

Ronald Reagan Presidential Library Digital Library Collections

This is a PDF of a folder from our textual collections.

WHORM Subject File Code: PU
(Publications)

Case file Number(s): 258500-259999
Box: 17

To see more digitized collections visit:

<https://www.reaganlibrary.gov/archives/digitized-textual-material>

To see all Ronald Reagan Presidential Library inventories visit:

<https://www.reaganlibrary.gov/archives/white-house-inventories>

Contact a reference archivist at: **reagan.library@nara.gov**

Citation Guidelines: <https://reaganlibrary.gov/archives/research-support/citation-guide>

National Archives Catalogue: <https://catalog.archives.gov/>

THE WHITE HOUSE
CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING WORKSHEET

PJ

INCOMING

DATE RECEIVED: DECEMBER 19, 1984

NAME OF CORRESPONDENT: MR.S BETTY CORDOBA

SUBJECT URGES THE PRESIDENT TO TAKE ACTION AGAINST
PORNOGRAPHY

		ACTION		DISPOSITION	
ROUTE TO:	ACT	DATE	TYPE	C	COMPLETED
OFFICE/AGENCY (STAFF NAME)	CODE	YY/MM/DD	RESP	D	YY/MM/DD
STEVE GALEBACH	ORG	84/12/19	A/S.G.	84	12/20
KATHERINE C SHEPHERD	RSI	84/12/19	C	84	12/20
REFERRAL NOTE:					
REFERRAL NOTE:					
REFERRAL NOTE:					
REFERRAL NOTE:					
REFERRAL NOTE:					

COMMENTS: BETTY AND PROG, P2

ADDITIONAL CORRESPONDENTS: MEDIA: L INDIVIDUAL CODES: _____

MI MAIL USER CODES: (A) _____ (B) _____ (C) _____

*ACTION CODES:	*DISPOSITION CODES:	*OUTGOING	*
*	*	* CORRESPONDENCE:	*
*A-APPROPRIATE ACTION	*A-ANSWERED	*TYPE RESP=INITIALS	*
*C-COMMENT/RECOM	*B-NON-SPEC-REFERRAL	* OF SIGNER	*
*D-DRAFT RESPONSE	*C-COMPLETED	* CODE = A	*
*F-FURNISH FACT SHEET	*S-SUSPENDED	*COMPLETED = DATE OF	*
I-INFO COPY/NO ACT NEC		* OUTGOING	*
*R-DIRECT REPLY W/COPY *			*
*S-FOR-SIGNATURE			*
*X-INTERIM REPLY			*

REFER QUESTIONS AND ROUTING UPDATES TO CENTRAL REFERENCE
(ROOM 75, OEOB) EXT. 2590
KEEP THIS WORKSHEET ATTACHED TO THE ORIGINAL INCOMING
LETTER AT ALL TIMES AND SEND COMPLETED RECORD TO RECORDS
MANAGEMENT.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

December 20, 1984

Dear Mrs. Cordoba:

Thank you for writing the President to urge action against pornography. The President has asked me to respond to your letter on his behalf.

Over the past year, the Administration has been working to improve the enforcement of Federal laws against obscene materials. The President has personally urged Federal prosecutors to step up their efforts against pornography, and has expressed his conviction that pornography is degrading to human dignity.

The Customs Service has already produced a dramatic increase in its confiscation of child pornography and other forms of hard core pornography coming in across our borders. There have been arrests, indictments, and convictions of persons who have ordered this material; some of them are people who have records of molesting children.

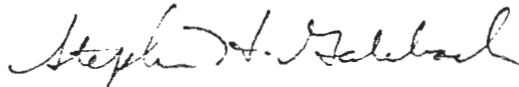
In May of this year, the President signed into law the "Child Protection Act of 1984," which greatly strengthened the Federal laws against child pornography. This measure had been proposed by the Administration, and it is now being enforced.

In addition, the President has asked the Attorney General to set up a new national commission to study the effects of pornography on our society and what we can do about it. This commission will be announced by the Attorney General in the near future.

Thank you for expressing your concern. You can be assured that the President considers pornography to be a major problem that deserves serious attention at the Federal, State, and local level.

With best wishes for the Christmas and New Year Season.

Sincerely,



Stephen H. Galebach
Acting Assistant Director
for Legal Policy
Office of Policy Development

Mrs. Betty Cordoba, Chair
National Advisory Council on
Women's Educational Programs
425 13th Street, N.W.
Suite 416
Washington, D.C. 20004

BETTY CORDOBA, Chair — 82-83
O (202) 376-1038
H (213) 992-6955
(818)



**NATIONAL ADVISORY COUNCIL ON
WOMEN'S EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMS**

425 13th St., N.W. Ste. 416
Washington, D.C. 20004

37 From the Desk of: Steve Hallack #258664
cc: KB Dec. 8, '84

BETTY CORDOBA

Dear President Reagan,

Do all you can to
rid our beloved nation of
the hideous pornography
which is so prevalent. Keep
it out of the hands —
and mailboxes — of our
children. Thank you.

Sincerely,
Betty Cordoba
(Sgt. P. Cordoba)

Presidential
appointee

ID# 258763

THE WHITE HOUSE
CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING WORKSHEET

PL
DEC 20 1984

INCOMING

DATE RECEIVED: DECEMBER 20, 1984

NAME OF CORRESPONDENT: THE HONORABLE JOSEPH MOFFAT

SUBJECT: ENCLOSURES ARTICLE FROM THE DECEMBER 1984
CHURCH & STATE

ROUTE TO: OFFICE/AGENCY (STAFF NAME)	ACTION		DISPOSITION	
	ACT CODE	DATE YY/MM/DD	TYPE RESP	C COMPLETED D YY/MM/DD
RONALD ALVARADO	ORG	84/12/20	LV A	85/01/09 AB
REFERRAL NOTE: _____		/ /		/ /
REFERRAL NOTE: _____		/ /		/ /
REFERRAL NOTE: _____		/ /		/ /
REFERRAL NOTE: _____		/ /		/ /
REFERRAL NOTE: _____		/ /		/ /

COMMENTS: _____

ADDITIONAL CORRESPONDENTS: MEDIA:L INDIVIDUAL CODES: 2500 _____

IA MAIL USER CODES: (A) _____ (B) _____ (C) _____

*ACTION CODES:	*DISPOSITION CODES:	*OUTGOING	*
*	*	* CORRESPONDENCE:	*
*A-APPROPRIATE ACTION	*A-ANSWERED	*TYPE RESP=INITIALS	*
*C-COMMENT/RECOM	*B-NON-SPEC-REFERRAL	* OF SIGNER	*
*D-DRAFT RESPONSE	*C-COMPLETED	* CODE = A	*
*F-FURNISH FACT SHEET	*S-SUSPENDED	*COMPLETED = DATE OF	*
I-INFO COPY/NO ACT NEC		* OUTGOING	*
*R-DIRECT REPLY W/COPY *			*
*S-FOR-SIGNATURE *			*
*X-INTERIM REPLY *			*

REFER QUESTIONS AND ROUTING UPDATES TO CENTRAL REFERENCE
(ROOM 75, OEOB) EXT. 2590
KEEP THIS WORKSHEET ATTACHED TO THE ORIGINAL INCOMING
LETTER AT ALL TIMES AND SEND COMPLETED RECORD TO RECORDS
MANAGEMENT.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

January 9, 1985

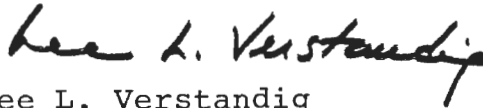
Dear Mr. Moffat:

On behalf of the President, I would like to thank you for your recent correspondence.

I appreciate your bringing the open letter to the President from Dr. Robert L. Mattox to our attention. As you suggest, it contains many significant points to be considered at this time. The spirit of cooperation which comes through in this letter is truly gratifying, making it clear that much can be accomplished if we work together to promote a better quality of life for every American citizen.

Again, thank you for bringing this letter to the attention of this Administration. Please let me know if I can be of further assistance to you.

Sincerely,



Lee L. Verstandig
Assistant to the President
for Intergovernmental Affairs

The Honorable Joseph Moffat
Vice Mayor of North Miami Beach
17011 Northeast 19th Avenue
North Miami Beach, Florida 33162



17011 N.E. 19th AVENUE
NORTH MIAMI BEACH, FLA. 33162

City of North Miami Beach, Florida

JOSEPH MOFFAT
VICE MAYOR

OFFICE: 947-7581

R. Maddox
#155163

Perspective

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT,
I DO NOT KNOW IF YOU HAVE SEEN THIS ARTICLE OR
IF YOU WILL SEE THIS NOTE — BUT I HOPE SOMEONE
WILL BRING IT TO YOUR ATTENTION — GOD BLESS YOU. Joe Maddox

An Open Letter To The President On Election Day

Dear Mr. President:

Election Day, 1984, dawned crisp and sunny in Northern Virginia. After a quick cup of coffee, I drove to McKinley Elementary School where I would cast my ballot.

I estimate that fifty of my fellow Americans stood in the lines with me. As I shuffled toward the voting machine, I glanced around at the muted crowd, likewise moving steadily toward their machines.

Mr. President, I readily confess to a swelling pride as I stood in that line. In a few moments I would vote in an election, the outcome of which would have significant bearing on world events for the next years. With a flip of the lever, I would exercise a precious right, one denied to the vast majority of the world's teeming masses. Since 1960 I have voted for U.S. presidents in addition to scores of other candidates and initiatives, but the mini-drama never loses its grip on me.

Suddenly the booth's curtain popped open allowing a young woman to exit and signaling my turn to vote. With a glance at the board before me, I shoved the lever to the right, closing the curtain and engaging the innards of the voting machine.

It did not take me long to vote. Like most Americans, I had listened to the campaign rhetoric, had studied the issues and weighed the candidates before entering the booth. Within a few seconds, I was done.

I savored my decisions for a moment, then, with determination and a sense of accomplishment, opened the curtain and left the polling place.

Now, on Election Day afternoon, as I sit before my trusty Radio Shack TRS-80, writing you this letter, I do not know who will take the oath of office on January 21st. But, by the time you get the letter, the entire world will know.

In the afterglow of the voting experience, and in the midst of this Election Day, with a sense of suspended animation that characterizes Election Days for me, I want to speak respectfully with you about the next four years.

Please, Mr. President, make earnest efforts to get control of the mad arms race that engulfs the world. If we continue headlong on our present path, in a few years we may have neither church nor state to worry about. Certainly no American wants to give away the store to the Soviets. Certainly we want a defense capability that can readily deter aggression. But help us find stability and security somewhere between weakness and today's insanity.

Please, Mr. President, from the vantage point of your bully pulpit, sound a call for a government and a people who genuinely care for the quality of life for all people. We revel in the economic well-being many of us enjoy, but remind us indeed that we do not live by bread alone. Ask us to use a combination of skill and compassion to give people the cup of cold water and also to teach folks how to drill wells. We'll do it anyway, but we will do it better if you will set the tone.

Sir, I respectfully ask that you measure your words carefully when you address the difficult social problems of the day. I hope you will heal rather than hurt, unite rather than divide, as you help us think about prejudice, poverty, injustice, ignorance, and confusion.

The last several years have seen a noisy mixing of religion and politics. I hope you can help us get these two fundamentally

important dimensions of our lives back in perspective.

I do not believe you will want to use religion for cheap political gain. Neither do I believe you will want to have government intruding into our personal religious lives.

May I suggest that you think about and then communicate, the way our best religious tradition informs public policy. The well-being of the nation is closely linked with strong, generous religious commitments. But for you, the President of all the people, to translate that religious heritage into a narrow, sectarian agenda, undercuts and erodes the nation's spiritual life.

If you will call for renewed commitment to moral and spiritual values, we can rally. If you push a religious legislative program, you force us to choose up sides and fight. We have better things to do than fight among ourselves.

In conclusion, Mr. President, accept my warmest congratulations. You have my prayers and every good wish as you begin your administration.

As an organization, Americans United, wants to serve you and the nation as good citizens. We have a yearning to cooperate as well as a mandate to ask questions and raise issues.

Take a few days rest. You have earned it. Then come to the office refreshed in body and spirit. If you will let us, we will help you.

Sincerely,

Dr. Robert L. Maddox
Executive Director
Americans United for
Separation of Church and State

INDEX

VOLUME 37 — 1984

Abortion

and presidential candidates, 4-8, 172-76, 196-209; and Catholics, 220-227; and retarded woman, 257.

Americans United

tells Savannah City Council cross is religious, not cultural, 15; works to block U.S. diplomatic ties, 28; advises Senate on Wilson nomination, 41; challenges Clearwater's law, 61; leads school prayer coalition, 78; wins deprogramming suit, 13; protests Reagan aide's call for religious test, 90; protects collection plate (Clearwater suit), 100; stops promotion of church building by city, 138; argues landmark parochial case, 152; joins test of 'con-con', 160; testifies to platform committees, 161; challenges Clearwater's revised ordinance, 161; opposes anti-Catholicism, 162; sends letter to Reagan regarding religion in campaign, 197; wins con-con victory, 210; joined by 15 religious groups in Vatican suit, 228.

Askew, Reuben 48

Baraga, Bishop Frederick 11

Bell, Jo Ann 12, 78

Books Reviewed: *Reagan: Inside Out* by Bob Slosser, 115-116; *Ominous Politics* by John S. Saloma III, 116; *The New Christian Right*, edited by Robert C. Liebman and Robert Wuthnow, 116; *The Right to Lifers* by Connie Paige, 116; *Right-Wing Women* by Andrea Dworkin, 116; *The Invisible Woman: Target of the Religious New Right* by Shirley R. Radl, 116; *The Evangelical Alliance for the USA* by Philip D. Jordan, 116; *The Search for Christian America* by Mark Noll, 116; *Religion and Politics*, edited by James E. Wood, 116; *The Bishops and the Bomb* by Jim Castelli, 116; *The Uncivil Wars: Ireland Today* by Pdraig O'Malley, 163; *Religion and the Northern Ireland Problem* by John Hickey, 163; *More Than The Troubles: A Common Sense View of the Northern Ireland Conflict* by Lynne Shivers and David Bowman, 163; *Christians in Ulster, 1968-1980* by Eric Gallagher and Stanley Worrall, 164; *Religion, Education and Unemployment*, edited by R.J. Cormack and R.D. Ashorne; *Northern Ireland: The Background to the Conflict*, edited by John Darby, 164; *Terrorism in Northern Ireland* by Alfred McClung Lee, 164; *The Longest War: Northern Ireland and the IRA* by Kevin Kelly, 164; *Protestants in a Catholic State: Ireland's Privileged Minority* by Kurt Bowen, 164; *Paul Cardinal Cullen and the Shaping of Modern Irish Catholicism* by Desmond Bowen,

164; *Northern Ireland: A Problem To Every Solution* by Denis P. Barnett, 164; *The American Pope: The Life and Times of Francis Cardinal Spellman* by John Cooney, 234.

Bush, George 89, 172-76, 196-209.

Central Intelligence Agency 36, 95.

Chapter One Aid to Education 186, 253-254.

Chapter Two Aid to Education 99, 243.

Church Colleges

Gov't controls follow student aid to college (Grove City), 75; Why not Manna? (editorial on Grove City), 87.

Church of Christ

Shuns member, is sued for libel, 126-128; dispute over elder's power, 123.

Church Discipline 126-128, 233; and church counselors, 233.

Church School Regulation

in Nebraska, 15, 43-44, 114, 148; in South Carolina, 165; and civil rights law, 165; Maine private schools reach agreement with state, 259.

Clearwater, Fla. Solicitation Ordinance 61, 100.

Clergy in politics

in Britain, 91; Texas bishop urges members to enter politics, 114; Ky. expands confidentiality law, 117; Vatican orders priest out of Canadian parliament, 117; Catholic bishops' fund funnelled to pro-abortion candidates, 137; Tenn. churches fight 'political' designation, 214; bishops and the ballot box: facing dissent, 200-227; Pope John Paul II calls for politics based on 'the plan of God,' 256; clergy tax breaks, 243.

Constitutional Convention

editorial opposing, 17; in Ky., Mich., Calif., Vt., 45; instability of, 66; Congress can halt, 71; Last one wasn't bad, 71; fails in Ky., Vt., W.Va., 138; Madison and McNamee, 230.

Cranston, Alan 5-6, 232

Cuomo, Mario

Deprogramming 85-86, 257.

Equal Access for Religious Groups 32-35, 47; congressional debate, 102; derailed, 129-31; house vote, 130-31; senate compromise, 147; turning schools into churches, 166; revised bill adopted, 186; doesn't apply in Williamsport, 187.

Ethiopian Black Jews 21

Evolution-Creationism

in Texas, 117, 123; Louisiana retains creation science law, 189. 198-200; 220-227.

Energy grants to churches 255.

Faith healing 70 (Tenn.); 219 (Indiana).

Falwell, Jerry

opposes ambassador to Vatican, 3; voter registration drive, 9; equivocates on Vatican ambassador, 29; on school prayer, 76; and 1984 campaign, 172-76; PAC fizzles, 219; post-election analysis, 247-252.

Ferraro, Geraldine 172-76, 196-200, 220-227, 247-252.

Glenn, John 4-8

Graham, Billy

honored by L.A., 14; on Vatican ambassador, 55.

Grenada

Regime planned to suppress churches, 94. **Grand Rapids, Mich. parochial case** 89, 151-3.

Guinn, Marian 126-128

Hart, Gary 4-8

Helms, Jesse race for reelection, 4, 9-10, 247-250; advocates White House chapel, 51; Pat Boone says God needs him in Senate, 238; 247-252.

Hollings, Ernest 4-8

Home Schooling 3, 51.

Internal Revenue Service

Moon tax fraud appeal rejected, 123; exemption of mail-order church halted, 195; Is Tenn. children's home a church? 195; Swaggart loses battle, 214; clergy tax breaks, 243; tax subsidized 'poverty' vows, 243.

Ireland

Bishops reaffirm 'Catholic' legal system, 70; Panel urges unification, religious liberty, 138; historic division, 142; sectarian stigmata, 163; legalized divorce opposed, 214.

Islamic fundamentalism in Tunisia 46, in Sudan, 259.

Jackson, Jesse

religious background, 4-8; voter registration, 9-10; fall campaign, 172-76.

Jehovah's Witnesses 75

Jews

religious discrimination in Iowa, Mo., 3; Air Force song for Israeli official wasn't kosher, 16; N.J. enforces dietary laws, 45; religious divorce in Connecticut, 46; protocol slip up, 71; N.Y.'s religious divorce law, 75; Miami Beach kosher inspector, 141; military Yarmulke ban, 147; Fighting orthodox monopoly, 165; in Scarsdale, 244-246; praying for reason on school prayer, 255; 247-252.

Kennedy, Edward M.

Correcting religious labels of founding fathers, 23; wall of separation needs gates, 199.

Lowell, C. Stanley (scholarship) 162.

Luther, Martin 22-23.

Little Axe, Okla.

Americans United joins fight, 12; horrified by Oklahoma action, 22; Spinoza on, 22; Biblical prophecy and, 22; during school prayer debate, 78.

McGovern, George 4-8

Maryland

Religious tolerance, 159; charitable solicitation law falls, 189; two get religious liberty award, 231.

Military chaplaincy

Unconstitutional? 68-69; inadequate research, 118.

Mondale, Walter

religious background of, 4-8; and campaign, 172-76, 196-207; post-election analysis, 247-252.

Moon, Sun Myung

appeal rejected, 123; eclipse, 156-7.

Moral Majority

and 1984 campaign, 5, 172-76, 247-251; ap-

THE WHITE HOUSE
CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING WORKSHEET

PL

INCOMING

DATE RECEIVED: DECEMBER 21, 1984

NAME OF CORRESPONDENT: THE HONORABLE ROBERT J. LAGOMARSINO

SUBJECT ENCLOSURES LETTER FROM D. C. ANDRE AND AN
EDITORIAL REGARDING THE DEFENSE BUDGET

ROUTE TO: OFFICE/AGENCY (STAFF NAME)	ACTION	DISPOSITION
	ACT CODE	DATE YY/MM/DD
M. B. OGLESBY	ORG	84/12/21
REFERRAL NOTE:		<i>MDA 850104</i>
REFERRAL NOTE:		/ /
REFERRAL NOTE:		/ /
REFERRAL NOTE:		/ /
REFERRAL NOTE:		/ /
REFERRAL NOTE:		/ /

COMMENTS

ADDITIONAL CORRESPONDENTS: MEDIA:L INDIVIDUAL CODES: 1240

MAIL USER CODES: (A) (B) (C)

```

*****
*ACTION CODES:          *DISPOSITION CODES:      *OUTGOING          *
*                      *                      *CORRESPONDENCE:   *
*A-APPROPRIATE ACTION  *A-ANSWERED          *TYPE RESP=INITIALS *
*C-COMMENT/RECOM       *B-NON-SPEC-REFERRAL    *OF SIGNER         *
*D-DRAFT RESPONSE      *C-COMPLETED          *CODE = A          *
*F-FURNISH FACT SHEET  *S-SUSPENDED          *COMPLETED = DATE OF *
*I-INFO COPY/NO ACT NEC*                      *OUTGOING          *
*R-DIRECT REPLY W/COPY *                      *                   *
*S-FOR-SIGNATURE        *                      *                   *
*X-INTERIM REPLY        *                      *                   *
*****

```

REFER QUESTIONS AND ROUTING UPDATES TO CENTRAL REFERENCE
KEEP THIS WORKSHEET ATTACHED TO THE ORIGINAL INCOMING
LETTER AT ALL TIMES AND SEND COMPLETED RECORD TO RECORDS
MANAGEMENT.

January 4, 1985

Dear Bob:

Thank you for your December 19 letter enclosing an editorial from Mr. D. C. Andre regarding the defense budget.

Please be assured that your correspondence has been brought to the attention of the appropriate officials within the Administration and that your constituent's concerns have been carefully noted.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

M. B. Oglesby, Jr.
Assistant to the President

The Honorable Robert J. Legomarsino
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

MBO:KRJ:MDB

cc: w/copy of inc to Russ Rourke, Legis
Affairs, DOD - FYI ✓

cc: Fred Upton - FYI ✓

ROBERT J. LAGOMARSINO
19TH DISTRICT, CALIFORNIA

2332 RAYBURN BUILDING
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20515
202-225-3601

CONFERENCE SECRETARY

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

19 December 1984

258855
COMMITTEE ON
FOREIGN AFFAIRS
SUBCOMMITTEE
WESTERN HEMISPHERE AFFAIRS
RANKING MINORITY MEMBER

COMMITTEE ON
INTERIOR AND INSULAR
AFFAIRS

SUBCOMMITTEES:
INSULAR AFFAIRS
RANKING MINORITY MEMBER
PUBLIC LANDS AND NATIONAL PARKS

M. B. Oglesby
Assistant to the President
for Legislative Affairs
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

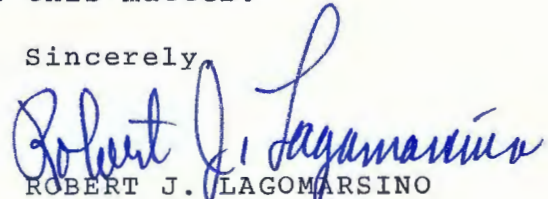
Dear Mr. Oglesby:

This is to request the President be apprised of the editorial appearing in the December 16 edition of the Santa Barbara News Press on the defense budget. Also included is a letter from my constituent, D.C. Andre, commenting on the editorial.

I would appreciate your seeing to it that the President reads the editorial and letter in order for him to realize how individuals supportive of a strong military feel about Secretary Weinberger's defense budget cuts.

Thank you for your assistance with this matter.

Sincerely


ROBERT J. LAGOMARSINO
Member of Congress

RJL/1a

December 18, 1984

The Honorable Robert J. Lagomarsino
814 State Street
Santa Barbara, CA 93101

Dear Sir: *Bob*

As a Marine fighter pilot who shed some blood for this great country in World War II, I am unreservedly supportive of a "second to none" defense capability for our United States. However, I am also a pragmatic businessman whose thoughts are precisely presented in the editorial enclosed for your information. I am unwilling to believe that any individual in this country, be he elected representative or appointed cabinet member, can wield the power ascribed to Weinberger in this article. Yet, all I have read and heard suggests this to be the case thus far.

Surely you and your peers, our elected representatives, must prevail in this contest of wills. The taxpayers of this country have been overly patient at the incredible waste of our military hardware programs. To even suggest penalizing our essential and dedicated personnel before thoroughly cleaning house on Pentagon/contractor waste is immoral, to state it bluntly.

Assuming the facts of the enclosed editorial are accurate, I'm ashamed of Cap Weinberger, and sickened should he be permitted to stonewall or dictate in the manner indicated. Hopefully, I'll not become ashamed of Congress for allowing such happenings to continue.

Sincerely,

Dave
D. C. Andre
P. O. Drawer RR
Santa Barbara, CA 93102

Weapons escape

The Battle of the Budget goes on at the White House and the Pentagon, with an economy-choking federal deficit at stake. And Caspar Weinberger, the defense secretary, "gives" a little as the Pentagon's contribution toward the \$200-billion deficit.

What he gives is this: He would agree to take out of the defense budget proposal a plan to raise military pay about 7 percent. This would amount to reducing the \$286 billion that the Pentagon wants by a mere \$3.5 billion.

But Weinberger doesn't agree, at least yet, to make any change in the Pentagon's weapons programs — past, present, future, or imagined. In his current stance, personnel is vulnerable to economic realities but systems are not.

This leaves us shuddering. What happens if we can't find and retain the skilled people we need to operate these highly technical systems?

We have a military force made up entirely of volunteers. Recruiters must compete with civilian employers for qualified people, and the recruiters' superior officers are demanding more specialists. But civilian pay has outgained military pay during the past two years. And civilians generally don't have the hardships of frequent transfers from one part of this country to another, or to bases overseas. One hazard is in finding adequate housing, and the Pentagon doesn't provide nearly enough of it. Family housing funds represent about 1 percent of the \$285 billion that the Defense Department is spending each year.

But the Pentagon spends billions each year on systems that don't pan out, redundant programs, excessive cost overruns, expensive shortfalls in produc-

tion quality—outright fraud, loose buying practices, and bureaucratic waste. The "horror stories" of budgetary abuses have shown up in the press dozens of times in the past year or so.

The latest horror, disclosed only last week as Weinberger was at the White House arguing for more money, involves the Navy's two newest minesweepers. The engines on them rotate clockwise, but the gears built to turn them were designed for engines that rotate counterclockwise. Those minesweepers aren't going anywhere until compatible engines and gears are made, at considerable extra spending of taxpayers' money.

This is only the latest example of what Ernest Fitzgerald, a noted Pentagon whistleblower, was referring to when he said that \$30 billion could be saved through closer monitoring of spending.

Common Cause, in a 1983 study of defense budgeting, said: "The Defense Department usually responds to shortfalls by reducing readiness and stretching out procurement programs. The goal is to keep weapons programs alive. Congress is usually a willing participant in these practices for largely the same reasons. The weapons accounts are an enormous source of pork barrel opportunities."

But the people who are needed to operate the weapons don't have much of a voice in the halls of power.

Weinberger figures he can save \$3.5 billion on them next year. But the facts show that he could save three or four times that by tightening the buying of weapons, and still preside over a built-up military machine second to none.

THE WHITE HOUSE
CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING WORKSHEET

ID# 259095

PK

INCOMING

DATE RECEIVED: DECEMBER 03, 1984

NAME OF CORRESPONDENT: THE HONORABLE STROM THURMOND

SUBJECT ENCLOSURES ARTICLE FROM THE STATE, CONCERNING
A STUDY ON VOTING PERCENTAGES OF MEMBERS OF
CONGRESS

		ACTION		DISPOSITION	
ROUTE TO:		ACT	DATE	TYPE	C COMPLETED
OFFICE/AGENCY	(STAFF NAME)	CODE	YY/MM/DD	RESP	D YY/MM/DD
M	B. OGLESBY	ORG	84/12/03	CP2A	84/12/05
REFERRAL NOTE:			/ /		/ /
REFERRAL NOTE:			/ /		/ /
REFERRAL NOTE:			/ /		/ /
REFERRAL NOTE:			/ /		/ /
REFERRAL NOTE:			/ /		/ /

COMMENTS

ADDITIONAL CORRESPONDENTS: MEDIA:L INDIVIDUAL CODES: 1220

MAIL USER CODES: (A) (B) (C)

```
*****
*ACTION CODES:          *DISPOSITION CODES:      *OUTGOING          *
*                        *                        *CORRESPONDENCE:   *
*A-APPROPRIATE ACTION  *A-ANSWERED          *TYPE RESP=INITIALS *
*C-COMMENT/RECOM       *B-NON-SPEC-REFERRAL    *          OF SIGNER *
*D-DRAFT RESPONSE      *C-COMPLETED          *          CODE = A   *
*F-FURNISH FACT SHEET  *S-SUSPENDED          *COMPLETED = DATE OF *
*I-INFO COPY/NO ACT NEC*                        *          OUTGOING  *
*R-DIRECT REPLY W/COPY *                        *                        *
*S-FOR-SIGNATURE        *                        *                        *
*X-INTERIM REPLY        *                        *                        *
*****
```

REFER QUESTIONS AND ROUTING UPDATES TO CENTRAL REFERENCE
(ROOM 75, OEOB) EXT. 2590
KEEP THIS WORKSHEET ATTACHED TO THE ORIGINAL INCOMING
LETTER AT ALL TIMES AND SEND COMPLETED RECORD TO RECORDS
MANAGEMENT.

December 5, 1984

Dear Strom:

I appreciate your recent note and was interested in the article you enclosed regarding voting trends of Members of Congress. I am certainly aware of your consistent record of support and am delighted to have another opportunity to express my sincere thanks for all you have helped to accomplish.

Sincerely,
RONALD REAGAN ^A

The Honorable Strom Thurmond
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

RWR:MBO:KRJ:MDB

841213

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

December 5, 1984

Dear Strom:

I appreciate your recent note and was interested in the article you enclosed regarding voting trends of Members of Congress. I am certainly aware of your consistent record of support and am delighted to have another opportunity to express my sincere thanks for all you have helped to accomplish.

Sincerely,

Ronald Reagan

The Honorable Strom Thurmond
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

Thurmond



STROM THURMOND
SOUTH CAROLINA

The President Pro Tempore
UNITED STATES SENATE

November 29, 1984

The President
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. President:

Please find enclosed a copy of an article which appeared in The State newspaper concerning a study on voting percentages of Members of Congress. The State is the largest newspaper in the Palmetto State.

I thought you would be interested in seeing this article.

With warm personal regards and Greetings of the Season.

Respectfully,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Strom Thurmond". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name "Strom" and last name "Thurmond" clearly distinguishable.

Strom Thurmond

ST/xx
Enclosure

Thurmond in Senate, Hartnett in House biggest Reagan fans

1/18/84
119
By LEE BANDY
Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON

Republican Sen. Strom Thurmond was one of the nation's biggest supporters of President Reagan during the last session of the 98th Congress.

According to a vote study conducted by *Congressional Quarterly*, a nonpartisan authority on government and politics, the senator backed Reagan 87 percent of the time — the fourth highest score in the Senate and tops in the South Carolina congressional delegation.



Bandy

Reagan's biggest opponent in the delegation was Democratic Rep. John Spratt of York, who voted against the president 58 percent of the time.

Democratic Reps. Butler C. Derrick of Edgefield and Robin Tallon of Florence both had opposition scores of 54 percent.

Sen. Ernest F. Hollings, who missed many votes while campaigning unsuccessfully for the Democratic presidential nomination, opposed Reagan 44 percent of the time.

The House Republicans, as expected, were big supporters of the president, but not by the whopping scores that many folks would have imagined.

For instance, Rep. Floyd Spence of Lexington backed Reagan only 59 percent of the time on floor votes on which the president stated positions.

Rep. Carroll A. Campbell Jr. of Greenville, who is considered to be one of Reagan's staunchest allies in the House, earned a presidential-support score of 60 percent.

Washington Report

Rep. Thomas F. Hartnett of Charleston got the highest score among the South Carolina Republicans, backing Reagan 65 percent of the time.

For Congress as a whole, Reagan's support showed only a small drop — to 65.8 percent in 1984, compared with 67.4 percent the previous year.

Many of the votes apparently were influenced by election-year pressures and regional interests.

For example, there was increased support for Reagan's position among House Democrats from the East, Midwest and West, while Southern Democrats in the House backed him about as often in 1984 as they did the year before.

This trend, said Norman Ornstein, a congressional scholar at the American Enterprise Institute, suggests that some Northern Democrats were "a little worried about their competition and President Reagan's popularity, and they decided they had to hedge their bets a little bit" by moving closer to the president's positions.

While Southern Democrats continued to rank higher in presidential support than House Democrats from other regions, their scores in the past three years haven't reached their 1981 high, when these Democrats joined forces with House Republicans to give Reagan his victories on economic legislation.

Because Southern Democrats didn't feel compelled to line up with Reagan this year as they did in 1981, Ornstein said, "it could mean that Ronald Reagan isn't able to put together the 'boll weevil' coalition again next year."

Another interesting trend in the 1984 presidential-support study

showed a 10-point decline in support for Reagan's policies among House Republicans.

This drop reflected two things — an effort by some Republicans to demonstrate political independence from the president and a decision by House Republican leaders to focus on Reagan's top priorities, while allowing members to vote as they wished on less critical matters.

As a result, Republican leaders whipped members into line on key votes, such as the anti-crime bill the president wanted. But they didn't ask members to toe the party line on minor bills or measures for which there was overwhelming opposition to Reagan's position, such as Social Security disability legislation.

Republicans also seemed to split most often on "pork-barrel" votes, in which benefits to their districts outweighed the party's demand for fiscal conservatism.

□

Except for Hollings, who was absent a lot this year campaigning for president, the South Carolina congressional delegation had an excellent attendance record in the last session.

Spratt walked off with the top honors, participating in 98 percent of the 408 roll calls in the House.

Thurmond responded to 97 percent of the 275 roll calls in the Senate. Hollings' voting-participation score was 79, the fourth lowest in the Senate.

The voting-participation scores of the others were: Spence, 96 percent; Derrick, 94 percent; Tallon, 93 percent; and Campbell and Hartnett, 90 percent apiece.

THE WHITE HOUSE
CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING WORKSHEET

INCOMING

DATE RECEIVED: DECEMBER 03, 1984

NAME OF CORRESPONDENT: MISS ELSBETH M. SEEWALD

SUBJECT: ENCLOSURES TWO COPIES OF "DEUTSCH-AMERIKANER"

ACTION

DISPOSITION

ROUTE TO: OFFICE/AGENCY (STAFF NAME)	ACT CODE	DATE YY/MM/DD	TYPE RESP	C D	COMPLETED YY/MM/DD
---	-------------	------------------	--------------	--------	-----------------------

LINAS KOJELIS

ORG 84/12/03

LKA 84/12/05 LD

REFERRAL NOTE: _____

REFERRAL NOTE: _____

REFERRAL NOTE: _____

REFERRAL NOTE: _____

REFERRAL NOTE: _____

COMMENTS: _____

ADDITIONAL CORRESPONDENTS: MEDIA: L INDIVIDUAL CODES _____

PL MAIL USER CODES: (A) _____ (B) _____ (C) _____

```

*****
*ACTION CODES:          *DISPOSITION CODES:          *OUTGOING          *
*                        *                            *CORRESPONDENCE:   *
*A-APPROPRIATE ACTION  *A-ANSWERED                    *TYPE RESP=INITIALS *
*C-COMMENT/RECOM       *B-NON-SPEC-REFERRAL          *      OF SIGNER    *
*D-DRAFT RESPONSE      *C-COMPLETED                    *      CODE = A      *
*F-FURNISH FACT SHEET  *S-SUSPENDED                    *COMPLETED = DATE OF *
*I-INFO COPY/NO ACT NEC*                            *      OUTGOING     *
*R-DIRECT REPLY W/COPY *                            *                    *
*S-FOR-SIGNATURE        *                            *                    *
*X-INTERIM REPLY        *                            *                    *
*****

```

REFER QUESTIONS AND ROUTING UPDATES TO CENTRAL REFERENCE
(ROOM 75, OEOB) EXT. 2590
KEEP THIS WORKSHEET ATTACHED TO THE ORIGINAL INCOMING
LETTER AT ALL TIMES AND SEND COMPLETED RECORD TO RECORDS
MANAGEMENT.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

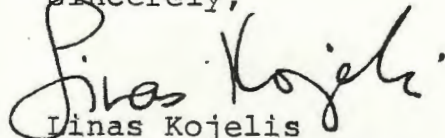
December 5, 1984

Dear Mrs. Seewald:

On behalf of President Reagan, I would like to thank you and the D.A.N.K. Organization for sending the copies of "Deutsch-Amerikaner." The articles were very interesting and informative.

If I can be of future assistance to you or D.A.N.K., please do not hesitate to contact me.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Linas Kojelis". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name "Linas" being more prominent than the last name "Kojelis".

Linas Kojelis
Associate Director
Office of Public Liaison

Mrs. Elsbeth M. Seewald
National President
D.A.N.K.
999 Elmhurst Rd.
Professional Concourse C-006
Mt. Prospect, IL 60056



L. Kojalas

November 26, 1984

**German American
National Congress**

**Deutsch-Amerikanischer
National-Kongress**

Mr. Ronald Reagan
President of the United States
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20500

OFFICERS: 1983-85

ELSBETH M. SEEWALD
National President

MARIANNE BOUVIER, M.D.
Vice President

KARL SCHMIDT
Vice President

KARL H. PETTER
Vice President

JEROME E. MICHAUD
Vice President

ERIKA A. VOSS
Financial Secretary-Treasurer

CHRISTEL MISKE
Recording Secretary

**REGIONAL PRESIDENTS
and DIRECTORS: 1982-84**

ROBERT BRUECKNER
Region: East

GERARD F. WRABLEY
Region: Tri-State

MARGRET G. SMITH
Region: Near East

MANFRED QUAST
Region: Northern Illinois

THEODORE C. WELLS
Region: Southern Illinois

KARL H. PETTER
Region: North

MARIANNE BOUVIER, M.D.
Region: Mid-Eastern

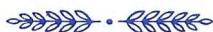
Dear Mr. President:

We enclose two copies of our "Deutsch-Amerikaner"
with compliments of the D.A.N.K. organization.

Sincerely,

Elsbeth M. Seewald

ELSBETH M. SEEWALD
National President, D.A.N.K.



OUR
25th
YEAR



DER DEUTSCH-AMERIKANER

Offizielles Organ des Deutsch-Amerikanischen National-Kongresses
999 Elmhurst Road, Professional Concourse C-006, Mount Prospect, Illinois 60056,
Tel.: 312/870-7666

Published monthly by: GERMAN AMERICAN NATIONAL CONGRESS
ISSN 0273-5261



Second Class Postage Paid at Mount Prospect, Illinois and additional mailing office.

Nr. 11 November 1984

Reagan visits German-Americans in Milwaukee



(Photo by Michael Evans) (The White House)

German-American Nationalism: Showcase Milwaukee 1984

by N. J. Templin

German-American nationalism is the ethnic power of America, only if it has one people, one front and one leadership! The facts that one out of four Americans is of German heritage and German is the third language in America prove this. One people! One front! One leadership! One people: not Prussian-Americans, Bavarian-Americans, etc., but German-Americans first, then Prussian-Americans, Bavarian-Americans, etc. One front: locally, a German-American coalition/nationally, the German-American National Congress. One leadership: not one leader but a democratic committee.

Milwaukee has the only German language public school in America (the German language is taught from kindergarten through grade six). Representatives of over thirty German-American organizations in the city,

there are over fifty, got the approval from the Milwaukee Public School System for the special school in 1977. One people! One front! One leadership!

Germanfest, the largest German-American gathering in the country, is presently in its fifth year. It is the work of twenty-eight Milwaukee German-American organizations. One people! One front! One leadership!

Nine Milwaukee churches each celebrate the German-American Tricentennial on the same day by having special German language religious services. One people! One front! One leadership!

The Milwaukee experience teaches that the German language, German-American culture and studies are the most important unifying factor at the local level! One people! One front! One leadership!

Big turnouts for Reagan no accident

By Storer Rowley
Chicago Tribune

Milwaukee—Before President Reagan even set foot here, a clean-cut cadre of advance people spread word of the "presidential Oktoberfest." They rented a beer garden, handed out tickets, commissioned volunteers to put up signs and took down light poles in a nearby soccer field to make way for the helicopters.

They came a week before the event and supervised the hiring of a 21-piece brass band, ethnic dancers in alpine costume, yodeling German-Americans in lederhosen and a menu that included 100 half-kegs of beer, 6,000 bratwurst and 2,000 apple or cherry strudels.

The White House and the Reagan-Bush '84 advanced team expected a crowd of maybe 10,000. When Reagan finally made his half-hour appearance Wednesday to sip a stein of beer, give a 15-minute speech and hold up a little blond-haired girl with a red bouquet, the crowd was closer to 13,500 and spilled out of the beer garden.

They cheered the President, repeatedly interrupted his remarks with chants of "Four more years," and the band played "On, Wisconsin" over and over. Without tickets, demonstrators found themselves attracting little notice a block away.

Ronald Reagan never met a rally he didn't like, his aides contend, and five weeks before the election, even Democratic challenger Walter Mondale conceded that the affable Reagan comes across like "gang-busters" on the evening news while his own rallies often do not. Sometimes, Mondale admitted last week, he hates to even look at the morning newspaper for fear of bad reviews.

The greatest traveling political show in America these days is a weekly, made-for-television special, financed in part by the taxpayers and produced by the White House. The clout of the presidency on a road trip is hard to match.

"We created that event," boasted Reagan campaign spokesman James Lake after the festival hosted by the United German Societies of Milwaukee. "Advance work is all details," he said. "We never fail."



U.S. Senator Bob Kasten (left) from Wisconsin and President Reagan enjoy one brief moment with Milwaukee Chapter President Walter Geissler and some German folk dancers.

(Photo by The Milwaukee Sentinel)

But he also attributed the rally's success to Reagan's natural drawing power as an incumbent. "There is a mystique about the presidency and all the trappings of the presidency: the Secret Service, Marine 1, Air Force 1, the motorcades," Lake said. "Even Jimmy Carter had that."

Mondale aides acknowledge that their campaign events sometimes pale in comparison with Reagan's, but they claim to be up against the prestige of the incumbency, the public relations magic of White House advance pros and Reagan's remarkable personal appeal.

"We face a different problem," said Donald Foley, a Mondale campaign spokesman. "When the President goes into a town, because he's the President, the town will basically close down, schools will close, and

workers will be let off early."

Not so for Mondale, whose advance teams wait until a few days before an event to scout out the site; rarely advertise a rally, because of the cost; and rely instead on word of mouth or handbills to publicize the campaign stop.

Foley acknowledged that "over the short run, it may appear that for the shot on the evening news, they're doing something right, like orchestrating events in a way that makes the best picture." But for crowd response to Reagan or Mondale, he said, "we feel it's far better for Mondale. We're hearing that from more people all the time."

He attacked as "controlled or con-

(Continued on page 10)



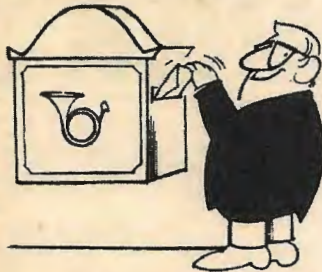
(Photo by Bill Fitz-Patrick) (The White House)

Miss D.A.N.K. - USA Pageant
on November 24, 1984 at

The Paper Valley Hotel and Conference Center
333 W. College Ave., Appleton, WI

for further information please call:
Mrs. Annemarie Stelzer (414) 734-6265

PRESERVATION COPY



Leserbriefe

Für Einsendungen aus dem Leserkreis ist die Redaktion nicht verantwortlich, dies trifft besonders für Einsendungen politischen Inhalts zu. Zuschriften müssen möglichst klar und kurz gehalten werden, frei von persönlichen Angriffen, das Papier nur auf einer Seite beschrieben sein. (Maximum 300 Worte). Nur solche Einsendungen, die den Namen des Verfassers tragen, werden berücksichtigt und solche können, falls sie nicht verwendbar sind, auf Wunsch zurückgeschickt werden, wenn das erforderliche Porto beiliegt. Die Redaktion behält das Recht vor, zu lange Einsendungen zu kürzen und falls notwendig - sinnessprechend zu verändern.

Letters To The Editor

The editor is not responsible for any mail from our readers especially if it deals with politics. Letters should be kept short and clear, free from personal attack and to be written on one side only. They should be kept to 300 words maximum. Only mail that carries the name of the person will be carefully read. Also, if we are not able to use them, we will be happy to return them to you. The editor has the right to shorten any letters and if necessary make changes.

Feed Back Issue

I was very much taken aback by Mr. Friedl's write-up where he points out how anti-German feelings "developed" during W.W. I & II (actually they were intentionally created!) due - according to him - to "Warmongering" by the Germans and the alleged "War Crimes" committed by the Nazis. On the other hand, I was favourably impressed by Mr. Muller's article on the Polish Population Losses alleged and actual. The purpose of this letter is to inform Mr. Friedl that he can stop feeling guilty about his German heritage because just as in the case of the 6 MM Poles killed, on both of the 2 above accounts i.e. "Warmongering" and "War-Crimes" the German Nation has been absolved of any guilt through the work of the "Institute of Historical Review", Box 1306, Torrance, Calif. 90505. Their History Scholars - mostly Americans and Frenchmen - have proven beyond any reasonable doubt and through statistics similar to Mr. Muller's work - that only between 500,000 and 600,000 Jews perished

during W.W. III. (compared to approx. 10,000,000 Germans) through war-related and natural causes and that Gas Chambers are only a "myth". Similarly, they have laid the blame for W.W.II clearly and unequivocally on Mr. F.D. Roosevelt's doorstep. For some reasons which are not clear to me, DANK has hesitated to bring the existence of the IHR and its activities to the attention of DANK members but in the interest of the "First Amendment" I think this should be done and the final judgment about IHR's work left to the individuals! After all, this is supposed to be a truly "free" society and "book-burning" should really be behind us.

GUSTAV THIM
c/o. ARAMCO

Ras Tanura

P.S. The IHR was fire-bombed on July 4, 1984, presumably by "MOSSAD - terrorists from 'ISRAEL'".

NOTE: The above letter to the editor was printed incorrectly in our July issue. Our apologies to the writer, and we herewith reprint the letter in its entirety.

Update on "Ethnic American Day"

Throughout the long and distinguished history of our country, we have been shaped by the millions of immigrants who have reached our shores. They chose the United States of America. They chose to live in this land of freedom and opportunity. The United States today has a population with more than 100 ancestry groups. Their distinct heritages and cultures have all been important in the development of American society.

Senator Larry Pressler introduced in the U.S. Senate resolution S.J. RES. 253 which states:

"Whereas the United States of America is a haven for victims of religious and political persecution and for those who seek freedom and opportunity;

Whereas the United States of American has welcomed oppressed and deprived persons and granted them refuge and citizenship;

Whereas ethnic Americans have made outstanding contributions in the fields of agriculture, labor, arts, science, medicine, business and government, and to the quality of life in these

United States; and

Whereas designation of an "Ethnic American Day" would contribute to a greater appreciation of the rich ethnic heritage of this Nation and to the unity of all its people;

Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President is authorized and requested to designate September 30, 1984 as "Ethnic American Day" and to call upon the people of the United States to acknowledge and advance mutual understanding and friendship among all Americans regardless of their ethnicity.

The United States Congress has never honored and recognized the accomplishments of the Ethnic-American through legislation. The passage of this resolution would have been a first. We believe the progress to date has been remarkable ... and this is only the beginning.

AMERICANS BY CHOICE, INC.
Selven Feinschreiber
Chairman

"Insult to German-Americans"

All the major candidates for president and vice president have spoken before the various ethnic groups. Hispanic, Polish, Jewish and Italian.

We German-Americans as far as I know have not been addressed in any way or form by the candidates. Furthermore the candidates, all of them were addressing an Italian group on Sept. 15, 1984, when they should have been at the "Steuben Parade" in New York City. Enclosed find clipping from the paper.

We are the largest ethnic group in

the U.S.A. But are we respected by the Politicians? I think not!

When the president of the U.S.A. did not show up for the Tricentennial dinner, held in Philadelphia in October 1983, where 2,000 people gathered and various dignitaries were there, does not this tell us something?

I am watching closely, if the candidates march in any of the ethnic parades before the election.

Sincerely yours,
Raymond Braun

Why ignore that

In the June issue of this Publication, the interesting and well researched article "High time for a realistic review" by Christa Maria Beardsley, the writer forget to mention the terrible fact that Germany is still a forcefully divided Country!

This fine piece covered many facets of German People who came to live in this great country, their adventures, contributions and their interactions with the American People. Thanks and congratulations to the originator of this presentation for a job well done!

A nagging question though

Rüstung gegen den Weltkommunismus

Der im Juni dieses Jahres hier veröffentlichte Brief von Dr. Oskar King über Rüstung und sein praktisches Bestreben, durch eine Broschüre zur Aufklärung über den Kommunismus einen möglichen Dritten Weltkrieg mitzuverhindern, finde ich ausgezeichnet! Wenn möglich, würde ich gerne ein paar seiner Broschüren kaufen und seine Gedanken kennen lernen. Einige Beobachtungen zu diesem Thema!

1. Selten, wie der Schwanz den Hund zum Wackeln bringt, erhält die Außenpolitik in den Vereinigten Staaten Impulse, vom Volke her. Außenpolitisches Bewußtsein, Geschichte und Geographie sind nicht die Stärke der Massen.

2. Diejenigen, die Akzente für die Außenpolitik vis-a-vis dem Weltkommunismus setzen, kennen ihn, glaube ich, erstaunlich gut!

3. Zwei unterhalten sich. Der erste meint: "Die USA und die UdSSR sind Gegner, wir sind Kapitalisten, die Sowjetski's Kommunisten. Wir haben sehr wenig gemeinsam!" - Der andere erwidert: "Ich sehe das

anders! Während des Zweiten Weltkrieges, vielleicht schon früher, wurde auf der Landkarte die Welt in zwei Einflußsphären aufgeteilt. Die eine Hälfte wird die Anglo-Amerikanische, die andere Hälfte wird die Sowjetische Sphäre. Und daran hat sich seither wenig geändert.

4. Mit geringer Einbildung sieht man - sobald das Sowjetische System in ernsthafte Not gerät - die Anglo-Amerikaner hilflos sind, sei es mit Lebensmitteln, Großcomputern oder Mirv-Raketen Steuergeräten - und umgekehrt: Durch eine kleine Berlin-Krise zum Beispiel, die Sowjets sich revanchieren, wenn die Deutschen, wie gewohnt, nicht ganz gerade die Linie einhalten, die Washington und London vorgezeichnet haben?

5. Könnte der unglaublich starke, überbewertete Dollar ein Signal des "Klugen Geldes" sein, das oft im voraus ahnt, wo und wenn es brennen könnte? Sehr wohl kann es auch eine rein markt-technische Entwicklung sein!

Nun möge Gott den Mächtigen die Weisheit erhalten und uns Deutschen und Deutsch-Amerikanern helfen.

Siegfried A. Bihler
Albuquerque, New Mexico



DER DEUTSCH-AMERIKANER

Offizielles Organ des
Deutsch-Amerikanischen
Nationalkongresses

999 Elmhurst Road - Professional
Concourse C-006
Mount Prospect, Illinois 60056
Telefon: (312) 870-7666
Erscheint monatlich.

National President:
Elisabeth M. Seewald
Werner I. Juretzko
Editor-in-Chief

Advertisement: Trudy E. Funk
Second Class paid at Mt. Prospect, Illinois
Abonnementspreis pro Jahr 6 Dollar.
Einsendeschluß der 22. des
vorhergehenden Monats, erscheint Anfang
des Monats.

daß wir gesunden politischen Instinkt weiterentwickeln, damit diese schöne Welt uns auch noch im 21ten Jahrhundert als ein lebenswerter Platz erhalten bleibt. Was mir als einem Deutschen Kummer macht, ist die Neigung vieler zur politischen Gleichgültigkeit, besonders wenn der Bauch voll ist und jemand was Schönes über uns sagt. Unter Schönerem verstehe ich in diesem Fall nicht, daß das deutsche Bier gut ist und Mercedes erstklassige Autos herstellt.

War es nicht Voltaire, der seine Ansicht ausdrückte: "Mit meinen Feinden werde ich fertig. Gott schütze mich vor manchen meiner Freunde!"

Siegfried A. Bihler
Albuquerque, N.M.

VOR 40 JAHREN



1945 1985
AUS O/S VERTRIEBEN

German-American Nationalism: Interpreting the 1980 Census)

by N.J. Templin

28.8% Americans are of German heritage. 52 million people. German is the third language of America. The average German-American...family is 3.19 persons...is 36 years old...has 12.5 years of schooling...annual income is \$25,093.

In every occupation, except technical, sales and administrative support, German-American numbers are below their population percentage.

13.9% of all German-American labor was unemployed at one time or another in 1979.

8.15% of all German-Americans live in poverty.

Only by representation of the German-American masses on population in employment and educational opportunities can we improve these social-economic statistics!

German-American nationalism embraces all German-Americans, and it is its task to perpetually awaken, foster and fire German-American unity, and raise German-Americans to an, at least, equal position with others!

Republican



Presidential

Task Force

This is to certify that at the behest of President Ronald Wilson Reagan an American Flag was dedicated in the Rotunda of the United States Capitol for:

DR. KARL T. MARX

In recognition of a commitment to preserve and strengthen the
Republican Party and its Majority Status in the United States Senate.

Ronald Reagan
Ronald Wilson Reagan
FOUNDER

Nick Fieger
Senator Richard G. Lugar
CHAIRMAN



D.A.N.K.-Group 48, Phoenix/Arizona, Forges Ahead With Fiesta Bowl Plans

Fiesta Bowl time is approaching rapidly and the sleeves are rolled up in Phoenix to start working on the DANK float.

During our last membership meeting on Oct. 19, it was a true pleasure to see the enthusiasm of our members. Just about everybody wants to help, contribute, and participate!

For a short while, we thought that we were encountering serious difficulties because the City of Phoenix put our float builder out of business

due to a flood control project which involved his property. But this turned out to be a blessing in disguise! We were able to locate another float building company with a nation-wide outstanding reputation.

The savior in need is the TO-DI Trucking Co., 120 W. Madison, Chicago, owned and managed by Thomas C. Dorwart an award winning artist in the field of parade float building. As the Chicago Sun-Times said about

him, "Dorwart is a magician at turning iron, chicken wire, and burlap into a float." Dorwart has created originals which won him and his customers nation-wide recognition. The sketch of the DANK float for the Fiesta Bowl Parade should give you an idea of Dorwart's futuristic design concept and the award winning chances DANK has with a parade float which portrays our image to the public.

Dieter-Heinz Thiem

Schiller Institute Plans International Celebrations For Schiller's 225th Birthday

The Washington-based Schiller Institute is planning to make the 225th anniversary of the great German poet Friedrich Schiller this year a day of international celebrations, to rival the centennial celebrations of 1859. In the Mid-West, the festivities will continue for three days, from Nov. 9-11, culminating in an indoor festival on Sunday, Nov. 11, at Curtiss Hall from 5:00-10:00 o'clock.

Schiller, the great poet of freedom and of beauty, is needed today more than ever before to help revive in our degenerated culture a memory of the values which have made Western civilization mankind's most unique achievement. Hence the Schiller Institute's plans to mark the poet's birthday with celebrations of international scope, not limited only to Germany itself.

In 1859, the centennial of Schiller's birth, a large proportion of the American population joined in extraordinary festivities encompassing not only the large cities but also what were, at the time, relatively small towns. The day became, for Americans, one of rejoicing in the cultural values which the nation had been intended to embody from the days of the Founding Fathers.

Giant torchlight parades were held in such cities as New York, Pittsburgh, and even the then small town of Detroit. Towns like Chicago and Detroit, whose future as great urban centers had yet to be realized, managed nonetheless to hold concerts involving full, 60-piece symphony orchestras and accompanying full choruses, with special compositions in many cases written especially for the occasion. The non-German press of the day, such as the Chicago Tribune, the Chicago Daily Journal and others, published lengthy front-page

features on Schiller the week of the centennial, extolling the poet as the closest to the hearts of the German people, and the closest to the ideals of the American republic.

This year, the Schiller Institute intends to duplicate, and where possible surpass, the Schiller centennial. The Institute has made arrangements in such cities as Milan and Rome, Italy, for example, to hold giant downtown marches and parades with the help of the local military bands. In Milan, the parade will proceed to the square in front of the Milan cathedral, where Schiller recitations and performances from scenes of his plays will take place.

In the U.S., dozens of cities are scheduled to hold celebrations, where the intent will be to involve as large a portion of the population as possible. In the city of Houston, Texas, for example, an airplane will cruise over the city for a large part of the day carrying a banner that will say, "Happy birthday, Friedrich Schiller". In Chicago, the Institute is still in the process of organizing the festivities. Among events already projected is a brunch-banquet on Nov. 10, at the German-American restaurant Berghoff downtown, to which friends of Schiller and other notables will be invited. On Sunday, Nov. 11, the Institute plans a wreath-laying ceremony in front of Schiller's statue in Lincoln Park, followed by an indoor event in Curtiss Hall in the Fine Arts Building at 5:00 o'clock. This will feature singing of German lieder, performances of important scenes from Schiller's "Don Carlos" and Wilhelm Tell", a German wine tasting, and so forth. It is the Schiller Institute's hope to engage as many other organizations and individuals as possible both in the

planning and execution of Schiller's birthday party.

In Chicago, as elsewhere throughout the United States, the Institute is conducting a contest among students of German, for the most beautiful translation of a Schiller poem into English. The winner will be given an expense-paid trip to the Institute's Washington D.C. international conference, where he or she will have the opportunity to read the translation before a projected audience of over 2000 dignitaries and representatives from 100 countries throughout the world.

Those wishing to take part in the Schiller celebrations in Chicago, should contact Vivian Zoakos at 463-5910. All suggestions and assistance will be welcomed, to help make the 1984 celebration the greatest Schiller event possible.

SOLICIT A NEW MEMBER FOR D.A.N.K.!

Help your organization by getting a relative, friend or neighbor to join D.A.N.K

If everyone brings one person, our membership will double!

1984 Fiesta Bowl Parade Facts

Date: Saturday, December 29, 11:30 a.m., as the Fiesta Bowl rings in a Happy New Year!

Formation Area and Route: Parade forms at Osborn and Central. The parade will originate at Central Avenue and Osborn in downtown Phoenix and will continue South along Central Avenue and finish at Fillmore, comprising a route of two and a half miles. Parade disbursement area is located East of Central Avenue on Roosevelt.

Expected Entries: 40 floats, 30 bands, over 100 equestrians grouped in 30 units, and several specialty entries of national fame.

Expected Attendance: Over 400,000 persons will line Central Avenue to participate in the Southwest's largest parade.

Television Audience: A national syndicated television network will telecast the parade to over 200 stations. It is expected that the 1984 parade will penetrate more than 80% of the nation. Viewership is expected to top ten million. "Fiesta Forever!"

D.A.N.K. is proud to announce that our chapters have most generously responded to our call for assistance to make this float possible. A list of all contributors will be published at a later date. In the meantime, we urge all of you to make whatever contribution possible toward the creation of this float and the cost of running it. Please send your donations to:

GERMAN AMERICAN NATIONAL CONGRESS
999 Elmhurst Rd., Prof. Concourse C-006
Mount Prospect, IL 60056



THE GERMAN EXPERIENCE IN PHILADELPHIA

The Balch Institute for Ethnic Studies presents

"The German-American Experience: Families Remember" featuring

"Six Generations: A Family Remembers," organized by the State Historical Society of Wisconsin and funded by the National Endowment for the Humanities, and

"The German Experience in Philadelphia," organized by The Balch Institute with the cooperation of the German Society of Pennsylvania

October 20, 1984—January 7, 1985
The Balch Institute for Ethnic Studies
18 S. 7th Street
Philadelphia, PA 19106
Monday—Saturday, 10-4
Free Admission

Kraeger family photo courtesy of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin



TAX
DEDUCTIBLE

The cause is worthy. Please help.

We hope you agree that a serious problem and a need exist.

You may be sure that contributions made to the German American Education Fund will be prudently and wisely distributed. Top administrators of the Fund are well qualified and experienced in its programming and are totally dedicated to fulfill its goals. Administrators are governed by a capable board of directors, and all are knowledgeable in the manage-

ment of a not-for-profit fund-raising operation.

Volunteer help is employed whenever possible to handle both administrative and routine duties. A high percentage of donations goes to Fund recipients.

Donations are, of course, tax deductible.

Please contribute personally or in memoriam to the best of your ability. The cause is a most worthy one.

For further information call 312/870-7666, or write. Contributions may be made out to:

German American Education Fund
999 Elmhurst Road - Professional Concourse C-006
Mount Prospect, Illinois 60056

PRESERVATION COPY



A new 12" Stereo Record released by Delta

"Christmas Carols and Folksongs"

German-American Sparrows—

D.A.N.K.-SPATZEN

A lovely 12" stereo recording with texts included, featuring a selection of Christmas carols and Folksongs.

An ideal gift for relatives and friends for the Holiday season—a rare opportunity to capture such a selection of different songs.

Do not miss this chance and buy one or more of this new released stereo recording, available at: European Imports, Oak Mill Mall, Niles; Kuhns Delicatessen, Chicago and Des Plaines; Rose Records, 214 S. Wabash Ave., Chicago, IL 60604, 3259 N. Ashland, Chicago, IL 60657, 3155 N. Broadway, Chicago, IL 60657, 1122 N. State St., Chicago, IL 60610, 216 W. Ogden, Downers Grove, IL 60515.

Records may also be purchased at D.A.N.K.-Headquarters, 999 Elmhurst Rd., Prof. Concourse C-006, Mt. Prospect, IL 60056; at the D.A.N.K.-House, 4740 N. Western Ave., Chicago IL 60625 and at the Goethe-Institut, 401 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago, IL 60611.

Please send requests by mail direct to Ms. A. Pradella, 4615 N. Central Park, Chicago, IL 60625 and enclose a check in the amount of \$10.00 per record (includes postage), payable to "D.A.N.K.-Spatzen".

Happy Holidays to all of you,
from the

D.A.N.K.-Spatzen, Chicago, IL... U.S.A.

German-American Sparrows D.A.N.K. SPATZEN



UNDER THE DIRECTION OF ALEXANDRA PRADELLA

DANK Chapter Springfield, Illinois



Willy Marick

After my report to the board at our last meeting it was suggested, that I make a report about it to the Deutsch Amerikaner.

Springfield Chapter participates in several civic functions, and one of them is the Naturalization ceremonies for new American citizens. We started this program about five or six years ago. It is well received and worth our effort. Our Chapter President welcomes the new citizen in a letter. He explains, what DANK stands for and what our goals are. We present the letter with an American flag lapel pin to each new citizen. After the ceremony we have about 50 proud new American citizens wearing the American flag.

Sometimes, especially during an election year, there are some dignitaries present, who also make their welcome speeches. Jerry Michaud, who started this program during his term as president of DANK Springfield, reported about a short welcoming speech. But, as his successor, Ted Wells, asked me to volunteer, I was not prepared to make a speech, and I must admit, we were the only group without one.

At the next Naturalization ceremony I decided to try it. I must admit, I became a little emotional, especially

since it was close to 20 years since, I became an American citizen. But, the speech came across better than expected. Our president, Charlie Weishaupt, received a copy of it with a thank you note from the court. I would not be able to repeat it, but it is in our archives.

Following is a typical presentation from the last Naturalization ceremony:

"Your Honor, fellow citizens!

On behalf of the German-American National Congress I congratulate you and wish you the best of luck. I, too, was sitting here once to become a proud citizen of our great country. Today is the day that will follow you the rest of your life. It has followed me. I won't forget the presents we received. They were very much the same as those you received today. In fact, I believe I remember some of those ladies and gentlemen here. I also won't forget the speech by the honorable Judge Ormer Poos. And I would like to pass it on to you, if I may, on this occasion. (Not an exact quote). Don't be ashamed of where you came from. There are some good things you brought along from your old country. Try to combine the best from both countries, this will make your life much easier. I followed that advice and it did me a lot of good.

And now, may I remind you of some of the duties of a citizen. Register to vote! You may be called for jury duty, but it is a small price we are paying for our freedom. Most of us Immigrants know, what it means not to be able to choose our leaders, and more importantly, to get them out of office again! (That got a big laugh from the politicians and a big hand from the new citizens and their guests.) So, enjoy your freedom and register to vote.

Finally, I would like to mention our Ethnic Festival here in Springfield.

DANK Waukegan News

A group of 16 DANK Waukegan members attended the 25th Anniversary of DANK, celebrated at the DANK Haus in Chicago on Saturday, September 8th. Our Chapter's Oktoberfest Dance was held on Saturday, October 13th at the Moose Lodge in Waukegan. The attendance at this dance was fantastic. We are always glad to set up extra tables and chairs! Delicious food was cooked and served by our ladies, who continue to do a fine job. The lucky winners of the raffle and door prizes were, Jeannette Carrano, Maria Witberg (two-time winner), Gene Shaffer, John Kordas, Maria Visocnik and Herbert Plunkke. Congratulations all! As I write, we are anticipating our Dinner/Theatre outing on October 25th, to see "Carousel" at the Marriott Lincolnshire Theatre. Our General Election Meeting will be held on Saturday, November 10th at the Moose Lodge in Waukegan. In addition to the election of new officers, we have scheduled a speaker from the Waukegan Fire Department. We are, at this time, trying to form a group to go to the Miss DANK USA Pageant in Appleton, Wisconsin on November 24th. We look forward to seeing many of our members and friends at our Weihnachtsfeier on Sunday, December 9th, beginning at 2:00 p.m. at the Bowen Park Activities Center in Waukegan. DANK Waukegan wishes each and everyone of you a Happy Thanksgiving!

Cobi Stein
Corresponding Secretary

Where else in the world can so many nationalities, races, or tribes, whatever we want to call it, come together and have a big celebration like we have every Labor Day weekend, right here in Springfield. You are all invited.

Chapter Beloit-Janesville

The chapter celebrated its 5th annual Oktoberfest on Saturday, September 29th with over 130 people. Attending were former Northern Regional president and spouse, Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Grossmann, former president Elsa Uecker, representing the German Club, Antioch, Illinois and Astrid Leis, a visitor from Germany.

At the event four new members joined the chapter: Robert and Juliette Bergholz; Edward and Gertrud Hodgkinson, all from Janesville.

Edward Hodgkinson was the winner of the drawing and won a black/white T.V.

The chapter's picnic, a previous

event, was held this year at the president Robert Machnik's residence on July 4th with many members and guests. At this time also four new members had joined: Ronald and Iris Hayden; Ronald Goehl and Doris Mawhinney, all from Janesville.

All of the above eight new members were signed up by the ambitious Inoc Machnik.

The next chapter event will be the Christmas Party on December 1st at the Robert Machnik home.

Following that will be the annual New Years Dance and Party. The Carnival "Fashingball" will be on February 23rd, 1985.

Robert Machnik
Chapter President



"5th annual Oktoberfest" Chapter Beloit-Janesville

D.A.N.K. Gruppe South Bend. Oh wie wohl ist mir's am Abend...

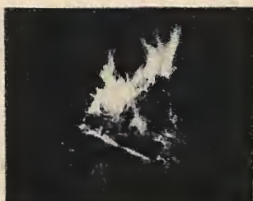


Sehr wohl fühlten wir uns wieder beim jährlichen Lagerfeuer welches bei Josefine und Tom Craft stattfand. Durch ihre Vorbereitungen und Gastfreundlichkeit sorgten sie für einen gelungenen Abend.

Die Nacht war frisch und kühl; und der Mond und die Sterne gaben uns den zusätzlichen Effekt für ein zünftiges Lagerfeuer. Bei heißem Glühwein saßen wir um das hell auflodernde Feuer um alte Freundschaften zu erneuern und die oftmals hitzigen Debatten der "officers meetings" zu vergessen. Wir sind eine zusammengewürfelte Gruppe aus Deutschland mit vielen verschiedenen Dialekten. Unser deutscher Wortschatz hat sich auf diese Weise sehr erweitert und auch zur Unterhaltung und Gelächter beigetragen.

Mit Gesang, gutem Essen und viel Spaß verbrachten wir einen geselligen Abend.

Christine Slisz



The German American National Congress says "thank you" for the generous donations to the D.A.N.K.-Relief-account on behalf of the East-German family in Chicago:

F.J. Adam
800 Lowery Rd.,
Jacob Werneth,
4913 N. Newcastle Ave.,
Ray Schmidt
367 Questend Ave.,
Gerda Evans
717 Richards St.,
Elfriede Jordan
3026—97th St.
Erich W. Futscher
8248 Monticello Ave.,
Heinrich A. Noll
70 Nottingham Rd.,
Mathilde Stahl
2436 W. Greenleaf Ave.,
"Ladies Circle"
D.A.N.K.-Group,
Jita Woodrick, Secr.
2059 Bradford Lane,
Wally Trautmann
P.O. Box 98,
Otto Törn
9128 S. Pulaski Rd.,
Ulrich P. Karutz
Treasure Isle Rd.
Rt #9, Box # 490-C,
Henry D. Jagst
402 Sentinel Dr.,
John J. Makson
16316 Kenwood Dr.,
Erika + Theodor Martin
256 Batleson Rd.,
Ernst + Maria Ross
Rd. 4, Box 701,
Carolina Weber
9963 Woodfern Rd.,
German American National Congress
999 Elmhurst Rd.,
Prof. Concourse C-006

Fayetteville, GA 30214
Chicago, IL 60656
Mt. Lebanon, PA 15228
Geneva, IL 60134
Sturtevant, WI 53177
Skokie, IL 60076
Springfield, IL 62704
Chicago, IL 60645
Aurora
Aurora, IL 60506
Silver Springs, FL 32688
Oak Lawn, IL 60453
Hot Springs, AR 71913
Hot Springs, AR 71913
South Holland, IL 60473
Ambler, PA 19002
Boyertown, PA 19512
Philadelphia, PA 19115
Mount Prospect, IL 60056

Zur Wallfahrt klingt das Echo vom Königssee

—Seit 850 Jahren zieht St. Bartholomä fromme Pilger an—

Berchtesgaden—(DaD). Eines der berühmtesten, und mit Sicherheit das entlegenste und unzugänglichste Wahrzeichen Bayerns hat in diesem Herbst Jubiläum: Seit 850 Jahren steht das barocke Kirchlein Sankt Bartholomä auf der gleichnamigen Halbinsel im Königssee bei Berchtesgaden, im äußersten südöstlichen Zipfel der Bundesrepublik Deutschland. Seither ist die in Kleeblattform erbaute, auf dem Landweg unerreichte Kapelle eine weithin bekannte Wallfahrtsstätte.

Vor dem Jahr 1134 war die kleine Halbinsel nur hin und wieder von einigen Jägern und Fischern im Ruderboot angesteuert worden. Seit 75 Jahren—noch ein Jubiläum am Königssee—ist solch anstrengende Muskelarbeit nicht mehr nötig: Seit 1909 verkehren die inzwischen 21 elektrischen Motorboote der staatlichen "Königsseeschiffahrt" auf dem langgestreckten See am Fuße des 2.713 Meter hohen Watzmann. Doch obwohl jährlich rund 750.000 Touristen in der Seemitte dem Trompetensignal des Bootsführers und dem, vielbesungenen siebenmaligen "Echo vom Königssee" lauschen, das von den steil aufragenden Felswänden widerhallt, vermittelt St. Bartholomä dem Besucher noch immer den Eindruck weltentrückter Bergeinsamkeit.

Ebenso, wie im vorigen Jahrhundert Bayerns "Märchen"-König Ludwig II., sorgt sich auch die Bayerische Verwaltung der staatlichen Schlösser, Gärten und Seen um den Erhalt der Kapelle. Vor zehn Jahren wurde das Kircheninnere erneut aufgeräumt, wurden Altar und Heiligenfiguren vom Holzwurm befreit und die feuchten Grundmauern des Sakralbaus am Seeufer trockengelegt. Der Tradition und



einem uralten Gelübde verhaftet bleiben auch jene frommen Pilger aus dem österreichischen Pinzgau, die—wie schon ihre Vorfahren seit mehr als drei Jahrhunderten—jedes Jahr zum Kirchweihfest einen beschwerlichen zweitägigen Fußmarsch durch das "Steinerne Meer" nach St.

Bartholomä auf sich nehmen. Auch zum diesjährigen Bartholomäustag im August kamen sie wieder übers Hochgebirge und setzten mit Booten nach St. Bartholomä über—aus Dank für die Verschönerung des Dorfes Alm beim Saalfelden vor der Pest im Jahre 1636.

Auch Ostdeutschland gehört dazu

Die Landsmannschaft Schlesien hat es begrüßt, daß die Rechtspositionen, die die Bundesrepublik Deutschland verpflichtet, die deutsche Frage offen zu halten, durch den Bundeskanzler, durch eine Entschließung des Deutschen Bundestages und durch die Rede des stellvertretenden Vorsitzenden der CDU/CSU-Bundestagsfraktion, Volker Rühe, in Warschau erneut bestätigt worden sind.

Die Schlesier stellten dazu fest: "Deutschland in den Grenzen des 31. Dezember 1937 existiert fort. Zu Deutschland gehören genauso wie Nord-, West- und Süddeutschland auch Mitteldeutschland, heute von den Machthabern in Ost-Berlin DDR genannt, und Ostdeutschland, heute unter polnischer und sowjetischer Verwaltung."

Wir danken dem "Deutsch-Amerikaner" vom ganzen Herzen und allen Lesern, die uns so wunderschön auf die Beine geholfen haben.

Wir hoffen auf einen guten Ausgang im Bezug auf das Asylrecht. Ich, Herr "Miller", habe inzwischen Arbeit bekommen, und die Kinder gehen in die Schule.

Jetzt wünschen wir uns noch, daß wir hier bleiben dürfen.

Herzliche Grüße
Familie "Miller"

In einer Erklärung protestierten die Schlesier gegen die Versuche, den geographischen und politischen Begriff Ostdeutschland auszulöschen. So wie sich die Tschechen und Polen nie unter Hitler mit der Auslöschung ihrer Staaten und deren Namen abgefunden hatten, ist es auch dem deutschen Volk nicht zuzumuten, auf Ostdeutschland zu verzichten.

WEU-Staaten wollen bessere Abstimmung in der NATO

—Westeuropäische Union besteht seit 30 Jahren—

Bonn—(DaD). Zu einem "europäischen Pfeiler der NATO" soll nach dem Willen ihrer Mitgliedsstaaten die Westeuropäische Union (WEU) ausgebaut werden. "Wir wollen den transatlantischen Dialog in allen Aspekten ausweiten und mit einer ausgewogeneren europäisch-amerikanischen Rüstungskonkordation einen Beitrag zur Stärkung der NATO leisten", sagte Bundesaußenminister Hans-Dieter Genscher, der im Juni 1984 den Vorsitz im WEU-Ministerrat übernahm, auf der diesjährigen Sommersitzung der WEU in Paris. Am 23. Oktober nun, 30 Jahre nach Gründung des westeuropäischen Verteidigungsbündnisses, dem Frankreich, Großbritannien, die Niederlande, Belgien, Luxemburg, Italien und die Bundesrepublik

"Niemand will etwas gewaltsam verändern", heißt es weiter in der Erklärung. "aber das kann nicht bedeuten, daß fremde Gewalt anerkannt werden muß. Die gegenwärtige Situation Ostdeutschlands jenseits von Oder und Neißa beruht auf dem Unrecht der Vertreibung der angestammten Bevölkerung und dem Unrecht der Annexion. Weder als Demokraten noch als Deutsche können wir zu den Realitäten des Unrechtes Ja sagen".

Deutschland angehören, soll bei einem Treffen der Außen- und Verteidigungsminister in der französischen Hauptstadt das neue Konzept vorgelegt und beraten werden.

Dabei geht es vor allem um eine Strukturreform der NATO im Sinne größerer Verantwortung für die Europäer, um eine "Präsenz Europas im Weltraum" sowie um größeres Mitspracherecht der Europäer in Angelegenheiten, die geographisch nicht immer in das Einzugsgebiet der Nordatlantischen Allianz fallen (Golf-Region, Afrika, Mittelamerika etc.).

Insbesondere sind die in der WEU zusammengeschlossenen Westeuropäer um stärkeres Gewicht in Abrüstungsfragen und um ein besseres amerikanisch-europäisches Krisenmanagement bemüht.

Hilde Simek



Glaube—Heimat— Menschenwürde!

Zum veröffentlichten Schreiben von Kardinal Glomp, im Anschluß an seine Predigt vom 15.8.1984, erklärt der Sprecher der Landsmannschaft der Oberschlesier, Abg. Dr. Herbert Czaja MdB:

Es ist begrüßenswert, daß nunmehr Kardinal Glomp das von ihm zuerst gelegene Recht auf Religionsausübung in der Muttersprache, wozu sowohl das II. Vatikanum wie der von Polen ratifizierte UN-Menschenrechtspakt (Art. 27) verpflichtet, anerkennt und bejaht. Er stellt sich hinter dem ganzen, im Ziel gemeinsamen, in den Einzelheiten unterschiedlichen Briefwechsel der polnischen und deutschen Bischöfe von 1965, nachdem anfangs 1966 der polnische Episkopat einen Teil davon—die Bitte um Vergebung—abschwächen mußte. Die Schwierigkeiten der Kirche im Machtbereich der polnischen Militärdiktatur dürfen ebenso wenig übersehen werden wie die Tatsache, daß nach der vom Hl. Stuhl entgegengenommenen Verbalnote der Bundesregierung Brandt/Scheel von 1972 im Anschluß an die Neuordnung der ostdeutschen Diözesen festgestellt wird, daß diese aus dem Gebiet des Reichskonkordats, das für die Vertragspartner weiterhin gilt, nicht ausgeschieden sind und daß eine friedensvertragliche Regelung über die Gebiete östlich von Oder und Neiße aussteht.

Polen und Deutsche sollten auch in Oberschlesien, wo die meisten deutschen Katholiken östlich von Oder und Neiße leben, möglichst oft in den Kirchen gemeinsam deutsch und polnisch beten. Dies würde einen Fortschritt in der Verständigung bedeuten, den die Menschen unmittelbar spüren. Auch die Briefe aus Oberschlesien, die deutsche Gottesdienste in der Muttersprache und die Pflege der kulturellen Eigenart wünschen—nicht nur Aussagen hier lebender Landsleute—hätte Kardinal Glomp sehen können, wenn er an der internationalen Friedenswallfahrt der Vertriebenen nach Andechs hätte teilnehmen oder einen ausführlichen Dialog mit den katholischen Heimatvertriebenen hätte führen können.

Das entscheidende "methodische Kriterium" für deutsche Gottesdienste ist die Möglichkeit der personalen Entscheidung des gläubigen Christen in sorgfältig gesicherter Freiheit. Die katholische Kirche, aber auch die von Verfassung wegen zum Schutz der Grund- und Menschenrechte verpflichtete Bundesregierung, müssen durch zähe Verhandlungen zu erreichen suchen,

daß die staatliche—und hier und dort auch von geistlicher Seite wiederholte—Leugnung der Existenz der Deutschen und die Behandlung des Bekenntnisses zum deutschen Volkstum als Verrat sowie die sich daraus ergebenden schweren Schikanen und Diskriminierungen abgebaut werden.

Die Kirche als Ganzes hat sich—unbeschadet einzelner Fehlaussagen—immer zum Recht, zur Menschenwürde und einer verantwortlichen Haltung gegenüber Volk und Heimat bekannt. Pater Delp SJ., von dem der Münchener Katholikentag sein Leitwort nahm, ging dafür aufs Schafott und hat sich darüber vorher in bewegender Weise mit Freiler auseinandergesetzt.

Der Vorschlag zur Bildung einer gemischten Kommission ist zu begrüßen. Ihre Arbeit wird nicht leicht sein. Die Landsmannschaft der Oberschlesier hat seit langem ähnliches für die Prüfung abgelehnter Ausreisearträge vorgeschlagen. Der Kommission müssen von deutscher Seite Kenner von Land und Leuten angehören, also an erster Stelle der Beauftragte der Deutschen Bischofskonferenz für diese Fragen, Weihbischof Pieschl, sowie die von der Römischen Kongregation für die Bischöfe—z.T. vor kurzem neu—"wegen der veränderten Verhältnisse" in der Heimat berufenen Apostolischen Visitatoren für die Priester und Gläubigen der Ostdiözesen, aber auch die für die einzelnen Gebiete sachkundigen Vertreter der katholischen landsmannschaftlichen Verbände und Landsmannschaften. Denn nach dem Laiendekret des II. Vatikanum und des Canons 212 des neuen Kirchlichen Gesetzbuches ist dies nicht nur Sache der Pastoralreferenten, sondern dafür ist das Zusammenwirken in der Evangelisierung und in den Fragen der zeitlichen Ordnung, die berührt sind, zwischen Laien und Priestern verpflichtend. Die autonomistische Haltung der Oberschlesier und die wahre Lage in Oberschlesien wird meistens ebenso in Warschau und im ehemaligen Kongreßpolen wie im Rheinland, in Fulda, in Oberschwaben oder Bayern verkannt. Auch für die deutschen Oberschlesier gehören Glaube und Heimat eng zusammen.

Viele Pfarrer in Oberschlesien wissen, wieviele Deutsche in ihren Gemeinden leben. Die meisten sind nicht chauvinistisch, sondern bereit, deutsche Predigten und Gottesdienste zu ermöglichen, wenn sie von den Bischöfen geschützt und staatlicherseits deshalb Priester und

Laien nicht diskriminiert würden. Bei uns machen dieses Angebot für polnische Gottesdienste Bischöfe, Dekane und Priester ohne besondere Formalitäten und berufen polnische Geistliche zur Sonderseelsorge, ausgestattet mit einer autonomen Ordnung und finanziellen Hilfen.

In mehreren Ländern erteilen sie mit kirchlicher und staatlicher Hilfe auch zusätzlich Kommunion-, Religions- und muttersprachlichen Unterricht. Auch in Oberschlesien müßte schrittweise eine deutsche Sonderseelsorge erreicht werden, wofür Spenden wie für die Nöte von Landwirtschaft und Mittelstand angezeigt wären. Es wäre begrüßenswert, wenn Kardinal Glomp den Vertriebenen-Bischof Pieschl, den Apostolischen Visitator für die deutschen Gläubigen und Priester der Diözese Breslau, Prälat König, für Ermland, den Apostolischen Protonotar Schwalke und F. Schneidmühl, Prälat Dr. Klemp, ferner die Kanonischen Visitatoren für Danzig, für Brantitz und den Sprecher der deutschen Priester und Gläubigen der Diözese Kattowitz, Msgr. Heda, zu einer Pastoralreise—auch in die Pfarrgemeinden Oberschlesiens—einladen könnte. Kardinal Glomp könnte sich anderseits beim nächsten Bundestreffen der Oberschlesier von der Glaubensstreue, der tiefen Frömmigkeit von zehntausenden deutschen Oberschlesiern, darunter vielen Aussiedlern, in einer der großen Hallen der nordrhein-westfälischen Industriestädte überzeugen.

Ohne Zweifel ist die Durchsetzung deutscher Gottesdienste und der Glaubensunterweisung in der Muttersprache in Oberschlesien schwierig. Es werden hier und dort auch unbehindert Gottesdienste für die "Solidarität" gehalten. Wenn die polnischen Bischöfe und Gläubigen eine genügende Zahl von deutschen Gottesdiensten und die Achtung vor den natürlichen Rechten auch der Deutschen schrittweise durchsetzen könnten, würden sie einen historischen Schritt zur praktischen Verständigung zwischen Deutschen und Polen tun. Der Widerstand von staatlicher Seite kann angesichts der finanziellen Hilfsbedürftigkeit und des Angewiesenseins der europäischen Völker aufeinander bei zähen Verhandlungen nicht auf Dauer völlig überwindbar bleiben. Selbst der besonders harte und aggressive Gegner der Deutschen in Oberschlesien, Korfanty, hat—leider erst im Alter—die Notwendigkeit der Zusammenarbeit von Polen und Deutschen zur Überwindung der Unmenschlichkeit schließlich erkannt.

"Erweibe" oder "Erdarde dich!" Auch wird die despotische Frau besser nicht als heroisch, sondern als frauöisch bezeichnet werden.

Allerdings möchte ich vor verführten Übertreibungen bei den Vornamen warnen. Die Verwandlung von Hermine in Fraumine und von Herta in Frauta wäre, wenn überhaupt, in einer zweiten Phase der sprachlichen Gleichberechtigung zu erwägen. Doch dringender als alles bisher Erwähnte ist: Die große Errungenschaft unserer Mitbürgerinnen, die Emanzipation, darf nicht durch einen überhörbaren akustischen Hinweis auf den Mann entwertet werden. Sie sollte als Efrauzipation, Eweibzipation oder Edamezipation in den Sprachschatz vom Morgen eingehen!

Hans Weigel in "Die Aula"

Serving a Community
of over
300.000 German-Americans

"EINTRACHT" Wochenzeitung!

Name
Hausnummer u. Straße
Ort Zone Staat

Bitte ausschneiden und mit folgender Anschrift versehen:

Wochenzeitung "EINTRACHT"
9456 N. Lawler Street Skokie, Illinois 60077

HEINZ Delikatessen

German & European

* FRANKLIN *
10227 Grand Ave.
(Indoor-Mini-Mall)

Tel. 455-5090

LO 1-5915 GR 2-2400

J. R. MAUSER

CARPENTER

GENERAL CONTRACTOR

Remodeling - Repairs -
Cabinets - Paneling - Siding - Stairs -
Dormers - Partitions - Store Fronts

FREE ESTIMATES
1718 W. SUMMERDALE
Chicago, ILL. 60640

ATTENTION TRAVELERS!

Why rent from rental agencies when you can rent a factory new car direct from the Ford Co. in Germany at competitive prices? For details call: 312-677-1287.

ABENDPOST/ SONNTAGPOST.

Die preiswerteste Zeitung in
Chicago und im Mittelwesten.

NAME:

ADRESSE:

STADT: STAAT:

POSTLEITZAHL:

INLAND (einschl. Kanada):

THE ABENDPOST COMPANY
223 WEST WASHINGTON STREET
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60606

(312) 368-4800

D.A.N.K. gratuliert seinen Mitgliedern

Zum Ihrem 50-jährigen Hochzeitsjubiläum gratulieren wir nachträglich:

Robert und Theresia Hoffmann, Benton Harbor, MI. am 22. September 1984;

Richard und Berth Kunzi, Niles, MI. am 21. Oktober 1984; und

Robert und Ida Lippert, Benton Harbor, MI. zu Ihrem 50-jährigen Ehejubiläum, am 24. November 1984.

Walter Germer, Dörnigheim, West-Germany, zu seinem 82. Geburtstag am 19. November 1984.

Herr Germer ist einer der Gründer unserer D.A.N.K.-Organisation und hat uns einige interessante Einzelheiten über die Gründungszeit geschrieben, die wir in unserer Dezember-Ausgabe veröffentlichen werden.

Erotik und Sieotik

In den USA ließ eine emanzipationswütige Dame ihren Namen Cooperman auf Cooperperson ändern, um der männlichen Sprach-Herrschaft zu entkommen.

Es ist höchste Zeit, daß wir auch unsere Sprache im Sinn der weiblichen Gleichberechtigung reformieren. Denn er, der Mann, ist auch sprachlich weit besser dran als sie, die Frau. Soeben habe ich den Duden konsultiert und war tief bestürzt. Er enthält nur rund 50 Stichwörter mit "sie" und einige hundert mit "er". So kann's nicht weitergehen! Bisher war vor allem der Mann erfolgreich; seit die Frau ihm aber gleichberechtigt ist, wollen wir von ihr nicht sagen, daß sie erfolgreich,

sondern, daß sie siefolgreich ist. Er war erfinderisch, sie sei künftig siefinderisch. Er machte eine Erbschaft, sie machte eine Siebschaft.

Die Frau, geht einer Sie-erwerbstätigkeit nach, hat aber daneben noch Zeit für die Sieziehung ihrer Töchter. Nach dem Siewachen im kalten Zimmer muß sie sich siewärmen, weil sie sich sonst siekältet. In der Liebe schätzt sie sieteregende Sielehnisse; aber wenn sie einen Mann nicht siehören will, kennt sie kein Siebarmen.

Auch muß die Frage der Erotik zu lösen sein, und ich meine: Wir werden um eine Zweiteilung nicht herumkommen und künftig zwischen Erotik und Sieotik unterscheiden. Man wird zu Damen nicht mehr sagen: "Ermanne dich!", sondern "Erfreue" oder

Auf den Gräbern von Verdun die Aussöhnung besiegelt

—Mitterand und Kohl: "Wir sind Freunde geworden!"—

Verdun/Bonn—(DaD). An den Gedenkstätten auf den Schlachtfeldern von Verdun, wo in den beiden Weltkriegen Hunderttausende deutsche und französische Soldaten gefallen waren, haben der französische Staatspräsident Francois Mitterand und der deutsche Bundeskanzler Helmut Kohl in einer bewegenden Zeremonie die Aussöhnung ihrer beiden Völker bekräftigt. Mit einem demonstrativen, langen Händedruck beim Abspielen der Nationalhymnen unterstrichen sie die Worte ihrer gemeinsamen Erklärung von Verdun: "Die Bundesrepublik Deutschland und Frankreich haben aus der Geschichte ihre Lehre gezogen... Die Einigung Europas ist unser gemeinsames Ziel—dafür arbeiten wir im Geist der Brüderlichkeit."

Mitterand und Kohl legten auf dem deutschen Soldatenfriedhof in Conseqoy und auf dem französischen Militärfriedhof von Douaumont Kränze nieder. Anschließend pflanzten beide je einen Baum, zum Zeichen der deutsch-französischen Aussöhnung. Die Gegend um Verdun in Nordostfrankreich war einst Schauplatz der wohl mörderischsten Schlachten der Weltgeschichte. Allein zwischen Februar und November 1916 sind dort in grausamem Stellungskrieg auf einem schmalen Geländestreifen genau 698.831 deutsche und französische Soldaten gefallen. Auch Helmut Kohls Vater hatte 1916 dort gekämpft; Francois Mitterand war im Zweiten Weltkrieg 1940 bei Verdun in deutsche Gefangenschaft geraten.



Während einer bewegenden Zeremonie auf dem französischen Nationalfriedhof von Douaumont halten sich Bundeskanzler Kohl und Staatspräsident Mitterand (links) bei den Händen.

Französische und deutsche Frontkämpfer beider Weltkriege nahmen an der Versöhnungszeremonie ebenso teil, sowie eine große Schar von Schulkindern aus beiden Ländern. Für sie ist die deutsch-französische Aussöhnung und Freundschaft längst Selbstverständlichkeit: Ein Freundschaftsvertrag, unterschrieben von Charles de Gaulle und Konrad Adenauer, besteht schon seit 1963. Und auch das alltägliche, enge Mitarbeiten der beiden Partnerländer in der Europäischen Gemeinschaft unterstreicht die Worte Kohls und Mitterands: "Wir sind Freunde geworden."

Erst im vergangenen Sommer vereinfachten Frankreich und die Bundesrepublik Deutschland den Grenzverkehr—es wird nur noch

stichprobenartig kontrolliert. Und kürzlich stellte sich Frankreich demonstrativ hinter das Streben der Bundesrepublik Deutschland nach einer Wiedervereinigung Deutschlands. Damit distanzierte sich die Pariser Regierung von den heftig umstrittenen Äußerungen des italienischen Außenministers Giulio Andreotti, der sich auf einer Veranstaltung der italienischen Kommunisten gegen eine Wiedervereinigung ausgesprochen hatte.

Noch vor Ende Oktober anstehenden, turnmäßigen deutsch-französischen Konsultationen in Bad Kreuznach wollen Kohl und Mitterand bei einem zusätzlichen Treffen in Paris dringende europäische Fragen erörtern.

Wolfgang Weber

GRÄBER IN DER WELT DI

Deutsch-amerikanische Freundschaft

Seit die Gruppe des Deutsch-Amerikanischen National-Kongresses in Springfield von 30 deutschen Kriegsgefangenen erfahren hat, die auf dem Soldatenfriedhof "Camp Butler National Cemetery" in der Nähe von Springfield im amerikanischen Bundesstaat Illinois ruhen, haben sich deren Mitglieder zur Aufgabe gemacht, diese Gräber an allen Totengedenktagen zu schmücken. An offiziellen amerikanischen und deutschen Totengedenktagen halten sie eine kurze Andacht an den Gräbern und legen auch in der Weihnachtszeit einen Kranz nieder.

Der Deutsch-Amerikanische National-Kongress (D.A.N.K.) ist die größte deutsch-amerikanische Organisation in Nordamerika, die durch 60 Gruppen in vielen Staaten der USA vertreten wird. Aus der 15 Mitglieder umfassenden Gründungsgruppe in Springfield ist inzwischen ein Kreis mit etwa 200 Personen entstanden. Die ursprüngliche Aufgabe sahen die Mitglieder—deutsche Einwanderer—zunächst nur in der Bewahrung der deutschen Sprache. Neben den Bemühungen um die deutsche Sprache, besonders in den Schulen, sind die Aufgaben inzwischen erweitert worden, und sie versuchen die Freundschaft zwischen Deutschland und Amerika zu fördern und zu festigen. Dies geschieht zum Beispiel durch Städtepartnerschaften, Gastvorträge und -konzerte oder Ausstellungen. So versucht die Organisation, sich für ein positives Deutschlandbild in der Öffentlichkeit und den Medien einzusetzen.



Camp Butler National Cemetery, Illinois

Blumen für Ljublino

Im November vergangenen Jahres hat der deutsche Botschafter in Anwesenheit fast der gesamten deutschen Kolonie Moskaus am Ehrenmal auf dem Soldatenfriedhof Ljublino einen Kranz niedergelegt.

Es war eine tief beeindruckende Feierstunde, für mich im besonderen auch dadurch, daß ich selbst drei Jahre Krieg und anschließend fünf Jahre russische Gefangenschaft erlebt habe.

Siegfried Schüller, Moskau



Unser Foto zeigt Angehörige der deutschen Kolonie beim Schmücken der Gräber mit kleinen Blumenbinden.

Besuch in Australien



Während der Weltkriege wurden in Australien und Neuseeland zahlreiche deutsche Staatsbürger interniert. So stand Käthe Rockenschuh nach Jahren am Grab ihrer Mutter, welche als Deutsche in Palästina mit vielen anderen inhaftiert und nach Australien verschleppt wurde. Dort starb sie 1944. Beim Besuch des Friedhofs Tatura im australischen Staat Victoria nahm Käthe Rockenschuh an einer kleinen Gedenkfeier von ehemaligen Kriegsgefangenen teil, die sich dort zur gleichen Zeit versammelt hatten. Der Friedhof Tatura wird heute im Auftrag des Volksbundes von der Kriegsgräberfürsorge des Commonwealth gepflegt.



Auf dem Gipfel des 519 Meter hohen Monte Cassino liegt, die Landschaft weit überblickend und beherrschend, das im 6. Jahrhundert gegründete und im Laufe seiner Geschichte viermal zerstörte Kloster der Benediktiner. Stadt und Berg bildeten 1944 den Schwerpunkt des deutschen Sperrriegels gegen die vom Süden vordringenden alliierten Streitkräfte.

Auf Bitten des Heiligen Stuhles hatte Generalfeldmarschall Kesselring, der deutsche Oberbefehlshaber Südwest, einen 300 Meter weiteren Sperrkreis um das Kloster legen lassen, den kein deutscher Soldat betreten durfte. In 700 Kisten verpackt wurden in letzter Minute durch Oberstleutnant Schlegel die Schätze des Klosters—unersetzliche Gemälde, Bücher, Reliquien und Kunstgegenstände—gerettet und dem Vatikan übergeben.

Am 15. Februar 1944 warfen alliierte Bomber 287 Tonnen Spreng- und 66 Tonnen Brandbomben ab und verwandelten Kloster und Klosterberg in eine Ruinenlandschaft. Erst jetzt besetzten die Deutschen die Ruinen und bauten sie zu einer Verteidigungsstellung aus.

Während der fünf Monate dauernden Kämpfe wurden die Stadt Cassino und das Kloster auf dem Berg bis auf die Grundmauern zerstört.

Vor 40 Jahren, am 20. Mai 1944, endete der Kampf um Cassino. Die Soldatenfriedhöfe vieler Nationen rund um Cassino zeugen von den schweren Kämpfen und mahnen zum Frieden!



ZUM FRIEDEN MAHNEN.

Quelle: Volksbund Deutsche Kriegsgräberfürsorge.

Normandie



Von den westlichen Alliierten seit 18 Monaten vorbereitet, von den Sowjets seit Jahren gefordert und von den Deutschen lange erwartet, begann am 6. Juni 1944 die Invasion in der Normandie. Zu ihrem risiko- und umfangreichsten Unternehmen hatten die Alliierten 3,5 Millionen Soldaten, über 20.000 Flugzeuge, 3.500

Lastensegler, mehr als 5.000 Kriegsschiffe und Handelsschiffe sowie Landungsboote bereitgestellt.

Die Verluste auf deutscher und alliierter Seite waren beträchtlich. Von diesem gewaltigen Menschenopfer zeugen noch heute die Soldatenfriedhöfe aller an den Kämpfen in der Normandie beteiligten Nationen.

Die Trauerwoche im November

Der diesjährige Volkstrauertag in Deutschland ist der 18. November 1984, der vorletzte Sonntag vor dem 1. Advent. Seit 1952 ist dieser Sonntag ein nationaler Trauertag in der Bundesrepublik Deutschland zum Gedenken der Gefallenen der zwei Weltkriege und der Opfer des Nationalsozialismus.

Seit 1926 war dies der Gedenktag der Gefallenen des 1. Weltkrieges, der 1934 umbenannt wurde in den Heldengedenktag und am 5. Sonntag vor Ostern begangen wurde.

Der Mittwoch nach dem Volkstrauertag ist der Buß und Bettag, dem sich der Totensonntag anschließt. An diesem Sonntag, dem letzten des alten Kirchenjahres, gedenkt man in den evangelischen Teilen des deutschen Landes der lieben Heimgegangenen.

Reisen in die UdSSR

In diesem Jahr hat der Volksbund 18 Reisen in die UdSSR geplant. Sie führen zu den deutschen Kriegsgefangenenfriedhöfen in Ljubljano, Krasnogorsk, Tambow, Kirsanow und Morschansk.

Neben zwei Kreuzfahrten handelt es sich um sieben Reisen mit einer Dauer von sieben Tagen, bei den anderen um neun 12-Tage-Reisen. Eine individuelle Programmgestaltung sieht außer Besuchen der verschiedenen Friedhöfe auch die Besichtigung kultureller und historischer Stätten vor.

Da noch Plätze zur Verfügung stehen, bitten wir alle Interessenten, sich mit dem Volksbund Deutsche Kriegsgräberfürsorge, Referat Reisen, Werner-Hilpert-Straße 2 in 3500 Kassel (Tel. 05 61/77 20 11), möglichst umgehend in Verbindung zu setzen.

Sie erinnern an Berlins große Vergangenheit Museale Bezirke zur Erhaltung der Grabmal-Kultur

Theodor Fontane—nur mit DDR-Sondergenehmigung.

Von unserer Korrespondentin Lore Meissner

Berlin (BRG)—Wer einen Gang über die ältesten und berühmtesten Friedhöfe im West- und Ostteil Berlins unternimmt, stößt immer wieder auf unvergessene Namen. Denn die Zahl der Persönlichkeiten aus dem deutschen Geistes- und Kulturleben, aber auch der namhaften Politiker und Militärs, die hier ihre letzte Ruhestätte gefunden haben, ist groß. Doch die Grabstätten, deren steinerne oder metallene Denkmäler nicht selten von so bekannten Bildhauern wie Gottfried Schadow, Christian Daniel Rauch oder Reinhard Begas stammen, befinden sich oft in einem äußerst beklagenswerten Zustand. Das hat den Berliner Landeskonservator Professor Helmut Engel veranlaßt, sich im Hinblick auf die 750-Jahr-Feier Berlins 1987 dafür einzusetzen, daß auch berühmte Baudenkmäler auf den Friedhöfen restauriert werden. Ihn bewegt mehr Zorn als Trauer, wenn er daran denke, wie wenig hier geschieht und wie viel Unerseztliches verkommt, sagte er.

Die fünf bedeutendsten Kirchhöfe im heutigen West-Berlin liegen im Bezirk Kreuzberg am Hallenschen Tor. Hier ruhen die Vertreter von Kunst und Wissenschaft im alten Berlin. Da sind Namen zu lesen, die weit über die Stadt hinaus bekannt sind: die Dichter Adalbert von Chamisso und E.T.A. Hoffmann, der

Schauspieler Theodor Döring, der Schriftsteller Adolf Glaßbrenner, der Architekt Karl Langhans, der Bühnenautor Adolph L'Arronge, der Komponist Felix Mendelssohn-Bartholdy, der Baumeister Georg W. von Knobelsdorff, der Industrielle und Chemiker Ernst Schering, der Dramatiker und Schauspieler August Iffland, Reichstagspräsident Eduard von Simson, der Staatssekretär des Reichspostamts, Heinrich von Stephan.

Werden die Grabmäler der Großen—es gibt über 300 Ehrengräber in West-Berlin—eingemeinigt gepflegt, so findet man auch üppige Grabarchitekturen und Skulpturen aus Meisterhand auf unbetreuteten Gräbern, die ständig weiter verfallen. Der Direktor der Skulpturen-Galerie der Staatlichen Museen "Preußischer Kulturbesitz", Professor Peter Bloch, beklagte sich schon vor einiger Zeit über die "Verwahrlosung und Verfall rundum... Einzelne Grabmäler liegen seit Jahren am Boden, werden beraubt, geraubt oder mutwillig beschädigt. Wandgräber und Mausoleen verfallen". Bloch regte an, auf den bedeutendsten Friedhöfen Berlins bestimmte Areale zu einem musealen Bezirk zu gestalten, in dem die Grabmal-Kultur anschaulich bleibe.

Auf einem der ältesten Kirchhöfe der Stadt, dem 1735 eingerichteten Dreifaltigkeits-Friedhof in Kreuzberg, haben arbeitslose Jugendliche des Evangelischen "Wille"-Zentrums rund 150 Gräber in Ordnung gebracht. Sie arbeiteten nach "gartenpflegerischen Richtlinien" und unter Aufsicht eines Friedhofsgärtners. In den Richtlinien waren alle Einzelheiten bis zur

Bepflanzung festgelegt. Den jungen Friedhofsgärtnern wurde bescheinigt, daß sie gute Arbeit geleistet haben. Von ihnen sei ein positiver Einfluß auf andere Jugendliche im Evangelischen Zentrum ausgegangen.

Unvergessene Namen stehen auch auf Grabsteinen und Kreuzen jenseits der Mauer, in Ost-Berlin. Prominenz aus drei Jahrhunderten findet man vor allem auf dem "Begräbnisplatz für die Friedrich-Werdersche und Dorotheenstädtische Gemeinde": Schinkel und Schadow, Stüler und Rauch, Fichte und Hegel, Brecht und Heinrich Mann, Borsig und Beuth, um nur einige zu nennen. Auf dem nur wenige Straßenzüge entfernten Friedhof an der Bergstraße ruhen der Tondichter Albert Lortzing, Berlins populärer "Volkskomponist" Walter Kollo, Wilhelm Bach, der letzte Enkel von Johann Sebastian Bach, und der bedeutende Piano-Fabrikant Carl Bechstein. Die hohen Militär-Leute wurden auf dem Invaliden-Friedhof beigesetzt: Scharnhorst, Winterfeldt, Taubentzien, Schleffien, Seeckt, Fritsch. Aber auch Fliegerhelden wie Manfred von Richthofen, Ernst Udet und Werner Mölders ruhen hier.

Das Grab eines prominenten Berliners kann seit mehr als 20 Jahren nur mit einer—selten erteilten—Sondergenehmigung des DDR-Verteidigungsministeriums besucht werden. Theodor Fontane, der große Sohn der Mark Brandenburg und Berlins, wurde auf dem Kirchhof der Französischen und St. Hedwigs-Domgemeinde beigesetzt. Und der liegt im Sperrgebiet zwischen Ost- und West-Berlin, unmittelbar an der Mauer.

Der Erlös für unsere Arbeit!



Zum zweitenmal hatten sich Musikkorps der französischen Streitkräfte in Deutschland, das Polizeimusikkorps Baden-Württemberg, die 84th US Army Band und das Heeresmusikkorps 9 der Bundeswehr in der Böblinger Stadthalle zu einer Wohltätigkeitsveranstaltung versammelt. Der Erlös der vom Reservistenverband Böblingen in der Kreisgruppe Mittlerer Neckar veranstalteten und von 4500 Zuschauern besuchten internationalen Musikschau in Höhe von rund 43.244 DM war für den Volksbund Deutsche Kriegsgräberfürsorge bestimmt.

Vor 45 Jahren tobte der "Bromberger Blutsonntag"

Als am 1. September 1939, vor 45 Jahren, der zweite Weltkrieg ausbrach, zählten Angehörige der deutschen Volksgruppe in Pommern und im Posener Land zu den ersten Opfern. Der 3. September, ein Sonntag, wurde zum "Bromberger Blutsonntag". Diese Bezeichnung steht für alle die Deutschen, die in Bromberg systematisch aus den Häusern geholt und ermordet wurden. Sie schließt auch die Toten der auf den Leidenmärschen ins Innere Polens getriebenen internierten Deutschen und die Ermordeten auf den deutschen Bauernhöfen ein.

Was war geschehen? Bei der Gründung des polnischen Staates 1920 wurde bei der Grenzziehung durch den Versailler Vertrag kaum Rücksicht auf die Nationalitäten genommen. Daher verpflichteten die Siegermächte Polen ausdrücklich zum

Schutz seiner ethnischen Minderheiten. Der Hauptteil Westpreußens mit mehr als einer dreiviertel Million Deutschen und das Posener Land mußten ohne Volksabstimmung an Polen abgetreten werden. Im Streben nach einem Nationalstaat betrieb der Staat mittels Gesetzen und Verwaltungsmaßnahmen eine minderheitenfeindliche Politik, propagandistisch unterstützt durch Presse und Rundfunk. Die Partei der Nationalisten versuchte dabei den verbürgten Minderheitenschutz zu unterlaufen. Die von Marshall Pilsudski angestrebte föderative Lösung des Nationalitätenproblems (ein Drittel der Gesamtbevölkerung waren Deutsche, Ukrainer, Litauer, Weißrussen und Juden) war nicht durchsetzbar.

Die Domänenpächter und viele Ansiedler verloren Haus und Hof und

die im Staatsdienst stehenden Deutschen ihre Existenz. Mit der Agrarreform und dem Grenzengesetz wurde die Liquidierung deutschen Eigentums festgesetzt. Mit der Schließung deutscher Schulen sollte der Polonisierungsprozeß beschleunigt werden. Dennoch waren die Deutschen loyale Bürger des polnischen Staates mit allen Pflichten. Diese innenpolitische und sich ab März 1939 verschärfende außenpolitische Entwicklung führte zu einer unerträglichen antideutschen Stimmungsmache. Gewalttätige Übergriffe nahmen zu. Als der Krieg begann, steigerte sich die Erregung zum gewalttätigen Haß gegen die Deutschen. So begannen nach vorheriger Bewaffnung irreguläre Soldateska die Ausschreitungen, denen allein in Bromberg mehr als tausend Deutsche zum Opfer fielen. Sie starben, nur weil sie sich zum deutschen Volkstum bekannten, und zwar in einer Zeit, in der sich noch kein Pole etwa aus Rache auf Verbrechen des NS-Regimes in Polen

hätte berufen können.

Während Göbbels die Zahl der Opfer übersteigerte und als Propagandamittel benutzte, setzte er die Glaubwürdigkeit zu diesem tragischen Ereignis aufs Spiel. Polnischerseits war wahrheitswidrig versucht, die Deutschen, als

"Verschwörer", "Diversanten" und "Aufständische", die ihre eigene Schuld verleugnen, zu bezichtigen. Diese meist vergessenen Deutschen Opfer zu Beginn des Krieges haben auch ihre Würde und verdienen Gedenken und Respekt.

NOTVERWALTUNG DES DEUTSCHEN OSTENS

Völkerrechtliche Situation Gesamtdeutschlands, Eigentum und Nutzungsrechte, Testamente.

Bunte Deutschland-Postkarte in den völkerrechtlich gültigen Grenzen, 10/5DM, 50/20 DM 100 St. 30 DM.

Anzeiger der Notverwaltung des Deutschen Ostens, 6x jährlich.

Unkostenbeitrag 32,- DM
2300 Kiel, Blocksberg 27, Annilise Schepke, Konto Nr. 0558312 505 Werbung + Information
Deutscher Bank Kiel.



RITTER'S CHALET

Wishes D.A.N.K. lots of luck and success for the
FIESTA BOWL PARADE
 While in Phoenix try the finest in the West —
German-American Cuisine
 Stop over for a cocktail — Dancing nightly.
111th Ave. at Grand Ave.
Youngtown, Az. 85362



Rentenleistung

Für die Vereinigten Staaten von Amerika ist seit Inkrafttreten des deutsch-amerikanischen Sozialversicherungsabkommens der 30. November 1984 wohl einer der entscheidenden Fristen, die nach dem deutschen Rentenrecht gegeben sind.

Nachentrichtungsfrist läuft ab

Das deutsch-amerikanische Abkommen sah nach Inkrafttreten drei Nachentrichtungsmöglichkeiten vor:

- Nachentrichtung von Beiträgen von Oktober 1972 bis November 1979.
- Sondernachentrichtungsvorschriften für NS-Verfolgte nach Art. 2 § 49 a AnVNG.
- Wiedereinzahlung von erstatteten Beiträgen.

Zu a)

Die wohl wesentlichste Nachentrichtungsvorschrift bezieht sich auf den Nachentrichtungszeitraum 1972 bis 1979.

Hierfür sind folgende Personengruppen betroffen:

- Personen, die die US-Staatsbürgerschaft besitzen.
- Personen, die innerhalb eines 10-Jahreszeitraumes mindestens 60 Kalendermonate Pflichtbeiträge nachgewiesen haben.

Unter den nachentrichtungswilligen Personen können im wesentlichen 3 Personengruppen unterschieden werden:

- Personen, die durch Nachentrichtung von Beiträgen ihre spätere Rente entsprechend der Nachentrichtung erhöhen wollen.

Um feststellen zu können, in welchem Umfang sich eine Nachentrichtung lohnt, ist es zunächst immer erforderlich zu berechnen, welcher Rentenspruch bisher bereits besteht; anschließend kann dann exakt berechnet werden, um wieviel sich die Rente bei der Entrichtung von Beiträgen erhöhen wird.

Hierbei sei erwähnt, daß die Nachentrichtung immer lukrativer ist als die Entrichtung freiwilliger Beiträge für die Zukunft. Die Nachentrichtungswilligen werden nämlich so gestellt, als ob die Beiträge im jeweiligen Jahr entrichtet worden wären. So ist es beispielsweise sinnvoller, einen Nachentrichtungsbeitrag von DM 6000,- in die Jahre 1972, 1973 und 1974 mit den Höchstbeiträgen zu verwenden, als diese Beiträge gleichmäßig auf den Gesamtzeitraum (max. 86 Monate) mit niedrigen Beiträgen zu belegen. Beiträge, die für frühere Jahre eingezahlt werden, haben eine höhere Steigerung als Beiträge für spätere Jahre.

- Personen, die bereits eine Rentenleistung aus Deutschland beziehen.

Dieser Personenkreis ist berechtigt, trotz Bezuges von Rente aus Deutschland noch eine Nachentrichtung zur Erhöhung der Rente durchzuführen.

Im wesentlichen kommt dies nur für diejenigen Personen in Frage, die aufgrund bestehender Auslandszahlungsvorschriften nicht die volle Rente in die USA erhalten (überwiegend Zeiten in den Ostgebieten oder Volksdeutsche).

Da es aus Erfahrung noch Hunderttausende von Rentenbeziehern in den Vereinigten Staaten gibt, die aufgrund der bestehenden Auslandszahlungsvorschriften nicht die volle Rentenleistung erhalten, besteht für diesen Personenkreis noch bis zum Fristablauf bis 30.11.1984 die Möglichkeit, durch eine geeignete Beitragsnachentrichtung in der Regel eine weit höhere Rente aus Deutschland zu erhalten.

Diesen Personen sollte empfohlen werden, zumindest bis zum Stichtag noch einen entsprechenden Antrag zu stellen. In welchem Umfang sich dann tatsächlich eine Nachentrichtung lohnt, muß durch eine entsprechende Berechnung festgestellt werden.

In diesem Zusammenhang sei grundsätzlich darauf hingewiesen, daß derartige Rentabilitäts- oder Optimierungsberechnungen durch den deutschen Versicherungsträger nicht erstellt werden.

- Personen, die erst in naher oder ferner Zukunft rentenberechtigt sind, aber überwiegend Beiträge in den Ostgebieten nachgewiesen haben.

Es ist hinreichend bekannt, daß eine Großzahl der Auswanderer aus den früheren Ostgebieten direkt oder über die Station Bundesrepublik Deutschland ausgewandert sind.

Die bestehenden Auslandszahlungsvorschriften sehen allerdings gesetzlich vor, daß eine Rentenzahlung zunächst nur aus den sog. Westzeiten erfolgen kann. Bei gemischten Zeiten (Ostzeiten und Westzeiten) wird nach einer sog. Verhältnisrechnung (pro rata-Berechnung) der Auslandszahlungsbetrag ermittelt.

Personen, die wenigstens einen Monat mehr westdeutsche Zeiten haben, bekommen in jedem Falle die volle Rentenleistung ausbezahlt (mit Ausnahme von Beschäftigungszeiten nach § 16 FRG).

Es erscheint daher empfehlenswert, diesem Personenkreis zumindest anzuraten, bis zum Stichtag 30.11.1984 gegenüber dem deutschen Versicherungsträger die Bereiterklärung abzugeben, Beiträge nachentrichten zu wollen.

Folgende Formulierung wäre nach diessittiger Auffassung ausreichend:

„Da ich vermutlich wegen der bestehenden Auslandszahlungsvorschriften nicht die volle Rentenleistung in die USA erhalten kann, beantrage ich die Nachentrichtung von Beiträgen sowie ggf. die Entrichtung freiwilliger Beiträge für die Zukunft, um sicherzustellen, daß ich überwiegend Beiträge im Geltungsbereich der RVO zurückgelegt habe. Bitte teilen Sie mir mit, welche Beiträge bei mir tatsächlich als nachgewiesen gelten.“

Zu b)

Die NS-Verfolgten hatten eine Sondernachzahlungsmöglichkeit, die allerdings im Jahre 1980 bereits abgelaufen ist. Ein weiterer Hinweis hierfür dürfte sich daher erübrigen.

Zu c)

Wenig Beachtung fand bisher die Wiedereinzahlung von Beiträgen für diejenigen Personen, die sich Beiträge haben erstatten lassen.

Nach Inkrafttreten des Rentenreformgesetzes im Oktober 1972 war es den amerikanischen Staatsbürgern verwehrt, weiterhin an die deutsche Sozialversicherung Beiträge einzuzahlen.

Diesen Personen wurde gleichzeitig ermöglicht, sich die bis zur Auswanderung entrichteten Beiträge erstatten zu lassen. Da die erstatteten Beiträge in keinem Verhältnis zu einer möglichen späteren Rentenleistung stehen, ist es erfahrungsgemäß immer sinnvoll, diese Beiträge wieder einzuzahlen.

Dies aus deshalb, weil seit Januar 1984 die erforderliche Wartezeit für Altersruhegeld ab dem 65. Lebensjahr auf 60 Monate gesenkt wurde.

Auch diesen Personen sollte empfohlen werden, bis zum Stichtag eine Bereiterklärung zur Wiedereinzahlung der Beiträge abzugeben.

Wir hoffen, Ihnen mit diesen Informationen etwas weitergeholfen zu haben. Wir werden vor dem Stichtag 30. November 1984 für andere Personengruppen noch entsprechende Informationen erstellen.

Bis dahin verbleiben wir mit freundlichen Grüßen
 GSSC Ltd., New York
 Dr. Eberhard Röhren
 GM-Building
 767 Fifth Ave.
 New York

Verantwortlich für den Inhalt
 M. Kerner
 Rentenreform

Row over Andreotti remark on division of Germany

No leading Western politician for a long time has done so much damage in so few words as Italian Foreign Minister Giulio Andreotti.

He said there were two German states and that was the way it should remain.

The Bonn constitution commits the Federal Republic of Germany to the aim of national unity, and all Bonn governments to date have taken this obligation seriously.

Basic Law, the 1949 constitution, does not suggest how German unity is to be regained, and there are still no clear ideas on how to set about it.

No-one here has any doubt that reunification is a long-term objective and that impatience will get us nowhere.

Everyone also realizes that reunification will only be possible if neighboring countries near and far are agreeable. No-one need have any fear of German adventurism in the context.

Signor Andreotti, however, is strongly in favour of the division of Germany and calls any attempt to end it "pan-German".

But what is pan-German about Germans feeling the border that runs

through their country is unnatural? Were Italians pan-Italian for wanting to unite their own country over a century ago?

Not even the Yalta Agreement, to which Signor Andreotti refers, envisaged the division of Germany into several states. That came later in the wake of the East-West clash.

Western statesmen would in any case do better to avoid calling Yalta to mind. It is not a pleasant memory for smaller Eastern European countries.

There may be extenuating circumstances that help to account for Signor Andreotti's words. But what can they be? He is not hot-headed and is well known to weigh his words carefully.

Maybe he wanted to do the Italian Communists a good turn, but why at our expense?

German-Italian relations suffer from many Germans underestimating Italy and many Italians showing no interest in Germany. So they need careful nursing.

Bonn must take care to ensure that Italy isn't always treated as a minor power in Nato. Italy in return can smooth Bonn's path in the Third World.

Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung



How Big Is Government's Bite?

Taxes as a share of total output—

	1965	Latest Year
Sweden	35.8%	50.7%
Netherlands	33.7%	47.0%
Norway	33.2%	46.6%
Belgium	31.2%	46.6%
Denmark	29.9%	46.1%
France	35.0%	44.1%
Austria	34.7%	41.0%
Ireland	26.0%	40.6%
Italy	27.2%	39.9%
Britain	30.6%	38.3%
West Germany	31.6%	37.2%
Finland	30.1%	36.5%
Canada	25.9%	35.1%
New Zealand	24.9%	33.6%
Portugal	18.5%	33.0%
Greece	20.6%	31.9%
Australia	24.3%	31.0%
Switzerland	20.7%	30.9%
U.S.	25.3%	30.4%
Japan	18.3%	27.2%
Spain	14.7%	24.5%
Turkey	15.0%	23.7%

LSM-WFI—Basic data: Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development

Reagan visits...

(Continued from page 1)

finer" the Reagan campaign's use of ticketed events "to pick and choose who they want inside." But, he acknowledged, "we do not go to any kind of extent at all to coordinate the audience,.... and we pay a severe price for that in hecklers."

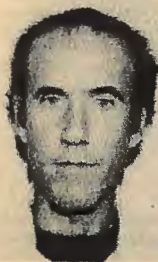
Mike Grebe, the cochairman of the Wisconsin Reagan-Bush campaign who ran the Milwaukee rally, said as many as 20,000 tickets were distributed beforehand. He acknowledged that using tickets for such an event makes it less likely to be disrupted by protesters, but he insisted that the main reason for tickets is to ensure that "real Reagan supporters" attend.

Compliments of the Chicago Tribune.



With Reverence For Rotifers

by Kenneth Haag



What is it that we care about, that we value? Is it clear that we have only this one planet and that we are responsible for its life and well-being? What the ancient mystics have always known, modern science has proven: all life is one. Everything is interconnected. The life of the frog, the dragonfly, the tiny rotifer and paramecium at the bottom of a pond, all are related to one another and to us. Whether we live in a cabin in the woods or in the tallest urban skyscraper, the way of the wolf, the owl, the meadowmouse is intersected with our own.

A first step in that direction is education. We must inform ourselves, our children and our neighbors. We must strive to understand ever more deeply, the nature of life in all its forms, in all its complex relationships. We must see to it that Biology, Natural History, Ecology are taught in our public schools, even at the elementary level, and that we understand as much as our children.

When we begin to come to a deeper understanding and appreciation of patterns of ecology, we will see also the need for research and development of what E.F. Schumacher calls "appropriate technology." What is needed is a

technology, a science and industry that serves both man and nature. What is needed is "Economics as if people mattered," to refer again to the wisdom of the late Mr. Schumacher.

As I said in an earlier article (Neighbors, Dogs and Children), we can choose to create a viable future for ourselves and our progeny. It is a matter of gathering information and communicating, of putting our money and time and energy into those commitments that deserve our best efforts and greatest attention. If it is indeed life that we choose, whole, balanced, harmonious and productive, and one of reverence for all living things, we must begin to re-evaluate our present directions and priorities. We must be willing to listen to one another, to explore together, learn together and work together in new, more creative ways.

Three excellent books that I have recently discovered and am happy to suggest for further reading: **Nature at Work; Introducing Ecology**, from Cambridge University Press; **Good Work**, E.F. Schumacher; **At The Crossroads**, from Communications Era Taskforce.

You know the old saying, "Where there is life there is hope." Consider a slight variation, "Where there is reverence for life there is hope."

There is nothing esoteric in this, yet it sounds strange to us; why? In fact, it is we who are estranged. For too long we have been educated in a way that prepares us to live successful economic and intellectual lives, to create technological systems of great complexity and power, while at the same time becoming increasingly divorced from the real patterns of life, the harmonious and integrated patterns of the natural world, all that we are part of and that sustains us. Moreover, we have come to love our comforts, our conveniences,

our material prosperity, over and above and at the expense of, nature.

To love something is to value it, to hold it dear, to nourish and protect it and care for it. For that which we love, we are willing to make even great sacrifices. How ironic that we should invest so much time and money, that we should give so much thought to the protection of our cars, our furniture, our monuments, and so on, while our environment, the matrix of our very life is being utterly ruined through neglect and outright vandalism. Were some thoughtless person to track filth onto our favorite carpet, or leave a cigarette to mar the finish on the piano, or, through carelessness or mischief, to scratch or dent our new car, would we not be "bitterly offended?" We love these things and value them; they are part of ourselves. And, what of the wolf, the bird, tomorrow's child? These too, are part of ourselves, as we are part of them.

Through greed, for the love of money, power, the glamorous and the expedient, and in the name of "progress, we are allowing our water and air, the plants and animals, and therefore our future generations, to be destroyed. This is difficult, unpleasant to realize; but, we must see that this is truly what is happening, and that we who live in a democratic society have the ability and the responsibility to change the direction of those forces and to transform the values and patterns of culture so inimical to life itself. Do we love this beautiful planet, our home, the substance of our body-beings, all that nourishes us and enables us to live whole and creative lives? Then we must begin to live and think and work in those ways that insure the balanced and harmonious existence of that vast and interconnected web of "all things, visible and invisible," "all things bright and beautiful, all creatures great and small."

Olympic Success and National Pride

By Wolf D. Fuhrig

Excessive display of national pride has been a growing problem in the modern Olympic Games ever since they were first held in Athens in 1896. To eliminate at least the trappings of nationalism, it has been suggested that the winners be honored only as individuals or teams but not as representatives of the state to which they happen to belong either by birth or by their own choice. As the Olympic rules stand today, however, athletes can only compete as citizens of a participating country. When the Soviet leaders decided to boycott the 1984 Olympiad in Los Angeles, they deprived not only hundreds of Soviet athletes but even more citizens of the Soviet satellite states of their chance to compete and win. The South African runner Zola Budd resolutely evaded the exclusion of her country from the Games by becoming a British citizen. Scores of other athletes who have lived and trained abroad for years, particularly in the United States, nevertheless joined their native country's contingent in Los Angeles. Had they become American citizens, they may have faced much stiffer competition for participation in national meets.

Yet, the vast majority of the Olympic athletes are as genuinely patriotic as their countrymen who root for them and who long for that precious moment when their flag is raised and, for gold medalists only, their national anthem is played. As many athletes have emphasized, their patriotic fervor is often much more than national partisanship.

It grows out of deeply felt appreciation and affection for the people who made their excellence possible. Given the crucial contribution which modern societies make to the upbringing of their citizens, particularly their most successful ones, it is well-nigh impossible to eliminate nations as informal competitors.

Where, however, does justified patriotism end and offensive chauvinism begin? The answer strongly depends on national tastes and self-images. We easily tend to see the chauvinism of others while being unaware of our own. The manner in which ABC Television broadcast the Los Angeles Games and the criticism of ABC's performance by viewers from abroad demonstrate the clashes of different national perceptions and expectations. Most Americans know that commercial television must please its viewers to turn a profit. Hence, ABC offered Americans plenty of the showy sports, which were likely to have the greatest spectator appeal, as well as the events in which Americans had the best chances to triumph. This is why we saw more boxing and basketball than fencing and soccer, more track than field events, and more American than foreign victories.

Perhaps even more annoying to viewers genuinely interested in the athletic disciplines themselves was the tendency of most of our media to focus heavily upon the personalities of a few winners and upon the U.S. dominance of the Games in the overall medal count. In response to this complaint, it

must be said that in other countries, particularly the Soviet Union and China, ethnocentric reporting is just as prevalent. The media in the U.S. and the Soviet Union in particular have become increasingly preoccupied with the total medal count as evidence of overall athletic superiority. Most of our reporters fail to appreciate that the most populous countries should be expected to win proportionately more medals than less populous ones.

If you assign all gold medals a value of three, all silver medals a value of two, and all bronze medals a value of one, the following countries emerge as the top sixteen in 1984:

U.S.	400 points
West Germany	109
Romania	82
China	70
Italy	66
Japan	60
Britain	57
France	44
Australia	40
South Korea	37
Yugoslavia	36
Sweden	34
New Zealand	28
Netherlands	25
Finland	24

If, however, one computes this yield of Olympic medals on a per capita basis, the order of the most successful performers changes drastically. It is New Zealand which emerges as the per capita winner of the Los Angeles Olympics. If one divides her population of 3.2 million by her 28 medal points, one arrives at a quotient of 114,000. The list of the countries with

DEUTSCH-AMERIKANISCHER NATIONAL-KONGRESS

German American National Congress

Application for Membership
Aufnahmeantrag

Datum _____
Date _____

I hereby signify to recognize the aims of D.A.N.K. (see reverse) and apply for membership.

Last Name	First Name	Middle Name	Occupation	American Citizen yes no <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
Spouse <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>				
Family members over 16 years of age in the same household <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>				
 <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>				
 <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>				
Address _____			Tels. _____ ()	
City _____		State _____	Zip Code _____	

I hereby state that I ☐ or my spouse ☐ or partly ☐ of German descent.

Sponsoring Member	Signature
COUPLES	\$20.00
SINGLE PERSONS	\$12.50
FAMILY MEMBERS in the same household	\$ 3.00
MEMBERS under 19 years of age NOT of DANK household ...	\$ 5.00
COLLEGE STUDENTS	\$ 5.00

Please mail the application to a D.A.N.K. Chapter nearest you or to:

GERMAN AMERICAN NATIONAL CONGRESS
999 Elmhurst Road, Professional Concours/C-006
Mount Prospect, Illinois 60056, U.S.A.
Tel: (312) 870-7666

Reagan and the German-American Vote

A brief summary by N. J. Templin

Milwaukee—A famous Milwaukee resident, Ernie von Schledorn, started the chant, "We want Ronnie!" Then greeted by a crowd of 13,500, of which the great majority were German-Americans, at the Old Heidelberg Park, at the Bavarian Inn, President Reagan appeared.

Beer was served in steins and entertainment was supplied by German-American dancers. President Reagan clearly enjoyed this event, and even

shared a glass of beer with the Milwaukee chapter president, Walter Geissler.

"Milwaukee is a great ethnic community and Reagan loves them," said Michael Sotirhos, national chairman of the Ethnic Voters for Reagan 1984.

Without question, this was a Republican rally courting the German-American voting bloc!

The activity was so successful that they ran out of "German-Americans for Reagan" buttons.

less than one million people per medal point shows the following rank order (in thousands of people per medal point):

1. New Zealand	114
2. Finland	200
3. Romania	208
4. Iceland	215
5. Sweden	244
6. Canada	296
7. Australia	373
8. Switzerland	533
9. West Germany	550
10. Jamaica	556
11. Denmark	567
12. Netherlands	572
13. U.S.A.	585
14. Yugoslavia	622
15. Italy	856
16. Britain	979

While this per capita evaluation of Olympic success in no way diminishes the American record of winning a total of 173 medals, it does place the U.S. achievement in the correct proportion to the similarly excellent performance of several smaller countries. To measure overall success in sports on a per capita basis would go a long way toward assuaging the widespread resentment which people of small countries harbor against the pretentious behavior of the larger powers, not only in politics but also in sports.

Or do you want to argue that the small countries have only themselves to blame for being small?



LIFE OF A GERMAN POET Friedrich von Schiller

JOHANN CHRISTOPH FRIEDRICH VON SCHILLER (1759-1805), German poet, dramatist, and aesthetic philosopher, was born Nov. 10, 1759, at Marbach in Württemberg. He came of humble ancestry, his mother being the daughter of a small-town baker and innkeeper and his father a petty officer in the army; later, however, from 1775 onward. After local schooling and some private instruction from a Protestant pastor, Schiller entered (1773) "Solitude" ducal school. He took up the study of law, though he had desired to prepare for the church, but changed to medicine when the school, after 1781 known as the Karlschule, was moved to Stuttgart (1775) and the curriculum was extended. He finished his course in 1780 and was stationed in Stuttgart as a regimental surgeon.

In the Duchy of Württemberg Schiller had ample opportunity to observe the tyranny, extravagance, and profligacy of contemporary princes; the rigid and autocratic discipline of the school was but a modest counterpart of the Duke's rule elsewhere. Surprisingly he read the revolutionary authors of the new literary movement, the so-called *Sturm und Drang* (Storm and Stress), and absorbed something of the doctrine of human rights, the scorn of tradition and convention, which, stemming in part from Jean Jacques Rousseau, was beginning to unsettle the Western world. With Shakespeare as a model, the new dramatists of the movement attacked the rigid restraints of Classic formalism. While still a student, Schiller turned from the religious and sentimental effusions of his early youth and began to write plays, one of which, *Die Räuber* ("The Robbers"), he finished and published (1781). Early the following year *Die Räuber* was performed at Mannheim. Schiller attending the performance without receiving ducal permission to leave the boundaries of the duchy. News of a second visit to the Mannheim theatre coming to the ears of the Duke, he subjected Schiller to military arrest and a little later commanded him to confine himself to medicine. On Sept. 22, 1782, Schiller fled from his native duchy. Weeks of extreme privation followed, but before his flight from Stuttgart the mother of a school friend had offered him sanctuary in case of need, and eventually, under an assumed name, he found a temporary refuge at her home. The next summer, since the Duke's vengeance was apparently no longer to be feared, Dalberg, the manager of the Mannheim theatre, appointed Schiller "theatre poet," putting him under contract to provide plays for production there. Two plays on which Schiller had worked before his escape from Stuttgart, *Fiesco* and *Kabale und Liebe* ("Intrigue and Love"), were given at the Mannheim theatre, the latter with marked success. Dalberg did not renew the contract, and Schiller lingered on in Mannheim, in sore financial need and distressed by an unhappy love-affair. He was consequently ready to accept an invitation from an unknown admirer, Gottfried Körner, and he was Körner's guest for more than two years (April 1785-July 1787) in Leipzig and Dresden.

The early plays of Schiller are derived from a threefold source: his own personal contact with adespotic monarch; his fiery and indomitable integrity of character, which rebelled against the control of one human

being by another; and the new revolutionary literature mentioned above. The second edition of *Die Räuber* (1782) bore on the title page a roaring lion with the legend "In Tyrannos." The dramatist invented a plot involving the hostility of two brothers, Karl and Franz Moor, the one impetuous, reckless, but essentially high-minded, the other a wily, pestiferous scoundrel, who intrigues to deprive his elder brother, not only of title and estates, but also of the love of their cousin Amalia. Disowned and dishonored, Karl becomes the head of a robber band, and through defiance of the law he seeks to right the wrongs of the

disclosed no clear vision of political and social principles.

Körner's hospitality afforded the poet time to take counsel with himself and with political and philosophical thought, to discipline his own thinking and the expression of it. In *Don Carlos* (1787) the conception of both personal and political freedom is clarified and refined. The scene is the court of Philip II of Spain, and in Schiller's original plan the plot was centered in the love of Don Carlos, Philip's son and heir, for his youthful stepmother; but in the final version the Marquis of Posa, friend of Don Carlos and an apostle of human freedom and political reform, usurps the hero's role. Posa appears before the King and pleads for humane measures in the oppressed Spanish Netherlands and

appealed to Goethe. He had met Goethe soon after the latter's return from Italy (1788), but nothing beyond a casual acquaintance resulted; now the two poets became close friends, a relation that was of signal profit to each of them and to German literature. The Duke doubled Schiller's salary (1799), which virtually became a pension inasmuch as no academic obligation was now involved, and Schiller removed from Jena to Weimar. Ill health had pursued Schiller from early manhood, and finally his weakened constitution fell prey to tuberculosis; he died May 9, 1805, at Weimar. The Holy Roman Emperor Francis II bestowed a patent of nobility on him in 1802.

The companionship of Körner had stimulated in Schiller an interest in philosophy, particularly in aesthetics, which bore fruit in the *Philosophischen Briefe* ("Philosophical Letters") (1786), and continued later in such essays (1792-1796) as *Über die tragische Kunst* (On Tragic Art), *Über Anmut und Würde* ("On Grace and Dignity"), *Über das Erhabene* ("On the Sublime"), and *über naive und sentimentalische Dichtung*, one of the most lucid demonstrations of the difference between the poetry of native genius and the poetry of reflection. Poems on kindred themes, the "philosophical lyrics," supplement the following aesthetic essays: *Die Götter Griechenlands* ("The Gods of Greece"), *Die Künstler* ("The Artists"), *Das Ideal und das Leben* ("Ideal and Life"), *Die Ideale* ("The Ideals"), *Der Spaziergang* ("The Walk"), and, more popular in conception and expression, *Das Lied von der Glocke* ("The Song of the Bell"). In his philosophical thinking Schiller was strongly influenced by Kant. The pure, as opposed to the philosophical, lyric—the brief song-like expression of personal emotion—was less congenial to Schiller's genius, but there are some admirable examples. The so-called Balled Year (1797) produced some of Goethe's and Schiller's finest ballads, among them Schiller's *Der Taucher* ("The Diver"), *Der Handschuh* ("The Glove; on a theme treated later by both Leigh Hunt and Robert Browning), *Der Ring des Polykrates*, and *Die Kraniche des Ibykus* ("The Cranes of Ibycus"). These are fluent and spirited narrative poems, with ethical undertones, though they lack the folk-poetry quality of the traditional ballad. The *Xenien*, brief satirical verses, were the combined work of Goethe and Schiller.

Preliminary studies for *Don Carlos* resulted in Schiller's first historical work, *Der Abfall der vereinigten Niederlande* ("The Defection of the United Netherlands") (1788), and in Jena he wrote *Die Geschichte des dreissigjährigen Kriegs* ("History of the Thirty Years' War") (1791-1793). The outstanding merit of Schiller's histories is his demonstration that a history may also be a work of literature; his narrative is well-ordered and shapely, and his vivid imagination and his instinct for the dramatic recreate historical events and present striking portraits of great personalities. Very rarely did Schiller employ his narrative talents, thus demonstrated, in the writing of prose fiction; an unfinished mystery story *Der Geisterseher* ("The Ghost-seer") (1789) achieved a considerable popularity and was not without influence on Romantic storytelling.

The second period of Schiller's dramatic activity began with work on *Wallenstein* in 1796 and ended with the fragment *Demetrius*, left

unfinished at his death. While writing the *Thirty Years' War*, he saw in *Wallenstein*, generalissimo of the imperial forces, a fascinating figure for dramatic treatment. His drama finally took shape (1799) in a threefold pattern, a prologue, *Wallenstein's Lager* ("Wallenstein's Camp"), and two five-act plays, *Die Piccolomini* and *Wallenstein's Tod* ("The Death of Wallenstein"). In the world's literature *Wallenstein* is without a superior, perhaps without a peer, as the dramatic embodiment of a whole historical period. As always with Schiller the drama is not without its ethical center: possession of great power tempts Wallenstein to toy with the idea of using it to further his own ambitions, though this would mean treason; thus he entangles himself in a web of his own acts until circumstances force him to take the step to which he has unconsciously committed himself. But with rare skill the dramatist invests even a traitor with dignity and a kind of grandeur. Coleridge translated *Die Piccolomini* and *Wallenstein's Tod* into English.

The next play, *Maria Stuart* (1800), illustrates the dramatist's aesthetic theory that historical events can legitimately be altered and manipulated to achieve a dramatic end. He avoided placing either political or religious questions in the foreground, though according them recognition, and preferred to develop the catastrophe of the drama out of the characters of the two rival queens. Selecting Mary Queen of Scots as his heroine, he deliberately exalted her character and depreciated that of Elizabeth. Later dramatists have followed Schiller in inventing a meeting between the two queens. Apart from the questions of historical veracity, *Maria Stuart* is an exceedingly effective stage play, and the title role has been a favorite with great actresses in virtually every country or Europe.

In *Die Jungfrau von Orleans* (1801) Schiller dramatized the story of Joan of Arc. He gave free rein to his imagination in the use of medieval legend and supernaturalism and acknowledged his partial participation in the new Romantic Movement by calling his drama a "romantic tragedy." In this play he deviated from the facts of history more fundamentally than in *Maria Stuart*. Meanwhile Schiller had read the Greek dramatists, had made translations from Euripides, and studied Greek dramatic theory in Aristotle. In *Die Braut von Messina* ("The Bride of Messina") (1803), he tried the experiment of introducing into a drama of the Middle Ages both the chorus of Classic drama and the Greek conception of fate. Despite the nobility of Schiller's poetic diction, the play is the least successful of his dramas. *Wilhelm Tell*, the last of his completed plays (1804), presents on a large canvas the struggle of the four Swiss forest cantons against the tyranny of imperial Austria. The Swiss people, rather than the titular character, is the hero of the piece. The spirit of freedom animating the democratic confederates the stirring scenes of individual and popular resentment against foreign despotism, even the glimpses of Swiss mountain scenery—which Schiller never saw—bestow on *Wilhelm Tell* a perennial freshness, a lovable quality, above all his other plays.

Beginning with *Don Carlos*, Schiller wrote all his plays in blank verse, varied occasionally by lyric measures. The language is lofty, melodious, and impressive, and in stage production it is singularly effective.

(Continued on page 14)



Johann Christoph Friedrich von Schiller—The Life of a German Poet—

individual in a degenerate and unheroic age. Finally, acknowledging his error, he gives himself up to justice. Despite the illogical, lurid plot, the occasionally violent or ribald language, and juvenile crudities, the tragedy carries the reader or spectator on by its youthful energy and social indignation, its sweep of titanic passions. *Die Räuber*, which somewhat ambiguously defended the inalienable right of man, was the first of the documents which prompted the French in 1792 to make Schiller an honorary citizen of the new French republic.

Fiesco (1783) is remarkable chiefly as foreshadowing Schiller's later triumphs in historical drama, but, in dramatizing the career of a sixteenth-century Genoese conspirator, the young poet had not yet learned to find either the dramatic core or the clear ethical content of a historical situation. In *Kabale und Liebe* (1784), however, he turned to the petty German courts of his own time and experience. A young nobleman becomes betrothed to the daughter of a humble musician, and, in the end, through infamous intrigues of corrupt court officials, they both perish as victims of an obsolete social prejudice. Incidental attention is directed to various abuses of princely power, such as the sale of mercenaries for foreign service. These early plays formed Schiller's contribution to the rebellious literature of the time, but

from freedom of thought, in one of the most memorable passages in German dramatic literature. *Don Carlos* closed the first period of Schiller's dramatic activity, but at the same time, in style and in maturity of thought, it formed a transition to the second period.

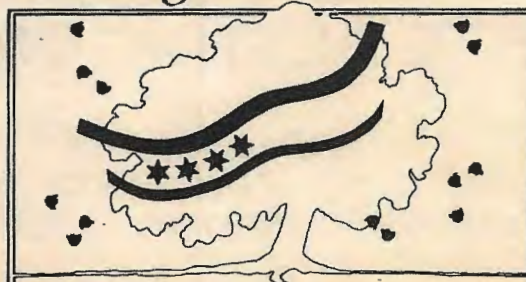
In July 1787 Schiller left Dresden and resided in Weimar and its vicinity until 1789. Goethe was absent in Italy, but Schiller was cordially welcomed by Wieland, Herder, and others of the Weimar circle that the Duke of Weimar, Karl August, had gathered about his court. Schiller was appointed professor of history at the University of Jena in 1789, and through his marriage (1790) to Charlotte von Lengefeld he found lasting happiness in a family circle. His meager salary, quite inadequate for his needs, was supplemented by two Danish noblemen who provided an annuity for three years (1791-1794), and still further by the publisher J.F. Cotta, who engaged Schiller (1794) to edit a monthly magazine *Die Horen* ("The Hours"). *The Thalia*, an earlier venture in magazine editing, had appeared somewhat irregularly, with varying titles, between 1785 and 1791; and in 1796 Schiller established still another periodical, the *Musenalmanach* ("Almanac of Muses"), an annual in which many of his shorter works were published. In soliciting contributions for *Die Horen* he



25th Annual International Folk Fair celebrate Chicago's roots



Joining the International Folk Fair at Chicago's McCormick Place was the Chapter Chicago-North. Alex Huber and Gretel Reinke, seen in this picture, were two of the many volunteers during this 2 day affair.



AFGHANISTAN AFRICA CENTRAL AFRICA EAST AFRICA WEST AFRICA SOUTHERN AFRICA ARAB WORLD ALBANIA ARGENTINA ARMENIA AUSTRIA BELGIUM BIELARUS BOLIVIA BOSNIA BRAZIL CAMBODIA CHILE CHINA COLOMBIA CROATIA CZECHOSLOVAKIA ECUADOR EGYPT FINLAND FRANCE GERMANY GHANA GREAT BRITAIN GREECE GUATEMALA GUYANA HAITI HOLLAND HUNGARY INDIA INDONESIA IRELAND ISRAEL ITALY JAMAICA JAPAN KOREA LAOS LATVIA LIBERIA LITHUANIA MEXICO MORAVIA MOROCCO/TANZANIA NETHERLANDS NICARAGUA NORWAY PAKISTAN PERU PHILIPPINES POLAND PORTUGAL PUERTO RICO RUSSIA SCANDINAVIA SCOTLAND SERBIA SLOVENIA SPAIN SWEDEN TURKEY UKRAINE VIETNAM YUGOSLAVIA

How America Averted a German-Language State

By W.H. Earle

The recent congressional hearings on making English the official language of the U.S. sprang from apprehension about a rising tide of bilingual sentiment among Hispanic Americans. If the constitutional amendment fails, however, its English-language partisans might take comfort from America's first brush with bilingualism—when English won hands down against persistent attempts to establish German and German-language states within the union.

During the 1830s and 1840s, these efforts actually took political form. Colonies of German-speaking settlers were established in several Western territories with a view toward creating a region that, according to one immigrant leader, would be "German from the foundations up." If one of these efforts had succeeded, we might today have—in place of either Texas, Missouri or Wisconsin—a state called "New Germany."

Of course, it didn't work. The American frontier may have looked uninhabited from crowded Europe, but the German-language ideologues invariably found themselves outvoted by other immigrant groups uninterested in German and by Americans interested only in English. By the 1850s, the idea of a German-language American state had been abandoned.

Even as the idea of "New Germany" was dying, however, "German America" was arising to replace it. Built on the same enclaves intended to support New Germany, German America would be a cultural rather than political entity, but one in which the German language and its culture could be defended as a perfectly acceptable feature of American life.

Theorists of German America explained it this way: Americanism implied participation in the American political system, but had nothing to do with language. English was a necessity for those who wished to be Englishmen; Americans could speak any language.

Thus German Americans felt entirely justified in resisting assimilation (which they denounced as "anglicization") into an "inferior culture" incapable of matching glorious German music, poetry, philosophy, science or education. They would go on being good Americans in German.

Every immigrant group attempts to

cling to its old-country culture, but German America's ideology distinguished the Germans from other immigrant groups and yielded surprising cohesiveness within German settlements. As one scholar has put it, "German communities (were) islands in a sea of Americanism." Non-Germans visiting regions settled by Germans during the 1840s and 1850s were surprised as late as the early years of this century to find young third- and fourth-generation Americans speaking German at play.

German America was not universally successful: The children of many Schmidt families grew up without German, and a substantial number of Herr Zimmermanns became Mr. Carpenters.

Nevertheless, the cultural hegemony of German within German America was sufficiently complete to draw critical comment even from Germans. Friedrich Engels was one who complained: German socialist agitators were hampered in America because "they learn no English on principle." Assimilated American Germans warned their brethren repeatedly that German America was fueling nativist hostility by its smug refusal of the assimilation regarded as "Americanism" by virtually every American outside German America.

Nor were these warnings ill-founded. An English-speaking American as broadminded as Benjamin Franklin had complained as early as the 1750s of the German's reluctance to learn English, and German America's smug air of cultural superiority 150 years later hardly endeared its residents to their English-speaking countrymen.

Indeed, the fact that that air of superiority was largely justified—and that German America's theory of Americanism was at least arguable—only made the situation worse in the eyes of English-speaking Americans whose response then, as now, was likely to be "So what?"

German America began to decline late in the 19th century as assimilation fought ideology for the loyalties of both the native-born and the declining number of German immigrants.

It survived long enough, however, to engage in an anti-British propaganda campaign that lasted until the U.S. entered World War I on the British side—and German America was swept into oblivion virtually overnight. Pent-up nativist hostility erupted, and the props of German America—the Ger-

man-language press, German-language schools, even German music and German classes in English schools—were hounded, harassed or completely suppressed in a cataclysm of war-fueled hysteria.

German America never recovered. The German language in America never revived except as one more academic subject in which most Americans do not excel.

It is ironic that an issue like unilingualism, decided by history, should require confirmation by constitutional amendment. It is necessary, however, the amendment doubtless will be easier on Hispanic America than history was on German America.

Mr. Earle writes from Baltimore

Strauß bekennt sich zu Deutschlands Grenzen von 1937

OBERSCHLEISHEIM—In Oberschleisheim Kreis München auf dem jetzt stillgelegten, ältesten Flugplatz Deutschlands war ein Denkmal für "Flucht und Vertreibung" durch den bayerischen Ministerpräsidenten Dr. Franz Josef Strauß eingeweiht.

Das Denkmal (Mahnmal) ist ein ehemaliges Pionier-Landungsboot der deutschen Wehrmacht, das in den letzten Kriegswochen zusammen mit Verbänden der Kriegsmarine an der Ostseeküste zwischen Pillau und Hela für die Evakuierung der deutschen Bevölkerung eingesetzt war. In Bayern hat es nun seinen letzten Standort gefunden, um auch hier—fern der Ostsee—uns alle an das Grauen der Flucht und Vertreibung zu mahnen, aber auch an die Leistungen jener Menschen zu erinnern, die in treuer Pflichterfüllung die Rettung der geheizten Bevölkerung aus unseren Heimatgebieten ermöglichten. Die Zahl der so Geretteten wird niemals genau zu erfassen sein und ebensowenig eine volle Würdigung der stillen Tapferkeit, mit der die eingesetzten Männer diese Rettungsaaktionen bis zum bitteren Ende durchführten.

In seiner Rede betonte der Ministerpräsident, daß kein Jota der Schuld gelegnet werden soll, die im deutschen Namen begangen war, dagegen niemand darf von uns Deutschen verlangen, daß wir die Erinnerung an Unrecht oder unerschliche Grausamkeit gegen die Deutschen vergessen.

Soviet newspaper 'Nazi' taunt described as rubbish

Accusations in the Soviet newspaper *Sovietskaya Rossiya* that Chancellor Kohl and President Reagan have been behaving like Hitler have been rejected by Bonn as stirring controversy.

A government spokesman in Bonn said this sort of comment would, however, not weaken the Federal Republic's repeatedly stated desire for dialogue and cooperation with Warsaw Pact countries.

In one of the most sharply-worded anti-German attacks in the Soviet press the newspaper accused Kohl and Reagan of revanchism and plans for a crusade against Communism.

That, it said, was why it was as well

to recall how Hitler had ended. Were Mr. Reagan and Herr Kohl aware that they were merely repeating the "solutions and methods of Hitler"?

Both justified their policies, as Hitler did before them, on grounds of the need to fight Communism and the Soviet threat.

Under US leadership and with the backing of other Western powers in Europe a third world war was coming to a head.

Disarmament spokesman for the CDU/CSU in Bonn Jürgen Todenhofer said Soviet propaganda had clearly lost all sense of proportion.

(Süddeutsche Zeitung)

wurden Kränze der verschiedenen Verbände niedergelegt.

Zu Beginn hatte Brigadegeneral a.D. Udo Rittgen, gebürtiger Westpreuße, aus eigenem Erleben über die schweren Tage jener Zeit berichtet und auf die innere Verpflichtung hingewiesen, die die Ost- und Westpreußen zu dieser Initiative veranlaßt hatte.

Wir Pommern als Bewohner des "Landes am Meer" fühlen uns hier besonders angesprochen und sind unseren preußischen Landsleuten dankbar, daß sie mit größtem freiwilligen und selbstlosen Einsatz diese Gedenkstätte geschaffen haben, die nicht nur den direkt Betroffenen, sondern dem ganzen deutschen Volk etwas zu sagen hat. Mit einer Abordnung und unserer Münchener Pommern-Fahne waren wir dabei, getreu dem eingesticktem Spruch: "Das ganze Deutschland soll es sein!"



Become A Member

Der Bericht "Weltweiter Siebenbürgerischer Verband" wurde bei Herrn Hans Biegel geschrieben und mit seiner Genehmigung in unserer Ausgabe Nr. 10/84 veröffentlicht.

The article "German-American Relations 1984: U.S. Budget Deficit Causes Concerns" was written by Consul Christoph J. ... and printed with his permission (issue 10/84)

PRESERVATION COPY



WILLIAMS STOKER & HEATING CO.

7-DAY
RADIO-DISPATCHED
EMERGENCY SERVICE
549-7997

ENGINEERED INSTALLATIONS REPAIR & SERVICE
of Heating & Hot Water systems.

REPLACE YOUR OLD EQUIPMENT
A NEW ENERGY SAVING GAS BOILER OR FURNACE
WE SPECIALIZE IN ENERGY-EFFICIENT CONTROLS

1823 W. BELMONT AVE • CHICAGO, ILL. 60657



Fox 11001100 Galleries

Div. Active Electric Supply Co.
4240 W. Lawrence Ave. - Chgo. Illinois 60630

OVER 1200 SELECTED
PIECES ON DISPLAY
IN OUR NEW EXQUISITE
SHOWROOM
Just A Few Blocks East
Of Edens And Kennedy Expressways
Wholesale Distributors
7:30 to 5 PM Weekdays
Thursday to 9 Sat. Till 2 PM

282-6300



Kuhn's DELICATESSEN AND LIQUORS

ESTABLISHED 1929
LARGEST & FINEST SELECTION OF
GERMAN & EUROPEAN
DELICACIES AND BEVERAGES
IN THE UNITED STATES

**3 LOCATIONS
TO SERVE YOU BETTER**

CHICAGO

525-9019 or LA 5-4595

3051-53 North Lincoln Avenue

DEERFIELD

272-4197

116 S. Waukegan Road
(Deerbrook Shopping Center)

DES PLAINES

298-6032

8716 - 18 Golf Road



DAS HAUS VON NIVEAU

Eine aktuelle, zeitlose deutsch-europäische
Schmuckkollektion finden Sie immer bei
Ihrem Juwelier

ADOLF ROM

Plaza Del Lago, Wilmette, Illinois 60091

Die handgearbeiteten Einzelmodelle sind
sorgfältig ausgewählt und reflektieren die künstler-
ische, faszinierende und verspielte Exzellenz
Pforzheimer - europäischer Goldschmiedekunst.
Individuelle Designer - anfertigung sowie
Umarbeitung werden ebenfalls ausgeführt.

Delicatessen MEYER

Imported and Domestic
Wines, Beers and Liquors
Fancy Food Products

Phone Longbeach 1-3377

**4750 N. LINCOLN AVENUE
CHICAGO, Illinois 60625**

Bundesrepublik Deutschland: Auf 403 Einwohner kommt ein Arzt

—Höchste "Arztdichte" der Welt,
aber die Ausbildung macht Sorgen—

Bonn—(DaD). Die Bundes-
republik Deutschland ist weltweit
das Land mit der höchsten

"Arztdichte": Auf je 403 Einwohner
kommt nach neuesten Erhebungen ein
Arzt. Die Tendenz ist steigend, denn
an den Universitäten des Landes
werden zur Zeit etwa 70.000 künftige
Ärzte ausgebildet. Pro Jahr beenden

12.000 von ihnen die Ausbildung und
suchen einen Arbeitsplatz. Schät-
zungen zufolge werden 1990 über
180.000 Ärzte in der Bundesrepublik
Deutschland praktizieren.

Derzeit sind es etwa 152.000.
Davon sind 64.000—doppelt so viele
wie 1960—niedergelassene Ärzte mit
eigener Praxis. In den Kliniken
arbeiten 30.000 Fachärzte und 42.000
Assistenzärzte. Die übrigen sind im
staatlichen Gesundheitsdienst und als

Betriebsärzte tätig.

Doch die hohen Zahlen sagen bei
den Jungmedizinern noch nichts über
die Qualität ihrer Ausbildung aus.
Tatsache nämlich ist, daß den
Medizinstudenten zu viel theo-
retisches Wissen und zu wenig Praxis
vermittelt wird. Deshalb will die
Bundesregierung die praktische
Ausbildung dadurch verbessern, daß
die Mediziner nicht mehr gleich nach
ihrer sechsjährigen Univer-
sitätsausbildung und dem praktischen
Jahr die Erlaubnis zur Be-
rufsausübung (Approbation)
erhalten. Zwischen Universität und

Approbation soll in Zukunft
zusätzlich eine zweijährige
Praxisphase absolviert werden.

Um das zu ermöglichen, sollen
Stellen von Assistenzärzten in
Krankenhäusern in Arbeitsplätze für
"Ärzte im Praktikum" umgewandelt
und dabei halbiert oder gar gedrittelt
werden. Für die künftigen Assis-
tenzärzte bedeutet das auch ein
halbiertes oder gar gedritteltes
Gehalt. Der Arztberuf wird damit
zunächst finanziell weniger attraktiv.
Dafür dürfte aber die Qualität der
Ausbildung erheblich zunehmen.

Kurt Zenker

Life Of A Poet

(Continued from page 12)

tive. Schiller enriched the literature of
his country with some of its outstand-
ing dramatic masterpieces. In addi-
tion to his own plays he prepared stage
versions of Shakespeare's *Macbeth*
and of Carlo Gozzi's *Turandot*, and
translated Racine's *Phedre*.

Schiller's life presents an inspiring
example of fortitude in suffering, of
unflinching devotion to high ideals,
and of persistent advocacy of moral
and spiritual freedom. His works
embody these qualities as a precious
legacy to posterity.

H.W.H.T.

Neue Vorsitzende für Deutsche Welthungerhilfe

Bonn—(DaD). Zur neuen Vor-
sitzenden der Deutschen Welt-
hungerhilfe ist die Diplom-
Volkswirtin Dr. Helga Hensele-
der gewählt worden. Die Frau von
Bundestagspräsident Rainer Barzel
hat sich schon in der Vergangenheit bei
Sammlungen für die nichtstaatliche

Entwicklungshilfe-Organisation
engagiert. Die Deutsche Welt-
hungerhilfe hat im vergangenen Jahr
rund 45 Millionen DM für ländliche
Entwicklungsprojekte in Afrika,
Asien und Lateinamerika aus-
gegeben.



**AMERICANS OF GERMAN ANCESTRY
JOIN D.A.N.K.**





D.A.N.K. CALENDAR OF EVENTS NOVEMBER 1984

07	04 Elgin, IL	Neuwahl
08	15 Hammond, IN	Vorstandsversammlung Bei Gerhard Winderlich 4912 Elm Ave., Hammond, IN
09	05 Waukegan, IL	Christmas-Party at 2:00 p.m. Bowne Park Activities Building, Sheridan Rd. - north of Greenwood, Waukegan
09	10 Urbana, IL	Christmas - Party
10	01 Chicago-South, IL	General Meeting and Election St. Nickolas 17935 Springfield, Homewood
10	05 Waukegan, IL	General Election Meeting
10	06 Rockford, IL	Election of Officers
10	08 Aurora, IL	Election
10	10 Urbana, IL	General - Meeting and Election
10	57 Marion, IN	Election Meeting at 7:30 p.m. Alice's Restaurant
11	24 Sauk City/Madison, WI	Election of Officers, Clubroom
11	36 South Bend, IN	Membership Meeting & Election
15	15 Hammond, IN	Versammlung um 8:00 p.m. American Legion Post #330 950 Legion Drive, Calumet City, IL
16	48 Phoenix, AZ	Membership Meeting at 7:30 p.m. Elmer's Pancake & Steak House 23rd Ave. & Northern, Phoenix
17	07 De Kalb, IL	Board Meeting at 7:30 p.m.
17	12 Decatur, IL	Membership Meeting and Election
17	13 Benton Harbor, MI	Winefest Music: Diamonds
18	22 Kenosha/Racine, WI	Election Meeting at 3:00 p.m. St. George's Hall, Kenosha
19	11 Peoria, IL	Dinner and Business Meeting Election of Officers at 6:30 p.m.
20	17 Lafayette, IN	Meeting at 7:30 p.m. Heidelberg Gasthaus
21	04 Elgin, IL	Vorstandsversammlung
23	30 Cleveland, OH	Mitgliederversammlung um 7:30 p.m. Cleveland Maennerchorhalle 4515 State Street, Cleveland
24	05 Waukegan, IL	Bus Trip to Miss D.A.N.K. - U.S.A. Pageant In Appleton, Wisconsin
24	32 La Porte, IN	General - Meeting at 8:00 p.m. 307 W. 13th Street, La Porte
24	40 Appleton, WI	Miss D.A.N.K. - U.S.A. Pageant Paper Valley Hotel, Appleton
25	13 Benton Harbor, MI	"New Board" - Meeting

DECEMBER 1984

01	20 Beloit/Janesville, WI	Christmas Party at Robert Machnik Residence
01	24 Sauk City/Madison, WI	Christmas Bazaar
02	24 Sauk City/Madison, WI	Christmas Party
02	33 Kokomo, IN	Christmas - Party at 3:00 p.m. Howard Johnson's
02	40 Appleton, WI	Membership Meeting, Election of Officers The Whiting Boathouse in Neenah
04	06 Rockford, IL	Board Meeting
06	23 Milwaukee, WI	Board Meeting
06	53 Kankakee, IL	Christmas - Party
08	57 Marion, IN	Christmas - Party at 7:30 p.m. And Dinner For All Members Heidelberg Restaurant in Huntington
09	02 Chicago-North, IL	Weihnachtsfeier, 3.00 Nachmittags 5. Stock im Dank-Haus
09	01 Chicago-South, IL	Christmas - Party 147th & 2nd Ave., Orland Park
09	03 Chicago-West, IL	Committee - Meeting 2.00 p.m. And Christmas - Party
09	04 Elgin, IL	Weihnachtsfeier
09	05 Waukegan, IL	Christmas - Party
09	07 De Kalb, IL	Christmas - Party at 2:30 p.m.
09	11 Peoria, IL	Christmas - Party at 3:00 p.m. Blue Max, Morton
09	13 Benton Harbor, MI	Christmas - Party
09	15 Hammond, IN	Weihnachtsfeier um 4 uhr Nachmittags American Legion Post #330 950 Legion Drive, Calumet City, IL
09	36 South Bend, IN	Christmas Party at 1:00 p.m. Scottsdale Community Club Hall 4802 S. York Rd., South Bend, IN
13	15 Hammond, IN	Vorstandsversammlung Bei Gerhard Winderlich 4912 Elm Ave., Hammond, IN
15	07 De Kalb, IL	Board Meeting at 7:30 p.m.
15	57 Marion, IN	Children's Christmas - Party

16	06 Rockford, IL	Christmas Party
16	12 Decatur, IL	Christmas Party
16	22 Kenosha/Racine, WI	Christmas - Party at 3:00 p.m. St. George's Hall, Kenosha
18	17 Lafayette, IN	Christmas - Party
21	48 Phoenix, AZ	Membership Meeting at 7:30 p.m. Elmer's Pancake & Steak House 23rd Ave. & Northern, Phoenix
23	23 Milwaukee, WI	Christmas - Party at 2:30 p.m. St. Margaret Mary Church 3950 N. 92nd Street, Milwaukee, WI
28	30 Cleveland, OH	Mitgliederversammlung um 7:30 p.m. Cleveland Maennerchorhalle 4515 State Street, Cleveland
29	48 Phoenix, AZ	Fiesta-Bowl-Parade in Phoenix, AZ With our D.A.N.K.-Float, also on Television!!
31	01 Chicago-South, IL	New Year's Evening - Party St. Spyridon 12307 Ridgeland Ave., Palos Heights
31	02 Chicago-North, IL	Silvesterfeier, 8.00 uhr Abends 5. Stock im Dank-Haus
31	03 Chicago-West, IL	New Year's Eve - Party Music: Goldene Drei
31	13 Benton Harbor, MI	New Year's Eve Dance Music: Polka Nuts
31	20 Beloit/Janesville, WI	New Year's Eve Dance, Music 8:00 p.m. Izaak Walton League, Beloit, WI
31	22 Kenosha/Racine, WI	"Sylvester Ball" at 8:00 p.m. St. George's Hall, 49th Street, Kenosha, WI Music: Die Sorgenbrecher

Chicago D.A.N.K. Chapter WEST

invites you to the

1984

SYLVESTERBALL

at the

ELMHURST COUNTRY CLUB

Music: DIE DOLDENE DREI

For information please call:

312-981-0406



Golden Jubilee

Too for the

Dürkheim

Wine Barrel

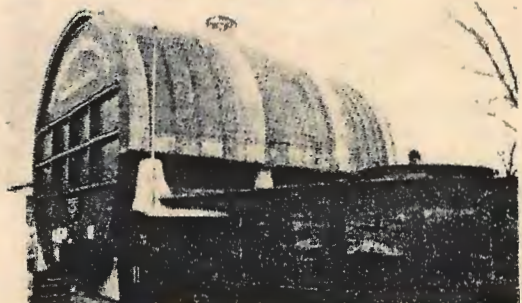


Bad Duerkheim's "Barrel of fun" Symbol of the German Wine Road.

It was also in 1934 that Bad Dürkheim, the principal city on the Wine Road, acquired its symbol: the wine barrel-restaurant overlooking the site of the annual Wurstmarkt festival. Don't get the idea that this is just a building tricked up to look like a barrel. This is the real McCoy, made of the proper materials and fitted together according to standard barrelmaking principles. It has no doors or windows; the only opening is at the bung. It also would really have held wine at

the outset—two million liters of it. But it must be stated that the barrel probably would leak badly now. Unless a barrel is kept full of liquid the wood in it dries and shrinks. And this barrel always has been too full of wine drinkers ever to have been filled with wine.

Each of the barrel's 200 staves required a separate, 40-meter silver fir tree. A special permit was required to truck them over the public highways and the hauling was only allowed to be done late at night.





D.A.N.K. FLIGHT PROGRAM 1984



For Reservations call:

312/870-7666

Your D.A.N.K. office will be pleased to assist you with all FLIGHTS from destination to destination.

GERMAN AMERICAN NATIONAL CONGRESS

999 ELMHURST ROAD / PROFESSIONAL CONCOURSE C-006 / MOUNT PROSPECT, ILLINOIS 60056

CONDOR WINTER CHARTER FLIGHTS 1984/85

MIAMI	-FRANKFURT	rd. trip	\$525.00
TAMPA	-FRANKFURT	rd. trip	\$525.00
LOS ANGELES	-FRANKFURT	rd. trip	\$629.00
LOS ANGELES	-DUSSELDORF	rd. trip	\$589.00
LOS ANGELES	-MUNICH	rd. trip	\$629.00
SAN FRANCISCO-DUSSELDORF	rd. trip	\$589.00	
SAN FRANCISCO-MUNICH	rd. trip	\$629.00	

CHICAGO-FRANKFURT Winter 1984-85
W/Capitol \$600.00 / \$710.00

CHICAGO-BRUSSELS Winter 1984/85
W/Sabena \$469.00

LUFTHANSA

REDUCES HOLIDAY FARES TO GERMANY-WINTER 1984/85

CHICAGO-FRANKFURT rd. trip \$565.00
(Bonn, Cologne, Dusseldorf, Hamburg, Stuttgart)

Chicago	- Munich	\$604.00
Chicago	- Berlin	\$604.00
New York	- Frankfurt	\$499.00
New York	- Munich	\$538.00
Boston	- Frankfurt	\$494.00
Boston	- Munich	\$533.00
Philadelphia	- Frankfurt	\$515.00
Philadelphia	- Munich	\$554.00
Atlanta	- Frankfurt	\$585.00
Atlanta	- Munich	\$624.00
Miami	- Frankfurt	\$585.00
Miami	- Munich	\$624.00
Dallas/Ft. Worth	- Frankfurt	\$592.00
Dallas/Ft. Worth	- Munich	\$631.00
Los Angeles	- Frankfurt	\$699.00
Los Angeles	- Munich	\$738.00
San Francisco	- Frankfurt	\$699.00
San Francisco	- Munich	\$738.00

Pre-Christmas and Easter weeks slightly higher

FIESTA BOWL Dec. 29, 1984

Make it a point to be there! Participate in the Fiesta Float. A special flight is planned by your D.A.N.K.—Organization. Call for information:

German American National Congress
999 Elmhurst Rd., Prof. Concourse C-006
Mount Prospect, IL 60056
Phone: (312)870-7666

Die Mennoniten in Kanada

("Pazifische Rundschau"):

Mennoniten gibt es in Kanada seit fast 200 Jahren, aber sie werden von der übrigen Bevölkerung immer noch nicht ganz richtig verstanden. Das ist ihnen ganz recht, denn ihre Stärke liegt gerade in der Tatsache, daß sie sich in einer geschlossenen Gemeinschaft befinden und so auch weiterhin verbleiben wollen. Daß sie

so ungestört in Kanada leben können, ist ein weiterer Beweis für das freie demokratische System der multikulturellen Gesellschaft des Landes.

Die Mennoniten sind mehr eine religiöse, denn eine nationale Volksgruppe. Ihr Gründer war der friesische Priester Mennon Simons, der 1531 die römisch-katholische Kirche verließ, um eine Gemeinde zu

gründen, deren Lebensstil sich streng nach den Lehren von Jesus richtete. Sie glaubten, daß der Mensch ein gefallenes Geschöpf ist, das nur dann Erlösung finden kann, wenn es in den Fußstapfen Jesus' folgt, und seine Lehre wörtlich beachtet. Wo immer Mennoniten sich niederlassen, verlangen sie Befreiung vom Militärdienst, Kontrolle über ihre eigenen Schulen, vollständige Glaubensfreiheit und wesentliche Beteiligung an der örtlichen Verwaltung.

Weil sie immer darauf bestanden haben, daß sie sich von der weltlichen Gesellschaft absondern müssen und ganz besonders ihr Pazifismus hat dazu geführt, daß sie immer wieder aus den verschiedenen Ländern ausgewiesen worden sind. Die ersten mennonitischen Gemeinden in den Niederlanden und in der Schweiz mußten im 17. Jahrhundert die Flucht ergreifen. Einige deutsche Länder nahmen sie zu verschiedenen Zeiten auf. 1681 bot der amerikanische Quäker-Führer William Penn einer großen Gruppe Zuflucht in den amerikanischen Kolonien, wo sie dann auch blühte und gedieh, bis zum Freiheitskrieg ein Jahrhundert später. Als sie sich weigerten, gegen die Engländer zu kämpfen, wurden sie wiederum zur Flucht gezwungen. 1793 ließen sie sich in dem Gebiet nieder, das heute zu Südontario zählt und wo ihre Gemeinden heute noch blühen und gedeihen.

1788 lud Katharina die Große von Rußland eine Gruppe deutscher Mennoniten ein, das neu eroberte Land in der Ukraine zu besiedeln. Pazifismus war ihr gerade recht, aber späteren Zaren war gerade das wieder ein Dorn im Auge und die Führer der Mennonitengemeinden hielten nach

neuen Ufern Ausschau. 1873 schlossen sie ein Abkommen mit der neuen kanadischen Provinz Manitoba und im Laufe der folgenden zehn Jahre kamen 1.200 mennonitische Familien aus der Ukraine und siedelten sich am Red River und in Südmanitoba an. Eine Zahl von Mennoniten blieb in Rußland, aber nach der bolschewistischen Revolution von 1917 wurde ihre Lage unerträglich und sie appellierten an ihre Glaubensbrüder um Hilfe. 20.000 von ihnen kamen nach Kanada. Die meisten zogen in mennonitischen Gemeinden nach Zentral-Saskatchewan und nach Südsaskatchewan nahe Swift Current.

Wie bei allen religiösen Gruppen gibt es auch bei den Mennoniten leichte Abweichungen voneinander. Einige sind der Ansicht, daß die vollständige Absonderung von der übrigen Gesellschaft nicht richtig ist und sie beteiligen sich an politischen

Leben in der Gemeinde.

Andere sind auch bereit, in gewissem Ausmaß mit den örtlichen Schulbehörden zusammenzuarbeiten. Dann gibt es noch einen anderen wichtigen Wandel in der mennonitischen Tradition. Sie haben ihr Blickfeld erweitert und pflegen den Kontakt nicht nur mit anderen mennonitischen Gemeinden, sondern sie versuchen auch, Teile der weltlichen Gesellschaft mit in ihre Welt einzubeziehen, die sie einst versucht haben, von sich fern zu halten.

Seit dem Kriege haben sich verschiedene mennonitische Gemeinden zusammengeschlossen und eine Hilfsorganisation, die sogenannte "Mennonite Central Committee", die nicht nur anderen Mennoniten in Kanada und in der übrigen Welt hilft, sondern vor allem auch denen, die noch in der Sowjetunion verblieben sind.

Neues aus dem Fettnapf:

Platt is nich glik Platt

Nijilik sitt ick in de Bohn. Mie gegenöwer sitt ne Fru. Wie komm uck in't vertelln, un wat sall ick juuch seggen, se is ut Pommern.

Ower jitz kümmt dat malle. Se hett blot dree Kilometer von mie entfernt, int Noabardörp, wohnt. De Welt is man to kleen. Se kennt een poor Lüüd ut mien Dörp un ick hāv den eenen un annern ut eehr Dörp kennt. Un weil wie uns glicks so gaut unnerholen hemm, hemm wie nich mehr up Hochdütsch, sondern up Platt vertellt. Doan güng dat Mißverständnis loat. Dauern mottick nachfroagen, wat se meent hett. Un se fröcht mie uck dawend, wat ick seggt häv.

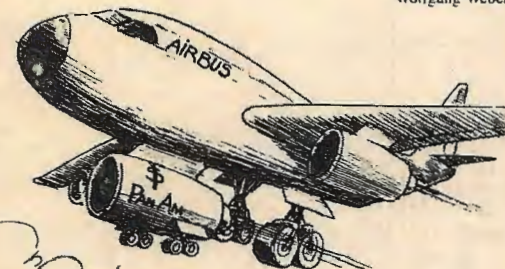
Wie kümmt dat blot?

Wenn ick nu dawer nachdenk, kümm ick drup. Wie wiem jo kaam ut unser Dörp rutkaam. Immer hemm wie blot untermanner vertelt. Wie hemm unser eigne Sprach hett. So wiar dat uck int Nobarsdörp. De kemm uck öwer ehn Kirchturn nich wech.

Wie hemm denn wedder in Hochdütsch vertellt, doan güng dat beder.

Ower dat is doch malle, uck wenn du ut den glieken Stall kümmt, von Bucht to Bucht künnst die oft nich mehr verstohn.

Ihre Friederike Vandersee



Wolfgang Weber

PanAm will insgesamt 28 "Airbusse" der Typen "A 310-300" und "A 320" kaufen sowie 16 weitere "A 310" leihen. Der Wert dieses Auftrags beträgt rund drei Milliarden DM.

PanAm fliegt bald "europäisch"

—Airbus schafft Durchbruch in den USA—

Berlin (West)—(DaD). Eine Art "Sternstunde" der europäischen Luftfahrtindustrie erlebte kürzlich der Flughafen Tegel in Berlin (West). Die erste Landung eines Großraumflugzeuges vom Typ "A 310" in den Farben der Pan American World Airways (PanAm) signalisierte einen wohl entscheidenden Durchbruch der europäischen Airbus-Industries auf dem wichtigen nordamerikanischen Markt. PanAm erteilte den Airbus-Industries zur Modernisierung ihrer Flotte den bisher größten Auftrag in der Geschichte der zivilen Luftfahrt.

PanAm will insgesamt 28 "Airbusse" der Typen "A 310-300" und "A 320" kaufen sowie 16 weitere "A 310" leihen. Der Wert dieses Auftrags beträgt rund drei Milliarden DM.

THE WHITE HOUSE
CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING WORKSHEET

PLI

INCOMING

DATE RECEIVED: DECEMBER 04, 1984

NAME OF CORRESPONDENT: MR. RICHARD LALICH

SUBJECT REQUESTS COMMENTS ON NORMAN ROCKWELL'S
PORTRAITS OF HOMETOWN AMERICANS FOR THE COVER
STORY OF PLATE WORLD'S MARCH-APRIL ISSUE

ROUTE TO: OFFICE/AGENCY (STAFF NAME)	ACTION		DISPOSITION	
	ACT CODE	DATE YY/MM/DD	TYPE RESP	C COMPLETED D YY/MM/DD

ANNE HIGGINS

ORG 84/12/04

AH A85101/29

REFERRAL NOTE: _____

REFERRAL NOTE: _____

REFERRAL NOTE: _____

REFERRAL NOTE: _____

REFERRAL NOTE: _____

COMMENTS: _____

ADDITIONAL CORRESPONDENTS: _____

MEDIA:L INDIVIDUAL CODES: _____

MI MAIL

USER CODES: (A) _____ (B) _____ (C) _____

```

*****
*ACTION CODES:          *DISPOSITION CODES:      *OUTGOING          *
*                        *                        * CORRESPONDENCE:  *
*A-APPROPRIATE ACTION  *A-ANSWERED          *TYPE RESP=INITIALS *
*C-COMMENT/RECOM       *B-NON-SPEC-REFERRAL *      OF SIGNER    *
*D-DRAFT RESPONSE      *C-COMPLETED        *      CODE = A     *
*F-FURNISH FACT SHEET  *S-SUSPENDED        *COMPLETED = DATE OF *
*I-INFO COPY/NO ACT NEC*                        *      OUTGOING    *
*R-DIRECT REPLY W/COPY *                        *                  *
*S-FOR-SIGNATURE        *                        *                  *
*X-INTERIM REPLY        *                        *                  *
*****

```

REFER QUESTIONS AND ROUTING UPDATES TO CENTRAL REFERENCE
(ROOM 75, OEOB) EXT. 2590
KEEP THIS WORKSHEET ATTACHED TO THE ORIGINAL INCOMING
LETTER AT ALL TIMES AND SEND COMPLETED RECORD TO RECORDS
MANAGEMENT.

January 29, 1985

Dear Mr. Lalich:

Thank you for writing to President Reagan. I regret the delay in this response. Regrettably, the President cannot provide the comments you have requested. It is not possible to respond positively to the many requests which are received for the President's comments. We hope you understand.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,


Anne Higgins
Special Assistant to the President
and Director of Correspondence

Mr. Richard Lalich
Feature Editor
Plate World
6054 West Touhy Avenue
Chicago, IL 60648

AVH/KCS/lmp (1AVH)

DRAFT/Date 1/26/85

RR / / /
(Drafter) (Rev. I) (Rev. II)

AVH / /
KCS 

SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS:

Enclosures:

Other:

Dear Mr. Lalich:

Thank you for writing to President Reagan. I regret the delay in this response. Regrettably, the President cannot- provide the comments you have requested. /1/4/ It is not possible to respond positively to many requests which are received.

5
AH

1/10/84 #259175

PlateWorld

The Magazine of Collector's Plates

6054 W. Touhy Avenue Chicago, Illinois 60648
312 / 763-7773

November 30, 1984

The Honorable Mr. Ronald Reagan
President of the United States
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. President:

It has been said that Norman Rockwell's America is Ronald Reagan's America. For although Mr. Rockwell painted presidents and prime ministers, the real heroes on his canvases were everyday Americans.

For decades, art critics have scorned Mr. Rockwell's work for the very reason that six million people collect his art on plates: for his proud, sentimental, and idealistic vision of America.

Perhaps it takes an optimist to understand another, Mr. Reagan. Would you care to comment, for our readers, on Norman Rockwell's portraits of hometown Americans?

I have interviewed Mr. Rockwell's family, friends, former models and neighbors for the cover story of our March-April issue. I believe that our portrait of the artist as a proud American would be unfinished without your insight, Mr. President.

Would you please help us pay tribute to Norman Rockwell by sending your response to us by January 10? I sincerely appreciate your consideration of this request.

With deepest respect,

Richard Lalich

Richard Lalich
Feature Editor