
**Western
Association
for
German
Studies**

Newsletter

Volume VII

Number 1

Spring 1982

WESTERN ASSOCIATION FOR GERMAN STUDIES

(Expiration dates of terms are indicated.
All terms expire December 31.)

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Vice President: Peter Gontrum (University of Oregon) 1982

Secretary-Treasurer: Ronald Smelser (University of Utah) 1983

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Ingeborg Carlson (Arizona State University) 1983

Roger Chickering (University of Oregon) 1983

Gerald A. Fetz (University of Montana) 1982

Peter Hanns Reill (University of California, Los Angeles) 1984

Gark Stark (University of Texas, Arlington) 1984

Dorothea Yale (Pitzer College) 1982

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German Studies Review and Newsletter

NEWSLETTER

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NEWSLETTER

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SECTION I

ASSOCIATION NEWS

Special Mailing of Newsletter

Because of the Special Section, which carries the articles on United States-German contacts written by Under-Secretary of State Lawrence S. Eagleburger and Minister of State Hildegard Hamm-Brücher, we have doubled the printing of this issue of the WAGS *Newsletter* for mailing to department offices and to other colleagues in the disciplines of German history, language and literature, and political science who are not members of the Association.

Membership Continues to Grow

Secretary-Treasurer Ronald Smelser reports that membership in the Association continued to grow throughout 1981 and the first months of 1982, with significant expansion in the Northeast and Southeast. Although the regions west of the Mississippi continue to register a majority of the membership, the Association has welcomed this broadened base. Average attendance at the Annual Conference of the Association has also continued to rise, and circulation of *German Studies Review* has now expanded into Australia and New Zealand.

1982 Conference

The Sixth Annual Conference of the Association will be held October 8-9 in El Paso, Texas. Local arrangements are being coordinated by Professor David Hackett, Department of History, the University of Texas, El Paso.

The program for the Conference is nearly complete. Suggestions that the forty-two sessions scheduled last year provided a too-crowded calendar have been taken into account, and fewer sessions will be scheduled this year. The 1982 program will continue the broad coverage of previous years,

however, and will have more sessions than any previous year except 1981. There will also be several sessions built around single topics. Guest participants from the Federal Republic of Germany, the German Democratic Republic, and Austria have been scheduled. Last minute questions about the program should be referred to the Program Director, Professor Evan Bukey, Department of History, University of Arkansas, Fayetteville, Arkansas 72701.

Elections

Ballots will shortly be mailed for the 1982 elections. Vice President Peter Gontrum has asked to be relieved, noting that the pressure of his other responsibilities within the Association and at the University of Oregon will prevent him from devoting adequate time to succeed Professor Charles Burdick as President of the Association during 1983-4. According to the By-Laws, the Executive Committee has decided to fill his post by election. The Nominating Committee, therefore, will select candidates for a vote by the membership in the general balloting next month. The membership will also elect a new Vice President, who will serve a full term through before succeeding to the presidency on January 1, 1984. The terms of two members of the Executive Committee, Professor Gerald A. Fetz and Professor Dorothea Yale, also expire this year.

Link Established with Conference Group for Central European History

The Association has established a permanent liaison with the Conference Group for Central European History. This arrangement was concluded at the meeting of the CCGP during the Convention of the American Historical Association in Los Angeles.

Sinking Fund Established

Secretary-Treasurer Ronald Smelser and GSR Editor Gerald Kleinfeld have established a sinking fund to provide for the eventual replacement of the Association typesetting machinery. The fund will gradually grow to a point where replacement of the machinery will be possible.

1984 Conference Site

The Site Committee is receiving applications for the location of the 1984 Conference. Adequate airline connections, meeting rooms, and local facilities are important in the selection of a conference site. Some local funding may be required. Members who are interested in having their institution sponsor the Association conference should write for further information to the Chair of the Site Committee, Professor David Kitterman, Department of History, Northern Arizona University, Flagstaff, Arizona 86001.

SECTION II

OTHER CONFERENCES AND SYMPOSIA

Vienna Seminar

The American Council for the Study of Austrian Literature repropose a Vienna Seminar to be held in late June and early July 1982 along the lines set up last year (readings by contemporary authors, lectures by prominent speakers covering major areas of contemporary social and political life, receptions by the City of Vienna, the Ministry of Science and Research and the Austro-American Society in Vienna visits to the theater, concerts, a performance of the Spanish Riding School, trips through Vienna and surrounding areas. The seminar is intended to bring participants in close contact with present-day Austrian life and Austrian culture. The seminar will also include some language instruction.

The estimated costs for the seminar including hotel and breakfast, all programs and some theater tickets would be approximately 7,000 Austrian Schillings (US \$445.00). This does not include flights and meals. For information write to: VIENNA SEMINAR 1982 Austrian Institute, 11 East 52nd Street, New York, N.Y. 10022.

AASG National Convention Announced

The American Association of Students of German has scheduled its 1st National Convention at DePauw University, Greencastle, Indiana, just west of Indianapolis, on August 1-5, 1982.

Classroom teachers are urged to make plans to attend and to motivate their students to participate. Many learning activities are being planned. Teachers who can present/direct workshops and be dorm advisors are needed.

The AASG hopes to have a minimum of 500 participants at the meeting. For additional information please write to: AASG Convention, 523 Bldg. Suite 201, Rt. 38, Cherry Hill, N.J. 08034.

Goethe Symposium

A sesquicentennial Goethe symposium entitled "Goethe Compared" will be held on October 14-16, 1982 at the State University of New York, Albany. For information contact: German Department, State University of New York at Albany, 1400 Washington Avenue, Albany, N. Y. 12222.

Coalition of Women in German Conference

The *Coalition of Women in German* is moving its annual conference to the East Coast and will meet this year on Thompson's Island in Boston harbor from October 14-17. There will be sessions on "Feministische Wissenschaft," "Randbewegungen im deutschen Sprachraum" (deadline for submissions: March 1), "Feministik/Germanistik," and "Speaking the Unspeakable." Highlight of the meeting will be a visit by Christa Reing, who will attend the conference and read from her works on Saturday evening. Please address requests for additional information to: Barbara D. Wright, U-137, Storrs, CT 06268.

Graduate Student Session on Literature and Philology at the 1982 AATG Annual Meeting

For the November 1982 Annual Meeting of the AATG to be held in New York, a session involving papers on German Literature and Philology by *graduate students* is being organized under the co-chairmanship of Gertrud B. Pickar (University of Houston) and Herbert Lederer (University of Connecticut).

Papers submitted for consideration (a) should deal with major authors, works, or developments; (b) should be no more than ten minutes in length (four to five double-spaced typewritten pages); and (c) should be endorsed by two professors of the student's department. One copy of the paper should be sent by May 15, 1982, to each of the co-chairpersons: Herbert Lederer, University of Connecticut, Storrs, CT 06268; Gertrud B. Pickar, University of Houston, Houston TX 77004

Quinquecentennial of Luther's Birth: Call for Papers

The Center for Reformation Research in conjunction with Concordia Seminary, The American Society for Church History, The American Society for Reformation Research and the Sixteenth Century Studies Conference will sponsor a major conference commemorating the life, work, and significance of Martin Luther. The conference will be held in Saint Louis, Missouri from May 31 to June 4, 1983. Scholars wishing to organize sessions or to present papers should contact William S. Maltby, Executive Director, Center for Reformation Research, 6477 San Bonita Avenue, Saint Louis, Missouri 63105.

Military History Symposium

The Department of History, United States Air Force Academy, will host its Tenth Military History Symposium on October 20-22, 1982. The theme will be, "The Home Front and War in the Twentieth Century." Among the scheduled papers dealing with central Europe are "For King and Kaiser: British and German Mobilization in World War I" and "German Mobilization in World War II." Further information and registration forms can be obtained from Major James Titus, Executive Director, Tenth Military History Symposium, Department of History, United States Air Force Academy, USAF Academy, Colorado 80840. Phone: (303) 472-3230

Symposium on Vienna Since 1955

The Center for Austrian Studies at the University of Minnesota will hold a symposium on Vienna since 1955 on May 21 and 22. The Symposium will be opened with an address by Leopold Gratz, Lord Mayor of Vienna, and will focus on four aspects of Vienna in the period since 1955: education, the arts, literature, and social issues. Among members of the Association participating in the Symposium are Gerhard Weiss, Peter Pabisch, Friedrich Achberger, and R. John Rath. Registration for the Symposium is free, and special hotel arrangements for \$41.50, including a shuttle service to the campus, have been provided at the Hotel Radisson. Inquiries should be directed to the Center for Austrian Studies at the University of Minnesota, 712 Social Sciences Building, 267 19th Avenue South, Minneapolis, Minn. 55455.

SECTION III

PROFESSIONAL NEWS AND EVENTS

Austrian History Questionnaire

The *Austrian History Yearbook* is circulating its annual questionnaire concerning recent publications and research in progress on the history of the Habsburg Monarchy and on Austria and Hungary since 1918. Scholars who have not received the questionnaire, but wish to be included for the next issue of the *Yearbook* should write to Professor William E. Wright, Editor, *Austrian History Yearbook*, Center for Austrian Studies, 715 Social Sciences Building, University of Minnesota, 267 19th Avenue South, Minneapolis, MN 55455.

Teacher Training Seminar in Cologne for German Business Language

The Carl Duisberg Society, Inc., will offer its fourth Special Seminar for Teachers of Business German in cooperation with its partner institute, the Carl Duisberg Center, GmbH, in Cologne, Federal Republic of Germany, July 5-23, 1982.

A limited number of tuition scholarships may be available. For information and application forms, write to: Dr. Kathryn Buck, Director of Language Programs, The Carl Duisberg Society, Inc., 425 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10022

GDR Celebrates Luther Year

A substantial series of events are planned by the German Democratic Republic in celebration of the Luther Year, and a full list will be published in the next issue of the *Newsletter*. One early item of interest to readers should be the international colloquium scheduled by the Leipzig Karl-Marx-University and the CIHA on *Art and the Reformation*, to be held in Eisenach from September 6 through 11, 1982.

Directory Listing Translation Courses

The American Translators Association is carrying out a survey of colleges and universities offering training in translation and/or interpretation (courses, workshops, seminars, programs) at any level and of any nature (specialized, or within foreign language programs, etc.). A directory will be published listing all institutions offering such courses.

If you have not been contacted by the Translator Training Committee and you offer such courses, please contact: Etilvia Arjona, Chairperson, ATA Translator Training Committee, 1800 Idyllwild Avenue, Redwood City, CA 94061. Phone: (415) 363-1513.

Goethe Society of North America Publishes *Goethe Yearbook*

The first volume of the *Goethe Yearbook*, edited by Thomas P. Saine, will appear early in 1982. It will contain an introduction by Victor Lange, articles by David Wellbery, Erdmann Waniek, Bruce Duncan, Marlis Mehra, Hans R. Vaegt, Cyrus Hamlin, David Lee, and Judith Ryan, and a bibliography of American Goethe dissertations compiled by Ehrhard Bahr and Walter Stewart.

Beginning with volume 2, the *Goethe Yearbook* will also publish reviews of recent contributions to Goethe scholarship. The book review section is edited by Hans R. Vaegt. Manuscripts in German or English, to be considered for publication in the *Goethe Yearbook* should be submitted to Thomas P. Saine, Department of German, University of California, Irvine, CA 92717.

Individuals interested in further information about the *Yearbook* or the Goethe Society should contact: Meredith A. Lee, Department of German, University of California, Irvine, CA 92717.

Studies in Medieval and Renaissance History

Studies in Medieval and Renaissance History, formerly published by the University of Nebraska Press, has found a new home at the University of British Columbia. The journal specializes in articles longer than those normally accepted by other publications, and is now seeking contributors. Those interested in submitting their work should contact the Editor, Professor J.A.S. Evans, Department of Classics, University of British Columbia, 2075 Westbrook Mall, Vancouver, Canada V6T 1W5.

Directory of German Departments

Under the joint sponsorship of the DAAD and *Monatshefte* a *Directory of German Departments, Faculties, and Programs in the United States* has just been published. The *Directory* is intended to acquaint American and German students and scholars with college and university German departments, their academic programs, their special features, and their faculties. In addition, the *Directory* lists German studies experts affiliated with other departments. A limited number of individual copies is now available at no charge from DAAD/*Monatshefte*, German Department, 818 Van Hise Hall, University of Wisconsin, Madison, WI.

Salzburg Summer Programs, 1982

In cooperation with the Internationale Ferienkurse für Deutsche Sprache und Germanistik (IFK) and the University of Salzburg, the Department of German and Russian at Bowling Green State University will offer the following summer programs in German in Salzburg, Austria, during the summer of 1982:

FORTBILDUNGSKURS FÜR DEUTSCHLEHRER, (3 weeks)
July 11-31, 1982. Anticipated cost: \$450.00 for residents of Ohio,
\$624.00 for non-residents.

KURS FÜR GERMANISTIK, (4 weeks) July 11-August 7, 1982.
Anticipated cost: \$550.00 for residents of Ohio, \$782.00 for non-
residents.

DEUTSCH INTENSIV MIT SPEZIALSEMINAR (3 weeks) July 11-31,
1982. Anticipated cost: \$650.00 for residents of Ohio, \$853.00 for non-
residents.

Included in the above prices are tuition, lodging with breakfast, course materials, excursions to places of scenic or cultural interest (including a weekend trip to Vienna), and special events.

For additional information and application procedures contact: Dr. Joseph Gray, Department of German and Russian, Bowling Green State University, Bowling Green, OH 43403. Phone: (419) 372-2268.

Deutsche Sommerschule von New Mexico

The University of New Mexico announces the seventh session of the DEUTSCHE SOMMERSCHULE VON NEW MEXICO in Taos, New Mexico, June 11-July 14, 1982. An intensive, *German only* language experience, the school offers a broad range of language classes and

interdisciplinary seminars centering on German Culture. The German Summer School also offers a special program for High School Teachers and a Master of Arts in German Studies. Setting for the school is a comfortable ski lodge high in the mountains of Northern New Mexico. *Scholarships* are available. For further information and application materials, please write to: Professors Pabisch and Peters, Co-Directors, German Summer School, Department of Modern and Classical Languages, University of New Mexico, Albuquerque, N.M. 87131

Special Book Offer

Single copies of the publication *Politische Zeittafel 1949-1979 - Drei Jahrzehnte Bundesrepublik Deutschland* (published by the Press and Information Office of the Federal Republic of Germany) have been made available to WAGS members by the German Information Center. Interested persons should write to the Center at 410 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10022 and should mention in the request their WAGS membership.

Yearbook of International Brecht Society

The International Brecht Society is pleased to announce that it has just signed a new contract for publication of its tri-lingual *Yearbook* with the Wayne State University Press. Manuscripts in German, English and French are invited and should be sent to one of the three editors:

Gisela Bahr
Department of G.R.E.A.L.
Miami University
Oxford, OH 45056

John Willett
Volta House
Windmill Hill
London, England NW3 65J

John Fuegi
Comparative Literature
Jiminez Hall, Room 4220
University of Maryland
College Park, MD 20742

In 1983, the annual volume will be devoted to the topic "Brecht and Women." The 1984 volume will deal with the topic "Brecht and Socialism." Papers for this volume should reach the editors by October 1, 1983.

Those wishing to join the International Brecht Society may do so by writing to: Karl Heinz Schoeps, Secretary-Treasurer, International Brecht Society, Department of German, 3072 FLB University of Illinois, 707 S. Mathews Ave., Urbana, Illinois 61801

SECTION IV

CULTURAL NEWS AND EVENTS

Brecht in der BRD meist gespielter Autor

Brecht behauptete sich nach der Werkstatt-Statistik des Bühnenvereins der BRD in der vergangenen Saison als meist gespielter Autor. Es gab insgesamt 1369 Vorstellungen von 21 Werken Brechts, an der Spitze "Die Dreigroschenoper". Auf dem zweiten Platz lag Shakespeare mit 1256 Vorstellungen von 18 Stücken.

from *Notale*

Jahrestagung des Arbeitskreises Brecht-Forschung

Der Arbeitskreis Brecht-Forschung trat — genau ein Jahr nach der Gründung — am 4. Dezember 1981 zu seiner 1. turnusmäßigen Jahrestagung zusammen. Rund 30 Wissenschaftler und Theaterpraktiker hörten einen Vortrag von Dr. Gudrun Klatt, Akademie der Wissenschaften der DDR, über die bürgerliche Brecht-Forschung der 60er Jahr. Zur Diskussion standen die Konzeption für ein Kolloquium zum Thema "Brecht und Marxismus" (Arbeitstitel), das für Februar 1983 mit internationaler Beteiligung geplant wird, und der Arbeitsplan des Kreises für 1982. Die von Sigmar Gerund, Sekretär des Arbeitskreises, gezogene Bilanz für 1981 war im wesentlichen positiv. Zwei wissenschaftliche Streitgespräche mit guter Beteiligung, regelmäßige Beiratssitzungen u.a. zur Beratung des Publikationsplans der "Brecht-Studien" (bisher sieben Titel), aktive Mitarbeit an den "notaten", an öffentlichen und internen Weiterbildungs-Veranstaltungen des Brecht-Zentrums, Auslandsreisen und die Erstellung der Zentralkartei der Brecht-Forschung durch das Bertolt-Brecht-Archiv gehören zu den Aktiva. Noch kaum erfolgreich waren die Bemühungen um die Koordinierung der Brecht-Forschung. — Dem Arbeitskreis gehören jetzt 48 Mitglieder und Gäste an. Neu hinzugekommen sind nach der Gründung: Prof. Dr. Benno Pubanz, Güstrow; Dr. Dieter Richter, Zwickau; Dr. Adel Karasholi, Leipzig; Dr.

Wolfgang Niesler; Greifswald, sowie — als Gäste — Dr. Elmar Jansen, Berlin, und Dr. Thomas Marxhausen, Leipzig.

from *Notale*

Austria: A Leader in Support for the Arts

Two recent studies by United States institutions show that Austria is one of the leaders in governmental support for the arts. Although there are difficulties in defining the exact meaning of the term "arts" and tracing the support through the budgetary processes of federal and local governments, both studies agree that Austria is the very top of the list.

The National Endowments for the Arts in Washington, D.C. reaches the conclusion that Austria ranks second in the percentage of the total federal budget which is spent for the arts (0.49%) behind France (0.51%). The study also points out that the US government spends 0.02% — 71 cents per person. The corresponding Austrian figure per capita is \$15.48. A report which was recently presented by Congressman Fred Richmond (D-N.Y.) for the Congressional Arts Caucus Education Program, using different and obviously broader criteria, concludes that the Austrian government's per capita expenditures for the arts amount to \$100. — , almost four times the amount spent by Denmark, the runner-up.

from *News from Austria*

University Bestows Traditional Swift Kick on Heinrich Heine

Düsseldorf University has again ruled against being named after the city's famous son Heinrich Heine. It was a democratic decision but did scant credit to either Düsseldorf and its university or the academic world in Germany as a whole.

Düsseldorf's three faculties, medicine, science and the arts, met in convocation and decided by a narrow majority of 44 to 41 against being called the Heinrich Heine University. But reasons for the ruling are not available. *The vote was taken behind closed doors.*

The vice-chancellor of Düsseldorf University has come up with a threadbare explanation, a justification that verges on cynicism.

The decision, he says, was very much in keeping with Heine himself: inconvenient and anything but opportunist. The Düsseldorf convocation is progressive, we are given to understand.

This is because it is not misled by unqualified and emotional arguments put forward by supporters of Heine, who himself would never have dreamt of allowing himself to be taken in by such public relations work. And so on.

Maybe it is just as well. Düsseldorf University as it stands has demonstrated in free self-determination that it doesn't deserve to bear Heinrich Heine's name.

from *Stuttgart Zeitung*, 12 February 1982

**Premiere of Friedrich Cerha's "Baal"
at the Vienna State Opera**

Friedrich Cerha's Opera "Baal," after an early play by Bertolt Brecht, was performed for the first time at the Vienna State Opera after the world premiere at the Salzburg Festival 1981. As in Salzburg, the performance was conducted by Christoph Dohnanyi, and directed by Otto Schenk. The main role was sung by Theo Adam. The performance was very successful and the opera should be an important addition to the State Opera's repertoire.

from *News from Austria*

**Opening of the Vienna Volkstheater
after Extensive Restoration**

On September 14, 1889, the "German Volkstheater," then the largest theater in German-speaking countries, was opened. After extensive restoration and modernization, the new Volkstheater was reopened on September 13, 1981. The building had been closed for a year while the stage was replaced, the auditorium remodeled, the cupola roof restored and the facade renovated. The opening premiere of the restored Volkstheater was Nestroy's "Der Alpenkoenig und der Menschenfeind."

from *News from Austria*

Goethe Institute/San Francisco

The following upcoming events are under the sponsorship of the Goethe Institute of San Francisco:

April 22-June 20 — Exhibition "Kandinsky in Munich: 1896-1914," at the San Francisco Museum of Modern Art, Van Ness/McAllister Streets, San Francisco.

The exhibition will examine Kandinsky's oeuvre of this period in the

context of the artistic, social, and intellectual developments of his time. Approximately 300 diverse works — paintings, drawings, furniture, decorative arts and designs for crafts, stage sets and textiles, as well as period documentation — by Kandinsky and other artists, such as Hermann Obrist, Carl Strathmann, Alfred Kubin, Hans Christiansen, Peter Behrens and Gabriele Münter will be on display.

July 21-July 23 — “The United States and European Recovery after Two World Wars,” symposium at UC Berkeley, public invited, no fee, for further information please call 642-1106.

Featured speakers will be: Richard Löwenthal (Berlin); Charles S. Maier (Harvard); Peter Krüger (Marburg); Werner Abelshäuser (Bochum); Hans-Jürgen Schröder (Giessen); John H. Backer (Washington); Wolfgang Krieger (Munich) and Frank C. Costigliola (Rhode Island).

8:00 p.m. — 155 Dwinell Hall, UC Berkeley — The Goethe Institute is presently trying to get German news reels from 1922/23 which would be shown, if available, on August 4. The public would be invited, admission is free. For further information please call 642-2009.

May 20-June 27 — Exhibition “Max Ernst: Books and Graphic Work,” organized by the Institute of Foreign Relations and held at the Museum of Art, University of Arizona, Tucson (in cooperation with the University of Arizona).

Without a doubt, Max Ernst is to be counted among the great innovative shapers of the art of the 20th century. The extensive retrospective of his works exhibited in Berlin in 1979 once again impressively demonstrated his commanding significance. Although he was one of the founders of the surrealist movement and his work is usually placed in that context, his uninterrupted ability to change creatively throughout a very long life while retaining an astonishing continuity, his unmistakable “signature,” lifts him far above the limitations of a single European artistic direction.

There is a specific biographical basis for this exhibition being shown in Arizona. Max Ernst lived several years in Oak Creek Canyon near Sedona. His impressions of Arizona, especially the canyon formations, left a lasting mark on his entire subsequent artistic development.

During the exhibition the museum will show films with and about Max Ernst. Please see Museum announcements.

(Catalogue available)

Persons interested in further information may contact the Goethe Institute/San Francisco, 530 Busch Street, San Francisco, CA 94108.

Franz Kafka Documentary Exhibition

"Kafka-Prague," a documentary exhibition highlighting the life of writer Franz Kafka and the city in which he worked, is featured at the Spertus Museum of Judaica at 618 S. Michigan Ave., Chicago through May 30. The display includes over 150 photographs, first edition manuscripts and other documentary material. For information on hours, please call (312) 922-9012.

Poster Exhibition for the Goethe Year

Two small exhibitions of 13 posters each are available on loan from the Goethe Institute for 3-4-week periods. Motifs in the set include: childhood home, view of Frankfurt am Main during Goethe's lifetime, Goethe's study, the Garden House and the house at Frauenplan in Weimar, plus six portraits of the poet done at various stages of his life.

This exhibition would be a fine complement to activities being planned by colleges and universities for the Goethe Year. Interested German Departments should please contact the Language Department of the Goethe Institute, which will be coordinating the exhibit.

"Inside the Third Reich" TV Production

"Inside the Third Reich," a five-hour motion picture for television, will be presented May 9 and 10 on the ABC Television Network. (Check local listings for the dates and times in your area.) Written and produced by E. Jack Neuman and directed by Emmy winner Marvin Chomsky ("Holocaust") for ABC Circle Films, it is based on the 1970 bestselling memoirs of the same title by Albert Speer, who once held the second most powerful position in Hitler's regime and was convicted of war crimes at Nuremburg in 1946. His story takes us inside the highest echelons of the Third Reich. Additional material in the screenplay reflects E. Jack Neuman's extensive interviews with Albert Speer. An eight-page viewer's guide is available from CISTems, Inc., Cultural Information Service, P.O. Box 92, New York, N.Y. 10156.

SPECIAL SECTION

GERMAN-AMERICAN RELATIONS

A few years ago, in 1979, the Federal Republic of Germany celebrated its thirtieth anniversary. During those three decades thousands of scholars and students have crossed the Atlantic, Germans to study here, and Americans to study in the Federal Republic. The closeness of diplomatic relations between the two countries has been paralleled by a constant interaction of their respective academic communities. Historians, scholars of language and literature, and political scientists have participated in exchanges funded privately by universities, and a kaleidoscope of foundations with a veritable alphabet soup of initials, from ACLS to DAAD, from IIE to DFG. During the Carter presidency, signs of stress surfaced in the normally smooth relations between the two countries. There has been much discussion of the causes for this, even though both governments are aware that the reservoir of friendship and trust is deep, a fact attested to by recent polls.

Recently, Under Secretary of State Lawrence S. Eagleburger and Minister of State Dr. Hildegard Hamm-Brücher met in Washington, D.C. At the conclusion of their meeting, they issued the following press release:

Lawrence S. Eagleburger, Under Secretary of State, and Dr. Hildegard Hamm-Brücher, Minister of State in the Foreign Office of the Federal Republic of Germany, met in Washington on February 22, 1982 to continue discussion on ways of increasing understanding and contacts between the people of their respective countries, especially among members of the younger generations.

They recalled that the President and the Federal Chancellor, during the latter's visit to Washington in January of this year, emphasized the need to broaden mutual contacts and maintaining and developing German-American friendship. Under Secretary Eagleburger and Minister of State Hamm-Brücher were named coordinators for German-American relations.

During their first meeting as German-American coordinators, the Under Secretary and Minister of State noted that, since the announcement of this new initiative in January, a great deal of interest in the United States and the Federal Republic of Germany

was evident from all sectors of their societies. They noted that this reaction reflected the continuing strong identity of values and interests between the U.S. and the FRG and expressed confidence that their efforts will receive strong support among private citizens and organizations in both countries.

The Under Secretary and Minister of State noted that both countries will enlist groups of advisors made up of distinguished private citizens and representatives of interested organizations who would provide support and assistance as necessary in this effort. The Under Secretary and Minister of State agreed that their efforts should be devoted to giving political and federal government support to contacts between a wide range of academic institutions, private foundations, the media, legislators, private industry, and the military. They agreed that existing institutions and structures should be used fully and systematically to encourage a productive dialogue between their two societies, especially between the young people in the United States and the Federal Republic of Germany.

The Under Secretary and the Minister of State agreed that one of the focal points of activity would be the 300th anniversary of German immigration which would be celebrated in the United States in 1983. The Under Secretary and the Minister of State agreed that they would undertake joint projects in a number of areas in future months, and they would meet again in Bonn in the near future to discuss progress.

February 22, 1982

As planned, Under Secretary Eagleburger and Minister Hamm-Brücher have met again, and have each written a statement on German-American relations. These reflections have just been printed in the latest issue of *Aus Politik und Zeitgeschichte* (3 April 1982), the supplement to *Das Parlament*. By special permission, they are published here for the first time in North America, as a contribution to the continuing discussion.

U.S.-German Contacts

Lawrence S. Eagleburger

During Chancellor Schmidt's visit to Washington in January of this year, Minister of State Dr. Hildegard Hamm-Brücher and I were named coordinators for American-German relations. I consider this to be a great honor and an important responsibility, and am particularly pleased with the opportunity of working with such a distinguished counterpart as Dr. Hamm-Brücher. Dr. Hamm-Brücher and I met on February 22 in Washington for our initial working session and our work is just beginning.

Simply stated, I see our goal as that of enhancing understanding and awareness between our peoples, drawing on the rich tradition of German-American relations. It behooves us to remember occasionally how rich that tradition is.

Germans have played an important part in founding the New World and the United States. Martin Waldseemüller was a German cartographer who first referred to the New World as America in 1507. Peter Minuit, who bought Manhattan Island from the Indians, was born in Germany. There were Germans as early as 1607 among the followers of Captain John Smith at Jamestown, the first settlement in the United States.

But the first German immigrants to organize permanent settlements in this country were thirteen Mennonite families from the town of Krefeld in the Rheinland. In 1683, they settled in what became Germantown, now a suburb of Philadelphia. Among the first famous German settlers were Franz Pastorius, the first burgermeister of Germantown; John Peter Zenger, who edited the *New York Weekly Journal* and fought for a free press, and Jacob Leisler, a leader of an unsuccessful insurrection against the British in colonial New York. German immigrants to the United States have shared the same hopes as all new Americans — freedom from religious persecution, freedom of speech and a new life of freedom in the New World with the rights of the individual protected.

At the time of the founding of our nation, 206 years ago, about 9 or 10 percent of the population in the original 13 states were of German descent. One of the most famous and honored German immigrants was Baron von Steuben who played an absolutely crucial role during the American Revolution. At Valley Forge, he instilled a sense of discipline and pride in the ragged Continental Army which turned them into a more efficient and effective fighting force. Later as Inspector General of the Revolutionary Army, he played a major role advising General Washington. At Yorktown, he accepted the first British overtures of surrender.

In this century, the relationship between Germany and the United States has been complex, vacillating from excellent to nations at war. Not long after World War I, the United States began supporting Germany's attempt to get back on its feet economically and to reverse some of the harsh terms of the Versailles Treaty. In 1945, as the Cold War set in across Europe, a feeling of understanding and need developed in the United States for Germany, which resulted in Germany's admission to 10 years after the war into the Western community of nations. What many observers characterize as a "special relationship" developed, which went deeper than anything required by Cold War diplomacy.

After more than three decades of close cooperation which has forced our nations into a close and valued relationship, it would not be an overstatement to say that the Federal Republic of Germany remains one of our closest and most important allies. The necessity for a continued firm bond of cooperation between our two countries is well understood among the founder group on both sides of the Atlantic; however, this axiom which

we of the older generation take for granted, is not accepted without question by the new generation now assuming responsibility in both our countries.

Much has been written and said about the younger generation. I am not at all pessimistic about their ability to grasp and understand the importance of the Atlantic Alliance and continued close U.S.-FRG relations. Nevertheless, it remains as our task to explain to the younger generation the need for it in clear, concise terms. Younger persons in both our countries begin by asking the "first" questions, and we must be prepared to answer them. This is the responsibility of the leadership roles in which we find ourselves in today. I believe that my task is made much easier among all sectors of our societies, and within the younger generation, because of the vast reservoir of goodwill which continues to exist in both our countries for the other

Lately, a public perception of differences between our two countries has emerged, magnified by the media both in Germany and the United States. This has had an effect in both countries on the way in which we have viewed each other, and I think our highest task is to bring a balance to this perception. Numerous examples of cooperation and warm feelings between our two countries abound in the post-war period. These good feelings have not resulted only from a sense of mutual need based on security, political or economic considerations. Rather they have evolved from a sense of shared ethos that underlines the U.S.-European relationship and gives it a special importance. This shared ethos has been relegated to the background in recent years, possibly because it is less obvious than the power and security relationship and less tangible than national self-interest. But it is the philosophical and emotional essence of our relationship and the element that, in times of crisis and challenge, makes natural allies of the Western democracies. Our sense of shared Western values and traditions is the mortar which holds our relationship together. It is these shared values of which we must continue to remind ourselves, and to challenge and reexamine, a process which will make the relationship even stronger.

Chancellor Schmidt, in a recent speech before the German Bundestag, after returning from his trip to the United States commented:

But surely there is no doubt that Americans and Europeans are not identical twins with identical behavior at all times and all places. Rather, they are partners with shared ideals, with joint fundamental interests but also with very different views and interests in matters of detail. They are partners who time and again must seek coordination and are able to do so, because they are closely linked not only historically and politically and not only economically and militarily but by common value concepts of democracy, individual freedom and peace.

We ourselves must not forget nor should we neglect to pass on to the younger generations on both sides of the Atlantic the basic fact that we share a common heritage and the common values of Western civilization.

We must not forget or allow others to forget that fact that the Atlantic Alliance has guaranteed prosperity and democracy on both sides of the Atlantic during the past 31 years.

The task facing State Minister Hamm-Bruecher and myself is to restore a sense of perspective to the ties between the Federal Republic and the United States. Prosperity and military readiness are important foundations of our pluralistic democratic societies. But they cannot form the sole basis for our partnership. Young people of today do not remember the hard years following World War II. They did not experience the uncertainty of the 1940s and 1950s, when at times it seemed possible that Soviet aggression would once again plunge the world into war.

Our younger generations know only a world characterized by stable economics and world peace. Their problems center on how to manage the bountiful material and intellectual harvest which our societies have produced. Heroic stories of courage and suffering are not relevant to their current concerns. It is not always clear to them why they should relate to the ideas of persons on the other side of the Atlantic. To them, the urgent problems are those of family, neighborhood, and local community.

Thus, the perspective which we seek to restore is not necessarily that of the past. We are not seeking to reawaken memories of the challenges faced thirty years ago. We are not seeking to create "successors" in the direct sense to the great founding generation of our alliance.

Our task is instead to demonstrate anew the relevance of pluralistic democracy to the new concerns of the 1980s. There is no doubt in my mind that we can achieve this task. As Secretary Haig stated on September 13, 1981 in Berlin:

A pluralistic society with a balance between individual freedom and the common good is in itself a revolutionary idea. Democracy has enabled us to create unprecedented opportunities for our citizens. But democracy is also the heritage of all men. The idea of man as a creative and responsible individual has given a distinctive shape to modern history. Repeated attempts at repression have left it stronger and more appealing than ever. I believe that the democratic revolution, with its proof in the performance of our own societies, is the best hope for human progress. The democracies of the West have a unique privilege — and a compelling obligation — to promulgate their own revolutionary doctrine throughout the world.

"The best hope for human progress" is the message which democracy has sent throughout the world for more than three centuries. It was this hope which brought the first immigrants from Krefeld to the wild and unknown American colonies three hundred years ago. It was this same hope which led the great leaders of Europe and North America to found the Atlantic community more than thirty years ago.

What we on both sides of the Atlantic ultimately share is not merely a common interest in defense or even the strong economic ties which bind us

together. Our main tie is the message of hope and progress provided by the democratic ideal. Young people on both sides of the Atlantic share many of the same hopes and aspirations. They wish to improve their lives and those of their fellow citizens. Problems at times seem insoluble; our systems at times appear unable to react to their needs.

Frau Hamm-Brücher and I can help restore perspective to German-American relations by describing more clearly the foundations of our Western society and by bringing together persons from both sides of the Atlantic who share common goals and interests. These efforts should concentrate primarily on younger people. They should not be the only focus of our efforts. Large numbers of persons in business, education and journalism will also benefit from closer contact with each other. Our overall goal should be to create an identity of interests based on the vision of the 1980s which is equally as strong as that which was based on the visions of the 1940s and 1950s.

At the outset, our efforts are now directed towards two major activities: the formation of an informal committee of advisors and preparations for the Tricentennial of German Immigration in 1983. For the advisors group, we are currently identifying key individuals throughout the United States to serve on an informal advisory board. These will be prominent individuals drawn from different sectors of our society to advise on projects and initiatives which should be undertaken. We are planning an early meeting of these individuals and will hope that they return to their respective communities with the interest in and responsibility for fostering German-American contacts, whether it be arranging for German visitors or simply recommending introduction of more foreign language programs at the local universities. Minister Hamm-Brücher is forming a similar group of distinguished Germans to advise her.

Our second major activity, the Tricentennial of German Immigration, has already entered the planning process in Washington. October 6, 1983 will mark the 300th anniversary of the arrival in the United States of the 13 Mennonite families from Krefeld who founded Germantown, Pennsylvania.

The U.S. government is working to organize a series of events throughout the United States during the entire year of 1983, and we plan a special celebration in Philadelphia in October as the capstone of this celebration.

As we provide a focus to our basic undertakings and structure of framework of our activities, we will be considering possible initiatives in the following areas. Our planning is still in an early stage, and we are examining a number of possibilities.

Company exchanges — We hope the U.S. corporations with manufacturing operations in Germany or trade relations could develop projects under which their employees in our two countries would have an opportunity to travel to the other country.

Military exchanges — We are exploring ways to supplement the already excellent liaison and coordination which goes on at the local level

in Germany between U.S. commanders and local civilian government leaders.

German studies in the U.S. — We are examining ways to encourage improvement of German studies in the United States and increase the number of programs in this field. This might include development of curricula for foreign language studies, international politics and economics, international communications and other appropriate courses.

Youth Exchanges — Much excellent work is done in this field already; however, we are looking for ways to enhance and increase contact between the youth of our two countries.

Journalists — We are working to begin a regular dialogue between members of the media at all levels, which perhaps would lead to some more structured organization of U.S. and German journalists. Schools of journalism and other institutions in the United States could be involved.

Parliamentary Exchanges — A number of ideas are being discussed to increase and intensify contacts between U.S. Congressmen and German Bundestag Deputies and, perhaps equally important, contacts among their staffs. We hope that seminars and other events will bring together young political leaders in the FRG with their counterparts in the U.S. as well as their staff members for longer periods of time. We are working with a number of Senators and Congressmen and their staffs to develop ideas to enhance exchanges and understandings between the two parliamentary groups.

At the working level, a number of State Department and ICA officers are developing new ideas and ways to bring together the people in our society who normally do not come into contact. We hope to play a broker role in drawing together German and American groups with mutual interests who have not come into contact in the past. This hopefully would involve all forms of contact, from correspondence and regularly scheduled meetings, to development of joint projects. One example of this type of approach that immediately comes to mind is our hope to bring together white collar and production line workers in various industries to share ideas, experiences and to gain an understanding of the other's lifestyle, way of thinking and point of view.

Another of the brokering roles which we hope to play is to bring together those groups and individuals with the funds available for projects with those who have ideas and plans for projects and how to make them work.

In the short time that we have been working on this project, we have been struck by the interest and enthusiasm throughout the United States as people learn of our work. We have received unsolicited letters and phone calls from numerous groups across the United States and I am finding that the reservoir of good feeling throughout the United States runs deeper than I had imagined, as does the number of active and successful exchange and contact programs which are currently underway. Similarly, there is no lack of excellent ideas which should be developed and implemented as soon as possible. Ours is a very challenging task, but I accept it with

pleasure, with enthusiasm and with a commitment to bringing together our people at a face-to-face level.

Increasing understanding between two nations is not solely the responsibility of the diplomatic corps or the government. The deepest and most productive types of understanding are developed through individuals and small groups, be they students, business executives, military officers, or any groups of individuals in our two countries with similar interests or professions. This is an area where we hope our work will bear fruit.

We have a formidable task ahead of us, but it is a task of great importance. We have begun to comprehend the dynamics of the interest in German-American relations and it is evident that the interest abounds. We must continue to work in that direction and take pride in the fact that the German-American partnership remains the lynchpin of the free world's economic, political, and security interests. That partnership remains sound.

The current developments affecting the Atlantic Alliance and U.S.-German relations present both a challenge and an opportunity. The challenge is to meet the questions of a younger generation who are reexamining their basic beliefs and asking for a reexamination of the values and interests of the older generation. This process is not unusual to the current successor generation, but is a part of any healthy democratic society. We all at one time were members of a younger generation, challenging and asking basic questions with the hopes of making our society a better place to live.

At the same time, current developments affecting U.S.-German relationships present an opportunity to build a more permanent and an improved relationship on the basis of our mutual beliefs and political and moral values of the Atlantic Alliance. This is the healthy process of reexamination and reevaluation which I believe in the long run will take us to a higher plane of understanding and shared commitment to the values which are basic to our Western civilization. This is our task; and, I look forward to the challenge and opportunity, working closely with Minister Hamm-Brücher and others in both our countries.

Neuanfang zwischen Deutschen und Amerikanern

Hildegard Hamm-Brücher

I.

In den Massenmedien beiderseits des Atlantiks hat sich in den letzten Monaten am deutsch-amerikanischen Verhältnis eine reichlich diffuse öffentliche Diskussion entzündet, in der Meinungsunterschiede

hochstilisiert, Krisen herbeigeredet und Selbstverständlichkeiten zerredet und zerschrieben werden. Obwohl sich schon vorher Störungen in der transatlantischen "Großwetterlage" abzeichneten, war der Anlaß für diese Diskussion in erster Linie der Ausbruch der Polen-Krise. Sie führte, auch wenn man von der Dramatisierung durch die Medien absieht, vorübergehend zu einer akuten Belastung der deutsch-amerikanischen Beziehungen.

Langfristig besorgniserregender als die aktuellen Beschwerden im Verhältnis zwischen den Bündnispartnern sind jedoch die Informationslücken und Fehlvorstellungen, die die öffentliche Reaktion auf diese Ereignisse kennzeichnen. Hier zeigen sich Defizite auch in den geistigen, kulturellen und gesellschaftlichen Beziehungen sowie unterschiedliche Grundströmungen in den USA und in Europa (insbesondere in der Bundesrepublik), die — wenn wir ihnen nicht rechtzeitig entgegenwirken — unsere wechselseitigen Beziehungen nachhaltig beeinträchtigen könnten.

In den USA und in Deutschland rückt allmählich eine junge Generation in die politische Verantwortung nach, die die Erfahrungen und Lehren des Ersten und Zweiten Weltkriegs mangels Geschichtsbewußtsein und Information nicht mehr nachzuvollziehen vermag. Während in der Nachkriegszeit zwischen verantwortlichen Amerikanern, Deutschen und aus Deutschland emigrierten Amerikanern enge menschliche Bindungen, gemeinsame Überzeugungen und Erfahrungen entstanden, die unserer politischen und militärischen Allianz ein festes Fundament gaben, zeigt sich bei dieser "successor generation" ein Nachlassen der Verständnisbereitschaft und der Verständisfähigkeit. Dies macht sich auch in der sogenannten Friedensbewegung bemerkbar, die Hunderttausende jüngerer Deutsche, aber auch Europäer auf die Straßen geführt hat. Sie beruht nicht nur auf der verständlichen Angst vor einem neuen Rüstungswettlauf, sondern sie wird u.a. auch gefördert durch die gerade die jungen Leuten verbreiteten einseitigen Vorstellungen über die USA und die "Philosophie" unseres Bündnisses, dessen komplexe Strategie der Abschreckung von den Anhängern der Friedensbewegung nicht mehr verstanden wird. Statt dessen wird von "eigenen Interessen" oder gar von Neutralismus gesprochen.

Die anti-amerikanischen Töne der Friedensbewegung sind natürlich auch in den USA nicht ohne Auswirkungen geblieben. Erste isolationistische Tendenzen lassen sich drüben bereits feststellen.

Erschwerend kommt für uns hinzu, daß sich die Verteilung der politischen Gewichte in den USA — wie es u.a. Herkunft der führenden amerikanischen Politiker zeigt — mehr und mehr von der Ostküste in Richtung Süden und Westen verlagert, wo Interesse und Verständnis für die spezifischen Probleme Europas begreiflicherweise weniger ausgeprägt sind als an der Ostküste. Überhaupt vergessen wir viel zu leicht, daß die USA nicht nur eine atlantische, sondern eine weltweite Großmacht sind. Dies wirkt sich u.a. in der unterschiedlichen Einschätzung der Ergebnisse

der Entspannungspolitik aus.

II.

Angesicht dieser längerfristigen Tendenzen möchte ich vier Fixpunkte deutscher Politik gegenüber den USA beschreiben. Sie deutlich vor Augen zu haben ist erforderlich, um sterile Aufgeregtheit und hektische Reaktionen ebenso zu vermeiden wie Fehleinschätzungen, die Fehlentwicklungen zur Folge haben könnten.

Erstens: Das westliche Europa der Nachkriegszeit und insbesondere die Bundesrepublik Deutschland verdanken Freiheit und Sicherheit den Amerikanern. Das kann auch in Zukunft nicht anders sein. Die Einbindung in den Westen, die sich in unserer engagierten Zugehörigkeit zur Europäischen Gemeinschaft noch einmal verdichtet, ist für die Bundesrepublik eine eindeutige Option. Sie sieht im Bündnis eine Allianz zur Erhaltung und Stärkung der geistigen und politischen Grundlagen unseres gemeinsamen, aus europäisch-abendländischen Wurzeln stammenden Denkens, der Freiheit, der Vielfalt, der Toleranz und der Menschenrechte. Für die Bundesrepublik Deutschland wird das Bündnis auch in Zukunft nicht nur militärisch, sondern auch politisch und "ideologisch" die Voraussetzung für unsere Freiheit, für unsere Sicherheit und unseren Wohlstand sein.

"Äquidistanz" kann und wird es für die Bundesrepublik im Verhältnis zu Washington und Moskau nicht geben. Diese grundlegende Position wird auch von der überwältigenden Mehrheit unserer Bevölkerung getragen. Nach allen Meinungsumfragen der letzten zehn Jahre halten kontinuierlich rund 80% unserer Bürger die Anwesenheit amerikanischer Truppen und unsere Mitgliedschaft im Atlantischen Bündnis für unentbehrlich. Hier zeigt sich gleichzeitig der Unterschied zwischen "veröffentlichter" und "öffentlicher" Meinung.

Zweitens: Die feste Verankerung unserer Außenpolitik ins westliche Bündnis stützt sich darüber hinaus auf unser Vertrauen in die Stärke Amerikas. Die Vereinigten Staaten sind nach wie vor nicht nur eine atlantische, sondern auch eine pazifische Großmacht. Sie haben nahezu unerschöpfliche Reserven an Rohstoffen, Begabungen und nicht zuletzt an fest gefügten demokratischen Überzeugungen. Ihr gesellschaftliches und politisches System ist — ganz anders als das sowjetische — flexibel und innovationsfähig. Sie haben zweimal in diesem Jahrhundert europäische Weltkriege auf seiten Englands und Frankreichs entschieden und sind aufgrund ihrer eigenen politischen Geschichte und Überzeugungen entschlossen, ein weiteres Vordringen des Weltkommunismus zu verhindern. Mögen auch Administrationen kommen und gehen, Vitalität und Dynamik Amerikas bleiben bestehen.

Drittens: Aus den beschriebenen Sachverhalten folgt, daß der noch so idealistisch gemeinte (linke) Traum vom Abschied der Bundesrepublik Deutschland aus den "Zwängen" der westlichen Partnerschaft und der

Schaffung einer neutral wiedervereinigten Insel seliger Deutscher unsere europäischen Nachbarn und unsere atlantischen Verbündeten ebenso beunruhigt und alarmiert, wie einst der (rechte) Traum vom großdeutschen Reich, das sich freischwebend zwischen Rußland und Frankreich (England) zu behaupten versucht! Diese neuerliche (Selbst-) Isolierung muß auf jeden Fall verhindert werden durch eine — im großen wie im kleinen — zuverlässige, beständige und vernünftige Politik.

Viertens: Eine auf diese Überzeugungen gestützte deutsche Außenpolitik schließt nicht aus, daß die Bundesrepublik Deutschland ihre besonderen Interessen und die Exponiertheit ihrer Situation erkennt und auch gegenüber ihren Verbündeten vertritt. Dabei kann es natürlich gelegentlich zu Unstimmigkeiten kommen. Das hat es auch in der Vergangenheit immer wieder gegeben, und selbst zwischen engsten Verbündeten ist es unrealistisch, völlige politische Konvergenz zu erwarten. Dies gilt heute um so mehr, als sich das deutsch-amerikanische Verhältnis in den letzten dreißig Jahren gewandelt hat: von wirtschaftlicher und politischer Abhängigkeit zu partnerschaftlicher Kooperation. Voraussetzung ist allerdings, daß das feste Fundament unseres Bündnisses aus gemeinsamen Überzeugungen und menschlichen Bindungen erhalten bleibt.

Besondere Interessen und Gefährdungen der Bundesrepublik sehe ich vor allem in zwei Bereichen: Unsere besonderen Interessen ergeben sich aus der Tatsache der deutschen Teilung. Unser Grundgesetz gibt uns den Auftrag — ich formuliere ihn mit dem gelungenen Text im Begleitbrief zur Deutschen Einheit zu den Moskauer Verträgen —, „auf einen Zustand des Friedens in Europa hinzuwirken, in dem das deutsche Volk in freier Selbstbestimmung seine Einheit wiedererlangt“.

Unsere besonders exponierte Situation ergibt sich aus unserer geographischen Lage in Mitteleuropa an der Grenzlinie von NATO und Warschauer Pakt.

Beides — der Auftrag des Grundgesetzes und unsere geographische Lage — bedingen unser Interesse an der Wahrung und am Ausbau der infolge der Entspannungspolitik erreichten menschlichen Erleichterungen. Sie bedingen aber auch unsere Entschlossenheit, dem neuerlich von der Sowjetunion begonnenen Rüstungswettlauf mit all unseren politischen Möglichkeiten entgegenzuwirken. Hieraus resultiert für uns die Bedeutung des NATO-Doppelbeschlusses, und zwar beider Teile: Abrüstung und Nachrüstung. Wir selbst wollen eine Null-Lösung, die jedoch nur erreichbar ist, wenn die Sowjetunion keinen Zweifel daran hat, daß das Bündnis andernfalls die Nachrüstung durchführen wird. Die Null-Lösung kann nur durch Vereinbarungen und nicht durch Vorleistungen durchgesetzt werden. Hieraus resultieren unser vitales Interesse an günstigen Ergebnissen bei den Genfer Mittelstrecken-Verhandlungen und unser starkes Engagement im Rahmen der KSZE-Nachfolgekonferenz in Madrid, zu einer Übereinkunft für eine Abrüstungskonferenz in Europa zu kommen. Hieraus resultieren zahlreiche andere Abrüstungsinitiativen im Rahmen der Vereinten

Nationen und der MBFR und nicht zuletzt unsere bewußt restriktive Waffenexportpolitik.

Diese vier Fixpunkte deutscher Außenpolitik machen deutlich, daß sich die deutsch-amerikanischen Beziehungen auf Regierungsebene nach wie vor auf ein breites Fundament gemeinsamer Ziel- und Wertvorstellungen stützen können. Auf dieser Grundlage wird es auch zukünftig möglich sein, momentane Irritationen in unserem Verhältnis zu den USA zu überwinden.

III.

Um diese Basis langfristig zu sichern, ist es jedoch erforderlich, daß wir auch die bereits angesprochenen Defizite in unseren geistigen, kulturellen und gesellschaftlichen Beziehungen beheben. In dieser Erkenntnis wurde ich bereits im April 1981 vom Bundeskabinett gebeten, Vorschläge auszuarbeiten, ob und durch welche operativen Maßnahmen die zwischengesellschaftlichen Beziehungen zwischen den Vereinigten Staaten und unserem Land und zwischen ihren Bürgern intensiviert und verbessert werden können. Anfang September 1981 unterbreitete ich dem Bundeskanzler und dem Bundesaußenminister eine Bestandsaufnahme der laufenden Programme mit ihren Kosten sowie Vorschläge für ihre Intensivierung. Aufgrund dieses Sachverhalts wurde ich beauftragt, grundsätzliche Fragen, konkrete Vorschläge und das weitere Verfahren für ein gemeinsames Vorgehen mit der amerikanischen Regierung, Kongreßmitgliedern und privaten Organisationen zu besprechen.

Das Echo unserer amerikanischen Partner war ausgesprochen positiv. Die drastischen Kürzungen, die die amerikanische Regierung für die europäischen Austauschprogramme vorgesehen hatte, wurden wieder rückgängig gemacht und im Januar 1982 wurden Staatssekretär Eagleburger und ich zu Koordinatoren für die deutsch-amerikanische Zusammenarbeit ernannt. Begleitet von einer sehr großen und erfreulichen Reaktion der deutschen und der amerikanischen Öffentlichkeit konnten wir inzwischen unsere Vortellungen weiterentwickeln. Ende Februar trafen wir in unserer Eigenschaft als Koordinatoren zu einem ersten offiziellen Arbeitsgespräch zusammen. Das Ergebnis dieses Gesprächs war außerordentlich befriedigend.

Wir sind uns darüber im klaren, daß unsere Bemühungen von vornherein zum Scheitern verurteilt wären, wenn sie sich auf "good-will- und shake-hands-Aktionen" beschränken würden. Erforderlich ist statt dessen ein langfristiger Ansatz und der Ausbau kontinuierlicher Maßnahmen im Bereich der Öffentlichkeitsarbeit, der Medien, des Personenaustauschs und der kulturellen Zusammenarbeit im weitesten Sinn. Dabei hängt viel von der "außenpolitischen Großwetterlage" und von einem Klima des politischen Vertrauens und des guten Willens ab. Bewährte Instrumente der Öffentlichkeitsarbeit und der Kulturpolitik sollen besser genutzt und, soweit möglich, verstärkt gefördert werden. Die zahlreichen privaten Initiativen auf dem Gebiet der deutsch-amerikanischen Zusammenarbeit wollen wir ermutigen und in unsere

Bestrebungen einbinden.

Zur Erleichterung der Koordination sind sowohl in den USA als auch bei uns Gremien aus Vertretern der wichtigsten Träger- und Mittlerorganisationen gebildet worden, die erstmals Ende März/Anfang April zusammenzutreten werden. Dem amerikanischen "Advisory Committee" gehört u.a. der frühere Außenminister Kissinger an.

Was die leidige Geld- und Finanzierungsfrage angeht, so bin ich (ausnahmsweise) entschlossen, eine Doppel- und Dreifachstrategie zu entwickeln. Obwohl es auch in diesem Haushaltsjahr gelungen ist, beispielsweise die Mittel im Auswärtigen Amt für den engeren Bereich der Kulturbeziehungen beträchtlich zu steigern (von 28 Millionen DM im Jahre 1978 auf 44 Millionen DM im Jahre 1982), habe ich die für dieses Jahr zusätzlich erbetenen 4,5 Millionen DM nicht mehr erhalten. So versuche ich nun durch Umschichtung im Haushalt des Auswärtigen Amtes und durch die Bitte an andere Ministerien das gleiche zu tun, die Anlauffinanzierung einiger wichtiger Projekte doch noch zu ermöglichen. Außerdem habe ich mich (als überzeugte Liberale, die nicht alles vom Staat erwartet) auch an private Hände und Geldquellen gewandt und versucht, auch auf diesem Sektor "mobil zu machen" und "mobil zu werden". Zur Zeit bemühe ich mich, im Rahmen der Vorbereitung des Haushalts für 1983 nicht nur im Etat des Auswärtigen Amtes, sondern auch der anderen Ressorts Ansätze durchzusetzen, die der politischen Bedeutung der deutsch-amerikanischen Beziehungen gerecht werden.

Ein Wichtiger Teil unserer Aktivitäten wird auf die "successor"-Generation ausgerichtet sein. Die deutsch-amerikanischen Beziehungen müssen von der gegenseitigen Kenntnis der großen Bandbreite unserer politischen und geistigen Gemeinsamkeiten getragen werden. Dies ist die Voraussetzung für Verständigung, Vertrauen, Offenheit und Dialogbereitschaft — selbst dann, wenn man gelegentlich in Einzelfragen unterschiedlicher Meinung ist. Wir müssen unseren jungen Bürgern deshalb die Möglichkeit eröffnen, diese Gemeinsamkeiten für sich selbst neu zu entdecken, ihre Horizonte zu erweitern, Klischees und Vorurteile abzubauen und vor allem die geschichtliche und historische Kontinuität des Bündnisses zu begreifen, aus der neuerlich auszurechnen, unabsehbare katastrophale Folgen für die eigene Zukunft haben würde. Jeder Versuch, dies durch "propagandistische" Einwirkung zu erreichen, wäre von vornherein zum Scheitern verurteilt.

Besonders wichtige Zielgruppen für einen stärkeren Austausch sehen wir in politisch engagierten Vertretern der jungen Generation aus Parteien, Jugendorganisationen, Gewerkschaften der Wirtschaft und der Kirchen. Spezielle Programme für junge Parlamentarier und deren Mitarbeiter sind in Vorbereitung. Auch das Angebot für den Schüler- und Studentenaustausch soll verstärkt werden.

Eine bisher leider immer noch vernachlässigte Zielgruppe sind die in der Bundesrepublik stationierten amerikanischen Soldaten und deren Familienangehörige. Hier läßt sich auch ohne allzu großen finanziellen Aufwand viel verbessern.

Große Sorgfalt werden wir auch einer vertieften (sachlicheren!) Berichterstattung in den Medien widmen. Die Information übereinander muß aktueller und umfassender werden. Eine besonders wichtige, aber auch sehr schwierige Zielgruppe sind deshalb die Journalisten.

Geschichtsbücher, die teilweise erschreckende Klischees enthalten, werden gegenwärtig in beiden Ländern einer Revision unterzogen. Dem Desinteresse an der deutschen Sprache in den USA und an einer Spezialisierung auf "deutsche Fragen" (German expertise) wird durch attraktive Angebote entgegengewirkt werden.

Diese Vorhaben und eine Anzahl weiterer Projekte sind nicht spektakulär. Wunderwirkungen können wir von ihnen nicht erwarten. Wir haben jedoch die Absicht, den dreihundersten Jahrestag der ersten deutschen Einwanderung in die USA im Oktober 1983 auch als politischen Höhepunkt unserer gemeinsamen Bemühungen um die Intensivierung der deutsch-amerikanischen Beziehungen zu nutzen. Ich hoffe sehr, daß all diese Maßnahmen in ihrer Gesamtheit auf längere Sicht einen spürbaren Beitrag zur Stärkung und Intensivierung der deutsch-amerikanischen Beziehungen leisten werden.

SECTION V

GRANTS AND STIPENDS

NATO Research Fellowships

Two or 3 short-term research awards of 2-4 months are available in the humanities and social sciences on topics related to the North Atlantic Alliance. They are intended for scholars with the Ph.D. or equivalent professional status. The competition for 1983-4 will be announced in fall 1982, at which time application forms and detailed information will be available.

Hoover Institute National Fellows Program

Younger scholars holding the Ph.D. or equivalent are eligible for the National Fellows Program. Approximately ten fellowships are available annually to enable one full year of unrestricted research and writing at the Hoover Institution which will allow the Fellow to complete a major scholarly manuscript. A Fellow may concentrate research and writing in one or more fields of study such as political science, economics, modern history, international relations, law and sociology. For more information contact: Hoover Institution, National Fellows Program, Stanford, CA 91305. Phone: (415) 497-2216

CIES Grants for 1983-4

The Council for International Exchange of Scholars is now accepting applications for lecture and research awards in the Federal Republic of Germany under the Fulbright Program for 1983-4. Available are twenty-five lecture and research awards (application deadline September 15), ten supplemental awards (deadline February 1), and ten travel grants (deadline February 1). There are also grants available for the special seminar in German civilization scheduled for the Summer of 1983 (deadline February 1). For further information, call (202) 833-4969 or write for application forms to: CIES, Att.: William Bate, Suite 300, 11 Dupont Circle, Washington, D.C. 20036.

Hamilton Prize Competition

The University of Michigan Alice and Edith Hamilton Prize competition is open for 1982. The one-thousand-dollar prize, for the best original scholarly book-length manuscript on women, is offered annually through the university's Horace H. Rackham School of Graduate Studies to encourage serious and significant feminist scholarship. The University of Michigan Press expects to publish the winning manuscript in the Women and Culture series.

The manuscript must be a work of synthesis and/or interpretation, or a monograph of broad interest. Two-page abstracts are due by July 15. Authors whose abstracts are selected will be invited to submit complete manuscripts for full review. The deadline for invited manuscripts is September 1, 1982. Competition guidelines should be obtained from Hamilton Prize Committee, 354 Lorch Hall, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI 48109.

Grants and Fellowships Guide

The International Studies Association has published its 1981-82 *Grants and Fellowships Guide*, which contains an indexed listing of support available to undergraduate and graduate students, doctoral candidates, scholars, professionals, universities and colleges, nonprofit organizations and research institutes in the broadly defined field of international studies from over 65 foundations, institutions and government sources.

IIE Scholarships

Applications for graduate study or research abroad will be accepted from well qualified students in most fields of study for the awards listed below. Candidates must be U.S. citizens who will hold a bachelor's degree or the equivalent by the beginning date of the grant, but who do not hold the Ph.D. degree at the time of application. Candidates for certain awards are excepted from this rule; they may hold the Ph.D. degree provided it was obtained no earlier than June 1980.

A working knowledge of German is required for all fields. Language training may be required as a condition of the award in some programs.

Approximately 14 grants for Austria and 141 grants for Germany will provide round-trip international transportation, tuition, and maintenance for one academic year of study at an Austrian or German institution of higher learning.

Approximately 20 Fulbright Travel Grants to Germany and one to Austria will be available to supplement both IIE-administered and other

maintenance awards which do not specifically provide funds for international travel.

Partial Grants

Austria: Three maintenance and tuition awards for study in any field are offered by the Austrian government for candidates with two years of previous graduate work. One may be supplemented by a Fulbright Travel Grant.

Germany: Approximately six maintenance and tuition awards are offered by foreign sponsors. This group may be supplemented by the Fulbright Travel Grants.

Specific eligibility requirements, information on benefits, etc., are contained in the brochure, "Fulbright Grants and Other Grants for Graduate Study Abroad, 1983-84," which may be obtained from campus Fulbright Program Advisers (for enrolled students) or from any of IIE's offices for a student not enrolled in a college or university at the time of application. FPA's establish campus deadlines for receipt of applications; "at-large" students must submit their completed applications to the Study Abroad Programs Division at IIE headquarters in New York by October 31, 1982. For additional information write to: The Institute of International Education, 809 United Nations Plaza, New York, N.Y. 10017.

Institut für Europäische Geschichte

Type: fellowship support of postgraduate studies in Modern European History or Church History, with special regard to the Reformation.

Support: DM 1,020 or 1,340 per month, depending on applicant's qualifications. Financial support for research trips within Germany.

Conditions: completion of dissertation is required, but not essential.

Duration: 6-12 months, renewable.

Deadline: none; notification six weeks after application.

Inquiries: Alte Universitätstraße 19, D-6500 Mainz, West Germany.

North Atlantic Treaty Organization

Type: research fellowships.

Purpose: to allow research in humanities and social sciences leading to publication relevant to NATO.

Support: 120,000 Belgian francs per month, along with travel costs for carrying out the research successfully.

Conditions: Candidate must be a national of member State. Studies should pertain to questions of direct interest to the Atlantic Alliance. Candidate should have a Ph.D. or equivalent.

Duration: two to four months, can be extended to six months.

Deadline: Early January with announcement in April.

Inquiries: U.S. nationals should address inquiries to: Council for International Exchange of Scholars, Suite 300, 11 Dupont Circle, Washington, D.C. 22236. Canadian nationals should write to: Awards Committee, The Royal Society of Canada, National Library, 395 Wellington Street, Ottawa 4, Ontario.

American Council of Learned Societies (ACLS)

Type: grants for postdoctoral research in East European studies.

Purpose: to allow research in Albania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, Romania, Yugoslavia, East Germany, and Greece.

Support: maximum of U.S. \$10,000.

Conditions: U.S. and Canadian citizens with doctoral degrees or equivalent scholarly maturity by professional experience and publications.

Duration: maximum of one year.

Deadline: December 1.

Inquiries: Office of Fellowships and Grants, American Council of Learned Societies, 800 Third Ave., New York, N.Y. 10022.

Germanistic Society of America

Type: scholarships for grammar school and university students.

Purpose: to allow summer trips in the Federal Republic of Germany. The trip should last at least four weeks and should be undertaken alone.

Support: presently, DM 800.

Inquiries: Secretary, Heinz-Schwarzkopf-Foundation Young Europe, Rissener Landstraße 195, D-2000 Hamburg 56, West Germany.

International Research and Exchange Board (IREX)

Type: exchange with Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Poland, Romania, Yugoslavia.

Support: Cost of instruction and research, housing, medical and dental care, a monthly stipend in local currency, and travel expenses.

Conditions: Open to U.S. citizens who are affiliated full-time with a college or university. Candidates must be faculty members or advanced doctoral candidates.

Deadlines: November 1.

Inquiries: International Research and Exchange Board, 655 Third Ave., New York, N.Y. 10017.

Ministry of Education of Rhineland-Palatinate

Type: scholarships.

Purpose: to allow study in theology, law, national economics, medicine, philosophy, natural science, and language.

Support: a monthly allowance of DM 500 plus free tuition.

Conditions: for graduates from developing countries who are over 21 years of age preferred.

Duration: for 10 months commencing October 1.

Deadline: July 31 of preceding year.

Inquiries: Akademisches Auslandsamt, University of Mainz, Postbox 3980, D-65 Mainz, West Germany.

Standing Conference of Laender Ministers of Education

Organization: Standing Conference of Ministries of Education and Cultural Affairs of the Laender in the Federal Republic of Germany.

Type: Foreign Language Assistant Exchange.

Purpose: To allow young teachers and university students for service as foreign language assistants in secondary schools in the Federal Republic of Germany.

Support: one year maintenance allowance of DM 900 per month; possibility of renewal for one year.

Conditions: Candidate should be under 30 years of age and possess a bachelor's degree or have two years at a European university.

Deadline: February 1.

Inquiries: Candidates should apply to the Cultural Attaché at the embassy or consulate of the Federal Republic of Germany in the own country.

German Marshall Fund of the United States

Type: fellowships.

Purpose: to support projects that contribute to a better understanding of significant contemporary problems common to industrial societies.

Number: about 12 annually.

Support: a stipend equal to Fellow's current income (within a fixed maximum). One transatlantic round-trip economy fare for Fellow. Similar travel expenses to a Fellow's accompanying spouse and minor children if for a period exceeding four months. Fellowship does not support research assistance, computer time, housing, insurance, benefits, and other direct or indirect project costs.

Conditions: established scholars with advanced degrees in any field. Fellowship is for full-time research. The following issues are of current priority interest to the Fund: urban and metropolitan development, administration, finance, and service; employment and labor market policies; labor relation; working conditions; women's employment and other labor force changes (youth, migrants, etc.); policies affecting families; environmental and growth management policies; administration of criminal and juvenile justice; comparative social policies; and issues of international interdependence, excluding military, security, or defense affairs. While the Fund gives preference to these topics, it may consider research focused on other issues common to industrial societies. The Fund

also supports projects resulting in new interdisciplinary perspectives and in the development of working relations between U.S. and European scholars. Each project must have U.S. and European (Western and/or Eastern) components, but may also involve other countries. Sabbatical and other grants may be held during tenure of the Fellowship.

Duration: one academic term or longer.

Deadline: November 30.

Inquiries: The German Marshall Fund of the United States, 11 Dupont Circle, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036. Phone: (202) 797-6430.

IFK — International Courses in German Language and Philology (Salzburg)

Type: scholarships for summer courses.

Purpose: courses in German language and philology, in association with the University of Salzburg and the Goethe Institute (Munich).

Number: 10 each summer.

Support: 5,000 Austrian schillings

Conditions: no restriction as to nationality. Applicants should attach curriculum vitae and references to their application letters.

Duration: 3-4 weeks.

Deadline: March 31 (early fall, through Institute of International Education).

Inquiries: International Courses in German Language and Philology, IFK-Franz-Josef-Straße, 19, A-5020 Salzburg, Austria, or contact: Institute of International Education, 809 United Nations Plaza, New York, N.Y. 10017. Phone: (212) 883-8477

Office of Education Division of International Education

Type: summer seminars abroad for educators. Refer to: Fulbright-Hays, section 102 (b) (6). Summer seminar in Germany for teachers of the German language; summer seminar in Germany for college teachers of German studies; summer seminar in Italy for teachers of the classics; summer seminar in Italy for teachers of the Italian language; plus other seminars projected for Brazil, Africa, and The People's Republic of China.

Conditions: U.S. citizens; two year's teaching experience; present language teaching position on secondary or college level in any rank.

Duration: one summer.

Deadline: November 1 (anticipated).

Inquiries: Office of Education, Teacher Exchange Section, International Exchange Branch, Division of International Education, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Washington, D.C. 20202. Phone: (202) 245-9692

Germanistic Society of America

Type: fellowships for prospective teachers of German to study for an academic year, primarily in the fields of German language, literature, philosophy, art, history, economics, international law, political science, public affairs, and history tenable in Germany.

Eligibility: United States citizens who have a good academic record and capacity for independent study, preferably have a master's degree.

Support: fellowship is in the amount of \$4,500 per year. Total amount of support: \$18,000 for the year 1982.

Number: four awards for the year 1982.

Duration: one academic year.

Inquiries: Institute of International Education, Study Abroad Programs, 809 United Nations Plaza, New York, N.Y. 10017. Phone (212) 883-8265

Institute of European Studies

Type: Institute of European Studies' scholarships. Scholarships to supplement U.S. college and university awards for U.S. undergraduates studying with the Institute in Austria, France, Germany, Spain, and the United Kingdom. To provide study opportunities abroad for financially needy American undergraduate students.

Eligibility: candidates must have been accepted (or have made application) to an Institute program; be at least 18 years of age; be working toward an academic degree; have approval of his or her home college or university; demonstrate financial need.

Support: awards in amounts from \$250 to \$1,500 according to need for academic year; maximum of \$650 for semester program. Approximately fifty to one hundred awards are given. Awards are deducted from the comprehensive fee of the program or work study.

Duration: academic year, or one semester.

Deadline: March 1 for fall semester and academic year. November 15 for spring semester. Nonrenewable.

Inquiries: Institute of European Studies, 700 North Rush Street, Chicago, Ill. 60611. Phone: (312) 944-1750.

Austrian Government Grants

Type: study, research, and travel grants.

Purpose: to enable American teachers and students of German to further their schooling or research projects at Austrian universities and other institutions.

Support: for undergraduates, nine monthly installments of 5,000 Austrian schillings; for doctoral candidates, nine monthly installments of 5,000 Austrian schillings; for professors, nine monthly installments of 6,500 Austrian schillings. Also included for professors are health and accident insurance, free tuition at universities, and a travel allowance of 2,500

Austrian schillings for trips within Austria. Funds for overseas transportation may be obtained through a Fulbright Travel Grant. (N.B. Deadline for Fulbright Travel Grant program is February 1.)

Conditions: applicants must be between 20 and 35 years old, with an excellent command of German. Students must have completed two years of satisfactory work at a college or university. Graduates must continue their studies and/or research in German language or literature. Applicants must submit a resume, in German, at least two letters of recommendation, detailed description of any study project to be undertaken, plus copies of transcript.

Duration: 9 months, beginning in October.

Deadline: January 15. Those chosen to submit applications will be notified during the first week of February.

Inquiries: Austrian Institute, 11 E. 52nd Street, New York, N.Y. 10022, Att.: ACSAL Grant, Phone: (212) 759-5165. For information on Fulbright Travel Awards contact: Institute of International Education, 809 United Nations Plaza, New York, N.Y. 10017. Phone: (212) 883-8200

German Academic Exchange Service

Type: short term study and research; dissertation or postdoctoral research for 2-6 months in Germany.

Eligibility: advanced graduate students pursuing dissertation research and recent Ph.D.s who are United States citizens between ages 18 and 32 are eligible.

Support: stipend covers maintenance, no international travel.

Duration: 2-6 months.

Deadline: October 31, January 31, and March 31.

Inquiries: DAAD New York Office, 535 Fifth Ave., Suite 1107, New York, N.Y. 10017. Phone: (212) 599-0464

Type: "Hochschulereinkurs," three week summer course at a German university of the applicant's choice in the field of German studies and/or German language.

Eligibility: applicants must be U.S. citizens enrolled at U.S. universities who have completed at least three years of college level German by October of the year preceding summer of study. They must demonstrate good reading and speaking knowledge of German.

Support: course fees and partial living expenses, no travel.

Duration: 3 weeks and 6 weeks, respectively.

Deadline: January 31.

Inquiries: DAAD New York Office, 535 Fifth Ave., Suite 1107, New York, N.Y. 10017. Phone: (212) 599-0464

Type: study and research in Germany: student program. Scholarships for U.S. students and young scientists in all academic fields (except medicine),

and the arts for graduate, doctoral or postdoctoral studies at German institutions of higher learning.

Purpose: to pursue studies and research in the Federal Republic of Germany.

Eligibility: candidates must be between 18 and 32 years and have a good command of the German language. They must hold a bachelor's degree at the time of the award and may hold a Ph.D. provided it was obtained no earlier than two years prior to the beginning of the grant.

Support: up to DM 1,300 per month, for scholarships, according to the candidate's academic level. The awards include round-trip transportation, book allowance, dependent's allowance for married grantees, and, in some cases, a language course at a Goethe Institute.

Duration: 10 months, October 1 to July 31.

Deadline: between May 1 and November 1, preceding the scholarship year.

Director: Dr. Arnold Ebel, Director, DAAD Office, New York.

Inquiries: DAAD New York Office, 535 Fifth Ave., Suite 1107, New York, N.Y. 10017. Phone: (212) 599-0464

Head Office: Deutscher Akademischer Austauschdienst, Kennedyallee 50, 53 Bonn-Bad Godesberg 1, Federal Republic of Germany.

Type: study visits to the Federal Republic of Germany. Grants for research projects in the Federal Republic of Germany lasting up to three months.

Eligibility: scholars wishing to apply must hold a Ph.D. degree. They should have been engaged in teaching and/or research for at least two to three years after receipt of the doctorate. It is recommended that the applicants include evidence of contact with the German host institution or copy of the letter of invitation. Applicants must be U.S. citizens.

Support: the grant consists of a monthly allowance of up to DM 2,200 to defray the cost of living. A further DM 300 can be awarded for travel within Germany, but international travel costs will not be covered. No extra allowance can be given for any dependents who might accompany the grantee during the visits.

Duration: up to 3 months.

Inquiries: DAAD New York Office, 535 Fifth Ave., Suite 1107, New York, N.Y. 10017. Phone: (212) 599-0464

Type: study and research program. Grants for graduate studies at a German university, research in connection with doctoral dissertation, postdoctoral studies.

Eligibility: applicants must have a B.A. or equivalent, must be 18-32 years old, must have good knowledge of German, and must be U.S. citizens.

Support: maintenance, international travel, tuition and fee waiver are covered by the grant.

Duration: 7-10 months during academic year 1982-3.

Deadline: November 1.

Inquiries: enrolled students should obtain application forms from

Fulbright Program Advisor on their campus. At-large applicants may obtain application forms from: Institute of International Education (IIE), 809 United Nations Plaza, New York, N.Y. 10017.

Type: grants for research projects in the Federal Republic of Germany.
Eligibility: applicants must be U.S. citizens and have at least 2 years of teaching experience or research experience after Ph.D.

Support: monthly maintenance allowance and travel in Germany, but no international travel, is included in grant.

Duration: up to 3 months.

Deadline: October 31 and January 31.

Inquiries: DAAD New York Office, 535 Fifth Ave., Suite 1107, New York, N.Y. 10017.

Type: information visits by groups of professors and students, to increase the knowledge of specific German subjects and/or institutions within the framework of an academic study tour.

Eligibility: groups of professors and students affiliated with an accredited American institution may apply. Applicants must be U.S. citizens and groups are limited to 10-30 persons.

Support: program arrangements and financial assistance are done on a per person/per diem basis.

Duration: 7-21 days.

Deadline: 6 months prior to the departure date.

Inquiries: DAAD New York Office, 535 Fifth Ave., Suite 1107, New York, N.Y. 10017.

SECTION VI

ARCHIVAL NEWS AND REPORTS

The Leo Baeck Institute

The Leo Baeck Institute, founded in 1955, is a research, study and lecture center, a library, museum, and archives. Its subject is the life and history of Germany Jewry. The archives of the Leo Baeck Institute contain thousands of private and institutional records including family papers, business documents and community histories which touch virtually every phase of German-Jewish life during the past two hundred years. There is also a collection of 550 unpublished memoirs written by German Jews from 1790 to 1945 which gives insight into the social and cultural aspects of their lives. Letters and manuscripts from 150 literary estates have been entrusted to the Institute, which reflect the intellectual life of German-speaking Jewry. The archives relate to such names as Moses Mendelssohn, Martin Buber and Franz Rosenzweig; to well-known bankers and businessmen; and to statesmen and politicians. The archives also contain an important collection of photographs, paintings, and engravings which are significant for their documentary as well as their artistic value.

The Exile Collection

From offices and homes, filing cabinets and packing cases, in order and in disarray, the personal papers and entire libraries of German-speaking exiles are being sent to State University of New York at Albany. The development of the Exile Collection began in 1973 when Dr. John M. Spalek, professor of German, undertook a basic survey of archival holdings on individuals who came to the United States as a consequence of the establishment of the Nazi regime in Germany and Austria. The survey was funded by the Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft, the National Endowment for the Humanities, and the University at Albany. Dr. Spalek made personal contact with the exiles and he learned that some individuals had already donated or sold their collections. There were others who were on the point of making decisions about the deposition of their correspondence, manuscripts and private libraries. There were still a

sizable number of privately held collections which led Dr. Spalek to believe that if the University began immediately to acquire these materials it would be possible to assemble a serious research collection at Albany.

Administrative support came when President Emmett Fields and David Martin, vice president for academic affairs, provided space for processing these collections in the Humanities Building and the Library. The Karl Otto Paetel Collection was the first to be acquired in 1976 with funds from the Reseach Foundation. It is considered to be one of the best collections in existence on various aspects of Germany during the twentieth century. One of the subjects that is extensively documented in this collection is the German youth movement. Included in this area are publications on its history, the various factions, and discussions of its psychological, political and religious ramifications.

Another prominent figure represented in the Exile Collection is Arnold Brecht. Photo copies of his personal documents, correspondence, manuscripts, course outlines and publications can be found there.

The papers and libraries of the faculty members of the University in Exile started coming to Albany in 1977 when the archives of the New School for Social Research were established in the Special Collections of the Albany Libraries. Researchers are beginning to come to Albany from within the United States and from abroad to use the Exile Collection. They are working on books on the refugees, publication of letters of individuals, doctoral dissertations, and conference papers. In the scholarly community awareness is spreading that State University of New York at Albany is a center for information on German-speaking exiles.

SECTION VII

REVIEWS AND REPORTS OF CURRENT LITERATURE

Sarah Kirsch/Irmtraud Morgner/Christa Wolf. *Geschlechtertausch: Drei Geschichten über die Umwandlung der Verhältnisse*. Vorwort von Wolfgang Emmerich. (Sammlung Luchterhand, 315) Darmstadt und Neuwied: Luchterhand, 1980. Pp. 127. Paper DM 9.80.

Die vorliegenden Erzählungen wurden ursprünglich für eine DDR-Anthologie zum Thema Geschlechtertausch verfasst, zu der weibliche wie männliche Autoren beitrugen. Der Band erschien unter dem Titel *Blitz aus heiterm Himmel* 1975 im Rostocker Hinstorff Verlag. Der Titel der westdeutschen Sammlung entstammt der gleichnamigen Erzählung Günter de Bruyns, die die DDR-Anthologie einleitet.

Die Wahl gerade dieser drei Geschichten, zeigt, dass der Luchterhand Verlag das Buch als Beitrag auf dem Bereich der Emanzipationsliteratur geplant hat. Wolfgang Emmerich, Verfasser des lesenswerten Nachworts, meint hingegen einfach, es seien wohl die interessantesten Beiträge jener DDR-Anthologie zusammengetragen worden. Wie dem auch sei, die einseitige Auswahl ist in jedem Fall gerechtfertigt. Sie ergibt einen Einblick in die Stellung bekannter DDR-Autorinnen zum Thema Feminismus und verdeutlicht deren unterschiedliche literarische Bearbeitung dieser Frage gegenüber ihren westdeutschen Kolleginnen.

"Das war wien Blitz aus heiterm Himmel", so schildert Max alias Katharina in der Kirsch-Erzählung seinem Freund Albert die Geschlechtsverwandlung. Er trägt sie mit Fassung. "Egal was aus ihnen wurde, die Freundschaft konnte nun kein Mensch mehr kaputtmachen. Trübungen ihres Einverständnisses durch eine Frau waren unmöglich geworden, und sie brauchten sich niemals schonende Unwahrheiten zu sagen". Die Verwandlung wird dann auch weniger unter dem Aspekt der Selbstverwirklichung der Frau gesehen, vielmehr wird Menschliches in dieser humorvollen Geschichte über Geschlechtliches gestellt. Wo emanzipatorische Fragen anklingen, wird nach einem versöhnenden Ausgleich gesucht. "Jetzt, wo ich selbern Kerl bin, jetz kriekich die Ehmännzipatzjon" denkt Max einmal, als der Freund unaufgefordert

einkaufen geht. Aber andererseits, als Mann, kann er auch einsehen, wie unbequem die Steckdose untern Sofa wirklich ist; als Katharina hatte er sich immer über Alberts Bequemlichkeit aufgeregt, niemals nach dem Rasieren den Fernsehstecker zurückzustecken.

Auch in Irmtraud Morgners Beitrag wird der Kampf der Geschlechter zugunsten der "Vermenschlichung der Menschen" beigelegt. Wie im Falle Katharina und Albert können Valeska und Rudolf "die Bilder entbehren..., die sie sich voneinander und die andere für sie gemacht hatten". Das Wunder ist dasselbe, aber der Weg zum happy end ist für Valeska schwieriger als für Katharina. Ihre Reflexionen enthalten deutliche Kritik am DDR-Staat, in dem die berufliche Gleichstellung der Frau nicht vor männlichen Rollenerwartungen — die Frau als Hausfrau und Mutter — schützt.

Christa Wolfs "Selbstversuch", der komplexeste Beitrag der Sammlung, gibt sich nicht mit einer wunderbaren, utopischen Lösung zufrieden wie die beiden anderen Erzählungen. Die Protagonistin, Wissenschaftlerin, lässt sich zu wissenschaftlichen Zwecken in einen Mann verwandeln. Dabei stösst sie auf das Erfolgsgeheimnis der Männer. Sie widmen sich nämlich ohne Ablenkung den drei grossen W's, Wirtschaft, Wissenschaft, Weltpolitik. Freilich ist die männliche Machtposition nur unter einem Verzicht zu erreichen: dem Verzicht, lieben zu können. Dadurch abgeschreckt, sieht die Heldin der Geschichte ihre Verwandlung immer weniger als "Lücke im Zaun", als Auftakt zu neuen Lebensmöglichkeiten, und rettet sich zurück in ihre alte weibliche Identität. Am Ende konfrontiert sie den Professor mit ihrem eigenen wissenschaftlichen Projekt, einem wirklichen Selbstversuch also: dem Versuch zu lieben.

Sicher bringt der Mangel an feministischer Radikalität diese drei Geschichten "Frauen und Männern nahe", wie Wolfgang Emmerich meint. Als Ergänzung zum Thema "Umwandlung der Verhältnisse" empfiehlt die Rezensentin jedoch auch die restlichen Beiträge in der dem Luchterhand-Bändchen zugrunde-liegenden DDR-Anthologie.

HANNELORE HECKMANN-FRENCH, Lafayette College

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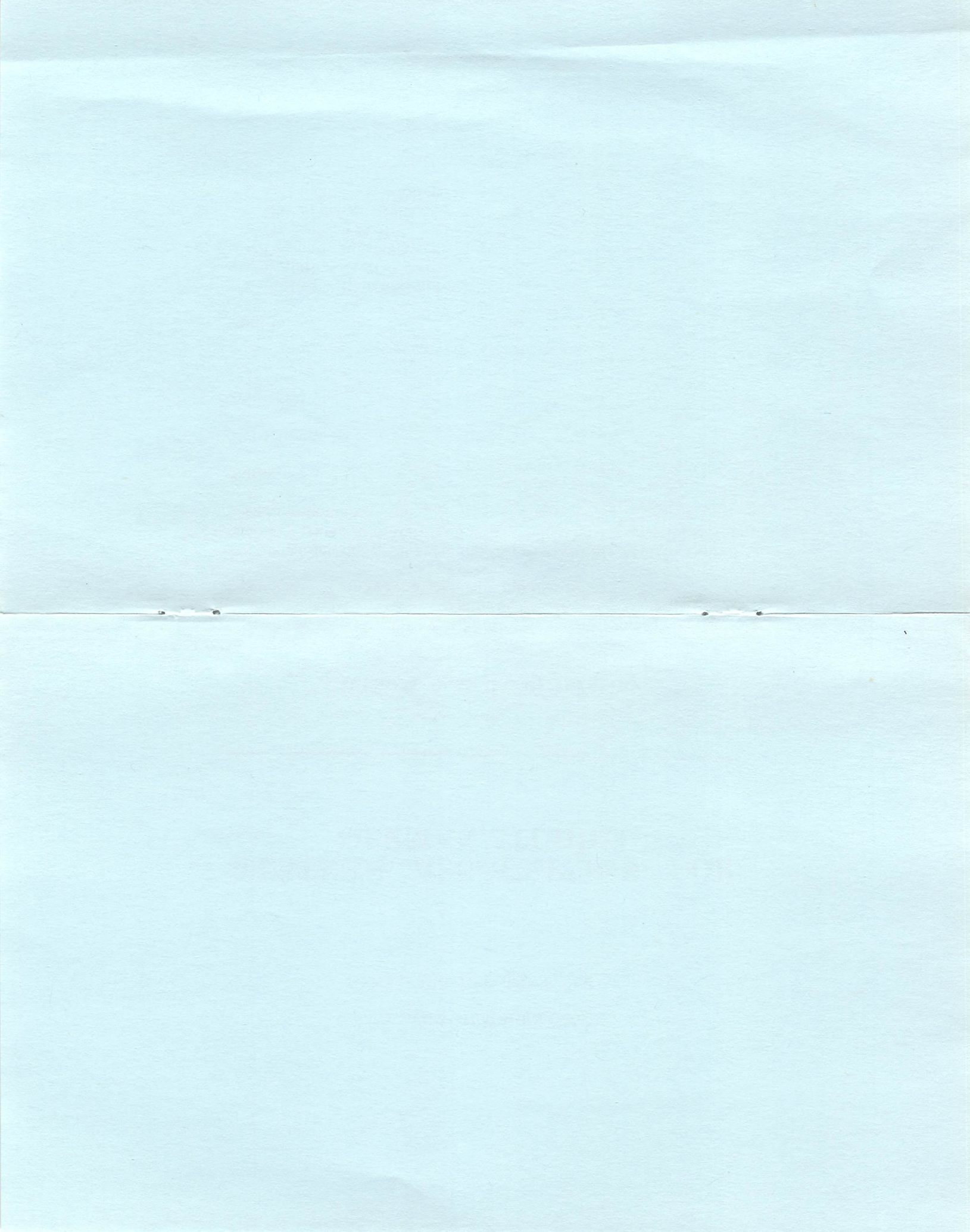
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Association Prize

The Western Association for German Studies announces the continuation of its prize series for outstanding scholarship in German studies. For 1982-3 the prize categories are interdisciplinary studies and research in German literature. The Executive Committee has appointed three selection committees to select a book (\$500 prize), an article (\$500 prize), and a student paper (\$200 prize).

Authors, publishers, or others may nominate for the prizes. The deadline for the 1982-3 prizes is March 15, 1983. To be eligible, a book or article must have been published in 1981 or 1982. The student paper must have been submitted in 1981 or 1982.

Two copies of the book, article, or student paper must be received prior to March 15, 1983 by Prof. Charles B. Burdick, President of WAGS, San José State University, San José, Cal. 95192.

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