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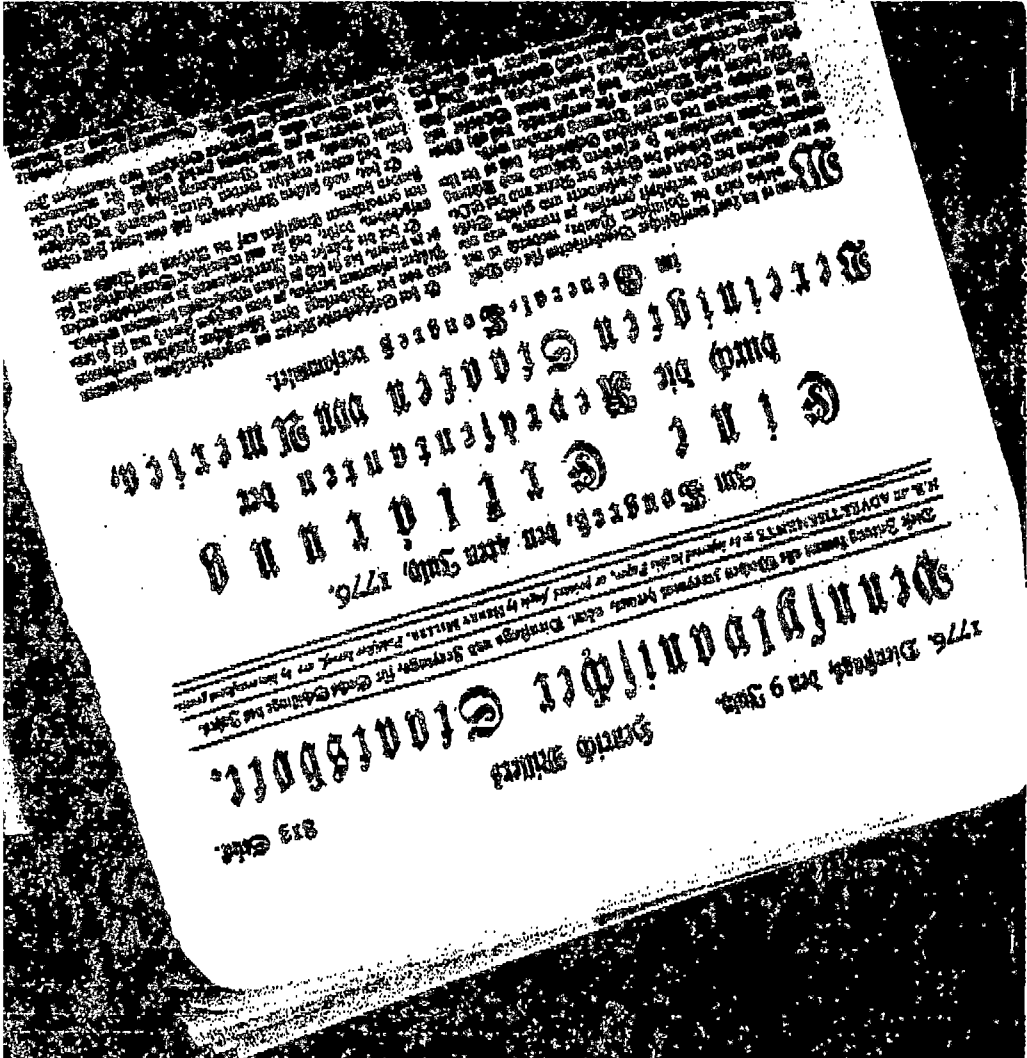
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Carol
Plymouth



Roots in the Rhineland

America's German Heritage
in Three Hundred Years

Of Immigration

1683-1983

Christine M. Totten

300 Years of Germans in America



300 Jahre Deutsche in Amerika

*continued - To
Carol Blymeire*

Chancellor Kohl: "I thank you, Mr. President, most warmly for the very kind words of welcome and for the warmhearted reception we have been given here.

(...)

On the 7th of April, 1953, almost 30 years ago, the Chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany stood here for the first time. And on that occasion, Konrad Adenauer said that we Germans are loyal partners on the road to freedom and peace, a road on which the United States is ahead of all other nations.

Mr. President, I want you and all citizens of the United States to know that these remarks by Chancellor Adenauer still hold true today and will do so in the future as well. The Federal Republic of Germany is and will remain a loyal partner of the United States of America.

Recent opinion polls have shown, once more, that in the Federal Republic of Germany there is wide-based firm confidence in the Atlantic partnership. And to all Americans, therefore, I say today, most emphatically, you can count on your German friends.

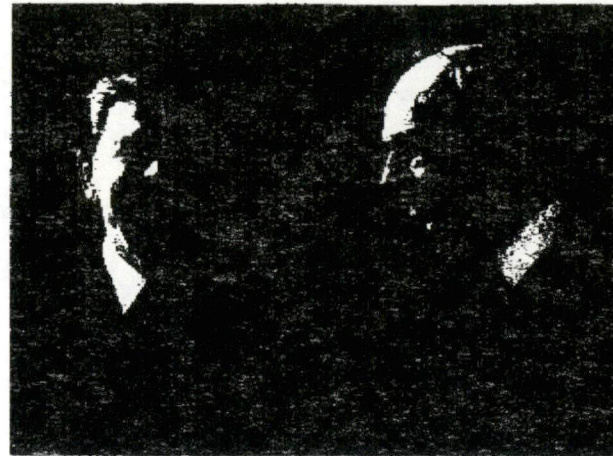
The North Atlantic Alliance and our friendship with the United States are the foundation of our active policy for safeguarding peace in freedom.

The real strength of our alliance does not derive solely from the number of troops and weapons. Our alliance is strong because the citizens of 16 North American and European countries have a common goal. They are determined to safeguard the freedom, the common heritage and civilization of their peoples founded on the principles of democracy, individual liberty, and the rule of law. This goal is laid down in the preamble to the North Atlantic Treaty.

We must constantly remind ourselves and in particular our young fellow citizens of these foundations of our equal partnership and of our deep friendship because our shared fundamental convictions are the key to unity. And from unity ensues the strength to attain our goals, to safeguard peace and freedom through firmness and the readiness for negotiation; to ensure economic and social stability; and to cooperate fairly and constructively with the countries of the Third World.

Despite domestic changes in our countries and changes of government, eight American Presidents and six German Chancellors have contributed towards German-American partnership. For us Germans, gratitude, too, is an element of our friendship with America.

(...)



At the invitation of President Ronald Reagan, Chancellor Helmut Kohl of the Federal Republic of Germany paid his first official visit to the United States of America in November 1982.

We have not forgotten what the Hoover aid program and what the Quaker aid program and the CARE parcel gifts action meant for us at that time. The Americans helped us to build a free state and our Constitution, especially the Catalog of Basic Rights, owes much to the American experience of democracy. Today there are 245,000 American troops and their families in our country where they are welcome guests. These troops serve together with 500,000 members of the Bundeswehr and the forces of five other allied countries. What clearer proof could there be, Mr. President, that we are dependent on one another? The more than 50 million American citizens of German descent also constitute a strong bond of friendship between Germany and the United States. And I convey particularly warm regards to all of them today on my first visit to Washington as Federal Chancellor.

1983 will mark the tricentennial of the first wave of German immigrants to America, and to mark this occasion, Germans and Americans intend to hold a big celebration together. We will recall our common origins and from this path draw strength, courage, and confidence for our common future.

Let us make the forthcoming anniversary the start of a period of particularly close, intensive, and fruitful German-American cooperation. Let us start here and now."

It began in Pennsylvania

Today everyone associates names like "Rockefeller" or "Astor" with America, with American wealth and economic power. Their ancestors were among the 200,000 German emigrants who set out for America in the 18th century, hoping to make their fortune in the New World. Even before the historic date of October 6, 1683, certain Germans had come to the American Colonies individually, usually in the employ of English or Dutch trading companies, as Peter Minnewit (or "Minuit") from Wesel, who led an expedition to the Hudson River for the Dutch West India Company, acquired Manhattan from the Indians in 1626, and established New Amsterdam (which was later to become New York in 1664). Jacob Leisler (1635-1691) holds a place in early American history as a martyr to the cause of civil liberty: following the English revolution of 1688, the Frankfurt-born merchant was locally chosen to replace the colonial governor of New York in 1689. In 1691, his opponents conspired to have him arrested, falsely convicted and executed on a charge of high treason. But he was posthumously rehabilitated by Parliament, for although he fought for more independence for the colony, he had still remained loyal to the Crown. Early German immigrants settled in New York, New Jersey, Maryland and Virginia, but around the turn of the 18th century Pennsylvania was the most popular region, particularly for the many followers of separatist sects who had been persecuted because of their religious convictions by the princes who ruled the small German states. In 1708, the Lutheran pastor Joshua Kochertal went to London with 61 young Palatines; the Protestant Queen Mary paid

Es begann in Pennsylvanien

Wo heute Namen wie Rockefeller oder Astor fallen, assoziiert wohl jeder Amerika, amerikanischen Reichtum, amerikanische Wirtschaftsmacht. Ihre Vorfäter gehörten zu jenen 200 000 deutschen Auswanderern, die im 18. Jahrhundert nach Amerika aufbrachen, um in der Neuen Welt ihr Glück zu machen. Vereinzelt hatten Deutsche schon vor dem historischen Datum des 6. Oktober 1683 amerikanischen Boden betreten, meist im Dienst englischer, schwedischer oder holländischer Handelsgesellschaften wie Peter Minnewit (Minuit) aus Wesel, der 1626 den Indianern Manhattan im Auftrag der Dutch West India Company abkaufte, um dort das vormalige New Amsterdam, seit 1664 New York, zu gründen. Als einer der ersten Vorkämpfer für die Freiheit ging Jacob Leisler (1635-1691) in die amerikanische Geschichte ein: Dem aus Frankfurt gebürtigen Kaufmann wurde 1688 in New York die kommissarische Verwaltung der Kolonie übertragen. Drei Jahre später wurde er auf Betreiben seiner Gegner ungerechterweise wegen Hochverrats verurteilt und hingerichtet. Posthum rehabilitierte ihn das Englische Parlament, weil er trotz seines Kampfes um mehr Eigenständigkeit der Kolonien königstreu geblieben war. Die folgenden deutschen Auswanderer ließen sich auch in New York, New Jersey, Maryland und Virginia nieder. Um die Jahrhundertwende war das Land Pennsylvanien zunächst der Hauptanziehungspunkt vor allem für zahllose protestantische Gruppen, die wegen ihrer Glaubenszugehörigkeit in den vielen deutschen Kleinstaaten von den jeweiligen Herrschern verfolgt wurden. 1708 ging der Lu-

Detail from a German baptismal certificate issued in Pennsylvania in 1873.



Detail aus einer 1873 in Pennsylvanien (Pennsylvania) ausstellenden deutschen Taufscheine.



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ein.



for their transfer to the colony of New York. News of their successful move and amicable reception in the colonies traveled from mouth to mouth. One year later, 13,000 German emigrants reached England in hopes of receiving free passage overseas. The stampede-like exodus began in the Palatinate, but soon included swarms from Württemberg, Baden, Alsace and Franconia. It was not long before they were followed by more from Silesia, Hesse, Braunschweig, Westphalia, Salzburg and Saxony. Members of persecuted groups usually remained together after the ocean crossing, establishing settlements patterned after Germantown, self-governing and maintaining the language and customs of their homeland.

This sticking together in groups helped to preserve their character and traditions, but was a source of apprehension among the English colonists. Benjamin Franklin, in a famous appeal, urged Parliament to limit the immigration of these "Palatine Boors", lest the Anglo-Saxons "be not able to preserve our language, and even our government will become precarious." On his first encounter with German immigrants, young George Washington found them "as ignorant a Set of People as the Indians they would never speak English but when spoken to they speak Dutch." (sic) This type of negative impression was possibly reinforced by the fact that a German-language press was established very early in Germantown, where the first German newspaper in America appeared in 1739, and soon spread extensively. The Palatine emigrant Christopher Saur (1639-1758) had opened a printshop in Germantown in 1738; among other German-language books, he printed the Bible in 1743: the first complete Bible ever to be published in America. Johann Peter Zenger (1697-1746) from the Palatinate became famous as one of the first protagonists of freedom of the press in America. His *New York Weekly Journal*, established in 1733, branded the colonial government as corrupt; he was thrown in jail, but his court acquittal established for the press the right to criticize government. The printed media played a part in maintaining a certain cultural standard in the German communities, based on a well developed

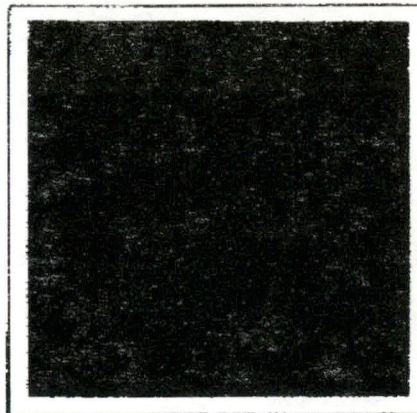
educational system, fostered mainly by religious groups such as the Lutherans and Moravians. The Mennonite schoolteacher Christopher Dock published his *Schulordnung*, the first American pedagogical work, in 1750. Herrnhut sectarians, better known as Moravians, first arrived in Georgia for the avowed purpose of converting Indians, but later moved to Pennsylvania, where they engaged in cultural activities of great significance and impact. German-born Conrad Weiser (1698–1760) became familiar with Indian languages, and with his general diplomatic ability became known as a skillful negotiator in Indian affairs for the governors of Pennsylvania and Virginia. There was a high degree of literacy and expert craftsmanship among the thousands of German immigrants, a factor which quickly made the German-speaking communities important centers of industry and trade. German artisans were especially fond of beautifying the useful things of everyday life, from tools and furniture to house façades. Carved and decorated products of folk art are today still considered typical of German-American tradition. However, the 200,000 German immigrants who had settled in America by the outbreak of the Revolutionary War, farmers, tradesmen, craftsmen, clergymen and teachers, did not remain isolated in their communities, but became integrated in the multiplex elements of the population of their new homeland. This was demonstrated by their vigorous participation in the struggle for independence, undoubtedly making Franklin and Washington revise their opinions of these "boors".



druckten Medien trugen dazu bei, einen gewissen kulturellen Standard in den deutschsprachigen Gemeinden aufrechtzuerhalten, deren Grundlage ein hochentwickeltes Erziehungswesen bildete, dem sich vor allem die religiösen Gruppen der Lutheraner und Moravier widmeten. Christopher Dock, ein mennonitischer Schulmeister, verfaßte 1750 die erste Schulordnung in Pennsylvania. Die Moravier (der Herrnhuter Brüdergemeinde zugehörige Deutsche; die ersten kamen aus Mähren, deshalb Moravier genannt) hatten sich von Anfang an die Aufgabe gestellt, von Georgia aus, wo sie sich zunächst niederließen, die Indianer zu bekehren. Johann Conrad Weiser (1698–1760) wurde mit Hilfe seiner indianischen Sprachkenntnisse zu einem geschickten Vermittler und löste so im Auftrag der Gouverneure von Pennsylvania und Virginia zahlreiche Konflikte, die immer wieder zwischen den Ureinwohnern Amerikas und den Neubürgern der noch jungen Kolonien ausbrachen. Unter den Tausenden deutscher Emigranten waren überdurchschnittlich viele Handwerker, deren Arbeitskraft und Kunstfertigkeit mit dazu beitrugen, die deutschsprachigen Siedlungen schnell zu wichtigen Produktions- und Handelszentren zu machen. Berühmt wurde vor allem die sogenannte Volkskunst: Gegenstände des täglichen Gebrauchs, vom Geschirr über Möbel bis zu Hausfassaden, zu verschönern, kunstvoll zu schnitzen oder mit Malerei zu versehen, blieb bis in unsere Zeit typisch deutschamerikanisches Brauchtum. Die 200 000 deutschen Immigranten, die sich bis zum Ausbruch der Amerikanischen Revolution als Farmer, Kaufleute und Handwerker, Geistliche und Lehrer – einzeln oder in größeren deutschsprachigen Gemeinden – niedergelassen hatten, integrierten sich in der neuen Heimat. Dies und ihr Engagement im Unabhängigkeitskrieg zeigten, daß Franklin und Washington sie falsch eingeschätzt hatten.

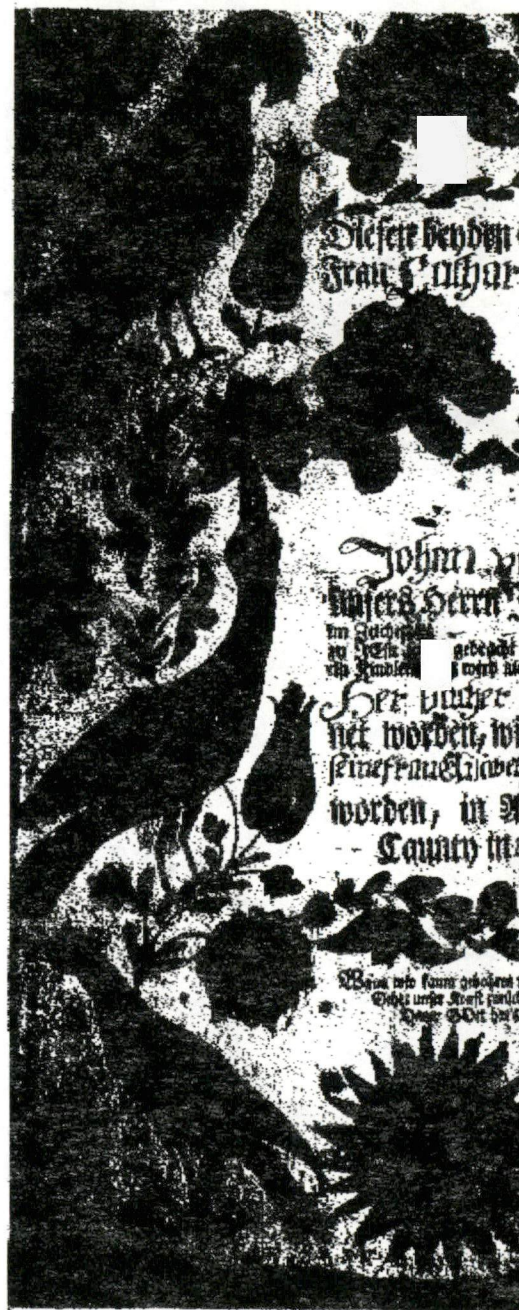
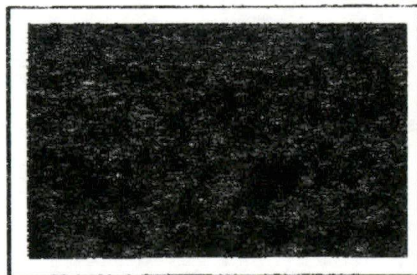
18th-century portrayal of German-American craftsmen.

Deutschamerikanische Handwerker des 18. Jahrhunderts in einer zeitgenössischen Darstellung.



Stove plate of cast iron, Pennsylvania, 1747.

Eiserne Ofenplatte, Pennsylvania, 1747.



An 18th-century baptismal font
Im Stil der Pennsylvania Dutch

Declarations of German-American Friendship

Excerpts from the salutatory speeches of President Ronald Reagan and Chancellor Helmut Kohl on the occasion of Chancellor Kohl's visit to Washington in November 1982

President Ronald Reagan: "Chancellor Kohl, Mrs. Kohl, on behalf of the American people, Nancy and I are honored and delighted to welcome you to Washington. Before my visit to the Federal Republic of Germany earlier this year, Chancellor Kohl, who had not yet attained the high office he now holds, helped organize several rallies. He wanted to let us know that we were welcome and to reassure all Americans of the sincere goodwill of the German people.

Chancellor Kohl, I appreciated very much that magnificent gesture. I understand that in Bonn where some 75,000 people attended the rally, one of the banners read "Say Something Good About America." Well, today it certainly makes all Americans happy to repay this compliment because there are many good things to say about you, Mr. Chancellor, about the German people and about the strong bond that unites us.

A recent study has revealed that today more Americans trace their ancestry to your country than to any other nation. German immigrants provided the hard work and determination that settled much of the Midwest, taking rugged frontier land like that in the Dakotas and reaping from it bountiful harvests that helped feed the world. In other industries, German energy and German ingenuity helped build the factories and firms that catapulted our standard of living and elevated the lot of the common man from a life of drudgery to new progress consistent with individual dignity and respect. But, as you are aware, Mr. Chancellor, it wasn't simply hard work that built America. It was freedom available here -- freedom to which German immigrants greatly contributed.

One of the first precedents for freedom of press, for example, was established when Peter Zenger, a German immigrant, spoke out in his newspaper, against the abuse of power by a public official. When the jury freed Zenger, they

were laying freedom of press as a cornerstone of our democratic system. In the middle of the 19th century, when turmoil was sweeping through Western Europe, we were the recipient of many political exiles who made significant contributions to American liberty. One of the most remarkable, Carl Schurz, was one of the original members of the Republican party. Now, you see one reason why I personally am so grateful, Mr. Chancellor.

(...)

The German people are on the front lines of freedom. When I was in your country a few months ago I told your citizens, "You are not alone. We are with you." Well, today, Mr. Chancellor, I can tell you we're happy that the German people are with us.

The Western democracies, the future freedom of mankind, and the peace of the world would be far less secure if it were not so. Your personal commitment and that of your government to the needs of our alliance are well appreciated here, as is the depth which you add to the meaning of our covenant. In truth, as you recently observed, we are not a military alliance. The community of arms, you said, is there to defend the community of ideas. The important point is that we have common ideas regarding human rights, civil rights, our moral values, our moral laws.

(...)

As we stand here today, I am confident that our shared interests, our common vision of the future and our joint commitment to human freedom will overcome any differences between our countries. Our governments will work in the closest consultation, in a spirit of amity and straightforwardness.

We thank you for coming and, in the name of the people of the United States, willkommen."

Chancellor Kohl: "I thank for the very kind words of ed reception we have been (...)

On the 7th of April, 1953, lor of the Federal Republic first time. And on that occ we Germans are loyal par peace, a road on which t other nations.

Mr. President, I want yo States to know that these r still hold true today and w Federal Republic of Gen partner of the United Sta Recent opinion polls hav Federal Republic of Germ fidence in the Atlantic pa therefore, I say today, mos your German friends.

The North Atlantic Allia United States are the fou safeguarding peace in free The real strength of our all the number of troops and because the citizens of 16 countries have a commo safeguard the freedom, th tion of their peoples found cy, individual liberty, and down in the preamble to 1 We must constantly remin young fellow citizens of the nership and of our deep fri damental convictions are 1 ensues the strength to att and freedom through firm tiation; to ensure economi crate fairly and construct Third World.

Despite domestic changes government, eight Ameri Chancellors have contribu partnership. For us Germ of our friendship with Am (...)

you, Mr. President, most warmly welcome and for the warmheartedness given here.

Almost 30 years ago, the Chancellor of Germany stood here for the first time, Konrad Adenauer said that the road to freedom and the United States is ahead of all

and all citizens of the United States. I do so in the future as well. The many is and will remain a loyal ally of America.

It is shown, once more, that in the end there is wide-based firm partnership. And to all Americans, emphatically, you can count on

our friendship with the United States and our active policy for the maintenance of our active policy for the world.

Our alliance does not derive solely from common interests. Our alliance is strong because of our shared values of freedom, democracy, and the rule of law. Our goal is to build a free state and a world of democracy. Today we are determined to defend our common heritage and civilization on the principles of democracy and the rule of law. This goal is laid down in the North Atlantic Treaty.

For ourselves and in particular our children, we are determined to build the foundations of our equal partnership because our shared values are the key to unity. And from unity we can achieve our goals, to safeguard peace and the readiness for negotiation and social stability; and to cooperate with the countries of the

world. In our countries and changes of leadership, we have seen the path towards German-American friendship, gratitude, too, is an element of our partnership.



At the invitation of President Reagan, the Federal Republic of Germany is invited to the United States

We have not forgotten what the Quaker aid meant for us at the beginning of our nation. We have not forgotten the struggle to build a free state and a world of democracy. Today we are determined to defend our common heritage and civilization on the principles of democracy and the rule of law. This goal is laid down in the North Atlantic Treaty. For ourselves and in particular our children, we are determined to build the foundations of our equal partnership because our shared values are the key to unity. And from unity we can achieve our goals, to safeguard peace and the readiness for negotiation and social stability; and to cooperate with the countries of the

world. In 1983 will mark the 100th anniversary of the immigration of German immigrants to America. We will recall the path drawn by our ancestors and draw strength from their example for our common future. Let us make the most of this period of particularly close American cooperation.

Economic Exchange for Mutual Benefit

The Federal Republic of Germany and the United States of America are the two most active trading nations in the world. Their economic relations are characterized by a heavy volume of trade and by large mutual investments. Trade relations are good. Outside of the European Community, the United States is the Federal Republic's biggest trading partner. Only France and Italy sell more goods to Germany than does the United States. The United States is also the Federal Republic's sixth largest customer.

U.S.-German trade figures have been rising steadily from half a billion dollars in 1950 to 26 billion in 1980. In the 1950s and 1960s the balance of trade favored the United States. For much of the period between 1968 and 1979 it was in Germany's favor with Germany exporting more to the United States than it was importing from it. Since 1980, the German-American balance of trade shifted back to the United States.

In the postwar period many American corporations established German subsidiaries and many German firms now have American branches. The results of the Federal Republic's open-door policy to foreign direct investment is that some of the largest German companies such as Opel, Ford and IBM-Germany are subsidiaries of American firms. And many German companies like Volkswagen and Hoechst have American subsidiaries. Because of this mutual direct investment many Germans are now employed by American companies and many German companies are creating employment opportunities for Americans.

Partners in Preserving Freedom and Peace

Since the end of World War II, Europe has been split down the middle between East and West. The line runs through Germany with the Federal Republic on the Western side and the German Democratic Republic in the East. To the East of the line is the Soviet Union and its satellites joined in an eight-member military alliance called the Warsaw Pact. To the West are the troops of the 16-member North Atlantic Alliance - NATO. The Federal Republic and the United States are members of this Western alliance, and their troops serve side-by-side in the Federal Republic. Within NATO, these two countries are probably more intertwined militarily than two allies have ever been in peacetime. The destruction, havoc, dislocation and ruin of World War II

contained a lesson: that a third such war would doom most of this planet and its inhabitants. Ever since, the Federal Republic and the United States, along with many other nations, have been committed to preserving peace. Aside from U.S. and German servicemen, troops from other North Atlantic Treaty countries - Great Britain, Canada, the Netherlands, Belgium and France - are stationed in the Federal Republic. Their presence near the dividing line between East and West is a clear deterrent to a potential attacker.

While NATO has provided security for Western Europe for more than 30 years, the Federal Republic's policy of cooperation with the East seeks to further reduce the tension. This policy has also stabilized the situation in Berlin and facilitated contacts between people in the East and West.

A Common Destiny

The United States and the Federal Republic of Germany have been friends and partners since the end of World War II. The culture and the values are shared. Life-styles are similar as is the economic system which emphasizes individual initiative and freedom of choice. They are two of the most industrialized and technologically advanced nations in the world. They are also countries where individual liberty is more evolved than ever before in history. Though there are differences in point of view between the two countries - peculiar to geography, demography, resources, industries, etc. - they share basic commitments to the values and objectives of an Alliance in which both are members. The United States and the Federal Republic of Germany share a common destiny.

The United States and the Federal Republic of Germany in 1983

The German-American Relationship

Travellers on the Same Cultural Path

Today with high-speed communications, with vast publishing, film and recording industries, and with increasing similarities in the social fabric of the two countries, the cultures are intertwined. American and German culture not only interact with each other, they are also pieces in the larger mosaic of Western culture.

The German musical legacy from the past three centuries to the world is known. In this century, with the advent of the Third Reich, this musical heritage was carried directly to the United States by German Jews fleeing the Nazi terror.

But, like currents in the sea, sound flowed two ways. Between the two world wars, American jazz, and its exponents like Louis Armstrong and Benny Goodman, swept across Germany. In recent years Germans also learned to savor the American musical.

While contemporary American artists are on almost constant exhibit in Germany, recent major German art exhibits in New York City, art mecca to the world, also played to huge audiences. The Guggenheim staged a retrospective of German expressionism and a one-man show of the avant-garde works of Josef Beuys, while New York's Metropolitan Museum of Art reacquainted people with German nineteenth-century painters.

Every fall, publishers, editors and book sellers from many countries converge in Frankfurt for the largest book fair in the world. Here, in the vernacular of the trade, they ex-

change titles. American authors are thus published in German and Germans like Nobel Laureate Heinrich Böll and Günter Grass are published in English. It is totally unsurprising to see a novel by American Nobel Laureate Saul Bellow on the German bestseller list and one by Günter Grass on the American list.

If American students flocked to German universities in the nineteenth century, then German students can be said to have discovered American universities in the postwar years. In 1982 there were about 3,500 German students at American universities and the same number of Americans in German institutions of higher education. There are now a number of student exchange and scholarship programs. The American Field Service sponsors students aged 16 to 18 in two-way exchanges; the Fulbright program underwrites students, professors and researchers; and the German Academic Exchange Program - DAAD - sponsors German students abroad and foreign students at German universities. The governments of both countries are also active in building cultural bridges. The Federal Republic sponsors six German cultural institutions in the United States, branches of Munich's well-known Goethe-Institute. The American government maintains cultural centers called America Houses in seven German cities. While government sponsorship of cultural exchanges is a sign of friendly official relations, it is also true that the cultural flow is self-sustaining. Two distinctive peoples speaking two separate languages nevertheless share similar traditions, values and goals.

Economic Exchan

The Federal Republic of Germany and the United States are the two largest trading partners in the world. Their economies are linked by a heavy volume of trade. Trade relations are good. In the United States, Germany is the largest trading partner. Only Japan is larger than Germany. Germany does the most trade with the United States. Also the Federal Republic of Germany is the largest U.S.-German trade partner. In the 1950s and 1960s the U.S. trade with Germany was in Germany's favor with the United States. For much of the 1970s and 1980s it was in the United States' favor with Germany. German-American balance of trade with the United States.

In the postwar period the United States has published German subsidiaries. The United States has American branches in the Federal Republic's open-door policy. Some of the largest U.S. firms like Ford and IBM-Germany have American branches. And many German firms like Hoechst have American subsidiaries. Direct investment in the United States by American companies is creating employment opportunities.

Partners in Preser

Since the end of World War II, the United States has been the middle between East and West. Germany with the Federal Republic and the German Democratic Republic. East of the line is the Soviet Union, an eight-member military alliance. To the West are the twelve member nations of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization - NATO. The United States and the Federal Republic of Germany are members of NATO, these two countries have more troops serve side-by-side than any other two allies. The destruction, havoc,

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Case for Mutual Benefit

Germany and the United States of America are the most active trading nations in the world. Their relations are characterized by a long history and by large mutual investments. The Federal Republic of Germany is the Federal Republic's biggest trading partner. Germany and Italy sell more goods to the United States. The United States is Germany's sixth largest customer. Exports from Germany have been rising steadily from 1950 to 26 billion in 1980. In the same period of time the United States has favored the United States. This policy has also facilitated contact between East and West.

Many American corporations establish subsidiaries and many German firms now have subsidiaries in the United States. The results of the Federal Republic's policy to foreign direct investment is that many German companies such as Opel, Volkswagen, and many others are subsidiaries of American companies. Because of this many Germans are now employed in the United States and many German companies are open to American opportunities.

Living Freedom and Peace

After World War II, Europe has been split down the middle into East and West. The line runs through the Federal Republic on the Western side and the Democratic Republic in the East. To the East, the Soviet Union and its satellites joined in a military alliance called the Warsaw Pact. To the West, the 16-member North Atlantic Treaty Organization, the Federal Republic and the United States are members of this Western alliance, and their relations are probably more intertwined than ever before in peacetime. The dislocation and ruin of World War II

contained a lesson of this planet and the United States, have been from U.S. and G-7 nations. North Atlantic Treaty Organization, the Federal Republic, between East and West. White NATO has more than 30 year experience with the East. This policy has also facilitated contact between East and West.

A Common Destiny

The United States and the Federal Republic have been friends since World War II. The culture and values are similar as is the individual initiative and most industrialized in the world. They are both more evolved than there are differences - peculiarities, etc. - the same objectives of: The United States and the Federal Republic share a common destiny.

ce. Contributions of the immigrants to the natural sciences and technology were paralleled in the fields of the social sciences and the creative arts.

The Frankfurt School for Social Research moved to New York with its entire staff including Max Horkheimer, Walter Benjamin, Theodor Adorno, and Herbert Marcuse, where interdisciplinary work continued at Columbia University with men like the psychologist Max Wertheimer and the theater director Erwin Piscator. Ernst Lubitsch, Billy Wilder, Douglas Sirk and Marlene Dietrich were among those who continued their film careers in Hollywood. The influence of Walter Gropius and Mies van der Rohe on American architecture is still felt today. Psychoanalysis, associated with names like Erik H. Erikson and Erich Fromm, came into its own in America. Musical life in the United States profited by the presence of conductors and composers such as Bruno Walter, Otto Klemperer, Arnold Schönberg, and Kurt Weill.

In May 1945, the team of German rocket scientists from Peenemünde and their director, Wernher von Braun, were interned by the Americans and later flown to the United States, where they became a significant part of the American space program.

Those groups of immigrants of German ancestry must not go unmentioned who found a new homeland in America after having been expelled from Romania, Hungary, Yugoslavia, and other European countries in the disorder of the early postwar period. For the most part, their forefathers had settled in those countries over two and a half centuries earlier and were respected and thriving citizens of those regions.

When President Truman declared, after the war, that the United States had been fighting not against Germany but against Hitler, these words smoothed the way for a new beginning of cooperation between the two nations. Reconstruction aid provided by the Marshall Plan had its counterpart in the humanitarian aid of the over five million CARE packages financed by American citizens, which supplied the German population with much-needed food and clothing. Mention must be made of the Berlin Airlift, during which Allied freight planes flew 275,000 missions in order to break the Soviet blockade of the city and preserve the independence of West Berlin.

Today, as partners in the NATO alliance, closer relations exist between the Federal Republic of Germany and North America than at any time in the past three hundred years of history. Industry and trade have reached a new peak of internationalism, and experts feel that the economic interweavings of the multinational corporations portend a long-term reduction in the nationalistic industrial competitive type of mentality. The present lively international exchange of students, teachers, and scientists is a further factor in deepening mutual understanding between Germans and Americans, as is tourism as well in this jet age with transcontinental flights taking only hours. Millions of American and German television viewers were simultaneously able to watch the American astronauts' landing on the moon, and more recently, the blast-off and landing of the first space-shuttle. And we must not underestimate the extent to which the cultural exchange programs which flourish between the two countries today help dispel prejudices and motivate mutual understanding.



Kurt Wolff
(1867-1964),
publisher



Josef Albers
(1888-1976),
painter



Oskar Maria Graf
(1894-1967),
author



Fritz Lang
(1890-1976),
film director



Reinhard Niebuhr
(1892-1970) Worker-
priest and professor
of Christian ethics



Erich Maria Remarque
(1898-1970) Author of
*All Quiet On the
Western Front*



Erwin Panofsky
(1892-1968), art
historian and writer



Georg Grosz
(1893-1959), painter of
socially critical themes



Marlene Dietrich
(b. 1901), film
actress and ch



abe Ruth
895-1948)
aseball (dof)



kurt Weill
900-1950), composer
f Berlin music
reatre and
roadway musicals



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ianfouse

search Fachleute aller Fakultäten zu Max Wertheimer bis hin zu Theaterle Ernst Lubitsch. Billy Wilder, Dougl amerikanische Filmkarrieren in Holly Rohe hatten prägenden Einfluß auf Die Psychoanalyse, verbunden mit F Fromm, erlebt ihren eigentlichen Du und Dirigenten Arnold Schönberg, K perer bereicherten die amerikanisch Wemher von Braun, zusammen mit 1945 von den Amerikanern zunäch überführt, ist aus der Geschichte der denken.

Für alle gilt, wie es Helmut Schmidt a land einmal formulierte: »Deutschlar den, weil viele Emigranten nicht zur Unvergessen sind auch jene Gruppen den Wirren der ersten Nachkriegsze und anderen Ländern Europas vertrie den. Ihre Vorväter waren meist vor wandert, wo sie sich ihr Deutschtum Bürger dieser Länder waren.

Als Präsident Truman nach dem Kri Deutschland, sondern gegen Hitler ge rung freundschaftlicher deutsch-ame aufbauhilfe durch den sogenannten I sprechung in den über fünf Millionen Bürger die deutsche Bevölkerung mit Erinnerung sei auch an die »Luftbrück Berlin schlugen, um die sowjetische die unabhängige Existenz West-Berl NATO-Staaten ist die Bundesrepubli verbündet als je zuvor. Die Internatio zu engen Wirtschaftsverflechtungen, auf lange Sicht zum Abbau des natio tragen können.

Der rege Austausch von Schülern, St gegenseitige Verständnis und die z schen Deutschen und Amerikanern »Düsenzeitalter« nur noch Stunden b zu fliegen. Hautnah erlebten gleichz scher Fernsehzuschauer die Landur dem Mond mit, sowie Start und Land letzt fördert der kulturelle Austausch von Vorurteilen, das gegenseitige K

America, haven of refuge

As a rule, second-generation Americans were already so assimilated that only their names were an indication of their German ancestry. When the first World War began, the Anglo-Saxon majority stopped favoring the policy of integration, for most German-Americans (now insultingly called "hyphenated Americans") advocated American neutrality in the war. Yet when the United States entered the war in 1917, they fought for America just as well as other patriotic citizens. After the war, American relief organizations provided the German civilian population well into the 1920s with food, clothing and medicine. Meals supplied to German schools by the Quakers made the term "to quaker" a synonym for "to eat".

The great Depression – fifteen million Americans were victims of unemployment in 1932 – led to drastic immigration restrictions, which however were modified in 1934 by order of President Roosevelt with respect to refugees fleeing from Hitler's Nazi Germany. The victims of political and racial persecution included scientists, artists, musicians, writers, philosophers, doctors, architects and actors, particularly those who were Jewish. A million Germans left their country: 200,000 of them entered the United States, the intellectual elite from Thomas Mann to Albert Einstein among them. In 1938, the columnist Dorothy Tompson already could write, "Practically everyone whom the world considers to be representative of German culture before 1933, is now a refugee." They enriched many aspects of American culture, technology and politics. After Hitler declared war on the United States in 1941, they joined the effort to free Germany of the yoke of National Socialism, and later took part in establishing the foundations of postwar German-American friendship. Only few of them actually returned to live in Germany after the war; most of them had established themselves in the United States, where they stayed on to continue their work. The 1944 edition of *American Men of Science* listed 106 refugees of German birth who had already become prominent in American scientific endeavor – among them physicists, mathematicians, medical researchers, botanists, zoologists, chemists, biologists, geneticists, meteorologists and students of electrical engineering. A good dozen of them were or were to become Nobel prizewinners. No name among them is better known than Albert Einstein, the "pope of physics", but they are all representative of Germany's loss and decline in the natural sciences and America's rise to scientific pre-eminence.



Alfred Sleglitz
(1884-1946)
master of photography



Charles Proteus
Steinmetz, (1865-1923)
inventor and specialist
in electrotechnology



Henry L. Menckan
(1880-1961) Writer,
journalist and editor



Arnold Schönberg
(1874-1951), originator
of the "twelve-tone"
method of musical
composition



Thomas Mann
(1875-1955), Nobel
prizewinning novelist



Otto Klemperer
(1885-1973),
conductor



Robert F. Wagner
(1877-1963),
pioneer of federal
labor legislation



Fritzi Schell
(1879-1954)
Musical comedy diva



Paul Tillich
(1886-1965),
theologian



Walter Gropius (1883-1969), architect and founder of the "Bauhaus"



Gertrude Lehmann (1885-1976), star of the opera and concert stage



Ludwig Mies van der Rohe (1886-1969), designer, architect, a director of the Bauhaus

In der Regel wurden die deutschen
 tion zu »echten« Amerikanern, die
 vermuten ließen, daß die Vorväter
 bruch des Ersten Weltkriegs änder
 grierende Haltung, als sich der über
 eine Neutralität der USA aussprach
 sie jedoch wie andere patriotische
 nische Hilfsorganisationen versorgte
 20er Jahre mit Nahrungsmitteln, K
 speisungen an den deutschen Schul
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 lionen Amerikaner waren 1932 an
 rungsbeschränkungen, die 1934 auf
 über politischen Flüchtlingen aus de
 liche großzügig ausgelegt werden s
 nen andersdenkende Intellektuelle,
 Malerei, Schriftsteller, Philosophen
 te, vor allem aber Juden ausgesetzt
 Geschichte. Eine Million Deutsche
 in die USA. Die geistige Elite von TI
 sich in Amerika: »Praktisch alle, die
 vor 1933 als deutsche Kultur geläufig
 Journalistin Dorothy Thompson in
 Kultur, Wissenschaft und Politik auf
 den USA den Krieg erklärt hatte, kä
 vom Nationalsozialismus. Sie trugen
 schen Freundschaft bei, wie sie sich
 wenige kehrten nach dem Krieg na
 gierten sich und setzten ihre Arbeit
 1955), Nobelpreisträger und »Papst
 fahrt der deutschen Naturwissensch
 turwissenschaftlichen Vorherrschaft
 schung emigrierte mit allen Mitarbe
 an die Columbia Universität in New

The hazards of crossing the Atlantic

When steamship lines opened regular passenger service in the middle of the 19th century, the duration of the voyage was reduced to two weeks. Up till then, the crossing took anywhere from two months to half a year: the ships were at the mercy of the winds. It was not seldom that only half the passengers, packed onto crowded decks, reached the New World. Thousands died of hunger or disease. Well into the early 19th century, impoverished German immigrants often fell prey to the "redemption" system practiced by unscrupulous shipowners, paying off their passage by years of indentured service. German-American humanitarian societies for the protection of immigrants, organized in various cities in the late 18th century finally led to the American government prohibiting such practices. Improved means of transportation, more rapid dissemination of information, and the fact that the United States as a young democracy promised political and religious freedom and a chance for economic betterment, made America seem like a "utopia for the little man": in 1854 as many German emigrants came to the United States in a single year as in the entire 18th century. Between 1850 and 1859 there were half a million altogether, and by the end of the century the German-American population numbered around six million – the largest ethnic group outside of the English, outnumbering those of Irish and Scottish heritage.

Von den Fährnissen der Überfahrt

Als um die Mitte des 19. Jahrhunderts regelmäßige Dampfschiffahrtslinien eingerichtet wurden, verringerte sich die Reisedauer auf zwei Wochen. Bis dahin waren die Amerika-Auswanderer oft zwischen zwei und sechs Monaten, abhängig von den Windverhältnissen, unterwegs: Eingepfercht in engen Kojen, erreichte nicht selten nur die Hälfte der Passagiere eines Segelschiffes die Neue Welt, Tausende starben an Hunger, an Seuchen oder anderen Krankheiten. Mittellose deutsche Auswanderer waren bis ins frühe 19. Jahrhundert häufig Opfer skrupelloser Geschäftemacher: in den amerikanischen Häfen wurden sie von den Schiffseignern verkauft, um die Kosten für die Überfahrt jahrelang abzudienen. Schutzorganisationen, die gegen Ende des 18. Jahrhunderts in verschiedenen amerikanischen Städten von Deutschamerikern gegründet worden waren, sorgten schließlich dafür, daß die amerikanische Regierung derartige Praktiken verbot. Verbesserte Verkehrsverbindungen, ein regerer Informationsaustausch und nicht zuletzt die Tatsache, daß die USA als junge Demokratie politische Freiheit und wirtschaftlichen Aufstieg versprach, hatte Amerika zur »Utopie des kleinen Mannes« werden lassen; allein im Jahr 1854 landeten so viele deutsche Auswanderer in den USA wie im 18. Jahrhundert insgesamt. Zwischen 1850 und 1859 waren es knapp eine Million, und bis zum Ende des Jahrhunderts lebten etwa sechs Millionen deutschstämmige Emigranten in Amerika. Sie bildeten nach den Engländern, noch vor den Iren und Schotten, die zweitgrößte ethnische Gruppe.

**Schiffsbrand
des Dampfschiffes Austria,
mit 538 Personen
von Hamburg nach New-York befiel.**



Das Schiff wurde durch Blauden mit Feuer im
Bordendeck, nahm die Gefahr umfängliche und
stark lag, in Brand gesetzt.

Schiff in S. Kypke's Ver., Londoner St. B.

"The Steamship *Austria* goes up in flames with 538 persons aboard on the voyage from Hamburg to New York."

Embarking for North America: the pier at German Line, one of the most important and
Einschiffung nach Nordamerika: Bremer P
der wichtigsten Schifffahrtslinien für die eu

The arrival of the packet ship *Washington* paddle-wheeler was the first vessel to sail
German-American cooperative enterprise.



© Henry Moes Verlag, München

Ankunft des Postdampfers *Washington* auf dem
Raddampfer gehörte zu der unter deutscher B
tion Company". Mit ihm wurde die erste reg
schen Nordamerika und dem europäischen F

In steerage – underdeck conditions on the wa
in a contemporary illustration.

Im Zwischendeck – eine beschönigende, z
gelobte Land.

remen and the waiting room of the Lloyd North
companies during the era of immigration.
und Wartehalle des Norddeutschen Lloyd, einer
päische Auswanderung.



in Bremerhaven harbor on 19 June 1847. The
Atlantic on a regular basis. She belonged to a
"Ocean Steam Navigation Company".



er Reederei zu Bremerhaven am 19. 6. 1847. Der
eteiligung gegründeten „Ocean Steam Naviga-
regelmäßig befahrene Dampfschiffahrtslinie zwisch-
Westland eröffnet.



ay to the "promised land", flatteringly enhanced
zeitgenössische Darstellung der Überfahrt ins

lar action which put an end to his career in Illinois politics.

Around the turn of the century, mass immigration reached a high point, but ceased abruptly with the start of World War I.

*Inscription
on the memorial tablet
on the Statue of Liberty:*

Give me your tired,
your poor,
Your huddled masses
yearning to breathe free,
The wretched refuse
of your teeming shore,
Send these, the homeless,
tempest-tossed, to me:
I lift my lamp
beside the golden door.

*Emma Lazarus
(1849-1887)*

ltesten deutschen Universität, Heidelberg
t dem frühen 19. Jahrhundert und noch
irkastischer Beschreibung zu den bevor-
enzierten amerikanischen Studenten zählt.
len Allegorien der klassischen Fakultäten:
r), Medizin, Jurisprudenz und Theologie

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SEP 27 '90 15:31 GOTTIER FUEL CO



© Foto Lassen, Heiöelberg



George Westinghouse (1846-1914), inventor of the air brake



Maximilian O. Berlitz (1852-1921) Founder of a new language-teaching method



Abraham Jacoby (1830-1913) founder of American pediatrics



Emil Berliner (1861-1929), inventor of the phonograph using disc records



Heinrich E. Steinweg (1797-1871), founder of the pianoforte company Steinway & Sons

Guggenheim, Steinway, Levi Strauss, Heinz und Loeb, um nur wenige zu nennen, trugen dazu bei, daß die USA um die Jahrhundertwende unabhängig von kontinentalen Importen wurden und das alte Europa industriell überflügelten. Die Erfindung der Linotype-Setzmaschine durch Ottmar Mergenthaler revolutionierte die Technik des Zeitungswesens. Der Ingenieur Johann August Roebling (1806-1869), in Thüringen geboren, erfand ein bahnbrechendes System der modernen Hängebrücken. Mit seinem Sohn Washington schuf er das »achte Weltwunder«, die Brooklyn Bridge über den East River in New York. Auf der Seite der Gewerkschaftsbewegung setzten sich viele 48er für sozialere Arbeitsrechte ein, so Wilhelm Weitling (1808-1871), Gründer des Arbeiterbundes in New York; freilich nicht immer mit Erfolg: Nach dem Haymarket-Aufstand in Chicago 1886 wurden drei Arbeiterführer gehängt und drei andere zu lebenslänglichen Strafen verurteilt. Der Gouverneur Johann Peter Altgeld (1847-1902), ein liberaler Demokrat, hob 1893 die Strafe auf und verlor durch diese mutige, aber unpopuläre Entscheidung seinen politischen Einfluß in Illinois. Um die Jahrhundertwende erlebte die Masseneinwanderung ihren absoluten Höhepunkt, um dann mit dem Beginn des Ersten Weltkriegs jäh unterbrochen zu werden.

◆ The old assembly hall (1712) of the first university in Germany, Heidelberg (founded in 1386), one of the favorite European centers of learning among American students ever since the early 19th century. Mark Twain's sarcastic description rendered it even more popular. The ceiling panels depict allegories of the four classical academic disciplines: medicine, jurisprudence, theology, and (not in the picture) philosophy.

Die alte Aula (1712) der ältesten (gegründet 1386), die seit mehr als 100 Jahren ein beliebtes europäisches Studienzentrum für amerikanische Studenten ist. Die Deckenmedaillons stellen Allegorien der vier klassischen akademischen Disziplinen dar: Medizin, Jurisprudenz, Theologie und (nicht sichtbar) Philosophie.

ideals of civil rights and liberty, and some of them were soon to play a significant part in American politics, as Carl Schurz, in the army, as Franz Sigel, or in journalism and education. When the Civil War broke out, many of the "Forty-Eighters" heeded the call to arms, putting to use their military experience in the revolution as they led German contingents on American battlefields – not only on the side of the North. Sigel and Hecker became famous generals. Carl Schurz was an outstanding political figure, a friend of Lincoln, and as Secretary of the Interior under President Hayes, a proponent of civil service reform. Members of German-American Turner and rifle clubs were among the first to take up arms when hostilities commenced. About 177,000 German-born men were on the rolls of the Union Army; some served out of sheer patriotism, some to gain acceptance from their fellow Americans, and others might have found the enlistment bonuses irresistible, especially the poor among recent immigrants.

There are German-American names connected to America's rise to economic power following the Civil War in almost all fields, from finance, industry, trade and the press to science, technology and the labor union movement. Guggenheim, Steinway, Levi Strauss, Heinz and Loeb, to name only a few, contributed to America's becoming independent of continental imports around the turn of the century and industrially surpassing Europe. Ottmar Mergenthaler's invention of the linotype revolutionized the technique of printing newspapers. Johann August Roebling, born in Thuringia, invented the modern suspension bridge and together with his son Washington Roebling, constructed the spectacular Brooklyn Bridge over New York's East River. Many of the "Forty-Eighters" participated in the early labor movement, such as Wilhelm Weiting, who founded the New York Arbeiterbund. One tragic chapter of labor history concerned the Haymarket riots in Chicago in 1886, as a result of which three German-Americans were hanged and three others sentenced to life imprisonment. In 1893, the liberal democrat German-born Governor Johann Peter Altgeld pardoned the three survivors and branded the trial unjust, a courageous but unpopu-

Emanuel Gottlob Leutze (1816–1868), Albert Bierstadt (1830–1902) und andere. Sie hatten an der Düsseldorfer Kunstakademie gelernt und gelehrt, die im 19. Jahrhundert neben München bevorzugtes Reiseziel amerikanischer Künstler geworden war. Die deutschen Universitäten übten zur gleichen Zeit eine große Anziehungskraft auf zahllose junge Amerikaner aus, die in den USA später hohe Positionen im akademischen Leben einnahmen, wie etwa der Historiker George Bancroft und der Philosoph Ralph Waldo Emerson. Mit dem Scheitern der Revolution von 1848 in Deutschland setzte die zweite Welle politischer Flüchtlinge in die USA ein. Der Münchner Juraprofessor Friedrich Hecker, Anführer der badischen Revolutionäre, wurde bei seiner Ankunft in New York von 20 000 Menschen begeistert begrüßt. Ein großer Teil der rund 4000 Exilanten gehörte der gebildeten Schicht an, die den Freiheitsidealen der USA sehr nahe stand, und viele spielten bald eine bedeutende Rolle in der Politik, in der Armee, im Journalismus oder im Bildungswesen. Im blutigsten Krieg der amerikanischen Geschichte, dem Bürgerkrieg, setzten die »48er« ihr aus der Revolution gewonnenes militärisches Wissen ein und führten auf beiden Seiten – im wesentlichen für den Norden – deutsche Regimenter ins Feld. Sigel und Hecker wurden berühmte Generale. Als politische Figur ragt Carl Schurz (1829–1906) heraus, ein enger Freund Lincolns, der sich später als Innenminister von Präsident Hayes große Verdienste um die Reform der Verwaltung erwarb. Die deutschamerikanischen Turner- und Schützenvereine gehörten im übrigen zu den ersten Freiwilligen, die sich zu den Truppen meldeten, als die militärischen Auseinandersetzungen ausbrachen, und kämpften mit großem Enthusiasmus im Norden wie im Süden – sei es aus reinem Patriotismus oder um als »Amerikaner« die Anerkennung ihrer Mitbürger zu gewinnen.

Mit dem Aufstieg Amerikas zur Wirtschaftsmacht nach dem Bürgerkrieg sind in nahezu allen Bereichen deutschstämmige Namen vertreten als Gründer von Finanz-, Industrie-, Handels- und Pressedynastien, als Wissenschaftler und Erfinder sowie als Wortführer der Gewerkschaftsbewegung.



Emanuel Leutze (1816–1868), influential painter of American historic themes



Franz Sigel (1824–1902) Civil War general



Levi Strauss (1829–1902), inventor of the now world-famous blue jeans



Wilhelm Weiting (1808–1871), founder of the New York "Arbeiterbund" labor organization



The Butler Institute of American Art

"The" (1830) scape

The c Defaw halle ir stroyer Urfass den De bis es i



„Oregon Trail“, painted in 1869 by Albert Bierstadt (1830-1902), one of the first and most significant landscape painters of Western motives.

„The Oregon Trail“ (1830-1902) Landschaft

original of "George Washington Crossing the Delaware" by Leutze. This painting hung in the Kunsthalle in Bremen until a bomb attack in World War II destroyed it.

„George Washington überquert den Delaware“; das Bild hing in der Bremer Kunsthalle, im Zweiten Weltkrieg zerstört wurde.





c. Heinz Moos Verlag, Muriich

19th century (clockwise, starting at the top):
 Carl Schurz (1829-1906), Johann Peter Altgeld (1847-1902),
 Johann August Roebling (1806-1869) and the Brooklyn Bridge,
 Leopold Damrosch (1832-1885), Friedrich Hecker (1811-1881);
 center: Ottmar Mergenthaler (1854-1899) and the Linotype
 machine.

19. Jahrhundert (im Uhrzeigersinn, beginnend oben):
 Carl Schurz (1829-1906), Johann Peter Altgeld (1847-1902),
 Johann August Roebling (1806-1869) und die Brooklyn Bridge,
 Leopold Damrosch (1832-1885), Friedrich Hecker (1811-1881);
 Mitte: Ottmar Mergenthaler (1854-1899) und seine Linotype-
 Setzmaschine



The German Beer Garden in New York
 popular New York German eating esta-
 picture is dated 1825.
 „Gemütlichkeit“ in den USA: Deutsch
 New York im Jahre 1825.

Christmas in a nation divided: Civil War
 as depicted by German-born Thomas Na-
 Weihnachtsfest im Bürgerkrieg: Diese
 Motiv von Thomas Nast wurde zu einer di-
 Grafiken des 19. Jahrhunderts.



10



— one of many
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Germans cling to their concept of the 'continental Sunday' as a day not only of churchgoing, but also of relaxation, of picnics, of visiting, of quiet drinking in beer gardens while listening to the music of a band." "Gemütlichkeit" and "sauerkraut" were not the only German words to enrich the American vocabulary in the 19th century. And before long even puritanical Americans were taking over customs once held in contempt, such as celebrating Christmas in a merry way with exchange of gifts between relatives and friends. The now world-famous, fat, jolly, bearded Santa Claus figure was originally the creation of the Palatine-born political caricaturist Thomas Nast (1840-1902).

Civic and social organizations ("Vereine") played an important cultural role in German-American life. Joining these groups, athletic clubs, theatrical clubs, hunting associations or male choruses, provided an opportunity to get together and have a good time while carrying on age-old traditions of the old fatherland. Particularly the musical institutions started by Germans caught on and spread all across the country. Leopold Damrosch (1832-1885), born in Posen, founded the New York Oratorio and Symphony Societies; he and his sons Frank and Walter profoundly influenced the development of musical life in America as composers, conductors and educators. Two famous German-American 19th-century landscape painters were Emanuel Gottlob Leutze and Albert Bierstadt, both of whom were commissioned to paint works for the Capitol in Washington. They were members of the Düsseldorf School which attracted so many American artists between 1840 and 1860. At that time German universities also had many American students who later became prominent in American intellectual life, such as the historian George Bancroft and the philosopher Ralph Waldo Emerson.

A second wave of political refugees to the United States followed the crushing of the 1848 revolution in Germany. Friedrich Hecker, professor of law in Munich and leader of the revolutionaries in Baden was greeted by a welcoming crowd of 20,000 upon his arrival in New York. Many of the exiles were members of the educated classes which had long embraced the American

Fascinated by the idea of America

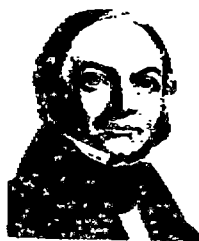
Fasziniert von der Idee Amerika

Up to mid-19th century it was mainly craftsmen and small farmers from southern or southwestern German states who crossed the ocean to seek their fortune. Entire village communities in Bavaria or Württemberg sold all their goods and chattels and set out for America, taking pastor and schoolmaster with them. Their basic motives were of economic nature, yet religion continued to play a role. George Rapp, a weaver of mystic bent from Württemberg, brought a flock of his followers to American shores in 1804 and founded the successful community of Harmony in Pennsylvania. The first political refugees landed in the United States in the wake of the Restoration following the Napoleonic Wars. Liberal young professors, enflamed by the Enlightenment's ideals of liberty, equality and justice, had lost the political struggle in their native land. Charles Follen, Carl Beck and Franz Lieber were among them. Follen taught law, literature, philosophy and German at Harvard and introduced Friedrich Jahn's Idealistic system of German gymnastics to America. Francis Lieber (1800-1872) produced the first edition of the *Encyclopedia Americana* based on the German Brockhaus *Conversations-Lexikon*, and later wrote the first systematic political theory of practical American democracy, *On Civic Liberty and Self-government* (1853). The influence which the many German refugee scholars had on American intellectual life is undisputed. However not all of them sought to pursue academic careers: the legendary "Latin

Bis zur Mitte des 19. Jahrhunderts waren es vor allem Handwerker und Kleinbauern aus den südlichen und südwestlichen deutschen Kleinstaaten, die ihr Glück jenseits des Ozeans suchten. Ganze Dorfgemeinschaften aus Bayern oder Württemberg verkauften Hab und Gut und schifften sich samt Pfarrer, Lehrer und Krämer nach Amerika ein. Wirtschaftliche Gründe bildeten wohl das Hauptmotiv, religiöse Anlässe spielten weiterhin eine Rolle: Unter der Führung von Georg Rapp (1757-1847), einem Weber aus Württemberg, landeten 1804 etwa 750 Glaubensbrüder, Rappisten genannt, in Amerika und gründeten die Siedlung Harmony. Als in Europa nach den Napoleonischen Kriegen die Restauration die Oberhand gewann, landeten die ersten politischen Flüchtlinge in den USA: junge liberale Professoren, die sich den aufklärerischen Gedanken von Freiheit, Demokratie und Gerechtigkeit verschrieben hatten und mit ihrem politischen Kampf im Mutterland gescheitert waren. Zu ihnen gehörten Karl Follen (1796-1840), Karl Beck und Franz Lieber. Follen lehrte an der Universität in Harvard Deutsch, Jura, Literatur und Philosophie und machte die Amerikaner mit den idealistischen Ideen des deutschen Turnvaters Friedrich Jahn bekannt. Carl Beck übersetzte die Werke Jahns 1828 ins Englische und trug mit dazu bei, daß Turnvereine in den deutschsprachigen Gemeinden des 19. Jahrhunderts bald zu einer wichtigen sozialen Einrichtung wurden. Sie dienten nicht nur der körperlichen Ertüch-



Georg Rapp (1757-1847), Founder of the Harmonite religious sect



Charles Follen (1796-1840), Harvard professor and pioneer of German gymnastics in the U.S.

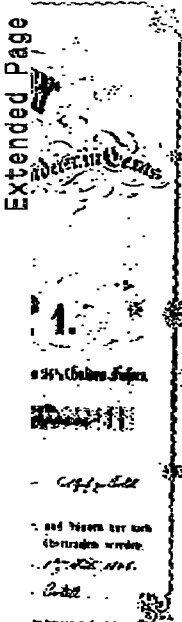


Francis Lieber (1800-1872), Scholar, publicist, and proponent of abolition



Issued to Adolf the Duke of Nassau: No. 1 of the *Texasverein*, a society for members of the German nobility to migration to Texas.

Die von Herzog Adolf von Nassau per nete Aktie Nr. 1 des *Texasvereins*, deutschen Adeligen gegründeten Förderung der Auswanderung nach Te



farmers" (so-called because of their ability to read that language) turned their back on their former lives and set out west to settle in Missouri. Every now and then efforts were made by immigrant Germans to found a "New Germany" on the American continent, but in vain. The hopes of the *Adelsverein* under Prince Carl von Solms Braunfels (1812-1875) to found a German-ruled state in Texas were dashed upon annexation in 1845, but the enterprise's settlers stayed on to found the towns of New Braunfels and Fredericksburg.

Most of the German immigrants however, wished to become integrated in their new homeland as quickly as possible. In New York the authorities established Fort Castle Garden (later replaced by Ellis Island) as an immigration center where new arrivals could be processed and could receive information on regions advantageous for settlement and employment. Around the middle of the 19th century great masses of immigrants headed west: 21,000 Germans settled in southern Texas, 38,000 in Wisconsin; others caught the fever of the gold rush and set out all the way to California, where the first gold had been found in 1848 on the property of German-born J. Sutter. Following the Civil War, the number of immigrants from all over Europe increased by leaps and bounds: from 1880 on, the number arriving from Germany alone was over 100,000 per year. As American industry began to expand and the amount of available fertile land began to diminish, many thousands remained in large cities as factory workers, thus contributing to economic expansion. Around 1900 New York had a larger German-speaking population than Munich, Chicago more than Frankfurt. Their indefatigable industry was proverbial and their expertise was acknowledged, whether as craftsmen, teachers, scholars, tradesmen, farmers or technicians. Yet they were often viewed with suspicion in Puritan Anglo-Saxon circles. On that point, President John F. Kennedy made an interesting cultural observation: "To the influence of the German immigrants in particular -- although all minority groups contributed -- we owe the mellowing of the austere Puritan imprint in our daily lives. The Puritans observed the Sabbath as a day of silence and solemnity. The

stock certificate
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helm von Steuben wholeheartedly espoused the American ideals of liberty and independence. He landed at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, in December 1777, at America's lowest point of the war, when Washington's battered citizens' army was starving and freezing at Valley Forge. It was no wonder that morale was low and the outlook dim. The men had no military experience, and had only signed up for six to nine months of service, which resulted in massive fluctuation. Washington was quick to recognize Steuben's organizational and disciplinary abilities. Upon Washington's proposal, Congress appointed von Steuben inspector-general of the entire army. In only a few months Steuben managed to turn the troops into a disciplined and effective fighting force. The Revolutionary War also brought forth a celebrated German heroine: Maria Ludwig Hays McCauley, known as Molly Pitcher because she carried pitchers of water to her husband and other soldiers on the front line. She reportedly took over her husband's cannon when he was prostrated by the heat. Less spectacular but extremely important were the services performed by German-American civilians in the fight for freedom. Many who refused to take up arms for religious reasons provided goods and labor, established hospitals, or voluntarily paid double the amount of taxes due throughout the war. Christopher Ludwig was the famous chief baker of the Continental Army who, following the bloody battle of Yorktown, provided the victors and vanquished alike with the six thousand pounds of bread which he managed to get baked in a single day. His friendship with George Washington lasted long after the latter became President of the young Republic. There were Germans fighting on the side of the British as well: 30,000 Hessian mercenaries hired by the King of England to support his decimated army. A number of them defected to the American side, and some 6,000 stayed behind when their regiments were repatriated, becoming a part of American democracy in no way different from the local Germans.

verwundet, hatte aber, wie George Washington später beschrieb, in dieser Schlacht mit seinen Bürgersoldaten den ersten Wendepunkt des Krieges herbeigeführt. Friedrich Wilhelm von Steuben (1730-1794), ehemals Rittmeister des preußischen Heeres, machte sich die Freiheitsideale Amerikas zu eigen. Als er im Dezember 1777 in Portsmouth, New Hampshire, landete, hatte der Krieg für die amerikanische Seite einen Tiefpunkt erreicht; Washingtons Truppen kampierten halb verhungert und erfroren, bei jeglicher Kampfmoral, im Valley Forge. Das muß nicht verwundern angesichts der Tatsache, daß es sich um engagierte Bürger handelte, die sich nur auf kurze Zeit verpflichtet und kaum militärische Erfahrung hatten. Es war Washingtons Verdienst, daß er den richtigen Mann zur richtigen Zeit an den richtigen Platz stellte: Steuben wurde Generalinspekteur des Heeres und schaffte es in wenigen Monaten, die Truppen mit preußischem Drill zu einem disziplinierten, kampffähigen Heer zu machen.

Zu einer Heldin des amerikanischen Revolutionskrieges wurde Maria Ludwig aus Carlisle, Pennsylvanien, genannt Molly Pitcher. Sie begleitete ihren Mann zu den Schlachtfeldern, versorgte die Soldaten mit Wasser und Munition und übernahm, laut Überlieferung, den Platz ihres Mannes an der Kanone, als er kampfunfähig zusammenbrach. Weniger spektakulär, aber besonders wichtig waren die zivilen Dienste, die Deutschamerikaner für den Kampf um die Freiheit leisteten. Wo sie aus Glaubensgründen den Kriegsdienst verweigern mußten, richteten sie Hospitäler ein, zahlten freiwillig höhere Steuern oder verpflegten die Soldaten. Berühmt wurde der Bäcker Christoph Ludwig aus Philadelphia, der nach der blutigen Schlacht von Yorktown an einem Tag 6000 Pfund Brot backen ließ, um Sieger und Besiegte zu versorgen. Er wurde nicht nur oberster Bäcker der Armee, sondern erwarb sich auch die Freundschaft Washingtons. Auch auf der Seite der Engländer kämpften deutsche Truppen, 30 000 hessische Söldner, die der König zur Unterstützung seines dezimierten Heeres gekauft hatte. Viele von ihnen desertierten allerdings, um sich dem Freiheitskampf der Kolonisten anzuschließen, und nach dem Unabhängigkeitskrieg blieben über 6000 von ihnen in Amerika zurück, um wie alle Amerikaner am Aufbau der jungen Demokratie mitzuwirken.



An 18th century tragedy of German again Hessian to serve under the British flag in A Deutsch-deutsche Tragödie im 18. Jahrur schen Familienwaters zum Dienst unter brit

Rewarding a Hessian deserter with 250 acre Belohnung eines hessischen Überläufers m

To John Gorham Esq.
 the County of *Frederick*
Georgia.
 YOU are hereby authorized and lay out, or cause to be ad
Jacob Ruffell
 shall contain *Two hundred*
 Acres, in the said County of *Frederick*
a Bounty agreeable
clamation for Help
 Taking especial Care that the is laid out to any Person or Person directed and required to record the Office, and transmit a Copy thereant, to the Surveyor General, with Date. Given under my Hand, th
 1785



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terica.

derf. Aushebung eines hessi-
scher Flagge in Nordamerika.

is of land in Georgia.
t 250 Acres Land in Georgia.

was County Surveyor for
land

I required to admeasure and
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... a Tract of Land, which
and thirty —
un

to Gov. Martin's pro
was Desires. —
me has not heretofore been
: And you are hereby also
Plat of the same in your
if, together with this War-
bin three Months from this
is *17th* Day of February

J. B. ...

Am das Im Sie Philadelphia,

Siefern kamen in dieser Sta-
lung der General Washi
gelungenen Unternehmen
Der General empfiehlt diesem D
und es ist sein ernstliches Verlar
Grundlage ergründet werden in
sie ausgemacht werden, und y
des Königs von Groß-Britann
über ihre Englische Milit-Goldam
se elende Beschäfte erregen jetzt
Feindschaft gegen uns. — Nach
mühen kleinen Hüften in Drais
schlepp, und wie das Vieh an ei
zu fragen ob sie Lust dazu haben,
die Feinde gegen welche sie zu free
kund zu thun. Weil ihr Sold ab
dem ermüdet und gedehiget n
Unordnungen begangen haben, i
Führung der Britischen Truppe
blief an, da sie der Gewalt der R
nicht klagen als unsere Feinde an
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als nur in festen Bekanntheit zu
viele von den übrigen Europäischen
den uns gezogen. — Die Britisch
von Herzen in diesem ungerechte
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so hoffen wir gleichwol sie werden
fahren ihre Hände mit dem Blut
ihre Landsteute sind. Es zeigt
unserer Feinde zu schwächen, dadur
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America, und Ausbreitung sein
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willkühlicher Gewalt.

Auf Verordnung
Th

Appeal to give Hessian deserter
Aufruf zur menschlichen Behar.

Serving freedom

By the time the Revolutionary War began, after the "Boston Tea Party" of 1773 and the Declaration of Independence of July 4, 1776, Germans in the Colonies were of such diverse interests and lived in such differing areas that no common attitude could be expected. Pacifist Mennonites and Dunkers supported Pennsylvania's Quaker policies, while western German settlers demanded vigorous military measures against Indians and French. Virginia Valley settlers complained about the English church tax while some of their affluent countrymen sat on Anglican vestries. However when the War of Independence broke out, when liberty, justice and equality were at issue, they rallied with fervor in support of the American revolt with very few exceptions. The vestries of the Lutheran and Reformed Churches of Philadelphia issued a call to arms to their fellow Germans in New York and North Carolina. Peter Muhlenberg (1746–1807), a grandson of Conrad Weiser, formed and commanded a German Regiment of Virginia volunteers during the early southern campaign against the English Redcoats. Later, he was promoted to major general for meritorious service at the siege of Yorktown, and after the war he became lieutenant-governor of Pennsylvania, where he pleaded for more humane immigration laws. Major-general Nicholas Herkimer personally raised 800 men into four battalions; he died a heroic death in battle at Oriskany Creek while trying to get reinforcements through to the Palatine forces in Fort Stanwix, to which the British had laid siege. After the subsequent British surrender at Saratoga, Washington agreed that "it was Herkimer who first reversed the gloomy scene". The former Prussian officer Friedrich Wil-

Im Dienste der Freiheit

Bei Ausbruch des Unabhängigkeitskrieges nach der sogenannten Tea-Party in Boston 1773 und nach der Unabhängigkeitserklärung vom 4. Juli 1776 unterschieden sich die deutschstämmigen Amerikaner in ihren Lebensumständen und ihren Lebensweisen bereits derartig, daß keine generalisierenden Aussagen mehr möglich waren: Religiöse Gemeinden, die den Eid untersagten und Kriegsdienste verweigerten, unterstützten die pennsylvanische Quäker-Politik, während deutsche Siedler im Süden und im Westen nach Militär im Kampf gegen Franzosen und Indianern riefen. Siedler in Virginia schimpften über Steuerabgaben an die anglikanische Kirche, wobei zur gleichen Zeit Landsleute in den anglikanischen Gemeindevertretungen saßen und die Steuern eintrrieben. Als jedoch der Krieg um die Unabhängigkeit der Kolonien ausbrach, als es um Freiheit, Recht und Gleichheit ging, standen sie – mit ganz wenigen Ausnahmen – zur Sache. Reformierte und Lutheraner aus dem Süden riefen ihre Landsleute im Norden zu den Waffen: Peter Muhlenberg (1746–1807), ein Enkel Conrad Weisers, führte das legendäre »German Regiment«, das aus Freiwilligen aus Virginia bestand, in den frühen Kämpfen im Süden gegen die englischen Rotröcke. Seine Verdienste brachten ihm nach dem Unabhängigkeitskrieg den Posten des Vizegouverneurs von Pennsylvania ein, wo er sich für eine Humanisierung der Einwanderungsbedingungen einsetzte. Nicholas Herkimer (1728–1777) aus Mohawk Valley bei New York wurde einer der ersten Helden der Amerikanischen Revolution: Er sammelte um sich 800 Freiwillige, die sich in der Schlacht beim Oriskany Creek den vorrückenden englischen Truppen entgegenstellten. Herkimer wurde tödlich



18th century (clockwise,

Johann Peter Gabriel Mühlentberg (1746–
Molly Pitcher



starting at the top) 18. Jahrhundert (im Uhrzeigersinn, oben
1807), Johann de Kalb (1721-1807), Nicholas Herkimer (1728-1
(Maria Ludwig, 1754-1832), Friedrich Wilhelm von Steuben (17:

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

CMB

TO POTUS

Late wife

10/1

October 1, 1990

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

THROUGH: CHRISS WINSTON *ew*
FROM: MARK DAVIS *MD*
SUBJECT: GERMAN-AMERICAN DAY CELEBRATION

On Wednesday, October 3, at 11:10 a.m., you will address 200 attendees in the Rose Garden, at a celebration of German-American Day. Your remarks, approximately 6-8 minutes in length, will be on cards.

Davis/Blymire
Title: German
Date: October 1, 1990
Draft: Three

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: GERMAN-AMERICANS, THE ROSE GARDEN
11:10 a.m., WEDNESDAY, OCT. 3rd, 1990

((Ambassador Ruhfus [[Rufus]], Bruce Gelb, Elsbeth Seewald, Adalbert Theune [[TOY-nah]], Helmut Krueger -- welcome to the White House.)) And let me especially thank the children of the German School Children's Choir.

On this very special day, the people of America send their heartiest congratulations to **all** Germans. Even as we meet here in the Rose Garden, Germans are celebrating their new unity from Berlin to Bonn, from Munich to Bremen, from the urban plazas of Leipzig to the golden vineyards along the hills of the Rhine.

Throughout this newly united nation, Germans celebrate a wonderful moment delayed for almost half a century. And as part of that celebration, I've sent a video address to the people of Germany -- sentiments I would like to share with you.

For 45 years, at the heart of a divided continent lived a divided people. A cruel wall of concrete cut neighbor from neighbor, husband from wife, child from parent -- **and a nation from itself**. On this fault line of the East-West conflict -- one people split between two worlds.

As the German people suffered through this long ordeal, Americans were more -- much more -- than sympathetic observers. After all, we are united by bonds of culture that reach back to early colonial times, when Germans first became German-Americans.

At the invitation of William Penn, Germans arrived in America to start a new life. Life was hard -- their first homes were caves hollowed out of the ground -- but their determination was harder. They built a community -- Germantown, Pennsylvania -- inspiring millions more to follow and continue to build.

German-Americans founded Hagerstown and Frederick, Maryland. Mecklenburg County, North Carolina. New Braunsfels, Texas. Frankfort, Kentucky -- Berlin, Wisconsin -- and Anaheim, California. And they went on to help build some of the great cities of America -- Philadelphia, Cincinnati, St. Louis and Milwaukee.

The 60 million American sons and daughters of these German pioneers, like all Americans, felt a deep tie to both Germanies -- one a new democracy in the heart of Europe, the other struggling to be free.

After all, our own country once lived under oppression. We remember John Peter Zenger, a young German-American newspaper editor who dared to challenge authority in 1734. And it was this same German immigrant who helped America establish our most cherished tradition -- freedom of speech.

So now, Ambassador Ruhfus ((Rufus)), when East Germans were punished for dissent, we shared your spirit of defiance.\\\ When German people were shot for attempting to flee to freedom, we shared your outrage.\\\ And when West German leaders dared to hope for a Germany united in freedom, we shared your dream.\\\

And so we are here today to affirm that sometimes, dreams do come true. Germany is united. Germany is free. The Cold War is at long last over.\\

This day was so clearly envisioned by Konrad Adenauer, who said that a solution to a divided Germany "is only possible with the help of our friends." Over the decades, Adenauer's vision of a friendship between Germany and the United States, between Germany and the free peoples of the world has been realized.

This moment has come because Americans stood by the people of Berlin -- from the daredevil pilots of the airlift, to a young president who made his bold declaration before the Wall.

This moment has also come because of the determination of West German leaders to make Germany whole and free -- not only Adenauer but also Ernst Reuter ((ROY-ter)), Ludwig Erhardt, Willy Brandt, Helmut Schmidt, and, of course Helmut Kohl. This day has come because in 1989, the people of Germany stood their ground for freedom.\\

The United States is proud to have joined your countrymen in building the foundations of freedom -- proud to have been a steady partner in your quest. America is also proud to count itself among the friends and allies of a free Germany -- now, and forever more.

This has been a year of change, for America, for a united Germany, for the Atlantic alliance of which we are both a part. I'm certain that our two nations will meet the challenges of the future as we have in the past -- as partners in leadership.

This day, so meaningful for Germany -- also inspires the world.\\ Meters away from the walls of the Reichstag -- scene of the first session of the newly reunited German Parliament -- stood the Berlin Wall. 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, it is the Wall that lies in ruins, and our eyes open on a new world of hope.

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.\\\

This is my message to the German people, and that is the heartfelt sentiment of the people of America. But before I sign this document, proclaiming this very special German-American Day, let me say one thing more.

Last Sunday, I attended the world summit for children at the United Nations with more than seventy heads of state. We discussed many critical issues -- from health care to education. But we were profoundly touched by the knowledge that we must entrust the future of our nations to another generation.

Looking at these German School children, I believe I can see the future of the new Germany -- a future of liberty and leadership, goodwill and greatness.

Once again, thank you, and may God bless you all.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

CEREMONY HONORING THE REUNIFICATION OF GERMANY
AND GERMAN-AMERICAN DAY

DATE: Wednesday, October 3, 1990
TIME: 11:00 AM - 11:20 AM
LOCATION: Rose Garden
THROUGH: DAVID DEMAREST *Signature*
ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT
FOR COMMUNICATIONS
FROM: SICHAN SIV *Signature*
DEPUTY ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT
FOR PUBLIC LIAISON

I. PURPOSE

To celebrate the reunification of Germany and to formally recognize German-American Day, October 6, 1990, by signing the German-American Day proclamation.

II. BACKGROUND

As today is the official date for the reunification of Germany, this ceremony demonstrates America's support of Germany's reunification.

In addition, German-American Day (October 6) is an annual celebration held in October to honor the contributions made by the German-American community to this country. In the past, American Presidents have observed this day in a variety of ways; last year you held a signing ceremony in the Rose Garden. This year you will again be signing the "German-American Day" proclamation.

III. PARTICIPANTSON PLATFORM

The President
Bruce Galb, Director, United States Information Agency
Juergen Ruhfus, Ambassador of the Republic of Germany
Ellsbeth Seewald, National President, German American
National Congress
Adalbert Theune, National Chairman, The Stauben Society
of America
Helmut Kruger, President, The United German American
Committee of the U.S.A.

IN AUDIENCE

Senator Lugar (R-IN)
Senator Riegle (D-MI)
Senator Biden (D-DE)
Senator Pressler (R-SD)
Congressman Foley (D-WA) (TENTATIVE)
Congressman Gephardt (D-MO) (TENTATIVE)
Congressman Luken (D-OH) (TENTATIVE)
Congressman Broomfield (R-MI)
Congressman Gilman (R-NY)
Congressman Hamilton (D-IN)
30 First Graders from the German School
(these are both German and American children)
35 members of the German Army Band
Various Embassy and State Department officials
150 Invited guests - German Americans from across the
country

IV. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

- The President arrives at the Rose Garden and proceeds to the platform.
- The U.S. Marine Band plays the German National Anthem.
- The German Band plays the American National Anthem.
- The German School First Graders perform a song.
- The President makes remarks.
- The President signs the proclamation declaring October 6, 1990 as "German-American Day."
- Ambassador Ruhfus briefly thanks the President.
- Ellsbeth Seewald presents the President with a gift on behalf of the three German-American national organizations.
- The President departs the Rose Garden.

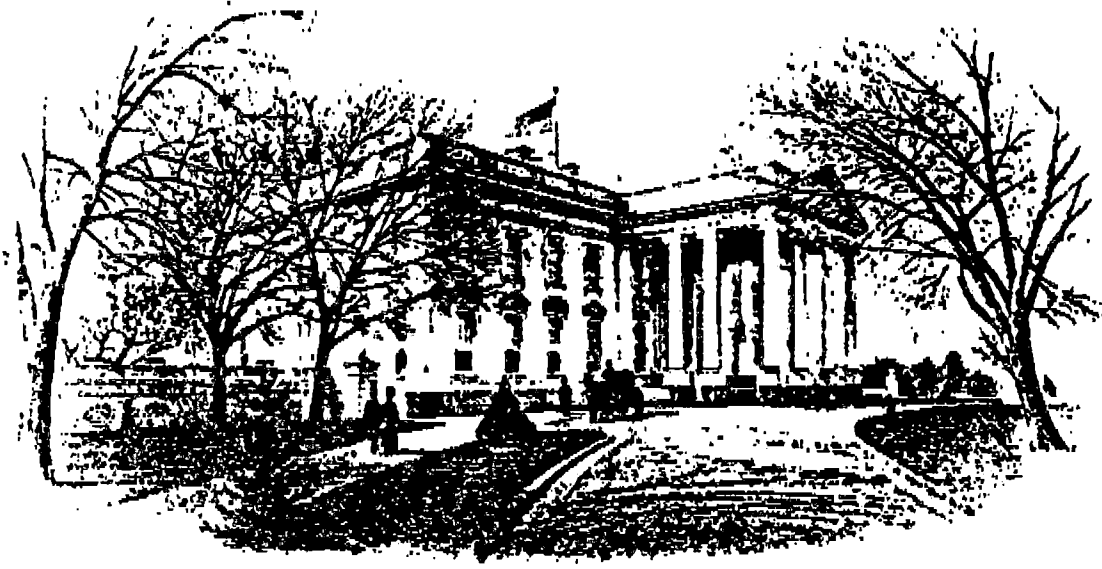
V. MEDIA

Open Press

Remarks provided by speechwriters.

• THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON



FACSIMILE TRANSMITTAL SHEET

NUMBER OF PAGES INCLUDING COVER 3

DATE 10/3/90

TO Carol Blumrose

FAX NUMBER 6218

OFFICE NUMBER _____

COMMENTS buying paper

FROM Sara Malloy

OFFICE NUMBER 7620

call after 6pm

Lydia Wickert, parent/teacher
202 363 5711

Nicole Belenky, ~~parent/teacher~~
301 588 3882

Call her: is it a "choir" or
just a group of school children.

1st grade class
+ 8 addl
children

teacher's name: Mrs. Dalal

Potomac

301

365-4400

Call the school (German)

who are the kids 8am-4pm

Lucas Belenki

- in choir

dad is in Per Gulf (going)

Dr. Greg Belenki

any other kids whose parents
are in Gulf

Mrs. ~~Xuma~~

NIH → 301 496 4000

Belenky ~ Dr. Gregory will be going
later this month

research psychiatrist
Walter Reed

~ Nadya (in choir)
Lucas

kid stones →

1. ~~Matthew Freund (last name > friend)~~

2. ~~Joshua Gerth~~

3. ~~Matthew Ashley - dad Fed Res Board
mom Germ~~

~~godmother last saw at baptism~~

~~Christina Wilson~~

150 attendees

Davis/Blymire
Title: German
Date: September 28, 1990
Draft: Two



PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: GERMAN-AMERICANS, THE ROSE GARDEN
11:10 a.m., WEDNESDAY, OCT. 3rd, 1990

OK w/ Siehan Tuesday

Siehan

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McG/Dooley Video

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Americans from Europe p. 49

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2

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Mrs. Gotten's
Book
p. 57

Proclamation

Mrs. Gotten's
Book
p. 49



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From Konrad Adenauer Foundation
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Her. Embassy Info Desk
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Once again, thank you, and may God bless you all.

#

EUR
UNCLASSIFIED FACSIMILE COVERSHEET

To: PEGGY DOOLEY
Officer

456-6318
Office Phone Number

WHITE HOUSE
Bureau/Agency

From: BUZZ MENOLD
Officer

647-2155
Office Phone Number

EUR/CE STATE DEPT
Office Symbol

Unclassified Facsimile Number: _____

Number of Pages Excluding Coversheet: 2

Date/Time of Transmission: _____

Transmitted By: _____

Remarks: HERE'S THE TRANSLATION
YOU ASKED FOR.

September 27, 1990

Informal Translation

① Whenever I speak of peace in the world and in Europe, ... I have to come back to the division of Germany. The division of Germany will one day--and that is our firm conviction--disappear again. ... This division of Germany has been brought about by tensions which have arisen between the victorious powers. These tensions will also pass away. We hope that then nothing more will stand in the way of reunification with our brothers and sisters in the East Zone and Berlin. (Government statement, 20 September 1949)

③ A solution to the German question is not possible solely between us and the opponent who oppresses us; a solution to this question is only possible with the help of our friends. And we thank God that we have again found friends in the world. ... Precisely this friendship in Europe, (and) outside of Europe with the United States (and) with all free peoples of the world, gives us the right to expect with certainty that one day reunification in freedom will succeed. (Speech, 15 October, 1963)

"Wenn ich von Frieden in der Welt und in Europa sprache, 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 1969)

"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 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)

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.

#

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DISPATCH
100-1290
THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

October 5, 1989

GERMAN-AMERICAN DAY, 1989

- - - - -

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A PROCLAMATION

In 1683, a small group of men, women, and children set out from their homes in Germany in search of religious freedom in the New World. These 13 families, who came ashore near Philadelphia more than 3 centuries ago, were the first of seven million German immigrants to come to this country. Today, almost 60 million Americans are the descendants of these brave and industrious people. Their proud ethnic heritage represents not only a great treasure passed to each generation, but also a rich source of strength and pride for the entire United States.

Throughout our Nation's history, German immigrants and their descendants have stood on the front lines in the defense of freedom. From the heroic efforts of General Friedrich von Steuben during the Revolutionary War to the courageous leadership of General Eisenhower during World War II, their courage and patriotism have been unquestionable. In times of peace, as well as times of strife, generations of German-Americans have faithfully upheld the principles upon which this Nation was founded.

Following the Second World War, the United States, together with its allies, helped to restore the conditions in which German democracy, guided by leaders such as Konrad Adenauer, could take root and flourish. Today, there can be no doubt that Europe is stronger -- and the world is safer -- because the Federal Republic of Germany is free, sovereign, and democratic.

While we proudly acknowledge our friendship with the people of the Federal Republic of Germany, we also note with sadness that many Germans continue to be denied the right to self-determination. The United States thus remains firmly committed to promoting freedom and democratic government in all of Germany and all of Eastern Europe. We will not waver in our efforts to foster respect for human rights throughout Eastern Europe; to advance political reform; and to eliminate the barriers that still divide Berlin.

Our great Nation is strong because we Americans are united by our common belief in individual liberty and the rule of law, as well as by faith and family ties. Today, as we celebrate the many contributions that Americans of German descent have made to our country, let us rededicate ourselves to promoting that same kind of unity in their ancestral homeland.

In honor of all German-Americans, the Congress, by Senate Joint Resolution 118, has designated October 6, 1989, as "German-American Day" and has authorized and requested the President to issue a proclamation in observance of that day.

more

(OVER)

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GEORGE BUSH, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim October 6, 1989, as German-American Day. I urge all Americans to learn more about the contributions German-Americans have made to the life and culture of the United States and to observe this day with appropriate ceremonies and activities.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this fifth day of October, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and eighty-nine, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and fourteenth.

GEORGE BUSH

#

Frankfurt
New York

None of the upper-class Pietists of the "Frankfurt Land Company" ever followed their agent Pastorius to the promised land. Instead he became the leader of thirteen more modest families of settlers from Krefeld who had previously bought 18,000 acres of Penn's land. They came from that part of the Lower Rhine where German and Dutch traditions, dialects, and family names mingled in an inextricable way. The city of Krefeld, famous for the manufacture of linen and silk, prided itself as a haven of tolerance during the religious wars of the 17th century. Baptist sects, regarded with suspicion elsewhere, found refuge here. When changes in the overlordship of the region caused this spirit of friendly acceptance to deteriorate, the most enterprising among the Mennonite and Quaker families decided to accept William Penn's invitation. In his colony their freedom of conscience was guaranteed.

Pastorius visited the two groups of emigrants who were to join him in Pennsylvania on the way from Frankfurt to Rotterdam, his port of embarkation. In the hamlet of Kriegsheim in the left-bank Palatinate, he promised a few Quaker families to serve as their agent. He met the major group of his future companion settlers when he interrupted his travel down the Rhine and walked six miles on foot from the river to Krefeld on April 11.

Pastorius now was in charge of thirty-three Krefelders, the Kriegsheimers, and his own small party of servants who soon became property owners in their new country. These three groups were the original components of Germantown, the first sizable, stable, distinctly German settlement in America.

Forerunners

Long before 1683, Germans had taken an active part in the development of the new lands across the ocean. The ship on which Pastorius preceded the Krefelder settlers was called *America*, a coincidence that holds special meaning.

Almost 200 years before his crossing, a countryman of Pastorius, the cosmographer Martin Waldseemüller from Freiburg, had christened the new continent "America" in 1507, mistakenly crediting Amerigo Vespucci instead of Christopher Columbus with the discovery.

The fate of the first individual German settlers in the Jamestown colony in Virginia in 1607 is not known. It is

recorded, however, that they provided the solid craftsmanship which Captain John Smith sorely missed among the English gentlemen of his group.

More colorful are the lives of two colonial leaders who stand out as distinct personalities among the German-Americans before Pastorius' time. Peter Minuit, originally Minnewit from Wesel in the Rhineland, is remembered for his purchase of the island of Manhattan from the Indians for sixty Dutch guilders, approximately twenty-four dollars in gold. His career as director of the thriving colony of New Netherland ended in 1629. But he returned six years later with 50 Swedish settlers and founded Fort Christina on the Delaware.

The second governor of the New Amsterdam colony, Jacob Leisler, also came from Frankfurt, Pastorius' point of departure. Unlike the mild-mannered Pietist, Leisler was a rebel. Historians agree that he was the first independent-minded politician in the colonies who demanded unity and severance of ties with London. Hanged by the British in Manhattan in 1691, he was posthumously vindicated by Parliament, and his fortune restored to his family.

The Founding of Germantown

In the turbulent first century of the American colonies, the settlers from Krefeld and Kriegsheim were fortunate to start out under the leadership of a trained negotiator like Pastorius.

When the terrain originally assigned to them was too mountainous for the pioneers from the flat lands of the Rhine plain, Pastorius won a parcel of land six miles north of Philadelphia that pleased them. Pastorius was the temporary host for over twenty of his newly arrived countrymen in his own tiny hut. It had oiled paper instead of window glass but boasted a whimsical Latin inscription. His motto: "Good friends are welcome in my wretched abode, but the profane better keep out" made even serious-minded William Penn laugh.

Caves were hollowed out in the ground, and covered as miserable shelters for the first winter. With wry humour, Pastorius reports that the new settlement's name "Germantown" was rhymed with "Armentown," town of the poor. "We called the place Germantown," he wrote, "which to us signifies likewise the City of Brothers; some gave it the

came this way.³³ It was a scheme first tried with German and Swiss immigrants and later spread to the Scotch, the Irish, and others. The Germans who settled in the Mohawk Valley came as indentured servants of the British government, which paid half their transportation and settlement costs. More so than other groups, Germans left their home in groups, ranging from whole families to whole communities.³⁴

The early German immigrants—both in New York and in Pennsylvania—came from the Palatinate,³⁵ a small region in the southwestern part of Germany, along the Rhine. Sixteen families of Palatines also settled in New Bern, North Carolina, in 1710.³⁶ Eighteenth-century South Carolina also carried on a brisk trade in German indentured servants from the Palatinate.³⁷

Usually, a boat trip of several weeks on the Rhine to Holland preceded their transatlantic voyage. Then began their ocean travel, on wind-driven ships, averaging between eight and ten weeks on the water. Indentured servants were packed into small, ill-ventilated quarters on small ships perpetually pitching on the Atlantic waves—producing widespread seasickness among the passengers. The weakness and dehydration produced by seasickness made the ill-fed passengers particularly vulnerable to disease. Contemporary observers described the scenes below decks, “some sleeping, some spewing,” some “devoured with lice,” some “beset with boils, scurvy, dysentery, many cursing themselves and others.” At night, there were “fearful cries” and the groaning of “sick and distracted persons,” some of whom were “tumbling over the rest, and distracting the whole company. . . .”³⁸ These were the more or less normal conditions. In extreme cases of ships delayed at sea by weather, the suffering and the casualties could be worse.³⁹ In 1749, two thousand Germans died at sea on voyages to Philadelphia alone.⁴⁰

After a vessel docked in an American port, potential buyers of the passengers' indenture contracts came aboard. The indentured servants were brought out of their quarters, walked up and down to let the buyers see them, and sometimes feel their muscles and talk to them to form some opinion of their intelligence and submissiveness. Sometimes a middleman called a “soul driver” would buy a group of servants and then walk them through the countryside, selling their contracts here and there as opportunity allowed.⁴¹ The society of the time attached no moral stigma to this trade in human beings, and it was openly engaged in by individuals of the highest rank and renown. George Washington purchased the contracts of indentured ser-

vants to work at Mt. Vernon, just as he owned slaves. As late as 1792, the new American government devised a plan to import indentured German labor to help construct the city of Washington.⁴²

Deaths on the ocean voyage were so widespread among the Germans that many children were orphaned by the time the ships finally reached America. These orphans were either adopted by relatives in America or apprenticed out to someone to learn a trade. One of these German orphans, John Peter Zenger, was apprenticed to a printer and in later years went on to establish his own newspaper. In 1734, his editorial criticisms of the governor of New York led to his being arrested and tried for libel. His acquittal was one of the landmarks in the development of the doctrine of freedom of the press.⁴³

Like helpless people everywhere, the indentured servants were preyed upon by the dishonest. Some ship captains provided inadequate food or sold them into longer periods of bondage than actually required to work off the cost of their transportation. Germans who could not understand English were especially vulnerable.⁴⁴

Many Germans left their homes with no plans to become indentured servants, but found that the mounting costs of travel to Holland and then across the Atlantic were more than they had bargained for.⁴⁵ Others had family or friends in America whom they expected (or hoped) would pay their fare, and when this failed to happen, they were sold into indentureship.⁴⁶ The term “redemptioner” was used to describe the kind of person who came looking to have his fare redeemed in one way or another,⁴⁷ although there was no distinction made between such people and other indentured servants after both found themselves in that status.

And yet, they kept coming—and generally in ever larger numbers. The Germans arriving in the port of Philadelphia alone in the 1740s and 1750s added up to more than 60,000 people, conservatively estimated. An estimated one-half to two-thirds of these were indentured servants. Although indentured servants were subject to many of the restrictions and punishments that applied to slaves—including corporal punishment—they did have a few legal rights during their years of indentureship, and those years did come to a conclusion. Often indentured servants received a modest payment in cash or in kind upon reaching the time for freedom, and many were given land. This was not always the best or the safest land. In the Mohawk Valley or in western Pennsylvania, for example, it was land in frontier areas, near Indians unhappy at seeing their ancestral lands invaded. Many whites

who settled in such areas were killed or carried off into bondage by the Indians.

However they came to America, and whatever their vicissitudes en route or after arriving, the early German settlers quickly established a reputation for hard work, thoroughness, and thriftiness. German farmers cleared frontier land more thoroughly than others and made it more productive.⁴¹ They often began by living in sod houses, then log cabins, then finally stone farmhouses.⁴² Their farm animals were not allowed to roam free but were also housed, in huge barns like those of their homeland. In the late eighteenth century, a contemporary observed:

A German farm may be distinguished from the farm of the other citizens of the state, by the superior size of their barns; the plain, but compact form of their houses; the height of their inclosures; the extent of their orchards; the fertility of their fields; the luxuriance of their meadows, and a general appearance of plenty and neatness in everything that belongs to them.⁴³

Most of the early German immigrants had none of the highly developed scientific, technical, or intellectual skills associated with German achievements in the vanguard of Western civilization. What they did have were the discipline, thoroughness, and perseverance that made such achievements possible. They were renowned as "the nation's best dirt farmers."⁴⁴ The highly successful German farmers were paralleled by the achievements by German skilled craftsmen in colonial America. Glassmaking was—and is—a skill associated with German Americans. The first papermill was also set up by a German. The first Bible published in America was printed by a German, in the German language.⁴⁵

The Pennsylvania Dutch were very un-German in two important respects: they were pacifists and distrusters of government. As Palatines, they were descendants of people from a province that had suffered especially severe and repeated devastations by contending armies during the Thirty Years' War.⁴⁶ They were also refugees from autocratic tyranny and religious persecutions. Moreover, the religious freedom of Pennsylvania—rare even in America at that time—had disproportionate attraction to pious and pacific religious sects. Germans of that era took little or no interest in government or politics.⁴⁷

The early German settlers lived in self-isolation in farming communities made up of people of a particular religious denomination. They were socially separate from the larger society and internally separated by numerous religious divisions. The English language and the culture of the British settlers had little influence within the areas settled

by Germans. They imported books from Germany and published newspapers and preached sermons in German.⁴⁸ With the passage of time, English slowly began to creep in, often with German sentence structure, to produce a peculiar local dialect known as Pennsylvania Dutch.⁴⁹ The most isolated of these German settlers were—and are—the Amish, who today still live in farm communities very much like those of the early settlers. Pious religious people who dress in old-fashioned black clothes, the Amish avoid modern ways, drive horse-drawn black carriages, and keep their children out of public schools as a means of preserving their way of life.

With the passage of time, most German settlers spread out geographically, learned to speak English, and both absorbed and contributed to American culture. Philadelphia scrapple, German chocolate cake, cole slaw, and sauerkraut were among their many contributions to American cooking. German farming settlements spread north and south through the great fertile valleys of the Appalachian mountain range. By the late eighteenth century, there was an almost unbroken chain of German frontier settlements stretching from the Mohawk Valley in upstate New York down through western New Jersey, central Pennsylvania, western Maryland, on down through the Shenandoah Valley in Virginia, through the Piedmont region of the Carolinas, and into Savannah, Georgia.⁵⁰ Names scattered through this region still reflect those early German settlements. Upstate New York has communities with such names as Palatine Bridge, Germantown, New Hamburg, and Rhinebeck, as well as a region of the Mohawk Valley known as German Flats.⁵¹ New Jersey has its German Valley area⁵² and Pennsylvania its Heidelberg, Germantown, Muhlenberg Park, and King of Prussia. Maryland has its Frederick and cities named for early German settlers, Hagerstown and Creagerstown. The name of the German province of Mecklenburg was repeated in Mecklenburg County, North Carolina, and the village of New Mecklenburg in Virginia. Not all the communities established by Germans had German names. Harper's Ferry in Virginia, Bethlehem in Pennsylvania, and Hope Settlement and Ebenezer in Georgia were among many German communities with non-German names.

As the German farming communities spread down through the Appalachian valley near the frontier, they found themselves often near the Scotch-Irish, who were frontiersmen par excellence. The Scotch-Irish often led the way into the untamed wilderness, hunting, fishing, clearing land, and fighting Indians,⁵³ with the Germans and others following after the area became more settled.⁵⁴ The Germans and the

Scotch-Irish were very different in temperament and behavior and generally kept quite separate from each other, even in adjacent settlements.⁵² The Germans were noted for their order, quietness, friendliness, steady work, frugality, and their ability to get along with the Indians. The Scotch-Irish were just the opposite—quick-tempered, hard drinking, working intermittently, saving little, washing little, and constantly involved in feuds among themselves or with the Indians.⁵³ Religious differences also divided them. The early German settlers were usually pious Lutherans, Calvinists, and other strict Protestant sects that avoided strong language or strong drink, while the Scotch-Irish were Presbyterians and were given to hard liquor and language that pious people considered blasphemous. After a century of sharing hundreds of miles of the great valleys of the Appalachian range, there was still little racial intermixture between the Germans and the Scotch-Irish.⁵⁴

About half of all the Germans in colonial America lived in Pennsylvania. Not all of these were farmers. Skilled workers were almost as numerous as farmers.⁵⁵ They not only performed a variety of tasks; they developed new products as well. Germans in the Pennsylvania Dutch country near Conestoga Creek produced a wagon for hauling farm produce, a wagon that was destined to play a major role in the later settlement of the western United States. The Conestoga wagon was a large and rugged vehicle, covered by canvas draped over high, arching hoops. It was eleven feet high, twenty-six feet long (counting the wagon tongue), weighed about 3,000 pounds, and required six strong horses to pull it.⁵⁶ In the eighteenth century, there were "great files of these enormous wagons lumbering into Philadelphia along the Lancaster Road, sometimes a hundred or more a day."⁵⁷ Although originally designed by German farmers to carry their produce to market, the covered wagons proved useful for many other purposes. In 1755, they were used by the British to carry military supplies during the French and Indian War. Later, the American army used the covered wagons during the Revolutionary War. The most famous role of the covered wagons came still later—transporting American pioneers across the great plains of the West toward the Pacific Ocean.⁵⁸ These were the wagon trains that braved the elements, forded the rivers, and pulled into circles to fight off Indians.

The Pennsylvania Dutch also developed a hunting rifle that was to play a very different role from that intended by these German pacifists. Unlike most European muskets of the time, German weapons had spiral grooves (called rifling) inside the barrel to produce greater accu-

racy. Some of these rifled muskets were brought to Pennsylvania by German immigrants. Here they developed a new rifle, with a very elongated barrel for even greater accuracy. This product of German craftsmen in Lancaster, Pennsylvania, was originally known as the Pennsylvania rifle. But it acquired fame in the hands of frontier sharpshooters like Daniel Boone and then became known as the "Kentucky Rifle." It later proved very effective in the guerrilla warfare used by Americans against the British during the Revolutionary War.⁵⁹

The Revolutionary War and Independence

While other Americans split into Tory supporters of England and revolutionaries for independence in 1776, German Americans split into pacifists and revolutionaries. Mennonites and other German religious sects would not fight, but some paid extra taxes instead or engaged in medical or other duties consistent with their status as conscientious objectors.⁶⁰ However, the largest denominations among Germans, the Lutherans and the Reformed, had no prohibitions against the military, and many Germans from these groups fought in the revolution.⁶¹

There were about 300,000 Germans in the American colonies—about 10 percent of the total population.⁶² Shortly after the war began, a volunteer company of Germans formed in Charleston, South Carolina, and four companies of infantry formed from the Germans around Reading, Pennsylvania. A German regiment was raised in Pennsylvania and Maryland. Four battalions of Germans were recruited in the Mohawk Valley. Germans served not only in the ranks but also in the highest levels of the American army. Peter Muhlenberg, son of the founder of the American Lutheran church, rose to become a general in the American army.⁶³ General von Steuben came from his native land for the express purpose of fighting in the Revolutionary War. He served with Washington at Valley Forge, and has been credited with introducing military discipline into the new American army. Turning undisciplined civilians into professional soldiers was a formidable task, and von Steuben was known to curse in both German and French—and to ask his aide to curse for him in English!⁶⁴ Yet as drillmaster of the American army, he succeeded in creating an army capable of defeating professional British troops. General von Steuben also helped plan the successful siege of Yorktown.⁶⁵

A number of other military officers came from the German states to America to fight in the Revolutionary War. One of these was Baron de Kalb, who died fighting while others fled at the Battle of Camden in

Nineteenth-Century Immigrants

There was little emigration from Germany in the early years of the new American nation.³⁶ It was 1828 before there were as many as a thousand German immigrants arriving in America in one year. But by 1832, there were more than 10,000, and by 1836, there were more than 20,000. This was still only a foretaste of the massive emigration from Germany that was to surpass 50,000 in 1846 and surpass 200,000 in 1854.³⁷

Initially, this emigration was from the same region of Germany as the earlier emigration of the colonial era. But with the passing decades, a more regionally, socially, and intellectually diversified German population arrived in the United States. They also became more regionally dispersed in a growing America. In the years 1830 through 1834, virtually all overseas German emigrants were from southwest Germany, but a decade later, only about one-third were from that region, and in the 1860s, less than one-sixth of the German emigrants were from that region.³⁸ Since the overwhelming bulk of all Germans who emigrated overseas during this era went to the United States,³⁹ similar proportions would apply to German immigrants to America.

Many factors lay behind the rising emigration from Germany—the easing of emigration restrictions in the German states,⁴⁰ dwindling farm size in those regions (such as the Palatinate) where land was subdivided among heirs rather than being entailed whole to a single heir,⁴¹ the elimination of common village land to the detriment of peasants,⁴² and unemployment among artisans caused by the rise of the factory system and by the competition of British goods after trade was resumed following the end of the Napoleonic Wars.⁴³ Despotism in the German states after the nobility was restored by the Congress of Vienna also provoked both uprisings and emigration.⁴⁴ There were also many enthusiastic accounts of life in America written in German and circulated in Germany by literally dozens of German authors.⁴⁵ Letters from relatives in the prosperous German-American farming communities likewise spread information and enthusiasm about the United States in Germany. The replacement of sailing ships by steamships in the middle of the nineteenth century also made America more accessible. More than 5 million Germans immigrated to the United States in the nineteenth century—more than from any other country.⁴⁶

About three-quarters of all the German immigrants in the early 1820s were men,⁴⁷ suggesting initially a tentative or exploratory kind of immigration. Later, the emigrants from Germany included large

South Carolina.³⁶ One of the most dramatic fighters was a German-American woman named Maria Ludwig, who traveled with her husband, a gunner in the American army, and carried pitchers of water to soldiers in battle. She was nicknamed Molly Pitcher, and won fame by taking her husband's place at a cannon after he had been wounded. The inspiring example of her bravery was recognized by George Washington after the battle.³⁷

The British brought nearly 30,000 German mercenary soldiers to the colonies to try to put down the American rebellion. These were not individual volunteers but soldiers sold or rented to the British by the rulers of various German principalities.³⁸ More than half came from the little state of Hesse-Cassel, so all German mercenaries in the Revolutionary War were lumped together by Americans as "Hessians." Some of these soldiers deserted to the American side during the war, and some remained in the United States after the war, settling in existing German communities. Just over half of the "Hessians" returned home.³⁹ Somewhere between 5,000 and 12,000 eventually became American citizens.⁴⁰ One of these soldiers, named Kuester, was an ancestor of General George Custer, the Indian fighter.⁴¹

Although the Germans were not numerically prominent in politics, there were some prominent German political figures. The first governor of Georgia was a German, Johann Adam Treutlen. So was the first treasurer of the United States, Michael Hillegas. The most prominent of these early German statesmen was from the Muhlenberg dynasty in Pennsylvania—Frederick Augustus Conrad Muhlenberg, first Speaker of the House of Representatives and as such one of the two men to sign the Bill of Rights.⁴² Another member of the family, William Augustus Muhlenberg, later served in Congress for nine years.⁴³

Another German American of the colonial period who achieved renown was John Jacob Astor, who came to the United States in 1783, at the age of twenty. He was the son of a butcher, had little education, and arrived with only twenty-five dollars and a few flutes. He became a fur trader and, a quarter of a century after his arrival, organized the American Fur Company, as well as speculating in New York real estate. Both activities proved highly profitable, and his fur company became the leading such enterprise in the Great Lakes, the Rocky Mountain region, and ultimately the Pacific Northwest.⁴⁴ His trading post in Oregon was the first American settlement on the Pacific Coast.⁴⁵ He became the richest man in America, leaving an estate estimated at about 20 million dollars.⁴⁶

proportions of children,⁹⁹ indicating that whole families were now coming to America with the intention of making this their home.

The occupations of the immigrants varied somewhat from province to province and from decade to decade. The earlier immigration continued to be heavily peasant farmers from southwest Germany. As of the 1840s, about half of the immigrants were peasants and day laborers. In the middle and later nineteenth century, there were rising numbers of industrial workers and artisans,¹⁰⁰ reflecting both the regional changes in the immigration sources and the rising importance of industry in Germany as a whole. In the last quarter of the nineteenth century, the proportion of German immigrants from an agricultural background declined from about one-third in the early 1870s to little more than one-fourth in the mid 1890s. There was a corresponding rise in the proportions that had worked in industry, commerce, and trade.¹⁰¹ Still, as late as 1900, most of the farmers in America were of German ancestry.

Many of the German immigrants of the nineteenth century sought the frontier, for its cheap land, as their predecessors had done in the eighteenth century. However, the frontier itself had moved farther west by now. Those who came in the nineteenth century tended to settle in the upper Mississippi and Ohio valleys, as those of a century earlier had settled in the Appalachian valleys. German farmers tended to settle along the rivers and lakes of the region and to seek wooded areas, which provided them with building materials and fuel.¹⁰² They were disproportionately concentrated along the rivers—the Mississippi, the Missouri, the Ohio, the Miami, and the Kentucky—and along the south shores of the Great Lakes.

The increasingly urban portion of the new wave of immigration created large concentrations of Germans in Cincinnati, St. Louis, Milwaukee, and other cities of the region. There were also smaller communities founded by and composed largely of Germans, and carrying such names as Frankfort (Kentucky), Berlin (Wisconsin), and Westphalia (Michigan). Ohio had its Frankfort and Berlin also, as well as Dresden, Potsdam, Strasburg, and other communities with German names—including the inevitable Germantown, which also appeared in Illinois, Wisconsin, Kentucky, and Tennessee, as it had a century earlier in Pennsylvania. As in the East, the more pious religious sects gave their communities biblical names—Bethlehem, Nazareth, and Canaan, for example, in Ohio.¹⁰³ Sometimes the first settlers of a particular community were from a specific region of Germany. Frankfort, Kentucky,

The Germans

was founded by people from Frankfurt in Germany,¹⁰⁴ and Grand Island, Michigan, was first settled by Schleswig-Holsteiners.¹⁰⁵

Access to the upper Midwest was provided by the Mississippi and its connecting waterways. Many Germans sailed from the French port of Le Havre, which imported cotton from New Orleans. Shipping that existed primarily to carry cotton in one direction was utilized by the Germans to travel in the opposite direction. This was true not only for crossing the Atlantic but also for travel within the United States. Following in reverse the route of cotton shipments, the German immigrants landed at New Orleans and then sailed up the Mississippi on boats that had brought cotton to New Orleans from the Mississippi Valley region.¹⁰⁶ Others reached the same region across northern routes from the eastern port cities to the Great Lakes, and some came by train.¹⁰⁷

Whereas the German immigration of the eighteenth century had been concentrated in Pennsylvania, and then in a band stretching north and south along the Appalachians, by the middle of the nineteenth century, more than half of all German-born persons in America lived in the upper Mississippi and Ohio valleys, concentrating in the states of Ohio, Illinois, Wisconsin, and Missouri.¹⁰⁸ This was still true as late as 1900, when about a million and a half German-born people lived in that region, out of a total German-born population of about two and a half million in the country as a whole at that time.¹⁰⁹ The total German origin population—German-born plus native Americans of German ancestry—was about 8 million in 1900.¹¹⁰

Germans were also a part of the pioneering settlers into the Pacific Northwest. An estimated one-fourth of the people in Oregon today are of German ancestry. In 1857, Germans founded Anaheim in southern California, near Los Angeles. There, they established the cultivation of oranges, long a dominant crop in that region.¹¹¹

Whether in a rural or an urban setting, concentrations of Germans perpetuated the German language and German culture for generations. Often this reflected residential as well as cultural isolation. In nineteenth-century Milwaukee, German residential patterns "involved minimal neighborhood contact with either natives or Irish."¹¹² Buffalo, New York, had an even higher degree of residential separation of Germans.¹¹³ Germans in Baltimore likewise "lived in their own world, cut off from their American surroundings."¹¹⁴ In Cincinnati, Germans were concentrated in an area known as "Over the Rhine."¹¹⁵ Hermann, Missouri (near St. Louis), was known as "Little Germany," and its

street names were written in German.¹¹⁶ In Texas as well, "Germans did not mingle much with the American population," and the two groups observed each other from a distance, "with unfeigned curiosity, often tempered with mutual contempt."¹¹⁷

In mid-nineteenth-century America in general, according to a contemporary, a German settlement typically "becomes a nucleus of a pure German circle, which is born, marries, and dies within itself, and with the least possible mixture of Anglo-Americans."¹¹⁸ Mid-century America had 27 daily German-language newspapers in 15 cities, and well over two hundred other publications in German.¹¹⁹ Cincinnati alone had four German newspapers.¹²⁰

German-language publications continued to flourish on into the early twentieth century, when there were nearly 3.5 million readers for 49 monthly publications, 433 weekly publications, and 70 daily publications.¹²¹

Many features of the German culture besides language were brought to America. With the passing generations, as the German language slowly faded away, many of the cultural features of German-American life became features of American life in general. Along with the Christmas tree, the frankfurter, the hamburger, and beer became fixtures of the American way of life. Like many ethnic foods, the hot dog was an improvisation in America (like chop suey and chow mein among the Chinese), rather than a direct import from the homeland. German street vendors selling cooked wieners in nineteenth-century Cincinnati produced the combination roll and frankfurter that became famous as the all-American hotdog.¹²² Oatmeal was also created by a nineteenth-century German American¹²³ and was perhaps as widely used although not nearly so popular as the hotdog.

German urban workers in the nineteenth century brought many skills with them. They were carpenters, bakers, blacksmiths, butchers, shoemakers, printers, and tailors, among their many skilled occupations. Half or more of all employed Germans were skilled manual workers in mid-century Milwaukee, St. Louis, Detroit, New York, Jersey City, and Boston. A substantial additional number were in non-manual occupations. Very few were unskilled laborers—less than half the proportion found among the Irish in the same cities.¹²⁴ In mid-nineteenth-century Philadelphia, only 14 percent of the German workers were day laborers, the occupations of from one-half to two-thirds of the Irish in the same city.¹²⁵

Many German immigrants brought with them skills required for brewing beer—and the concentrated German population provided a

large market for it. American brews did not satisfy them. In Milwaukee, where more than one-third of the population was German around the middle of the nineteenth century,¹²⁶ German breweries began appearing in the late 1840s. Like other new businesses, they went through financial difficulties at first, but by 1860, there were a number of successful German breweries in Milwaukee, bearing such names as Pabst, Schlitz, Blatz, and Miller.¹²⁷ The heavy concentration of Germans in and around St. Louis likewise provided a market for the establishment of a German brewery there by Anheuser-Busch, producers of Budweiser beer.

Although the most successful mid-nineteenth-century German-American businesses tended to be those serving the special tastes of German immigrant communities,¹²⁸ with the passage of time numerous other German firms arose, serving the larger American society. Sometimes this was because the product itself spread into the larger society—frankfurters and beer being classic examples—but more often because Germans had the technical skills and managerial abilities to produce something that was in general demand. For example, in 1849 a German immigrant optician named John Jacob Bausch and a German immigrant businessman named Henry Lomb established the optical firm of Bausch and Lomb, which eventually became the world's largest lens manufacturer—producing lenses for eyeglasses, cameras, microscopes, binoculars, and other optical devices.¹²⁹ Another German immigrant, John Augustus Roebling, brought engineering and architectural skills that enabled him to invent wire cable and to use it in building the first suspension bridges—including the Brooklyn Bridge.¹³⁰ Piano building was another area in which the skills the Germans brought to America are still reflected in such well-known German-American names as Steinway, Knabe, and Schnabel.¹³¹

Nineteenth-century German immigrants and their offspring were responsible for establishing leading businesses in many American industries. A German immigrant named Frederick Weyerhaeuser went from lumberyard worker to founder of his own lumber products firm, which remains today one of the largest in its industry. A second generation German American named Henry J. Heinz began marketing food products that he grew in his garden while still in his teens. This developed into the H. J. Heinz Company, which sold even more than the "57 Varieties" of food products that became its advertising slogan. The wide range of industries that German skill and entrepreneurship helped develop is suggested by such names as Studebaker and Chrysler in the automobile industry, Wurlitzer Organs, Steuben glass,

blacks and too unfavorable to southern expression only guaranteed the support postwar activities included editing a *Gi St. Louis*, serving as a *United States Secretary of the Interior*—where he urged the Indians. Later, he became editor of *Harper's Weekly*.¹⁰⁵

Germans never became as well represented in industry, science, or music. Still the usual of German ancestry in politics in the Carl Schurz, there was John Peter Altge of Illinois—the first foreign-born person began in America as a laborer with little self in the law and became a judge; as argued that the criminal law was unfair nor, he was noted for being pro-labor and (wrongly, he thought) of the Haymarket been held responsible for ending his pro-

The leading political cartoonist of the man-American artist named Thomas Nast for his pro-Union cartoons during the originated the elephant and the donkey and the Republican parties and who fit chubby, white-bearded figure known as caricaturer of Boss Tweed, head of the cal machine. Tweed considered these editorial attacks: "I don't care so much me—my constituents can't read; but, damn Nast's cartoons about the Tweed machine the fleeing Tweed was captured in Spain him from these cartoons.

Germans continued prominent in American invention. German pharmacists were trained in chemistry. Germans founded now known as Merck.¹⁰⁶ A German tumbler metz, a crippled man barely four feet tall, tific genius, which helped shape the historic Electric Corporation was built around his inventions.

name Armentown, because many of the aforesaid settlers could not procure themselves a provision for even a few weeks, much less months. And it cannot, it will never be described in sufficient detail nor adequately believed by our more prosperous descendants in what poverty this Germantown started out, but at the same time in which cheerful Christian serenity and indefatigable hard work it was all begun."

Germantown's nickname was soon made obsolete by the skills of its craftsmen. At their first sale in Philadelphia in 1684, the products of their spinning, linen weaving and dyeing netted only a disappointing 10 thalers. But as Pastorius had foreseen, the blue-flowered flax soon proved the cure of Germantown's poverty. When Pastorius' letters to friends at home about life in Pennsylvania succeeded in bringing over more of his countrymen, Germantown became comfortably well-to-do.

They came from Krefeld and Mülheim on both sides of the lower Rhine, and from the Rhenish Palatinate upstream. Around Germantown these "High and Low Germans" who spoke High and Low German dialects were also frequently called the "High and Low Dutch." The word "Dutch" sounded like "Deutsch," as the settlers called themselves. It was not always easy for the older immigrants from England to distinguish between newcomers from Germany and from Holland. In the 18th century, frequent reference to the newly arrived large groups of German farmers from the Palatinate as the "Pennsylvania Dutch" made the terms "German" and "Dutch" even more widely interchangeable in common American usage.

A decade after it was founded, the "German Township" consisted of 5,700 acres. It was divided into four parts: Germantown in the South, Crisheim, named for the home of the Palatine Quakers, Sommerhausen, in honor of Pastorius' birthplace in Franconia, and Crefeld, after the hometown of the core of the settlers.

By the end of the 17th century, Germantown had a wide and attractive Main Street, lined by peach trees. Over fifty families grew flowers and vegetables on three-acre lots of rich black ground. Fields north and south of town, orchards, vineyards, and beehives established the reputation of the Germans as expert farmers among their English and Scotch-Irish neighbors.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO AMERICAN LIFE

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