republic of Germany, departs Washington,  
D.C.-Dulles International Airport via German Military  
Aircraft, enroute the Federal Republic of Germany.

THE WATERGATE HOTEL

2650 Virginia Avenue, N.W.  
Washington, D.C. 20037  
(202) 965-2300

PROTOCOL OFFICE

Room 910

Direct Lines: 342-5889  
342-5890

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88572	PAPER  BIO	1	11/9/1988	B1  B3

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THE OFFICIAL WORKING VISIT  
OF  
HIS EXCELLENCY THE CHANCELLOR  
OF  
THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY  
AND MRS. KOHL  
TO  
WASHINGTON, D.C.

NOVEMBER 1988

<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 Germany	kohl	Chancellor	No
Mrs. Kohl	kohl	Mrs. Kohl	Yes
His Excellency Hans-Dietrich Genscher Minister of Foreign Affairs	GHEnscher	Mr. Minister	Yes
His Excellency Dr. Rupert Scholz Federal Minister Defense	sholts	Mr. Minister	No
His Excellency Juergen Ruhfus Ambassador of Germany to the United States	ROOFooss	Mr. Ambassador	Yes
Mrs. Karin Ruhfus	ROOFooss	Mrs. Ruhfus	Yes
Mr. Friedhelm Ost State Secretary Head of the Federal Press and Information Agency	ohst	Mr. Ost	Yes

<u>MEMBERS OF THE OFFICIAL GERMAN DELEGATION</u>	<u>PRONUNCIATION</u>	<u>FORM OF ADDRESS</u>	<u>ENGLISH SPEAKING</u>
Mr. Horst Teltschik Director for Foreign and Intra-German Relations, Development Aid, and Security Issues, Federal Chancellery	TELchik	Mr. Teltschik	Yes
Mr. Erhard Holtermann Chief of Protocol Federal Foreign Office	HOHLterhrmahn	Dr. Holtermann	Yes
Dr. Werner Weidenfeld Coordinator for German- American Cooperation in the field of Inter-Social Relations, Cultural and Information Policy Federal Ministry	VIEdenfeld	Dr. Weidenfeld	Yes
Mr. Joerg Schoenbohm Major General Federal Ministry of Defense	SHERNbohm	General Schoenbohm	Yes
Dr. Walter Neuer Director of the Office of the Federal Chancellor Federal Chancellery	NOyer	Dr. Neuer	Yes



# background notes

## Federal Republic of Germany



United States Department of State  
Bureau of Public Affairs

May 1987



**Official Name:**  
Federal Republic of Germany

### PROFILE

#### Geography

**Area:** 248,577 sq. km. (95,606 sq. mi.), including West Berlin; about the size of Wyoming. **Cities:** *Capital*—Bonn (pop. 292,000). *Other cities*—West Berlin (1.8 million), Hamburg (1.6 million), Munich (1.3 million). **Terrain:** Low plain in the north; high plains, hills, and basins in the center; mountainous Alpine region in the south. **Climate:** Temperate; cooler and rainier than much of the US.

#### People

**Nationality:** *Noun and adjective*—German(s). **Population** (July 1986 est.): 61 million (including West Berlin), declining 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* (1983)—11/1,000. *Life expectancy*—women 73.4 yrs., men 67.2 yrs. **Work force** (27.6 million): *Agriculture*—5.4%. *Industry and commerce*—41.6%. *Government*—10%. *Services and other*—42.7%.

#### Government

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

**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.

**Major political parties:** Christian Democratic Union/Christian Social Union (CDU/CSU); Social Democratic Party (SPD); Free Democratic Party (FDP); "Greens."  
**Suffrage:** Universal at 18.

**Central government budget** (FY 1986): \$151 billion.

**Defense** (1985 est.): 2.8% of GNP.

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

#### Economy

**GNP** (1986 est.): \$898.8 billion. **Annual growth rate** (1986): 2.6%. **Per capita income:** \$10,680. **Underlying inflation rate:** less than 1%.

**Natural resources:** Iron, hard coal, lignite, potash, natural gas.

**Agriculture** (1.7% of GNP): *Products*—corn, wheat, potatoes, sugarbeets, barley, hops, viniculture.

**Industry** (48% of GNP): *Types*—iron and steel, coal, chemicals, electrical products, ships, vehicles.

**Trade** (1985): *Exports*—\$298 billion: chemicals, motor vehicles, iron and steel products, manufactured goods, electrical products. *Major markets*—European Community 49.8%, other European countries 17.6%, US 10.3%, developing countries 7.7%. *Imports*—\$257.2 billion: food, petroleum products, manufactured goods, electrical products, automobiles, apparel. *Major suppliers*—European Community countries 50.8%, other European countries 14.5%, US 7%, developing countries 9.6%.

**Exchange rate** (May 1987): About 1.76 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.



## GEOGRAPHY

The Federal Republic of Germany (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.—East Germany), 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 Lake Konstanz (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.). To 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.

## PEOPLE

The population of the F.R.G. is primarily German; however, foreign guest workers and their dependents constitute about 7.1% of the 61 million inhabitants. An ethnic Danish minority lives in the north.

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

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

With per capita income exceeding \$10,000, postwar Germany has become a

broadly middle-class society. A generous welfare system provides for the needs of all German citizens. Housing policy has supported the dream of most Germans to own homes. Modern Germans are also more mobile, and millions travel abroad each year.

## 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 Varus, one of Augustus' generals. They annihilated the Roman forces and killed Varus in the battle of the Teutoburg Forest in A.D. 9, effectively 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 "Karl the Great" (Charlemagne) in A.D. 800 as Holy Roman Emperor.

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

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

The postwar Weimar Republic (1919-33) sought to draw on Germany's

liberal traditions but was handicapped by terrible economic problems—the inflation of the early 1920s and the post-1929 world depression—as well as the political legacy of the Versailles treaty, which imposed on Germany a heavy burden of reparations and loss of territory. The new experiment in republican, parliamentary democracy was unable to overcome the opposition of large political factions, and the republic suffered from a succession of weak governments formed by multiparty coalitions. The National Socialist (Nazi) Party, led by a demagogic ex-corporal, Adolf Hitler, emphasized nationalist themes, such as the alleged betrayal of Germany by German republican representatives at Versailles, promised to put the huge unemployed part of the population back to work, and blamed much of Germany's ills on alleged Jewish conspiracies. The party achieved power through a coalition in 1933. Once in power, Hitler and his party first undermined, then abolished democratic institutions and opposition parties and installed a program of racism that resulted, during World War II, in the deliberate, widespread extermination of Jews and other minority groups. In the 1930s, Hitler also began to restore the economy and German military strength. His ambitions led Germany into launching World War II and suffering 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 administration. The three commanders in chief exercised supreme authority in their respective zones and, sitting as the Allied Control Council (ACC), acted jointly by unanimous decision on questions affecting Germany as a whole. At Potsdam in August 1945, the United States, the United Kingdom, and the Soviet Union agreed to a broad program of decentralization, treating the country as a single economic unit with certain central administrative departments. Subsequently, France joined the ACC and was given a separate zone of occupation. These plans failed, primarily because of ever-increasing differences with the Soviet Union. In 1948, the Soviets withdrew from the Four Power governing bodies of Germany and Berlin and instituted the Berlin blockade.

The year 1948 marked a turning point. To create a nucleus for a future German government, the United States

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

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

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

U.S. forces in the F.R.G. total about 250,000, of which some 205,000 are army and more than 34,000 are air force personnel. The three major commands are U.S. European Command (USEUCOM), outside Stuttgart; U.S. Army, Europe (USAREUR), at Heidelberg; and U.S. Air Force, Europe (USAFE), at Ramstein. Although most U.S. forces are stationed in southern and central Germany, in 1978 the forward brigade of an army division stationed in the United States moved into new facilities outside Bremen, strengthening the defense posture on the North German Plain.

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

The German Parliament has adopted extraordinary measures to ensure civilian political control of the military and to prevent the reestablishment of

militarism. The F.R.G. is keenly interested in arms control and disarmament, and participates in the mutual and balanced force reduction (MBFR) negotiations in Vienna as well as in the implementation meetings following the 1975 Helsinki Conference on Security and Cooperation (CSCE) in Europe.

## GOVERNMENT

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

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

The duties of the president (chief of state) are largely ceremonial. Real power is exercised by the chancellor. Although elected by and responsible to the *Bundestag* (lower and principal chamber of the Parliament), the chancellor cannot be removed from office during a 4-year term unless the *Bundestag* has agreed on a successor. The *Bundestag*, also 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—Hans Klein (CSU)  
Economics—Martin Bangemann (FDP)  
Education—Juergen Moellemann (FDP)  
Environment—Klaus Toepfer (CDU)  
Finance—Gerhard Stoltenberg (CDU)  
Food, Agriculture, and Forestry—Ignaz Kiechle (CSU)  
Foreign Affairs—Hans-Dietrich Genscher (FDP)  
Inner-German Relations—Dorothee Wilms (CDU)  
Interior—Friedrich Zimmermann (CSU)  
Justice—Hans Engelhard (FDP)  
Labor and Social Affairs—Norbert Bluem (CDU)  
Housing, and City Planning—Oscar Schneider (CSU)  
Research and Technology—Heinz Riesenhuber (CDU)  
Transportation—Juergen Warnke (CSU)  
Post and Telecommunications—Christian Schwarz-Schilling (CDU)  
Youth, Family, Women's and Health Affairs—Rita Suessmuth (CDU)  
Ambassador to the United States—Guenther van Well  
Ambassador to the United Nations—Dr. Hans Werner Lautenschlager

The F.R.G. maintains an embassy in the United States at 4645 Reservoir Road NW., Washington, D.C. 20007 (tel. 202-298-4000). F.R.G. Consulates General are located in Atlanta, Boston, Chicago, Detroit, Houston, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Seattle, and New York.

## 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). Governments between 1949 and 1966 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 1966-69 "grand coalition" included the

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## Berlin

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.

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 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."

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Berlin is located 176 kilometers (110 mi.) inside the G.D.R. and is entirely surrounded by its territory. Although the Western sectors of the city are not part of the F.R.G. and continue not to be governed by it, strong ties have developed between them 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 the Soviet Sector of Berlin as its capital, and its principal government offices are located there. 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 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 165-kilometer (103-mi.) Berlin Wall surrounds the Western sectors of the city. Access through the wall is restricted to eight crossing points.

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In the 1970s, environmentalists, concerned that the major parties would not do enough to protect the environment, organized politically as the "Greens." In many cities, they were able to poll close to 5% in the European Parliament election of 1979. Opposition to expanded use of nuclear power, to NATO, and to aspects of highly industrialized society were principal campaign issues. Initially considered a short-term phenomenon by some political observers, the "Greens" command extensive intellectual sympathy and have grown significantly in importance.

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 nor G.D.R. authority there.

To reduce the psychological and practical hardships of Berlin's isolation, a close relationship has been developed between the Government of West Berlin and that of the F.R.G. For example, representatives of the city participate in the F.R.G. Parliament, although as nonvoting members; appropriate West German agencies, such as the Supreme Administrative Court, have their permanent seats in West Berlin; and the governing mayor of Berlin takes his or her turn as president of the *Bundesrat*. These ties between the F.R.G. and West Berlin were reaffirmed in the 1972 quadripartite agreement. In addition, the Allies carefully consult with the F.R.G. and Berlin Governments on foreign policy questions involving reunification and the status of Berlin.

The quadripartite agreement on Berlin has contributed to many practical improvements in easing the life of Berliners. It provides for unhindered civilian access to Berlin and greater freedom of movement between the Eastern and Western sectors, and it contains a Soviet acknowledgment 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.

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In October 1982, the SPD/FDP coalition fell apart, precipitated by splits within the SPD and disagreements between the two ruling parties. Genscher's 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.

In January 1987, the Kohl/Genscher government was returned to office, but the FDP and Greens gained at the expense of the larger parties. Kohl's CDU and its Bavarian sister party, the CSU, slipped from 48.8% of the vote (1983) to 44.3% of the vote—a serious loss by German standards. By contrast, Genscher's Free Democrats rose from 7% to 9.1%, their best showing since 1980. The SPD opposition fell to a very weak 37%, reflecting the Social Democrats' disunity and programmatic confusion—a situation which has since led to SPD Chairman Willy Brandt's resignation. The Greens also significantly strengthened their place in the *Bundestag*, rising from 5.6% in 1983 to 8.3%.

### Major Parties

**CDU/CSU.** An important aspect of postwar German politics has been the emergence of a moderate Christian party, the Christian Democratic Union, operating with a related Bavarian party, the Christian Social Union. Although each party maintains its own structure, the two form a common caucus in the *Bundestag* and do not run opposing campaigns. The CDU/CSU is loosely organized, containing Catholics, Protestants, rural interests, and members of all economic classes. It is generally conservative on economic and social policy and more identified with the Roman Catholic and Protestant Churches than are the

other major parties, although its programs are pragmatic rather than ideological. Until the 1969 election, the CDU/CSU had participated, either alone or as the dominant coalition partner, in every federal government.

**SPD.** The Social Democratic Party is the other major party in the F.R.G., and one of the oldest organized political parties in the world. 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. (Significantly, one symptom of the SPD's disarray is the current initiative undertaken by some within the party to "revise and update" the Godesberg Program, with a view to giving it a more outspokenly leftist, ideological cast.) In foreign policy, the SPD emphasizes German ties with the Atlantic alliance but often opposes NATO programs such as the 1979 INF (intermediate-range nuclear forces) decision. As noted above, Willy Brandt resigned in April 1987, and was succeeded by Hans-Jochen Vogel, who is also the chairman of the SPD's *Bundestag* caucus. The SPD has a powerful base in the bigger cities and industrialized *Laender*, although it suffered severe setbacks in the 1987 elections in such traditionally strong areas.

**FDP.** 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, it has participated in all but three postwar governments, and has spent only 7 years out of government in the 38-year history of the Federal Republic. Hans-Dietrich Genscher, one of the leading figures in contemporary F.R.G. politics, has been Vice Chancellor and Foreign Minister since 1974. In the January 1987 election, the FDP benefitted from voter defections from both the CDU/CSU and SPD.

**Greens.** Since the mid-1980s, the Greens have achieved 7%-11% of the vote in a series of state and local elections, and received 8.3% in the January 1987 national election. Local Green parties are represented in several state parliaments, and the party has established itself as an apparently lasting feature on the F.R.G. political scene. The Greens continue, nonetheless, to be torn between two largely incompatible wings: the "fundamentalists," who

reject "politics as usual" and advocate an uncompromisingly hard-line anti-nuclear, antiwar, pro-ecology stand; and the "realists," who contend that the party can only realize its program by working within the existing political structure. In spite of its recent successes at the polls, the Greens show signs of rejecting the "realists'" compromising approach; at a May 1987 national convention, all three national co-chairpersons were elected from among the "fundamentalists."

**Extremists.** Aside from some radical currents in the makeup of the Greens, political extremism poses no political challenge 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 parties on the right are the Republikaner and the National Democratic Party (NPD). Neither one polls more than 1% of the national vote, although the Republikaner has shown a slight rise in recent state-level elections. They are 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. While real growth in gross national product (GNP) slowed and even declined in the mid-1970s, it rose during the 1976-85 period by an average of 2.3% per year, reaching 2.4% in 1985.

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.

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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 1984, net F.R.G. direct investment amounted to about \$15.4 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 \$11.0 billion in 1985. In that year, the F.R.G. exported goods valued at about \$18.9 billion to the United States, including motor vehicles, machinery, rolling mill products, chemicals, and electrical equipment. U.S. sales to the F.R.G. are concentrated in chemicals, machinery, soybeans, defense items, electrical equipment, edible fats and oils, aircraft, tobacco, and grains.

### FOREIGN RELATIONS

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

The F.R.G. has taken part in all of the joint postwar efforts aimed at closer political, economic, and defense cooperation among the countries of Western Europe. It is a charter member of the European Coal and Steel Community, formed in 1952, and it joined the Brussels treaty members in 1954 to form the Western European Union, which placed certain controls on German rearmament. At the same time, the F.R.G. also renounced the manufacture of atomic, bacteriological, and chemical weapons. It signed the Nuclear Non-proliferation Treaty with ratification completed in 1974. The Biological Warfare Convention was signed on April 10, 1972.

The F.R.G. became a member of NATO in 1955. In 1957, it signed the Treaties of Rome, thereby becoming a member of the EC and the European Atomic Energy Community, 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 nation positioned in the middle of the continent, the F.R.G.'s relations with Eastern Europe are complex. In 1955, it established diplomatic relations with the U.S.S.R. By 1958, the U.S.S.R. had repatriated thousands of prisoners of war and German civilians, and the F.R.G. and the Soviet Union had reached limited trade and consular agreements. However, a series of Soviet-engineered Berlin crises and a steady Soviet campaign of vilification to discredit the F.R.G. Government and divide it from its Western allies kept relations strained.

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

The Soviets also advocated, as the only acceptable method of achieving reunification, direct negotiations between West and East Germany under conditions that could lead to their merger. These conditions included the dissolution of German ties to the West and the extension of communist influence throughout Germany. A June 1961 meeting between President Kennedy and Premier Khrushchev resulted in a Soviet ultimatum that the U.S.S.R. would sign a peace treaty with the East German regime before the end of that year. Although no basis for negotiation among the wartime Allies had been found, the Soviets did not carry out their threat to sign a separate peace.

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

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## 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.

**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.

**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.

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

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

The F.R.G. also negotiated treaties with the Soviet Union and Poland in 1970, accepting the present European borders as inviolable and undertaking to

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

Concurrently, the ambassadors of the United Kingdom, France, the U.S.S.R., and the United States began negotiations in Berlin in March 1970 with the goal of reaching a new agreement on Berlin. In September 1971, they signed the first phase of a quadripartite agreement, which empowered German authorities in East and West Germany to negotiate further agreements and arrangements on civilian travel in and around Berlin. These intra-German agreements and arrangements were signed in December 1971. The Final Quadripartite Protocol, encompassing and putting into effect the quadripartite and the intra-German sections, was signed in Berlin by 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 GDR; and
- More freedom of movement between East and West, in particular a less impeded flow westward of ethnic Germans who desire to live in the F.R.G.

### German Democratic Republic

At the December 1972 NATO ministerial meetings in Brussels, it was agreed that individual members of the alliance would be free to establish relations with the G.D.R. after the signing of the basic

treaty between the G.D.R. and the F.R.G. That treaty was signed December 21, 1972. The United States established diplomatic relations with the G.D.R. on September 4, 1974.

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

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

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

- The city of "Greater Berlin" was placed under Four Power 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. High-level visits take place frequently. Cooperation in international forums remains close.

### Principal U.S. Officials

Ambassador—Richard R. Burt  
 Deputy Chief of Mission—James F. Dobbins  
 Counselor for Political Affairs—Olaf Grobel  
 Minister-Counselor for Economic/Commercial Affairs—Richard Imus  
 Counselor for Public Affairs—Terrence F. Catherman  
 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 Frankfurt, Hamburg, Munich, and Stuttgart. ■

Published by the United States Department of State • Bureau of Public Affairs • Office of Public Communication • Editorial Division • Washington, D.C. • May 1987  
 Editor: Juanita Adams

Department of State Publication 7834  
 Background Notes Series • This material is in the public domain and may be reproduced without permission; citation of this source would be appreciated.

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Translation

Bonn, 23 November 1988

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Dear Mrs Reagan,

I have warm and grateful memories of our recent meeting in the White House. I was so pleased to be able to see you again in Washington at that particular time. On many occasions in recent years I have been honoured by your hospitality. I can assure you that those occasions will always be among my most cherished recollections.

I was particularly pleased to receive your lovely book gift on my last visit. It will always keep alive the memory of those meetings with you which I value very highly.

I very much hope that we will meet again soon. In the meantime, I remain, with warmest regards and all good wishes, also to your dear husband,

(sgd) Hannelore Kohl

Bonn, den 23. November 1988

Liebe Frau Reagan,

mit ebenso herzlichen wie dankbaren Gefühlen denke ich an unser jüngstes Treffen im Weißen Haus. Ich habe mich sehr darüber gefreut, Sie auch in dieser besonderen Phase der Zeitabläufe in Washington sehen zu können. Viele Male habe ich in den vergangenen Jahren Ihre Gastfreundschaft in Anspruch nehmen dürfen. Sie können sicher sein, daß die persönlichen Gespräche mit Ihnen dabei zu meinen wertvollsten Erinnerungen gehören.

Ganz besonders gefreut habe ich mich auch über das wunderbare Buchpräsent, das Sie mir bei meinem letzten Besuch übermitteln ließen. Es wird mit dazu beitragen, mir immer wieder die wertvollen Begegnungen mit Ihnen zu vergegenwärtigen.

Ich hoffe sehr, daß wir uns bald einmal wiedersehen und bin inzwischen mit allen guten Wünschen und

herzlichen Grüßen,  
auch an Ihren lieben Mann,

Vn  
Hannelore Kohl

Dear Mr. [Name]

Yours faithfully,  
[Signature]