The original documents are located in Box D31, folder "Steuben Society, New York, NY, May 22, 1971" of the Ford Congressional Papers: Press Secretary and Speech File at the Gerald R. Ford Presidential Library.

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In the past we have help speakers like Pur

STEUBEN SOCIETY, 7 P.M. SATURDAY, MAY 22,
1971, AT THE AMERICANA HOTEL, NEW YORK,

NEW YORK Shared Shared

GOOD EVENING. I AM VERY HAPPY
TO BE HERE. IT IS ALWAYS A PLEASURE TO
BE AMONG CITIZENS WHO HAVE A DEEP DEVOTION
TO DUTY AND A KEEN AWARENESS OF THEIR
RESPONSIBILITIES AS AMERICANS.

THE ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF THE REVOLUTIONARY
WAR GENERAL, FREDERICK WILLIAM VON STEUBEN.
CERTAINLY GENERAL VON STEUBEN OCCUPIES A
PLACE OF GREAT HONOR IN THE HISTORY OF
AMERICA. IT MIGHT WELL BE SAID THAT THE
AMERICAN COLONISTS WOULD NEVER HAVE WON
THEIR FREEDOM WITHOUT HIS VALIANT SERVICES.

IN LOOKING OVER THE STEUBEN

SOCIETY'S OBJECTIVES AND AIMS, I WAS MOST
IMPRESSED BY YOUR 14 POINTS AND NOTABLY
THE FACT THAT THIS SOCIETY IS "DEDICATED
TO ENLIGHTENED PARTICIPATION IN LOCAL, 945
STATE AND NATIONAL AFFAIRS."

MY REMARKS TONIGHT MAY NOT BE

ENTERTAINING. I HAVE NEVER BEEN VERY GOOD AT COMEDY ROUTINES. BUT MY COMMENTS MAY BE ENLIGHTENING.

THE ENLIGHTENMENT THAT MAY BE AVAILABLE,
FOR WE LIVE IN PERILOUS TIMES.

WE LIVE IN AN AGE WHEN FREEDOM,
HAS COME HEAVILY UNDER ATTACK.

I SPEAK OF THE CONTINUING DANGER OF COMMUNIST EXPANSIONISM.

I SPEAK OF AN ATMOSPHERE WHICH IS
BECOMING MORE AND MORE PERVASIVE AMONG

AMERICANS, AN ATMOSPHERE WHICH IS GIVING RISE TO BROADENED AND HEIGHTENED ATTACKS ON THE FREE ENTERPRISE SYSTEM AND ON THE INSTITUTION OF FREE DEMOCRATIC GOVERNMENT ITSELF. Washington, D.C.

I SPEAK OF THE SOVIET DRIVE FOR SUPERIORITY IN NUCLEAR POWER, IN TECHNOLOGY AND IN NAVAL FORCES.

I SPEAK OF THE FACT THAT WHILE
THE SOVIET UNION CONTINUES TO INCREASE ITS
DEFENSE OUTLAYS, WE HAVE BEEN DRASTICALLY
REDUCING OURS IN CONSTANT DOLLARS.

WHILE THE SOVIET UNION MAKES
GREAT EFFORTS TO BUILD UP ITS NAVY, WE
ALLOW OURS TO RIDE AT ANCHOR. WHILE THE
SOVIET UNION SENDS INCREASING NUMBERS OF
SHIPS INTO THE MEDITERRANEAN, THE
CARIBBEAN AND THE INDIAN OCEAN, LEADING
MEMBERS OF THE UNITED STATES SENATE CAST

IN THE AREA OF NUCLEAR POWER,
THE SOVIETS IN THE LAST THREE YEARS HAVE
ACHIEVED PARITY WITH US. THE RUSSIANS NOW
ARE DEVELOPING SUPER WARHEADS, MUCH LARGER
THAN ANY IN OUR ARSENAL. AT THE SAME TIME
THE RUSSIANS HAVE BEEN INCREASING THE
NUMBER AND ACCURACY OF THEIR
INTERCONTINENTAL BALLISTIC MISSILES.

OVER THE WORLD LIKE A TIME BOMB. LET US HOPE
THE PROCESS OF DEFUSING THAT BOMB BEGAN WITH
THE ANNOUNCEMENT LAST THURSDAY IN
WASHINGTON AND MOSCOW THAT THE UNITED
STATES AND THE SOVIET UNION HAD AGREED TO
NEGOTIATE LIMITATIONS ON BOTH OFFENSIVE
AND DEFENSIVE NUCLEAR WEAPONS
SIMULTANEOUSLY.

THIS AGREEMENT IS CLEARLY ONE OF

THE MOST SIGNIFICANT BREAKTHROUGHS FOR
PEACE IN THE HISTORY OF THE MODERN WORLD -A BREAKTHROUGH IN OUR EFFORTS TO PLACE
CURBS ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF NUCLEAR
WEAPONS.

WHILE INTENSIVE NEGOTIATIONS LIE

AHEAD AND CONCRETE AGREEMENTS MAY YET

ELUDE US, WE MUST RECOGNIZE THIS INITIAL

AGREEMENT AS A STEP TOWARD PRESERVING THE

PEACE OF THE WORLD AND A STEP TOWARD RELIEF

FROM THE CRUSHING COST BURDEN OF THE ARMS

RACE.

THE U.S.-RUSSIAN AGREEMENT TO PURSUE NEGOTIATIONS INVOLVING BOTH
OFFENSIVE AND DEFENSIVE NUCLEAR WEAPONS
HOLDS A VAST POTENTIAL FOR BENEFIT TO
MANKIND. IT INDICATES A MORE ENLIGHTENED
ATTITUDE ON THE PART OF THE RUSSIANS. IT
PROMPTS ME TO LOOK FOR THE DAY WHEN WE CAN

COME TO A SUBSTANTIVE ARMS CONTROL

AGREEMENT. I FEEL THERE IS GENUINE CAUSE

FOR OPTIMISM.

WHILE WE CONTINUE TO NEGOTIATE,

WE MUST ALWAYS KEEP IN MIND THAT PEACE

COMES TO THE STRONG. INTHICK THE

RECENTLY-ANNOUNCED U.S.-SOVIET AGREEMENT

POINTS UP THE FACT THAT PRESIDENT NIXON

HELD THE ABM IN HIS HAND AS A TRUMP CARD.

IT UNDERSCORES THE WISDOM OF HIS REFUSAL

TO THROW THAT CARD AWAY IN THE FACE OF

ATTACKS BY THE SENATE DOVES.

WE MUST NOT, OF COURSE, ALLOW THE EXHILERATION OF THE MOMENT TO RUN AWAY WITH REASON. - Logic.

MANY OBSTACLES LIE IN THE PATH OF ANY FURTHER AGREEMENTS WITH THE SOVIET UNION, AND NOT THE LEAST OF THESE HAS BEEN THE RUSSIAN ATTEMPT TO BRING ABOUT THE

DISMANTLING OF THE NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY ORGANIZATION.

IT IS A HOPEFUL NOTE THAT THE RUSSIANS NOW ARE INDICATING A WILLINGNESS TO DISCUSS A MUTUAL REDUCTION OF FORCES IN EUROPE. THEY HAD BEEN INSISTING ON A U.S. WITHDRAWAL WITHOUT A CORRESPONDING SOVIET WITHDRAWAL FROM EASTERN EUROPE.

REDUCTION OF U.S. FORCES IN EUROPE, NOW OR AT ANY TIME IN THE FUTURE. OUR OBJECTIVE SHOULD BE A MUTUAL REDUCTION, AND WE MUST EXPAND AND INTENSIFY OUR NEGOTIATIONS TO THAT END.

WEAKEN THE POSSIBILITY OF GETTING THE SOVIET UNION TO WITHDRAW SOME OF ITS FORCES FROM EASTERN EUROPE.

I WELCOME LEONID BREZHNEV'S COMMENTALINITIATIVE IN THIS REGARD. THIS WAS A RESPONSE TO A NATO INVITATION TO DUSCUSS MUTUAL TROOP WITHDRAWALS. IT WILL BE ON THE AGENDA OF THE NATO MEETING IN JUNE.

THERE IS, OF COURSE, CONTINUING TALK OF SHIFTING A GREATER PORTION OF THE NATO EXPENSE BURDEN TO OUR NATO ALLIES.

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS SITUATION, A GREATER CONTRIBUTION ON THE PART OF OUR NATO.

ALLIES IS VERY MUCH TO BE DESIRED.

OF THE 300,000 U.S. TROOPS IN EUROPE, 210,000 ARE STATIONED IN GERMANY. MAINTAINING THIS LEVEL OF TROOPS IN GERMANY CREATED A BALANCE-OF-PAYMENTS OUTFLOW OF \$1 BILLION EACH YEAR IN 1969 AND 1970.

FORTUNATELY, THE UNITED STATES
AND THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY
CONCLUDED AN AGREEMENT DESIGNED TO OFFSET
MOST OF THIS BALANCE-OF-PAYMENTS OUTFLOW
DURING THE PERIOD JULY 1, 1969 THROUGH
JUNE 30, 1971. WE NOW MUST NEGOTIATE A
NEW OFFSET AGREEMENT TO TAKE EFFECT WHEN
THE PRESENT AGREEMENT EXPIRES.

RETURNING TO THE MATTER OF A
UNILATERAL REDUCTION OF U.S. FORCES IN
EUROPE, I BELIEVE THIS IS A CASE OF
GIVING SOMETHING AWAY AND GETTING NOTHING
IN RETURN.

THIS IS WHAT IS WRONG WITH GERMAN CHANCELLOR WILLI BRANDT'S EASTERN POLICY.

BRANDT'S EASTERN POLICY IS LIKE
A SUPERMARKET HOPING TO COME OUT AHEAD ON
SOME OTHER ITEMS BY OFFERING ITS

CUSTOMERS SO-CALLED "LOSS LEADERS."

THE DANGER, OF COURSE, IS THAT THE

CUSTOMER WILL AVAIL HIMSELF OF THE LOSS

LEADER WITHOUT BUYING ANYTHING ELSE.

AND THAT IS WHAT HAS HAPPENED IN CONNECTION WITH CHANCELLOR BRANDTS EASTERN POLICY. THE SOVIET UNION HAS SIGNED A NON-AGGRESSION PACT WITH THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC BUT HAS REFUSED TO COOPERATE ON THE QUESTIONS OF FREE AND UNHINDERED CIVIL ACCESS TO BERLIN, IMPROVEMENT OF TRAVEL AND COMMUNICATIONS FOR BERLINERS WITHIN AND AROUND BERLIN, AND THE ENDING OF DISCRIMINATION AGAINST BERLIN BY THE SOVIET UNION AND SOME OF ITS ALLIES.

THE GERMAN FEDERAL REPUBLIC HAS
KEPT ITS SKIRTS CLEAN BY REFUSING TO
RATIFY THE TREATIES WITH THE SOVIET UNION

AND POLAND UNTIL SUCH TIME AS THE BERLIN AND POLAND UNTIL SUCH TIME AS THE BER

AS FOR EAST GERMANY, THAT
COMMUNIST STATE HAS REJECTED BRANDT'S
PROPOSAL OF TWO STATES IN A SINGLE GERMAN
NATION AND OFFERS OF CLOSER AND MORE
NATURAL INTER-GERMAN CONTACTS.

REMAINED A LOYAL MEMBER OF NATO THROUGHOUT ALL OF BRANDT'S OVERTURES TO HIS EASTERN NEIGHBORS, AND OUR GOVERNMENT HAS BEEN IN CLOSE CONSULTATION WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC.

WE HAVE EMPHASIZED THE FOUR-POWER RIGHTS CONCERNING BERLIN WHERE THEY NEEDED TO BE EMPHASIZED. THE ROUND OF EXCHANGES ON BERLIN WHICH BEGAN IN MARCH 1970 WITH THE SOVIET UNION ARE CONTINUING.

THE NIXON ADMINISTRATION,
WORKING WITH OUR NATO ALLIES, SEEKS A
EUROPEAN DETENTE. BUT WE ARE REALISTIC
ABOUT IT. OUR THINKING IS NOT BEFOGGED
WITH EUPHORIC MISCONCEPTIONS CONCERNING
SOVIET AIMS.

ANY PERMANENT EASING OF TENSION
IN EUROPE MUST INCLUDE PROGRESS IN
SOLVING THE PROBLEM OF A DIVIDED GERMANY.

THE GERMAN NATIONAL QUESTION IS
ONE FOR THE GERMAN PEOPLE TO DECIDE. BUT
THERE IS NO DOUBT IN MY MIND THAT THIS
QUESTION ULTIMATELY WILL BE RESOLVED ONLY
BECAUSE THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC SPEAKS FROM
A POSITION OF STRENGTH--ITS SECURE
POSITION AS A MEMBER OF A STRONG NATO.

AS PRESIDENT NIXON HAS SAID,
"REDUCING THE MILITARY CONFRONTATION IN
EUROPE IS IN THE COMMON INTEREST OF

EAST AND WEST. OUR MUTUAL OBJECTIVE SHOULD
BE TO CREATE A MORE STABLE MILITARY
BALANCE AT LOWER LEVELS AND LOWER COSTS."
BUT WHILE WE SEEK TO REDUCE

THE MILITARY CONFRONTATION, WE MUST MAINTAIN
THE RELATIVE STRENGTH OF NATO AND CONTINUE
AMERICA'S STRONG ROLE IN NATO.

AMERICANS AND EUROPEANS NEED CONSTANTLY TO BE REMINDED OF THE SOVIET UNION'S WESTWARD EXPANSION AT THE CLOSE OF WORLD WAR II.

HAD BROUGHT POLAND, EAST GERMANY, HUNGARY, BULGARIA, RUMANIA AND CZECHOSLOVAKIA INTO THE COMMUNIST CAMP THAT THE FREE NATIONS OF EUROPE JOINED WITH THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA TO FORM THE NATO SHIELD AGAINST FURTHER ENCROACHMENTS ON THE ATLANTIC WORLD.

THE 15-MEMBER NORTH ATLANTIC
TREATY ORGANIZATION DEVELOPED INTO AN
ALLIANCE THAT RIMMED RUSSIA FROM NORWAY
ON THE NORTH TO TURKEY ON THE SOUTH. THUS
DID NATO STOP THE SOVIETS TERRITORIAL
AGGRANDIZEMENT.

NATO'S PRINCIPAL VALUE TO WORLD
PEACE LIES IN ITS MILITARY STRENGTH. WE
MUST KEEP NATO STRONG. WE MUST NOT ALLOW
IT TO LAPSE INTO DISREPAIR. OUR
CONTRIBUTION OF U.S. FORCES TO NATO IS
THE BASIS OF OUR ALLIES' CONFIDENCE IN
US. WE CANNOT ALLOW THAT CONFIDENCE TO
WAVER.

STRATEGY IN SEEKING TO DETER AGGRESSION?

WE MUST HAVE FORCES ABLE TO DEFEND

AGAINST THE ENEMY WITHOUT IMMEDIATE RESORT

TO NUCLEAR WAR. THIS WOULD GIVE US FULL

FLEXIBILITY IN RESPONDING TO ANY OUTBREAK
OF HOSTILITIES. WE MUST BE CAPABLE OF A
STRONG AND CREDIBLE DEPLOYMENT OF MODERN
NATO CONVENTIONAL FORCES. AMERICA'S
GUARANTEE OF NUCLEAR DEFENSE IS, OF COURSE,
CRUCIAL. IT SHOULD NOT, HOWEVER, BE THE
SOLE BASIS OF ALLIED DETERRENCE.

AND SO WE MUST REMAIN VIGILANT
AND WE MUST REMAIN STRONG -- WHILE AT THE
SAME TIME WE SEEK TO WEAVE THE FABRIC OF
AN ENDURING PEACE.

EVERY NOW AND AGAIN I THINK OF WHAT I CONSIDER TO BE ONE OF THE GREATEST SPEECHES EVER GIVEN BY AN AMERICAN PRESIDENT.

I HAVE IN MIND PRESIDENT
EISENHOWER'S FAREWELL RADIO AND TELEVISION
ADDRESS TO THE AMERICAN PEOPLE, DELIVERED
JANUARY 17, 1961.

THAT SPEECH IS MOST FAMOUS, MALLAN BECAUSE OF IKE'S WARNING ABOUT THE DANGERS OF UNDUE INFLUENCE ON THE PART OF THE MILITARY-INDUSTRIAL COMPLEX. BUT IKE THAT NIGHT SAID MANY OTHER THINGS FAR MORE IMPORTANT.

AT ONE POINT, HE SAID. "UNTIL THE LATEST OF OUR WORLD CONFLICTS, THE UNITED STATES HAD NO ARMAMENT INDUSTRY. AMERICAN MAKERS OF PLOWSHARES COULD, WITH TIME AND AS REQUIRED, MAKE SWORDS AS WELL. BUT NOW WE CAN NO LONGER RISK EMERGENCY IMPROVISATION OF NATIONAL DEFENSE; WE HAVE BEEN COMPELLED TO CREATE A PERMANENT ARMAMENTS INDUSTRY OF VAST PROPORTIONS." A LITTLE EARLIER IN HIS this saw

ADDRESS, IKE DECLARED: "A VITAL ELEMENT IN KEEPING THE PEACE IS OUR MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT. OUR ARMS MUST BE MIGHTY,

READY FOR INSTANT ACTION, SO THAT NO
POTENTIAL AGGRESSOR MAY BE TEMPTED TO RISK
HIS OWN DESTRUCTION."

THIS IS MY MESSAGE TO YOU TONIGHT
THAT WE AVOID FEAR AND HATE BUT THAT WE
KNOW THE ENEMY AND BE EVER READY TO MEET
HIM IF AND WHEN THAT DIRE EVENT IS THRUST
UPON US. IT IS ONLY THUS THAT WE CAN FILL
THE ROLE OF PEACEMAKERS IN THE KIND OF
WORLD IN WHICH WE LIVE.

I CONGRATULATE THE STEUBEN
SOCIETY BECAUSE I KNOW YOU ARE DEDICATED
TO THOSE PRINCIPLES WHICH HAVE MADE AMERICA
GREAT.

PRINCIPLES AND MOVE FORWARD TOGETHER IN
PURSUIT OF PEACE AND JUSTICE FOR PEOPLES
THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

cided definites of Germanic, educational, ghts. Thus in rica was born.

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are American to promote by doing their s loyal citizens country.

LS

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of all racial s it a duty to en. It will deall attempts to lement of the lard the liber-

The Steuben Society is committed to the promotion of good will and lasting friendly relations with the Germanic peoples of Europe based upon mutual respect for each other's sovereignty and right to manage their own internal affairs. The teaching of the German language in our public schools is one of the essentials to this end.

Duty, Tolerance, Charity and Justice are not only cornerstones of the structure of the Steuben Society of America, but are fundamental to the existence of the American Republic itself. Upon this foundation the Society is satisfied to have its edifice rest forever.

"THE OBJECTIVE"

The Society's object is to draw into closer relationship through historic and ethnic bonds of sympathy, Americans who maintain their faith in the sturdy virtues of the race of Steuben, as manifested in the making of America from the earliest settlements on the North American continent to the present day. This task it has set itself to perform as an American Society to advance the causes of popular historical and political education, a more just appraisal of historic and ethnic values, and to interpret and perpetuate American principles of liberty; to further promote American solidarity and to exalt the American ideal of government "of, by and for the people"!

THE LANGUAGE - MEMBERSHIP

The Steuben Society uses the language of the Amer-Constitution in all its deliberations; it is not a ican constitution in all its deliberations; it is not a ican many of its members foreign language group and many of its members trace their lineage back to the seventeenth century, to ancestors who fought in the Revolution, the War with Mexico and the Civil War, and many of its most active members were in the armed forces in both World Wars, "and all military engagements since".

All American citizens wholly or in part of Germanic extraction and of good repute, who are in accord with the principles outlined herein, are invited to become members and will be welcomed in the Steuben Society of America.

Because of a recent amendment to the Constitution of our Society, we can now welcome our younger citizens to join us at the age of 18 years.

Fourteen Points About The Steuben Society of America

Its Policy and Activities

- 1—This Society aims to loyally support the Constitution of the United States of America, advocates the proper application of its provisions, and endeavors to inculcate the principles underlying government by a Federal Republic with limited, delegated powers.
- 2—This Society is dedicated to maintaining the independence and sovereignty of the United States of America and its freedom from all foreign influence.
- 3-This Society engages in City, County, State and National civic affairs. The Unit attends to local matters, the District Council to a larger political division, the State Council to State matters and the National Council to National matters and Foreign Affairs.
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- 5—This Society uses the American language. The groups of the Society are units for the civic education and activity of members, though not without social and cultural endeavor. It considers the teaching of the German language essential to the promotion of good will and friendly relations with Germany.
- 6—This Society hopes to bring together all American citizens of Germanic origin for the purpose of safeouarding and promoting their political and civic stature.
- 7—This Society is not a secret Society, but is of a non-public character.
- 8-This Society employs a Ceremonial and Order of Business.
- 9—This Society's "Constitution and Statutes" are modeled after the general principles of representative government. It provides for the opportunity of the able members to advance. There is no super-body of self-instituted and self-perpetuating governors.

- 10-This Society is composed of administrative groups, known as "Units" and executive groups, called "Councils". To the District Councils are elected delegates and alternates from Units on a representative basis. To the State Councils are elected delegates and alternates from Units; Chairmen and Secretaries of District Councils are automatically delegates. The National Council is composed of delegates and alternates elected in each State on the basis of the number of Units. Such elections have the nature of promotion for ability displayed and service rendered.
- 11—This Society's members must be citizens of the United States of America, must be able to vote, be of good repute and, wholly or in part, of Germanic origin. Persons who were shifters and trimmers, or who are known to possess no pride of ancestry are not eligible for membership. No distinctions are drawn as to creed or political tendency.
- lla—Germanic immigrants, desirous of becoming citizens, who otherwise possess the above-mentioned qualifications may join a "Prospective Citizens League". Where such a League does not now exist, a group of 15 or more such future citizens may apply to the nearest Unit or Council of the Society for a charter.
- 12-This Society holds that quality is the first consideration, quality being based not on wealth or position, but upon personal worth.
- 13—This Society endeavors to maintain strict discipline. Self-seeking is made impossible by the Laws of the Society. This Society supplements the activities of German-American organizations in a hitherto neglected field, and is not in conflict with any existing organization. The Society was organized in May, 1919, and operates in many States. Public discussion of intrinsic and internal affairs and the resources of the Society by unauthorized members is not permitted.
- 14—This Society is dedicated to enlightened participation in local state and national affairs. It is not in any sense a political party, nor a group serving the purposes of any political party, nor shall it serve any individual's personal ambitions.

The policies of the Society on all issues are developed by open debate in Units and Councils and especially at the State and National Conventions. These policies on important issues are clearly stated in the State and National Platforms and Programs, issued after each convention. These Platforms, the "Steuben News" and direct communications convey our stand to the public, to our government and to our elected representatives.



STEUBEN SOCIETY OF AMERICA
FOUNDED MAY 1919

111000	ntroduction Fee.	Recommended by: No. 1.	Proposed by: -	If father or mother are born in the United States, are they of Germanic extraction?	Nationality of Father:	Born at:	City:	Home Address:	Date of Birth:	Occupation:	If naturalized citizen, give date, place and number of issue of naturalization (citizen) paper.
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quently and purposefully, until they decided definitely to organize in order to arouse citizens of Germanic origin to a greater sense of their civic, educational, patriotic and political duties and rights. Thus in May 1919 the Steuben Society of America was born.

"THE PURPOSE"

The Society was created to be an organization independent of politicial parties and remains so today. It does not intend to dictate to its members how to vote, but endeavors to instruct them in the field of public service and the intelligent use of the ballot.

The Steuben Society of America is a voluntary membership organization formed to stimulate among all American citizens an active interest in their Government. It is National in scope and consists of Units in many cities. The organization desires to unite men and women of Germanic origin who have common interests, so that they may obtain a better understanding of their civic duties, and to assist them in taking an active part in public affairs.

The members of the Steuben Society are American citizens of Germanic origin who wish to promote civic betterment in the United States by doing their share and taking their proper part as loyal citizens in the political and social life of the country.

OUR NATION - OUR IDEALS

. . .

The Steuben Society recognizes that ours is a nation of immigrate from all parts of Europe, who have built out of Nature's rich resources, often under privation and hardship, a mighty Republic whose industrial and agricultural wealth stands unequaled in the world today.

In acknowledging the contributions of all racial elements, the Steuben Society considers it a duty to instill a patriotic fervor in every citizen. It will denounce and forcefully oppose any and all attempts to discredit, malign or abuse any loyal element of the American people, and will zealously guard the liberties for which our forefathers fought.

The Steuben Society is committed to the promotion of good will and lasting friendly relations with the Germanic peoples of Europe based upon mutual respect for each other's sovereignty and right to manage their own internal affairs. The teaching of the German language in our public schools is one of the essentials to this end.

Duty, Tolerance, Charity and Justice are not only cornerstones of the structure of the Steuben Society of America, but are fundamental to the existence of the American Republic itself. Upon this foundation the Society is satisfied to have its edifice rest forever.

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The Society's object is to draw into closer relation-

STEUBEN SOCIETY

OF AMERICA

369 LEXINGTON AVENUE, NEW YORK, N. Y. 10017

AIMS AND PURPOSES OF THE STEUBEN SOCIETY OF AMERICA

Loyally to support the Constitution of the United States of America by advocating the proper application of its provisions and inculcating the principles underlying true democratic government;

To quicken the spirit of sound Americanism and foster a patriotic American spirit among all citizens;

To aid in maintaining the independence and sovereignty of the United States of America and its freedom from all foreign influence;

To establish co-operation among its members in the exercise of their civic duties and to encourage among them an active participation in every phase of our national life;

To promote the Welfare and enhance the happiness of its members and their fellowmen;

To perpetuate itself as a patriotic and fraternal voluntary membership organization and to provide for its government;

To guard our political liberty by maintaining an honest equality of citizenship regardless of the birth, origin or religion of any citizen;

To maintain the traditions of our country.



FOREWORD

Voluntary membership organizations have eminently contributed to the progress of these United States of America. Each organization directing its efforts toward certain worthwhile endeavors, in which it is interested, makes for an *overall* effort for the welfare of the entire country. We recognize the work of all such organizations.

The American Way of Life is a blend of the cultural gifts of the peoples of all lands.

As American citizens of German blood, we take justifiable pride in the realization that all segments of American life have been enriched by the contributions of men and women of our race in the arts, in the sciences and in government.

Our continuing contributions can best be assured and can only prosper in a climate of understanding and tolerance under a political system based on equality, justice and freedom.

It is to this objective that the program of the Steuben Society of America is dedicated.

This booklet is intended for those willing to share in a responsibility to your benefit to preserve and perpetuate our precious freedoms and to conquer apathy. This folder tells something of the Steuben Society of America, and is intended to serve as an appeal to join our ranks.

There is a great need for Americans to be well versed in American history and what that history means in terms of rights and freedom and the perpetuation of this Republic of the people.

The first Continental Congress was formed to unite the Colonies and to create a Continental Army which, in turn, helped to make possible the writing of the greatest documents of freedom known to mankind, the Constitution of the United States and the Bill of Rights.

The descendants of Americans of Germanic origin, together with the thousands of freedom loving people who have come to us in the intervening years, have fought to retain the sovereignty of this great

constitutional republic and for freedom in preserving this nation. This struggle for American freedom continues today as the people of our Nation and those of the Free World are called on to face an alien and atheistic doctrine promulgated the world over by Communist subservients.

While man can now walk the moon — during this satellite, atomic, and missile age, we live in the midst of alarms. With each new day, new anxieties seem to becloud the future of our country; yet Americans must not panic. We must retain our sense of direction and not become defeatists. Ideas and words of clear, calm appraisal must rise from citizens, regardless of party, above discordant voices and unsupported opinions.

To remain a free nation we must rededicate ourselves to the principles heretofore established by those who over the years gave us our manifest of patriotism. The Steuben Society of America works for the accomplishment of these goals. We urge all good citizens to participate in a rededication to the principles of patriotism and the love of country in preserving our great Republic.

For over fifty years, alert, upright American citizens of Germanic descent throughout America have united in the Steuben Society of America, a volunteer, patriotic national organization, to maintain programs rendering worthwhile services on a National, State and Community level. The membership of this Society and its conduct is such as to command the respect of all decent fellow citizens.

As a conscientious citizen you should be aware that in order to secure and enjoy your rights and freedom you cannot afford to neglect your duties toward your country.

As an individual, your efforts are necessarily limited. As a member of an organized group much more worthwhile work can be done.

We would welcome the opportunity to enlist you as a member. For further information, why not contact us?

STEUBEN SOCIETY OF AMERICA 369 Lexington Avenue New York, N. Y. 10017

The Steuben Society of America

THE PATRON

General Frederick William von Steuben was born at Magdeburg, Germany, on September 17, 1730. He came to America in 1777 to offer his services to the Congress of the United States struggling for its independence, ready to serve under George Washington, the commander-in-chief in any capacity in which his experience would best serve its cause.

The conduct of General von Steuben, the friend of George Washington and drill master and organizer of the revolutionary army, whose services contributed much toward winning the war for American independence, is a shining example of the aims and purposes which the founders of the Steuben Society of America wished its prospective members to know and learn to follow.

Steuben had the advantage of military schooling, and had given distinguished service in the Prussian Army. His admiration for the struggling young American nation and his love of freedom decided his course of action. History records that he was one of America's foremost citizens, of whom Americans of Germanic origin can be proud. George Washington in a letter to Steuben, dated Annapolis, December 23, 1783, said in part, "I wish to make use of this last moment in my public life to signify in the strongest terms my entire approbation of your conduct and to express my sense of the obligation the public is under to you for your faithful and meritorius service"; and "This is the last letter I shall ever write while I continue in the service of my country".

General von Steuben became an American citizen and after freedom was won took an active part in the affairs of the young nation. He prepared for the defence of the harbor of New York, developed plans for the United States Military Academy at West Point, N. Y. and wrote the United States Army training manual. He died on November 28, 1794 and was laid to rest in a hero's grave on his estate at Remsen, Oneida County, N. Y.

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GERMANIC IMMIGRANTS

The inspiring example set by General von Steuben had much to do with the wave of immigrants of Germanic origin which developed thereafter and continued for more than a century. They brought with them a strong, inherent trait of individualism which, broadly applied, helped greatly in the rapid development of the new American nation.

"POLITICS FORBIDDEN"! - A FALLACY!

These Germanic pioneers and their American-born descendants, in their own selected business pursuits whether agricultural, industrial or intellectual - were eminently successful. Although forming the second largest racial stock, these Americans had a disposition to shun activity in purely political affairs, as long as the government did not interfere with their own business pursuits. They did not develop any special ambition towards organizing their group for leadership of a purely political character.

The fallacy of this tendency to shun political participation, and the resulting lack of political leadership was painfully brought home in the experiences of past periods when truth and decency were submerged in the passions of hatred and vengeance, and the important contributions this second largest element of its citizenry had made towards the creation and development of our American nation were often forgotten. There were among the citizens of Germanic origin men and women of true courage and ability who pleaded for reason and justice, but they were always in the minority and were forcibly shouted down.

"THE CAUSE"

. . .

There was a lack of sufficient representation in both Houses of Congress and there was no national figure, no great leader, to advocate their cause. This humiliating position caused the Germanic element throughout the land to feel more keenly than ever the necessity for greater participation in public affairs. The realization of this need was the thought in the minds of a small group of men, who in 1919 met in New York, first socially and casually, then fre-

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REMARKS

SIGNED

Distribution: 20 copies mailed to Moffice Copy

AN ADDRESS BY REP. GERALD R. FORD, R-MICH. REPUBLICAN LEADER, U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

BEFORE THE STEUBEN SOCIETY

AT THE AMERICANA HOTEL, NEW YORK, NEW YORK 7 p.m. SATURDAY, MAY 22, 1971

FOR RELEASE ON DELIVERY

Good evening. I am very happy to be here. It is always a pleasure to be among citizens who have a deep devotion to duty and a keen awareness of their responsibilities as Americans.

I share with you your pride in the accomplishments of the Revolutionary War general, Frederick William von Steuben. Certainly General von Steuben occupies a place of great honor in the history of America. It might well be said that the American colonists would never have won their freedom without his valiant services.

In looking over the Steuben Society's objectives and aims, I was most impressed by your 14 points and notably the fact that this Society is "dedicated to enlightened participation in local, state and national affairs."

My remarks tonight may not be entertaining. I have never been very good at comedy routines. But my comments may be enlightening.

All of us in America need all of the enlightenment that may be available, for we live in perilous times.

We live in an age when freedom has come heavily under attack.

I speak of the continuing danger of Communist expansionism.

I speak of an atmosphere which is becoming more and more pervasive among Americans, an atmosphere which is giving rise to broadened and heightened attacks on the free enterprise system and on the institution of free democratic government itself.

I speak of the Soviet drive for superiority in nuclear power, in technology and in naval forces.

I speak of the fact that while the Soviet Union continues to increase its defense outlays, we have been drastically reducing ours in constant dollars.

While the Soviet Union makes great efforts to build up its Navy, we allow ours to ride at anchor. While the Soviet Union sends increasing numbers of ships into the Mediterranean, the Caribbean and the Indian Ocean, leading members of the United States Senate cast about for ways to cut our defense budget.

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In the area of nuclear power, the Soviets in the last three years have achieved parity with us. The Russians now are developing super warheads, much larger than any in our arsenal. At the same time the Russians have been increasing the number and accuracy of their intercontinental ballistic missiles.

The threat of nuclear war hangs over the world like a time bomb. Let us hope the process of defusing that bomb began with the announcement last Thursday in Washington and Moscow that the United States and the Soviet Union had agreed to negotiate limitations on both offensive and defensive nuclear weapons simultaneously.

This agreement is clearly one of the most significant breakthroughs for peace in the history of the modern world--a breakthrough in our efforts to place curbs on the development of nuclear weapons.

While intensive negotiations lie ahead and concrete agreements may yet elude us, we must recognize this initial agreement as a step toward preserving the peace of the world and a step toward relief from the crushing cost burden of the arms race.

The U.S.-Russian agreement to pursue negotiations involving both offensive and defensive nuclear weapons holds a vast potential for benefit to mankind. It indicates a more enlightened attitude on the part of the Russians. It prompts me to look for the day when we can come to a substantive arms control agreement. I feel there is genuine cause for optimism.

While we continue to negotiate, we must always keep in mind that peace comes to the strong. I think the recently-announced U.S.-Soviet agreement points up the fact that President Nixon held the ABM in his hand as a trump card. It underscores the wisdom of his refusal to throw that card away in the face of attacks by the Senate doves.

We must not, of course, allow the exhileration of the moment to run away with reason.

Many obstacles lie in the path of any further agreements with the Soviet Union, and not the least of these has been the Russian attempt to bring about the dismantling of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

It is a hopeful note that the Russians now are indicating a willingness to discuss a mutual reduction of forces in Europe. They had been insisting on a U.S. withdrawal without a corresponding Soviet withdrawal from Eastern Europe.

I am opposed to a unilateral reduction of U.S. forces in Europe, now or at (more)

any time in the future. Our objective should be a mutual reduction, and we must expand and intensify our negotiations to that end.

Unilateral reductions would weaken the possibility of getting the Soviet Union to withdraw some of its forces from Eastern Europe.

I welcome Leonid Brezhnev's initiative in this regard. This was a response to a NATO invitation to discuss mutual troop withdrawals. It will be on the agenda of the NATO meeting in June.

There is, of course, continuing talk of shifting a greater portion of the NATO expense burden to our NATO allies.

In view of our shockingly poor balance of payments situation, a greater contribution on the part of our NATO allies is very much to be desired.

Of the 300,000 U.S. troops in Europe, 210,000 are stationed in Germany.

Maintaining this level of troops in Germany created a balance-of-payments outflow of \$1 billion each year in 1969 and 1970.

Fortunately, the United States and the Federal Republic of Germany concluded an agreement designed to offset most of this balance-of-payments outflow during the period July 1, 1969 through June 30, 1971. We now must negotiate a new offset agreement to take effect when the present agreement expires.

Returning to the matter of a unilateral reduction of U.S. forces in Europe, I believe this is a case of giving something away and getting nothing in return.

This is what is wrong with German Chancellor Willi Brandt's Eastern policy.

Brandt's Eastern policy is like a supermarket hoping to come out ahead on some other items by offering its customers so-called "loss leaders." The danger, of course, is that the customer will avail himself of the loss leader without buying anything else.

And that is whar has happened in connection with Chancellor Brandt's Eastern policy. The Soviet Union has signed a non-aggression pact with the Federal Republic but has refused to cooperate on the questions of free and unhindered civil access to Berlin, improvement of travel and communications for Berliners within and around Berlin, and the ending of discrimination against Berlin by the Soviet Union and some of its allies.

The German Federal Republic has kept its skirts clean by refusing to ratify the treaties with the Soviet Union and Poland until such time as the Berlin questions are satisfactorily resolved.

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two states in a single German nation and offers of closer and more natural inter-German contacts.

The Federal Republic has remained a loyal member of NATO throughout all of Brandt's overtures to his Eastern neighbors, and our government has been in close consultation with the government of the Federal Republic.

We have emphasized the four-power rights concerning Berlin where they needed to be emphasized. The round of exchanges on Berlin which began in March 1970 with the Soviet Union are continuing.

The Nixon Administration, working with our NATO allies, seeks a European detente. But we are realistic about it. Our thinking is not befogged with euphoric misconceptions concerning Soviet aims.

Any permanent easing of tension in Europe must include progress in solving the problem of a divided Germany.

The German national question is one for the German people to decide. But there is no doubt in my mind that this question ultimately will be resolved only because the Federal Republic speaks from a position of strength--its secure position as a member of a strong NATO.

As President Nixon has said, "Reducing the military confrontation in Europe is in the common interest of East and West. Our mutual objective should be to create a more stable military balance at lower levels and lower costs."

But while we seek to reduce the military confrontation, we must maintain the relative strength of NATO and continue America's strong role in NATO.

Americans and Europeans need constantly to be reminded of the Soviet Union's westward expansion at the close of World War II.

It was not until the Russians had brought Poland, East Germany, Hungary, Bulgaria, Rumania and Czechoslovakia into the Communist camp that the free nations of Europe joined with the United States and Canada to form the NATO shield against further encroachments on the Atlantic world.

The 15-member North Atlantic Treaty Organization developed into an alliance that rimmed Russia from Norway on the north to Turkey on the south. Thus did NATO stop the Soviets' territorial aggrandizement.

NATO's principal value to world peace lies in its military strength. We must keep NATO strong. We must not allow it to lapse into disrepair. Our contribution of U.S. forces to NATO is the basis of our allies' confidence in us. We cannot allow that confidence to waver.

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What should be the basis of NATO strategy in seeking to deter aggression?

We must have forces able to defend against the enemy without immediate resort to nuclear war. This would give us full flexibility in responding to any outbreak of hostilities. We must be capable of a strong and credible deployment of modern NATO conventional forces. America's guarantee of nuclear defense is, of course, crucial. It should not, however, be the sole basis of Allied deterrence.

And so we must remain vigilant and we must remain strong--while at the same time we seek to weave the fabric of an enduring peace.

Every now and again I think of what I consider to be one of the greatest speeches ever given by an American President.

I have in mind President Eisenhower's Farewell Radio and Television Address to the American People, delivered Jan. 17, 1961.

That speech is most famous because of Ike's warning about the dangers of undue influence on the part of the military-industrial complex. But Ike that night said many other things far more important.

At one point, he said: "Until the latest of our world conflicts, the United States had no armament industry. American makers of plowshares could, with time and as required, make swords as well. But now we can no longer risk emergency improvisation of national defense; we have been compelled to create a permanent armaments industry of vast proportions."

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AIMS AND PURPOSES OF THE STEUBEN SOCIETY OF AMERICA

Loyally to support the Constitution of the United States of America by advocating the proper application of its provisions and inculcating the principles underlying true democratic government;

To quicken the spirit of sound Americanism and foster a patriotic American spirit among all citizens;

To aid in maintaining the independence and sovereignty of the United States of America and its freedom from all foreign influence;

To establish co-operation among its members in the exercise of their civic duties and to encourage among them an active participation in every phase of our national life;

To promote the Welfare and enhance the happiness of its members and their fellowmen;

To perpetuate itself as a patriotic and fraternal voluntary membership organization and to provide for its government;

To guard our political liberty by maintaining an honest equality of citizenship regardless of the birth, origin or religion of any citizen;

To maintain the traditions of our country.



FOREWORD

Voluntary membership organizations have eminently contributed to the progress of these United States of America. Each organization directing its efforts toward certain worthwhile endeavors, in which it is interested, makes for an overall effort for the welfare of the entire country. We recognize the work of all such organizations.

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It is to this objective that the program of the Steuben Society of America is dedicated.

This booklet is intended for those willing to share in a responsibility to your benefit to preserve and perpetuate our precious freedoms and to conquer apathy. This folder tells something of the Steuben Society of America, and is intended to serve as an appeal to join our ranks.

There is a great need for Americans to be well versed in American history and what that history means in terms of rights and freedom.

petuation of this Republic of the people.

The first Continental Congress was formed to unite the Colonies and to create a Continental Army which, in turn, helped to make possible the writing of the greatest documents of freedom known to mankind, the Constitution of the United States and the Bill of Rights.

The descendants of Americans of Germanic origin, together with the thousands of freedom loving people who have come to us in the intervening to the large for the contract of the contract of

constitutional republic and for freedom is this nation. This struggle for American for tinues today as the people of our Nation the Free World are called on to face a atheistic doctrine promulgated the work Communist subservients.

While man can now walk the moon—satellite, atomic, and missile age, we live i of alarms. With each new day, new anxies becloud the future of our country; yet must not panic. We must retain our sense and not become defeatists. Ideas and work calm appraisal must rise from citizens, reparty, above discordant voices and un opinions.

To remain a free nation we must redect selves to the principles heretofore establishe who over the years gave us our manifest of a The Steuben Society of America works for a plishment of these goals. We urge all good participate in a rededication to the principatriotism and the love of country in prese great Republic.

For over fifty years, alert, upright Amer zens of Germanic descent throughout Amer united in the Steuben Society of America, teer, patriotic national organization, to main grams rendering worthwhile services on a I State and Community level. The membership Society and its conduct is such as to comm respect of all decent fellow citizens.

As a conscientious citizen you should be aw

you cannot affore to neglect.

As an individual, your efforts are necessarily lited. As a member of an organized group much moworthwhile work can be done.

We would welcome the opportunity to enlist yeas a member. For further information, why not co tact us?

STEUBEN SOCIETY OF AMERICA