

S.Y. Umarov 

Samarkand State University named after Sharof Rashidov, Uzbekistan, Samarkand
e-mail: sardor.umarov.2013@mail.ru.

HISTORY OF GERHARD SCHRÖDER'S VIEWS ON SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF GERMANY

This article discusses the views of G. Schröder, who is at the top of the "Red-Green" coalition of the Federal Republic of Germany, in domestic and foreign policy. If we look at any country in the world, we can see that reforms were carried out in the political, social, economic, spiritual and other aspects of the state based on a specific program during the time of each head of the government. We also tried to shed light on the economic and social development of Germany in this article, analyzing the views of G. Schröder, who is at the top of the "Red-Green" coalition of the Federal Republic of Germany, in domestic and foreign policy. Because it is not wrong to say that the German state embodies democratic social principles not only in Europe, but also in the world, has rich experience, and has its place among the countries of the world in all fields.

Key words: Federal Republic of Germany, Gerhard Schröder, Economy, Unemployment, Foreign Policy.

С. Я. Умаров

Шароф Рашидов атындағы Самарқанд мемлекеттік университеті, Самарқанд, Өзбекстан
e-mail: sardor.umarov.2013@mail.ru

Герхард Шредердің Германияның әлеуметтік-экономикалық дамуы туралы көзқарастарының тарихы

Бұл мақалада Германияның «қызыл-жасыл» коалициясының басында тұрған Г. Шредердің ішкі және сыртқы саясаттағы көзқарастары талқыланады. Әлемнің кез келген елін алып қарасақ, мемлекеттің саяси-әлеуметтік, экономикалық, рухани және басқа да салаларындағы реформалар әрбір үкімет басшысы кезінде белгілі бір бағдарлама бойынша жүргізілгенін көреміз. Бұл мақалада біз де ГФР-ның «қызыл-жасыл» коалициясының басында тұрған Г. Шредердің ішкі және сыртқы саясаттағы көзқарастарын талдай отырып, Германияның экономикалық және әлеуметтік дамуын жарыққа шығаруға тырыстық. Өйткені Германия мемлекеті тек Еуропада ғана емес, дүниежүзінде де демократиялық әлеуметтік принциптерді бойына сіңіріп, бай тәжірибесі бар және барлық салада әлем елдерінің қатарынан өз орнын алып отыр десек қателеспеген болар едік.

Түйін сөздер: Германия, Герхард Шредер, экономика, жұмыссыздық, сыртқы саясат.

С.Я. Умаров

Самарқандский государственный университет имени Шарофа Рашидова, Узбекистан, г. Самарқанд
e-mail: sardor.umarov.2013@mail.ru

История взглядов Герхарда Шредера на социально-экономическое развитие Германии

В данной статье рассматриваются взгляды Г. Шредера, находящегося во главе «красно-зеленой» коалиции ФРГ, во внутренней и внешней политике. Если мы посмотрим на любую страну мира, то увидим, что реформы в политической, социальной, экономической, духовной и других сторонах государства проводились по определенной программе во времена каждого главы правительства. В данной статье мы также попытались пролить свет на экономическое и социальное развитие Германии, проанализировав взгляды Г. Шредера, находящегося во главе «красно-зеленой» коалиции ФРГ, во внутренней и внешней политике. Потому что не будет ошибкой сказать, что германское государство воплощает в себе демократические социальные принципы не только в Европе, но и в мире, имеет богатый опыт и занимает свое место среди стран мира во всех областях.

Ключевые слова: ФРГ, Герхард Шредер, экономика, безработица, внешняя политика.

Introduction

After taking the post of chancellor, G. Schröder's new government will be formed within the party. The new government has sought to overcome the existing problems in the country and rebuild the country. The ways of this recovery are, first of all, the need to reduce state expenses, to change the social insurance system in general, to limit the role of the state in social and economic life, to deepen the cooperation of entrepreneurs and workers, to expand the market economy and free trade opportunities, small and large rta consisted of helping businesses and others.

Materials and methods

The XXth century, which has become history today, was full of unprecedented events and incidents. At the end of the century, many problems in the world were solved by the necessity of history. There are different opinions about the development of world processes (Umarov, 2018:140). During this period, there was also a period of "Red-Green" coalition government in the Federal Republic of Germany. At the top of this coalition stood Gerhard Schröder. As a result of G. Schröder's views, efforts were made to develop Germany's socio-economic development. Therefore, in this article, we aimed to study G. Schröder's views as much as possible. Because if we look at any country in the world, we can see that reforms were carried out in the political, social, economic, spiritual and other aspects of the state based on a specific program during the time of each government leader who led the country. We also tried to clarify the views of G. Schröder by analyzing the reforms carried out in the internal and foreign policy of the Federal Republic of Germany during the "Red-Green" coalition.

During the research, methods of synthesis, abstraction, historicity, logic were used.

Synthesis (separation) is to connect fragments, sides, parts, elements separated by analysis and make them into a whole. The method of synthesis allows the researcher to know the relationship between parts, parts, sides, elements of the whole and their connections with the whole.

Abstraction is the separation and study of the properties of the objects under investigation, which reveal their essence by removing specific, less significant aspects.

Historicity is a method of theoretical knowledge of the unity of the processes of

emergence, development and decay of the studied object or phenomenon, its connection with other events in the course of historical development. Historicity means the process of emergence, existence, development, decay or disappearance of the object or event under investigation in concrete conditions.

And logic is the expression of this historicity in the researcher's mind in the form of generalized, abstracted, concretized, shortened, abstract concreteness freed from coincidences. In logic, the most necessary and basic aspects, characteristics, laws of historicity are expressed. Historicity and rationality are closely related.

Literature review

The history of Gerhard Schröder's views on socio-economic development of Germany studied by many scientists and historians till modern days. This issues studied not only English language scientists, also Russian language historians, politicians and other scientist studies this problem. One of English language scientist I. Collier commented own article called "Can Gerhard Schröder Do It? Prospects for Fundamental Reform of the German Economy and a Return to High Employment" on the difficulties at the time of coming to power of Gerhard Schröder and the possibilities of getting the country out of this situation (Collier, 2004). M. Freier's article entitled "Political economy of the agenda 2010 reforms: How Gerhard Schröder overcame the "Blocked Republic"" also analyzes the difficult socio-economic situation in the country and the extent to which Gerhard Schröder can get out of this situation (Freier, 2008). The work "Helmut Kohl's Legacy for Germany" written by M. Mertes explores the socio-economic situation of the country after Helmut Kohl and what needs to be done by Gerhard Schoder to improve it (Mertes, 2002). A work close to the research of M.Mertes Written by Ch.Wicke, the title of this work is "The Personal Nationalism of Helmut Kohl: A paragon of Germany's new normality?" is called. This work also analyzes the situation after Kohl and the place and role of Gerhard Schoder in it (Wicke, 2013). The work "Reformy Gerharda Schroedera v Germanii: prichiny i posledstviya [Gerhard Schroeder's reforms in Germany: causes and consequences]" created by P.A.Shupljak analyzed the reforms implemented in the country and their results (Shupljak, 2009).

Results and discussion

Coming to the Government

In 1998, the number of unemployed people reached 4.8 million. It should be noted that the unemployed began to receive various unemployment insurance benefits as well as other benefits. In 1998 Gerhard Schröder had the luxury of running against the economic record of the last years of Kohl government. Candidate Schröder was quite aware that later in 2002 he would have to run on his own economic record. The German electorate yearned for a substantial reduction in unemployment, but all it got was an insignificant change. When Gerhard Schröder first became the Federal Chancellor in September 1998 the number of unemployed was 3.97 million (Collier, 2004:5). As a result of these benefits, many of them realized that they can spend their days even if they don't work. Such a situation in Germany in the second half of the 1990s was a sign that the policy of neo-conservatism had ended. Gerhard Schröder, who was an initiator of new reforms, who came from the GSDP party, who fought for his goal to the end, and who had oratorical skills, served. His unique features were especially evident during the years when he worked as the prime minister in the lands of Lower Saxony. Already at that time, Gerhard Schröder understood the need for new reforms and mentioned it in his 1998 pre-election program. The new chancellor set himself the goal of general improvement of the state, elimination of defects in the implementation of reforms, real unification of the German people and ensuring the internal unity of the country. G. Schröder's positive attitude towards reforms, which received little attention among the opposition, the new direction he wanted to spread in the party called "New Center", distanced him from the old social-democratic traditions, which led to various differences in the ranks of the GSDP caused various discussions to take place (Shupljak, 2009:349).

According to the press, the "black giant", who has been in power for fifteen years and has been in power longer than all the chancellors except Bismarck, was tired of exhausting all his possibilities. Also, German citizens accused G. Koll of providing great support to unreliable Russia. Since 1998, 40% of foreign investments in Russia have been in the hands of German businesspersons. As a result of the default situation in the Russian Federation on August 17, 1998, G. Koll began to be severely criticized. As a result, G. Koll was forced to resign.

After come to government Schröder was able to form a coalition with any party. For this purpose, a mutual coalition will be formed with the Green Party, which has been in charge of the Lower Saxony region since 1990 (Patrushev, 2004:398).

The new chancellor Schröder, imitating chancellor Schmitt, was a pragmatic politician and a supporter of the "new middle". That is, most of the supporters of this policy from the term "new middle class" aspired to general middle class like the Liberal Democrats according to their way of life, work activities, and traditions. For this purpose, Schröder preferred to continue his activities as a politician not only on behalf of one party, but as a national leader. Schröder put forward the idea of a "new middle class" and aimed to unite workers and middle class representatives on the basis of political and cultural ideals in the service of the Berlin Republic. In general, all this led to a focus on neoliberalism. On October 20, 1998, a coalition agreement was signed between GSDP and Union 90/Green Party. As a result, a characteristic "red-green" coalition occurred. Almost any forces did not criticize such a program of the government. According to this program, great attention was paid to the development of the economy, creation of new jobs, solving social problems, updating the education system, and environmental protection. GSDP experienced a severe crisis after coming to power (Patrushev, 2007:651).

Within his party, there were two currents that developed ways to get rid of the economic crisis in the country. One of them was led by party leader Oscar Lafontaine. Based on the principles of social justice, he says that the government should have the main role in the development of the welfare state, the development of the economy and the development of social relations. He was considered the minister of economy at the same time and had a great impact on the socio-economic situation in the country. Chancellor G. Schröder, unlike O. Lafontaine, was a supporter of cooperation between business and the government, and emphasized the fundamental importance of market relations in economic development and fundamental improvement of social security. The contradictions between the two politicians were known even before the 1998 elections. Only because of G. Schröder's success in the land-related elections in Lower Saxony in February 1998, his reputation will increase. However, this did not end the conflicts between them. In March 1999, O. Lafontaine announced his resignation from the Ministry of Economy and the leadership of the party (Patrushev, 2007:652).

At the meeting held in Berlin in December 1999, G. Schröder united the party on the basis of the "new center" and was elected its leader. G. Schröder's party was based on a new ideological idea in its practical action. It was necessary to implement reforms based on this ideology. They wanted to change the program of reducing the costs of assistance provided to the socially needy in the structure of the welfare state. In real life, the new concept of social cohesion was more applicable, in which people always had to take care of themselves and their families. Only those who could not do this work could hope for state assistance. The state had as its main goal to create the same conditions and equal opportunities for self-sufficiency for every citizen, but did not envisage providing them materially (Shupljak, 2009:350).

The Schröder government's first months were dominated by demand-side policies. The 1996 labor market reforms of the Kohl government were revoked, a move that the SPD had promised to carry out in the election campaign. The reintroduction of social security contributions for low-income jobs and rules against pseudo self-employment were especially heavily criticized by employers, who warned that the low-wage sector would be pushed back into illegality. Expenditures – especially for welfare measures – rose by 6.8 percent. Included in this demand-side economic policy was an income-tax reform that decreased the lower tax bracket and increased the tax allowance. As a concession to the Green Party coalition partner, an ecological tax on energy consumption was introduced and used to support pension funds (Freier, 2008:23).

Gerhard Schröder's socio-economic views

Global change has also confronted German domestic politics with new challenges. Looking back to four "red-green" years since 1998, one is tempted to say that Schröder has merely intensified Kohl's neocorporatist style of "round-table" agreements between Big Business, Big Labor, and Big Government. That method no longer works. The structurally conservative network of intertwined institutions lacks the flexibility and creativity needed to give an innovative answer to globalization (Mertes, 2002:80).

The analysis of Gerhard Schröder's about 50 speeches in the Bundestag showed that the main issue in the German Chancellor's speeches is the attractiveness of Germany for foreign investors, as well as the rapid development and competitiveness of the German economy in today's global world. The analysis of his performances covers 15 subject

programs, grouped around two main themes – investment attractiveness and the competitiveness of the German economy. The topic of Germany's investment attractiveness and competitiveness is covered in detail in 9 subject programs of Gerhard Schröder's speeches. First, Schröder discussed the problems of the country's economy (investment attractiveness of Germany, tourism business and the country's export achievements, energy policy), secondly, Germany's social achievements (market welfare state, freedom and social responsibility, science and education), and thirdly, Covers Germany's main political achievements and problems in his speeches (Shpilev, 2012:62).

In his speeches, Schröder repeatedly stated that Germany is a favorable place for foreign investments. He cites a number of factors as an example:

- a) Prudent economic policy
- b) Thoughtful definition policy
- c) Low tax quotas
- d) Lower labor costs per unit of production compared to competing countries
- e) Availability of excellent infrastructure (RBGSKSBSM13).

According to the chancellor, foreign investors have always been and will be a welcome guest in the German economy. However, they must follow the laws of the social market economy and the rules that exist in the country. Any violation of the rule will harm those who follow these rules. For its part, Germany is trying to reduce bureaucratic red tape and costs. Industrialized countries cannot stop DE bureaucratization in such a fast manner. In this case, G. Schröder refers to the comparative studies conducted by the World Bank in 155 countries (Shpilev, 2012:66).

Germany's domestic policy is aimed at supporting investments. The purpose of this policy is to reduce unemployment and increase economic growth. According to G. Schröder, it is necessary to create programs for the harmonious cooperation of businesspersons and politicians in this field. Only then, it is possible to attract investments for jobs in Germany (RBGSGBLL28).

Describing the work of German experts Schröder, A. Smith, a liberal expert in the field of political economy and the intellectual founder of capitalism, the main task of the state:

- a) Stable legal order
- b) Internal and external security
- c) Functional infrastructure
- d) He mentions that it should consist of forming an effective structure of education and health care (RBGSEITB11).

A condition for the operation of the market economy is a social consensus on the issue of the fundamental principles of social justice. The achievement of the social market economy lies in the existence of a strong connection between freedom and justice, competition and participation. G. Schröder emphasizes that the future economy of Germany will be social. In this case, the main task of the state and politicians is to ensure social justice and equality. That is why he can provide people with a decent and independent life (Shpilev, 2012:67).

G. Schröder has repeatedly said that the issue of socio-economic formation from the point of view of history has been completely resolved. Reality rejected the theorists who predicted the demise of capitalism. Capitalism is not dead. It showed itself as an adaptive system. Economics regulates exchange and circulation processes. In order for a person to live and work well and decently, he needs a social system. An economy based on the common good is considered social. This means that success in a long-term economy requires a social context in addition to increasing income and competitiveness. A social system that is unable to fairly distribute social wealth, provide equal opportunities, ensure material and social security, and social well-being will bury its legitimacy and eventually face problems in the field of democracy. Only the social responsibility of the state creates conditions for everyone to independently plan his life, own property and express his opinion. Freedom without social protection becomes dangerous. No sane person wants that. Without social justice, there will be neither true freedom nor true democracy. Like the representative of social democrats, G. Schröder does not compare freedom with entrepreneurial freedom. In his opinion, freedom can be understood as the freedom of the majority, freedom from exploitation, poverty, implementation of an independent life strategy, and freedom of self-determination. Only such freedom is a condition of justice. Freedom in the modern information society primarily means equality of opportunities, the opportunity for everyone to realize their talents, and to take responsibility for their own lives. Participation means not only the distribution of social benefits, but also participation in important social decisions. According to G. Schröder, it is necessary to awaken faith in the future and joy of life in German citizens, and free them from feelings of mistrust of their country. He emphasized that the values written in the German Basic Law are part of the basic laws of European democracy. They belong to western values. Liberty and justice, unity and

equality are values and goals that started with the French Revolution and the German Enlightenment (Shpilev, 2012:69).

G. Schröder said that Germany is an export-oriented country. However, by exporting goods and services to the markets of other countries, Germany must be prepared for those countries to demand the same openness from the German market. German entrepreneurs learned not only to occupy the market of other countries, but also to stay in it for a long time. In addition to the export of goods and services, it is necessary to actively transfer technology and knowledge, improve the level of education and the skills of local workers. There are thousands of businesses and entrepreneurs in Germany. They create new jobs abroad. These entrepreneurs pay taxes to the German treasury. They invest in education and scientific research. Thanks to their actions, the label "Product of Germany" was spread all over the world. According to G. Schröder, he is more trusted abroad than inside the country (Shpilev, 2012:70).

Over the past few years, German companies have improved their position on the world market. As the Bundes Chancellor showed, the world's leading countries are voting for innovative strategies. Leaders of the global era follow post-industrial markets, focusing on finding solutions to existing problems. Germany has taken one of the leading positions in this field. German engineers took the first place in the world in terms of the quality of solving complex problems.

According to Gerhard Schröder, the inscription "Product of Germany" makes a great contribution to the image of the country in the FRG. The number of tourists coming to Germany is increasing year by year (it has increased by 30% in ten years). Tourism business is an important factor ensuring economic development of the country. The hotel and tourism business employs more than a million people in Germany. Every year, more than a hundred thousand young people receive professional training in tourism-related enterprises. Germany ranks fifth in the world in terms of tourism revenue. More than 30 objects on the territory of Germany have entered the UNESCO cultural heritage (RBGSEITB11).

According to Gerhard Schröder, the main task of the German education system was the development of full-time education and training institutions. This can be done in two ways. First, from an economic point of view. No business owner should think that he can compensate for the lack of skilled personnel by hiring immigrants. Such an approach leads to

the strengthening of the integration ability of the German society. Second, refusing to use the great potential of highly skilled workers on the basis of equal rights can harm the German economy. In addition, every child, regardless of social origin, should have the opportunity to live decently. This can be achieved only through education and social service. That is why investments are needed in this area. It is known that the German society is aging, and thus there are serious problems with the birth rate. Therefore, the state created conditions for women to manage family and work together. It is necessary to create extended day groups for children not only in kindergartens, but also in schools. The main question is: can women live in society as they want or should they live as required? (Shpilev, 2012:73).

According to Gerhard Schröder, investments should lead to women living the way they want. According to Schröder, Germany had to figure out what its science and education would be like in the future. EU estimates show that Germany outperforms many industrialized competitors in research. Every young citizen of Germany has the opportunity to study in any educational institution of the country. Education should not become a commodity. The purpose of education is to allow a person to develop and express himself. Knowledge is power, therefore, with the help of acquired knowledge, a person builds his life in the future.

As Gerhard Schröder has repeatedly stated, no nation in the world has as much experience as Germany in the production of high-tech equipment that helps protect the environment. This is true not only for the oil and gas industry, but also for all modern methods of energy. Germany has learned to use energy carefully and efficiently. German coal-fired power plants are more efficient than Indian and Chinese power plants (Shpilev, 2012:75).

Thanks to its economic strength, Germany also enjoyed the favour of the financial markets: credit had never been so cheap, and it had never been so easy to find takers for government bonds. Germany was seen as profiteering in a time of crisis, and Merkel as the orchestrator of an unprecedented master plan. Thanks to the Schröder government's rigorous social reforms and a moderate wage-scale policy, Europe's economy had shifted to the middle of the Continent. New markets were opened up in Asia and Russia (Kornelius, 2013:8).

According to Gerhard Schröder, Germany's most important strategic partner in the energy sector

is Russia. When uncertainty and instability prevail in many regions of the planet, Russia remains the most reliable and responsible partner. Germany gets 1/3 of its oil and gas needs from Russia. (35% for gas, which is 40 billion cubic meters per year). The mutual interests of German and Russian enterprises are to conclude mutually beneficial agreements that will ensure a seamless relationship between the two countries in the future. Currently, cooperation between Russia and Germany covers important areas of the gas network: gas extraction, transportation and distribution. In addition, Germany is currently one of the most important investors in the Russian economy. According to Schröder, the investment climate in Russia's tax policy, customs and legal system has improved significantly in recent years. More than 3,500 German enterprises operate in Russia now. First, medium-sized enterprises entered the Russian market. In the future, the strategic cooperation between Germany and Russia should expand not only in the economic, but also in the political sphere, says Schröder (Shpilev, 2012:67).

The next theme of Gerhard Schröder's speech was overcoming the internal European crisis and achieving political unity of the EU. According to Gerhard Schröder, Europe is not just a collection of geographical and historical information. Europe is a political project, the goal of which is to build a common future in the conditions of peace and democracy, economic prosperity, social participation, cultural and religious diversity. Europe is united by common values and human rights. A social model combining democracy with economic productivity and social solidarity has been implemented in Europe.

Conclusion

One of the main social problems in unified Germany was mass unemployment. Despite efforts aimed at eliminating unemployment by G. Schroder, by 2005 unemployment remained at a record level.

The growth of the euro could not help Germany to get out of the crisis. The entire social system of the country is in danger.

In 2004, there were changes in the capital movement in the economic market, the price of valuable securities increased, the amount of foreign direct investment and portfolio investment increased. The amount of German direct investment abroad has increased

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