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PROPOSED COMMENTS FOR A VISIT TO GERMANY/A VISIT TO BITBURG

This is the week of the fortieth anniversary of the surrender of Nazi Germany. Four decades ago, Germany was prostrate, war-damaged, and a pariah nation in the world. In these forty years, the people of West Germany have rebuilt a shattered country and economy, integrated and renewed the lives of hundreds of thousands of refugees, and become an integral part of the European ^{common} community. Equally important, West Germany has become the flourishing democracy and a trusted, dependable ally of the nations of freedom in NATO and elsewhere. My visit to this nation at this time was planned to declare my appreciation and respect, and that of all who treasure freedom, for your remarkable renewal of life and achievement in this generation.

The decision to come to this place was taken because we wanted to do something more. We sought a symbolic act for an historic statement of reconciliation between ^{for war} erstwhile warring countries. We sought to express publicly how much our common concern for peace and alliance for freedom has overcome the anger and alienation of the war which ended forty years ago. It was to be a statement of gratitude to Chancellor Kohl and to the people of West Germany, for their steadfast willingness to share the burden and risk of Western defense. One should never take allies for

2

granted. We do not say it often enough, but let me say to you, here and now, that the people of the free world do not take your friendship lightly, or your dedication to freedom for granted.

II

I must say some additional things, lest our good intentions for reconciliation be defeated by the circumstances surrounding this visit.

II.

Typically, gestures of reconciliation involving tribute to the war dead of both sides are made after all those who lived through the tragic events are gone. This insures that the friendship expressed to the living does not revive the pain still carried by the comrades-in-arms and those who suffered the loss of loved ones in those battles. Out of gratitude and desire to bring the German people closer, I personally sought to shorten the historic waiting time. We underestimated the continuing sense of loss felt by many people who respect the living Germans but remembered that their dead fell in battle with the German army and these war dead. No German should be offended at the natural sense of loss and grief which has been evoked by this visit.

To the veterans and families who carry the scars of those losses and those battles, I express my regret for their pain. ~~I hope you will accept my assurance.~~ Our reconciliation with Germany in no way minimizes our love and honor for those who risked their lives and those who gave the supreme sacrifice for their country. They died to make this a world of freedom and peace. The alliance celebrated in this visit advances their goals. It means that they did not die in vain.

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III.

World War II was more than a tragic time. During that terrible conflict, the Third Reich embarked on an unprecedented, cruel war to kill an entire people -- the Jews -- and to degrade and cheapen their lives before death. Millions of other people -- including the Allies in the war against the Third Reich -- did not do enough to stop this and six million died. So shameful and painful is the record that those who still hate now try to deny the crime or its dimensions. But even good people are tempted to put it aside, especially moments of happiness. This is wrong. We must resist temptation and cling to memory.

Those who strive to keep alive the memory of the Holocaust are not against reconciliation. As our religious traditions have taught us, the road to true reconciliation is through repentance and remembrance. The people of West Germany themselves have taught the world this lesson in paying reparations and in ongoing support for the State of Israel. The only way to prevent the recurrence is to continuously learn the lessons. Therefore, my tribute to

the German war dead cannot be extended to those of the SS, who committed such terrible crimes. This is our way of placing such evil beyond the pale of future human action.

To the survivors and the Jewish people, I say: Nothing can soften the pain of death. For those whose loved ones died in the normal course of history -- even if it be in war -- consolation comes sooner than for those who themselves and whose loved ones have suffered unspeakable cruelty, people whose death was inflicted for no other cause than their very existence. For implying that forgetfulness is part of reconciliation, for awakening the pain you feel, we ask forgiveness. Your protests saved us from forgetting even as your witness and example has spurred the world to recreate life.

I want to say a few words to German youth, especially those born after 1945. Do not think that remembering the Holocaust is an attempt to impose collective guilt on the German people or on you. The Jewish people suffered for 1800 years from an untrue charge of deicide and unjust accusations of collective guilt, now repudiated by all of humanity. They and we repudiate any attempt

to inflict such a collective guilt on you.

We ask you, the next generation, to join us in remembering. If you remember, you will understand how precious democracy is. The Nazis came to power when people despaired of Weimar's ability to solve their problems. We now understand that a democracy may fail to perform in the short run but that it can eventually overcome its faults. In a dictatorship, there is no internal mechanism of correction. A few can decide to murder a people and there are no political checks or moral balances to prevent this monstrous policy from being carried out. So treasure freedom; with all its faults, it protects the humanity and dignity of all.

Chancellor Kohl has spoken of a collective shame at the terrible excesses of those days. That collective shame does honor to you. Whatever the pain of such recollection, it will give you the strength to build a better world and a healthier Germany and will thus honor the memory of all those who have died.

I speak now to everyone. There are those who will seek to exploit the feelings generated by our visit to divide, to set people against people, to dismiss justified suffering and moral

anguish. The Holocaust itself is a terrible memory of evil, continuing to offer a model of cruelty and injustice for those who seek to act the same way. However, by the remarkable power of human repentance and memory, by the transforming force of love, it has evoked commitments to overcome the hatred of the past. It has restored Christianity to its gospel of love and Judaism to its commitment to perfect the world. We cannot undo the crimes and the wars of the past, nor can we recall the millions to life. We can pledge to each other that the emotions evoked by this visit and by this historic anniversary shall be turned to the creation of mutual alliance and defense of peace. Let each other's pain drive us to greater efforts to heal humanity's suffering.

There is no lack of hunger, poverty, oppression, and sickness in this world. A great sage once said: "In remembrance is the secret of redemption." Let us pledge to each other to turn memory into the driving force of that redemption for all humanity.

X
X

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

MEMORANDUM FOR JOSH

FROM: ELIZABETH
SUBJECT: QUOTES FOR BITBURG

"To err is human, to forgive divine."

REFERENCES: "The Hiding Place" -- Corrie Ten Boom
"Tramp for the Lord" -- Corrie Ten Boom
"Blood and Horror" -- Reinhold Kerstan
(13-year-old SS)
"Selected to Live" -- Johanna Ruth Dobschiner
"At Ease" -- Dwight D. Eisenhower

"And Jesus said, "Father, forgive them for they know not what they do."

Since the voting privilege of the German people was taken away in 1933, no one under the age of 74 who is alive today, and lived in Germany, could have affected the German political system under Hitler. No one under age 55 could have participated in the war as a German soldier. In other words, 90% of the German population know only what the history books say.

RR's favorite Bible verse, II Corinthians 7:14:

"If my people who are called by my name, shall humble themselves, and pray, and seek my face, and turn from their wicked ways; Then will I hear from Heaven and will forgive their sin, and will heal their hand.

Now mine eyes shall be open and mine ears attent, unto the prayer that is made in this place."

"Once to every man and Nation comes the moment to decide, In the strife of truth and falsehood, for the good or evil side."
(J.R. Lowell, "The Present Crisis")

"And so I discovered that it is not on our forgiveness any more than on our goodness that the world's healing hinges, but on His. When He tells us to love our enemies, He gives, along with the command, the love itself."
(Corrie Ten Boom)

"...in Bloemendaal they were reminded that they were not the only ones who had suffered. And for all these people alike, the key to healing turned out to be the same. Each had a hurt he had to forgive: The neighbor who had reported him, the brutal guard, the sadistic soldier..."

(Corrie Ten Boom)

"I feel...great honor..inescapably mingled with feelings of profound sadness. All of us must always regret that your great country and mine (U.S. and England) were ever faced with the tragic situation....Humility must always be the portion of any man who receives acclaim earned in cold blood of his followers and sacrifices of his friends."

(Dwight D. Eisenhower)

"To my mind it is clear that when two peoples will face the tragedies of war to defend the same spiritual values, the same treasured rights, then in the deepest sense those two are truly related."

(Dwight D. Eisenhower)

"But the place where the hunger was greatest was Germany. Germany was a land in ruins, cities of ashes and rubble, but more terrifying still, minds and hearts of ashes. Just to cross the border was to feel the great weight that hung over that land."

(Corrie Ten Boom)

"Forgiveness is the key which unlocks the door of resentment and the handcuffs of hatred. It breaks the chains of bitterness and the shackles of selfishness. The forgiveness of Jesus not only takes away our sins, it makes them as if they had never been."

(Corrie Ten Boom)

Rowena Josh

(Gilder/BE/RR)
May 3, 1985
6:00 p.m. (FRG)

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: BITBURG AIR BASE
BITBURG, GERMANY
SUNDAY, MAY 5, 1985

Nemo from US

acrm
Embassy
to the Minister
from R
Pawley 4/19/85

ok

I have just come from the cemetery where German war dead lay at rest. No one could visit there without deep and conflicting emotions. I felt great sadness that history could be filled with such waste, destruction, and evil. But my heart was also lifted by the knowledge that from the ashes has come hope, and that from the terrors of the past we have built 40 years of peace and freedom -- and reconciliation among our nations.

This visit has stirred many emotions in the American and German people, too. I have received many letters since first deciding to come to Bitburg cemetery, some supportive, others deeply concerned and questioning, others opposed. Some old wounds have been reopened, and this I regret very much, because this should be a time of healing. To the veterans and families of American servicemen who still carry the scars and feel the painful losses of that War, our gesture of reconciliation with the German people today in no way minimizes our love and honor for those who fought and died for our country. They gave their lives to rescue freedom in its darkest hour. The alliance of democratic nations that guards the freedom of millions in Europe and America today stands as living testimony that their noble sacrifice was not in vain.

WMS:
France - 4,650,000
Germany - 1,420,000
UK - 850,000

To the survivors of the Holocaust: your terrible suffering has made you ever vigilant against evil. Many of you are worried that reconciliation means forgetting. I promise you, we will

would have joined his fellow countrymen in building the new democratic Federal Republic of Germany devoted to human dignity and the defense of freedom that we celebrate today. Or perhaps

his children or grandchildren might be among you here today at

the Bitburg Air Base, where new generations of Germans and

Americans join together in friendship and common cause,

dedicating their lives to preserving peace and guarding the

security of the free world.

Too often in the past, each war only planted the seeds of

the next. We celebrate today the reconciliation between our two

nations that has liberated us from that cycle of destruction.

Look at what together we have accomplished: We who were enemies

are now friends; we who were bitter adversaries are now the

strongest of allies. In the place of fear we have sown trust,

and out of the ruins of war has blossomed an enduring peace.

Tens of thousands of Americans have served in this town over the

years. As the Mayor of Bitburg has said, in that time there have

been some 6,000 marriages between Germans and Americans, and many

thousands of children have come from these unions. This is the

real symbol of our future together, a future to be filled with

hope, friendship, and freedom.

The hope we see now could sometimes even be glimpsed in the darkest days of the War. I'm thinking of one special story -- that of a mother and her young son living alone in a modest cottage in the middle of the woods. One night as the Battle of the Bulge exploded not far away, three young American soldiers arrived at their door -- standing in the snow, lost behind enemy

Lt Col Nebb
697-8653

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Professor Lambrosia
Historian WWII.

examples: WWI → WWII

Franco-Prussian War → WWI

1870 Alsace/Lorraine

Napoleonic Wars

Middle East 1967 → Yom Kippur

*act of treason
morning anyone
rules of the enemy
of their regime*

*mean
ambrose
Hist
Dept
W. H.
625-4007*

lines. All were frostbitten and one badly wounded. Even though sheltering the enemy was punishable by death, she took them in and made them a supper with some of her last food.

Soon, they heard another knock at the door. This time four German soldiers stood there. The woman was afraid, but she quickly said with a firm voice, ". . . there will be no shooting here." She made all the soldiers lay down their weapons, and they all joined in the makeshift meal. Heinz and Willi, it turned out, were only 16; the corporal was the oldest at 23. Their natural suspicion dissolved in the warmth and comfort of the cottage. One of the Germans, a former medical student, tended the wounded American.

cc

ok

Now, listen to the story through the eyes of one who was there:

"Then Mother said grace," remembered the boy. "I noticed that there were tears in her eyes as she said the old, familiar words, 'Komm, Herr Jesus. Be our guest.' And as I looked around the table, I saw tears, too, in the eyes of the battle-weary soldiers, boys again, some from America, some from Germany, all far from home."

ok

That night -- as the storm of war tossed the world -- they had their own private armistice. The next morning the German corporal showed the Americans how to get back behind their own lines. They all shook hands and went their separate ways.

ok

That was Christmas Day, 40 years ago.

Those boys reconciled briefly in the midst of war. Surely, we allies in peacetime should honor the reconciliation of the last 40 years.

To the people of Bitburg, our hosts and the hosts of our servicemen: like that generous woman 41 years ago, you make us feel very welcome. Vielen dank [VEEL-en donk].

And to the men and women of Bitburg Air Base, I just want to say that we know that, even with such wonderful hosts, your job is not an easy one. You serve around the clock, far from home, always ready to defend freedom. We are grateful, and very proud of you.

Four decades ago, we waged a great war to lift the darkness of evil from the world, to let men and women in this country and in every country live in the sunshine of liberty. Our victory was great, and the Federal Republic, Italy, and Japan are now in the community of free nations. But the struggle for freedom is not complete, for today much of the world is still cast in totalitarian darkness.

Twenty-two years ago, President John F. Kennedy went to the Berlin Wall and proclaimed that he, too, was a Berliner. Today, freedom-loving people around the world must say, I am a Berliner, I am a Jew in a world still threatened by anti-Semitism, I am an Afghan, and I am a prisoner of the Gulag, I am a refugee in a crowded boat foundering off the coast of Vietnam, I am a Laotian, a Cambodian, a Cuban, and a Miskito Indian in Nicaragua. I, too, am a potential victim of totalitarianism.

*Info please
see memo
to CIA
to see
memo
to CIA
to see
memo
to CIA*

Cambodia Desk State.
632-3132 okay.

Miskito Indian
see Managua Note
AP 4/28/85

9-10

Cuban - Community
Cuba Breibgard Notes 4/83

Gulag
see VPI 1/27/85
Russian exile

America, in the new economic freedoms and prosperity in Asia, in the slow movement toward peace in the Middle East, and in the strengthening alliance of democratic nations in Europe and America -- that the light from that dawn is growing stronger.

Together let us gather in that light, and walk out of the shadow, and let us live in peace.

Thank you and God bless you all.

Wider
East
Peace
at
see Asia 1986
EROP
rapidly expanding
countries of Asia
South Korea, Taiwan,
Hong Kong, and
Singapore

Latin
America
democracies
of
Paraguay
Uruguay
Peru

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PMS WHITEHOUSE DC

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RETRIEVAL REPLY: 1-002035I111 TWX ESL62838120

5 APR 21 11:59

PMS PRESIDENT RONALD REAGAN

WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON DC 20020

ATTN: PRESIDENT RONALD REAGAN

FROM: BETH FLOM, AGE 13

RE: TRIP TO GERMANY, SUGGESTION

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT:

AFTER RECENTLY BECOMING A BAT-MITZVAH, I HAVE SUDDENLY BEEN FACED WITH THE HARSH REALITIES OF BEING A JEW. I HAVE REALIZED AND COME TO GRIPS WITH THE FACT THAT THIS IS A NON-JEWISH WORLD. THIS HAS PRIMARILY FOCUSED MANY OF MY RELIGIOUS INTERESTS ON THE HOLOCAUST.

THE OTHER DAY, DURING A DISCUSSION IN MY SOCIAL STUDIES CLASS, I BROUGHT UP WHAT I THOUGHT WAS AN INTERESTING POINT REGARDING YOUR FORTH COMING TRIP TO GERMANY. I WOULD LIKE TO SHARE IT WITH YOU, AS A POSSIBLE SOLUTION TO THE CONTROVERSY THAT HAS ARISEN.

ALTHOUGH I UNDERSTAND YOUR POSITION, I CANNOT BRING MYSELF TO AGREE WITH YOUR SOLUTION. I DON'T FEEL IT WILL AVOID MORE

CONFLICT WITH THE SURVIVORS OF CONCENTRATION CAMPS AND THE JEWISH ORGANIZATIONS WHO ALSO DISAGREE WITH YOUR DECISION. I HAVE READ THAT YOU HAVE TRIED TO OVERCOME THE PROTESTS BY ALSO VISITING A CONCENTRATION CAMP. WHEN THAT DID NOT STILL THE PROTESTS, YOU THEN SAID YOU WOULD LAY THE WREATH IN THE CEMETERY IN HONOR OF THE INNOCENT GERMANS. HOWEVER, THE PEOPLE BURIED THERE ARE UNKNOWN SOLDIERS. HOW DO YOU KNOW WHICH SOLDIERS WERE INNOCENT AND WHICH WERE S.S. MEMBERS? ALTHOUGH IT WAS VERY CONSIDERATE OF YOU, IT HAS STILL LEFT MANY PEOPLE UNSATISFIED.

SINCE YOUR OTHER APPROACHES WERE UNSUCCESSFUL, MIGHT I RESPECTFULLY SUGGEST THAT IT WOULD BE FITTING THAT YOU LAY THE WREATH IN HONOR OF THE FUTURE OF GERMANY. THIS WILL HELP TO PLACE THE PAST BEHIND THEM AND WILL ALLOW GERMANY TO DEAL WITH THE BITTER MEMORIES OF THE DESTRUCTION OF THEIR COUNTRY. ON THE OTHER HAND,

IT WILL NOT DEGRADE THE FEELINGS OF ALL THOSE JEWS WHO SUFFERED THROUGH THE MANY YEARS OF TORTURE. WE MUST ALL REMEMBER SO THAT IT WILL NEVER OCCUR AGAIN.

I HOPE THAT YOU AGREE WITH MY SOLUTION AND ARE ABLE TO PUT IT TO GOOD USE. I FEEL IT WILL SATISFY ALL WHO ARE IN DISAGREEMENT WITH YOU, AS WELL AS THOSE WHO ARE NOT.

THANK YOU FOR YOUR TIME.

SINCERELY,

BETH FLOM

55 CHURCH ROAD

MORGANVILLE, NEW JERSEY 07751

TELEX 314 874 INT CPA (ROBERT I. FLOM, CPA)

1138 EST

1144 EST

1961 to approve de Gaulle's proposals.

On July 5, 1962, Algeria was proclaimed independent. In October 1963, Ahmed Ben Bella was elected President. He began to nationalize foreign holdings and aroused opposition. He was overthrown in a military coup on June 19, 1965, by Col. Houari Boumediène, who suspended the Constitution and sought to restore financial stability. While retaining close economic and financial relations with France and the U.S., Algeria entered the Arab bloc and joined the war against Israel in 1967. Thereafter, the U.S.S.R. stepped up development aid.

Friction with Morocco intensified in 1976 as Algeria opposed the annexation of the Spanish Sahara by Morocco and Mauritania following a mass invasion of the former Spanish colony by Moroccan civilians. Algeria formally recognized a Saharan Arab Democratic Republic—composed of Polisario front leaders who fought unsuccessfully for an independent Sahara—on Feb. 27, 1976. The move was accompanied by a break in diplomatic relations with Morocco.

From an agricultural economy closely linked to France even after independence, Algeria became an exporter of energy in the form of petroleum products and then liquefied natural gas. The U.S. replaced France as Algeria's chief trading partner in 1976, buying 40% of Algerian crude oil production. In common with other oil-exporting countries in 1977 and 1978, however, Algeria slowed its general industrial expansion and shifted investment toward increasing oil and gas output and strengthening agriculture. Non-energy industry had proved too costly in relation to income produced and agricultural imports had become a drain on a weakened economy.

Boumediène died in December 1978 after a long illness. Chadli Bendjedid, Secretary-General of the National Liberation Front, took the presidency in a smooth transition of power. On July 4, 1979, he released from house arrest former President Ahmed Ben Bella, who had been confined for 14 years since his overthrow.

Algeria, chosen by Iran to represent it in negotiations in November 1980 with the United States, was able to secure the eventual release of 52 Americans who had been held hostage in the U.S. Embassy in Teheran. The hostages were flown to Algiers on Jan. 20, 1981, and turned over to U.S. custody, ending 444 days in captivity.

ANDORRA

Principality of Andorra

Episcopal Co-Prince: Msgr. Joan Martí y Alanis, Bishop of Seo de Urgel, Spain

French Co-Prince: François Mitterrand, President of France (1981)

First Syndic: Oscar Ribas Reig (1982)

Area: 175 sq mi. (453 sq km)

Population (est. 1982): 35,000 (average annual growth rate: 4.1%)

Density per square mile: 200.0

Capital (est. 1983): Andorra la Vella, 15,000

Monetary units: French franc and Spanish peseta

Languages: Catalan (official); French, Spanish

Religion: Roman Catholic

National names: Les Vallées d'Andorre-Valls d'Andorra

Literacy rate (1981): 10-15%

Economic summary: Land used for agriculture: 4%; labor force: 20%; principal products: oats, barley, cattle, sheep.

Labor force in industry: 80%; major products: tobacco products and electric power; tourism. Natural resources: water power, mineral water. Major trading partners: Spain and France.

Geography. Andorra lies high in the Pyrenees Mountains on the French-Spanish border. The country is drained by the Valira River.

Government. A General Council of 28 members, elected for four years, chooses the First Syndic and Second Syndic. In 1976 the Andorran Democratic Party, the principality's first political party, was formed.

History. An autonomous and semi-independent coprincipality, Andorra has been under the joint suzerainty of the French state and the Spanish bishops of Urgel since 1278.

ANGOLA

People's Republic of Angola

President: José Eduardo dos Santos (1979)

Area: 481,350 sq mi. (1,246,700 sq km)

Population (est. 1982): 7,450,000 (average annual growth rate: 2.5%)

Density per square mile: 15.5

Capital and largest city (est. 1983): Luanda, 525,000

Monetary unit: Kwanza

Languages: Bantu, Portuguese (official)

Religions: Roman Catholic, 69%; Protestant, 20%; Animist, 10%

Literacy rate (1981): 15%

Economic summary: Gross national-product (1980): \$3.3 billion. Average annual growth rate (1970-79): -9.6%.

Per capita income (1980): \$470. Principal agricultural products: coffee, sisal, corn, cotton, sugar, tobacco, bananas. Major industrial products: oil, diamonds, processed fish, tobacco, textiles, cement, processed food and sugar. Natural resources: diamonds, gold, iron, oil. Exports: oil, coffee, diamonds, fish and fish products, iron ore, timber, corn. Imports: machinery and electrical equipment, bulk iron, steel and metals, textiles, clothing. Major trading partners: Cuba, U.S.S.R., Portugal, U.S.

tional policy and automatically made Lt. Gen. Michel Micombero president.

History. Burundi was once part of German East Africa. An integrated society developed among the Watutsi, a tall, warlike people and nomad cattle raisers, and the Bahutu, a Bantu people, who were subject farmers. Belgium won a League of Nations mandate in 1923, and subsequently Burundi, with Rwanda, was transferred to the status of a United Nations trust territory.

In 1962, Burundi gained independence and became a kingdom under Mwami Mwambutsa IV, with his son, Louis Rwagasore, as premier. Shortly after, the son was assassinated. The second man to succeed him, Pierre Ngendandumwe, who took office in 1963, was assassinated in 1965 when an unsuccessful coup against the Watutsi led to the massacre of many Bahutus.

Crown Prince Charles, returning from Europe, rallied Watutsi extremists, ousted the premier, suspended the Constitution, and renewed relations with Communist China. He deposed his father in 1966, reigned as Ntare V, with Micombero as premier. Three months later, Micombero, in a military coup, overthrew the Mwami and established a republic, installing himself as president.

One of Africa's worst tribal wars, which became genocide, occurred in Burundi in April 1972, following the return of Ntare. He was given a safe-conduct promise in writing by Micombero but was "judged and immediately executed" by the Burundi leader. His return was apparently attended by an invasion of exiles of Burundi's Hutu tribe. Although Hutus make up 85% of the population, they have been dominated for centuries by the minority Tutsi tribe of Micombero. Whether Hutus living in Burundi joined the invasion is unclear, but after it failed, the victorious Tutsis proceeded to massacre some 100,000 persons in six weeks, with possibly 100,000 more slain by summer.

On Nov. 1, 1976, a military coup led by Lt. Col. Jean-Baptiste Bagaza ousted Micombero, who was serving his second term. Bagaza assumed the presidency Nov. 3, suspended the Constitution, and announced that a 30-member Supreme Revolutionary Council would be the governing body.

Bagaza was elected head of the only legal political party in 1979 and re-elected to a second five-year term as party chieftain in 1984.

Major industrial products: fish, wood and wood products, milled rice. Natural resources: timber, gemstones, iron ore, manganese, phosphate. Exports: natural rubber, rice, pepper, wood. Imports: foodstuffs, fuel, machinery. Major trading partners: China, North Korea, Vietnam, U.S.S.R.

Geography. Situated on the Indochinese peninsula, Cambodia is bordered by Thailand and Laos on the north and Vietnam on the east and south. The Gulf of Siam is off the western coast. The country, the size of Missouri, consists chiefly of a large alluvial plain ringed in by mountains and on the east by the Mekong River. The plain is centered on Lake Tonle Sap, which is a natural storage basin of the Mekong.

Government. A bloodless coup toppled Prince Sihanouk in 1970. It was led by Lon Nol and Prince Sisowath Sirik Matak, Sihanouk's cousin. Sihanouk moved to Peking to head a government-in-exile. On Oct. 9, 1970, Lon Nol proclaimed himself President.

The Lon Nol regime was overthrown in April 1975 by Pol Pot, a leader of the Communist Khmer Rouge forces, who instituted a xenophobic reign of terror. Pol Pot was in turn ousted on Jan. 8, 1979, by Heng Samrin, a dissident backed by strong Vietnamese forces.

History. Cambodia came under Khmer rule about A.D. 600. Under the Khmers, magnificent temples were built at Angkor. The Khmer kingdom once ruled over most of Southeast Asia, but attacks by the Thai and the Vietnamese almost annihilated the empire until the French joined Cambodia, Laos, and Vietnam into French Indochina.

Under Norodom Sihanouk, enthroned in 1941, and particularly under Japanese occupation during World War II, nationalism revived. After the ouster of the Japanese, the Cambodians sought independence, but the French returned in 1946, granting the country a Constitution in 1947 and independence within the French Union in 1949. Sihanouk won full military control during the French-Indochinese War in 1953. He abdicated in 1955 in favor of his parents, remaining head of the government, and when his father died in 1960, became chief of state without returning to the throne. In 1963, he sought a guarantee of Cambodia's neutrality from all parties to the Vietnam War.

Sihanouk first favored the Communist-backed Vietcong in Vietnam, but in 1967 he accused the Communists of planning a revolt and veered away from them.

On March 18, 1970, while Sihanouk was abroad trying to get North Vietnamese and the Vietcong out of border sanctuaries near Vietnam, anti-Vietnamese riots occurred, and Sihanouk was overthrown, a move legalized by the legislature. The historically anti-Vietnamese Cambodians largely stayed with the government.

North Vietnamese and Vietcong units in border sanctuaries began moving deeper into Cambodia, threatening rapid overthrow of Lon Nol. President Nixon sent South Vietnamese and U.S. troops across the border on April 30. U.S. ground forces, limited to 30-kilometer penetration, withdrew by June 30.

The Vietnam peace agreement of 1973 stipulated withdrawal of foreign forces from Cambodia, but fighting continued between Hanoi-backed in-

CAMBODIA

People's Republic of Kampuchea
 President: Heng Samrin (1979)
 Prime Minister: Chan Sy (1982)
 Area: 69,884 sq. mi. (181,000 sq. km)
 Population (est. 1983): 5,996,000 (average annual growth rate: 1.9%)
 Density per square mile: 100.0
 Capital and largest city (est. 1980 for metropolitan area): Phnom Penh, 500,000
 Monetary unit: Riel
 Ethnic groups: Khmer, 93%; Vietnamese, 4%; Chinese, 3%
 Languages: Khmer (official), French, Vietnamese, Chinese
 Religion: Theravada Buddhist
 Literacy rate: Not known
 Economic summary: Gross national product (1971): \$500 million. Principal agricultural products: rice, rubber, corn.

TA RICA

Republic of Costa Rica
 President (1982): Luis Alberto Monge Alvarez (1982)
 Area: 9,652 sq mi. (50,898 sq km)
 Population (est. 1983): 2,375,000 (average annual growth rate, 2.9%)
 Density per square mile: 120.9
 Capital and largest city (est. 1982): San José, 265,000
 Official language: Spanish
 Religion: Roman Catholic
 National name: República de Costa Rica
 Literacy rate (1981): 90%
Economic summary: Gross national product (1980): \$3.8 billion. Average annual growth rate (1970-79): 3.2%. Per capita income (1980): \$1,730. Land used for agriculture: 8%; labor force: 33%; principal products: coffee, bananas, sugar cane, rice, corn, cocoa, livestock. Major products in industry: 20%; major products: processed food, textiles and clothing, construction materials, machinery. Natural resource: timber. Exports: coffee, bananas, beef, sugar, cacao. Imports: manufactured goods, machinery, transportation equipment, chemicals, petroleum, fuels, fertilizer. Major trading partners: U.S., other American countries, West Germany, Japan.

Geography. This Central American country lies between Nicaragua to the north and Panama to the south. Its area slightly exceeds that of Vermont and Hampshire combined. The highest point of Costa Rica is Tableland, from 3,000 to 5,000 feet (914 to 1,829 m) above sea level. Cocos Island (10 sq mi.; 26 sq km), about 300 miles (483 km) off the Pacific Coast, is under Costa Rican sovereignty; it is of potential strategic importance in the area of the Panama Canal.

Government. Under the 1949 Constitution, the President and the one-house Legislative Assembly members are elected for terms of four years. The army was abolished in 1949. There is a civil service of 3,000 and a rural guard of 2,500. The major political parties are the National Liberation Party (33 of 57 seats in the Legislative Assembly), led by Armando Arauz; Unity Party (18 seats), led by Rafael A. Grillo; Communist Party (4 seats); Pueblo Unido Party (1 seat); Movimiento Nacionalista Party (1 seat).

History. Costa Rica was inhabited by 25,000 Indians when Columbus discovered it and probably named it in 1502. Few of the Indians survived the Spanish conquest, which began in 1563. The region was administered as a Spanish province. Costa Rica won independence in 1821 but was absorbed into the republic of Colombia under Agustín de Iturbide in his Mexican Empire. It was established as a republic in 1848. The country was ruled by a military dictatorship of Tomás Guardia from 1870 to 1882. Costa Rica has enjoyed one of the most democratic governments in Latin America.

Dr. Rodrigo Carazo Odio, leader of a four-party coalition called the Unity Party, won the presidency in February 1978, campaigning on the government's having allowed Robert L. Vesco, a fugitive financier, to find asylum in Costa Rica. His tenure was marked by a disastrous decline in the economy, which forced postponement of foreign debt payments at the end of 1981. Luis Alberto Monge Alvarez, a former union organizer and cofounder of the National Liberation Party, swept to victory in February 7, 1982, national elections.

CUBA

Republic of Cuba
 President (1976) and head of government (1959): Fidel Castro
 Area: 44,218 sq mi. (114,524 sq km)
 Population (est. 1982): 9,850,000 (average annual growth rate, 0.8%)
 Density per square mile: 222.8
 Capital: Havana
 Largest cities (est. 1982): Havana, 2,000,000; Santiago de Cuba, 565,000; Santa Clara, 525,000; Camagüey, 480,000; Holguín, 460,000; Matanzas, 425,000
 Monetary unit: Peso
 Language: Spanish
 Religion: Roman Catholic
 National name: República de Cuba
 Literacy rate (1981): 96%
Economic summary: Gross national product (1979): \$13.9 billion. Average annual growth rate (1970-78): 4.7%. Land used for agriculture: 35%; labor force: 33%; principal products: sugar, tobacco, coffee, rice, meat, vegetables, fruits. Labor force in industry: 17%; major products: refined oil products, textiles, chemicals, processed food, metals, light consumer products. Natural resources: metals, primarily nickel. Exports: sugar, nickel, shellfish, tobacco. Imports: capital goods, industrial raw materials, petroleum, foodstuffs. Major trading partners: U.S.S.R., other Communist bloc countries, Mexico, Argentina, Canada.

Geography. The largest island of the West Indies group (equal in area to Pennsylvania), Cuba is also the westernmost—just west of Hispaniola (Haiti and the Dominican Republic), and 90 miles (145 km) south of Key West, Fla., at the entrance to the Gulf of Mexico.

The island is mountainous in the southeast and south central area (Sierra Maestra). Elsewhere it is flat or rolling.

Government. Since 1976, elections have been held every five years to elect the National Assembly, which in turn elects the 31-member Council of State, its President, First Vice-President, five Vice-Presidents, and Secretary. Fidel Castro is President of the Council of State and of the government.

The only political party is the Communist Party of Cuba.

History. Arawak Indians inhabiting Cuba when Columbus discovered the island in 1492 died off from diseases brought by sailors and settlers. By 1511, Spaniards under Diego Velázquez were founding settlements that served as bases for Spanish exploration. Cuba soon after served as an assembly point for treasure looted by the conquistadores, attracting French and English pirates.

Black slaves and free laborers were imported to work sugar and tobacco plantations, and waves of chiefly Spanish immigrants maintained a European character in the island's culture. Early slave rebellions and conflicts between colonials and Spanish rulers laid the foundation for an independence movement that turned into open warfare from 1867 to 1878. The poet, José Martí, in 1895 led the struggle that finally ended Spanish rule, thanks largely to U.S. intervention in 1898 after the sinking of the battleship *Maine* in Havana harbor.

A treaty in 1899 made Cuba an independent republic under U.S. protection. The U.S. occupa-

tion, which ended in 1902, suppressed yellow fever and brought large American investment. From 1906 to 1909, Washington invoked the Platt Amendment to the treaty, which gave it the right to intervene in order to suppress any revolt. U.S. troops came back in 1912 and again in 1917 to restore order. The Platt Amendment was abrogated in 1934.

Gerardo Machado, President during the Depression, planned vast social reforms but abandoned them. Fulgencio Batista, an army sergeant, led a revolt in 1934 that overthrew the Machado regime and developed into a Batista dictatorship. A succession of constitutionally elected Presidents—Ramón Grau San Martín, Carlos Mendieta, Miguel Mariano Gómez, Carlos Prío Sacarrás—pushed through social reforms, hampered by overwhelming corruption manipulated by Batista, who seized power in 1952.

Fidel Castro staged a hopeless revolt in 1953. Captured and paroled, he went to Oriente Province and, aided by an Argentinian adventurer, Ernesto (Ché) Guevara, rebuilt his forces and waged a guerrilla war. The U.S. withdrew support from Batista in 1958. With funds from Soviet sources, Castro bought off the leaders of Batista's army. This and popular support from the intellectual and laboring classes demoralized the army, and Castro's forces grew as he marched on Havana. Batista fled to the Dominican Republic on Jan. 1, 1959.

Executions and torture by the new Castro regime caused a world outcry. Castro antagonized the U.S. in 1959 by confiscating U.S. investments in banks and industries and by seizing large U.S. landholdings, turning them at first into collective farms, then into Soviet-type state farms.

The U.S. broke off relations on Jan. 3, 1961, and Castro disclosed his alliance with the U.S.S.R. and the Soviet bloc. Thousands of Cubans fled to the U.S. From their ranks an invasion force was recruited by an all-party coalition financed and guided by the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency and trained in Florida and Guatemala. A landing in the Bay of Pigs, Cuba, on April 17, 1961, failed when President Kennedy refused it air support under Soviet and Latin American pressure.

In 1962 the U.S.S.R. built missile sites in Cuba and provided Castro's army with troops, planes, and submarines. Alarmed, Kennedy on Oct. 22, 1962, served notice that the U.S. was willing to risk war to enforce a demand that the Soviet Union remove weapons and troops threatening U.S. security. The U.S. confronted Soviet vessels with U.S. warships. Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev agreed to remove the missiles, and the blockade was lifted on November 20. Shortly before Christmas, Castro released 1,113 Bay of Pigs prisoners.

U.S.-Cuban relations began to thaw with negotiation of a 1973 agreement to end air hijacking. Except for political refugees, criminal hijackers will be extradited to their home country or tried for the crime where they land; also, both nations pledged to forbid attacks on the other to be mounted from their territory.

U.S. curbs on travel by Cuba's United Nations delegation were eased in 1975 and the U.S. joined 15 Latin American republics in voting to scrap economic and diplomatic sanctions the O.A.S. had imposed against Cuba in 1964.

Despite Cuba's intervention in Africa, the Carter administration signed fishing agreements with Havana in 1977, removed restrictions on travel to the island, and eased the 1960 embargo to permit Cuba

to buy essential goods.

In September 1977, Cuban diplomats opened an interests section in the old Cuban embassy in Washington and 10 Americans—later 20—opened a similar office in the former U.S. embassy in Havana. Hopes that full diplomatic relations would be restored were shattered early in 1978 when Washington charged that 10,000 to 11,000 Cubans were fighting for the Marxist government of Ethiopia.

Emigration increased dramatically after April 1, 1980, when Castro, irritated at the granting of asylum to would-be refugees by the Peruvian embassy, removed the guards and allowed 10,000 Cubans to swarm into the embassy grounds. As an airlift began taking them to Costa Rica for distribution to other countries, Castro insisted that they must go directly to their final destination. He ordered the port of Mariel opened and a "freedom flotilla" of small boats from the U.S. arrived to find that the government had consigned criminals, homosexuals, and others considered undesirable to be taken along with relatives of Cuban-Americans. Departures soared past 125,000 despite efforts by the Carter Administration to halt the traffic and they stopped only when Castro, embarrassed by the reported application of 1 million Cubans to join the exodus, closed the port Sept. 26.

At the second Party Congress in December, Castro voiced willingness to improve relations with the new Reagan Administration, but was rebuffed by Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig, Jr., who denounced Cuba in January 1981 as a proxy for Soviet subversion in the Caribbean. Haig later named Cuba as the source of arms and training for leftist guerrillas in El Salvador and threatened to "go to the source," a threat that Castro used as justification for mustering a new territorial force of 500,000 as a supplement to regular forces.

Despite a report by the U.S. Congress' Joint Economic Committee in April 1982 that the 20-year embargo against Cuba had served only to drive the island into greater dependence on Moscow, the Reagan Administration banned tourist travel to Cuba and tightened the embargo. Secret contacts—a meeting between Haig and Cuban Vice President Carlos Rafael Rodríguez and another between Castro and U.S. Ambassador at Large Vernon Walters—brought no improvement in relations.

In a dramatic exercise in personal diplomacy, the Rev. Jesse Jackson, a candidate for the Democratic Presidential nomination, flew to Cuba in June 1984, met with Castro, and obtained his agreement to free 22 American citizens held in Cuban jails and 26 Cuban political prisoners, and flew home with them. Most of the Americans had been imprisoned on drug-related charges. In a speech on July 26, Castro said he sincerely wanted better relations with the United States but recited a litany of complaints against the U.S.

CYPRUS

Republic of Cyprus
 President: Spyros Kyprianou (1977)
 Area: 3,572 sq mi (9,251 sq km)
 Population (est. 1983): 660,000 (average annual growth rate: 1.0%) (Greek, 81%; Turkish, 19%)
 Density per square mile: 184.8
 Capital and largest city (est. 1980): Nicosia, 160,000
 Monetary unit: Cyprus pound
 Languages: Greek, Turkish, English
 Religions: Greek Orthodox, 76%; Islam, 19%

Official name: Kypraki Dimokritia—Kibris Cumhuriyeti
Member of Commonwealth of Nations
Literacy rate (1981): 89%
Economic summary: Gross national product (1980): \$2.2 billion. Average annual growth rate (1970-78): 1.4%. Per capita income (1980): \$3,560. Land used for agriculture: 47%; labor force: 36%; principal products: citrus products, citrus, potatoes, other vegetables. Labor force in industry: 47%; major products: beverages, footwear, clothing, cement, asbestos mining. Natural resources: copper, asbestos, gypsum, building stone, marble, clay, salt. Exports: asbestos, copper, pyrites, citrus, raisins. Imports: manufactured goods, machinery and transportation equipment, petroleum products, foodstuffs. Major trading partners: U.K., Lebanon, Libya.

Geography. The third largest island in the Mediterranean (one and one half times the size of Delaware), Cyprus lies off the southern coast of Turkey and the western shore of Syria. Most of the country consists of a wide plain lying between two mountain ranges that cross the island. The highest peak, Mount Olympus at 6,406 feet (1,953 m).

Government. Under the republic's Constitution, the protection of the Turkish minority is the vice president as well as three of the 10 Cabinet ministers must be from the Turkish community, while the House of Representatives is elected by each community separately, 70% Greek Cypriote and 30% Turkish Cypriote representatives. The Greek and Turkish communities are self-governing in questions of religion, education, and culture. Other governmental matters are under the jurisdiction of the central government. Each community is entitled to a Communal Chamber. The Greek Communal Chamber, which had 23 members, was abolished in 1965 and its function is absorbed by the Ministry of Education. The Turkish Communal Chamber, however, has continued to function.

The following is a breakdown of the 35 seats held by Greeks: Democratic Front of Spyros Kyprianou (2); AKEL Progressive Party of the Working People (2); Democratic Rally (12); Socialist Party of Dr. Nicos Lyssarides (3). The 15 Turkish members have not attended sessions of the House since 1964.

History. Cyprus was the site of early Phoenician and Greek colonies. For centuries its rule passed through many hands. It fell to the Turks in 1571, and a large Turkish colony settled on the island. In World War I, on the outbreak of hostilities with Turkey, Britain annexed the island. It was declared a crown colony in 1925.

For centuries the Greek population, regarding Greece as its mother country, has sought self-determination and reunion with it (*enosis*). The resulting quarrel with Turkey threatened NATO. Cyprus became an independent nation on Aug. 16, 1960, with Britain, Greece, and Turkey as guarantor powers.

After troubled years, a crisis was averted in 1968 when an American mediator, Cyrus R. Vance, induced Turkey, Greece, and Cyprus to accept a solution proposed by U.N. Secretary General U Thant for withdrawal of the Greek troops and the dismantling of Turkish invasion forces. The ethnic Greeks began long direct negotiations for a new Constitution.

Archbishop Makarios, president since 1959, was overthrown July 15, 1974, by a military coup led by the Cypriot National Guard. The new regime

named Nikos Giorgiades Sampson as president and Bishop Gennadios as head of the Cypriot Church to replace Makarios. The rebels were led by rightist Greek officers who supported *enosis*.

Diplomacy failed to resolve the crisis. Turkey invaded Cyprus by sea and air July 20, 1974, asserting its right to protect the Turkish Cypriote minority. Greece rejected a Turkish demand for withdrawal of the 650 Greek officers who had engineered the coup. The crisis forced resignation of the military junta that had ruled Greece for seven years.

Geneva talks involving Greece, Turkey, Britain, and the two Cypriote factions failed in mid-August, and the Turks subsequently gained control of 40% of the island. Greece made no armed response to the superior Turkish force, but bitterly suspended military participation in the NATO alliance.

On Cyprus, U.S. Ambassador Rodger P. Davies was shot to death in August during Greek Cypriote riots. The tension continued after Makarios returned to become President on Dec. 7, 1974. He offered self-government to the Turkish minority, but rejected any solution "involving transfer of populations and amounting to partition of Cyprus."

Turkish Cypriots proclaimed a separate state in the northern part of the island and proposed a "biregional federation." Some 200,000 Greek Cypriots demanded return to their homes in the Turkish zone and an estimated three fourths of the 45,000 ethnic Turks in the Greek zone crossed into the Turkish area.

Makarios died on Aug. 3, 1977, and Spyros Kyprianou was elected to serve the remaining five months of his term. Kiprianou, running unopposed, won a full five-year term in 1978. In February 1983, President Kiprianou was re-elected for another five-year term, polling 57% of the vote.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Czechoslovak Socialist Republic
President: Gustav Husak (1975)
Premier: Lubomir Strougal (1970)
Area: 49,374 sq mi. (127,896 sq km)
Population (est. 1982): 15,400,000 (average annual growth rate: 0.4%) (Czech, 64%; Slovak, 30%)
Density per square mile: 311.9
Capital: Prague
Largest cities (est. 1982): Prague, 1,185,000; Bratislava, 395,000; Brno, 375,000; Ostrova, 325,000; Kosice, 210,000; Plzen, 173,000
Monetary unit: Koruna
Languages: Czech, Slovak, Hungarian
Religions: Roman Catholic, 70%; Czechoslovak Church, Protestant, 7%; Greek Orthodox, 5%
National name: Ceskoslovenská Socialistická Republika
Literacy rate (1981): 100%

Economic summary: Gross national product (1981): 90.9 billion. Average annual growth rate (1980-81): 3.9%. Per capita income (1980): \$5,820. Labor force in agriculture: 14%; principal products: wheat, rye, oats, corn, barley, potatoes, sugar beets, hogs, cattle, horses. Labor force in industry: 39%; major products: iron and steel, machinery and equipment, cement, textiles, motor vehicles, armaments, chemicals, ceramics. Natural resources: coal/coke, timber, lignite, uranium, magnesite. Exports: machinery, fuels and raw materials, consumer goods. Imports: machinery, equipment, fuels, raw materials, food, consumer goods. Major trading partners: U.S.S.R. and Soviet bloc, West Germany, Austria, U.K.

Geography. Czechoslovakia lies in central Europe, a neighbor of East and West Germany, Poland, the U.S.S.R., Hungary, and Austria. It is equal in size to New York State. The principal rivers—the Elbe, Danube, Oder, and Moldau—are vital commercially to this landlocked country, for both waterborne commerce and agriculture, which flourishes in fertile valleys irrigated by these rivers and their tributaries.

Government. Since 1969 the supreme organ of the state has been the Federal Assembly, which has two equal chambers: the Chamber of People, with 200 deputies, and the Chamber of Nations, with 150 deputies (75 from the Czech Socialist Republic and 75 from the Slovak Socialist Republic). The chief executive is the President, who is elected by the Federal Assembly for a five-year term. The Premier and his Cabinet are appointed by the President but are responsible to the Federal Assembly.

The major political parties are the Communist Party, led by First Secretary Gustav Husak in both republics; Socialist Party; People's Party in the Czech Socialist Republic; Slovak Freedom Party and Slovak Reconstruction Party in the Slovak Socialist Republic. Together with trade unions, youth organizations, and other organizations, they form the National Front.

History. Probably about the 5th century A.D., Slavic tribes from the Vistula basin settled in the region of modern Czechoslovakia. Slovakia came under Magyar domination. The Czechs founded the kingdom of Bohemia, the Premyslide dynasty, which ruled Bohemia and Moravia from the 10th to the 16th century. One of the Bohemian kings, Charles IV, Holy Roman Emperor, made Prague an imperial capital and a center of Latin scholarship. The Hussite movement founded by Jan Hus (1369?-1415) linked the Slavs to the Reformation and revived Czech nationalism, previously under German domination. A Hapsburg, Ferdinand I, ascended the throne in 1526. The Czechs rebelled in 1618. Defeated in 1620, they were ruled for the next 300 years as part of the Austrian Empire.

In World War I, Czech and Slovak patriots, notably Thomas G. Masaryk and Milan Stefanik, promoted Czech-Slovak independence from abroad while their followers fought against the Central powers. On Oct. 28, 1918, Czechoslovakia proclaimed itself a republic. Shortly thereafter Masaryk was unanimously elected first President.

Hitler provoked the country's German minority in the Sudetenland, led by Konrad-Henlein, to agitate for autonomy. At the Munich Conference on Sept. 30, 1938, France and the U.K., seeking to avoid World War II, agreed that the Nazis could have the Sudetenland. Dr. Eduard Beneš, who had succeeded Masaryk, resigned on Oct. 5, 1938, and fled to London. Czechoslovakia became a state within the German orbit and was known as Bohemia-Slovakia. In March 1939, the Nazis occupied the country. Beneš organized a government-in-exile in London in 1940.

Soon after Czechoslovakia was liberated in World War II and the government returned in 1945, it was obliged to cede Ruthenia to the U.S.S.R. In 1946, a Communist, Klement Gottwald, formed a six-party coalition Cabinet. Pressure from Moscow increased until Feb. 23-25, 1948, when the Communists seized complete control in a coup, following constituent assembly elections in which

the Communists and their allies were unopposed, a new Constitution was adopted.

Beneš refused to sign it and resigned; he died mysteriously on Sept. 3, 1948. The Constitution was promulgated June 9. Thereafter, agriculture was collectivized, industry almost completely socialized, and foreign trade conducted chiefly with the Soviet bloc. Industrialization was intensified and concentrated upon heavy industry. The "people's democracy" was converted into a "socialist" state by a new Constitution adopted June 11, 1960.

After the death of Stalin and the relaxing of Soviet controls, Czechoslovakia witnessed a nationalist awakening. In 1968 conservative Stalinists were driven from power and replaced by more liberal, reform-minded Communists.

In more orthodox circles of the U.S.S.R. and its European satellites, fears arose that the trend was undermining Communist rule. Soviet military maneuvers on Czechoslovak soil in May 1968 were followed in July by a meeting of the U.S.S.R. with Poland, Bulgaria, East Germany, and Hungary in Warsaw that demanded an accounting, which Prague refused. Czechoslovak-Soviet talks on Czechoslovak territory, at Cierna, in late July led to an accord. But the Russians charged that the Czechoslovaks had reneged on pledges to modify their policies, and on Aug. 20-21, troops of the five powers, estimated at 600,000, executed a lightning invasion and occupation.

Soviet secret police seized the top Czechoslovak leadership and detained it for several days in Moscow. But Soviet efforts to establish a puppet regime failed. President Ludvik Svoboda negotiated an accord providing for a gradual troop withdrawal in return for "normalization" of political policy.

The purge of liberals was virtually completed in 1970. Only Svoboda remained from 1968. Husak, who became Secretary General of the Communist Party in 1969, promised no show trials, but most liberals were punished. Czechoslovakia signed a new friendship treaty with the U.S.S.R. that codified the "Brezhnev doctrine," under which Russia can invade any Eastern European socialist nation that threatens to leave the satellite camp.

Continuing ferment surfaced early in 1975 with publication in the West of a long letter of protest against repression written by Alexander Dubcek, First Secretary of the Czechoslovak Communist Party during the 1968 "Prague Spring." The letter, addressed to the Presidium of Czechoslovakia's Federal Assembly, charged that the regime had purged thousands of creative workers. Dubcek was later reported transferred to a menial forester's job.

One of the most vigorous of the Eastern European groups formed to support human rights in the wake of the 1975 Helsinki Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe was the Czech "Charter 77," an association of 240 intellectuals who signed a New Year manifesto protesting the suppression of freedom. Detentions of the signers began immediately, and a second manifesto appeared on January 8 with 300 signatures condemning the official reaction to the first. On Jan. 28, the government offered to let five of the dissidents leave the country, but they refused.

Charter 77 adherents marked their first anniversary with a manifesto Jan. 1, 1978, calling for open debate on the observance of human rights in Czechoslovakia. Enough of the group remained in May 1981 for the government to jail 36 persons in the biggest roundup of dissidents since 1971, as part of the precautions against any show of sym-

tion to suspend all aid pending an investigation. The naming of José Napoleón Duarte, a civilian, as head of the governing junta and the resumption of U.S. aid.

Leftist guerrillas announced a "final offensive" aimed at victory before the Reagan Administration took office Jan. 20, but Salvadoran forces beat rebel attacks. The new U.S. administration and military advisers and increased military and economic aid to the beleaguered government launched a campaign to dissuade other countries from supporting the rebels, asserting that the guerrillas were receiving Soviet arms via Cuba and Nicaragua. Violence from both the right and left continued, with the death toll averaging 1,000 a month.

Defying guerrilla threats, voters on March 19, 1982, elected a rightist majority to a constituent assembly that dismissed Duarte and replaced him with a centrist physician, Dr. Alvaro Ariza Magaña. The rightist majority repealed the law permitting expropriation of land, and charged that the land-reform program begun under Duarte was dead. Even though fighting continued, with reports of government violations of human rights, the Reagan Administration certification of El Salvador's eligibility for resumed foreign aid, and this was approved by Congress. In an election closely monitored by American and other foreign observers, Duarte was elected president in May 1984, and took office in June, succeeding Magaña. Visiting Washington in late July, Duarte appealed to President Reagan and Congressional leaders for increased U.S. economic and security assistance.

EQUATORIAL GUINEA

Republic of Equatorial Guinea
 Head of junta: Lieut. Col. Teodoro Obiang Nguema Mbasogo (1979)
 Area: 10,830 sq mi. (28,051 sq km)
 Population (est. 1982): 380,000 (average annual growth rate: 2.1%)
 Density per square mile: 35.1
 Largest and largest city (est. 1980): Malabo, 35,000
 Monetary unit: Ekuéle
 Languages: Spanish, Fang, Bubi
 Religions: Roman Catholic, Protestant, Animist
 Official name: República de Guinea Ecuatorial
 Literacy rate (1981): 38%
 Economic summary: Gross national product (1980): \$100 million. Per capita income (1980): \$417. Land used for agriculture: 85-90%; labor force: 95%; principal products: cocoa, wood, coffee. Natural resource: wood.
 Exports: cocoa, wood, coffee. Imports: foodstuffs, chemicals, textiles, machinery. Major trading partner: Spain.

Geography. Equatorial Guinea, formerly Spanish Guinea, consists of Rio Muni (10,045 sq mi.; 26,117 sq km), on the western coast of Africa, and several islands in the Gulf of Guinea, the largest of which is Bioko (formerly Fernando Po) (785 sq mi.; 2,033 sq km). The other islands are Pagalu (formerly Annobón), Corisco, Elobey Grande, and Elobey Chico. The total area is twice that of Connecticut.

Government. The Constitution of 1973 was suspended after a coup on Aug. 3, 1979. A Supreme Council, headed by the president, exercised executive power. Political parties are banned.

History. Fernando Po and Annobón came under Spanish control in 1778. From 1827 to 1844, with Spanish consent, Britain administered Fernando Po, but in the latter year Spain reclaimed the island. Rio Muni was given to Spain in 1885 by the Treaty of Berlin.

Negotiations with Spain led to independence on Oct. 12, 1968.

In 1969, anti-Spanish incidents in Rio Muni, including the tearing down of a Spanish flag by national troops, caused 5,000 Spanish residents to flee for their safety, and diplomatic relations between the two nations became strained. A month later, President Masie Nguema Biyogo Ngué Ndong charged that a coup had been attempted against him. He seized dictatorial powers and arrested 80 opposition politicians and even several of his Cabinet ministers and the secretary of the National Assembly.

A coup on Aug. 3, 1979, deposed Masie, and a junta led by Lieut. Col. Teodoro Obiang Nguema Mbasogo took over the government. Obiang expelled Soviet technicians and reinstated cooperation with Spain.

ETHIOPIA

Head of State: Col. Mengistu Haile Mariam (1977)
Area: 472,432 sq mi. (1,223,600 sq km)
Population (est. 1983): 33,450,000 (average annual growth rate: 1.9%)
Density per square mile: 70.8
Capital: Addis Ababa
Largest cities (est. 1980): Addis Ababa, 1,275,000; Asmara, 425,000
Monetary unit: Birr
Languages: Amharic (official), Galligna, Tigrigna
Religions: Ethiopian Orthodox, 57%; Islam, 31%; Animist, 11%
Literacy rate (1981): 15%
Economic summary: Gross national product (1980): \$4.3 billion. Average annual growth rate (1970-79): 0.3%. Per capita income (1980): \$140. Land used for agriculture: 65%; labor force: 90%; principal products: coffee, barley, wheat, corn, sugar cane, cotton, oilseeds, livestock. Labor force in industry: 10%; Major industrial products: cement, cotton textiles, refined sugar, processed foods, refined oil. Natural resources: potash, salt, gold, copper, platinum. Exports: coffee, hides and skins, oilseeds. Imports: petroleum. Major trading partners: Saudi Arabia, Japan, Italy, West Germany, Iran, U.K., France, U.S.

Geography. Ethiopia is in east central Africa, bordered on the west by the Sudan, the east by Somalia and Djibouti, the south by Kenya, and the north by the Red Sea. It is nearly three times the size of California.

Over its main plateau land, Ethiopia has several high mountains, the highest of which is Ras Dashan at 15,158 feet (4,620 m). The Blue Nile, or Abbai, rises in the northwest and flows in a great semicircle east, south, and northwest before entering the Sudan. Its chief reservoir, Lake Tana, lies in the northwestern part of the plateau.

Government. A provisional military government headed by a 120-member officers' committee (the Dergue) deposed Ethiopia's traditional monarchy in 1974, suspended parliament, and ruled by decree. It proclaimed Ethiopia a socialist state.

History. Black Africa's oldest state, Ethiopia can trace 2,000 years of recorded history. Its now-deposed royal line claimed descent from King Menelik I, traditionally believed to have been the son of the Queen of Sheba and King Solomon. The present nation is a consolidation of smaller kingdoms that owed feudal allegiance to the Ethiopian Emperor.

Hamitic peoples migrated to Ethiopia from Asia Minor in prehistoric times. Semitic traders from Arabia penetrated the region in the 7th century B.C. Its Red Sea ports were important to the Roman and Byzantine Empires. Coptic Christianity came to the country in A.D. 341, and a variant of that communion became Ethiopia's state religion.

Ancient Ethiopia reached its peak in the 5th century, then was isolated by the rise of Islam and weakened by feudal wars. Modern Ethiopia emerged under Emperor Menelik II, who established its independence by routing an Italian invasion in 1896. He expanded Ethiopia by conquest.

Disorders that followed Menelik's death brought his daughter to the throne in 1917, with his cousin, Tafari Makonnen, as Regent, heir presumptive, and strongman. When the Empress died in 1930, Tafari was crowned Emperor Haile Selassie I.

As Regent, Haile Selassie outlawed slavery. As Emperor, he worked for centralization of his diffuse realm, in which 70 languages are spoken, and for moderate reform. In 1931, he granted a Constitution, revised in 1955, that created a parliament with an appointed Senate and an elected Chamber of Deputies, and a system of courts. But basic power remained with the Emperor.

Bent on colonial empire, fascist Italy invaded Ethiopia on Oct. 3, 1935, forcing Haile Selassie into exile in May 1936. Ethiopia was annexed to Eritrea, then an Italian colony, and Italian Somaliland to form Italian East Africa, losing its independence for the first time in recorded history. In 1941, British troops routed the Italians, and Haile Selassie returned to Addis Ababa.

The Emperor's gradual reforms failed to make headway against key problems. Although 85% of Ethiopians were subsistence farmers, feudal laws vested ownership of 55% of its land in the crown, the church, and the nobility; there was strong pressure for land reform. There was also mounting insurgency in Eritrea, a culturally distinct province where Christians and Moslems have long vied for control, which the United Nations placed under Ethiopian rule in 1952. Violent agitation for Eritrean independence was begun in 1969 by the Moslem-led Eritrean Liberation Front, which used Arab-supplied arms to field a 4,000-man guerrilla force.

Deep discontent erupted in the fall of 1973. A long drought had caused famine that killed 100,000 peasants and drove thousands of others to cities, where food was scarce and inflation was rampant. Charges of mismanagement of drought relief sparked riots in Addis Ababa in 1974, and unpaid troops in Asmara, capital of Eritrea, mutinied to protest conditions.

The Emperor named Endalkachew Makonnen, a moderate, as Prime Minister and agreed to call a constitutional convention. But there was a general strike, students rioted, and mutiny spread to the air force.

Endalkachew was ousted on July 24, arrested and later executed. Under his successor, Michael Imru, a draft Constitution proposing a constitutional monarchy was put forward, but power

Imports: mining and road-building machinery, electrical equipment, foodstuffs, textiles, transport vehicles. Major trading partners: France, U.S., West Germany.

Geography. This West African land with the Atlantic as its western border is also bounded by Equatorial Guinea, Cameroon, and the Congo. Its area is slightly less than Kentucky's.

From mangrove swamps on the coast, the land becomes divided plateaus in the north and east and mountains in the north. Most of the country is covered by a dense tropical forest.

Government. The president is elected for a seven-year term. Legislative powers are exercised by a National Assembly, which is elected for a seven-year term. After his conversion to Islam in 1973, President Bongo changed his given name, Albert Bernard, to Omar. The Parti Démocratique Gabonais (all National Assembly seats) is led by President Bongo. He was re-elected without opposition in 1973 and in 1980.

History. Little is known of Gabon's history, even in oral tradition, but Pygmies are believed to be the original inhabitants. Now there are many tribal groups in the country, the largest being the Fang people who constitute a third of the population.

Gabon was first visited by the Portuguese navigator Diego Cam in the 15th century. In 1839, the French founded their first settlement on the left bank of the Gabon Estuary and gradually occupied the hinterland during the second half of the 19th century. It was organized as a French territory in 1888 and became an autonomous republic within the French Union after World War II and an independent republic on Aug. 17, 1960.

Immense resources in oil, uranium, manganese, and iron help give Gabon's inhabitants a per capita annual income of \$5,500, the highest in black Africa. To speed exploitation of a billion-ton iron ore reserve in the Belinga-Mekambo region, the government began work in 1969 on a 350-mile railroad leading from the coast into the area. The project was initiated by President Léon Mba, who died in 1967, and has been continued by his hand-picked successor, Omar Bongo.

In 1974, Bongo negotiated 60% control of an iron-ore venture half-owned by the Bethlehem Steel Corp. In October of that year, he visited Peking and concluded an economic and technical agreement with China.

Economic summary: Gross national product (1980): \$150 million. Average annual growth rate (1970-79): 0.4%. Per capita income (1980): \$250. Land used for agriculture: 55%; labor force: 85%; principal products: peanuts, rice, palm kernels. Major industrial products: processed peanuts. Natural resources: fish. Exports: peanuts and peanut products, fish. Imports: textiles, foodstuffs, tobacco, machinery, petroleum products. Major trading partners: Western European countries.

Geography. Situated on the Atlantic coast in westernmost Africa and surrounded on three sides by Senegal, Gambia is twice the size of Delaware. The Gambia River flows for 200 miles (322 km) through Gambia on its way to the Atlantic. The country, the smallest on the continent, averages only 20 miles (32 km) in width.

Government. The president's five-year term is linked to the 35-member unicameral House of Representatives, from which he appoints his Cabinet members and the vice president.

The major political party is the People's Progressive Party (29 seats in House of Representatives), led by President Jawara.

History. During the 17th century, Gambia was settled by various companies of English merchants. Slavery was the chief source of revenue until it was abolished in 1807. Gambia became a crown colony in 1843 and an independent nation within the Commonwealth of Nations on Feb. 18, 1965.

Full independence was approved in a 1970 referendum, and on April 24 of that year Gambia proclaimed itself a republic.

President Dawda K. Jawara won overwhelming re-election to his fifth term on May 5, 1982, in a vote that was also seen as an endorsement of his proposal for a confederation with Senegal.

GERMANY, EAST

German Democratic Republic
Chairman of Council of State: Erich Honecker (1976)
Chairman of Council of Ministers: Willi Stoph (1976)
Area: 41,767 sq mi. (108,177 sq km)¹
Population (est. 1982): 16,750,000 (average annual growth rate: 0.0%)

Density per square mile: 41.2
Capital: Berlin (eastern sector)
Largest cities (est. 1980): East Berlin, 1,146,000; Leipzig, 563,000; Dresden, 516,000; Karl-Marx Stadt, 317,000; Magdeburg, 289,000; Halle, 232,000; Rostock, 230,000; Erfurt, 230,000

Monetary unit: Mark of the Deutsche Demokratische Republik

Language: German
Religions: Protestant, 53%; Roman Catholic, 8%
National name: Deutsche Demokratische Republik
Literacy rate (1981): 99%

Economic summary: Gross national product (1980): \$120.9 billion. Average annual growth rate (1970-79): 4.7%. Per capita income (1980): \$7,180. Land used for agriculture: 43%; labor force: 9%; principal products: grains, potatoes, sugar beets, meat and dairy products. Labor force in industry: 39%; major products: steel, chemicals, machinery, electrical and precision engineer-

GAMBIA

Republic of the Gambia
President: Sir Dawda K. Jawara (1970)
Area: 4,093 sq mi. (10,600 sq km)
Population (est. 1982): 640,000 (average annual growth rate: 2.8%)
Density per square mile: 159.4
Capital and largest city (est. 1980): Banjul, 48,000
Monetary unit: Dalasi
Languages: Native tongues, English (official)
Religions: Islam, Christian, Animist
Member of Commonwealth of Nations
Literacy rate (1981): 10%

products, fishing vessels. Natural resources: brown coal, potash, uranium. Exports: machinery and equipment, chemical products, textiles, clothing. Imports: raw materials, fuels, agricultural products, machinery and equipment. Major trading partners: U.S.S.R., Soviet bloc, West Germany.

Including East Berlin (156 square miles), which has been incorporated into the German Democratic Republic.

Geography. East Germany lies on the Baltic Sea to the east and Czechoslovakia to the west. The border with West Germany is roughly a running south from Lübeck for about 250 miles. The main river is the Elbe, which flows from the east to the North Sea in the west. The Oder and Neisse Rivers form the border with Poland. Most of the country, which is the size of Tennessee, is situated in the north German plain.

Government. The People's Chamber, composed of deputies elected for five-year terms, chooses the Chairman and Council of State and the Chairman and Council of Ministers, which carries on executive functions. The major political party is the Socialist Unity Party (Communist Party), led by Secretary General Erich Honecker. Others are Christian Democratic Party, Liberal Democratic Party, Democratic Farmers' Party, National Democratic Party.

History. (For history before 1945, see Germany, West.) The area now occupied by East Germany, as well as adjacent areas in Eastern Europe, including Mecklenburg, Brandenburg, Lusatia, Saxony and Thuringia. Soviet armies conquered the territories by 1945. In the division of 1945 they were allotted to the U.S.S.R. Soviet forces created a police controlled by the secret police with a single party, the Socialist Unity (Communist) Party. The Soviets appropriated East-German plants to re-equip their war-ravaged industry.

When the Federal Republic of Germany was established in West Germany, the East German government adopted a more centralized constitution for the Democratic Republic of Germany, and it was in effect on Oct. 7, 1949. The U.S.S.R. thereupon dissolved its occupation zone, but Soviet troops remained. The Western Allies declared that the East German Republic was a Soviet creation undertaken without self-determination and refused to recognize it. It was recognized only within the Soviet bloc.

In 1953, the U.S.S.R. transferred control of East Germany from the military commander to a civilian commissioner and announced a more liberal policy. Continued austerity and political repression led to workers' riots in East Berlin and other cities, which were instigated by the Soviet secret police as part of a power struggle within the Kremlin. Soviet troops ruthlessly reestablished order.

In 1955, Walter Ulbricht, hard-line dictator, won recognition of the East German republic and joined the Warsaw Treaty Organization, ordering troops under the guise of police forces. In the middle and late 1960s, East Germany also came to enjoy economic prosperity.

East German troops took part in the Soviet-bloc invasion of Czechoslovakia in August 1968, but they were withdrawn after the U.S.S.R. questioned whether the 1945 Potsdam agreements permitted German troops on foreign soil.

A constitution adopted in April 1968 reaffirmed one-party rule and narrowed civil rights. Ulbricht continued pressure on West Berlin, opposed liberalization in Czechoslovakia and other parts of the Soviet bloc, impeded Bonn's establishment of ties with East Europe, and pressured Bonn to acknowledge the existence of the two German states.

Talks between the two German states on normalization began in 1970, with the East seeking recognition of its existence and the West wanting easing of pressure on Berlin. West Germany's non-aggression treaty with the U.S.S.R. was coolly received by Ulbricht. In 1971 he resigned and rapprochement between the two Germanys accelerated with agreement on a variety of issues (for details, see Germany, West). By 1973, normal relations were established, and the two states entered the United Nations.

A new Constitution unanimously approved by the East German parliament on Sept. 27, 1974, pointedly deleted any reference to eventual reunification of the two Germanys, a principle maintained in the West German constitution.

The 25-year diplomatic hiatus between East Germany and the U.S. ended Sept. 4, 1974, with the establishment of formal relations.

The East German government has repeatedly challenged the Western powers' right of access to Berlin, most recently at the time of President Carter's July 15, 1978, visit to West Berlin. Autobahn traffic between the city and West Germany was deliberately slowed and, as in a similar 1977 case, the U.S., U.K., and France protested to the U.S.S.R. and the East Germans that such action was illegal under the 1971 Four Power Agreement.

Increased Soviet action in Africa in 1978 revealed that East Germany as well as Cuba was actively engaged as a Soviet agent. Defense Minister Heinz Hoffmann visited Angola just before the invasion of Zaire's Shaba Province was launched in May. In Angola, 1,000 East German troops were reported serving with the army, and a small number of pilots were flying combat strikes.

Chairman of the Council of State Erich Honecker gave strong backing to the Soviet Union's stern policy toward Poland as the workers' demand for democratic rights advanced in 1980 and 1981. On Oct. 28, 1980, he closed the border, which had been open between the two states for 10 years, permitting only certified relatives or invited friends to visit. Five million Poles had visited East Germany in the previous year, largely to find cheaper and more abundant consumer goods.

In February 1981, Honecker, in a surprise gesture, declared at his party's 16th Congress that German reunification might eventually be possible, something the Communist regime had ruled out 10 years earlier. He also eased border restrictions on exchanges with West Germany imposed a few months before.

GERMANY, WEST

Federal Republic of Germany

President: Richard von Weizsäcker (1984)

Chancellor: Helmut Kohl (1982)

Area: 96,010 sq. mi. (248,667 sq. km)

Population (est. 1983): 61,600,000 (average annual growth rate: 0.0%)

Density per square mile: 641.6

Capital (est. 1982): Bonn, 292,000

Largest cities (est. 1982): Hamburg, 1,630,400; Munich, 1,288,000; Cologne, 967,700; Essen, 642,000; Frankfurt, 623,000; Dortmund, 603,000; Düsseldorf, 586,000; Stuttgart, 575,000; Bremen, 551,000; Hannover, 528,000

Monetary unit: Deutsche Mark

Language: German

Religions: Protestant, 49%; Roman Catholic, 45%

National name: Bundesrepublik Deutschland

Literacy rate (1980): 99%

Economic summary: Gross national product (1982):

\$657.9 billion. Average annual growth rate (1980-82) 0.2%. Per capita income (1981): \$11,130. Land used for agriculture: 33%; labor force: 5%; principal products: grains, potatoes, sugar beets. Labor force in industry: 43%; major products: iron, steel, coal, cement, chemicals, machinery, ships, vehicles. Natural resources: timber, coal, potash. Exports: machines and machine tools, chemicals, motor vehicles, iron and steel products. Imports: manufactured and agricultural products, raw materials, fuels. Major trading partners: France, Netherlands, Belgium-Luxembourg, Italy, U.S., U.K.

1. Excluding West Berlin (184 square miles with 1981 population of 1,890,300).

Geography. The Federal Republic of Germany occupies the western half of the central European area historically regarded as German. This was the part of Germany occupied by the United States, Britain, and France after World War II, when the eastern half of prewar Germany was split roughly between a Soviet-occupied zone, which became the present German Democratic Republic, and an area annexed by Poland.

West Germany's neighbors are France, Belgium, Luxembourg, and the Netherlands on the west, Switzerland and Austria on the south, Czechoslovakia and East Germany on the east, and Denmark on the north.

The northern plain, the central hill country, and the southern mountain district constitute the main physical divisions of West Germany, which is slightly smaller than Oregon. The Bavarian plateau in the southwest averages 1,600 feet (488 m) above sea level, but it reaches 9,721 feet (2,963 m) in the Zugspitze Mountains, the highest point in the country.

Important navigable rivers are the Danube, rising in the Black Forest and flowing east across Bavaria into Austria, and the Rhine, which rises in Switzerland and flows across the Netherlands in two channels to the North Sea and is navigable by smaller vessels as far as Cologne. The Rhine and the Elbe, which also empties into the North Sea, are navigable within Germany for ships of 400 tons. The Weser, flowing into the North Sea, and the Main and Mosel (Moselle), both tributaries of the Rhine, are also important.

Government. Under the Constitution of May 23, 1949, the Federal Republic was established as a parliamentary democracy. The Parliament consists of the Bundesrat, an upper chamber representing and appointed by the 10 Länder, or states (plus West Berlin), and the Bundestag, a lower house elected for four years by universal suffrage. Each house has non-voting representatives from West Berlin. The entire legislature elects the President of the Republic for a five-year term; the Bundestag alone chooses the Chancellor, or Prime Minister. Each of the Länder and West Berlin have a legislature popularly elected for a four-year or five-year term.

The major political parties are the Christian Democratic Union-Christian Social Union (244 of 498 seats in the Bundestag), led by Chancellor Helmut Kohl; Social Democratic Party (193 seats) led by former Chancellor Willy Brandt; and the Free Democratic Party (34 seats), led by Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher; the Greens (27 seats). Kohl's government is a coalition with the Free Democrats.

History. Immediately before the Christian era, when the Roman Empire had pushed its frontier to the Rhine, what is now Germany was inhabited by several tribes believed to have migrated from Central Asia between the 6th and 4th centuries B.C. One of these tribes, the Franks, attained supremacy in western Europe under Charlemagne, who was crowned Holy Roman Emperor A.D. 800. By the Treaty of Verdun (843), Charlemagne's lands east of the Rhine were ceded to the German Prince Louis. Additional territory acquired by the Treaty of Meerssen (870) gave Germany approximately the area it maintained throughout the Middle Ages. For several centuries after Otto the Great was crowned King in 936, the German rulers were also usually heads of the Holy Roman Empire.

Relations between state and church were changed by the Reformation, which began with Martin Luther's 95 theses, and came to a head in 1547, when Charles V scattered the forces of the Protestant League at Mühlberg. Freedom of worship was guaranteed by the Peace of Augsburg (1555), but a Counter Reformation took place later, and a dispute over the succession to the Bohemian throne brought on the Thirty Years' War (1618-48), which devastated Germany and left the empire divided into hundreds of small principalities virtually independent of the Emperor.

Meanwhile, Prussia was developing into a state of considerable strength. Frederick the Great (1740-86) reorganized the Prussian army and defeated Maria Theresa of Austria in a struggle over Silesia. After the defeat of Napoleon at Waterloo (1815), the struggle between Austria and Prussia for supremacy in Germany continued, reaching its climax in the defeat of Austria in the Seven Weeks' War (1866) and the formation of the Prussian-dominated North German Confederation (1867).

The architect of German unity was Otto von Bismarck, a conservative, monarchist, and militaristic Prussian Junker who had no use for "empty phrasemaking and constitutions." From 1862 until his retirement in 1890 he dominated not only the German but also the entire European scene. He unified all Germany in a series of three wars against Denmark (1864), Austria (1866), and France (1870-71), which many historians believe were instigated and promoted by Bismarck in his zeal to build a nation through "blood and iron."

On Jan. 18, 1871, King Wilhelm I of Prussia was proclaimed German Emperor in the Hall of Mirrors at Versailles. The North German Confederation, created in 1867, was abolished, and the Second German Reich, consisting of the North and South German states, was born. With a powerful army, an efficient bureaucracy, and a loyal bourgeoisie, Chancellor Bismarck consolidated a powerful centralized state.

Wilhelm II dismissed Bismarck in 1890 and embarked upon a "New Course," stressing an intensive colonialism and a powerful navy. His chaotic foreign policy culminated in the diplomatic isolation of Germany and the disastrous defeat in World War I (1914-18).

backbone of mountain ranges extend throughout the main islands of the archipelago. Quakes are frequent, and there are many volcanoes.

Government. The President is elected by the People's Consultative Assembly, whose 920 members include the functioning legislative arm, the 464-member House of Representatives. Meeting once every five years, the Assembly has broad powers. The House, 100 of whose members are appointed by the President, meets at least annually. General Suharto was elected unopposed to a fourth five-year term in 1983.

The major political parties are Sekber Golkar (United Development Party, 94 seats; Democratic Party, 24 seats).

History. Indonesia is inhabited by Malayan and other peoples ranging from the more advanced Javanese and Balinese to the more primitive Dyak and Irianese. Invasions from China and India contributed Chinese and Indian admixtures. During the first few centuries of the Christian era, Hindu priests and traders, who spread their culture and religion. Moslem invasions began in the 13th century, and most of the area was Moslem by the 15th. Portuguese traders arrived early in the 16th century but were ousted by the Dutch about 1600. After Napoleon subjugated the Netherlands in 1811, the British seized the islands and returned them to the Dutch in 1816. In 1922 the islands were made an integral part of the Netherlands kingdom.

World War II, the Japanese military occupied Indonesia with nominal native self-government continuing until August 1945. About the time of the Japanese surrender, a self-styled Indonesian Republic was proclaimed by Achmed Sukarno took over effective control of parts of Sumatra and Java. Allied forces, including British Indian troops, moved in, and fought nationalist until November 1946, when Anglo-Indonesian parleys resulted in a draft agreement that contemplated the formation by Jan. 1, 1949, of a Netherlands-Indonesian Union. This union consisted on the one hand of the Netherlands, the Netherlands Antilles, and Surinam and on the other of the United States of Indonesia, which was a sovereign nation composed of three equal parts—the Republic of Indonesia, East Indonesia, and West Indonesia. Differences of interpretation ensued.

The Dutch resorted to force in July 1947. Both sides issued cease-fire orders the next month in response to a call from the U.N. Security Council. On Nov. 2, 1949, Dutch and Indonesian leaders agreed upon the terms of union. Sukarno was elected president of the federation and the first all-Indonesian Cabinet was formed with Mohammed Hatta as premier. The transfer of sovereignty took place at Amsterdam on December 27, 1949.

In 1963, Netherlands New Guinea was transferred to Indonesia, and renamed West Irian. In 1975, it became Irian Jaya. Sukarno, who had himself declared "President for Life," launched a series of guerrilla raids in 1965 to scuttle formation of the new Federation of Indonesia. A treaty between Indonesia and Malaysia in 1963 ended the open conflict.

In 1966, Moslem students led an anti-Communist campaign that is believed to have cost more than 300,000 Indonesians' lives and ended Communist ties. Sukarno was forced in

March 1966 to yield power to General Suharto, army Chief of Staff. The Communist Party was outlawed and Sukarno was forced to give up all power. Suharto became acting President in March 1967.

He ended hostilities with Malaysia and established close ties with the West. Suharto introduced a "New Order" emphasizing austerity and fiscal responsibility and with Western aid of \$200 million—one third provided by the U.S.—began rebuilding the country. In 1968, the Consultative Assembly elected Suharto president for a five-year term.

Suharto also permitted national elections, which moved the nation back toward representative government. The Consultative Assembly elected him unopposed for a second five-year term in 1973.

In 1975, tightening of world money markets put serious pressures on ambitious industrial development plans underwritten by Pertamina, the state-owned oil company. Communist triumphs in Vietnam and Cambodia encouraged Jakarta toward a policy of non-alignment with any great power and toward closer relationships with other members of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations.

Indonesia invaded the former Portuguese half of the island of Timor in 1975, and annexed the territory in 1976. On a visit to Jakarta in July 1984, Secretary of State George P. Shultz expressed concern about reports of human rights abuses being carried out by Indonesian forces in East Timor. More than 100,000 Timorese, a sixth of the mostly Catholic population, was reported to have died from famine, disease, and fighting since the annexation.

IRAN

Islamic Republic of Iran

President: Hojatolislam Mohammed Ali Khamenei (1981)

Prime Minister: Mir Hussein Moussavi Khamenei (1981)

Area: 636,293 sq. mi. (1,648,000 sq. km)

Population (est. 1983): 41,450,000 (average annual growth rate: 3.1%) (Iranian, Kurdish, Azerbaijani)

Density per square mile: 65.1

Capital: Teheran

Largest cities (est. 1982): Teheran, 6,000,000; Isfahan, 725,000; Mashhad, 725,000; Tabriz, 650,000

Monetary unit: Rial

Languages: Farsi (Persian), Kurdish, Azerbaijani

Religions: Shi'ite Moslem, 93%; Sunni Moslem, 5%

Literacy rate (1976): 37% (est.)

Economic summary: Gross national product (1982): \$66.5 billion. Per capita income (1982): \$1,621. Land used for agriculture: 14%; Labor force: 33%; principal products: wheat, barley, rice, sugar beets, cotton, dates, raisins, sheep, goats. Labor force in industry: 21%; major products: crude and refined oil, textiles, cement, processed foods, steel and copper fabrication. Natural resources: oil, gas, iron, copper. Exports: petroleum, carpets, fruits and nuts. Imports: machinery, military supplies, foodstuffs, pharmaceuticals. Major trading partners: Japan, West Germany, U.K., Italy, Netherlands, Spain.

Geography. Iran, a Middle Eastern country south of the Caspian Sea and north of the Persian Gulf, is three times the size of Arizona. It shares borders with Iraq, Turkey, the U.S.S.R., Afghanistan, and Pakistan.

In general, the country is a plateau averaging 4,000 feet (1,219 m) in elevation. There are also

maritime lowlands along the Persian Gulf and the Caspian Sea. The Elburz Mountains in the north rise to 18,603 feet (5,670 m) at Mt. Damavend. From northwest to southeast, the country is crossed by a desert 800 miles (1,287 km) long.

Government. The Pahlavi dynasty was overthrown on Feb. 11, 1979, by followers of the Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini. After a referendum endorsed the establishment of a republic, Khomeini drafted a Constitution calling for a President to be popularly elected every four years, an appointed Prime Minister, and a unicameral National Consultative Assembly, popularly elected every four years.

Khomeini also instituted a Revolutionary Council to insure the adherence to Islamic principles in all phases of Iranian life. The Council formally handed over its powers to the Assembly after the organization of the legislature in July 1980, but continued to exercise power as a sort of shadow government.

History. Oil-rich Iran was called Persia before 1935. Its key location blocks the lower land gate to Asia and also stands in the way of traditional Russian ambitions for access to the Indian Ocean. After periods of Assyrian, Median, and Achaemenian rule, Persia became a powerful empire under Cyrus the Great, reaching from the Indus to the Nile at its zenith in 525 B.C. It fell to Alexander in 331–30 B.C. and to the Seleucids in 312–02 B.C., and a native Persian regime arose about 130 B.C. Another Persian regime arose about A.D. 224, but it fell to the Arabs in 637. In the 12th century, the Mongols took their turn ruling Persia, and in the early part of the 18th century, the Turks occupied the country.

An Anglo-Russian convention of 1907 divided Persia into two spheres of influence. British attempts to impose a protectorate over the entire country were defeated in 1919: Two years later, Gen. Reza Pahlavi seized the government and was elected hereditary Shah in 1925. Subsequently he did much to modernize the country and abolished all foreign extraterritorial rights.

Increased pro-Axis activity led to Anglo-Russian occupation of Iran in 1941 and deposition of the Shah in favor of his son, Mohammed Reza Pahlavi. Ali Razmara became premier in 1950 and pledged to restore efficient and honest government, but he was assassinated after less than nine months in office and Mohammed Mossadegh took over. Mossadegh was ousted in August 1953, by Fazollah Zahedi, whom the Shah had named premier.

Iran established closer relations with the U.S. and the West, and the U.S. began a vast program of economic and military aid. In 1955 the country joined the Central Treaty Organization. The government undertook a broad program of reform, especially agrarian land reform, distributing crown lands and estates to the landless peasants.

Iran's oil profits financed an extraordinary modernization program of education, industrialization, and construction.

Opposition to the Shah spread, despite the imposition of martial law in September 1978, and massive demonstrations demanded the return of the exiled Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini. Riots and strikes continued despite the appointment of an opposition leader, Shahpur Bakhtiar, as premier on Dec. 29. The Shah and his family left Iran on Jan. 16, 1979, for a "vacation," leaving power in the hands of a regency council.

Khomeini returned on Feb. 1 to a nation in tur-

16. The two island groups were separated in 1975 and given internal self-government.

Tarawa and others of the Gilbert group were occupied by Japan during World War II. Tarawa was the site of one of the bloodiest battles in U.S. Marine Corps history when Marines landed in November 1943 to dislodge the Japanese defenders.

Princess Anne, representing Queen Elizabeth II, presented the independence documents to the new government on July 12, 1979.

KOREA, NORTH

Democratic People's Republic of Korea

President: Marshal Kim Il Sung (1972)

Premier: Yi Chong Ok (1977)

Area: 46,768 sq mi. (121,129 sq km)

Population (est. 1982): 18,802,000 (average annual growth rate: 1.7%)

Density per square mile: 400.9

Capital and largest city (est. 1982): Pyongyang, 1,500,000

Monetary unit: Won

Language: Korean

Religions: None

National name: Democratic People's Republic of Korea

Literacy rate (1981): 90% (est.)

Economic summary: Gross national product (1982): \$16.2 billion. Average annual growth rate (1970-79): 3.8%.

Per capita income (1982): \$786. Land used for agriculture: 17%; labor force, 48%; principal products: corn, rice, vegetables. Major industrial products: machines, electric power, chemicals, textiles, processed foods, metallurgical products. Natural resources: coal, iron ore. Exports: minerals, chemical and metallurgical products. Imports: machinery and equipment, petroleum, foodstuffs, coking coal. Major trading partners: U.S.S.R., China, Japan.

Geography. Korea is a 600-mile (966 km) peninsula jutting from Manchuria and China (and a small portion of the U.S.S.R.) into the Sea of Japan and the Yellow Sea off eastern Asia. North Korea occupies an area slightly smaller than Pennsylvania north of the 38th parallel.

The country is almost completely covered by a series of north-south mountain ranges separated by narrow valleys. The Yalu River forms part of the northern border with Manchuria.

Government. The elected Supreme People's Assembly, as the chief organ of government, chooses a Presidium and a Cabinet. The Cabinet, which exercises executive authority, is subject to approval by the Assembly and the Presidium.

The Korean Workers (Communist) Party, led by President Kim Il Sung, is the only political party.

History. According to myth, Korea was founded in 2333 B.C. by Tangun. In the 17th century, it became a vassal of China and was isolated from all but Chinese influence and contact until 1876, when Japan forced Korea to negotiate a commercial treaty, opening the land to the U.S. and Europe. Japan achieved control as the result of its war with China (1894-95) and with Russia (1904-05) and annexed Korea in 1910. Japan developed the country but never won over the Korean nationalists.

After the Japanese surrender in 1945, the country was divided into two occupation zones, the U.S.S.R. north of and the U.S. south of the 38th parallel. When the cold war developed between the U.S. and U.S.S.R., trade between the zones was cut off. In 1948, the division between the zones was made permanent with the establishment of separate regimes in the north and south. By mid-1949, the U.S. and U.S.S.R. withdrew all troops. The Democratic People's Republic of Korea (North Korea) was established on May 1, 1948. The Communist Party, headed by Kim Il Sung, was established in power.

On June 25, 1950, the North Korean army launched a surprise attack on South Korea. On June 26, the U.N. Security Council condemned the invasion as aggression and ordered withdrawal of the invading forces. On June 27, President Harry S. Truman ordered air and naval units into action to enforce the U.N. order. The British government did the same, and soon a multinational U.N. command was set up to aid the South Koreans. The North Korean invaders took Seoul and pushed the South Koreans into the southeast corner of their country.

Gen. Douglas MacArthur, U.N. commander, made an amphibious landing at Inchon on September 15 behind the North Korean lines, which resulted in the complete rout of the North Korean army. The U.N. forces drove north across the 38th parallel, approaching the Yalu River. Then Communist China entered the war, forcing the U.N. forces into headlong retreat. Seoul was lost again, then regained; ultimately the war stabilized near the 38th parallel but dragged on for two years while the belligerents negotiated. An armistice was agreed to on July 27, 1953.

North Korea became embroiled with the U.S. again on Jan. 23, 1968, when it seized the American intelligence ship *Pueblo* and its crew of 83. After more than a year, the crew was released.

When a U.S. helicopter strayed across the 38th parallel July 13, 1977, and was shot down by North Koreans, with the loss of three crewmen, the reaction was much more restrained. President Carter acknowledged U.S. error and, after seven hours of talks at Panmunjom, the North Koreans sent back the three bodies and the lone survivor.

Although Kim appears to be reformed, economic troubles have beset his rigidly collectivist country. World bankers say a record of unpaid accounts due the U.S.S.R., as well as non-Communist states, has demolished North Korea's international credit standing. Its armed forces, numbering 467,000, are about three fourths of the South's military establishment, but the North's 600-plane air force holds a 3-to-1 edge over its potential foe, who has relied on U.S. air support in the event of war.

President Carter, visiting Seoul from June 29 to July 1, 1979, proposed that the U.S., North Korea, and South Korea meet "to promote dialogue and reduce tensions in the area," possibly leading to reunification of the two Koreas. Pyongyang's official party newspaper rejected the proposal, saying the North favors reunification talks but without the "alien interference" of the U.S.

Kim again rejected as a "foolish burlesque" an invitation on Jan. 12, 1981, by South Korea's military chief, Chun Doo Hwan, to hold reunification talks in Seoul. Kim refused again when Chun repeated the invitation on March 3 during his inauguration as President of the Southern republic.

KOREA, SOUTH

Republic of Korea

President: Chun Doo Hwan

Premier: Chin Iee Chong (1980)

Area: 38,031 sq mi. (98,500 sq km)

Population (est. 1983): 40,000,000 (average annual growth rate: 1.6%)

Density per square mile: 1,052

Capital: Seoul

Largest cities (est. 1983): Seoul, 10,000,000; Taegu, 2,000,000

Monetary unit: Won

Language: Korean

Religions: Buddhist, 19%; Protestant, 19%; Catholic, 4%; Confucian, 1%

National name: Dae Han Min Guk

Literacy rate (1981): 90%

Economic summary: Gross national product (1982): \$16.2 billion. Average annual growth rate (1970-79): 3.8%.

Per capita income (1982): \$786. Land used for agriculture: 23%; labor force, 48%; principal products: rice, cotton, tungsten, graphite, iron ore. Exports: clothing and textiles, footwear, steel. Imports: machinery, chemicals, machinery. Major trading partners: U.S., Japan.

Major industrial products: machinery, electronics equipment, iron ore, tungsten, graphite, iron ore.

Exports: clothing and textiles, footwear, steel. Imports: machinery, chemicals, machinery. Major trading partners: U.S., Japan.

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During 1984, Israeli troops remained in southern Lebanon and Syrian troops remained in the Bekaa valley. Fighting between Lebanese factions erupted sporadically but the capital, Beirut, began to calm down as a government security plan was gradually put into effect and barricades dividing the city's Moslem and Christian sectors were torn down.

LESOTHO

Kingdom of Lesotho
Overseign: King Moshoeshoe II (1966)
Prime Minister: Chief Leabua Jonathan (1966)
Area: 11,720 sq mi. (30,355 sq km)
Population (est. 1982): 1,300,000 (average annual growth rate: 2.2%)
Density per square mile: 119.5
Capital and largest city (est. 1981): Maseru, 45,000
Monetary unit: Loti
Languages: English and Sesotho (official)
Religions: Roman Catholic, 44%; Lesotho Evangelical Church, 30%; Anglican, 12%
Member of Commonwealth of Nations
Literacy rate (1981): 40%
Economic summary: Gross national product (1980): \$520 million. Average annual growth rate (1970-79): 9.5%. Per capita income (1980): \$390. Land used for agriculture: 15%; labor force: 87%; principal products: corn, wheat, sorghum, barley, livestock. Labor force in industry: 2%. Natural resources: diamonds. Exports: wool, mohair, wheat, cattle, diamonds, hides and skins. Imports: corn, building materials, clothing, vehicles, machinery. Major trading partner: South Africa.

Geography. Mountainous Lesotho, the size of Maryland, is surrounded by the Republic of South Africa in the east central part of that country except for short borders on the east and south with two discontinuous units of the Republic of Transvaal. The Drakensberg Mountains in the east are Lesotho's principal chain. Elsewhere the region consists of rocky tableland.

Government. There is a 93-member interim National Assembly made up of 60 representatives of various political parties, 22 leading chiefs, and 11 appointees.

The major political parties are the Basotho National Party, led by Prime Minister Leabua Jonathan and the Basutoland Congress Party, led by G. Ramoreboli.

History. Lesotho (formerly Basutoland) was constituted a native state under British protection by a treaty signed with the native chief Moshesh in 1828. It was annexed to Cape Colony in 1871, but in 1884 it was restored to direct control by the British.

The colony of Basutoland became the independent Kingdom of Lesotho on Oct. 4, 1966.

In the 1970 elections, Ntsu Mokhehle, head of the Basutoland Congress Party, claimed a victory. Jonathan declared a state of emergency, suspended the Constitution, and arrested Mokhehle. A major issue in the election was relations with South Africa, with Jonathan for close ties to the ruling white nation, while Mokhehle was for an independent policy. Jonathan jailed 45 opposition politicians, declared the King had "techni-

cally abdicated" by siding with the opposition party, exiled him to the Netherlands, and named his Queen and her seven-year-old son as Regent. The King returned after a compromise with Jonathan in which the new Constitution would name him head of state but forbid his participation in politics.

LIBERIA

Republic of Liberia
President: Gen. Samuel K. Doe (1980)
Area: 43,000 sq mi. (111,370 sq km)
Population (est. 1982): 2,150,000 (average annual growth rate: 3.2%)
Density per square mile: 50.0
Capital and largest city (est. 1981): Monrovia, 245,000
Monetary unit: Liberian dollar
Languages: English (official) and tribal dialects
Religions: Animist, 44%; Christian, 35%; Islam, 21%
Literacy rate (1981): 24%
Economic summary: Gross national product (1980): \$980 million. Average annual growth rate (1970-79): 0.5%. Per capita income (1980): \$520. Land used for agriculture: 20%; labor force: 75%; principal products: rubber, rice, palm oil, cassava, coffee, cocoa. Labor force in industry: 25%; major products: iron ore, diamonds, processed rubber, processed food, construction materials. Natural resources: iron ore, rubber, timber, diamonds. Exports: iron ore, rubber, timber, diamonds. Imports: machinery, petroleum products, transport equipment, foodstuffs. Major trading partners: U.S., West Germany, Netherlands, Italy, Belgium.

Geography. Lying on the Atlantic in the southern part of West Africa, Liberia is bordered by Sierra Leone, Guinea, and the Ivory Coast. It is comparable in size to Tennessee.

Most of the country is a plateau covered by dense tropical forests, which thrive under an annual rainfall of about 160 inches a year.

Government. Since April 25, 1980, Liberia had been under military rule by the 17-member People's Redemptive Council, which suspended the Constitution after overthrowing the civilian government. On July 22, 1984, the Council was replaced with an interim, appointed National Assembly in a step toward return of civilian rule.

History. Liberia was founded in 1822 as a result of the efforts of the American Colonization Society to settle freed American slaves in West Africa. In 1847, it became the Free and Independent Republic of Liberia.

The government of Africa's first republic was modeled after that of the United States, and Joseph J. Roberts of Virginia was elected the first president. He laid the foundations of a modern state and initiated efforts, never too successful but pursued for more than a century, to bring the aboriginal inhabitants of the territory to the level of the emigrants. The English-speaking descendants of U.S. blacks, known as Americo-Liberians, were the intellectual and ruling class. The indigenous inhabitants, divided, constitute 99% of the population.

The country's only big enterprises are the million-acre concession granted in 1925 to the Firestone Plantations Co. for rubber cultivation, and a large iron ore concession developed by the Repub-

lic Steel Corp., beginning in 1951. After 1920, considerable progress was made toward opening up the interior, a process that was spurred in 1951 by the establishment of a 43-mile (69-km) railroad to the Bomi Hills from Monrovia.

In July 1971, while serving his sixth term as president, William V. S. Tubman died following surgery and was succeeded by his long-time associate, Vice President William R. Tolbert, Jr.

Tolbert was ousted in a military coup carried out April 12, 1980, by army enlisted men led by Master Sgt. Samuel K. Doe. Tolbert and 27 other high officials were executed. Doe and his colleagues based their action on the grievances of "native" Liberians against corruption and misrule by the Americo-Liberians who had ruled the country since its founding.

LIBYA

Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya
Head of State: Col. Muammar el-Qaddafi (1969)
Secretary-General of the General People's Congress: Muhammad al-Zarruq Rajah (1981)
Premier: Jadallah Azzuz et Talhi (1979)
Area: 679,536 sq mi. (1,759,998 sq km)
Population (est. 1983): 3,498,000 (average annual growth rate: 5.0%)
Density per square mile: 4.8
Capital: Tripoli
Largest cities (est. 1980): Tripoli, 1,000,000; Benghazi, 400,000
Monetary unit: Libyan dinar
Language: Arabic
Religion: Islam
National name: Al-Jumhuriya al-Arabia al-Libya
Literacy rate (1981): 35%
Economic summary: Gross national product (1982): \$25.3 billion. Average annual growth rate (1970-79): -1.6%. Per capita income (1982): \$7,918. Land used for agriculture: 7%; labor force: 20%; principal products: wheat, barley, olives, dates, citrus fruits, peanuts. Labor force in industry: 10%; major products: petroleum, processed foods, textiles, handicrafts. Natural resources: petroleum, natural gas. Export: petroleum. Imports: machinery, foodstuffs, manufactured goods. Major trading partners: Italy, West Germany, U.S., U.K., France.

Geography. Libya stretches along the northeastern coast of Africa between Tunisia and Algeria on the west and Egypt on the east; to the south are the Sudan, Chad, and Niger. It is one sixth larger than Alaska.

A greater part of the country lies within the Sahara. Along the Mediterranean coast and farther inland is arable plateau land.

Government. In a bloodless coup d'etat on Sept. 1, 1969, the military seized power in Libya. King Idris I, who had ruled since 1951, was deposed and the Libyan Arab Republic proclaimed. The official name was changed in 1977 to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya. The Revolutionary Council that had governed since the coup was renamed the General Secretariat of the General People's Congress. The Arab Socialist Union Organization is the only political party.

History. Libya was a part of the Turkish dominions from the 16th century until 1911. Following the

*Atlantic
Oceumide
Hotel Dewey
109.*

(Gilder/BE/RR)
April 30, 1985
6:00 p.m.

ED RC

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: ~~LUNCHEON AT BITBURG A.F.B.~~
BITBURG, GERMANY
SUNDAY, MAY 5, 1985

See Trip Agenda
Memo by W. Henkel
4/29/85
Join Military Ceremony
2pm

*Wreath Laying
ceremony at
Bitburg Cemetery
1:20pm
see Trip Agenda
4/29/85*

I have just come from the cemetery where the German war dead
lay at rest. No one could visit there without deep and
conflicting emotions. I felt great sadness that history could be
filled with such waste, destruction, and evil. But my heart was
also lifted by the knowledge that from the ashes has come hope,
and that from the terrors of the past we have built 40 years of
peace and freedom -- and reconciliation among our nations.

*10 yrs of
+ F end of
WWII in Europe
V.E. Day
May 8, 1985
Ency Am
1.29*

This visit has stirred many emotions in the American and
German people, too. I have received many letters since first
deciding to come to Bitburg cemetery, some supportive, others
deeply concerned and questioning, others opposed. Some old

*Wreath
laying Ceremony
on Agenda
at Bitburg
Cemetery
5/5/85*

*supportive
letters
attached*

wounds have been reopened, and this I regret very much, because
this should be a time of healing. To the veterans and families
of American servicemen who still carry the scars and feel the
painful losses of that War, our gesture of reconciliation with

*see letters
attached*

the German people today in no way minimizes our love and honor
for those who fought and died for our country. They gave their
lives to rescue freedom in its darkest hour. The alliance of
democratic nations that guards the freedom of millions in Europe
and America today stands as living testimony that their noble
sacrifice was not in vain.

*see
letters
attached*

*reconciliation
wreath-laying at
cemetery at
Bitburg see Trip Agenda*

To the survivors of the Holocaust: your terrible suffering
has made you ever vigilant against evil. Many of you are worried
that reconciliation means forgetting. I promise you, we will

*Europe &
American
Hist Book
p. 27*

*brought + died
see Ency Am
v. 29 Stats on
U.S. Casualties*

*holocaust:
Ency Am
v. 14. p-300*

reconciliation —
Reuters 5/1/85
NYT 5/1/85

Bergen-Belsen
concentration camp
Ency Am p-530 V.3

never forget. I have just come this morning from Bergen-Belsen, where the horror of that momentous crime was forever burned upon my memory. No, we will never forget, and we say with the victims of the Holocaust: "Never again." The war against Hitler was not like other wars. The evil world of Nazism turned all values upside down. Nevertheless, we can mourn the German war dead today as human beings, crushed by a vicious ideology.

There are over 2,000 buried in Bitburg cemetery. Among them are 49 members of the SS. The crimes of the SS must rank among the most heinous in human history. But others buried here were simply soldiers in the German army. How many were fanatical followers of Hitler who willfully carried out his cruel orders? And how many were conscripts, forced into service during the death throes of the Nazi war machine? We do not know. Many, however, we know from the dates on their tombstones, were only teenagers at the time. There is one boy buried here who died 2 weeks before his 16th birthday.

There were thousands of such soldiers to whom Nazism meant no more than a brutal end to a short life. We do not believe in collective guilt. Only God can look into the human heart. All these men have now met their Supreme Judge, and they have been judged by Him. As shall we all.

Our duty today is to mourn the human wreckage of totalitarianism; and today, in Bitburg cemetery, we commemorated the potential good and humanity that was consumed back then, 40 years ago. Perhaps if that 15-year-old soldier had lived, he

15 yrs old
Gottfried Metwed
b: 10/17/28
d: 10/1/44
see Memo to The Minister
from R. Barkley Abala

see
Agenda for
trip - by Hen
1/29/85
Never Again
Status News Service
9/30/85
Hitler
Ency Am
V. 14 p.246

SS - Schutzstaffel
Ency Am p.381

see memo to
the Minister
from R. Barkley
1/19/85
Bitburg Cemetery
Gottfried
Metwed
10/17/28
10/1/44

Nazism
Ency Am
V. 20 p.39

Supreme Judge
Epic Style
p.29

Bitburg
Cemetery
visit 1:20pm
5/5/85 see
Trip Agenda

E. Day
May 8, 1945
end of WWII Europe
Ency Am. V. 29 p.526

Some
18²

Encyclopedia
Moral Bible of Peace

would have joined his fellow countrymen in building the new democratic German nation devoted to human dignity and the defense of freedom that we celebrate today. Or perhaps his children or grandchildren might be among you here today at the Bitburg Air Base, where new generations of Germans and Americans join together in friendship and common cause, dedicating their lives to preserving peace and guarding the security of the free world.

Too often in the past, each war only planted the seeds of the next. We celebrate today the reconciliation between our two nations that has liberated us from that cycle of destruction. Look at what together we have accomplished: We who were enemies are now friends; we who were bitter adversaries are now the strongest allies. In the place of fear we have sown trust, and out of the ruins of war has blossomed an enduring peace. More than 100,000 Americans have served in this town over the years. In that time there have been more than 6,000 marriages between Germans and Americans, and many thousands of children have come from these unions. This is the real symbol of our future together, a future to be filled with hope, friendship, and freedom.

The hope we see now could sometimes even be glimpsed in the darkest days of the War. I'm thinking of one special story -- that of a mother and her young son living alone in a modest cottage in the middle of the woods. It couldn't have been too far from here. One night as the Battle of the Bulge exploded around them, three young American soldiers arrived at their door -- standing in the snow, lost behind enemy lines. All were

children by children returned would be 56 yrs old today

Special Assistant
695-4327
AF Public Affairs
9156
Bitburg

War Unit 896 p-27

Cottage in the Birzgen Forest near Germ-Belgian border

Federal Republic

WWI
Peru
Peace

6-Emb
298-400

Capt James Thomas
695-0641

and the maze of Berlin

young 80
120
met

frostbitten and one badly wounded. Even though sheltering the enemy was punishable by death, she took them in and made them a supper with some of her last food.

Soon, they heard another knock at the door. This time four German soldiers stood there. The woman was afraid, but she quickly said with a firm voice, "There will be no shooting here." She made all the soldiers lay down their weapons, and they all joined in the makeshift meal. Heinz and Willi, it turned out, were only 16; the corporal was the oldest at 23. Their natural suspicion dissolved in the warmth and comfort of the cottage. One of the Germans, a former medical student, tended the wounded American.

Now, listen to the story through the eyes of one who was there:

"Then Mother said grace," remembered the boy. "I noticed that there were tears in her eyes as she said the old, familiar words, 'Komm, Herr Jesus. Be our guest.' And as I looked around the table, I saw tears, too, in the eyes of the battle-weary soldiers, boys again, some from America, some from Germany, all far from home."

That night -- as the storm of war tossed the world -- they had their own private armistice. The next morning the German corporal showed the Americans how to get back behind their own lines. They all shook hands and went their separate ways.

That was Christmas day, almost 41 years ago.

Double check

Christmas Eve 1944 40 yrs 5 months

Day Gov 4 Style P. 27 X

midst of war. Battle of the Bulge began Dec 1945

Those boys reconciled briefly in the midst of war. Surely, we allies in peacetime can honor the reconciliation of the last 40 years.

Ency Am. V. 29 p. 410

To the people of Bitburg, our hosts and the hosts of our servicemen: like that generous woman 40 years ago, you make us feel very welcome. Vielen dank [VEEL-en donk].

see article Readers Digest Jan 1973 Bruce in the Forest

And to the men and women of Bitburg Air Base, I just want to say that we know that, even with such wonderful hosts, your job is not an easy one. You serve around the clock, far from home, on the frontier of freedom. We are grateful, and very proud of you.

liberty see WWII Ency Am. V. 29

frontier of freedom

Four decades ago, we waged a great war to lift the darkness of evil from the world, to let men and women in this country and in every country live in the sunshine of liberty. Our victory was great, and the Federal Republic, Italy, and Japan are now returned to the community of free nations. But the struggle for freedom was not complete, for today much of the world is still cast in totalitarian darkness.

mission of both tactical fighter wings to repair & conduct NATO defense operations USAF Fact Sheet

saw Berlin Wall A Thousand Days schlenker #884

Twenty-two years ago, President John F. Kennedy stood at the Berlin Wall and proclaimed that he, too, was a Berliner. Today, freedom-loving people around the world must say, I am a Berliner, I am a Jew in a world still threatened by anti-semitism, I am an Afghanistani, and I am a prisoner of the Gulag, I am a refugee in a crowded boat foundering off the coast of Vietnam, I am a Laotian, a Cambodian, a Cuban, and a Miskito Indian. I, too, am a potential victim of totalitarianism.

IFK papers Jun 26, 1963

Rudolph Wilde Platz Berlin

freedom-loving Gov't style p. 75

returned as free nations Federal Republic of Germ. est 1949 see Background Notes. 8/83; Italy: democratic republic since Jun 2, 1946. State Background

Berliner - ok term. Ency Am "Berliner" p. 590

anti-semitism NYT 4/28/85 Anti-semitism links violent groups

"Afghan" state background Notes 4/83 also Russell Stromont Afghan desk

"Laotian" refer to as "Lao" state background Notes

Vietnam refugee 4/30/85 AF "39 Vietnamese Refugees Grand

men & women okay? send round the clock ZULU 24 hr defense-line UP: Capt Rich Reinking

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X

032-9884

WWII
Energy Am
P-583 V.29

Nazism
Energy Am
V.29 P.39

7 nations -
U.S. & FRG.
RR and Kohl
will be giving
remarks
see agenda
4/29/85

free + democratic
FRG. see
background
Notes 8/83

OK checked
by K. White/Pomn
May 8, 1945
V.E. Day
Energy Am
V.29 P.524

letter - see
file from
Beth Flom
of N.J. 4/21/85

Bat-Mitzvahed
Zev Lewis
x2164
Public Liaison

wreath laying
before the
remarks see
itinerary

V.E. Day
end of WWII
for Europe
V.29 Energy
Am. P.584

beginning of F.R.G.
est 1949

The one lesson of World War II, the one lesson of Nazism, is that freedom must always be stronger than totalitarianism; that good must always be stronger than evil. The moral measure of our two nations will be found in the resolve we show to preserve liberty, to protect life, and to honor and cherish all God's children.

That is why the free, democratic German nation is such a profound and hopeful testament to the human spirit. We cannot undo the crimes and wars of yesterday, nor call the millions back to life. But we can give meaning to the past by learning its lessons and making a better future. We can let our pain drive us to greater efforts to heal humanity's suffering.

Today, I have traveled 250 miles from Bergen-Belsen and, I feel, 40 years in time. With the lessons of the past firmly in our minds, we have turned a new, brighter page in history. One of the many who wrote me about this visit was a young woman who had recently been Bat-Mitzvahed. She urged me to lay the wreath at Bitburg Cemetery in honor of the future of Germany; and that is what we have done. On this 40th anniversary of World War II,

we mark the day when the hate, the evil, and the obscenities ended, and we commemorate the beginning of the democratic German nation.

There is much to make us hopeful on this historic anniversary. While much of the world still huddles in the darkness of oppression, we can see a new dawn of freedom sweeping the globe. And we can see -- in the new democracies of Latin America, in the new economic freedoms and prosperity in Asia, in

2nd anniversary
V.E. Day 5/8/85
40yrs. end of WWII
in Europe. V.29 Energy Am

led up of gear

Millions -
6 mil Jews
died in WWII
see Holocaust
P.300
Energy Am
see Casva
WWII
V.29
P.530

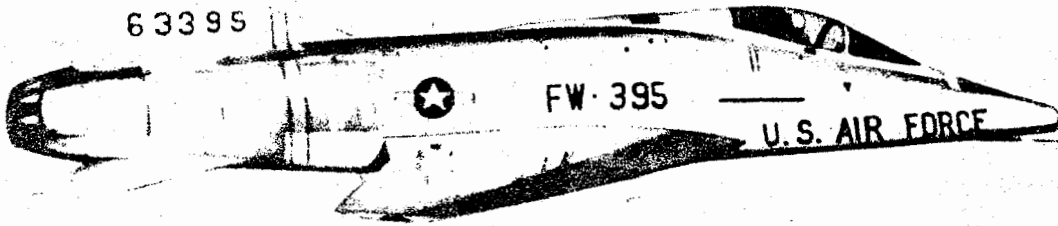
wreath
laying
before
Remem
see W. Be
Mem

print

the slow movement toward peace in the Middle East, and in the strengthening alliance of democratic nations in Europe and America -- that the light from that dawn is growing stronger.

Together let us gather in that light, and walk out of the shadow, and let us live in peace.

Thank you and God bless you all.



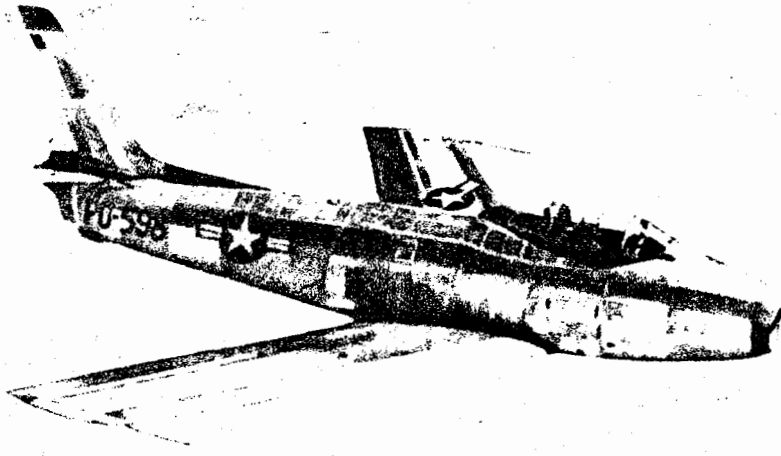
F-100 "Super Sabre"
1956-1961

Skyblazers gave their final performance at the International Aviation Exposition in Detroit, Michigan in August 1952. After the last show Major Evans went to Nellis AFB, Nevada; the Pattillo to Pine Castle AFB, Florida; and Captain Damewood returned to the 22nd Fighter-Bomber Squadron at Furstentfeldbruck. The Pattillo twins were soon back in the aerial demonstration business, however. They were selected as the first wingmen of the USAF Aerial Demonstration Team, the "Thunderbirds," in early 1953.

The Skyblazer tradition in Europe was not destined to die, however. A group of pilots from the 86th Fighter-Bomber Wing at Neuberg Air Base, Germany, began practicing the intricate maneuvers; and on 8 November 1952, Major General Dean C. Strother authorized the formation of the USAF Aerial Demonstration Team, the Skyblazers. The new team staged its first show at the Landstuhl Army Medical Center, near Kaiserslautern, Germany, on 9 January 1953. Later in the year the team also performed for the German Bundesrat and the High Commissioner of Germany. The most spectacular performance of the group was on 5 July 1953 before 500,000 persons at Le Bourget Airfield, Paris, France, on the occasion of the 20th International Air Exhibition. At the conclusion of the show, the team members were personally congratulated by M. Vincent Aurioi, President of France. The last demonstration by the 86th Skyblazers took place on 10 July 1953, to mark the official opening of Spangdahlem Air Base, Germany.

The 48th Fighter-Bomber Wing at Chaumont Air Base, France, then picked up the torch of Skyblazer tradition. The 48th carried the reputation of the Skyblazers to even greater heights, and won the admiration of millions of Europeans with their breath-taking demonstrations all over the Continent. When the 48th changed over from the F-84 to the F-86 Sabrejet, the Skyblazers adopted the new craft. Major William N. Dillard, leader of the original 48th team, logged over 3,000 hours in the F-84 and F-86 before going back to the U.S. Personnel rotation took its toll, and by the summer of 1956 Captain James S. Reynolds was the only original member of the 48th Skyblazers left in Europe. The 48th team at this time, led by Captain Reynolds, consisted of First Lieutenant James I. Foster, First Lieutenant Harold A. Homan, and First Lieutenant Warren I. Efting.

The Skyblazers were transferred to the sponsorship of the 36th Fighter-Day Wing on 29 September 1956, and the team quickly adopted the new F-100 Super Sabre. The team, led by Captain Wilbur I. Creech, consisted of First Lieutenant Don R. Emigholz, First Lieutenant James N. Portis, Captain Clair A. McCombs, and First Lieutenant Jack Cummings. The Skyblazers were the second aerial demonstration team in the Air Force to fly the supersonic F-100, the other being the USAF Thunderbirds. During the first half of 1957 the Skyblazers flew in 36 air shows and were seen by over 800,000 people.



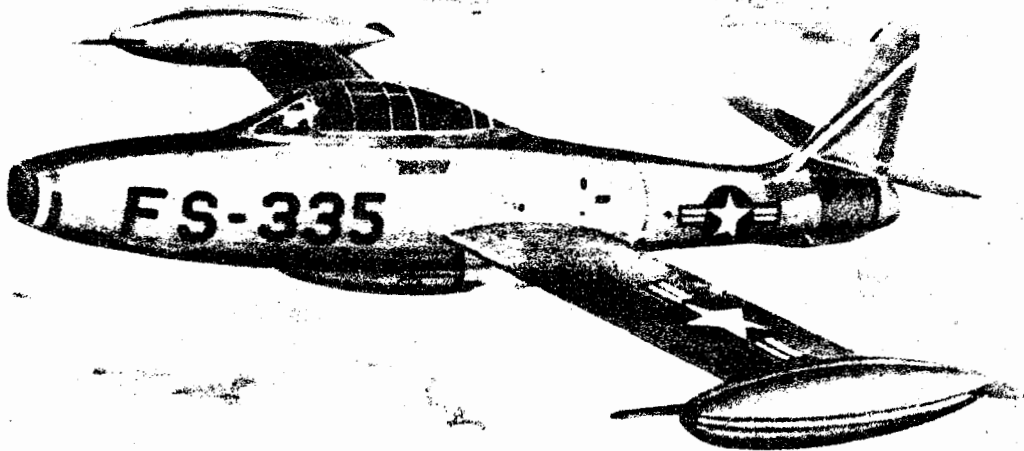
F-86 "Sabrejet"
1953-1956

The team's itinerary took it to shows in England, France, Germany, the Netherlands, Luxembourg, and Morocco. On 12 May 1957 the team won the "Best Flying Demonstration Team" trophy at the French National Air Meet at Clermont-Ferrand, France. This award-winning team consisted of Captain Creech, Captain McCombs, Lieutenant Portis, First Lieutenant Gordon L. Bells, and First Lieutenant Charles R. Carney.

During the July-December 1957 period, the Skyblazers flew in 21 air shows in Germany, France, England, Norway, Luxembourg, and Libya, before an estimated 540,000 spectators. The biggest show during this time was on 14 September 1957 at Biggin Hill RAF Station near London, before a crowd of 250,000 in commemoration of the "Battle of Britain." On 29 September 1957 the team celebrated its first anniversary since returning to the 36th; and on 1 October 1957 observed the Skyblazers' eighth birthday. In November 1957 Captain Nevin G. Christensen and First Lieutenant Gordon L. Scharnhorst joined the team and began training to replace Captain McComb and Lieutenant Portis.

In June 1958 the 36th hosted the first NATO Day-Fighter Symposium, attended by representatives from 12 NATO countries. The Skyblazers participated in a unique event during the symposium by being one of four aerial demonstration teams in the skies over Bitburg in one afternoon, a first in Europe. On 11 April 1959, this four-in-one day routine was repeated for the NATO Day celebration at Bitburg AB before an estimated 60,000 spectators. In December 1959, Captain John W. Armstrong took the reins of the Skyblazers from Captain Creech, who rotated back to the States. At the end of 1959 the Skyblazers consisted of Captain Armstrong, Captain Christensen, Captain William S. Gordon, Captain Francis J. Kramer, Jr., Lieutenant Scharnhorst, and Captain Bells.

In 1960 Captain Armstrong, and later Captain Kramer, led the Skyblazers in 36 aerial demonstrations. The team's performances took them from Iran to England during this time, and were witnessed by leaders of NATO and members of European royalty. In mid-1960 the team added a new twist to their show -- colored smoke. Now a familiar sight in Thunderbird shows, the Skyblazers was the first jet demonstration team to use colored smoke to trace wispy patterns in the sky. The Skyblazers kept their busy schedule during 1961 and flew before a crowd of over 70,000 people at Bitburg AB on 13 May 1961. During this Armed Forces Day exhibition, the Skyblazers shared the Eifel skies with demonstration teams from France, Belgium, and Italy. The team at this time consisted of Captain Kramer (team leader), Captain Carl F. Funk, First Lieutenant Kermit L. Haederlie, Captain Willard S. Gideon, Captain John F. Clayton, and Captain John M. Lowery.



F-84 "Thunderjet"
1950-1953

On 12 January 1962, General Truman H. Landon, Commander-in-Chief of USAFE, disbanded the USAFE Aerial Demonstration Team. The last team to fly as Skyblazers was the same as the 1961 team, with the exception of First Lieutenant Garry Barnhill in place of Captain Lowery. So ended the Skyblazers, a proud team that carried the American colors in peaceful exhibitions of air power. These skilled pilots, flying combat aircraft, not only entertained millions of people in post-war Europe, but also reassured them of the presence and power of the United States Air Forces in Europe.

Roster of Skyblazer Teams

36th Fighter-Bomber Wing, Oct 49-Jul 52

Major Harry K. Evans (team leader)
Captain Charles C. Pattillo
Captain Cuthbert A. Pattillo
Lieutenant Lawrence D. Damewood
Captain John P. O'Brien
Captain Vincent P. Gordon

86th Fighter-Interceptor Wing, Jul 52-Jul 53

Major Robert C. Tomlinson (team leader)
Captain Alexander P. Butterfield
Lieutenant Milton M. Byron
Lieutenant Martin O. Dettle
Lieutenant Sanford Weiss
Lieutenant Halstead W. Cross

48th Fighter-Bomber Wing, May 54-29 Sep 56

Major William N. Dillard (team leader)
Captain Robert S. Fitzgerald
Lieutenant John H. Bennett
Lieutenant Fred W. Wright
Lieutenant Alvin C. Yonally
Captain William R. Gilmore
Captain James R. Reynolds (team leader)
Lieutenant Hulén A. Burk
Lieutenant Warren L. Efting
Lieutenant James L. Foster
Lieutenant Harold A. Homan
Lieutenant Walter M. Myers

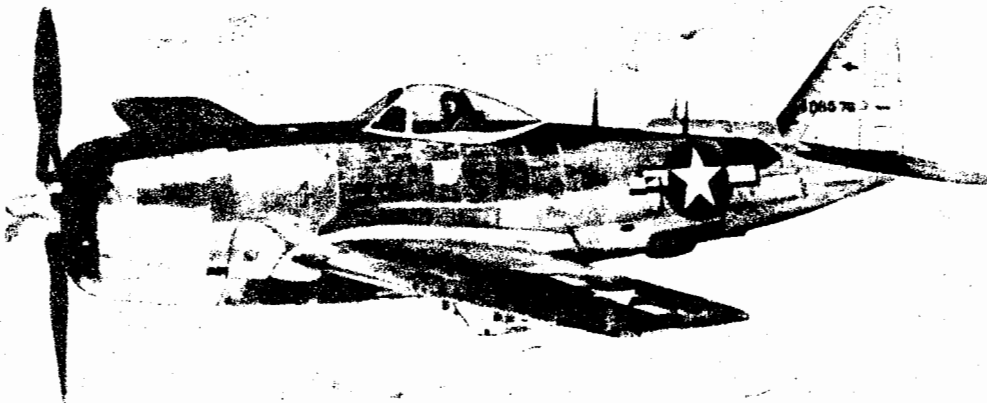
36th Fighter-Day Wing, 29 Sep 56-15 May 58

Captain Wilbur L. Creech (team leader, Sep 56-Dec 59)
Captain Clair A. McCombs
Lieutenant Don R. Emigholz
Lieutenant James N. Portis
Lieutenant Gordon L. Bells
Lieutenant Jack Cummings
Lieutenant Charles R. Carney
Lieutenant Gordon L. Scharnhorst
Captain Nevin G. Christensen



F-80 "Shooting Star"
1946-1950

5:



P-47 "Thunderbolt"
1943-1946

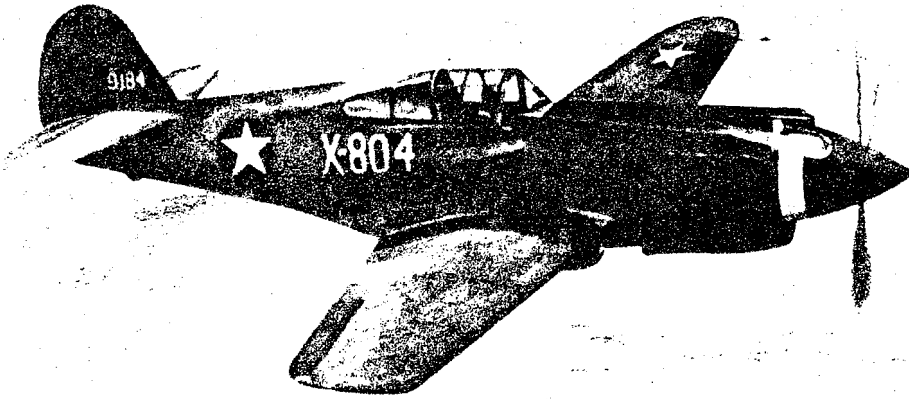
Lineage and Honors

Unit Designations

- 36th Pursuit Group, 1 Feb 1940
- 36th Fighter Group, 15 May 1942
- 36th Fighter Wing, 2 Jul 1948
- 36th Fighter-Bomber Wing, 20 Jan 50
- 36th Fighter-Day Wing, 8 Aug 1954
- 36th Tactical Fighter Wing, 15 May 1958.

Assignments

- GHQ Air Force, 1 Feb 1940
- Caribbean Defense Command, Puerto Rican Department, 13th Composite Wing, Jan 1941
- Caribbean Air Force, Caribbean Interceptor Command, 3 Jun 1941
- Caribbean Interceptor Command, Puerto Rico Region, 28 Sep 1941
- 6th Interceptor Command, 25 Oct 1941
- 6th Interceptor Command, Puerto Rico Region, 1 Nov 1941
- First Air Force, First Fighter Command, Jun 1943
- Second Air Force, 72nd Fighter Wing, 10 Oct 1943
- Ninth Air Force, XIX Air Support Command (later XIX Tactical Air Command), 303rd Fighter Wing, Apr 1944
- XXIX Tactical Air Command, Oct 1944
- IX Tactical Air Command, 28 Jan 1945
- Continental Air Command, Feb 1946
- Strategic Air Command, 21 Mar 1946
- Caribbean Defense Command, 17 Sep 1946
- Caribbean Defense Command, 6th Fighter Wing, 15 Oct 1946
- Caribbean Air Command, 2 Jul 1948



P-40 "Warhawk"
1941-1943

Stations (continued)

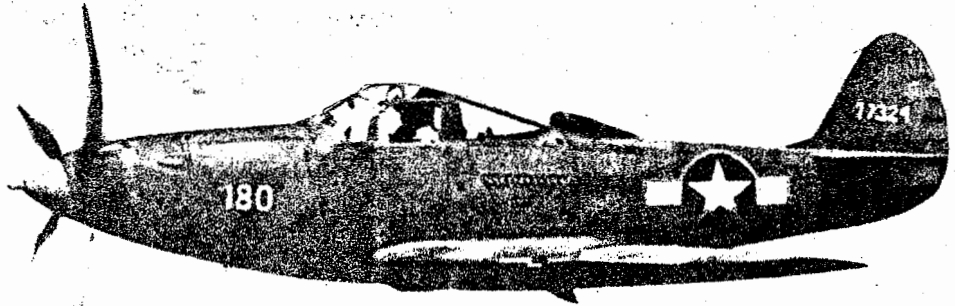
9 Sep 46 - c.15 Jul 48: Howard Field, Canal Zone, Panama
 c.15 Jul 48 - 7 Aug 48: Enroute to Europe
 7 Aug 48 - 20 Aug 48: RAF Renfrew, Glasgow, Scotland
 20 Aug 48 - 17 Nov 52: Furstenfeldbruck Air Base, West Germany
 17 Nov 52: Bitburg Air Base, West Germany

Tactical Units Assigned

22nd Pursuit Squadron (later Fighter, Fighter-Bomber, Fighter-Day, Tactical Fighter Squadron), 1 Feb 1940
 23rd Pursuit Squadron (later Fighter, Fighter-Bomber, Fighter-Day, Tactical Fighter Squadron), 1 Feb 1940-31 Dec 1971
 32nd Pursuit Squadron (later Fighter, Fighter-Day, Tactical Fighter, Fighter-Interceptor Squadron), 1 Feb 1940-3 Aug 1943, 8 Sep 1955-8 Apr 1960
 39th Tactical Electronic Warfare Squadron, 1 Apr 1969-31 Dec 1971
 53rd Pursuit Squadron (later Fighter, Fighter-Bomber, Fighter-Day, Tactical Fighter Squadron), 23 Jun 1943
 461st Fighter-Day Squadron (later Tactical Fighter Squadron), 8 Feb 1956-1 Aug 1959
 525th Fighter-Interceptor Squadron (later Tactical Fighter Squadron), 1 Nov 1968
 1st Pilotless Bomber Squadron (later 1st Tactical Missile Squadron), 20 Mar 1954-18 Jun 1958
 71st Tactical Missile Squadron, 18 Jun 1958-30 Apr 1969

Aircraft Assigned

P-36 "Mohawk": 1940-1942
 P-39 "Airacobra": 1941-1943
 P-40 "Warhawk": 1941-1943
 P-47 "Thunderbolt": 1943-1946
 F-80 "Shooting Star": 1946-1950
 F-84 "Thunderjet": 1950-1953

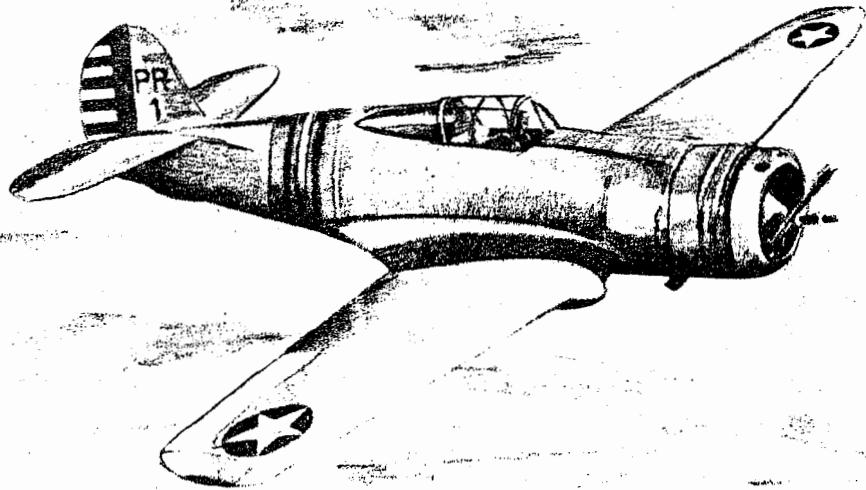


P-39 "Airacobra"
1941-1943

Commanders (continued)

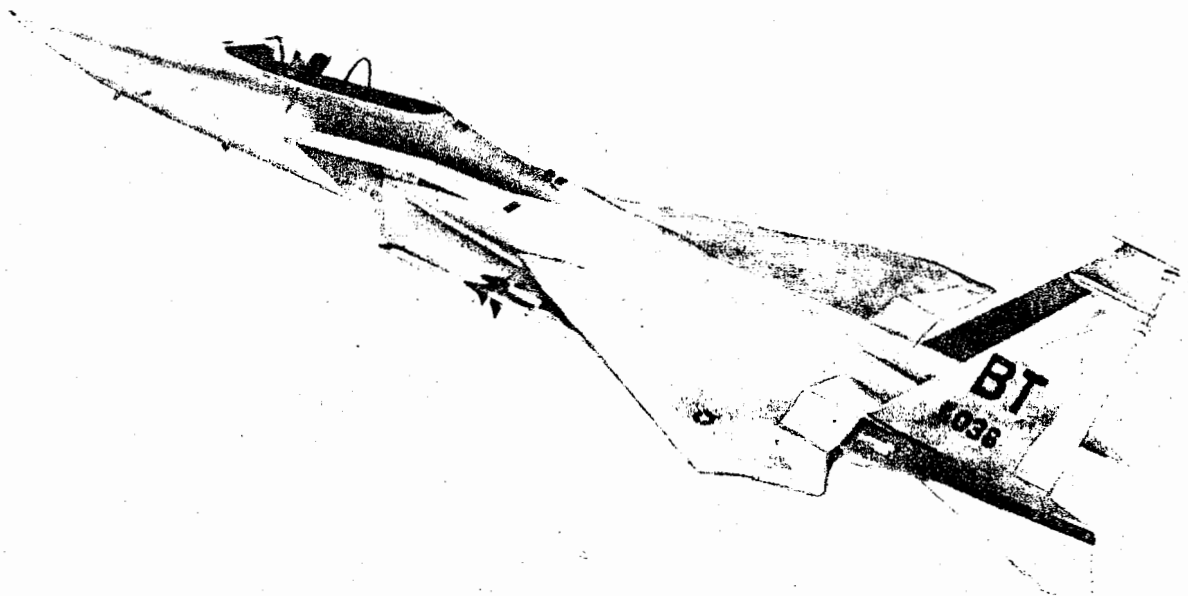
Colonel John C. Crosthwaite: Unknown-3 Dec 49
 Colonel Richard A. Legg: 3 Dec 49-1 Mar 51
 Colonel Robert L. Scott, Jr.: 1 Mar 51-30 May 53
 Colonel Thomas B. Whitehouse: 30 May 53-5 Jun 54
 Colonel William H. Dick: 5 Jun 54-10 Aug 54
 Colonel Roy R. Brischetto: 10 Aug 54-11 Jan 55
 Colonel William H. Dick: 11 Jan 55-7 Feb 55
 Colonel John A. Brooks III: 7 Feb 55-21 Jul 56
 Colonel Walter B. Putnam: 21 Jul 56-13 Jun 60
 Colonel James D. Berry: 13 Jun 60-18 Jul 60
 Colonel Robert L. Delashaw: 18 Jul 60-11 Jul 63
 Colonel Gordon F. Blood: 11 Jul 63-22 Aug 64
 Colonel James F. Hackler, Jr.: 22 Aug 64-6 Aug 66
 Colonel Benjamin B. Cassidy, Jr.: 6 Aug 66-12 May 67
 Colonel Charles C. Pattillo: 12 May 67-26 Mar 68
 Colonel Joseph C. Secino: 26 Mar 68-15 May 68
 Colonel Richard G. Cross: 15 May 68-26 Jun 69
 Colonel Forrest L. Rauscher: 15 Jun 69-18 Nov 69
 Brigadier General Edwin W. Robertson II: 19 Nov 69-8 Oct 71
 Colonel Billy F. Rodgers: 8 Oct 71-25 May 72
 Brigadier General Don H. Payne: 25 May 72-31 Jul 74
 Brigadier General Frederick C. Kyler: 31 Jul 74-31 May 78
 Colonel Perry M. Smith: 31 May 78-28 Feb 79
 Colonel H.N. Campbell: 28 Feb 79-15 Jan 81
 Colonel Marcus A. Anderson: 15 Jan 81-12 Jul 82
 Colonel Richard L. Craft: 12 Jul 82-Present

2

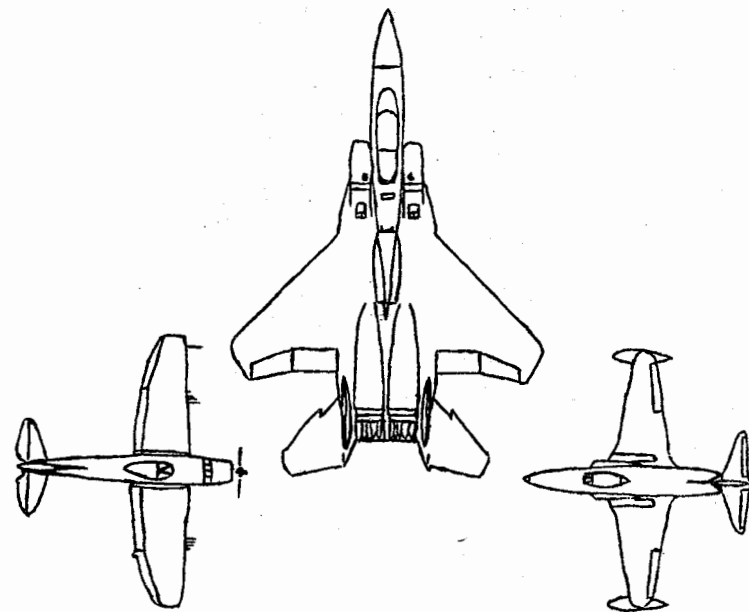
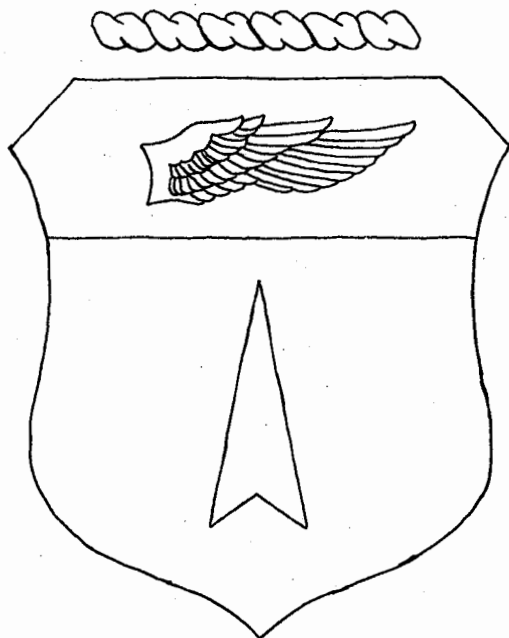


P-36 "Mohawk"
1940-1942

31



F-15 "Eagle"
1977-Present



A HISTORY OF THE
36TH TACTICAL FIGHTER WING
BITBURG AIR BASE
AND
THE SKYBLAZERS

36 TFW OFFICE OF HISTORY
DECEMBER 1983

A History of the 36th Tactical Fighter Wing

The history of the 36th Tactical Fighter Wing (TFW) started with the activation of the 36th Pursuit Group at Langley Field, Virginia, on 1 February 1940. Initially equipped with P-36 "Mohawk" aircraft, the group transitioned to P-39 "Airacobra" and P-40 "Warhawk" aircraft, then moved to Losey Field, Puerto Rico. The 36th flew anti-submarine patrols over the Caribbean until 7 December 1941. The group then expanded their patrol area to include the Panama Canal Zone, and began preparing for action in Europe.

Redesignated the 36th Fighter Group in 1942, the unit returned to the U.S. and trained in bombing and aerial gunnery. The 36th arrived at Charleston, South Carolina in June 1943 and started training in the P-47 "Thunderbolt." The group left New York in March 1944 and arrived in Liverpool, England in April 1944. Under command of the 9th Air Force, the 36th Fighter Group flew its first combat missions on 8 May 1944 on a fighter sweep over the French coast. The 36th supported the D-Day landings at Normandy; spearheaded the Allied Advance into France; and kept pace with Patton's fast-moving Third Army throughout the summer of 1944. The group's efficiency and endurance earned it the nickname, "The Fightin' 36th." The 36th played a major role in the Battle of the Bulge at Bastogne, Belgium. On 10 March 1945, a member of the 36th landed a P-47 on an airstrip near Aachen, Germany; the first American combat plane to voluntarily land in Germany since the start of the war.

The 36th's impressive World War II record includes six campaigns: Air Offensive Europe; Rheinland Campaign; Ardennes Campaign; Normandy Campaign; Northern France Campaign; and Central Europe Campaign. The 36th Fighter Group also received two Distinguished Unit Citations; one for outstanding performance of duty against the enemy on 1 September 1944, and one for extra-ordinary heroism in action against the enemy on 12 April 1945. Other decorations include Citations in the Order of the Day, Belgian Army, 1 October 1944 and 18 December 1944 through 15 January 1945; The Belgian Fourragere, 1944-1945; and the Luxembourg Croix de Guerre, 1940-1945.

In March 1946 the 36th Fighter Group, less personnel and equipment, moved to Bolling Field, Washington, D.C. The Group soon traveled to Howard Field, Canal Zone, Panama, and received the F-80 "Shooting Star." After activation of the 36th Fighter Wing on 2 July 1948, the unit received notification of transfer to USAFE's 12th Air Force and a return to Europe. All of the aircraft and pilots, and most of the maintenance personnel and equipment, arrived at Glasgow, Scotland on 7 August 1948. The aircraft were towed from the

Campaigns, 36th Fighter Group

Antisubmarine Patrol (American Theater): 7 Dec 41-2 Sep 45

Air Offensive, Europe: 4 Jul 42-5 Jun 44

Normandy: 6 Jun 44-24 Jul 44

Northern France: 25 Jul 44-14 Sep 44

Rhineland: 15 Sep 44-21 Mar 45

Ardennes-Alsace: 16 Dec 44-25 Jan 45

Central Europe: 22 Mar 45-11 May 45

Decorations, 36th Fighter Group

Presidential Distinguished Unit Citation, France, 1 Sep 44

Presidential Distinguished Unit Citation, Germany, 12 Apr 45

Cited in the Order of the Day, Belgian Army; 1 Oct 44; 18 Dec 44-15 Jan 45

Belgian Fourragere, 44-45

Decorations, 36th Tactical Fighter Wing

Luxembourg Croix de Guerre, 40-45 (awarded to 36 TFW by mistake, belongs to 36th Fighter Group)

Air Force Outstanding Unit Award, 1 May 56-1 May 58

Air Force Outstanding Unit Award, 1 Jan 68-31 Dec 68

Air Force Outstanding Unit Award, 1 Dec 73-30 Jun 75

Air Force Outstanding Unit Award, 1 Jul 75-30 Jun 77

Air Force Outstanding Unit Award, 1 Jul 77-30 Jun 79

Temporary Bestowal of Honors

In December 1954, the history, battle honors, and colors of the 36th Fighter-Day Group were given to the 36th Fighter-Day Wing until such time as the 36th Fighter-Day Group is activated again.

Wing Emblem

On a shield (upper blue, lower yellow), a wing (silver) on upper, and arrowhead (red) on lower.

Wing Motto

Prepared to Prevail

docks to RAF Renfrew, where they were readied for the trip to the 36th's new home at Furstenfeldbruck, West Germany. Ferry flights began on 13 August 1948, and all 82 F-80s were in place at "Fursty" by 20 August 1948. The 36th Fighter Wing was the first jet fighter unit stationed in Europe.

While at Furstenfeldbruck, the 36th formed the "Skyblazers," the first Air Force aerobatic demonstration team using jet aircraft. The 36th was redesignated a Fighter-Bomber Wing in January 1950, and received USAF's first F-84 "Thunderjets" the same year. In January 1952 the wing began planning for the move to Bitburg Air Base in the French zone of post-war Germany. The following summer brought many changes to the 36th, including rotation of the original "Skyblazers" to the U.S. to form the USAF "Thunderbirds," and transfer of "Skyblazer" sponsorship to the 86th Fighter-Bomber Wing. The 53rd Fighter-Bomber Squadron started flying operations at Bitburg in July 1952, and by the end of the year the 36th completed the move. Construction continued throughout 1953, making Bitburg one of the best-equipped tactical air bases in Europe.

In August 1953, F-86 "Sabrejets" arrived at Bitburg and replaced the F-84s. The 36th was redesignated a Fighter-Day Wing on 8 August 1954, and included the 22nd, 23rd, and 53rd Fighter-Day Squadrons. In March 1954 the 1st Pilotless Bomber Squadron arrived at Bitburg. The "Matador" missile unit later became the 1st Tactical Missile Squadron, and then the 71st Tactical Missile Squadron. The 36th grew with the assignments of the 32nd Fighter-Day Squadron at Camp New Amsterdam, the Netherlands on 8 September 1955, and the 461st Fighter-Day Squadron at Landstuhl Air Base, West Germany on 8 February 1956. The 36th received F-100 "Supersabres" in April 1956, the first wing in USAF outfitted with supersonic aircraft. In October 1956 the "Skyblazers" returned to the 36th, and became the first supersonic aerobatic team in Europe. The 525th Fighter-Interceptor Squadron arrived at Bitburg in February 1957 as a tenant unit flying F-86 "Sabrejets," and later, the first F-102 "Delta Dagger" aircraft in Europe. Redesignation of the 36th as a Tactical Fighter Wing on 8 July 1958 reflected the change of primary mission from conventional weapons to special weapons delivery. The 36 TFW received its first Air Force Outstanding Unit Award (AFOUA) for the May 1956-May 1958 period.

The 36th began to take its present shape with the deactivation of the 461st in August 1959, assignment to 17th Air Force on 15 November 1959, and assignment of the 32nd to the 86th Fighter-Interceptor Wing on 8 April 1960. The 36th continued introducing aircraft to Europe when it received the first F-105 "Thunderchiefs" in May 1961. The "Skyblazers" demonstration team disbanded in January 1962. The 36th added to its long list of firsts with the arrival of the F-4D "Phantom II" on 20 March 1966. "Operation Gully Jump" during July-November 1968 involved moving all 36 TFW flying operations

Aircraft Assigned (continued)

F-86 "Sabrejet": 1953-1956
F-100 "Super Sabre": 1956-1961
F-102 "Delta Dagger": Flown by 525 FIS, 1968-1969
F-105 "Thunderchief": 1961-1966
F-4D "Phantom II": 1966-1973
F-4E "Phantom II": 1969-1977
EB-66 "Destroyer": Flown by 39 TEWS, 1969-1971
F-15 "Eagle": 1977-Present

Commanders of the 36th Pursuit/Fighter Group

Major Ned Schramm: 1 Feb 40-15 Jul 41
Major Charles A. Harrington: 15 Jul 41-1 Nov 41
Lieutenant Colonel Glenn O. Barcus: 1 Nov 41-20 Feb 42
Major Richard P. Klocko: 20 Feb 42-18 Jul 42
Major James B. League, Jr.: 18 Jul 42-1 Sep 42
Major William L. Curry: 1 Sep 42-1 Oct 42
Major Earl H. Dunham: 1 Oct 42-14 Jan 43
Lieutenant Colonel William L. Curry: 14 Jan 43-12 Jan 45
Lieutenant Colonel Van H. Slayden: 12 Jan 45-5 Apr 45
Lieutenant Colonel Paul P. Douglas, Jr.: 5 Apr 45-30 Jun 45
Lieutenant Colonel John L. Wright: 30 Jun 45-25 Sep 45
Major Arthur W. Holderness, Jr.: 25 Sep 45-9 Nov 45
Lieutenant Colonel William P. McBride: 9 Nov 45-15 Feb 46
Colonel Henry R. Spicer: 15 Oct 46-2 Jul 48
Commanders of 36th Fighter/Fighter-Bomber/Fighter-Day/Tactical
Fighter Wing
Colonel Henry R. Spicer: 2 Jul 48-13 Aug 48
Colonel Malcolm N. Stewart: 13 Aug 48-Unknown

to nearby Spangdahlem Air Base while Bitburg's runway was resurfaced. The 525th was assigned to the 36th on 1 November 1968. The 36th received a second AFOUA because of its activities during the 1 January-31 December 1968 period. The 525th was redesignated a tactical fighter squadron on 1 October 1969, and received F-4E aircraft on 12 November 1969. Other changes in 1969 included activation of the 39th Tactical Electronic Warfare Squadron on 1 April, deactivation of the 71st Tactical Missile Squadron on 30 April, and construction of 72 steel and concrete aircraft shelters. The 36 TFW controlled both Bitburg and Spangdahlem after the 49 TFW transferred to Holloman Air Force Base, New Mexico in July 1969. The 36th supported the dual-based 49th during periodic Crested Cap deployments to Europe. Activation of the 52 TFW at Spangdahlem on 31 December 1971 left the 36th with the 22nd, 53rd, and 525th Tactical Fighter Squadrons. By 30 September 1973, all three squadrons had converted to the F-4E. The 36 TFW received a third AFOUA for the 1 December 1973-30 June 1975 period.

Preparations for the transition to the F-15 "Eagle" involved extensive facility construction and modification throughout 1975 and 1976. Arrival of the first Eagle squadron on 27 April 1977 made the 36th the first Air Force unit outside the continental U.S. to fly the latest air superiority aircraft. The wing earned its fourth AFOUA during the 1 July 1975-30 June 1977 period for outstanding performance in the F-4E and the flawless conversion to the Eagle. The 36 TFW earned a fifth AFOUA for the 1 July 1977-30 June 1979 period. During this time, the wing maintained mission effectiveness in all areas of operations, maintenance, and support while introducing the F-15 to operations in Europe. The wing extended its standard of excellence into the 1980's with the conversion to the F-15C and D aircraft during the October 1980-December 1981 period. The wing maintained its operational capabilities during the conversion. The 36 TFW also blazed new trails in mixed-force tactics and deployments with NATO air forces. In 1981, the 36 TFW became the first USAFE unit to deploy to Nellis Air Force Base, Nevada and participate in Exercise Red Flag. The wing repeated its Red Flag performance in 1982, and also represented USAFE at the Air Force Gunnery Meet, "William Tell."

Since its beginning in 1940, the role of the 36 TFW has steadily evolved from wartime defense to peacetime readiness. An important member of USAFE's 17th Air Force and NATO's Fourth Allied Tactical Air Force, the "Fightin' 36th" looks to the future with an unequalled pride of accomplishment, sense of mission, and anticipation of challenge.

Assignments (continued)

United States Air Forces in Europe, 13 Aug 1948

United States Air Forces in Europe, Second Air Division,
10 Oct 1949

United States Air Forces in Europe, Twelfth Air Force, Second
Air Division, 21 Jan 1951

United States Air Forces in Europe, Seventeenth Air Force,
15 Nov 1959

Stations

1 Feb 40 - 2 Jan 41: Langley Field, Virginia
6 Jan 41 - May 43: Losey Field, Puerto Rico
1 Jun 43 - 2 Jun 43: Morrison Field, Florida
4 Jun 43 - 22 Jun 43: Mitchel Field, New York
22 Jun 43 - 14 Sep 43: Charleston Army Air Base, South Carolina
17 Sep 43 - 24 Nov 43: Alamogordo Army Air Base, New Mexico
26 Nov 43 - 11 Mar 44: Scribner Army Air Base, Nebraska
13 Mar 44 - 23 Mar 44: Camp Shanks, New York
23 Mar 44 - 3 Apr 44: Enroute to Europe
4 Apr 44 - 4 Jul 44: Station 418, King's North, Kent, England
4 Jul 44 - c.25 Aug 44: Site A-16, Brucheville, Normandy, France
c.25 Aug 44 - c.30 Sep 44: Site A-35, Le Mans, Sarthe, France
c.30 Sep 44 - c.15 Oct 44: Site A-68, Juvincourt, Reims, France
22 Oct 44 - 10 Mar 45: Site A-89, Le Coulet, Belgium
10 Mar 45 - c.30 Mar 45: Site Y-46, Aachen, Germany
c.30 Mar 45 - c.30 Apr 45: Site Y-62n, Koblenz, Germany
c.30 Apr 45 - 15 Feb 46: Site R-12, Rothwessen, Kassel, Germany
15 Feb 46 - 21 Mar 46: Bolling Field, Washington, D.C.
21 Mar 46 - 9 Sep 46: Peterson Field, Colorado

A History of Bitburg and Bitburg Air Base

The city of Bitburg dates back some 1,260 years, but its beginnings go back much further. Almost 2,000 years of marching armies and political upheaval have left their mark on the city and the Eifel.

The Celts were firmly settled in the Bitburg area by 200 B.C. The capital of the area was a small fortified town called "Beda." The Celts were farmers and horse-traders, and had trade connections with the Treverii tribe, whose capital was the town of Trier. Relations between the tribes was friendly and profitable, and a road between Trier and Beda was built about 100 B.C. About 51 B.C. the Roman legions appeared in the area, and nearly 500 years of Pax Romana began. The Romans improved the road between Trier and Beda, and extended it to their northernmost town, Colonia (Cologne). Beda became a rest stop on the Trier-Colonia road, and a trade and agricultural center. The Roman residents of Beda tried to bring some culture to the area, and built a small theater and training camp for gladiators. The amount of statuary and other Roman artifacts found in the area attest to the extent of the Romanization of the Eifel. Between 250-300 A.D. the Romans constructed a wall with 13 circular towers around the town of Beda. From 350-400 A.D., disturbing news about the weakening of the Roman Empire reached Beda from the Imperial Capital at Trier. The Huns appeared in the area about 375 A.D., and in 407 A.D. the Franks crossed the Rhine and took over the Roman territory of Gaul (present-day France and Germany).

Frankish rule was not much different than Roman rule, and the Frankish influence can be seen today in the number of town names ending in "ingen," "heim," and "dorf." The Franks also introduced the three-field crop rotation, which increased the Eifel's importance as an agricultural center. The Frank's concern for forest conservation also influenced the Eifel for hundreds of years afterwards. Frankish documents are rare, but one document from 715 A.D. mentioned the fortified city of "Bedense." The official history of Bitburg starts from this date. In 768 A.D., Charlemagne became King of the Franks, and in 800 A.D. he was crowned ruler of the Holy Roman Empire. After Charlemagne's death in 814, the Franconian Empire was divided, and Bitburg came under the rule of the Prince of Lothringen. From 1060 to 1239, Lothringen and the Count of Luxembourg fought over the county of Bitburg, and in 1239 Bitburg pledged feudal obligations to Luxembourg. In 1269 Luxembourg granted Bitburg the rights of a free city; a feudal policy of letting certain cities have political and administrative freedom with only general allegiance to the liege, Luxembourg in this case. From 1340 to 1351 the citizens built a new town wall south of the old Roman one. The events of the Hundred Years' War and the

36th Tactical Fighter Wing, 15 May 58-12 Jan 62

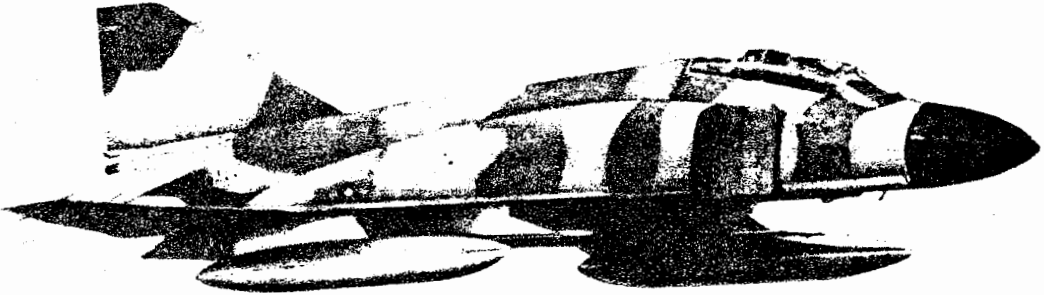
Captain John W. Armstrong (team leader, Dec 59-May 60)
Captain Francis J. Kramer, Jr. (team leader, May 60-Jan 62)
Captain Gordon L. Bells
Captain William S. Gordon
Captain Carl F. Funk
Captain John F. Clayton
Captain Willard S. Gideon
Captain John M. Lowery
Lieutenant Kermit L. Haederlie
Lieutenant Garry Barnhill

Black Death probably prompted the construction of stouter walls about the city. After the Hundred Years' War (1453), Bitburg came under the rule of the Kingdom of Burgundy; but the Bitburgers, having known self-rule under Luxembourg, rebelled and closed the city gates to the Burgundian administrator. Since Bitburg was on the outer fringes of the kingdom, Burgundy simply let this defiant act pass. In 1506 Luxembourg was incorporated into the Spanish Netherlands, and Bitburg owed allegiance to Charles I, King of Spain.

In the early years of Spanish rule the town prospered and the city streets were laid out as they are today. An end to all this came in 1618, with the start of the bloody and destructive Thirty Years' War (1618-1648). The people of the Eifel contended with famine, the plague, and the Spanish, Austrian, French, Dutch, and Swedish armies. Out of this pack of troubles, the Bitburgers feared the Swedes the most. Part of the Swedish army laid siege to Bitburg in 1632, and for several months tried to starve the people within the city walls. Supplies were running low in the city, so the citizens tried a desperate trick on the Swedes. Several goat skins were found, and a tailor stitched them up so they fit a boy. Several of these outfits were made, and young boys wearing them frolicked across the city walls. The Swedes saw these young "goats" on the walls and lifted the siege, thinking that the people had plenty of meat left. The brave young lads in their goat costumes are memorialized on the walls of the old brewery and on the plaza in Bitburg. In 1667 the town was caught between Louis XIV's French army and the Spanish. The French military leader, Marshal Crecy, sacked Bitburg and hung the mayor and a city councilman. Two years later, Crecy burned the town. The only structure that escaped Crecy's wrath was the Liebfrauenkirch.

After the War of Spanish Succession (1714), Bitburg fell under the rule of the Austrian Empire. The era of Austrian domination (1714-1795) was a Golden Age for Bitburg, and the town again became an important commercial center in the Eifel. During the reign of Empress Maria Theresa (1740-1780), Bitburgers saw the reduction of taxes and abolition of many feudal obligations. Boundary lines shifted again when the French army defeated the Austrians, and France annexed the Rhineland. The French reorganized the Luxembourg area into five cantons (counties), and Bitburg was designated a canton seat. The era of Napoleonic rule smashed the feudal age. The serfs were freed and became peasants, and the tithe to feudal lords was abolished. Though the French Revolution did not cause any drastic changes in German government, many subtle changes appeared. The most important change was the introduction of the Napoleonic Code, a simplified legal system that surpassed the old medieval laws.

After the final defeat of Napoleon at Waterloo (1815), the Eifel belonged to the Rhine District of Prussia.



F-4 "Phantom II"
1966-1977

Bitburg retained its position as a county seat, but the Prussian administrators had the same problem as the Burgundians did in the 1400's -- the people of the Eifel ignored their would-be masters and conducted their local government as they saw fit. Conscription into the Prussian army and several years of crop failures caused some Eifelers to emigrate to the U.S., but an uneasy peace lay over the area. The Prussians made some progress on repairing the old trade roads in the area, but the advent of the railroad in the 1830's drew monies from the road projects. The great Socialist revolution in 1848 touched Bitburg, and many residents participated in a march from Trier to Pruem. The uprising forced the Prussians' hand, and a German Parliament was established in Frankfurt. Bitburg sent a representative to the Parliament; but the delegates were unable to form a new government, and Prussia resumed leadership of Germany. On 9 October 1857 the city of Bitburg received its coat-of-arms. The establishment of the German Empire in 1871 reaffirmed Bitburg as an important agricultural and trade center in the Eifel.

World War I affected Bitburg, though there was no fighting in the area. A total of 110 men did not return from France to their homes in the Eifel. The area became part of the demilitarized zone of the Rhineland after the war, and remained so until 1936, when Hitler moved his armies into the area. The rise of the Nazi Party found few supporters in the Eifel. In the national elections of 1933, the moderate Center Party got most of Bitburg's votes. During Hitler's regime, the people of the Eifel had very little to do with the Nazis, when possible.

Bitburg paid a heavy price during World War II. The German Army had a supply and communications center in Bitburg, and the area was a gathering point for German armored forces during the Battle of the Bulge (December 1944). The U.S. Army Air Force pounded the Bitburg area; and on Christmas Eve of 1944, 85 percent of Bitburg laid in smoldering ruins. Patton's Third Army, specifically the 4th Armored, and the 5th and 76th Infantry Divisions, attacked Bitburg from 24-28 February 1945. The town fell rather easily, but not without casualties. General Patton, on one of his famous front-line tours, entered Bitburg on 26 February, and met with a sight that caused the General to think highly of the people of the Eifel.

"The mention of Bitburg reminds me of an incident I saw there, which is very illustrative of the Germans. I entered the town from the south while fighting was still going on along the northern edge, which was not too far distant, as Bitburg is a small place. In spite of the fact that shells were falling with considerable regularity, I saw five Germans, three women and two men, re-roofing a house. They were not even waiting for lend-lease,



F-105 "Thunderchief"
1961-1966

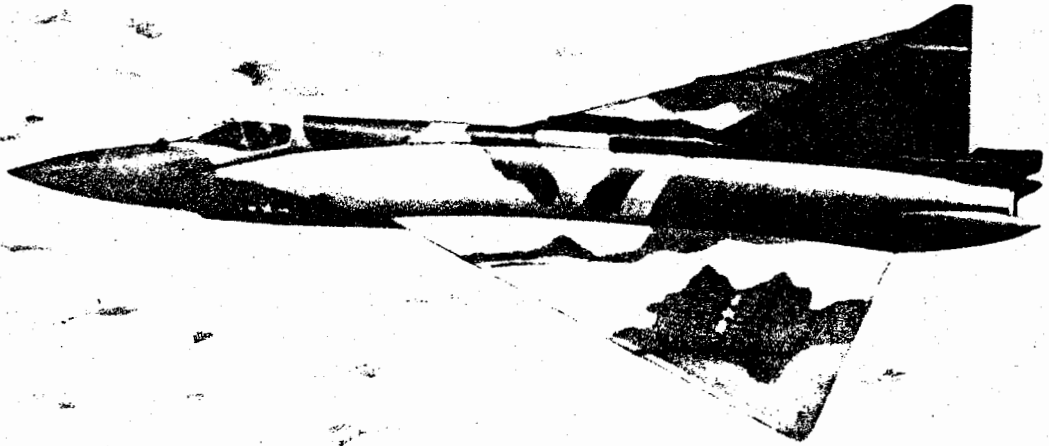
as would be the case in several other countries I could mention.

George S. Patton, War As I Knew It, New York, NY, Pyramid Publications, April 1970.

After the war, Bitburg fell into the French Zone of Occupation. French soldiers were garrisoned nearby, and the Army of Luxembourg manned the casern in Bitburg. The French took over the Luxembourg Casern in the late 1950's, and are still garrisoned in Bitburg. After the Berlin Airlift (1948-49), and continued threats by Russia in Central Europe, the U.S. decided that tactical fighters and bombers were needed in the area, just in case. Negotiations were started with the French, and in 1951 construction started on Ramstein, Landstuhl, Bitburg, Spangdahlem, and Hahn Air Bases. The French designed these bases and contracted their construction for two reasons. First, the bases lay within their zone of occupation. Secondly, funding of the construction was from war reparation payments from the Germans to the French.

The 53rd Fighter-Bomber Squadron from Furstenfeldbruck Air Base, Germany was the first operational tenant of Bitburg in July 1952. The rest of the 36th Fighter-Bomber Wing arrived in November 1952, and the base was officially opened on 8 May 1953. Construction of support facilities continued until 1956, when the base was essentially as it is today. In the mid-60's Bitburg AB was a prime test installation for the USAF Theater Air Base Vulnerability (TAB VEE) Program. The objective of the TAB VEE program was to reduce the vulnerability of forces and increase their chances of survival. Several ideas were tested, such as: dispersed hardstands; camouflaging of the control tower, runways, taxiways, and critical facilities; construction of a fake control tower, runway, and taxiways; and placing old trainer aircraft on hardstands as decoys. By 1969 all that remained of the multi-million dollar test was the dispersed hardstand parking areas, some camouflage, and "tone-down" painting on critical buildings. Later in 1969, and the base started construction of steel and concrete aircraft and maintenance shelters, and a second "tone-down" painting campaign.

Construction of 72 TAB VEE shelters was completed in 1971, and several shelter modifications were started the same year. Constant modifications to the shelters continued until 1977, when the shelters were modified for the F-15s. Other facilities on base were maintained, but during the past five years the base has received more money to upgrade and modify facilities that have been relatively unchanged since the French construction crews left in 1954. Present engineering plans call for continued construction and remodeling of housing, dormitories, and support facilities into the 1990's.



F-102 "Delta Dagger"
1968-1969



A History of the "Skyblazers"

Against the background of USAF's rise to a position of strength in NATO, the Skyblazers thrilled and inspired millions of spectators at performances all over Europe and North Africa. The Skyblazers were described as an aerial circus, a precision machine, and a group of international ambassadors; but no phrases fully described the function and accomplishments of the Skyblazers as a symbol of American air power.

The 36th Fighter Wing at Furstenfeldbruck Air Base, Germany, staged the first jet aerobatic show in Europe on Air Force Day, 17 September 1948. Realizing the impression these demonstrations made, the wing extended these performances to other air forces of the Western Allies. The Skyblazers were officially organized in June 1949 by Major Harry K. Evans, 36 FW, a veteran of the Pacific campaigns in World War II. The other members of the original Skyblazers team were Captain John P. O'Brien, Captain Cuthbert A. (Bill) Pattillo, Captain Charles C. (Buck) Pattillo, Captain Lawrence D. Damewood, and Captain Vincent P. Gordon. The team trained for five months, beginning with basic maneuvers and progressing to synchronized Cuban Eight, Chandelles, Immelmans, and rolls, before making its formal debut at Gutersloh Royal Air Force Base, Germany, on 1 October 1949. The Skyblazers flew their F-80 Shooting Stars until October 1950, when the 36th Fighter-Bomber Wing received the F-84 Thunderjet. The Skyblazers flew a total of 257 shows between 1 October 1949 and July 1952, an average of one show every three days. The high point in the team's career came in 1951 when the Skyblazers flew in review for SHAPE Commander, General Dwight D. Eisenhower. The team's performance so impressed the General that he stood and applauded as the team walked from their aircraft to the reviewing stand. The low point in the team's short history came on 21 May 1952 when Captain O'Brien died in a crash at RAF Manston, near London, England. The team broke up in August 1952 because, according to Major Evans, "each of us felt that to further our own careers in the Air Force it would be better to go our separate paths." The 36th

Proposed Itinerary - 5 May 1985

Visit by

President Reagan and Chancellor Kohl

Arrival ceremony

Arrival via Marine One. Proceed directly to motorcade vehicles.

Motorcade proceeds to Bitburg war memorial cemetery.

Wreath-laying at cemetery by President Reagan and Chancellor Kohl.

Immediately following wreath-laying, motorcade returns to Bitburg Air Base.

Non-denominational worship service at Hangar 402.

Service begins promptly upon arrival of president and chancellor.

Immediately following the service, proceed to picnic luncheon.

Picnic luncheon with American and German populace.

Speeches by both leaders.

Following picnic, proceed to departure ceremony.

Departure ceremony in front of Hangar 401. (Inside hanger if weather is inclement.)

Review of American and German military formations.

Proceed to Marine One and depart Bitburg AB.

As of 12 April 1985.

The proposed scenario, as of 12 April 1985, is as follows:

Approx. 1045 President arrives on the Bitburg 401 ramp and makes no arrival remarks. The Presidential motorcade departs for the Bitburg military cemetery (approx. a 10-minute drive).

President and party enter the cemetery gate, where only the President and the Chancellor walk around to the monument, place wreaths, hear "Taps" and "Alter Kamerad" and return to the cemetery entrance. At this time, national anthems of Germany and U.S. are played and Presidential party departs to Bitburg AB via Moetscher Strasse and the housing gate.

Approx. 1130 Arrive Hangar 402 for the German/American worship service which lasts about 25 minutes. Departs the worship service and makes short walk or ride to picnic/tent area near Base Ops and Bldg. 448.

1215 Lunch and conversation with Bitburg participants.

1245 F-15 demonstration.

1255 Speeches by President and Chancellor.

1315 Departs via motorcade to departure ceremony area (Hangar 401).

1320 Departure ceremony, including inspection of troops and national anthems.

1345 Fly-by of German and American aircraft.

President departs via Marine 1.


Although this scenario looks firm based on the conversations to date with White House personnel, it is not, REPEAT NOT, considered as firm or official. All times are local and approximate.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

April 19, 1985

MEMORANDUM TO TRAVELING GUESTS AND STAFF

FROM: WILLIAM HENKEL 

SUBJECT: DEPARTURE AND MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION FOR THE TRIP
OF THE PRESIDENT TO EUROPE, APRIL 30 - MAY 10, 1985

Attached for your planning purposes are: departure information, an outline schedule, manifests from the South Lawn to Andrews Air Force Base and from Andrews Air Force Base to Cologne, Germany and miscellaneous information regarding the trip. Detailed schedules for the Germany portion of the trip (April 30 - May 6) will be distributed on Tuesday, April 30, 1985. A schedule for Madrid, Strasbourg, and Lisbon will be distributed in Bonn.

ACCEPTANCE OF GIFTS, ENTERTAINMENT AND TRAVEL EXPENSES
FROM FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS

Please carefully review the attached memorandum from the Legal Counsel's Office regarding acceptance of gifts, entertainment and travel expenses from foreign governments.

FORMAL ATTIRE

Formal attire for members of the Official Party will be required for the following list of events:

Note: Official Party Lists are attached. Lists of additional participants to events will be distributed as soon as possible. The Advance Staff is ascertaining the number of U.S. invitees to each of the events.

Dinner - Bonn, Saturday, May 4 (Villa Hammerschmidt) - BLACK TIE
Note: Only the President, Mrs. Reagan, Secretary Shultz, and Secretary Baker will attend.

State Dinner - Bonn, Sunday, May 5 (Schloss Augustusburg) - WHITE TIE

State Dinner - Madrid, Tuesday, May 7 (Royal Palace) - WHITE TIE

State Dinner - Lisbon, Thursday, May 9 (Queluz Palace) - BLACK TIE

All those attending the BLACK TIE events are asked to bring BLACK TIE attire.

For those needing to rent WHITE TIE attire, we have an arrangement with Royal Formal Wear. You will need to go to Royal Formal Wear, 1328 G. Street, N.W., 737-7144, the week of April 22 and no later than Friday, April 26 to be fitted. Please tell them that you are with The White House Party, and they will provide you with the necessary attire which you will need to pick up and bring with you on the trip. The State Department will only pay for the rental of WHITE TIE attire and they will be billed directly for your rental.

WEATHER

Attached is information on the weather for each of the countries we will visit.

PASSPORTS

Passports for those manifested on Air Force One and 26000, with the exception of Secret Service and any State Department personnel, must be turned into Betty Richter or Stephanie Ebert in the Advance Office by the close of business Tuesday, April 23, 1985.

LUGGAGE/SHOPPING

Space in the baggage compartment of each aircraft is severely limited due to the volume of equipment, luggage, official gifts, etc. Consequently, there will be no room for boxes and packages which may be obtained for personal or souvenir purposes. Any items of this nature brought to the aircraft, or left with luggage for baggage call at each stop, will be given last priority for loading. Official Party and staff members are cautioned, therefore, to use discretion when shopping. A safe rule to follow is "if it won't fit in your suitcase, don't buy it."

TIME CHANGE

Bonn, Madrid, and Spain will be six hours ahead of Washington time. Lisbon will be five hours ahead of Washington time.

ELECTRIC CURRENT

While some hotels may provide adapters and/or converters, it is strongly recommended that you bring a two, round prong adapter and a converter for 220/50 voltage.

PER DIEM

Per diem is for personal expenses (ie: meals, laundry, etc.). Your hotel bills will be paid for. However, you must personally clear all incidental charges from your hotel bill upon check-out. If you have reimbursable charges (ie: official telephone calls), you must obtain a copy of the receipt prior to departure from each location in order to be reimbursed for these charges.

DRAFT

DEPARTURE INFORMATION

THE PRESIDENT'S TRIP TO BONN, GERMANY
April 30-May 6, 1985

TUESDAY, APRIL 30, 1985 - DRESS: Men's Dark Business Suit
Ladies' Afternoon Dress

OFFICIAL PARTY, GUESTS AND STAFF
INSTRUCTIONS

FOR THOSE MANIFESTED ON PRESS PLANE

- 6:15 p.m. Press Plane check-in at Andrews Air Force Base.
- 6:45 p.m. Vans depart West Basement en route Andrews Air Force Base for those manifested on Press Planes.
- 7:45 p.m. Press Planes depart Andrews Air Force Base en route Bonn, Germany.
EDT

FOR THOSE MANIFESTED ON AIR FORCE ONE

- 4:00 p.m. BAGGAGE CALL in West Basement. Leave
to baggage unlocked and hand carry all film.
6:00 p.m.
- 8:45 p.m. Vans depart West Basement en route Andrews Air Force Base for those manifested on Air Force One.
- 9:00 p.m. Guest and Staff with own transportation and their baggage should be at Andrews Air Force Base, Distinguished Visitors Lounge, Base Operations Building.

AIR FORCE ONE MANIFEST (a/o 4/19/85)
OFFICIAL PARTY

DRAFT

THE PRESIDENT
Mrs. Reagan
Secretary Shultz
Secretary Baker
Donald T. Regan
Michael K. Deaver
Robert C. McFarlane
Fred F. Fielding
Larry Speakes
W. Allen Wallis
Beryl W. Sprinkel
Richard R. Burt
Douglas W. McMinn

OTHER TRAVELING STAFF

Julius Bengtsson
Richard Darman
Tom Dawson
William G. Fitz-Patrick
Barbara Hayward
William Henkel
Edward V. Hickey, Jr.
James F. Kuhn
Military Aide
Kathy Osborne
Dr. T. Burton Smith
11 Press
5 USAF
10 USSS

9:20 p.m. Those Manifested on MARINE ONE proceed to South Lawn for boarding.

MARINE ONE MANIFEST (a/o 4/19/85)

THE PRESIDENT
Mrs. Reagan
Donald T. Regan
Michael K. Deaver
Robert C. McFarlane
Larry M. Speakes
Military Aide
Dr. T. Burton Smith
2 USSS

FOR THOSE MANIFESTED ON 26000

4:00 p.m. BAGGAGE CALL in West Basement. Leave
to baggage unlocked and hand carry all film.
6:00 p.m.

- 8:45 p.m. Vans depart West Basement en route Andrews Air Force Base for those manifested on 26000.
- 9:00 p.m. Guest and Staff with own transportation and their baggage should be at Andrews Air Force Base, Distinguished Visitors Lounge, Base Operations Building.

26000 MANIFEST (a/o 4/19/85)

OTHER TRAVELING STAFF

- Bonnie Bender
- Jon Benton
- Jeannie Bull
- Anita Castello
- David Chew
- Robert Clarke
- Elaine Crispen
- Bentley T. Elliott
- Sara Emery
- Wilma Hall
- Steve Harrison
- Chris Hathaway
- Charles Hill
- Jennefer Hirshberg
- Peggy Hitt
- Kim Hoggard
- Bernard Kalb
- Robert M. Kimmitt
- William Martin
- Brunson McKinley
- Ginger Miller
- Robert Morris
- John Nettles
- Peggy Noonan
- Molly O'Neal
- Bill Parr
- Donna Pavelchak
- Dona Proctor
- James Rentschler
- Betty Richter
- Nancy Roberts
- James S. Rosebush
- Lora Simkus
- Karna Small
- Peter Sommer
- Mark Stafford
- Paul Thompson
- Margaret Tutwiler
- Kim White
- Gary Wistrand
- 3 Baggage Coordinators
- 2 Food Coordinators
- 4 USAF
- AF-1 Advance
- AF Steno

DRAFT

9:25 p.m. THE PRESIDENT and Mrs. Reagan proceed to MARINE ONE for boarding.

9:30 p.m. MARINE ONE departs The White House en route Andrews Air Force Base.

Flight Time: 10 mins.

9:40 p.m. MARINE ONE arrives Andrews Air Force Base.

OFFICIAL PARTY, GUESTS AND STAFF
INSTRUCTIONS

Proceed to AIR FORCE ONE and board immediately.

THE PRESIDENT and Mrs. Reagan deplane and proceed to AIR FORCE ONE for boarding.

9:45 p.m. AIR FORCE ONE departs Andrews Air Force Base en route
EDT Bonn, Germany.

Flight Time: 7 hrs. 25 mins.
Time Change: + 6 hrs.
Food Service: TBD

10:15 p.m. 26000 departs Andrews Air Force Base en
EDT route Bonn, Germany.

Flight Time: 7 hrs. 25 mins.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 1, 1985 - DRESS: Men's Dark Business Suit
Ladies' Afternoon Dress

11:10 a.m. AIR FORCE ONE arrives Cologne Bonn Airport, Cologne,
EDT Germany.

11:40 a.m. 26000 arrives Cologne Bonn Airport,
EDT Cologne, Germany.

OUTLINE SCHEDULE OF THE PRESIDENT'S TRIP TO EUROPE

April 30 - May 10, 1985

Tuesday, April 30, 1985

DRESS: Men's Dark Business Suit
Depart The White House (9:30 pm)
Arrive Andrews Air Force Base (9:40 pm)
Air Force One departs en route Bonn, Germany (9:45 pm)

Wednesday, May 1, 1985

DRESS: Men's Dark Business Suit
Arrive Bonn, Germany (11:10 am)
Arrival Ceremony, Cologne Airport (11:10 am)
Arrive Schloss Gymnich (11:40 am)
WASHINGTON WORK/PRIVATE TIME
REMAIN OVERNIGHT - Schloss Gymnich, Bonn

Thursday, May 2, 1985

DRESS: Men's Dark Business Suit
Working Breakfast at Schloss Gymnich (9:00 am)
Depart en route Schloss Hammerschmidt (9:30 am)
Arrival Ceremony (10:05 am)
Meeting with President of Federal Republic of Germany (10:20 am)
Meeting with Chancellor Kohl at Federal Chancellery (11:00 am)
Brief Press Statements (12:40 pm)
Arrive Deputy Chief of Mission's Residence (1:00 pm)
PRIVATE LUNCH/WASHINGTON WORK
Meeting with Prime Minister Nakasone (2:15 pm) (30 mins.)
Meeting with President Mitterrand (3:00 pm) (60 mins.-location TBD)
Depart Deputy Chief of Mission's Residence en route LZ (4:05 pm)
Marine One departs (4:15 pm)
Arrive Schloss Gymnich (4:30)
WASHINGTON WORK: 2 hrs. 15 mins.
Depart en route Schloss Augustsburg (6:50 pm)
Reception hosted by Chancellor (7:15 pm)
Dinner at Schloss Falkenlust (8:00 pm)
Arrive Schloss Gymnich (10:10 pm)
REMAIN OVERNIGHT - Schloss Gymnich, Bonn

Friday, May 3, 1985

DRAFT

DRESS: Men's Dark Business Suit
Working Breakfast (8:30 am)
Depart en route Palais Schaumburg (9:05 am)
Working Session with Heads of State and Government (9:45 am)
WASHINGTON WORK: 30 mins.
Plenary Session in Federal Chancellery (2:30 pm)
WASHINGTON WORK: 2 hrs. at Deputy Chief of Mission's residence
(5:45 pm)
Dinner hosted by Federal Chancellor at Palais Schaumburg (8:00 pm)
Arrive Schloss Gymnich (10:55 pm)
REMAIN OVERNIGHT - Schloss Gymnich, Bonn

Saturday, May 4, 1985

DRESS: During Day - Men's Dark Business Suit
Dinner - BLACK TIE
Working Breakfast at Schloss Gymnich (8:30 am)
Plenary Session Federal Chancellery (9:30 am)
Plenary Lunch (1:00 pm)
WASHINGTON WORK: 1 hr. at Palais Schaumberg
Joint Statement German Bundestag (3:45 pm)
Arrive Schloss Gymnich (4:40 pm)
WASHINGTON WORK: 2 hrs. 45 mins.
Depart en route Villa Hammerschmidt (7:25 pm)
Dinner hosted by Federal President at Villa Hammerschmidt (8:00 pm)
Arrive Schloss Gymnich (10:50 pm)
REMAIN OVERNIGHT - Schloss Gymnich, Bonn

Sunday, May 5, 1985

DRESS: During Day - Men's Dark Business Suit
State Dinner - WHITE TIE
Private Breakfast
Marine One departs en route Cologne/Bonn Airport (9:05 am)
Air Force One departs en route Hannover (9:25 am)
Arrive Hannover (10:05 am)
Marine One departs en route Bergen-Belsen (10:10 am)
Arrive Bergen-Belsen Concentration Camp (10:30 am)
Religious/Wreath Laying Ceremony
(Brief Remarks by the President and Chancellor Kohl) (10:50 am)
Marine One departs en route Hannover Airport (11:15 am)
Air Force One departs en route Bitburg (11:55 am)
Arrive Bitburg Air Base (1:05 pm)
Wreath Laying Ceremony at Bitburg Cemetery (1:20 pm)
Joint Military Ceremony at Bitburg Air Base (2:00 pm)
Informal Lunch with German and American families in Hangar
(Remarks by the President and Chancellor Kohl) (2:15 pm)
Marine One departs en route Norvenich LZ (3:00 pm)
Arrive LZ (3:35 pm)
Arrive Schloss Gymnich (3:50 pm)
WASHINGTON WORK: 2 hrs. 40 mins.
Depart en route Schloss Augustsburg (6:30 pm)
State Dinner (Toast) (7:45 pm)
Depart en route Schloss Gymnich (10:00 pm)
Arrive Schloss Gymnich (10:30 pm)
REMAIN OVERNIGHT: Schloss Gymnich, Bonn

Monday, May 6, 1985

DRESS: During day - Men's Dark Business Suit
Private Dinner - Men's Dark Business Suit

Private Breakfast
Departure Ceremony, Schloss Hammerschmidt (10:00 am)
Address to German Students at Hambach Castle (12:10 pm)
Informal Discussion with students (12:35 pm)
Arrive Hambach Castle terrace for informal discussion (12:35 pm)
Depart en route Madrid, Spain (1:40 pm)
Arrival Ceremony at Barajas Airport, Madrid (4:20 pm)
Arrival Ceremony at Pardo Palace (5:00 pm)
WASHINGTON WORK: 55 mins.
Courtesy Meeting and photo session with President Gonzalez,
Tapestry Room, Pardo Palace (6:00 pm - 30 mins.)
WASHINGTON WORK: 2 hrs.
Depart en route Zarzuela Palace (8:35 pm)
Private Dinner with King and Queen of Spain at Zarzuela Palace
(8:40 pm)
Arrive Pardo Palace (10:30 pm)
REMAIN OVERNIGHT: Pardo Palace, Madrid

Tuesday, May 7, 1985

DRESS: During Day - Business Suit
State Dinner - WHITE TIE

Private Breakfast
Pre-Briefing (9:40 am)
Brief Meeting and Photo Session in Garden with King Juan Carlos
(10:15 am)
Depart Pardo Palace en route site (TBD) (10:45 am)
Address (11:10 am)
Depart en route Moncloa Palace (12:00 Noon)
Private Meeting in President's Official Office (12:15 pm)
Expanded Meeting in President's Private Office (12:30 pm)
Photo session and walk in Garden (1:15 pm)
Working Lunch with President of Spain (1:30 pm)
Arrive Pardo Palace (3:15 pm)
PRIVATE TIME: 15 mins.
Meeting with Opposition Leaders (3:30 pm)
WASHINGTON WORK: 4 hrs. 50 mins.
Depart en route Royal Palace (8:45 pm)
State Dinner (Toast) (8:55 pm)
Arrive Pardo Palace (11:00 pm)
REMAIN OVERNIGHT: Pardo Palace, Madrid

Wednesday, May 8, 1985

DRESS: Men's Dark Business Suit
Private Breakfast
Depart en route airport (9:10 am)
Departure Ceremony (9:35 am)
Depart Madrid en route Strasbourg, France (9:55 am)
Arrive Strasbourg Airport, France (12:15 pm)
Brief Arrival Ceremony (12:20 pm)
Arrive Palais des Cardinaux de Rohan (12:40 pm)
Lunch hosted by President Pflimlin (T) (12:45 pm)
Address at European Parliament (2:30 pm)
Courtesy Meeting with the Secretary General of the Council of Europe (3:15 pm)
Depart Strasbourg Airport en route Lisbon, Portugal (4:00 pm)
Arrive Portela Airport, Lisbon (6:05 pm)
Arrival Ceremony and Wreath Laying at Jeronimos Monastery (6:35 pm)
Gift exchange Ceremony at Belem Palace (7:15 pm)
Private Meeting with President Eanes (7:25 pm)
Expanded Meeting (7:40 pm)
Private dinner at Queluz Palace
REMAIN OVERNIGHT: Queluz Palace, Lisbon

Thursday, May 9, 1985

DRESS: During Day - Business Suit
State Dinner - BLACK TIE
Private Breakfast
WASHINGTON WORK: (am)
Pre-briefing (9:40 am)
Depart en route Sao Bento (10:00 am)
Meeting with Prime Minister Soares in Private Office (10:30 am)
Expanded Meeting (10:45 am)
Photo session in Garden with Prime Minister Soares (11:55 am)
Gift exchange ceremony at Salon de Noble (12:05 pm)
Address at National Assembly (12:15 pm)
Tour of Sintra Palace (1:20 pm)
Lunch (Toast) (1:50 pm)
Arrive Queluz Palace (3:35 pm)
PRIVATE TIME: 15 mins.
Meeting with Democratic Opposition (3:50 pm)
WASHINGTON WORK: 4 hrs. 5 mins.
Depart en route Ajuda Palace (8:20 pm)
State Dinner (Toast) (8:30 pm)
Brief Remarks at Reception (TBD pm)
Arrive Queluz Palace (10:25 pm)
REMAIN OVERNIGHT: Queluz Palace, Lisbon

DRAFT

Friday, May 10, 1985

DRESS: Business Suit

Private Breakfast

WASHINGTON WORK: (am)

Equestrian exhibition and photo session in Garden (10:00 am)

Depart Queluz Palace en route Portela Airport (10:25 am)

Brief Departure Ceremony (10:50 am)

Depart Lisbon en route Washington, D.C. (11:00 am)

Arrive Andrews Air Force Base (1:40 pm)

Depart Andrews Air Force Base en route The White House (1:50 pm)

Arrive The South Lawn (2:00 pm)

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

April 16, 1985

FROM:

FRED F. FIELDING 
COUNSEL TO THE PRESIDENT

SUBJECT:

Acceptance of Gifts, Entertainment and Travel
Expenses from Foreign Governments

It is especially important for those of you traveling with the President to Europe or providing support in Europe to review the law and White House policy regulating the acceptance of gifts and other items of value from foreign governments and sources.

This memorandum merely highlights the more important aspects of those laws and regulations. Specific questions should be referred to the Counsel's Office.

I. Gifts from Foreign Governments or Officials

The United States Constitution and a federal statute (5 U.S.C. § 7342) generally prohibit U.S. government officials from accepting gifts from foreign governments or from foreign multinational organizations. The following general guidelines apply:

- A. A U.S. official may not request or encourage the tender of a gift or decoration.
- B. Gifts valued at under \$165 may be accepted and retained (so-called gifts "of minimal value tendered and received as a souvenir or mark of courtesy"), unless acceptance would violate the regulations pertaining to domestic gifts. (Note: Gifts retained by you must be reported on the annual public financial disclosure form under the same conditions as domestic gifts).
- C. Valuation is based on retail value in the United States at the time of acceptance. 41 C.F.R. § 101-49.001-5. A valuation of any gift should be sought immediately upon your return.
- D. Gifts valued at \$165 or more may be "accepted" when it appears that to refuse would likely cause offense or embarrassment or otherwise adversely affect the foreign relations of the United States. Such gifts, however, are "deemed to have been accepted on behalf of the

United States." They must be turned over to the White House Gift Unit as soon as possible for recording, necessary reporting, and disposition.

II. Gifts from Foreign Individuals

Regretfully, we must caution you to be very wary of gifts that are suddenly and unexpectedly offered to you from foreign, non-official, individuals, especially when you do not know the donor. If you consider accepting, these gifts are to be treated the same as domestic gifts in regard to propriety of acceptance, reporting, etc.

III. Gifts for the President and First Lady

No staff member should accept a gift for the President or the First Lady except by prior arrangement with the host government or entity. Again, be especially wary of gifts which are suddenly and unexpectedly thrust upon you. Anyone who receives a gift intended for the President or First Lady must ensure that it is turned over to security personnel for inspection as soon as possible. Upon return, the gift should then be deposited with the White House Gift Unit, along with information concerning identity of the donor, time and place of acceptance, etc., so that the gift can be properly recorded and a decision made as to its disposition.

IV. Inspection of Gifts

In all instances when a gift comes into your possession - be it to you from a Foreign Government or individual, or for the President or First Lady - it is imperative that it be turned over to the security personnel for inspection at the earliest opportunity. In no instance should you take any gift onto an airplane or other transportation vehicle without such inspection.

V. Travel and Entertainment Expenses Provided by Foreign Governments

U.S. officials may accept gifts of travel or expenses (transportation, food and lodging) for travel taking place entirely outside of the U.S., provided that the value of the expenses are reasonable and acceptance is appropriately consistent with the interests of the U.S. Further, it is customary for the host country to pay for the living expenses of members of the "Official Party" during the period of the Summit. A thorough record of any such expenses accepted should be kept as they may be required to be reported on the annual financial disclosure form.

In regard to any of the above, please check with my office if you have any questions.

Thank you for your attention; your observance of these rules is essential and appreciated.

DRAFT

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

TRIP OF THE PRESIDENT TO
THE 1985 BONN ECONOMIC SUMMIT
UNITED STATES OFFICIAL PARTY

President Ronald W. Reagan

The Honorable George P. Shultz, Secretary of State

The Honorable James A. Baker, III, Secretary of the Treasury

The Honorable Donald T. Regan, Chief of Staff to the President

The Honorable Michael K. Deaver, Assistant to the President and
Deputy Chief of Staff to the President

The Honorable Robert C. McFarlane, Assistant to the President for
National Security Affairs

The Honorable Fred F. Fielding, Assistant to the President and
Counsel to the President

The Honorable Larry Speakes, Assistant to the President and
Principal Deputy Press Secretary

The Honorable W. Allen Wallis, Under Secretary of State for
Economic Affairs

The Honorable Beryl W. Sprinkel, Chairman of the Council of
Economic Advisers

The Honorable Richard R. Burt, Assistant Secretary of State for
European and Canadian Affairs

Douglas W. McMinn, Director, International Economic Affairs,
National Security Council

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

DRAFT

TRIP OF THE PRESIDENT TO
THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY
UNITED STATES OFFICIAL PARTY

President Ronald W. Reagan

Mrs. Nancy Reagan

The Honorable George P. Shultz, Secretary of State

The Honorable Arthur Burns, United States Ambassador to The
Federal Republic of Germany

Mrs. Burns

The Honorable Donald T. Regan, Chief of Staff to the President

The Honorable Michael K. Deaver, Assistant to the President and
Deputy Chief of Staff to the President

The Honorable Robert C. McFarlane, Assistant to the President for
National Security Affairs

The Honorable Fred F. Fielding, Assistant to the President and
Counsel to the President

The Honorable Larry Speakes, Assistant to the President and
Principal Deputy Press Secretary

The Honorable Richard R. Burt, Assistant Secretary of State for
European and Canadian Affairs

Peter R. Sommer, Director of Western European Affairs, National
Security Council

4/19/85 2:30 p.m.