

The original documents are located in Box 51, folder “7/15/76 - State Visit of Chancellor and Mrs. Schmidt (West Germany) (1)” of the Betty Ford White House Papers, 1973-1977 at the Gerald R. Ford Presidential Library.

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IN HONOR OF
HIS EXCELLENCY
THE CHANCELLOR OF THE
FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY
AND MRS. SCHMIDT

THE WHITE HOUSE
THURSDAY, JULY 15, 1976

Year after year, soprano Phyllis Curtin adds more historic performances and richer accolades to her matchless singing career. She first came into the lime-light nearly a quarter century ago when she sang Salome with the New York City Opera. This acclaimed performance catapulted her into an international opera and concert career and led her to Europe and South America.

In the years since, she has developed a repertoire of more than fifty roles and has sung an astonishing number of American premieres of both operatic and orchestral works. Noted conductors have consistently chosen Miss Curtin for the most demanding and prestigious roles, and hundreds of songs and song cycles have been written for her. A champion of opera in English, she has won applause as a translator as well as a performer.

In the past few seasons, Miss Curtin has sung frequently with the Boston Symphony as well as with the Cleveland, Minnesota, Ottawa and other leading orchestras. For the Bicentennial season, she has found time to film for national public television a program on American song.

Called by one critic "the most expressive singer before the public today" and by another "as talented an actress as she is a singer," Miss Curtin has said of herself, "I have three different careers—recital, opera, and oratorio and symphonic work. They all share the same body, but the thinking is often very different, the rewards are different, and the approach is different." She might easily have added a fourth career, that of teaching. She is head of the voice department at Yale and her master classes and lectures are greatly in demand.

SONGS OF TWO AMERICAS

PHYLLIS CURTIN
SOPRANO

ROBERT WEIRICH
PIANIST

- | | |
|---|--|
| Two Poems of Emily Dickinson
"There came a wind like a bugle"
"Heart, we will forget him" | Aaron Copland
U.S.A. |
| "Solitary Hotel" | Samuel Barber
words of James Joyce
U.S.A. |
| "It may not always be so" | Paul Des Marais
words of e. e. cummings
U.S.A. |
| "At the Spring" | Virgil Thomson
words of Jasper Fisher
U.S.A. |
| "Juego Santo" | Alejandro Caturla
Cuba |
| "Triste me voy a los campos" | Julio Perceval
Argentina |
| "Estrella e lua nova" | Heitor Villa-Lobos
Brazil |



THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

July 9, 1976

FOR: MRS. FORD
FROM: MARIA DOWNS

Attached for your review and selection are two proposed menu for the German State Dinner. . . July 15, 1976.

Thank you.

Mrs. Ford -

Tapow, prepared in a different style was served at the Japanese function. Since the official party + additional distinguished foreign members are mostly men - the beef might be best.

Hope you are feeling better.
M



DINNER

* Supreme of Sole Veronique

Filet of Beef Bearnaise
** Dauphine Potatoes
*** Cauliflower Polonaise

Tossed Green Salad
Tilsit Cheese

**** Frozen Strawberry Vacharin
Raspberry Sauce

Demitasse

The White House
Thursday, July 15, 1976

*Supreme of Sole Veronique -- white wine sauce with grapes, glazed under the broiler.

**Dauphine Potatoes -- potatoe puffs with cheese -- (Germans like potatoes with their meal).

***Cauliflower Polonaise -- garnished with chopped hard cooked egg yokes, parsley and breat crumbs.

****Frozen Strawberry Sauce -- meringue shell, layer of sponge cake - filled with vanilla ice cream, flavored with Kirsch - topped with a thin layer of sponge cake and meringue - decorated with whipped cream and fresh strawberries with raspberry sauce poured over the top.



DINNER

* Coquilles Saint - Jacques

** Supreme of Capon

*** Zucchini Nicoise
Asparagus in Butter

Bibb Lettuce Salad
Muenster Cheese

**** Champagne Mousse
Vanilla Sauce

Demitasse

The White House
Thursday, July 15, 1976

*Coquilles Saint-Jacques - seafood - scallops glazed with white wine sauce and decorated with parsley and chives.

** Supreme of Capon - capon poached, skin removed and sliced thinly -- white wine sauce with light cream and mushrooms.

*** Zucchini Nicoise -- zucchini cooked in oil and tomatoes.

****Champagne Mousse - served at private luncheon for The Queen -- Henry would plan to surround the mousse with grapes as the German's like grapes.



THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

RECEPTION ONBOARD "GORCH FOCK"

FRIDAY - JULY 16, 1976

Departure: 6:25 P.M.

Attire: Business Suit

From: Terry O'Donnell 

BACKGROUND

You and Mrs. Ford will depart the South Grounds at 6:25 p.m. to attend a reception hosted by Chancellor and Mrs. Helmut Schmidt onboard the German Sailing Training Vessel "Gorch Fock" anchored in Baltimore's Inner Harbor. The Gorch Fock has been docked there since July 10 and will depart Baltimore on July 17. (Background information on "Gorch Fock" enclosed.)

Mayor William D. Schaefer will greet you at the Helicopter Landing pad and escort you on foot to the Baltimore Clipper Ship construction site where Chancellor and Mrs. Schmidt will meet you. The City of Baltimore has retained twelve maritime craftsmen from various parts of the world to build a replica of the pre-Revolutionary "Baltimore Clipper" Ship -- a ship that was manufactured in Baltimore and was known for its lightness, fast speed and streamlined form. It will contain only the materials available in pre-Revolutionary days and will be an accurate historic replica in every way possible. Because of their speed, Clippers were used during 1775 and 1815 to dodge British cruisers which blockaded the coast or patrolled the seas during the American Revolution, the War of 1812, and the hectic intervening years of neutral trading.

The "Gorch Fock" crew will man the yardarms for your arrival and you will be hailed with three rounds of cheers from the crew. Before mingling with the guests (List attached at TAB A), you will be taken on a tour of the ship, sign the guest book, and receive a macrame entwined plaque with the ship's crest. After this informal presentation, you will mingle with the guests until 7:50 p.m. at which time you will deliver brief remarks to the ship's guests.



At 8:10 p.m., you and Mrs. Ford leave the "Gorch Fock" en route the return helicopter flight to Washington -- arriving on the South Grounds at 8:40 p.m.

SEQUENCE

6:25 p.m.

You and Mrs. Ford board helicopter on South Lawn and depart en route Baltimore, Maryland.

(Flying Time: 20 minutes)

PRESIDENTIAL GUESTS

6:45 p.m.

Secretary and Mrs. Henry A. Kissinger
Senator J. Glenn Beal (R-Md.)
Melvin R. Laird
Helicopter arrives Helicopter Landing
Zone, Baltimore.

OPEN PRESS COVERAGE
CLOSED ARRIVAL

6:50 p.m.

You and Mrs. Ford will be met by:
Mayor William D. Schaefer (D-Md.)

Escorted by Mayor Schaefer, proceed on
foot en route "The Pride of Baltimore"
Clipper Ship.

6:55 p.m.

You and Mrs. Ford arrive "The Pride of
Baltimore" Clipper Ship to view construction
progress.

PRESS POOL COVERAGE

You and Mrs. Ford will be met by
Chancellor and Mrs. Helmut Schmidt.



3.

7:05 p. m.

You and Mrs. Ford, escorted by Chancellor and Mrs. Schmidt, depart "The Pride of Baltimore" Clipper Ship and proceed on foot en route the "Gorch Fock".

NOTE: The Mayor will proceed independently to the "Gorch Fock" to attend Reception.

NOTE: As you and Mrs. Ford approach the "Gorch Fock" stern the crew on the yardarms will be called to attention and they will voice three "hurrahs" for you.

7:10 p. m.

You and Mrs. Ford, escorted by Chancellor and Mrs. Schmidt, arrive "Gorch Fock" gangplank.

LIVE LOCAL TELEVISION

7:11 p. m.

You and Mrs. Ford, escorted by Chancellor and Mrs. Schmidt, board "Gorch Fock." Proceed to Mid-Deck level where you will be met by Hans von Stackelberg, "Gorch Fock" Captain.

7:15 p. m.

You, Mrs. Ford, Chancellor and Mrs. Schmidt, escorted by Capt. Stackelberg, proceed to Captain's Quarters to sign guest book.

NOTE: You will receive a Ship's Crest from Capt. Stackelberg.

7:25 p. m.

You, Mrs. Ford, Chancellor and Mrs. Schmidt, escorted by Capt. Stackelberg, proceed upstairs to Quarterdeck and informally greet reception guests.

PRESS POOL COVERAGE
ATTENDANCE: 200



4.

7:40 p. m.

You, Mrs. Ford, Chancellor and Mrs. Schmidt proceed to Mid-Deck microphone and remain standing.

7:41 p. m.

Chancellor Schmidt will offer remarks concluding with the introduction of the President.

7:50 p. m.

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS.

PRESS POOL COVERAGE

8:00 p. m.

Remarks conclude.

8:10 p. m.

You and Mrs. Ford, accompanied by Chancellor and Mrs. Schmidt, thank guests and depart "Gorch Fock" en route motorcade for boarding.

8:15 p. m.

You and Mrs. Ford bid farewell to Chancellor and Mrs. Schmidt, board motorcade and depart en route Helicopter Landing pad.

8:18 p. m.

Arrive Helicopter Landing Zone.

OPEN PRESS COVERAGE
CLOSED DEPARTURE

8:20 p. m.

You and Mrs. Ford board helicopter and depart en route South Lawn.

PRESIDENTIAL GUESTS

8:40 p. m.

Secretary and Mrs. Kissinger
Senator Beal
Melvin R. Larid
Arrive South Lawn.

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July 16 Reception Aboard the Gorch Fock

Jack Ford

Son of President and Mrs. Ford

Susan Ford

Daughter of President and Mrs. Ford

Mr. and Mrs. Philip Buchen

Counsel to the President

Mr. and Mrs. Ron Nessen

Press Secretary to the President

Mr. and Mrs. Max Friedersdorf

Assistant to President for Legislative Affairs

Mrs. Jeanne W. Davis and Escort

Staff Secretary, National Security Council

Mrs. Maria Downs and Mr. Downs

Social Secretary to Mrs. Ford

Miss Susan Porter and Escort

Appointments Secretary to Mrs. Ford



Reception hosted by the
Chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany
aboard the bark "G o r c h F o c k"
on Friday, July 16, 1976 at 6 p.m.
at Baltimore, Inner Harbor - West Shore

Invitations

The President

The Vice President

The Speaker of the House of Representatives

The Chief Justice

Kissinger, Henry A.
Secretary of State

Simon, William E.
Secretary of the Treasury

Rumsfeld, Donald
Secretary of Defense

Richardson, Elliot Lee
Secretary of Commerce

H.E. Dr. Guillermo Sevilla-Sacasa
Ambassador of Nicaragua
Dean of the Diplomatic Corps

The Ambassadors of member states of the European Communities and
the Head of the Delegation of the EC:

H.E. Jacques Kosciusko-Morizet, France

H.E. John Gerald Molloy, Ireland

H.E. The Honorable Sir Peter Ramsbotham, Great Britain

H.E. Willy Van Cauwenberg, Belgium

H.E. Age R. Tammenoms Bakker, Netherlands

H.E. Adrien F.J. Meisch, Luxembourg

H.E. Roberto Gaja, Italy

H.E. Otto R. Borch, Denmark

H.E. Fernand Spaak, Head of the EC-Delegation



Senator Mike Mansfield, D-Montana
 Senator Hugh Scott, R-Pennsylvania.
 Repr. Thomas O'Neill, D-Massachusetts
 Repr. John Rhodes, R-Arizona
 Senator John Sparkman, D-Alabama
 Repr. Thomas Morgan, D-Pennsylvania
 Senator Charles McC. Mathias, R-Md
 Senator J. Glenn Beall R-Md
 Repr. Paul S. Sarbanes D-Md (Baltimore)
 Senator Robert P. Griffin R-Michigan
 Senator Hubert H. Humphrey D-Minnesota
 Senator Jacob K. Javits R-New York
 Senator Edward M. Kennedy D-Massachusetts
 Senator Russell B. Long D-Louisiana
 Senator Sam Munn D-Georgia
 Senator John G. Tower R-Texas
 Repr. Henry S. Reuss D-Wisconsin
 Senator John H. Glenn D-Ohio
 Senator Abraham A. Ribicoff D-Connecticut
 Senator Robert Byrd D-West-Virginia

Burns, Dr. Arthur
 Chairman, Board of Governors, Federal Reserve System

Catto, Henry E.
 Ambassador, The Chief of Protocol

Cheney, Richard B.
 Assistant to the President

Dent, Frederick B.
 Special Representative for Trade Negotiations,
 Executive Office of the President

Ellsworth, Robert
 Deputy Secretary of Defense

Greenspan, Alan
 Chairman, Economic Advisers to the President

Hartman, Arthur A.
 Assistant Secretary for European Affairs, Dept. of State

Iklé, Dr. Fred C.
 Director, US Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, State Department

Robinson, Charles W.
 Deputy Secretary, State Department



Scowcroft, Brig. Ge. Brent
Deputy Assistant to the President

Seidman, L. William
Assistant to the President for Economic Affairs and
Executive Director

Sonnenfeldt, Helmut
Counselor, State Department

Anderson David
Director, Office of Central European Affairs, State Department

Codus, William
Assistant Chief of Protocol for visits

Vine, Richard D.
Deputy Assistant Secretary, Bureau of European Affairs, State Department

Brown, Walter
Vorsitzender d. Vorst. d. Dt.-Amer. Handelskammer,
Teilhaber der Investitionsbank Brown, Brothers Harriman, N.Y.

Eberle, William D.
President, Motorvehicles Manufacturer Association

Kenna, Douglas
President, National Association Manufacturers

Leshner, Richard L.
President, US Chamber of Commerce

McNamara, Robert S.
Präsident der Weltbank

Rockefeller, David
Chase Manhattan Bank

Shapiro, Irving S.
Chairman of the Board, E.I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. Inc.

Shultz, George P.
Executive Vice President, Bechtel Corporation

Witteveen, H. Johannes
Managing Director, International Monetary Fund

Cary, Frank T.
Chairman of the Board, International Business Machines Corp.

Dillon, C. Douglas
Ehrevorsitzender der Dillon Read & Co. Inc. N.Y.

Geneen, Harold S.
Chairman, ITT

Hauge, Gabriel
Chairman, Manufacturers Hanover Trust Co.

Jones, Reginald H.
Chairman, General Electric Company

Laird, Melvin R.
Senior Counsel, Reader's Digest (ehemaliger Verteidigungsminister)

Patterson, Ellmore C.
Chairman, Morgan Guaranty Trust Company. N.Y.



Petersen, Peter G.
Chairman, Lehman Brothers

Wriston, Walter B.
Chairman, City Bank

Blumenthal, W. Michael
Chairman and President, Bendix Corp.
Southfield Mich.

Burger, James H.
Chairman
Honeywell Inc. Minneapolis, Minn.

Ford II, Henry
Chairman, Ford Motor Comp.
Dearborn, Mich

Foy, Lewis W.
Chairman, Bethlehem Steel Corp.
Bethlehem, Pa

Kirby, Robert E.
Chairman, Westinghouse Electric Corp.
Pittsburgh Pa

Murphy, Thomas A.
Chairman, General Motors Corp.
Detroit, Mich.

Shepherd Jr., Mark
Chairman, Texas Instruments Inc.
Dallas, Texas

Page, John H.
President, International Nickel Co.Inc.

McKinley, John J.
President, Texaco Inc.

Garvin, Jr. C.C.
President Exxon Corp.

Kirkland, J. Lane
Secretary Treasurer, AFL-CIO

Meany, George
President, AFL-CIO

Woodcock, Leonard
President, United Automobile Workers

Wurf, Jerry
President, State, Country & Municipal Employees (AFL-CIO)

Middendorf, J. William, II
The Secretary of the Navy

Brown, General George S., USAF
Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff

Holloway, Admiral James L., III
Chief of Naval Operations

Kidd, Admiral Isaac C., Jr.
Commander in Chief, Atlantic and US Atlantic Fleet



General Davison

Link, Brig.General Hans
Der Deutsche Militärische Bevollmächtigte für USA/Kanada

Sulzberger, Arthur Hays
Publisher der NYT

Reston, James
Vice President der NYT

Daniel, Clifton
Associate Editor und Bureau Chief Washington der NYT

Graham, Katherine
Publisher, Washington Post

Bradlee, Benjamin C.,
Executive Editor, Washington Post

Kraft, Joseph
Columnist, Washington Post

Black, Gary
Chairman of the Board, The A.S. Abell Co. of Baltimore

Schmick, Jr., William F.
President, The A.S. Abell Co.

Collins, Mark F.
Publisher - Baltimore News American

White, Tom
Editor - Baltimore News American

Stone, Marvin L.,
Editor - US-News and World Report

Sidey, Hugh S.
Bureau Chief - Time Magazin

Elfin, Mel.
Bureau Chief - News Week

Smith, Howard K.
Commentator, ABC

Sevareid, Eric
National Correspondent, CBS

Brinkley, David
D.Brinkley-Journal, NBC

Smith, Marvin L.



Dillman, Grant
Washington Manager, UPI

Bacas, Harry
Washington Star

Charlton, Linda
New York Times

Hilowicz, Joseph
Baltimore Sun

Radcliff, Donnie
Washington Post

Bargmann, Hans-Joachim
dpa

Boelte, Emil
WAZ und Kölner Stadtanzeiger

de Thier, Günther
Rheinische Post, (Weserkurier u.a.)

Borch, Dr. Herbert von
Süddeutsche Zeitung

Leissler, Kurt
Die Welt

Lohfeldt, Heinz
Der Spiegel

Müggenburg, Günther
ARD

Weiss, Carl
ZdF

Reifenberg, Jan
FAZ

Harriman, Governor W. Averell
ehem. Under Secretary for Political Affairs

McGhee, George C.
ehem. US-Botschafter in Bonn

Read, Benjamin H.
President, German Marshall Fund of the US

Stockhausen, Prof. Karlheinz

Stevens, Roger L.



Shouse, Jouett

Fletcher, Dr. James
Chef der NASA (Helios)

Handler, Prof. Philip
Präsident der amerikanischen Akademie der Wissenschaften
von Braun, Dr. Wernher
als herausragender Deutschamerikaner

Nitze, Paul
ehem. stellv. Verteidigungsminister

Smith, Gerald C.
amerikanischer Vorsitzender der Trilateral Commission

McCloy, John
Chairman des ACG

Brooks, Harvey
Chairman of the Board des GMF

Read, Benjamin
Präsident des GMF

Diebold, John
Vice-Chairman of the Board des ACG

Haant, Dean Richard M.
President des ACG

Ripley, Dr. S. Dillon
Chef der Smithsonian Institution zu der das Raumfahrtmuseum
gehört

Collins, Michael
Astronaut, Leiter des Raumfahrtmuseums

Washington, Walter
Mayor of the District of Columbia



State of Maryland

Mandel, Marvin
Governor

Hoyer, Steny H.
President of the Senate of Maryland

Briscoe, John Hanson
Speaker of the House of Representatives of Maryland

City of Baltimore

Schaefer, William D.
Mayor of Baltimore

Orlinsky, Walter S.
President, Baltimore City Council

Johns Hopkins University

Muller, Dr. Steven
President of the University

Harvey, Robert D.H.
Chairman of the Board of Trustees

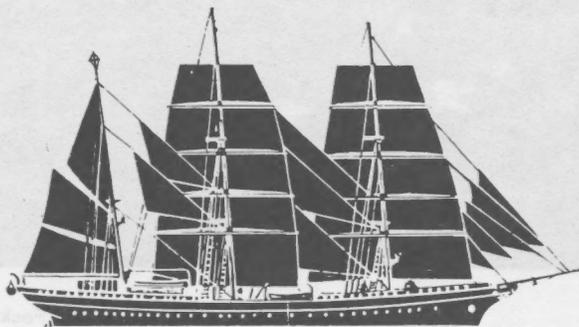
Wolf, Dr. Harry
Provost of the University

Eisenhower, Dr. Milton
President Emeritus
Johns Hopkins University



SEGELSCHULSCHIFF GORCH FOCK

McMahon





Sailing Training Vessel "Gorch Fock"

The Ship's Coat of Arms



Shipyard:

Blohm & Voss, Hamburg

Laying Date:

23 August 1958

Date of Commissioning:

12 December 1958

Sponsor:

Uschi Kinau

niece of the poet Gorch Fock

Both the Sailing Training Vessel "Gorch Fock" and the Training Ship "Deutschland" are designed to train naval officer and petty officer candidates of the Federal Republic of Germany. The two training ships are under the control of the commandant of the Naval Academy Muerwik.



The Sailing Training Vessel "Gorch Fock" was named after the naval poet Johann Kinau, who published his literary work under the pseudonym "Gorch Fock". Johann Kinau was born at Finkenwerder near Hamburg on 22 August 1880 as the son of a deep-sea fisher and was killed on the cruiser "Wiesbaden" on 31 May 1916 during the Battle of Jutland.

The "Gorch Fock" is the second sailing training vessel of the German Navy bearing this name. The Sailing Training Vessel "Gorch Fock" is rigged as a three-masted bark, that is to say, it has two square-rigged masts and one fore-and-aft-rigged mast.

The objective of the training aboard the sailing training vessel is to give the young officer and petty officer candidates a basic naval training, at the same time offering them the opportunity to learn to know foreign countries.

Characteristic Data

Displacement:	1,870.00	tons
Length, overall:	89.40	metres
Length, excluding bowsprit	81.30	metres
Beam:	12.00	metres
Draught:	5.20	metres
Height of mainmast above designed water line:	45.50	metres
Maximum yard length:	24.00	metres
Sailing area:	1,953.00	sq.m.
Maximum speed under sail:	16.00	knots

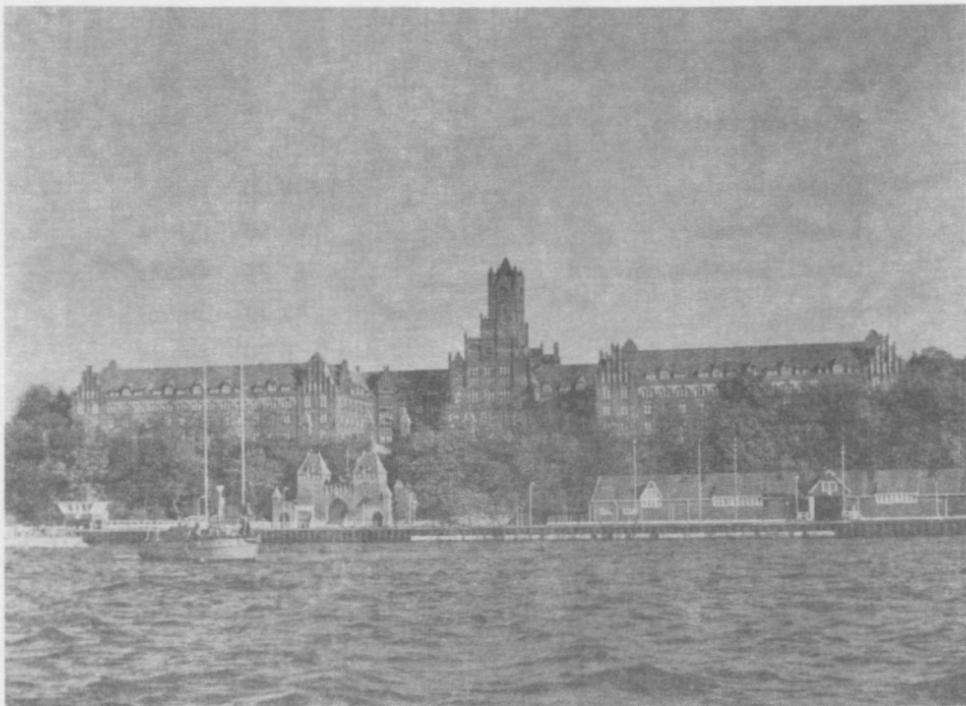
Additional Propulsion Plant

1 one-shaft MAN diesel engine

Speed during calm periods	10.00	knots
---------------------------	-------	-------

Crew

- 12 officers
- 12 senior NCOs
- 28 junior NCOs
- 24 ratings
- 180 officer candidates (max.)



Naval Academy Muerwik
Central Training Establishment for Naval Officers

The Naval Forces and Maritime Air Forces of the Federal Republic of Germany

A. Naval Forces

- 3 guided-missile destroyers
- 8 destroyers
- 6 frigates
- 24 submarines
- 5 submarine chasers
- 20 missile fast patrol boats
- 24 fast patrol boats
- 19 landing craft
- 57 minesweepers and minehunters
- 2 training ships
- 9 parent ships
- 5 mine/ammunition transport ships
- 17 supply ships/tankers

B. Maritime Air Forces

- 121 F-104-G fighter bombers
- 20 "Atlantic" maritime patrol aircraft
- 20 Do-28 liaison aircraft
- 20 "Seaking" helicopters

The Naval Forces and Maritime Air Force
of the Federal Republic of Germany



Training Ship "Deutschland"



THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

July 14, 1976

FOR: MRS. FORD

FROM: MARIA DOWNS *MD*

SUBJECT: State Dinner in Honor of Chancellor and
Mrs. Schmidt of Germany - July 15, 1976

The following items are attached for your review and information:

1. Scenario (for your review and approval)
2. Dinner and After-Dinner Guest Lists
3. Regret List

Thank you.



NOT FOR RELEASE

Guest list for the dinner to be given by the President and Mrs. Ford in honor of His Excellency The Chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany and Mrs. Schmidt on Thursday, July 15, 1976, at eight o'clock, The White House:

His Excellency The Chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany
and Mrs. Schmidt

His Excellency Hans Dietrich Genscher
Federal Minister of Foreign Affairs

His Excellency The Ambassador of the Federal Republic of Germany
and Mrs. von Staden

Mr. Klaus Boelling
State Secretary, Head of the Press and Information Office
of the Federal Government

Mrs. Marie Schlei
Parliamentary State Secretary, Federal Chancellery

Dr. Peter Hermes
State Secretary of the Federal Foreign Office

Vice Admiral Guenter Luther
Chief of the German Naval Staff

Professor Dr. Alex Moeller
Special Representative of the Federal Chancellor for the
Federal Government's participation in the American
Bicentennial

Ambassador Heinz L. Krekeler
Special Representative of the Federal Government for the
Private and Non-Federal Participation in the American
Bicentennial

Dr. Klaus-Dieter Leister
Deputy Assistant Secretary, Head of the Office of the
Federal Chancellor, Federal Chancellery

Dr. Kurt A. Koerber
Industrialist

Mr. Eugen Loderer
Chairman, German Metal Workers Union (IG Metall)

Professor Dr. Reimar Luest
President, Max-Planck Society for the Advancement of Science

Dr. Hanns Martin Schleyer
President, Confederation of German Employers' Associations

Professor Dr. Kurt Sontheimer
Professor of Political Science

Mr. Heinz-Oskar Vetter
Chairman, German Trade Union Federation (DGB)



Dr. Dieter Hiss

Assistant Secretary for Economic Affairs, Federal Chancellery
Ambassador Franz Joachim Schoeller
Chief of Protocol

Dr. Juergen Ruhfus

Deputy Assistant Secretary, Head of the Office of Foreign Affairs,
Federal Chancellery

The Vice President

The Secretary of State and Mrs. Kissinger

Mr. Justice Blackmun and Mrs. Blackmun

The Attorney General and Mrs. Levi

The Secretary of the Interior and Mrs. Kleppe

The Honorable Charles McC. Mathias, Jr., U.S. Senate (Maryland),
and Mrs. Mathias

The Honorable Melvin Price, House of Representatives (Illinois),
and Mrs. Price

The Honorable Elford A. Cederberg, House of Representatives (Michigan),
and Mrs. Cederberg

The Honorable Henry S. Reuss, House of Representatives (Wisconsin),
and Mrs. Reuss

The Honorable John N. Erlenborn, House of Representatives (Illinois),
and Mrs. Erlenborn

The Honorable Thomas M. Hagedorn, House of Representatives (Minnesota),
and Mrs. Hagedorn

The Honorable Max L. Friedersdorf, Assistant to the President for
Legislative Affairs, and Mrs. Friedersdorf

The Honorable Brent Scowcroft

Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs

The Honorable Frank G. Zarb, Administrator, Federal Energy
Administration, and Mrs. Zarb

General Louis H. Wilson, Jr., USMC, Commandant of the Marine Corps,
and Mrs. Wilson

The Honorable Martin J. Hillenbrand, American Ambassador to Germany,
and Mrs. Hillenbrand

The Honorable Stuart W. Rockwell, Acting Chief of Protocol,
and Mrs. Rockwell

The Honorable Lawrence S. Eagleburger, Deputy Under Secretary of State
for Management, and Mrs. Eagleburger

The Honorable Arthur A. Hartman, Assistant Secretary of State for
European Affairs, and Mrs. Hartman

The Honorable Theodore C. Marrs, Special Assistant to the President for
Human Resources, and Mrs. Marrs

The Honorable Henry Cabot Lodge, former Ambassador to Germany,
and Mrs. Lodge

The Honorable Michael Collins, Director of the National Air and Space
Museum, and Mrs. Collins



Mr. and Mrs. William Anderson
Chairman, National Cash Register Corporation, Dayton, Ohio

Mr. H. J. Baigmann
Deutsche Presse Agentur, German press

Mr. and Mrs. Robert F. Beaver
Fullerton, California

Mr. and Mrs. Deane R. Beman
Professional golfer

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Blagburn
Mrs. (Sara) President, Cable Car Republican Assembly,
San Francisco, California

Mrs. Irma K. Bluhouse
Ganado, Arizona; Daughter and guest of Dr. Annie Dodge Wauneka

Mrs. Manley Breck
West Cornwall, Connecticut; Guest of Mr. Benny Goodman

Mr. and Mrs. David Brown
Motion picture producer; Mrs. (Helen Gurley Brown) Editor,
Cosmopolitan

Mr. and Mrs. Milton A. Caniff
Cartoonist, "Steve Canyon" comic strip

Mrs. Shirleen Hervey Cook
El Paso, Texas; Daughter and guest of Mr. Fred Hervey

The Honorable Harry Dent and Mrs. Dent
West Columbia, South Carolina

Mr. and Mrs. William Dewey
Clifton, New Jersey

Mr. Jack Drake
Sculptor, Carlsbad, New Mexico

Mr. and Mrs. Max Elbin
Golf Pro, Burning Tree Country Club, Bethesda, Maryland

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph F. Fogarty, Jr.
Chairman, American Marine Underwriters, Miami, Florida

Mr. and Mrs. Willard O. Forbes
Portsmouth, Virginia

Miss Susan Ford

Mr. and Mrs. Peter Gennaro
Choreographer

Mr. Benny Goodman
Clarinetist and orchestra conductor

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Goodrich
Gilmore City, Iowa

Mr. and Mrs. Walter A. Haas, Jr.
Honorary Chairman, Levi Strauss & Company, San Francisco

Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Theodore Haberland
Upperville, Virginia

Mrs. Jay G. Hayden
Kensington, Maryland



Mr. Gordon S. Hargraves
Mount Desert, Maine; Guest of Mrs. Jay G. Hayden

Mr. Woody Hayes
Football Coach, Ohio State University

Mr. Fred Hervey
El Paso, Texas

Mr. William A. Hewitt
Chairman, Deere and Company, Moline, Illinois

Mr. and Mrs. Christian A. J rgensen
"Sonny"--Sportscaster

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Kingsbury-Smith
National Editor, The Hearst Newspapers

Mr. and Mrs. John W. Kluge
President, Metromedia, Inc., New York, New York

Mr. and Mrs. Edgar P. Landwehr
Holland, Michigan

Mr. and Mrs. Floyd W. Lewis
President, Middle South Services, Inc., New Orleans, Louisiana

Mr. and Mrs. J. Paul Lyet
Chairman, Sperry Rand Corporation, New York, New York

The Honorable James A. Masiello and Mrs. Masiello
Keene, New Hampshire

Dr. and Mrs. Steven Muller
President, Johns Hopkins University

Mr. and Mrs. John A. Murphy
President, Miller Brewing Company, Milwaukee, Wisconsin

Mr. and Mrs. Joshua Muss
Dallas, Texas

Miss Kim Nardi
Wayne, Illinois

Mrs. Peggy Nardi
Wayne, Illinois

The Honorable Ancher Nelsen and Mrs. Nelsen
Hutchinson, Minnesota

Mrs. Mary North
Boonton, New Jersey; Guest of Mr. Woody Hayes

Mr. and Mrs. Robert A. Pascal
County Executive, Anne Arundel County, Maryland

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Pickering
Laurel, Mississippi

Mr. and Mrs. Chesley Pruet
El Dorado, Arkansas

Mr. and Mrs. Kent Rhodes
President, The Reader's Digest Association, Inc.

Mr. and Mrs. Willard F. Rockwell, Jr.
Chairman, Rockwell International Corporation, Pittsburgh, Penna.



Mr. Clovis Ruffin

Fashion Designer

Mr. and Mrs. Peter B. Ruffin

Chairman, Galbreath-Ruffin Corporation, New York, New York

Mr. and Mrs. Johnny Rutherford

Fort Worth, Texas; Winner of Indianapolis 500 for 1976

Mr. and Mrs. Gunther Schuller

President, New England Conservatory

Mr. and Mrs. James R. Shepley

President, Time, Inc., New York, New York

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas H. Stoner

Des Moines, Iowa

Mr. and Mrs. William M. Taylor

Jacksonville, Florida

Mr. and Mrs. William A. Trowbridge

Beverly Hills, California; Mrs. (Rona Barrett) Lafayette Publications

Mr. and Mrs. R. James Unruh

Mrs. (Paula) State Chairman, Oklahoma Republican Party

Captain Hans von Stackelberg

Captain of the German tall ship, "Gorch Fock", of Operation Sail
and winner of the Atlantic race

✓ Mrs. George Wauneka

(Annie Dodge Wauneka) Member, National Commission on the
Observation of International Women's Year 1976

Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Wilson, Jr.

Chairman, Ralph Wilson Agency, Detroit, Michigan; and
owner of Buffalo Bills Football Club

Miss Marion York

New York, New York; Guest of Mr. Clovis Ruffin

The Honorable James A. Baker, III

President Ford Committee

To hear from:

Mr. Gil Carmichael

Meridian, Mississippi



Guest list for the after-dinner entertainment following the dinner honoring The Chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany and Mrs. Schmidt on Thursday, July 15, 1976 at ten o'clock, the White House

German unofficial party

Mr. Christian Bauer
Deputy Assistant Secretary, Federal Chancellery

Mr. Detlef Graf Rantzau
Country Director, North American Affairs,
Federal Chancellery

Dr. Wolfgang Voelpel
Colonel, Physician to the Federal Chancellor

Dr. Rudolf Wolff
Director, Division of North American Affairs, Foreign Office

Dr. Martin Schoett
Country Director, North American Affairs, Press and
Information Office of the Government of the Federal
Republic of Germany

Commander Dieter Leonhardt
Personal Aide to Vice Admiral Luther

Mrs. Gisela Siebourg
Counselor, Federal Foreign Ministry

Mr. Hans Schliebusch
Protocol Officer, Federal Chancellery

German Embassy

The Honorable Niels Hansen and Mrs. Hansen
Minister and Deputy Chief of Mission

Rear Admiral Kurt F. Seizinger and Mrs. Seizinger
Defense Attache

The Honorable Hans-Michael Ruyter and Mrs. Ruyter
Minister-Counselor

Mr. David Anderson
Director, Office of Central European Affairs, Dept. of State
Guest: Ms. Erica Mai

Mr. and Mrs. Timothy J. Austin
President Ford Committee

Mr. and Mrs. William H. Banford
Mrs. Constance Banford, White House Staff

Mr. and Mrs. Hugh J. Branson
Administrative Assistant to Senator Howard Baker



Mrs. Helen L. Burton
Executive Secretary to Representative Robert Duncan
Guest: Mr. Thomas Burton

Mr. Foster Chanock
White House Staff
Guest: Ms. Dorothy Caeser

Mr. and Mrs. A. Denis Clift
Senior staff member, NSC

The Honorable William C. Cramer
Attorney--Cramer, Haber & Becker
Guest: Ms. Sally Battin

Dr. and Mrs. Kirk Emmert
White House Staff

Mr. and Mrs. John Fonteno, Jr.
John Fonteno, Jr. & Associates, Houston, Texas

Mr. and Mrs. Douglas L. Francisco
Administrative Assistant to Representative Tim Carter

Mr. and Mrs. James E. Guirard, Jr.
Administrative Assistant to Senator Russell Long

Mr. and Mrs. Aubrey A. Gunnels
Staff Assistant, House Appropriations Subcommittee on Treasury,
Postal Service & General Government

Mr. Keith E. Hall
Administrative Assistant to Representative Albert H. Quie

Mr. and Mrs. Richard Holwill
National Public Radio

Mr. David Howell
President Ford Committee
Guest: Ms. Valerie Buck

Mr. and Mrs. Hermann K. Intemann
Annapolis, Maryland

Miss Judy Jones
President Ford Committee
Guest: Mr. Fred Bush

Mr. and Mrs. Gerald R. Kainz
Publisher-Editor, Washington Journal (German Newspaper)

Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth A. Kurze
Officer in Charge of FRG Affairs, Office of Central
European Affairs, Dept. of State

Mr. and Mrs. Richard E. Mastrangelo
President Ford Committee

Mr. Harry Mills) Mills Brothers singing group currently appearing
Mr. Herbert Mills) at the Royal Hawaiian Supper Club
Mr. Donald Mills)
Mr. Alan Mills)

Mr. and Mrs. Dempsey B. Mizell
Staff Assistant, House Appropriations Committee



Ms. Gay Pirozzi
White House Staff

Mr. and Mrs. Karl H. Schumacher
White House Staff

Mrs. Mary Stifflemire
White House Staff (NSC)
Guest: Mr. Clement Don Jones

Mr. Hank Sweitzer
Administrative Assistant to Representative Tom Bevill
Guest: Miss Lisa Sweitzer

Mr. and Mrs. Edward F. Terrar, Jr.
Administrative Assistant to Representative Bob Wilson

Miss Donna Vituli
White House Staff

Miss Dionne Warwick
Currently performing at Shady Grove Music Theater

Mr. and Mrs. Clayton Wilhite
President Ford Committee

Mr. and Mrs. James McS. Wimsatt
Chevy Chase, Maryland

Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Wintermute
Mrs. Helen Wintermute, President Ford Committee

Mr. and Mrs. Bill Wohlford
Administrative Assistant to Senator Dole



REGRETS - 7/15/76 at 8:00 p.m.

Mrs. Rockefeller - out of the country
Senator & Mrs. Sparkman - previous engagement
Senator & Mrs. Stennis
Senator & Mrs. Percy - out of the country
Senator & Mrs. Garn - in recess
Rep. & Mrs. Bolling - previous engagement
Rep. & Mrs. John Hammerschmidt - previous commitment in Arkansas
Rep. & Mrs. Richard T. Schulze
Mrs. Brent Scowcroft
Gen. & Mrs. Lucius D. Clay, USA ret. - he had emphysema; can't travel
Mr. & Mrs. Yogi Berra
Mr. & Mrs. Ernest Borgnine - filming out of country
Mr. & Mrs. Tom Brokaw - attending Democratic Convention for NBC
Mr. Julius Erving - in Puerto Rico
Mrs. Fred Hervey
Mrs. William A. Hewitt - she is Olympic coach
Mr. & Mrs. Peter Hurd - he is recovering from surgery
Mr. & Mrs. Larry King (Billie Jean)
Mr. & Mrs. James Naughton - covering Democratic Convention for NY Times
Mr. & Mrs. Jese Owens
Mr. & Mrs. Peter Senn - recovering from hospitalization
Hon. & Mrs. George P. Shultz
Mr. & Mrs. L. Edwin Smart, Jr.
Dr. & Mrs. Alvin Thomas
Mr. & Mrs. Grant Tinker (Mary Tyler Moore) - production on show
Mr. & Mrs. Frederick K. Weyerhauser
Mr. & Mrs. Robert Young
Mr. & Mrs. Edson Arantes Nascimento ("Pele") - soccer commitment
Mr. & Mrs. Mark Spitz - out of town
Mr. & Mrs. Ody J. Fish
Mr. & Mrs. Isaax Arnold, Jr. - in Hawaii
Mr. George Wauneka
Mrs. Jack Drake - recovering from surgery
Mr. Herbert von Borch - German press
Mrs. Benny Goodman
Hon. & Mrs. Howard H. Callaway
Mr. & Mrs. John M. Frankenheimer - on way to Paris
Mr. & Mrs. William R. Gowens (Lee Remick) - filming
Miss Margot Einstein - not well, restrictive diet
Mr. & Mrs. Horst Bucholz - in Europe
Mr. & Mrs. J. Drake Edens, Jr.
Mr. & Mrs. Douglas Shanks - previous commitment
Mr. & Mrs. Richard Obenshain
Mrs. Gil Carmichael - in Mississippi
Mr. & Mrs. Julius Rudel - dress rehearsal, NY City Opera
Mr. & Mrs. Robert Six (Audrey Meadows) - he is recovering from surgery



REGRETS (con't)

Mr. & Mrs. Cliff Robertson - filming in California

Miss Ethel Merman - performing in Lynchberg, Va.

Mrs. Woody Hayes

Miss Debbie Reynolds - on way to France

Hon. & Mrs. John Dalton - guest of honor at reception

Hon. & Mrs. William Armstrong (Rep.) - in Colorado

Mr. Lionel L. Hampton - in Europe



DEPARTMENT OF STATE
Washington, D.C.
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF PROTOCOL

WREATH LAYING CEREMONY, TOMB OF THE UNKNOWN SOLDIER
ARLINGTON NATIONAL CEMETERY

SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

- a. The host will arrive approximately 10 minutes prior to the time of the ceremony.
- b. The Dignitary and the Official Party will arrive at Memorial Gate, where they will be met by the Liaison Officer, who will escort the motorcade to the East Entrance (#1 on the attached diagrams) to the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier on Roosevelt Drive. An appropriate cannon salute will be fired while the party is enroute.
- c. The host (Commanding General, Military District of Washington) and the MDW Ceremonies Officer will greet the Dignitary at the East Entrance (#2), brief him if necessary, and escort him through the ceremony. The Official Party will be organized by a Protocol Officer of the State Department and escorted by the MDW Ceremonial Officer.
- d. Upon arrival at the East Entrance, the Dignitary will be escorted to a point opposite the color of the Dignitary's country (#3). There the entire party will halt. The color team will then come to "Present Arms" whereupon all members of the Official Party will salute the color.
- e. After the color has been received, the Dignitary will be escorted toward the Tomb, stopping in a designated position near the foot of the steps (#5). The color will turn right and follow the Dignitary. The Official Party will follow the color. As the party enters the beginning (USCG) of the cordon formed by the honor guard, the troops will be brought to "Present Arms."
- f. When the entire party and the color have halted at the designated position (#5), the band will sound four ruffles and flourishes, followed by the national anthem of the Dignitary's country, during which the Official Party and all spectators will salute.
- g. Following the honors, the honor guard will come to "Order Arms", and the Dignitary will be escorted up the stairway, halting in front of the Tomb. As soon as the party moves after "Order Arms," the troops will be brought to "Present Arms." The color and the Official Party will follow, halting on the steps (#6).



h. When the Official Party has halted, the band will play the national anthem of the United States, during which the Official Party and all spectators will salute.

i. Following the national anthem, the honor guard will come to "Order Arms." At this time the wreath bearer with the wreath, and the bugler, will move forward. As the bugler takes his post, the wreath bearer will present the wreath to the Dignitary.

j. When the Dignitary has placed his hands upon the wreath, the honor guard will come to "Present Arms" and the Official Party and all spectators will salute. The Dignitary will then move forward, with his hands on the wreath as the wreath bearer backs toward the Tomb, and places the wreath in position. The Dignitary will then return to his position beside the host and assume a proper position, i.e., salute, attention, hand over heart, as appropriate.

k. After the wreath has been placed, the drummer will sound four muffled ruffles, and the bugler will sound "Taps."

l. Following "Taps" the honor guard will be brought to "Order Arms" and:

a) The host will escort the Dignitary to the right of the Tomb, around the joint color team and onto the plaza to a position in front of the west end of the Tomb where the Dignitary may read the inscription (#7).

b) The color team with the color of the Dignitary's country will follow the same route onto the plaza, but will continue without pause, on through the Trophy Room and around the colonnade to the Amphitheatre West Entrance and await the arrival of the Dignitary and host.

c) The remainder of the wreath party will move onto the plaza and halt near the base of the Trophy Room steps where they may view the inscription.

m. After the Dignitary has viewed the inscription, the host will escort him into the Trophy Room (#8) followed by the remainder of the wreath party.

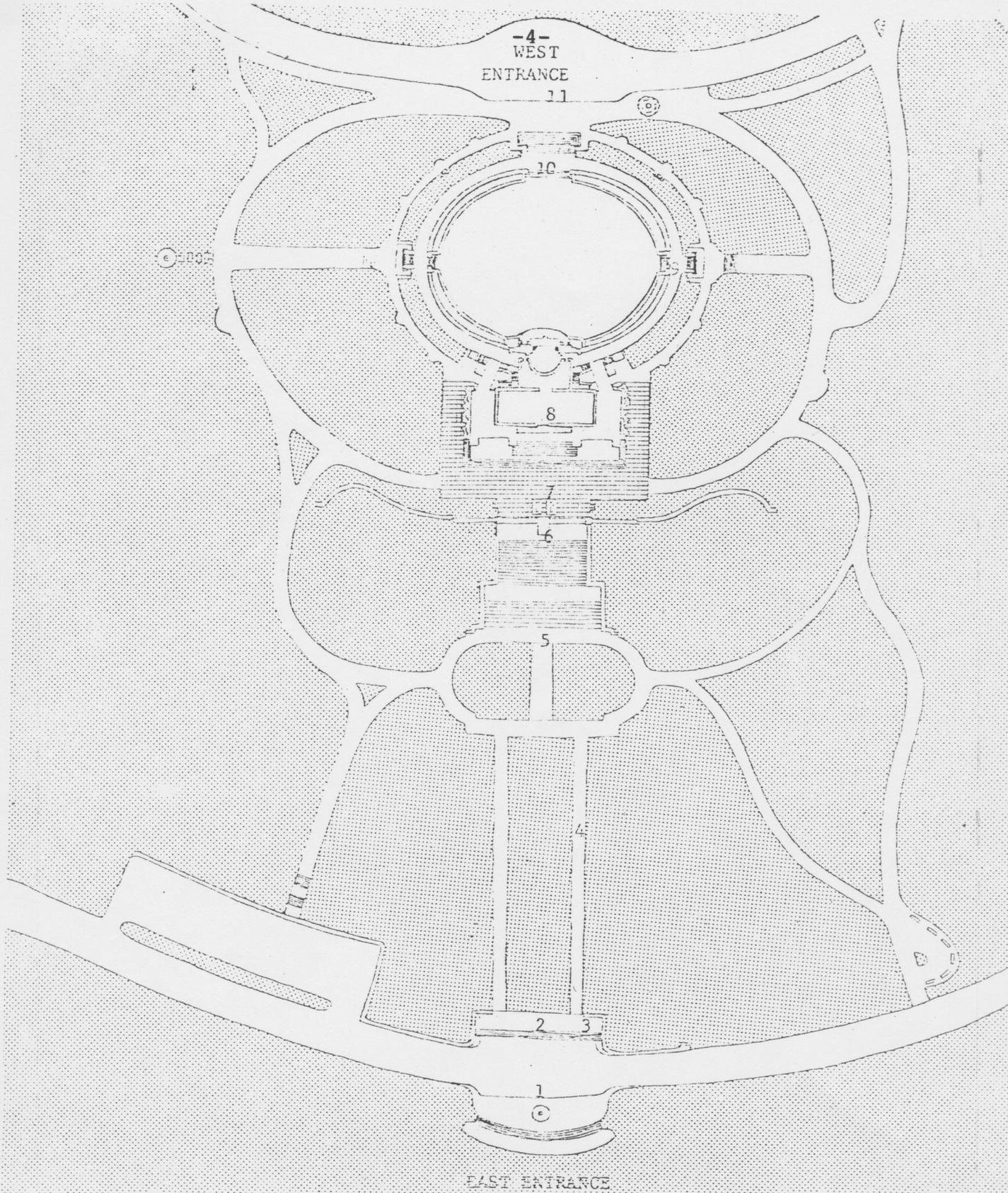
n. When the Dignitary and the Official Party have completed their visit in the Trophy Room, the host will escort them around the north colonnade (#9) to the West Entrance (#10). At this point, the host will escort the Dignitary to a position facing the color of the Dignitary's country and the remainder of the party will halt a few steps to the north of the color.

The color team will come to "Present Arms" and all members of the party will salute, thus dismissing the color and concluding the ceremony. The color team will remain at the top of the steps until the Dignitary's vehicle has departed (#11).

o. The Dignitary and his Official Party will then descend the steps where the official motorcade will be formed. After farewell remarks have been exchanged, the Dignitary and Official Party will enter their vehicles.

p. When all members of the Official Party have entered their cars, the Official motorcade will depart Arlington National Cemetery via Memorial Gate. The motorcade will be led by the Liaison Officer. An appropriate cannon salute will be fired as the motorcade is enroute, first round fired as the Dignitary's vehicle begins forward movement and last round being fired as the car exits Memorial Gate (if the Dignitary rates a 21 gun salute).

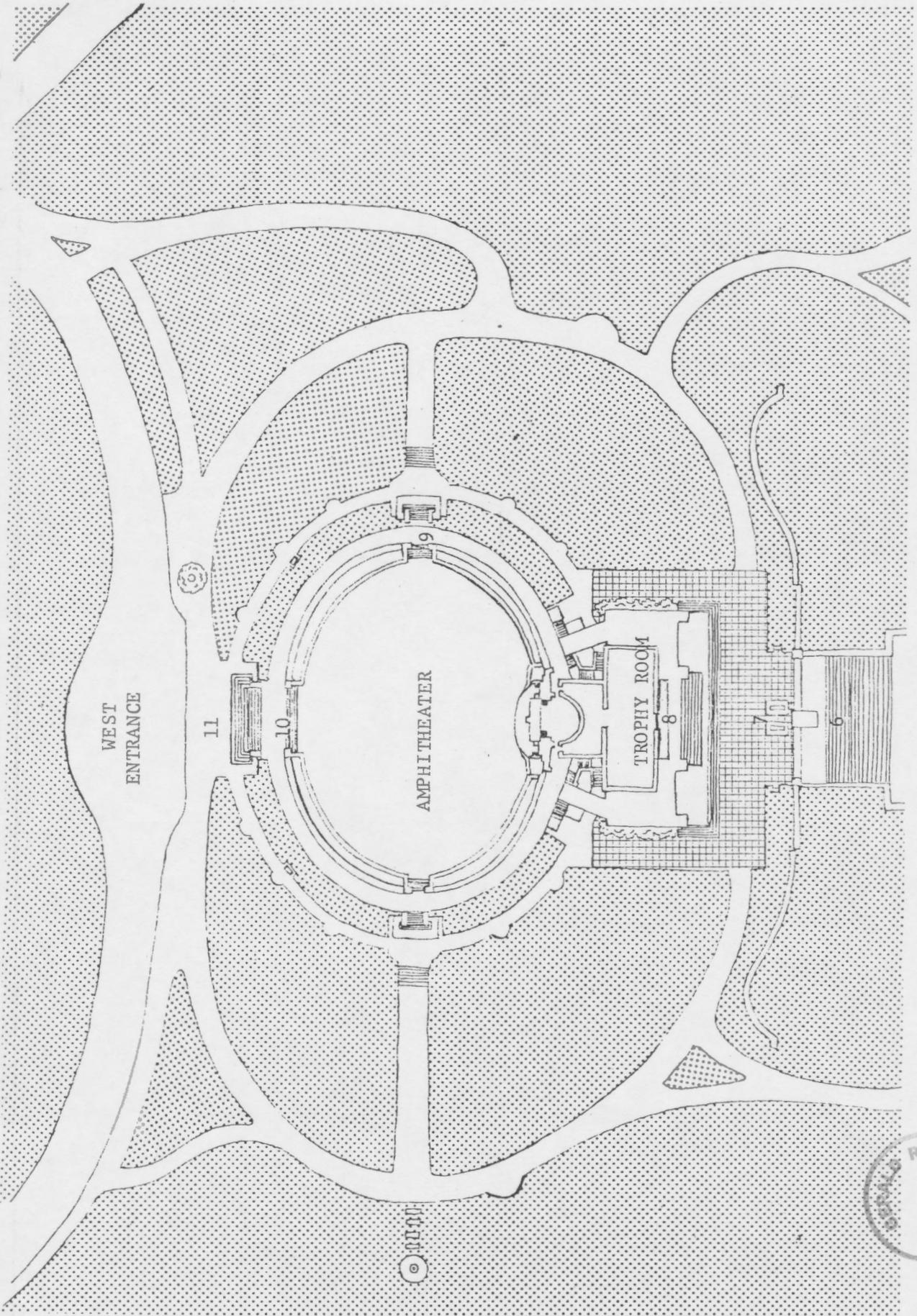




- 1 - Dismount Point
- 2 - Briefing
- 3 - Foreign National Flag
- 4 - State & Territorial Flags
- 5 - Playing of Foreign Anthem

- 6 - U.S. Anthem, Place Wreath, Taps
- 7 - View Inscription
- 8 - Trophy Room
- 9 - North Colonnade
- 10 - Dismiss Foreign Flag
- 11 - Farewells





background NOTES

Germany, Federal Republic of

department of state * november 1974



OFFICIAL NAME: Federal Republic of Germany

GEOGRAPHY

The Federal Republic of Germany (F.R.G.) is a large and strategically

PROFILE

Geography

AREA: 95,930 sq. mi. (about the size of Wyoming). CAPITAL: Bonn (pop. 300,000). OTHER CITIES: West Berlin (pop. 2.1 million), Hamburg (pop. 1.9 million), Munich (pop. 1.3 million), Frankfurt am Main (pop. 690,000).

People

POPULATION: 61.2 million (1974 est.). ANNUAL GROWTH RATE: 0.5% (1974). DENSITY: 627 per sq. mi. ETHNIC GROUPS: German 99%, other 1%. RELIGION: Protestant 49%, Roman Catholic 44.6%, other 6.5%. LANGUAGE: German. LITERACY: 99%. LIFE EXPECTANCY: women 73.4 yrs., men 67.2 yrs.

Government

TYPE: Federal republic. INDEPENDENCE: 1954 (London-Paris Agreements gave F.R.G. full sovereignty). DATE OF OCCUPATION STATUTE: September 21, 1949, granted full self-government.

BRANCHES: *Executive*—President (titular Head of State), Chancellor (executive Head of Government). *Legislative*—bicameral Parliament. *Judicial*—Independent, Federal Constitutional Court.

POLITICAL PARTIES: Christian Democratic Union/Christian Social Union (CDU/CSU); Social Democratic Party (SPD); Free Democratic Party (FDP); National Democratic Party (NPD); Communist Party (DKP). SUFFRAGE: Universal over 18. POLITICAL SUBDIVISIONS: 10 *Länder* (states). The Western sectors of Berlin are governed by the U.S., the U.K.,

located country in central Europe. Its neighbors to the west are France, Luxembourg, Belgium, and the Netherlands. It is bounded on the east by

and France which together with the U.S.S.R. have special rights and responsibilities in Berlin.

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

Economy

GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT (GNP): \$357 billion (1973). ANNUAL GROWTH RATE: 11.9% (5.3% at constant prices). PER CAPITA GROWTH RATE: 11.3% (current prices).

AGRICULTURE: *Land* 56%, forested 29%. *Labor* 8.4%. *Products*—grains, potatoes, sugar beets.

INDUSTRY: *Labor* 36.3%. *Products*—iron, steel, coal, cement, chemicals, machinery, ships, vehicles.

NATURAL RESOURCES: Iron, coal, and potash.

TRADE: *Exports*—\$68.6 billion (f.o.b., 1973): chemicals, motor vehicles, iron and steel products. *Partners*—EEC countries, U.S., Latin America, Communist countries. *Imports*—\$55.9 billion (c.i.f., 1973): raw materials, fuels, machinery. *Partners*—EEC countries, U.S., Latin America, Communist countries.

OFFICIAL EXCHANGE RATE: Fluctuating around DM2.60=US\$1.

ECONOMIC AID RECEIVED: *Total*—None since Marshall Plan.

MEMBERSHIP IN INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS: U.N. and affiliated agencies, Council of Europe, European Communities (EC), Western European Union (WEU), Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), European Atomic Energy Community (EURATOM), International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA).

Czechoslovakia and the German Democratic Republic, on the south by Austria and Switzerland, and on the north by Denmark and the North Sea.

The country is generally flat in the north and hilly in the central and western areas, rising in the south to more than 4,000 feet above sea level in the Black Forest. The highest elevation is the Zugspitze in the Bavarian Alps at 9,719 feet above sea level.

The main commercial harbor of Germany is Hamburg, located in the north at the mouth of the Elbe River. The principal rivers are the Rhine, Ems, Weser, and Elbe, all of which flow to the North Sea, and the Danube, which flows southeast to the Black Sea. The largest lake is Lake Constance on the Swiss border.

Summer temperatures average about 65°F. and winter temperatures about 30°F., dropping at times to below zero. Annual rainfall, occurring mostly in summer, ranges from 20 inches in the northern lowlands to 79 inches or more in the German Alps.

PEOPLE

The population of the Federal Republic is primarily German. A small minority of Danes live along the Danish border. Over 2 million foreign workers, mainly from Greece, Turkey, Italy, and Yugoslavia, also live in the F.R.G.

Northern Germany and Berlin are predominately Protestant, and Bavaria and the Rhineland are largely Catholic.

Compulsory elementary education is in effect throughout the country. The F.R.G. has 29 universities, the oldest of which is the University of Heidelberg founded in 1386.



HISTORY

Upon the unconditional surrender of Germany to the Allies 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. Under the terms of international agreements the three Commanders in Chief exercised supreme authority in their respective occupation 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 which would treat the country as a single economic unit with certain central administrative departments. (Subsequently, France became a member of the ACC and was given a separate zone of occupation.) These plans for a common allied policy and for the treatment of Germany as a single economic unit 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 in the postwar history of Germany. In order 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. This move was an effort to cope with the enormous economic problems which had grown out of the war as well as a response to the Allies' inability to achieve any forward economic movement on a countrywide basis. France then joined its Western Allies in a program for the future development of the three Western 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 21, 1949, the occupation statute came into force, grant-

ing, with certain exceptions, full powers of self-government to the new West German state. One day earlier, under a coalition led by Chancellor Konrad Adenauer, the new Government of the German Federal Republic came into being. During the following years progress continued toward fuller sovereignty and association with European neighbors and the Atlantic community. The London and Paris agreements of 1954 gave the German Federal Republic full sovereignty, opening the way for its membership in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) and the Western European Union (WEU). The three Western Allies reserved only powers affecting the operation and security of their forces, for Berlin and Germany as a whole.

In July 1955 the F.R.G. began to rearm. It now has a force of approximately 460,000, all under NATO command. The F.R.G. makes the largest European contribution of military strength to NATO.

The German Parliament has adopted extraordinary measures to assure civilian political control over the military and to prevent the reestablishment of militarism. At the same time, the F.R.G. is keenly interested in disarmament.

Allied military forces retained in the F.R.G. are under the command of NATO's joint defense forces and are no longer occupation troops. Special agreements have been negotiated with the F.R.G. on the status of these forces.

GOVERNMENT

The F.R.G. government is parliamentary in form and is 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 *Länder*. (Provisions of the Basic Law of the F.R.G. and the Berlin Constitution to the effect that Berlin is a *Land* of the F.R.G. were suspended by the Allied authorities at the time these documents were submitted to those authorities for approval.)

The President and Chancellor (Prime Minister) head the executive branch of the Federal Government.

READING LIST

These titles are provided as a general indication of the material currently being published on this country. The Department of State does not endorse the specific views in unofficial publications as representing the position of the U.S. Government.

Brandt, Willy. *A Peace Policy for Europe*. trans. Joel Carmichael. Holt, Rhinehart and Winston.

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

Hohn, H. *The Mind of Germany*. New York: Scribners, 1960.

Leonhardt, Rudolf Walter. *This Germany, the Story Since the Third Reich*. Greenwich, Conn.: N. Y. Graphic Society, 1964.

Merkel, Peter H. *Germany, Yesterday and Tomorrow*. New York: Oxford University Press, 1965.

Michelin Tourist Service. *Germany: West Germany and Berlin*. 2nd English edition. London: Dickens, 1974.

Pinson, Koppel S. *Modern Germany, Its History and Civilization*. 2nd ed. New York: Macmillan, 1966.

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

U.S. Senate, Committee on Foreign Relations. *Documents on Germany, 1944-1970*. Washington D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1971.

The Cabinet, consisting of the Chancellor and the Federal Ministers, is usually referred to as the Government.

The President (Chief of State) is the symbol of authority but exercises little real power. His duties are largely ceremonial. The real powers are exercised by the Chancellor (Head of Government), who directs the administrative structure and guides the legislative leadership. Although he is responsible to the *Bundestag*, the Chancellor cannot be removed from office during his 4-year incumbency unless the *Bundestag* has already agreed on a successor.

The *Bundestag* (lower chamber), elected for a term of 4 years, represents the people of the F.R.G. as a

TRAVEL NOTES

Climate and Clothing—Germany is located in the temperate zone and is subject to frequent changes in weather. The same type of clothing may be worn as in the northeastern United States. Light-weight summer clothing is seldom needed.

Telecommunications—Telephone and telegraph services, domestic and international, are efficient. Telegraph and cable services are available to all countries.

Transportation—Frankfurt's international airport is a center of European air traffic. Most airlines operate services to and within the F.R.G. There are a number of international express trains.

An extensive network of roads makes Germany an ideal place for motoring. Express highways (*Autobahnen*) connect most major cities. Third party liability insurance is mandatory and must be obtained from a company in Germany.

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

Health—Community sanitation and cleanliness are comparable to those found in American cities. Drinking water, dairy products, and other food products are under strict government control and generally meet or exceed U.S. standards of sanitation.

whole and is the principal parliamentary chamber. It 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 *Länder*, and four representatives of the Berlin government who have non-voting status.

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

The F.R.G. has an independent judiciary consisting of a Federal Con-

stitutional Court, a Federal High Court of Justice, and high Federal courts in the spheres of ordinary administrative, financial, labor, and social jurisdiction. The highest court is the Federal Constitutional Court, which consists of 24 members serving in two panels of 12 each. The principal functions of the court are to insure uniform interpretation of constitutional provisions and to protect the fundamental rights of the individual as defined in the Basic Law.

Principal Government Officials

Chancellor—Helmut Schmidt (SPD)
 Vice Chancellor, Foreign Minister—Hans-Dietrich Genscher (FDP)
 Minister of Defense—Georg Leber (SPD)
 Minister for Economic Cooperation—Egon Bahr (SPD)
 Minister of Economics—Hans Friderichs (FDP)
 Minister for Education and Science—Helmut Rohde (SPD)
 Minister of Finance—Hans Apel (SPD)
 Minister for Food, Agriculture and Forestry—Josef Ertl (FDP)
 Minister for Inner-German Relations—Egon Franke (SPD)
 Minister of the Interior—Werner Maihofer (FDP)

The F.R.G. maintains an Embassy at 4645 Reservoir Road, NW., Washington, D.C., 20007.

POLITICAL CONDITIONS

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

Chancellor Brandt, in his first address to the *Bundestag* in October 1969, outlined a program of broad social and economic reforms which would be the main thrust of his administration's activity. He declared that the Government would follow a foreign policy of continuity firmly rooted in the Atlantic alliance but seeking to improve relations with Eastern Europe and the German Democratic Republic—G.D.R.—(East Germany). In a key statement he declared: "International recognition of the G.D.R. by the Federal Republic is out of the question. Even if there exist two states in Germany, they are not foreign countries to each other; their relations with each other can only be of a special nature."

The F.R.G. commenced this Eastern Policy (*Ostpolitik*) by negotiating non-aggression treaties with Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, and Hungary. The F.R.G.'s relation with the German Democratic Republic posed particularly difficult questions. While anxious to relieve serious hardships for divided families and to reduce friction with the G.D.R., the F.R.G. was also intent on retaining its concept of "two German states in one German nation." This requirement made its negotiations with the G.D.R. on a number of subjects prolonged and difficult. Nevertheless, the two German states concluded a number of agreements, including one providing for the exchange of Permanent Representatives, who took their posts in 1974. Both 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 special federal elections. The SPD/FDP coalition emerged from these elections with a stable parliamentary majority, the SPD increasing its seats in the *Bundestag* from 224 to 230 and the FDP from 30 to 42. The representation of the opposition CDU/CSU coalition dropped from 242 to 224 seats. Brandt remained the head of the coalition government until May 1974 when he resigned as Chancellor in the aftermath of the arrest of a senior member of his staff, Gunter Guillaume, who was accused of being

an officer in the G.D.R. intelligence service. The SPD selected Finance Minister Helmut Schmidt to form a new government. He was confirmed by the *Bundestag* in which he 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 new Vice Chancellor and Foreign Minister, replacing his fellow FDP leader Walter Scheel who was elected to the Federal Presidency by a similar vote.

In his first speech to the *Bundestag* on May 17, Chancellor Schmidt described the principal themes of his administration as "continuity and concentration." A strong supporter of both the European Community and the Atlantic alliance, Schmidt expressed his commitment to "the political unification of Europe in partnership with the U.S.A." The theme of "concentration" is considered to reflect Schmidt's emphasis on economic matters and his desire to exercise close control over the Federal budget. He is known to be particularly concerned over the economic dislocations facing the industrialized nations as a result of the steep increase in oil prices and other inflationary pressures.

The annoying but numerically unimportant political extremism of left and right poses no threat to internal security in a Germany enjoying economic health and political stability.

On the left, the main party is the German Communist Party (DKP), which is basically Moscow-oriented. It is the successor to the Communist Party of Germany (DPK) which was declared unconstitutional in 1956. A July 1974 poll indicated that the DKP was supported by only 1.5 percent of the national electorate, far short of the 5 percent minimum required for representation in the *Bundestag*. The DKP has also failed to win representation in the *Land* legislatures, where a 5 percent minimum is similarly required.

The principal party on the right is the National Democratic Party (NPD), a strongly nationalistic group whose popularity has declined in recent years to the point where, like the DKP, it is represented in neither the *Bundestag*

nor the *Land* legislatures. NPD support in Federal elections, for example, declined from a 1969 high of 4.3 percent to 0.6 percent in 1972.

The Government follows closely the activities of both of these parties. If they demonstrate themselves to be totalitarian in nature, or to be attempting to subvert the democratic order guaranteed under the Basic Law, they can be declared unconstitutional by the courts.

An important aspect of postwar German politics has been the emergence of a moderate Christian party, the Christian Democratic Union, operating together with its Bavarian sister party, the Christian Social Union. The two are often referred to as a single unit (CDU/CSU), although each maintains an individual party structure. The CDU/CSU is a loosely organized framework containing Catholics, Protestants, provincialists, and members of all economic classes. Its strength derives from a generally conservative policy with broad appeal to the electorate. Until the 1969 election the CDU/CSU had participated, either alone or as the dominant coalition partner, in every Federal Government. It is now the opposition party.

The Social Democratic Party (SPD) is the second major party in the F.R.G. and, since the 1969 election, the senior partner in the SPD/FDP governing coalition. It originally advocated Marxist principles, but in recent years it has increasingly moderated its traditional doctrines. In 1959 it abandoned the concept of a class party and assumed for the first time a distinctly pro-NATO viewpoint. It has played down nationalization of industry and economic planning but continues to lay major stress on social welfare programs. In foreign policy it stresses German ties with the Atlantic alliance but seeks accommodation with Eastern Europe, including the G.D.R. Ex-Chancellor Willy Brandt remains the Party Chairman. The SPD has acquired a powerful base in the bigger cities and industrialized *Länder*.

The FDP is composed mainly of middle- and upper-class Protestants who consider themselves "independ-

ents." The FDP has been moving leftward in its orientation. The party favors a more active Eastern policy, especially in economic matters and in dealing with East Germany. The Free Democrats have frequently been torn by internal dissension which in 1955 led to a serious split in the party. In the 1961 election the FDP considerably strengthened its position, only to lose a number of seats in 1965. The FDP received only 5.8 percent of the national vote in the 1969 elections but strengthened its position with an impressive 8.4 percent showing in 1972. It remains the coalition partner of the SPD.

The most recent Federal elections, the seventh in the postwar period, were held on November 19, 1972, with a voter turnout of 91.2 percent.

ECONOMY

The F.R.G. is a highly developed, prosperous, industrial nation which ranks among the world's most important economic powers. It has enjoyed almost unbroken economic expansion since the currency reform of 1948. The very significant annual economic growth of the F.R.G. has shown signs of slowing down somewhat in 1974. Nevertheless, its gross national product (GNP) grew by 11.9 percent in 1973 to U.S. \$365 billion (in current prices), third highest in the world. Per capita GNP in 1973 was about \$5,612. The F.R.G. recorded exports of \$68.6 billion (f.o.b.) and imports of \$55.9 billion (c.i.f.) in 1973 and retained its position as the world's second most important trading nation after the United States. The F.R.G.'s monetary unit, the Deutsche Mark, one of the strongest currencies in the world, fluctuates at around 1 DM=US\$.39. It is backed by large reserves of gold and foreign exchange which at the end of 1973 totaled \$34.02 billion.

The F.R.G.'s economy operates for the most part on a free-market basis. Competition and free enterprise are fostered as a matter of government policy. There is, however, extensive emphasis on social security, and the state participates in the ownership and management of a significant segment

of the economy, including such public services as railroad, airline, and telephone systems.

Before the 1966-67 recession, German officials were wary of taking direct expansive government action to promote the economy. Public policy was based on the principle of the so-called market economy which included a minimum of state intervention. The Economic Stability and Growth Law (1967) altered this policy by transferring from the legislative to the executive branch certain powers over taxation and Federal borrowing in order to permit the Government to react quickly to economic change. It also provided for better coordination between policies of the individual *Länder* and the Federation. As another step toward coordinating its economic policies, the Government has initiated a medium-term fiscal plan which attempts to project public revenues and expenditures over a longer period.

The F.R.G. is one of the leading members of the European Communities (the European Coal and Steel Community, the European Economic Community, and the European Atomic Energy Community), and its commercial policy is more and more determined by agreements among members of the Communities. The Government has followed a liberal policy toward U.S. investment: at the end of 1971 U.S. private investment amounted to about \$5.2 billion. About two-thirds of U.S. capital is invested in manufacturing (the largest share is in the automobile industry), and another 25 percent is in petroleum.

The United States, France, and the Netherlands are the F.R.G.'s major trading partners. The United States had sales of about \$4.6 billion in 1973. In that year the F.R.G. exported goods valued at about \$5.7 billion to the United States. Main exports to the United States include 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 has placed particular emphasis on West European integration, Franco-German reconciliation, maintaining good relations with the United States, and improving relations with Eastern Europe.

The F.R.G. has taken part in all of the common 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 in the formation of 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 warfare weapons. The Brandt government signed the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty. 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 (Common Market) and the European Atomic Energy Community (EURATOM), both of which were established in 1958. In January 1963 the F.R.G. signed a treaty with France for political, military, and cultural cooperation. The F.R.G. became a member of the United Nations in 1973.

Relations With Soviet Bloc

Since World War II Germany's Eastern problems have been particularly 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. A series of Soviet-engineered Berlin crises and a steady campaign of vilification from the Soviet side to discredit the F.R.G. Government and divide it from its Western Allies kept relations strained.

Soviet pressure on Berlin took a new form in November 1958 with a Russian threat to sign a separate peace treaty with East Germany and end the basis for the Allied occupation of Berlin. At the foreign ministers' conference at Geneva in 1959, the British, French, and U.S. 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 the conclusion of 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 which could lead to the merging of the two. These conditions included the dissolution of German ties to the West and the extension of Communist influence throughout Germany. Western efforts to induce the Soviet Union to modify these unacceptable proposals were unsuccessful at Geneva and later during Premier Khrushchev's visit to the United States. Preparations to discuss German reunification and Berlin at a summit in May 1960 were likewise unavailing because the conference failed to materialize.

A state of uneasy equilibrium existed until January 1961. A June meeting between President Kennedy and Premier Khrushchev resulted primarily in a Soviet ultimatum that the U.S.S.R. would sign a peace treaty with the East German regime before the end of the year. Again no basis for negotiation had been found. The Soviets did not, however, carry out their threat to sign a separate peace treaty.

A major development occurred on August 13, 1961, when the East Germans began building a wall through the center of Berlin effectively dividing the city and putting an end to any significant flow of refugees from East Germany through Berlin to the West. The wall became the symbol of the East's political debility and Germany's division. It has prevented East Germans from visiting West Berlin. However, since the implementation of the

Quadrupartite Agreement on Berlin, West Berliners have been able to visit East Berlin and East Germany on a regular basis.

The F.R.G.'s Eastern Policy seeks to improve the situation in Germany (which the wall has exacerbated), reduce tensions in central Europe, and promote the normalization of relations between the F.R.G. and its East European neighbors. This policy originated in the 1950's and 1960's when the F.R.G. sought first to establish trade pacts, and later diplomatic relations, with East European countries. Agreements, including the so-called "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. The two treaties were submitted to the German Parliament in December 1971 and 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 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 by the four Foreign Ministers on June 3, 1972, in Berlin.

BERLIN

Berlin is located 110 miles 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 is not governed by it, the strong ties which have developed between the city and the F.R.G. over the years have been maintained.

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 German Democratic Republic claims Berlin as its capital, and its principal government offices are located in the city's Eastern sector. In spite of the Wall which has physically divided the city since 1961, West Berlin remains a vital urban center and a magnetic attraction and source of hope to the people of East Germany.

Berlin's Special Status

Following 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 Authority, 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 today remains a quadripartite responsibility, although the

Allied authority (the Berlin *Kommandatura*) 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 2 million and covers an area of 186 square miles. East Berlin (Soviet sector) has a population of 1.1 million and an area of 155 square miles. The infamous 28-mile-long Berlin Wall, constructed by the G.D.R., divides the two halves of the city. Access through the Wall is restricted to eight crossing points.

To a degree compatible with the special status of the city, 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.

F.R.G.-West Berlin Ties Fostered

To reduce the psychological and practical effects 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 non-voting 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 turn as President of the *Bundesrat*. These ties between the F.R.G. and West Berlin were reaffirmed in the Quadripartite Agreement on Berlin concluded in 1972. 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 everyday life of Berliners and offers hope for a brighter future for the city. It provides for unhindered civilian access to Berlin, greater freedom of movement between the Eastern and Western sectors of the city, 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 have been encouraged by special concessionary tax legislation. The result of such efforts, combined with effective city administration and the Berliners' natural energy and spirit, have been encouraging. Berlin's morale has been sustained, and its industrial production has considerably surpassed the prewar level.

Nonetheless, West Berlin would have great difficulty maintaining a high standard of living without continued external aid. Industrial production also must be expanded further to compensate for the loss of prewar activities and governmental services which were performed for the German nation as a whole or for the surrounding area. Aid to Berlin comes largely from the F.R.G. where Berlin's significance is underscored to encourage the development of commercial interests in the productive capabilities of the city.

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.

For additional information on the G.D.R., see *Background Notes* (Department of State pub. 7957).

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:

1. 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.

2. 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 insure representation of Berlin and its people outside the city.

3. The final frontiers of Germany must await a peace settlement for the whole of Germany.

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

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

6. The Allies remain ready to take advantage of any opportunity which would peacefully re-establish German unity in freedom.

These basic Western policies are echoed repeatedly in U.S. policy statements. For example, in his foreign pol-

icy report to the Congress of February 9, 1972, President Nixon stated that if a relaxation of tension was to come about in the 1970's it would be tested in new efforts to address the central question of the division of Germany and Berlin. In the foreign policy report of the Secretary of State (March 8, 1972) the Berlin agreement is listed as one of the principal developments involving the concerns of U.S. foreign policy. "The U.S. objective in Germany," the report states, "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."

Principal U.S. Officials

Ambassador; Chief, U.S. Mission, Berlin—Martin J. Hillenbrand
Deputy Chief of Mission; Minister—Frank E. Cash, Jr.
Counselor for Political Affairs—Francis J. Meehan
Counselor for Economic Affairs and Minister—Edwin C. Crowley
Counselor for Public Affairs (USIS)—McKinney H. Russell, Sr.
Counselor for Administration—Earl Bellinger
Chief, Military Assistance Advisory Group—Maj. Gen. Wagstaff

The U.S. Embassy in the F.R.G. is located at 5400 Mehlemer Ave., Bad Godesberg, Bonn. There is also a Mission in Berlin and Consulates General at Bremen, Dusseldorf, Frankfurt, Hamburg, Munich, and Stuttgart.

PRESS

DEPARTMENT OF STATE



July 9, 1976

No. 343

PROGRAM FOR THE OFFICIAL VISIT TO THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
OF HIS EXCELLENCY HELMUT SCHMIDT, FEDERAL CHANCELLOR OF THE
FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY, AND MRS. SCHMIDT.

July 14-17, 1976

Wednesday, July 14

4:30 p.m.

His Excellency Helmut Schmidt, Chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany, Mrs. Schmidt and their party will arrive at Patrick Henry International Airport, Newport News, Virginia aboard German Air Force Boeing 707.

5:00 p.m.

Arrival at Lightfoot House, Colonial Williamsburg.

5:15 p.m.

Chancellor Schmidt, Mrs. Schmidt and their party will take a carriage tour of Colonial Williamsburg Restorations.

7:30 p.m.

The Honorable Carlisle Humelsine, President of Colonial Williamsburg, Inc. and Mrs. Humelsine will give a dinner in honor of His Excellency Helmut Schmidt, Chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany and Mrs. Schmidt.

Dress: Business suit.

Thursday, July 15

9:20 a.m.

Chancellor Schmidt, Mrs. Schmidt and their party will depart Colonial Williamsburg via U.S. Presidential Helicopters for Washington, D.C.

10:30 a.m.

Arrival at the White House where His Excellency Helmut Schmidt, Chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany, and Mrs. Schmidt will be greeted by the President of the United States and Mrs. Ford, the Secretary of State and Mrs. Kissinger, the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff and Mrs. Brown, the Dean of the Diplomatic Corps and Mrs. Sevilla-Sacasa, the Ambassador to the Federal Republic of Germany and Mrs. Hillenbrand and the Mayor of the District of Columbia and Mrs. Washington.

Military honors will be rendered.



For further information contact:

S/CPR - Mary Masserini 632-0685

Thursday, July 15 (continued)

- 12:30 p.m. The National Press Club will host a luncheon in honor of Chancellor Schmidt at the National Press Building, 529 Fourteenth Street, Northwest
- 2:10 p.m. Chancellor Schmidt will lay a wreath at the Von Steuben Monument, Lafayette Square.
- 3:00 p.m. Chancellor Schmidt will meet with the Secretary of State, Henry A. Kissinger, at Blair House.
- 4:30 p.m. Chancellor Schmidt will arrive at the National Air and Space Museum, 7th and Independence Avenue, Southwest, for the dedication of the Einstein Spacearium .
- 8:00 p.m. The President of the United States and Mrs. Ford will give a dinner in honor of His Excellency Helmut Schmidt, Chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany, and Mrs. Schmidt, at the White House.
- Dress: Black tie.

Friday, July 16

- 9:30 a.m. Chancellor Schmidt will lay a wreath at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier, Arlington National Cemetery.
- Private morning.
- 1:00 p.m. The Honorable Henry A. Kissinger, Secretary of State and Mrs. Kissinger will give a luncheon in honor of His Excellency Helmut Schmidt, Chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany, and Mrs. Schmidt at the Department of State, Benjamin Franklin Room.
- 4:30 p.m. Chancellor Schmidt, Mrs. Schmidt and their party will arrive Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Maryland where Chancellor Schmidt will receive an honorary degree.
- ~~8:00~~ p.m.-9:00 p.m.
(100) His Excellency Helmut Schmidt, Chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany and Mrs. Schmidt will give a reception aboard the training Bark of the German Navy the "Gorch Fock", moored at Inner Harbor, West Shore, Baltimore, Maryland.
- Dress: Business suit.

Saturday, July 17

- 10:00 a.m. His Excellency Helmut Schmidt, Chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany, Mrs. Schmidt, and their party will arrive at the Washington Monument Grounds (Reflecting Pool Side) for the Departure Ceremony.

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Saturday, July 17 (continued)

- 10:30 a.m. Departure from Andrews Air Force Base for Philadelphia International Airport, Annenberg Hangar aboard German Air Force Boeing 707.
- 12:00 Noon Chancellor Schmidt, Mrs. Schmidt and their party will visit the Liberty Bell Pavilion and Independence Hall.
- 12:20 p.m. Chancellor Schmidt, Mrs. Schmidt and their party will visit the German destroyer "Hessen", Philadelphia Harbor.
- 1:00 p.m. The Honorable Frank L. Rizzo, Mayor of the City of Philadelphia, and Mrs. Rizzo will give a luncheon in honor of His Excellency Helmut Schmidt, Chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany, and Mrs. Schmidt at the Bellevue-Stratford Hotel.

Dress: Business suit.

Chancellor Schmidt, Mrs. Schmidt and their party will depart Philadelphia International Airport aboard German Air Force Boeing 707 for a private visit to San Francisco, California.



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