

Originally Processed With FOIA(s):

S

FOIA Number:

S

FOIA MARKER

This is not a textual record. This is used as an administrative marker by the George Bush Presidential Library Staff.

Record Group/Collection: George H.W. Bush Presidential Records
Collection/Office of Origin: Speechwriting, White House Office of
Series: Speech File Backup Files
Subseries: Chron File, 1989-1993

OA/ID Number: 13738
Folder ID Number: 13738-009

Folder Title:
Czechoslovakia Embassy Greeting 11/18/90 [OA 7563]

| Stack: | Row: | Section: | Shelf: | Position: |
|----------|-----------|-----------|----------|-----------|
| G | 26 | 21 | 1 | 5 |

1ST STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

Copyright (c) 1990 Reuters
The Reuter Library Report

November 10, 1990, Saturday, BC cycle

LENGTH: 986 words

HEADLINE: GORBACHEV MOBBED AS HE VISITS GERMAN CATHEDRAL TOWN

BYLINE: By Martin Nesirky

DATELINE: SPEYER, Germany, Nov 10

KEYWORD:

GERMANY- GORBACHEV

BODY:

German "Gorbymania" burst into full bloom on Saturday when the Soviet leader, putting politics aside, visited one of the country's oldest towns and toured its huge romanesque cathedral on the banks of the Rhine.

Youngsters clambered onto window ledges and others clung to lamposts or perched on concrete bollards to catch a glimpse of President Mikhail Gorbachev and his wife Raisa as they arrived over an hour late to tour Chancellor Helmut Kohl's home state.

"Spasibo (thanks)" read one message on an umbrella twirling above the hundreds of people, many chanting "Gorby, Gorby", who jammed the small square in front of the twin-domed red brick cathedral that dates back to the early 11th century.

"I'm a Gorby fan, that's why I'm here," Helga Koehler said, stamping her feet to keep warm. "He has changed so much for us and we want him to succeed in his own country too."

Many Germans credit Gorbachev with sparking the changes that led to German unification last month.

But this two-day visit, hastily arranged after Gorbachev could not make it as planned last week, gave the public few chances to repeat the rapturous welcome they gave him in June 1989 when he came to Bonn as a symbol of post-Cold War peace.

The president arrived in Speyer after meeting political leaders in Bonn including Kohl's main allies, Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher and Finance Minister Theo Waigel.

He also met Kohl's Social Democratic challenger in the December 2 all-German elections, Oskar Lafontaine.

The meetings, at a hilltop guesthouse overlooking the river Rhine, came one day after Gorbachev signed a sweeping 20-year friendship and non-aggression pact with Kohl.

(c) 1990 Reuters; November 10, 1990

Gorbachev also announced on Friday that the Soviet Union stood shoulder-to-shoulder with the United States in opposing Iraq's annexation of Kuwait and urged the United Nations coalition to stand resolutely against President Saddam Hussein.

In Speyer, Gorbachev, accompanied by Kohl and ringed by body guards, chatted and shook hands with townspeople on the cathedral square before touring the church.

Kohl invited him to visit his home state to reciprocate for their meeting in Gorbachev's native Caucasus in July.

Gorbachev returns to Moscow later on Saturday after a traditional lunch in the nearby wine town of Deidesheim and a trip to Kohl's home town Oggersheim.

"I had to come and see him," said Emma Fust, a 69-year-old Soviet German who came to Speyer from the Ukraine in 1988.

"Other leaders would never let us leave, he made it possible," she said in broken German, her head wrapped in a typical Russian shawl.

Speyer's Roman Catholic bishop Anton Schlembach unlocked some of the cathedral's greatest treasures, including an ancient burial crown, for Gorbachev to see.

But it was Kohl, an amateur expert on its history, who gave most of the guided tour.

Earlier on Saturday an opposition leader in Bonn quoted Gorbachev as saying he did not rule out a military solution in the Gulf.

Social Democratic Party chairman Hans-Jochen Vogel, who with Lafontaine met Gorbachev, said the Soviet leader made it clear that U.N. Security Council resolutions formed the basis for Gulf policies.

Asked if Gorbachev had said he still believed in a peaceful solution, Vogel told a news conference: "The answer is yes."

"Without ruling out a military conflict, he stressed the necessity to exhaust all peaceful means and to avoid a military conflict," Vogel said.

Gorbachev and Kohl later went for lunch to nearby Deidesheim, a picture-book town of 3,500 people set among vineyards.

Arriving around 90 minutes behind schedule, they were welcomed by the mayor outside the town hall, which sported a large Soviet flag. Gorbachev was presented with four bottles of local wine and he kissed the area's "wine queen".

In a brief address to a crowd of several thousand cheering people who chanted "Gorby, Gorby," he said the most difficult period of German-Soviet relations was now in the past.

"You can be sure the Soviet Union is a reliable partner," he told them to loud applause.

(c) 1990 Reuters; November 10, 1990

Kohl thanked Gorbachev for helping make German unification possible. "You have many friends in Germany," he said.

The Soviet leader autographed a copy of his book "Perestroika" for organ grinder Horst von Steinborn, 64, who had tuned his machine to play the Soviet national anthem.

Raisa Gorbachev played the organ herself, smiling broadly.

Kohl made a humorous reference to criticisms by a health-food group that the lunch menu of traditional Palatinate fare was unhealthy. "That may be so, but it tastes good," he said.

The leaders then entered a restaurant for a late lunch that included baked sausage and soup with marrow dumplings, saumagen, or meat cooked in a pig's stomach, with liver dumplings, fried sausage and sauerkraut, all washed down with fruity local wines.

Elderly Germans in the crowd who remembered World War Two said it was good that Russians and Germans were no longer enemies.

"We used to think of them as the enemy but not anymore," one man said.

Another said he had spent five years in Soviet prisoner-of-war camps in the Ukraine and the Crimea after the war. "You got a different picture of them there but one must be able to forgive," he said.

Meanwhile, German Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher introduced Soviet counterpart Eduard Shevardnadze to his home town of Halle in east Germany on Saturday and the two men spoke of growing friendship between their peoples.

Genscher and Shevardnadze arrived in Halle from Bonn on a private trip after taking part in Gorbachev's official visit.

Shevardnadze signed his name in the Golden Book of the industrial city in Germany's once Communist East and praised Genscher for his role in East-West detente.

The two men visited Halle's Johann-Gottfried-Herder School which Genscher attended before fleeing Communist rule to West Germany in 1952.

SUBJECT:

DIPLOMATIC; POLITICS

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

10pm German time, Nov. 9, 1989 -- news was announced about wall; 10:10pm, people first tried to climb over it, but men with fire hoses knocked them back down. By around 11pm, people were permitted to climb the wall.

4:30pm US time, Nov. 9, 1989 -- news first hit the airwaves of the Wall being breached. The first pictures were shown on the 6pm news in most cases.

- This is from Michael Deckwitz at the German Embassy, as well as the press officers there.

w/ Speyer,
~~Speyer~~
Germany

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

November 16, 1990

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

THROUGH: CHRISS WINSTON *ew*
FROM: MARK DAVIS *MD*
SUBJECT: SPEYER RALLY

On Sunday, November 18, at 12:15 p.m., you will address the citizens of Speyer at a rally in the town square. Your remarks, 10-12 minutes in length, will be on cards.

*Speyer,
Germany,
Nov 16, 1990*

Davis/Blymire
Title: Speyer
Nov. 16, 1990
Draft: Three

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS: RALLY, SPEYER, GERMANY
12:15 P.M.
SUNDAY, NOV. 18, 1990

((Acknowledgements))

Thank you. I am delighted to be back in the Rhine Country, in the beautiful village of Speyer -- to again be with your great Chancellor -- and most of all, to be the first American President to visit the new Germany. \\ It is also a sign of the times that ten days ago a Soviet President, Mikhail Gorbachev, walked your streets, saw your majestic cathedral, and joined with you in the celebration of German unity.

Today marks the second visit to the Rhineland-Pfalz ((Rhineland-False)) of my Presidency. Last year, your Chancellor and I sailed down the river on a splendid spring day past ancient castles and steep vineyards. We banked at the massive monument of the Deutsches-Eck, that special corner of German hope and history. At that time, Germans still lived in two societies -- one free and one oppressed; one alive, the other frozen in tyranny. Two very different countries, but one nation; two very different governments, but one people -- one Germany. \\

Earlier on that same day in May, 1989, I addressed the citizens of Mainz. On that day, we spoke not only of our mutual defense, but of our shared values -- not just of the matters of the mind, but of the deeper aspirations of the heart. We had heard the call for a Common European Home -- but insisted on

another home, one in which all within would be free to move from room to room and free to enjoy their right of self-determination. We applauded the new spirit of greater freedom guiding the Soviet Union, but asked that freedom be brought to East Berlin.

I said then that the Cold War began with the division of Europe, and it would only end when Europe is whole. We knew that the very concept of a divided Europe was under siege from the power of a single idea -- democracy.\\ But no one knew just how rapidly that idea was gaining momentum. No one knew that the stirring in the East would culminate in a peaceful revolution that very year -- the Revolution of '89. \\\\

Like so many German and American leaders before, I called on the Soviet Union to bring down the brutal Berlin Wall, to dismantle state control on democracy in Eastern Europe -- to "let Europe be whole and free." \\\\

On that wonderful spring day, change was already in the air. But in our wildest dreams, no one dared to imagine that change would come so soon.

I will never forget November 9, 1989, when I received word from Berlin: **The Wall has been breached.**\\\\ Soon, the world was transfixed by startling images -- scenes of celebration and triumph -- as thousands of Germans joined hands across a mass of concrete that had divided your nation for so long. I was in my home state of Texas when I received this news. And today I am delighted to celebrate that moment in the home area of the first

Chancellor of this new Germany -- a great son of Speyer --
Chancellor Helmut Kohl -- the Chancellor who united Germany. \\\

I am also here because the unification of Germany is not just cause for celebration by one people. It is a cause for celebration for all who love freedom. And no people on earth are more thrilled by your achievement than your friends in America.

On October third, American citizens of German descent, and members of the German diplomatic community, came to the White House to celebrate our friendship on the day of your country's unification -- a day clearly envisioned by another chancellor, and another son of the Rhineland, Konrad Adenauer. For it was, after all, Adenauer who said that the solution to a divided Germany would come only with the help of friends.

Events have shown Adenauer to be a great visionary. Over the years, the friendship of our two peoples have deepened and intensified. German unity came, in part, because Americans stood by the free people of Berlin, from the daredevil pilots of the airlift, to a young President who made his bold declaration on a windswept day before the Wall.

The United States is proud to have joined you in building the foundations of freedom, proud to have stood by you in the dream we both shared for so long: German Unity in peace and freedom.

But most of all, this moment came because of your determination to live in a Germany whole and free. Germany is

whole because the German people are one. \\\ And Germany is free because the German people will never again live behind a wall.\\\

Here in Speyer, throughout the seven centuries your medieval gate-tower has stood watch, history has been a familiar companion to the people of Speyer. More than three centuries ago, the Thirty Years War devastated your people; a later war left your town in ruins. It was here that the first Lutherans issued the protests that gave the world the name of a new denomination -- Protestants. And it is here that your majestic romanesque cathedral has been demolished and rebuilt -- reborn like the German nation itself.

Look inside this cathedral, at the crypts of kings and tombs of bishops -- and we see that power is fleeting. But the architecture of beauty and the power of great ideas are everlasting.

Beyond Germany, even beyond Europe, the power of a few great ideas are transforming the world. Across this continent and across the Atlantic, we have created a moral community. We have founded a commonwealth bound by our shared principles and embracing our hopes for the whole world. This is the vision which I asked the Czechoslovak peoples to share with me yesterday, and I ask you to share today.

This vision was set forth in Mainz, where we spoke of a Europe whole and free, and of a broader Commonwealth of Free Nations.

Of course, then we all thought that 1992 would mark that beginning of a new Europe. But that historic transformation is already well underway -- a unified market, a peaceful conclusion to the divisions of the Cold War, and whole nations reborn in freedom. But as you forge an open market from Birmingham to Bremen; as you forge a new European identity that spans all the way to Budapest and beyond -- Europe must not turn away from the world.

Europe and the United States now have an historic opportunity to improve the welfare of all countries by making the hard decisions needed to ensure a successful Uruguay Round of trade negotiations. We must not let this opportunity pass.

In addition, new challenges to our peace and freedom are arising from distant shores. If we indulge the pretensions of regional aggressors; if we ignore the proliferation of the technologies of mass destruction; if we delude ourselves into believing that these challenges are not our concern -- then we put at risk everything we have achieved.

Together, we rank among the leaders of the Commonwealth of Free Nations. Together, America, Germany and the Atlantic Alliance must lead. \\\

After all, we have seen the nations of Europe overcome conflict and the partitions that are the bitter fruits of conflict. For you, these days are past. By working together, in the spirit of unity and determination, we can help to achieve the same for the world.

The foundation of lasting security comes not from tanks, troops or barbed wire. It is built on shared values and agreements that link free peoples.

((What is coming true for East and West Europe today can be true tomorrow for Pakistan and India; for North and South Korea; for Africa, from Cape to Horn. Of course, there will be those who will say "never" -- just as there were those who confidently predicted that no German would outlive the Berlin Wall.))

You, of all people, know that our future can be as worthy as our highest hopes and noblest dreams. You know this because you dared to dream noble dreams, dared to hope for what the world deemed impossible. That is why this land is so great. That is why it is, once again, simply Germany.

Thank you for your hospitality. It is truly a delight to be back. Thank you, and may God bless you all and the people of our two lands.

#

#

#

ALTERNATE PARAGRAPH:

"What is coming true for East and West Europe today can be true for the world tomorrow. Of course, there will be those who will say 'never' -- just as there were those who confidently predicted that no German would outlive the Berlin Wall."

Speier

Cathedral

Square

bldg

Street

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

November 16, 1990

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

THROUGH: CHRISS WINSTON *W*
FROM: MARK DAVIS *MD*
SUBJECT: SPEYER RALLY

On Sunday, November 18, at 12:15 p.m., you will address the citizens of Speyer at a rally in the town square. Your remarks, 10-12 minutes in length, will be on cards.

Davis/Blymire
Title: Speyer
Nov. 16, 1990
Draft: Three

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS: RALLY, SPEYER, GERMANY
12:15 P.M.
SUNDAY, NOV. 18, 1990

((Acknowledgements))

Thank you. I am delighted to be back in the Rhine Country, in the beautiful village of Speyer -- to again be with your great Chancellor -- and most of all, to be the first American President to visit the new Germany. \\ \\ It is also a sign of the times that ten days ago a Soviet President, Mikhail Gorbachev, walked your streets, saw your majestic cathedral, and joined with you in the celebration of German unity.

Today marks the second visit to the Rhineland-Pfalz ((Rhineland-False)) of my Presidency. Last year, your Chancellor and I sailed down the river on a splendid spring day past ancient castles and steep vineyards. We banked at the massive monument of the Deutsches-Eck, that special corner of German hope and history. At that time, Germans still lived in two societies -- one free and one oppressed; one alive, the other frozen in tyranny. Two very different countries, but one nation; two very different governments, but one people -- one Germany. \\ \\

Earlier on that same day in May, 1989, I addressed the citizens of Mainz. On that day, we spoke not only of our mutual defense, but of our shared values -- not just of the matters of the mind, but of the deeper aspirations of the heart. We had heard the call for a Common European Home -- but insisted on

another home, one in which all within would be free to move from room to room and free to enjoy their right of self-determination. We applauded the new spirit of greater freedom guiding the Soviet Union, but asked that freedom be brought to East Berlin.

I said then that the Cold War began with the division of Europe, and it would only end when Europe is whole. We knew that the very concept of a divided Europe was under siege from the power of a single idea -- democracy.\\ But no one knew just how rapidly that idea was gaining momentum. No one knew that the stirring in the East would culminate in a peaceful revolution that very year -- the Revolution of '89. \\

Like so many German and American leaders before, I called on the Soviet Union to bring down the brutal Berlin Wall, to dismantle state control on democracy in Eastern Europe -- to "let Europe be whole and free." \\

On that wonderful spring day, change was already in the air. But in our wildest dreams, no one dared to imagine that change would come so soon.

I will never forget November 9, 1989, when I received word from Berlin: **The Wall has been breached.**\\ \\ Soon, the world was transfixed by startling images -- scenes of celebration and triumph -- as thousands of Germans joined hands across a mass of concrete that had divided your nation for so long. I was in my home state of Texas when I received this news. And today I am delighted to celebrate that moment in the home area of the first

Chancellor of this new Germany -- a great son of Speyer --
Chancellor Helmut Kohl -- the Chancellor who united Germany. \\\

I am also here because the unification of Germany is not just cause for celebration by one people. It is a cause for celebration for all who love freedom. And no people on earth are more thrilled by your achievement than your friends in America.

On October third, American citizens of German descent, and members of the German diplomatic community, came to the White House to celebrate our friendship on the day of your country's unification -- a day clearly envisioned by another chancellor, and another son of the Rhineland, Konrad Adenauer. For it was, after all, Adenauer who said that the solution to a divided Germany would come only with the help of friends.

Events have shown Adenauer to be a great visionary. Over the years, the friendship of our two peoples have deepened and intensified. German unity came, in part, because Americans stood by the free people of Berlin, from the daredevil pilots of the airlift, to a young President who made his bold declaration on a windswept day before the Wall.

The United States is proud to have joined you in building the foundations of freedom, proud to have stood by you in the dream we both shared for so long: German Unity in peace and freedom.

But most of all, this moment came because of your determination to live in a Germany whole and free. Germany is

whole because the German people are one. \\\ And Germany is free because the German people will never again live behind a wall.\\

Here in Speyer, throughout the seven centuries your medieval gate-tower has stood watch, history has been a familiar companion to the people of Speyer. More than three centuries ago, the Thirty Years War devastated your people; a later war left your town in ruins. It was here that the first Lutherans issued the protests that gave the world the name of a new denomination -- Protestants. And it is here that your majestic romanesque cathedral has been demolished and rebuilt -- reborn like the German nation itself.

Look inside this cathedral, at the crypts of kings and tombs of bishops -- and we see that power is fleeting. But the architecture of beauty and the power of great ideas are everlasting.

Beyond Germany, even beyond Europe, the power of a few great ideas are transforming the world. Across this continent and across the Atlantic, we have created a moral community. We have founded a commonwealth bound by our shared principles and embracing our hopes for the whole world. This is the vision which I asked the Czechoslovak peoples to share with me yesterday, and I ask you to share today.

This vision was set forth in Mainz, where we spoke of a Europe whole and free, and of a broader Commonwealth of Free Nations.

Of course, then we all thought that 1992 would mark that beginning of a new Europe. But that historic transformation is already well underway -- a unified market, a peaceful conclusion to the divisions of the Cold War, and whole nations reborn in freedom. But as you forge an open market from Birmingham to Bremen; as you forge a new European identity that spans all the way to Budapest and beyond -- Europe must not turn away from the world.

Europe and the United States now have an historic opportunity to improve the welfare of all countries by making the hard decisions needed to ensure a successful Uruguay Round of trade negotiations. We must not let this opportunity pass.

In addition, new challenges to our peace and freedom are arising from distant shores. If we indulge the pretensions of regional aggressors; if we ignore the proliferation of the technologies of mass destruction; if we delude ourselves into believing that these challenges are not our concern -- then we put at risk everything we have achieved.

Together, we rank among the leaders of the Commonwealth of Free Nations. Together, America, Germany and the Atlantic Alliance must lead. \\\

After all, we have seen the nations of Europe overcome conflict and the partitions that are the bitter fruits of conflict. For you, these days are past. By working together, in the spirit of unity and determination, we can help to achieve the same for the world.

The foundation of lasting security comes not from tanks, troops or barbed wire. It is built on shared values and agreements that link free peoples.

((What is coming true for East and West Europe today can be true tomorrow for Pakistan and India; for North and South Korea; for Africa, from Cape to Horn. Of course, there will be those who will say "never" -- just as there were those who confidently predicted that no German would outlive the Berlin Wall.))

You, of all people, know that our future can be as worthy as our highest hopes and noblest dreams. You know this because you dared to dream noble dreams, dared to hope for what the world deemed impossible. That is why this land is so great. That is why it is, once again, simply Germany.

Thank you for your hospitality. It is truly a delight to be back. Thank you, and may God bless you all and the people of our two lands.

#

ALTERNATE PARAGRAPH:

"What is coming true for East and West Europe today can be true for the world tomorrow. Of course, there will be those who will say 'never' -- just as there were those who confidently predicted that no German would outlive the Berlin Wall."

Meeting w/ Bob Hutchings
November 7th, 1990

→ Speier, Germany [Town Square]
↓ substance ↑ emotion

GERMANY

5-7 minutes

Speier (Kohl's home area)

Rhineland

understatement is the key

restate Ger-Am Day remarks

~~new~~ new Atlantic partnership

tiny bit of Gulf; thank them for \$ for Gulf.

- a reminder

- look beyond your personal concerns & help
more in Gulf.


- want to chart course for new relationship

1st US Pres. to visit new Germany, etc.

mention strong foundations of early relationships
Gorbachev visiting this weekend. (mention in passing).

November 7, 1990

MEMORANDUM FOR CHRISS WINSTON

FROM: BOB SIMON 

SUBJECT: PRAGUE SPEECHES

General

- o Czechoslovakia is made up of two separate states: Czech and Slovakia. It is a sensitive subject with the Slovaks that the President is not visiting Slovakia, so he should say "I wish I had time to visit Slovakia (or Bratislava, their biggest city). When referring to the people, always refer to Czechs and Slovaks, not just Czechs.
- o The people are friendly, wear Western style clothing, and like Americans very much.
- o The economy is better than Poland; there is merchandise to buy. However, they have almost no experience with private retailing like in Hungary. They are about to undergo a wrenching switch to capitalism. Havel is a populist. He says, "Why should the people suffer? They did nothing wrong." However, Havel's new finance minister urges a quick change to private enterprise. It will be painful, but should succeed.
- o I saw no evidence of 40 years of communist rule on the streets. No red stars. No hammers and sickels. No communist statues.
- o Prague is a stunningly beautiful city on a level with Paris and Budapest. There is a mixture of medieval, gothic, Baroque and Classical architecture that is unique in Europe. However, all of the buildings are covered in heavy soot from the heavy use of coal. If cleaned, Prague would rank high on a list of Europe's wonders. The Czech's say, "Don't judge us now. Wait five years." It will take longer, but they should make a lot of progress.
- o The U.S. is held in high regard. Woodrow Wilson was considered crucial in forming the country in 1918. They also appreciate us for standing up against communism, particular during the Prague Spring in 68. They are not expecting lots of \$\$\$ but do want technical assistance and advice. Radio Free Europe is also credited with keeping the dissident movement going.
- o The press is now totally free. I saw a Playboy-style Czech calendar on sale in the Metro station under Wenceslas Square for \$1.30. (Didn't buy it.)

- 2 -

ADDRESS TO FEDERAL ASSEMBLY

This should be 12-15 minutes on teleprompter. About 300 legislators will be seated in an austere, modern auditorium. The building, built by the communists, is modern and fairly ugly. The only interesting item is that the new government installed two busts in the entry lobby of Thomas G. Masaryk and M.R. Stefanik. Masaryk was the country's first President. Stefanik was general under Masaryk. They are considered the founders of the country.

ADDRESS TO THE PEOPLE IN WENCESLAS SQUARE

The address should be 5-8 minutes on cards. Translation will be consecutive. The site is directly in front of the statue of St. Wenceslas on his horse. Directly in front of the stage is the informal memorial created by the people to commemorate those slain by Soviet tanks in the Square in 1968. Fresh flowers and photos of the martyrs lay on a circle of bare ground about 15 feet in diameter. Surrounding the photos are 8 inch mounds of molten wax formed by 23 years of candles being burned more or less constantly. Several times the memorial was wiped away in 68, only to reappear. Eventually, the communists gave up trying to eliminate it. (Check this.)

Wenceslas Square is the spiritual and emotional heart of this nation. It is the grandest boulevard in Prague. It is the heart of the commercial district. It is where the Soviet tanks rolled in to crush dissent in 68. It is where the Velvet Revolution peacefully overthrew the communists in 89. King Wenceslas was also the originator of Czech nationalism several centuries ago. It was suggested to me that the speech be built around the phrase: "The history of freedom was written here." This should go over well. Maybe the President could say it in Czech? I don't know if it's pronounceable.

A crowd of 50,000 to 100,000 is planned. Maybe more will come.

EMBASSY GREETING

Ambassador Black packs a .357 magnum when she takes her dog for a walk in her back yard. The President mentioned her marksmanship skills in his Glynco, GA speech last year. The dog, a boxer, is named Gorby. (Joke; I just had a summit meeting with Gorby.) Black said she hopes the USSS puts lights in the back yard, because it's very dark at night. Acknowledge Admin, officer Frank Coulter, & DCM Ted Russell.

GENERAL

Call Tom Hull at US Embassy and ask him for a list of communist place names that have been changed in the last year. Also, check to see if the Railroad Station has been renamed. It was originally named for President Wilson, but the communists eliminated that name. The new government may rename it for Wilson soon.

The garden behind the US Embassy slopes up a terraced hill that is topped by a little portico called a gloriotta. Atop it flies the American flag. Near the top of this hill, the flag is visible throughout

- 3 -

much of Prague and is also clearly visible from the Castle where the President's office is. Over the last 40 years, it was both a source of hope for the citizens and a thorn in the side of the Communist rulers as Old Glory flew on the second highest hill in Prague.

GERMANY UPDATE

Disregard my note yesterday about the German schedule changing. According to Keller, nothing has changed and we are still doing the brief remarks in Speyer.

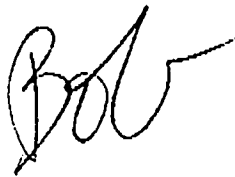
PARIS

Paris is very expensive but beautiful. Saw the Arc deTriomphe last night and went up in the Eiffel Tower. I'm not impressed by much anymore, but the Eiffel Tower is really cool, especially at night. Today, we go to Versailles. That should be great.

By the way, the only remarks in Paris is an Embassy greeting on 11/21 in the a.m. See the President's remarks, from last year. Acknowledge Amb. Walter Curley, DCM Mark Lissfelt, and Administrative Minister-Counselor Bruce Clark. The President will overnight at Curley's residence. (It's at least as fancy as the White House; maybe more so.)

The President's schedule consists of a lot of plenary sessions of the CSCE, treaty signings and bilaterals. On the 1st day, there is lunch at Flysee Palace. On the 2nd night, a dinner at Versailles. Unless you are still writing for Saudi Arabia, I would estimate quite a bit of free time while in Paris. (The dollar is dropping; buy your francs now!)

No report tomorrow, We are travelling to Saudi all day long.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be 'Bob' or similar, written in a cursive style.

Fodor's '91

Europe

A Guide to the Best of 31 Countries

Fodor's '91
Europe

...ured... guide...
 ...over... and B&B...
 ...great... cafes, bistros, and pubs...
 ...ated... Eastern Europe...
 ...ages of detailed maps

9/10

11/10 2/10

11/10 3/10

11/10 2/10



ISBN 0-679-01904-9

\$16.95 UK £12.99 CAN \$22.50



Includes 172 pages of maps

the imagination of the Romantic poets and painters of the 19th century.

Continuing south along the west bank, you come to the ancient, half-timbered town of **Remagen**. Originally a Roman village built near the source of a mineral spring, where the Ahr River meets the Rhine, Remagen was an important bridgehead during World War II. Here, American forces were able to capture the bridge and speed their advance into Germany. The Ahr Valley, lined with picturesque, terraced vineyards, produces some of Germany's finest red wines.

Koblenz In the heart of the Middle Rhine region, at the confluence of the Rhine and Moselle rivers, lies the city of **Koblenz**, the area's cultural and administrative center and the meeting place of the two great wine-producing districts. It is also one of the most important traffic points along the Rhine. Here you are ideally placed to sample and compare the light, fruity Moselle wines and the headier Rhine varieties. The city's **Weindorf** area, just south of the **Pfaffendorfer Bridge**, has a wide selection of taverns, where you can try the wines in traditional Römer glasses, with their symbolic amber and green bowls.

The city of Koblenz began as a Roman camp—Confluentes—more than 2,000 years ago. The vaults beneath **St. Florin Church** contain an interesting assortment of Roman remains. In the 12th and 13th centuries, the city was controlled by the archbishop-electors of Trier, and a host of fine churches and castles were built.

A good place to begin your tour of Koblenz is the **Deutsches Eck**, or "Corner of Germany," the tip of the sharp peninsula separating the Rhine and Moselle rivers. In the 12th century, the Knights of the Teutonic Order established their center here. The towering equestrian statue of Kaiser Wilhelm that once stood here was destroyed by Allied bombs during World War II, but the base remains as a monument to German unity. On summer evenings, concerts are held in the nearby **Blumenhof Garden**. Most of the city's historic churches are also within walking distance of the Deutsches Eck. The **Liebfrauenkirche** (Church of Our Lady), completed in the 13th century, incorporates Romanesque, late Gothic, and Baroque elements. **St. Florin**, a Romanesque church built around 1100, was remodeled in the Gothic style in the 14th century. Gothic windows and a vaulted ceiling were added in the 17th century. The city's most important church, **St. Kastor**, also combines Romanesque and Gothic elements and features some unusual altar tombs and rare Gothic wall paintings.

Although the city lost 85% of its buildings during wartime air raids, some of the old buildings survived and others have been built in complementary styles. Much of the **Old Town** of Koblenz is now a pedestrian district, and an attractive area for a leisurely stroll. Many of the ancient cellars beneath the houses have been rediscovered and now serve as wine bars and jazz clubs.

Koblenz also offers an assortment of castles and palaces. The former residence of the archbishop of Trier now houses the city administrative offices. The original 18th-century building was demolished during the war; today only the interior staircase remains. Across the river, on the Rhine's east bank, towers the

city's most spectacular castle, the **Ehrenbreitstein**, now a youth hostel and a museum of ethnography and prehistory. The fortifications of this vast structure date back to the 1100s, although the bulk of it was built much later, in the 16th and 17th centuries. To reach the fortress, take the cable car (*Sesselbahn*) or, if you're in shape, try walking up. The view alone is worth the trip. On the second Saturday in August, a magnificent fireworks display, "The Rhine Aflame," is presented here. Before you leave, visit the **Mittelrhein Museum** for a look at Rhenish art and artifacts from the Middle Ages to the present day. *15 Florinsmarkt. Admission free. Open Tues.–Sat. 10–1 and 2:30–5:30; Sun. 10–1.*

Rhine Gorge Between the cities of Koblenz and Mainz, the Rhine flows through the 64-kilometer (40-mile) stretch known as the **Rhine Gorge**. It is here that the Rhine lives up to its legends and lore and where the river, in places, narrows to a width of 200 yards. Once it was full of treacherous whirlpools, sudden shallows, and stark rock outcroppings that menaced passing ships. Today, vineyards occupy every inch of available soil on the steep, terraced slopes. High above, ancient castles crown the rocky shelves.

South of Koblenz, at a wide, western bend in the river, lies the quiet old town of **Boppard**, once a bustling city of the Holy Roman Empire. Now the remains of its Roman fort and castle are used to house a museum of Roman artifacts and geological specimens. There are also several notable churches, including the **Carmelite Church**, with its fine Baroque altar, and the Romanesque Church of **St. Severus**. Boppard also offers a wonderful view across the Rhine to the ruined castles of **Liebenstein** and **Sterrenberg**, known as the "hostile brothers." As legend has it, the castles were built by two feuding brothers to protect their respective interests. The Boppard riverbanks also feature 3.2 kilometers (two miles) of pleasure grounds and an extensive municipal forest.

Continuing south from Boppard, you come to the little town of **St. Goar**, crowded against the steep gorge cliff and shadowed by the imposing ruin of **Rheinfels Castle**. A steep, narrow road takes you up to the castle—a fine spot for scenic river vistas. Rheinfels was built in the mid-13th century by Count Dieter von Katzenelnbogen (whose name means "cat's elbow"). The count's enormous success in collecting river tolls provoked the other river barons to join together and lay siege to his castle. What transpired is unclear, but through the years Rheinfels survived numerous sieges. It was finally destroyed by the French in 1797. During the 19th century, the ruins served as a source of inspiration for a host of Romantic poets and artists. It is now in the process of restoration, and a luxury hotel has been built on the site (see Dining and Lodging, below). *Admission: DM 2.50. Open Apr.–Oct., daily 9–5.*

On the east bank of the river, just across from the town of St. Goar, lies its sister village, **St. Goarshausen**. An hourly ferry service links the two. St. Goarshausen is dominated by **Burg Katz** (Cat Castle), a massive fortress built by a later Count von Katzenelnbogen. Today it is a government-run youth facility. Tourists are not permitted inside, but the top of the cliff offers a lovely view of the famous Lorelei rock. About 3.2 kilometers (two miles) north of St. Goarshausen is the **Burg Maus**, or Mouse Castle. Legend has it that an archbishop of Trier built

VOLUME 12

Franco to Goethals

THE ENCYCLOPEDIA
AMERICANA
INTERNATIONAL EDITION

COMPLETE IN THIRTY VOLUMES
FIRST PUBLISHED IN 1829



GROLIER INCORPORATED

International Headquarters: Danbury, Connecticut 06816

tion. Most claimed unwillingness to prejudice the Lutheran cause in expectation of the convocation of a national religious council. The idea of such a council had been discussed since the 15th century, but it was strongly opposed by both pope and emperor.

Charles V and the Struggle with France. Charles himself left Germany immediately after the Diet of Worms. Having settled the Habsburg possessions in Germany on his brother Ferdinand and made him his deputy in the empire, he turned his energies and resources to a renewed struggle with France.

The conflict with France was fought out on scattered battlefields in Italy, southern France, and the Netherlands, and it involved constantly shifting alliances with the papacy and other Italian states, as well as England. Charles defeated and captured the French king Francis I at Pavia in 1525, and his troops sacked the city of Rome in 1527. He finally secured an advantageous peace in 1529 and was crowned emperor by the Pope in the following year.

Charles' struggle with France was only remotely related to German national interests. For nine years Charles had neither the time nor the means to occupy himself with the internal affairs of Germany. An imperial governing council had been set up at the Diet of Worms to govern Germany during the Emperor's absence, but it failed to gain the support of the territorial princes and other rulers. Thus there was no central authority in Germany to deal with the growing ferment caused by the Reformation.

Social and Political Unrest. While advocating the removal of church authority, Luther had given little thought to what should replace it. However a number of events in Germany soon showed the dangers inherent in such a vacuum in authority.

During Luther's stay at Wartburg, a small group of impatient Reformers in Wittenberg began to introduce radical innovations in discipline and liturgy. Thoroughly alarmed, Luther returned to his city in 1522 to preach caution and order. He was successful in quelling the group in Wittenberg, but he could not control similar developments in Thuringia, where the radical Thomas M nzer was extending Luther's teachings and calling for social revolution.

A further danger signal was the Knights' War of 1522-1523. Franz von Sickingen, a Rhenish noble and professional soldier, led a large number of knights in a marauding assault on the Archbishop of Trier. The knights claimed to be acting in the interests of the nation against alien ecclesiastical exploitation.

The Peasants' War of 1525 finally opened the eyes of Luther and others to the social and political dangers of the revolt against Rome. Rural groups in several regions of western Germany rose to redress long-standing grievances that had often before occasioned outbreaks of violence. This time, however, their manifestos resounded with Lutheran phrases, and they seemed determined to settle accounts with the lords who had turned deaf ears to their earlier protests.

Luther's reaction to the peasant rebellion revealed his innate conservatism and horror of insurrection. He accused the peasants of perverting his teachings by applying to earthly life doctrines that related only to spiritual salvation. He encouraged the authorities to crush the rebellion without mercy.

The Territorial Churches. After 1525 the Reformation ceased to be a movement carried forward by individual Christians. The initiative was seized by the numerous territorial and municipal governments, who stood ready to replace the Roman Catholic Church in whatever responsibilities it could be made to relinquish. These authorities thus assumed guardianship not only of the public order but of the faith as well.

Electoral Saxony, which after 1525 was ruled by John the Constant, the brother of Luther's former protector Frederick the Wise, provided the model for the new territorial churches. The Elector abolished the institutions of the Roman Catholic Church in his lands. In their place he created a new church structure, based ideologically on Luther's expressed view of the responsibility of secular authority to protect and advance what he considered true religion. The institutions of this new structure were concentrated firmly in the prince's own hands.

All over Germany territorial and urban governments began to substitute their authority for that of the church. This was a far cry from Luther's original teachings on the priesthood of every believer and the independence of Christian congregations under their elected preachers. But neither Luther nor anyone else could now reverse or deflect the process toward the virtually complete autonomy of territorial states under powerful princely rulers. This process shaped events in Catholic states, such as Bavaria, no less than in the Protestant ones. The choice of religion came to matter less in the scale of values than the calculation of political advantage.

One factor that helped the territorial princes to extend their powers into the religious sphere was Charles' prolonged involvement with the French war. Another was the danger of Turkish invasion. When King Louis II of Bohemia and Hungary died at the Battle of Mohacs in 1526, Charles' brother Ferdinand, who had married Louis' sister, succeeded him. National opposition undermined Habsburg authority in both Bohemia and Hungary, and as the Turks moved steadily westward in the late 1520's, reaching Vienna in 1529, the eastern front made constant and costly demands on the Emperor's attention and resources. Since Charles was dependent on the estates of the empire for money and troops to resist the Turkish advance, he could not withstand their demands for freedom of action in religious matters. Thus at the Diet of Speyer in 1526, it was agreed that, pending the convocation of a national religious council, each estate could act according to its conscience.

This resolution of Speyer was the signal for further consolidation of the territorial churches. In Saxony and elsewhere the princes now appointed officials to supervise an ecclesiastical organization whose discipline, finances, appointment procedures, doctrine, and liturgy were regulated by a commission under the prince. Each territory issued its ecclesiastical constitution and code of church law and set up its own school organization. Protestant leaders, including Luther and Melancthon, supplied the religious guidance and justification for these developments.

Further support to the state authorities was given indirectly by the rapid spread of Zwinglian reform in Switzerland and southwestern Germany after 1523. This movement produced a radical offshoot, Anabaptism, which became popular in the cities. Anabaptism, though

normally docile and even established religious authorities as Catholic, by its views on the Lord's Supper. By vicious persecution of these governments established religion even more firmly. Se

DIVISION AND

By 1529, Lutheranism established in some German Catholicism remained dominant parties still awaited the council to settle the religious situation to a head. Emperor's victories in Italy, among the estates revoked made to the Lutherans in 15 official "protestation" against them their name of "Protestant" Luther rejected all resistance unlawful and ungodly, the Protestant movement, Philip of Hesse, began to org

The Diets of Speyer (1529)
In 1529 a second diet at Speyer placed the religious situation to a head. Emperor's victories in Italy, among the estates revoked made to the Lutherans in 15 official "protestation" against them their name of "Protestant" Luther rejected all resistance unlawful and ungodly, the Protestant movement, Philip of Hesse, began to org

Charles returned to Germany promise from the Pope to council if the Lutherans could terms beforehand. At the Diet the summer of 1530 the Lutheran theologians presented their protest (see also AUGSBURG) came within a short distance doctrinal differences between confessional doctrines had become political interests too paramount to the previous status quo grew that only a war could settle

The Schmalkaldic League. Prepared for the impending conflict a system of alliances. In 1527 estates of Saxony, Hesse, Brunswick the cities of Magdeburg, Bremen (Strasbourg), and a few others formed the Schmalkaldic League. The league, because Luther insisted the Emperor must be based on defense, and its organization of contributions in money, troops, proved an effective means of Protestant cause, for it gained the 1530's, among them Harnburg and Pomerania. It also won Lutheran, anti-Habsburg cooperation France and England, and could the goodwill, or neutrality, of the empire opposed to Charles.

The German Catholics attacked of purpose as that represented the League. The Catholic magistrates were wary of strengthening the Emperor's hand by their support. odds with the church hierarchy over their assumption of ecclesiastical. They, therefore, found no alternative temporizing and compromise. Regensburg in 1541 prolonged the attention of Lutheranism and produced a resolution of religion.

While the Protestants made their Münster, the Palatinate, and the (Cleve), Charles' hands were tight

normally docile and even pacifist, offended established religious authorities, Protestant as well as Catholic, by its views on infant baptism and the Lord's Supper. By their sweeping and vicious persecution of this movement, the state governments established their control over religion even more firmly. See also ANABAPTISTS.

DIVISION AND WAR

By 1529, Lutheranism had been firmly established in some German states, while Roman Catholicism remained dominant in others. Both parties still awaited the calling of a national council to settle the religious differences, but at the same time mutual suspicion was rife.

The Diets of Speyer (1529) and Augsburg (1530). In 1529 a second diet at Speyer brought the religious situation to a head. Emboldened by the Emperor's victories in Italy, the Catholic majority among the estates revoked the concessions made to the Lutherans in 1526. The Lutherans' official "protestation" against this revocation won them their name of "Protestants." Although Luther rejected all resistance to the Emperor as unlawful and ungodly, the political leaders of the Protestant movement, notably Landgrave Philip of Hesse, began to organize for war.

Charles returned to Germany in 1530 with a promise from the Pope to summon a church council if the Lutherans could be brought to terms beforehand. At the Diet of Augsburg in the summer of 1530 the Lutheran and Catholic theologians presented their views to the Emperor (see also AUGSBURG CONFESSIONS) and came within a short distance of resolving the doctrinal differences between them. However, confessional doctrines had become too rigid and political interests too paramount to permit a return to the previous status quo. The conviction grew that only a war could settle the issue.

The Schmalkaldic League. The Protestants prepared for the impending conflict by establishing a system of alliances. In 1531 the Protestant estates of Saxony, Hesse, Brunswick, and Anhalt, the cities of Magdeburg, Bremen, and Strassburg (Strasbourg), and a few others formed the Schmalkaldic League. The league was defensive, because Luther insisted that defiance of the Emperor must be based on the right of self-defense, and its organization provided for contributions in money, troops, and leadership. It proved an effective means of consolidating the Protestant cause, for it gained new members in the 1530's, among them Hannover, Hamburg, and Pomerania. It also won support from non-Lutheran, anti-Habsburg countries, such as France and England, and could even count on the goodwill, or neutrality, of the Catholic estates in the empire opposed to Charles.

The German Catholics attained no such unity of purpose as that represented by the Schmalkaldic League. The Catholic princes and city magistrates were wary of strengthening the Emperor's hand by their support. They were also at odds with the church hierarchy in their lands over their assumption of ecclesiastical control. They, therefore, found no alternative to continued temporizing and compromise. The Diet of Regensburg in 1541 prolonged the official toleration of Lutheranism and produced still another attempt at a resolution of religious differences.

While the Protestants made gains in Cologne, Münster, the Palatinate, and the duchy of Cleves (Cleve), Charles' hands were tied by a renewed

Turkish attack on Hungary in 1541. Then in 1542, Francis I of France reopened the war on the western front. Fighting along the Rhine and in the Netherlands continued until the Peace of Crépy-en-Laonnois in 1544. This victory for Charles finally allowed him to address himself to the internal German situation.

The Schmalkaldic War and the Revolt of the Princes. Charles made careful diplomatic and military preparations for the war on the Protestants. Having purchased the support of Duke Maurice of Saxony by promising him the electorate of Saxony, he commenced the war in the summer of 1546, the year of Luther's death. While Charles retook a number of Protestant cities, Duke Maurice invaded electoral Saxony. The league armies failed to rally, and Charles won a decisive victory at the Battle of Mühlberg, in April 1547.

In 1547, Charles V was at the zenith of his power. At the Diet of Augsburg in 1547-1548 he forced the Protestants to accept a provisional settlement, known as the "Interim," which was to prevail until the much-appealed-to general council could meet. This settlement restored Catholic ritual and expelled Protestant preachers from their pulpits, but it was silent on the more concrete issue of the restoration of confiscated church properties.

However, the peace turned out to be nothing more than a lull. As so often before in German history, the Emperor discovered that victory meant the evaporation of his own coalition and the formation of another to oppose him. Duke Maurice of Saxony, who was now also elector, rejoined the Protestant side, and in 1552 he led a revolt of the Protestant princes. The French provided generous subsidies to Maurice in return for the cession of Metz, Toul, Verdun, and Cambrai, which they promptly occupied. Charles attempted to recapture Metz from the French, but in January 1553 he abandoned the siege and went to the Netherlands, never returning to Germany. He abdicated the throne in 1556, dividing his great possessions between his son Philip, who became King Philip II of Spain, and his brother Ferdinand, who became Emperor Ferdinand I.

The Peace of Augsburg. The Diet of Augsburg of 1555, presided over by Ferdinand, sanctioned the existing religious and political relationships in Germany. Two religions, Catholicism and Lutheranism, were recognized, and territorial control of the churches was approved. No individual subject could exercise a religious option. Only the political authorities could choose and determine territorial religion. This principle was later defined in the formula *cuius regio, eius religio* ("the religion of the ruler is the religion of the state"). Cities had to tolerate both Catholicism and Lutheranism if their citizens were divided between the two confessions. An "ecclesiastical reservation" compelled spiritual princes who converted to Lutheranism to return their offices and estates to the Catholic Church, but church property secularized before 1552 was allowed to remain under lay control. See also AUGSBURG, RELIGIOUS PEACE OF.

THE UNEASY PEACE

The Peace of Augsburg in 1555 was the logical product of political and religious developments long in process in Germany. It was not, however, a conclusion. The emperor and the im-

Oct. 3 / Administration of George Bush, 1990

**Remarks at a White House Ceremony
Celebrating the Reunification of
Germany and on Signing the German-
American Day Proclamation**

October 3, 1990

Thank you very, very much. And to Ambassador Ruhfus and Bruce Gelb, Elsbeth Seewald, Mr. Theune, Mr. Kruger, Senators Biden and Lugar and Pressler, and all of you, welcome to the White House.

I want to especially thank the German Army Band for their stirring rendition of our national anthem. Thank you, gentlemen. Thank you all. And I don't want to leave out the Marines, either. They're back here, and I thought they did a good job on the German national anthem.

And of course, I think we would all agree that this special event is all the richer for the participation of these kids here today. Thank you, guys. Both of you, men and women.

I just hung up from talking to Chancellor Helmut Kohl, and I told him that on this very special day the people of America send their heartiest congratulations to all Germans. Even as we meet here in our 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.

And 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 that I'd like to just share with you here today briefly.

For 45 years, at the heart of a divided continent lived a divided people. A cruel wall of concrete literally cut off neighbor from neighbor, husband from wife, child from parent, a nation from itself. And on this fault line on the East-West conflict, one people split literally between two worlds. And as the German people suffered through this long ordeal, Americans were much more than sympathetic observers. After all, we are united by bonds of culture that reach back to the early colonial times, when Germans first became German-Americans.

And at the invitation of William Penn, Germans arrived in America to start a new life. And life was tough. Their first homes were caves hollowed out in the ground. And their determination, though, was harder. And they built a community—Germantown, Pennsylvania—inspiring millions more to follow and to continue to build.

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

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

And 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 way back in 1734. And it was this same German immigrant who helped America establish our most cherished tradition, freedom of speech.

And so, now, Ambassador Ruhfus, when East Germans were punished for dissent, we shared your spirit of defiance. And 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, I guess what we're here to do is to affirm that dreams sometimes do come true. Germany is united; Germany is free. This day was very clearly envisioned by Konrad Adenauer, who said that a solution to a divided Germany is only possible with the help of our friends. And 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 indeed been realized. And 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 Ernst Reuter and Ludwig Erhard, Willy Brandt, Helmut Schmidt and, of course, today's Chancellor Helmut Kohl. And 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 forevermore.

This has been a year of change for America; for a united Germany; for the Atlantic alliance, of which we are both a part. And 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 Reichstadt, 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 that the Berlin Wall would cease to exist, when a world without the Wall would mean a Germany made whole once more, and when Germany, united and sovereign, would contribute in full measure as a force for peace and stability in world affairs.

Well, 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. And this is my message to the German people, and that is the heartfelt sentiment of the American people.

But before I sign this document proclaiming this very special German-American Day, let me just add one more thing. Last Sunday I attended the World Summit for Children up there at the United Nations. More than 70 heads of state, heads of government, and chiefs of state were there. And we discussed many critical issues: health care, education—many others. But we were profoundly touched by the knowledge that we must entrust the future of our nations to another generation. And looking at these kids here today, I believe I can see

the future of the new Germany—a future of liberty and leadership, good will, and greatness.

So, once again, my heartfelt congratulations to the people of this united Germany. I know I confidently speak for all Americans. Thank you very much for coming.

Note: The President spoke at 11:09 a.m. in the Rose Garden at the White House. In his remarks, he referred to Ambassador Juergen Ruhfus of Germany; Bruce S. Gelb, Director of the U.S. Information Agency; Elsbeth Seewald, national president of the German-American National Congress; Adalbert Theune, national chairman of the Steuben Society of America; Helmut Kruger, president of the United German-American Committee of the U.S.A.; Chancellor Helmut Kohl of Germany; and Konrad Adenauer, former Chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany.

Proclamation 6194—German-American Day, 1990

October 3, 1990

*By the President of the United States
of America*

A Proclamation

On October 6, 1683, the first German immigrants to America landed near Philadelphia. This small group of men, women, and children had sailed across the vast, treacherous waters of the Atlantic in search of religious freedom and a more prosperous future in the New World. Seven million other Germans eventually followed in their wake. These courageous, hardworking individuals and their descendants have helped to write the story of the United States.

The rich heritage we celebrate each year on German-American Day consists of more than cultural, familial, and historic ties, however; it is also rooted in shared values and aspirations. Ever since General Friedrich von Steuben stood on the front lines in this Nation's struggle for liberty and independence, German immigrants and their descendants have demonstrated—through

May 31 / Administration of George Bush, 1989

ment. In his opening remarks, he referred to Vernon A. Walters, U.S. Ambassador to West Germany. In his closing remarks, the President referred to Harold W. Geisel, administrative officer to the U.S. Embassy in Bonn; Secretary of State James A. Baker III; and West German Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher. A tape was not available for verification of the content of these remarks.

Remarks to Citizens in Mainz, West Germany

May 31, 1989

Thank you, Chancellor Kohl. At the outset, let me tell you that—lest you think that he has forgotten his home state because he is the Chancellor of the Federal Republic—I will only tell you that in the last 24 hours Chancellor Kohl has been convincing me that when I came to this State and to Mainz, I would be coming to heaven. [Laughter] And having gotten here, I think he may just about be right, I'll tell you. Thank you all very much.

Dr. Wagner and Lord Mayor, distinguished hosts, I want to also thank these two bands, West German and American, for that stirring music. And Chancellor Kohl, I especially want to thank you again for inviting me to this beautiful and ancient city on my first Presidential trip to the Republic of Germany—the Federal Republic. And Herr Kohl and I have concluded now our deliberations at the NATO summit in Brussels, an excellent start to our working partnership as Chancellor and President.

And here in Mainz, by the banks of the Rhine, it's often said that this heartland of mountain vineyards and villages embodies the very soul of Germany. So, Mainz provides a fitting forum for an American President to address the German people. Today I come to speak not just of our mutual defense but of our shared values. I come to speak not just of the matters of the mind but of the deeper aspirations of the heart. Just this morning, Barbara and I were charmed with the experiences we had. I

met with a small group of German students, bright young men and women who studied in the United States. Their knowledge of our country and the world was impressive, to say the least. But sadly, too many in the West, Americans and Europeans alike, seem to have forgotten the lessons of our common heritage and how the world we know came to be. And that should not be, and that cannot be. We must recall that the generation coming into its own in America and Western Europe is heir to gifts greater than those bestowed to any generation in history: peace, freedom, and prosperity. This inheritance is possible because 40 years ago the nations of the West joined in that noble, common cause called NATO [North Atlantic Treaty Organization]. And first, there was the vision, the concept of free peoples in North America and Europe working to protect their values. And second, there was the practical sharing of risks and burdens, and a realistic recognition of Soviet expansionism. And finally, there was the determination to look beyond old animosities. The NATO alliance did nothing less than provide a way for Western Europe to heal centuries-old rivalries, to begin an era of reconciliation and restoration. It has been, in fact, a second Renaissance of Europe.

As you know best, this is not just the 40th birthday of the alliance, it's also the 40th birthday of the Federal Republic: a republic born in hope, tempered by challenge. And at the height of the Berlin crisis in 1948, Ernst Reuter called on Germans to stand firm and confident, and you did—courageously, magnificently.

And the historic genius of the German people has flourished in this age of peace, and your nation has become a leader in technology and the fourth largest economy on Earth. But more important, you have inspired the world by forcefully promoting the principles of human rights, democracy, and freedom. The United States and the Federal Republic have always been firm friends and allies, but today we share an added role: partners in leadership.

Of course, leadership has a constant companion: responsibility. And our responsibility is to look ahead and grasp the promise

achieving significant reductions in the near future.

And as you know, the Warsaw Pact has now accepted major elements of our Western approach to the new conventional arms negotiations in Vienna. The Eastern bloc acknowledges that a substantial imbalance exists between the conventional forces of the two alliances, and they've moved closer to NATO's position by accepting most elements of our initial conventional arms proposal. These encouraging steps have produced the opportunity for creative and decisive action, and we shall not let that opportunity pass.

Our proposal has several key initiatives. I propose that we lock in the Eastern agreement to Western-proposed ceilings on tanks and armored troop carriers. We should also seek an agreement on common numerical ceiling for artillery in the range between NATO's and that of the Warsaw Pact, provided these definitional problems can be solved. And the weapons we remove must be destroyed.

We should expand our current offer to include all land-based combat aircraft and helicopters by proposing that both sides reduce in these categories to a level 15 percent below the current NATO totals. Given the Warsaw Pact's advantage in numbers, the Pact would have to make far deeper reductions than NATO to establish parity at those lower levels. Again, the weapons we remove must be destroyed.

I propose a 20-percent cut in combat manpower in U.S.-stationed forces and a resulting ceiling on U.S. and Soviet ground and air forces stationed outside of national territory in the Atlantic-to-the-Urals zone at approximately 275,000 each. This reduction to parity, a fair and balanced level of strength, would compel the Soviets to reduce their 600,000-strong Red Army in Eastern Europe by 325,000. And these withdrawn forces must be demobilized.

And finally, I call on President Gorbachev to accelerate the timetable for reaching these agreements. There is no reason why the 5-to-6-year timetable as suggested by Moscow is necessary. I propose a much more ambitious schedule. And we should aim to reach an agreement within 6 months to a year and accomplish reductions by 1992, or 1993 at the latest.

In addition to my conventional arms proposals, I believe that we ought to strive to improve the openness with which we and the Soviets conduct our military activities. And therefore, I want to reiterate my support for greater transparency. I renew my proposal that the Soviet Union and its allies open their skies to reciprocal, unarmed aerial surveillance flights, conducted on short notice, to watch military activities. Satellites are a very important way to verify arms control agreements, but they do not provide constant coverage of the Soviet Union. An open skies policy would move both sides closer to a total continuity of coverage while symbolizing greater openness between East and West.

These are my proposals to achieve a less militarized Europe. A short time ago, they would have been too revolutionary to consider, and yet today we may well be on the verge of a more ambitious agreement in Europe than anyone considered possible.

But we're also challenged by developments outside of NATO's traditional areas of concern. Every Western nation still faces the global proliferation of lethal technologies, including ballistic missiles and chemical weapons. We must collectively control the spread of these growing threats. So, we should begin as soon as possible with a worldwide ban on chemical weapons.

Growing political freedom in the East, a Berlin without barriers, a cleaner environment, a less militarized Europe—each is a noble goal, and taken together they are the foundation of our larger vision: a Europe that is free and at peace with itself. And so, let the Soviets know that our goal is not to undermine their legitimate security interests. Our goal is to convince them, step-by-step, that their definition of security is obsolete, that their deepest fears are unfounded.

When Western Europe takes its giant step in 1992, it will institutionalize what's been true for years: borders open to people, commerce, and ideas. No shadow of suspicion, no sinister fear is cast between you. The very prospect of war within the West is unthinkable to our citizens. But such a peaceful integration of nations into a world community does not mean that any nation must relinquish its culture, much less its sovereignty.

This process of integration, a subtle weaving of shared interests, which is so nearly complete in Western Europe, has now finally begun in the East. We want to help the nations of Eastern Europe realize what we, the nations of Western Europe, learned long ago: The foundation of lasting security comes not from tanks, troops, or barbed wire; it is built on shared values and agreements that link free peoples. The nations of Eastern Europe are rediscovering the glories of their national heritage. So, let the colors and hues of national culture return to these grey societies of the East. Let Europe forgo a peace of tension for a peace of trust, one in which the peoples of the East and West can rejoice, a continent that is diverse yet whole.

Forty years of Cold War have tested Western resolve and the strength of our values. NATO's first mission is now nearly complete. But if we are to fulfill our vision—our European vision—the challenges of the next 40 years will ask no less of us. Together, we shall answer the call. The world has waited long enough.

Thank you for inviting me to Mainz. May God bless you all. Long live the friendship between Germany and the United States. Thank you, and God bless you.

Note: The President spoke at 1:16 p.m. in the Rheingoldhalle, an auditorium in Mainz. In his opening remarks, he referred to Dr. Carl-Ludwig Wagner, Minister-President of Rheinland-Pfalz, and Lord-Mayor Herman-Harmut Weyel.

**Remarks and a Question-and-Answer Session Following Discussions With Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher in London, United Kingdom
June 1, 1989**

The President. Let me just thank the Prime Minister on behalf of our entire traveling squad. She and I talked in detail about a wide array of issues. I want to thank her, and I want to assert here that the special relationship that has existed between the United Kingdom and the United States is

continuing and will continue. And once again, Madam Prime Minister, my sincere thanks to you for a very encouraging and frank exchange that we had. It's only with friends that you can take off the gloves and talk from the heart. And I felt that I was with a friend today, and I can assure the people in the United Kingdom that, from our side of the Atlantic, this relationship is strong and will continue to be.

The Prime Minister. Thank you very much, Mr. President. Ladies and gentlemen, the President comes here after a very, very successful NATO summit due to the leadership of the United States under the Presidency of George Bush. We talked about the followup to these matters. We talked also about the very difficult situation in the Middle East. We talked about the situation in China. We talked about matters in South Africa. And we have talked about matters in the Argentine and in Central America.

And so, I think you'll agree we have covered an extremely wide range of subjects, and yet the morning has been too short. We spoke together for about an hour and three-quarters and then joined our foreign ministers and Mr. Scowcroft [Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs]. And they, too, had considered some of these matters and others. We then also talked about the problems in Cambodia and the problems with the Vietnamese boat people still going to Hong Kong.

So, you can see that we have compressed a great deal into the time. We think very much the same way, which isn't surprising. And we're absolutely delighted that we have in President Bush a President of the United States who is staunch and steadfast on everything which is of fundamental value to democracy, freedom, and justice—necessary to keep our country secure, and yet forever stretching out the hand of friendship with other nations across the European divide, trying to extend to the world some of the benefits which we enjoy, but take for granted.

We are in a period when, as the President has said in some of his most excellent speeches, it's the end of containment. It's freedom on the offensive—a peaceful offensive—throughout the world. I think they

have I
happy
and w
dent.

Q. M

Q. M

The

a time

Q. I

of all-

The

questi

Presid

Europ

Q. V

Britain

Europ

The

put it

has al

out th

that v

forem

will al

becau

exclud

as we

and I

Europ

The

Q. I

that

creasi

called

Mrs. J

The

relatic

ing re

the r

made

with

friend

marks

would

to cor

so fur

And t

going

who i

But

I val

princi

er. I'

work

VOLUME 25

Skin to Sumac

T H E E N C Y C L O P E D I A
AMERICANA
I N T E R N A T I O N A L E D I T I O N

COMPLETE IN THIRTY VOLUMES
FIRST PUBLISHED IN 1829



GROLIER INCORPORATED

International Headquarters: Danbury, Connecticut 06816

SPEYER, shpī'ər, is a city and river port in West Germany, in the state of Rhineland-Palatinate. For many centuries it was the cultural and historic center of the Rhine plain. Speyer (also spelled Speier; sometimes, Spires in English) is on the west bank of the Rhine at the mouth of the Speyer river, 12 miles (19 km) south of Ludwigshafen. It is a rail junction and a shipbuilding and industrial town.

Located on a plain with few natural defenses, Speyer has suffered severe damage in the course of various European wars. It was all but destroyed by Louis XIV in 1689. Yet its great Romanesque cathedral preserves part of the 12th century structure, and sections of the medieval wall and the town gateway, the Altpörtel, are still standing. The cathedral's crypt is the most impressive Romanesque crypt in Germany.

Speyer became an episcopal see in the 7th century and a free imperial city in 1111. Several imperial diets were held in Speyer, one in 1529, when the majority revoked the concessions made to the Lutherans in 1526. The Lutherans issued a "protestation," which won them the name of Protestants. Speyer was also the seat of the Imperial Chamber of Justice in the 16th–17th centuries. It was awarded to Bavaria by the Congress of Vienna and incorporated in the Rhenish Palatinate, of which it was the capital until 1945. Population: (1969) 41,957.

SPEZIA, La. See LA SPEZIA.

SPHAGNUM, sfag'nəm, is a large genus of mosses. See PEAT MOSS.

SPHALERITE, sfal'ə-rīt, or mineral zinc sulfide, is the most important ore of zinc. It is also an important source of cadmium, indium, and gallium, with which it is associated. The transparent to translucent crystals have a resinous luster and are commonly yellow or brown to black. A very common mineral, sphalerite occurs in veins and is mined in several countries.

Composition, ZnS; hardness, 3.5–4; specific gravity, 3.9–4.1; crystal system, isometric.

SPHENE, sfēn, or titanite, is a silicate of calcium and titanium and is used as a source of the latter metal. Its characteristically wedge-shaped crystals are transparent to translucent, have a resinous or diamondlike luster, and may be yellow, green, brown, gray, or black.

Sphene is fairly common. It occurs in igneous rocks such as granite and diorite and metamorphic rocks such as gneiss and schist, often together with chlorite. Its most notable occurrence is on the USSR's Kola Peninsula.

Composition, CaTiO(SiO₃); specific gravity, 3.4–3.55; hardness, 5–5.5; crystal system, monoclinic.

SPHENOPSISIDA, sfē-nop'sə-də, a subdivision of vascular plants (phylum Tracheophyta) that includes the horsetails and extinct related forms, such as calamites. Sphenopsids are characterized by jointed stems, small leaves usually in whorls at distinct stem nodes, and spore-bearing cones.

Sphenopsids were once an important part of the earth's flora. Calamites, the common name for a group of extinct woody trees, first appeared in the Devonian Period, some 360 million years ago, and became extinct in the Permian Period, about

225 million years ago. The only surviving sphenopsids, the horsetails (genus *Equisetum*), have been recorded from the Carboniferous Period, more than 300 million years ago. Horsetails are small, rushlike plants found in swampy areas in many parts of the world. Also known as "scouring rushes," they were once used to scour utensils because of their high silica content. See also CALAMITE; HORSETAIL.

SPHERE, in mathematics, a round, three-dimensional figure that may be hollow or solid. A hollow sphere is a surface such that all of its points are equally distant from a point called the center. A solid sphere consists of the surface of a hollow sphere and all the points inside that surface.

The distance from the center of a sphere to any point on its surface is called the *radius* of the sphere. The *diameter* of a sphere is the distance between any two points on the surface joined by a line passing through the center. The diameter is therefore twice as long as the radius. A *chord* of a sphere is any line whose end points are points on the surface. A *great circle* is a circle that lies on the surface of a sphere and has a diameter equal to that of the sphere. The halves of a sphere cut by a great circle are called *hemispheres*.

The area of the surface of a sphere is given by the equation

$$A = 4\pi r^2,$$

where A is the area of the surface, π is approximately 3.14159, and r is the radius of the sphere. The volume of a sphere is given by

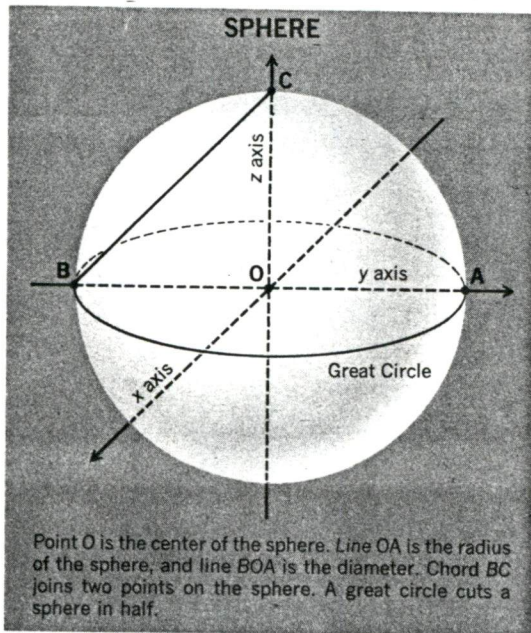
$$V = (4/3)\pi r^3,$$

where V is the volume of the sphere.

In rectangular (Cartesian) coordinates the equation of a sphere whose center is at the origin is

$$x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = r^2,$$

where (x, y, z) are the coordinates of any point on the surface of the sphere. See also TRIGONOMETRY—Spherical Trigonometry.



Point O is the center of the sphere. Line OA is the radius of the sphere, and line BOA is the diameter. Chord BC joins two points on the sphere. A great circle cuts a sphere in half.

HE5
.E5
1982
WH

The New Encyclopædia Britannica

in 30 Volumes

MICROPÆDIA
Volumē IX

Ready Reference
and
Index

FOUNDED 1768
15 TH EDITION



Encyclopædia Britannica, Inc.
William Benton, Publisher, 1943–1973
Helen Hemingway Benton, Publisher, 1973–1974
Chicago/Geneva/London/Manila/Paris/Rome
Seoul/Sydney/Tokyo/Toronto

giant squid (*Architeuthis*). It is a commercially valuable whale and has been hunted for several centuries. Among other things, it produces spermaceti (a waxy substance contained in the snout) and ambergris (a material sometimes found floating in the sea and thought to be formed by feces impacted around a core of solid matter, such as squid beaks). Spermaceti is used in ointments, cosmetics, and other products, and ambergris as a fixative to hold the scent of fine perfumes.

The pygmy sperm whale (*Kogia*) of the Northern Hemisphere is the only other member of the family Physeteridae. It is a little-known, dolphin-like whale, black above and paler below, and about 4 metres (13 feet) long. It is of no commercial value.

- classification and general features 19:810a
- commercial uses and herd depletion 7:349a
- diving ability comparison, table 2 15:762
- traits, behaviour, and classification 19:805e; illus.

Sperrin Mountains, range swinging in an arc along the Tyrone-Londonderry county border, Northern Ireland. The highest peaks—Sawel (*q.v.*), Mullaclogher, and Mullaghaneany—all exceed 2,000 ft (608 m) and are capped with crystalline limestone. The Sperrins were extensively glaciated and bear evidence of both glacial erosion and deposition. They are partly penetrated by glaciated glens and are mainly covered in blanket bog and heather.

54°48' N, 7°05' W

Sperry, Elmer Ambrose (b. Oct. 12, 1860, Cortland, N.Y.—d. June 16, 1930, Brooklyn), wide-ranging inventor-industrialist, best known for his gyroscopic compasses and stabilizers. From boyhood on, he developed a keen interest in machinery and electricity. At the age of 19 he persuaded a Cortland manufacturer to finance him in developing an improved dynamo as well as an arc lamp. The next year (1880) he went to Chicago and opened a factory, the Sperry Electric Company, to make dynamos and arc lamps. He developed an interest in mining machinery and invented the electric rotary and chain undercutting machines. To manufacture them, he established the Sperry Electric Mining Machine Company (1888).

Two years later, he began to apply his versatile genius to transportation. First, he designed an electrical industrial locomotive and motor transmission machinery for streetcars, founding the Sperry Electric Railway Company in Cleveland (later sold to General Electric Company). From 1894 he turned to making electric automobiles powered by his patented storage battery.

After 1900 he established an electrochemical research laboratory with C.P. Townsend at Washington, D.C. There they invented the chlorine detinning process for salvaging tin from old cans and scrap and processes for producing white lead from impure lead and caustic soda from salt. Around this time he also founded the Chicago Fuse Wire Company to manufacture electric fuse wire by machines he had invented. In the meantime, he had not forsaken his old interest in lighting; by 1918 he was producing a high-intensity arc searchlight six times brighter than any earlier light.

Sperry's greatest inventions sprang from what for decades had been a toy—the gyroscope. About 1896 he began work on his gyrocompass, which was first installed on the U.S. battleship "Delaware" in 1911. The gyrocompass is unaffected by iron or steel; the axis of its electrically driven gyroscope, because of the Earth's rotation, always points to true north.

Sperry set up his Sperry Gyroscope Company in Brooklyn in 1910. He extended the gyro principle to guidance of torpedoes, to gyropilots for the steering of ships and for stabilizing

airplanes, and finally to a ship stabilizer that was installed on Allied naval vessels in World War I and later on merchant ships.

The present-day Sperry Rand Corporation, which manufactures computers, precision instruments and controls, farm machinery, and electric and hydraulic equipment, is a direct descendant of his gyroscope firm. In his lifetime, Sperry founded eight manufacturing companies and took out more than 400 patents.

- gyroscopic devices invention 8:525c
- rocket guidance experiments 15:927d

sperrylite, a platinum arsenide (PtAs₂) occurring near Sudbury, Ontario.

- platinum ore occurrence and physical properties 17:788f

spessartine, manganese aluminum garnet, semiprecious gem when clear. Found combined with almandine, it ranges in colour from pale orange yellow, when nearly pure, to orange or deep red, when appreciably mixed with almandine. It is similar in colour to grossular, but, unlike that species, it is frequently clear internally. Spessartine is rare and, therefore, seldom is used in jewelry. Typical occurrences are in granite, acidic lavas, pegmatite veins, and thermal metamorphic rocks, as in central India, Madagascar, and Silver Cliff, Colo. For details of chemistry and occurrence, see garnet.

- formula and metamorphic occurrence 12:8c; table 5
- gem characteristics and economic value 7:972d
- structure and solid solution 16:758b

Speusippus (d. 339/338 BC), Greek philosopher who became head, or scholar, of the Greek Academy after the death in 347 BC of Plato, who founded it in 387. A nephew and disciple of Plato, Speusippus accompanied him on his journey to Sicily in 361. He was also a partisan in his uncle's relations with political rulers, including Dionysius II of Syracuse; a forthright letter to Philip of Macedon from Speusippus shows him politicking against a rival philosopher, Isocrates, for Philip's patronage.

Little survives of Speusippus' philosophical writings except a long excerpt from his work *On Pythagorean Numbers*, a few other fragments, and reports by other writers. Like his contemporaries and early successors in the beginning years of the Academy, he stressed the importance of numbers and numerical combinations and de-emphasized ideas. The excerpt from *Numbers*, for example, explains the "perfections," or special importance, of the number 10.

According to Aristotle's report, which is frequently criticized for representing Plato inaccurately, Speusippus adopted the Platonic doctrine asserting the timeless derivation of all reality from two opposite principles, often called "the One" and "the indeterminate dyad." These terms were meant to explain the presence of both unity and multiplicity in the universe and are comparable to the modern categories "constant" and "variable." His colleagues, however, viewed "the One" and "the dyad" as principles of good and evil, respectively, but Speusippus denied the attachment of moral qualities. He appears to have been an evolutionist, in that he evidently viewed "the One" as containing merely the seed of "the good," requiring further development for its realization. Using numerical labels, he also organized reality into successively more spiritual spheres. Between the spheres of pure numbers, or "mathematicals," and of the body, or "the sensible," he inserted the sphere of the soul, considered immortal in all of its parts. Though Speusippus is strongly criticized by Aristotle, his *Homoia* ("Similitudes"), a comparative study of plant and animal physiology, has been favourably compared with Aristotle's own *History of Animals* and conceivably reflects Speusippus' view that no single thing can be defined unless all are,

because classification and definition are closely related.

- encyclopaedia fragments 6:793f
- Plato's Academy members 14:532e

Speyer, historically SPEIER, English SPIRES, city, Rheinland-Pfalz (Rhineland-Palatinate) Land (state), southwestern West Germany, port on the left bank of the Rhine at the mouth of the Speyer River, south of Ludwigshafen. An ancient Celtic settlement, it became a Roman military and trading town, Noviomagus, or Civitas Nemetum, until it was destroyed c. AD 450 during the barbarian invasions. Rebuilt and created a bishopric in the 7th century, it was a free imperial city (1294-1797) and was the seat of the Imperial Chamber of Justice (1527-1689).

Numerous imperial diets (assemblies) were held there, and it was there that the name Protestant originated. At the Second Diet (1529) Luther's followers protested against the resolution of the First Diet (1526), which had allowed each prince to decide the religion of his territory. (The Memorial Church [1893-1904] commemorates that event).

Destroyed by French troops (1689) in the War of the Grand Alliance, Speyer was incorporated into the French Republic in 1797, passed to Bavaria in 1815, and was the capital of the Bavarian (Rhenish) Palatinate from 1816 to 1945.



East towers of the cathedral at Speyer, W. Ger. Hans Huber

Remains include the Altpörtal (old gate), with a 13th-century gate tower, the subterranean Jews' Bath (1104), and the Baroque Trinity Church (1701-17). The Romanesque cathedral, founded in 1030 by Conrad II, contains a unique crypt and the tombs of eight German emperors and kings. Gutted in 1689 and rebuilt several times, it was consecrated in 1961 after its most recent restoration.

The medieval city is surrounded by modern industrial and residential areas. The College of Administrative Studies is the only one of its kind in West Germany. The Rhine bridge, destroyed in 1945, has been rebuilt (1956). Speyer has electrotechnical industries, an oil refinery, metal and wood processing, and textile, chemical, and shoe plants. There are also stoneworks, glassworks, and brickworks, breweries, sparkling-wine (*sekt*) cellars, and aircraft factories. Pop. (1970 est.) 42,323. 49°19' N, 8°27' E

Diets of Speyer

- expediency in lifting Lutheran censure 11:194d
- Lutheran attempt at compromise 8:89b
- map, Federal Republic of Germany 8:46

Speyer, Johann von and Wendelin von, 15th-century Venetian printers.

- typography development role 18:814f

Spey River, in Scotland, flows for 107 mi (172 km) northeast across the Highlands into the Moray Firth, a North Sea inlet. Rising at about 1,150 ft (350 m) in the Corrieyairack

Fores
Mona
the C
Strath
terrace
finally
across
siemot
It is
known
57°40'
·map, 1
Spezia
Foreign
Sphac
off the
Greece
36°56'
·Pelopoc
Sphaer
the ord
lum Ar
·charac
Sphaer
(mossli
compos
and Rie
two spe
are sim
smaller
Sphaer
new pla
parent p
surface
by pear-
the first
found. S
southern
michelii
Britain.
The ge
aquatic
Both gro
western
·S. crista
illus. 1
Sphaer
Diptera,
thropoda
·classific
Sphaero
cetes.
sphagia,
sacrifice
deities an
spirits of
Unlike
gods, the
the wors
ther a hu
was cut t
into a riv
Sphagnu
sphairist
roduced
glishman,
was wider
consequer
court. It w
the game
be known
·invention
sphaleriti
mineral o
sociated w
zinc depos
from a G
allusion to
ured, opa
·The a

Carol

FACT-CHECK COPY

Davis/Blymire
Title: Speyer
Nov. 9, 1990
Draft: Two

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS: RALLY, SPEYER, GERMANY
((Time)) SUNDAY, NOV. 18, 1990

((Acknowledgements))

Thank you. I am delighted to be back in the Rhine Country, in the beautiful village of Speyer -- to again be with your great Chancellor -- and most of all, to be the first American President to visit the new Germany. \\\

Today marks the second visit to the Rhineland-Phalz ((Rhineland-False)) of my Presidency. Last year, your Chancellor and I sailed down the river on a splendid spring day past ancient castles and steep vineyards. [We banked at the massive monument of the Deutsches-Eck, that special corner of German hope and history.] At that time, Germans still lived in two societies -- one free and one oppressed; one alive, the other frozen in tyranny. Two very different countries, but one nation; two very different governments, but one people -- one Germany. \\\

Earlier on that same day in May, 1989, I addressed the citizens of Mainz. On that day, we spoke not only of our mutual defense, but of our shared values -- not just of the matters of the mind, but of the deeper aspirations of the heart. We had heard the call for a Common European Home -- but insisted on another home, one in which all within would be free to move from room to room. We applauded the new spirit of greater freedom

Pres. Docs.

Pres. Docs.

Bob
Hatchings
x57320

Pres. Docs.
P. 812
5/89

guiding the Soviet Union, but asked that freedom be brought to East Berlin.

I told you that the Cold War began with the division of Europe, and it would only end when Europe is whole. We knew that the very concept of a divided Europe was under siege from the power of a single idea -- **democracy.** \\ But no one knew just how rapidly that idea was gaining momentum. No one knew that the stirring in the East would culminate in a peaceful revolution that very year -- the Revolution of '89. \\ \\

Like so many German and American leaders before, I called on the Soviet Union to bring down the brutal Berlin Wall, to dismantle state control on democracy in Eastern Europe -- to "let Europe be whole and free." \\ \\

On that wonderful spring day, change was already in the air. But in our wildest dreams, no one dared to imagine **that change would come so soon.**

I will never forget November 9, 1989, when I received word from Berlin: **The Wall has been breached.** \\ \\ Soon, the world was transfixed by startling images -- scenes of celebration and triumph -- as thousands of Germans joined hands across a mass of concrete that had divided your nation for so long. I was in my homestate of Texas when I received this news. And today I am delighted to celebrate that moment in the home area of the first Chancellor of this new Germany -- **a great son of Speyer** -- Chancellor Helmut Kohl -- the Founding Father of Germany. \\ \\

Actually born in Ludwigshafen but it's very near.

*Bob Hutchings
15732*

*Miss Rossin
Ger. Em.
298-4247*



I am also here because the reunification of Germany is not just cause for celebration by one people. It is a cause for celebration for all who love freedom. And no people on earth are more thrilled by your achievement than your friends in America.

On October third, American citizens of German descent, and members of the German diplomatic community, came to the White House to celebrate our friendship on the day of your country's reunification. Reunification was clearly envisioned by another chancellor, and another son of the Rhineland, Konrad Adenauer. For it was, after all, Adenauer who said that the solution to a divided Germany would come only with the help of friends.

Events have shown your first chancellor to be a great visionary. Over the years, the friendship of our two peoples have deepened and intensified. German reunification came, in part, because Americans stood by the free people of Berlin, from the daredevil pilots of the airlift, to a young President who made his bold declaration on a windswept day before the Wall.

Your historic achievement was also possible because of the new thinking of someone else, a recent visitor to Speyer who walked your streets and stood in the nave of your great cathedral -- the bold Soviet leader -- President Mikhail Gorbachev. \\\

But most of all, this moment came because of your determination to live in a Germany whole and free. Germany is whole because the German people are one. \\\ And Germany is free because the German people will never again live behind a wall. \\\

MISS Rossin
Ger Em
298-4247

Bob
Hutchings
x5732



Seven; built in 1230. p.17

Speyer book p.5

p.8-9

p.10-11

Throughout the **ten** centuries your medieval gate-tower has stood watch, history has been a familiar companion to the people of Speyer. More than three centuries ago, the Thirty Years War devastated your people; a later war left your town in ruins. It was here that the first Lutherans issued the protests that gave the world the name of a new denomination -- Protestants. And it is here that your majestic romanesque cathedral has been demolished and rebuilt -- reborn like the German nation itself.

Look inside this cathedral, at the crypts of kings and tombs of bishops -- and we see that power is fleeting. But the architecture of beauty and the power of great ideas are everlasting.

Beyond Germany, beyond the growing open market of Europe, beyond the West itself, the power of a few great ideas are transforming the world. Ideas like the rule of law. Borders open to the free movement of people, goods and dialogue. And the greatest idea of all -- **democracy**. This is what we mean by the Commonwealth of Freedom, an order of sovereign nations at peace. This is the vision the Czech people shared with me yesterday, and which we share today.

Schedule

Maine Speech

This vision was set forth in Mainz, where we began to convince the Soviets that our goal is not to undermine their legitimate security interests -- to convince them, step-by-step, that their deepest fears about the West are unfounded. Since then, the circle of trust has widened and deepened. But it still not yet complete.

Obsolete machines of war still face each other in the very heart of Europe. So I will go to Paris to work for a Europe that is at peace with itself. We have already made another European war improbable. I will go to Paris to begin to make conventional war impossible. \\\

The great pan-European convention of the last century -- the Congress of Vienna -- marked the beginning of a long peace for the continent. Let this meeting in Paris mark the beginning of a lasting peace. \\\

We all thought that 1992 would mark that beginning of a new Europe. But that historic transformation is already well underway -- a unified market, a peaceful conclusion to the divisions of the Cold War, and whole nations reborn in freedom. But as you forge an open market from Birmingham to Bremen; as you forge a new European identity that spans all the way to Budapest and beyond -- Europe must not turn away from the world.

After all, new challenges to our peace and freedom are arising from distant shores. If we indulge the pretensions of regional aggressors; if we ignore the proliferation of the technologies of mass destruction; if we tolerate countries that devour their neighbors whole -- then we put at risk everything we have achieved.

Together, we rank among the leaders of the Commonwealth of Free Nations. Together, America, Germany and the Atlantic Alliance must lead. \\\



*De Columbia
History of the
P. 787 World*

*Bob Hutchings
x5732*

*England? Not
in Ger.
Bonn if in
Ger.*

After all, we have seen the nations of Europe overcome conflict and the partitions that are the bitter fruits of conflict. For you, these days are past. By working together, in the spirit of unity and determination, we can help to achieve the same for the world -- a new concert of nations.

The foundation of lasting security comes not from tanks, troops or barbed wire. It is built on shared values and agreements that link free peoples.

What is coming true for East and West Europe today can be true tomorrow for Pakistan and India; for North and South Korea; for Africa, from Cape to Horn. Of course, there will be those who will say "never" -- just as there were those who confidently predicted that no German would outlive the Berlin Wall.

You, of all people, know better. You know that our future can be as worthy as our highest hopes and noblest dreams. You know this because you dared to dream noble dreams, dared to hope for what the world deemed impossible. That is why this land is so great. That is why it is, once again, simply Germany.

Thank you for your hospitality. It is truly a delight to be back. Thank you, and may God bless you all and the people of our two lands.

#

#

#

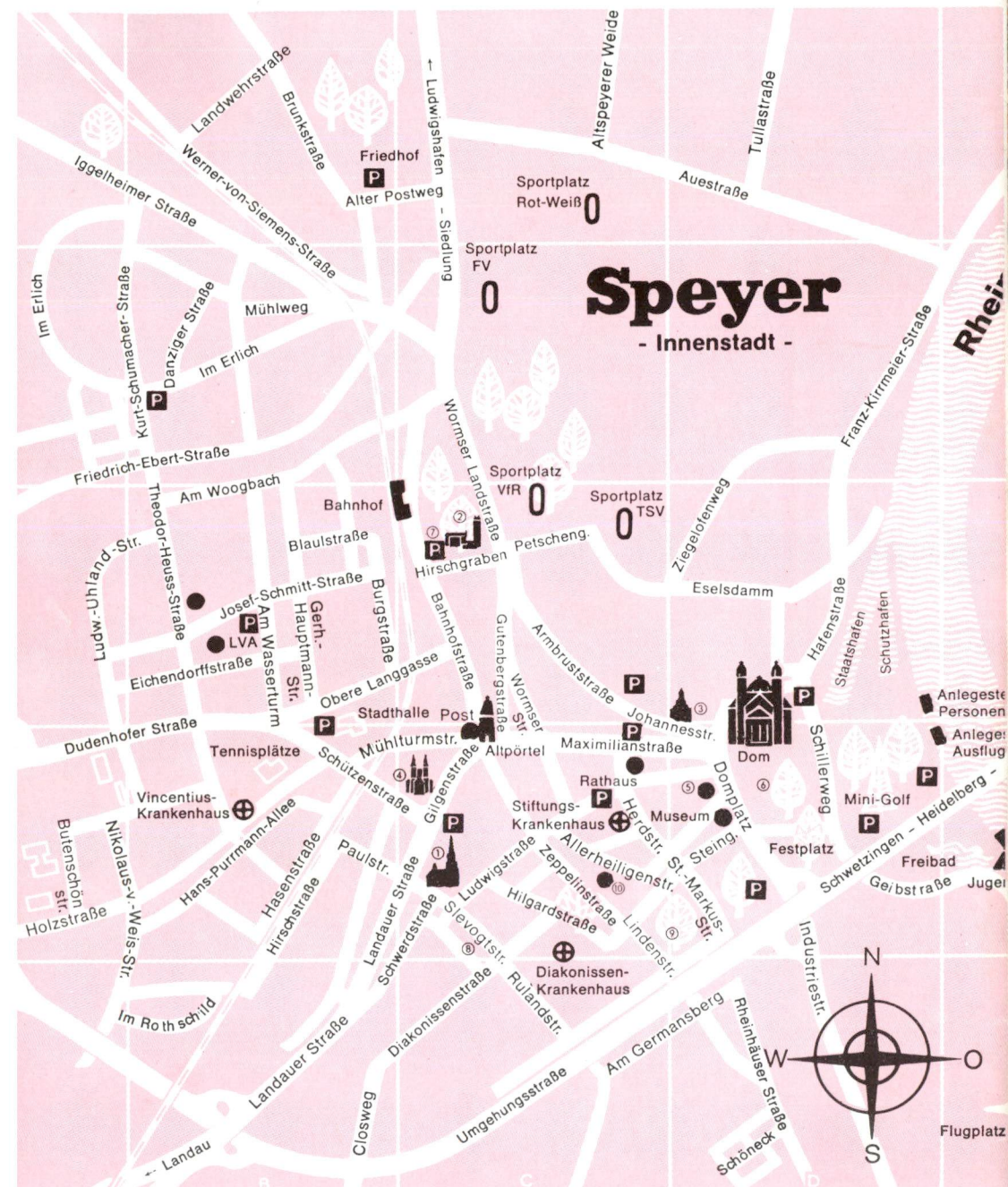
Rhineland - Palatinat [Pal-uh-teen-ate]
is a white wine made in the area,
and it is very well-known.

The whole area is a famous
wine-producing area.

Sekt?

This is from Gerhard Glay
of the Economics desk at
the German embassy. His
number is 298-4347.

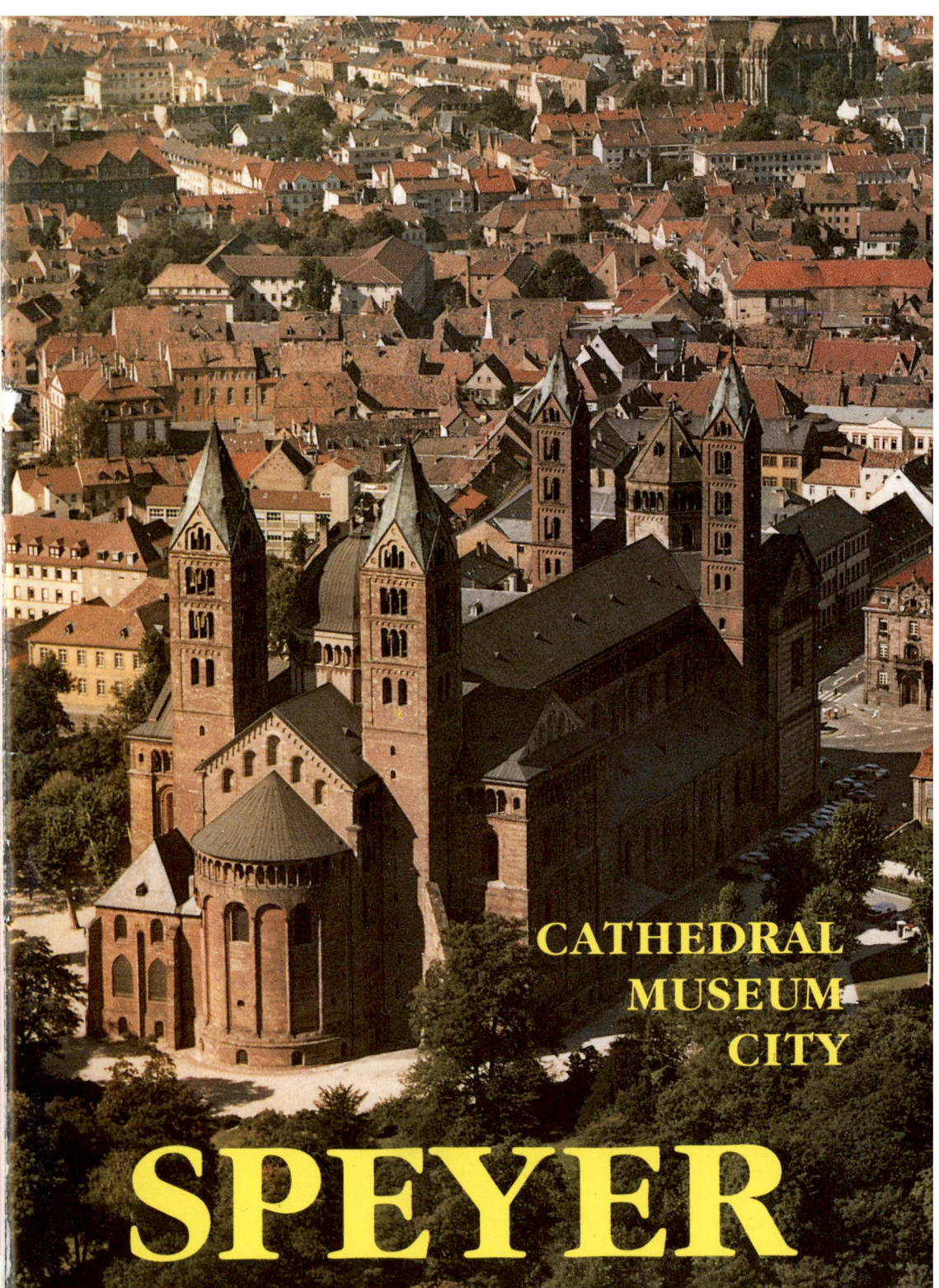
Speier is pronounced → ~~SPY-ER~~
Shpi-uh



Speyer

- Innenstadt -

- ① Memorial Church
- ② Church of St. Bernard
- ③ Church of the Holy Trinity
- ④ Church of St. Joseph
- ⑤ Jewish ritual bath
- ⑥ Cathedral grounds
- ⑦ Adenauer Park
- ⑧ Feuerbach Park
- ⑨ Melchior Hess Park
- ⑩ Feuerbach House



**CATHEDRAL
MUSEUM
CITY**

SPEYER

Die Reichsstadt Speter /
 so vorzeiten Ciuitas Nemetum: das ist Nemetes Seate/ hat geheissen.



Colored copper-engraving by Georg Braun and Frans Hogenberg. From "Civitates Orbis Terrarum" (Cologne, 1572), detail.



"The Roman Wine of Speyer".
 Roman flask with dolphin-shaped handles, containing an original filling of Roman wine.
 Third century C.E.
 The oldest known wine of the world.

Imprint
 Frontispiece: Foto-Fix Speyer, Maximilianstraße 72.
 Aerial view released for publication by Bezirksregierung Rheinbessen-Pfalz (No. 4626-2).
 All other photographs by Alfred Diebl, Bellheim (10) and Metz, Tübingen (5).
 English translation by Ursula Reuter.
 All rights reserved
 Reproduction in whole or in part prohibited
 Published by Hermann G. Klein Verlag Speyer
 First edition 1990
 Manufactured by Zehnersche Buchdruckerei GmbH & Co. KG, 6720 Speyer
 ISBN 3-921797-32-2

Short history of the city

Speyer, the ancient imperial city on the Rhine, looks back to a rich and eventful past. Rarely did a town such as Speyer experience both most spectacular glory and deepest misery. Its roots go back to the Celtic Noviomagus (new town). Around 71 B.C.E. the settlement was conquered by the Germanic tribe of the Nemeters and shortly afterwards it was incorporated into the Roman Empire by Roman legions as Civitas Nemetum. Already in the 4th century C.E. Speyer was the place of an episcopal see. With the Roman withdrawal around 406 the young Christian congregation – archaeological evidence testifies to its existence – lost its main support and thus perished together with the Roman town during the period of the Great Migrations.

Already in the 6th century the new settlement was called “Spira”. The old name “Civitas Nemetum”, however, prevailed until the 10th century.

There is written evidence of a Speyer bishop again in 613. One year later Bishop Hilderich “ex civitate Spira” attends an episcopal synod in Paris. Around 650 we learn of the patron-saints of the episcopal cathedral: St. Mary and St. Stephen. Under the rule of the Salian emperors (1024–1125) the town experiences unforeseen rise. Conrad II, the first Salian emperor, is therefore also called “Conrad the Speyerian”. To the glory of God and the honor of his family he undertook around 1030 the construction of a new cathedral where he and his offspring have been awaiting the Resurrection. The cathedral overlooked town and countryside as a truly imperial structure. During Conrad’s reign the city spread to the west and the north. He and his descendants visited Speyer many times. When the last of the Salians, Conrad’s great-grandson Henry V, buried the remains of his father Henry IV – after his excommunication had been revoked – in the cathedral in 1111, he granted valuable privileges to the Salians’ most faithful citizens of Speyer. Those privileges formed the basis of the subsequent position of a Free City of the Empire. In a chronicle, written by an Englishman in



“Huntsman of Kurpfalz (Electoral Palatinate)”.
 Model by Karl Gottlieb Lück, active in Frankenthal 1766–1775.
 Painted china,
 height: 37 cm, Nymphenburg molding,
 1922.

With this short brochure, both, the author and the publisher, hope to provide you with some introductory information about the fascinating history of the former Free Imperial City of Speyer.

For further information, also concerning tours of the city and the cathedral, please contact: Verkehrsamt der Stadt Speyer, Maximilianstraße 12, Phone: 06232-14392 or 14395.



Imperial cathedral, from the south west.

Southern France, we read: "During Whit-week of the same year (1125) Emperor Henry V died. He was buried in Speyer, the capital of Germany."

There was hardly a city within the far-stretching boundaries of the Empire as suited for imperial assemblies and diets as Speyer. More than 50 diets met in its walls. One of the most memorable occurred on Christmas of 1146 when Bernard of Clairvaux won the support of the reluctant Hohenstaufen emperor Conrad III for the crusade. One of the most momentous took place in 1529 when the Reformed rulers "protested" against the majority. Thenceforth the adherents of the Lutheran movement were called "Protestants". In 1540 the town council appointed the Augustinian prior "Protestant preacher of the city of Speyer". Gradually the adherents of the Confessio Augustana (Lutherans) were given five churches. The Reformed obtained the Aegidienkirche (Church of St. Gilles) in 1572. And when the papal nuncio visited Speyer clandestinely in 1576, there were, other than the clergy, their servants and the catholic assessors of the Imperial Supreme Court with their families, no more than 30 catholics in town.



*"The Golden Hat of Schifferstadt".
Cone, made of sheet gold, chased all of a piece. Height: 29,6 cm,
weight: 350,5 g. 14th century B.C.E.*

measuring thirteen meters (1727), and a spacious tasting room, often used on special occasions. It would take up too much space to mention everything. The famous Roman wine, however, should not go unnoticed: That is, the original filling of liquid wine preserved beneath a layer of resinified olive oil in a glass flask dating back to about 300 C.E., waiting to be marveled at in a wall-niche of the painted tower room.

Kleine Pfaffengasse leads us back to the cathedral square. On the right, before the museum, we see two former residences of cathedral canons: the mansion "To the Great Pear-Tree" (Domplatz 3) and the mansion "To the Great Mustard-Garden" (No. 4), displaying a fine Madonna. In 1775 Goethe was a guest in this house. Across the street you may find the Auwach Balustrade (after 1700) with summer pavillions situated in the park of the Protestant Church Administration's building.

Historical Museum of the Palatinate

The Historical Museum of the Palatinate (G. v. Seidl, 1910) is located on the road leading toward the Rhine bridge and the ring road. It is no easy task to describe its collections in just a few lines. Where to start, where to end?

In the lobby we encounter the statue of Fortuna (Möhrling, 1748) which once crowned the gable of the trade hall. Objects from prehistoric times are exhibited on the ground floor, e.g. the famous "Golden Hat of Schifferstadt" near Speyer, a ritual cone, probably dating back to the 12th century B.C.E., followed by the Roman collections (in the collection of stone monuments note a fragment of a column from Speyer depicting the vintage, and a column-supported altar displaying the monogram of Christ which was discovered north of the cathedral), witnesses of the Franconian past, architectural sculptures from Speyer monasteries, a large model of the cathedral, the so-called Hall of the Imperial City of Speyer (displaying e.g. the silver goblet of the last diet of Speyer in 1570 and incunabula of the Speyer printers Drach and Hist), tomb-stones, epitaphs and Jewish grave-stones (12th-15th centuries).

On the second floor we find furniture from the Renaissance, the Baroque and the Rococo periods. Adjacent are halls displaying objects from princely courts (Zweibrücken, Electoral Palatinate, bishops of Speyer), costumes, the fine arts (e.g. works of two late-Baroque painters from Speyer, Dathan and Brinkmann), Frankenthal china (by the Speyer modeler Fr. K. Linck, among others), Palatine painters of the last century, especially Feuerbach. We continue to the rooms of the Museum of the Cathedral and the Diocese, exhibiting findings from the imperial graves, among other objects.

Roman sarcophagi, a Roman draw-well, boundary stones as well as ancient bells are to be found in the museum's courtyard.

The extensive wine collection in the basement is especially worth visiting. A large variety of objects are on display, e.g. a wooden wine-press

With the decline of the emperors' power the town likewise lost in significance, even though the Supreme Court of the Empire was moved to Speyer in 1526. Here it functioned until the destruction of the town in 1689.

The last diet of Speyer took place in the year of 1570. The splendor and the image of this city of many towers – Speyer had 68 town-gates and towers as well as 38 churches and chapels – had changed but little. The great political events, however, did no longer take note of Speyer. Trade and commerce declined likewise. At the end of the Thirty Years' War the damages suffered by the town amounted to 2696799 guilders! Only in 1670 the number of inhabitants had again risen to 3700.

During the Palatine War of Succession the inhabitants had to vacate the city by order of King Louis XIV of France. During Whit-week of 1689 it was burned to the ground. Even the cathedral, the landmark of the city, was not spared.

After almost ten years of exile part of the population returned – to find a desolate expanse of ruins. Reconstruction commenced only slowly.

Imperial cathedral, from the east, with a remainder of the ancient town wall, the "Heathens' Tower".



Spurned by the pettishness of the town council prince-bishop Damian Hugo of Schönborn chose to build his residence in Bruchsal. Thus, Speyer remained a small, insignificant town with simple residential houses and numerous ruins, overlooked by the cathedral's torso. Despite makeshift reconstruction of the chapters and monasteries the splendor of old did not return. New calamities threatened the town at the end of the 18th century. The French Revolution brought about the end of the once proud Free City of the Empire. All ecclesiastical property was expropriated. Chapters, monasteries and churches were auctioned off, torn down as useless remains, or used as warehouses. Even the cathedral itself barely escaped demolition. Speyer became cantonal town of the French département Donnersberg.

After the Second Peace Treaty of Paris the town was allotted to the Kingdom of Bavaria. It became the seat of the administration of the Bavarian "Rheinkreis" (Rhine Province). In 1817 the Speyer diocese was reestablished. Gradually, the ancient town recovered. Its significance increased as a seat of government (until 1945). Trade, commerce and prospering industries created new affluence. Two world wars passed by Speyer.

Although today the ancient city is but a middle-sized town of approximately 45 000 inhabitants, yet it contains many reminiscences of the long since vanished Empire's might.

The Imperial Cathedral

Around 1027 Emperor Conrad II resolved on constructing a new cathedral to the glory of God and as his family's last resting-place. As construction site he chose the space where the Carolingian cathedral had risen previously. According to ecclesiastical traditions, he laid the foundation-stones of three eminent church structures, namely, the monastery Limburg near today's Bad Dürkheim, the chapter St. John on the Weidenberg, and the Speyer cathedral, on July 12, 1030. The date, however, is to be doubted, as Conrad stayed in Hungary at that time. When the emperor died in Utrecht in 1039 his mortal remains were brought to Speyer and buried in a stone sarcophagus on the building site of the cathedral before the yet unfinished choir screen. The cover plate was linked to the sarcophagus by means of three iron bands in order to protect the grave from being opened inadvertently. It reappeared in this condition when the imperial tombs were opened in 1900.

Henry III (d. 1056), Conrad's son, carried on the building of the cathedral. From his journey to Rome he brought back relics of the Holy Cross



*Memorial
Church of the
Protestation
(built in
1890-1904).*

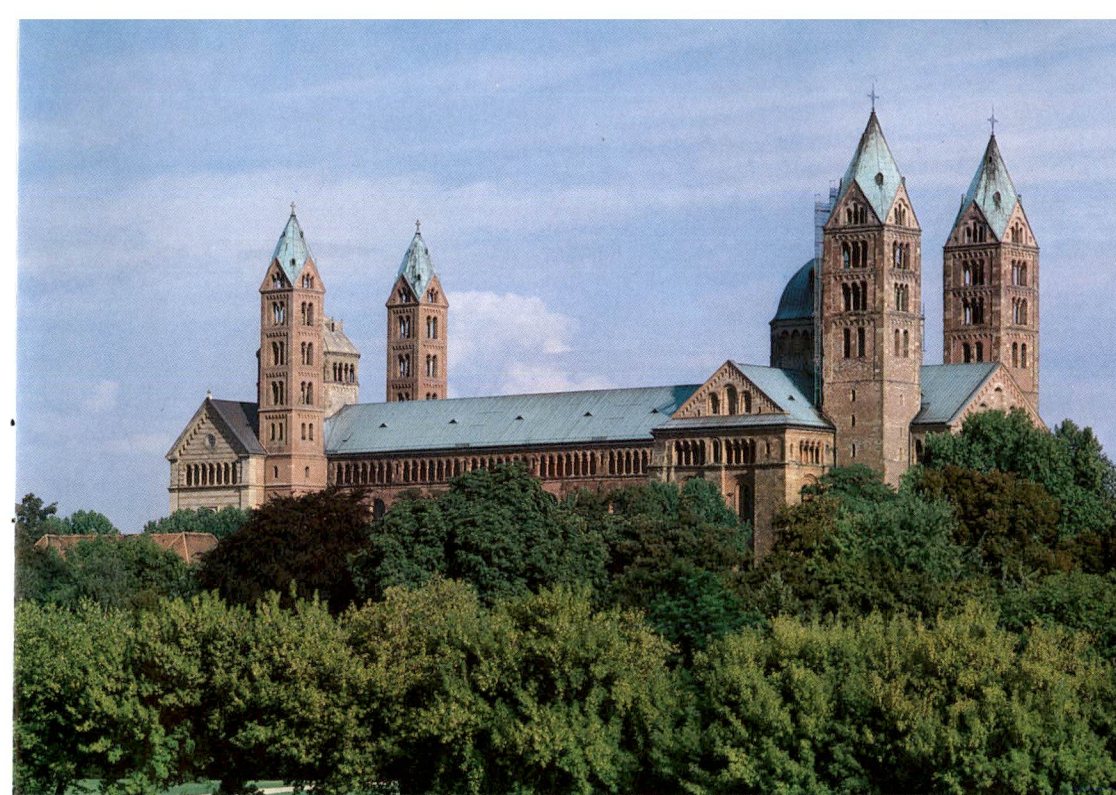
the north are attached to the remaining eastern wall of the men's and women's synagogue. A memorial plaque reminds us of the fate of the Jewish community of Speyer.

the town became Protestant it was renamed “Chapel of God’s Acre”. A Mount of Olives relief can be found on the southern side of the chapel. In the interior there are tomb-stones dating back to the 16th–18th centuries. The epitaph of the Weltz family (ca. 1755) and the Kümlich family vault (1749) are situated behind the choir. Close by the mother of the painter Anselm Feuerbach lies buried. To the east, towards Wormser Landstraße, you will find St. Bernard’s Church of Peace (1954) and behind it the cemetery of the Speyer cathedral chapter. Vis-à-vis, on Hirschgraben, a former town moat, note remains of the town wall.

Let us return to Maximilian Street once more, to the Altpörtel (old gate). This town-gate was built around 1230. In 1514 a dwarf gallery was added on all four sides which provides a broad view over the city. Altpörtel is said to be one of the finest gate-towers of Germany. The executioner’s instruments and swords were stored here. For some offences woman delinquents had to drag a specially manufactured stone from the Domnapf to the Altpörtel (1314), while those who were caught playing a game of dice were whipped out of town from here.

Heading south west, Gilgenstraße leads past the twin-towered Church of St. Joseph (1921–14) to the neo-Gothic “Gedächtniskirche der Protestation” (Memorial Church of the Protestation, 1890–1904), commemorating the Diet of 1529. Donations from all over the world were raised to finance the construction. Statues of Martin Luther (H. Hahn, 1903) and of the protesting princes John of Saxony, Philip of Hesse, George of Brandenburg, Ernest of Braunschweig-Lüneburg, Wolfgang of Anhalt and Franz of Braunschweig-Lüneburg (M. Baumbach, 1914) are located on the ground floor of the bell tower rising to a height of 100 meter above. The magnificent windows are also worth seeing. They represent a cross-section of German glasspainting around 1900. Emperor Wilhelm II donated the choir windows. The original organ no longer exists; the present one was remodeled in 1979 by Kleuker, Bielefeld. It is the largest organ in Southern Germany containing 97 organ-stops.

From the Memorial Church we head back to the old town along Ludwigstraße. In Allerheiligenstraße (No. 9) note the neat Feuerbach House, the birth-place of the painter Anselm Feuerbach (b. 1829). Continuing on Ludwigstraße we pass by the former Eußerthal Mansion (beginning of 18th century, today Hotel “Wittelsbacher Hof”) and enter Kleine Pfaffengasse. From this narrow alley the Judengasse (street of the Jews) branches off to the south. The Jewish ritual bath (early 1100s) which served women for ritually prescribed washings is located at its back, on Judenbadgasse. A barrel-vaulted passageway leads down to the dressing-room and then a semi-circular staircase descends to the ground-water level. The small houses to



Imperial cathedral, from the south. The eastern towers (to the right) rise to a height of 70,35 meters.

and the head of the papal martyr Stephen. Not until October 4, 1061, was the cathedral consecrated to St. Mary.

Henry IV (d. 1106), Conrad’s grandson, crowned the work of his predecessors by a magnificent reconstruction. His inspired architects, Benno, bishop of Osnabrück, and Otto, bishop of Bamberg, succeeded in constructing the mightiest house of God in the Christian world of their times. When the emperor passed away in Liège his remains were brought to Speyer. They had to be buried provisionally in the not yet consecrated Chapel of St. Afra as he had died while excommunicated. The citizens of Speyer, however, remembered him as the greatest benefactor of town and cathedral. According to a legend the imperial bell started tolling by itself at the moment of the emperor’s death in far away Liège. But when Henry V, his rebellious son, lay on his deathbed, only the “Armesünderglöcklein” (poor sinners’ bell) rang. On August 14, 1111 – after he had secured his father’s absolution from the excommunication in Rome – Henry V had the

remains of Henry IV solemnly buried beside those of his ancestors.

When the town of Speyer was burned to the ground during Whit-week of 1689, nothing but the cathedral was to be spared. In the night of the conflagration, however, sparks flew also on the cathedral's front dome "as if burning snow were falling". Despite threefold attempts to extinguish the flames the fire seized the roofs of the cathedral. Only the vestry and the crypt were spared. Pillagers took away everything they deemed valuable. They even broke open the imperial graves.

The damages at the eastern parts of the cathedral, which had survived the fire fairly well, were poorly fixed in the early 1700s. Some years later an examination of the western towers revealed that they were not steady anymore. Thus, they and the dome down to the great paradise (narthex) had to be pulled down.

Not before the reign of the energetic prince-bishop August of Limburg-Styrum did the rebuilding (1772-78) finally take place. But soon the insufficiency of the financial resources became apparent. You had to be modest. Small, circular structures were put on top of the tower stubs.

During the French Revolution the cathedral, like all other ecclesiastical buildings, was looted and emptied. Everything inflammable was heaped in front of the cathedral and set on fire. A contemporary noted that in the cathedral he saw "all the altars smashed dreadfully and the torsos of shattered statues of the best craftsmen lying around. The precious and skillfully executed altar of St. Stephen, the imperial altars, the statues of the emperors Henry above the two main doorways to the towers are completely broken, partly considerably damaged. Organ, pulpit and all the chairs, be it in the choir, be it in the nave, have vanished" (1794).

In 1804 the cathedral was earmarked for demolition. Only the western parts containing the three portals were to remain as a triumphal arch honoring Napoleon. In 1805 the French minister of finance decreed the demolition. It was even suggested to set up a cattle or pig market in its place. Only in 1806 Napoleon returned the cathedral to the Catholics. On Whit-sunday, 1822, the cathedral was consecrated anew.

Louis I, Bavarian king and art lover, appointed the painter Johann Schraudolph and his assistants to decorate the interior of the cathedral. Even during the revolutionary turmoil of 1848/49 "when the thundering of guns and battle-cries resounded near Waghäusel and Wiesenthal" the work continued. The western parts were also rebuilt according to the king's will true to their original forms, yet in a slightly altered appearance. After three years of construction work (1854-57) the "concluding church ceremony celebrating the successfully completed building of the cathedral" took place. The imperial cathedral, the largest structure of the Romanesque pe-



Altpörtel (Old Gate).

The Altpörtel, built around 1230, is said to be one of the finest gate-towers of Germany.

find simple Heilig-Geist-Kirche (Holy Ghost Church), the Reformed place of worship.

Continuing on this street for ten more minutes you will arrive at the Square of the Chapter of St. Guido with the Missionary Seminary of St. Guido. In former times this elevated area was the site of the Chapter of St. Guido, a foundation of Conrad II. When his son Henry III fell ill on the way to Rome, he sought the advice and intercession of the recently deceased saintly abbot Guido of Parma. Henry recovered and transferred the saint's remains to Speyer to have them buried in the nearly finished Collegiate Church of St. John. Thenceforth the chapter bore the names of St. John and St. Guido. However, before long it was commonly called St. Guido.

Further north, we encounter the ancient cemetery, today Adenauer-Park. The Gothic chapel "Our Lady" (1516) is located in its midst. When

South of this street you will see the extended house of the chaplains (1704), today the bishop's residence. The silver cross on blue ground, the coat of arms of the Speyer bishop, has been affixed to the balcony.

The medieval town hall (Ratshof) and the Imperial Supreme Court were situated north west of the cathedral square – note the memorial plaque. There, the imperial assemblies met.

The Stuhlbrudergasse – some residences of the lay brotherhood of the “Stuhlbrüder” (see above) have been preserved on the left-hand side – leads to the north towards the suburb Hasenpfuhl. You may walk past the charming half-timbered building “To the Half-Moon”, cross the Speyer creek on Sonnenbrücke, and reach St. Magdalene's Monastery of the Dominican nuns (1228). Today's abbey church was built in 1708-1718 and the interior furnished during the following decades. Of all monasteries in the Palatinate only St. Magdalene has survived all periods of time intact. You can alternatively take a shortcut via the “cathedral stairs” (Nikolausgasse) north of the cathedral down to the Hasenpfuhl. Incidentally, the native Speyerians are often called “Hasepieler” (in the native dialect: inhabitants of Hasenpfuhl). Originally, however, the Hasenpfühlers, including boatmen, shipbuilders and carters, were one of the Speyer guilds.

Let us now turn back to Maximilian Street. The portly home of the cathedral canon of Hohenfeld (today: Social Welfare Office) is located on its northern side. The poetess Sophie La Roche made her home here in 1780-86, visited several times by Friedrich Schiller. To the south, behind the “G'scherrplätzel” (table-ware square), is the Protestant Dreifaltigkeitskirche (Church of the Holy Trinity, 1701-17), containing a sumptuous Baroque interior. Next to it we see the Retscher ruin (13th century). Until well into the 19th century it was believed to be the site of the famous Diet of 1529. Close by, on Große Himmelsgasse, you may find the slender bell-tower of the former Church of St. George.

The town hall (1712-26) is located on the left-hand side of Maximilian Street. The room which contained the archives is especially charming. Some ceilings of the halls on the second floor show paintings of the Speyer artist Georg Dathan. Once weekly markets were held in front of the town hall. Diagonally across we see the former trade hall (1748/49). In the middle ages the so-called “minters and house fellows”, namely the town patri- cians, congregated here.

Korngasse runs parallel to Maximilian Street, further up north. Here we find the Seminary Church of St. Louis, the former Dominican church (1266-1308). It houses a precious woven carpet (15th century) and the so-called Boßweiler Altarpiece (1485). Further up north on Johannesgasse we



Imperial cathedral, view of the nave looking east.

riod, is in need of continued protection work like any other ancient building. In the years of 1957-67 the cathedral received thus its present-day appearance.

Coming towards Speyer from the east, from the Rhine, you will perceive the imperial cathedral despite the much changed townscape to be still the landmark of the city.

Entering the cathedral from the Domplatz (cathedral square) one notes the monuments depicting Rudolf of Habsburg (Schwanthaler, 1843) and Adolf of Nassau (L. Ohnmacht, 1824) in the stupendous entrance hall, the so-called “great paradise”. A modern bronze portal (T. Schneider-Manzell, 1971) shields the entrance to the nave, depicting the mysteries of the history of Salvation, in the upper part the Good Shepherd and his flock, and at the back the symbols of the seven sacraments.

Thereupon we proceed to the nave in its startling height and width. Note at the clerestory twelve huge frescos to the left and the right respectively, depicting the life of St. Mary (Schraudolph, 1853).

In front of the stairs to the royal choir, the bishops of Speyer lie buried. To the left there is the miracle-working image of the Speyer Madonna – recall that St. Mary is the patron-saint of the cathedral – by A. Weckbecker (1930). It endeavors to recreate the old miracle-working image which was burned in front of the cathedral by revolutionary troops in 1794. In 1146 St. Bernard of Clairvaux visited Speyer. Entering the cathedral, he allegedly used to recite “O clemens, o pia, o dulcis virgo Maria” (O mild, o benevolent, o sweet virgin Mary) while at each exclamation making a powerful jump towards the altar. In memory of this three large stone roses were sunk into the floor of the nave (today you find just the words). According to another legend the miraculous image of the Holy Virgin responded to the saint’s greeting always with “Salve Bernharde”. Once, quite contrary to his habits, he came late. Mary’s solemn question, “Sancte Bernharde, unde tam tarde?” (But St. Bernard, why do you keep us waiting so long?) confused him profoundly, and thus he cited “rather badly the Pauline saying: ‘Mulier tacet in ecclesia’” (The woman has to be silent in church). Ever since, the Madonna is said to have remained silent. After his canonization St. Bernard became third patron-saint of the cathedral (second patron-saint was the arch martyr Stephen).

The crypt dates back to the structure of Conrad II. Here again, one is overwhelmed by its height and width. We now enter the imperial vault (remodeled in 1906). In the center you should note the epitaph of Rudolf of Habsburg (ca. 1300) und the two reliefs of the four emperors and the four kings (ca. 1480). Behind it, the tombs are set up in two rows. Conrad II (d. 1039) rests beneath the sarcophagus locked by three forged iron bands, to his right his wife Gisela (d. 1043), then Berta (d. 1087), the spouse of Henry IV. Henry III (d. 1056) and Henry IV (d. 1106) are buried to his right, whereas Henry V (d. 1125) lies entombed in a sarcophagus on top of the northern stairs. To the west of the Salians there is the tomb of Berta (d. 1184), the wife of Frederick I (Barbarossa). Frederick I was supposed to be buried opposite Conrad II. But he died while on a crusade to the Holy



Church of the Holy Trinity (built in 1701–1717).

A Tour of the City

After leaving the cathedral we encounter to the west the city’s main street, named Maximilian Street after the first Bavarian king (1816). Emperors, kings and bishops used to ride on it on their way into the city. The “Altpörtel” (old gate) confines our view in the background.



"Old Mint", erected in 1749 as the town's trade hall.

ments, it situated north of the cathedral. Today it serves as a memorial to killed pioneers from Speyer.

The square in front of it is called "Freithof". Here mayors, council men and citizenry greeted the newly elected bishop and swore their oaths of allegiance – provided he guaranteed their rights and privileges which emperors and kings had granted them.

The lodgings of the cathedral canons are located to the west of the square on the site of the former Jesuit church and college. Via the "wind hole" – you'll surely notice it on a stormy day – we return to the cathedral square.

If you lack sufficient time for a tour of the city you may turn first to the Historical Museum of the Palatinate which also houses the cathedral museum (see page 20).



Grave crown of the Salian emperor Conrad II (d. 1039). Sheet bronze, gold plated. Height: 14,5 cm, diameter: 21,2–21,9 cm. (Grave finds of the Historical Museum of the Palatinate)

Land (1190) and was buried on the spot. His place was taken by Rudolf of Habsburg (d. 1291). The last tomb on the right-hand side belongs to Philip of Swabia, Barbarossa's son (d. 1208). To the left of Rudolf, Albrecht of Austria (d. 1308) (Rudolf's son) and his enemy Adolf of Nassau (d. 1298) have been buried next to each other.

In 1689 the tombs of Henry V, Beatrix and Albrecht, Adolf and Rudolf were broken and ransacked.

The remains of the Speyer bishops of Salian times were buried in the wall niches. Some of them served the Empire as chancellors.

Twelve "Stuhlbrüder" (brethren occupying their own chairs), married laymen wearing a special attire, prayed at the tombs of the emperors and kings.



*View from the eastern cathedral towers to the Altpörtel.
The Haardt mountains can be seen in the background.*

A few steps lead us up to the transept and the choir. Chapels have been carved into the up to five m. deep walls. The choir stalls display a relief cycle of J. Adlhart, a wood-carver from Hallein (1970). A late-Gothic vestry was annexed to the southern transept in 1401.

Few of the chapels have been preserved. To the south there is the twin chapel of St. Martin (baptistery) and above of St. Catherine, equipped with an octagonal opening. On the northern side is St. Afra's Chapel with sculptures showing the Annunciation (ca. 1470) and the Way of the Cross (1443). Both sculptures as well as the epitaphs in the aisles once adorned the former cloister.

Outside of the cathedral, on Domplatz (cathedral square), you should look out for the "Domnapf" (cathedral bowl, ca. 1490), a stone vessel capable of holding 1580 l. In former times, it used to be filled with delicious wine the first time a new bishop entered town. "His Princely Grace (the bishop) has ordered to carry a "Fuder" (ca. 1070 l) of wine or more to the bowl and thus to fill it. Whoever be able to come, may drink and draw from

it." Often the rush "was so tumultuous that some fell into the bowl because of the pushing and had to be carried away almost drunk." The exterritorial district of the cathedral extended up to this point.

South of the cathedral, a Mount of Olives sculpture (1505-12) is situated in the cathedral gardens. The damaged figures have been replaced by works of G. Renn (1856). The Mount of Olives was once located in the center of the cloister. Like all the other buildings of the cathedral district - parish and chapter house, deanery and episcopal palace - the cloister was demolished at the beginning of the last century.

South of the Mount of Olives note the monument of the Speyer mathematician Schwerd (1874).

Proceed a bit further to the south east and you will catch a glimpse of the cathedral at its most massive angle! Another worthwhile view of the cathedral's eastern parts may be gathered from picturesque "heathens' tower", a remainder of the town wall. From here, you can walk to the Rhine and the Rhine promenade in just a few minutes along shaded alleys.

The Hall of the Antiques (1826), formerly housing Roman stone monu-

Town hall (built in 1712-1726).

