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# background NOTES

# Germany, Federal Republic of

department of state \* november 1974

## OFFICIAL NAME: Federal Republic of Germany

### GEOGRAPHY

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

### PROFILE

#### Geography

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

#### People

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

#### Government

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### Economy

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

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

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

NATURAL RESOURCES: Iron, coal, and potash.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### PEOPLE

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

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

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



### HISTORY

Upon the unconditional surrender of Germany to the Allies on May 8, 1945, the United States, the United Kingdom, and the U.S.S.R. occupied the country and assumed responsibility for its government. Under the terms of international agreements the three Commanders in Chief exercised supreme authority in their respective occupation zones and, sitting as the Allied Control Council (ACC), acted jointly by unanimous decision on questions affecting Germany as a whole. At Potsdam in August 1945, the United States, the United Kingdom, and the Soviet Union agreed to a broad program of decentralization which would treat the country as a single economic unit with certain central administrative departments. (Subsequently, France became a member of the ACC and was given a separate zone of occupation.) These plans for a common allied policy and for the treatment of Germany as a single economic unit failed, primarily because of ever-increasing differences with the Soviet Union. In 1948 the Soviets withdrew from the four-power governing bodies of Germany and Berlin and instituted the Berlin blockade.

The year 1948 marked a turning point in the postwar history of Germany. In order to create a nucleus for a future German Government, the United States and the United Kingdom expanded the size and powers of the German Economic Council, established a year earlier in their two zones. This move was an effort to cope with the enormous economic problems which had grown out of the war as well as a response to the Allies' inability to achieve any forward economic movement on a countrywide basis. France then joined its Western Allies in a program for the future development of the three Western zones. The program provided for a constituent assembly in the West German territory, an occupation statute governing relations between the Allies and the German authorities, and the economic merger of the French with the British and U.S. zones.

On September 21, 1949, the occupation statute came into force, grant-

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

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

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

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

### GOVERNMENT

The F.R.G. government is parliamentary in form and is based on a democratic constitution (Basic Law) emphasizing the protection of individual liberty and divided power in a Federal structure. The Republic consists of 10 states, or *Lander*. (Provisions of the Basic Law of the F.R.G. and the Berlin Constitution to the effect that Berlin is a *Land* of the F.R.G. were suspended by the Allied authorities at the time these documents were submitted to those authorities for approval.)

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

### READING LIST

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## TRAVEL NOTES

**Climate and Clothing**—Germany is located in the temperate zone and is subject to frequent changes in weather. The same type of clothing may be worn as in the northeastern United States. 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 *Lander* and the Federation. As another step toward coordinating its economic policies, the Government has initiated a medium-term fiscal plan which attempts to project public revenues and expenditures over a longer period.

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

The United States, France, and the Netherlands are the F.R.G.'s major trading partners. The United States had sales of about \$4.6 billion in 1973. In that year the F.R.G. exported goods valued at about \$5.7 billion to the United States. Main exports to the United States include motor vehicles, machinery, rolling mill products, chemicals, and electrical equipment. U.S. sales to the F.R.G. are concentrated in chemicals, machinery, soybeans, defense items, electrical equipment, edible fats and oils, aircraft, tobacco, and grains.

## FOREIGN RELATIONS

The F.R.G.'s foreign policy has placed particular emphasis on West European integration, Franco-German reconciliation, maintaining good relations with the United States, and improving relations with Eastern Europe.

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

The F.R.G. became a member of NATO in 1955. In 1957 it signed the treaties of Rome, thereby becoming a member of the European Economic Community (Common Market) and the European Atomic Energy Community (EURATOM), both of which were established in 1958. In January 1963 the F.R.G. signed a treaty with France for political, military, and cultural cooperation. The F.R.G. became a member of the United Nations in 1973.

### Relations With Soviet Bloc

Since World War II Germany's Eastern problems have been particularly complex. In 1955 it established diplomatic relations with the U.S.S.R. By 1958 the U.S.S.R. had repatriated thousands of prisoners of war and German civilians, and the F.R.G. and the Soviet Union had reached limited trade and consular agreements. A series of Soviet-engineered Berlin crises and a steady campaign of vilification from the Soviet side to discredit the F.R.G. Government and divide it from its Western Allies kept relations strained.

Soviet pressure on Berlin took a new form in November 1958 with a Russian threat to sign a separate peace treaty with East Germany and end the basis for the Allied occupation of Berlin. At the foreign ministers' conference at Geneva in 1959, the British, French, and U.S. proposed solving the Berlin problem by establishing a unified German state on the basis of free elections within a framework of measures guaranteeing European security. This proposal was rejected by the U.S.S.R. which insisted on the conclusion of peace treaties with "both German states." The Soviets also advocated, as the only acceptable method of achieving reunification, direct negotiations between West and East Germany under conditions which could lead to the merging of the two. These conditions included the dissolution of German ties to the West and the extension of Communist influence throughout Germany. Western efforts to induce the Soviet Union to modify these unacceptable proposals were unsuccessful at Geneva and later during Premier Khrushchev's visit to the United States. Preparations to discuss German reunification and Berlin at a summit in May 1960 were likewise unavailing because the conference failed to materialize.

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

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

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

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

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

The F.R.G. also negotiated treaties with the Soviet Union and Poland in 1970, accepting the present European borders as inviolable and undertaking to settle disputes by peaceful means. During these negotiations the F.R.G. consulted its Western allies. Four Power rights and responsibilities for Berlin and Germany as a whole were not affected by these bilateral agreements. The two treaties were submitted to the German Parliament in December 1971 and ratified in May 1972; they were signed into law by President Gustav Heinemann on May 23, 1972.

Concurrently, the Ambassadors of the United Kingdom, France, the U.S.S.R., and the United States began negotiations in Berlin in March 1970 with the goal of reaching a new agreement on Berlin. In September 1971, they signed the first phase of a quadripartite agreement which empowered

German authorities in East and West to negotiate further agreements and arrangements on civilian travel in and around Berlin. These intra-German agreements and arrangements were signed in December 1971. The Final Quadripartite Protocol, encompassing and putting into effect the quadripartite and the intra-German sections, was signed by the four Foreign Ministers on June 3, 1972, in Berlin.

## BERLIN

Berlin is located 110 miles inside the G.D.R. and is entirely surrounded by its territory. Although the city is not a part of the F.R.G. and is not governed by it, the strong ties which have developed between the city and the F.R.G. over the years have been maintained.

Many people in Germany, West and East, look upon Berlin as the German capital and believe that it will ultimately be restored to its former position whenever Germany is reunified. The German Democratic Republic claims Berlin as its capital, and its principal government offices are located in the city's Eastern sector. In spite of the Wall which has physically divided the city since 1961, West Berlin remains a vital urban center and a magnetic attraction and source of hope to the people of East Germany.

### Berlin's Special Status

Following World War II Berlin was not included in any of the other zones of occupation but was made a separate area under quadripartite control. Berlin was the seat of the Allied Control Authority, which was to govern Germany as a whole and which was also to be the seat of the eventual central German Government. In 1948, however, the Soviets repudiated their wartime agreements and refused to participate any longer in the quadripartite administration of Germany. At the same time they refused to continue to cooperate in the joint administration of Berlin, drove the Government elected by the people of Berlin out of its seat in the Soviet sector, and installed a Communist regime in its place.

Berlin today remains a quadripartite responsibility, although the

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

To a degree compatible with the special status of the city, the Western Allies have turned over control and management of city affairs to the Berlin *Senat* (Executive) and House of Representatives, governing bodies established by constitutional process and chosen on the basis of free elections. The Allies and the German authorities in the F.R.G. and West Berlin do not recognize the Communist city regime in East Berlin.

### F.R.G.-West Berlin Ties Fostered

To reduce the psychological and practical effects of Berlin's isolation, a close relationship has been developed between the Government of West Berlin and that of the F.R.G. For example, representatives of the city participate in the F.R.G. Parliament, although as non-voting members; appropriate West German agencies, such as the Supreme Administrative Court, have their permanent seats in West Berlin; and the Governing Mayor of Berlin takes his turn as President of the *Bundesrat*. These ties between the F.R.G. and West Berlin were reaffirmed in the Quadripartite Agreement on Berlin concluded in 1972. In addition, the Allies carefully consult with the F.R.G. and Berlin Governments on foreign policy questions involving reunification and the status of Berlin.

The Quadripartite Agreement on Berlin has contributed to many practical improvements in easing the everyday life of Berliners and offers hope for a brighter future for the city. It provides for unhindered civilian access to Berlin, greater freedom of movement between the Eastern and Western sectors of the city, and it contains a Soviet acknowledgment of the ties

which have grown between West Berlin and the F.R.G., including the latter's right to represent Berlin abroad.

Major events such as fairs and festivals have been sponsored in West Berlin, and investment in commerce and industry have been encouraged by special concessionary tax legislation. The result of such efforts, combined with effective city administration and the Berliners' natural energy and spirit, have been encouraging. Berlin's morale has been sustained, and its industrial production has considerably surpassed the prewar level.

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

#### **German Democratic Republic**

At the December 1972 NATO ministerial meetings in Brussels, it was agreed that individual members of the Alliance would be free to establish relations with the G.D.R. after the signing of the Basic Treaty between the G.D.R. and the F.R.G. That treaty was signed December 21, 1972. The United States established diplomatic relations with the G.D.R. on September 4, 1974.

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

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

Following the signature of an agreement between the Soviet Union and the G.D.R. on June 12, 1964, the

United States, United Kingdom, and France, in consultation with the F.R.G., issued a tripartite declaration on June 26, 1964. This declaration outlined their basic policies toward Germany as a whole and Berlin in particular and emphasized the following points:

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

2. The city of "Greater Berlin" was placed under four-power administration. No unilateral initiatives by the U.S.S.R. to block the quadripartite administration will modify this legal situation. In accordance with an agreement of October 23, 1954, the Allies authorized the establishment of close ties between Berlin and the F.R.G. to insure representation of Berlin and its people outside the city.

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

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

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

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

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

icy report to the Congress of February 9, 1972, President Nixon stated that if a relaxation of tension was to come about in the 1970's it would be tested in new efforts to address the central question of the division of Germany and Berlin. In the foreign policy report of the Secretary of State (March 8, 1972) the Berlin agreement is listed as one of the principal developments involving the concerns of U.S. foreign policy. "The U.S. objective in Germany," the report states, "remains the preservation and consolidation of our vital close relationship with the Federal Republic, as friends and trading partners, but particularly as allies sharing common institutions and having similar outlooks. U.S. policies were shaped by the awareness that the security and prosperity of each depends to a major degree on that of the other. A parallel long-term U.S. objective, one fully shared by the Federal Republic, has been to safeguard the freedom, access, welfare, and security of the Western sectors of Berlin."

#### **Principal U.S. Officials**

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

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

# PRESS DEPARTMENT OF STATE



July 9, 1976

No. 343

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

July 14-17, 1976

Wednesday, July 14

- 4:30 p.m. His Excellency Helmut Schmidt, Chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany, Mrs. Schmidt and their party will arrive at Patrick Henry International Airport, Newport News, Virginia aboard German Air Force Boeing 707.
- 5:00 p.m. Arrival at Lightfoot House, Colonial Williamsburg.
- 5:15 p.m. Chancellor Schmidt, Mrs. Schmidt and their party will take a carriage tour of Colonial Williamsburg Restorations.
- 7:30 p.m. The Honorable Carlisle Humelsine, President of Colonial Williamsburg, Inc. and Mrs. Humelsine will give a dinner in honor of His Excellency Helmut Schmidt, Chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany and Mrs. Schmidt.

Dress: Business suit.

Thursday, July 15

- 9:20 a.m. Chancellor Schmidt, Mrs. Schmidt and their party will depart Colonial Williamsburg via U.S. Presidential Helicopters for Washington, D.C.
- 10:30 a.m. Arrival at the White House where His Excellency Helmut Schmidt, Chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany, and Mrs. Schmidt will be greeted by the President of the United States and Mrs. Ford, the Secretary of State and Mrs. Kissinger, the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff and Mrs. Brown, the Dean of the Diplomatic Corps and Mrs. Sevilla-Sacasa, the Ambassador to the Federal Republic of Germany and Mrs. Hillenbrand and the Mayor of the District of Columbia and Mrs. Washington.

Military honors will be rendered.

**For further information contact:** S/CPR - Mary Masserini 632-0685



Thursday, July 15 (continued)

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

Friday, July 16

- 9:30 a.m. Chancellor Schmidt will lay a wreath at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier, Arlington National Cemetery.
- Private morning.
- 1:00 p.m. The Honorable Henry A. Kissinger, Secretary of State and Mrs. Kissinger will give a luncheon in honor of His Excellency Helmut Schmidt, Chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany, and Mrs. Schmidt at the Department of State, Benjamin Franklin Room.
- 4:30 p.m. Chancellor Schmidt, Mrs. Schmidt and their party will arrive Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Maryland where Chancellor Schmidt will receive an honorary degree.
- ~~9:00~~ 6:00 p.m.-9:00 p.m. His Excellency Helmut Schmidt, Chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany and Mrs. Schmidt will give a reception aboard the training Bark of the German Navy the "Gorch Fock", moored at Inner Harbor, West Shore, Baltimore, Maryland.
- Dress: Business suit.

Saturday, July 17

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

- 3 -

Saturday, July 17 (continued)

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

Dress: Business suit.

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

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

WHITE HOUSE ARRIVAL CEREMONY

One-half hour before ceremony	Members of the Welcoming Committee arrive White House via Southwest Gate and are escorted to their assigned places on the South Lawn.
One-half hour before ceremony	Members of the Official Party not arriving by helicopter arrive White House via Southwest Gate and are escorted to their assigned places on the South Lawn.
Five minutes before ceremony	Members of the Official Party traveling by helicopter arrive White House via Southwest Gate and are escorted to their assigned places on the South Lawn.
Two minutes before ceremony	President and Mrs. Ford arrive Diplomatic Entrance of White House.
	Ruffles and Flourishes Announcement Hail to the Chief
One minute before ceremony	President and Mrs. Ford arrive platform area in front of Diplomatic Entrance and position themselves at the beginning of red carpet.
Time of Ceremony	Motorcade carrying visitor (and Mrs.) arrives Diplomatic Entrance via Southwest Gate.

Trumpet Fanfare

President and Mrs. Ford are introduced to visitor (and Mrs.) by the Chief of Protocol.

(Photo Opportunity)

President Ford then introduces visitor (and Mrs.) to Secretary of State (and Mrs.) and representative of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (and Mrs.).

The President escorts visitor onto the platform.

Mrs. Ford escorts visitor's wife, accompanied by wife of Chief of Protocol, to a position to the right of the platform, in front of the Official Party. Visitor's wife stands to Mrs. Ford's right with wife of Chief of Protocol directly behind.

Present Arms  
Ruffles and Flourishes  
National Anthem of Visitor's Country  
National Anthem of the United States  
(19 or 21-gun salute)  
Order Arms

President Ford escorts visitor toward the Commander of the Troops, who takes his place at visitor's right. The Inspection Party turns in front of the band, and the President takes a position to the right of the visitor.

Inspection begins at the right front of the band and proceeds along front rank of troops. Members of the Inspection Party render salutes when passing in front of the Colors.

At the left flank of troops, the Party turns and proceeds toward the platform.

President Ford escorts visitor onto the platform.

Troops in Review  
Marine Drum and Bugle Corps  
pass in front of the platform  
Present Arms  
Order Arms

President Ford and visitor move to the microphone and face the press area.

Remarks by President Ford.

Remarks by visitor.

President Ford and visitor face the troops and the Commander of Troops indicates that the ceremony has concluded.

President and Mrs. Ford escort visitor (and Mrs.) to the South Portico Balcony.

(Photo Opportunity at  
South Portico Balcony)

The Party enters the Blue Room and a receiving line is formed in the following order:

President Ford  
Visitor  
Mrs. Ford  
Visitor's Wife  
Secretary of State  
Wife of Secretary of State  
Representative of Joint Chiefs of Staff  
Wife of Representative

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

Coffee is served.

One-half hour  
after start of  
Ceremony

President Ford escorts visitor to the President's Office for meeting.

Mrs. Ford and wife of visitor remain in the Blue Room for coffee.

Following coffee, wife of visitor departs from North Portico via motorcade.

\* \* \*

Members of Official Party depart North Portico via motorcade.

Members of Welcoming Committee depart via Southwest Gate (Diplomatic Entrance).

Following meeting with President Ford, visitor departs from South Lawn Driveway via motorcade.

\* \* \* \*

Attached are three diagrams showing:

#A - The President's Park (Ellipse) showing positioning of the two helicopters and motorcade to the White House Arrival Ceremony.

#B - Overall view of the White House South Lawn during White House Arrival Ceremony.

#C - View of the Platform Area during White House Arrival Ceremony.

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**WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)**

FORM OF DOCUMENT	CORRESPONDENTS OR TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
Diagrams	Diagrams #A, #B, and #C 3 pgs  (Part of "White House Arrival Ceremony" Document)		B

FILE LOCATION

Ron Nessen Papers, Box 29, "State Visits - 7/14-21/76 - Schmidt (2)"

RESTRICTION CODES

- (A) Closed by Executive Order 12356 governing access to national security information.
- (B) Closed by statute or by the agency which originated the document.
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CO  
3/4/14

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

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

SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

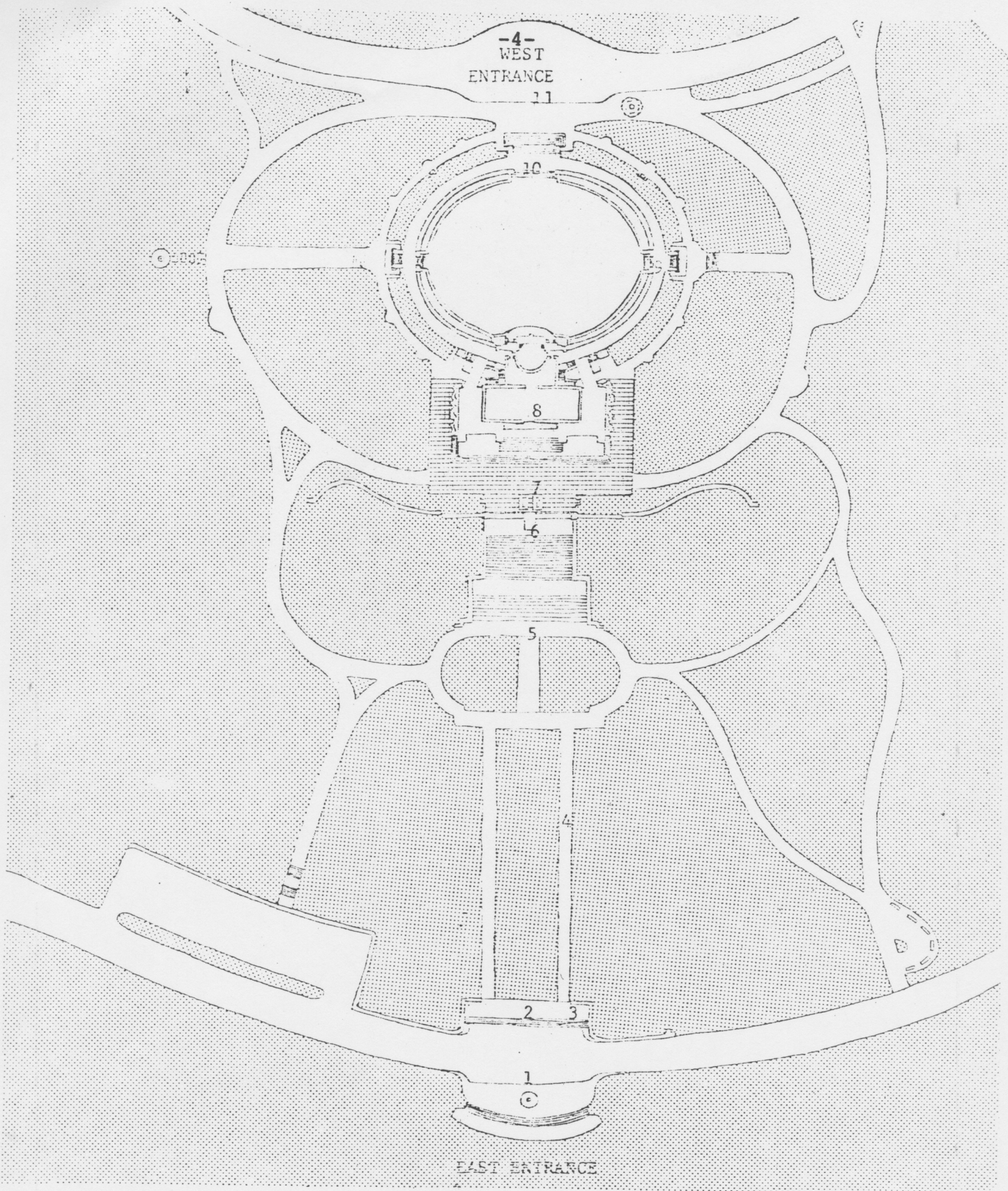
m. After the Dignitary has viewed the inscription, the host will escort him into the Trophy Room (#8) followed by the remainder of the wreath party.

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

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

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

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



- |                               |                                     |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1 - Dismount Point            | 6 - U.S. Anthem, Place Wreath, Taps |
| 2 - Briefing                  | 7 - View Inscription                |
| 3 - Foreign National Flag     | 8 - Trophy Room                     |
| 4 - State & Territorial Flags | 9 - North Colonnade                 |
| 5 - Playing of Foreign Anthem | 10 - Dismiss Foreign Flag           |
|                               | 11 - Farewells                      |

