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Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung

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TELEFAX MESSAGE

This document (including coversheet) comprises

5 pages.

DATE: 24 September 1990

TO: Ms. Peggy Dooley

FROM: Mona Overturf

REMARKS: I am sorry they are all in English. Adenauer takes a while to be translated. . . Hopefully they will help you anyway!

In case of an incomplete message, please call

202/296-9137

John Sammis
647-3463

Helga Leis
Asst. to Dir.

Konrad Adenauer

Äußerungen zur deutschen Einheit

"Wenn ich vom Frieden in der Welt und in Europa spreche, dann ... muß ich auf die Teilung Deutschlands zurückkommen. Die Teilung Deutschlands wird eines Tages - das ist unsere feste Überzeugung - wieder verschwinden ... Diese Teilung Deutschlands ist durch Spannungen herbeigeführt worden, die zwischen den Siegermächten entstanden sind. Auch diese Spannungen werden vorübergehen. Wir hoffen, daß dann der Wiedervereinigung mit unseren Brüdern und Schwestern in der Ostzone und in Berlin nichts mehr im Wege steht."
(Regierungserklärung 20. September 1949)

*****

"Es ist notwendig, daß das deutsche Volk weiß, daß es mit diesem Weltgeschehen noch eine Aufgabe zu erfüllen hat. In unserer Zeit wird es sich entscheiden, ob Freiheit, Menschenwürde, christlich-abendländisches Denken der Menschheit erhalten bleiben oder ob der Geist der Finsternis und der Sklaverei für eine lange Zeit seine Geißel über die hilflos am Boden liegende Menschheit schwingen wird. Deutschlands Aufgabe ist es, einen Frieden in Freiheit zu sichern."
(Rede 20. Oktober 1950)

*****

"Aber worauf es ankommt, und was wir vor dem gesamten Volk und der Nachwelt vertreten können, das ist das, daß wir mit unserer ganzen Arbeit Deutschland die Freiheit und die Sicherheit wiedergeben, daß wir den Frieden sichern und daß wir den einzig möglichen Weg gehen, um zur Wiedervereinigung Deutschlands in Frieden und Freiheit zu kommen".
(Ansprache 14. Juni 1952)

*****

"Wenn der Sowjetunion durch die Erkenntnis, daß sie im Wege des kalten Krieges ... nichts mehr erreicht, dann wird ihr auch die Einsicht dafür kommen, daß diese stärkste Bevorzugung der Kriegswirtschaft in der Produktion vor der Produktion der Konsumgüter nicht mehr lohnend ist. Dann wird sie aus eigenem Interesse zu einer Umstellung ihrer Politik bereit sein. Wir, das

Staaten, mit allen freien Völkern der Welt, gibt uns erst ein Recht, mit Sicherheit zu erwarten, daß eines Tages auch die Wiedervereinigung in Freiheit erfolgen wird."
(Ansprache 15. Oktober 1963)

*****

"Wir dürfen den Mut nicht sinken lassen und müssen das Vertrauen in die Zukunft bewahren. Wir bleiben dabei, daß Deutschland im Frieden wiedervereinigt werden muß. Was in Afrika jedem Volk bewilligt wird - das Recht der freien Selbstbestimmung -, muß auch uns Deutschen gegeben werden. Ich gebe die Hoffnung nicht auf: Eines Tages wird auch Sowjetrußland einsehen, daß diese Trennung Deutschlands und damit die Trennung Europas nicht zu seinem Vorteil ist. Wir müssen aufpassen, ob der Augenblick kommt. Aber wenn ein Augenblick naht oder sich zu nahen scheint, der eine günstige Gelegenheit bringt, dann dürfen wir ihn nicht ungenutzt lassen."
(Rede 21. März 1966)

ist die westliche Welt, einschließlich der Bundesrepublik, müssen unsere Politik darauf richten, dieses Ziel zu erreichen, Sowjetrußland zu dieser Einsicht zu bringen. Nun kommen vernünftige und aussichtsvolle Verhandlungen, und dann wird auch die Wiedervereinigung Deutschlands in Frieden und in Freiheit kommen."
(Rede 18. Oktober 1952)

*****

"Das ganze deutsche Volk hinter dem Eisernen Vorhang ruft uns zu, seiner nicht zu vergessen, und wir schwören ihm in dieser feierlichen Stunde: Wir werden seiner nicht vergessen. Wir werden nicht ruhen und wir werden nicht rasten - diesen Schwur lege ich ab für das gesamte deutsche Volk -, bis auch sie wieder Freiheit haben, bis ganz Deutschland wieder vereint ist in Frieden und Freiheit."
(Ansprache 23. Juni 1953)

*****

"Wir Deutschen in der Bundesrepublik, wir fühlen zutiefst mit den Deutschen in Ost-Berlin und in der Sowjetzone, und wir bitten sie von ganzem Herzen, auszuhalten und die Hoffnung nicht dranzugeben ... Diese Betonpfeiler und dieser Stacheldraht machen schließlich nicht Weltgeschichte. Das Selbstbestimmungsrecht der Völker hat im Laufe von wenigen Jahren einen Siegeszug über die ganze Welt angetreten, und ich bin der festen Überzeugung, daß das, was man jeder Kolonie in Afrika gewährt - das Selbstbestimmungsrecht -, den Deutschen im Herzen Europas nicht auf die Dauer verwehrt werden kann. Und dann ... ist der Tag gekommen, der Tag der Wiedervereinigung in Freiheit, an den ich glaube mit aller Kraft und in vollster Überzeugung. Denn gegen das Recht und gegen die Prinzipien, wie das Prinzip der Freiheit und der Selbstbestimmung der Völker, kann auf die Dauer auch kein kommunistischer Staat an."
(Rede 18. August 1961)

*****

"Eine Lösung der deutschen Frage ist nicht möglich allein zwischen uns und dem Gegner, der uns bedrückt; eine Lösung dieser Frage ist nur möglich mit Hilfe unserer Freunde. Und wir danken Gott, daß wir wieder Freunde in der Welt gefunden haben ... Gerade diese Freundschaft in Europa, außerhalb Europas, mit den Vereinigten

ist, so ist es ein nichtintegriertes Europa. Aber Europa muß gemacht werden, und es wird dann von selber in sich zusammenwachsen.

Ich denke oft an jene Atmosphäre, wie sie kurze Zeit nach dem Kriege war, wie da in den sechs EWG-Mächten, die eigentlich per Zufall in eine nähere Verbindung kamen, alles dafür war, eine europäische politische Union zu schaffen. Denn die EWG allein hilft uns nichts; wir Europäer müssen gemeinsame Außenpolitik machen, nur sie kann uns helfen. (Beifall) Und wenn man dann sieht, wie jetzt durch diese Streitigkeiten und Streitereien um die Pfennige der Geist entschwindet, dann kann man sehr traurig sein.

Daher nochmals, Herr Bundeskanzler, meine sehr herzliche Bitte: Nehmen Sie dieses Problem, das Problem der Schaffung Europas, in die Hand. Wenn wir es fertigbekommen, dieses Problem zu lösen, dann hat unsere Partei etwas geleistet – für Deutschland, für Europa und für die ganze Welt –, was uns die Weltgeschichte einmal sehr hoch anrechnen wird. (Beifall)

Meine Freunde, lassen Sie mich ein Wort zur NATO-Krise sagen. Sie werden es wahrscheinlich von mir erwarten, weil ich unlängst in Paris war; aber versprechen Sie sich nicht zuviel. (Heiterkeit) Ich möchte nur ganz allgemein sagen: Krisen wird man niemals mit Noten lösen, Krisen löst man durch Sprechen. Man muß miteinander sprechen! Herr de Gaulle muß sagen, was er will, (Zustimmung) und die anderen müssen sagen, wenn sie etwas dagegen einzuwenden haben, was sie dagegen einzuwenden haben. Aber, meine verehrten Damen und Herren, so Noten, alle paar Stunden eine Note, (Heiterkeit) das ist nicht gut. Vielmehr muß man sprechen miteinander. – Das möchte ich zur NATO-Krise sagen, und ich hoffe, daß diese Worte auch in Paris und in Washington gehört werden. (Beifall)

Etwas, meine Freunde, ist uns in all den Jahren nicht gelungen, und das ist sehr schmerzlich. Wir haben die Wiedervereinigung mit den von uns getrennten Brüdern nicht weitergebracht. Das ist sehr traurig. Aber wir dürfen den Mut nicht sinken lassen und müssen das Vertrauen in die Zukunft bewahren. Wir bleiben dabei, daß Deutschland im Frieden wiedervereinigt werden muß.

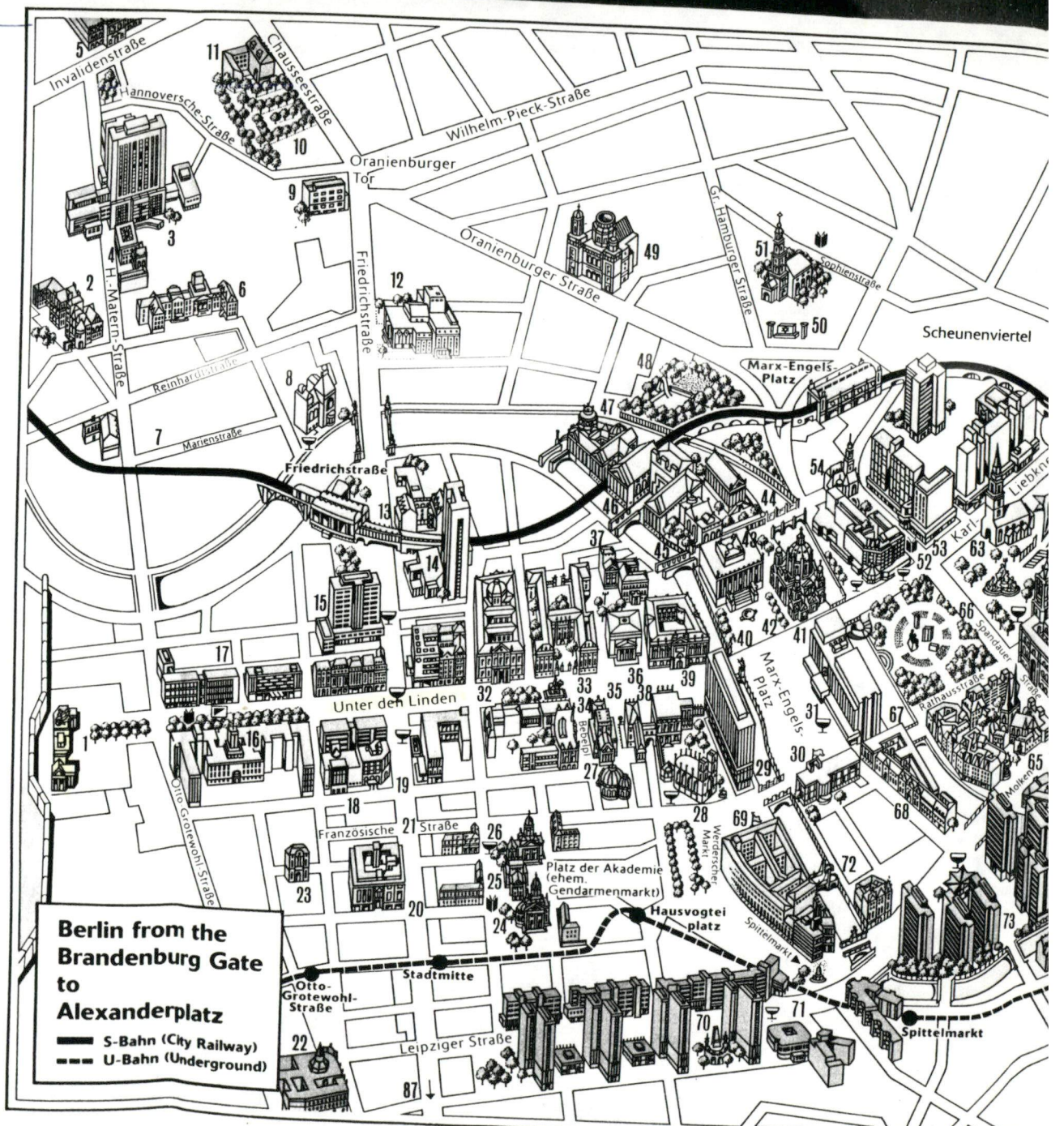
Was in Afrika jedem Volk bewilligt wird – das Recht der freien Selbstbestimmung –, muß auch uns Deutschen gegeben werden. (Lebhafter Beifall) Ich gebe die Hoffnung nicht auf: Eines Tages wird auch Sowjetrußland einsehen, daß diese Trennung Deutschlands und damit die Trennung Europas nicht zu seinem Vorteil ist. Wir müssen aufpassen, ob der Augenblick kommt. Aber wenn ein Augenblick naht oder sich zu nahen scheint, der eine günstige Gelegenheit bringt, dann dürfen wir ihn nicht ungenutzt lassen.

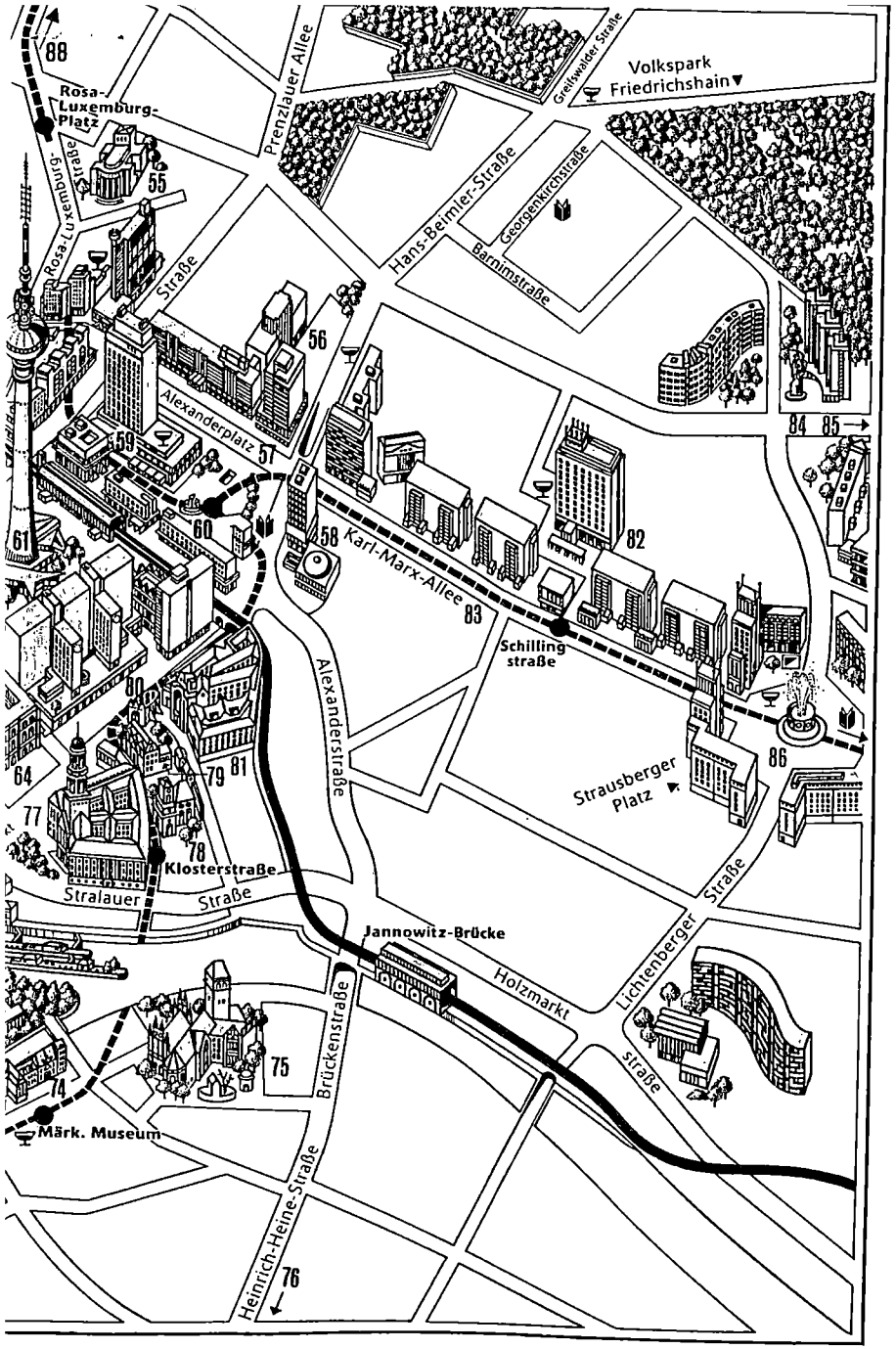
Ich bin auch der Auffassung – vielleicht teilt nicht jeder von Ihnen diese Auffassung –, daß wir uns Sowjetrußland gegenüber wie gegenüber einem Volk verhalten müssen, das uns sehr weh getan hat, dem wir vorher aber auch großes Leid zugefügt haben.

E. Berlin

What's where

1 Brandenburg Gate (1788-1791, C. G. Langhans)
2 Old Charité (from 1727)
3 New Charité Hospital
4 Academy of Arts
5 Museum of Natural Science
6 Deutsches Theater and Kammerspiele (theatres)
7 Marienstrasse (restored suburban street)
8 Theatre am Schiffbauerdamm (Brecht-Bühne)
9 Permanent Representation of the Federal Republic of Germany to the GDR
10 Cemeteries: Dorotheenstadt (1762) and French (1780)
11 Bertolt-Brecht House
12 Friedrichstadtpalast (variety theatre)
13 Admiralspalast with Metropol Theatre
14 International Trade Centre
15 Interhotel Metropol
16 Embassy of the USSR
17 Embassy district
18 Comic Opera
19 Grand Hotel
20 House of Soviet Science and Culture
21 Friedrichstrasse
22 Postal museum
23 "Johannes R. Becher", Club for the culturally creative
24 German (New) Church/ German Cathedral (Dome: 1780-1785, Gontard)
25 Playhouse (1818-1821, Schinkel), now concert-hall; in front, Schiller memorial (1861-1871, Begas), 1952-1986 in the Lietzenseepark in Charlottenburg
26 French Church/French Cathedral (Dome: 1780-1785, Gontard) and Huguenot Museum
27 St Hedwig's Cathedral (1747-1773, Boumann)
28 Church of Friedrichswerder (1824-1830, Schinkel)
29 Foreign Ministry
30 State Council Building
31 Palace of the Republic
32 German (formerly Prussian) State Library (1903-1914, Ihne)
33 Humboldt University (1748-1766, Boumann); in front, equestrian statue of Frederick II
34 Altes Palais (1834-1837, C. F. Langhans) adjoining on Bebelplatz (formerly Opernplatz)
35 the Alte Bibliothek (library, "Commode")
36 German State Opera (1741-1743, Knobelsdorff)
37 Neue Wache (guard-house, 1816-1818, Schinkel), since 1960 memorial for the victims of Fascism and militarism
38 Maxim Gorki Theatre (formerly Zelter Sing Academy)
39 Operncafé (formerly Princess' Palace); adjacent, Palais Unter den Linden (state guest house, formerly Crown Prince's Palace)
40 Museum for German History, formerly Arsenal (1695-1706, Grünberg/Schlüter)





Bridge Marx-Engels-Brücke (formerly Schlossbrücke, 1822-1824, Schinkel) with figures of his school

Berlin Cathedral (1894-1905, Raschdorff)

Lustgarten

Altes Museum (Old Museum, 1823-1829, Schinkel)

National Gallery (1866-1876, Strack)

Neues Museum (New Museum, 1843-1857, Stüler), being rebuilt

Pergamon Museum (1912-1930, Hoffmann), Museum of Anthropology

Bode Museum (1898-1904, Ihne)

Monbijou Park

Synagogue (1859-1866, Knoblauch/Stüler) to be rebuilt

Memorial to the old Jewish cemetery and old people's home, Grosse Hamburger Strasse

Church Sophienkirche (1712; spire 1732-1734, Grael)

Palasthotel

Bookshop Das Internationale Buch

Former Chapel of the Holy Ghost

Theatre Volksbühne (1913-1915, Kaufmann)

Police headquarters

House of travel/GDR Travel Office

House of the teacher/ Congress hall

Interhotel "Stadt Berlin" and Centrum store

World clock

TV tower

Berlin Information and exhibition centre

St Mary's Church (ca. 1270), Neptune fountain (1891, Begas)

Red Town Hall (1861-1869, Waesermann)

Old Town district with St Nicholas' Church (from 1230), handicrafts museum, Knoblauch-Haus with inn "Historische Weinstuben", Lessinghaus, restaurants, court arcade (Gerichtslaube), Ephraim-Palais (1762-1767, Diterichs)

Marx-Engels-Forum with memorials (Engelhardt, Midell, Stötzer)

Neuer Marstall (Royal Stables, 1896-1901, Ihne), exhibition rooms of the Academy of Arts

Ribbeckhaus/Berlin City Library and Archives

Central Committee of the SED

Spittelkolonnaden (1776, Gontard) and milestone on Leipziger Strasse

Spittelmarkt with fountain of Spindler

Canal Friedrichsgracht between bridges Jungfernbrücke and Gertraudenbrücke

Fischerinsel

Märkisches Ufer with Ermeler-Haus and Otto-Nagel-Haus (museum)

Märkisches Museum (Berlin history) with bear-pit and Lapidarium

Crossing-point Prinzenstr./ Heinrich-Heine-Str.

House of the Council of Ministers, formerly New Town House (1902-1911, Hoffmann)

Church Parochialkirche (1695-1703, Grünberg), old city wall and historical restaurant "Zur letzten Instanz"

House of young talents

Ruins of the Franciscan Abbey Church (1250-1265)

Berlin City Court

Hotel "Berolina"/Cinema "International"

Karl-Marx-Allee

Lenin monument

To the sports and recreation centre

Strausberger Platz

Checkpoint Charlie

Husemannstrasse

Bookshops

Galleries

Restaurants


BERLIN-
INNENSTADT
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ZEICHENERKLÄRUNG · LEGEND · LÉGENDE
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Wilmersdorf
Halensee
Westend
Grunewald
Tiergarten
Kaiserin Augusta Allee
Berliner Straße
Technische Universität
Ernst-Reuter-Platz
Kurfürstendamm
Hohenzollerndamm
Spandauer Damm
Heerstraße
Olympiastadion
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Bahnhof Witzleben
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Bahnhof Olympiastadion
Bahnhof Tiergarten
Bahnhof Savigny Platz
Bahnhof Hohenzollernplatz
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Bahnhof Berliner Straße
Bahnhof Wilmersdorf
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Bahnhof Olympiastadion
Bahnhof Tiergarten
Bahnhof Savigny Platz
Bahnhof Hohenzollernplatz
Bahnhof Hohenzollerndamm
Bahnhof Berliner Straße
Bahnhof Wilmersdorf


Tiergarten
Moabit
Hansaviertel
Regierungsviertel
Mitte
Kreuzberg
Schöneberg
Hasenheide
Volkspark
Viktoria-park
Monumenten-
Platz der Luftbrücke
Columbia-
Yorckstr.
Gneisenau-
Mehringdamm
Möckern-
Gleisdreieck
Anhalter Güterbahnhof
Potsdamer Pl.
Leipziger Pl.
Unt. den Linden
Brandenburger Tor
Reichstagsgeb.
Bundestag
Sowj. Ehrenmal
Bellevue
Lehrter
Stadion der Weltjugend
Nordbf.
Nord-Bf.
Stadtmitte
Kochstr.
Checkpoint Charlie
Hallesches
Gitschiner
Prinzen-
Urban-Hafen
Kottbusser Damm
Südstern
Columbia-Damm
Paradestr.
Straße des 17. Juni
Otto-Grotewohl-Str.
Wilhelm-Pieck-Str.
Dimitroffstr.
Ernst-Thälmann-Park
Invalidenstr.
Seestr.
Bernauer Str.
Prenzlauer Allee
Schönhauser Allee
Torstr.
Alexanderplatz
Karl-Marx-Allee
Frankfurter Allee
Warschauer Str.
Oberbaumbrücke
Jannowitzbrücke
Moltkebrücke
Lessingbrücke
Kronprinzenbrücke
Schloßbrücke
Weidendammbrücke
Gotzkowskybrücke
Charlottenbrücke
Humboldthafen
Nordhafen
Plötzensee
Tegeler Hafen
Westhafen
Landwehrkanal
Spree
Reichstag
Bundeskanzleramt
Bundespräsidialamt
Bundesrat
Bundesministerium der Finanzen
Bundesministerium für Wirtschaft
Bundesministerium für Verkehr
Bundesministerium für Arbeit und Sozialordnung
Bundesministerium für Gesundheitswesen
Bundesministerium für Jugend, Familie und Gesundheit
Bundesministerium für Bildung und Wissenschaft
Bundesministerium für Forschung und Technologie
Bundesministerium für Wohnungswesen, Städtebau und Raumordnung
Bundesministerium für Umweltschutz, Naturschutz und Reaktorsicherheit
Bundesministerium für Innerdeutsche Beziehungen
Bundesministerium für Verteidigung
Bundesministerium für Wirtschaftliche Zusammenarbeit
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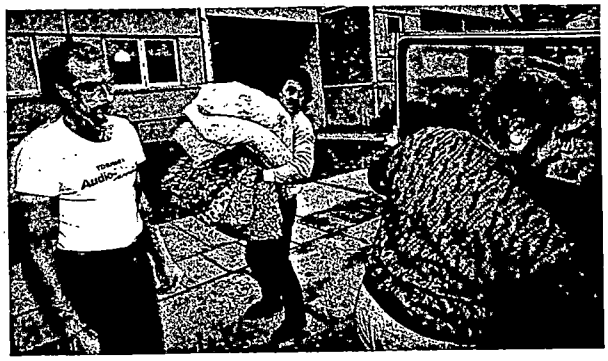
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Gone for good

It tears the heart to leave home, as East Berliners Hans and Andrea Zacher and their four children discover, even if home has been dispiriting and drab. Hans (left, at right) says good-bye to his best friend and packs the car for the journey, joining an emigration of nearly 350,000 East Germans in 1989. At their new home near Bremen, West Germany, Andrea strolls with baby Paula and their sponsor, Claudia Möllenkamp. Immigrants from the GDR receive automatic citizenship. From overloaded Berlin, arrivals are now sent to other parts of West Germany, where they will challenge the nation's economy and test the resilience of its people.



ALL BY DAVID ALAN HARVEY

Rail workers in the GDR, they have applied to work for the West German railroad, which has offered them a flat if hired. Prospects are good, and their two weeks in the West have been a revelation. "For most of our lives," said Steffan, "we've been more workers than human beings. Now we have to learn to be human beings again. I ate my way through Hamburg in three days. I was fascinated by all this food. I couldn't help myself. The first snack bar . . . the second."

Inspired, we left the trailer for a steak dinner at a restaurant. But even as the conversation warmed, they would not tell me their last names. Old fears haunted them. "I don't want any more black points," said Steffan by reflex. "Whenever things are published, as soon as people have names, our families . . . perhaps they can't travel. I'm the class enemy now; I'm the capitalist, and my parents are 'the society.' I don't think the state will give up this distinction so easily."

We ate dessert. "I wonder," said Steffan, "what the waitress would say if I told her I was eating chocolate ice cream for the first time? In the GDR we have brown ice cream, but there is no chocolate in it."

"I had a dream when I was a child," mused Christian, "to see the most important streets in the world—the Kurfürstendamm, the Champs-Élysées, the Reeperbahn, Broadway—even if I had to go by foot." A fire burned in his eyes, at comic odds with his thin leather tie and droopy blond mustache.

"I will live to be 101!" he blurted suddenly. "The hope is so strong right now. Every day is wonderful! I'm not a *kaputnik!*"

"A kaputnik?"

"Oh, that's from the Russian—someone who's a pessimist, who shoots himself in the head and his legs fall off."

ON THE PLAINS of northern Germany, where the ranks of trees slant like sailors in the headwind off the Baltic, the border slices south from Lübeck through a chain of lakes where middle-class Hamburgers holiday.

On November 12 an entrepreneur named Michael Kühn set up a stand in an empty field outside the town of Ratzeburg and sold one ton of bananas in two hours to the lines of East Germans spewing from the recently opened gate near the village of Mustin.

"More than 3,000 Trabis were in this field last Saturday," he told me. "They had bus service into Ratzeburg. The banana is the most important fruit they cannot get. And the Sony Walkman? They are sold out, all over Germany. All the stereo/electronic things under a hundred marks—completely gone! I faxed to Hong Kong asking for more."

At Boizenburg the German-German border turns southeast along the Elbe River, where Allied Commander Dwight D. Eisenhower stopped the advance of the U. S. Ninth Army, allowing the U.S.S.R. to liberate Berlin from the East, and thus to stake Prussia as its own.

Near here the border splits a tiny village—called Zicherie in the West and Böckwitz in the East. But a boulder had been placed into the soil by the wall that separates them, with the inscription: "Germany Is Inseparable."

Fifty-seven-year-old Heinz Ritzmann of Zicherie had come to stand by the newly opened gate to watch history pass. "We were not even allowed to wave to our neighbors. There were harsh penalties for them."

In border areas of the GDR, movement was severely restricted; even close relatives from neighboring villages needed written permission from the police just to come for tea. Family from the West could come only for funerals.

For the residents of this frontier zone, change came like a thunderbolt. When photographer Dave Harvey and I walked across the border from Zicherie, we became the first Americans in Böckwitz since World War II.

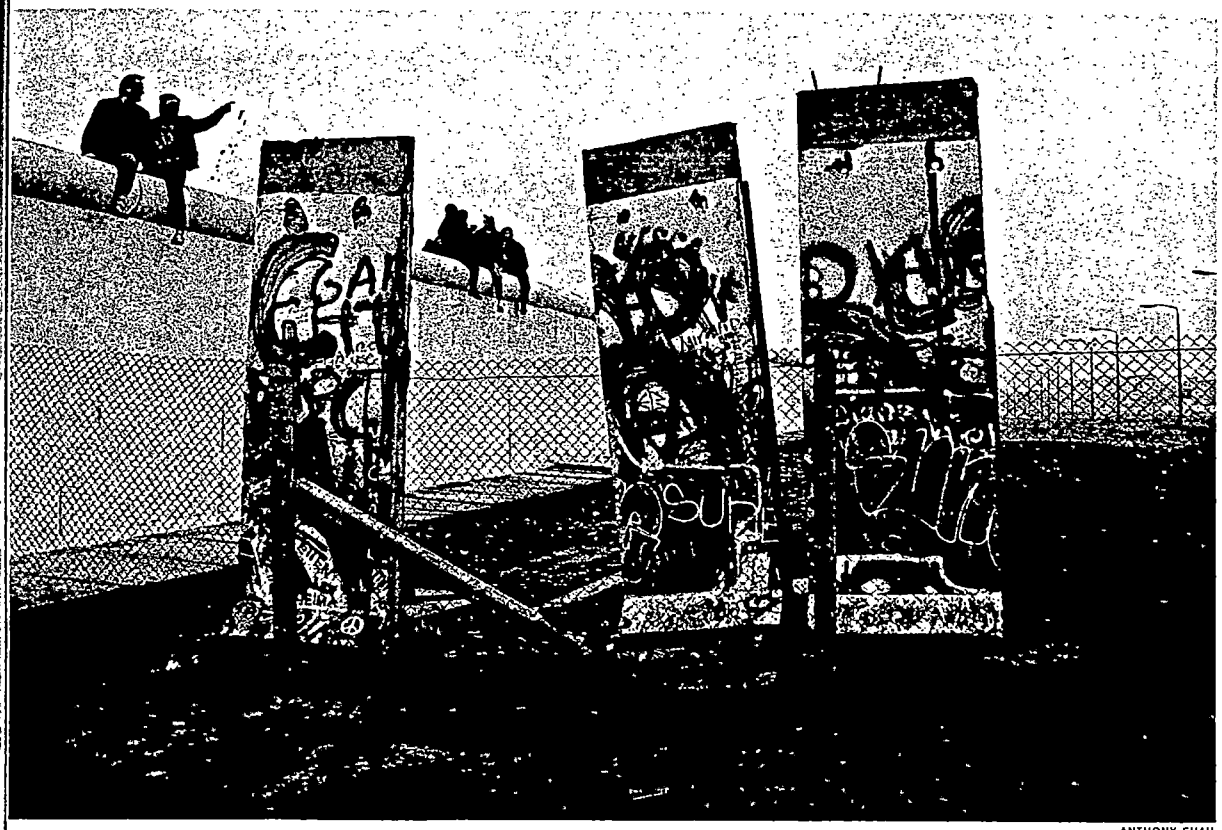
That afternoon, in a dimly lit community center, Elfriede Guhl was celebrating her 60th birthday with cake, coffee, and schnapps with her colleagues in the farm cooperative. Around a long table sat 40 milkmaids, swine tenders, and beet pickers.

"You are welcome," said a flushed and beaming Frau Guhl, as years of apprehension melted in her eyes. "We can have guests again." And they folded us into their warmth.

"Within 15 minutes of the news," said a woman across the table, "we were on the other side. Our friends were there. But we were all children when the separation happened—so we hardly recognized each other."

"One day last week," burst in another, "I took my bike and . . . just went over. I had to stop and laugh! I felt so strange. For 40 years we couldn't do something so simple. I just had to stop and laugh."

"Enough of that," said Frau Guhl. The toasts were starting, and there were songs to



ANTHONY SUAU

A modern Stonehenge forms near Potsdamer Platz as slabs of the Wall are carted away. But these monuments will not be timeless: East Berlin, newly attuned to the marketplace, has sold such slabs to Western merchants to be broken into Cold War mementos. So be it. Free enterprise may heal more wounds than politics as Germany celebrates its hard-won family reunion.

sing. So we linked arms around the table and sang, Dave and I and 40 East German farm women on parole, swaying back and forth to the tune *"Es gibt kein Bier auf Hawaii*—There is no beer in Hawaii, there's no beer. There is no beer in Hawaii, so we'll stay here!"

A few of them even walked us back to the once dreaded border down the street. They joked with the guards and hugged two Americans good-night—scenes from a dream for them, so astonishing and giddy that surely morning would come to spoil it all.

BY THE TIME I got back to East Berlin, representatives of Volkswagen were already in the GDR cutting a deal to make cars with Trabant, idle West German physicians were considering East German posts, and three street urchins in the district of Pankow had painted the first graffiti on the eastern side of the Wall. One was in English: "Gorbi we like you."

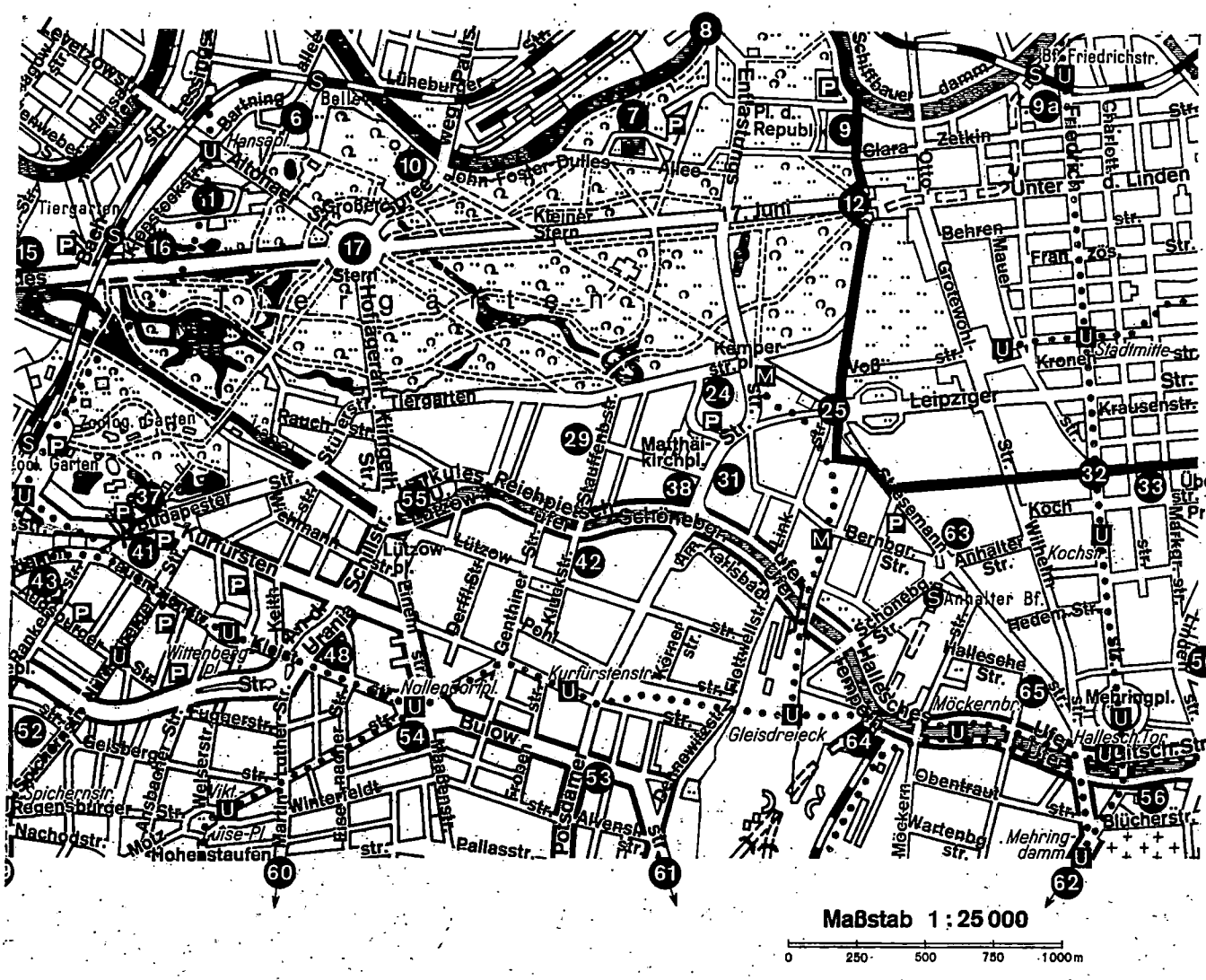
"Our youth newspaper, *Junge Welt,* said that it was all right now," explained 12-year-old Kai Sieber.

The wounds have begun to heal. But I can't forget Gertrud Scholze, a grandmother who came with her husband, Johannes, through the gap at Potsdamer Platz on November 11. As retired people they could visit West Berlin often, but they savored this symbolic moment. Frau Scholze gave a rose to my interpreter, Uli, and told us this story:

"A few weeks ago our guards arrested me because I had 30 West German marks in my purse when I tried to cross the border. They put me into a room and questioned me. I was crying. I only wanted to get some fresh fruit, because my husband was in the hospital. After an hour I fainted, and they let me out. But .... other people have had bigger problems."

She pulled herself erect, eyes shining, and said, "Remember, a heart that has never suffered is a heart that will never sing."

All over Eastern Europe there are more songs to come and verses to be written. □



u. Nacht geöffnet)/
nftstelle u. Hotelnachweis
e Galerie
enkstätte

nen Bundesbahn/
er/Informationszentrum

inrich-Heine-Str.
n) Funkturm u. Deutsches

arium/Staatl. Kunsthalle,
, Filmmessezentrum

lin)
zu Berlin

41 Kaiser-Wilhelm-Gedächtniskirche/Europa-Center/ Spielbank/Verkehrsamt Berlin mit Auskunftsstelle u. Hotelnachweis, Budapester Straße
42 Jugendgästehaus, Kluckstraße 3
43 Ku'damm-Eck, Panoptikum
44 Ku'dorf, Vergnügungszentrum, Joachimstaler Straße 15
45 Deutschlandhalle, Eissporthalle
46 Ku'damm-Karree/Komödie/Theater am Kurfürstendamm
47 Sperlingsgasse
48 Urania-haus, Post- u. Fernmeldemuseum, Landesarchiv
49 Schaubühne am Lehniner Platz
50 Berlin-Museum
51 Freie Volksbühne/Städt. Konservatorium f. Musik
52 Bundeshaus-Bevollmächtigter der Bundesregierung in Berlin
53 Türkischer Basar
54 Berliner Flohmarkt, U-Bf. Nollendorfplatz
55 Bauhaus-Archiv (Museum f. Gestaltung)
56 Amerika-Gedenkbibliothek-Berliner Zentralbibliothek
57 Avus-Wannsee/Schloß Klein-Glienicke, Pfaueninsel, Campingplatz, Jugendgästehaus
Übergänge: Glienicker Brücke/Drei Linden
58 Jagdschloß Grunewald/Brücke-Museum/Freie Universität (FU), Museen Dahlem
59 ADAC-Haus/Insulaner u. Wilhelm-Foerster-Sternwarte, Planetarium/Forum Steglitz/Botanischer Garten u. Botanisches Museum/Schloßpark-Theater
60 Rathaus Schöneberg-Sitz d. Abgeordnetenhauses u. d. Senats v. Berlin-/Studentenhotel, Meininger Straße 10
61 Flughafen Tempelhof/Luftbrückendenkmal
62 Trabrennbahn Mariendorf
63 Deutschlandhaus, Martin-Gropius-Bau
64 Museum f. Verkehr u. Technik, Bibliothek, Sonderausstellungen
65 Hebbeltheater

Stamford, CT

WHEN: October 4th, reception and dinner. POTUS arrives at 6:00 p.m. for reception, remarks at approximately 6:30.

WHERE: The Stamford Marriott in (you guessed it) Stamford. The room in which remarks are to be delivered is nothing remarkable. The hotel is near Long Island Sound (sailing, etc.) and Jai Alai.

WHAT: This will be a two-tiered event: first a closed press reception with photos for big donors, then an open press dinner. The gubenatorial candidate, John Rowland, will intro POTUS. The modest estimate of atendees: 600. A Rowland campaign video, which has proved successful in the past, will possibly be adapted for use prior to the President's remarks to generate excitement.

OTHER:

1) Teleprompter: YES
2) Political Affairs contact: Bruce Stebbins x6510
3)*** POTUS will be operating out of Kennebunkport for entire series of New England speechs. This circumstance can be used to stress his ties to the region and perhaps provide "I was just in Kennebunkport" anecdotes.
4) Connecticut is famous for nutmegs--bet you can get a lot of mileage out of that one.
5) Business attire
6) Jack Goldberg handles press for Rowland, Mark Brennan is Deputy Campaign Mgr., and John Mastropietro is Campaign Mgr. Their phone number: (203) 753-1990.
7) Rowland has been a congressman since '84, represented on the House Armed Services Committee, the Veteran's Affairs Committee, the Select Committee on Intelligence, and the House Republican Task Force. Was awarded the Distinguished Service Award from the VFW, the Taxpayer Protection Award from the Watchdogs of the Treasury, Inc., and the "Clean Air Champion" from the National Sierra Club. Rowland is a lifelong resident of Connecticut, and is married to to Deborah Nabhan. Has three children: Kirsten, Robert John, and Julianne.
8) Rowland's big issues: Will veto a state income tax (the only candidate to pledge this); will wage a real war on drugs by enacting the death penalty for drug kingpins; will introduce a comprehensive plan to reduce state spending; will fight to return traditional family values to Connecticut.

PD- let's get info on H/S defense bill now in conference

TALKING POINTS:

1) Campaign slogan: "Leading the Connecticut Comeback"
2) CT has no state income tax. Rowland is only candidate to pledge to veto any attempt to impose one.
3) Rowland is the only conservative in the race. Lowell Weicker and Bruce Morrison are liberals.
4) Rowland is tough on crime, advocating the death penalty for drug kingpins. (see campaign material).

5) Rowland has been the most specific on issues, beginning on Jan. 4 and releasing issues positions periodically: WE KNOW WHERE HE STANDS

6) Rowland is the only native of CT and is a 5th generation state resident. His grandfather rooted out corruption in Waterbury in the 1930's and sent the mayor and other city officials to jail.

7) Rowland has NEVER voted for a tax increase.

more background.

Also there will be:

Brian Gaffney - Rowland campaign chair + was ~~one of~~ CT's Bush chairmen

Betsy Heminway - good Bush buddy + one of CT's GOP chairs

Garry Franks - Congressional candidate for Rowland's old seat — top RNC target
He's currently a Waterbury, CT city councilman.

Bush's first trip to CT?

TELEFAX

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Washington, D.C. 20007-1998
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FAX (202) 298-4249
(202) 333-8506

No. 5636

Date: 9/24/90

To: White House
Speech Writing Dept.
att. Ms. Peggy Dooly

FAX: 456 6218

pages: 3
(without cover)

Signature: Gisela Kessler

Ref: I hope that will help you.

FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

NATIONAL ANTHEM

The text of the song was written in 1841 by the German poet August Heinrich Hoffmann von Fallersleben (1798-1874). At that time Germany was still split up in more than 30 small states which were loosely united since 1815 in the *Deutscher Bund* (German Federation). Hoffmann von Fallersleben who was a poet, linguist and historian of literature wrote also a number of other well-known songs.

In 1922 the first President of the German Republic, the Social Democrat Friedrich Ebert, officially introduced the *Deutschland-Lied* as the National Anthem.

In May 1952 the third stanza of the *Deutschland-Lied* was proclaimed the official anthem of the Federal Republic of Germany by President Theodor Heuss.

The melody of the *Deutschland-Lied* was composed by Joseph Haydn (1732-1809), the famous composer of many symphonies, operas and oratories. The melody is that of the old Austrian Kaiserhymn (Imperial Anthem) which was played for the first time on February 12, 1797.

The German text and the English translation follow below:

Einigkeit und Recht und Freiheit
Fuer das deutsche Vaterland—
Danach lasst uns alle streben,
Bruederlich mit Herz und Hand.
Einigkeit und Recht und Freiheit
Sind des Glueckes Unterpfand—
Blueh' im Glanze dieses Glueckes,
Bluehe, deutsches Vaterland.

Unity and right and freedom
For the German Fatherland,
For this let us all fraternally
Strive each with heart and hand.
Unity and right and freedom
Are the pledge of happiness.
Bloom in the splendor of this happiness,
Germany, our Fatherland.

Heinrich Hoffmann von Fallersleben
1841

Joseph Haydn
1797

Maestoso

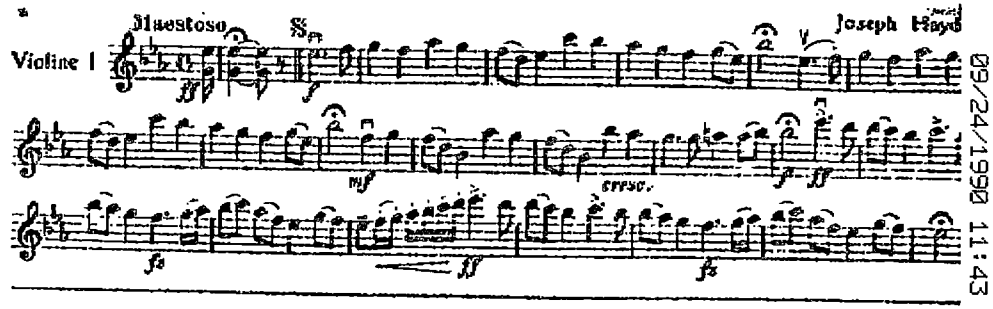
Klavier



Maestoso

Joseph Haydn

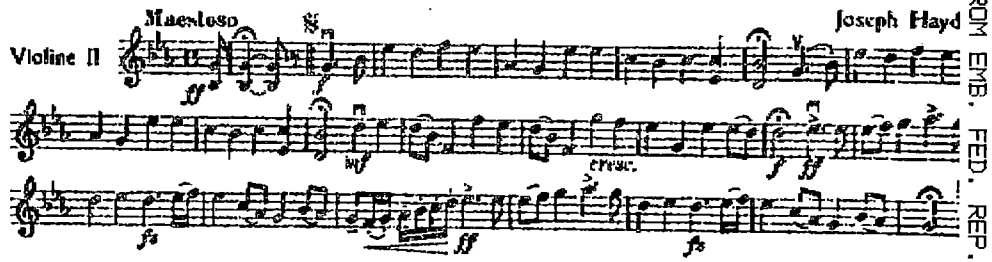
Violine I



Maestoso

Joseph Haydn

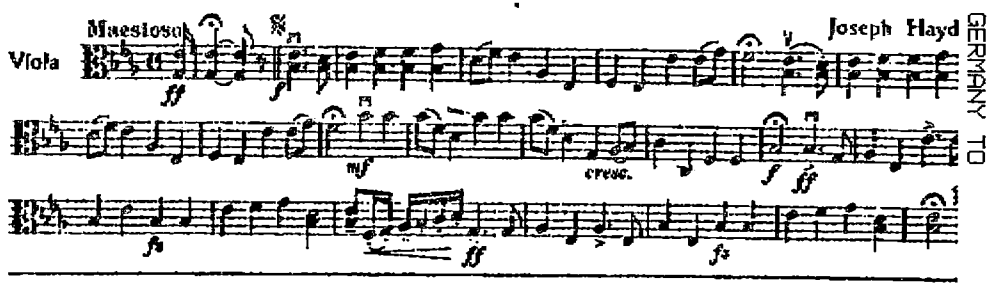
Violine II



Maestoso

Joseph Haydn

Viola



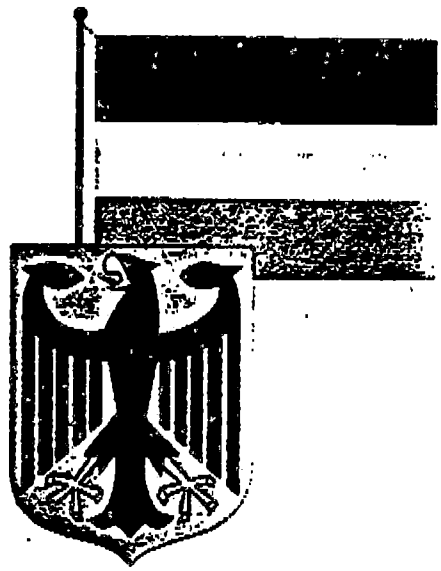
Joseph Haydn

Maestoso

Violoncello



09/24/1998 11:43 FROM EMB. FED. REP. OF GERMANY TO 4566218 P.03



THE FLAG

Black, red, and gold in three equal horizontal stripes are the colors of the flag of the Federal Republic of Germany. The colors date to the emperors of the Middle Ages. They reappeared in the war against Napoleon when a corps of army volunteers drawn from all the German principalities, adopted black uniforms with red braid and gold buttons.

Subsequently student organizations, dedicated to the unification of Germany, used the colors on their banners. In the first attempt to create a democratic and unified Germany, leaders of the 1848 Revolution adopted the tricolor flag in the National Assembly or Frankfurt Parliament.

The flag was not actually used until 1918 when the German National Assembly of the democratic Weimar Republic adopted it officially. When Hitler came to power in 1933 he abolished the tricolor flag.

In 1950, the flag was reintroduced by the German Parliament as the official symbol for the Federal Republic of Germany.

THE COAT OF ARMS

A black eagle with red beak and talons on a gold field is the coat of arms of the Federal Republic of Germany.

The eagle appeared in antiquity adorning the staff of the first Roman Emperor, Augustus. Thereafter, it became the symbol of dominion of all Roman Emperors.

After the decline of Rome, the eagle reappeared on shields of the kings who dominated Europe in the Middle Ages. Charlemagne, the first Frankish king to gather the German peoples along with other Europeans into his vast empire, had the statue of an eagle placed on top of his palace in Aachen. Subsequently, after the empire was divided into France and the Holy Roman Empire—which included all the German peoples—a black, double-headed eagle on a gold escutcheon remained the seal of the German or Holy Roman Emperors.

In 1848, this double-headed eagle was revived as the symbol of German unity. When Germany was finally unified in 1871, the eagle reappeared on the coat of arms, but this time with a single head.

In 1919, the eagle became the seal of the Weimar Republic and in 1950, it was restored by the Federal Republic of Germany as a symbol of German history and tradition.

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17TH STORY of Level 2 printed in FULL format.

The Associated Press

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July 19, 1985, Friday, PM cycle

SECTION: International News

LENGTH: 726 words

HEADLINE: President Urges Germans to Face Nazi Past

BYLINE: An AP Extra, By SUSAN J. SMITH, Associated Press Writer

DATELINE: BONN, West Germany

KEYWORD:
Weizsaecker-Nazis

BODY:

Although he holds a largely ceremonial post, West Germany's president has gained international attention by calling on his countrymen to face up to the Nazi past.

President Richard von Weizsaecker, who was the son of a leading Nazi diplomat and fought in Adolf Hitler's army, is gaining world praise for urging Germans to face their past and keep its memory alive.

"When the unspeakable truth of the Holocaust became known at the end of the war, all too many of us claimed that they had not known anything about it or even suspected anything," he said in a speech May 8 that marked the 40th anniversary of the German surrender.

"All of us, whether guilty or not, whether old or young, must accept the past. Anyone who closes his eyes to the past is blind to the present."

Weizsaecker's brother was killed on the Polish front on the second day of the war. His father was convicted of war crimes at Nuremberg and Weizsaecker, who had been an adjutant in the 9th Potsdam Regiment, helped defend him.

Israeli Ambassador Yitzhak Ben-Ari, said his remarks about the past were a "moment of glory" for West Germany.

The president's words have particular importance at a time when some West Germans feel that 40 years is long enough to remember, and it is time to leave the Nazi nightmare behind.

His office said the response has been overwhelming. A spokeswoman said Wednesday that 40,000 letters have come from all over the world, 98 percent of them in praise of the president.

Jews wrote from the United States and the Netherlands that they were impressed, she said, and a German who now lives in the United States sent 40

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white roses.

The government has distributed 900,000 copies of the anniversary speech. Two companies plan to release recordings of it and one of West Germany's best-selling writers, Johannes Mario Simmel, says he will weave passages from it into a play.

Large crowds cheered Weizsaecker last month in the Netherlands, where memories of the harsh Nazi occupation remain vivid.

Weizsaecker, a Christian Democrat, served as mayor of West Berlin and began a five-year term in the largely ceremonial presidency on July 1, 1984. He kept a relatively low profile until the May 8 address to Parliament.

As the lawmakers listened quietly, he went through the long list of Nazi victims _ Jews, Communists, Christians, trade unionists, gypsies, homosexuals, resistance fighters, the mentally ill.

"There was the attempt by too many people ... not to take note of what was happening," he said. "Whoever opened his eyes and ears and sought information could not fail to notice that Jews were being deported.

"There is no such thing as the guilt or innocence of an entire nation. Guilt is ... personal. Everyone who directly experienced that era should today quietly ask himself about his involvement then."

Weizsaecker, 65, said most of today's West Germans are too young to have been involved in Nazi crimes and cannot be expected to wear a "penitential robe" just because of their nationality.

He added, however, that "the young and old generations must and can help each other to understand why it is vital to keep alive the memories."

Germans themselves were to blame for the misery and division they faced at the end of World War II because they started it, the president told Parliament.

Weizsaecker is a baron, born in Stuttgart. His father, Ernst von Weizsaecker, was one of Hitler's top diplomats and spent 18 months in prison after his conviction at Nuremberg.

Nearly 40 years after helping defend his father, Richard von Weizsaecker appears to have become West Germany's most-liked politician. On July 7, the Emnid Polling Institute said he was the choice of 40 percent of 1,000 people surveyed at random.

His Parliament speech earned compliments even among the opposition Social Democrats and Greens.

"We know why we elected this man," Social Democrat Karsten Voigt said. "He has served the entire nation with his address."

Weizsaecker says he likes his job, and brushes aside comments that he would make a good successor to Helmut Kohl, the fellow Christian Democrat who is West Germany's chancellor.

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"I see it as my duty, within the framework of my office, to speak to us Germans and to the world about our responsibilities and our view of ourselves," he told the Hamburg newspaper Welt am Sonntag on June 30.

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38TH STORY of Level 2 printed in FULL format.

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May 8, 1985, Wednesday, AM cycle

SECTION: International News

LENGTH: 593 words

BYLINE: By Richard Williams

DATELINE: BONN

KEYWORD: DAY-HITLER

BODY:

West German President Richard von Weizsaecker said today the country's division after World War Two should be blamed on Hitler rather than the victorious Allies and he called the 40th anniversary of Nazi Germany's capitulation a day of liberation.

In a major address to the West German parliament, von Weizsaecker said the origins of the expulsion of Germans from Eastern Europe after the war did not lie in the end of World War Two.

"They lie in the beginning of the regime, which led to war. We cannot separate May 8, 1945 from January 30, 1933 (the date Hitler came to power).

"The division of Europe was confirmed by postwar developments . . . It would not have happened but for the war that Hitler began."

Von Weizsaeker, himself a war veteran, called May 8, 1945, a day of liberation.

"May 8 was a day of liberation. It freed us from National Socialism's reign of terror, with its utter contempt for human life."

Von Weizsaecker, 65, said that May 8 was not a day for celebration but rather one of remembrance for all who had died in the war and the Holocaust.

"We remember especially the six million Jews, who were murdered in German concentration camps. We remember all peoples who perished in the war, above all the countless number of Russians and Poles who lost their lives . . . The Sinti and Romanies, the homosexuals, the mentally ill, those who died for their religious or political convictions," he said.

Political commentators said it was unusual for a West German politician to refer in such a forthright manner to those Russians zho died in World War Two.

"The genocide of the Jews is without parallel in history," he said.

Von Weizsacker said that while a few had carried out the actual extermination of the Jews, many Germans were conscious of the sufferings of their fellow citizens.

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(c) 1985 Reuters Ltd., May 8, 1985

"Whoever opened eyes and ears, who wanted to find out what was going on, could not but see the trains full of deportees," he said.

"Human imagination could not grasp the scale and the manner of this extermination. But in reality, not only the perpetrators but all of us -- even my generation which was too young to be involved in the planning and execution of this crime -- tried not to recognize what was happening."

The President also reminded his audience of those Germans who had resisted Hitler and in a rare reference commemorated German Communists who had opposed Hitler.

Von Weizsaecker told the assembled deputies that there was neither collective guilt, nor innocence for the crimes of the Nazi regime.

Addressing the younger generation, the President said: "No sensible human being expects the Germans to wear hairshirts, merely because they are Germans.

"But those who preceeded them have left them a heavy legacy. We all, whether guilty or not, whether young or old, must accept our past."

Von Weiszaecker said that 40 years after the capitulation, Gemans still formed one nation and one people even though they now lived in two states.

"We feel that we belong together, because we have lived through the same history. On May 8, 1945 we suffered the fate of our people together," he told the assembled deputies.

"We are confident that May 8, 1945 will not be the last day in our history that had a common meaning for all Germans."

Von Weizsaecker's speech was the only major official commemoration of the capitulation of Nazi Germany, although Chancellor Helmut Kohl will attend an ecumenical service later today in Cologne cathedral, the only major building left standing in that city at the end of the war.

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Ulrich Hitschke
298-4230
11 am - Ceremony of Unity
2 hrs. von Weisacker
Chair Bundestag
Mayor Berlin
Reception

Oct. 4
10 am - Reichstag
1st joint plenary session
Kohl E. Ger?

Oct 2-3 Volks Fest
Berlin
midnight - fireworks
bells, flags

Adenauer

Amb. Ruhfus
Ger
298-4000/

[redacted]

Konrad Adenauer Foundation -
[redacted] 296-9137
Mr. Poradzik
Mona Overturf 296-9137

Klaus Brandes
Asst to Amb. Ruhfus

111.5

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UNITED STATES COMMAND, BERLIN

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TO: White House Speech Writing Staff

FROM: USCOB PUBLIC AFFAIRS

ATTENTION: *Ms. Peggy Dooley*

NO. OF PAGES: (WITHOUT COVER SHEET)

0

NOTES: Ms. Dooley, I have researched the question you called about on Friday about the ringing of bells at midnight on 2 October. This became an issue in this weekend's press with the local churches saying that their church bells should be rung only in the event of peace and not because of German unification. The political section of the U.S. Mission recommends against any reference to bells tolling at midnight on 2 October. If we can be of further assistance, please feel free to call--LTC Norton

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1985
WH

NATIONAL ANTHEMS of the WORLD

Sixth Edition

Edited by

W.L. REED and M.J. BRISTOW

BLANDFORD PRESS
POOLE NEW YORK SYDNEY

GERMANY
Federal Republic

Words by
AUGUST HEINRICH HOFFMAN von FALLERSLEBEN
(1798-1874)

Music by
FRANZ JOSEPH HAYDN
(1732-1809)



Authorised as National Anthem on 11 August, 1922 when the first verse of von Fallersleben's poem was sung. In 1950 the Federal Republic adopted the third verse instead as the official words.



Free Translation

Unity and right and freedom
For the German fatherland;
Let us all pursue the purpose
Brotherly, with heart and hands.
Unity and right and freedom
Are the pawns of happiness.
Bis { Flourish in this blessing's glory,
Flourish, German fatherland!

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

September 21, 1990

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

THROUGH: CHRISS WINSTON

FROM: DAN MCGROARTY

SUBJECT: VIDEO MESSAGE ON GERMAN UNIFICATION

I. SUMMARY

A video message from you to the German people -- celebrating the unification of their nation -- will be broadcast on German television on either October 2 or 3. A taping session is tentatively scheduled for 2:30 p.m. on Monday, September 24.

II. DISCUSSION

The remarks (5 minutes) emphasize what a joyful occasion this is for the German people, and for the new world that German unification symbolizes.

# # #

McGroarty/Dooley
September 21, 1990
6:00 pm
[GERMANY]

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: VIDEO REMARKS ON GERMAN UNIFICATION
THE WHITE HOUSE
SEPTEMBER 24, 1990
2:30 PM

It is with great pleasure that I address at this historic moment // the people of a united Germany. //

In Berlin and Bonn -- from Leipzig in the east to the western towns along the Rhine -- people are celebrating the day that **all of Germany** has been waiting for -- for 45 long years. //

For the world, those 45 years were a time of tension and turmoil. For your nation, fate was particularly cruel. For 45 years, at the heart of a divided continent stood a divided Germany. On the fault line of the East-West conflict -- one people split between two worlds.

No more. / Today begins a new chapter in the history of your nation. 45 years of conflict and confrontation between East and West are now behind us. //

At long last, the day has come: Germany is united, /// Germany is fully free. //

The United States is proud to have built with you the foundations of freedom -- proud to have been a steady partner in the quest for one Germany, whole and free. // America is proud to count itself among the friends and allies of free Germany -- now, and in the future. //

Our peoples are united by the common bonds of culture -- by a shared heritage and history. Never before have these common bonds been more evident than in this past year, as we worked in common cause toward the goal of German unity. Today, together, we share the fruits of our friendship. //

In this past year, we've witnessed a world of change: for the United States, // for the united Germany -- for the Atlantic alliance of which we are a part. Even as Germany celebrates this new beginning, there is no doubt that the future holds new challenges -- new responsibilities. I am certain that our two nations will meet these challenges as we have in the past -- united by a common love of freedom. Together, building on the values we share, we will be partners in leadership. ///

This day, so full of meaning for Germany -- is full of meaning for the world. // Meters away from the walls of the Reichstag -- scene of the first session of the newly-united German parliament -- stood the Berlin Wall: the stark and searing symbol of conflict and Cold War. // For years free men and women everywhere dreamed of the day the Berlin Wall would cease to exist -- when a world without the Wall would mean a Germany made whole once more. When Germany, united and sovereign, would contribute in full measure as a force for peace and stability in world affairs. /

Today, the Wall lies in ruins -- and our eyes open on a new world of hope. //

Now Germany is once more united -- now the Wall no longer divides a nation and a world in two. //

The last remnants of the Wall remain -- there at the heart of a free Berlin. A ragged monument in brick and barbed wire: Proof that no Wall is ever strong enough to strangle the human spirit -- that no Wall can ever crush a nation's soul. ///

Today, the German nation enters a new era -- an era, in the words of your national anthem, of "unity and justice and freedom." //

At this moment of celebration -- as we look forward with you to a future of hope and promise -- let me say, on behalf of all Americans: may God bless the people of Germany.

# # #

einigkeit, recht und freiheit

PUBLIC AFFAIRS OFFICE

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TO: THE WHITE HOUSE

FROM: USCOB PUBLIC AFFAIRS

ATTENTION: Peggy Dooley

NO. OF PAGES: (WITHOUT COVER SHEET)

3

NOTES:

1. List of official activities attendant to unification
2. Info on Berlin Wall
3. Will other presidents attend Unification festivities?

UNITED STATES COMMAND, BERLIN
PUBLIC AFFAIRS OFFICE
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Telex 183598

20 SEP 90

Please pass to Peggy Dooley

In answer to your request/questions:

1. The list of official activities attendant to German unification is pp. 3, 4 of this fax.

2. There are sections of the Berlin Wall still standing here and there; there is a plan to build a monument, but it is still being debated. An answer is NOT LIKELY before unification. There are one or two more pressing issues.

3. Will other presidents attend? According to State, No. They all regreted once President Bush announced he would not be here.

If you need more information, be sure to call. Our fax no. is 49-30-819-7608.

Russ Anderson, USCOB deputy PAO sends.

(3)

Sep 27	1330	Closure Ceremony of Checkpoint Alpha and Bravo
Sep 28	1800	Reception by the President of the Berlin Chamber of Industry and Commerce in honor of the three Allied Commandants
Sep 29	~~1030~~ 1100	Hand over of Checkpoint Charlie to the German Historical Museum at the Reichstag
Oct 1	~~0900~~ 1100	USCOB's Ceremony (in-activation)

Oct 2

0930 The final Allied Kommandatura Meeting. (participants in this meeting are the three Allied Commandants, the three Allied Ministers and the Governing Mayor)

1100 Meeting of the three Allied Commandants with the President of the House of Representatives at the City Hall

1115 Meeting of three Allied Commandants with the Governing Mayor of Berlin at the City Hall

1130 Welcome-address by the President of the House of Representatives and the Governing Mayor of Berlin at the City Hall

1150 Speech by Major General Corbett on behalf of the three Allied Commandants

1200 Ringing of the Freedom Bell

1205 Golden Book Ceremony for the three Allied Commandants hosted by the Governing Mayor of Berlin and the President of the House of Representatives

1210 Speech by Major General Haddock

1300 Reception at the City Hall

1315 Lunch in honor of the Allied Commandants hosted by the President of the House of Representatives and the Governing Mayor of Berlin

1500 Ceremony at the Philharmonie in honor of the three Allied Commandants hosted by the President of the House of Representatives (600 Allied soldiers will be present)

Ceremony will be followed by a reception

1630 at the end of the Ceremony plaquetts and certificates will be handed over (no details fixed at the moment)

3

(4)

Oct 2 (cont'd)

Reception on the occasion of the Closure of the Permanent Representation of the FRG to the GDR hosted by the Head of the Permanent Representation of the FRG to the GDR

Oct 3

The first united meeting of the "Bundestag" at the Reichstag

4

To _____

Date _____ Time _____

WHILE YOU WERE OUT

M ~~Nancy~~ _____

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Phone ~~Rich~~ Myers _____

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CALLED TO SEE YOU		WILL CALL AGAIN	
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79-89 70s - cleveland lost ~~80s - cleveland gained~~ jobs

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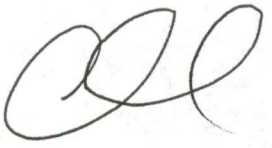
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Konrad Adenauer unity & right & freedom for
Erhard (Ludwig) the fatherland
[Brandt ?]

new hist. W. Ger

David Gress

Einig Kiet Und
Recht Freihiet
für das Deutches
Vaterland



Berkenhof

GV as mayor created
1000s of new jobs in
Cleveland area.

as leaving office -
total emp in Cleveland area
had reached an
all-time high

CPD - 344-4500
Mr. Carlson - natl. editor

PD:

Also -- for possible use on Cap Gains in Voinovich --

We used competitiveness argument in 1989 Chamber of Commerce speech, May 1: how U.S. cap gains compares to Japan, Germany, etc.

1) I'd like a copy of that speech, as delivered.

2) Can we check Pres. Docs. to see whether we've cited those comparative cap gains rates recently????

thanks, dan

Jenny Kamper

DOD

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Natl. Guard
614/

Rickenbacker A.F.B - Pub. Affrs
Columbus 614/492-3400

Wright-Patterson A.F.B. - Dayton
513/257-~~1110~~
4248

Don Swan

Steve George 614/297-2354

(With care)
educ - state govt.
ethics
env
jobs + econ
DeWine - crime + drugs
crime victim assistance
ot. crimes contre elderly

Sue Rader - Andy Futey (Columbus)
Fu-tay

Most our major trading competitors have

cap gn t.r. are 0 in Korea, Hong Kong, Taiwan & Singapore - some of fastest growing economies in Pac Rim

Jap 0 during most of historic rise even today - cptr only 1 or 2%

Wilder - 0 cgtr on corporate stock

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1985

United States Department of State

Documents on Germany

1944-1985

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will also contribute to a solution of the problem of restoring German national unity.

Moscow, *October 22, 1956.*

Basic Agreement Between France and the Federal Republic of Germany Respecting the Status of the Saar, Signed at Luxembourg, October 27, 1956

[Extracts of the more significant provisions are printed in *American Foreign Policy: Current Documents, 1956,* pp. 435–446.]

Address by First Secretary Ulbricht Proposing Confederation as a Step Toward German Reunification, February 3, 1957 [1]

[Extracts]

If a new situation is created in Western Germany by the defeat of the Adenauer–CDU [2] and the strengthening of the fighting spirit of the working class, an agreement between both German Governments, solemnly renouncing all use of force against each other, may become possible. A permanent committee could be formed of representatives of both German States to discuss measures for lessening tensions within Germany and promoting cooperation. The representatives of such a permanent committee could be elected by both parliaments or by a common, free, direct, and secret vote in accordance with the valid election procedure in the two States.

As a mountain of obstacles against reunification has been piled up by decisions passed by the Bonn Bundestag and NATO, the first concern must be to remove these obstacles, that is, to create realistic conditions for reunification. These include the withdrawal of the West German Federal Republic from NATO and other military alliances. It would be expedient if, as the next step in preparing reunification, a plebiscite could be held in Western Germany on this question.

. . . . . .

We support those sections of the Western German population which advocate the neutralization of Germany. We point out, however, that Germany's neutrality can only be assured by eliminating the imperialist and militarist forces which advocate a policy of revenge and war.

. . . . . .

[1] Siegler, *The Reunification and Security of Germany,* pp. 99–100. Mr. Ulbricht had earlier made a similar proposal in an article published December 31, 1956; text *ibid.,* pp. 98–99.

[2] Elections for the West German Bundestag were scheduled for September 15.

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Communiqué Issued at the Co of State Dulles and Foreign March 5, 1957 [1]

Foreign Minister Heinrich v
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France and the Federal Rep

[1] Department of State press release

1:00 P.M. EDT/10:00 A.M. PDT NEWS UPDATE

ECONOMY/GREENSPAN (UPI) -- Fed Chairman Greenspan said Wednesday the jump in oil prices after Iraq's invasion of Kuwait threatens to push the U.S. economy into recession, but he stopped short of saying an economic downturn has begun. In prepared testimony before the Joint Economic Committee of Congress, Greenspan also did not indicate whether the Fed is inclined to fight the ongoing economic slowdown by lowering interest rates. Whether the Fed "would seek higher, lower, or unchanged interest rates will depend on the specifics of the situation, which are shifting day by day," Greenspan said. One aspect of the interest-rate question is whether a budget deficit-reduction pact can be reached, he said.... If Congress and President Bush succeed in enacting a five-year plan to cut the budget deficit by $500 billion, Greenspan said, the Fed could be expected to reduce short-term interest rates. In turn, if the budget agreement is credible, long-term and enforceable, "I would expect long-term interest rates to decline," he said.

(AP) -- Fed Chairman Greenspan issued a gloomy assessment of the U.S. economy today, saying the turmoil in the Persian Gulf had introduced "new and substantial risks" for the prospects of continued growth. With all of the economic uncertainty, Greenspan said the Bush administration and Congress should intensify their efforts to get a credible package to reduce the budget deficit.... "Just the enormous uncertainty about how and when the tensions in the Persian Gulf will be resolved undoubtedly is affecting the economy in a negative way," Greenspan said.

(Reuter) -- Fed Chairman Greenspan said Wednesday that while the Persian Gulf crisis is adding uncertainty and substantial risks to the U.S. economy, he does not foresee a recession as yet. But the central bank chief also said the trend in inflation has not improved and higher oil prices following Iraq's invasion of Kuwait reduce chances the inflation rate will drop soon.... "Judging from both hard data and more anecdotal reports, we are not -- least not yet -- witnessing a cumulative unwinding of economic activity," Greenspan said.

CALIF. GOVERNORS RACE/ENVIRONMENT (Sacramento/UPI) -- The Sierra Club endorsed Dianne Feinstein Tuesday, revealing a split among environmental lobbyists over the race for governor. Sen. Wilson...won the backing of two other influential conservation groups Friday [Friends of the River & California Trout PAC, both important players in California water controversies].... The Sierra Club's announcement that it has endorsed Feinstein said it is based on her support of Proposition 128, the far-reaching environmental initiative on the November ballot, [called "Big Green" by its supporters].... Spokesmen for the wilson campaign charged that the Sierra Club has abandoned its stance as a purely environmental lobby for a broader agenda that includes partisan issues. "People believe that the Sierra Club now has a partisan position," said Bill Livingstone, press secretary for Wilson.... "When you're really non-partisan your endorsement means one thing," said John Amodeo, an environmental adviser to Wilson. "When you're partisan, you lose credibility."

CALIF. GOP/FEINSTEIN FINANCES (Los Angeles/UPI) -- The California Republican Party announced Tuesday that it intended to try to speed up its lawsuit against Dianne Feinstein and her husband, businessman Richard Blum. GOP spokesman Dan Schnur said party lawyers would be in a Los Angeles Superior Court Wednesday to force Feinstein to turn over documents relating to a $3 million loan to her campaign. The GOP contends the loan, which was based upon Feinstein's and her husband's assets, was bankrolled entirely by Blum in violation of state campaign financing laws.

AIR EMBARGO/SECURITY COUNCIL (U.N./Reuter) -- The big five powers on the Security Council have agreed in principle on a resolution banning all air traffic to or from Iraq and occupied Kuwait unless the aircraft first landed outside those countries to permit inspection, diplomats said Wednesday. The draft resolution also calls on states to detain any ships of Iraqi registry which enters their ports and have been used in contravention of the stringent trade embargo imposed by the Security Council August 6. It also threatens to consider taking measures against states who are still trading with Iraq in violation of the embargo.

IRAQ/INTELLIGENCE/KGB (Moscow/AP) -- The chairman of the KGB today offered to give the CIA intelligence about Iraq, where the Soviet government still has about 5,000 specialists. Vladimir Kryuchkov, in a rare interview with the AP board of directors and executives, said his agency had offered to cooperate in the past with the CIA but had always been rebuffed. "We haven't exchanged information with the CIA on that issue, but I am convinced that we could really tell each other something valuable," he said, referring to Iraq. If the CIA was willing to cooperate, he said: "You can be sure that our reaction would be positive."

GULF/SOVIET TRANSPORT (Moscow/Reuter) -- The Soviet Foreign Ministry denied Wednesday that Moscow had agreed to lend the U.S. a large ship to transport military equipment to the gulf. "It is not the case. Such a question was not discussed," spokesman Gerasimov told a news briefing.... Gerasimov also denied a Soviet television report that the Soviet Union had agreed to airlift Syrian troops to Saudi Arabia. "We did not have such a request," he said.

GULF/NATO (Brussels/Nicholas Doughty, Reuter) -- NATO should keep an open mind about military involvement outside its area following the Persian Gulf crisis, the U.S. ambassador to the Western alliance said Wednesday. William Taft also said that recent measures taken by allies to support the U.S. military buildup in the Gulf would dampen criticism in Washington that they had not done enough.... Asked about the possibility of NATO military involvement in "out of area" crises like the one in the Gulf, he said: "I want to do all of the things that the alliance can do constructively. I don't, in theory, place any great limitations."

ISRAEL/U.S. WEAPONS (Jerusalem/AP) -- The U.S. has agreed to supply Israel with advanced F-15 jet fighters and Patriot missile batteries and to increase American emergency stockpiles in the Jewish state, Israel TV has reported. The U.S. also was considering new Israeli requests for a special grant of $1 billion in military aid to cope with the cost of a protracted army alert during the gulf crisis, the television and state radio said Tuesday.

IRAQ/KUWAITIS, PALESTINIANS (Brussels/Matthew Pearce, Reuter) -- Iraq is expelling Kuwaiti citizens from Kuwait and may be settling Palestinians in their places, according to reports received by the Belgian government. "We have learned that in Kuwait itself the Iraqis are doing everything possible to make Kuwaitis leave...and that one of Saddam Hussein's ideas may be to bring Palestinians to Kuwait and settle them there," Foreign Minister Mark Eyskens told a news conference Wednesday.

GULF/SOLDIER HURT (Dhahran, Saudi Arabia/Reuter) -- A soldier from the U.S. 82nd Airborne Division was slightly wounded when an artillery shell exploded during a live fire exercise in the Saudi desert, U.S. military officials said Wednesday.... The soldier was treated on the spot and was not expected to miss any training.

GULF/TROOPS' MORALE/ENTERTAINMENT (Camp Lejeune/AP) -- Marine Corps Commandant Gen. Gray says it is "ludicrous" to send entertainers to visit American forces in Saudi Arabia and the Persian Gulf. The entertainment, organized by the USO, is inappropriate because it "detracts from the mission at hand," Gray told reporters Tuesday.... "We shouldn't be having any shows over there," Gray said.... "Common sense will tell you" that such entertainment [comedians Steve Martin & Jay Leno] is inappropriate, he said.

CHEMICAL WEAPONS/W. GERMANY (Bonn/UPI) -- The last of seven rail convoys of U.S. chemical munitions arrived Wednesday in the West German port of Nordenham, clearing the way for the final removal this week of all chemical weapons from West Germany, officials said. The entire U.S. military stocks of 400 tons of chemical weapons is to be shipped by Thursday morning from Nordenham to be incinerated on the Johnston Atoll in the Pacific Islands.

DRUG WAR/MAYORS (W. Dale Nelson, AP) -- Money intended to help cities fight drugs is bogged down in state and federal bureaucracies and many local officials think they are losing the drug battle, the National Conference of Mayors said today. "The system, as currently designed, is not capable of doing what it was intended to do," Mayor Robert Isaac of Colorado Springs, president of the mayors' group, told a news conference. "It is not capable of getting the federal anti-drug funds through the states to the cities where the drug war is the hottest."

###

Berlin City govt throw party for Allied soldiers

Allied Commandatura - last mtg ~ Oct. 1

3 (4) Mil. Commandants - de-activated ~ Oct. 1

U.S. Mission - Berlin

Still parts of Wall standing?

@ Brandenburg Gate not near Gate

Berlin govt decide to leave part standing?

819-6816 | Russ Anderson
Dep. Pub. Affrs.

all), the East German Ambassador to Washington, Gerhard Herder, replied when asked if he saw a unified Germany, "In my dreams, yes, but being a politician and standing with both my feet on the earth, I don't see a possibility in the foreseeable future."

Significant moves toward unification would be difficult without the concurrence of the rest of Europe and, more formally, the consent of the former "occupying powers" (the U.S., Britain, France and the Soviet Union), which technically still must approve changes in the structure of the two Germanys. Their support for the goal of a greater Germany will remain more rhetorical than real.

Neither neighbor nor ally is eager to see Germans achieve through an outbreak of peace the dominance they were spectacularly unable to win through two world wars. There was something moving about the unusual and spontaneous singing of the national anthem—the third verse: "Unity and justice and freedom/ For the German Fatherland . . ."—in the West German Bundestag when the announcement was made that the Wall was being opened. But it was also a bit chilling to those for whom the famous chords of the former *Deutschland über Alles* are not so inspiring and for whom the dream of a united German fatherland more closely resembles a nightmare.

For some in the Atlantic Alliance, West Germany's urge to unify eastward raises the specter of neutralism, a concern heightened by the Gorbasms that occurred when the Soviet leader visited Bonn in June. For its partners in the twelve-member European Community, especially France, the economic threat of a united Germany is less worrisome than the possibility that Bonn will become preoccupied with pursuing its goals in Central Europe at the expense of strengthening unity within the E.C.

Eastern Europe also has cause for discomfort. West German leaders like to speak of their nation's historic ties to the region; to many Poles and Czechs and Hungarians, that is as perverse as it is true. A side benefit of the cold war was that it alleviated, at least for a generation or two, the fears that have existed ever since the Teutonic Knights roamed Eastern Europe in the 13th century, taking on the Balts and the Slavs.

The U.S. and its NATO allies can play an important role in encouraging closer ties between the two Germanys while avoiding the instability this could engender. The organization serves both to anchor Bonn to the West and to subsume its potential military might into a cooperative framework. In addition, the continued existence of NATO and the Warsaw Pact provides a rationale for preserving two separate German states even as they converge. Chancellor Helmut Kohl's official policy calls for solving "the German Question" within the context of NATO and European economic integration. The Warsaw Pact and NATO also serve the purpose of defusing the nationalist rivalries that Europe has historically harbored.

As the revolutionary changes in the Warsaw Pact continue, NATO's role will inevitably become less military and more political. Far fewer troops will be needed, and significant mutual demobilizations in Europe will be possible if both sides agree. Already NATO's historic mission has changed: the threat of an invasion from the east involves sputtering Trabants rather than Soviet tanks.

The European Community is also a stabilizing influence because it is integrating Bonn's economy with that of its West European partners. "The events in Eastern Europe demand that there be an acceleration in the construction of the E.C.," says Jacques Delors, the former French Finance Minister who now heads the European Commission. The E.C. can help anchor the changes in Eastern Europe by granting economic assistance, trade concessions and eventually some form of associate membership.

The West's most immediate goal should be to encourage East Germany to follow the path of Hungary and Poland toward a freer economy and a more open political process. The outcome of such an evolution need not be reunification. For the time being, the comfort and security of all concerned could be served by having two German states exist side by side, working in harmony the way West Germans now do with Austrians or, for that matter, Canadians with Americans. Eventually, the web of economic and cultural ties could justify a form of confederation in which people and goods could move freely between two states that retain sovereignty. As the concept of national autonomy becomes blurred in a more unified Europe, the question becomes more semantic than real. Secretary of State James Baker has begun speaking of German "reconciliation" rather than reunification.

Ultimately, the future of Germany can be determined only by Germans themselves. Washington and Moscow will have a different opportunity as confrontation turns to cooperation between Eastern and Western Europe. The superpowers will want to negotiate the speed and terms of their withdrawal in a manner that enhances the stability that is in everyone's common interest.

Bush and Gorbachev will begin to address these questions at the Saltwater Summit. What can two men in a boat do when they put up their feet? Primarily, they will have the chance to assure each other that they both are eager to avoid crackdowns in East bloc states. The Club Med casualness will provide the perfect atmosphere to discuss the beneficial roles that NATO and the Warsaw Pact could play during a time of exciting but potentially dangerous transition.

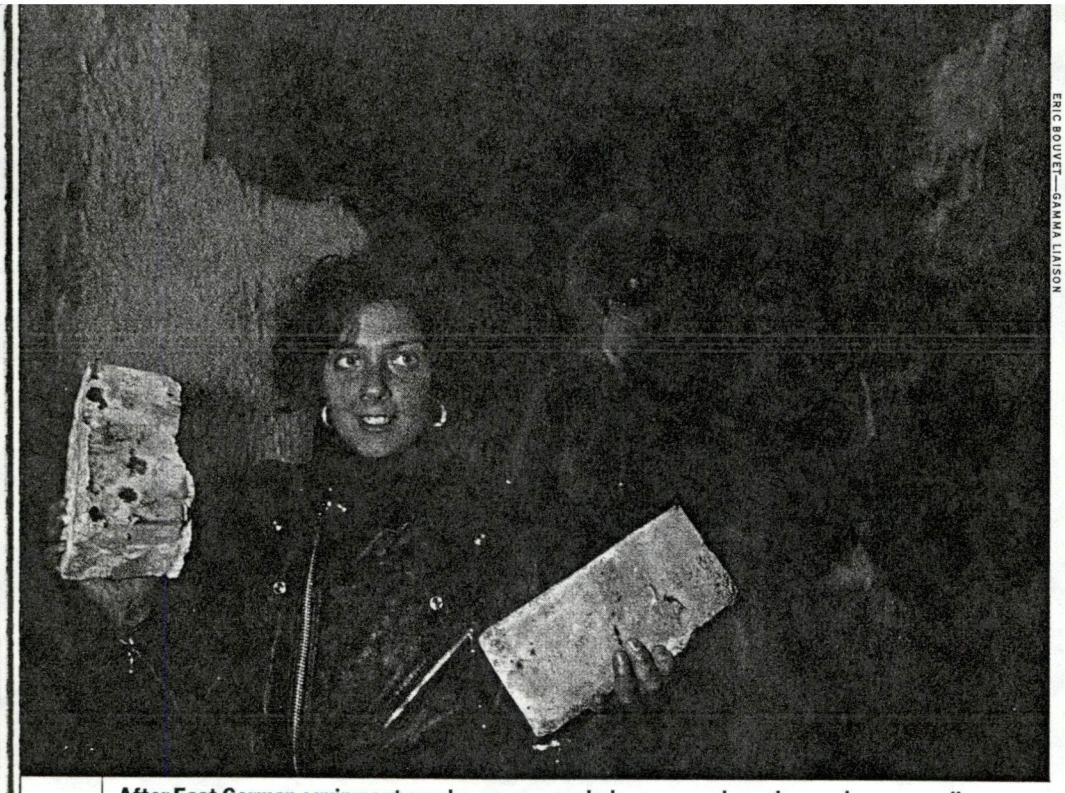
When Gorbachev began waxing eloquent about a "common European home," he almost certainly did not anticipate the scenario that would unfold as the renovators plunged into the task. But unlike his predecessors, he may understand that the Soviet Union will be more secure with neighbors who tolerate free minds, free ideas, free speech, free markets and free movement. If handled properly, the revolution unfolding in one country after another opens up opportunities, unimaginable just a year ago, to create not just a new Europe but a new and far less menacing world order. ***—Reported by James O. Jackson/Bonn and Christopher Ogden/Washington***



After World War II, Germany was split into four zones overseen by the Allies. In 1949 the Federal Republic (West) and the Democratic Republic (East) were created. Berlin, though deep inside East Germany, retained a major Western presence.

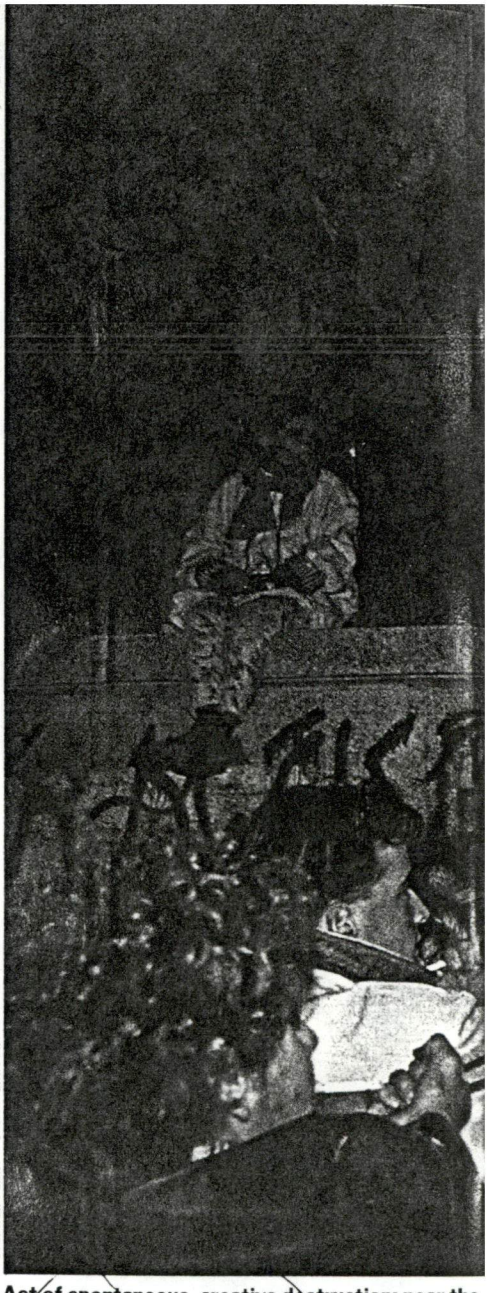
Peter Wyden, Wall,
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~~Norman Gelb, The Berlin Wall~~,



ERIC BOUDET—GAMMA LIAISON

After East German equipment cracks open a new hole, a souvenir seeker grabs some relics



STEPHEN FERRY—GAMMA LIAISON

Act of spontaneous, creative destruction: near the

thousands who had gathered on both sides of the Wall let out a roar and started going through it, as well as up and over. West Berliners pulled East Berliners to the top of the barrier along which in years past many an East German had been shot while trying to escape; at times the Wall almost disappeared beneath waves of humanity. They tooted trumpets and danced on the top. They brought out hammers and chisels and whacked away at the hated symbol of imprisonment, knocking loose chunks of concrete and waving them triumphantly before television cameras. They spilled out into the streets of West Berlin for a champagne-spraying, horn-honking bash that continued well past dawn, into the following day and then another dawn. As the daily *BZ* would headline: BERLIN IS BERLIN AGAIN.

> **"We have less reason than ever to be resigned to the long-term division of Germany into two states."**
> **—West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl**

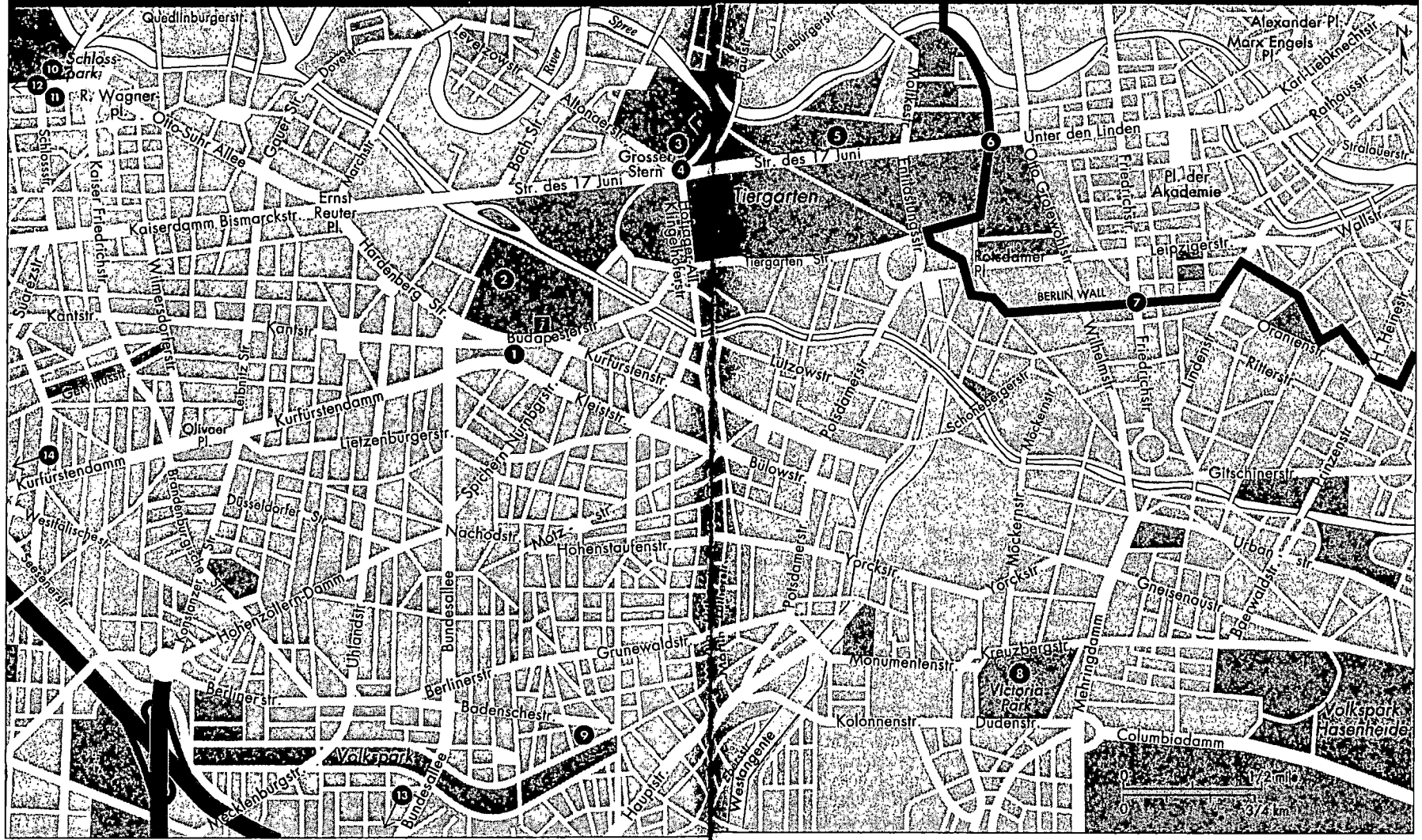
Nor was the Wall the only thing to come tumbling down. Many who served the regime that had built the barrier dropped from power last week. Both East Germany's Cabinet and the Communist Party Politburo resigned en masse, to be replaced by bodies in which reformers mingled with hardliners. And that, supposedly, was only the start. On the same day that East Germany threw open its borders, Egon Krenz, 52, President and party leader, promised "free, general, democratic and secret elections," though there was no official word as to when. Could the Socialist Unity Party, as the Communists call themselves in East Germany, lose in such balloting? "Theoretically," replied Günter Schabowski, the East Berlin party boss and a Politburo member.

Thus East Germany probably can be added, along with Poland and Hungary, to the list of East European states that are trying to abandon orthodox Communism for some as-yet-nebulous form of social democracy. The next to be engulfed by the tides of change appears to be Bulgaria; Todor Zhivkov, 78, its longtime, hard-line boss, unexpectedly resigned at week's end. Outlining the urgent need for "restructuring," his successor, Petar Mladenov, said, "This implies complex and far from foreseeable processes. But there is no alternative." In all of what used to be called the Soviet bloc, Zhivkov's departure leaves in power only Nicolae Ceausescu in Rumania and Milos Jakes in Czechoslovakia, both old-style Communist dictators. Their fate? Who knows? Only a few weeks ago, East Germany seemed one of the most stolidly Stalinist of all Moscow's allies and the one least likely to undergo swift, dramatic change.

The collapse of the old regimes and the astonishing changes under way in the Soviet Union open prospects for a Europe of cooperation in which the Iron Curtain disappears, people and goods move freely across frontiers, NATO and the Warsaw Pact evolve from military powerhouses into merely formal alliances, and the threat of war steadily fades. They also raise the question of German reunification, an issue for which politicians in the West or, for that matter, Moscow have yet to formulate strategies. Finally, should protest get out of hand, there is the risk of dissolution into chaos, sooner or later necessitating a crackdown and, possibly, a painful turn back to authoritarianism.

In East Germany the situation came close to spinning out of control. Considered a hard-liner, Krenz succeeded the dour Erich Honecker as party chief only three weeks ago, and eleven days after a state visit by Mikhail Gorbachev. Ever since, Krenz has had to scramble to find concessions that might quiet public turmoil and enable him to hang on to at least a remnant of power. He has been spurred by a series of mass protests—one demonstration in Leipzig drew some 500,000 East Germans—demanding democracy and freedoms small and large, and by a fresh wave of flight to the West by many of East Germany's most productive citizens. So far this year, some 225,000 East Germans out of a population of 16 million have voted with their feet, pouring into West Germany through Hungary and Czechoslovakia at rates that last week reached 300 an hour. Most are between the ages of 20 and 40, and their departure has left behind a worsening labor shortage. Last week East German soldiers had to be pressed into civilian duty to keep trams, trains and buses running.

West Berlin



Ägyptisches Museum, **11**
Brandenburger Tor, **6**
Checkpoint Charlie, **7**
Englischer Garten, **3**
Gemädegalerie, **13**
Gipsformerei, **12**
Grunewald, **14**
Kaiser Wilhelm Gedächtniskirche, **1**
Kreuzberg, **8**
Rathaus Schöneberg, **9**
Schloss Charlottenburg, **10**
Siegessäule (Victory Column), **4**
Soviet Victory, **5**
Zoologischer Garten, **2**

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couples in their family planning paid close attention to schooling, housing, and job opportunities. The high proportion of elderly persons contributed to such social problems, aggravated by loneliness, as suicide and drunkenness.

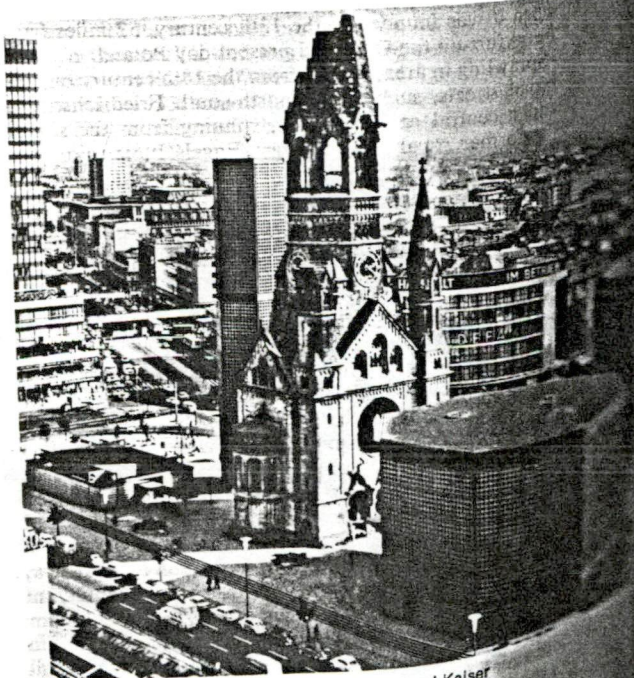
Housing. Emphasis on new construction in both parts of Berlin has been in housing and office buildings. Each side has built clusters of new high-rise apartment districts, with the Gropiusstadt of the West the most ambitious. Named after its designer, Berlin-born architect Walter Gropius (1883–1969), it houses 50,000 people in 17,000 apartments, the tallest building rising 31 floors. A subway line and Autobahn have been so planned to permit extension beyond the nearby wall boundary to East Berlin's Schönefeld airfield lying in view beyond. City planners in East and West continue to consider eventual reunion so that new streets will fit and new buildings will mesh within a single concept.

Architectural features. An effort to blend the new with the traditional is evident. In West Berlin, the 1957 Congress Hall (Kongress Halle; called "the pregnant oyster" by Berliners, because of its shape) and the restored Reichstag building, rebuilt at a cost of 100,000,000 Deutsche Marks, are examples of this trend; also significant are the 1963 Philharmonic Concert Hall (Philharmonie) and a new National Gallery of modern art (Nationalgalerie), the last creation of the architect Ludwig Mies van der Rohe (1886–1969), who first worked in Berlin before World War I. This western complex also includes the Victory Column (Siegessäule) from the wars of 1864–70, Schloss Bellevue (castle), new hotels, and a 20-story glass and steel Europa Centre near the new buildings of the Kaiser Wilhelm-Gedächtniskirche (Memorial Church), whose original blackened main tower has been left as a war memorial.

East Berlin also has its own new symbol and church war memorial. Berlin's oldest building, the Nikolai-Kirche, dating from around 1200, was gutted by bombing, and its red brick walls were left standing as a reminder. The central East Berlin area, however, is dominated by the Communist regime's first great postwar prestige project, a 1,170-foot (357-metre) television tower. It commands the Berlin landscape and has a revolving restaurant at the 800-foot level. Because it had to be erected on Berlin's sandy soil, the tower represents an engineering feat and is seen by East Germans as a symbol of their capital.

The tower, completed in 1969, stands adjacent to a

Berlin Funk—Ullstein



The new memorial church built next to the ruined Kaiser Wilhelm Memorial Church, West Berlin.



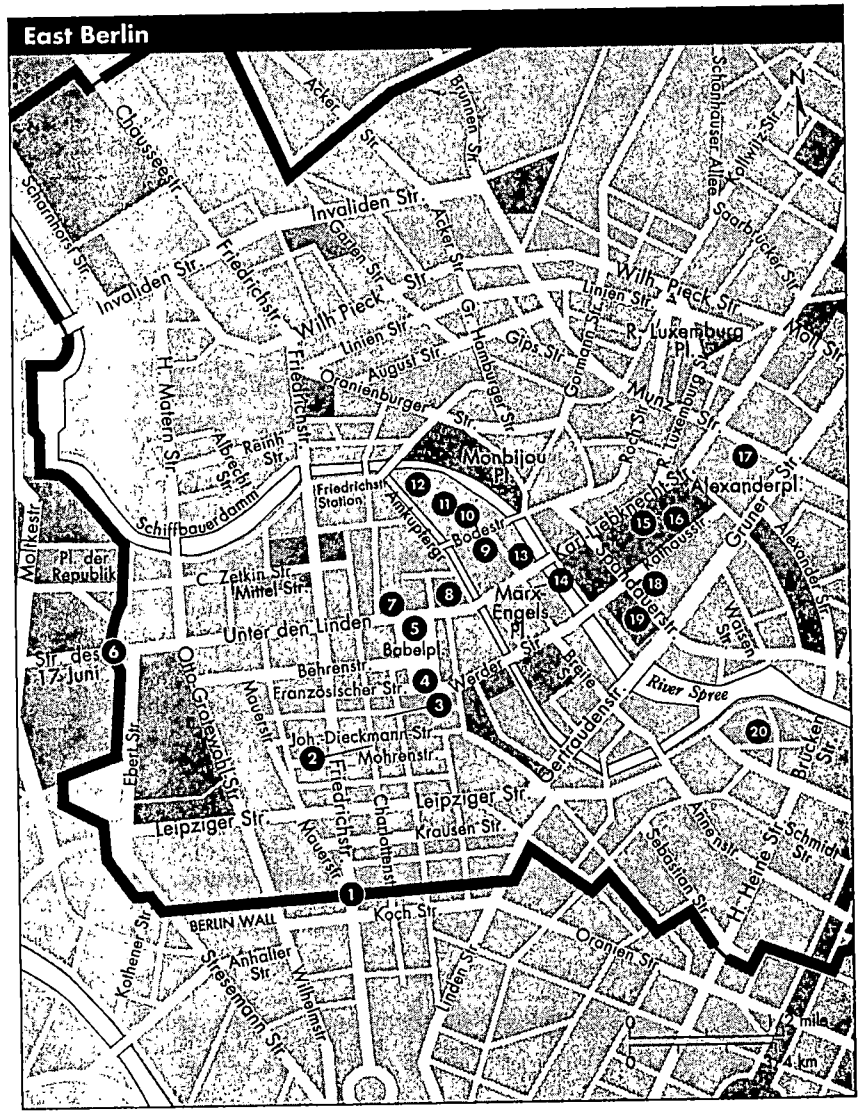
Alexander Platz, meeting point of Karl-Marx-Allee and Lenin-Allee, two main avenues in East Berlin.
Siegfried Sammer—Bavaria Verlag

refashioned Alexander Platz. This square, once a crossroads of Greater Berlin, leads to the 1952 Stalin-Allee, a postwar housing project where the revolt of 1953 began; it was renamed Karl-Marx-Allee after Stalin's death. The 40-floor City of Berlin Hotel on Alexander Platz is Berlin's tallest business or residential building.

Unter den Linden also combines old and new, featuring modern hotels and shops along with the restored Zeughaus (Armoury), Neue Wache (New Watch), Crown Prince Palace, Prinzessinnenpalais (Princess Palace), State Opera, Old Library, Kaiser Wilhelm Palace and University, renamed after its founder, Humboldt. The Brandenburg Gate regained its sculptured chariot with four horses abreast in 1959, re-created after a model in West Berlin. At the head of the boulevard lies the great blackened mass of the Berlin Cathedral (Berliner Dom), which has not been rebuilt. Nearby stands Berlin's oldest remaining church, the Marienkirche, and also the so-called museum island with the Old (Altes) and New (Neues) museums, National Gallery (National-Galerie) and Pergamon Museum, containing, among other treasures from Pergamon, the altar of Zeus. In the area where the royal palace once stood are grouped the traditional red brick city hall, a foreign ministry, State Council Building, and the rebuilt St. Hedwig's Cathedral, Berlin's first Roman Catholic church to be put up after the Reformation. South of Unter den Linden is the old Gendarme Market, renamed Academy Square, once one of the finest architectural centres in Berlin, where restoration has begun of the twin German and French cathedrals and the State Theatre. The Wilhelmstrasse, seat of Prussian and *Reich* governments, has mostly gone. On one side lies the wall, Hitler's bunker, now covered by a grassy mound, and the empty Potsdamer Platz; on the other, the Nazi propaganda ministry of Joseph Goebbels still stands, taken over for Communist use. The marble from Hitler's nearby *Reich* Chancellery was used by the Russians for their war memorial just inside West Berlin.

Economy, administration, and social services. *Economic life.* To a large extent, traditional economic activities have been revived throughout Greater Berlin. These include textiles, ironworks and steelworks, rail cars, sewing machines, chemicals, china, breweries, and machine works. Electronics production is a principal industry in both East and West, and each is a fashion centre, as before the war. West Berlin has developed cigarette production as a vital industry. Bicycles from East Berlin have formed a substantial element of war aid to North Vietnam. Berlin continues to be a central and chief market for wheat, rye, and cereals from nearby and from farther east. This trade is channelled largely through East Berlin, since West Berlin is isolated from its hinterland.

East Berlin authorities try to maintain morale through cheaper basic elements in the cost of living, particularly



Altes Museum, **9**
Berlin Cathedral, **13**
Bodemuseum, **12**
Brandenburger Tor, **6**
Centrum department store, **17**
Checkpoint Charlie, **1**
Huguenot Museum, **3**
Humboldt University, **7**
Marienkirche, **15**
Märkisches Museum, **20**
Museum für Deutsche Geschichte, **8**
Nationalgalerie, **10**
Nikolaikirche, **19**
Palast der Republik, **14**
Pergamon Museum, **11**
Rathaus, **18**
Schauspielhaus, **2**
St. Hedwigs Kathedrale, **4**
State Opera, **5**
TV Tower, **16**

Walk north on Unter den Linden, the elegant central thoroughfare of old Berlin, to the **State Opera,** the great opera house of Berlin, now with an entirely new interior. Next door is the former crown prince's palace, the **Palais Unter den Linden,** now restored and used to house official government visitors.

Look back down toward the western sector and you'll see, just inside the wall, the monumental **Brandenburger Tor** (Brandenburg Gate), its chariot-and-horses sculpture now turned to face the east. Cross Unter den Linden and look into the courtyard of **Humboldt University:** It was built as a palace for the brother of Friedrich II of Prussia but became a university in 1810, and today is the largest in East Germany. Marx and Engels were its two most famous students. Next door, housed in a one-time arsenal (1695–1705) is the **Museum für Deutsche Geschichte** (Museum of German History), which traces events from 1789 to the present—with a pronounced Marxist bias. *Unter den Linden 2. Open Mon.–Thurs. 9–7, weekends 10–5.*

Turning left along the Spree canal will bring you to East Berlin's museum complex, at the northern end of what is known as **Museumsinsel** (Museum Island). The first of the Big Four that you'll encounter is the **Altes Museum** (entrance on Lustgarten), an austere neoclassical building just to the north of Marx-Engels-Platz. The collections here include postwar art from some of East Germany's most prominent artists, and numerous etchings and drawings from the Old Masters. Next comes the **Nationalgalerie,** on Bodestrasse, which features 19th and 20th-century painting and sculpture. The **Pergamon Museum** on Am Kupfergraben, is one of Europe's greatest. Its name derives from the museum's principal exhibit and the city's number-one attraction, the **Pergamon Altar,** a monumental Greek temple dating from 180 BC that occupies an entire city block. Almost as impressive is the **Babylonian Processional Way.** The Pergamon Museum also houses vast Egyptian, early-Christian, and Byzantine collections, plus a fine array of sculpture from the 12th to the 18th centuries. To the north is the **Bodemuseum** (also on Am Kupfergraben, but with its entrance on Monbijoubrücke), with an outstanding collection of early-Christian-Byzantine and Egyptian art, as well as special exhibits of Italian Old Masters. *Museum complex open Wed., Thurs., weekends 9–6, Fri. 10–6; closed Mon. and Tues. (except Pergamon Museum, whose Pergamon Altar and architectural rooms remain open 9–6).*

From the museum complex, follow the Spree canal south to Unter den Linden and the vast and impressive **Berlin cathedral.** The hideous modern building across the way is the **Palast der Republik** (Palace of the Republic), a postwar monument to socialist progress, also housing restaurants, a theater, and a dance hall.

Time Out The cafeteria-style **Quick restaurant** in the Palast Hotel, although mobbed at noon, is a good spot for lunch or a snack (entrance on Karl-Liebknecht-Strasse).

Cross the street for a closer look at the 13th-century **Marienkirche** (Church of St. Mary), especially noting its late-Gothic *Dance of Death* fresco. You are now at the lower end of Alexanderplatz, easy to find from any part of the city: Just head in the direction of the massive **TV tower,** an East Berlin landmark. A focal point for shopping is the **Centrum depart-**

ment store, alongside the Hotel Stadt Berlin, at the very top of the plaza.

⑱ The area adjacent to the **Rathaus** (City Hall)—itself somewhat of a marvel for its red-brick design and the frieze depicting scenes from the city's history—has been handsomely rebuilt.

⑲ **Nikolaikirche** (on Spandauerstrasse), dating from about 1200, is Berlin's oldest building. It was heavily damaged in the war, but has been beautifully restored. The quarter surrounding the church is filled with delightful shops, cafés, and restaurants. Wander back down Muhlendamm into the area around the Breite Strasse—there are some lovely old buildings here—and on over to the **Fischerinsel** area. The throbbing heart of Old Berlin of 750 years ago, Fischerinsel retains a tangible medieval flavor.

Time Out The **Alt-Cöllner Schankstuben,** overlooking the Spree canal (Friedrichsgracht 50), is as charming and friendly a café as you'll find in East Berlin. On a sunny day, enjoy a glass of beer at an outdoor table.

⑳ Nearby is the **Märkisches Museum** (Museum of Cultural History), which has an amusing section devoted to automaphones—"self-playing" musical instruments. *Am Kollnischen Park 5. Open Wed. and Sun. 9–6, Thurs. and Sat. 9–5, Fri. 9–4.*

Shopping

Shopping Districts Good shops in Berlin are found along the **Friedrichstrasse, Unter den Linden,** and around **Alexanderplatz.** Shops run by other socialist countries along the north side of Alexanderplatz may have some interesting offerings. The **Palast** and **Grand** hotels both contain small shopping malls.

Department Stores For basic local goods, including souvenirs, try the **Centrum** department store at the north end of Alexanderplatz. The subsidized prices for some items make them very cheap, though style is not a strong point.

Dining

Most menus are translated into English. In general, the smaller the establishment, the more limited the choice. Unfortunately, the custom of posting a menu outside seems to be disappearing, but no one will mind if you ask to see a menu before being seated—even if you then decide to go elsewhere. For details and price category definitions, *see* Dining in Staying in East Germany.

Very Expensive

★ **Ermeler Haus.** The wine restaurant in a series of upstairs rooms reflects the elegance of this restored patrician house, which dates from 1567 (it was moved to its present location in 1969, however). The atmosphere is subdued, the wines are imported, and the service matches the excellent German specialties. There's dancing on Saturday evening. *Märkisches Ufer 10–12, tel. 02/279–4036. Reservations advisable. AE, DC, MC, V.*

Ganymed. Velvet draperies, oil paintings, and brass chandeliers adorn this particularly attractive restaurant, whose choice of dishes ranges from cold plates to cordon bleu, with even a few Indonesian specialties thrown in. The front room has piano music in the evening. *Schiffbauerdamm 5, tel. 02/282–9540. Reservations essential. No credit cards. Closed Mon. lunch.*

Expensive

★ **Schwalbennest.** This is a fairly new restaurant on the edge of the Nikolai quarter, overlooking the Marx-Engels-Forum. Both food and service are outstanding; the choice is wide for both main dishes and wines. The grilled meats are wonderful, but note that no additional price is indicated on the menu for the flambéed dishes—ask about this, or you could be in for a surprise when the bill arrives! *Am Marstall, Rathausstr. at Marx-Engels-Forum, tel. 02/212–4569. Reservations essential, even for lunch. AE, DC, MC, V.*

Moderate

Moskau. Some may mutter that Moskau is overpriced for what it offers—superb Soviet dishes like chicken Kiev, and real Russian vodka—but it has nevertheless been voted top choice among Berliners for several years running. However, it is less centrally located and offers considerably less in the way of atmosphere than many other city eateries. *Karl-Marx-Allee 34, tel. 02/279–4052. Reservations advised. No credit cards.*

Ratskeller. This is actually two restaurants in one—a wine and a beer cellar, both vast, atmospheric, and extremely popular. Menus are limited, but offer good, solid Berlin fare. The beer cellar is guaranteed to be packed at main dining hours, and attempts at reservations may be ignored (locals simply line up and wait). *Rathausstr. 14, in basement of the City Hall, tel. 02/212–4464. Reservations advisable, though not always possible. No credit cards.*

Wernesgrüner Bierstube. Wernesgrüner beer is considered one of the city's best, and this cozy, pine-paneled beer cellar serves plenty of it alongside heaping portions of *Eisbein* (knuckle of pork) and *Schlachteplatte* (a variety of grilled meats). Lunchtime brings a ban on smoking in the right-hand room. *Karl-Liebknecht-Str. 4, tel. 02/282–4268. Reservations advisable, especially at lunch. No credit cards.*

Inexpensive

Alt-Cöllner Schankstuben. A charming and genuine old Berlin house is the setting for this conglomerate of no less than four tiny restaurants, all of which provide exceptionally friendly service. *Friedrichsgracht 50, 02/212–5972. No reservations. No credit cards.*

★ **Zur letzten Instanz.** Established in 1525, this place combines the charming atmosphere of Old-World Berlin with a limited (but tasty) choice of dishes. Napoleon is said to have sat alongside the tiled stove in the front room. The emphasis here is on beer, both in the recipes and in the mug. Service can be erratic, though engagingly friendly. *Waisenstr. 14–16 tel. 02/212–5528. Reservations essential for both lunch and dinner. No credit cards.*

Lodging

All of the newer hotels in Berlin are in the Very Expensive category; if you prefer more modest and less expensive accommodations, you will have to argue for it. Travel officials will encourage bookings in the fancier Interhotels and often tell you that the less expensive hotels are fully booked. If you name a particular establishment and are patient, you may win out.

You cannot get into East Germany—other than on a 24-hour pass from West Berlin—without a hotel reservation, but

should you find yourself needing a hotel room, check with the **Reisebüro der DDR** at Alexanderplatz 5, tel. 02/212–4328, and ask for the "Zimmervermittlung."

For details and price category definitions, *see* Lodging in Staying East Germany.

Very Expensive

Grand Hotel (Interhotel). Berlin's newest is also its most expensive. There's nothing of Eastern Europe here: Facilities range from the plush atrium lobby, four restaurants, winter garden, beer stube, bars, and a concert café to a swimming pool, sauna, and squash courts. *Friedrichstr. 158–164, corner Behrenstr., tel. 02/20920. 350 rooms with bath. Facilities: shopping arcade, hairdresser, theater ticket office, car and yacht rental. AE, DC, MC, V.*

★ **Metropol** (Interhotel). This is the businessperson's choice, not least for its excellent location opposite the Friedrichstrasse train station and the International Trade Center. The staff is particularly helpful and friendly. Best rooms are those in front, with a view toward the north. While none of the three restaurants is especially notable (except for price), the nightclub is excellent. *Friedrichstr. 150–153, tel. 02/22040. 320 rooms with bath. Facilities: pool, sauna, health club, shops; car, horse-drawn carriage, and yacht rental. AE, DC, MC, V.*

Palast (Interhotel). This is another of Berlin's mega-facility hotels. Ask for a room overlooking the Spree river; those on Alexanderplatz can be noisy if you like your windows open. The shopping arcade includes an antiques gallery and the main central theater ticket office. *Karl-Liebknecht-Str. 5, tel. 02/2410. 600 rooms with bath. Facilities: 6 restaurants, 4 bars, beer stube, nightclub, pool, sauna, health club, bowling, car and yacht rental. AE, DC, MC, V.*

Expensive

Stadt Berlin (Interhotel). With its 40 stories (it's the city's largest hotel), the Stadt Berlin, at the top end of Alexanderplatz, competes with the nearby TV tower for the title of City Landmark. The roof dining room, Panorama, features not only good food and service but stunning views as well; reservations are essential. *Alexanderplatz, tel. 02/2190. 975 rooms with bath. Facilities: 4 restaurants, beer garden, 3 bars, sauna, shops. AE, DC, MC, V.*

★ **Unter den Linden** (Interhotel). The class may be missing, but the location couldn't be better. The restaurant is known for the best food on what was once Berlin's most elegant boulevard. *Unter den Linden 14, corner Friedrichstr., tel. 02/220–0311. 307 rooms with bath. Facilities: souvenir shop. AE, DC, MC, V.*

Moderate

Adria (H-O). This hotel tends to be fully booked well in advance, attesting to its less expensive prices rather than to any particular charm. Rooms in back are quieter, if you have any choice. *Friedrichstr. 134, tel. 02/282–5451. 70 rooms with bath. Facilities: restaurant. No credit cards.*

Newa (H-O). The Newa—an older hotel just a 10-minute streetcar ride from downtown—is popular, but, as with the Adria, this is mainly due to the price. Rooms in front can be noisy. *Invalidenstr. 115, tel. 02/282–5461. 57 rooms, some with bath. No credit cards.*

Inexpensive

Hospiz am Bahnhof Friedrichstrasse. For reasons of both price and convenience, this Evangelical church-run hostel tends to be heavily booked months in advance. It appeals to families, so

public rooms are not always restful. *Albrechtstr. 8, tel. 02/282–5396. 110 rooms, some with bath. Facilities: restaurant. No credit cards.*

Hospiz Auguststrasse. Another church-run hostel, this one with comfortable rooms and a particularly friendly staff. It's about a 10-minute streetcar ride to the downtown sights. Only breakfast is served. *Auguststr. 82, tel. 02/282–5321. 70 rooms, some with bath. No credit cards.*

The Arts

The quality of opera and classical concerts in Berlin is impressively high. Tickets are available at the separate box offices, either in advance or an hour before the performance. Tickets are also sold at the central tourist office of the Reisebüro der DDR (Alexanderplatz 5), at the ticket offices in the Palast and Grand hotels, or from your hotel service desk. Check the monthly publication *Wohin in Berlin?*

Concerts **Schauspielhaus,** Platz der Akadamie, tel. 02/227–2156; **Palast der Republik,** Marx-Engels-Platz, tel. 02/238–2354.

Opera and Ballet **Deutsche Staatsoper,** Unter den Linden 7, tel. 02/20540; **Komische Oper,** Behrenstr. 55–57, tel. 02/220–2761; **Metropol Theater,** Friedrichstr. 101, tel. 02/200–0651.

Entertainment and Nightlife

The nightlife here is more modest than in West Berlin—but the prices are less extravagant, too. An evening of dancing, entertainment, and wine at the Stadt Berlin hotel can cost as little as DM25 (payable in hard currency or with a credit card). Other Interhotels offer dinner-dancing as well, but are more expensive. Music in the hotels is generally live; clubs have discos with DJs. For nightclubs with music and atmosphere, try one of the following: **Club Metropol** in the Metropol Hotel; **Panorama Bar** atop the Hotel Stadt Berlin; **Hafenbar,** Chauseestr. 20; **Haifishbar,** Unter den Linden 5, in the Opern Café complex; **Sinusbar** in the Palast Hotel.

Dresden

Arriving and Departing

By Plane Dresden Airport (tel. 051/589141) lies about 10 kilometers (6 miles) north of the city. Buses are available into the downtown area, leaving 45 minutes to an hour after each flight arrives; travel time is half an hour. Taxis are available as well.

By Train Dresden is easily reached by direct train connections with East Berlin; travel time is anywhere from 2½ to 3 hours.

By Car Dresden is about 160 kilometers (100 miles) south of Berlin. Leave Berlin on the E22. Exit at Lübbenau for the E15, which leads directly to Dresden.

Getting Around

Local public transport in the form of buses and streetcars is both cheap and efficient. Taxis, too, are inexpensive, but the

straight back to your hotel. Three of the leading clubs on the Grosse Freiheit are the **Colibri** (No. 34, tel. 040/313233), the **Safari** (no. 24, tel. 040/315400), and the **Salambo** (no. 11, tel. 040/315622).

A few tips for visiting the Reeperbahn: Avoid going alone; demand a price list whenever you drink, keep firm hold of it, and pay as soon as you're served; if you have trouble, threaten to call the cops. If that doesn't work—call the cops.

West Berlin

Arriving and Departing

By Plane Because of West Berlin's unique position in the heart of the foreign territory of the German Democratic Republic, the easiest way to arrive is by plane. Tegel Airport is centrally located, only seven kilometers (four miles) from downtown.

Between the Airport and Downtown An airport bus, city line no. 9, runs at 10-minute intervals between the airport and central Kurfürstendamm and Budapesterstrasse. The fare for the 40-minute trip is DM 2.20. The taxi fare runs between DM 15 and DM 20. If you've rented a car at the airport, take the "Stadtautobahn" highway, which runs directly from the airport to the center.

By Train A transit visa is required for train travel to West Berlin; this is obtained on the train. The train service is run by the East German railways, called the Deutsche Reichsbahn, although half the rolling stock is West German. There are five rail crossing points from West Germany into East Germany, and the West Berlin terminus for all lines is the Bahnhof Zoologischer Garten (the Bahnhof Zoo), the main train station. The Bahnhof Zoo connects directly with the U-Bahn (subway) and S-Bahn (metropolitan railway) networks and the city bus system. For information or bookings in West Berlin, call the Deutsche Reichsbahn (030/313–3055 or 030/300–433).

By Bus Long-distance bus services connect West Berlin with all West German cities and, through the Europabus network, with the rest of Europe. A transit visa is issued at the border; have your passport ready. The city's bus station is at the corner of Masurenallee and Messedamm. For information, call 030/30882.

By Car The officially designated transit roads between West Germany and West Berlin must be strictly followed by drivers, and stops can be made only at clearly marked parking areas and service stations. There are four road-crossing points, and the necessary transit visa is obtained at the border before the driver from the west is allowed through. Western motorists must also produce a passport, driver's license, and car registration papers.

Getting Around

By Public Transportation West Berlin is surprisingly large, and only the center can comfortably be explored on foot. Fortunately, the city is blessed with excellent public transportation, a combination of U-Bahn (subway) and S-Bahn (metropolitan train) lines, bus services, and even a ferry across the Wannsee lake. The eight U-Bahn lines alone have 116 stations. An all-night bus service (the buses are marked by the letter N next to their number) is also in operation. A ticket (DM 2.30 adults, DM 1.50 children) covers travel on the entire system. A multiple ticket, valid for five trips, costs DM 10.50 (DM 6.50 children), but the best deal for visitors is the 24-hour inner-city ticket, costing DM 8 (DM 5 children). A two-day ticket costs DM 16 (DM 9.50 children) and a four-day ticket costs DM 32 (DM 19 children). A 24-hour ticket covering the entire area of West Berlin (including lake travel) costs DM 14.50 (DM 7.30 children). Information can be obtained from the office of the city transport authority, the Berliner Verkehrsbetriebe (BVG) at Hardenbergplatz, in front of the Bahnhof Zoo, or by calling 030/216–5088.

By Taxi Taxi meters start at DM 3.40 and the fare is DM 1.58 per kilometer (DM 1.69 after midnight). Taxi drivers charge 50 pf for each piece of heavy luggage carried. A drive along the Kurfürstendamm will cost about DM 10. Taxis can be ordered by telephone: Call 030/6902, 030/216–060, 030/261–026, or 030/240–202.

Important Addresses and Numbers

Tourist Information The main tourist office is at the Europa Center, Budapesterstrasse, tel. 030/262–6031. It's open daily 7:30 AM–10:30 PM. There are other offices at the main hall of Tegel airport, tel. 030/41012306, open daily 8 AM–11 PM; the Bahnhof Zoo, the main train station, tel. 030/313–9063, open daily 8 AM–11 PM; and at the border crossing point Dreilinden, tel. 030/803–9057, open daily 8 AM–11 PM. Accommodations can be reserved at all offices, which also issue a free English-language information brochure, *Berlin Turns On*. Pretravel information on Berlin can be obtained by writing to the Verkehrsamt Berlin, Europa Center, D-1000 Berlin 30.

Consulates **U.S.:** Clayallee 170, tel. 030/832–4087. **Canada:** Europa-Center, tel. 030/261–1161. **U.K.:** Uhlandstrasse 7/8, tel. 030/309–5292.

Emergencies **Police:** tel. 030/110. **Ambulance and emergency medical attention:** tel. 030/310–031. **Dentist:** tel. 030/1141. **Pharmacies:** for emergency pharmaceutical assistance, tel. 030/1141.

English Bookstores **Marga Schoeller,** Knesebeckstrasse 33, tel. 030/881–1112; **Buchhandlung Kiepert,** Hardenbergstrasse 4–5, tel. 030/311–0090.

Guided Tours

By Bus Bus tours of West and East Berlin are offered by a number of West Berlin operators, the chief of which are **Severin & Kühn,** Kurfürstendamm 216, Charlottenburg, tel. 030/883–1015; **Berliner Bären Stadtrundfahrt,** Rankestrasse 35 (corner of Kurfürstendamm), tel. 030/213–4077; **Reisebüro Berolina,** Kurfürstendamm 220, tel. 030/883–3131; and **Bus Verkehr Berlin (BVB),** Kurfürstendamm 225, tel. 030/882–2063 or 030/882–6847). A two-hour tour of West Berlin costs about DM 20 and a combined tour of West and East Berlin about DM 50 (plus a fee of about DM 15 levied by the East Germans). There are also half-day tours to Potsdam and the SansSoucis palace, favorite residence of Frederick the Great, now in East German territo-

ry. Lunch is included in the DM 99 cost of the tour. Passports and early booking are essential for tours to East Berlin and Potsdam.

By Boat West Berlin is a city of waterways, and boat trips can be made on the Spree and Havel rivers and on the city's canals. For details, contact the city tourist office at the Europa Center, Budapesterstrasse, tel. 030/262–6031.

Exploring West Berlin

Visiting West Berlin is a bittersweet experience, as so many of the triumphs and tragedies of the past are tied up with the bustling present. The result can be either dispiriting or exhilarating. And by European standards, Berlin isn't that old: Cologne was more than 1,000 years old when Berlin was born from the fusion of two tiny settlements on islands in the river Spree. Although already a royal residence in the 15th century, Berlin really came into its own three centuries later, under the rule of King Friedrich II—Frederick the Great—whose liberal reforms and artistic patronage led the way as the city developed into a major cultural capital.

The events of the 20th century would have crushed the spirit of most other cities. Hitler destroyed the city's reputation for tolerance and plunged Berlin headlong into the war that led to wholesale destruction of monuments and houses. And after World War II, Berlin was still to face the bitter division of the city and the construction of the infamous wall.

Despite all this, West Berliners can revel and party as if there were no tomorrow—or perhaps as if there had been no yesterday. The city has recovered much of the artistic energy and social whirl of better times. In its crowded bars, cafés, and nightclubs and in the lake-studded parks and woodland, you can recall that this was once the capital of a free Europe.

Numbers in the margin correspond with points of interest on the West Berlin Map.

Bustling Kurfürstendamm, or Ku'damm as the Berliners call it, is one of Europe's greatest thoroughfares, throbbing with activity day and night. At its eastern end is the **Kaiser Wilhelm Gedächtniskirche** (Kaiser Wilhelm Memorial Church Tower). This landmark has come to symbolize not only West Berlin, but the futile destructiveness of war. The shell of the tower is all that remains of the church that was built at the end of the 19th century and dedicated to the memory of Kaiser Wilhelm. Inside is a historical exhibition of the devastation of World War II. *Admission: free. Open Tues.–Sat. 10–6, Sun. 11–6.*

Cross Budapesterstrasse to enter the **Zoologischer Garten,** Berlin's zoo. It has the world's largest variety of individual types of fauna along with a fascinating aquarium. *Admission: DM 9 adults, DM 5 children. Open daily from 9 to dusk or 7 PM (whichever is later).*

The zoo is set in the 255-hectare (630-acre) **Tiergarten Park,** which has at last recovered from the war, when it was not only ripped apart by bombs and artillery, but was stripped of its wood by desperate, freezing Berliners in the bitter cold of 1945–46. In the northern section of the park is the **Englischer Garten** (English Garden), which borders the riverside **Bellevue**

Schloss, a small palace built for Frederick the Great's brother: It is now the official West Berlin residence of the West German president.

The column in the center of a large traffic circle in the Tiergarten is the **Siegessäule** victory column, erected in 1873 to commemorate four Prussian military campaigns against the French. The granite and sandstone monument originally stood in front of the Reichstag (parliament), which was burned by Hitler's men in 1933. Climb the 285 steps to its 65-meter (210-foot) summit and you'll be rewarded with a fine view of West Berlin and, across the wall, East Berlin. *Admission: 50 pf adults, 10 pf children. Open Tues.–Sun. 9–6, Mon. 1–6.*

The Berlin Wall, ugly as it is, exerts a magnetic pull on any visitor to Berlin, so at the base of the Siegessäule, go east down the wide Strasse des 17 Juni, named in memory of the day, in 1953, when 50,000 East Germans staged an uprising that was put down by force. On the left, you'll pass the **Soviet Victory** monument, a semicircular colonnade topped with a statue of a Russian soldier and flanked by what are said to be the first Soviet tanks to have fought their way into Berlin in 1945. This monument is an important Soviet toehold in West Berlin: Red Army troops are permitted to guard it and the guard is changed every hour. (You can watch the goose-stepping ceremony from a discreet distance.)

Ahead of you is **Brandenburger Tor** (Brandenburg Gate), built in 1788 as a victory arch for triumphant Prussian armies. The horse-drawn chariot atop the arch was reerected after the war, still facing west, although the great monument is now some way into East German territory. The wall is at its thickest here, more than 1 meter (three feet) of tank-proof concrete. Viewing platforms allow you to peer over the ugly mass into East Berlin.

The most famous crossing point, **Checkpoint Charlie,** is a half-hour walk south then east along the wall. It's much easier to save time and effort and go by taxi from Brandenburg Gate. At Checkpoint Charlie, there's a museum that tells the history of the wall and describes (with exhibits and models) the ingenious escapes that have been made since it was built in 1961. *Checkpoint Charlie Museum, Friedrichstr. 44, tel. 030/251–4569. Admission: free. Open daily 9–8.*

Find the nearby Kochstrasse U-Bahn station and go two stops south on the U-6 line to Mehringdamm. Head for Kreuzbergstrasse. Just on the left is the 62-meter (200-foot) **Kreuzberg,** West Berlin's highest natural hill. (There are higher hills made of the rubble gathered from the bombed-out ruins of the city when reconstruction began in 1945.) On the sheltered southern slopes of the Kreuzberg is a vineyard that produces some of Germany's rarest wines: They are served only at official Berlin functions.

Bordering Kreuzberg to the west is the Schöneberg district, where you'll find the seat of the city and state government of West Berlin, the **Rathaus Schöneberg** (City Hall). In the belfry of the Rathaus is a replica of the Liberty Bell, donated to Berliners in 1950 by the United States and rung every day at noon. In a room at the base of the tower are stored 17 million American signatures expressing solidarity with West

Berlin, some, no doubt, inspired by President Kennedy's famous "Ich bin ein Berliner" speech, which he made here in 1963.

Time Out While at the Rathaus, go downstairs to the **Ratskeller Schöneberg,** an inexpensive place to get a good, filling set-price lunch. The atmosphere is busy and friendly.

Take the U-Bahn north one stop from Rathaus Schöneberg station and change to the U-7 line for eight stops, to Richard-Wagner-Platz station. From the station, walk left for about 465 ⑩ meters (500 yards) to the handsome **Schloss Charlottenburg** (Charlottenburg Palace). Built at the end of the 17th century by King Frederick I for his wife, Queen Sophie Charlotte, the palace was progressively enlarged for later royal residents. Frederick the Great's suite of rooms can be visited; in one glass cupboard, you'll see the coronation crown he inherited from his father—stripped of jewels by the ascetic son, who gave the most valuable diamonds and pearls to his wife. *Schloss Charlottenburg, Luisenplatz, Charlottenburg. Admission: DM 4.50 adults, DM 2 children. Open Tues.–Sun. 10–5.*

⑪ Opposite the palace is the **Ägyptisches Museum** (Egyptian Museum), home of perhaps the world's best-known portrait sculpture, the beautiful Nefertiti. The 3,300-year-old Egyptian queen is the centerpiece of a fascinating collection of Egyptology that includes one of the finest preserved mummies outside Cairo. *Ägyptisches Museum, Schlossstr. 70, Charlottenburg. Admission: free. Open Sat.–Thurs. 9–5.*

If you like, you can take Nefertiti home with you. Behind ⑫ Schloss Charlottenburg is the **Gipsformerei** (State Museum Plaster Foundry), which will turn out a copy of any of a dozen masterpieces in stock. They're not cheap (portrait busts cost between DM 700 and DM 900), but how can you put a price on having Nefertiti on the mantelpiece? *Gipsformerei, Sophie-Charlotten-Str. 17/18, Charlottenburg. Open weekdays 9–4.*

Take U-Bahn line U-7 back toward Schöneberg until Fehrbelliner Pl., where you change to line U-2 southwest for five stops to Dahlem-Dorf station. This is the stop for West-⑬ Berlin's leading art museum, the **Gemädegalerie,** in the district of Dahlem. The collection includes many works by the great European masters, with 26 Rembrandts and 14 by Rubens. Or is it 25 Rembrandts? *The Man in the Golden Hat,* until recently attributed to Rembrandt, has now been ascribed to one of the great Dutch master's pupils. Does it really matter? Maybe not to the public, which still sees it as a masterpiece, but it could affect the value of the painting by a million or two. *Gemäldegalerie, Arnimallee 23/27, Dahlem. Admission: free. Open Tues.–Sun. 9–5.*

No visit to West Berlin is complete without an outing to the ⑭ city's outdoor playground, the **Grunewald** park. Bordering the Dahlem district to the west, the park is a vast green space, with meadows, woodlands, and lakes.ald park. Bordering the Dahlem district to the west, the park is a vast green space, with meadows, woodlands, and lakes. The city's total waterfront of 208 kilometers (130 miles) is longer than West Germany's Baltic Coast. There's even space for nudist beaches on the banks of the Wannsee lake, while in winter a downhill

ski run and even a ski jump operate on the modest slopes of the Teufelsberg hill.

Dining

For details and price category definitions, *see* Dining in Staying in West Germany.

Expensive **Alt-Luxembourg.** There are only nine tables at this popular restaurant in the Charlottenburg district, and you'll receive attentive service. Chef Kurt Wannebacher uses only fresh ingredients and announces his daily specials on the blackboard. If lobster lasagna is chalked up, look no further. *Pestalozzistr. 70, tel. 030/323–8730. Reservations required. No credit cards. Closed Sun., Mon., two weeks in Jan., three weeks in July.*

★ **Bamberger Reiter.** Considered by Berliners to be the city's best restaurant, Bamberger Reiter is the pride of its chef, Franz Raneburger. He relies heavily on fresh market produce for his *neue deutsche Küche* (new German cuisine), so the menu changes from day to day. Fresh flowers, too, abound in his attractive, oak-beamed restaurant. *Regensburgerstr. 7, tel. 030/244282. Reservations required. No credit cards. Dinner only. Closed Sun., Mon., Aug. 1–20.*

Frühsammer's Restaurant an der Rehwiese. From your table, you can watch chef Peter Frühsammer at work in his open kitchen. He's ready with advice on the daily menu: Salmon is always a treat here. The restaurant is located in the annex of a turn-of-the-century villa in the southern district of Zehlendorf (U-Bahn to Krumme Lanke and then bus no. 53 to Rehwiese). *Matterhornstr. 101, tel. 030/803–2720. Reservations required. AE, DC, MC, V. Closed Dinner only. Sun., Mon.*

Moderate **Alt-Nürnberg.** Step into the tavernlike interior and you could be in Bavaria: The waitresses even wear dirndls. The Bavarian colors of blue and white are everywhere, and such Bavarian culinary delights as *Schweinshaxe* (knuckle of pork) are well represented on the menu. If you prefer to eat in the Prussian style, the calves' liver *Berliner Art* is recommended. *Europa Center, tel. 030/261–4397. No reservations. AE, DC, MC, V.*

★ **Blockhaus Nikolskoe.** Prussian King Wilhelm III built this Russian-style wooden lodge for his daughter Charlotte, wife of Russia's Czar Nicholas I. It's located in the south of the city, on the eastern edge of Glienicker Park. In summer, you can eat on the open terrace overlooking the Havel River. In character with its history and appearance, the Blockhaus features game dishes. *Nikolskoer Weg, tel. 030/805–2914. No reservations. AE, DC, MC, V.*

Forsthaus Paulsborn. Game is the specialty in this former woodsman's home deep in the Grunewald Forest. You dine here as the forester did—from an oak table in a great dining room and under the baleful eye of hunting trophies on the wall. Apart from game, the menu extends to various German and international dishes. *Am Grunewaldsee, tel. 030/813–8010. Reservations advised on weekends. AE, DC, MC, V. Closed Mon., dinner in winter (Oct.–Mar.).*

Hecker's Deele. You could find yourself seated in one of the antique church pews that complete the oak-beamed interior of this restaurant that features Westphalian dishes. The *Westfälische Schlachtplatte* (a variety of meats) will set you up for a whole day's sightseeing—the Ku'damm is right outside.

Grolmannstr. 35, tel. 030/88901. No reservations. AE, DC, MC, V.

Mundart Restaurant. Too many cooks don't spoil the broth (and certainly not the excellent fish soup) at this popular restaurant in the Kreuzberg district. Five chefs are at work in the spacious kitchen. Fortunately, they all agree on the day's specials, and you can follow their advice with impunity. *Muskauerstr. 33/34, tel. 030/612–2061. No reservations. No credit cards. Dinner only. Closed Mon., Tues.*

Inexpensive **Alt-Berliner Weissbierstube.** A visit to the Berlin Museum (a permanent historical exhibition on Berlin) must include a stop at this pub-style restaurant in the museum building. There's a buffet packed with Berlin specialties, and a jazz band plays on Sunday morning. *Berlin Museum, Lindenstr. 14, tel. 030/251–0121. No reservations. No credit cards. Closed Mon.*

Thürnagel. Also located in the Kreuzberg district, Thürnagel is a vegetarian restaurant where it's not only healthy to eat, but fun. The seitan in sherry sauce or the tempeh curry are good enough to convert a seasoned carnivore. *Gneisenaustr. 57, tel. 030/691–4800. No reservations. No credit cards. Dinner only.*

Lodging

For details and price category definitions, *see* Lodging in Staying in West Germany.

Very Expensive **Bristol Hotel Kempinski.** Located in the heart of the city, this grand hotel has the best of Berlin's shopping on its doorstep. English-style furnishings give the "Kempi" an added touch of class. All the rooms and suites are luxuriously decorated and equipped, with marble bathrooms, air-conditioning, and cable TV. Children under 12 stay for free if they share their parents' room. *Kurfürstendamm 27, tel. 030/884340. 325 rooms with bath. Facilities: 2 restaurants, indoor pool, sauna, solarium, masseur, hairdresser, limousine service. AE, DC, MC, V.*

CC-City Castle Apartment Hotel. The CC (short for "Congress Center," which is nearby) is a fine fin-de-siëcle Berlin mansion, commanding a corner on the Ku'damm (ask for one of the many quiet rooms at the back). *Kurfüstendamm 160, tel. 030/8918005. 36 rooms with bath. Facilities: bar, restaurant. AE, DC, MC, V.*

★ **Intercontinental Berlin.** The "Diplomaten Suite" is expensive, but it is in a class of its own: It's as large as a suburban house and furnished in the Oriental style. The other rooms and suites are not so exotically furnished but still show individuality and exquisite taste. The lobby is worth a visit even if you're not tempted to stay overnight: It's a quarter the size of a football field, opulently furnished, and just the place for afternoon tea and pastries. *Budapesterstr. 2, tel. 030/26020. 600 rooms with bath. Facilities: 3 restaurants (including a rooftop garden), indoor pool, sauna, 24-hour room service, boutiques, Pan-Am check-in service. AE, DC, MC, V.*

Expensive **Berlin Excelsior Hotel.** Fixed rates that don't fluctuate with the seasons are offered by this modern, well-run establishment only five minutes from the Ku'damm. That means, however, that there are no special weekend offers (a usual feature of top German hotels). The comfortable rooms are furnished in dark teak, and the helpful front-office staff will arrange sightseeing tours and try to obtain hard-to-get theater and concert tickets.

Hardenbergerstr. 14, tel. 030/31991. 320 rooms with bath. Facilities: garden terrace, winter garden. AE, DC, MC, V.

★ **Palace.** The rooms here are comfortable and adequately furnished, but can't quite match the scale of the palatial lobby. Ask for a room on the Budapesterstrasse: The view is memorable. Or even take a suite with a whirlpool bath. The Palace is part of Berlin's Europa Center, and guests have free use of the center's pool and sauna. The Palace is popular with Americans. *Europa Center, tel. 030/269111. 160 rooms with bath. AE, DC, MC, V.*

Schweizerhof Berlin. There's a rustic, Swiss look about most of the rooms in this centrally located hotel, but they have a high standard of comfort and facilities. Ask to be placed in the west wing, where rooms are larger. Children stay for free if they are in their parents' room. The indoor pool is the largest of any Berlin hotel, and the hotel is opposite Tiergarten Park. *Budapesterstr. 21–31, tel. 030/26960. 430 rooms with bath. Facilities: sauna, solarium, fitness room, hairdresser, beauty salon. AE, DC, MC, V.*

Moderate **Casino Hotel.** The owner of the Casino is Bavarian, so his restaurant serves south German specialties. The hotel itself is a former Prussian military barracks but bears little evidence of its former role: Rooms are large and comfortable and well equipped. The hotel is located in the Charlottenburg district. *Königin-Elisabeth-Str. 47a, tel. 030/303090. 24 rooms with bath. AE, DC, MC, V.*

Ravenna. This small, friendly hotel is located in the Steglitz district, close to the Botanical Garden and the Dahlen Museum. All the rooms are well equipped, but suite 111B is a bargain: It includes a large living room and kitchen for the rate of only DM 200. *Grunewaldstr. 8–9, tel. 030/792–8031. 45 rooms with bath or shower. AE, DC, MC, V.*

Riehmers Hofgarten. Located in the interesting Kreuzberg district, this hotel in a late-19th-century building is a short walk from the Kreuzberg hill and has fast connections to the center of town. The high-ceilinged rooms are elegantly furnished. *Yorckstr. 83, tel. 030/781011. 21 rooms with bath or shower. AE, DC, MC, V.*

Inexpensive **Econtel.** Families are well cared for at this hotel that's situated within walking distance of Charlottenburg Palace. Lone travelers also appreciate the touches in the single rooms, which come with a trouser press and hair dryer. *Sommeringstr. 24, tel. 030/344001. 205 rooms with bath or shower. Facilities: snack bar. MC.*

The Arts

Today's Berlin has a tough task in trying to live up to the reputation it gained from the film *Cabaret*, but if nightlife is a little toned down since the '20s, the arts still flourish. Apart from the many hotels that book seats, there are three main ticket agencies: **Theaterkasse,** Kurfürstendamm 24; **Theaterkasse im Europa-Center;** and **Theaterkasse Centrum,** Mienekestrasse 25.

The Berlin Philharmonic, one of the world's leading orchestras, performs in the **Philharmonie,** Matthaikirchstrasse 1, tel. 030/254880. It plays a leading role in the annual festival months of August, September, and October. The **Deutsche Oper** (Opera House), by the U-Bahn stop of the same name, is the home of

the opera and ballet companies. Tickets are hard to obtain, but call 030/341–4449 for information.

West Berlin is still Germany's drag-show capital, as you'll see if you go to **Chez Nous**, Marburgerstrasse 14. Next door (no. 15) the girls are for real at the **Scotch Club 13.**

Nightlife

Dschungel at Nürnbergerstrasse 53, is the number-one disco, and is funky and fun. For an escape from the usual disco sounds, try the **Blue Note** (Courbierestr. 13), which mixes jazz, bebop, and Latin American rhythms.

One of the best ways to feel the pulse of this exciting city is to visit one of the *Kneippen*, bars with a relaxed feel where you might hear some music or just sit outside with a beer or coffee.

The Rhine

None of Europe's many rivers is so redolent of history and legend as the Rhine, known in German as the Rhein. For the Romans, who established forts and colonies along its western banks, the Rhine was the frontier between civilization and the barbaric German tribes. Roman artifacts can be seen in museums throughout the region. The Romans also introduced viticulture—a legacy that survives in the countless vineyards along the riverbanks—and later, Christianity. Throughout the Middle Ages, the river's importance as a trade artery made it the focus of sharp, often violent, conflict between princes, noblemen, and archbishops. Many of the picturesque castles that crown its banks were the homes of robber barons who held up passing ships and barges and exacted heavy tolls to finance even grander fortifications.

For poets and composers, the Rhine—or "Vater (Father) Rhine," as the Germans call it—has been an endless source of inspiration. As legend has it, the Loreley, a treacherous, craggy rocks, was home to a beautiful and bewitching maiden who lured sailors to a watery grave. Wagner based four of his epic operas on the lives of the medieval Nibelungs, said to have inhabited the rocky banks. To travel the Rhine by boat, especially in autumn, when the rising mists enshroud the castles high above, is to understand the place the river occupies in the German imagination.

The Rhine does not belong to Germany alone. Its 1,312-kilometer (820-mile) journey takes it from deep within the Alps through Switzerland and Germany, into The Netherlands, and out into the North Sea. But it is in Germany—especially the stretch between Mainz and Bonn known as the Middle Rhine—that the riverside scenery is most spectacular. This is the "typical" Rhine: a land of steep and thickly wooded hills, terraced vineyards, tiny villages hugging the shore, and a succession of brooding castles.

A nine-hour steamer trip between Mainz and Bonn will give you a taste of this fabled region. But in order to really experience it, you will need to spend several days in the area. A town such as Koblenz provides a convenient base for excursions up and down the river and into the lovely Moselle Valley.

Getting Around

By Train One of the best ways to visit the Rhineland in very limited time is to take the scenic train journey from Mainz to Bonn along the western banks of the river. The views are spectacular, and the entire trip takes less than two hours. You can get on and off the train along the route. Most of the Rhine towns are also connected by bus services originating in Frankfurt and other major cities. For information about both train and bus services, contact **German National Railways** in Frankfurt, Reisedienst Friedrich-Ebert-Anlage 35, tel. 069/2651.

By Boat Passenger ships traveling up and down the Rhine and its tributaries offer a pleasant and relaxing way to see the region. **Köln-Düsseldorfer Steamship Company (KD)** operates a fleet of ships that travel between Düsseldorf and Mainz, daily from Easter to late October, and along the Moselle and Main rivers. They also offer cruises along the entire length of the Rhine. Passengers have a choice of buying an excursion ticket or a ticket to a single destination. For information about services, tel. 0221/20880. From March through November, **Hebel-Line** (tel. 06742/2420) offers a scenic cruise of the Loreley Valley; night cruises feature music and dancing. For information about Neckar River excursions, contact **Neckar Personen Schiffahrt** in Stuttgart, tel. 0711/541073 or 0711/541074.

By Car If you prefer to drive, the Rhineland offers a comprehensive highway network that takes in some of the region's most spectacular scenery. Roads crisscross the entire province, from the historic vineyards of the Mosel Valley to the beautiful castle and wine-growing country of the Rhine's west bank. For information about routes available, contact the **German Automobile Club**, Lyonerstr. 16, Frankfurt-am-Main 71, tel. 069/66061.

By Bicycle Another enjoyable and inexpensive way to see the country is by bicycle. Tourist offices in all the larger towns will provide information and route maps. German Railways also provides bicycle rental facilities on some of its routes. For information, tel. 069/2651. You can also take advantage of the myriad *Wanderwegen* (walking paths) running throughout the region. These are marked with signs depicting red or green grapes. Contact local tourist offices for information.

Tourist Information

Bacharach. Fremdenverkehrsamt, Oberstrasse 1, tel. 06743/2968.
Bonn. 2 Munsterstrasse 20, tel. 0228/773466 and LVV Rheinland, Rheinallee 69, Bad Godesberg, Bonn, tel. 0228/362921.
Boppard. Verkehrsamt, Karmeliterstrasse 2, tel. 06742/10319.
Koblenz. Fremden Verkehrsamt, Verkehrspavillon, tel. 0261/31304 and Fremdenverkehrsverband Rheinland-Pfalz, Postfach 1420, tel. 0261/31079.
Königswinter. Verkehrsamt, Drachenfelsstrasse 7, tel. 02223/21048.
Mainz. Verkehrsverein, Bahnhofstrasse 15, tel. 06131/233741.
Rüdesheim. Verkehrsamt, Rheinstrasse 16, tel. 06722/2962.

stores and other large shops are open on Saturday, and then mornings only.

National Holidays January 1 (New Year's Day); April 13 (Good Friday); May 1 (Labor Day); June 4 (Pentecost Monday); October 7 (Republic); December 25, 26 (Christmas).

Dining Dining possibilities range from the street stands offering frankfurters and various types of very tasty sausages; the "quick lunch" stops (mainly stand-up snack bars), called *Imbiss-stube*, which specialize in local favorites such as knuckle of pork; cafés, most of which have at least a limited lunch menu; *Bierkeller*, which offer hearty local fare and tankards of beer; and restaurants, which can be divided between *SB (Selbstbedienung*, or self-service cafeterias) and the more traditional establishments in all price ranges. If not eaten in a hotel, breakfast is a café affair; restaurants generally do not open until about 10 AM. The country's Eastern Bloc ties are reflected in restaurants featuring the national cuisines of other socialist states, although such exotica as Japanese, Chinese, Indonesian, and French dishes are now appearing.

Specialties National favorites include, *Eisbein mit Sauerkraut* (knuckle of pork with pickled cabbage), *Rouladen* (rolled stuffed beef), *Berliner Schüsselsülze* (potted meat in aspic), and *Kartoffelpuffer* (fried potato cakes). Regional specialties are finding wider acceptance. Typical dishes are *Thüringer Sauerbraten mit Klössen* (roast corned beef with dumplings), *Bärenschinken* (cured ham), and *Harzer Köhlerteller mit Röstkartoffeln* (charcoal-grilled meat with roast potatoes).

Mealtimes The main meal of the day is traditionally taken at noon. Restaurants are crowded then and reservations are necessary. Evening dining usually begins at 7 or 7:30.

Dress People tend to dress formally for dinner in East German cities. In the upper price categories, jacket and tie is expected. Otherwise, casual but neat dress is appropriate.

Ratings Prices are per person. In the lower-priced establishments, they include a main course and a small beer or possibly a glass of wine. In the top two categories, meals will be at least three courses. Prices include tax and tip, but it is customary to leave a small extra tip of M1–M3. In Very Expensive establishments, double this tip. Best bets are indicated by a star ★. At press time, there were 1.86 East German marks to the dollar.

Category	City	Country
Very Expensive	over M40	over M30
Expensive	M30–M40	M25–M30
Moderate	M20–M30	M15–M25
Inexpensive	under M20	under M15

Credit Cards The following credit card abbreviations are used: AE, American Express; DC, Diners Club; MC, MasterCard; V, Visa.

Lodging Western visitors to East Germany are effectively obliged to stay in the hotels of the state-run Interhotel chain; these include the major hotels in all cities and other tourist centers. Interhotels such as the Grand, Palast, and Metropol in Berlin, Merkur in Leipzig, and Bellevue in Dresden measure up to the highest international standards, including prices. Tourists seeking more moderate accommodations may try the H-O chain or the hostels run by the Evangelical church. The few private hotels are real bargains but are almost impossible for a Western visitor to book. East German travel officials will try to steer you to one of the best hotels; if you want more moderate accommodations, be prepared to argue your point at some length.

Ratings Prices indicated here are for double rooms, with full bath in the top two categories. A single room with bath will cost about M5–M10 more than half the double rate shown. Breakfast is included in room rates. Best bets are indicated by a star ★. At press time, there were 1.86 East German marks to the dollar.

Category	City and Country
Very Expensive	over M250
Expensive	M170–M250
Moderate	M130–M170
Inexpensive	under M130

Credit Cards The following credit card abbreviations are used: AE, American Express; DC, Diners Club; MC, MasterCard; V, Visa.

Tipping The official line on tipping is *nein*, but tips are generally accepted, indeed expected, in major hotels and better restaurants. Tip in West German deutschmarks if possible, otherwise in U.S. currency. When paying by credit card, leave the tip in cash. Tip porters and doormen DM1, $1, or, as a last resort, M1 if you don't have any deutschmarks left. Taxi drivers do not expect a tip, but round up the fare to the nearest mark or to the next M.50.

East Berlin

Arriving and Departing

By Plane All flights arrive at Schönefeld airport, about 24 kilometers (15 miles) outside the downtown area. For information on arrival and departure times, tel. 02/672–4031.

Between the Airport and Downtown A shuttle bus (fare 20 pfennigs) leaves every 10–15 minutes for the nearby S-Bahn train station. S-Bahn trains (fare 30 pfennigs) leave every 20 minutes for the Friedrichstrasse station. The trip takes about 30 minutes, and you can get off at whatever stop is nearest your hotel. Taxis are usually available at the stops from Ostbahnhof onward. You can also take a taxi from the airport; fare to your hotel will be about M30–M35, and the trip will take about 40 minutes. By car, follow the signs for "Stadtzentrum Berlin."

By Train International trains arrive at Friedrichstrasse or the Ostbahnhof. For train information, tel. 02/49541 for international trains, 02/49531 for domestic services. Trains coming from or via West Berlin arrive at the Friedrichstrasse station.

By Bus Berlin has no scheduled intercity or international bus service.

By Car Expressways lead to Berlin via Magdeburg, Leipzig, Rostock,

Dresden, and Frankfurt-Oder. Road crossings also go to and from West Berlin. The downtown is marked "Stadtzentrum."

Getting Around

Most tourist goals are easily reached on foot, and walking is recommended as the best way to see the city. But public transportation is good and wonderfully cheap.

By Bus and Streetcar Buses and streetcars are often crowded, and route maps, posted at each stop (marked H or HH), are not particularly clear to the uninitiated. Fares on buses and streetcars are a uniform 20 pfennigs within the main city area, allowing transfer from one line or from one form of transport to another. Get a ticket by dropping coins into the dispenser on the bus or tram; you'll have to pull the lever several times until the machine produces your ticket. If you transfer, put the first ticket into the dispenser and get yourself a new one for the next leg. A one-day tourist ticket (**Touristenfahrkarte**) is available for M2; it's good on all transportation, including the trip to Schönefeld airport. You can get several in advance and have them dated for any day you want.

By U-Bahn and S-Bahn All city guides and maps show the subway (U-Bahn) and city train (S-Bahn) routes and stops. The system is simple to understand. The U-Bahn ticket system is the same as for the trams and buses (see above). The elevated electric line (S-Bahn) is fast and frequent. Tickets are issued from a dispenser (exact change!) for 20 pfennigs, good for most destinations (fares are posted). The ticket is validated by poking it into a stamping device at the end of each platform: Take your cue from other passengers. The M2 full-day Touristenfahrkarte avoids all the hassle.

By Taxi Finding a taxi in Berlin can be an adventure, but try the ranks at such busy points as the Friedrichstrasse and Alexanderplatz stations. Taxis can be flagged on the street and are nearly always available around major hotels. If the "Taxi" light is on, the cab is available. Order a cab by phoning 02/3646 for immediate or same-day reservations, 02/365–4176 for service during the coming week. Taxi fares are low, with a typical downtown fare costing M2–M4.

By Car Arrangements can be made through any of the Interhotels. Rental headquarters is at the **Metropol Hotel** (tel. 02/220–4695); cars can be rented at **Schönefeld airport** as well (tel. 02/672–2418).

Important Addresses and Numbers

Tourist Information **Reisebüro der DDR:** Alexanderplatz 5, tel. 02/215–4328; special service office for foreign visitors on second floor (tel. 02/215–4402); Schönefeld airport, tel. 02/678–8248.

Embassies **U.S.:** Neustädtische Kirchstr. 4–5, tel. 02/220–2741. **U.K.:** Unter den Linden 32–34, tel. 02/220–2431. **Canadian:** There is no Canadian Embassy in East Berlin at present. If circumstances demand, call the Canadian Embassy in Warsaw (from East Berlin, phone 064822/029–8051; address: Ulica Matejika 1–5, PL-00481 Warsaw, Poland). Alternatively, try the Canadian Military Mission in West Berlin (tel. 849/261–1161). If that fails, the British Embassy will help, provided the people know that you have made an effort to contact the other two.

Emergencies **Police:** tel. 110; **Ambulance:** tel. 115; **Doctor, Dentist:** tel. 1259, or call the U.S. or U.K. Embassy for assistance; **Pharmacies:** tel. 160; **Motorist's assistance:** tel. 02/524–3565, 6 AM–10PM.

Guided Tours

Eleven different guided city tours, lasting from one hour to nearly four hours, can be booked through your hotel or the Reisebüro der DDR; fares range from M3 to M12. Taxi sightseeing tours of the city cover six fixed routes, starting and ending at Alexanderplatz. Tours last from 40 minutes to two and a half hours and cost M16.50–M55, depending on the route, for up to four persons; tel. 02/246–2255 for details.

Exploring East Berlin

The infamous wall seems ever-present, but bear in mind it surrounds West, not East, Berlin, much as you may have a slightly claustrophobic feeling when you're in the eastern sector of the city. Stark contrasts exist between West and East. In the latter, discipline, orderliness, and the lack of traffic are immediate impressions, as is the overall subdued tone. The stately buildings of the city's past are not as overwhelmed by new high-rise construction as in West Berlin, but East Berlin's postwar architectural blunders are just as monumental in their own way. These will be obvious—along with the sad shabbiness of years of neglect—as you explore the side streets together with the main thoroughfares.

Historic East Berlin *Numbers in the margin correspond with points of interest on the East Berlin map.*

❶ As you head up the Friedrichstrasse from **Checkpoint Charlie,** your initial impression will be that the differences between East and West Berlin are minimal: Both sides of the street are lined with attractive new shops and trendy restaurants. Turn right onto Johann-Dieckmann-Strasse and you'll arrive at the Platz der Akadamie, with its beautifully reconstructed ❷ **Schauspielhaus**—built in 1818, and now the city's main concert hall—and the rebuilt **German and French cathedrals.** In the latter, ❸ you'll find the **Huguenot Museum,** which has some interesting collections of the history and art of the French Protestant Huguenots who took refuge in Germany after being expelled from Catholic France in 1685. *Platz der Akadamie. Open weekdays 10–5.*

Time Out The **Arkade Café** on the northwest corner of the plaza (Französischer Str. 25) is perfect for a light snack, some excellent pastry, and a beer, coffee, or tea.

Continue east along the Französischer Strasse to Babelplatz. ❹ The peculiar round shape of **St. Hedwigs Kathedrale** (St. Hedwig's Cathedral) calls to mind Rome's Pantheon. The tiny street named Hinter der Katholische Kirche (Behind the Catholic Church) is a reminder that though Berlin was very much a Protestant city, St. Hedwig's was built (about 1747) for Catholics.

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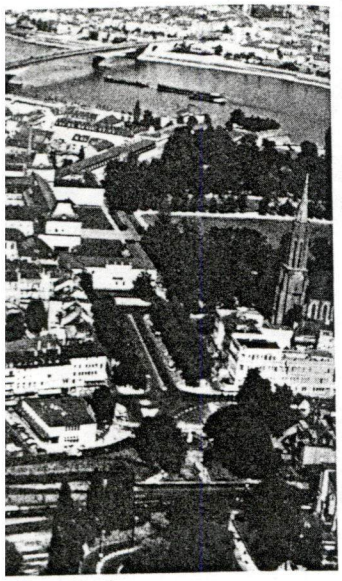
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In Four Volumes

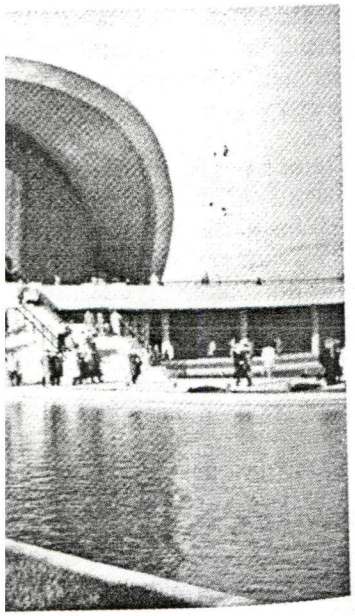
Volume 3:
Europe and the Mediterranean Middle East

Margaret Walsh Young and Susan L. Stetler,
Editors

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ısa German Airlines)



rtment of State *Post Report*)

Berlin's art museums have outstanding permanent collections and, in addition, sponsor special exhibitions from time to time. The state museums are in the Eastern sector of the city, and many of the art treasures once housed in these buildings are now in various museums throughout Germany. The Botanical Gardens and the extensive Grunewald and Tegel Forests have excellent facilities for family outings. Sections of the Grunewald and the Wannsee area are designated nature preserves; the best known of these is Peacock Island, a bird sanctuary in the Wannsee.

For the concert- and theater-goer, West Berlin presents a host of cultural attractions. The season is long, and the selection of programs rich and varied, offering an extensive classical and modern repertory. In addition to several modern concert halls (including the exciting new Philharmonic Hall and the Radio Symphony Orchestra Hall), there are 14 legitimate theaters, plus one theater for musicals and operettas, and one opera company stage. Among the highlights of the fall season is the Berlin Cultural Festival, which features a number of internationally famous ensembles and soloists. In addition, there are numerous local movie theaters. During the annual Berlin Film Festival in June, many foreign-language films are shown.

Probably the best-known shopping and nightlife area in all of Germany is the Kufürstendamm (more popularly called the Ku-damm), with its hundreds of shops, bars, theaters, galleries, and movie houses. It stretches out for two miles from the Gedächtniskirche (the church built in memory of Kaiser Wilhelm) and the entrance to the beautiful Tiergarten park.

A large number of fair to excellent local restaurants, hotels, cabarets, and nightclubs are available. Two restaurants, catering to the French and English communities, offer first-class food at reasonable prices. Most German restaurants with German, international, or various national cuisines charge moderate to expensive prices.

Close working relationships maintained among the American, French, and British representatives in Berlin, and with Berlin city officials, are reflected in social activities.

The German-American Women's Club of Berlin provides an opportunity to meet and share common interests. The club's 12 interest groups each have both American and German chairpersons.

The Berlin Steuben-Schurz Society chapter brings Americans together with prominent Berliners for lectures by distinguished speakers. Through the Berlin American Chamber of Commerce, economic and commercial personnel can pursue their Berliner business contacts. By membership in the Society of Parents and Friends of the John F. Kennedy School, American parents can work together with Berliners who are also interested in developing and improving the city's bilingual school.

DÜSSELDORF (frequently seen written as Duesseldorf) is the capital of North-Rhine Westphalia (NRW), the most populous region (17 million) in the Federal Republic and one of the largest industrial concentrations in Europe. The district's political importance reflects its economics and demographics—almost one-third (147 of 496) of the delegates to the German Bundestag (lower house of parliament) are from NRW.

More than 20 major newspapers are published in the district, several of them with a national readership. *West-*

VOLUME 3

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GERMAN INFORMATION CENTER

HANSA QUARTER, built for the International Building Exhibition of 1957, is an area of completely new construction designed by famous architects from thirteen countries. The curved apartment house in the foreground is a Walter Gropius design.

with the greatest traffic density in continental Europe. Today it is dead and weed-grown, crossed by the blank face of the Berlin Wall. As an act of faith in the ultiimate reunification of the city, West Berlin is developing the area near the Potsdamer Platz as a new cultural center, with a concert hall, a national library, and a group of museums in which pictures, sculpture, and objects of art that have been dispersed throughout West Berlin will be progressively gathered together.

The Tiergarten. Unter den Linden, the major east-west axis of central Berlin, is barred by the wall at the Brandenburg Gate. Its western continuation through the Tiergarten is now known as the Street of June 17, in memory of those who fell in the 1953 East German rebellion; on its axis, a mile (1½ km) west of the Gate, is the Siegessäule (Victory Column), commemorating the Prussian military campaigns of 1864, 1866, and 1870–1871. The Tiergarten, once a swampy area along the course of the Spree, was later successively a hunting ground and a royal park. Such trees as survived World War II mostly disappeared into the stoves of freezing Berliners in the winter of 1945–1946, but the Tiergarten is now again a peaceful island of wood and water in the midst of the city.

Isolated by the Tiergarten from the main centers of West Berlin is the Reichstag (Parliament) building, burned in mysterious circumstances at the time of the Nazi seizure of power in 1933. Nearby is the similarly isolated Kongresshalle (Congress Hall), a gift of the United States to the 1957 Berlin International Building Exhibition. A further product of the exhibition is the rebuilt Hansa district, north of the Tiergarten, which contains buildings by such internationally famous architects as Alvar Aalto, Walter Gropius, and Oscar Niemeyer. The southern fringe of the Tiergarten was the favored district for embassies and legations before the war; these have not been replaced because of Berlin's loss of its functions as a capital city. In part this area is becoming a specialized quarter for hotels, which range from a Hilton to student hostels.

The Inner Suburban Ring. Except for the Tiergarten, the central area of the city is surrounded by a belt of dense urban development, typically consisting of 5-story apartment houses. The outer edge of this belt is marked approximately by the S-Bahn ring railroad and in West Berlin by the new ring highway. Even before 1939, department stores were spreading westward from central Berlin toward the Zoo (in the western end of the Tiergarten) and the Kaiser Wilhelm Memorial Church, and the same district had emerged as the main entertainment center. These trends have been accentuated by the division of Berlin. The ruined tower of the otherwise rebuilt Memorial Church now serves to remind passersby of wartime destruction. Around it cluster shops, restraurants, and movie houses, topped by soaring office towers; the district is a blaze of colored lights at night. Leading westward, the Kurfürstendamm, lined with sidewalk cafés, is now Berlin's main shopping street.

The middle-class inner suburbs southwest of the center of the city have taken over West Berlin's administrative functions, which were dispersed from the historic Town Hall in the eastern sector. The seat of the mayor, senate, and assembly is at the Town Hall on John-F.-Kennedy Platz in the Schöneberg district. In its tower hangs the "Freiheitsglocke," a copy of the Liberty Bell, paid for by the subscriptions of 17 million citizens of the United States and presented to the city in 1950. Other sections of the city administration and the important Berlin offices of the federal government are in the district of Wilmersdorf.

After crossing the Tiergarten, the main east-west axis of Berlin (here called the Bismarckstrasse) bisects the greatly expanded facilities of the Technical University and enters the enormous expanse of the Ernst-Reuter-Platz, surrounded by another group of new office towers. A memorial in the form of a 26-foot (8-meter) bronze sculpture of a flame commemorates Ernst Reuter, the mayor who led and inspired West Berlin in the difficult postwar years. Slightly further out, the restored Charlottenburg Palace, built between 1695 and 1790, is perhaps the finest surviving monument in Berlin to the building activities of the Prussian royal house. Today it houses another group of the Berlin museums, with important sections devoted to objects of art and to prehistory. The most popular exhibit is

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TORS, in U.S. history, a name adopted by groups who resorted to extralegal means ılish order, oppose corrupt public offi- hinder the carrying out of policies with hey disagreed.

most important of the Regulators were from the western frontier of North Caro- ɔ in 1764 organized to resist the practices pt public officials. They led demonstra- ıd on several occasions resorted to vio- Gov. William Tryon paid little attention rievances of the Regulators and tried to s them. He summoned a militia of more)00 men and on May 16, 1771, attacked)00 Regulators in the Battle of Alamance The Regulators were defeated.

her group of Regulators was organized in rior counties of South Carolina in 1767 to th bands of horse thieves who had been ng frontier settlements. They accom- their aim in two years, by which time cir- rts had been set up in the area.

the Civil War many disgruntled South- ɔrmed groups of Regulators to oppose the en's Bureau and to terrorize blacks. ıctics of night-riding, torture, and even anticipated those of the Ku Klux Klan. Deep South they were also called Jay- and the Black-Horse Cavalry.

IS, reg′ū-ləs, the brightest star in Leo, a constellation in the Northern Hemi- With an apparent magnitude of 1.36, ranks 20th in brightness among all stars.

JIST, ren′kwist, **William Hubbs** (1924– 6th chief justice of the U.S. Supreme He was an associate justice from 1972 to Rehnquist was born in Milwaukee, Wis., 1, 1924. He served in the Army Air ı World War II, graduated from Stanford ity in 1948, took a master's degree in l science at Harvard in 1950, and earned a ree at Stanford in 1952.

a year as law clerk to Supreme Court Robert H. Jackson, he entered private in Phoenix, Ariz., and became active in can politics. In 1969 he joined the Nix- inistration as an assistant attorney gener- ing the Department of Justice's Office of Counsel.

971, Rehnquist was nominated by Presi- xon for the U.S. Supreme Court seat va- / the retirement of Associate Justice John l Harlan. Despite contentions that ist had actively supported right-wing and had opposed civil rights measures, ıate confirmed his appointment, and he seat on the court in January 1972. In his s as associate justice, Rehnquist was usu- most conservative.

ıquist was nominated by President Rea- ıucceed Chief Justice Warren E. Burger, l announced his retirement in June 1986. h he was again criticized as insensitive es of civil rights and women's rights, his tion was confirmed by the Senate, and he l his post on Sept. 26, 1986.

)AM, rē-ō-bō′əm, in the Old Testament, a King Solomon and Naamah, an Ammonite s. On his father's death in 922 B.C., Reho- as proclaimed king, the last ruler of the kingdom of Israel and Judah.

The Israelites had endured forced labor and crushing taxation under Solomon's reign, and their elders demanded relief from such burdens. Solomon's remaining advisers urged Rehoboam to be conciliatory, but he was unyielding.

The ten northern tribes revolted under the leadership of Jeroboam, who became king of Israel; the two southern tribes remained loyal to Rehoboam, now the king of Judah only. Intermittent warfare between north and south followed. In 917, five years after Rehoboam had assumed the throne, Judah was invaded by the Egyptians under Sheshonk I (Shishak), who looted the Temple in Jerusalem and exacted a heavy tribute. Rehoboam died about 915 B.C. and was succeeded as king of Judah by Abijah, his son by Maacah.

REICH, rīkh, **Wilhelm** (1897–1957), Austrian psychoanalyst, who helped elucidate character structure and developed modern therapy techniques. Born in Dobrzynia, Galicia, Austria, on March 24, 1897, he received an M.D. from the University of Vienna in 1922, and then joined Freud's psychoanalytic group. By the late 1920's, however, Reich's Marxist views and controversial theory that sexual repression underlies all psychological and many social problems alienated him from the group. From 1930 to 1939 he practiced in Germany and Scandinavia, advocating sexual liberation. Reich introduced the concept of "character armor" as a type of defense mechanism. He emphasized the need to deal with character-type defenses at the outset of therapy so as to ensure a good patient-therapist relationship.

Reich settled in the United States in 1939. There he claimed to have discovered a type of physical-biological energy that he called "orgone," and he built and sold "orgone boxes," in which patients sat to absorb "life-enhancing" rays. In 1954 the U.S. government enjoined him from selling the boxes, and in 1956 he was convicted of violating the injunction and sentenced to a term in Lewisburg (Pa.) Penitentiary, where he died on Nov. 3, 1957.

REICHSTAG, rīkhs′täk, the lower house of the German parliament as it existed during the North German Confederation and the German Empire (1867–1918), the Weimar Republic (1918–1933), and the Third Reich (1933–1945). A Reichstag had also existed under the Holy Roman Empire from the time of the Peace of Westphalia (1648). It was established at that time to represent the German estates (*Stände*) of the nobility, the clergy, and the free cities. All the princes and cities of the Holy Roman Empire that did not recognize any superior other than the emperor were represented in this Reichstag.

By the constitution of 1867, which formed the North German Confederation, the Reichstag was established as the lower house of the German parliament. The Reichstag shared its legislative and budgetary powers with the upper house, the Bundesrat (Federal Council), in which were represented the states that made up the North German Confederation and, later, the German Empire. The powers of the Reichstag were largely illusory because the federal chancellor was appointed by the emperor and the government was not responsible to the Reichstag.

In the Weimar Republic, the Reichstag became the chief sovereign organ of the German

state. The deputies were elected every four years by a system of proportional representation. Every seven years the Reichstag elected a president, who nominated the chancellor. No chancellor or minister of the government could hold office without the confidence of a majority of the deputies. The system of proportional representation led to a multiplicity of parties, none of which could gain a clear majority. Thus it was necessary to base the government upon a series of unstable coalitions. It was under these circumstances that the Nazi party was able to obtain control of the German state. Under Hitler, the Reichstag was deprived of its power.

HAJO HOLBORN
Author of "A History of Modern Germany"

REICHSTEIN, rīkh′shtīn, **Tadeus** (1897–), Swiss chemist, who was awarded a share of the 1950 Nobel Prize in medicine and physiology for isolating and determining the chemical structure of hormones produced by the adrenal cortex. Reichstein was born in Włocławek, Poland, on July 20, 1897. In 1905 his family moved to Switzerland, where they became citizens in 1914.

In 1933, Reichstein synthesized ascorbic acid (vitamin C), the first laboratory preparation of a vitamin, and developed a method of producing it commercially. Between 1934 and 1946 he studied the chemical nature of the constituents (hormones) of the adrenal cortex and isolated some 29 crystalline compounds, including 11-deoxycorticosterone, corticosterone, and hydrocortisone, from extracts of this tissue. He was able to clarify the chemical structure of the adrenal-cortical hormones.

In 1939, Reichstein synthesized the body's salt-regulating hormone, 11-deoxycorticosterone, which made this compound available for the treatment of Addison's disease. In 1953 he isolated aldosterone from adrenal extracts and established its chemical structure.

REID, rēd, **Thomas** (1710–1796), Scottish philosopher, who founded the Scottish school of commonsense philosophy. He was born in Strachan on April 26, 1710. In 1764 he succeeded the economist Adam Smith as professor of moral philosophy at the University of Glasgow. He died in Glasgow on Oct. 7, 1796.

Reid's philosophy was essentially a reaction against the teaching of David Hume. Hume had accepted the doctrine of Locke and Berkeley that we never perceive independent physical things but only ideas induced in our minds by something acting on us from without. Hume argued that because of this we can never know what the external agency is and hence are committed to skepticism. To Reid this conclusion was inevitable if Hume's premises were true, but it also seemed intolerable, since it flouted both philosophy and science. Accordingly, he set himself to find some error in Hume's premises. This he thought he found in the premise that an object of perception consists of impressions in our minds. He insisted that common sense shows that we directly perceive physical objects.

Reid did not carry through his thought with enough rigor and consistency to place him among the great philosophers. But he represents an important strand in philosophy that has appeared in many revivals of realism, notably in G. E. Moore.

BRAND BLANSHARD
Author of "Reason and Analysis"