



STEERING BRIEF FOR THE PRIME MINISTER'S VISIT TO BERLIN

1. The main objective of the Prime Minister's visit to Berlin is to demonstrate the continuing British commitment to the City. The visit will be particularly welcome as the first to be paid by a British Prime Minister for 11 years. We shall aim to enhance its impact by ensuring maximum publicity, particularly for the Prime Minister's visit to the Wall and her speech.
2. The fact that the Prime Minister will go on to Berlin from Bonn and will be accompanied by Chancellor Kohl will increase the value of the visit for the Federal Government. Since the conclusion of the Quadripartite Agreement in 1971 the situation in and around Berlin has improved considerably. But there has been some friction between the Soviet Union and the three Western powers over their differing interpretations of the QA provision that 'ties between the ^{Western} ~~Eastern~~ sectors of Berlin and the FRG will be maintained and developed, taking into account that these sectors continue not to be a constituent part of the FRG and not to be governed by it.' The Russians interpret this provision very restrictively, placing great emphasis on the second half. The Germans tend to stress the first. They will see the Prime Minister's visit as a demonstration of the 'ties' between West Berlin and the FRG. So do we. We do not accept that her visit, which she makes in her own right, choosing whom she likes to accompany her, in any way violates the QA. The Russians may contest this.
3. Externally the situation in and around the city has for about three years been particularly quiet. Berlin remained insulated from the deterioration in East-West relations following the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. The Russians also appear to wish to avoid Polish tensions spreading to Berlin. They have for the most part expressed their continued interest in the quiet atmosphere in and around the city.
4. This has had its side effects. The Allied presence in Berlin continues to enjoy the support of the Senat (the city Government), the traditional parties and the majority of the public.

/But



But after 10 years of progressive easing of tension there is less understanding of the Soviet threat among the younger generation. The need for the Allied garrison is less evident and there has been a worrying growth of neutralist or pacifist opinion.

5. The change of Government in Bonn is likely to result in some strengthening of the Federal Government's commitment both to Berlin and to the ideal of eventual German reunification. In tangible terms, this may mean an increase in Federal expenditure on the city and greater effort to encourage industrial investment. In particular Herr Kohl has said his Government will drop the SPD proposal to abolish the subsidy on air fares between Berlin and the Federal Republic, which might have had a serious effect on the level of (mainly British Airways and Pan Am) services to the city.

6. Berlin's current problems are for the most part internal. The CDU are the largest party in Berlin's Parliament but have no overall majority. They govern with the tacit support of the FDP. The Alternative List, Berlin's equivalent of the Greens, have 9 of the 122 seats. (A background note on recent political developments is at Annex A).

7. When the Governing Mayor, Dr von Weizsaecker, assumed office in June 1981 the most urgent problem was to restore public order after a succession of riots which had originally been associated with a squatters movement. The Senat have had some success in isolating the militants from the non-violent squatters. Occasional rioting still occurs, most recently during President Reagan's visit in June this year, but it is no longer a prime problem. The most urgent preoccupation now is the economy. The recession did not really begin to bite until late 1981. But in the last year unemployment has risen from 5.9% to 8.6% and it is still rising. The Senat have taken some steps to combat this but a real improvement will have to await a revival in the

/Federal



Federal German economy. (A more detailed note on the economy is at Annex B). Another major social problem is the increased proportion of foreigners, now about 13% of the population. About half are Turkish. So far there has been scarcely any inter-racial violence, but the potential remains. Dr von Weizsaecker (Personality Note at Annex C) is a much-respected politician whose reputation has been enhanced by his performance in Berlin. He could be a future candidate for the post of Foreign Minister in a IDU government in Bonn. He paid his first official visit to the UK on 1-3 April this year. His call on the Prime Minister had to be cancelled at the last moment because of the Falklands invasion. The Prime Minister subsequently wrote hoping that he would come again; she may like to renew her invitation.

8. Thirty minutes have been set aside for talks with Dr von Weizsaecker. He is likely to wish to discuss with the Prime Minister the wider issues of Inter-German relations and East-West relations rather than specific Berlin problems. Annex D contains points to make for the Prime Minister's use and Annex E a background brief on inner-German relations.

9. The Prime Minister's speech will be made at the Golden Book Ceremony. The Prime Minister may also wish to make a few remarks after dinner. Suggestions are attached at Annex F.

10. We do not expect the case of Rudolf Hess to be raised. If the Governing Mayor should broach the question of clemency, the Prime Minister may wish to repeat the line taken in her reply of 30 September to Herr Schmidt's message, that HMG has done and will continue to make every effort to persuade the Russians to agree to his release. She may like also to see the background note on this problem enclosed at Annex G.

11. A list of recent Allied visitors to Berlin is enclosed at Annex H.

PRIME MINISTER'S VISIT TO BERLIN: 29 OCTOBER

PROGRAMME

All times local

- 1300 Depart Bonn with Chancellor Kohl. Lunch on the plane.
- 1430 Arrive Gatow, Berlin. Met by:
General Mostyn, General officer Commanding, Berlin
Dr Richard von Weizsaecker, Governing Mayor
US and French Commandants
Press photo facility.
- 1433 - 1439 Guard of Honour. Prime Minister and GOC only mount saluting base and inspect guard.
Press photo facility.
- 1440 Depart Gatow
- 1510 Arrive at the Wall, just north of the Reichstag. Lay flowers at memorials to East Germans killed in attempting to cross to West Berlin. Visit one of the British army teams which patrol the Wall. Join the patrol in the Landrover for a short distance. Drive past the Brandenburg Gate and stop at a viewing-point by the Wall.
Press and TV facilities.
- 1545 Arrive Rathaus, Schoeneberg.
Discussion with Governing Mayor.
- 1615 - 1715 Golden Book Ceremony, Brandenburg Hall of Rathaus. Speeches by Governing Mayor, Prime Minister, Chancellor Kohl. Mingle with guests.
Press and TV facility.
- 1720 Prime Minister and British party only depart Rathaus for HQ, British Military Government
- 1745 Arrive BMG. Meet representatives of garrison for tea or drinks (approx 50 individuals of different ranks and units, including wives.)
Press photo facility.
- 1820 Leave BMG

1835 Arrive HM. Ambassador's residence

1900 Leave for Charlottenburg Palace

1915 Dinner in Oak Gallery. Approx 60 present
including wives.

Exchange gifts over coffee in the ante-room

2115 Depart Charlottenburg

2130 Arrive Tegel Airport. Informal farewells,
no ceremonial. Press photo facility

2140 Aircraft departs

2330 Arrive London

BERLIN: INTERNAL POLITICS

1. The Federal CDU leaders sent Dr von Weizsaecker from Bonn to Berlin in September 1978 to revitalise his party after 18 years of lack-lustre opposition in Berlin. Time was too short for victory at the March 1979 polls, but Weizsaecker achieved a record CDU vote. When Governing Mayor Stobbe fell in January 1981, the SPD could find no credible successor in Berlin. Dr Vogel resigned from the Federal Cabinet (Minister of Justice) to come and lead a rescue operation as Governing Mayor. But Weizsaecker exploited the universal disillusion with the SPD-FDP coalition parties to force an unprecedented early dissolution.

2. The elections of May 1981 produced a Parliament without a natural majority. The CDU (65 seats) out-number the SPD (51 seats) and FDP (7 seats) combined, but, because of the 9 Alternative List members, are two short of an absolute majority (67 seats). Weizsaecker owes his election as Governing Mayor to the votes of a majority of the 7 FDP members, and continues to enjoy their support for his programme. A current issue is whether the FDP will turn this undeclared coalition into an overt one.

3. Within the Berlin CDU Weizsaecker's authority is undisputed, and he has no credible rival. His Senat reflects the wide spectrum within his party, ranging from Herr Lummer, his Deputy and Senator for the Interior, on the right, who stands for law and order, to centre-left figures more interested in social and environmental problems.

4. The Leader of the SPD Opposition, Dr Vogel, is the only other Berlin politician of similar national stature to Weizsaecker. Brandt has suggested that he should lead the SPD's campaign in the Federal elections planned for March. But although Vogel made a marked initial impression during his six months as Governing Mayor, in opposition he has made much less impact. His prime concern is to restore the morale of his defeated party, and to attract back idealistic younger voters from the Alternative List.

5. The Berlin FDP are small and unimpressive, and have been split for a decade. The centre-right have a majority in the Parliamentary Party, but the left control the Party Executive. The centre-right hope to recapture the Executive at the Party Convention next March, and to be free thereafter to take office in formal coalition with the CDU.

6. The Alternative List, the Berlin equivalent of the 'Greens' in the FRG, have so far proved to be little more than a gadfly factor in the Parliament. But their support in the opinion polls is holding up, and they are a continuing threat to the established parties.



BERLIN ELECTION RESULTS; MAY 1981

<u>Party</u>	<u>Percentage Vote</u>	<u>Parliamentary Seats</u>
CDU	48.0	65
SPD	38.3	51
FDP	5.6	7
Alternative List (AL)	7.2	9
Splinter Parties	0.9	<u>0</u>
		122
		<u><u> </u></u>

PRIME MINISTER'S VISIT TO BELRIN: 29 OCTOBER

THE BERLIN ECONOMY

1. West Berlin remains the largest industrial city in all Germany, with a population of just under two million and a work force of 880,000. Its economic backbone is manufacturing (51% of GNP). In order of importance the biggest industries are: electrical engineering (0.25 of output), mechanical engineering, food processing, and pharmaceuticals. There is an expanding services sector: conference and trade fairs, tourism, consultancy etc.
2. The economy is characterised by:
 - (a) the sensitivity of business confidence, and investment, to the international climate;
 - (b) near-total dependence on supplies and raw materials imported from the West, and hence on the access routes;
 - (c) dependence on enormous Federal subsidies, DM 9,733 M this year in direct Federal aid (54.7% of the city budget), plus about half as much again in indirect subsidies;
 - (d) complete intergration with the economy of the Federal Republic, within which Berlin represents 3.6% of GNP. (Berlin's trade, too, is heavily Western orientated, and trade with the East marginal.
3. From 1970-1980 real growth averaged 2% annually, with a peak of 4% in 1979. Although in 1981 Berlin with 0.5% growth did marginally better than the FRG, the current prospect is for zero growth or a decline in 1982. The present unemployment rate

of 8.6% (69,000) is above the Federal average (7.5%), but no higher than in a number of Federal blackspots (Saarland over 10%).

4. Although outwardly a wealthy city, there is a cause for concern about the long-term future of Berlin's economy, arising from the combination of the city's special situation with:

- (a) a declining population;
- (b) inadequate investment in past years, and
- (c) a progressive loss of jobs in industry.

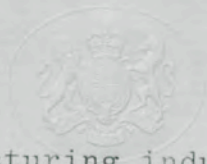
Population

5. The population is slowly declining, from 2.2 million in 1961 to 1.98 million today. 23% are over age 65. On the basis of natural trends alone, the population would be expected to stabilise at about 1.75 million in the 1990s. But there is also a net loss of German population by migration to the FRG (minus 6,200 in 1981). At present this is more than counterbalanced by the net increase of non-German population (plus 11,600 in 1981). But the city is already at the limit of its capacity to absorb aliens.

Investment

6. Since the War investment in Berlin, especially industrial investment, has lagged behind FRG rates. In the mid seventies it began to pick up, in response to the lessening of tension which followed the 1971 Quadripartite Agreement. Good levels were recorded in 1977-81, but there is still a back log by comparison with the FRG. Investors are still deterred by considerations of security, and by shortage of managerial housing.

/Loss



Loss of jobs in manufacturing industry

7. As a result partly of low investment, and partly of modernisation and rationalisation, the number of jobs in manufacturing industry has fallen by 41% in the past 20 years from 302,000 in 1962 to 177,000 in 1981. The present financial crisis in AEG-Telefunken, Berlin's second largest industrial employer, will cost another 2,500 men their jobs. Although there has been compensating growth in employment in service industries, and in state service, the decline of the city's industrial base is of acute concern to the Senat and Federal Government.

Remedial Action

8. Extensive financial incentives for investment and production in Berlin, and for migration from the FRG to Berlin, have long existed. They were reviewed and increased in 1978. A new Berlin economic promotion company was set up and has succeeded in attracting some important new factories eg a Ford components plant. It has not however been able to make good all the losses of jobs in existing industry, and a further strengthening of the Federal incentives is shortly to be enacted. It is expected to take effect from 1 January 1983.

9. On 10-11 December this year, the Federal Chancellor and Governing Mayor will jointly hold a conference of top West German industrialists in Berlin with the aim of securing their practical support in the establishment of new production and jobs.

VON WEIZSAECKER, DR RICHARD

Governing Mayor of Berlin since June 1981. Chairman of the Berlin CDU.

Born 1920 in Stuttgart, the son of a career diplomat. After schooling in Berne and Berlin, visited the Universities of Oxford and Grenoble. Called up in 1938, he had a brave war record as an infantry officer on the eastern front until 1945. Came within sight of Moscow in 1941.

After the war studied law at Göttingen. Entered industry and became Managing Director of Boehringer and Co (pharmaceuticals) 1958-66. President of the German Evangelical Church Conference 1964-70 and again 1979-81. Member of the Bundestag from 1969-81. A Vice Chairman of the CDU/CSU Parliamentary Party, 1972-70, and a Vice-President of the Bundestag 1979-81. Nominated to oppose Scheel in the Presidential election of 1974, he did far better than expected against an unbeatable candidate. Author of the party's 1978 programme of basic principles.

Imported by the Berlin CDU, at a late stage, to lead the party into the 1979 Berlin elections, he lost, but achieved a record vote for the CDU. When Governing Mayor Stobbe fell in January 1981, Weizsaecker skilfully exploited the plebiscitary provisions of the Berlin constitution to force a dissolution. In the elections of May 1981 the CDU under Weizsaecker increased its share to 48% of the vote, but fell short of an absolute majority. Weizsaecker owed his election as Governing Mayor in June 1981 to support from members of the FDP Parliamentary Party, and remains dependent on them for his legislative programme.

As Governing Mayor, Weizsaecker has shown both strength and executive talent. He is liked and respected for his abilities, probity and charm. An intellectual and philosopher with a conversational and platform style to match, he is a moderate on both domestic policy and Ostpolitik. He plays an influential national role within his party, and is regarded as a potential Foreign Minister. An old friend of Britain, who has given much time to the Deutsch-Englische Gesellschaft and the Koenigswinter Conference.

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Married with four children. He speaks excellent, and his wife adequate, English. Although born a Freiherr (Baron) he prefers not to use his title.

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PRIME MINISTER'S VISIT TO BERLIN: 29 OCTOBER

POSSIBLE TALKING POINTS FOR USE IN DISCUSSION WITH THE GOVERNING MAYOR

1. Sorry not to have met Dr von Weizsaecker on 2 April. Hope he will come to London again - perhaps spring 1983?
2. How does he perceive Berlin's role in East-West relations generally and in the conduct of inner-German relations? What are the prospects for improving FRG/GDR relations and in particular easing the Minimum Exchange Requirement and facilitating human contacts?
3. The social and economic problems created by the presence in Berlin of a large foreign community are not dissimilar to those of the UK in assimilating immigrants. What is the Senat's approach?

PRIME MINISTER'S VISIT TO BERLIN: 29 OCTOBER
INNER GERMAN RELATIONS

1. In the 1970s, Inner-German relations developed productively on the basis of the Quadripartite Agreement (1971) and the Basic Treaty between the two German states (1972). Transit traffic between West Berlin and the FRG and visits to East Berlin and the GDR by West Berliners and West Germans expanded enormously.
2. The relationship cooled post-Afghanistan and more particularly as a result of a very substantial increase by the GDR in October 1980 in the Minimum Hard Currency Exchange Requirement (MER) imposed on Western visitors to the GDR. The effect has been a drastic reduction in the number of visitors to East Berlin and the GDR. The FRG complained that by this move the GDR was no longer giving as much in humanitarian concessions as it was obtaining economically.
3. Following Brezhnev's visit to Bonn, Herr Schmidt met Honecker in December 1981. But there was little to show for it on the FRG side. In June 1982 the FRG agreed an extension of the interest-free 'Swing' credit to the GDR in return for only minor humanitarian concessions.
4. The new FRG Government seems likely to combine a continuing policy of developing relations with more robust attempts to wring concessions from the GDR. Chancellor Kohl probable still intends to keep open Schmidt's invitation to Honecker to visit the FRG. But criticism of the new Government's public statements on inner-German relations and in particular referral to the German nation as a whole suggests a suspicious, uncompromising attitude among the GDR leadership.

ADDITIONAL BACKGROUND NOTES

CHARLOTTENBURG: SOME BRITISH CONNECTIONS

1. The original palace was built in 1695-99 by the Elector Frederick III of Brandenburg, later King Frederick I of Prussia, as a summer residence outside Berlin for his wife, Sophie Charlotte of Hanover, sister of George I of England. She was a much loved and cultured figure/^{un}like her husband, and the patroness of Leibnitz. The palace is named for her.
2. During the War of the Spanish Accession, in November 1704 after Blenheim, Malborough visited Berlin and was received in splendour at Charlottenburg. In the capacity of Ambassador he concluded a Treaty with Prussia in Queen Anne's name, providing for Prussian aid in the campaign of 1705. Malborough's portrait hangs in the Oval Hall today.
3. The palace was seriously damaged by British bombing, but has been lovingly restored.
4. HM The Queen was entertained to State Luncheons at the palace in 1965 and 1978.

PRIME MINISTER'S VISIT TO BERLIN: 29 OCTOBER

HESS

1. Rudolph Hess is 88 but still in reasonably good health.
2. Successive British Governments have appealed, both alone and together with the Americans and French, for Hess' release. Most recently Mr Hurd raised the matter with the Soviet Ambassador in London on 23 June. There are no signs of any flexibility in the negative Russian attitude. We are nevertheless considering urging our Allies to join us in a further high-level tripartite approach.
3. HMG has consistently held the view that it would be irresponsible to release Hess without Soviet agreement; to break a Four Power agreement in this way would be to invite the Russians to put other more fundamental Four Power agreements at risk, including those on which the freedom and security of the inhabitants of West Berlin are based.
4. On 1 October the Western Allies and the Russians signed a Protocol on the disposal of Hess's remains (if he should die in prison). It provides, in accordance with the wishes of his family, for his body to be flown to the Federal Republic and given to them for burial in Bavaria; the family have in return given an undertaking that the funeral will be private. The Western Allies agreed to seek the cooperation of the Federal Government in preventing Neo-Nazi activities at the funeral and have received a satisfactory initial response. The Protocol also provides for the demolition of Spandau prison. Knowledge of the Protocol on the German side is very restricted.



PRIME MINISTER'S VISIT TO BERLIN: 29 OCTOBER

Recent Allied Visits to Berlin

1976	Mr Callaghan (Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs)
1977	US Vice-President Mondale
1978	HM The Queen President Carter
1979	President Giscard D'Estaing
1980	Mr Pym (Secretary of State for Defence)
1981	Lord Carrington Mr Haig
1982	President Reagan

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FM BMG BERLIN 211700Z OCT 82

TO IMMEDIATE BONN

TELEGRAM NUMBER 122 OF 21 OCTOBER

INFO IMMEDIATE FCO

FOLLOWING FOR FOWLER (BONN) AND MISS HIMSWORTH (WED) FROM
MAC GINNIS

PRIME MINISTER'S VISIT TO BERLIN: VIEWING THE WALL

BONN TELNO 839 TO FCO PARA 2

1. AFTER RECONNAISSANCE ON THE GROUND AND CONSULTATION WITH
THE BERLIN POLICE WE RECOMMEND THE FOLLOWING ARRANGEMENTS
FOR THE PERIOD TO BE SPENT VIEWING THE WALL:-

ITEM (A) ZERO MINUTES :

PRIME MINISTER ARRIVES AT NORTH-EAST CORNER OF REICHSTAG,
ALONGSIDE THE WALL WHERE IT JOINS THE SPREE. THE BOUNDARY RUNS
NORTH ALONG THE NEAR BANK OF THE LATTER. ON THE FAR BANK IS THE
GDR BARRIER FENCE AND BEYOND IT A DESOLATE PROHIBITED ZONE
WITH WATCH TOWER.

ITEM (B) 000-003 MINUTES:

PRIME MINISTER LAYS BOUQUET IN FRONT OF MEMORIAL CROSSES TO
VICTIMS KILLED TRYING TO CROSS THE WALL. THE GOVERNING MAYOR
AND FEDERAL CHANCELLOR ARE PRESENT BUT DO NOT LAY BOUQUETS.
PRESS PHOTO FACILITY.

ITEM (C) 003-008 MINUTES:

PRIME MINISTER VIEWS THE SCENE ACROSS THE SPREE AND MEETS
MEMBERS OF THE RMP WALL PATROL. PRESS FACILITY.

ITEM (D) 008-020 MINUTES:

PRIME MINISTER JOINS RMP PATROL IN AN OPEN REVIEW LANDROVER
(IN WET WEATHER A CLOSED VEHICLE) AND DRIVES ALONG THE RMP
PATROL ROUTE ACROSS THE WEST FRONT OF THE REICHSTAG, THEN
ALONG THE SECTOR BOUNDARY PAST THE BRANDENBURG GATE ON TO
POTSDAMER PLATZ. PRIME MINISTER'S LANDROVER IS PRECEDED
FIRST BY ONE POLICE PROTECTION CAR AND NEXT BY RMP LANDROVER
WITH ONE CAMERA TEAM FACING BACKWARDS TO COVER PRIME
MINISTER'S VEHICLE.

ITEM (E) 020-025 MINUTES:

PRIME MINISTER DISMOUNTS AT POTSDAMER PLATZ AND MOUNTS VIEWING
PLATFORM WITH PANORAMIC VIEW OF WALL, OBSTACLE ZONE, WATCH
TOWERS, REMAINS OF HITLER'S BUNKER ETC. PRESS PHOTO FACILITY
FOR LIMITED POOL.

ITEM (F) 025 MINUTES:

PRIME MINISTER RETURNS TO MERCEDES 600 FOR JOURNEY TO RATHAUS.

2. WE ARE SATISFIED THAT THE ABOVE SEQUENCE CAN BE ACHIEVED
WITHOUT UNDUE HURRY WITHIN THE 25 MINUTES ALLOTTED.
GRATEFUL FOR URGENT AUTHORITY NOW TO COORDINATE DETAILS WITH
THE SENAT.

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3. THERE ARE TWO ANCILLARY PROBLEMS TO BE SETTLED:-
(A) SEATING IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S LANDROVER;
(B) ARRANGEMENTS FOR OTHER MEMBERS OF HER MOTORCADE. THE BASIC CONCEPT WOULD BE THAT WHILST THE PRIME MINISTER MOVES BY LANDROVER FROM THE SPREE TO POTSDAMER PLATZ, THE MAIN BODY OF THE MOTORCADE WOULD BE REPOSITIONED AT THE LATTER. SECONDLY THE RMP PATROL COLUMN SHOULD BE HELD TO THE MINIMUM NUMBER OF VEHICLES.

4. THE LANDROVER CONTAINS ONE FRONT PASSENGER SEAT (PRIME MINISTER'S DETECTIVE) AND FOUR PLACES IN THE REAR. TWO OF THE REAR PASSENGERS COULD CONVENIENTLY STAND IF DESIRED, HOLDING ONTO A RAISED HAND-RAIL BEHIND THE FRONT SEATS. THE G O C AND RMP COMMANDER OUGHT TO ACCOMPANY THE PRIME MINISTER, WHICH LEAVES ONLY ONE OTHER PLACE IN THE BACK. WE SUGGEST THIS SHOULD BE THE GOVERNING MAYOR, LEAVING THE CHANCELLOR AND AMBASSADOR TO TRAVEL IN ANOTHER REVIEW LANDROVER.

5. ALL OTHER MEMBERS OF THE MAIN MOTORCADE WOULD MOVE WITH THAT TO POTSDAMER PLATZ.

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NEWSD
CRD
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PS
PS(WRD) BEKSTEAD
SIR J. BULLARD
MR & JODISON

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H of C
 Ambassador
 Prime Minister's Private Secretary

ANGLO-GERMAN BILATERAL QUESTIONS (PMVX(82)13)

*/The
 Ambassador*

1. This brief has attached a copy of the joint press statement on "thickening-up" Anglo-German relations which was endorsed by the Prime Minister and Chancellor Schmidt at last November's Anglo-German Summit. / suggested that it was quite possible that, at tomorrow's press conference, the Prime Minister might be asked what action was being taken to follow up last year's statement.

2. If asked such a question, I suggest the Prime Minister might reply as follows:

Since last November's Summit British and German officials have been meeting to discuss ways of increasing the already extensive contacts between our two countries. The Anglo-German Mixed Commission on cultural matters will be meeting in London in December to review progress in a number of cultural and educational areas; and I hope that by next year officials will be able to report back to Heads of Government with satisfactory results in these and other areas of our relations.

If asked: the subjects under review at the Mixed Commission include youth exchange, language learning, and information.

Mavis Leslie

28 October 1982

Mrs A M Leslie

cc: Chief Press Secretary (Mr Ingham)

*APC
seen*

WALDEMAR SCHRECKENBERGER: STATE SECRETARY
AND HEAD OF THE FEDERAL CHANCELLOR'S OFFICE

Biographical Note

Born 1929 in Ludwigshafen, (contemporary and friend since childhood of Helmut Kohl). Studied law, then joined the Rhineland-Palatinate Land Administration, brought into the Land Chancellery (roughly Cabinet Office) by Kohl when latter became Minister-President. Was in charge of relations between Rhineland-Palatinate and the Federation. Vogel, Kohl's successor when he moved to Bonn, made Schreckenberger Head of the Chancellery (an instance used to show that Schreckenberger is not Kohl's creature, since Vogel was not the successor Kohl had wanted). From June 1981 until recently Schreckenberger was the Rhineland-Palatinate Minister of Justice. Now head of the Federal Chancellor's Office.

Said to be quiet and retiring but nevertheless self-confident and determined. Subjects with which he has dealt include legal and constitutional questions, broadcasting and cable television (experiment in Ludwigshafen).

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JENNINGER, DR PHILLIP

Minister of State in the Federal Chancellery
since October 1982

Born 1932. Studied Law at the University of Tübingen. 1963-64 worked in the Federal Ministry of Defence. 1964-66 Private Secretary and Press Spokesman for the Minister without Portfolio (Dr Krone). 1966-69 Private Secretary to the Federal Minister of Finance (Dr F-J Strauss). Member of Parliament since 1969. From 1973 until his present appointment he was Chief Whip of the CDU/CSU Parliamentary Party.

A close confidant of Dr Kohl, his appointment to his present post on the change of Government in October 1982 came as no surprise. As the Chief Whip he was widely respected in the CDU/CSU for his handling of the Party. Had the reputation of a tough Parliamentary wheeler-dealer but in private can be charming.

Helpful and well disposed towards the UK. Has visited England on a number of occasions privately and most recently in the Summer of 1981 to improve his English. His daughter is currently studying in the West country.

He was to have paid a Category I visit to the UK in November 1982 but with the change of Government has had to postpone this to next year.

Catholic, married with 2 children.