

a Queen of Cyprus). Her doctorate awarded, Piscopia retired quietly to her studies, dying six years later.

For all their reputation and honors, learned women like Piscopia and van Schurman remained exceptional. Humanism had opened scholarship to some privileged women. Only in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, however, long after the passing of the courts, would such education be open to other European women.

WOMEN SCIENTISTS

In the same way that women responded to and participated in Humanism, so they were drawn to the intellectual movement known as the Scientific Revolution. The excitement of the new discoveries of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, in particular, inspired a few gifted women scientists to formulate their own theories about the natural world, to perform their own experiments and to publish their findings. In contrast to those educated strictly and formally according to Humanist precepts, these women had little formal training, and chose for themselves what they read and studied. Rather than encouraging them, their families at best left them to their excitement with the wonders of the "Scientific Revolution"; at worst, parents criticized their daughters' absorption in such inappropriate, inelegant, and unfeminine endeavors.

All across Europe from the sixteenth to the eighteenth centuries these women found fascination in the natural sciences. They corresponded and studied with the male scientists of their day. They observed, and they formulated practical applications from their new knowledge of botany, horticulture, and chemistry. The Countess of Chinchon, wife of the Viceroy to Peru, brought quinine bark to Spain from Latin America because it had cured her malaria. Some noblewomen, like the German Anna of Saxony (1532-1582), found medical uses for the plants they studied.¹⁷ The most gifted of these early naturalists is remembered not as a scientist but as an artist. Maria Sibylla Merian (1647-1717) learned drawing and probably acquired her interest in plants and insects from her stepfather, a Flemish still-life artist. As a little girl she went with him into the fields to collect specimens. Though she married, bore two daughters, and ran a household, between 1679 and her death in 1717 she also managed to complete and have published six collections of engravings of European flowers and insects. These were more than artist's renderings. For example, her study of caterpillars was unique for the day. Unlike the still life done by her contemporaries, the drawings show the insect at every stage of development as observed from the specimens that she collected and nursed to maturity. She explained:

Looked for it
but not listed
in OEOB or
MEOB
Catalogue

- century the University of Bologna granted two doctorates to women. See Paul Oskar Kristeller, "Learned Women of Modern Italy: Humanists and University Scholars," in Labalme, ed., *Beyond Their Sex*.
17. See Kate Campbell Hurd-Mead, *A History of Women in Medicine: From the Earliest Times to the Beginning of the Nineteenth Century* (Haddam, Conn.: Haddam Press, 1938), pp. 424-32.
 18. Cited in "A Surinam Portfolio," *Natural History*, Vol. LXXI, no. 10 (December 1962), p. 30.
 19. For her life and descriptions of her studies, in addition to the work cited, see Harris and Nochlin, eds., pp. 153-54.
 20. For her life and work see the biography by Edwards. For Châtelet and other scientists see also Margaret Alic, *Hypatia's Heritage: A History of Women in Science from Antiquity through the Nineteenth Century* (Boston: Beacon Press, 1986).
 21. Cited in Edwards, p. 11.
 22. Cited in Edwards, p. 12.
 23. Edwards, p. 83.
 24. See Edwards, pp. 110-15.
 25. For her life see King, "Six Learned Women."
 26. For the arguments which, like that of the seventh-century Church Father St. Ambrose, defend Eve as the weaker, less perfect creature and so not responsible for her sin in contrast to the stronger, more perfect Adam, see Margaret L. King, "The Religious Retreat of Isotta Nogarola (1418-1466): Sexism and Its Consequences in the Fifteenth Century," *Signs*, Vol. 3, no. 4 (Summer 1978), pp. 819-20.
 27. Cited in King, "Religious Retreat," p. 816.
 28. Cited in King, "Six Learned Women," p. 285.
 29. Cited in King, "Book-lined Cells," in Labalme, ed., p. 76. Tiraqueau quoted on Marguerite of Navarre in M. A. Screech, p. 26.
 30. Cited in King, "Book-lined Cells," in Labalme, ed., fn. p. 88.
 31. Cited in Altman, in Brink, ed., p. 11.
 32. Ruth Kelso and Joan Kelly emphasize the uniqueness of this development, women arguing on their own behalf. Kelly sees it as the beginning of "feminism." See Kelso, p. 28; Joan Kelly, "Early Feminist Theory and the *Querelles des Femmes*," in Joan Kelly, *Women, History and Theory* (Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1984), pp. 65-109.
 33. They also accepted that the majority of women would live according to prevailing customs. For discussion of this aspect of Christine de Pizan's writing, see Sylvia Huot, "Seduction and Sublimation: Christine de Pizan, Jean de Meun, and Dante," *Romance Notes*, Vol. XXV, no. 3 (Spring 1985) and Susan Groag Bell, "Christine de Pizan (1364-1430): Humanism and the Problem of a Studious Woman," *Feminist Studies*, Vol. III, no. 3-4 (Spring-Summer 1976), p. 179; in *The Book of the City of Ladies*, trans. Earl Jeffrey Richards (New York: Persea Books, 1982), pp. 204, 206, and 212ff, Christine de Pizan identifies contemporary exemplary women by their relationship to a man, not by their own names (pp. 255-56); her *Book of the Three Virtues*, trans. Sarah Lawson (New York: Penguin Books, 1985) describes the life of women in many social strata and sets forth the traditional models of virtuous behavior for them to emulate.

William I (The Silent)

after he had surrendered to the courts (27 Apr 1768), got his outlawry reversed (8 June 1768), and been condemned to 22 months' imprisonment and £1,000 in fines. He was elected MP for Middlesex (Mar 1768), expelled by H of C resolution (3 Feb 1769); elected for the 2nd time (16 Feb 1769) and re-expelled and pronounced 'incapable of being elected' (17 Feb 1769); elected for the 3rd time (16 Mar 1769) and expelled (17 Mar 1769); elected for the 4th time (13 Apr 1769), when his opponent, Henry Lawes Luttrell, was declared MP (15 Apr 1769). These events high-lighted an important constitutional conflict between (a) those who believed that Parl privileges (including H of C control over its own membership) should be safeguarded, both from the Crown (which had been the struggle in C16 and 17) and from the mob (the new struggle); and (b) those who believed that the H of C had no right to incapacitate a member, or otherwise flout the wishes of the electorate, and who feared that Parl was corruptly managed by the Court and therefore should be reformed. Wilkes's imprisonment ended on 18 Apr 1770; backed by the Society of Supporters of the Bill of Rights - which had been founded (20 Feb 1769) to pay his debts and get him into Parl - he harassed the NORTH admin for the next decade from his 2 power-bases: the City of London, where he was Alderman (Jan 1769 onwards), and the county of Middlesex, where he was elected unopposed for the 5th, 6th and 7th times (Oct 1774, Sept 1780 and Apr 1784). He supported any popular cause with which he could hammer the Gov; the resistance brewing in America and Ireland, and the depressed state of the economy in Britain supplied him with plenty of material to work on. He played a leading part in winning the freedom of the press to print Parl debates, which the H of C until 1771 had regarded as a breach of Parl privilege. Under the North admin (1770-82) some City printers were summoned to appear at the bar of the H of C in Feb 1771; encouraged by Alderman Wilkes, they refused to do so. In the ensuing struggle, Wilkes fully exploited the propaganda value of the incident. He outmanoeuvred the Gov by turning the affair into a conflict between Parl and the City, in which the H of C appeared to be interfering with the City's privileges. Anxious to avoid trouble with the volatile London crowd, Parl brought no further cases of this sort against journalists. In these years also - years which brought the WAR OF AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE (1776-83) - Wilkes encouraged colonial resistance. Moreover, on 21 Mar 1776 he spoke in the H of C in favour of Parl reform. Later he was involved in the massive Association Movement which the Radicals mounted in 1779 and 1780; but threw his weight behind law and order during the anti-Cath Gordon Riots (2-12 June 1780). After middle age he mellowed. He called himself an extinct volcano, and said to the K: 'I was never a Wilkite.' Under the ROCKINGHAM admin (1782-3) the H of C at last expunged from the Journal the resolutions expelling him in the Middlesex elections affair (May 1782). Moreover, the Radical movement cooled down temporarily in the 1780s, though by that time Wilkes was recognized for what he was: an opportunist scoundrel, and not a friend of the people.

William I (The Silent) (24 Apr 1533-10 July 1584) Pr of Orange, S France, and Count of Nassau, Germany, richest member of the high nobility of the Netherlands who became the leader of the Dutch people in the REVOLT OF THE NETHERLANDS, and, until his assassination, one of the chief factors in its success.

Eldest son of the Lutheran William, Count of Nassau-Dillenburg, and Juliana

von Stolber
Comté, Ch
as an RC
(d 24 Mar
MAURICE,
lawyer, Joh
m 3rd (157
Louise, da
Philip Will
FREDERIC
vived the 1
to a Portug
at Delft,
maker's ap
phases: as
leading the
and as a st
Spain.

As a cou
lands, trair
D of Burgu
17 provs in
affairs. As
enacted his
a member
Cambresis
Stadholder
of State of

As a poli
(20 Aug 15
faithful ser
emerged as
tolerant H
groups of
trenched p
federated
resistance.
their hostil

As a stat
the Revolt
becoming
subjects of
William's
being the l
evolved in
religious to
of internat
archies of

arts (27 Apr 1768), got his outlawry reversed (to 22 months' imprisonment and £1,000 in Essex (Mar 1768), expelled by H of C resolution (16 Feb 1769) and re-expelled and 'detained' (17 Feb 1769); elected for the 3rd time (1769); elected for the 4th time (13 Apr 1769), Luttrell, was declared MP (15 Apr 1769). A significant constitutional conflict between (a) those wanting H of C control over its own membership from the Crown (which had been the struggle of the new struggle); and (b) those who believed that Parliament should be free to impeach a member, or otherwise flout the authority of Parliament which had been established. Wilkes's imprisonment ended on 18 Apr 1770. The Bill of Rights - which had been passed in 1689 - got him into Parliament - he harassed the government from his 2 power-bases: the City of London, and the county of Middlesex, where he was elected 6th and 7th times (Oct 1774, Sept 1780 and 1784). His cause with which he could hammer the government with plenty of material to work on. He demanded freedom of the press to print Parliament debates, and was charged as a breach of Parliament privilege. Under the threat of imprisonment, printers were summoned to appear at the Old Bailey. Alderman Wilkes, they refused to be intimidated. He fully exploited the propaganda value of the affair by turning the affair into a conflict between the City and the government. He appeared to be interfering with the City's business with the volatile London crowd, Parliament against journalists. In these years also - AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE (1776-83) - Moreover, on 21 Mar 1776 he spoke in Parliament where he was involved in the massive Association of 1779 and 1780; but threw his support to the anti-Cath Gordon Riots (2-12 June 1780). He called himself an extinct volcano, and under the ROCKINGHAM administration (1782-3) he was expelled from the House of Commons. Moreover, the Radical movement cooled by that time Wilkes was recognized for what he was and not a friend of the people.

July 1584) Pr of Orange, S France, and member of the high nobility of the Netherlands. People in the REVOLT OF THE NETHERLANDS were the chief factors in its success. Count of Nassau-Dillenburg, and Juliana

von Stolberg; in 1544 he inherited extensive estates in the Netherlands, Franche Comté, Charolais and Orange; married by the Emp CHARLES V at Breda and Brussels as an RC; m 1st (1551) Anne van Buren, a rich heiress of the Egmont family (d 24 Mar 1558); m 2nd (1561) Anna of Saxony, daughter of the Lutheran Elector MAURICE, whose deranged behaviour and adultery with, among others, a lawyer, John Rubens (later father of the painter) led to their divorce in 1571; m 3rd (1575) Charlotte de Bourbon-Montpensier (d 6 May 1582); m 4th (1583) Louise, daughter of the Admiral COLIGNY. He had 10 daughters and 3 sons: Philip William, who was kidnapped and Catholicized in Spain; MAURICE and FREDERICK HENRY, who continued William's work after his death. He survived the 1st attack on his life at Antwerp (18 Mar 1582) by Juan Jauréguy, clerk to a Portuguese merchant; but not the 2nd, when he was killed in the Prinsenhof at Delft, Holland, by Balthasar Gérard, a fanatical, pro-Spanish, cabinet-maker's apprentice from Franche Comté. William's life went through 3 main phases: as a courtier in the entourage of the Emp Charles V; as a politician leading the aristocratic resistance to Philip II's attempt to reduce their privileges; and as a statesman heroically guiding the Dutch people in their Revolt against Spain.

As a courtier, he began as a typical member of the high nobility of the Netherlands, trained for diplomatic, military and administrative co-operation with the then Duke of Burgundy (who was also the Emp Charles V) in the uphill task of easing the 17 provinces into a closer union so as to give them more weight in international affairs. As a young man it was upon his shoulders that Charles V leaned when he enacted his solemn abdication ceremony in Brussels on 25 Oct 1555; later he was a member of the Habsburg delegation to the peace conference at Cateau-Cambrésis (Feb-Apr 1559). It was natural that under KING PHILIP II he should be Stadholder (Gov) of Holland, Zeeland and Utrecht and a member of the Council of State of the Netherlands.

As a politician he became prominent when Philip left the Netherlands for good (20 Aug 1559), thrusting aside the native nobility, and trusting high policy to his faithful servant from Franche Comté, GRANVELLE. It was when this policy emerged as a combination of, firstly, religious persecution in a land noted for the tolerant HUMANISM of its RCs and for the existence of numerous different groups of Protestants, and, secondly, centralized ABSOLUTISM, infringing the entrenched privileges of the nobility, the provinces and the cities in that very loosely federated area, that William emerged as the leader of the party of aristocratic resistance. He and Egmont resigned from the Council of State (July 1563), and their hostile attitude eventually forced the King to dismiss Granvelle in Mar 1564.

As a statesman William began to take shape at the point when Philip provoked the Revolt itself by sending the Duke of ALBA and an army to terrorize all ranks into becoming disciplined supporters of the COUNTER-REFORMATION and obedient subjects of the Spanish monarchy. Under the rule of Alba (Aug 1567-Dec 1573), William's sympathies broadened and deepened, and his aspirations rose. From being the leader of a narrow noble faction defending its traditional liberties, he evolved into the father of the Dutch people fighting for the broad principles of religious toleration and political freedom. He operated, on the one hand, as a Prince of international renown who could negotiate on their own level with the monarchies of Europe and marry into their families; on the other, as a hero with the

of all the Estates planned for Prague in June 1615. Rivalries between the provs and rifts between the classes allowed the monarchy to survive. It was a result in no way due to the efforts of Matthias, who left everything to his chief minister, the ageing Card Khlesl. But the latter's statesmanlike efforts to avoid religious war in the Monarchy and the Emp led Spain, the Papacy and the Habsburg family to redouble their efforts to ensure that on his death Matthias would be replaced by someone capable of re-establishing the authority of the Crown and reinforcing the COUNTER-REFORMATION - for Matthias and his brothers were childless. By the Oñate Tr (June and July 1617) - named after the Spanish ambassador to Vienna who dominated the negotiations - Matthias's cousin, Ferdinand of Styria (future FERDINAND II) was named as his successor in the Monarchy and the Emp. K PHILIP III of Spain gave up his claims only in return for a promise that Habsburg fiefs in Alsace and Tyrol and imperial fiefs in Italy would be transferred to Spain. At the same time the Estates of Bohemia voted to 'accept' Ferdinand as K (June 1617) as did the Estates of Hungary (July 1618). In the last months of Matthias's life the Defenestration of Prague (23 May 1618) and the Bohemian rebellion occurred. Matthias's continual search for compromise led Ferdinand, backed by the Spanish party in Vienna and the Bohemian RCs, to take affairs into his own hands. He arrested Khlesl (July 1618), and prepared to use force against the Czechs; but, as Vienna plunged Europe into the Thirty Years War, it was no longer Matthias's hand on the helm. Incapacitated by asthma, he was a mere spectator till his long-hoped-for death.

Maurice, Count of Nassau (13 Nov 1567-23 Apr 1625) Stadholder (Gov) of Holland and Zeeland (1585), of Utrecht, Overysel and Gelderland (1590); Pr of Orange (1618), after the death of his elder brother, Philip William, who had been imprisoned in Spain for much of his life. He assumed the military leadership of the REVOLT OF THE NETHERLANDS after the assassination of his father, WILLIAM I of Orange, on 10 July 1584; supported by the political head, OLDENBARNEVELT, he modernized the Dutch army and drove out the Spanish. Later he quarrelled with Oldenbarnevelt and organized his political defeat and execution; during the THIRTY YEARS WAR he renewed the fighting with Spain, though without great success.

Son of William I and Anna, daughter of MAURICE of Saxony; ed at Heidelberg, then Leiden, where he studied classics and maths, attending Simon Stevin's lectures on maths and mechanics. With Oldenbarnevelt's help he was appointed Stadholder after his father's assassination, and thus commanded most of the Dutch military forces. Scholarly by inclination, he made a thorough study of warfare in the Roman and modern writers and, aided by his cousin, William Louis, Count of Nassau, who was Stadholder of Friesland, Groningen and Drente, he applied the lessons he learned from them and Stevin to turn the Dutch army into the most advanced in Europe. In place of the Spanish *tercio* he introduced the much smaller battalion of highly-trained infantrymen, fighting in lines rather than squares, and capable of very swift manoeuvres. He also used the latest technology in the design of artillery and fortifications, and paid careful attention to the pay and equipment of his men, as well as their supply by land and water. Aided by these reforms, and other favourable factors (see the REVOLT), he drove out the Spanish from the N provs (1588-98); on Oldenbarnevelt's

orders, but against his bett at Nieuwpoort, Flanders, also disapproved of the Tr (Apr 1609); and the erstw emerging 2 sides in what BARNEVELT). Ultimately, barnevelt and had him exco this opportunity of supreme Gov, and thus end its chron every opportunity to strike frontier; but, though he wa Bohemia in the early stages barnevelt prevented Holland in the war increased when t new regime in Spain (K PH Maurice gave shelter to Fre in Apr 1621; but his last Spinola from the S had alre now took Jülich (Feb 1622). Mansfeld, fought off his at Maurice's own powers were Spanish achieved an import 5 June 1625. Maurice's work HENRY.

Maurice, D, then El of Saxo fought for the Emp CHARLES then joined against the Emp.

Son of Henry, later D of S Philip, Landgrave of Hesse. H Electoral and the Ducal. Mat (1541), and he continued his secularized Ch property for c religious, however, but politic Electoral Saxony (ruled by the the Bprics of Magdeburg and camp and in that of the Schmai with Charles V at Regensburg League was defeated at Mühlth John Frederick was taken pris John Frederick signed the Cap Electoral title and the prov whi in disgust at Charles's autocrati also Magdeburg and Halberstac (Jan 1552) with K HENRY II of thia, and by the Tr of Passau (Charles's deputy) achieved the separatist political privileges of

ne 1615. Rivalries between the provs and narchy to survive. It was a result in no left everything to his chief minister, the manlike efforts to avoid religious war in he Papacy and the Habsburg family to is death Matthias would be replaced by uthority of the Crown and reinforcing atthias and his brothers were childless. named after the Spanish ambassador to -Matthias's cousin, Ferdinand of Styria his successor in the Monarchy and the claims only in return for a promise that imperial fiefs in Italy would be trans-Estates of Bohemia voted to 'accept' tates of Hungary (July 1618). In the last tion of Prague (23 May 1618) and the s continual search for compromise led in Vienna and the Bohemian RCs, to ed Khlesl (July 1618), and prepared to ienna plunged Europe into the Thirty hand on the helm. Incapacitated by ng-hoped-for death.

7-23 Apr 1625) Stadholder (Gov) of Overysel and Gelderland (1590); Pr of brother, Philip William, who had been He assumed the military leadership of the assassination of his father, WIL-ported by the political head, OLDEN-my and drove out the Spanish. Later ganized his political defeat and exe-he renewed the fighting with Spain,

MAURICE of Saxony; ed at Heidelberg, nd maths, attending Simon Stevin's lenbarnevelt's help he was appointed and thus commanded most of the ation, he made a thorough study of s and, aided by his cousin, William older of Friesland, Groningen and m them and Stevin to turn the Dutch place of the Spanish *tercio* he intro-hly-trained infantrymen, fighting in y swift manoeuvres. He also used the and fortifications, and paid careful n, as well as their supply by land and ivable factors (see the REVOLT), ovs (1588-98); on Oldenbarnevelt's

orders, but against his better judgement, he invaded the S, beating the Spanish at Nieuwpoort, Flanders, on 2 July 1600, but did not follow up the victory. He also disapproved of the Twelve Years' Truce which Oldenbarnevelt negotiated (Apr 1609); and the erstwhile partners drew further apart as they headed the emerging 2 sides in what became the classic split in Dutch life (see OLDENBARNEVELT). Ultimately, when civil war threatened, Maurice outwitted Oldenbarnevelt and had him executed on 13 May 1619; nevertheless he failed to use this opportunity of supreme power to make any reforms in the Dutch system of Gov, and thus end its chronic decentralization. In foreign affairs, Maurice sought every opportunity to strike at the Habsburgs so as to relieve pressure on his S frontier; but, though he was diplomatically and militarily committed to support Bohemia in the early stages of the Thirty Years War, the tension with Oldenbarnevelt prevented Holland from playing a large military role. His involvement in the war increased when the Truce with Spain expired and neither he nor the new regime in Spain (K PHILIP IV and OLIVARES) was willing to extend it. Maurice gave shelter to Frederick V of the Palatinate, the exiled K of Bohemia, in Apr 1621; but his last years of warfare against Spain were not brilliant. Spinola from the S had already invaded the Rhine Palatinate in July 1620. He now took Jülich (Feb 1622) and invaded Holland. Though Maurice's ally, Mansfeld, fought off his attack on Bergen-op-Zoom, Brabant, in July 1622, Maurice's own powers were in decline; and, a few weeks after his death, the Spanish achieved an important success in the capture of Breda, Brabant, on 5 June 1625. Maurice's work was continued by his younger brother, FREDERICK HENRY.

Maurice, D, then El of Saxony (21 Mar 1521-11 July 1553) A Prot Pr who fought for the Emp CHARLES V against the Prot Schmalkaldic League, which he then joined against the Emp.

Son of Henry, later D of Saxony; m (1541) Agnes, 14-year-old daughter of Philip, Landgrave of Hesse. His family had divided in 1485 into 2 branches: the Electoral and the Ducal. Maurice inherited Ducal Saxony from his Prot father (1541), and he continued his policy of furthering the REFORMATION and using secularized Ch property for charitable and educational purposes. He was not religious, however, but politically ambitious and agile, too; having designs on Electoral Saxony (ruled by the corpulent John Frederick since 1532) as well as on the Bprics of Magdeburg and Halberstadt, he kept a foot both in the Imperial camp and in that of the Schmalkaldic League until he was won over to an alliance with Charles V at Regensburg in June 1546. In the ensuing war the Schmalkaldic League was defeated at Mühlberg on the Elbe on 24 Apr 1547 and the Elector John Frederick was taken prisoner. At Wittenberg, which Charles now entered, John Frederick signed the Capitulation on 19 May 1547, ceding to Maurice the Electoral title and the prov which contained Wittenberg. Maurice changed sides, in disgust at Charles's autocratic behaviour and in disappointment at not getting also Magdeburg and Halberstadt. He and the Prot Prs signed the Tr of Chambord (Jan 1552) with K HENRY II of France, drove Charles S as far as Villach, Carinthia, and by the Tr of Passau which Maurice negotiated with FERDINAND I (Charles's deputy) achieved their aims: religious equality and a guarantee of the separatist political privileges of the Prs. Maurice then campaigned against the

Embassy
of the Federal Republic of Germany

Washington, July 06, 1994
4645 Reservoir Road, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20007-1998
USA
Phone: (202) 298-4246
Fax: (202) 471-5519

FAX

Priority:	Serial No.:	No. of pages: 4
-----------	-------------	--------------------

(including front page)

From: Presse und Information -Kreutzer-

FAX-No.: 456-2239

To: Mr. Jason Berger

Ref. No.:

Subject: Idols of Young Adults In Germany

Ref: Todays phone conversation

Dear Mr. Berger:

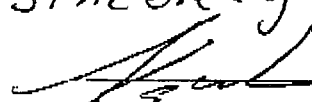
Thank you very much for your call, requesting information on famous persons and bands in Germany. I hope the following list of famous people and bands in Germany will be helpful to you.

Sport:

- Jürgen Kliensmann (soccer, national team)
- Franziska van Almsick (swimmer)

Music:

- Guns and Roses
- REM
- Roxette
- Whitney Houston
- Take That
- Die Prinzen
- Scorpions (German band)
- BAP (dialect songs, Rock)

Sincerely


Signature:

Tel. (direct): (202) 298-4

DATE 7/6/94

TELEFAX MESSAGE

TO Mr. Jason Burger
White HouseUnited States Information Service
Embassy of the United States of AmericaDeichmanns Aue 29
2 53170
3 53179 Bonn

FAX NO 001 (202) 456 2239

Area Codes: national 0228 / international 49 228

FROM USIS Library, Reference Services
Petra SpitzTel. ~~800-4~~ 339-2329
Fax ~~30-44-00~~ 335299TOTAL PAGES (incl. cover sheet) 2

Among German teenagers and/or high school students, the following German pop groups are very popular:

Die Ärzte

BAP

Die phantastischen Vier

Pur

Scorpions

But - of course - in Germany also British and American groups or singers are very popular as e.g. Genesis, Metallica, Pearl Jam, Bruce Springsteen, George Michael, Take That, Billy Joel or Michael Jackson.

Germany's most famous sports persons are:

The German National Soccer Team (esp. at the moment), among them the coach Berti Vogts, as players e.g. Lothar Matthäus, Jürgen Klinsmann, Dodo Illgner (goalkeeper).

Franz Beckenbauer (former player and coach)

Steffi Graf (tennis)

Boris Becker (tennis)

Michael Stich (tennis)

Michael Schumacher (formula 1)

Franziska van Almsick (swimming)

Heike Henkel (high-jump)

Heike Drechsler (broad-jump)

Nicole Uphoff (dressage)

Katherina Witt (figure skating)

Bernhard Langer (golf)

If you need more information, please call us or fax !

Sincerely,

Petra Hinte

Monday, July 4

BRUNCH WITH GERMAN WOMEN

DATE: Tuesday, July 12
TIME: 11:00 am
LOCATION: Charlottenburg Palace
Berlin, Germany
FROM: Liz Bowyer

I PURPOSE

To attend a brunch for prominent German women held in your honor by Mrs. Kohl.

II BACKGROUND

Brunch with German Women

Once again, this brunch is based on the same premise as the other women leaders events. Mrs. Kohl is the host.

Charlottenburg Palace

Charlottenburg Palace is considered the most beautiful baroque structure in Berlin. Originally built in 1695 as a small country house for Sophie Charlotte, wife of the Elector Frederick III, the entire palace was completed in 1788. The Electress Sophie Charlotte, who later became the first Queen of Prussia, gave brilliant parties and balls in the palace. During the reign of Frederick the Great, the palace provided the setting for great family celebrations. Although it was completely destroyed by a bombing raid in 1943, a painstaking 40-year reconstruction effort has restored the palace to its original splendor. The historic apartments have been restored to their original form and decoration, with tapestries, silk damasks, panelling, mirrors and ceiling paintings.

III PARTICIPANTS

HRC

Mr. Kohl

Approximately 25 German women (list attached)

IV. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

Scenario will be provided.

V. PRESS

Pool spray.

VL REMARKS

Will be provided by Lissa Muscatine.

5. Heidi **Simonis**
(SEA-mone-is)

Schleswig-Holstein Minister President.
First woman Minister-President in Germany (elected May 1993). Since 1988 Finance Minister, Schleswig-Holstein. Member of the SPD since 1969; in Bundestag 1976-88. Taught English in Zambia (1967-68) and Japan (1970).
English: good

6. Regine **Hildebrandt**
(Hill-DUH-brant)

(SPD) Brandenburg Minister for Labor, Social Affairs, Health and Women (3rd most popular politician in Germany). Before entering the Bundestag in October 1990, Dr. Hildebrandt was a member of the GDR Volkskammer (Parliament) and served as Minister for Labor and Social Policy until the SPD left the coalition government in August 1990.
English: fair

7. Hanna-Renate **Laurien**
(LAU-rhee-en)

President of Berlin Parliament.
In addition to having served many years in the Berlin Parliament, Dr. Laurien has held many posts related to education.
English: fluent

8. Jutta **Limbach**
(LIM-bach)

Chief Justice, Federal Supreme Court.
With the election of former Chief Justice Roman Herzog as Federal President in May, Limbach became Germany's first female Chief Justice. Prior to her appointment to the Supreme Court on 28 February 1994, Dr. Limbach served for five years as the Berlin Senator for Justice and as a tenured Professor of Law at the Free University of Berlin.
English: good

9. Bärbel **Bohley**
(Boh-LAI)

Co-founder of "New Forum" Party.
Bohley was elected to the East Berlin City Assembly in May 1990 and served until reunification. She is a painter, human rights activist, and former GDR dissident.

Potential Invitees for Prominent Women's Meeting with HRC

Biographical Information

1. Professor Rita Süßmuth
(ZUESS-moot)

(CDU) *Bundestag President.*

Bundestag President since 1988. Before that she was Federal Minister for Youth, Family, Women, and Health Affairs for two years. Known to be an independent thinker, not always following the party line. Her specialty lies in education.
English: good

2. Dr. Angela Merkel
(MARE-ke)

Federal Minister for Women and Youth.
Bundestag Deputy and CDU Deputy Chairperson. She also served as the GDR's last Deputy Spokesperson, and thereafter won a direct mandate into the Bundestag in the 1990 elections.
English: fair

3. Dr. Irmgard Schwätzer
(SHVETS-ser)

Federal Minister of Regional Planning, Building, and Urban Development. Member of the FDP since 1975. 1982 to June 1984, General Secretary of the FDP; 1984/1987, Federal Treasurer. 1987/1991, Undersecretary in the Foreign Ministry; Deputy Chairperson, FDP since October 1988. Emphasizing the FDP's concern for social policy, Schwätzer has built a reputation for social commitment among FDP members in the eastern states.

4. Vera Wollenberger
(VOLLEN-bear-ger)

Bündnis 90/Greens Bundestag Deputy.
She was expelled from the former GDR Communist Party in 1983 for her anti-nuclear stance. She moved to England until the fall of the Berlin Wall in 1989.
English: good

V. Wollenberger

10. Birgit Breuel
(BROIL)
Director of the Treuhand (agency charged with the privatization and liquidation of GDR state-owned companies). Breuel served as State Finance Minister 1986-1989 and State Economics Minister 1978-1986 in lower Saxony. She also served as a member of the Hamburg city parliament.
English: fluent
11. Dr. Ursula Engelen-Kefer
(ENG-elen-KAY-fir)
Vice President, Executive Board of the DGB (National Trade Union Council). Widely considered as a labor expert, Engelen-Kefer is the number-two official in the federal ministry responsible for employment, career-counseling, and job placement. From 1974, she was a member of an executive advisory committee of the EC Social Fund. She has also written extensively on employment policy.
English: good
12. Professor Marlies Dürkopp
(DUHR-cup)
President of the Humboldt University, Berlin. First woman in 182 years to head this university. Sociology professor since 1978. Member of the Green party since 1982. January 1991, entered the Berlin parliament as speaker for Bündnis '90/Greens on higher education politics. Special area of interest: the divergent behavior of women.
13. Ellen-Ruth Schneider-Lenne
(la-NAY)
Member, Executive Board, Deutsche Bank, AG, Frankfurt. She holds an MBA from Cologne University and has worked for Germany's largest bank, Deutsche Bank, since 1967. An expert in export finance, in 1988, she became the first woman to be appointed to the executive board of a major German bank.
English: good
14. Dr. Susanne Wegerhoff
(VAY-ger-hof)
Chief Executive Officer, American Express, AG.
English: good

15. Dr. Marion Gräfin Dönhoff
(DUN-hof)

Co-publisher of "Die Zeit."
Germany's "Grand Old Lady of Journalism". Countess Doenhoff has written substantially about the U.S. (foreign and domestic affairs) for more than 40 years. She has excellent U.S. friends in Washington and across the country. She is 84 years old. She has received three honorary doctorates: from Smith College, the New School of Social Research, and Georgetown University.

16. Georgia Tornow
(TOR-no)

Deputy Editor-in-Chief, "Berliner Zeitung."
Responsible for the cultural section. 1986 became economics reporter for the "tageszeitung" (taz); 1988-92. editor-in-chief of "taz." Frequently appears on national t.v. news programs.
English: fluent

17. Barbara John
(YOHN)

Berlin Commissioner for Foreigners' Affairs.
John was appointed Berlin's first State Commissioner for Foreigners' Affairs in 1985. She has also served as a CDU Deputy and as Deputy Floor Leader in the Kreuzberg District Assembly.
English: fluent

18. Katharina Trebitsch
(TRAY-bitsh)

Film Producer.
Trebitsch is one of the most successful film producers in Germany. She studied law in both Germany and the United States and founded her own film production company, Objektiv Film GmbH. She has produced a number of feature films and television series for German networks.

19. Bärbel Kleedehn
(Clay-DEEN)

State Finance Minister, Mecklenburg-Vorpommern (M-V).
Member of the CDU since 1988. 1990 Member of CDU Executive Board in Mecklenburg-Vorpommern. Since October 1990, Finance Minister of M-V. In 1993, chairwoman of Conference of State Finance Ministers (1994 deputy chairwoman).

20. Sabine Leutheusser-Schnarrenberger
(SHNAR-ren-bear-ger)

Federal Minister of Justice.

Member of FDP since 1978. She now serves on the judiciary committee and the committee on tourism in the Bundestag. She is chairperson of the FDP's Starnberg county association and is a member of the party's Upper Bavaria district executive committee. She also belongs to the German Association of Women Lawyers.

21. Monika Diepgen
(DEEP-gen)

Wife of the Governing Mayor of Berlin.

Came to Berlin in March 1944 (2 months old). Became patron of the Berlin State Rheumatism League branch in 1985. Since March 1993, patron of UNICEF Working Group Berlin. Also involved in Women's International Zionist Organization (WIZO), Charity for Charite, German-Israeli Assistance for Children with Cancer.

22. Hannelore Rönch
(RUNSH)

Federal Minister of Family and Senior Citizens.

Member of the CDU since 1963. She was a leader of the Wiesbaden branch of the CDU's youth organization, the "Junge Union," between 1969 and 1972. She has served as the vice chairwoman of the state CDU party in Hessen since 1990 and was handpicked by Chancellor Kohl to head the Ministry of Family and Senior Citizens in 1991.

23. Monika Hohlmeier-Strauß
(HOHL-maier-SHTRAUS)

State Secretary for Culture and Education, Bavaria, and Deputy Chairperson for the CSU. Member of the CSU since 1978; has served in the Bavarian State Parliament since 1990 and was named State Secretary for Culture and Education in 1993. She is active in social organizations such as the Marianne Strauß Foundation (named after her mother) and the German Multiple Sclerosis Society. Hohlmeier is also the daughter of the late Bavarian politician and long-time head of the CSU, Franz-Josef Strauß.

24. Dr. Erika **Emmerich**
(EM-ah-rikh)

President of the Automobile Manufacturer's Association. A trained lawyer, she was an official in the North-Rhine Westfalia state government and in the federal Transportation Ministry in Bonn. In 1983, she was appointed President of the federal agency regulating traffic and automotive affairs. In 1989, she was elected president of the German Automobile Manufacturer's Association.

25. Dr. Gertrude **Höhler**
(HOEH-ler)

Professor of German Studies—University of Paderborn. She is one of the best-known commentators on contemporary social and business affairs and has made numerous t.v. appearances. From 1987 to 1990 she was on leave from the University and worked for the Deutsche Bank as a consultant.

26. Barbara **Friedrichs**
(FREE-drikhs)

27. Friede **Springer**
(Sh-PRING-er)

Member of the Board, Axel Springer Publishing
English: good

28. Brigitte **Kroll-Thaller**
(KROLL-TAH-ler)

Manager of the Year, Director at Opel
English: good

29. Sabine **Christiansen**
(Kris-TTYAN-sen)

ARD Tagesthemen Anchorlady.
Germany's most prominent anchorlady. Moderates German TV Channel 1 evening news program produced in Hamburg. A former stewardess, Christiansen has made a highly respected career as a TV anchorlady. Christiansen is the author of a popular book on international places (including L.A.).
English: good

30. Doris **Dörrie**
(DUR-rhee)

Film Director.
Most successful woman film director, based in Munich. Studied theater and acting in the U.S. from 1973-75; film studies at Film and TV School Munich from 1975-78. From 1978-81, she did documentaries and children's features for Bavarian television. First feature

film was "Mitten ins Herz" 1983, her second film "Männer" is a box-office hit in Germany and successful in the U.S. Her comedy "Ich und Er" was filmed in the U.S. in 1988. Her last film "Happy Birthday, Türke" appeared in 1991. She is also a successful author of short stories and novels.

English: good

31. Steffi Graf

Champion Tennis Player.

Germany's most famous tennis player and the number one ranked female player in the professional circuit. She is a five-time Wimbledon champion and has won all grand slam tournaments, including the US Open. She is also the youngest player to win 500 victories as a professional.

English: fluent

32. Ann-Sophie Mutter
(MOOH-ter)

Concert violinist.

She is Germany's best known classical violinist. She had her debut with Herbert von Karajan at the Salzburg Music Festival in 1976 and has performed since then as a soloist with most of the world's major orchestras. She has also received several international awards for her recordings.

Copyright 1993 The New York Times Company
The New York Times

October 17, 1993, Sunday, Late Edition - Final

SECTION: Section 3; Page 16; Column 1; Financial Desk

LENGTH: 1974 words

HEADLINE: In Germany, the Ceiling's Not Glass, It's Concrete

BYLINE: By FERDINAND PROTZMAN

DATELINE: BONN

BODY:

THE stereotype of German womanhood a life that revolves around children, kitchen and church -- has eroded in the last 20 years as more and more women have pursued careers. But career-minded German women still face considerable obstacles, especially if they want to move to the top of their fields..

What's stopping them? Partly it's a corporate culture that's highly resistant to change; it's also an inflexible social system that effectively promotes motherhood, not careerism.

Still, pressure is building for change. In July, Chancellor Helmut Kohl's center-right coalition Government proposed a comprehensive statute designed to guarantee equal rights in the workplace. It includes the nation's first law specifically meant to protect employees from sexual harassment on the job.

The urgency has been spurred partly by unification, which brought 3.6 million women in eastern Germany into the work force. These women were raised in a Communist system that provided ample, cheap day care and offered mothers real opportunities in middle management. Another pressure point is the striking gender gap at the top of the Corporate ladder. According to a recent survey by Manager magazine, a business monthly, Germany's 626 biggest companies have 2,286 men and just 12 women on their managing boards. And even that represents a sharp rise from 11 years ago, when there were just two women on managing boards.

From the board room down through the ranks of middle management, women occupy just 5.9 percent of all jobs, although they account for 41.6 percent of the total work force, according to the Ministry for Women and Youth in Bonn.

When East Germany was separate, "there were more women in mid-level management positions, but just as few at the top," said Marina Beyer, chairman of the East-West European Women's Network, a publicly funded group. Women in the east "were used to working and want to continue," she said. Instead, after unification,

"they are usually the first ones laid off when a company is restructured."

Germany's demography has also provided impetus for the new law. The nation's birth rate is declining steadily, so women will become a more important part of the work force. At the same time, more women are getting university degrees in what were seen just 10 years ago by most Germans as male bastions -- business, economics and law.

Like women executives elsewhere, female managers in Germany frequently get shunted into certain areas -- like public relations, personnel and purchasing -- and are often paid far less than men who do the same job. A German woman's career path almost invariably hits the glass ceiling once she has become a department head. And few even make it that far.

Working mothers face additional obstacles, from lack of day care and limited shopping hours -- nearly all stores close by 6 P.M. -- to the problem of German schools letting out at 1:30 P.M. Half-day jobs are few, and job-sharing unknown.

Nowhere is male dominance more evident than in board rooms. The 12 women on managing boards represent 0.5 percent of the total, while in the United States, according to the National Women's Economic Alliance Foundation, women hold 604 board seats at Fortune 1,000 companies, nearly 4 percent.

On German supervisory boards -- which hire managers, while managing boards run a company day to day -- there are 5,652 men and 282 women. But many of the women are relatives of the owners. The few women who are chief executives of private companies almost without exception inherited the posts from their fathers.

THE only woman in Germany who is chairman of a publicly traded company is Jil Sander, an internationally known fashion designer. She founded and owns a majority stake in Jil Sander A.G., which produces and markets her designs and has annual sales of about \$179 million.

Although almost no women in the United States have reached the top at leading companies, American executive and professional women working in Germany are generally astonished by the dearth of women in management here.

"I have never had a German woman as a client," said an American woman lawyer who spent two years at a top German law firm. "At client meetings or board meetings, the only other woman in room would be the one serving coffee."

The proposed new law, which Germany's Parliament is expected to pass this fall, is meant to alter that. But the law creates no new enforcement mechanisms and includes no new financing for monitoring compliance. The proposed regulations would require

Federal agencies to create and carry out a plan to promote women in each department with the "flexible goal" of "eliminating the underrepresentation of women in hiring and promotion." Larger Government departments would be required to appoint an ombudsman to deal with women's issues. The law would also forbid sex-specific hiring and, to aid working mothers, would loosen restrictions on part-time work in Government service.

The sexual-harassment clause would give Government and private-sector employees the legal right to file a complaint with superiors, who could then take the matter to labor court. If convicted, a person could be warned, transferred or dismissed. Sexual harassment cases are rare, and many companies deal with such allegations by dismissing the person who raises them.

As bleak as the outlook may seem for women in German management nearly all women interviewed said the situation had improved during the last decade. More women are moving into such traditionally male areas as strategic planning, finance and engineering. And a handful are moving into jobs that could eventually lead to posts on managing boards. But progress remains slow.

"The situation is already fundamentally better," said Ms. Sander, who is 49. "But the percentage of women who really have a leadership position is still shamefully small."

German women in management display little solidarity, with none of those interviewed describing themselves as feminists. They said there is little networking among female colleagues, and most said they are unwilling to act as mentors to other women.

A top female manager still must be much better than a man in an equivalent position, and she always runs into problems in combining her profession and private life, Ms. Sander said. "The rejection of female superiors by men, and also women, is still deeply rooted," she added.

Male German executives insist they are not to blame and say they have tried to improve matters, pointing to special programs at some companies to recruit and train female managers. Over the last 10 years, a program at I.B.M. Deutschland has increased female managers to 4.8 percent from 2.7 percent.

But many men say women will remain rare in upper management, mainly because women have babies. A typical comment, this one from a senior executive in Frankfurt who requested anonymity: "Most women here want to work for a while, then have a family. It is an either/or matter. We are reluctant to groom them for leadership jobs because our investment is lost if they leave to become mothers."

Many German women seem to share that view, at least in part. A survey last year by the Allensbach Institute, a polling

organization, showed that just 55 percent of western German women working full time have career ambitions, compared with 62 percent in eastern Germany. A solid majority of women in the west say they believe they have to choose between career and family, as opposed to just 44 percent in the east.

Oddly, a highly progressive German policy may be partly at fault. The nation's social-welfare system allows women to take up to three years of partially paid maternity leave, during which they receive child-support payments from the state. Even some women say this system actually hurts women because it makes employers reluctant to hire a woman of child-bearing age. Although they are of dubious legality, help-wanted ads saying "older woman sought" still appear.

MANY women say they would like to have a job as well as family, but are concerned about the difficulties.

Ursula Lindt is a 30-year-old engineer working as a product manager for 3M Deutschland. Nearly all her colleagues at the same level are men. Her attitude toward her career reflects a blend of ambition and ambivalence typical of many younger female managers.

"The next step from here would be into middle management," she said. "I'm not so certain what I'll do. I think I want to go further, but I don't want to tie it to a timetable."

Ms. Lindt said she does not know if she wants the responsibility of a higher post right now. "Maybe I will have a family at some point," she said, "but I would like to keep working, not just stay home."

Other women clearly put career ahead of family. Ulrike Staake, 40, is co-director and head of corporate finance at Deutsche Bank's branch in Cottbus, in eastern Germany. She is also president of the local chamber of commerce, thus far the only woman to hold such a post in Germany.

"I don't have time for a family," Ms. Staake said. "They would end up being a framed photograph on my desk. That would not be fair to them or to me."

But Ms. Staake said she has problems with "women's issues." "There should be less talk and more action," she said. "If you want to advance, you have to achieve, and everyone has to find their own way. Maybe a company initially does not want to work with me because I'm a woman. That is usually overcome in the first business meeting, when they see that the person sitting opposite them has attained a certain level of competence."

In some cases, achievement is not enough. Solweig Fischer, 37, who is finishing a degree in business administration while working in sales and marketing for a multinational company based

in Frankfurt, began her career believing that accomplishments would lead to promotion.

"I've become more pragmatic and more cynical," she said. "The men have power and they aren't going to give us anything. A woman has to be twice as good to get noticed. She also needs to understand the company's internal politics. The men have their networks of buddies who help them get promoted."

DESIGNING A ROUTE TO THE TOP

JIL SANDER's route to the chairmanship of her own public company began in Hamburg. The daughter of a local luxury-car dealer, she started out with textile engineering studies in Germany, followed by two years of history, English and design in Los Angeles.

In the mid-1960's she worked as a journalist for German women's fashion magazines, designing clothes on the side. In 1968, she opened an exclusive boutique in Hamburg.

"From the beginning I wanted more, to realize my 'idea,' to make designer fashions myself," Ms. Sander said. "The first collection in my own name was in 1973. For a lot of people, my clear, unadorned design was totally new and at times a bit suspect. People were used to pompous ornamentation."

Her women's apparel quickly won enthusiastic followers, who were attracted by Ms. Sander's combination of exclusivity, understatement in design and special attention to the quality of materials and manufacture.

By the late 1970's, Ms. Sander was ranked as a top international designer. She then began to expand, opening a boutique in Trump Tower in Manhattan in March 1983, followed by others in Asia and Europe. Six years later, she purchased manufacturing facilities in Germany and converted the concern into a public company.

"I never had problems because I was 'just' a woman, and a young woman at that," she said. "I had no trouble with the banks. I was so completely convinced about my idea that I could carry away others. Besides, I precisely kept to all my banking obligations. Word of that gets around. And in anything to do with the company, I was the decisive factor."

GRAPHIC: Photos: Ursula Lindt, a product manager at 3M Deutschland. (Karin Hill); Jil Sander is chairman of a publicly traded company. (Karin Rocholl/Stern); Jil Sander. (Timothy Greefield-Sanders)

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

October 28, 1991, Monday

SECTION: SURVEY; Pg. V

LENGTH: 839 words

HEADLINE: Germany 5;
Pragmatic newcomer with her eye on the ball

BYLINE: QUENTIN PEEL

HIGHLIGHT:
Quentin Peel meets Angela Merkel, a rising star of the CDU

BODY:

THE woman chosen by Chancellor Helmut Kohl to be his future deputy in the Christian Democratic Union (CDU), the dominant partner in Germany's ruling coalition, comes across as a refreshingly thoughtful, even self-effacing character.

Dr Angela Merkel is the new face of the new east Germany, untainted by the glitter and self-assured superficiality of so many hardened western politicians. You ask her a question, and she thinks carefully before replying.

She sees herself as a pragmatist, not a visionary. 'Sometimes I am accused by young people of having no vision,' she says. 'I have a disturbed relationship with this concept of 'vision'. We have had enough 'visions'. I think that it is most important to do something practical.

'Ever since my childhood, life has got ever more difficult, and so I am thankful for every practical step forward.'

She has been catapulted to the top in a remarkably short time, like so many of the new figures emerging from the cauldron of unification.

Less than two years ago she was a scientific worker in physical chemistry at the old East German Academy of Sciences. At the end of 1989 she joined the Democratic Awakening, one of the early democratic movements to spring up as Communist rule disintegrated. By February 1990 she was its press spokesman.

After the March elections she became deputy government spokesman for Mr Lothar de Maiziere, the first non-Communist prime minister in the East. In August that year, she joined his party, the CDU.

In December, 1990 she became a member of the united German

parliament, in January the minister for women and youth affairs. Now barely 10 months later she is candidate to be deputy leader of the party. She takes it all with remarkable equanimity. 'I owe my position first of all to the fact that I represent the new Bundeslander,' she says.

'It is just a matter of chance that I also come from the younger generation (she is 37 years old) and that I am a woman. But that obviously makes a good impression, too. They are helpful side-effects, so to speak.

'I think that I bring a particular experience (to the party) which makes it possible to understand better what is happening in the new Lander.'

She sees herself very much as standing in the middle between the two mutually-incomprehending sides of the continuing German divide, the Ossis and the Wessis.

'I think I can do something to interpret between the two,' she says. 'I think that I came through the whole process of German unity relatively unharmed. I have done well, I have got a new role, and I don't feel any need to build some sort of counter-reaction to the other side, out of sheer bewilderment.'

The daughter of a protestant clergyman, she believes she always managed to live with a sort of schizophrenia under the old regime, keeping many contacts with friends and relations in the West, and therefore having a reasonably realistic picture of life in the outside world. 'I think what we are suffering from in Germany today is that everyone has a particular image of one another, but they are far from the reality. The east German cannot understand that the westerner is also touchy about things, and has his own fears.

'And the westerners are fearful, they see the easterners as being too demanding and too vehement.' Dr Merkel is being brought into the leadership of the party to replace her old mentor, Mr Lothar de Maiziere, pushed out ostensibly for his suspected contacts with the dreaded East German Stasi, the security police.

In reality, de Maiziere was more a victim of the struggle between the old members of the eastern CDU and the new, seen as too identified with the old order, when the CDU was a sanitised and toothless opposition to the Communist Party.

Can she heal the wounds left by his departure? She is not sure she really wants to. 'I have too much respect for him,' she says. 'I learned so much from him.'

The party in the east, she says, is only just coming to terms with 'what it wants for itself. We always lived as anti a particular system. That was our raison d'etre. We have forgotten how to do things for ourselves. We never had the opportunity.'

What about the pre-occupations of the west? For example, is the European Community a relevant institution to people of the east. 'There's no doubt it is important for us,' she says, 'especially for us Germans. In the DDR we had a disturbed relationship with our national identity.'

'In England you seem to think you are giving something away to Europe. That doesn't cause me any problem. I find it almost an enrichment.' Just on one crucial issue she is worried. 'I experienced monetary union between the east and west,' she says.

'I see what huge problems have been caused by that. I worry when I hear about the European monetary union. I wonder if the same sort of problems might not be caused on a European scale.'

Yet at the end of it all she seems an irrepressible optimist. 'You see, I keep saying to myself, now I've survived socialism, nothing worse can happen to me.'

GRAPHIC: Picture, The uncharismatic Dr Merkel, a long pause before replying

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

Copyright 1992 The New York Times Company
The New York Times

April 12, 1992, Sunday, Late Edition - Final

SECTION: Section 6; Page 24; Column 1; Magazine Desk

LENGTH: 4669 words

HEADLINE: East Germans Face Their Accusers

BYLINE: By Stephen Kinzer; Stephen Kinzer is the Bonn bureau chief of The Times.

BODY:

From the moment Vera Wollenberger left home at the age of 18, she was the prototype of an East German rebel. Her father was an officer in the oppressive State Security police, the Stasi, and she fled from him to begin an idealistic life of social activism. She believed in the promise of Communism and joined the ruling party, but was expelled after a few years for her liberal views. In 1982 she began protesting the presence of Soviet nuclear missiles on East German soil, and a year later she helped organize a human rights group called the Church From Below. She was constantly harassed by the Stasi, once imprisoned, and fired from her job at a Government research institute. By maintaining her principles despite such pressure, Wollenberger emerged as a heroine of the movement that brought down Communist rule, and in 1990, at the age of 38, won election to the Bonn Parliament.

In Bonn, she helped shape a remarkable new law, aimed at giving Stasi victims a measure of justice. Under the law's provisions, the vast and long-secret Stasi archive was opened on Jan. 2. Each victim is now entitled to read his or her entire file, including reports submitted by spies and informers. From these files emerge secrets that have shaken Germany and shattered many lives, including Wollenberger's.

"What I have had to go through," she wrote after learning what was in her file, "I wouldn't wish on anyone, not even my worst enemy."

Wollenberger's file contained reports submitted by more than 60 different Stasi agents and informers. The most complete reports, from an informer code-named Donald, included full accounts of her anti-Government activities, as well as intimate details of her private life.

Who was Donald? Vera Wollenberger's reading of the file left only one possible, terrible conclusion. With what she later called "awful agony," she realized that the man who had betrayed her to the Stasi was her own husband, Knud, the father of her two young sons.

When she confronted Knud, he swore "by our children" that he was innocent. The file, however, proved he was lying. The Wollenbergers separated -- they are now divorced -- and Knud moved into an apartment without a phone in a small Thuringian town.

"I know now that what I did was reprehensible," he acknowledged before dropping out of sight. "I wanted to play with fate."

Vera Wollenberger has described the case of Donald as "above all, my own personal tragedy." But it is a tragedy being played out, with greater or lesser intensity, across eastern Germany. Almost every day, the Stasi files reveal new details, new cases, new conspiracies. Information from the files has already ruined several promising political careers, destroyed countless friendships and plunged many eastern Germans into crises of anger and depression. All of Germany is transfixed by the drama emerging from what the magazine Der Spiegel calls "the horror files."

The Stasi maintained files on 6 million of East Germany's 18 million citizens. Most of the information was collected not by professional spies but by part-time informers -- hundreds of thousands of private citizens who, for one reason or another, chose to betray their friends to the political police.

Now, with the files suddenly open, Stasi victims can discover which of their friends, neighbors, colleagues and relatives were false to them. For the second time in half a century, Germans are being forced to confront their role in supporting a repressive state.

AFTER THE COLLAPSE OF COMMUNIST power in East Germany two years ago, anti-Stasi campaigners seized the central Stasi complex on Normannenstrasse in Berlin. On the walls, they spray-painted slogans like "It stinks in here" and "Spied long enough -- Now out!" But the slogan that most fully expressed the desire of millions was one that soon began appearing on walls throughout East Germany: "I want my file."

Since then, and especially in the weeks since Jan. 2, Germans have been uncovering and facing the Stasi's secrets. Most already knew the Communist regime had maintained an active security police, but few imagined how much information it had gathered or how many people had collaborated with its officers.

When researchers from anti-Stasi groups began analyzing files in Berlin and other cities, their first shock was at the sheer volume of paper facing them. Stasi files fill 125 miles of shelf space, with each mile containing about 17 million sheets of paper and weighing nearly 50 tons.

After German unification in 1990, members of Parliament set to work deciding what to do with this mountain of paper. Some politicians warned that the files were too explosive ever to be read, and proposed burning the archive. Others wanted it sealed for a number of years, or opened only in part.

Members of Parliament from eastern Germany, including Wollenberger, succeeded in blocking these restrictive proposals. They then persuaded Parliament to take the radical step of declaring each Stasi file the property of the person on whom it was kept. The files may not be released to third parties, but anyone who was a Stasi victim is now welcome to come and read. Never has any government so fully opened so large a police archive to so many people.

Fleeing Stasi agents managed to destroy some of their most incriminating files, such as those documenting their support for West Germany's Red Army Faction and other terrorist groups. And they took other files with them, either for their own protection or with hopes of selling them or using them for blackmail. But the archive is remarkably complete, and continuously it spits forth new and terrible secrets.

Recently opened files show that some of the most respected figures in the former East Germany were actually longtime Stasi collaborators. They reveal, for example, that the premier of Brandenburg state, Manfred Stolpe, formerly chief administrator of East Germany's Protestant church, was a Stasi informer for more than 25 years; that Heinrich Fink, rector of the world-reknowned Humboldt University in Berlin, routinely gave the Stasi information about the political views of his deans, professors and students; that Wolfgang Berghofer, the last Communist mayor of Dresden, who in 1989 and 1990 gave a series of reformist speeches that thrilled human rights activists, worked with the Stasi to falsify election results and coordinate crackdowns on dissidents; and that a soccer idol, Torsten Gutschow, and a world champion bobsled driver, Harald Czudaj, spied on their teammates and coaches for years.

THOSE WHO HAVE READ THEIR FILES often marvel at the Stasi's voracious appetite for trivia. Reports are filled with details like how often subjects took out their garbage or where they stored their ironing boards. The Stasi even installed surveillance cameras in some public toilets, and agents were assigned, day after day, to monitor film of people entering, relieving themselves, washing their hands and leaving.

"Rathenow then crossed the street and ordered a sausage at the sausage stand," reads a typical entry in the file kept on the writer Lutz Rathenow. "The following conversation took place: Rathenow: 'A sausage please.' Sausage seller: 'With or without roll?' Rathenow: 'With, please.' Sausage seller: 'And mustard?'

"Rathenow: 'Yes, with mustard.' Further exchange of words did

not take place."

The poet and folk singer Wolf Bierman was born in West Germany but voluntarily moved to the East and spent most of his adult life there until his expulsion in 1976. He has found that his Stasi file contains no less than 40,000 pages. What could fill so many pages? Notations like this:

"Wolfgang Bierman had sexual relations with a woman. Afterwards he asked her if she was hungry. The woman said she would like a drink of Cognac. She is Eva Hagen. Then it was quiet inside."

That a Government agency would feel compelled to gather so much information about so many citizens reflects the frightening pathology of the men who led East Germany. They considered each citizen a potential subversive, and wanted to know as much as they could about anyone who expressed even the slightest political or social criticism. With a meticulous efficiency almost unknown outside Germany, they ordered every detail typed and filed. They accumulated far more information than they could possibly analyze or use. Ultimately, they drowned in their sea of minutiae, so consumed with detail that they failed to recognize the changes sweeping through their country.

But the Stasi was not merely a passive surveillance agency. It was also a repressive secret police force that actively sought to punish enemies of the regime. Its targets were people like Gerd Poppe, a physicist, and his wife, Ulrike, human rights activists who lost their jobs, were frequently detained and suffered more than 20 years of harassment for their insistent nonconformism. From their file, the Poppes have learned that the Stasi sought to break up their marriage and turn their friends and even their young son, Jonas, against them. Some of the Stasi's plans were outlined in an internal memo dated Feb. 24, 1987:

"To encourage Ulrike Poppe in her current intention to separate from her husband, suggest that if she were to drop all her public activities and stop cooperating with the enemy, she might be able to embark on a program of advanced studies. She should be encouraged to believe that if she separates from her husband, she will be financially secure. The travel ban could be eased to allow travel to socialist countries.

"To exacerbate the marriage crisis, contact person 'Harald' will be introduced to Mrs. Poppe with the aim of establishing an intimate relationship.

"Gerd Poppe must be prevented from improving his professional and social prospects. Through a campaign of anonymous letters, he is to be discriminated against at his workplace.

"The headmistress of School 15 in Prenzlauer Berg, Berlin, is to exert a positive influence over Jonas Poppe. The success of a

socialist education will demonstrate, within their own family, the uselessness of their hostile activities."

Gerd Poppe, who was for years forced to work as a swimming pool attendant, was flushed with anger when he emerged from reading the first sections of his file. "The Stasi systematically sought to destroy our personal and professional lives," he told waiting reporters. "It was criminal. Worse than that, it was evil."

IN A COUNTRY where all protest was considered subversive, virtually the only space for dissent was provided by Protestant and Catholic churches. Not surprisingly, many of the organizers of the peaceful 1989 revolution against German Communism emerged from religious circles. But despite that history, the churches' role in East Germany is today being hotly debated. Some human rights activists bitterly accuse religious leaders of having been seduced into collaboration with the Communist regime. There is evidence that thousands of clergymen and other religious workers, including some of the country's most senior religious administrators, were Stasi informers. Among the first to be unmasked was Lothar de Maziere, an administrator in an East German Protestant denomination, who served as East Germany's first and only non-Communist Prime Minister in 1990. He was forced out of politics by the exposure of his Stasi past.

Of course many clergymen refused to become police spies. Some, like Heinz Eggert, are only now learning how intently the Stasi worked to destroy them.

Eggert, a Lutheran minister in his native Saxony, spent much of his time counseling young people. His work brought him into contact with many who were frustrated and angered by the Communist system, and the Stasi quickly branded him a potential subversive. Agents subjected him to the full range of harassment. They kept his house under 24-hour surveillance and followed him wherever he went. They sent women to try to seduce him, and after someone decided he might be homosexual, also sent men. They wrote anonymous letters to his neighbors accusing him of molesting children.

In 1983, Eggert became seriously ill after contracting dysentery, a rare disease in northern Europe, during a seaside vacation. He checked into a hospital, but his condition worsened, and he fell into a deep depression. Doctors told him that he would have to take medication for the rest of his life, and that he would never recover more than 30 percent of his former strength. For a time his despondency led him to contemplate suicide. After a prolonged convalescence during which he stopped taking his prescribed medicine, his health slowly improved.

Eggert, who was recently named Saxony's interior minister, was one of the first Stasi victims given access to his file. There he

found proof of something he had never dared imagine. The doctor who had supervised his treatment was a Stasi agent, and the combination of amphetamines and strong tranquilizers that he was given was calculated to sap his physical and emotional strength.

"In East Germany there were no South American-style death squads," Eggert, now fully recovered, says in his office overlooking the historic palaces that line the Elbe River in Dresden. "The Government wanted a good reputation in the world, and there were certain things it could not do. But below the surface, there was every kind of violence."

News of what Eggert found in his file made headlines in Germany for days. The doctor who had treated him was immediately suspended from his hospital post, and soon afterward Eggert decided to confront him personally.

"I wanted to see what he would have to say, so I went over to his house one night," Eggert recalls. "It was quite a shock. This man who had been so strong and confident was completely broken. He had suffered some kind of nervous breakdown. He kept saying that he had only wanted to protect me from the Stasi. He said he had never written any reports about me. Of course that was a lie -- I had copies of the reports in my briefcase. But I didn't take them out. He was too sick. He was lost."

IN SOME CASES, THE Stasi targeted whole groups of people it considered dangerous. These included not only people who campaigned for taboo political causes, but also circles of painters, musicians and writers. In East Germany as elsewhere, creative people tended to be offbeat, critical and unwilling to mouth official slogans. That made them natural Stasi targets.

Beginning in the late 1960's, many of East Germany's most interesting and unconventional artists began drifting to Prenzlauer Berg, a rundown section of Berlin where rents were low, beer was cheap and contempt for the regime was a way of life. A vibrant cultural scene developed there, the East German equivalent of Montmartre or the East Village. Residents gathered on weekends to read poetry, display paintings, play music and complain about the Communists.

Talk was all they did. No one ever believed that the long-haired habitues of Prenzlauer Berg's cafes and bars seriously threatened the regime. They were largely out of touch with ordinary East Germans, and dedicated themselves to such pursuits as publishing virtually incomprehensible avant-garde poetry. But their very existence represented a kind of defiance that the Stasi could not tolerate.

Files opened in recent weeks show that the Prenzlauer Berg scene was riddled with informers. Several of its leading figures have been revealed as diligent Stasi agents who willingly

reported everything their friends said and did. Chief among them was Sascha Anderson, an ultra-hip writer, publisher, ceramic designer and musician. Revelations about the extent of his betrayals have astonished and enraged many of the people who lived and worked with him.

A strange day in Berlin: I spend the morning with one of the people Anderson spied on, the writer Lutz Rathenow, and the afternoon with Anderson himself. Onetime friends, now separated by the chasm that divides informer from victim, they represent part of the tragedy that the Stasi has left behind.

At mid-morning, I am waiting for Rathenow in the cavernous lobby of the Grand Hotel in what was once East Berlin. Our appointment was for half an hour ago. As I look around the lobby, I am struck by how strange a place he has chosen for our meeting. This hotel was a center of East German power, a preserve of the Communist elite. Many important guests of the Stasi, reportedly including the terrorist known as Carlos, lived here. Now the hotel attracts Western businessmen, several of whom are sitting at tables near me, negotiating deals and whispering instructions into portable telephones. Suddenly it dawns on me why Rathenow is in this neighborhood: the Stasi archive is only a few blocks away. He has been spending his days there, reading and copying his Stasi file.

As I am about to give up, Rathenow walks through the revolving door. Chubby, bearded and wide-eyed, wearing a scruffy leather jacket and vintage East German polyester slacks, he looks very unlike the impeccably groomed money-makers sitting in other overstuffed chairs, but doesn't seem to notice. He is carrying several copies of his new book of stories and impressions, "Berlin-East: The Other Side of a City," in which he describes the strangeness of life in what was officially called the German Democratic Republic.

Rathenow had always known the Stasi was watching him. Because of his refusal to follow party dictates, he was prevented from finishing his education, forbidden to publish and arrested several times. Stasi officers often called him in for questioning laced with various kinds of threats.

"I forbid you to write poems with double meanings!" an officer shouted at him once. "Also poems with triple meanings! We have experts who can decipher everything!"

Today, Rathenow finds himself living two lives. He is still a writer, anxious to make up for all that he missed during his years as an East German citizen. But now he is also a Stasi victim. About half of his Stasi file is missing, but 5,000 pages remain. On those pages he has read in excruciating detail how he was spied upon, and by whom.

A hotel waitress brings us coffee, and Rathenow begins to

reflect on what he has found in his file.

"My reactions vary from page to page," he said. "When I read reports about things I did years ago, there's enough distance to allow me to take it calmly. It's the more recent ones that hurt the most. They really make you think about people, and about the human character. Most of the people who informed on me were cultured, intelligent people. How they could have done that is still a riddle to me.

"What I have learned about Sascha Anderson leaves me speechless. I still don't want to believe it. He was always jumping from one role to another. Maybe he had a kind of schizophrenia that allowed him to function so well in two worlds that were so different."

Rathenow is eager to return to the archive, and a television crew is waiting to film him as he walks through the door. When I tell him I am on my way to meet Anderson, he seems unsure how to react. He smiles weakly, shrugs his shoulders, then waves and is gone.

If Anderson had a double identity, part creative artist and part spy, his cluttered apartment in western Berlin shows only his artistic side. Books spill from the shelves, tables are piled with papers and magazines and modern art covers the walls. Wood carvings from Africa stand in several corners.

In our conversation, Anderson portrays himself as a kind of anti-political anarchist. When I ask if he had hoped to reform the East German system, he quickly answers, "Of course not -- no system, democracy or dictatorship, can be reformed." He does not deny having been a Stasi informer, but insists that the Stasi "never owned me." As to his motives, he can only say that he feared the Stasi would torture and kill him if he refused to cooperate.

"I told them a lot, probably too much," he admits. "I was always living on the fringe of the law myself, and I thought the Stasi contact would protect me. I was naive. I'm finished, that's obvious. But I survived. I'm here and I'm well, and that's a kind of victory for me."

"Did you really believe that someone like Lutz Rathenow was a danger to the state?" I ask.

"Of course not," he says with a laugh. "He wasn't any more dangerous than the rest of them."

"Don't you think you betrayed him?"

"No, I didn't," Anderson began. But as he spoke, he changed his mind.

"What does 'betray' mean?" he mused. "It depends on the effect your actions had. If Lutz thinks I betrayed him, if he is so injured in his soul because of what I reported, then I guess I did betray him. I recognize the difference between perpetrator and victim. If you want to portray me as a perpetrator, as a traitor, then go ahead."

THE CUSTODIAN OF THE Stasi archive is Joachim Gauck, a Protestant clergyman from Rostock, a Baltic port. Like many Germans who are working to unlock Stasi secrets, Gauck experienced Communist repression firsthand. His father disappeared one day in 1950, and it was three years before the family received word that he had been arrested as a potential subversive and sent to a prison camp in Siberia. He remained there for three more years, during which time the younger Gauck "had to look up at Stalin's picture every day in school, knowing that he was holding my father prisoner."

From his pulpit in Rostock, Gauck became a popular leader, and in the late 1980's he helped organize several of the demonstrations that ultimately brought down the Communist system. As a member of the post-Communist Parliament that East Germans elected in March 1990, he specialized in Stasi-related issues. That experience made him Chancellor Helmut Kohl's logical choice for his current post.

Gauck does not work at the former Stasi complex on Normannenstrasse, but rather in a government building near the center of Berlin. These days, the downstairs lobby is usually filled with people wanting to see their files. Each is given a form to fill out, and then told to wait at home until notified that his or her files are ready for inspection.

"If Parliament had rejected the law granting people access to their files, I would have left this job," Gauck says during a conversation in his bare upstairs office. "That would have been a way of telling people from eastern Germany that we were too immature to handle these truths, that the Government would make this decision for us. That is not the right message to give people who are getting their first taste of democracy after living under dictatorship continuously since 1933."

Stasi files are being opened not only in Berlin, but in every city in Germany that had a Stasi archive. Each weekday, citizens sit around bare tables, reading what informers said and wrote about them, and trying to understand how it all could have happened.

At the former Stasi archive in Erfurt, a provincial capital 150 miles south of Berlin, the man in charge is a bearded 50-year-old chemist named Jurgen Haschke. In the early 1960's, Haschke spent a year in prison after a Stasi informer overheard him making anti-Government remarks in a restaurant. Now he is in charge of Stasi files on 300,000 residents of Erfurt and nearby

towns, along with cross-indexed files of reports from 50,000 informers. The files have already revealed their share of repugnant secrets.

"One man found that both his brothers informed on him," Haschke said somberly. "A woman found that her father wrote reports about her. Even after a lifetime in East Germany, I find this very hard to comprehend."

Until a few years ago, Olaf Jacobskotter ran a clothing store that his great-grandparents had opened opposite Erfurt's City Hall in 1871. The business prospered for more than a century, until Stasi agents began a campaign of harassment aimed at removing the embarrassing sight of a successful private business so close to City Hall. Jacobskotter says they ordered his suppliers to cut back their shipments, ultimately to as little as 15 percent of what they had been, forcing him to give up the store and the building. He is now back in business in a rented shop outside the center of town, but is still fighting to regain the family building.

"Reading your Stasi file is like seeing an old movie that you can barely remember," Jacobskotter reflects. "You read about some woman you met when you were 21 years old, where you went, what you said on the phone. You see copies of letters, reports of things you did, all kinds of trivia. They tried to find any piece of dirt, any evidence of weaknesses that could be used against you. When you first read what they did, you feel totally outraged. Then you become frustrated, and in the end you're just very, very sad about how much of your life they took from you."

Why did so many East Germans agree to spy for the Stasi? Some were convinced Marxists who wanted to defend the Government. Others were opportunists, willing to do whatever would win them a few extra privileges. Still others believed that serving the Stasi was the only way to assure that they themselves did not become Stasi victims. An unknown number acted under pressure, like the soccer star

Torsten Gutschow, who was told at the age of 18 that if he did not agree to become an informer he would be banned from sports, drafted into the army and sent to a post far from his fiancée.

One of the few important Stasi informers who has publicly repented is Lothar Pawliczak, who worked as a mid-level bureaucrat in East Germany's state-run washing-machine cooperative. He told a Berlin audience several weeks ago that he joined the Stasi "because I was looking for adventure, and because I thought this kind of work might somehow get me out of boring East Germany." When spectators began shouting accusations at Pawliczak, he silenced them with an emotional confession.

"I now recognize my work for the State Security ministry as support for a criminal organization," he said, "almost the same

as if I had supported the Red Army Faction or the Gestapo."

Many German commentators have compared the Stasi legacy to that left by the Nazis in 1945. The scope of crimes committed by the two regimes is of course not comparable, but both raise profound questions of guilt and responsibility. Many Germans now recognize that their past Governments failed to pursue Nazi criminals vigorously, and they do not want to make a similar error in the 1990's.

What can be done to punish those responsible for the Stasi's outrages? Very little. Many of the worst offenders are aged and slipping into senility, among them the party leader Erich Honecker, now under diplomatic protection at the Chilean Embassy in Moscow, and the longtime Stasi boss Erich Mielke, who is on trial in Berlin on charges unrelated to his Stasi tenure. Lower-ranking Stasi officers argue that they were simply following orders from a legally constituted government. Ruining someone's life may be a terrible thing to do, they say, but in itself it violates no law.

The least that victims can hope is that their stories be told, that the 40-year history of the Stasi be studied and documented, and that some attempt be made to fix responsibility for its crimes. The Bonn Government will soon name a special commission to undertake such an investigation, but the commission will have no power to punish anyone. Stasi victims are slowly coming to realize that the democratic state has no way to compensate them for what they have suffered. They simply join the long list of victims of 20th-century tyrannies.

"I am coming out of a labyrinth where there is hardly any light, only blackness, foul smells and filth piled upon filth," Wolf Bierman says as he emerges from a six-hour session of file reading. "The Stasi's methods were unbelievable. If I had known all this when I lived in East Berlin, I would have gone mad."

GRAPHIC: Cover: Vera Wollenberger; Photos: Vera Wollenberger, a member of Parliament, realized that the man who had betrayed her to the Stasi was her husband, Knud, right. "I wanted to play with fate," he says. (pg. 24/25) (Photographs by Jan-Peter Boning/Zenit for The New York Times); Stasi agents tried to break up the marriage of Gerd and Ulrike Poppe, above with their children (Claudia Jeczawitz), and they drugged Heinz Eggert, right. Jurgen Haschke, bottom, keeper of a Stasi archive, says, "Even after a lifetime in East Germany, I find this very hard to comprehend." (pg. 26) (Photographs by Jan-Peter Boning/Zenit for The New York Times); Sasha Anderson, above, had a double identity as artist and spy. Revelations of the extent of his betrayals astonished his friends. (Claudia Jeczawitz); The singer Wolf Bierman, left, has a 40,000-page file. (Hans-Peter Stiebing/Zenit); The writer Lutz Rathenow, bottom, was told not to write poems with double meanings. (Jan-Peter Boning/Zenit for The New York Times) (pg. 27); Researchers were shocked at the

May 19, 1993

SECTION: News

LENGTH: 280 words

HEADLINE: Heide Simonis, first woman president of a Land

DATELINE: BONN

BODY:

BONN, May 19 (AFP) - Heide Simonis has become the first woman in German history to head a regional government after being elected Wednesday president of the federal Land of Schleswig-Holstein.

Simonis, 49 and a member of the Social Democratic Party (SPD), succeeds Bjorn Engholm, who resigned his post as party president on May 3. He also renounced his role as head of the Schleswig-Holstein regional government and his hopes of running for Chancellor in 1994.

Several days before his resignation had been made public Engholm said he had learned of a defamation campaign that had been carried out against him by his rival, Uwe Barschel, ahead of regional elections in Schleswig-Holstein in September 1987.

Shortly after the revelations were made public Barschel, a former boss of the regional Christian Democrat party in Schleswig-Holstein, was found dead in a hotel in Geneva. Police said it was suicide.

Simonis was elected by an absolute majority in the regional parliament. Until now she has been the Land's financial minister and joint president.

Chancellor Helmut Kohl sent a telegramme congratulating Simonis and highlighting the historic nature of her victory in reaching "the highest position available in a federal Land."

The SPD has been in power in Schleswig-Holstein, which borders Denmark, since 1988.

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

LOAD-DATE-MDC: May 20, 1993

Copyright 1993 The New York Times Company
The New York Times

November 20, 1993, Saturday, Late Edition - Final

SECTION: Section 1; Page 4; Column 3; Foreign Desk

LENGTH: 917 words

HEADLINE: Bad Liebenwerda Journal;
For Passionate East German, a Bushelful of Love

BYLINE: By STEPHEN KINZER, Special to The New York Times

DATELINE: BAD LIEBENWERDA, Germany

BODY:

Apples and applause follow Regine Hildebrandt on her high-powered drive to humanize the process of German unification.

Apples are known as Mrs. Hildebrandt's favorite food. She eats 10 to 20 a day, and because her legend precedes her wherever she goes hosts often welcome her with a ceremonial bowlful.

The applause is, if anything, even more predictable. Mrs. Hildebrandt has developed a broad following not just in her native east, but all across Germany. Unknown just a couple of years ago, she is now one of the country's most popular politicians.

In the state of Brandenburg, the largest in eastern Germany, Mrs. Hildebrandt holds the compound title Minister for Social Affairs, Women, Family Life and Labor. No one has suggested that this is too much work for her.

Mrs. Hildebrandt, who is 52, overflows with energy. Her rapid-fire speeches, usually delivered without notes, combine a mastery of statistics with clear compassion for human suffering. She operates only at full speed, full volume and full intensity.

Precision and Passion

At a recent public assembly in the town of Bad Liebenwerda, 90 miles south of Berlin, residents rose in succession to ask her help. One was unemployed and not receiving a full pension, another was afraid of being evicted. Mrs. Hildebrandt answered with precision and passion, and afterward a group of women pulling on their coats could hardly contain their enthusiasm.

"She speaks right from her heart, not over people's heads," one said. "You believe what she says."

In a nation where political cynicism is growing, sentiments

like these are rarely heard. They have propelled Mrs. Hildebrandt into the leadership of the Social Democratic Party, and led several leading Germans, including the novelist Gunter Grass, to propose her as a candidate for the influential but largely ceremonial German presidency.

She has rejected the idea, and adds that if the Social Democrats come to power in Bonn after next year's election she will not accept a post there.

"I gave up my career and went into politics because I want to make a difference for people here in the east," she said after her meeting in Bad Liebenwerda. "I like doing things, and the President doesn't do anything."

As she sped through the Brandenburg countryside toward her next speaking engagement, Mrs. Hildebrandt munched on an apple and mused about eastern Germany.

"The mood in the east is very varied," she began. "Where there is work, and especially in families where both parents have jobs, things are very good. People are able to enjoy wonderful things that they used to experience only on TV.

"But a lot of people don't have work, and they're hurting. Fifty percent of people in the east have lost all or part of their income, so they can't share all these new things. And people who rely on welfare are very unhappy, especially retired people and single mothers. They can't buy a magazine or ride the streetcar because it's too expensive. For them, unification has been very negative."

"When a person in eastern Germany loses a job, it means much more than in the west," Mrs. Hildebrandt said. "Under our old system, the workplace was the center of life. That's where your sports club was, that's where you organized your vacations and your trips to the theater or museum, that's where your doctor was, that's where you went whenever you had a problem. When the workplace suddenly closes, people are left without any mooring at all."

During the years of Communist rule in East Germany, Mrs. Hildebrandt joined no dissident group. "If you did that you were really crossing a forbidden line," she said.

Nonetheless, she was active in Lutheran religious circles, and several times she and her family took unpopular positions. Her husband, for example, chose to perform civilian service instead of joining the East German Army, but balked when assigned to help build a military shooting range and spent six months in jail. She signed a petition deploring the 1968 Soviet-led invasion of Czechoslovakia.

When elections were held in 1990 for the first and last freely

chosen East German Parliament, Mrs. Hildebrandt ran and won election as a Social Democratic candidate. Prime Minister Lothar de Maiziere chose her as Minister of Social Affairs, and after his Government ceased to exist, she entered Brandenburg politics and took on similar but enlarged responsibilities there.

A Touch of Skepticism

"Mrs. Hildebrandt is one of the best-loved politicians in Germany, male or female," said Ottmar Schreiner, a Member of Parliament from the western town of Saarlouis. "It's because she's perceived as defending the rights of ordinary people."

In some city halls, however, officials view Mrs. Hildebrandt's crusade with a touch of skepticism. "She makes nice Sunday speeches," an official in Cottbus said. "Then on Monday, her people come by to tell us that there isn't any money for the projects she talks about."

In the decade before she entered politics in 1990, Mrs. Hildebrandt, a biologist, worked at a clinic where diabetics were treated. She said she would like to return to her profession, but acknowledged that does not seem possible now.

"I'm not a political person, and I never wanted to go into politics," she insisted. "I would love to go back to the work I was doing before. But I have ideas and projects that can help develop eastern Germany. It's an important job, and there aren't that many of us who really want to do it."

GRAPHIC: Photo: "I gave up my career and went into politics," said Regine Hildebrandt, who gave a speech on unification in Bad Liebenwerda, Germany, "because I want to make a difference for people here in the east." (Archie Kent)

Map of Germany showing locastion of Bad Liebenwerda.

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

LOAD-DATE-MDC: November 20, 1993

Copyright 1992 Chicago Tribune Company
Chicago Tribune

August 30, 1992, Sunday, FINAL EDITION

SECTION: WOMANEWS; Pg. 11; ZONE: CS; NEWS & OPINION

LENGTH: 1028 words

HEADLINE: Mother of the Revolution
Artist Baerbel Bohley helps topple the Berlin Wall, then fades away

BYLINE: By Stephen Kinzer

DATELINE: BERLIN

BODY:

Although the popular movement that toppled East Germany's communist government three years ago had no single leader, many people in the East still refer to Baerbel Bohley, a self-effacing artist, as "Mother of the Revolution."

After the Berlin Wall fell and the East German state ceased to exist, however, Bohley chose not to enter national politics. She might have run for a seat in the Parliament or sought a government post in Bonn, but instead she has all but faded from public view.

"Money or power would not suit me," she said at a Berlin cafe one recent afternoon, reflecting on her career. "After all I went through in East Germany, I want to live a normal life for a while."

For Bohley, 47, normal life consists of a low-profile job helping to draft a new Berlin City Charter. Die Andere, the alternative weekly newspaper that she co-founded soon after the wall collapsed, has gone bankrupt.

Bohley's perspectives of life under communism and her views of the German unification process ring with authority. She has lost none of the moral and political insight that propelled her to the forefront of East Germany's human rights movement.

In assessing responsibility for the several decades of repression under which people in East Germany lived, Bohley is especially hard on public figures who collaborated with the powerful secret police, the Stasi. Yet she takes no pleasure in the prospect of seeing Erich Honecker, the former East German leader, on trial.

"The trial is a very convenient way of fixing responsibility on one man, or one group of men, for injustices that we all

contributed to," she said.

"We all could have done more to end that system, or at least to resist its power. The guards who shot people trying to escape are also guilty because they could have refused to serve. Even people like me didn't do enough, or didn't start working soon enough.

"When Honecker visited West Germany, the red carpet was rolled out for him and every politician shook his hand, even though they all knew what kind of a government he was running. Now, as a way of escaping their own responsibility, they are pointing the finger at him.

"I'd like to punish Honecker by putting him into one of those miserable old-age homes he built and forcing him to live on a minimum pension.

"It's unconscionable that so much money is being spent on his trial while the victims of the communist system, people who went to jail for 10 years or had their lives ruined, are still living in poverty."

She insists that she never set out to become a rebel. The East German system, she said, turned her into one.

She was still a student when she began to ridicule the civil defense training that all Germans were given to prepare them for a possible nuclear attack.

Schoolchildren in East Germany were taught that they could improve their chances of surviving an atomic inferno by hiding under their desks or holding schoolbags over their heads.

As time went on, Bohley became an outspoken pacifist, organizing a series of small protests under the slogan "Achieve Peace Without Weapons."

In 1980, after signing a declaration condemning the continuing Soviet occupation of neighboring Czechoslovakia, she was banned from all travel, even to other communist countries.

In 1983, Bohley was arrested during a candlelight vigil advocating universal disarmament. The next year she was dropped from the list of tolerated artists, meaning that she no longer could display her work in public. She also has spent time in jail for human rights activities.

Surviving by painting ceramics, Bohley became a prominent figure in East Germany's diffuse, unorganized dissident movement. She was a familiar part of the scene in Prenzlauer Berg, a section of East Berlin where many offbeat artists lived.

"There was no public life in East Germany, no place where the

country's real problems could be openly discussed," she recalled. "All we had were informal and unconnected groups interested in issues like disarmament, feminism and environmental protection."

From this amorphous mass, Bohley and several friends organized New Forum, a national coalition, which in the late 1980s stepped into East Germany's political vacuum and began demanding political change.

New Forum played a leading role in organizing the mass-protest rallies that led to the breaching of the Berlin wall in 1989 and the subsequent collapse of the government.

"I never believed the wall would stand forever, but I wasn't sure I would live long enough to see it fall," she said. "The people I worked with wanted to reform East Germany. We never thought the country would disappear and be swallowed up by the West."

Like many people in eastern Germany, Bohley chafes under the perceived arrogance in the attitude of people from western Germany. Politicians in Bonn, she said, are inflicting injustices that have disrupted the lives of millions of easterners and led many into despair.

"For half a century we have not been allowed to decide for ourselves what we want," she said.

"In the old days, whenever we asked why things had to be done a certain way, we were told, 'Because that's the way they are done in the glorious Soviet state.' Now, since reunification, we're told that we have to do everything the way it was done in West Germany.

"People in the East are angry and depressed, but they aren't doing anything about it. Instead of putting real pressure on the government in Bonn, they have retreated into lethargy. They aren't standing up for themselves."

This language sounds much like that used by organizers of a new eastern political movement called the Committee for Fairness. But Bohley scorns the organizers as ambitious politicians mainly interested in personal power.

Some have suggested that Bohley herself would be a good leader for such a movement, but she is not yet prepared to plunge back into politics. She will not rule out the possibility of running for office, but for now she wants to enjoy her new freedom by traveling to foreign places.

"A month in New York," she ventured, "that would be my idea of a fascinating vacation."

GRAPHIC: PHOTO: Baerbel Bohley: "After all I went through in East Germany, I want to live a normal life for a while." New York Times photo by Wulf Olm.

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

LOAD-DATE-MDC: 08-31-92

January, 1993

SECTION: No. 1 ; Pg. 3; ISSN: 0047-5394

LENGTH: 3079 words

HEADLINE: Taking a whole economy private: an interview with Birgit Breuel, President of the Treuhandanstalt; includes related article; Reshaping Eastern Europe; Interview

BYLINE: Muth, Michael

BODY:

Lessons from the economic transformation of the former East Germany

McKinsey: Before you started the process of privatization, what other options did you consider?

Breuel: There were no other options to consider. We work under the direction of a law which has been approved by the federal parliament. However, our work is not just privatization. It goes much beyond that: it is restructuring companies, and, when there is no hope, closing them down.

What were your initial objectives? How far do you feel they have been achieved, and how have they been modified as your work progressed?

At the very beginning there were no objectives whatsoever, because we did not know what we had to work on. Not a clue about what lay in store for us. All that we were told was roughly how many companies we would be responsible for. At that time it was 8,000, with over four million employees. That was it. We did not know even their names, let alone such details as products, customers, debts, bottom-line results, and production capacities. Nothing. No facts or figures. Given such a lack of information, we could hardly have any goals. Even if the information had been available, we did not have the time to formulate any carefully considered goals.

We just started. In the very beginning, all we could do was try to keep as many companies running as possible. Then, as we got the first information on them -- Deutschmark opening balance sheets and rough business plans -- we set about privatizing, restructuring with a view to eventual privatization, or if necessary, after very careful assessment of the chances of survival in a market economy, closing down.

When we began, people told us the process would take about twenty years. We are doing it much faster. We believe that it is necessary to finish the primary part of our business -- privatization, restructuring, or closing down of the companies -- by the end of this year or the beginning of 1994. It depends a bit on the economic situation worldwide, of course. But even after we have completed these tasks, a lot of work remains to be done. We will have to monitor the contracts we have signed so far. The sale of land -- both of industrial estates and of agricultural land -- will take several more years. We have also established the TOB -- the Treuhand Eastern Europe consultancy. I expect this organization will be busy for years.

What were and are your biggest hurdles?

In the early stages, it was lack of information: not knowing enough about what we were deciding on. It took about six months to compile the first serious list of companies with facts and figures.

Another hurdle was old claims for restitution from former owners. But the approval of two amendments by the federal government and federal parliament has helped. The first gave the Treuhand the authority to decide to sell to a buyer despite a claim from a former owner, if the former owner had no interest in running the company. The second brought about a considerable reduction in the time it takes to administer decisions; for instance, after making an offer, a buyer must now submit a detailed business plan within two weeks. Both amendments gave clear priority to investment.

Then, of course, we had some buyers who wanted companies for nothing and tried to close them down as soon as possible so that they could speculate on the real estate. We had no idea about their motives until after the event. So we had to adapt our privatization philosophy accordingly.

How do you deal with the burden of old claims and other types of liability?

First of all, as far as old claims for restitution are concerned, the new owner takes no risk. We take the risk, and if there really is a previous owner, he or she is compensated by us in cash.

Ecological and old financial debts constitute part of our negotiation with a potential buyer. The buyer takes over a certain percentage and we take the rest. The final contract with a buyer is always a whole package that includes old financial debts, social debts, ecological debts, the price, and the business plan, including investments. Most contracts explicitly specify the percentage a buyer has to pay. With some small buyers, we give a limit: "You do not have to pay more than x Deutschmarks." But every case is treated individually.

What do you look for in potential buyers? Do you have different criteria for foreign buyers? How do you attract them?

Any potential buyers must be serious and must have a good business plan. They must also have bank guarantees. As for foreign buyers, all nationalities get equal treatment here. We are interested in having as many foreign buyers as possible because we believe this to be vital for the economy to become competitive. Businesses here have had no international exposure for forty years.

Generally, we try to get more than one potential buyer for any company we sell. Then we ask for their bids, which must specify at least three things: their plans for investment, the price they are prepared to pay, and the number of jobs that they will save over the years. It is the combination of all these three -- not just the highest price -- that we use to choose the new owner.

Why do foreign investors have a relatively low quota in the privatizations?

I do not really think they do. If you judge it by the number of companies, then foreign involvement is low: about 560 out of 11,250 -- 5 percent. But if you take the total investment they have guaranteed, it is about 10 percent, which is roughly the same as the proportion of foreign investment in western Germany -- and after only three years.

But foreign investors had difficulty in the beginning. There had been many years of cooperation between East and West German companies within the so-called Inner German Trade. The West Germans knew their East German partners; that meant they could come and buy the minute we decided to sell.

The foreigners, though, had very few connections. After we had compiled the first list of companies, it took us a few more months to open our sales offices in foreign countries, put representatives in place, and get some marketing done overseas. So with the very early sales, the Germans had some advantage. But that was all.

Sometimes companies have been restructured prior to sale. How do you choose which companies to restructure and which not to?

We have a group of independent experts, about sixty of them, checking out the companies. We ask each company to deliver its business plan. We then evaluate it and decide whether to restructure or close the company. And then, of course, the company has to do the work itself. We cannot do it for them; we can only organize an overall framework that includes, for instance, taking over old debts and helping with financing. But again, everything is done on an individual basis, company by company. We try to save as many companies as possible, of course,

and this makes it rather expensive.

You said some companies had to be closed down. How do you deal with the closures -- and specifically with the job losses and social cost they entail?

We have decided to close down roughly 2,300 companies so far. The closure, however, does not happen overnight. We do it very gently over a period of one, two, or even three years. Within this period, we privatize parts of the company step by step, in some cases in cooperation with the Lander, or federal states, which can also invite other companies to come in.

As far as the Treuhand's own activities are concerned, we save roughly one-third of the jobs in the "liquidated" companies, and on average two-thirds are lost.

The social cost? I am sorry, but that is not our business. We work under a specific law which states that all former state-owned enterprises should be converted into limited liability corporations or stock companies, or be closed down. The social cost is a question that the politicians will have to answer. We do, of course, try to be as helpful as we can -- for instance, by extending the closing-down period.

How do you control the contractual agreements that you have entered with your investors? From a legal standpoint, can you take them to court?

Yes. Very often we can. First we try to talk to those companies that have not fulfilled their contractual obligations, to find out why. Some readily explain that it is because the market has changed, and if they have to stand by the contract they will have to close down their company here, and very often its parent company as well.

If the company is a serious investor we postpone making a final decision. If it cannot fulfill its obligations today, perhaps it can in 1994 or 1995. But if we should find out, for instance, that the company has transferred assets from here to its parent company, and is not attempting to fulfill its obligations, we will go to court.

So you will need to have some kind of watchdog agency to make sure people are honoring their obligations even after all the units have been sold or closed?

There would be some sort of administration, an intelligent administration, that will perform that function. It will be different from the present Treuhand, and much smaller. But it will be there for a long time. For instance, controlling the ecological clean-up may take more than ten years. Taking care of ecological debts, dealing with restitution and other claims, and making sure that buyers are honoring their obligations will be

its major tasks.

What are your time and cost estimates for real market reform in the East?

You had better ask the politicians. The Treuhand never talks politics.

I am sorry, but this is really something we learned very quickly. There is no way we will get involved in politics. We have enough controversial discussions as it is. There are plenty of politicians who would be willing to answer your questions, I am sure.

How do you safeguard the independence of the Treuhand from government and political pressures?

We are not independent from government; the government is part of our supervisory board. The prime ministers of all five new Lander are also members of our supervisory board. They are fully involved in our work and they participate in the important decisions. But that is it. We are always in close contact with the Lander governments, and we have a special group which does nothing but inform Lander governments, talk to them, and so on. But we have to take the decisions; we are the owners -- not them.

Do you ever encounter a situation where you want to close down a company because you think it will not survive, but you get pressure from the government because of potential lost jobs?

There is the case of a particular steel factory. We gave this company no chance whatsoever for the future, but the state of Saxony wanted it to survive, and so we said we would pay what we would have had to pay if the company had been closed down, and they must pay the rest to keep it open. That is the way it goes.

Of course there is a complicated network of interests, and of course there is political influence, but we try to go our own way -- otherwise we would be lost. In the case I mentioned, a private buyer bought the company, and Saxony subsidized it.

Given your experiences so far, and what you have learned from them, are there things you would have done differently?

I said earlier that we had some buyers who bought the companies but only wanted the real estate. Had we known this at the beginning we would have changed the system. Now we insist everybody has a business plan -- not only to guarantee jobs, and all the rest of it, but to make sure that a buyer really wants to run the company and not just speculate on real estate. Often we take the real estate out of the deal, and it is marketed separately by the Treuhand real estate company. But we did not know about such things until later.

About the Treuhand

* The Treuhandanstalt, or Treuhand, was established on June 17, 1990 by an act passed by the first freely elected parliament in the German Democratic Republic.

* The Treuhand is an independent government agency formed to privatize and manage state-owned assets according to the principles of a social market economy. Its chief task is to develop potentially viable firms into competitive enterprises, and then transfer them into private ownership.

* The first chairman, and later president, of the Treuhand's managing board was Detlev Rohwedder. He was assassinated by terrorists on April 1, 1991. Birgit Breuel, his deputy, succeeded him as president. In addition to the president, the executive board consists of six specialists, each with executive responsibility for a specific industrial sector, a finance expert, and a personnel expert.

* The headquarters of the Treuhand are in Berlin. Fifteen other cities host regional offices. There are also overseas offices which work to attract foreign investment. These are based in the United States, Japan, the United Kingdom, France, Italy, Austria, Spain, Denmark, Sweden, Switzerland, Belgium, and the Netherlands.

* Built in 1935-36, the building that now houses the Treuhand was designed as Goering's headquarters and known as the Reichsluftfahrtministerium (Air Force Ministry). After the war, the central administration of the Russian Zone was based there, and from October 7, 1949 it became "House of the Ministries," housing major government departments of the German Democratic Republic. The Treuhand moved into the building in April 1991, and from January 1992 it was known as "Detlev-Rohwedder-House" in honor of the former Treuhand president.

* In the thirty months up to January 1993, the Treuhand privatized 11,234 businesses and 13,788 pieces of real estate, in addition to 28,694 hectares (71,735 acres) of agricultural land. This yielded DM40.6 billion (US\$ 24.5 billion) in proceeds, DM173.2 billion (US\$ 104.3 billion) in investment agreements, and 1,413,262 job guarantees. Liquidations amounted to 2,340 companies with the loss of 283,045 jobs. A further 82,744 jobs were retained. Projections to the end of 1994 indicate that the Treuhand will have taken on a total debt of DM250 billion.

* As of January 31, 1993 the Treuhand had a net remainder of 2,442 businesses still in its charge.

When you started in the Treuhand in 1990, people thought your job was almost impossible, at least in a relatively short period. But you have almost done it. I understand there are no more than

1,200 companies left out of 12,000.

Twelve hundred remain to be privatized. Actually we have about 2,500, but this includes many that have already been sold but have not yet appeared in our statistics, and some others are special farms -- not really companies at all, though they appear in our data as companies.

What are the factors that contribute to the Treuhand's success?

I do not know. We just wanted to be successful, I suppose.

I think everybody learned that it is so important for the people working in our companies to know what will happen to their own company. A feeling of insecurity is terrible; we did not want people to suffer from that. Since this was our priority we tried to speed up the decision making as much as possible.

There is a lot of discussion about how one can help ailing eastern German industry, for instance by increasing local content in manufactured goods or by asking western German companies to consider eastern German suppliers when they are buying components.

That is politics. That is politics. Ask the politicians.

There are many other governments around the world trying to increase the efficiency of their enterprises and reduce the subsidies that they have to provide. Under what circumstances should they consider creating an organization like the Treuhand?

I do not think it is my business to advise anybody. We are always saying we are not a model for anyone else in the world. What we can do is share with them all the experience we have gathered here and inform them about the techniques we have developed: how to evaluate a company, how to evaluate real estate, and so on. These are things we are perfectly willing to provide to whoever is interested. But advising them on the political decisions -- the extent of privatization, or how to organize the process via an agency or a ministry -- is none of our business.

I would give only one piece of advice to any country that says it is interested in privatization. It should ensure it has very simple laws -- not nearly as complicated as those in Germany. I mean laws regarding work, buying and selling contracts, finding out about former owners, and so on. With simpler ownership laws -- particularly for real estate units -- our privatization process would have been much easier. Our law says that restitution of ownership has priority. With all the old claims coming alive, we have to deal with a very complicated situation.

You need qualified people to privatize, to liquidate, or

whatever. Where did you get your people from?

In the beginning there were about 100 people from eastern Germany working for the Treuhand; they knew about the country's economy, but had no experience with market systems. We got the rest from all over the world, but mainly from western Germany. We now have about 4,000 people working here, two-thirds of them from eastern Germany and one-third from western Germany, including about 60 from foreign countries.

Will most of these people leave once the Treuhand finishes its operations?

No. I think many of them will stay with whatever organization will be here after 1994 or 1995, taking care of the things we talked about.

I hope that many others who will not be a part of Treuhand II, or Treuhand III, or whatever this organization will be called then, will stay in Eastern Germany, because they possess special knowledge about the situation in the East, how companies work, and how to make things work in general. This is certainly true of the Western managers who work here now. They should not go back to the West. They should stay somewhere in the East, and work with companies here.

Birgit Breuel is President of the Treuhandanstalt. She was formerly a Christian Democrat finance minister in the West German state of Lower Saxony. Michael Muth is a partner in McKinsey's Munich office. Copyright © 1993 by McKinsey & Company, Inc. All rights reserved.

GRAPHIC: Photograph

IAC-NUMBER: IAC 14170963

IAC-CLASS: Trade & Industry

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

LOAD-DATE-MDC: January 13, 1994

Copyright 1988 The Washington Post
The Washington Post

December 10, 1988, Saturday, Final Edition

SECTION: STYLE; PAGE G1

LENGTH: 1664 words

HEADLINE: Has Strad, Will Travel;
West Germany's Anne-Sophie Mutter, Highly Touted and
Washington-Bound

BYLINE: Joseph McLellan, Washington Post Staff Writer

DATELINE: NEW YORK

BODY:

Anne-Sophie Mutter talks about her violin the way other women her age (25) might talk about a husband or a lover. She has lived with a 1710 Stradivarius for the last six years -- half of a phenomenal international career that began when she was 13.

When everything is working well, as the West German violinist hopes it will for her recital Sunday at the Kennedy Center, "my Strad is part of my body -- the best part of my body," Mutter says.

But she also thinks of it as "a living thing" with its own moods and peculiarities. Most of the time, discussing this constant partner in concert halls around the world, Mutter sounds satisfied. Occasionally, there is a trace of irritation at the instrument's changeability. And always, there is the feeling of the violin as a person.

"Violinists have every evening a different instrument to respond to," Mutter says. "My violin's sound is always changing in response to different temperatures and levels of humidity and everything else, and because it's in a constant process of development, it is never the same. It is not like a lamp, which looks the same today and tomorrow. My relation with my violin is something I re-create every day."

She is philosophical. As one of the world's favorite classical musicians, she can afford to be. "It is interesting," Mutter says, "to watch an instrument change over the years with a violinist. Both are adapting, you know, both are changing, both are coming together."

"At the beginning, you don't know how to treat a violin which is strange for you -- you don't know all the possibilities, you don't know how much pressure ... or whatever ... to use on an instrument."

"So, you have to change your approach to the instrument, and the instrument has to open up. You have to live some time with it to really get to know it, to understand the possibilities you have with it.

"With my first Strad, after three or four years, I had the feeling that there was nothing more coming out of it -- I was developing stronger ideas than I could project on the instrument. So, I had to change violins. With this one, it's the opposite."

Now, Mutter is beginning to feel it might be a good idea for them to take a short rest from one another. "After 120 concerts a year for some years, with all the traveling, it's necessary to leave it for three or four months -- just leave it in the case. Otherwise, it's too stressful ... I think I will do that now -- after this tour, which has a lot of temperature change and humidity change, I have to bring it back to Paris and fix some small things. I have no concerts for about seven weeks after Christmas," she says.

While her constant concert companion is out of sight, Mutter's life will undergo a major change: "I am going to be married on January 4, then we will have three weeks of honeymoon -- that's about it. In the middle of February, I start a big German tour, then at the end of March I'm coming to New York and several other places."

Her fiance', whom she describes as "the most important corporate lawyer in Germany," is Detlef Wunderlich. He is also the president of the film company established by her mentor, conductor Herbert von Karajan, she says, and "he handles a lot of contracts for artists and he is a good friend of [Placido] Domingo, so he has something to do with music. He also loves music, thank God."

Once she settles into her marriage, Mutter expects to reduce her concert schedule slightly and perhaps spend more time at her home in Monte Carlo. "I usually take off June and July -- at least June -- and I do nothing at all," she says. "Sometimes I will practice, before a premiere, but mostly I just read and go to the cinema. I don't like social life too much. I'm not a person who likes to be with hundreds of people -- a few friends, and that's just about it. I like to lead a very quiet life."

She expects marriage "to make a big difference in my life," she says, "because I have the idea that getting married and having someone standing behind you, in front of you, beside you -- someone you love and you admire -- makes you very strong. Otherwise, I don't expect too much change. I think 120 concerts is too much, so I won't do quite so many, and maybe I won't make tours of two or three months in the United States -- just come over for a short visit two or three times a year, but that's about it. My husband happens to be very busy, too, so it's not a

problem."

Mutter's parents are not musicians -- her father, formerly a reporter, is now the editor of one of West Germany's leading daily newspapers, the Sudkurier. She says her parents knew they had something unusual on their hands by the time she was 5 years old and demanding violin lessons. "They made me start with the piano, because they thought it would be better than violin for a 5-year-old," she says. "But that lasted only a few months."

Von Karajan, introducing the 13-year-old Mutter to the world, described her as the most important violin prodigy since Yehudi Menuhin. Like him and unlike some musicians who start their careers early, Mutter has continued to grow artistically and has weathered the transition from Wunderkind to mature performer with grace and poise. In an interview, she relaxes easily, laughs frequently and answers questions without reservations. She says she is never nervous before a concert, and was not even when she was a child.

"There was no cause to be nervous. I am always prepared to the best of my ability. I remember Karajan asked me before our first concert, 'Are you nervous?' and I said 'No,' and he was very surprised -- he looked at me as though I was some kind of a green man from Mars."

One question makes her pause with a puzzled little frown on her face: Does she think that her striking good looks have helped her career?

"Honestly, I've never thought about that," she says. "The only thing I have thought about," she hesitates, "about visual effects during my recital tour is that I will never go on stage in a chamber music program like a recital wearing a brightly colored dress. We are only two on the stage, and that would distract visually too much. So I will only wear black or gray. That is the only time I seriously think about being on stage as a woman. Otherwise, I think of myself as a musician -- completely neutral -- on stage."

After Mutter passed her 21st birthday, the gowns she wore for performances with orchestra changed notably, from an almost Victorian high-necked style to strapless de'colletage. She describes this as an artistic decision. "Since I am 16 or 17, I have different types of dresses, but I always have dresses without sleeves. There are good reasons: First of all, it's much too hot. Second, tight clothes can distract you and get in your way. Third, the violin sounds better if there is not a fabric between it and your skin."

At the suggestion that, in that case, perhaps men should start playing the violin with bare shoulders, she breaks into cascades of giggles. "Thank God they are not doing it," she says. "Can you imagine Isaac [Stern] in an open T-shirt? I think that would be

much more distracting than any de'collete' of mine." And not nearly as artistically satisfying, she might have added but politely refrains.

The word "star" gets as emphatically modest a response from her as questions about concert costume. "I think of myself as just one of the performers. I don't think of myself as a star -- that's a very empty word, 'star.' When I play a concerto, I am simply the composer's interpreter -- Beethoven is the star, not me."

Sunday's program will be Mutter's Washington debut as a solo recitalist, though she has performed at the Kennedy Center often with the National Symphony Orchestra. In her current North American tour, she will also make her recital debuts in New York, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Montreal, Toronto and other cities.

In partnership with Washington pianist Lambert Orkis, she will play the same program in each of these cities: Tartini's "Devil's Trill" Sonata, Beethoven's "Spring" Sonata, Franck's Sonata in A and Ravel's "Tzigane."

She has been playing recitals in Europe since she began performing internationally, but until now all her performances in North America have been with orchestras. The delay was "just a question of scheduling," she says. "I love to play recitals. For one thing, I have more control of the program and of the musical expression -- the sound, the phrasing, also the dynamics ... It is a much more lively way to make music, much more direct."

She has only one regret about the program: "I would have liked to include something contemporary, like the Partita of [Witold] Lutoslawski. Next time, I will do a more avant-garde program."

One thing she likes about contemporary music is being able to talk to the composer. She has recorded two of Lutoslawski's works for violin and orchestra, Partita and "Chain 2," for Deutsche Grammophon. When she played the music for the composer, she says, "he approved of the way I played the music, but he was unhappy with the second movement of 'Chain 2' -- the tempo was wrong, so he changed it. But he already had the wrong metronome mark in the published score. So anyone who wants to know the proper tempo will have to listen to the ... ahem ... definitive recording."

When she gets into a discussion of such topics as Lutoslawski's music, Mutter's artistic seriousness quickly becomes clear. "I like the enormous expressivity, which is always based in what we already know in Beethoven, Brahms and Mozart," she says. "But he uses it for a unique language of his own ... very expressive. He's my most favorite avant-garde composer, also because of his impressionistic use of sound-colors ... He moves you -- that's what music should do."

A few minutes of such conversation and you begin to feel that

this woman is as smart as she is pretty and musically talented.
And you begin to wonder about the basic fairness of life.

GRAPHIC: PHOTO, WEST GERMAN VIOLINIST ANNE-SOPHIE MUTTER.; PHOTO,
NANCY KAYE FOR TWP

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

Copyright 1993 The Times Mirror Company
Los Angeles Times

October 19, 1993, Tuesday, Home Edition

SECTION: World Report; Page 1; Column 2; World Report

LENGTH: 1632 words

HEADLINE: PROFILE;
TIRELESS GERMAN CHAMPIONS UNPOPULAR CAUSE: FOREIGNERS;
SHE HAS CRITICS. BUT SHE INSISTS, "THE MOST IMPORTANT THING IS TO
STAND TALL AND NOT DO WHAT OTHER PEOPLE SAY."

BYLINE: By DEAN E. MURPHY, TIMES STAFF WRITER

DATELINE: BONN

BODY:

Cornelia Schmalz-Jacobsen was just a young girl in Nazi Germany, but the lessons she learned are guiding her work half a century later.

As a child in war-torn Berlin, she watched her parents rescue hundreds of Jews from the Nazi extermination machine, concealing them from authorities and ultimately helping many flee across the border with false papers.

Today, as the official advocate for Germany's 6.5 million foreign residents, Schmalz-Jacobsen champions an unpopular cause in a country fed up with immigrants and searching for someone to blame.

"My parents showed me that you can live with ideas that are not in the mainstream," she said from her Spartan office on the outskirts of town. "The most important thing is to stand tall and not do what other people say."

A former opera student, journalist, Munich city councilwoman and influential political party official, Schmalz-Jacobsen, 58, now carries the awkward title of Federal Government Representative for the Interests of Foreigners.

The non-paying post makes her an adviser to Chancellor Helmut Kohl and gives her a highly visible platform to promote the rights of immigrants, asylum seekers, guest workers and other foreign residents, who account for about 8% of Germany's population.

She is the third such representative since the tiny office was created in 1978, but her tenure comes at an extraordinary juncture for foreigners who have settled here. Since unification three years ago, there has been a meteoric rise in right-wing

extremism, with anti-foreign sentiment -- and deadly violence -- at its core.

"I was raised with the idea that diversity was something positive, something beautiful," Schmalz-Jacobsen told listeners on a recent radio talk show, recalling her parents' open-door policy when she was a child in Berlin. "We must live more openly and with greater tolerance for how different people live."

While her mother and father have been honored for their wartime heroism -- both were declared Righteous Gentiles by the Israeli government -- Schmalz-Jacobsen's struggle with current-day German intolerance has garnered more mixed reviews and results.

Widely respected for her eloquence, dedication and indefatigable approach to problems confronting foreigners, she has also been vilified by critics who regard her mission as unpatriotic and subversive. Angry nationalists accuse her of diluting the German identity by advocating that naturalization rules be relaxed and that German-born children of foreign residents be granted automatic citizenship.

She has also been criticized, especially from within her own ruling coalition, for controversial proposals about dual citizenship. Fearful that a growing percentage of the country's population is being denied democratic rights, she would do away with a longstanding prohibition on foreign residents holding two citizenships.

"This would raise all sorts of questions about loyalty," said one government official opposed to the plan. "You cannot serve two masters."

The restriction on dual citizenship rarely applies to people of German ancestry living abroad, since under German law descent "by blood" -- not by place of birth -- defines who is German. Schmalz-Jacobsen insists that the requirement is discriminatory and casts foreigners -- many of whom have been born and raised in Germany -- as second-class citizens.

"Many of our problems with immigrants today would not have arisen if we had allowed people who formed an integral part of our population to become Germans," she lectured.

Experts say the change would be dramatic, opening the floodgates to citizenship applications from the country's large Turkish community, many of whom were recruited to work in Germany in the 1960s and have no intention of returning to Turkey. Under the current system, few Turks become German citizens because of the arduous application process and their unwillingness to relinquish their native passports, which entitle them to inheritances and other benefits.

Schmalz-Jacobsen, stern faced and professorial, said opposition to her plan is rooted in a deep crisis of confidence among Germans, who for decades have been reluctant to express pride in their country for fears of comparisons to the Nazi past. Now, she said, they cannot understand why outsiders would choose to become German.

"We have difficulties with pride, and this is no small wonder, but somehow we have to come to grips with our own identity," she said. "Why can't we be proud of the fact that we have become a goal, that people want to become Germans, whether it's for political reasons or economic ones."

Despite such strong convictions, even supporters publicly bemoan the advisory nature of her post, complaining that she has little influence with Kohl and other members of his Christian Democratic Union Party. She belongs to the small Free Democratic Party -- the junior member in Kohl's governing coalition, and she does not enjoy Cabinet-level standing. Her predecessor, who was also a

Free Democrat, quit the job two years ago, complaining that no one would listen to her.

In one of her most visible setbacks, Schmalz-Jacobsen was powerless last spring to stop passage of a divisive new asylum law that slammed shut the door on most refugees. It ended Europe's most generous asylum policy, adopted four decades ago to atone for the crimes of the Third Reich but viewed today as a costly ticket for freeloaders from abroad.

"Her position is not strong enough," said Herbert Leuniger of Pro Asyl, an immigrants rights group based in Frankfurt. "It is not her fault, but we need a ministry for immigration issues."

Schmalz-Jacobsen acknowledges the frustrations of her job, particularly since it carries no authority to introduce legislation or even demand a Cabinet hearing. She has been able to sidestep some obstacles only by virtue of her unusual double role in Bonn: She is also an elected member of the Bundestag, the lower house of Parliament, which gives her privileges not formally associated with her foreigners post.

The awkward status of her position has forced her to go directly to the public with her ideas, appearing on radio talk shows and television newscasts, writing newspaper commentaries and making personal appearances across Germany and around the world.

But her public crusade has not always made her popular with her coalition partners, who are clearly uncomfortable with the volatile issue of foreigners' rights with an election year approaching.

After calling a press conference to unveil a new citizenship proposal last February, Schmalz-Jacobsen was unceremoniously summoned into the office of a prominent Cabinet minister, who made it clear that her suggestions were not appreciated. Indeed, many of her ideas have been more warmly received by the opposition Social Democrats -- a predicament she acknowledges with some embarrassment but tactfully prefers not to elaborate upon.

As evidence of her sometimes contentious public persona, Schmalz-Jacobsen offers sheaves of hate mail, including numerous threats on her life, some in unnerving detail. She confesses that it is sometimes difficult to dismiss the correspondence out of hand, but she refuses to be paralyzed by it.

"Every time I am on TV, it gives people ideas, and they write hateful letters," she said. "In their eyes, I am foreign too because I try to help foreigners."

In her quest to learn something from everything, she saves the letters in large sacks she calls "poison envelopes" and ships them to a university in Berlin, where they are being analyzed by the psychology department.

"After a while I stopped throwing them in the waste basket because I think it's worth knowing that such things exist," she explained.

Divorced twice and the mother of three grown children, Schmalz-Jacobsen works long hours at her two jobs. In addition to attacks on her policies, she is occasionally criticized in the media for allegedly being too cool and distant, or for being overly concerned with her appearance.

But when the pressure gets great or the criticism particularly hurtful, she need only look to her parents -- particularly her mother -- as a source of strength. Even though both are dead, she still views them as her "shining example" of how to lead a good life, she said.

An agricultural specialist, her father had been assigned by the military during World War II to run a large Polish farm, where food was raised for the German Army on the Eastern front. It was there that he helped Jewish workers, hiding them in farm dormitories and eventually removing their names from the official roster so they could escape unharmed.

Her father sent some of the Jewish women to Berlin, where her mother looked after them and helped them find household work. One of the women she sheltered was having an affair with Schmalz-Jacobsen's father, but her mother protected the woman nonetheless.

"She told the girl, 'Look here, I know what's going on. Don't

be afraid. I don't like it, but you are safe here,' " Schmalz-Jacobsen recalled. After the war, her father divorced her mother and moved to the United States, where he married the woman.

"My mother never did forgive them. But she wouldn't allow somebody to be killed. She was a very strong woman. I think that's tremendous."

Biography

* Name: Cornelia Schmalz-Jacobsen

* Title: Federal Government Representative for the Interests of Foreigners.

* Age: 58

* Personal: Daughter of couple who rescued hundreds of Jews from Nazi extermination. Former opera student, journalist, Munich city councilwoman and influential official of the Free Democratic Party. Divorced twice. Mother of three grown children.

* Quote: "I was raised with the idea that diversity was something positive, something beautiful."

GRAPHIC: Photo, COLOR, Schmalz-Jacobsen with message: Foreigners Need Friends.; Photo, Cornelia Schmalz-Jacobsen Associated Press

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

MARCH 11, 1994

SECTION: POLITICS

LENGTH: 694 words

HEADLINE: JUTTA LIMBACH BECOMES FIRST WOMAN VICE PRESIDENT OF
FEDERAL CONSTITUTIONAL COURT

BODY:

A selection committee in the Bundestag announced last Friday (March 4) that Jutta Limbach, a professor of law and Berlin's Senator (minister) of justice, will join the Federal Constitutional Court as vice president of its second chamber (Senat). Limbach will succeed Ernst Gottfried Mahrenholz, whose 12-year term of office on the court came to an end early last June. Friday's announcement comes after a long and reportedly difficult search for a candidate acceptable to both the Social Democratic opposition and the Christian Democratic-Liberal coalition government.

Under long-standing practice, three of the eight judges in each of the two chambers of the Federal Constitutional Court are members of the SPD, three are members of the CDU or CSU, and two are without party affiliation. The position of vice president of the second chamber is customarily filled by a Social Democrat. All judges on the court serve either 12 years or until the age of 68:

they may not be reappointed for a second term. Half of the judges are appointed by the Bundestag, half by the Bundesrat.

Limbach (59) joined the law faculty of the Free University of Berlin in 1971. She joined the SPD in 1962, and although she served the party as an advisor over the years, above all on family law, she did not take public office until 1989. That year, she was appointed minister of justice in the SPD-Green coalition government headed by Mayor Walter Momper (SPD). After the Christian Democrats made a strong showing in Berlin's first post-unification elections (December 1990), the "red-green" coalition gave way to a "grand coalition" of the CDU and SPD: Limbach continued as minister of justice in the government of Mayor Eberhard Diepgen (CDU).

In the wake of German unification, Limbach was instrumental in bringing Erich Honecker and the other leaders of East Germany's ruling Socialist Unity Party to trial for their alleged wrongdoings. Her enduring interest down the years has been the legal and political rights of women; as the highest-ranking woman judge in the land, she has pledged continued commitment in this

Copyright 1988 The New York Times Company
The New York Times

April 18, 1988, Monday, Late City Final Edition

SECTION: Section D; Page 13, Column 4; Financial Desk

LENGTH: 755 words

HEADLINE: THE MEDIA BUSINESS;
German Publisher Is Up for Grabs

BYLINE: By MICHAEL FARR, Special to the New York Times

DATELINE: BONN, April 17

BODY:

In West Germany, where corporate takeovers are few and invariably friendly, the largest publishing empire on the European continent has become the target of what is being viewed as the country's first hostile takeover attempt.

Axel Springer Verlag A.G., with annual sales of about \$1.6 billion, publishes Europe's best-selling tabloid, Bild, with sales of almost five million, the conservative daily Die Welt and several magazines, and has an interest in a private satellite television company. The group bidding to take control of its management board includes a Munich film distributor with interests in cable television, Leo Kirch, allied with two brothers in a leading publishing family, Franz and Frieder Burda.

Frieder Burda says the stakes are high. "Whoever possesses the Bild," he has said, "controls the country."

The Company's Defenders

Springer's defenders are Friede Springer, a former nanny and the 45-year-old widow of Axel Caesar Springer, the founder of the empire who died at 73 in 1985, and the executors of his will. Together they hold a 27.1 percent stake in the company.

Although the terms of the will leave certain cards in their favor, the defenders do not hold a majority of the shares and may in fact hold less than the group trying to take over the company. Through a so-called pool arrangement, the trio say they command 52 percent of Springer shares, including the Burda brothers' 26 percent and Mr. Kirch's 10 percent stake and the control he claims over another 16 percent.

A loss by the Springer heirs could set an important precedent for future hostile takeovers in West Germany.

area.

Her appointment is a "sign of (the importance of) policies on women/women's politics (frauenpolitisches Signal)," Limbach declared.

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

LOAD-DATE-MDC: March 11, 1994

'Germany's so-far cautious and conservative takeover practice, with the big banks exercising paramount influence, may be on the point of changing,' said one analyst who asked not to be named. West Germany's major banks have large holdings in many of the major companies and have until now been able to prevent hostile takeovers.

A number of corporate battles are being waged in neighboring European countries, a factor that is weighing more heavily with the removal of trade barriers in Europe planned for 1992. 'The enhanced competition that will result from the creation of one European market will provide a considerable merger incentive that the Germans must wake up to,' one corporate strategist who asked not to be identified said.

The Springer empire is a tempting prize not only for its influence but for its healthy numbers.

Springer made a record net profit of \$56 million in 1986, the latest fiscal year for which figures are available, up from \$36 million in 1985. With a share price of around \$335, the company has a stock market value of around \$1.1 billion.

The Springer newspapers have maintained the strongly conservative, anti-Communist, pro-Israeli stand that Axel Springer sought to guarantee after his death.

West Germany's two main Sunday newspapers, Bild and Welt am Sonntag, are published by Springer, as is the widely read radio and TV magazine Hoerzu, with circulation of 3.2 million, and the group's flagship Die Welt, which has a circulation of only 215,000 and a history as a loss-maker.

Friede Springer has succeeded in rallying behind her the Springer workforce, which altogether totals 12,000. She has also reacted to the takeover bid by trying to buy up more shares.

But the odds may be against her. The Federal Cartel Office in West Berlin has signaled that it is unlikely to raise objections to the bid.

To change the supervisory board and so gain control of the company's management board, a takeover bidder in West Germany must win more than half of the votes at a shareholders' meeting, which, in the case of Springer, is scheduled for Aug. 17.

Intentions Not Disclosed

The Burda brothers and Mr. Kirch have not spelled out intentions beyond saying that they want 'a stable majority capable of making decisions' and to guarantee Springer 'a leading role in the changing media world.'

Mr. Kirch, who is 61 years old, is the son of a wine grower

who has made his fortune by buying the rights of movies and licensing them to television stations. He has said he wants to combine Springer interests with his own stakes in cable television so as to compete with international media empires like that of Rupert Murdoch.

'The German media market is alarmingly inward-looking,' he has said. 'A huge, untapped market is waiting to be cultivated jointly by the country's biggest newspaper conglomerate and its largest film-leasing concern.'

GRAPHIC: Photo of Friede Springer (AP)

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

Copyright 1992 Southam Inc.
Calgary Herald

April 11, 1992, Saturday, FINAL EDITION

SECTION: ENTERTAINMENT; Pg. F7

LENGTH: 428 words

HEADLINE: Tales throw light on our lives

BYLINE: DORIAN STUBER, FREELANCE WRITER

BODY:

WHAT DO YOU WANT FROM ME? by Doris Doerrie (Knopf, 155 pages, \$ 25).

In Wim Wenders's film False Movements, the protagonist, a would-be writer with curiously little to say, tells a story that goes something like this:

They were together a long time before he found the courage to tell her that he loved her. But at that exact moment, she happened to be digging between her teeth with a toothpick, and he hated her forever afterwards.

The prose of Doris Doerrie follows this ethic - perhaps we can call it the cult of the ineffable. Behind the taut sparsity of her carefully chosen words there lies so very much left unsaid; a world seething and writhing in hope, despair and furiously undeniable passion, a world kept under lock and key, submerged by the banalities of daily life.

Doerrie's first collection was the irresistibly entitled Love, Pain and the Whole Damn Thing. The four stories in that volume read rather like sketches for films (Doerrie was originally a film-maker), yet their inexorable, shell-shocked tone made for riveting reading. Where popular culture sees something called "love," Doerrie sees instead obsession-jaded cynicism, terror and above all a raging anarchy.

The 16 new stories, although much shorter, have more body to them. Doerrie is less a dispassionate observer, instead betraying a quiet fondness for her dazed protagonists. In What Do You Want From Me? odd things happen to terribly average people. Wallflowers are beset with passions of the most disturbing kind, and always the tone is that suggested by the title: questioning, slightly defensive, slightly uncomprehending.

Doerrie is a wonderful craftsman. Her stories leave one thinking they could end no other way. Everything becomes inexorable, and in this way gains a resonance that perhaps explains the authority of her writing.

Doerrie is telling us what love and sex are really like - a young woman mistakes friendliness for love, a woman murders her husband because he plays with his food, a man telephones a woman he has never met because he has decided to fall in love with her. Everything is deadpan, almost surreal, but at the same time one senses vast, heart-felt emotions brewing under the surface. It's this contrast that makes the book so compulsively readable.

Doerrie gives us razor-sharp insights into the distressing reality of our lives. These stories are thin shafts of light and warmth sent us from across the sea. Sensitive readers will use them to illuminate their own private darknesses.

(Stuber is a Calgary writer.)

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

LOAD-DATE-MDC: April 11, 1992

Copyright 1988 The Washington Post
The Washington Post

August 28, 1988, Sunday, Final Edition

SECTION: SPORTS; PAGE D1

LENGTH: 1687 words

HEADLINE: Greed for Tennis May Pay Graf a Grand Bonus

BYLINE: Sally Jenkins, Washington Post Staff Writer

BODY:

Steffi Graf is so utterly, charmingly 19 it is difficult to believe this same young woman occupies the tennis courts of the world so adultly. Having embraced few concepts more meaningful than fast food, she brusquely dispatches players whose careers are older than she is. Moreover, this callow talent is threatening to win the ageless Grand Slam while still under parental supervision.

Graf lives at home, like most 19-year-olds with adventurous habits probably should. She has a 19-year-old's impervious taste for plasticky drive-through cheeseburgers and greasy fries. She has a typical devotion to her stereo headphones and a preference for driving rock music that sounds like the thumpity-thump of ashcans rolling down a street. She has a loyal affection for her dog Max, even when he bites her, and she sleeps in the same room she did as a child.

She wears faded, though not inexpensive, jeans, beat-up suede loafers and wrinkled, though not unfashionable, T-shirts. Her walk is a youthful slump-and-lope, she tosses longish hanks of blond hair from a roundish face. She rolls embarrassed blue eyes and ducks her head when confronted with these issues of her unseemly youth, wealth and talent. "I feel my age," she shrugged. "Maybe in a way I'm older, but I feel 19."

But Graf's occupation is admittedly not one normal for late teendom. Which is to be expected because no other 19-year-old has the opportunity to sweep the Grand Slam tournaments in the same calendar year when the U.S. Open begins Monday at the National Tennis Center in Flushing Meadow, N.Y. There, Graf can collect the final trophy in the historical collection that includes the Australian and French opens and Wimbledon.

Graf would become only the fifth person to do so, and the first woman since Margaret Court in 1970 (the others are Don Budge, 1938; Maureen Connolly, 1953, and Rod Laver, 1962 and 1969). There is the sensation that should Graf do it, she could dominate the game for the next decade, because she has lost

exactly one set in taking the first three legs of the Slam. If anyone was going to stop her, it probably would've been on the grass of Wimbledon and the clay of Roland Garros, which aren't particularly her best surfaces. The hard court of the Open is. What is more staggering than her chance at the Slam is the potential breadth of her game and the idea that she could get much better.

"She says she still won't play her best tennis for two or three years," said her coach, Pavel Slozil. "That's really the goal, to satisfy the game."

Graf, still unable to measure herself as a person or player, cannot be expected to grasp what it would mean to win a Slam so early in life. In Australia she giggled when they asked her the question, and in France she shrugged. After Wimbledon, it was no longer a laughing matter but a pressing issue and, the tone of her voice sometimes suggests, it was apologized for.

"I didn't think it, I really didn't," she said. "Everybody was already asking me about the Slam after Australia, and I said, 'Well, I'm the only one who can do it now.' But I couldn't believe it, I was laughing.

"I think it's probably the best thing you could ever do. You might not realize it when you do it, but a couple of years later, you would. It's the biggest thing."

There exists the comical possibility that Graf could win the Grand Slam while she is still growing. She got a centimeter taller this year, which brings her to 5 feet 9 and 130 pounds of force. Graf's game itself might be described as "the biggest thing," a massive driven entity that has kept pace with her physical growth.

Her father, Peter, a tennis coach and former boxer from Bruhl, West Germany, put the first racket in her hand when she was 4, after sawing off the handle. By the time she was 12 she was playing adult tournaments internationally, setting a record she still holds for the youngest player ever to be ranked on the WITA computer. At 15, she won the gold medal in the 1984 Summer Olympics (tennis was a demonstration event) in Los Angeles, in the same year becoming the youngest player to reach the Wimbledon quarterfinals.

Graf's hectic rise occasionally suggested that she was too driven, a child prodigy of a demanding father-coach. Her quietness combined with the constant presence of her father on tour as her chaperon for a time gave her a reputation as aloof, particularly after incidents like the 1986 U.S. Open, when she stalked past a consoling Martina Navratilova after losing a

semifinal.

But as Graf has become older and more articulate, it has become evident that if anyone was doing the driving, it was the child. To suggestions that perhaps she has missed a more normal life, she replies, "Are you sure? I have to say I've never missed anything. I do everything I want."

Peter Graf has emerged as an affectionate, protective father who views himself as a buffer for any criticism of his daughter. If he has played a role in her success beyond coaching, it has been forcing her to take a few days off to do things like go water skiing in Marbella, Spain, and maintaining the most normal home possible under the circumstances. She chooses to live at home in Bruhl rather than buy her own place because, she shrugs, "It isn't necessary [to move out] yet."

"I'm not a person who likes to have the racket out of her hand," she said. "Someone has to say stop. My father has been a big part of that."

So, if anything pushes Graf, it is her own obsession for playing tennis. There is the sense that she doesn't play for money or victories so much as the sheer sensation of hitting the felt cover off the ball. She hasn't bought anything with her money, beyond a plain car and a new Sony Walkman. "It's nice to know I'm secure," she said. "But I'm not spending my money on crazy things. I

never will. I'm not that kind of person." Her titles are just so much coal for the furnace, tournaments merely an excuse to pull Slozil onto the practice court.

"I think I never met someone who loves the game more than she," Slozil said. "It's never happened yet that I said, 'It's time to go practice.' Until she is late or doesn't want to go out there, I'll have to say she loves the game more than anyone."

She plays with a sort of brevity, an impatience that seems almost dismissive of her opponents. She has a methodical backhand and an injurious forehand that might be the single hardest stroke around, along with her right-handed serve. She carves out whole swatches of open court, leaving the opposition vulnerable to easy volleys. "Sometimes," she said, "if my opponent is easy or not playing well, I get a little angry because I wish they would play better."

But Graf is not callous so much as she is intent on her own purpose; she seems to greet every stroke with the sentiment, "Look, a ball!" In the Australian, she whipped Chris Evert in the first set, 6-1, and had her down by 5-1 in the second before Evert lost respectably, 7-6. In the French, she defeated Natalia Zvereva by 6-0, 6-0 to complete the first shutout ever in a final

at Roland Garros. "I was blown out," Navratilova said incredulously after her three-set loss in the Wimbledon final, in which Graf took 12 of the last 13 games for a 5-7, 6-1, 6-2 victory.

Graf has brought sheer power to women's tennis, much in the way Navratilova first brought pure athleticism to it. She is threatening to develop the sort of thrall Navratilova held over the game when she won six straight Grand Slam events in 1983 and 1984 (she did not win a Grand Slam because the four did not come in a calendar year). Graf has held the No. 1 spot without interruption since August of last year, and has now won four Grand Slam events in the last 13 months. She has played in six straight Grand Slam finals and won four.

The turning of the tide is now painfully evident to the 33-year-old Evert and 31-year-old Navratilova, both of whom acknowledge they won't be in the game much longer. "I'll be back next year if my aching body holds up," Navratilova said at Wimbledon after Graf halted her streak of six straight titles. As long ago as last year's U.S. Open, Evert had already delivered her benediction to Graf. "I think a lot of people wondered what would happen when we retired, and now they don't wonder anymore," Evert said then. "Steffi will be a good No. 1 for women's tennis."

There is one significant drawback to Graf's tennis idyll, however, and it is fame. She sometimes flees to her second home, a condo in Boca Raton, Fla., because going back to West Germany has turned into an unrestful strain since becoming a national hero there. They drive slowly by her house, knock on the door for autographs, demand her opinions on international matters. She longs for some small amount of time in which to enjoy her accomplishments before the clamor for more begins.

"The tennis," she said, "is much easier than what's around it."

But as her victories increase, the problem compounds, and she remarks dolefully on the fact that her interview commitments now take more time than her matches. Those have become a sort of refuge, where she can play with a sort of

unthinking nervelessness that perhaps only a 19-year-old possesses.

"It's very difficult to do it right for everybody," she said. "If you play fast, they say you are too fast. But once I got down, 3-0, and someone said they wanted their money back. They don't know what they want. So I do it for me. I do what I want and what's best for me."

"I don't really like not having so much time. Like when you

win Wimbledon, you can't really do what you feel. A few years ago, I could feel it much more. Now, I have to worry about winning the next tournament."

There is a "next tournament" at the Summer Olympics in Seoul (tennis is reinstated as a medal sport this year), where Graf is expected to win another gold medal, and she will have just three days to get there from New York. But for the moment, the next tournament is the Open, and that means the Slam. Graf has questioned Court about it, and received an interesting reply: "She says not to think about it too much."

GRAPHIC: PHOTO, NO.1 RANKED STEFFI GRAF, 19, IS JUST A U.S. OPEN VICTORY AWAY FROM SWEEPING THE GRAND SLAM, A FEAT LAST ACHIEVED BY MARGARET COURT IN 1970. AP

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

Copyright 1993 Reuters, Limited
The Reuter Library Report

January 29, 1993, Friday, BC cycle

LENGTH: 514 words

DATELINE: MELBOURNE, Jan 29

BODY:

Following are short biographies of world number one Monica Seles of Yugoslavia and number two Steffi Graf of Germany who contest the women's final at the Australian Open tennis championships on Saturday:

Monica Seles

Age: 19

Seeded: One

Career official prize money: US\$6.97 million

Singles titles: Seven Grand Slam titles, 30 overall

Coach: Her father, Karolj

Grand Slam record: Won the Australian Open in 1991 and 1992, won the French Open in 1990, 1991 and 1992, won the U.S. Open in 1991 and 1992.

Route to final: Beat Gloria Pizzichini (Italy) 6-1 6-2, Maria Strandlund (Sweden) 6-2 6-0, Patty Fendick (U.S.) 6-1 6-0, Nathalie Tauziat (France) 6-2 6-0, Julie Halard (France) 6-2 6-7 6-0, Gabriela Sabatini (Argentina) 6-1 6-2.

Playing style: Left-hander with two-handed backhand and two-handed forehand. Seles has great concentration and can take the ball early on both sides of the court finding the line with nagging accuracy and pace. Seles ended Steffi Graf's record reign as number one on March 11, 1991, and has been at the top ever since. She was undisputed world champion in both 1991 and 1992.

Personal: Born in Novi Sad, Yugoslavia on December 2, 1973 and now lives in Sarasota, Florida. 1.77 metres (5ft 9ins) tall. Began playing tennis at aged seven and was also a good ice skater when young. Her father Karolj, a cartoonist and television director, and mother Esther travel with her on the tournament circuit. Outside interests include modelling, acting, swimming, horseback riding, basketball and aerobics. She collects stuffed animals. Enjoys an extrovert role at news conferences.

* Steffi Graf

Age: 23

Seeded: Two

Career official prize money: US\$10.3 million

Singles titles: 11 Grand Slam titles, 69 overall

Coach: Heinz Gundhardt

Grand Slam record: Won the Australian Open in 1988, 1989, 1990, won the French Open in 1987 and 1988, won Wimbledon in 1988,

1989, 1991 and 1992, won the U.S. Open in 1988 and 1989. Route to final: Beat Nathalie Herreman (France) 6-2 6-1, Jennifer Santrock (U.S.) 6-1 6-1, Claudia Porwik (Germany) 6-1 retired, Magdalena Maleeva (Bulgaria) 6-3 6-3, Jennifer Capriati (U.S.) 7-5 6-2, Arantxa Sanchez Vicario (Spain) 7-5 6-4

Playing style: Right-handed. Graf is a fine athlete with a strong serve, a powerful forehand and a consistent sliced backhand sometimes mixed with recently acquired topspin backhand. Reigned as the number one ranked player for a record 186 weeks consecutively. In 1988 became only the sixth player to win the Grand Slam by capturing the Australian, French, Wimbledon and U.S. titles.

Personal: Born in Bruhl, Germany, on June 14, 1969. Began playing tennis at the age of four. 1.75 metres (5ft 9ins) tall. Father Peter, who used to coach her, and mother, Heidi, regularly travel with Graf to major tournaments. She loves dogs and has three German shepherds and a boxer. She still lives in Bruhl, collects shorts and T-shirts and enjoys all kinds of music. She likes impressionist art, playing cards and photography.

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

LOAD-DATE-MDC: 012993