

**The original documents are located in Box 32, folder “State Dinners - 6/16/75 - Federal Republic of Germany (3)” of the Sheila Weidenfeld Files at the Gerald R. Ford Presidential Library.**

### **Copyright Notice**

The copyright law of the United States (Title 17, United States Code) governs the making of photocopies or other reproductions of copyrighted material. Gerald Ford donated to the United States of America his copyrights in all of his unpublished writings in National Archives collections. Works prepared by U.S. Government employees as part of their official duties are in the public domain. The copyrights to materials written by other individuals or organizations are presumed to remain with them. If you think any of the information displayed in the PDF is subject to a valid copyright claim, please contact the Gerald R. Ford Presidential Library.

# PRESS DEPARTMENT OF STATE



June 12, 1975

No. 327

## PROGRAM FOR THE STATE VISIT TO THE UNITED STATES OF HIS EXCELLENCY WALTER SCHEEL, PRESIDENT OF THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY, AND MRS. SCHEEL

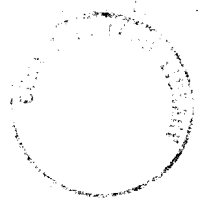
June 15 - 20, 1975

### Sunday, June 15

- 4:00 p.m. His Excellency Walter Scheel, President of the Federal Republic of Germany, Mrs. Scheel and their party will arrive at Patrick Henry International Airport, Newport News, Virginia via German Air Force Boeing 707.
  - 4:30 p.m. Arrival Colonial Williamsburg, Virginia
  - 4:45 p.m. President Scheel, Mrs. Scheel and their party will tour the Colonial Williamsburg Restoration.
  - 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 Walter Scheel, President of the Federal Republic of Germany and Mrs. Scheel at Carter's Grove Plantation.
- Dress: Business suit.

### Monday, June 16

- 10:05 a.m. President Scheel, Mrs. Scheel and their party will depart Williamsburg, Va. via U.S. Presidential Helicopters for Washington, D. C.



For further information contact:

Mary A. Masserini 632-0685

- 2 -

Monday, June 16 (continued)

11:15 a.m. Arrival at the White House where His Excellency Walter Scheel, President of the Federal Republic of Germany and Mrs. Scheel will be greeted by the President of the United States and Mrs. Ford, the Secretary of State and Mrs. Kissinger, the Acting Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff and Mrs. Jones, 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.

11:45 a.m. President Scheel will meet with President Ford at the White House.

11:45 a.m. Mrs. Scheel will have coffee with Mrs. Ford and members of the Welcoming Committee in the Blue Room.

3:50 p.m. President and Mrs. Scheel arrive Georgetown University, Gaston Hall, where President Scheel will receive an Honorary Degree.

8:00 p.m. The President of the United States and Mrs. Ford, will give a dinner in honor of His Excellency Walter Scheel, President of the Federal Republic of Germany and Mrs. Scheel at the White House.

Dress: Black tie.

Tuesday, June 17

10:30 a.m. President Scheel will lay a wreath at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier, Arlington National Cemetery.

- 3 -

Tuesday, June 17 (continued)

12:30 p.m. President Scheel and Mrs. Scheel will arrive at the U.S. Capitol where President Scheel will address a Joint Session of Congress.

1:30 p.m. The Honorable Henry A. Kissinger, Secretary of State will give a luncheon in honor of His Excellency Walter Scheel, President of the Federal Republic of Germany, Thomas Jefferson Room, Department of State.

1:00 p.m. Mrs. Scheel has a private luncheon.

2:00 p.m. Mrs. Scheel will visit the National Cancer Institute at the National Institute of Health, Bethesda, Maryland.

6:00 p.m. His Excellency Walter Scheel, President of the Federal Republic of Germany and Mrs. Scheel will give a reception at the Statler Hilton Hotel, 16th and K Streets, Northwest, (President's Hall). Dress: Business suit.

Wednesday, June 18

10:35 a.m. His Excellency Walter Scheel, President of the Federal Republic of Germany, Mrs. Scheel and their party will arrive at the Washington Monument Grounds (Reflecting Pool side) for the Departure Ceremony.

11:00 a.m. Departure from Andrews Air Force Base for Chicago, Illinois.

11:45 a.m. Arrival at O'Hare International Airport (Military side) Chicago, Illinois.

His Excellency Walter Scheel, President of the Federal Republic of Germany, Mrs. Scheel and their party will be greeted by the Mayor of the City of Chicago and Mrs. Daley and the Consul General of the Federal Republic of Germany and Mrs. Kiderlen.

Wednesday, June 18 (continued)

- 12:25 p.m. Arrival at the Civic Center Plaza where Military Honors and Wreath laying Ceremonies will take place at Chicago's Eternal Flame.
- 3:30 p.m. President Scheel will take a sightseeing tour of Chicago along Lakeshore Drive and visit the Chicago Art Institute.
- 7:00 p.m. The Honorable Richard J. Daley, Mayor of the City of Chicago and Mrs. Daley and Members of the City Council will give a dinner in honor of His Excellency Walter Scheel, President of the Federal Republic of Germany and Mrs. Scheel at the Conrad Hilton Hotel, Grand Ballroom.
- Dress: Black tie.
- President Scheel will be presented with the Key to the City and an Honorary Citizenship Medal.

Thursday, June 19

- 11:15 a.m. President Scheel, Mrs. Scheel and their party depart O'Hare International Airport (Military side) for New York City.
- 2:00 p.m. Arrival at LaGuardia Airport (Marine Air Terminal) New York.
- His Excellency Walter Scheel, Mrs. Scheel and their party will be greeted by Ambassador Angier Biddle Duke, Commissioner, Department of Public Events and Civic Affairs; Ms. Isabel Leeds, Special Assistant to the Governor for International and United Nations Affairs; Mr. Jerry Brunnell, Honorary Commissioner of the City of New York and the Consul General of the Federal Republic of Germany and Mrs. Posadowsky.
- 2:00 p.m. Mrs. Scheel visits the following:
- American Cancer Society,  
219 E. 42nd Street
- Sloan Kettering Institute for  
Cancer Research  
1275 York Avenue

Thursday, June 19 (continued)

- 2:45 p.m. President Scheel arrives at City Hall where he will be greeted by the Honorable Abraham Beame, Mayor of the City of New York. President Scheel will be presented with the Key to the City and and Honorary Citizenship Medal.
- 5:00 p.m. President Scheel arrives at the Leo Beck Institute, 129 E. 73rd Street, where he will be greeted by the President of the Institute, Dr. Max Gruenewald and the Director of the Institute, Dr. Gruber.
- 6:00 p.m. His Excellency Walter Scheel, President of the Federal Republic of Germany and Mrs. Scheel will give a reception at the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

Friday, June 20

- 11:00 a.m. His Excellency Walter Scheel, President of the Federal Republic of Germany, Mrs. Scheel and their party will depart from John F. Kennedy International Airport for Germany via German Air Force Boeing 707 flight.

WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)

| FORM OF DOCUMENT | CORRESPONDENTS OR TITLE | DATE    | RESTRICTION |
|------------------|-------------------------|---------|-------------|
| Doc.             | Report / 17 Pages       | 6/16/75 | A           |

File Location:

Shelia Weidenfeld Files, Box 32, State Visits File: 6/16/75 - Federal Republic of Germany (3)

RESTRICTION CODES

JJO 01/30/17

- (A) Closed by applicable Executive order governing access to national security information.
- (B) Closed by statute or by the agency which originated the document.
- (C) Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in the donor's deed of gift.

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

THE OFFICIAL VISIT TO THE UNITED STATES OF  
HIS EXCELLENCY THE PRESIDENT OF THE  
FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY  
AND MRS. SCHEEL

PRONUNCIATION, FORM OF ADDRESS AND PLACE CARD INFORMATION

HIS EXCELLENCY WALTER SCHEEL

President of the Federal Republic of Germany

Pronunciation: SHALE  
Form of Address: Your Excellency, Mr. President  
Place Card: The President of the Federal  
Republic of Germany

MRS. SCHEEL

Wife of the President

Pronunciation: SHALE  
Form of Address: Mrs. Scheel  
Place Card: Mrs. Scheel

HIS EXCELLENCY HANS-DIETRICH GENSCHER

Minister of Foreign Affairs

Pronunciation: GAN-sher  
Form of Address: Your Excellency, Mr. Minister  
Place Card: The Minister of Foreign Affairs

MRS. GENSCHER

Wife of the Minister of Foreign Affairs

Pronunciation: GAN-sher  
Form of Address: Mrs. Genschler  
Place Card: Mrs. Genschler



HIS EXCELLENCY BERNDT VON STADEN

Ambassador of the Federal Republic of Germany

Pronunciation: FUN SHTAH-den  
Form of Address: Your Excellency, Mr. Ambassador  
Place Card: The Ambassador of the Federal  
Republic of Germany

MRS. VON STADEN

Wife of the Ambassador

Pronunciation: FUN SHTAH-den  
Form of Address: Mrs. von Staden  
Place Card: Mrs. von Staden

HIS EXCELLENCY PAUL FRANK

State Secretary, Head of the Federal President's Office

Pronunciation: FRAHNK  
Form of Address: Your Excellency, Dr. Frank  
Place Card: His Excellency Paul Frank

MRS. FRANK

Wife of the State Secretary

Pronunciation: FRAHNK  
Form of Address: Mrs. Frank  
Place Card: Mrs. Frank

HIS EXCELLENCY KLAUS BOELLING

State Secretary, Head of the Press and Information  
Office of the Federal Government

Pronunciation: BUR-ling  
Form of Address: Your Excellency, Mr. Boelling  
Place Card: His Excellency Klaus Boelling

THE HONORABLE JUERGEN RUHFUS

Deputy Assistant Secretary of State, Ministry of  
Foreign Affairs

Pronunciation: RUH-fuhs  
Form of Address: Dr. Ruhfus  
Place Card: Dr. Ruhfus

THE HONORABLE FRANZ-JOACHIM SCHOELLER

Chief of Protocol, Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Pronunciation: SHER-ler  
Form of Address: Ambassador Schoeller  
Place Card: The Chief of Protocol

MRS. SCHOELLER

Wife of the Chief of Protocol

Pronunciation: SHER-ler  
Form of Address: Mrs. Schoeller  
Place Card: Mrs. Schoeller



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

THE OFFICIAL VISIT TO THE UNITED STATES OF  
HIS EXCELLENCY THE PRESIDENT OF THE  
FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY  
AND MRS. SCHEEL

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION FOR USE BY HOST ORGANIZATIONS

NAME AND TITLE: His Excellency Walter Scheel  
President of the Federal Republic  
of Germany  
  
Mrs. Mildred Scheel

FORM OF ADDRESS  
IN CONVERSATION: Your Excellency, Mr. President  
  
Mrs. Scheel

CORRESPONDENCE  
SALUTATION: Your Excellency, Dear Mr. President

CORRESPONDENCE  
COMPLIMENTARY CLOSE: Respectfully yours,

ENVELOPE ADDRESS: His Excellency  
Walter Scheel  
President of the Federal  
Republic of Germany  
Bonn  
  
His Excellency the President  
of the Federal Republic of Germany  
and Mrs. Scheel  
Bonn

IN HONOR OF LINES ON  
INVITATIONS:

In Honor of His Excellency Walter Scheel  
President of the Federal Republic of  
Germany

In Honor of His Excellency the President  
of the Federal Republic of Germany  
and Mrs. Scheel

PLACE CARDS:

The President of the Federal Republic  
of Germany

Mrs. Scheel

PRONUNCIATION:

SHALE

NAME OF COUNTRY:

The Federal Republic of Germany

LANGUAGE:

German. President and Mrs. Scheel both  
speak English.

RELIGION:

Lutheran

DIET:

No dietary restrictions.

BEVERAGES:

Alcoholic beverages may be served.

SMOKING:

No restrictions.

TOASTS:

The First Toast should be made by the  
host to: THE PRESIDENT OF THE FEDERAL  
REPUBLIC OF GERMANY.

The Response Toast should be made to:  
THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Subsequent toasts, if any, may be made  
in declining order of precedence.

NATIONAL ANTHEMS:

It is not recommended that the National  
Anthems of the United States and the  
visitor be played unless the sponsoring  
organization is confident that the  
orchestra is able to play them very well.

It is not necessary to play the Anthems at strictly social functions or at formal luncheons and dinners, as awkward situations and inconveniences may result. It is not the custom in Washington, D.C. to play National Anthems at State Dinners or Luncheons. When the Anthems are played at events, it is customary to play the anthem of the visitor's country first, then the National Anthem of the United States.

**FLAGS:**

When the flags of the United States and the visitor's country are used, consider the area where the flags are to be placed as a stage or focal point, then place the flag of the United States on the left as viewed from the audience, and the visitor's flag on the right.

# 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.



51736/ 9-74

**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-

**GOVERNMENT**

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.

**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. Lightweight 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

Quadripartite 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.

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

WHITE HOUSE ARRIVAL CEREMONY - INCLEMENT WEATHER SCENARIO

One-half hour before  
ceremony

Members of the Welcoming Committee arrive at the Southwest Gate of the White House. They are escorted to the Diplomatic Entrance and upstairs to the East Room to take their places to the right of the platform.

Secretary of State (and Mrs.) and Representative of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (and Mrs.) arrive via the Southwest Gate and are escorted upstairs to take their places on the North Portico (see XXX on Diagram 1).

Five minutes before  
ceremony

Members of the Visitor's Official Party arrive at the North Portico entrance (via the Northwest Gate) and are escorted to their places in the East Room, in front of the Welcoming Committee. (see diagram 2)

Two minutes before  
ceremony

President and Mrs. Ford arrive at the North Portico entrance.

Ruffles and Flourishes  
Hail to the Chief

Time of Ceremony

Motorcade carrying visitor (and Mrs.) arrives Northwest Gate and proceeds towards North Portico.

Trumpet Fanfare

Motorcade arrives at North Portico.

Chief of Protocol introduces visitor (and Mrs.) to President and Mrs. Ford.

The President introduces Secretary of State (and Mrs.) and representative of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (and Mrs.).

President Ford and visitor position themselves on the red carpet, facing Pennsylvania Avenue. (see diagram 1).

Mrs. Ford and visitors wife position themselves to the side of the red carpet (see #1 and #2 on diagram 1).



Ruffles and Flourishes  
National Anthem of Visitor's Country  
National Anthem of the United States

President and Mrs. Ford escort visitor (and Mrs.)  
into the East Room.

Secretary of State (and Mrs.) and representa-  
tive of Joint Chiefs of Staff (and Mrs.)  
follow and position themselves to the left  
of the platform (see XXX on diagram 2).  
Chief of Protocol positions himself at #4  
on diagram 2 .

President Ford and visitor proceed onto platform.

Mrs. Ford and visitor's wife position themselves to  
left on platform (see #1 and #2 on diagram 2).  
Wife of the Chief of Protocol positions herself at  
#3 on diagram 2.

Welcoming Remarks by President Ford.

Response by visitor.

President and Mrs. Ford escort visitor (and Mrs.)  
from the East Room, through the Green Room, into  
the Blue Room. (see diagram 2)

Secretary of State (and Mrs.) and repre-  
sentative of the Joint Chiefs of Staff  
(and Mrs.) are escorted into Blue Room.

Receiving line is formed.

President Ford  
Visitor  
Mrs. Ford  
Visitor's wife  
Secretary of State  
Wife  
Representative of JCS  
Wife

Members of the Official Party and the Welcoming  
Committee are escorted into the Blue Room and  
presented to the receiving line.

Coffee is served.

One half hour  
following the  
start of  
Ceremony

President Ford escorts Visitor to the Oval Office  
for meeting.

Following coffee, visitors wife departs.

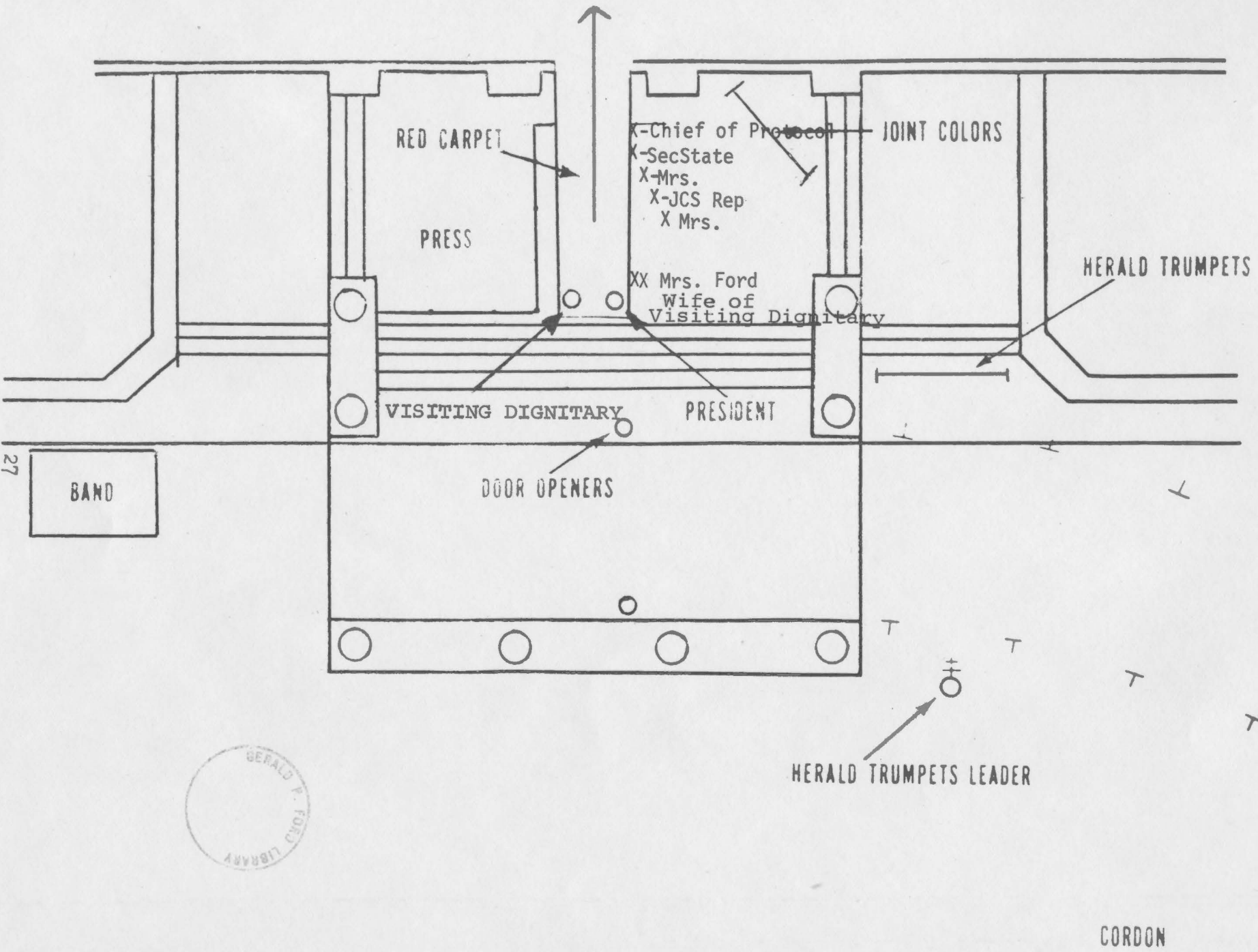


DIAGRAM #1



27

WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)

| FORM OF DOCUMENT | CORRESPONDENTS OR TITLE | DATE    | RESTRICTION |
|------------------|-------------------------|---------|-------------|
| Doc.             | Floor plan / 1 Pages    | 6/16/75 | B           |

File Location:

Shelia Weidenfeld Files, Box 32, State Visits File: 6/16/75 - Federal Republic of Germany (3)

RESTRICTION CODES

JJO 01/30/17

- (A) Closed by applicable Executive order governing access to national security information.
- (B) Closed by statute or by the agency which originated the document.
- (C) Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in the donor's deed of gift.

EMBASSY OF THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY



4645 RESERVOIR ROAD, WASHINGTON, D.C. 20007 / (202) 331-3000



GERALD R. FORD LIBRARY

The item described below has been transferred from this file to:

- 8 Audiovisual Unit  
       Book Collection  
       Ford Museum in Grand Rapids

Item:  $4\frac{1}{2}$ " x  $5\frac{1}{2}$ " BW photos of:

- Hans-Dietrich Genscher Foreign Minister and Vice Chancellor
- Walter Scheel (President)
- Dr. Mildred Scheel
- Pres: Mildred Scheel
- Scheel Family

German Information Service

The item was transferred from: Weidenfeld Box 32

6/16/75 FRG (B)

Initials/Date

Let 3/82



EMBASSY of the Federal Republic OF GERMANY

- Press Section -

Relations between the Federal Republic of Germany  
and the United States

The cornerstone of German-American relations is the complimentary nature of the security policies that both nations pursue. The Federal Republic is an area of crucial importance to the United States for the defense of Western Europe; the pursuit of an effective security policy by the Federal Republic is contingent upon United States commitment in Europe.

Bilateral relations are good and influence cooperation favorably on a multilateral level--such as in NATO, in the dialogue between the European Community and the United States, and on energy policy.

Economic Relations

Trade between the United States and the Federal Republic of Germany reached a record high in 1974, totalling 12 billion dollars (according to German statistics).

German exports to the United States increased by 15.8 per cent (dollar basis) over 1973, totalling 6.6 billion dollars. Imports of American goods into the Federal Republic rose by 17.7 per cent to 5.4 billion dollars.



The German trade surplus vis-a-vis the United States was 1.2 billion dollars in 1974. U.S. trade accounted for 7.6 per cent of total German foreign trade.

According to American statistics, the United States recorded a deficit of 1.3 billion dollars in 1974 trade with the Federal Republic. Imports of German goods totalled 6.3 billion dollars, while exports totalled 5.0 billion dollars.

Leading commodities among American imports from the Federal Republic were cars, including parts and accessories, non-electrical equipment, iron and steel products, chemically-based materials and alloys, and textile fibers and fabrics. The Federal Republic in turn imported from the United States primarily agricultural products, non-electrical machinery, electrical apparatuses, and aircraft and chemical products.

EMBASSY of the Federal Republic OF GERMANY

- Press Section -

HANS-DIETRICH GENSCHER

Minister for Foreign Affairs and Vice Chancellor  
of the Federal Republic of Germany

On May 17, 1974, Hans-Dietrich Genscher became Foreign Minister and Vice Chancellor in the newly formed government of the Federal Republic of Germany. In assuming these offices, he followed his FDP colleague, Walter Scheel, who had acceded to the Federal Presidency. On October 1, 1974, Genscher also succeeded Scheel as National Chairman of the FDP, the junior partner of the SPD/FDP governmental coalition.

Objectivity and steady nerves in critical situations are the hallmarks of the FDP politician, qualities he had ample opportunity to demonstrate when he took over the portfolio of Minister of the Interior in the first Brandt/Scheel coalition in the autumn of 1969. Among the political nettles which Genscher energetically grabbed in this delicate office were growing environmental problems, a campaign to control criminality and political extremism, reorganization of federal territory, urban zoning, and electronic data processing techniques. Other key programs under Genscher's management in the ministry included modernization of the Federal Criminal Office, a new Federal Border Guard Act, and a new gun control law.

Genscher has always shown particular interest in the foreign political imperatives of our time. In the summer of 1969, he joined a delegation of FDP politicians who met with Soviet Premier Kossygin in the Kremlin. He especially favored and promoted the exchange of renunciation of force declarations with all the member countries of the Warsaw Pact.

As a convinced Europeanist, Genscher sees in the European Union the future homeland of the European peoples. For him, foreign policy is inseparable from security policy and security policy unthinkable outside the framework of the Atlantic Alliance. His highest political goal is to safeguard peace via constructive cooperation with all members of the international community.

Genscher was born on March 21, 1927, in Reideburg (Saalkreis), now German Democratic Republic. In 1943, before he was able to complete high school, he was recruited as an air force auxiliary. In 1944, he entered the labor service; in 1945, toward the end of the war, he was drafted into the Wehrmacht. In 1946, after a short period of time as a prisoner of war and as a member of the reconstruction corps, he was able to complete high school and begin the study of law. He attended Halle and Leipzig Universities until 1949.

In 1952, Genscher resettled in the Federal Republic of Germany and joined the Free Democratic Party. In 1954, he successfully passed the bar examination. Soon thereafter, Genscher began to rise rapidly in the FDP and on the national political scene. In 1956, he was staff aide for the group of FDP deputies in the Bundestag, in 1959 general secretary, and from 1962 to 1964 Secretary General of the national FDP party organization. He was elected to the Bundestag in 1965 and soon became one of the FDP parliamentary leaders. In 1968, he was Deputy National Chairman of the FDP. In 1969, he was appointed Minister of the Interior and reappointed in 1972. In 1974, he became Foreign Minister and Vice Chancellor, and a few months later National Chairman of the FDP.

EMBASSY of the Federal Republic OF GERMANY

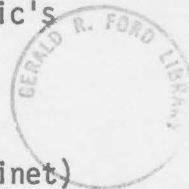
- Press Section -

HANS-DIETRICH GENSCHER

Federal Minister for Foreign Affairs and Vice Chancellor

born March 21, 1927, in Reideburg (Saalkreis),  
married, one child

- 1943 - 1945 air force auxiliary, labor service, military POW
- 1946 - 1949 studied law and economics in Halle/Saale and Leipzig  
(now German Democratic Republic)
- 1952 resettled in the Federal Republic of Germany
- 1952 member of the FDP (Free Democratic Party), Deputy Chairman  
of the Young Democrats, the FDP's youth organization
- 1954 passed the bar examination
- 1956 staff aide for the FDP parliamentary group
- 1959 - 1965 general secretary of the FDP parliamentary group
- 1962 - 1964 Secretary General of the National FDP
- 1965 member of the Bundestag, Executive Secretary of the  
FDP parliamentary group
- 1966 member of the Executive Committee of the FDP's state-level  
organization in Northrhine-Westphalia, the Federal Republic's  
most populous state
- 1968 Deputy National Chairman of the FDP
- Oct. 1969 Federal Minister of the Interior (first Brandt/Scheel Cabinet)
- Dec. 1972 re-appointed Federal Minister of the Interior
- May 17, 1974 Federal Minister for Foreign Affairs and Vice Chancellor  
(Schmidt/Genscher Cabinet)
- Oct. 1, 1974 National Chairman of the FDP



EMBASSY of the Federal Republic OF GERMANY  
- Press Section -

Cultural Relations between the Federal Republic of Germany  
and the United States

1. The official basis for German-American cultural relations is a declaration of intent regarding cultural cooperation contained in an exchange of notes between former Chancellor Adenauer and Secretary of State Dulles in 1953. A formal cultural agreement has never been concluded and is not deemed necessary in view of the multitude of exchange programs which came into existence without such an official document.

German-American cultural relations are not only sponsored by governmental authorities, but also involve a great number of private organizations in both countries. The variety of private sponsors makes <sup>and</sup> for a particular liveliness/dynamic of the cultural scene. It furthermore enables the governments to confine themselves largely to the promotion and further development of existing programs and arrangements and to assume the initiative only in areas in which private activities are lacking.

2. In addition, the mere size of the United States makes it necessary for the Federal Republic's cultural policy to concentrate on specific target areas and groups. Prime targets are the present and future political and intellectual leaders in the United States. Emphasis is placed on the following fields:

- A) exchange programs for scientists, professional experts, teachers, students and pupils;
- B) promotion of the German language (the German Government spends annually about two million D-Marks for activities in cooperation with the American Council on German Studies (ACGS) and the American Association of Teachers of German (AATG); a delegation of the AATG was recently received by the Federal President on the occasion of its annual conference held for the first time in Bonn in 1974);
- C) exchange of musical ensembles and art exhibits;
- D) activities of the three Goethe Institutes in Boston, New York, and San Francisco (two more institutes in Atlanta and Chicago are in the planning stage); the United States maintain as many as 16 cultural institutions in the Federal Republic;
- E) and the German School/<sup>in</sup>Washington (the only such school in the entire United States), having 650 pupils, one-third of them non-German, with a program leading to the Abitur, moved into a new building in March 1975.

The activities of the thousands of German-American clubs and societies are not directly sponsored by the German Government although they are considered worthy of encouragement and moral support.

3. A particular catalyst in German-American cultural relations has been German-speaking emigration to the United States. Immigrants have contributed decisively to familiarizing the American public with German cultural values and accomplishments. Often they even had a direct impact on American cultural life. For example, the majority of the leading

American orchestras enjoying international fame were founded by conductors of German origin.

American architecture has felt the influence of Walter Gropius and the "Bauhaus". And literary emigrants from Germany in the thirties--Thomas and Heinrich Mann, Lion Feuchtwanger, and the members of the New School for Social Research in New York--have left a deep imprint on the American cultural scene.



EMBASSY of the Federal Republic OF GERMANY  
- Press Section -

Survey of German Immigration to the United States  
over the last 130 Years

The beginning of German immigration in America is usually marked by the date of October 6, 1683, when Franz Daniel Pastorius and 13 Mennonite families from Krefeld landed at the coast of the newly founded Quaker state, Pennsylvania. In the 18th century, many other religious sects followed them across the Atlantic in pursuit of freedom of worship which was promised them in the New World. Until the time of the American Revolution in 1776--during which a prominent German General, Friedrich von Steuben, was highly decorated--about 2,000 immigrants arrived annually in the American colonies. They settled primarily in Pennsylvania, New York, and Virginia. A second wave of German immigration followed the Napoleonic wars, peaking between 1850 and 1860--when every second U.S. immigrant was German--and billowing until the turn of the century. The majority of these cross-Atlantic voyagers came in the hope of finding better living conditions, settling primarily in the agricultural areas of the Middle West and Texas.

The 19th century also witnessed the arrival of a special group of German immigrants, political refugees escaping from Germany during or after the 1848 Revolution. These so-called "48ers" were to exert considerable influence on American political and cultural life.

Their main representative was Carl Schurz, friend and counsellor to Lincoln, general in the Civil War, Secretary of the Interior, senator for Missouri, and founder of the national park system.

In the aftermath of World War I and as a consequence of the economic crisis in Germany, a new immigration wave was approaching American shores. But the new U.S. quota system based on national origin of immigrants considerably curtailed the influx of Germans. After 1933, Nazi persecution made many other people seek refuge in the United States. American officials, however, strictly adhered to the immigration laws and only a relatively small number of those seeking entry were admitted. Of 100,000 immigrants between 1933 and 1943, about 75 per cent were Jewish. Albert Einstein and 12 Nobel prizewinners were among the most prominent newcomers, a group destined to play a consequential role in the development of psychoanalysis, the studies of music and art, and architecture in the United States. In the immediate postwar period, German immigration was scant, confined primarily to individuals--among them several rocket specialists such as Wernher von Braun. Only after 1948 did German immigrants come in larger numbers again, regaining first place among European newcomers, a position they held until 1967. Currently, between 3,000 and 5,000 Germans annually leave for the United States.

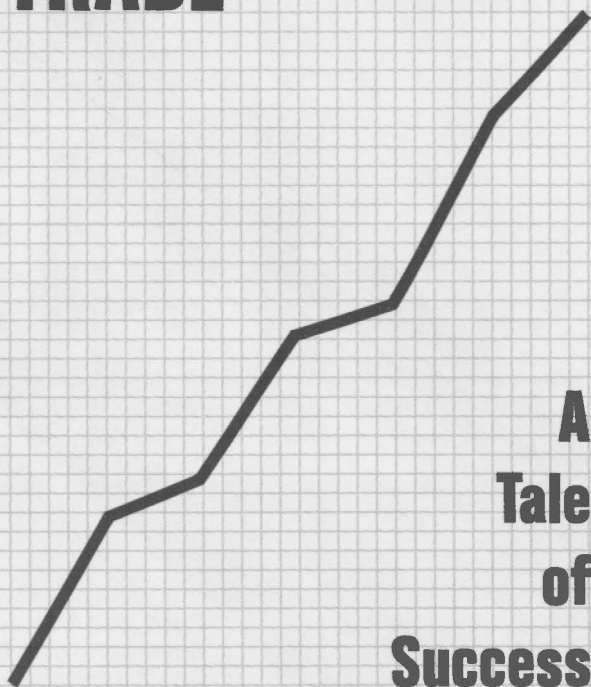
Thousands of German-American clubs and societies keep the memories of the old homeland--or that of their ancestors--alive. The majority of their members, however, no longer speaks German. In general, German-Americans

do not consider themselves a pressure group on the political stage. Recently, however, under the influence of growing ethnic consciousness in the United States, a number of local and regional German-American organizations have found themselves courted by American politicians.

According to a 1972 study by the U.S. Bureau of the Census concerning the ethnic heritage of some 205 million Americans, 30 million citizens claimed to be of Anglo-Saxon and 25 million to be of German descent. This figure, however, does not necessarily say much about specific ties to the Old Country or, for that matter, positive inclinations towards the relatively new Federal Republic of Germany.

In order to familiarize larger segments of the American population with German contributions to American life and the accomplishments of German immigrants, the National Carl Schurz Association, funded by the German Government, will have an exhibit on German immigration on the occasion of the Bicentennial celebrations.

# U.S.-GERMAN TRADE



**A  
Tale  
of  
Success**

**U.S. is Germany's fifth largest supplier and fifth largest customer.**

**Germany is America's third largest supplier and third largest customer.**

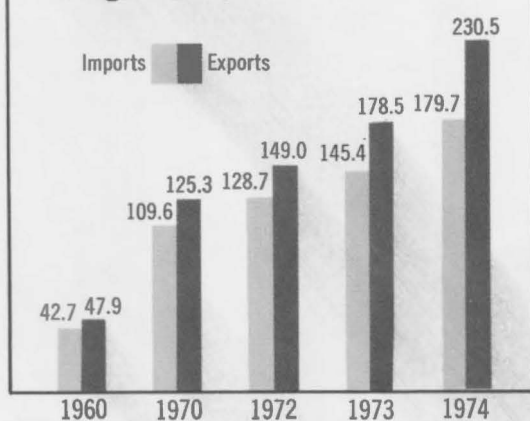
**Between 1950-1974, U.S. exports to Germany exceeded imports from the Federal Republic by \$4.8 bil.**

**In 1974, each German spent an average of \$87.30 on American goods.**

**Each American spent an average of \$31.72 on German goods in 1974.**

**United States is the World's No. 1 trading nation, Germany is No. 2. Exports, however, have a higher per capita value in Germany (1974: \$1,440) than in the U.S. (1974: \$462).**

## Foreign Trade (in bil. DM)



## Foreign Trade (in bil. DM)

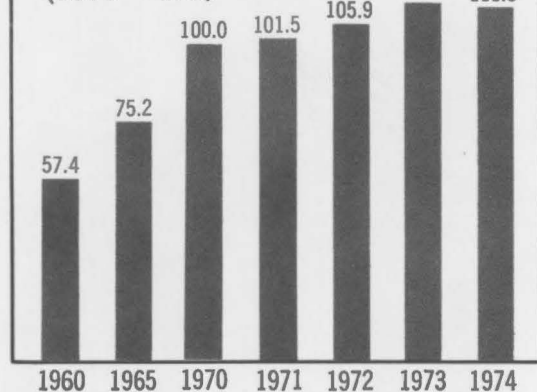
|                          | 1972  | 1973  | 1974  |
|--------------------------|-------|-------|-------|
| Imports, total           | 128.7 | 145.4 | 179.7 |
| Food, beverages, tobacco | 25.0  | 28.0  | 29.3  |
| Raw materials            | 15.9  | 18.7  | 34.7  |
| Semifinished products    | 16.4  | 21.6  | 30.4  |
| Manufactured goods       | 69.9  | 75.4  | 83.2  |
| Exports, total           | 149.0 | 178.5 | 230.5 |
| Food, beverages, tobacco | 5.9   | 8.0   | 10.0  |
| Raw materials            | 3.4   | 4.1   | 5.5   |
| Semifinished products    | 10.4  | 13.2  | 20.6  |
| Manufactured goods       | 128.4 | 152.1 | 193.2 |

## Major Partners (in %)

|                       | 1972 | 1973 | 1974 |
|-----------------------|------|------|------|
| <b>IMPORTS:</b>       |      |      |      |
| 1. Netherlands        | 13.7 | 14.2 | 14.0 |
| 2. France             | 14.1 | 13.0 | 11.6 |
| 3. Belgium-Luxembourg | 10.1 | 9.8  | 8.8  |
| 4. Italy              | 10.8 | 9.7  | 8.3  |
| 5. United States      | 8.4  | 8.4  | 7.8  |
| <b>EXPORTS:</b>       |      |      |      |
| 1. France             | 13.0 | 13.0 | 11.8 |
| 2. Netherlands        | 10.2 | 10.2 | 10.2 |
| 3. Italy              | 8.4  | 8.4  | 8.1  |
| 4. Belgium-Luxembourg | 8.3  | 8.2  | 7.6  |
| 5. United States      | 9.3  | 8.5  | 7.5  |

## Industrial Production

(1970 = 100)



## Labor Market

|                                   | 1972   | 1973   | 1974   |
|-----------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|
| Wage and salary earners (in 1000) | 22,435 | 22,564 | 22,113 |
| —Foreigners (in 1000 at yearend)  | 2,345  | 2,520  | 2,180  |
| Unemployed (in 1000)              | 246    | 274    | 583    |
| —Unemployment ratio (in %)        | 1.1    | 1.3    | 2.6    |
| Vacancies (in 1000)               | 546    | 572    | 315    |

## Prices and Wages

|  | 1972  | 1973  | 1974   |
|--|-------|-------|--------|
| Cost of living (1970 = 100)                            | 111.1 | 118.8 | 127.1  |
| Wholesale prices (1970 = 100)                          | 108.4 | 117.3 | 134.8  |
| Hourly wages in industry (avg. in DM)                  | 7.42  | 8.23  | 9.00*  |
| Monthly salaries in industry and commerce (avg. in DM) | 1,547 | 1,743 | 1,927* |

\*April 1974

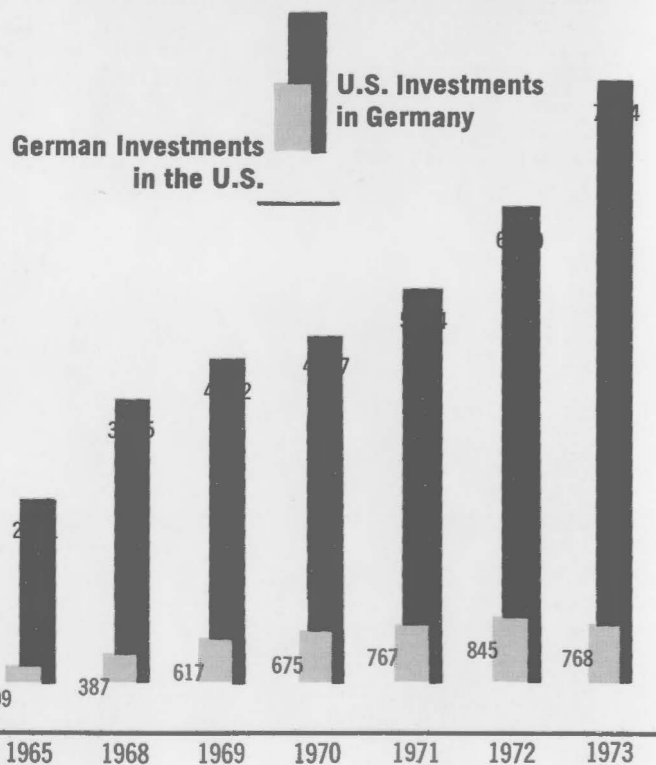
**U.S. FOREIGN TRADE**

(in mil. \$)

| Year | Exports | Imports |
|------|---------|---------|
| 1950 | 10,816  | 9,125   |
| 1951 | 15,672  | 11,152  |
| 1952 | 15,262  | 11,525  |
| 1953 | 15,827  | 11,015  |
| 1954 | 15,136  | 10,333  |
| 1955 | 15,563  | 11,562  |
| 1956 | 19,124  | 12,877  |
| 1957 | 21,030  | 13,413  |
| 1958 | 17,751  | 13,220  |
| 1959 | 17,449  | 15,629  |
| 1960 | 20,408  | 15,073  |
| 1961 | 20,753  | 14,716  |
| 1962 | 21,431  | 16,382  |
| 1963 | 23,102  | 17,207  |
| 1964 | 26,297  | 18,749  |
| 1965 | 27,187  | 21,429  |
| 1966 | 29,994  | 25,618  |
| 1967 | 30,934  | 26,812  |
| 1968 | 34,063  | 33,226  |
| 1969 | 37,332  | 36,043  |
| 1970 | 42,659  | 39,952  |
| 1971 | 43,549  | 45,563  |
| 1972 | 49,219  | 55,583  |
| 1973 | 70,798  | 69,121  |
| 1974 | 97,907  | 100,972 |

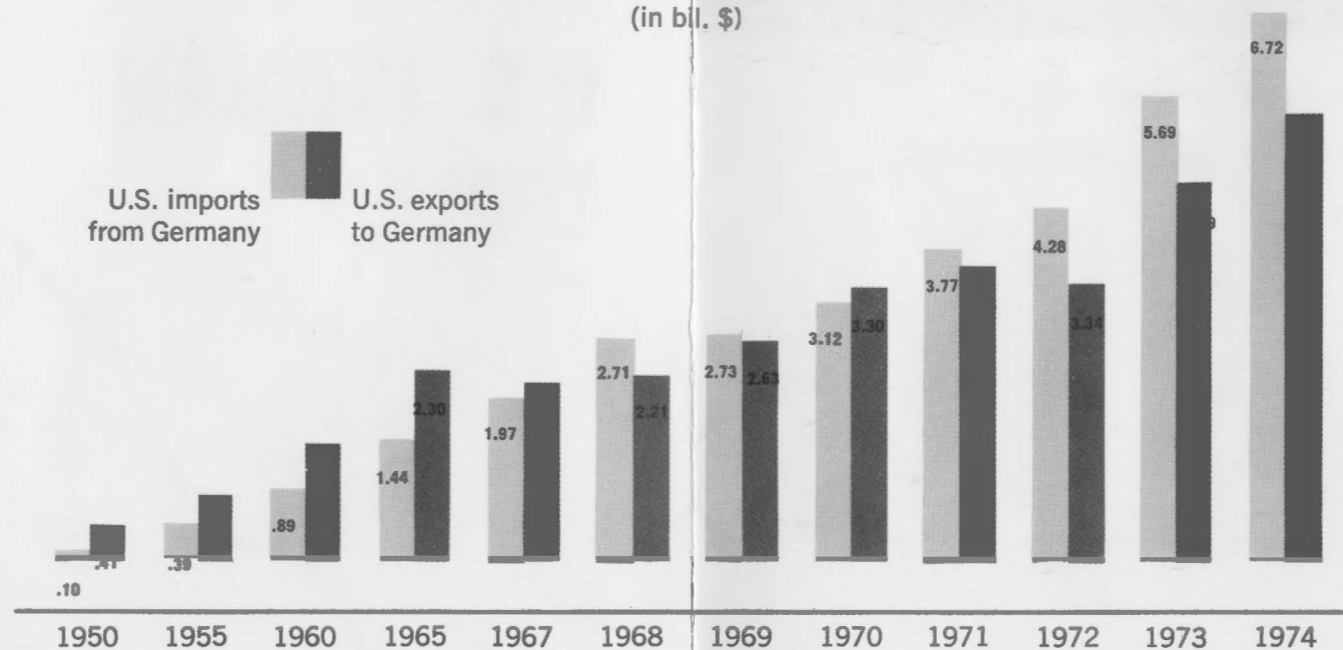
**DIRECT INVESTMENTS**

(in mil. \$)



**U.S.-GERMAN TRADE 1950-1974**

(in bil. \$)



**MAJOR COMMODITY GROUPS**

U. S. Exports to Germany

| 1973    | 1974    | Total                                  |
|---------|---------|--|
| \$4,588 | \$5,415 |  |
| 640.6   | 848.2   | Food and live animals                  |
| 116.8   | 128.1   | Beverages and tobacco                  |
| 643.4   | 882.1   | Crude materials, inedible              |
| 62.6    | 92.9    | Mineral fuels and lubricants           |
| 19.3    | 28.9    | Oils and fats                          |
| 231.0   | 273.6   | Chemicals                              |
| 364.9   | 459.1   | Manufactured goods by chief material   |
| 51.8    | 74.3    | -Textile                               |
| 29.2    | 20.3    | -Iron and steel                        |
| 1,274.4 | 1,552.0 | Machinery and transport equipment      |
| 130.8   | 134.5   | -Power generating machines, exc. elec. |
| 15.0    | 20.4    | -Metalworking machinery                |
| 20.2    | 19.7    | -Textile and leather machinery         |
| 316.3   | 427.1   | -Electrical machines and apparatus     |
| 244.6   | 305.8   | -Office machines                       |
| 48.7    | 70.2    | -Telecommunications apparatus          |
| 73.7    | 78.9    | -Road motor vehicles                   |
| 258.8   | 332.5   | Miscellaneous manufactured articles    |
| 104.1   | 118.8   | -Scientific and optical apparatus      |
| 33.0    | 39.2    | -Sound recorders, musical instruments  |
| 22.5    | 22.8    | -Sporting goods, toys, baby carriages  |

U. S. Imports from Germany

| 1973    | 1974    |  |
|---------|---------|--|
| \$5,688 | \$6,724 |  |
| 54.1    | 57.0    | Food and live animals                  |
| 53.5    | 50.3    | Beverages and tobacco                  |
| 35.2    | 47.4    | Crude materials, inedible              |
| 41.7    | 222.5   | Mineral fuels and lubricants           |
| 1.6     | 1.7     | Oils and fats                          |
| 356.9   | 514.3   | Chemicals                              |
| 903.7   | 1,324.4 | Manufactured goods by chief material   |
| 123.5   | 87.8    | -Textile                               |
| 384.0   | 740.1   | -Iron and steel                        |
| 3,300.8 | 3,622.0 | Machinery and transport equipment      |
| 152.8   | 187.9   | -Power generating machines, exc. elec. |
| 56.5    | 88.1    | -Metalworking machinery                |
| 214.5   | 163.3   | -Textile and leather machinery         |
| 262.2   | 306.9   | -Electrical machines and apparatus     |
| 112.1   | 124.9   | -Office machines                       |
| 23.9    | 25.5    | -Telecommunications apparatus          |
| 1,974.4 | 2,084.6 | -Road motor vehicles                   |
| 416.6   | 448.2   | Miscellaneous manufactured articles    |
| 118.9   | 130.3   | -Scientific and optical apparatus      |
| 38.9    | 47.2    | -Sound recorders, musical instruments  |
| 30.2    | 25.1    | -Sporting goods, toys, baby carriages  |

SOURCES:  
U.S. Department of Commerce  
Statistisches Bundesamt, Germany  
Deutsche Bundesbank, Germany  
International Monetary Fund

CONVERSION RATES: 2.59 DM = \$1.00 (avg. exch. rate for 1974)  
2.66 DM = \$1.00 (avg. exch. rate for 1973)  
3.22 DM = \$1.00 (Dec. 1971-Feb. 1973;  
floating from March 1973)  
3.66 DM = \$1.00 (Nov. 1969-May 1971;  
floated May-Dec. 1971)  
4.00 DM = \$1.00 (March 1961-Oct. 1969)  
4.20 DM = \$1.00 (Sept. 1949-March 1961)

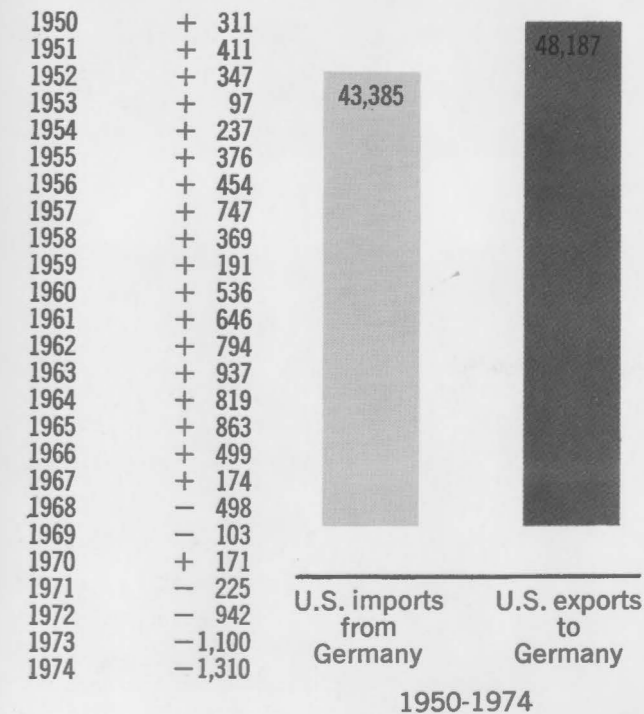
**GERMANY'S FOREIGN TRADE**

(in mil. DM)

| Year | Exports | Imports |
|------|---------|---------|
| 1950 | 8,362   | 11,374  |
| 1951 | 14,577  | 14,726  |
| 1952 | 16,909  | 16,203  |
| 1953 | 18,526  | 16,010  |
| 1954 | 22,035  | 19,337  |
| 1955 | 25,717  | 24,472  |
| 1956 | 30,861  | 27,964  |
| 1957 | 35,968  | 31,697  |
| 1958 | 36,998  | 31,133  |
| 1959 | 41,184  | 35,823  |
| 1960 | 47,946  | 42,723  |
| 1961 | 50,978  | 44,363  |
| 1962 | 52,975  | 49,498  |
| 1963 | 58,310  | 52,277  |
| 1964 | 64,920  | 58,839  |
| 1965 | 71,651  | 70,448  |
| 1966 | 80,628  | 72,670  |
| 1967 | 87,045  | 70,183  |
| 1968 | 99,551  | 81,179  |
| 1969 | 113,557 | 97,972  |
| 1970 | 125,276 | 109,606 |
| 1971 | 136,011 | 120,119 |
| 1972 | 149,023 | 128,744 |
| 1973 | 178,478 | 145,439 |
| 1974 | 230,455 | 179,698 |

**U.S. GERMAN TRADE**

U.S. balance (in mil. \$)

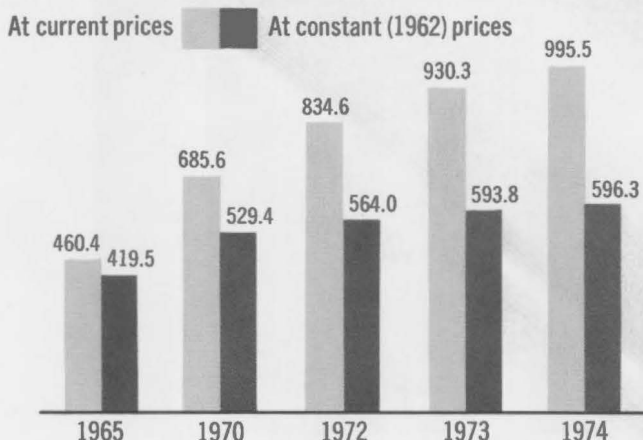


U.S. imports from Germany: 43,385  
U.S. exports to Germany: 48,187

1950-1974

# GERMANY 1974

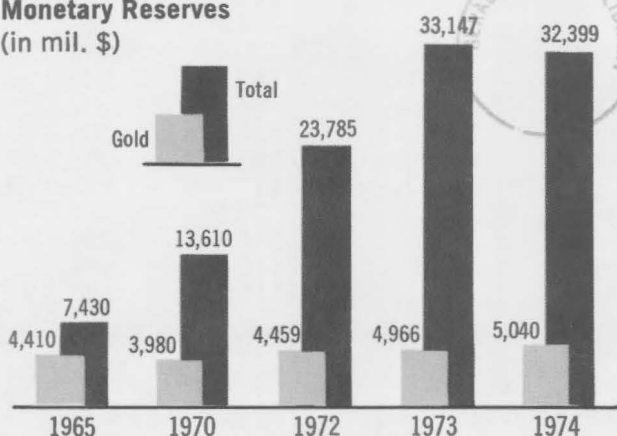
## Gross National Product (in bil. DM)



## Balance of Payments (in bil. DM)

|                                 | 1965 | 1970  | 1972  | 1973  | 1974  |
|---------------------------------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Balance on current account      | -6.2 | + 3.2 | + 2.5 | +11.5 | +24.1 |
| Trade                           | +1.2 | +15.7 | +20.3 | +33.0 | +50.8 |
| Services                        | -0.8 | - 1.4 | - 3.2 | - 5.3 | - 8.6 |
| Transfer payments               | -6.4 | - 9.8 | -14.0 | -15.8 | -16.9 |
| Balance of capital transactions | +2.1 | +15.1 | +12.0 | +12.7 | -25.5 |
| Balance of all transactions     | -1.3 | +21.9 | +15.7 | +26.4 | - 1.9 |

## Monetary Reserves (in mil. \$)



EMBASSY of the FEDERAL REPUBLIC of GERMANY



# Press Release

4645 Reservoir Road, N.W.  
Washington, D.C. 20007  
Telephone: (202) 331-3000

2/75

FEDERAL PRESIDENT  
TO PAY  
STATE VISIT TO UNITED STATES  
=====

At the invitation of President Ford, the President of the Federal Republic of Germany, Mr. Walter S c h e e l , will pay a state visit to the United States from June 2 to June 7, 1975. The Federal President will be accompanied by Mrs. Scheel.

1st April. 1975





EMBASSY of the Federal Republic OF GERMANY  
- Press Section -

American Chiefs of Mission in Germany

|  |                    |
|--|--------------------|
| High Commissioner John J. McCloy                             | 1949 - 1952        |
| High Commissioner Walter J. Donnelly                         | 1952 - 1953        |
| High Commissioner James B. Conant<br>(Ambassador since 1955) | 1953 - 1957        |
| Ambassador David E. Bruce                                    | 1957 - 1959        |
| Ambassador Walter C. Dowling                                 | 1959 - 1963        |
| Ambassador George C. McGhee                                  | 1963 - 1968        |
| Ambassador Henry Cabot Lodge                                 | 1968 - 1969        |
| Ambassador Kenneth Rush                                      | July 1969-May 1972 |
| Ambassador Martin J. Hillenbrand                             | since June 1972    |

EMBASSY of the Federal Republic OF GERMANY  
- Press Section -

German Chiefs of Mission in the United States

Consul General Dr. Heinz Krekeler            1949 - 1958  
(Ambassador since 1953)

1955 - German Diplomatic Mission assumed  
Embassy status

Ambassador

Professor Wilhelm Grewe      Jan. 30, 1958 - Sept. 1962

Ambassador

Karl Heinrich Knappstein    Sept. 14, 1962 - Jan. 1969

Ambassador

Dr. Rolf Pauls                    Jan. 31, 1969 - March 3, 1973

Ambassador

Berndt von Staden                since April 30, 1973

EMBASSY of the Federal Republic OF GERMANY  
- Press Section -

The Author is the wife of Walter Scheel,  
President of the Federal Republic of Germany

Dr. Mildred Scheel, M.D.: A Campaign to Reduce Cancer's  
Death Toll by Two Million

- Goals of the German Cancer Research Fund -

When I and a group of like-minded people established the GERMAN CANCER RESEARCH FUND (DEUTSCHE KREBSHILFE, E.V.) last fall, our intention was to actively engage the private citizen in the fight against cancer and no longer leave the cancer campaign exclusively in the hands of the public health services. Since then, many letters have shown that we are on the right path in pursuit of the goals we have outlined for the GERMAN CANCER RESEARCH FUND. Our concerns lie in three major areas:

1. We intend to promote and support all measures which could help increase the number of people availing themselves of free cancer checkups. It is a matter of great concern to us that currently only one out of five women and one out of ten men take advantage of these free opportunities for preventive examinations. We must stress publicly time and again - and in a convincing way - that there are forms of cancer which have chances of being cured if diagnosed early enough and treated promptly. In good conscience, we doctors can say today that we have established an impressive record of success in treating cancer after early diagnosis, a success we did not even dare to hope for 20 years ago. It is worth underlining that today anyone with cancer of the uterus, breast, prostate, skin, larynx, or stomach has a chance for cure of up to 90 per

cent if he sees a doctor in the early stages of the disease.

2. However, our precautionary program must go beyond the promotion of annual checkups. It also must include the improvement of technical and medical conditions for early diagnosis. To this end, the GERMAN CANCER RESEARCH FUND will support all research projects which show promise for the real advancement of diagnostic method and equipment.
3. We know that at this time not all citizens of the Federal Republic enjoy the same optimal opportunities for early diagnosis. We are, however, determined to do everything in our power to help assure that all patients everywhere - whether in rural or urban areas are provided equally good technical and medical conditions for early diagnosis.

If we are successful in reaching these three goals, the contributions made by many citizens in recent weeks will have paid off generously. For if we manage to reduce the cancer death rate by only one point - from currently one out of five citizens to one out of six (one out of three contract the disease, according to statistics) - we would save two million lives.

We know that cancer is the second major cause of death in the Federal Republic. With the active support of the citizenry, we now have an opportunity to greatly curtail cancer's death toll. We must, however, recognize that the chances for cure are directly linked to early diagnosis. Precaution remains the doctor's best aide.

EMBASSY of the Federal Republic OF GERMANY  
- Press Section -

Dates of Top-Level German-American Encounters

a) Visits by Heads of State

|                 |      |  |
|-----------------|------|--|
| June 4 - 6,     | 1958 | Federal President Prof. Theodor Heuss in the United States   |
| August 26 - 27, | 1959 | President Dwight D. Eisenhower in Bonn                       |
| June 23 - 27,   | 1963 | President John F. Kennedy in the Federal Republic and Berlin |
| April 24 - 26,  | 1967 | President Lyndon B. Johnson in Bonn                          |
| February 26-27, | 1969 | President Richard M. Nixon in Bonn and Berlin                |

b) Recent Visits by Heads of Government of the Federal Republic of Germany to the United States

|                    |      |                         |
|--------------------|------|-------------------------|
| September 25 - 27, | 1966 | Chancellor Prof. Erhard |
| August 13 - 19,    | 1967 | Chancellor Kiesinger    |
| August 7 - 8,      | 1969 | Chancellor Kiesinger    |
| April 10 - 11,     | 1970 | Chancellor Brandt       |
| June 12 - 16,      | 1971 | Chancellor Brandt       |
| December 27 - 28,  | 1971 | Chancellor Brandt       |
| April 29 - May 3,  | 1973 | Chancellor Brandt       |
| September 29,      | 1973 | Chancellor Brandt       |
| December 4 - 7,    | 1974 | Chancellor Schmidt      |

EMBASSY of the Federal Republic OF GERMANY

- Press Section -

ABCs OF THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

Agriculture

Over the past 20 years every second farmer in the Federal Republic left his farm. However, over the same period actual agricultural production rose by 80 per cent. West Germany produces 84 per cent of its own agricultural requirements and exports about DM 10 billion worth of agricultural produce.

Air Traffic

Including transients, 36.6 million passengers passed through German airports in 1974. During the same year, 658,372 flights processed 658,532 tons of freight and 133,583 tons of mail.

Automobile Industry

3.11 million vehicles rolled off German production lines in 1974, 0.84 million less than in 1973. With a total of 1.88 vehicles exported (2.2 million in 1973) and an export quota of 60.4 per cent, Germany is the world's leading car exporter.



Bundesrat (Second Chamber)

The Bundesrat is the federative organ of the Federal Republic of Germany. The Federal States (Laender) participate in the legislation and administration of the Federal Government through the Bundesrat. The 45 votes in the Bundesrat are distributed among the Laender as follows: Baden-Wuerttemberg, Bavaria, Lower Saxony and Northrhine-Westphalia each have five. Hesse, Rhineland-Palatinate, Schleswig-Holstein four each, Bremen, Hamburg and the Saar with three each. West Berlin has four consultative votes.

Bundestag (Federal Parliament)

Following the election of the 19th of November, 1972, the German Social Democratic Party (SPD) emerged as the strongest party faction in the Bundestag with 230 members followed by the Christian Democratic Union (CDU) - Christian Social Union coalition with 225 seats. The Free Democratic Party (FDP) has 41 seats. Twenty-two members with limited voting rights represent West Berlin.

Bundeswehr (Federal Armed Forces)

The Bundeswehr consists of three basic components; the Army, Air Force and Navy, a territorial defense and the Bundeswehr Administration. The Army, Air Force and Navy, which are equipped with the latest material, are under NATO command, whereas the territorial defense is under national command. The mission of the territorial defense is the support of NATO forces within Germany in the event of war. The Bundeswehr has a total strength of about 450,000 men.

### Capital Investment

Foreign capital investment in the Federal Republic of Germany totaled DM 39.9 billion by the end of December 1974. Heading the list of investors is the United States with DM 16.5 billion followed by Switzerland with DM 6.1 billion, The Netherlands DM 5.1 and Great Britain with DM 4.1 billion. Concurrently Germany's private economic sector invested DM 36.8 billion in foreign countries of which DM 3.9 billion went to France and Switzerland each, DM 3.7 billion to Belgium / Luxembourg and DM 3.5 billion to the United States.

### Chemical Industry

The Chemical Industry of the Federal Republic of Germany registered a turnover of DM 85 billion in 1974. The industry consists of 2,000 firms employing 585,000 people.

### Crafts

After industry and commerce, craft represents the third largest economic force in West Germany. The number of firms in crafts dropped from a high of 750,000 in 1960 to 528,000 in 1974, but at the same time the number employed increased from 3.9 to 4.1 million. The craft industry turnover increased from DM 8.7 billion in 1960 to DM 258.8 billion in 1974.

### Data Processing

There are 20,000 data processing units in the Federal Republic of which about one fifth were manufactured in West Germany. By 1978 the number of units is expected to rise to 100,000. For its second data program (1971-1975) the Federal Government has authorized an assistance amounting to DM 2.4 billion.



### Development Aid

In 1974 developing countries received DM 8.1 billion in aid from the Federal Republic of which DM 3.9 billion (48.1 per cent) came from public funds while private contributions amounted to DM 4.2 billion (51.9 per cent). By 1978 public contributors are expected to double. Middle-range financial planning calls for an aid increase of between 9.1 and 18.7 per cent. Between 1950 and 1974 the Federal Republic has contributed DM 41.7 billion of which private contributions are credited with DM 40.0 billion.

### Developing Countries

In 1974 non-European developing countries increased their exports to the Federal Republic of Germany from DM 23.9 billion in 1973 to DM 40.1 billion in 1974, an increase of 69.4 per cent. This represents 22.4 per cent of West Germany's total imports. During the same period, overseas developing countries increased their imports from West Germany by 56.9 per cent, up to DM 32.0 billion from DM 20.4 billion in 1973. This reflects 13.8 per cent of West Germany's total exports (DM 230.5 billion).

### Diplomatic Corps

113 countries are directly represented in the Federal Republic of Germany by embassies. In addition eleven embassies and one legation are accredited in the Federal Republic with headquarters outside of West Germany (as of May 1975).

### Electronics Industry

With a turnover of DM 76.5 billion in 1974 the West German electronics industry increased its output by 9.4 per cent over the previous year. Exports during the same period amounted to DM 24.6 billion. With 1.1 million employees the German electronics industry is one of the largest employers in the Federal Republic.

### Employers Associations

Roughly 90 per cent of West Germany's employers have organized themselves and belong to an Employers Association. There are 450 such associations in the Federal Republic, most of which are members of the Federal Association of German Employers.

### Environmental Conservation

On April 1, 1974 the Federal Emission Control Act was put into effect. The main provisions of the law are to maintain clean air, water purification and noise control. In 1972 the Federal government passed a similar long-term environment protection act to run through 1977 at a total cost of DM 28.0 billion to be carried by Federal and private funds.

### External Trade

In 1974 the Federal Republic of Germany exported goods valued at DM 230.5 billion, an increase of 29.2 per cent over 1973 (DM 178.4 billion). Imports reached a volume of DM 179.7 during the same period, an increase of 23.6 per cent (DM 145.4 billion) over the previous year.



Federal Government

The Federal Government is comprised of the Federal Chancellor and the Federal Ministers. The latter are appointed or dismissed by the Federal President at the suggestion of the Chancellor. The Chancellor also determines policy guidelines. The Federal Government's business is conducted by the Chancellor in accordance with standing orders. Political questions of major significance are resolved by the Federal Government at Cabinet meetings. The Bundestag can only pass a vote of no-confidence on the Chancellor, but not on the government as a whole or on individual Ministers. The Federal Constitution does not specify the actual numbers of ministers permitted. The present SPD/FDP coalition government under Chancellor Helmut Schmidt (SPD) has fifteen Federal Ministers of which four belong to the FDP. The Vice-Chancellor and Foreign Minister is Hans-Dietrich Genscher of the FDP.

Federal Post Office

With a total of 522,000 employees the Federal Post Office is the largest civilian employer in the Federal Republic of Germany. 30 million letters and 1 million parcels are handled daily while 33 million telephone calls are automatically processed.

Federal President

The President of the Federal Republic of Germany acts as Head of State. He is elected by the Federal Assembly for a five year term and may be re-elected for a second term. His duties include representing the Federal Republic under international law, conclude state treaties and



accredit diplomatic representatives. He executes and promulgates Federal laws and may, under exceptional circumstances, dissolve the Bundestag and declare a legislative state of emergency. The President nominates the candidate for the office of the Chancellor (who in turn is elected by the Bundestag) and, at the suggestion of the Bundestag, may either appoint or reject him. Also, at the suggestion of the Chancellor, he may appoint or dismiss Federal Ministers. The President holds the power of pardon within the Federal Republic. All decrees and orders originating with the President require confirmation of the Chancellor or the appropriate Federal Minister. Elected in 1949, Theodor Heuss was the first President and was succeeded by Heinrich Lübke in 1959 and Gustav Heinemann in 1969.

#### Federal Railways

The Federal Railway operates on 30,000 kilometers of track, 9,500 of which handle electric trains. An average of 20,000 passenger trains and 13,250 freight trains operate daily. They transport over one billion passengers and some 300 million tons of freight annually.

#### Federalism

The Federal Republic of Germany consists of the following Federal States (Laender): Baden-Wuerttemberg (CDU), Bavaria (CSU), Bremen (SPD), Hamburg (SPD/FDP), Hessen (SPD/FDP), Lower Saxony (SPD), Northrhine-Westphalia (SPD/FDP), Rhineland-Palatinate (CDU), Saarland (CDU), Schleswig-Holstein (CDU). The close links with West Berlin (SPD/FDP) were confirmed by the Four Power Agreement of the 3rd of September 1971.

### Film Industry

Of the 7,085 cinemas which existed in the Federal Republic in 1956 only 3,200 still remain. This decline reflects a decrease in movie goers from 820 million to 160 million over the past 19 years.

### Foreign Employees

By the end of September 1974 2.35 million foreign workers were employed in the Federal Republic of Germany, 245,000 (9.4 per cent) less than in September of 1973, which was the most ever employed in West Germany. With 590,000 persons the Turks represent the largest group of foreigners employed in West Germany followed by the Yugoslavs with 470,000 and the Italians with 370,000. 225,000 workers come from Greece, 165,000 from Spain, 85,000 out of Portugal, about 30,000 from Morocco and Tunisia. Almost every third foreign worker is female. The biggest concentration of foreign workers is in the state of Northrhine-Westphalia with 30 per cent of the total foreign workforce; the remainder are found in Baden-Wuerttemberg (22 per cent), Bavaria (17 per cent) and Hesse (11 per cent). In West Berlin the number of foreign workers has tripled since 1967.

### Gross National Product

The GNP of the Federal Republic of Germany rose from DM 926.2 billion in 1973 to DM 995.3 billion in 1974, a rise of 7.4 per cent.

### Higher Education

During the 1973/1974 winter semester 790,000 students were registered among 109 Universities and Technical Schools, 147 Trade Schools and 30 Art Schools, of which there were 45,000 foreigners. The majority,

79 per cent, registered with Technical Schools, 19 per cent study at Trade Schools and two per cent at Art Schools. The majority of students study for a future in teaching, while 15 per cent study the natural sciences, 11 per cent economics or social science and the remaining eight per cent either law or medicine.

### Highways

In 1974 there was a total of 5,830 kilometers of highway which is expected to double by 1985. DM 100 billion have been appropriated for highway construction to meet this goal.

### Housing

In 1974 more than 600,000 housing units were built in the Federal Republic of Germany. Between 1949 and 1974 about 14 million dwellings have been built in West Germany of which about five million came under a social housing program financed by Federal, State and local funds.

### Iron and Steel Industry

Of the entire European Community/<sup>West</sup>Germany is the leading iron and steel producer. In 1974 53.2 million tons of raw steel was processed, an increase of 7.5 per cent over 1973. Raw iron production was also above the previous year by 9.2 per cent to a total of 40.2 million tons. Rolled iron production had an increase of 7.9 per cent to reach an output of 39.6 million tons.



### Labor Market

The number of employed persons in the Federal Republic of Germany stands at 26.1 million, roughly 42 per cent of the entire population. Average monthly gross income rose to DM 1,744 from DM 1,570 in 1973. The average unemployment rate for 1974 was 2.5 per cent as opposed to 1.2 per cent in 1973. 90 per cent of those employed put in a 40-hour week and 85 per cent are entitled to at least four weeks vacation annually.

### Machine Building Industry

With a total of 5,000 firms employing 1.2 million the machine manufacturing industry is the largest single industry in the Federal Republic of Germany. The industry is primarily export oriented with around 50 per cent of the products being exported and as high as 80 per cent in some specialized areas. As an exporter of finished machinery the Federal Republic is second only to the United States.

### Mining

Coal production in the Federal Republic of Germany reached 95 million tons in 1974, as opposed to a peak production of 151 million tons in 1956. The industry employs 204,500 of which 111,000 work underground. Hard and soft coal is abundant in Germany and provides an inexpensive source of energy.

### Missions Abroad

The Foreign Service of the Federal Republic of Germany maintains a total of 198 missions abroad: 118 embassies, 58 consulates general, 12 consulates, 4 offices which maintain Germany's interests in unrecognized countries, and as of August 1974, eight representatives with international organizations.

### Museums

Over ten million people visit the 650 museums in the Federal Republic of Germany annually.

### National Income

National income, which includes the gross earnings of employed persons and company income and assets, rose in 1974 to DM 766 billion. This reflects a growth rate of 7.4 per cent over 1973.

### Nuclear Research

Nuclear research employs some 12,000 persons in the Federal Republic of Germany. The main research centers are at West Berlin, Darmstadt, Hamburg, Juelich, Karlsruhe and Munich. The Federal Government made an outlay of DM 1.6 billion for nuclear research in 1974.

### Political Parties

The four main political parties in the Federal Republic of Germany are:

1. The Social Democratic Party (SPD) approx. 995,000 members
2. The Christian Democratic Union (CDU) approx. 550,000 members
3. The Christian Social Union (CSU) approx. 120,000 members
4. The Free Democratic Party (FDP) approx. 70,000 members.



### Population

The Federal Republic of Germany covers an area of 248,574 square kilometers. Out of a total population of 62.0 million roughly 4 million are foreigners, or, every 14th resident in Germany is not a German citizen. Since 1950 the population of West Germany has increased by 12 million, this reflects a population density increase from 202 persons per square kilometer to 244.

### Press

Roughly 18 million daily and weekly publications are sold daily in the Federal Republic of Germany. 430 publishing houses print 1,250 publications including local and regional publications. In addition there are 220 periodicals with a circulation of 62 million and 650 specialized publications.

### Publishers

2,500 publishing houses in the Federal Republic of Germany bring out about 100 new titles daily, 20 of which are reprints. Publication of paperbacks are increasing steadily and stands at about 9 per cent at the moment. Every tenth publication is a translation into the German language. With 40,000 titles annually Germany is the world's third largest book publisher behind the United States and the Soviet Union.

### Radio

In 1974 19.3 million radios were counted in the Federal Republic of Germany, giving every 90 out of 100 households a radio. Eleven stations broadcast over four wave lengths. The "Deutsche Welle" broadcasts programs in foreign languages over shortwave.

### Religious Life

Of the 62.1 million inhabitants of the Federal Republic of Germany 49 per cent are registered as Protestants and just under 45 per cent as Catholics. 2.6 per cent follow other faiths and the remaining 3.4 per cent either belong to a non-Christian sect or have no religion whatsoever.

### Science

Federal Government support of science (including general scientific promotion, studies, research and development) amounted to DM 9.95 billion in 1974.

### Shipping and Shipbuilding

With a merchant fleet of 1,805 ocean-going vessels totaling 8.3 million GRTs, the Federal Republic of Germany operates the eighth largest fleet in the world. And, with a ship production of 2.1 GRTs, West Germany is the world's second largest ship producer behind Japan.

### Social Expenditure

Social expenditures by the Federal Republic of Germany go primarily to social security, family allowances, war casualty assistance, social welfare, youth welfare, burden equalization, housing subsidies, training and career assistance, public health services, pensions and voluntary social contributions by employers. The total social budget of 1974 was DM 286.5 billion in material benefits. Of this total DM 214.6 billion was in the form of cash and DM 56.2 in material assistance and general services. The Federal Government had a budget of DM 15.7 billion. By 1978 the Social Expenditures Budget is expected to rise to DM 430 billion.

### Sport

Sports subsidies by the Federal Republic of Germany increased from DM 67 million in 1969 to DM 215.8 million in 1974. More than ten million members belong to the German Sports Federation which is made up of over 40,000 gymnastic and sports clubs. This represents 16 per cent of the total population of the Federal Republic. The German Soccer Club (DFB) is the largest single club with a membership of three million.

### Television

The television transmissions of the Association of Public Broadcasting Corporations (ARD) and the Second German Station (ZDF) are received by 18.9 million viewers in the Federal Republic. Eight out of every 10 West German households own a television set. Roughly two thirds of the programs are transmitted in color using the PAL system. By the end of 1975 all programs are to be transmitted in color.

### Theaters

Nearly all of the approximately 190 theaters in the Federal Republic are subsidized by either the Federal, State or local government. The majority of the 28 million theatergoers attend plays, with musicals and operas in less favor.

### Tourism

Of the 23.9 million West German travellers in 1974 over the age of 14 (representing 52.3 per cent of the population) 13.5 million went abroad for their primary vacation. In the process they spent DM 18.4 billion. On the other hand, the Federal Republic of Germany received an income of DM 6.1 billion from 15.4 million foreign visitors.

### Trade Fairs

The Federal Republic of Germany will officially take part in 106 foreign fairs during 1975, 22 of which will be in the developing countries of Africa, Asia and Latin America.

### Trade Unions

Sixteen trade unions have combined forces to form the German Trade Union Confederation (DGB), whose membership totals around 7.5 million. In addition, employees are represented by the German Salaried Employees' Union (DAG), the German Civil Servants Association (DBB) and the German Christian Trade Unions Federation (CGD).

Transportation

A total of roughly 22 million vehicles use Germany's public roads (450,000 kilometers). Of these 17 million are passenger cars, 1.5 agricultural vehicles and 1.1 are trucks. Every third resident of the Federal Republic owns some kind of motorized transportation.

Women

35 per cent of all gainfully employed persons in the Federal Republic of Germany are women, a total of 9.4 million. 45 per cent of all women of employable age in the Federal Republic are employed.



Inter Naciones, Kennedyallee 91-103  
D-53 Bonn-Bad Godesberg 1  
Bundesrepublik Deutschland  
Telefon (02221) 8801, Telex 885481

**WALTER SCHEEL**

**President  
of the Federal Republic of Germany**



## Contents

|  |    |
|--|----|
| Preface  | 3  |
| Walter Scheel – detailed biography                                 | 5  |
| Walter Scheel – tabular curriculum vitae                           | 7  |
| Mildred Scheel – detailed biography                                | 9  |
| Walter Scheel – a President in Europe                              | 11 |
| A cheerful person with a deep sense<br>of duty towards his country | 13 |
| With Walter Scheel every citizen gets<br>the red carpet treatment  | 15 |
| Mildred Scheel – “I won’t let myself<br>be adapted to politics”    | 19 |
| Walter Scheel in quotes  | 21 |
| Election of Walter Scheel as Federal<br>President on 15 May 1974   | 29 |

## Preface

On 15 Mai 1974 the Federal Convention, an electoral body composed of the members of the Bundestag and an equal number of members of the state parliaments, elected Walter Scheel, then Foreign Minister and Chairman of the Free Democratic Party, to be the next Federal President. The election was held in the Beethovenhalle, Bonn, and the result – 530 of the 1,033 votes for Walter Scheel – came as no surprise. The only novelty is that for the first time in the history of the Federal Republic the successful candidate for the Presidency obtained an absolute majority on the first ballot.

This documentation issued by the editorial department of Inter Nationes provides some background information on Walter Scheel, the man and the politician, who has been the occupant of the Federal President's official residences, the Villa Hammer-schmidt in Bonn and Schloss Bellevue in Berlin, since 1 July 1974.

Helmut Göbel



**Walter Scheel**  
**Federal President**

(INP). When Walter Scheel obtained the absolute majority of the votes cast by the Federal Convention on 15 May 1974 and was thus elected President of the Federal Republic of Germany, he said only a few words of thanks and a little about what election to the highest office of state meant to him, but it was enough to indicate that he will endeavour to reconcile opposing views without forgoing the democratic functions of his office. After accepting the election results, Scheel said: "The meaning of democracy is that one has a choice between several possibilities. The fact that more or less solid blocks of opinion influence decisions does not detract from that meaning. Those among you who have not voted for me will nevertheless expect me to be President for all citizens of this country from the day I take office. I shall do my best to live up to those expectations."

The trust which put Walter Scheel in the highest office in the Federal Republic as from 1 July 1974 stems for the most part from his five years as Foreign Minister and Deputy Chancellor. In that period Scheel brought to a successful conclusion the German-Soviet negotiations on co-operation and renunciation of force, a task which called for great skill and tenacity. The treaty between Bonn and Warsaw was also of his doing. The coalition of Social Democrats and Free Democrats has thus made clear the main aim of German foreign policy – the safeguarding and preservation of peace. In agreement with the then Federal Chancellor, Willy Brandt, Scheel, as Foreign Minister, sought closer co-operation with the Western partners of the Federal Republic, promoted European integration, relations with Eastern Europe, and co-operation with the countries of the Third World.

Walter Scheel, who was born in Solingen on 8 July 1919, entered the banking world on passing his higher school certificate. After the end of World War II he occupied several posts in industry as company secretary and as business manager of industrial associations. In 1953 Scheel became an independent economic adviser in Düsseldorf, a city to which he is still very much attached. Walter Scheel had joined the F.D.P. as early as 1946 and took over various party functions – in the first instance on the Solingen Town Council, then in the North-Rhine/Westphalia Landtag (state legislature) which he entered in 1950 as one of its youngest members. Scheel entered the German Bundestag in 1953, became a member of the Economics Committee and in 1955 Chairman of the Development Aid Committee. A series of major proposals and statements on the subject of international development aid date from this time.

From 1961 to 1966 he was the first Federal Minister for Economic Co-operation. During this period he made several journeys to the countries of the Third World. At the end of 1966, Scheel was elected Chairman of the F.D.P. in succession to Erich Mende.

His success in his four-and-a-half-years as Foreign Minister in the Social-Liberal Coalition, which he helped to build in 1969, have won him recognition for his skills at home and abroad. On 15 May 1974 he was elected Federal President with 530 out of 1033 votes. He succeeded President Gustav Heinemann to office on 1 July 1974.

(IN-Press)

## Walter Scheel Federal President

Born in Solingen on 8 July, 1919; married, four children  
His professional banking career was interrupted by war service from 1939–1945 (in the Air Force, with the final rank of 1<sup>st</sup> Lt.)

Manager of a steelware factory; partner and business manager of the firms "Intermarket" and "Interfinanz" (market research and market investigation, buying and selling of concerns), Independent economic adviser.

Member of the F.D.P.

Town Councillor in Solingen

Member of the state legislature in Düsseldorf (Northrhine/Westphalia)

Member of the Bundestag; Member of the Northrhine/Westphalia F.D.P. Regional Executive and the Federal Executive, Chairman of the Economic Policy Committee; Treasurer of the F.D.P. in Northrhine/Westphalia

Member of the Joint Assembly of the European Coal and Steel Community; Member of the European Parliament (from January 1958), Vice-President of the Liberal Parliamentary Group, President of the Committee for Cooperation with Developing Countries

Federal Minister for Economic Cooperation under Chancellors Adenauer and Erhard

Vice-President of the German Bundestag

Deputy Chairman of the Friedrich Naumann Foundation

Chairman of the F.D.P. Federal Executive; leader of the Opposition in the Bundestag

Vice-President of the Liberal World Union – a union of liberal parties and organizations of all countries

Federal Minister for Foreign Affairs and Deputy Federal Chancellor

Re-appointed Foreign Minister and Deputy Federal Chancellor

Elected Federal President

Assumed office as Federal President (until 30. 6. 1979)

(IN-Press)

1945–1953

1946

1948

1950

from 1953

1961–1966

1967–1969

1967

30 Jan. 1968

1968

from 1969

1972

15 May 1974

1 July 1974

## Dr. Mildred Scheel

Dr. Mildred Scheel, wife of the President of the Federal Republic of Germany, has lived in Bonn since 1969. Before she married Walter Scheel her home was in Munich, but she is no stranger to the Rhine for she was born only 30 km from Bonn, in Cologne, the daughter of a physician. Her mother was an American.

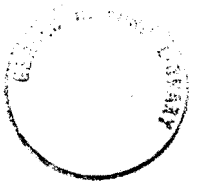
Whilst still a schoolgirl Mildred Scheel had decided she wanted to join the medical profession like her father. After attending secondary school she studied in Munich and took up an appointment as a medical assistant at a university clinic in Munich. In order to be able to take over her father's practice she specialized in radiology.

Ever since her student days she had been keenly interested in the fight against cancer and soon after her husband became President, i.e. on 25 September 1974, she founded the Deutsche Krebshilfe e.V. (German Cancer Research Fund) which takes up much of her time.

She has two girls, Cornelia and Andrea Gwendolyn, and an adult son, Ullrich, of the President's first marriage. Walter and Mildred Scheel have also adopted a Bolivian boy, Simon-Martin.

Although Frau Scheel is very interested in political affairs, she finds time for reading, music, the theatre, and skiing. She is an excellent hostess whose intelligence and natural manner are much admired. The wife by the side of the first man is not only well liked but is regarded by many as a friend.

(IN-Press)



## Walter Scheel: a President in Europe

(INP). As fourth President of the Federal Republic of Germany, Walter Scheel, former Foreign Minister, whom *Le Monde* recently dubbed "un Rhénan charmeur à la tête robuste", assumes a politically neutral, a moral position. Yet he, too, like his predecessor, is a political President, in a new, European sense, of course.

After Theodor Heuss, who played a large part in bringing the Germans to reflect on the traditional values of democracy, after Heinrich Lübke, whose interest was focussed on the developing world and the North-South conflict, and after Gustav Heinemann, who set new accents and points of orientation with his call for more rights for the individual, Walter Scheel promises a dynamic presidency oriented to European Union. As a President arousing public awareness of the need for the creation of European Union in the 80s, he will be able to do no less for the Federal Republic and Europe than as a committed Foreign Minister in Brussels.

"The President", said Scheel in a television interview on the day he was elected, "must in future be a political President as he used to be in the past. But a President in Europe means that in the years and decades ahead changes will take place in Europe which will also affect national sovereignty in many fields, and of course to that extent the part to be played by a President in international affairs as the representative of a sovereign nation. He must live with those changes, indeed he must make good use of them."

Walter Scheel, a European of the first hour, parliamentarian, development aid minister in the Adenauer and Erhard cabinets, Vice-President of the Bundestag, leader of the Opposition, Chairman of the F.D.P., one of the architects of the present SPD/F.D.P. coalition, Deputy Chancellor and Foreign Minister, is at the age of 55 the youngest Federal President by far. Heuss and Lübke were elected at the age of 65, Heinemann as a 70-year-old.

Twenty-five years after the formation of the Federal Republic of Germany the representative of a new political generation moved into the Villa Hammerschmidt, the Federal President's official residence in Bonn. Scheel, candidate of the Free Democrats and Social Democrats, was elected President on 15 May 1974 by the Federal Convention (530 out of 1,033 votes). Like the entire Schmidt-Genscher cabinet, he belongs to a generation which no longer sees removing the debris of the Third Reich as its principal task. The experience of this generation, having grown up during the war and in the post-war period, is fundamentally different from that of the older generation.

Walter Scheel, whose second marriage (his first wife died) is with the radiologist Mildred Wirtz, daughter of a Cologne doctor and an American, was as Foreign Minister and Party Chairman regarded as one of the optimists on the German political scene. Politicians who have observed him at home and abroad in recent years describe him as a mixture of easy-going French bonhomie, unaffected British rationality, and natural Mediterranean joie de vivre. "Where reformers try to take the citadel by storm", wrote Rolf Zundel, the journalist, "Scheel looks for a side door". His aides respect him for his ability to compromise, his flexibility and perseverance as well as his unusual ability to regenerate both physical and mental energy. But those who feel that behind these pleasant characteristics Scheel lacks the ambition and toughness of the politician underestimate this Liberal from the Rhine.

And the Federal President Walter Scheel still adheres to the maxim which, in his last speech as Foreign Minister on 28 March 1974, in a Bundestag debate on European union, he expressed in the words of Walter Rathenau, a Foreign Minister of the Weimar era: "Optimism of judgment has never helped us. A pessimistic mood would be the most damaging thing that could happen to us. I think the right slogan is that our sense of judgment should remain cool, that every danger should be faced without fear, but at the same time the mood, the will, and the resolution of maximum optimism and maximum confidence should be retained."

(IN-Press)

### **With Walter Scheel every citizen gets the red carpet treatment**

His citizens, whose head of state he has been for six months, have not yet fully realized that Walter Scheel has changed his job. They still see him "driving the yellow carriage". As a singer of gay songs, as a "Knight of the Order against Brute Seriousness" (awarded annually by Aachen Carnival Society), as the pugnacious F.D.P. leader, as globe-trotting Foreign Minister constantly jetting from one conference to the next in East and West.

The people are only gradually becoming aware that in 1974 they got not only a new Chancellor but also a new Federal President. It is no longer Brandt and Heinemann but Schmidt and Scheel.

#### **End of the "grandfather" image**

The Presidents of the Federal Republic of Germany, owing to their unpretentious status under the constitution, have always found it hard to anchor themselves in the people right away. It is hardest of all for Walter Scheel, for all his predecessors presented a "grandfather" image. Now Villa Hammerschmidt is the home of a 55-year-old man and his 42-year-old wife and small children. Hardly anyone could have imagined that Scheel would one day take to the domestic life and do most of his work under his roof.

Anyone invited to visit the new Federal President notices the changes in style on approaching. Ordinary guests are no longer directed to the office block where Scheel's predecessors, Heuss, Lübke and Heinemann, tended to their official business. They drive their own cars, directed by members of the Federal Border Guard on duty, into the grounds and enter the President's villa over the red carpet, which is now laid out all the time, not as in the past when it was unrolled only on special occasions, such as when the President received official visitors or ambassadors calling to present their letters of credence. Each visitor enters his name in the visitor's book. Scheel has switched his office from the administrative building into the villa. He and his family live on the first floor. True to character, he had the caricatures of himself collected over the years put on the walls of the private block, each one of them an original.

The new office on the ground floor gives a subdued, formal impression, elegant and modern in the Scheels style. As always he sits casually at the desk wearing a blue blazer and dark grey trousers, yellow-black tie, drinks mineral water all day and smokes his Monte Christo.

When the Villa Hammerschmidt was renovated (cost: 800,000 DM) the President was able to demonstrate his talents as an interior decorator. He helped in an advisory capacity and now with the whole transformation completed he explains architectural and other details, down to the special features of lampstands. He knows the subject, having worked in this difficult field of good taste when furnishing his own house in the summer of 1969.

At that time, when F.D.P. leader, he was entertaining Americans to dinner in a restaurant in Bad Godesberg. Suddenly he put his knife and fork down, got up and went over to an armchair near the window. He looked underneath, pulled out a pen-knife and cut a long thread from the material underneath. Smiling happily he said: "At last I've found the right colour for my chair covers at home."

Scheel proudly presents his new furnishings. Whilst showing his guests round he met his two youngest children on the staircase, they had just come home from the kindergarten, four-year-old Andrea Gwendolyn carrying a large red bag round her neck, the adopted Bolivian boy Simon Martin with an equally large yellow one. Upstairs mother Mildred was waiting to give them their lunch.

Summing up, the new resident of the Villa Hammerschmidt says: "I want this to remain a simple country house. It is big enough for my work. I do not need anything larger." It was this approach which decided Scheel soon after taking office last summer to cancel plans for a new Federal President's Office. They would have made the graceful Villa Hammerschmidt a mere appendage to the new super palace. This Heinemann's successor disliked, particularly because he did not think it was a good thing "to change the original character of Bonn's Rhine embankment and its parkland areas even more by putting up new buildings." The solution came after consulting Chancellor Schmidt. When the mammoth Chancellery is completed the present one, the Palais Schaumburg, which was chosen by Adenauer in 1949, together with its two adjacent office buildings, will be vacated completely, thus providing the additional accommodation required by the Federal President's Office.

#### **Official festivities in the Palais Schaumburg**

Then the palace, so full of tradition, will become the venue for all manner of official functions, the kind of place Bonn, the Federal capital, has so far lacked. It could also provide the right setting for the New Year reception given by the Head of State. Scheel: "This compact building will serve our purposes for the next 20 years".

In a political sense the New President shows himself to have changed in the first six months in office. The pugnacious politician from the days when the treaties with Eastern Europe were thrashed out is "away from the bull" as the toreros say. Whereas his predecessor, Dr. Heinemann, was largely concerned with minority groups, Scheel intends above all to keep up a continuous dialogue with the large social groups.

Hans-Roderich Schneider  
"Welt am Sonntag"



**"I won't let myself be adapted to politics"**

**Mildred Scheel, radiologist,  
hopes to take up her profession again one day**

(INP). When Walter Scheel, a widower, was recovering from a kidney stone operation at a sanatorium on the Tegernsee in South Germany he met Mildred Wirtz, a radiologist. Two years later he proposed to her. When she accepted it meant a big change for this independent young woman, who up to then had been sensibly and resolutely fending for herself and her daughter Cornelia. She had to swap her role as doctor and housewife for new duties as the wife of a leading politician.

Just before the birth of her now four-year-old daughter Andrea Gwendolyn even, Mildred Scheel said she would like to practice her profession again, if only on a part-time basis or as a stand-in for someone on holiday. Now she knows: "That is, unfortunately, no longer possible with a family of three children and the entertaining I had to do as wife of the Foreign Minister, and now even more so as the wife of the President." Foreign Minister Scheel never tried to influence his wife in this respect. "I won't stop her from exercising her profession. It can be fitted in with family life. Every wife should be allowed to decide for herself." Today, however, the Federal President will have to contradict the generous minister. The woman by the side of the "first man" has had a full-time job as from 1 July 1974. Her engagement book is filling up and every appointment means an extra duty. Going back to her profession was, even for the wife of the Foreign Minister, really no more than a wish-dream. She would not have been able to accompany her husband on some of his many journeys abroad, some of the few occasions when they could enjoy a trip together. Mildred Scheel came back from one tour determined to adopt a child. Whilst in Bolivia she had seen the misery and squalor of the Indian population and at the end of 1971 she adopted the little Indian boy Simon Martin, whose age, place of birth and parents are unknown. On that occasion she said: "Loving one's own children requires no special ability." Simon Martin, olive-coloured skin, nut-brown eyes and jet black hair, has become the family's pride and joy. They call him "big chief" or "little man". Frau Scheel: "We have all been infected by big chief's good humour."

Though she has a very good nursemaid, Mildred Scheel has additional household responsibilities through Simon Martin. She sees to it that the children have an orderly and regular programme: "I always made

sure they slept after lunch. That is essential for children up to the age of three."

Although, as first lady, Mildred Scheel will have to observe stricter ceremonial rules, she insists on the start of the day belonging to the family. And for the Scheels the day starts early because Cornelia has to go to school, and Frau Scheel thinks they should breakfast together. "A nice quiet breakfast together is a good start to the day." After seeing to the children she has breakfast with her husband.

Asked about bringing up children, Frau Scheel replied: "Children should know from the very beginning that they can always go to their parents when they are worried about something. And only if parents take their children's problems seriously can they make them feel they belong to the family." The Federal President profits from his wife's good sense. He is a man who likes a well-kept home. "The best relaxation for him is playing with the children", says Mildred Scheel.

Frau Scheel copes splendidly with her other responsibilities because of her ability to organize things. She has a big reputation in Bonn as a hostess. Born on the Rhine – her father was a radiologist in Cologne and her mother comes from the United States – she prefers the less formal kind of social occasion.

She is known as one of Bonn's best dressed women. This does not cost much effort: "I prefer single-coloured evening dresses then it is not so noticeable if I wear them several times. Accessoires, a belt, a scarf or a jacket can make a lot of difference.

Before she married Walter Scheel she had just saved up the money to open her own radiography centre. She has no doubt abandoned that idea now, but she intends to promote cancer research. As the wife of the Federal President she has founded the "Deutsche Krebshilfe e.V.", which is concerned with the prevention of cancer. Does she help her husband with his work? "I have my opinions about his speeches and I tell him what I think", she replied, "but I would never give him advice. My husband is a politician, I am a doctor. These are two different professions. I won't let myself be adapted to politics any more than my husband tries to advise me on medical matters."

(IN-Press)

## President Walter Scheel in quotes

### Limits of the possible

Technological and economic advancement has brought us to the limits of the possible, and at some points it has already exceeded the limits of the rational. The danger to the whole as a result of expansionist tendencies by individual branches is increasing all the time. Economic prosperity can become despoliation which threatens the basis of life of future generations. We must not bring any blame on ourselves for such a development.

### A stable economy

The world economy and international politics are bound to have consequences for Europe and for the Federal Republic in Europe. A country which owes its comparatively strong and stable economy to the efficiency of its citizens, but also to favourable circumstances, carries a special responsibility in the new world situation.

### The state and the people

There are new tasks to be accomplished. The people are seeking a new balance. For this they look to the state. They want it to guarantee what they possess, to ward off anything that might prejudice our welfare. No state can do this. But we have faced mountainous difficulties once before, immediately after the war, and though many of our present problems are different in some respects it is useful to recall how we managed to cope with them at that time.

### Individual liberty

We ought to encourage the individual to look for his own opportunities, to develop them and bring them to bear in the community as a whole.

Only personal freedom will release the creative forces we shall need very badly in the years ahead. Everything depends on the individual, on his initiative, his participation, and his personal development.

### Tolerance

The democratic order is no moribund principle for the organisation of mechanical forces. It is a framework for a living organism in which tensions and conflicts arise and are fought out.

The degree of humanity in such conflicts is determined by the tolerance we show to towards others and those who think differently.

### The state and democracy

Those who want a liberal democracy must want the state, the only structure within which it can be achieved.

### Federalism

I identify myself with balanced federalism. It does not allow itself to be abused by self-interest. To be an independent and active member for the system as a whole, that is the deeper meaning of federalism.

### Patriotism

The patriot of this century, an era in which millions in the search for new fatherland became cosmopolitans, is not the counterpart of the cosmopolitan. On the contrary, patriotism, which grows out of tolerance, and cosmopolitanism are not mutually exclusive – they are necessary to each other.

### Combating disease and poverty

We must sharpen our alertness and awareness for what is happening in the world. Hunger, disease, and poverty are more widespread than ever. In my opinion a sound measure of self-interest ought to prevent us from trying to become an island of privileged people in an ocean of poverty. Solidarity does not stop at national frontiers.



### Self-determination

The political forces in this country will not give up their efforts to bring about a situation of peace in Europe in which the German people can regain their unity on the basis of self-determination.

### Learning from history

If the construction work of quarter of a century, if the policies pursued by this country are to have any durable meaning, then it can only be to spare our children the errors which we, the older generations, have made, experienced and suffered. For, those who refuse to learn the lessons of history are bound to repeat them.

### United Europe

Our path leads to a Germany taking its place in the world as a part of Europe. A united Europe will set the world an example: an example of peaceful co-operation between nations, an example of solidarity and justice, an example of freedom, indeed of power without presumption.

*Extracts from his address before the German Bundestag after his election as Federal President.*  
1.7.1974

### Franco-German friendship

Franco-German friendship is a cornerstone of the European house we wish to build together with our friends. It has also been one of the main elements of German policy since the Federal Republic of Germany came into existence. It is the fruit of the long and bitter experience of our two nations and of their common will to use that experience to create something new and better. Thus it is now firmly embodied in the consciousness of our two nations and in the long-standing practical relations between our two governments, who realised from the beginning that Europe can only emerge if we proceed together.

*From a speech after the French Ambassador, M. Olivier Wormser, had presented his letters of credence.*  
5.7.1974

### International understanding

In a world which perhaps needs nothing as much as it needs understanding and co-operation beyond frontiers, it would seem obvious to use the international nature of the sciences as the pacemaker for improving and promoting political ties between peoples.

*From a speech before scholarship-holders of the Alexander von Humboldt Foundation in the Villa Hammerschmidt, Bonn.*  
10.7.1974

### Federal Republic of Germany and West Berlin

Since East and West are equally interested in safeguarding peace, I trust that no one will try to make Berlin a bone of contention again. We want good relations with Eastern Europe for the benefit of both sides. The ties between the Federal Republic of Germany and West Berlin should be embodied in those relations as a pledge of good neighbourliness.

*From a speech on his first official visit to West Berlin.*  
19.7.1974

### The aim: political union of Europe

Even a country of the economic standing of the Federal Republic of Germany can only ensure a sound economic system, international monetary stability, and progressive technology, in association with its European partners and in co-operation with the other major industrial states. It is now essential to prove that pursuing European integration with patience and tenacity and not being content with the prevailing degree of union was, and remains, the right policy.

*From a speech on his official visit to Bavaria.*  
24.7.1974

### Pluralistic society

If properly understood, tolerance includes the willingness to work actively for solidarity. It is not a remote idealism to state that no community can live without solidarity. This applies above all to the pluralistic society. Parties, associations, organizations and other groups are there to look after the interests of their members. But no one is entitled, whatever the

cost, to pursue the interests of one particular group to the detriment of the community as a whole.

### Solidarity with the Third World

Nowadays, tolerance and solidarity cannot be confined to our own country. We have to show solidarity with the members of the European Community and our NATO partners, and – what is even more difficult to grasp – with the countries of the Third World also. Co-responsibility does not end with words and advice, of that there has been enough.

*Speech on his visit to Hamburg.*  
19.9.1974

### Fight against inflation

Our common enemy is inflation. Only if we can combat it we will be able to regain our economic equilibrium. Only if we are prepared, whilst legitimately looking after our individual interests, not to lose sight of the interests of our economy as a whole, will we be able to win the fight against inflation. And every one of us knows that inflation cannot be checked by individual nations alone.

*From a speech on awarding prizes at the 53rd International Exhibition of the German Agricultural Society in Frankfurt.*  
17.9.1974

### The state and sport

It is the common view that success in competitive sport and a nation's national prestige are directly linked with each other. At a time when international competition in all branches of sport is customary, this is an understandable consequence but one that is not always beneficial to sport. The general view can be reduced to the formula: a nation which thinks anything of itself and wants to have an international reputation must also be successful at sport. As we can witness in the sports stadia and on television, this attitude can lead to blind nationalism. I therefore feel it is necessary to recall that sport in a democratic society is part of the individual's political freedom. To put it in footballjargon: there are no SPD through-balls, no CDU defensive walls, and no F.D.P. loosening up exercises. As obvious as this may be, a

nation's qualities, the measure of freedom, welfare and security of its citizens, should not be judged by its success in international sport. The will to win on the field has nothing to do with political prestige.

*From a speech on receiving the German Football Team in Bonn.*  
23.9.1974

### Trade unions

I do not see the role of the Trade Unions limited to that of simply negotiating wages. Just as man does not live from bread alone, the worker does not live from his wage packet alone. Together with other social groups, it is the natural task of the trade unions to help establish more humane working conditions in the wider sense. Like every other member of society, the worker is entitled to develop his own personality and to have a share in the nation's cultural achievements.

### Foreign workers

As a result of our economic expansion it has been possible to employ millions of foreign workers. They for their part have helped to continue this expansion. We all know what has been done by the trade unions, the Churches and private and state agencies to see to the social needs of these workers. They too are affected by the uncertainty of the future. But speaking perhaps a little like a former Foreign Minister, let me say that the development of friendship between nations is a long-term process which should not be confined to their leaders. The presence of millions of foreign workers in our country affords us a unique opportunity to create friendships with these countries from people to people, and from person to person.

*From a speech on the 25th anniversary of the German Trade Union Federation (DGB).*  
1.10.1974

### Industrial countries and the Third World

Private enterprises needs to show daring. This will be confirmed by anyone who looks away from the domestic scene across the open seas of the world

economy where there has been a change in the weather which affects us all. The old set-up can no longer cope with the drastic changes in the world economic and monetary system. We need new structures in order to meet the vital needs of the industrial countries and the developing countries, whether rich in raw materials or poor. No firm can reliably calculate the effects of this change.

*From a speech before young German industrial managers in Düsseldorf.*  
3.10.1974

### Surmounting national trade barriers

Trade and economic co-operation form links between nations on account of their mutual interests. This applies both to the politician and the businessman. The Federal Republic of Germany has always called for the removal of national trade restrictions. Within the European Community we are thereby pursuing far more than merely economic interests. The present European Economic Community of the nine must one day become a political union.

### Europe and the Third World

The Third World expects us Europeans, especially us Germans, to help resolve their problems. We all know how grave is the economic situation of those developing countries in particular who are not producers of oil as a result of the tremendous rise in the price of that commodity. Millions of people are threatened with starvation. These developing countries cannot help themselves. They are dependent on the assistance of the industrial and the oil-producing countries. The big task facing the industrial nations is not merely to solve their problems but, together with the oil-producing countries, to find a way of restoring balance to the world economic and monetary system and of helping the developing countries.

*Extracts from a speech on the occasion of the 50th anniversary of the Cologne International Fair.*  
4.10.1974

### Alleviating distress

If we consider the spreading starvation in many parts of the world, the natural catastrophes in the Third

World which, on account of the lack of technical means, claim such enormous numbers of victims, or the growing demands of medical research in our country, one could be inclined to think that it would be better to use the money we spend on peace research to alleviate the distress we perceive today. But we must not confuse short-term and long-term objectives.

*Speech on his official visit to Bremen.*  
15.10.1974

### Protection of monuments

A growing appreciation of the culture of the past clashes with the lack of individuality in the industrial age. Consequently, the purpose of programmes for the protection of monuments and historical sites is to make the individual conscious of his environment, which is a part of history, and to arouse in him a desire to preserve it.

*From his speech in Bremen.*  
16.10.1974

### The state and the people

Every individual citizen must be convinced that the institutions of the state do not waste their energy in competition but, though with wordly deficiencies and frictional losses, are interlocked with and complement each other. He must be convinced that their declared objective is to act justly and protect his rights.

*From an address at the opening of the Second Conference of European Constitutional Courts in Baden-Baden.*  
14.10.1974

### The market economy

The market economy system does not guarantee profits. It is a system which calls for permanent foresight and adjustment to new conditions. Of course, not every structural change can be exactly detected and calculated, but this much is certain: timely action can, and must, in most cases prevent critical situations from coming to a head.

### The challenges of the future

I do not think much of radical alternatives such as "pedestrians or mass means of transport" or slogans such as "public property and private wealth". That kind of stereotype formula will not cope with the challenges of the future. The car will still be bought and driven in the future, and people will continue to want to raise their own standards of living. But the question is whether we can afford to tie down labour and capital as much as we have up to now in branches of the economy whose rates of growth will not, judging by all the information available, continue as they have up to now.

### Trade, services and capital transfers

Our economic, social and political existence would be very quickly in jeopardy if the world economy were hit by the kind of crisis experienced in the twenties. Of course, we have in the meantime learnt and we know today what we have to do. We know that there is no alternative to a world economic order based on free trade. Any kind of central planning and any obstacle to the flows of trade results, as experience tells us, in less economic output.

### Viable developing countries

Helping means sacrifice. And in this case the sacrifices we make are, ultimately, in our own interest. Our existence depends, and everyone must be clear about this, on the developing countries becoming viable and the industrial countries remaining viable.

### World-wide redistribution of income

The transfer of prosperity means transfer of economic and therefore also political power. There is no natural law by which economic and political power must always accrue exclusively to the so-called industrial countries. We shall have to get used to this idea. However, we are obliged in our own interest to try and ensure that this process of redistribution is achieved in an orderly fashion. It is above all essential to ensure that the world economic system is not unhinged.

### Preventing unemployment

Private companies are not capitalists whose only concern is making profits. Nor are trade union representatives covert communist dismantlers. Profits are the prerequisite for investment which in turn safeguards jobs. Wages are not merely a cost factor but incomes and demand at the same time.

*Extracts from a speech on the 25th anniversary of the Confederation of German Industry in Cologne.*  
29.10.1974

### The federal principle

I feel there is no point in answering the call for more democracy with centralism. The individual is in any case increasingly influenced by the rules imposed by the state and society. The division of authority within the federal system and the preservation of regional profiles and ways of life is a counter-balance of inestimable value. And not least the federal principle is still an important regulatory factor in countermanding extremist deflections to the left or to the right in the further development of the Federal Republic of Germany as a democratic state based on the rule of law.

*From a speech on the President's official visit to Stuttgart.*  
30.10.1974

### Intellectual struggle

The German writer remains on the battlefield of the intellectual dispute over res publica. And yet the fundamental question as to the limits of intellectual activity in politics is asked time and time again. It is a question whether the politician can only manoeuvre within the framework of fixed natural and historical factors. Or can the intellect and reason alter those factors themselves? Enlightenment and revolution do not provide the answer to this question. The determinist will always be in a position to find fixed reasons for any change in the world.

### Political imagination

The power of the idea is the irreplaceable basis for major decisions and changes. I am not speaking of

the non-committal day-dreaming that has nothing to do with knowledge and experience but of political imagination. That is the vital force in the overstrained state of today.

#### Politicians and writers

It is the joint task of the writer and the politician to represent – a word which is often abused and misunderstood – our country. They influence and depict our way of life and cultural opportunities, in the way the politician must illustrate communal life. Some aspects of politics are like the theatre and literature, some good, some bad.

#### Youth

Only a community that has gained a definite picture of its own nature and aims can be a real home for the emancipated citizen. It must be a community in which the young too feel vital roots. What I have in mind is a community which is not only tolerant towards but is also partly shaped by the younger generation.

#### Freedom and the rule of law

The citizens in general and the writer in particular will only find their way in the "nature and burden" of the rule of law as practised in our country once they have made the basic choice either for or against that fundamental system. Such an option is necessary if we are to overcome the intellectual and political confusion for all times. Those who support that fundamental system cannot tolerate murder and terrorism as a means of achieving political aims. Where human life, whether it is that of another person or one's own, is unscrupulously used for political warfare we shall have to stand up in support of freedom otherwise civilization based on the principal of freedom and democracy will succumb to a new rule of tyranny.

*Extracts from a speech at the Third Congress of the German Writers' Association, Frankfurt.*  
16.11.1974

#### Efficiency

An efficient educational system costs money. Only an efficient economy can earn and provide that money. Thus the people must unequivocally support the principle of efficiency if their legitimate demands for educational improvements are to be met. Such a society based on efficiency also involves company profits, which should therefore not be decried.

#### We all need each other

A society based on the division of labour holds the danger of each individual caring solely for his own interests. Group egoism is often the upshot because the more society branches out into sectional interests, the more they lose sight of the whole. As I said, we want variety, also variety of interest, but no profession or trade is self-sufficient, all need each other and can only develop to the extent that the economy and the community as a whole develop.

#### Advantages of democracy

A society in which there is no longer any room for neighbourly help, where pleasure and suffering are no longer shared, in other words where there is no room for humanity, is undeveloped – even if, according to the statistics, it has every reason to be satisfied with its material status. The great advantage of a democracy is that faulty developments may appear and be called by name. Unrest and criticism prove fruitful if they lead people to appreciate their own faults and the need for adjustments. A society which is constantly correcting itself is the prerequisite for a politically, socially and economically healthy state.

*Extracts from a speech at the closing ceremony following the National Apprentices' Competition in Bonn.*  
4.12.1974

#### Solidarity in Europe

Thomas Mann, a great German writer born in Lübeck, writing in 1926, rejected international nationalism on the ground that its champions refused "to grasp a world situation which demands a new solidarity among the nations of Europe, a solidarity comprehensible to all". In view of the re-awakening

of international nationalism, those words are still highly topical today. This is confirmed by the international situation in 1974. What was recognized in 1926 by one man and a few like-minded people must today be appreciated by all and put into practice.

*From a speech during the President's official visit to Kiel.*  
11.12.1974

#### Safeguarding world peace

The external peace that has prevailed in Europe for the past thirty years has made us forget that we, too, will be under a threat until such time as peace is secured in all parts of the world. Internal peace which has been maintained up to the present has shown the state to be more of a service enterprise than a community. That is why the major political and economic changes around the world take us by surprise and unprepared.

#### Price increases and unemployment

In the economic sphere we have reached the limits. The shortage and higher cost of raw materials are a great burden on us, but they are not the only reasons for increased prices and rising unemployment. We have to bear in mind the fundamental economic truth that we cannot be well off if others are badly off. Solidarity with our trading partners is also in our own interest.

#### Raw material and energy crisis

We are in the midst of a far-reaching structural crisis, and not only in the industrial countries. Owing to their world-wide nature, economic developments have a speedy and direct effect. In the years ahead the main task of all nations will be to harmonize their increasing material demands with the development of industrial production. Consequently and essentially, the major economic and social problems can only be resolved by means of world-wide co-operation devoid of military or ideological complications. The economy must not be lowered to the level of a political weapon, otherwise we will all end up the losers. The commodity and energy crisis concerns us

all, industrial and developing countries alike. There is no defeat on one side and no victory on the other. But we both need to tackle together problems that are the biggest any generation in any part of the world has ever faced.

*Extracts from the President's Christmas Address.*  
24.12.1974

#### Women in society

Our sense of democracy challenges us to create conditions in which the individual's position in the family and in society is no longer a question of gender. His abilities and efficiency should be the sole criteria. Although this should be taken for granted, it must still be our aim today. Though it may sound like a truism, there is no task in society which could not also be done by women, and which indeed has not been performed by women through the ages.

#### Equal rights for men and women

Equal rights must be something we practise. This slogan must be removed from the banners, especially if it is not phrased in such a way as to have wide-ranging effect. Equality must be firmly rooted in our conscience and making people more aware of this is a duty which extends beyond International Women's Year. It is the duty of people in a world that is so proud of its high degree of enlightenment; a duty for society to achieve, in addition to social progress, the equality of men and women as a matter of course.

*Extracts from a speech at the beginning of International Women's Year, Bonn.*  
9.1.1975

#### We must not forget to look back

In coping with present-day problems and in our anxiety about the future we must not forget to look back. Not in order to get carried away with thoughts of our past greatness but to learn from the virtues and faults, the achievements and mistakes, of past generations.

### European Community must not be abandoned

The present situation in Europe requires us urgently to consider what erroneous developments we have tolerated or indeed encouraged by our conduct in the political, economic and social spheres. But anyone who would advocate abandoning the European

Community on account of the present difficulties is like a man recommending suicide as the cure for a cold.

*Extracts from the President's Speech in Mainz.  
21.1.1975*

\* \* \*

### Election of Walter Scheel as Federal President on 15 May 1974

#### 1st Ballot

|               |     |
|---------------|-----|
| Scheel        | 530 |
| v. Weizsäcker | 498 |
| Abstentions   | 5   |

(No. of votes required for election 518)

\* \* \*

### Results of previous Presidential elections

#### Theodor Heuss

##### First elected 12 Sept. 1949

##### 1st ballot

|                         |     |
|-------------------------|-----|
| Heuss                   | 377 |
| Kurt Schumacher         | 311 |
| Dr. Amelunxen           | 28  |
| Dr. Schlange-Schöningen | 6   |
| Karl Arnold             | 1   |
| Dr. Müller (CSU)        | 1   |
| Alfred Loritz           | 1   |
| Abstentions             | 76  |
| Invalid                 | 2   |

##### 2nd ballot

|                         |     |
|-------------------------|-----|
| Heuss                   | 416 |
| Schumacher              | 312 |
| Dr. Amelunxen           | 30  |
| Dr. Schlange-Schöningen | 2   |
| White voting slips      | 37  |
| Invalid                 | 3   |
| Abstentions             | 4   |

(Number of votes needed 403, one deputy missed the first ballot)

##### Re-election on 17 July 1954

##### 1st ballot

|  |     |
|--|-----|
| Heuss                                  | 871 |
| Alfred Weber                           | 12  |
| Adenauer                               | 1   |
| Dönitz                                 | 1   |
| Prinz Louis Ferdinand von Hohenzollern | 1   |
| Lüders                                 | 1   |
| Herzog Ernst August von Braunschweig   | 1   |
| Wuermeling                             | 1   |
| Abstentions                            | 95  |
| Invalid                                | 3   |

## Heinrich Lübke

### First election 1 July 1959

| 1st ballot  |     | 2nd ballot  |     |
|-------------|-----|-------------|-----|
| Lübke       | 517 | Lübke       | 526 |
| Schmid      | 385 | Schmid      | 386 |
| Becker      | 104 | Becker      | 99  |
| Abstentions | 25  | Abstentions | 22  |

(Number of votes needed 520, 2 deputies missed the first ballot and only voted in the second)

### Re-election on 1 July 1964

| 1st ballot  |     |
|-------------|-----|
| Lübke       | 710 |
| Bucher      | 123 |
| Abstentions | 187 |
| Invalid     | 4   |

\* \* \*

## Gustav Heinemann

### On 5 March 1969

| 1st ballot |     | 2nd ballot |     |
|------------|-----|------------|-----|
| Heinemann  | 514 | Heinemann  | 511 |
| Schröder   | 501 | Schröder   | 507 |

| 3rd ballot |     |
|------------|-----|
| Heinemann  | 512 |
| Schröder   | 506 |

(In the first two ballots the absolute majority of 519 votes was necessary, in the third ballot a simple majority sufficed)

Walter Scheel – President of the Federal Republic of Germany  
A documentation issued by the Editorial Section of INTER NATIONES  
Chief Editor: Helmut Göbel  
Assistant Editor: Oguz Akalin  
Design and printing: Rheingold-Druckerei, Mainz  
Printed in the Federal Republic of Germany