

FROM THE OFFICE OF THE VICE PRESIDENT

PRESS INFORMATION

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE, April 12, 1961

THE PROGRAM
The Adenauer Visit

Sunday, April 16

9:30 a.m. (EST) --	Leave Washington
12 Noon (CST) --	Arrive Bergstrom Air Force Base
12-12:15 p.m. --	Honors and official reception
12:15 p.m. --	Depart for LBJ Ranch
12:45 p.m. --	Arrive LBJ Ranch
1-2:30 p.m. --	Barbecue
4:00-5:00 p.m. --	Public Reception, Fredericksburg Fair Grounds
7:30-10:30 p.m. --	Private dinner given by the Vice President and Mrs. Johnson

Monday, April 17

8:00 a.m. --	Breakfast
11:00 a.m. --	Depart LBJ Ranch for Austin
11:25 a.m. --	Land at Austin City Auditorium
11:30 a.m. --	Parade Congress Avenue
12-12:30 p.m. --	Address to Joint Session of Texas House and Senate
12:30 p.m. --	Luncheon, Guest of Governor and Mrs. Daniel
2:00 p.m. --	Depart for Bergstrom Air Force Base
2:45 p.m. --	Leave Bergstrom Air Force Base

COPY

April 10, 1961

Memorandum for the Vice President

1. Below is the proposed schedule which I hope takes in all of your wishes. It has been checked with the German Embassy, State Department, and Woody. They are all in agreement.
2. If you approve, I will inform all concerned that this is the schedule.

16 April

09:30 am	Depart Washington in Adenauer plane.
12:00 pm	Arrive Bergstrom (honors)
12:45 pm	Arrive Ranch.
1:00-2:30 pm	Barbeque.
2:30-3:30 pm	Rest.
4:00-5:00 pm	Fredericksburg (via helicopter and car).
5:00-7:30 pm	Rest or visit West Ranch
7:30-10:30 pm	Dinner at Ranch.

17 April

08:00 am	Breakfast
09:00 am	Tour of Ranch via helicopter.
11:00 am	Adenauer departs for Bergstrom.
11:30 am	Parade in Austin to Capitol.
12:00 pm	Adenauer addresses Joint Session.

COPY

17 April (cont)

12:30 pm	Lunch with the Governor in Mansion. (this has not yet been confirmed by Germans)
2:00 pm	Depart Luncheon.
2:30 pm	Adenauer departs from Bergström.

Very respectfully,

HVB

P. S. The Navy has offered a VIP Convair to bring you back from Texas if you desire it.

Jimmy Banks	Wee Risser
Bob Baskin	John Thawley
Charlie Boatner	Marj Whitman
Paul Bolton	Al Williams
Bill Brammer	Gordon Yoder
Zygmunt Broniareck	
Henry Burroughs	
Bo Byers	
Dave Cheavens	
Pat Conway	
Carrol Copland	
George Dorsey	
Dawson Duncan	
Bill Gardner	
Harry Gianneschi	
Charlie Green	
Nancy Hanschman	
Garth Jones	
William Jorden	
Jesse Kellam	
Sam Kinch	
Karl H. Koepcke	
Stuart Long	
Tom McAvoy	
Sarah McClendon	
Jim Mathis	
Margaret Mayer	
Henry Michaelis	
Dick Morehead	
Andrew Ramer	

Dr. Eduard Ackermann

Mr. Reinhard Appel

Mr. Hannes Betzler

Dr. Gerhard Daubmann

Dr. Karl-Willy Beer

Mr. Dietrich Wolf

Dr. A. Rickhoff

H. Werner Graf Finckenstein

Mr. Rudolf Friedrich

Mr. Peter Kaiser

Mr. Curt Frenzel

Mr. Horst Fust

Mr. Johannes Gross

Mr. Franz Hange

Mr. Hans Hubmann

Dr. Hans Ulrich Kempski

Mr. Hans Edgar Jahn

Dr. Heinzguenter Klein

Mr. Wilhelm Lupp

Mr. Heinz Braun

Mr. Gerd Schiller

Mr. Guenther Mueggenburg

Mr. Dietrich Schwarzkopf

Mr. Dankwart Reissenberger

Mr. Karl-Heinz Krueger

Deutschland Union Dienst, Bonn

Stuttgarter Zeitung, Stuttgart

Bunte Illustrierte

Radio Bremen

Der Tag Der Kurier, Berlin

Sueddeutscher Rundfunk, Stuttgart

Westfaelische Nachrichten

Die Welt, Hamburg

Westdeutscher Rundfunk-Fernsehen

Augsburger Allgemeine, Augsburg

Bild

Deutsche Zeitung, Cologne

dpa

Quick

Sueddeutsche Zeitung, Munich

Arbeitsgemeinschaft Demokr. Kreise

Ruhrnachrichten, Essen

Deutsche Wochenschau G.m.b.H.

Embassy, newsreel equipment

Westdeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung

Tagesspiegel, Berlin

Koelner Rundschau

Der Abend

XEROX MADE FROM A QUICK COPY

Dr. Juergen Reiss

Der Kurier and Der Tag, Berlin

Mr. Dietrich-Wilhelm Schulz

Berliner Morgenpost

Mr. Helmut Dietrich von Jordans

US Desk Chief, Federal Press and Info. Office

(in charge of group) Mr. Klaus Skibowski

~~Federal Press office~~

Dr. Benno Reiffenberg

Editor in Chief, "Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung"

Dr. Heinrich Bechtold

Editor in Chief of "Aussenpolitik"

Dr. Ludwig Oberndorf

Editor in Chief of Staatszeitung und Herald

Mr. George W. Wronkow

correspondent of "Westdeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung"

Dr. Henry W. Paechter

correspondent of "Feutsche Zeitung"

35 Mr. Frederick Haupt

Germany Embassy

Possible:

36 Mr Lothar Loewe, Washington Correspondent, North & West German Radio.

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United States Senate

MEMORANDUM
PUBLIC ACTIVITIES
INVITATION
from V.P.
Adenauer visit

4/7

7

Walter:

The following from Fred Korth:

1. Could he deliver the LBJ saddle which was hand made in his bank to the ranch while the Vice President is home for the Adenauer visit? He said this could be done without fanfare and that he did need to get it out of his bank.
2. The boots they # are making for the VP could be delivered at the same time.
3. If they knew Chancellor Adenauer's shoe size they could quickly whip up a pair of boots for him also, of course, if this met with the VP's approval.
4. Mr. Gaylord, Bell Helicopter, was with Fred and said these items could be delivered by helicopter which could then be left there for any desired use during the Chanbeller's visit. Also, other 'copters were available if wanted.

Cliff

OFFICE OF THE VICE PRESIDENT
WASHINGTON

- Fred Korth -
Adenauer
mahogany color - not
loud
- Adenauer (will get to him)
shirt + pant
size - button plique
western, rodeo style
rodeo pants
nothing cheap. shirt

COPY

PUBLIC ACTIVITIES
INVITATION

from V.P.

Adenauer visit

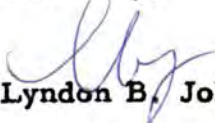
July 12, 1961

Dear General Klein:

It was very nice to get your letter telling me a few of the highlights of your trip to Europe where you saw Chancellor Adenauer. He is certainly one of the great men of our age.

I am most happy to autograph this picture for you and wish for you the very best of everything.

Sincerely,



Lyndon B. Johnson

Major General Julius Klein, USA (RET.)
110 South Dearborn Street
Chicago 3, Illinois

LBJ:HVB:lm



110 South Dearborn Street
Chicago 3, Illinois

July 3, 1961

The Honorable Lyndon B. Johnson
Vice President of the United States
Senate Office Building
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Vice President and my good friend Lyndon:

I just returned from Europe where I saw Chancellor Adenauer who asked me to be sure and give you his best regards, salutations and expression of deep appreciation. He was indeed very proud of his Texas visit and he considers this the highlight of his career.

It was wonderful of you to drop in at the Dodd-Javits-Bridges luncheon for the Chancellor which I helped to arrange because it gave the affair the proper prestige - as both the Chancellor and Minister von Brentano were indeed very grateful for your presence. Incidentally, I am enclosing herewith a picture taken at the luncheon which I would love to have autographed. The picture would be given a place of honor in my study.

Also attached is some material regarding Chancellor Adenauer which, I am sure, will be of interest to you.

Mrs. Klein and I were in Vienna when President Kennedy was there and I was indeed pleased, as an old Taft Republican, to send the President my greetings. The reception was tremendous and I only hope that his conference, in the long run, will bear fruit.

I, with millions of other Americans, applaud the firm stand you are taking on Berlin.

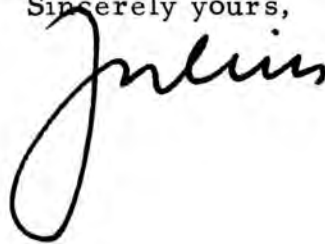
The Honorable Lyndon B. Johnson
July 3, 1961

page two

It has been many years since you and I met with the late Curly Brooks and Eddie Weisl - shortly before you were elected to the Senate - and I have watched your career with great interest and satisfaction. Good luck and God bless all your efforts in behalf of our country. Just like Styles Bridges, who has been my life-long friend, you can always count on me.

With kindest personal regards,

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Julius". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned to the right of the typed name "Julius Klein".

Julius Klein:dh
Major General (Ret.)

encl.



CHANCELLOR KONRAD ADENAUER

of the
Federal Republic of Germany
'MEETS THE PRESS'



Credit: Reni Photos
NBC Panel Program, "Meet the Press," Washington, D. C., Sunday, April 16, 1961. Guest: His Excellency, Dr. Konrad Adenauer, Chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany. Moderator: Ned Brooks at the table with the Chancellor. Panel (l. to r.): Frank Bourgholtzer, NBC News; Ernest K. Lindley, Newsweek Magazine; James Reston, New York Times and Lawrence E. Spivak regular panel member.

* * *

Senator Thomas J. Dodd (D., Conn.) inserts this historical interview in the Congressional Record, issue of April 19, 1961. The complete text of the interview with Senator Dodd's introductory remarks, plus the White House joint communique by the President and Chancellor Adenauer are reproduced in the following pages as a contribution to a historical chapter in world statesmanship.

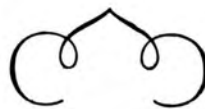
Reproduced by Julius Klein Public Relations, inc., Washington 4, D. C., April, 1961

THE GERMAN CHANCELLOR AND OUR PRESIDENT



Credit: UPI Photo

The German-United States alliance in a show of friendship when Chancellor Adenauer and President Kennedy met for the first time in Washington, April 12, 1961.



We are producing on the following pages the White House communique in order to better understand the interesting and penetrating questions put to Chancellor Adenauer by some of the best newspapermen in the United States during a television interview. These newspapermen are part of a great team of American journalists known the world over as members of the important television panel program, "Meet the Press."

**THE OFFICIAL PRESS RELEASE
OF CHANCELLOR ADENAUER'S FIRST MEETING
WITH PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY**

April 13, 1961

THE WHITE HOUSE

REMARKS OF THE PRESIDENT AND CHANCELLOR KONRAD ADENAUER
AFTER THE READING OF THE JOINT COMMUNIQUE
OUTSIDE THE ENTRANCE TO THE WEST LOBBY OF THE WHITE HOUSE
ABOUT 5.00 P.M., EST

THE PRESIDENT: We have this Communique which will come out in a few minutes. Perhaps I could read it quickly and then I might say a word or two.

(After reading the Communique): I want to say, speaking as President of the United States, that it has been a great pleasure to welcome to the shores of this country again the Chancellor of the Federal Republic. I don't think that there is any doubt that history will deal most generously with him in writing the history of the Atlantic Community in the years 1945 to the present. His accomplishments have been extraordinary in binding the nations of Western Europe together, in strengthening the ties which link the United States and the Federal Republic.

Therefore, speaking personally and also as President of this country, it is a great honor to welcome again to our shores a friend, a great European and distinguished leader of his country, the Chancellor of the German Republic, Chancellor Adenauer.

CHANCELLOR ADENAUER (as interpreted from the German): Mr. President, I was deeply moved and touched by the kind words which you said after reading out the Communique. I should like to assure you, Mr. President, that I feel exactly the same way as you do, that it was an extremely great pleasure for me to have come back again to your country in order to have had the opportunity of sensing the atmosphere which I was able to find over here. I especially felt this atmosphere in the discussions which I had with you, Mr. President, and I also felt it particularly this afternoon when I was welcomed in the Senate.

This is the ninth time that I have come here to the United States, and every time I feel deeper and closer linked with your country and with your government. I am very happy indeed, Mr. President, to have had this chance of meeting you -- and you, as the great leader of your country, and therefore the personality that carries such a huge responsibility for the fate of all the free world, and you are dealing with this big task with great energy, with great far-sightedness.

Thank you very much, Mr. President.

April 13, 1961

Office of the White House Press Secretary
and
Press Chief of the Federal Government of Germany

THE WHITE HOUSE

FOLLOWING IS A JOINT COMMUNIQUE
BY THE PRESIDENT AND HIS EXCELLENCY
CHANCELLOR KONRAD ADENAUER of the
FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY:

During the past two days the President and the Chancellor have had a most cordial and useful exchange of views on a number of subjects of interest to their two Governments.

Their informal conversations have included among other things, discussions of; the problem of a divided Germany including Berlin; the current nuclear test ban talks; political and military developments pertaining to NATO; aid to developing countries, European economic cooperation; East-West relations; and the situation in some critical areas of world politics.

Also participating in the talks were Secretary of State Dean Rusk and German Foreign Minister Heinrich von Brentano

The President and the Chancellor reaffirmed the position of their Governments that only through the application of the principle of self-determination can a just and enduring solution be found for the problem of Germany including Berlin. They renewed their pledge to preserve the freedom of the people of West Berlin pending the reunification of Germany in peace and freedom and the restoration of Berlin as the capital of a reunified country.

The President and the Chancellor agreed that intensified political cooperation in NATO is indispensable in order to coordinate the efforts of the Allies for the preservation of peace and security in the world.

The President and the Chancellor reaffirmed their support of NATO as the keystone of the common defense of the North Atlantic area. They underlined the conviction of their Governments as to the necessity for the Alliance to maintain and develop further all military means required to enable them to deter effectively a potential aggressor from threatening the territorial integrity or independence of any ally.

Furthermore, the problems of general and controlled disarmament were discussed. The President and the Chancellor are convinced that reasonable, freely negotiated measures to reverse the growth of uncontrolled national armaments will serve to lessen the danger of war and that concurrently measures should be negotiated to secure a life in freedom to all nations. The goal is a general and total peace.

(more)

The President and the Chancellor agreed on the importance of a concerted aid effort by the industrialized free world nations in an amount commensurate with their resources and on a basis corresponding to the magnitude of the task. They pledged the support of the United States and the Federal Republic to the fulfillment of the objectives adopted by the member nations of the Development Assistance Group at their meeting in London two weeks ago.

The President and the Chancellor welcomed the prospective establishment of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development as constituting a step of vital importance in the development of an Atlantic Community. The new possibilities which it opens for economic cooperation and economic policy coordination and the means of achieving closer interdependence were also discussed.

In this connection, the President and the Chancellor agreed that continuing attention should be paid to the balance of payments problem.

The important role of the European Economic Community as a powerful and cohesive force in the core of the Atlantic Community was stressed. The dynamic political and institutional potential of the EEC was agreed to be an important element of present strength for the Atlantic Community.

The fruitful exchange of views which the President and the Chancellor have had, as well as the frank and cordial atmosphere in which the talks were conducted have contributed significantly to deepening the ties of friendship and understanding between the two countries and to the strengthening of the free world community.



FROM THE FLOOR OF THE UNITED STATES SENATE
(Congressional Record, p.5619, April 14, 1961)

LUNCHEON IN HONOR OF CHANCELLOR ADENAUER

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, I wish to call the attention of the Senate to a notable luncheon which was held today, presided over by the distinguished Senator from Connecticut [Mr. DODD], and at which the cohosts were the distinguished Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES], the distinguished Senator from Minnesota [Mr. HUMPHREY], the distinguished Senator from Nebraska [Mr. HRUSKA], and I. The luncheon was given in honor of Chancellor Adenauer and Foreign Minister von Brentano, of the German Federal Republic, and was held in the committee room of the Committee on Appropriations in the New Senate Office Building.

A large audience was present, including Mrs. Libeth Werhahn, the daughter of Chancellor Adenauer, and many of our Senate colleagues.

The luncheon was held in the presence of the Vice President of the United States, the Honorable Lyndon B. Johnson; the Secretary of Defense, the Secretary of the Army, the Secretary of the Navy, the Secretary of the Air Force, the Under Secretary of State for Economic Affairs, the Director of the Central Intelligence Agency; the president of the American Red Cross, General Gruenther; the Ambassador from the German Federal Republic to the United

States, Dr. Wilhelm Grewe; and the U.S. Ambassador to the German Federal Republic, Mr. J. Walter Dowling.

The luncheon was marked by magnificent addresses delivered by Chancellor Adenauer, Foreign Minister von Brentano, and by many of our colleagues, and was most graciously presided over by the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. DODD].

I think the luncheon will go far, in view of the character of the audience and the nature of the addresses, to signalize the close relationship between the German Federal Republic and the United States in the interests of freedom and in the defense of freedom.

Coming at a time when the world has a new degree of curiosity about the new Germany and its role in the pursuit of freedom and in the integration of Europe for economic, political, and governmental purposes, it was a most significant occasion, for which we are all most grateful.

In due course, either I or one of my cohosts will place in the RECORD the text of the remarks which were made at the luncheon. For the present, I only express my gratification, without commenting upon the fine influence I believe the gathering will have on our relations abroad, not only with the people of Germany, but also with the people of Europe and the rest of the free world.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

FOR THE PRESS

APRIL 11, 1961

NO. 207

CAUTION - FUTURE RELEASE

FOR RELEASE UPON DELIVERY EXPECTED AT 6:00 P.M., E.S.T., TUESDAY,
APRIL 11, 1961. NOT TO BE PREVIOUSLY PUBLISHED, QUOTED FROM,
OR USED IN ANY WAY.

STATEMENT BY SECRETARY OF STATE DEAN RUSK UPON THE ARRIVAL
IN WASHINGTON OF HIS EXCELLENCY DR. KONRAD ADENAUER,
CHANCELLOR OF THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

Mr. Chancellor:

Let me extend to you a warm welcome to Washington. It is a great pleasure for me both personally and officially, and a high privilege as well, to greet you on behalf of President Kennedy and the people of the United States.

We are happy to have you here with us not only because you are so well known as a close and understanding friend of our country, but also because you embody so clearly the dynamic and democratic Germany of today. It is most opportune that you could arrange to consult with us at precisely this time when a new American Administration is shaping the major policy lines which we will expect to follow during the years ahead. In close cooperation with our Allies and friends, we shall move together on the path toward freedom and peace for all the world. We will expect to benefit greatly from the wise and statesmanlike counsel that you will bring to this endeavor.

Permit me also to extend my welcome to your daughter, Mrs. Werhahn*, and the distinguished members of your party, including particularly Foreign Minister von Brentano. I hope that, even though your stay with us will be a short one, the pressure of business will permit you some measure of relaxation and that your visit will prove most pleasant and enjoyable for yourself and your party.

*Mrs. Libeth Werhahn

State--RD, Wash., D.C.



West German Chancellor Konrad Adenauer (l.)
and Secretary of State Dean Rusk. (UPI Photo)



NBC COLOR TELEVISION NEWS

April 20, 1961

FULL TEXT OF ADENAUER INTERVIEW ON 'MEET THE PRESS'
IS ENTERED IN 'CONGRESSIONAL RECORD'

The full text of an interview with West German Chancellor Konrad Adenauer on NBC's "Meet the Press" has been entered in the Congressional Record.

Senator Thomas J. Dodd (D.-Conn.) told the Senate that Adenauer's appearance on "Meet the Press" Sunday, April 16, "gave the American people a fine opportunity to observe this great man who is rightly called the architect of modern Germany."

"Chancellor Adenauer reaffirmed the determination of his country to stand with the United States in firmly resisting Communist aggression," Senator Dodd said. "Because of the important views on a number of issues expressed during this program by the Chancellor, I ask unanimous consent that the transcript be printed at this point in the Record."

("Meet the Press" is broadcast on the NBC-TV Network in color 6 p.m. EST; on NBC Radio except WNBC at 6:30 p.m. EST; WNBC time 6:35 p.m. EST.)



-Reproduced from-

Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 87th CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION

Vol. 107

WASHINGTON, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 19, 1961

No. 66

Senate

COMPLETE TRANSCRIPT: "MEET THE PRESS"

CHANCELLOR KONRAD ADENAUER MEETS THE PRESS

Mr. DODD. Mr. President, on Sunday evening Chancellor Konrad Adenauer of West Germany was the guest on the NBC panel program "Meet the Press."

His appearance gave the American people a fine opportunity to observe this great man who is rightly called the architect of modern Germany.

Chancellor Adenauer reaffirmed the determination of his country to stand with the United States in firmly resisting Communist aggression.

Because of the important views on a number of issues expressed during this program by the Chancellor, I ask unanimous consent that the transcript be printed at this point in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the transcript was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

MEET THE PRESS

(Produced by Lawrence E. Spivak)

Sunday, April 16, 1961.

Moderator: Ned Brooks:

Guest: His Excellency, Konrad Adenauer, Chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany.

Panel: Frank Bourgholtzer, NBC News; Ernest K. Lindley, Newsweek Magazine; James Reston, New York Times; Lawrence E. Spivak, regular panel member.

Mr. Brooks. This is Ned Brooks, inviting you to "Meet the Press."

Our guest today is the Chancellor of West Germany, Dr. Konrad Adenauer. He has just concluded a series of conferences with President Kennedy reaffirming the solidarity of relations between our two countries.

Asking the questions today on "Meet the Press" are Frank Bourgholtzer, of NBC News; Ernest K. Lindley, of Newsweek magazine; James Reston, of the New York Times; and Lawrence E. Spivak, our regular member of the "Meet the Press" panel.

Mr. Brooks. The conferences just concluded between Chancellor Adenauer and President Kennedy have produced agreement to stand firm on West Berlin and to strengthen the NATO organization.

Dr. Adenauer, now 85 years old, has served as Chancellor since 1949. He now is a candidate for reelection. He is recognized throughout the world as an unyielding enemy of communism. He has been the chief architect of Germany's postwar recovery and renewed participation in world affairs.

Dr. Adenauer began his career as Mayor of Cologne and he was one of the founders of the Christian Democratic Party.



Credit: Reni Photos

His Excellency, Konrad Adenauer, (l.) Chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany with Lawrence E. Spivak, regular panel member of NBC's "Meet the Press" program on the occasion of the Chancellor's visit to Washington for his first meeting with President John F. Kennedy.

Assisting in our program today are two translators. With their help we will give you a simultaneous translation. That accounts for the earphones.

Now ready to start the questions, Mr. Spivak.

Mr. SPIVAK. Mr. Chancellor, the communiqué which you and President Kennedy issued is written in such very diplomatic language that it is a bit difficult to know whether anything new and important came out of your meeting.

Would you tell us what was new and important that came out of this meeting with President Kennedy?

Chancellor ADENAUER. I would certainly like to do so but I think you are not right when you say the communiqué is in very diplomatic terms. I think that the communiqué is a very precise one and very exact. I would also like to point out that we discussed the leadership in NATO and

that myself particularly on behalf of all very much urged that the United States, as by far the biggest NATO power, should take over the lead in NATO more strongly than they did over the past few years.

Mr. SPIVAK. When you say, "Take the lead more strongly," on what to do specifically, what would you have us do that we haven't been doing? We have assumed that we have taken the lead and that we have taken a strong lead. What would you have us do that would indicate we were taking a stronger lead?

Chancellor ADENAUER. President Kennedy was talking of cultivating more strongly the consultation than up to now. If this is being done then it will be clearly recognizable what the views of the United States are in the questions to be decided upon and that only means leadership because if the United States in the very beginning in important matters discusses with the others and gives its views very clearly then I think it is a matter of course that the other partners will think really thoroughly about what the opinion and position will be on those American views and it will only be when they have really strong reasons that they will be in opposition to the views of the United States.

Mr. SPIVAK. Well, now you say that you think the United States ought to take a stronger leadership. At the same time there have been suggestions that we give up some of our leadership, particular where nuclear weapons are concerned. Will you give us your opinion of Mr. Macmillan's recent suggestion of having the United States, Britain, and France act as trustees of the nuclear deterrent in Europe?

Chancellor ADENAUER. This proposal is so little precise that it is not yet possible to take a position on it.

Mr. SPIVAK. Would Germany like a voice in the use of nuclear weapons on the Continent?

Chancellor ADENAUER. You are getting very indiscreet with your questions, but I am trying not to evade them, not to duck them. I think that a three-power directorium would be impossible within NATO, even in the field of nuclear weapons but now many people are studying whether it is impossible with some votes to come to some classification of the votes but all this is not yet concluded and I think that all this will have to be discussed very thoroughly within NATO and examined.

Mr. RESTON. Mr. Chancellor, could you tell us what differences of policy or approach that you have found here as compared with the last time you were here under the Eisenhower administration?

Chancellor ADENAUER. May I ask you to tell me exactly what you mean by it, do you mean the behavior?

(more)

Mr. RESTON. No; I was thinking primarily in terms of policy. For example, last year as I understand it the United States proposed the Herter plan for the dealing with strategic atomic weapons. Now I understand there is a difference in the point of view of the Kennedy administration. Would you give us your views about that?

Chancellor ADENAUER. Now this is a political, but in my view, in the first line a purely military matter and I think the military experts of course will have to be heard on this matter. I don't know whether this has been done up to now, really.

Mr. RESTON. There is as I understand it a point in your communique with President Kennedy which foresees raising the level of conventional weapons in Europe. Now does this mean that you would allow atomic, tactical weapons to remain in the planning stage where they are now or is that also to be changed?

Chancellor ADENAUER. I have the communique here and if you will permit me I would like to have a look at it to see exactly what the wording is. This I don't think it meant. It is true that we agree to fulfill the conventional objectives, or that we consider them as very important, but this does not mean that the planning in the nuclear field is in any way modified. Our communique says very clearly that we were jointly of the opinion that it is indispensable for the alliances to maintain and develop further all military means which means both the conventional and the nuclear things.

Mr. LINDLEY. Mr. Chancellor, the Eichmann trial is on in Israel. Are you pleased or displeased to have the world and the German people reminded in that way and at this time of those dark pages in history?

Chancellor ADENAUER. It is not beautiful, or nice, but it has to be done and therefore I think we should view it calmly and spread out all these horrors before the world opinion and also the German public.

Mr. LINDLEY. One hears it said sometimes that the German young people today are not being taught in the German schools very much about the rise and fall of Hitler and the crimes committed under the Hitler regime. Do you think that is the case?

Chancellor ADENAUER. That certainly was true for some time or has been true for some time, but I think that has been changed in the meantime. You must not forget that children who go to school now have been born only after the Hitler regime was over and after the war was over.

Mr. LINDLEY. Well, do you think it is important to have them instructed in the rise and fall of Hitler and the crimes of that period?

Chancellor ADENAUER. I am of the opinion that nothing should be kept from them and nothing should be minimized but that these really terrible things should be dealt with as a historian—really made clear as a historic event, as with all other history and one should not be silent about the fault—whose fault it is.

Mr. BOURGHOLTZER. Mr. Chancellor, on the question of the Eichmann trial, is there any obligation on the part of the German Government toward Eichmann as a German citizen?

Chancellor ADENAUER. Eichmann is no German national, German citizen, and we have no obligation whatsoever toward him.

Mr. BOURGHOLTZER. Chancellor, on the question of balance of payments which has been discussed frequently between the United States and West Germany, the new administration here seems to feel that it is wrong for a nation such as West Germany to

have, year after year, a surplus in the balance of payments.

Do you agree with this and do you have any plans to shape German foreign aid programs in such a way as to eliminate balance of payments surpluses?

Chancellor ADENAUER. We don't think it is agreeable always to have a surplus. That awakens in our own people and in other people unpleasant thoughts and we are fully prepared to use what we have in surplus to participate in development aid but I should like to emphasize one point: In the question of economic aid, in my opinion it is important that some coordination be brought into this complex matter. Otherwise if we continue as we have up to now we will not have the success which we all wish for.

Mr. BOURGHOLTZER. Mr. Chancellor, we understand from the newspapers that you have sent a message to Soviet Premier Khrushchev while you have been in Washington. Is this a fact and can you tell us whether there might be some conference or meeting between West German officials and Soviet officials in the near future?

Chancellor ADENAUER. The last point is completely new to me. This is not intended. It is true that a letter of Mr. Khrushchev's which he sent me a few weeks ago, was responded to during these few days, but as you know I can't give you any details because we need mutual agreement to publish the letter.

Mr. SPIVAK. Mr. Chancellor, you and President Kennedy ended your meeting with a joint pledge to strengthen the military defenses of the West. Can you in fact do that without fuller cooperation from General de Gaulle?

Chancellor ADENAUER. Of course we can with de Gaulle's participation, but I hope that the visit President Kennedy will make to Paris will be a blow to iron out the difficulties which exist between France and the United States—France and NATO.

Mr. SPIVAK. Have you personally—I know you have had many talks with de Gaulle. Have you gotten from him his minimal demands for full participation in NATO?

Chancellor ADENAUER. I don't know, but I am of the opinion that its always best to have a very frank discussion about these questions.

Mr. SPIVAK. You say it is well to have frank discussions about them? Have you had frank discussions with de Gaulle about them?

Chancellor ADENAUER. I haven't seen de Gaulle for several months, but I will meet him again in Bonn in May and I am certain that after all these questions of NATO and of a reactivation of NATO, which it needs, will be on the agenda. I will also talk to de Gaulle about these matters when I meet him next.

Mr. SPIVAK. Mr. Chancellor, one other question. Would you like to see the European Free Trade Association merged with the Common Market? Have England join it?

Chancellor ADENAUER. I think that the way would be the following, that individual countries now being aftermembers and the afterties are not as strong as the ties of the Six, will join us and then gradually draw a close association or a full merger will take place and I would welcome that very much.

Mr. RESTON. Mr. Chancellor, may I ask you a philosophic question: Isn't there in the Youth of Germany, the young people who have grown up since the war, isn't there a new European spirit which is different from the spirit when you were a young man in Germany?

Chancellor ADENAUER. A completely different spirit. When I was a young man, some individuals had ideas about Europe, made possible, by the way, because when I was 25 years old I already had this idea that the European countries should go together more closely. Today in Germany we find that the European idea is really the one the youth is most attracted to.

Mr. RESTON. There are a lot of politicians in this city at the present time who would like to be engaged in a national election for the Chancellorship when they are 85 years old. Could you give us the secret of doing that? We would be very interested in that.

Chancellor ADENAUER. In my opinion, nothing keeps us as healthy and as strong than to work often and much and regularly.

Mr. LINDLEY. Mr. Chancellor, on the basis of that diagnosis would you be willing to predict that Khrushchev will live to be 85?

Chancellor ADENAUER. Now this is a very tricky question. I wish that he will become—get old. You know what you have but you never know what the next will be.

Mr. LINDLEY. Mr. Chancellor, I believe that in his letter to you a few weeks ago Mr. Khrushchev indicated that he still regards a change in the status of Berlin as an urgent matter. How long do you think it is likely to be before he provokes another crisis over Berlin?

Chancellor ADENAUER. Well it all depends on the general political development. If you look back you will see that Berlin has always been taken up again when somewhere else in the political situation something existed which the Soviet Union didn't like so they took up the Berlin question to detract from the other problem.

Mr. LINDLEY. You don't think the timing might have some relationship with the next Congress of the Communist Party that is to be held—of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union to be held in, I believe, October?

Chancellor ADENAUER. It may be that there is some relationship with it.

Mr. LINDLEY. Would you like to see Mr. Khrushchev and President Kennedy meet at the summit, even informally, between now and the autumn?

Chancellor ADENAUER. I don't know whether you have already the information about the talk between Khrushchev and Mr. Lippmann. In that talk he said that he had quite understood President Kennedy to need some time in order to get familiar with the problems, and I think that is a very reasonable stand and really the new President is right in the midst of all these new problems and I think one should leave him and his people enough time to have a clear view of the whole situation. In this matter really 1 or 2 or 3 months are of no importance. But this will be up to President Kennedy when he thinks the time has come for him to talk to Khrushchev.

Mr. BOURGHOLTZER. Chancellor Adenauer, the work on rockets which is at the basis of both the Soviet Union's and this country's space explorations was originally done as far as we know mostly by German scientists. I wonder if you could tell us if there are scientists in West Germany now, if there are developments there that might help the United States catch up with the Soviet Union if something were done that is not being done.

Chancellor ADENAUER. You know that after the breakdown of Germany, the German scientists who were working on this matter, especially for the greater part, had been transferred to Russia and given to Russia

(more)

even by the United States so that unfortunately German knowledge was also the basis of the Soviet development in this field. We are not supposed to—not allowed to work in this field except in the field of pure research. But as I have heard also in my talk with President Kennedy that you are very interested also to have Germans participate in this matter. I will certainly take it up after my return.

Mr. RESTON. Mr. Chancellor, I don't put this question to you in a hostile spirit, but there are two things in this country that still trouble some people. One, whether the aggressive spirit of Germany of the past is now dead, and secondly whether in the field of commerce there is any desire for a kind of commercial Rapallo with the Soviet Union?

Chancellor ADENAUER. Let me take the second question first. You are talking about commercial Rapallo I can only say a small part of the German economy might have some interest in the Soviet—with the Soviet Union—but this certainly cannot be termed as Rapallo.

And I haven't felt anything of the aggressive spirit. We have a very strong—we have had a very strong cognition through this war because when your country is destroyed the way our country was destroyed then you know really what war means and you know that aggression does not bear fruit.

Mr. SPIVAK. Mr. Chancellor, would there be any changes in foreign policy regardless of whether you or Mayor Willy Brandt were elected Chancellor?

Chancellor ADENAUER. Do you want to put this question to me in September, please, after the elections? In my opinion now, one shouldn't try to pass any judgments which actually are of no meaning.

Mr. BROOKS. Well, gentlemen, I think we have covered a great deal of territory today, but I am sorry that I must now interrupt. I see that our time is up.

Thank you very much, Dr. Adenauer, for being with us. Our thanks also to our two able translators.



Credit: Reni Photos

Guest on NBC's panel program, "Meet the Press," is His Excellency, Chancellor Konrad Adenauer, (r.) during his Washington visit for his first meeting with President Kennedy. With the Chancellor are Ned Brooks, panel moderator (l.) and Lawrence E. Spivak (center), regular member of the panel program.

♦ ♦ ♦ ♦

April 13

—CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, p. 5509—

1961

VISIT TO THE SENATE BY CHANCELLOR KONRAD ADENAUER OF THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, shortly the Senate will be honored by a visit from the Chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany, Konrad Adenauer. I ask unanimous consent that the Senate stand in recess, subject to the call of the Chair, for the purpose of receiving this distinguished visitor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. SMITH of Massachusetts in the chair). Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered. The Chair appoints, as a committee to escort the Chancellor into the Chamber, the Senator from Montana [Mr. MANSFIELD], the Senator from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN], the Senator from Alabama [Mr. SPARKMAN], and the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. WILEY].

Whereupon, at 2 o'clock and 33 minutes p.m. the Senate took a recess, subject to the call of the Chair.

The Senate being in recess, his Excellency, Konrad Adenauer, Chancellor

of the Federal Republic of Germany, escorted by the committee appointed by the Vice President, entered the Chamber, and took the seat assigned to him immediately in front of the Vice President.

The members of the party accompanying the Chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany, consisting of His Excellency, Dr. Heinrich von Brentano, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Federal Republic of Germany; His Excellency, Wilhelm G. Grewe, Ambassador of the Federal Republic of Germany; and the interpreter, Mr. Krusterer, were escorted to the Chamber, and took the places assigned to them.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Members of the Senate, it is a very high honor and a very great privilege to present the Chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany, Konrad Adenauer. [Applause, Senators rising.]

Thereupon, from the rostrum, the Chancellor delivered a brief address in German, which was translated, as follows:

Mr. Vice President and Members of the Senate, it is a particularly great

pleasure and honor for me to be in this place for the second time and to address a few words to you. I would like to express my heartfelt gratitude for the most friendly and warm reception you have given me here. I know that it was meant primarily for the people I have the honor to represent. Therefore, I thank you with all the warmth of my heart. I may assure you, Members of the Senate, that in these particularly difficult times the German people will always stand by your side, ready to help wherever the Germans can help. Thank you again. [Applause, Senators rising.]

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chancellor has informed the majority and minority leaders that he would be pleased to visit with the Members of the Senate in the well of the Chamber.

The Chancellor, with his party, was thereupon escorted to the well of the Senate, where he was greeted by the Members of the Senate, after which he and his party retired from the Chamber.

At 2 o'clock and 50 minutes p.m., the Senate reassembled, when called to order by the Presiding Officer (Mr. SMITH of Massachusetts in the chair).

SENATORS HONOR GERMAN CHANCELLOR

A demonstration of goodwill, with expressions of confidence and admiration were in evidence in great measure at a luncheon hosted by a group of Senators in Washington on April 14, honoring Chancellor Konrad Adenauer and Foreign Minister Heinrich von Brentano.

A verbatim report of the full proceedings, including all the speeches, will be published at a later date. For the present, there follows a resume of this unique and inspiring reception and luncheon in which not only our Senators and Congressmen participated, but also the top representatives of all branches of the United States government, and leaders of the United States business community as well.

United States Senators Play Host to Two Distinguished German Guests -- Chancellor Konrad Adenauer and Foreign Minister Heinrich von Brentano April 14, 1961

That the pendulum of public opinion has swung completely since World War II was nowhere more evident than it was in our nation's capital last week during the visit of Dr. Konrad Adenauer, venerable 85-year-old Chancellor of the Federal German Republic.

He was literally lionized by usually blase members of the United States Senate and House of Representatives, the executive and judicial branches of our Government, and the sophisticated Washington diplomatic corps.

In a rare move of amity, Vice President Lyndon B. Johnson escorted "Der Alte" to the floor of the United States Senate where the Chancellor was personally welcomed by more than 150 top-flight members of the Congress, the executive departments, and civic and business leaders.

But perhaps most indicative was the luncheon given in the Chancellor's honor, and in honor of his Foreign Minister Dr. Heinrich von Brentano in the Senate Appropriations room.

Particularly significant at this time when much of the world's spotlight is focused on the Eichmann trial is that one of the Senatorial hosts was Senator Jacob Javits of New York. The invocation was given by Rabbi Norman Gerstenfeld of the Washington Hebrew Congregation.

Other hosts were Senators Thomas J. Dodd, of Connecticut; Styles Bridges, New Hampshire; Hubert H. Humphrey, Minnesota; and Roman L. Hruska, Nebraska.

Protocol was thrown aside as the unofficial quorum of Senators and Congressmen paid their respects to a statesman who devoted much of his life to fighting the spectre of Nazism -- for which he was imprisoned in a Gestapo dungeon -- and now in the twilight of his years is embarked on another campaign to curb the encroachments of still another horror -- Communism.

More than 100 members of the Senate and House of Representatives were there. Not only did the five members of the Senate act as hosts at the luncheon held in the large Senate Appropriations Committee Room, but they invited 170 guests including top ranking members of Government, the diplomatic corps, American civic, business and religious leaders.

It was a touching tribute to the 85-year-old German statesman, who was described by Senator Styles Bridges as "a symbol of manhood who, defying time, continues to be one of the great men of our era".

(more)

With tears in his eyes the German Chancellor, responded with an invitation to all those present to visit him in Germany so that he could reciprocate.

While all this was going on, Senators Margaret Chase Smith, Maurine Neuberger, and the Chancellor's daughter, Mrs. Libeth Werhahn, were busy comparing not only international Spring fashion notes, but discussing the serious problems of the world facing President Kennedy and Chancellor Adenauer.

Chancellor Adenauer told the gathering that he was "extremely and most deeply touched by what I have seen, heard and experienced ...since my arrival in Washington.....

"The United States of America, as a result of the first World War, entered the scene of world politics and became one of the most powerful nations, and in this capacity, the United States entered also into the second World War and then after the end of the Second World War, the United States of America stood that great historical test, namely, to fulfill the task of the victor after victory. And this task of the victor after victory is not to destroy the vanquished but to help the vanquished recover and to help him do peaceful work together with the other members of the community of nations.

"I feel that it is one of the noblest deeds of the American people for all times to come that they dedicated their strength and their power in order to help rebuild a destroyed world, and this, ladies and gentlemen, is the true hallmark of greatness. This is the test of true humaneness and of true vision. I think the American nation has stood this test and this is a record which will greatly contribute to the honor of the people of the United States of America, and of this generation....

"The ordeal of the present generation isn't over yet. We are all aware of this and we are also all aware that we can stand this ordeal only under the strong and determined leadership of the United States of America, and I want also to assure you distinguished leaders of this nation that Germany, in this ordeal, will stand by you on your side, steadfastly and faithfully."

In introducing the Chancellor, Senator Bridges referred to him as ".....one of the great men of the world, one of the great statesmen of the 19th and 20th Century period which we have been passing through and who is a deep friend of the United States and a man who has had the courage to meet all the problems which are so complex in this present day."

Senator Javits said that the Chancellor came "with tremendous and flaming courage to show the face of the new Germany at a time when the world will be holding in the balance the contrast between the new Germany and the old Germany in view of the celebrated trial which is now going on. And it is for this flaming courage, Mr. Chancellor, we pay you such tribute.

"We in public life and in political life know how hard it is to face the tough decisions and to face the people of the world when the decisions are difficult

"You have faced it before in the reunification of Germany and the freedom of the City of Berlin. You have maintained the finest traditions of the whole world. You are determined that they should be -- but you are also determined that they shall be if humanly possible, in peace. And, so for my co-hosts in the Senate and all of us here, Mr. Chancellor, we toast the prosperity, the health, the success of freedom as it is premised upon the very best in relations between the German Federal Republic and the United States."

The luncheon was concluded with a benediction by the Rev. Martin J. Casey of Holy Trinity Roman Catholic Church in Georgetown, where President Kennedy frequently worships.

♦ ♦ ♦ ♦ ♦

CHICAGO SUN-TIMES, Thurs., Apr. 20, 1961

WILLIAM S. WHITE

Adenauer Symbol Of Greatness

WASHINGTON—The extraordinary importance of being Konrad Adenauer—and the extraordinary power of personal character and personal honor—was curiously illustrated in the old West German chancellor's visit to the United States.

Seventeen years ago this very spring American and British troops were marshaling all over the island of England for the greatest invasion in history against the most bloody-minded enemies in the long story of warfare, the Nazi Germans dug in on the soil of France.

This spring, the leader of the free Germany that emerged from the defeat of the Nazis was here in the United States as an honored and trusted—indeed an almost revered—guest.

It is true, of course, that American self-interest and high politics as well as sentiment have given the leader of a once enemy land this high, peculiar status among us. For he leads the free world's outpost in Europe, the West German Republic; he is an indispensable, watching ally against the Russian hordes just to the east.

THIS, HOWEVER, is by no means all of it. For more important even than his position in the allied power structure is his nature as a human being. A man who always fought Adolf Hitler and what he stood for, Adenauer has personally since then reclaimed the decency and integrity of the German people.

An unshakeable friend of the West, he is also an unshakeable enemy in his own homeland of that odd infection of savagery which so often in the past cursed the Germans in Germany. He is more than a great political leader; he is an example, at its very best, of that thing called European civilization.

A LITTLE WHILE AGO, his principal political rival, Mayor Willy Brandt of West Germany, was also here. He, too, was welcomed everywhere. But to this observer there was a great difference nevertheless in Washington's response to the middle-aged and clever Brandt and to the massive and laconic 85-year-old Adenauer.

Both evoked respect here. But Adenauer—perhaps because of the somber dignity of his years and achievements and perhaps because of a personality having the weathered strength of a great old tree—drew a special regard. It could be seen more easily than it can be described.

He seems to represent some quality of timelessness; of a traditional, patriarchal leadership; some strange and rare victory of age over youth rather than of youth over age, as it usually goes.

NOWHERE IN ALL the chancellor's official rounds here was this more plainly true than in his brief appearance before the Senate. This, too, is a traditional, a timeless, a patriarchal



ADENAUER

Saturday, April 15, 1961 THE WASHINGTON POST

Strong U. S. Leadership Needed, Adenauer Says

By Elizabeth Wharton
United-Press International

West German Chancellor Allen W. Dulles, Under Secretary of State George Ball, said only strong and determined United States leadership could shepherd the free world safely through its current "time of ordeal."

Adenauer pledged that Germany would stand steadfastly and faithfully with the United States against the threat of communism.

The 85-year-old Chancellor said he was impressed with 43-year-old President Kennedy during their talks this week. He said they advanced "the spirit of brotherhood and the unity of our ideals."

Adenauer and West German Foreign Minister Heinrich von Brentano spoke at a lunch given in their honor at the Capitol by Sen. Thomas J. Dodd (D-Conn.).

The affair was attended by Vice President Lyndon B. Johnson, Defense Secretary Robert S. McNamara, Central Intelligence Agency Director

Congress and business leaders.

Dodd, a prosecutor at the Nuernberg war crimes trials, hailed Adenauer's role in rebuilding Germany after World War II. Senate GOP policy chairman Styles Bridges (N.H.) voiced similar praise.

Adenauer said America's "true hallmark of greatness" was its effort to help the vanquished nations get back on their feet after the war.

The Chancellor did not elaborate on his statement that "the time of ordeal of the present generation is not yet over."

But presumably he referred to the Russian threat to West Germany and Berlin as well as other Soviet pressures.

kind of body. And here "Der Alte" (the old one) was most perfectly at home.

His little talk was received by the Senate with a warmth rarely given to that of any other man. Some who most applauded him had lost sons to German fire in the war; some had themselves gone-through German fire.

ALL THE SAME, if a strictly confidential poll had been taken—as, of course, it was not—this correspondent would have had no doubt of the result. Der Alte would carry any popularity contest in the Senate above any other allied statesman, not even excluding British Prime Minister Harold Macmillan.

Macmillan would run ahead in such a private poll among the Southerners and perhaps among the old-Yankee types of Easterners. But he would finish second among the membership as a whole.

Beyond doubt there is an irony here—in a country founded by British men and resting upon British law and British-made institutions of freedom and speaking the great tongue of the British race. Anyhow, there it is.

Perhaps it is because Der Alte has done so much against such great odds. And perhaps it is also because he has conquered age in the eyes of a forum where age is a far more common thing than youth.



MACMILLAN

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~~See the list
let the info
this info~~ name
was on the list
we sent to Ser.
Zuckert, who said
he would do that
for all officers we
mentioned —

George

OFFICE OF THE VICE PRESIDENT
WASHINGTON

Lush:

He asks that
we put this in
his 201 file.
I can't see that
you have done
it.
WJ

COPY

PUBLIC ACTIVITIES
INVITATION

*from V.P.
Adenauer's Visit*

June 21, 1961

Dear Lt. Colonel McIver:

Recent events precluded my writing you sooner. Nevertheless, you should know that the fine job you did during Chancellor Adenauer's visit has not gone unnoticed.

I have asked the Secretary of the Air Force to make your participation in that event, and my appreciation of it, an official entry in your record. And, I take this opportunity to personally thank you for helping to make that visit the success it was.

Sincerely yours,

Lyndon B. Johnson

Lt. Colonel Claud L. McIver
3300th Support Squadron
Randolph Air Force Base, Texas

MAJ:GHL:fm

COPY

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LAJ:GML:rm

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Lyndon B. Johnson

Lt. Colonel Claud L. McIver
3300th Support Squadron
Randolph Air Force Base, Texas

LMJ:OWL:pm

HEADQUARTERS AIR TRAINING COMMAND
UNITED STATES AIR FORCE
RANDOLPH AIR FORCE BASE, TEXAS



REPLY TO
ATTN OF :

SUBJECT :

TO: Mr. Walter Jenkins
Office of the Vice President
Washington D. C.

Dear Walter:

It seems that the only time I ever write you is when I have a favor to ask, but don't let this cloud the picture. I still feel you are one of my good friends.

The enclosed letter from Mr. Johnson was sent to Capt McIver and should have been sent to Lt Colonel McIver who is the Commander of the 3300th Support Squadron that furnished the aircraft for Mr. Johnson and Chancellor Adenauer's visit in this area. Would it be possible to have the Vice President re-do this letter so that it may be filed as a part of Col McIver's file. This certainly would make him happy and would render a great deal of prestige to his folder for the next promotion cycle. Thank you very much.

Dorothy and I are finally building a summer house on the lake. We hope that on your next trip you can stop by and have a cool one with us.

Also, I haven't given up hope of some day working for you and about '63 I hope the good Vice President will be needing a new aide and I am sure I will be available.

If I can send you anything from this area don't hesitate to drop me a line and give our best regards to your family.

Sincerely,

Jay
F. E. (TEX) PEEBLES
Lt Colonel, USAF

file

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
WASHINGTON

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

JUN 13 1961

Dear Mr. Vice President:

Secretary McNamara has forwarded your kind letter expressing appreciation for the manner in which the enlisted men and officers of the Air Force carried out their assignments during the recent visit of Chancellor Konrad Adenauer to the State of Texas.

It is most gratifying to receive such complimentary comments concerning members of the Air Force. It is a pleasure to forward copies of your letter to the Commanders of the Strategic Air Command and the Air Training Command who will ensure that your comments are made a part of the permanent records of the individuals concerned.

Respectfully,



The Vice President
United States Senate

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
WASHINGTON

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

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Respectfully,

Signed
Eugene M. Zuckert
Secretary of the Air Force

The Vice President

United States Senate

PUBLIC ACTIVITY
INVITATION

from V.P.
Adenauer visit

May 24, 1961

Dear Mr. Secretary:

K

As you know, Chancellor ~~Don~~rad Adenauer recently made a good-will visit to the State of Texas. Much of the credit due for the success of that visit belongs to the Service personnel who so ably carried out their assigned duties.

For the splendid manner in which the Army and Air Force enlisted men and officers conducted their operations, I would like each individual to know of my personal "thank you" for a job well done.

Enclosed is a list of these men. I trust that Secretary Stahr and Secretary Zuckert will see that recognition is given to these individuals and if deemed proper, may this expression of thanks be reflected in their records. Unfortunately, my recent schedule pre-empted this overdue letter of appreciation, please forgive my tardiness.

Sincerely,

Lyndon B. Johnson

The Honorable Robert S. McNamara
Secretary of Defense
Department of Defense
Washington 25, D. C.

LBJ:GML:br

NEEROX MADE FROM A QUICK COPY

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PUBLIC ACTIVITIES
INVITATION

*from V.P.
Adenauer visit*

May 26, 1961

Dear Specialist Qualls:

Recent events precluded my writing you sooner. Nevertheless, you should know that the fine job you did during Chancellor Adenauer's visit has not gone unnoticed.

I have asked the Secretary of the Army to make your participation in that event, and my appreciation of it, an official entry in your record. And, I take this opportunity to personally thank you for helping to make that visit the success it was.

Sincerely yours,

Lyndon B. Johnson

SP-5 McKinley E. Qualls
502nd Aviation Co., 2nd Armored Div.
Fort Hood, Texas

LBJ:GML:vws

COPY

May 26, 1961

Dear Lieutenant Honeycutt:

Time and circumstances prevented my writing you sooner. However, I have asked the Secretary of the Air Force to incorporate in your official record the fact of your participation in and my gratitude for the fine manner in which you performed during Chancellor Adenauer's visit to Texas.

This note, then, is just to say to you again, thanks. I am deeply appreciative of all the interest and all the time and effort you and others spent to insure the success of that visit.

With warm ^ogod wishes.

Sincerely yours,

Lyndon B. Johnson

First Lieutenant James O. Honeycutt
4130 Food Service Squadron
Bergstrom Air Force Base
Texas

LBJ:GML:vws

COPY

May 26, 1961

Dear Captain Wiltse:

Chancellor Adenauer's visit to Texas was highly successful. Certainly, the competent way you performed contributed to that success. Thus, I have asked the Secretary of the Army to make this fact and my appreciation a part of your official record.

I sincerely appreciate the time and effort you gave and wanted you to have this note -- late as it is. Thanks.

Sincerely yours,

Lyndon B. Johnson

Captain William Wiltse
4th Army Aviation Det.
Randolph Air Force Base
Texas

LBJ:GML:vws

COPY

May 26, 1961

Dear Captain Byers:

Time and circumstances prevented my writing you sooner. However, I have asked the Secretary of the Army to incorporate in your official record the fact of your participation in and my gratitude for the fine manner in which you performed during Chancellor Adenauer's visit to Texas.

This note, then, is just to say to you again, thanks. I am deeply appreciative of all the interest and all the time and effort you and others spent to insure the success of that visit.

With warm good wishes.

Sincerely yours,

Lyndon B. Johnson

Captain Ben Byers
4th Army Aviation Det.
Randolph Air Force Base
Texas

LBJ:GML:vws

COPY

May 26, 1961

Dear Major Moody:

Recent events precluded my writing you sooner. Nevertheless, you should know that the fine job you did during Chancellor Adenauer's visit has not gone unnoticed.

I have asked the Secretary of the Army to make your participation in that event, and my appreciation of it, an official entry in your record. And, I take this opportunity to personally thank you for helping to make that visit the success it was.

Sincerely yours,

Lyndon B. Johnson

Major Douglas M. Moody
U. S. Army Transport Aircraft Maint. Shop
Fort Sam Houston, Texas

LBJ:GML:vws

COPY

May 26, 1961

Dear Major Faulkner:

Time and circumstances prevented my writing you sooner. However, I have asked the Secretary of the Air Force to incorporate in your official record the fact of your participation in and my gratitude for the fine manner in which you performed during Chancellor Adenauer's visit to Texas.

This note, then, is just to say to you again, thanks. I am deeply appreciative of all the interest and all the time and effort you and others spent to insure the success of that visit.

With warm good wishes.

Sincerely yours,

Lyndon B. Johnson

Major Joseph Faulkner
3300th Support Squadron
Randolph Air Force Base
Texas
LBJ:GML:vws

COPY

May 26, 1961

Dear Airman Martin:

Chancellor Adenauer's visit to Texas was highly successful. Certainly, the competent way you performed contributed to that success. Thus, I have asked the Secretary of the Air Force to make this fact and my appreciation a part of your official record.

I sincerely appreciate the time and effort you gave and wanted you to have this note -- late as it is. Thanks.

Sincerely yours,

Lyndon B. Johnson

AlC Louis J. Martin
4434th Air Transport Sq.
Randolph Air Force Base
Texas

LBJ:GML:ws

COPY

May 26, 1961

Dear Sergeant Kirk:

Recent events precluded my writing you sooner. Nevertheless, you should know that the fine job you did during Chancellor Adenauer's visit has not gone unnoticed.

I have asked the Secretary of the Air Force to make your participation in that event, and my appreciation of it, an official entry in your record. And, I take this opportunity to personally thank you for helping to make that visit the success it was.

Sincerely yours,

Lyndon B. Johnson

S/Sgt. Richard G. Kirk
4434th Air Transport Sq.
Randolph Air Force Base
Texas

LBJ:GML:ws

COPY

May 26, 1961

Dear Captain Pritchard:

Time and circumstances prevented my writing you sooner. However, I have asked the Secretary of the Air Force to incorporate in your official record the fact of your participation in and my gratitude for the fine manner in which you performed during Chancellor Adenauer's visit to Texas.

This note, then, is just to say to you again, thanks. I am deeply appreciative of all the interest and all the time and effort you and others spent to insure the success of that visit.

With warm good wishes.

Sincerely yours,

Lyndon B. Johnson

Captain Gerard E. Pritchard
4434th Air Transport Sq.
Randolph Air Force Base
Texas
~~141434th Air Transport Sq.~~
LBJ:GML:vws

COPY

May 26, 1961

Dear Major Griffith:

Chancellor Adenauer's visit to Texas was highly successful. Certainly, the competent way you performed contributed to that success. Thus, I have asked the Secretary of the Air Force to make this fact and my appreciation a part of your official record.

I sincerely appreciate the time and effort you gave and wanted you to have this note -- late as it is. Thanks.

Sincerely yours,

Lyndon B. Johnson

Major Dixon P. Griffith
4434th Air Transport Sq.
Randolph Air Force Base
Texas

LBJ:GML:vws

COPY

May 26, 1961

Dear Major Boone:

Time and circumstances prevented my writing you sooner. However, I have asked the Secretary of the Air Force to incorporate in your official record the fact of your participation in and my gratitude for the fine manner in which you performed during Chancellor Adenauer's visit to Texas.

This note, then, is just to say to you again, thanks. I am deeply appreciative of all the interest and all the time and effort you and others spent to insure the success of that visit.

With warm good wishes.

Sincerely yours,

Lyndon B. Johnson

Major Herbert D. Boone
4130 Strat. Wg.
Bergstrom Air Force Base
Texas

LBJ:GML:wvs

COPY

May 26, 1961

Dear Major Arnold:

Chancellor Adenauer's visit to Texas was highly successful. Certainly, the competent way you performed contributed to that success. Thus, I have asked the Secretary of the Air Force to make this fact and my appreciation a part of your official record.

I sincerely appreciate the time and effort you gave and wanted you to have this note -- late as it is. Thanks.

Sincerely yours,

Lyndon B. Johnson

Major Gene G. Arnold
4130 GSGp
Bergstrom Air Force Base
Texas

LBJ:GML:ws

COPY

May 26, 1961

Dear Airman Hepner:

Recent events precluded my writing you sooner. Nevertheless, you should know that the fine job you did during Chancellor Adenauer's visit has not gone unnoticed.

I have asked the Secretary of the Air Force to make your participation in that event, and my appreciation of it, an official entry in your record. And, I take this opportunity to personally thank you for helping to make that visit the success it was.

Sincerely yours,

Lyndon B. Johnson

A1C Earl F. Hepner
4130 Civil Engr. Sq.
Bergstrom Air Force Base
Texas

LBJ:GML:vws

COPY

May 26, 1961

Dear Airman Cordwell:

Time and circumstances prevented my writing you sooner. However, I have asked the Secretary of the Air Force to incorporate in your official record the fact of your participation in and my gratitude for the fine manner in which you performed during Chancellor Adenauer's visit to Texas.

This note, then, is just to say to you again, thanks. I am deeply appreciative of all the interest and all the time and effort you and others spent to insure the success of that visit.

With warm good wishes.

Sincerely yours,

Lyndon B. Johnson

A1C James H. Cordwell
4130 Civil Engr. Sq.
Bergstrom Air Force Base
Texas

LBJ:GML:ws

COPY

May 26, 1961

Dear Sergeant Ledlow:

Chancellor Adenauer's visit to Texas was highly successful. Certainly, the competent way you performed contributed to that success. Thus, I have asked the Secretary of the Air Force to make this fact and my appreciation a part of your official record.

I sincerely appreciate the time and effort you gave and wanted you to have this note -- late as it is. Thanks.

Sincerely yours,

Lyndon B. Johnson

Staff Sergeant Thelmon Ledlow
4130 Civil Engr. Sq.
Bergstrom Air Force Base
Texas

LBJ:GML:vws

COPY

May 26, 1961

Dear Sergeant Langer:

Recent events precluded my writing you sooner. Nevertheless, you should know that the fine job you did during Chancellor Adenauer's visit has not gone unnoticed.

I have asked the Secretary of the Air Force to make your participation in that event, and my appreciation of it, an official entry in your record. And, I take this opportunity to personally thank you for helping to make that visit the success it was.

Sincerely yours,

Lyndon B. Johnson

T/Sgt. Frederick R. Langer
4130 Civil Engr. Sq.
Bergstrom Air Force Base
Texas

LBJ:GML:vws

COPY

May 26, 1961

Dear Mr. Allen:

Time and circumstances prevented my writing you sooner. However, I have asked the Secretary of the Air Force to incorporate in your official record the fact of your participation in and my gratitude for the fine manner in which you performed during Chancellor Adenauer's visit to Texas.

This note, then, is just to say to you again, thanks. I am deeply appreciative of all the interest and all the time and effort you and others spent to insure the success of that visit.

With warm good wishes.

Sincerely yours,

Lyndon B. Johnson

Mr. Valton Allen, Jr.
4130 Civil Engr. Sq.
Bergstrom Air Force Base
Texas

LBJ:GML:vws

COPY

May 26, 1961

Dear Sergeant Taylor:

Chancellor Adenauer's visit to Texas was highly successful. Certainly, the competent way you performed contributed to that success. Thus, I have asked the Secretary of the Air Force to make this fact and my appreciation a part of your official record.

I sincerely appreciate the time and effort you gave and wanted you to have this note -- late as it is. Thanks.

Sincerely yours,

Lyndon B. Johnson

Staff Sergeant George E. Taylor
3511th Field Maint. Squadron
Randolph Air Force Base
Texas

LBJ:GML:vws

COPY

May 26, 1961

Dear Captain McIver:

Recent events precluded my writing you sooner. Nevertheless, you should know that the fine job you did during Chancellor Adenauer's visit has not gone unnoticed.

I have asked the Secretary of the Air Force to make your participation in that event, and my appreciation of it, an official entry in your record. And, I take this opportunity to personally thank you for helping to make that visit the success it was.

Sincerely yours,

Lyndon B. Johnson

Captain Claud L. McIver
3300th Support Squadron
Randolph Air Force Base
Texas

LBJ:GML:vws

COPY

May 26, 1961

Dear Captain Martin:

Time and circumstances prevented my writing you sooner. However, I have asked the Secretary of the Air Force to incorporate in your official record the fact of your participation in and my gratitude for the fine manner in which you performed during Chancellor Adenauer's visit to Texas.

This note, then, is just to say to you again, thanks. I am deeply appreciative of all the interest and all the time and effort you and others spent to insure the success of that visit.

With warm good wishes.

Sincerely yours,

Lyndon B. Johnson

Captain Dexter E. Martin
3300th Support Squadron
Randolph Air Force Base
Texas

LBJ:GML:vws

COPY

May 26, 1961

Dear Sergeant Clakk:

Chancellor Adenauer's visit to Texas was highly successful. Certainly, the competent way you performed contributed to that success. Thus, I have asked the Secretary of the Air Force to make this fact and my appreciation a part of your official record.

I sincerely appreciate the time and effort you gave and wanted you to have this note -- late as it is. Thanks.

Sincerely yours,

Lyndon B. Johnson

Staff Sergeant Gerald R. Clark
3300th Support Squadron
Randolph Air Force Base
Texas

LBJ:GML:ws

COPY

*from V.P.
Adenauer Visit*

May 26, 1961

Dear Airman Roberts:

Recent events precluded my writing you sooner. Nevertheless, you should know that the fine job you did during Chancellor Adenauer's visit has not gone unnoticed.

I have asked the Secretary of the Air Force to make your participation in that event, and my appreciation of it, an official entry in your record. And, I take this opportunity to personally thank you for helping to make that visit the success it was.

Sincerely yours,

Lyndon B. Johnson

AlC Daniel M. Roberts
4080th Strat Wg
Laughlin Air Force Base
Texas

LBJ:GML:vws

Other letters attached

✓

COPY

May 26, 1961

Dear Airman Maul:

Time and circumstances prevented my writing you sooner. However, I have asked the Secretary of the Air Force to incorporate in your official record the fact of your participation in and my gratitude for the fine manner in which you performed during Chancellor Adenauer's visit to Texas.

This note, then, is just to say to you again, thanks. I am deeply appreciative of all the interest and all the time and effort you and others spent to insure the success of that visit.

With warm good wishes.

Sincerely yours,

Lyndon B. Johnson

A2C Maul
11th Bomb Wg
Altus Air Force Base, Oklahoma
lbjcgmlcvws

COPY

May 26, 1961

Dear Sgt. Coffman:

Chancellor Adenauer's visit to Texas was highly successful. Certainly, the competent way you performed contributed to that success. Thus, I have asked the Secretary of the Air Force to make this fact and my appreciation a part of your official record.

I sincerely appreciate the time and effort you gave and wanted you to have this note -- late as it is. Thanks.

Sincerely yours,

Lyndon B. Johnson

T/Sgt. Coffman
11th Bomb Wg
Altus Air Force Base, Oklahoma

LBJ:GML:ws

COPY

May 26, 1961

Dear Lieutenant Pursley:

Recent events precluded my writing you sooner. Nevertheless, you should know that the fine job you did during Chancellor Adenauer's visit has not gone unnoticed.

I have asked the Secretary of the Air Force to make your participation in that event, and my appreciation of it, an official entry in your record. And, I take this opportunity to personally thank you for helping to make that visit the success it was.

Sincerely yours,

Lyndon B. Johnson

1st Lt. Edward Pursley
11th Bomb WG.
Altus Air Force Base, Oklahoma

LBJ:GML:vws

COPY

May 26, 1961

Dear Captain Petkash:

Chancellor Adenauer's visit to Texas was highly successful. Certainly, the competent way you performed contributed to that success. Thus, I have asked the Secretary of the Air Force to make this fact and my appreciation a part of your official record.

I sincerely appreciate the time and effort you gave and wanted you to have this note -- late as it is. Thanks.

Sincerely yours,

Lyndon B. Johnson

Captain Joseph E. Petkash
4004th ABGp
Matagorda Bomb and Gunnery Range, Texas

LBJ:GML:vws

COPY

May 26, 1961

Dear Captain O'Banion:

Recent events precluded my writing you sooner. Nevertheless, you should know that the fine job you did during Chancellor Adenauer's visit has not gone unnoticed.

I have asked the Secretary of the Air Force to make your participation in that event, and my appreciation of it, an official entry in your record. And, I take this opportunity to personally thank you for helping to make that visit the success it was.

Sincerely yours,

Lyndon B. Johnson

Captain Elmer L. O'Banion
4080th Strat. Wg.
Laughlin Air Force Base, Texas

LBJ:GML:vws

COPY

May 26, 1961

Dear Colonel Walsh:

Chancellor Adenauer's visit to Texas was highly successful. Certainly, the competent way you performed contributed to that success. Thus, I have asked the Secretary of the Air Force to make this fact and my appreciation a part of your official record.

I sincerely appreciate the time and effort you gave and wanted you to have this note -- late as it is. Thanks.

Sincerely yours,

Lyndon B. Johnson

Lt. Colonel F. R. Walsh
Project Officer, 4130 CSG
Bergstrom Air Force Base, Texas

LBJ:GML:vws

COPY

May 26, 1961

Dear Captain English:

Time and circumstances prevented my writing you sooner. However, I have asked the Secretary of the Air Force to incorporate in your official record the fact of your participation in and my gratitude for the fine manner in which you performed during Chancellor Adenauer's visit to Texas.

This note, then, is just to say to you again, thanks. I am deeply appreciative of all the interest and all the time and effort you and others spent to insure the success of that visit.

With warm good wishes.

Sincerely yours,

Lyndon B. Johnson

Captain H. H. English
Protocol Officer, 4130 CSG
Bergstrom Air Force Base, Texas

~~Encl: 1~~

LBJ:GML:vws

COPY

May 26, 1961

Dear Major Breckons:

Recent events precluded my writing you sooner. Nevertheless, you should know that the fine job you did during Chancellor Adenauer's visit has not gone unnoticed.

I have asked the Secretary of the Army to make your participation in that event, and my appreciation of it, an official entry in your record. And, I take this opportunity to personally thank you for helping to make that visit the success it was.

Sincerely yours,

Lyndon B. Johnson

Major Walter W. Breckons
Hq. 4th U. S. Army
Fort Sam Houston, Texas

LBJ:GML:vws

COPY

May 26, 1961

Dear Major Schmidt:

Recent events precluded my writing you sooner. Nevertheless, you should know that the fine job you did during Chancellor Adenauer's visit has not gone unnoticed.

I have asked the Secretary of the Army to make your participation in that event, and my appreciation of it, an official entry in your record. And, I take this opportunity to personally thank you for helping to make that visit the success it was.

Sincerely yours,

Lyndon B. Johnson

Major William R. Schmidt
Brooke Army Medical Center
Fort Sam Houston, Texas

LBJ:GML:vws

COPY

May 26, 1961

Dear Captain Briot:

Chancellor Adensauer's visit to Texas was highly successful. Certainly, the competent way you performed contributed to that success. Thus, I have asked the Secretary of the Army to make this fact and my appreciation a part of your official record.

I sincerely appreciate the time and effort you gave and wanted you to have this note -- late as it is. Thanks.

Sincerely yours,

Lyndon B. Johnson

Captain William Briot
Brooke Army Medical Center
Fort Sam Houston, Texas

LBJ:GML:vws

COPY

May 26, 1961

Dear Captain Moglia:

Time and circumstances prevented my writing you sooner. However, I have asked the Secretary of the Army to incorporate in your official record the fact of your participation in and my gratitude for the fine manner in which you performed during Chancellor Adenauer's visit to Texas.

This note, then, is just to say to you again, thanks. I am deeply appreciative of all the interest and all the time and effort you and others spent to insure the success of that visit.

With warm good wishes.

Sincerely yours,

Lyndon B. Johnson

Captain George E. Moglia
Brooke Army Medical Center
Fort Sam Houston, Texas

LBJ:GML:vws

COPY

May 26, 1961

Dear Specialist Blundell:

Recent events precluded my writing you sooner. Nevertheless, you should know that the fine job you did during Chancellor Adenauer's visit has not gone unnoticed.

I have asked the Secretary of the Army to make your participation in that event, and my appreciation of it, an official entry in your record. And, I take this opportunity to personally thank you for helping to make that visit the success it was.

Sincerely yours,

Lyndon B. Johnson

SP-5 Vernon L. Blundell
Brooke Army Medical Center
Fort Sam Houston, Texas

LBJ:GML:vws

COPY

May 26, 1961

Dear Specialist Fairchild:

Chancellor Adenauer's visit to Texas was highly successful. Certainly, the competent way you performed contributed to that success. Thus, I have asked the Secretary of the Army to make this fact and my appreciation a part of your official record.

I sincerely appreciate the time and effort you gave and wanted you to have this note -- late as it is. Thanks.

Sincerely yours,

Lyndon B. Johnson

SP-4 Leroy Fairchild
Brooke Army Medical Center
Fort Sam Houston, Texas

LBJ:GML:vws

COPY

May 26, 1961

Dear Captain Wright:

Time and circumstances prevented my writing you sooner. However, I have asked the Secretary of the Army to incorporate in your official record the fact of your participation in and my gratitude for the fine manner in which you performed during Chancellor Adenauer's visit to Texas.

This note, then, is just to say to you again, thanks. I am deeply appreciative of all the interest and all the time and effort you and others spent to insure the success of that visit.

With warm good wishes.

Sincerely yours,

Lyndon B. Johnson

Captain Putt D. Wright
502nd Aviation Co., 2nd Armored Div.
Fort Hood, Texas

LBJ:GML:vws

COPY

May 26, 1961

Dear Captain Lindsay:

Recent events precluded my writing you sooner. Nevertheless, you should know that the fine job you did during Chancellor Adenauer's visit has not gone unnoticed.

I have asked the Secretary of the Army to make your participation in that event, and my appreciation of it, an official entry in your record. And, I take this opportunity to personally thank you for helping to make that visit the success it was.

Sincerely yours,

Lyndon B. Johnson

Captain James P. Lindsay
502nd Aviation Co., 2nd Armored Div.
Fort Hood, Texas

LBJ:GML:vws

COPY

May 26, 1961

Dear Lieutenant McAfee:

Time and circumstances prevented my writing you sooner. However, I have asked the Secretary of the Army to incorporate in your official record the fact of your participation in and my gratitude for the fine manner in which you performed during Chancellor Adenauer's visit to Texas.

This note, then, is just to say to you again, thanks. I am deeply appreciative of all the interest and all the time and effort you and others spent to insure the success of that visit.

With warm good wishes.

Sincerely yours,

Lyndon B. Johnson

First Lieutenant Elbert McAfee
502nd Aviation Co., 2nd Armored Div.
Fort Hood, Texas

LBJ:GML:vws

COPY

May 26, 1961

Dear Lieutenant Leve:

Recent events precluded my writing you sooner. Nevertheless, you should know that the fine job you did during Chancellor Adenauer's visit has not gone unnoticed.

I have asked the Secretary of the Army to make your participation in that event, and my appreciation of it, an official entry in your record. And, I take this opportunity to personally thank you for helping to make that visit the success it was.

Sincerely yours,

Lyndon B. Johnson

First Lieutenant Robert M. Leve
502nd Aviation Co., 2nd Armored Div.
Fort Hood, Texas

LBJ:GML:vws

COPY

May 26, 1961

Dear Lieutenant Barger:

Chancellor Adenauer's visit to Texas was highly successful. Certainly, the competent way you performed contributed to that success. Thus, I have asked the Secretary of the Army to make this fact and my appreciation a part of your official record.

I sincerely appreciate the time and effort you gave and wanted you to have this note -- late as it is. Thanks.

Sincerely yours,

Lyndon B. Johnson

First Lieutenant Billy W. Barger
502nd Aviation Co., 2nd Armored Div.
Fort Hood, Texas

LBJ:GML:vws

COPY

May 26, 1961

Dear Lieutenant Hoeft:

Recent events precluded my writing you sooner. Nevertheless, you should know that the fine job you did during Chancellor Adenauer's visit has not gone unnoticed.

I have asked the Secretary of the Army to make your participation in that event, and my appreciation of it, an official entry in your record. And, I take this opportunity to personally thank you for helping to make that visit the success it was.

Sincerely yours,

Lyndon B. Johnson

First Lieutenant Harwood H. Hoeft
502nd Aviation Co., 2nd Armored Div.
Fort Hood, Texas

LBJ:GML:vws

COPY

May 26, 1961

Dear Sergeant McQueen:

Chancellor Adenauer's visit to Texas was highly successful. Certainly, the competent way you performed contributed to that success. Thus, I have asked the Secretary of the Army to make this fact and my appreciation a part of your official record.

I sincerely appreciate the time and effort you gave and wanted you to have this note -- late as it is. Thanks.

Sincerely yours,

Lyndon B. Johnson

Master Sergeant Bitsy H. McQueen
502nd Aviation Co., 2nd Armored Div.
Fort Hood, Texas

LBJ:GML:vws

COPY

May 26, 1961

Dear Sergeant Newingham:

Time and circumstances prevented my writing you sooner. However, I have asked the Secretary of the Army to incorporate in your official record the fact of your participation in and my gratitude for the fine manner in which you performed during Chancellor Adenauer's visit to Texas.

This note, then, is just to say to you again, thanks. I am deeply appreciative of all the interest and all the time and effort you and others spent to insure the success of that visit.

With warm good wishes.

Sincerely yours,

Lyndon B. Johnson

Staff Sergeant Lyman L. Newingham
502nd Aviation Co., 2nd Armored Div.
Fort Hood, Texas

LBJ:GML:vws

OFFICE OF THE VICE PRESIDENT
WASHINGTON

May 24, 1961

Walter,

After conferring with Colonel Toole (AF) and Colonel Vandervort (USA), this was believed to be the proper way of thanking these individuals.

George Lusk

*Woody requested the individual
letters and we complied -
GmL*

~~PERSONNEL~~

UNITED STATES AIR FORCE PERSONNEL

COPY

✓ Colonel E. W. Holstrom, Comdr, 4130 Strat Wg, Bergstrom AFB, Texas
 ✓ Lt Col F. R. Walsh, Project Officer, 4130 CSG, Bergstrom AFB, Texas
 ✓ Capt. H. H. English, Protocol Officer, 4130 CSG, Bergstrom AFB, Texas

✓ Capt. Elmer L. O'Banion, 4080th Strat. Wg., Laughlin AFB, Texas
 ✓ Capt. Joseph E. Petkash, 4004th ABGp, Matagorda Bomb & Gunnery Range, Texas
 ✓ Capt. Arthur J. Anderson
 ✓ 1st Lt Edward Pursley, 11th Bomb Wg, Altus AFB, Okla.
 ✓ T/Sgt. Coffman " "
 ✓ A2C Maul " "
 ✓ A1C Daniel M. Roberts, 4080th Strat Wg, Laughlin AFB, Texas
 ✓ Major Dixon P. Griffith, 4434th Air Transport Sq, Randolph AFB, Texas
 ✓ Capt Gerard E. Pritchard " "
 ✓ S/Sgt. Richard G. Kirk " "
 ✓ A1C Louis J. Martin " "
 ✓ Major Joseph Faulkner, 3300th Support Squadron, Randolph AFB, Texas
 ✓ Capt. Robert M. Keith " "
 ✓ S/Sgt. Gerhld R. Clark " "
 ✓ Capt Dexter E. Martin " "
 ✓ Capt Claud L. McIver " "
 ✓ S/Sgt. George E. Taylor, 3511th Field Maint. Sq., Randolph AFB, Texas

✓ Mr. Valton Allen, Jr., 4130 Civil Engr. Sq., Bergstrom AFB, Texas
 ✓ T/Sgt. Frederick R. Langer " "S/Sgt. Thelmon Ledlow
 ✓ S/Sgt. Thelmon Ledlow " "
 ✓ A1C James H. Cordwell " "
 ✓ A1C Earl F. Hepner " "

✓ Major Gene G. Arnold, 4130 CSGp, Bergstrom AFB, Texas
 ✓ Major Herbert D. Boone, 4130 StratWg, Bergstrom AFB, Texas
 ✓ Major Harry N. Lester, 4130 Strat Wg, Bergstrom AFB, Texas
 ✓ Capt. Edward B. Stevens, 4130 Combtt Supp Gp "
 ✓ Capt. George W. Long "
 ✓ Capt. Harley L. Holland, 4130 Operations Sq., "
 ✓ S/Sgt. James Blackwell, 4130 OMS, "
 ✓ A1C J. T. Mattox " " "
 ✓ A1C James Henderson " " "

✓ Lt Col. George J. Provancha, BDCM, 4130 Combtt Supp Gp, Bergstrom AFB, Texas
 ✓ Capt. Robert A. Hamilton " " "
 ✓ CWO Alvis A. Thomason " " "

✓ Major Robert Moore, 4130 Operations Sq., Bergstrom AFB, Texas
 ✓ M/Sgt. Frank H. Morgan " "

U. S. AIR FORCE PERSONNEL - continued

COPY

1Lt James O. Honeycutt, 4130 Food Serv. Sq., Bergstrom AFB, Texas
 2Lt. Jos J. O'Connor, 4130 Transp Sq.
 M/Sgt. Richard M. Miller "
 S/Sgt. Robert F. Bolena, 4130 Supply Sq.
 A2C George K. Dreuk "
 A3C Rodolfa A. DeHoyos "
 A3C Bobbie L. Eder "
 S/Sgt. D. T. Payton, Hq. Sq. 4130 Combt Supp Gp "
 S/Sgt. Warren H. Meyer, 4130 Civil Engr. Sq. "
 A3C Thomas H. Buck "
 A3C Larry L. Hanson "
 A3C Edward A. Snyder "
 A2C Alfred R. Delp, 4130 Operations Sq. "
 A2C Gary B. Conley "
 A3C Gerald W. Collins, 4130 Food Service Sq. "
 A3C Walter L. Barnett "
 A2C Windel Mobley, 4130 Hq. Sq., 4130 Combt Supp Gp "
 A2C Bobby W. White, Hq. Sq. "
 A2C Vidall Hinojosa, Jr. " "
 A2C Robert L. Brackway " "
 A2C Allan L. Banford " "
 A2C Troy R. Robinson " "
 A2C Ronald H. Peterson, Hq. Sq. 4130 Combt. Supp Gp "
 A2C Lawrence W. Murray " "
 A2C Jerome W. Henry, Jr. " "
 A3C Charles F. Youngblood " "
 A3C David G. McCall, Jr. " "
 A3C Frank A. McCarthy " "
 A3C Gene B. Sullivan " "
 A3C Michael V. Beach " "

MSGT Harold D. Mayo, 4130 OMS, Bergstrom AFB, Texas
 TSGT Richard E. Dumler, 4130 OMS, Bergstrom AFB, Texas
 TSGT Wayne A. Jobe, 4130 OMS, Bergstrom AFB, Texas
 TSGT Donald C. Warren, 4130 OMS, Bergstrom AFB, Texas
 TSGT Felix R. Flowers, 2013 AACS, Bergstrom AFB, Texas
 A1C Allen L. Dawson, 4130 Combat Supp Gp, Bergstrom AFB, Texas

UNITED STATES ARMY PERSONNEL

COPY

✓ Major Walter W. Breckons, Hq. 4th U.S. Army, Ft. Sam Houston, Texas

✓ Major Douglas M. Moody, U.S. Army Transp. Acft. Maint. Shop, Ft. Sam Houston,
Major Henry H. Konvicka " " Texas

✓ Major Wm. R. Schmidt, Brooke Army Med Center, Ft. Sam Houston, Texas

✓ Capt. Wm. Briot " " "

✓ Capt. George E. Moglia " " "

✓ SP-5 Vernon L. Blundell " " "

✓ SP-4 Leroy Fairchild " " "

✓ Capt. Putt D. Wright, 502nd Aviation Co., 2nd Armored Div, Fort Hood, Texas

✓ Capt. James P. Lindsey " "

✓ 1st Lt Elbert McAfee " "

✓ 1st Lt Robert M. Leve " "

✓ 1st Lt Billy W. Barger " "

✓ 1st Lt Harwood H. Hoeft " "

✓ M/Sgt. Bitsy H. McQueen " "

✓ S/Sgt. Lyman L. Newingham " "

✓ SP-5 McKinley E. Qualls " "

✓ Captain William Wiltse, 4th Army Aviation Det, Randolph AFB, Texas

✓ Captain Ben Byers " "

COPY

May 24, 1961

Dear Mr. Secretary:

K

As you know, Chancellor ~~C~~onrad Adenauer recently made a good-will visit to the State of Texas. Much of the credit due for the success of that visit belongs to the Service personnel who so ably carried out their assigned duties.

For the splendid manner in which the Army and Air Force enlisted men and officers conducted their operations, I would like each individual to know of my personal "thank you" for a job well done.

Enclosed is a list of these men. I trust that Secretary Stahr and Secretary Zuckert will see that recognition is given to these individuals and if deemed proper, may this expression of thanks be reflected in their records. Unfortunately, my recent schedule pre-empted this overdue letter of appreciation, please forgive my tardiness.

Sincerely,

Lyndon B. Johnson

The Honorable Robert S. McNamara
Secretary of Defense
Department of Defense
Washington 25, D. C.

LBJ:GML:br

UNITED STATES ARMY PERSONNEL

Major Walter W. Breckons, Hq. 4th U. S. Army, Ft. Sam Houston, Texas

Major Douglas M. Moody, U. S. Army Transp. Acft. Maint. Shop, Ft. Sam Houston,
Major Henry H. Konvicka " " Texas

Major Wm. R. Schmidt, Brooke Army Med Center, Ft. Sam Houston, Texas

Capt. Wm. Briot " " "

Capt. George E. Moglia " " "

SP-5 Vernon L. Blundell " " "

SP-4 Leroy Fairchild " " "

Capt. Putt D. Wright, 502nd Aviation Co., 2nd Armored Div, Fort Hood, Texas

Capt. James P. Lindsay " "

1st Lt Elbert McAfee " "

1st Lt Robert M. Leve " "

1st Lt Billy W. Barger " "

1st Lt Harwood H. Hoeft " "

M/Sgt. Bitsy H. McQueen " "

S/Sgt. Lyman L. Newingham " "

SP-5 McKinley E. Qualls " "

Captain William Wiltse, 4th Army Aviation Det, Randolph AFB, Texas

Captain Ben Byers " "

UNITED STATES AIR FORCE PERSONNEL

COPY

Colonel E. W. Holstrom, Comdr, 4130 Strat Wg, Bergstrom AFB, Texas
 Lt Col F. R. Walsh, Project Officer, 4130 CSG, Bergstrom AFB, Texas
 Capt. H. H. English, Protocol Officer, 4130 CSG, Bergstrom AFB, Texas

Capt. Elmer L. O'Banion, 4080th Strat. Wg., Laughlin AFB, Texas
 Capt. Joseph E. Petkash, 4004th ABGp, Matagorda Bomb & Gunnery Range, Texas
 Capt. Arthur J. Anderson
 1st Lt Edward Pursley, 11th Bomb Wg, Altus AFB, Okla.

T/Sgt. Coffman	"	"
A2C Maul	"	"
AlC Daniel M. Roberts, 4080th Strat Wg, Laughlin AFB, Texas		
Major Dixon P. Griffith, 4434th Air Transport Sq, Randolph AFB, Texas		
Capt Gerard E. Pritchard	"	"
S/Sgt. Richard G. Kirk	"	"
AlC Louis J. Martin	"	"
Major Joseph Faulkner, 3300th Support Squadron, Randolph AFB, Texas		
Capt. Robert M. Keith	"	"
S/Sgt. Gerhld R. Clark	"	"
Capt Dexter E. Martin	"	"
Capt Claud L. McIver	"	"
S/Sgt. George E. Taylor, 3511th Field Maint. Sq., Randolph AFB, Texas		

Mr. Valton Allen, Jr., 4130 Civil Engr. Sq., Bergstrom AFB, Texas		
T/Sgt. Frederick R. Langer	"	"S/Sgt. Thelmon Ledlow
S/Sgt. Thelmon Ledlow	"	"
AlC James H. Cordwell	"	"
AlC Earl F. Hepner	"	"

Major Gene G. Arnold, 4130 CSGp, Bergstrom AFB, Texas		
Major Herbert D. Boone, 4130 StratWg, Bergstrom AFB, Texas		
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Capt. Edward B. Stevens, 4130 Combtt Supp Gp	"	
Capt. George W. Long	"	
Capt. Harley L. Holland, 4130 Operations Sq.,	"	
S/Sgt. James Blackwell, 4130 OMS,	"	
AlC J. T. Mattox	"	"
AlC James Henderson	"	"

Lt Col. George J. Provancha, BDCM, 4130 Combtt Supp Gp, Bergstrom AFB, Texas			
Capt. Robert A. Hamilton	"	"	"
CWO Alvis A. Thomason	"	"	"

Major Robert Moore, 4130 Operations Sq., Bergstrom AFB, Texas		
M/Sgt. Frank H. Morgan	"	"

U. S. AIR FORCE PERSONNEL - continued

COPY

1Lt James O. Honeycutt, 4130 Food Serv. Sq., Bergstrom AFB, Texas
 2Lt. Jos J. O'Connor, 4130 Transp Sq.
 M/Sgt. Richard M. Miller " "
 S/Sgt. Robert F. Bolena, 4130 Supply Sq. "
 A2C George K. Dreuk " "
 A3C Rodolfa A. DeHoyos " "
 A3C Bobbie L. Eder " "
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 A2C Windel Mobley, 4130 Hq. Sq., 4130 Combt Supp Gp "
 A2C Bobby W. White, Hq. Sq. " "
 A2C Vidall Hinojosa, Jr. " " "
 A2C Robert L. Brackway " " "
 A2C Allan L. Banford " " "
 A2C Troy R. Robinson " " "
 A2C Ronald H. Peterson, Hq. Sq. 4130 Cdmnt. Supp Gp "
 A2C Lawrence W. Murray " " "
 A2C Jerome W. Henry, Jr. " " "
 A3C Charles F. Youngblood " " "
 A3C David G. McCall, Jr. " " "
 A3C Frank A. McCarthy " " "
 A3C Gene B. Sullivan " " "
 A3C Michael V. Beach " " "

MSGT Harold D. Mayo, 4130 OMS, Bergstrom AFB, Texas
 TSGT Richard E. Dumler, 4130 OMS, Bergstrom AFB, Texas
 TSGT Wayne A. Jobe, 4130 OMS, Bergstrom AFB, Texas
 TSGT Donald C. Warren, 4130 OMS, Bergstrom AFB, Texas
 TSGT Felix R. Flowers, 2013 AACS, Bergstrom AFB, Texas
 A1C Allen L. Dawson, 4130 Combat Supp Gp, Bergstrom AFB, Texas

OFFICE OF THE VICE PRESIDENT

WASHINGTON

5-7-61

Juanita -

Things military are completely out of my field. Can these men be given commendation and if so, how? I did not attempt to do a robo letter because I didn't know the answer to the above question, which might determine what could be said in a letter.

The two that have been checked off have had personal letters, but if there is any commendation they should certainly have it because they worked long and hard. I don't know anything about any of the others.

(over)

I hate to add this to your already heavy schedule, but I just don't know how to handle it and I know I will not have time tomorrow to go into it. (I am down here today clearing off my desk so if that jet explodes I'll go either up or down with a clear conscience.)

wdt

Mr. [unclear]

MEMORANDUM

May 2, 1961

TO: WALTER JENKINS
FROM: WARREN WOODWARD

Attached is a rather lengthy list of the military personnel who rendered invaluable assistance during the Adenauer reception. I know it is a real burden considering all the other correspondence you have to answer; but, at the same time, I think it is most important that we get some sort of note of thanks to these men. Perhaps it could be a "robo--letter", although, it should be borne in mind that these men will be comparing notes on the letters they get. I will just leave that to your good judgement.

More than a word of thanks, these men would appreciate any commendation that they may receive being entered into their service records. I thought perhaps you might send the names to the service secretary involved for proper entry into the men's personal ^{file} file.

Many thanks.

Sincerely,

Woody

attachment

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 Lt Col F. R. Walsh, Project Officer, 4130 CSG, Bergstrom AFB, Tex. ✓
 Capt. H. H. English, Protocol Officer, 4130 CSG, Bergstrom AFB, Tex. ✓

ARMY AVIATION PROJECT OFFICER

Major Walter W. Breckons, Hq 4th US Army, Ft Sam Houston, Tex

ARMY HELICOPTER CREWS

Major Douglas M. Moody, US Army Transp Acft Maint Shop, Ft Sam Houston, Tex
 Major Henry H. Konvicka " "
 Major Wm. R. Schmidt, Brooke Army Med Center, Ft Sam Houston, Tex.
 Capt Wm Briot " "
 Capt George E. Moglia " "
 SP-5 Vernon L. Blundell " "
 SP-4 Leroy Fairchild " "
 Capt Putt D. Wright, 502nd Aviation Co., 2nd Armored Div, Ft Hood, Tex
 Capt James P. Lindsey " "
 1st Lt Elbert McAfee " "
 1st Lt Robert M. Leve " "
 1st Lt Billy W. Barger " "
 1st Lt Harwood H. Hoeft " "
 MSgt Bitsy H. McQueen " "
 SSgt Lyman L. Newingham " "
 SP-5 McKinley E. Qualls " "

ADM NIMITZ CREW

Captain William Wiltse, 4th Army Aviation Det, Randolph AFB, Tex
 Captain Ben Byers " "

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C-47 PILOTS

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PETROLEUM, OIL, LUBRICANTS

Lt Col George J. Provancha, BDCM, 4130 Combtt Supp Gp, Bergstrom AFB, Tex		
Capt Robert A. Hamilton	"	" "
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A3C Walter L. Barnett	"	"
A2C Windel Mobley, 4130 Hq Sq, 4130 CombT Supp Gp		"
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A3C Charles F. Youngblood	"	"
A3C David G. McCall, Jr.	"	"
A3C Frank A. McCarthy	"	"
A3C Gene B. Sullivan	"	"
A3C Michael V. Beach	"	"

HEADQUARTERS
4130TH STRATEGIC WING (SAC)
UNITED STATES AIR FORCE
BERGSTROM AIR FORCE BASE
AUSTIN, TEXAS

REPLY TO
ATTN OF : BDCO/LtCol Walsh

17 MAY 1961

SUBJECT: Additional List of Names

TO: Mr. Warren Woodward
Post Office Box 1155
Austin, Texas

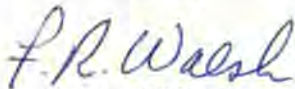
Dear Woody:

As per our telephone conversation this week the following is the list of names of the personnel omitted from the original list sent forward to the Vice Presidents office.

AIR TRAFFIC CONTROL & OPERATIONS AT RANCH

MSGT Harold D. Mayo, 4130 OMS, Bergstrom AFB, Tex
TSGT Richard E. Dumlér, 4130 OMS, Bergstrom AFB, Tex
TSGT Wayne A. Jobe, 4130 OMS, Bergstrom AFB, Tex
TSGT Donald C. Warren, 4130 OMS, Bergstrom AFB, Tex
TSGT Felix R. Flowers, 2013 AACs, Bergstrom AFB, Tex
A1C Allen L. Dawson, 4130 Combat Supp Gp, Bergstrom AFB, Texas

Sincerely,



F.R. WALSH
LtCol, USAF
Base D/Commander for Operations

PEACE IS OUR PROFESSION

BDCO/LtCol Walsh

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Post Office Box 1155
Austin, Texas

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Sincerely,

F.R. WALSH
LtCol, USAF
Base D/Commander for Operations

OFFICE OF THE VICE PRESIDENT
WASHINGTON

All of these people have been
thanked except Browning and White.
If any body can find a first name for
them they should be thanked also.

Perhaps if you are talking to Woody,
he might contribute.

wdt

Taylor

MEMORANDUM

April 20, 1961

TO: WALTER JENKINS

FROM: WARREN WOODWARD

From time to time I am going to be sending you names of those people who ought to get a thank you letter from the Vice President for the part they played in the reception of Chancellor Adenauer. Attached are the first two such lists.

The parade list is a group of citizens who met and guaranteed to insure the success of the parade. The two principal leaders in developing the parade were H. C. Pittman and Vic Mathias. They should get exceptionally nice letters.

George Dillman should get a good letter for his work in handling the press arrangements.

I will send you a list in a day or so of military personnel involved.

✓ Charles Green, at the paper, supported the project wholeheartedly and he should get a good letter.

✓ Superintendent of Schools, Irby Carruth, should get a letter for his cooperation in permitting the school children to attend the parade and speaking. Also, ✓ Buck Avery should get a good letter that he can read to the school board complimenting him on his decision to permit the school children to view this historic occasion.

✓ Ted Read, with the License Beverage Dealers' Association, ✓ Perry Brooks Building, helped to arrange for beverages. ✓ Clarence Browning, 1927 East 7th, also worked toward providing the beer for the barbecue. Both of these men should get nice letters.

✓ Mayor Lester Palmer and ✓ Beverly Sheffield, City Recreation Director, made arrangements for us to borrow the chairs used at the barbecue. They should get good letters.

✓ General Thomas S. Bishop at Camp Mabry was overall director of the parade, and he should get a good letter.

There will be some others, and I will get these names to you as soon as possible.

Sincerely,
W. Woodward

✓ PS: Carl Shamburger of the Carl Shamburger Nurseries, P. O. Box 458, Tyler, Texas donated the yellow rose bushes which were given to Chancellor Adenauer. He needs a thank you letter.

PARADE List

✓
C. B. Smith
C. B. Smith Motors
P. O. Box 1170
GR 24121

Captain Browning
Texas Department of Public Safety
5805 North Lamar Boulevard
HO 55471

✓
General K. L. Berry
Adjutant General
Camp Mabry
GL 35152

✓
Ed St. John
Duplex Advertising Company
P. O. Box 154
GR 83411

✓
Bill Deason
KVET
P. O. Box 1116
GR 88521

✓
Charles Sansom
Austin Public Schools
701 East 11th Street
GR 63581

✓
Warren Beaman
Beaman-Triggs, Inc.
616-B West Sixth Street
GR 82919

✓
Colonel Vance Murphy
Director of Aviation
City of Austin
Municipal Airport
HO 58811

✓
Banks Miller
Driskill Hotel
P. O. Box 43
GR 63501

✓
Colonel Homer Garrison
Texas Dept. of Public Safety
5805 North Lamar Boulevard
HO 55471

✓
Warren Woodward
KTBC - P. O. Box 1155
GR 22424

Major White
Public Information Office
Bergstrom Air Force Base
GR 66481 - Ext. 725

~~John~~ John Ford
Governor's Office
Capitol Building
GR 24101

✓
Lanier Cox
The University of Texas
GR 68371

✓
H. C. Pittman
Texas Automotive Dealers Ass'n.
P. O. Box 43
GR 62686

✓
Vic Mathias
Chamber of Commerce
P. O. Box 998
GR 89383

✓
Sheriff T. O. Lang
Travis County Courthouse
GR 29285

✓
Dick Brown
The American-Statesman
P. O. Box 76
GR 62661

COPY

LETTERS WRITTEN TO;

Switchboard operators at Driskill

Ann Barker
Vera Dugan
Gertrude Spykes
Eleanor Clark
Ruth Nichols
Charlotte Ader

Assistant Managers

M. C. Sims
Lucille Dickerson

Cashiers

Elnora Douglas
Patsy Routon
Julie Negley

Room Clerks

Rose~~x~~ Cook
Donald Clyde
R. J. Dissell ALSO:

Col Frank Walsh and Capt Henry English, Bergstrom
Tilo ~~Alt~~ Alt - German Department, U of T

Taylor

MEMORANDUM

April 25, 1961

TO: WALTER JENKINS
FROM: WARREN WOODWARD

The attached letter is self-explanatory.
Mr. La Barba provided the very excellent wine used at the dinner the other evening. It would be nice if he could get a thank you letter.

Sincerely,

Woody

April 24, 1961

Mr. Anthony La Barba
American Wine & Importing Company
P. O. Box 11142
Dallas, Texas

Dear Tony:

Enclosed is a copy of the menu used at the LBJ Ranch when Vice President and Mrs. Lyndon Johnson were hosts to Chancellor Konrad Adenauer and his staff.

Mr. Warren Woodward, Vice President of KTBC Radio and Television, made arrangements for all of the Adenauer activities and it is through his courtesy that we received the menu.

Best personal regards.

Yours very truly,



TED READ

TR/nrc
encl

Copy to: Warren Woodward

**PUBLIC ACTIVITIES
INVITATION**

from V.P.

Invitation to ride in LBJ plane accepted by:

Congressmen Kerwin, Kilgore, Thompson, and Magnuson.

John Young is in Texas and will join the party in Corpus Christi. He would like to fly with the VP from Corpus Christi to Brownsville.

Senator Moss says he has terrible conflicts in his schedule for tomorrow and is not sure he is even going to be able to go to Texas. Moss said he would call me back during the day.

Bob Bray called and expressed the hope a space on the VP's plane might could be saved from Freeport to Corpus in order that Mayor Ben McDonald of Corpus could ride into his city with the party. McDonald will fly into Freeport and get with the group. I told Bob we would have to see what could be worked out.

*Sen Moss
can go*

*Yarb
Johnson
Mrs Johns
McDonald*

COPY

PUBLIC ACTIVITIES
INVITATION

from V.P.

Adenauer visit

June 13, 1961

Dear Art:

Thanks so much for your letter and the pictures. I am real glad to have them for my files.

The films have arrived and I am so pleased to have this keepsake of such a memorable occasion. You have proven your ability with a camera -- and this is no exception!

I appreciate your thoughtfulness and hope to see you again soon.

Sincerely,

Lyndon B. Johnson

Mr. Art Anderson
Post Office Box 9284
Austin 17, Texas
LBJ:AT
Note: Photographs sent to MJDR



consultants

Advertising And Development

P. O. Box 9284

Austin 17, Texas

GL 3-0419

June 6, 1961

Vice President Lyndon B. Johnson
Washington, D. C.

Dear Lyndon:

It was great to see you again at the Austin airport dedication on May 28. I just happened to have my camera along and took a few snapshots. They are not as good as I would like but maybe they will do for your scrapbook. I've enclosed some prints for your use.

There are a couple of extra prints that you might like to forward to the other people with you in the pictures. There is one of our mutual friend Homer Thornberry and the other is the "Thunderbird" Captain. I was never able to get his name. Maybe your people have his name or know how to reach him.

I hope you have had a chance to view the 16mm movies I shot in April of Dr. Konrad Adenauers visit to your ranch. Sim Gideon has not mentioned that you received the film and I am anxious to know if you liked it. I don't believe I like it as well as the one I made of Mexico's President Mateos' visit, when I had a little more time to edit out some bad spots. But, maybe it will have a couple of scenes that you will enjoy.

I've been reading of your proposals on "street-level diplomacy" in our foreign embassies and your observations make a lot of sense to me. We are fortunate that you have noted that our ivory tower salesmanship is not getting through to the people with the empty baskets.

Respectfully,

Art Anderson

P.S. The stationery is that of my sideline business...

COMPLETE

Advertising Service from Idea to Result



COPY
May 26, 1961

**PUBLIC ACTIVITIES
INVITATION**

*from V.P.
Adenauer visit*

Dear Sim:

The Adenauer albums arrived,
as you know, while we were out in the
Far East. They are excellent!

Just for the record, I want to say
again how much I appreciate you all. You
pulled out all the stops for the Chancellor's
visit and you left nothing to be desired in
interest or effort to insure the success of
that event -- and successful it was!

My heart-felt thanks.

Sincerely,

Lyndon B. Johnson

Mr. W. S. Gideon
General Manager
Lower Colorado River Authority
P. O. Box 1153
Austin, Texas
LBJ:MJD

F L
DR. GÜNTHER HARKORT
MINISTERIALDIREKTOR IM AUSWÄRTIGEN AMT

BAD GODESBERG 23.5.61
GOTENSTRASSE 64
TEL. BAD GODESBERG 3884

**PUBLIC ACTIVITIES
INVITATION**

from V.P.

Adenauer visit

The Vice President
The Honorable Lyndon B. Johnson
Office of the Vice President
of the United States of America
Washington, D.C.
USA

Mr. Vice President:

In sending your kind lines of April 28, you have increased once more the debt of gratitude which I owe you and Mrs. Johnson.

There could have been no better Finale to the Chancellor's visit than your invitation to the LBJ Ranch and to your great State of Texas. For all of those who had the privilege to belong to your guests, these two days will forever remain unforgettable. The very personal warmth with which you received us, you and Mrs. Johnson, has touched us deeply.

In renewing the expression of my respectful gratitude, I remain, Mr. Vice President,

Sincerely yours,

Gunther Harkort

United States Senate

MEMORANDUM

June 8, 1961

Mr. Hoghland,

The Vice President will appreciate it if you will have the enclosed roll of film sent to Chancellor Adenauer by pouch. The film was made at the LBJ ranch on the occasion of the Chancellor's visit there in April.

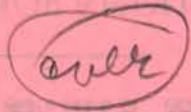
Arthur C. Perry
Assistant to
The Vice President

Walter,

I withdrew one can (one roll)
for LBJ's Library and one of
the identical notes to go along
with the correspondence pertaining
to it.

Here is the note from Gideon
and the film to go to Chancellor
Adenauer.

mjdr

A handwritten signature, possibly 'avll', is enclosed within a hand-drawn oval. The signature is written in dark ink on a light-colored background.

United States Senate

2 C 2 7 (OP)
7 CA

MEMORANDUM

TO :

Mr. S. Highland
Rm 7256 VN

FROM :

THE COLLECTIONS BEING
THE IDENTICAL NOTES TO BE
FOR THE, A DIRECTLY AND ONE OF
I AMOUNTING ONE CEN (ONE CENT)

REMARKS:

Form 904

Date

To: Walter Jenkins

From: Jim Gideon

For your information ()
For your action ()
For your approval ()
For your suggestions ()
For your signature ()
For your file ()
For your immediate attention ()
See me personally about this ()
Sent me in error ()
Read and return ()
Returned as requested ()
Read and send to Central Files ()
Confidential ()
Comments:

These letters are
to go with the
film - one for
each roll -
J

COPY
June 5, 1961

PUBLIC ACTIVITIES
INVITATION

*from V.P.
Adenauer visit*

Dear Sim:

The two cans of 16 mm. film on the Adenauer visit arrived today and I do thank you. We'll get the one off to the Chancellor right away and I am confident of his appreciation for this wonderful memento of that event.

I look forward to seeing the film and of course you know I am more than happy to have it for my library.

Many, many thanks and best wishes, always.

Sincerely

Lyndon B. Johnson

Mr. W. S. Gideon
P. O. Box 1153
Austin, Texas

LEJ:MJDR



LOWER COLORADO RIVER AUTHORITY

W.S.GIDEON
General Manager

May 30, 1961

P. O. BOX 1153
AUSTIN, TEXAS

We sincerely hope that the enclosed film will now and in the future bring to you many pleasant memories of the occasion of the visit of Doctor Konrad Adenauer and Vice President Lyndon B. Johnson to Central Texas on April 16-17, 1961.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "W. S. Gideon".

W. S. Gideon



LOWER COLORADO RIVER AUTHORITY

W.S.GIDEON
General Manager

May 30, 1961

P. O. BOX 1153
AUSTIN, TEXAS

The Vice President
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Vice President:

I am mailing to you today under separate cover to the attention of Walter Jenkins two copies of the 16 mm. film of the visit of Doctor Konrad Adenauer with you in Texas. One of the copies is for you and the other is for Doctor Adenauer.

We of the LCRA appreciate very much your letter of May 26 pertaining to the picture album.

I enjoyed very much seeing you this past Thursday when the President made his speech to the Joint Session of Congress and seeing and hearing you at the President's Birthday Dinner Saturday night. I thought your speech was excellent.

With best wishes, I am,

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "W. S. Gideon".

W. S. Gideon

WSG:bk



OF

LBJ to note
and File

A handwritten signature in dark ink, consisting of several overlapping loops and a long, sweeping horizontal stroke that extends to the right.

get file

PRESSE- UND INFORMATIONSAMT
DER BUNDESREGIERUNG

Staatssekretär Felix v. Eckardt

BONN, den May 23, 1961
Postfach
Fernruf 20181

PUBLIC ACTIVITIES
INVITATION

The Honorable Lyndon B. Johnson
Vice President of the United States of America
- Office of the Vice President -
Washington, D.C.

from V.P.

Adenauer visit

Dear Mr. Johnson:

Thank you so much for your kind letter of April 28. Let me assure you how deeply the whole delegation of Chancellor Adenauer and especially those, who like myself had the privilege to be guests of Mrs. Johnson and you at your wonderful home, were impressed by your generous and heart-warming hospitality.

I was especially happy to meet you again, and I hope that we may see each other in the not too distant future.

We were all very grateful for and highly satisfied with our talks in Washington, and we all enjoyed both the kindness and warmth of the reception in your beautiful home-state and especially at the Ranch.

Would you please remember me gratefully to Mrs. Johnson. With best personal wishes, I remain

very sincerely yours,



(Felix von Eckardt)



MIT LUFTPOST
PAR AVION
BY AIR MAIL

PRESSE-
UND
INFORMATIONSAMT
DER
BUNDESREGIERUNG



The Honorable Lyndon B. Johnson
Vice President of the
United States of America
- Office of the Vice President -
Washington, D.C.

U S A

**Presse- u. Informationsamt
der Bundesregierung
BONN**

*from V.P.
Adenauer visit*

Dear Mr. von Eckardt:

I am sending you a line to let you know how much I enjoyed having you at the LEJ Ranch during Chancellor Adenauer's brief visit there.

Your help with the visit as a whole and contribution to the final hours of relaxation in Texas were both much appreciated. I might say too with reference to your work in the German Federal Press Office how glad we were to note during the recent world uproar over Cuba, how restrained and responsible the German press community showed itself to be.

Again let me say what a pleasure it was to have you at the ranch. I hope you can come again one day.

Sincerely yours,


Lyndon B. Johnson

The Honorable
Felix von Eckardt,
State Secretary for the Federal Press Office.

Warren G. Woodward
Box 1155
Austin, Texas

May 18, 1961

PUBLIC ACTIVITIES
INVITATION

from V.P.

X
Admiral sent

Mrs. Mildred Stegall
Office of the Vice President
P-38, U. S. Capitol Bldg.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mildred:

Here are some additional names of military personnel that were very helpful at the time of the Chancellor's visit. You will recall that I had previously sent a longer list of names of those who should get thank letters.

I would appreciate your seeing that these men also are included.

Sincerely,

Woody

PS:

Walter told me that the Chancellor had written a nice letter of thanks and that Walter had sent it to the Austin paper for publication. As far as I can tell, that letter has never been run. I wonder if you would mind giving the television station a chance to make the contents of the letter known.

attachments

COPY

PUBLIC ACTIVITIES
INVITATION

*from V.P.
Adenauer visit*

May 25, 1961

My dear Friend:

Your letter of the eighteenth and its attachment are very much appreciated and I was delighted to find them on my desk upon my return from the Far East. The Bulletin enriches my file on Chancellor Adenauer's visit with us. Thank you, my friend, for your thoughtfulness in sending it to me.

It was our privilege to have you with us at the ranch with Chancellor Adenauer, and, like you, we thoroughly enjoyed that whole event.

With warmest best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

Lyndon B. Johnson

Mr. G. Schulz-Behrend
1100 Gaston Avenue
Austin 3, Texas

LBJ:MJDR

1100 Gaston Avenue
Austin 3, Texas
May 18, 1961

The Vice-President and Lady Bird Johnson
LBJ Ranch
Stonewall, Texas

Dear Sir and Madam:

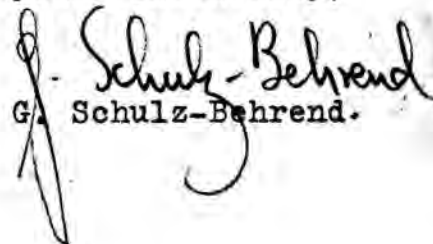
The enclosed publication, Bulletin of the Press and Information Office of the Federal German Republic, Bonn, contains the German translation of the Vice-Presidents speech made before the joint session of the Texas legislature on the occasion of Chancellor Adenauer's visit here a month ago. I thought you might like to keep this copy. In this connection I would like to thank both of you for your invitation to the LBJ Ranch and the kind hospitality shown to me and my wife. It was our chance of a lifetime to meet Chancellor Adenauer and so many prominent U.S. and German dignitaries. We truly enjoyed our stay and are proud and grateful for having been invited.

I recall with gratitude the help you and your office extended to me some years ago in connection with my Fulbright appointment to Austria.

May God bless your strenuous activities in behalf of our country!

I have the honor to remain

yours faithfully,


G. Schulz-Behrend.

Bonn, den 19. April 1961

Z 1988 B

Nr. 73/S. 693

„Sicherheit eines freien Deutschland ist unsere Sicherheit“

Vizepräsident der USA: Niemand spricht die Sprache der Freiheit mit größerer Klarheit, größerem Nachdruck oder größerer Inspiration als Dr. Konrad Adenauer

Bundeskanzler Dr. Adenauer war zum Abschluß seiner Reise nach den Vereinigten Staaten von Amerika einer Einladung des Vizepräsidenten der USA, Johnson, gefolgt und hat die Landeshauptstadt des amerikanischen Staates Texas, Austin, besucht. Am 17. April 1961 wurde er dort feierlich empfangen und fuhr in Begleitung des Vizepräsidenten Johnson zum Parlamentsgebäude, wo er vor beiden Häusern des Parlaments eine Ansprache hielt. Bei der Vorstellung des Bundeskanzlers vor dem Parlament hielt Vizepräsident Johnson folgende Ansprache:

Dies ist ein stolzer Augenblick für die Bevölkerung von Texas. Unser Staat wie die ganze Nation ist ein Land verschiedenster Herkunft. Menschen vieler Sprachen sind hierher gekommen, haben hier miteinander gelebt und gearbeitet und haben miteinander gelernt, die Sprache der Freiheit zu sprechen.

In der Welt von heute spricht niemand diese Sprache der Freiheit mit größerer Klarheit, größerem Nachdruck oder größerer Inspiration als der Mann, der uns heute mit seiner Anwesenheit ehrt, Dr. Konrad Adenauer. Er steht, bedroht von ernster Gefahr, am Rande der freien Welt, er hat einen persönlichen Mut und eine nie erlahmende Entschlußkraft gezeigt, die so lange in Ehren gehalten werden wird, als es irgendwo auf dieser Erde freie Menschen gibt. Alle Amerikaner bewundern diesen Mann, aber wir Texaner können uns ihm besonders verbunden fühlen.

Vor mehr als hundert Jahren — im Jahre 1842 — begann die erste einer Reihe großer Einwanderungswellen aus Deutschland nach Texas. Während all der Jahre, in denen Texas eine Republik und dann ein Einzelstaat wurde, haben diese Leute einen großen Beitrag zu diesem Staat, zu unserer Nation und zu der Sache geleistet, die wir heute zusammen mit allen freien Menschen vertreten.

Die Deutschen, die für Texas so viel bedeutet haben, kamen hierher auf der Suche nach Freiheit und Frieden. Was diese frühen Einwandererfamilien nach Texas gebracht hat, ist das gleiche Ziel, das unseren heutigen Gast hierher führt, die Unterstützung der Freiheit und die Suche nach dem Frieden.

Die Führer und die Völker aller westlichen Nationen sind entschlossen, daß alles geschehen wird, was geschehen muß,

erstens um die Stärke bereit zu halten, die zur Erhaltung unserer Freiheit nötig ist, und zweitens, daß für den Fall eines Fehlschlags der Bemühungen um die Erhaltung des Friedens für den Fehlschlag nicht die freien Völker verantwortlich sind.

Ich spreche für unseren Präsidenten, wenn ich sage, daß die Vereinigten Staaten nicht zögern werden, die letzte Meile zu gehen — mehr als den halben Weg —, um Frieden in Ehren für die Welt zu sichern. Ich kann mit gleichem Nachdruck sagen, daß die Vereinigten Staaten um keinen Zentimeter zurückgehen werden, bis ein solcher Frieden gesichert ist und daß sie nicht um einen Augenschlag sich rühren werden, und daß sie nicht den Bruchteil eines Augenblicks zögern werden, die Stärke zu erhalten, die zur Verteidigung der freien Welt nötig ist.

Ich möchte Ihnen, meinen Freunden aus Texas, und Ihnen, mein guter und alter Freund Adenauer, sagen, daß die Amerikaner einen Mann von Mut, Weisheit und Kraft zum Präsidenten haben, der seiner schweren Verantwortung durchaus gewachsen ist: John F. Kennedy.

Auf Bitte unseres Präsidenten habe ich gerade eine 13 000 Meilen lange Mission hinter mir — nach Afrika, nach Genf, zur NATO und nach Frankreich. Das war die erste Mission für Freiheit und Frieden — es werden weitere folgen. Die Führung Amerikas versteht ihre Verantwortung, heißt ihre Möglichkeiten willkommen und ist jetzt bereit, immer und überall hinzugehen, wo die Pflicht uns aufruft, den Erfolg unserer großen Sache zu sichern.

Die Sicherheit eines freien Deutschland und eines freien Berlin ist unsere Sicherheit. Die Freiheit aller Menschen liegt uns am Herzen. Die Verbesserung der Lebensbedingungen aller Menschen — aller Rassen, aller Religionen — und in allen Teilen der Erde ist unser Ziel.

Wir erkennen die Gefahren, aber wir glauben, daß unsere Gebete erhört werden. Indem wir an unserem Glauben festhalten, werden wir diese Gefahren überwinden.

Ich habe jetzt die Ehre — und das seltene und hohe Privileg, Ihnen einen Mann vorzustellen, der Großes geglaubt hat, einen Mann, der große Gefahren überwunden hat — einen Mann,

INHALT

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Deutsch-marokkanisches Handelsabkommen — Deutsches Wahlkonsulat im Kongo — Stipendien zum Studium afrikanischer und asiatischer Sprachen — Keine Schülermonatskarten 1. Klasse mehr — Märzumsätze des Einzelhandels 17 v.H. über Vorjahresmonat — Durchschnittsdividende weiter erhöht — Aktienindex wieder leicht erhöht — Glückwunschtelegramme zum Muttertag nach den USA

Deutsch-marokkanisches Handelsabkommen

Der Bundesminister für Wirtschaft teilt mit: In Bonn fanden in der Zeit vom 5. bis zum 15. April 1961 zwischen einer Delegation der Regierung des Königreichs Marokko und einer Delegation der Bundesregierung Verhandlungen statt, die am 15. April 1961 zum Abschluß eines neuen Handelsabkommens geführt haben. Das Abkommen tritt rückwirkend am 1. Januar 1961 in Kraft und hat Gültigkeit bis zum 31. Dezember 1961, wobei eine stillschweigende Verlängerung jeweils um Jahresfrist vorgesehen ist. Die marokkanische Delegation stand unter Leitung von M. Ben Barka, Abteilungsdirektor im Königlich-Marokkanischen Außenministerium, der mehrere Jahre in der Bundesrepublik als Handelsrat der Marokkanischen Botschaft tätig gewesen ist und eine hervorragende Kenntnis der wirtschaftlichen Verhältnisse in der Bundesrepublik besitzt. Die deutsche Delegation wurde von Ministerialdirigent Hans A. Görs vom Bundesministerium für Wirtschaft geführt. Die Verhandlungen fanden im Geiste vertrauensvoller Zusammenarbeit und gegenseitigen Verständnisses statt.

der einer der echten Giganten unserer Zeit ist, den Kanzler der Bundesrepublik Deutschland, Dr. Konrad Adenauer.

Kurz vor der Abreise von Johnson-Ranch bat Präsident Kennedy den Vizepräsidenten telefonisch, dem Bundeskanzler

mitzuteilen, er habe den weiteren Verlauf des Besuchs mit großem Interesse im Fernsehen und in der Presse verfolgt, und es sei ihm besonders deutlich geworden, daß die deutsch-amerikanische Freundschaft so gut, und so fest sei wie nie zuvor.

Der Bundeskanzler vor der amerikanischen Presse

Fragen und Antworten in der Fernsehsendung „Meet the Press“

Die amerikanische Rundfunk- und Fernsehgesellschaft NBC brachte am Sonntag, dem 16. April 1961, in ihrer wöchentlichen Sendereihe „Meet the Press“ ein Interview mit Bundeskanzler Dr. Adenauer. Folgende deutsche Fassung des von der NBC simultan übersetzten Fernsehinterviews wurde am Montag, dem 17. April, im deutschen Fernsehen gezeigt:

Sprecher der NBC:

Der Gesprächsleiter Brooks begrüßt Bundeskanzler Dr. Adenauer und weist auf dessen Unterredungen mit Präsident Kennedy hin, in denen die Solidarität zwischen den beiden Ländern bekräftigt worden sei. Dann stellt er die Journalisten vor. Die gerade beendeten Gespräche, fährt Brooks fort, hätten Übereinstimmung darüber ergeben, in Berlin festzubleiben und die NATO zu stützen. Der jetzt 85jährige Bundeskanzler sei seit 1949 Regierungschef und kandidiere wieder für die Bundestagswahlen. Dann würdigt Brooks die Verdienste Dr. Adenauers um den Kampf gegen den Kommunismus, um den deutschen Wiederaufbau nach dem Kriege und um die neue Rolle Deutschlands in der Weltpolitik. Dr. Adenauer habe seine Laufbahn als Oberbürgermeister von Köln begonnen und sei einer der Begründer der CDU.

Frage:

Herr Bundeskanzler, das Kommuniqué, das Sie und Präsident Kennedy ausgegeben haben, ist so diplomatisch abgefaßt, und es ist schwer festzustellen, ob eigentlich etwas Neues und Wichtiges dabei herauskam. Könnten Sie uns da etwas mehr darüber sagen, Herr Bundeskanzler?

Bundeskanzler:

Sehr gern, aber ich meine, Sie hätten nicht recht, wenn Sie sagen, daß das Kommuniqué so diplomatisch abgefaßt sei. Ich finde, daß das Kommuniqué sehr präzise ist und sehr genau. Ich möchte gegenüber den einleitenden Bemerkungen vor allem noch darauf hinweisen, daß auch über die Führung der NATO gesprochen worden ist, und daß besonders ich — aber ich glaube, im Namen aller — darauf gedrungen habe, daß die Vereinigten Staaten als die bei weitem größte NATO-Macht die Führung in der NATO stärker übernimmt als in den vergangenen Jahren.

Frage:

Wenn Sie sagen: die Führung übernehmen, stärker übernehmen — was wollen Sie, was sollen wir da besonders tun oder stärker tun als bisher? Wir sind davon ausgegangen, daß wir bisher die Führung übernommen haben, aber wie sollten wir sie jetzt stärker übernehmen? Was schwebt Ihnen vor?

Bundeskanzler:

Herr Präsident Kennedy hat ja davon gesprochen, daß die Konsultierung stärker gepflegt werden solle als bisher. Wenn das geschieht, wird auch sehr klar erkennbar, welches nun die Ansicht der Vereinigten Staaten in den zu entscheidenden Fragen ist. Darin liegt schon eine Führung, denn wenn die Vereinigten Staaten von vornherein in wichtigen Dingen diskutieren mit den anderen und ihre Meinung sehr klar sagen, dann ist es wohl selbstverständlich, daß die anderen Partner sehr überlegen, wie sie sich zu dieser Ansicht der USA stellen, und sie werden nur, wenn sie sehr schwerwiegende Gründe haben, in einen erheblichen Gegensatz zu der Meinung der Vereinigten Staaten treten.

Frage:

Sie sagen, daß Ihrer Auffassung nach die Amerikaner stärker führen sollten. Aber es wurde auch gleichzeitig vorgeschlagen, daß wir einen Teil unserer Führung aufgeben, vor

allem in dem nuklearen Gebiet. Haben Sie etwas zu sagen über den Macmillanschen Vorschlag, daß Amerika, England und Frankreich gewissermaßen als Treuhänder für die nukleare Macht auftreten sollten?

Bundeskanzler:

Dieser Vorschlag ist so unpräzise, daß man dazu noch nicht Stellung nehmen kann.

Frage:

Würde Deutschland ein Mitspracherecht haben wollen, was den Einsatz nuklearer Waffen auf dem Kontinent angeht?

Bundeskanzler:

Sie werden sehr intim mit Ihren Fragen. Aber ich will versuchen, nicht auszuweichen. Ich glaube, daß ein Dreierdirektorium unmöglich ist in der NATO, auch auf dem Gebiet der nuklearen Waffen. Aber es wird jetzt untersucht von verschiedensten Leuten, ob es nicht möglich ist, bei gewissen Abstimmungen eine Art Wertung der Stimmen einzuführen. Aber diese ganzen Fragen sind noch in keiner Weise spruchreif. Ich bin der Auffassung, daß diese ganzen Fragen innerhalb der NATO besprochen und sehr eingehend geprüft werden müssen.

Frage:

Könnten Sie uns sagen, welche Unterschiede Sie hier festgestellt haben zwischen der letzten Regierung und dieser Regierung?

Bundeskanzler:

Darf ich Sie bitten: Welche Unterschiede, im Auftreten, oder wie meinen Sie das?

Frage:

Ich dachte hauptsächlich an die grundsätzliche politische Linie. Letztes Jahr, zum Beispiel, glaube ich, schlugen die Vereinigten Staaten den Herter-Plan vor für den Einsatz der strategischen Atomwaffen. Ich glaube, jetzt ist die Kennedy-Administration anderer Auffassung. Könnten Sie uns darüber etwas sagen, über Ihre Ansichten?

Bundeskanzler:

Es handelt sich dabei um eine politische, aber nach meiner Auffassung in erster Linie um eine rein militärische Frage, und ich glaube, daß man die militärischen Sachverständigen auch zu dieser Frage da einmal anhören muß. Ich weiß nicht, ob das bisher schon geschehen ist.

Frage:

Wenn ich es richtig verstanden habe, enthält Ihr Kommuniqué eine Stelle, wo davon gesprochen worden ist, daß in Europa die konventionellen Waffen verstärkt werden sollten. Würde das bedeuten, daß auch die taktischen Atomwaffen in dem Planungsstadium bleiben sollten, in dem sie jetzt sind, oder soll das auch geändert werden?

Bundeskanzler:

Das würde damit nicht gesagt sein. Es ist zwar richtig, daß wir übereinstimmend die Erfüllung der konventionellen Planungsziele für außerordentlich wichtig hielten. Das bedeutet aber nicht, daß die für das Gebiet der nuklearen Rüstungen gültigen Planungen abgeändert sind. Unser Kommuniqué sagt ja ausdrücklich und deutlich, daß wir gemeinsam der Überzeugung waren, daß es für die Allianz unerlässlich ist, alle militärischen Mittel — das heißt, wie ich erläuternd hinzufügen möchte, sowohl die konventionellen wie auch die nuklearen Mittel — beizubehalten und zu entwickeln.

Frage:

Ich habe eine Frage über den Eichmann-Fall. Ist es Ihnen recht — kommt es Ihnen ungelegen, daß in diesem Augen-

blick das deutsche Volk und die Weltöffentlichkeit an diese dunklen Seiten in der Geschichte des deutschen Volkes erinnert wird?

Bundeskanzler:

Es ist nicht schön, aber es muß mal sein. Und deswegen bin ich der Auffassung, man sollte ruhig und offen diese ganzen Scheußlichkeiten vor der Weltöffentlichkeit, insbesondere auch vor dem deutschen Volk ausbreiten.

Frage:

Man hört es manchmal, daß die deutsche Jugend in den deutschen Schulen nicht sehr viel lernt über den Aufstieg und Niedergang Hitlers und die von ihm und unter seinem Regime begangenen Verbrechen. Halten Sie das für zutreffend?

Bundeskanzler:

Das war eine Zeitlang sicher zutreffend, aber ich glaube, es ist doch jetzt anders. Immerhin müssen Sie, dürfen Sie nicht vergessen, daß Kinder, die jetzt die Schulen besuchen, ja erst geboren sind, nachdem die Hitler-Geschichte vorbei war, nachdem der Krieg vorbei war.

Frage:

Glauben Sie, daß es wichtig ist, die junge Generation darüber zu unterrichten, und über die Verbrechen dieser Zeit?

Bundeskanzler:

Ich bin der Auffassung, daß man nichts verschweigen und nichts beschönigen sollte, sondern daß man auch diese sehr häßlichen und schauerhaften Sachen als einen historischen Vorgang ebenso klarlegen sollte, auch in den Schulen, wie andere historische Vorgänge, und daß man dabei die Schuld nicht verschweigen sollte.

Frage:

Was die Frage des Eichmann-Falls angeht: Hat die deutsche Bundesregierung irgendwelche Verpflichtungen Eichmann gegenüber als einem deutschen Bürger?

Bundeskanzler:

Eichmann ist kein deutscher Bürger, und wir haben gar keine Verpflichtungen gegenüber Eichmann.

Frage:

Was die Zahlungsbilanzfrage angeht, die auch häufig zwischen Amerika und Westdeutschland erörtert worden ist, scheint die neue Administration der Auffassung zu sein, daß es nicht richtig ist, wenn ein Volk immer einen Überschuß hat. Und sind Sie damit einverstanden? Teilen Sie diese Meinung und wollen Sie Ihre Entwicklungshilfe so gestalten, daß dieser Überschuß abgebaut wird?

Bundeskanzler:

Bitte glauben Sie nicht, daß es angenehm ist, immer einen Überschuß zu haben. Das erweckt sowohl im eigenen Volke wie auch bei anderen Völkern unangenehme Gedanken, und wir sind durchaus bereit, was wir können, auch was wir an Überschüssen haben, dazu zu verwenden, um bei der Entwicklungshilfe mitzuarbeiten. Ich möchte aber eins betonen bei der Frage der Entwicklungshilfe. Nach meiner Meinung ist es vor allem nötig, in diesen ganzen Komplex eine gewisse Ordnung zu bringen. Wenn da nicht eine gewisse Ordnung hineingebracht wird, wenn es weiter wie bisher ziemlich durcheinandergeht, fürchte ich, kommt nicht der Erfolg heraus, den wir alle wünschen.

Frage:

Wir haben aus den Zeitungen ersehen, daß Sie an Chruschtschew eine Botschaft geschickt haben. Stimmt das, und können Sie uns sagen, ob zwischen deutschen Beamten und sowjetischen Beamten in naher Zeit an eine Begegnung, an eine Zusammenkunft, Verhandlung gedacht ist?

Bundeskanzler:

Das letzte ist mir vollkommen neu. Daran ist auch nicht gedacht. Es ist richtig, daß ich einen Brief von Herrn Chruschtschew, den er mir vor einigen Wochen geschickt hat, in diesen Tagen beantwortet habe. Sie werden verstehen, daß ich auf den Inhalt nicht eingehe, weil er, der Brief, ja nur veröffentlicht werden kann in beiderseitigem Einverständnis.

Frage:

Sie und Präsident Kennedy haben sich beide verpflichtet, die militärischen Kräfte des Westens zu stärken. Können Sie das tun ohne größere und stärkere Beteiligung de Gaulles?

Bundeskanzler:

Natürlich können wir das ohne de Gaulle und ohne dessen Beteiligung. Ich hoffe, daß der Besuch Kennedys in Paris aber die Schwierigkeiten, die jetzt zwischen der NATO und Frankreich bestehen, nun allmählich abbauen wird.

Frage:

Sie sind oft mit de Gaulle zusammengetroffen. Wissen Sie, was seine Minimalforderungen für eine vollere Beteiligung in der NATO sind?

Bundeskanzler:

Das weiß ich nicht, aber ich bin der Auffassung, daß es immer das beste ist, über alle diese Fragen sehr offen miteinander zu sprechen.

Frage:

Sie sagen, es sei gut, freimütige Besprechungen zu haben. Haben Sie freimütige Besprechungen über diese Themen mit de Gaulle gehabt?

Bundeskanzler:

Ich habe Herrn de Gaulle seit einer Reihe von Monaten nicht gesehen. Ich werde ihn aber im Mai in Bonn sehen. Und ich bin sicher, nachdem diese ganzen Fragen von der NATO, von einer Erneuerung der NATO — das hat die NATO nämlich sehr nötig — auch auf der Tagesordnung stehen, daß ich mit Herrn de Gaulle auch über diese Fragen sprechen werde.

Frage:

Noch eine weitere Frage. Würden Sie es begrüßen, wenn die EFTA mit den Sechsen zusammengelegt, zusammengeschmolzen würde?

Bundeskanzler:

Ich glaube, der Weg würde wohl der sein, daß einzelne Länder, die jetzt in EFTA eine gewisse Verbindung eingegangen haben, die lange nicht so fest ist wie die der Sechsen, zu uns kommen und daß dann allmählich eine sehr starke Annäherung oder vollkommene Verschmelzung erfolgt. Ich würde es sehr begrüßen.

Frage:

Darf ich Ihnen eine philosophische Frage stellen? Ist bei der jungen Generation in Deutschland, die nach dem Kriege aufgewachsen ist, ein neuer europäischer Geist, der sich von dem Geist unterscheidet, der Europa beherrschte, als Sie ein junger Mann waren?

Bundeskanzler:

Ein ganz anderer Geist! Als ich ein junger Mann war, hatten einzelne den Gedanken an Europa. Ich kann mich übrigens auch dazu rechnen. Ich habe mit 25 Jahren schon diesen Gedanken gehabt und ihn auch vertreten, daß die europäischen Völker sich enger zusammenschließen müßten. Heute ist es in Deutschland so, daß der Europa-Gedanke gerade bei der Jugend der zündendste Gedanke von allen politischen Problemen ist.

Frage:

Es gibt viele Politiker hier in dieser Stadt, die es eigentlich auch begrüßen würden, wenn sie mit 85 Jahren noch an einer Wahl für den Bundeskanzler teilnehmen könnten. Könnten Sie uns das Geheimnis verraten, wie Sie das tun?

Bundeskanzler:

Nach meiner Meinung hält nichts so gesund und bei Kräften wie viele und regelmäßige Arbeit.

Frage:

Auf Grund dieser Diagnose möchte ich Sie fragen: Glauben Sie, daß Chruschtschew 85 wird?

Bundeskanzler:

Das ist aber nun eine sehr delikate Frage. Ich wünsche ihm ein hohes Lebensalter. Man weiß, was man hat, man weiß aber nicht, was man bekommt.

Frage:

Ich glaube, daß Chruschtschew in seinem Brief an Sie darauf hingewiesen hat, daß er die Änderung im Status von

Berlin immer noch als eine vordringliche Sache betrachtet. Wie lange, glauben Sie, wird er warten, bis er eine neue Krise über Berlin auslöst?

Bundeskanzler:

Das kommt darauf an, wie die Politik im übrigen verläuft. Wenn Sie einmal rückwärts blicken, dann werden Sie sehen, daß Berlin immer herangezogen wird, wenn irgendwo sonst etwas in der Politik ist, was Sowjetrußland nicht paßt. Dann wird die Berlin-Frage herangezogen, um von der anderen Sache wieder abzulenken.

Frage:

Sie glauben nicht, daß der Zeitpunkt irgendeine Beziehung hat zu dem nächsten Parteikongreß der Sowjets im Oktober?

Bundeskanzler:

Kann sein, daß er doch Beziehung dazu hat.

Frage:

Glauben Sie oder würden Sie es begrüßen, daß, wenn Chruschtschew und Kennedy zusammenkämen, selbst, sagen wir, zwischen jetzt und Herbst, daß das informell wäre?

Bundeskanzler:

Ich weiß nicht, ob Sie die Nachrichten schon haben über das Gespräch Chruschtschew-Lippmann? In dem Gespräch hat ja Chruschtschew selbst gesagt, daß er verstehe, wenn Präsident Kennedy eine gewisse Zeit haben wolle, um in diese ganze Sache sich einzuarbeiten. Ich finde den Standpunkt durchaus richtig und vernünftig. Und auf den neuen Präsidenten stürzen ja die Probleme, auch die inneren Probleme, mit aller Macht herein, und ich meine, man müßte Kennedy genügend Zeit lassen — und auch seinen Herren genügend Zeit lassen —, um wirklich einen Überblick über die ganze Situation zu bekommen. Es kommt ja bei dieser Frage wirklich nicht auf einen oder zwei oder drei Monate an. Das muß Kennedy selbst entscheiden können, wenn er den Zeitpunkt für gekommen hält, mit Chruschtschew zu sprechen.

Frage:

Die Arbeit an der Entwicklung der Raketengrundlage, der Raumforschung, wurde ursprünglich vor allem von deutschen Wissenschaftlern durchgeführt. Könnten Sie uns sagen, ob heute in Westdeutschland Wissenschaftler tätig sind und arbeiten, die den Vereinigten Staaten helfen könnten, wieder den Vorsprung der Sowjets aufzuholen. Wenn das bisher noch nicht geschehen ist, könnten da deutsche Wissenschaftler helfen?

Deutsches Wahlkonsulat im Kongo

Das Auswärtige Amt teilt mit: Das Wahlkonsulat der Bundesrepublik Deutschland in Bukavu, Kongo, ist am 29. März 1961 eröffnet worden. Konsul ist Herr Karl-Heinz Schneider. Der Amtsbezirk umfaßt die Provinz Kivu. Die vorläufige Anschrift lautet: c/o Otto Jung, Shangugu (Ruanda-Urundi) B. P. 159.

Stipendien zum Studium afrikanischer und asiatischer Sprachen

Der Deutsche Akademische Austauschdienst teilt mit: Der immer stärker steigende Bedarf an sprachlich geschulten jüngeren Akademikern aller Fachrichtungen, insbesondere aber an Technikern, läßt es wünschenswert erscheinen, die Sprachen jener Länder zu erlernen, in denen heute ein besonderes Interesse an deutschen Fachkräften besteht. Der Deutsche Akademische Austauschdienst (DAAD) ist in der Lage, zum Erlernen folgender Sprachen Sonderstipendien bereitzustellen: 1. Afrikanische Sprachen, besonders Suaheli oder eine Bantu-Sprache; 2. Arabisch; 3. Chinesisch; 4. Hindu; 5. Indonesisch; 6. Japanisch; 7. Koreanisch; 8. Persisch, auch für Afghanistan; 9. Thailändisch; 10. Urdu; 11. Türkisch; 12. Vietnamesisch.

Es ist vorgesehen, daß die Ausbildung nach einem Probe-semester drei bis vier Semester dauern und mit einem praktischen Sprachexamen abgeschlossen wird. Im Anschluß an den Sprachunterricht soll ein drei- bis viermonatiger Aufenthalt in dem jeweiligen Land ermöglicht werden, dessen Sprache der Kandidat erlernt hat. — Ein abgeschlossenes Hochschulstudium und die Verpflichtung, sich ausschließlich dem Sprachstudium zu widmen, sind Voraussetzung für eine

Bundeskanzler:

Sie wissen wohl, daß nach dem deutschen Zusammenbruch die deutschen Wissenschaftler, die an dieser Frage arbeiteten, insbesondere Rußland übergeben worden sind, auch von den Vereinigten Staaten, so daß leider Gottes deutsche Erkenntnisse mit die Grundlage der ganzen Arbeit in Sowjetrußland bilden. Wir durften ja und dürfen auch jetzt noch nicht auf dem Gebiet anders als theoretisch arbeiten. Aber, nachdem ich auch hier bei den Gesprächen mit Präsident Kennedy gehört habe, daß man doch interessiert daran ist, wie deutsche Wissenschaftler zu diesen Fragen stehen, werde ich mich nach meiner Rückkehr um diese Frage kümmern.

Frage:

Ich möchte diese Frage nicht in einem leindseligen Geiste stellen, aber es sind zwei Probleme, die noch oft diskutiert werden. Der aggressive Geist Deutschlands der Vergangenheit ist noch nicht tot, und zweitens, ob auf dem handelspolitischen Gebiet ein Wunsch eines kommerziellen Rapallos mit der SU bestehe? Diese beiden Fragen sind noch offen, sie werden oft hier diskutiert.

Bundeskanzler:

Darf ich die zweite Frage zuerst nehmen? Sie sprechen von einem Rapallo auf kommerziellem Gebiet. Ich kann Ihnen nur sagen, daß ein vielleicht kleiner Teil der deutschen Wirtschaft Interesse an Sowjetrußland hat, an der sowjetrussischen Wirtschaft, aber von einem Rapallo, von einer generellen Zusammenarbeit kann man da nicht sprechen. Und von dem aggressiven Geist habe ich nichts mehr gemerkt. Wir haben doch eine sehr kräftige Erkenntnis gehabt durch den Krieg. Denn wenn ein Land so zerstört ist, wie unser Land zerstört war, dann weiß man, was Krieg ist und weiß auch, daß Aggression nicht Früchte trägt.

Frage:

Würde sich die Außenpolitik der Bundesrepublik ändern, wenn Brandt an Ihrer Stelle die Regierung übernehmen würde?

Bundeskanzler:

Wollen Sie die Frage an mich im September dieses Jahres stellen, wenn die Wahl zum Bundestag vorbei ist. Man soll nach meiner Meinung jetzt nicht hier Betrachtungen anstellen, die wahrscheinlich jeder Bedeutung entbehren.

Bewerbung. Die Höhe der Stipendien wird entsprechend der Qualifikation und dem Familienstand der Bewerber festgesetzt. Anfragen und Bewerbungen sind unter dem Stichwort Sprach-Sonderstipendien unmittelbar an den Deutschen Akademischen Austauschdienst, Bonn, Nassestr. 11, zu richten.

Keine Schülermonatskarten 1. Klasse mehr

Die Hauptverwaltung der Deutschen Bundesbahn teilt mit: Vom 1. Mai 1961 ab gibt die Bundesbahn für die erste Wagenklasse keine Schülermonatskarten mehr aus. Schüler, die für ihre Fahrten zur Schule unbedingt auch nach dem 1. Mai die erste Klasse benutzen wollen, haben die Möglichkeit, künftig Arbeitermonatskarten erster Klasse zu lösen. Für die zweite Klasse ist die Lösung von Schülermonatskarten je nach Wahl auch weiterhin für zuschlagfreie Züge oder für Schnellzüge möglich.

Zu dieser Regelung sah sich die Bundesbahn veranlaßt, weil die sonstigen Reisenden mit Fahrausweisen erster Klasse zu Recht Beschwerde darüber führten, daß besonders in den Zügen des Berufsverkehrs die Plätze in der ersten Klasse in immer größerem Umfang von Schülern eingenommen wurden, während Fahrgäste mit wesentlich höher bezahlten Fahrausweisen sich mit einem Stehplatz begnügen mußten. Die Schülerfahrkarten genießen aus sozialen Rücksichten eine sehr hohe Preisermäßigung, die mit 80 v. H. einsetzt und bei Geschwisterschülermonatskarten sogar bis zu 96 v. H. steigt. Im günstigsten Falle erhält die Bundesbahn also 20 v. H. des Regelfahrpreises als Beförderungsentgelt. Die Bundesbahn hofft um so mehr auf das Verständnis der Eltern der interessierten Schüler, als sich auch die Qualität der Wagen zweiter Klasse in den letzten Jahren sehr verbessert hat.

„Weiche Welle“

Beschwichtigungstaktik in der Sowjetzone — Wie lange?

Wird der Machtbereich Ulbrichts zwischen Werra und Oder zur Zeit von einer „weichen Welle“ überflutet? Hat die kommunistische Staatspartei, hat ihr Chef, zugleich in seiner Eigenschaft als Vorsitzender des Staatsrats und damit praktisch Alleinherrscher über den mitteldeutschen Raum, in der Tat „die Zügel gelockert“ und die Funktionäre in Stadt und Land zu einem menschlicheren Verhalten dem einzelnen Staatsbürger gegenüber angewiesen? Was bisher an Berichten über die jüngste Schwenkung Ulbrichts vorliegt, läßt in der Tat keinen Zweifel daran, daß er sich unter dem Zwang der immer ungünstiger werdenden Verhältnisse, aber nicht etwa in einer Aufwallung besserer Regungen, deren er als seelenloser Apparatschik ohnehin nicht fähig ist, zu Maßnahmen berefinden mußte, die in vollem Gegensatz zu den noch vor wenigen Monaten lauthals verkündeten Thesen vom unmittelbar bevorstehenden endgültigen Sieg des Sozialismus stehen.

Ist es ein Zufall, daß diese „weiche Welle“ um den Jahreswechsel herum, also mit Beginn des Jahres 1961, einsetzte? Wohl kaum, denn für dieses Jahr hatte Ulbricht im Juli 1958 großsprecherisch die Überholung der Bundesrepublik im Pro-Kopf-Verbrauch auf dem Gebiet der wichtigsten Versorgungsgüter angekündigt. Doch statt einer sich allmählich abzeichnenden Verbesserung trat eine sich immer mehr zuspitzende Verschlechterung ein, die sich auf die Dauer einfach nicht hinwegdiskutieren ließ. Mit allen Frisierkünsten der dafür zuständigen Planfunktionäre gelang es nicht, die nüchternen Tatsachen der volkswirtschaftlichen Bilanz zu vernebeln, die klipp und klar erkennen ließen, wie weit sich die harte Wirklichkeit von den Wunschträumen entfernt hatte.

Alles, was man mit der gewaltsamen Kollektivierung der Landwirtschaft, der fortschreitenden Zerschlagung der ohnehin nur noch geringfügigen Reste der Privatwirtschaft, des Handwerks und der sonstigen mittelständischen Berufe an Erfolgen prophezeit hatte, erwies sich samt und sonders als fehlgeschlagen. So droht das Jahr 1961 nicht das Jahr der Reife sozialistischer Blütenräume zu werden, sondern das Jahr ihrer Entblätterung. Ulbricht aber ist nicht so töricht, um diese Entwicklung nicht vorauszusehen, wenn er nicht überhaupt bereits im Jahre 1958 davon überzeugt gewesen ist, daß seine damals gestellte Prognose für das Jahr 1961 unwahrhaftig war. Daß er trotzdem bis zum äußersten Termin, gewissermaßen bis fünf Minuten vor Zwölf wartete, ehe er eine durchgreifende Revision seiner bisher verfolgten Politik in Angriff nahm, läßt sich mit seinen verständlichen Befürchtungen für den damit notwendigerweise verbundenen Prestigeverlust erklären.

Schließlich hat man sich den Ruf, innerhalb des sowjetischen Satellitenbereichs so etwas wie ein „Musterlände“ zu sein, etwas kosten lassen, zuerst und am verhängnisvollsten zu Buche schlagend die Millionenzahl der Flüchtlinge. Dieser ständige Aderlaß, einzig und allein verursacht durch die Unertlichkeit „sozialistischer“ Lebensbedingungen mit ihrem Geistes- und Gewissenszwang, ihrer Untergrabung der Persönlichkeit, der Freiheit und all' dessen, was ein Leben überhaupt erst lebenswert macht, hat sich aber schließlich doch stärker erwiesen als Ulbrichts Prestigebedürfnis, noch dazu er natürlich jetzt die Schuld an der ganzen Misere des Regimes den kleinen Funktionären draußen im Lande in die Schuhe schiebt, die es angeblich nicht verstanden hätten, mit den Menschen richtig umzugehen und ihre Herzen und Hirne für den Sozialismus zu gewinnen.

Das alte Lied: die wahren Schuldigen, die geistigen Urheber verschanzen sich, wenn die Ergebnisse und Folgen ihrer Untaten zutage treten, hinter den Rücken ihrer kleinen Helfershelfer, deren sie sich gewissenlos bedient haben, um ihre abgründigen Pläne zu verwirklichen. So konnte man in einem der letzten Hefte des ideologischen Organs des SED-Zentralkomitees „Einheit“ die geradezu beschwörenden Ermahnungen an das Funktionärskorps lesen, doch zu begreifen, daß es schließlich und endlich „gar nicht so erstaunlich ist, wenn es in unserer Republik noch Menschen gibt, die sich nur schwer mit den neuen gesellschaftlichen Verhältnissen, die so tiefgreifend alle Bereiche des Lebens durchdringen, befriedigen können“. Der Grund dafür? Es fehle an der nötigen Geduld, der menschlichen Wärme und Größe in der Arbeit der Funktionäre mit diesen Menschen, womit vor allem die Angehörigen

der Intelligenz gemeint sind, die nach Meinung der „Einheit“ viel zuvorkommender als in der Vergangenheit behandelt werden müßten, um sie zu gewinnen.

Kein Wort davon, daß bis dahin von der obersten Führung der Einheitspartei ganz anderslautende Parolen verbreitet und andere Praktiken zur Anwendung gebracht worden sind. Durch wen? Durch die gleichen Funktionäre, die man jetzt zur Ordnung ruft, nachdem das verheerende Ergebnis ihrer charakterlos durchgeführten Parteibefehle vorliegt, ein Ergebnis, das seinen sichtbarsten Ausdruck in den Zahlen über die Fluchtbewegung innerhalb der letzten sieben Jahre findet. Die allein über dreiviertel Million Jugendliche bis zu 25 Jahren stellen für jede Volkswirtschaft die körperlich am leistungsfähigsten Arbeitskräfte dar, deren Ausfall in einer Zeit des ohnehin überall knappen Nachwuchses auch in der Zone zu spürbaren Engpässen führt. Deshalb das plötzliche Bemühen des SED-Zentralkomitees um diese Kreise, die künftig mehr ihren eigenen Neigungen leben sollen, weniger vom Zwang der Staatsjugendorganisation bedrückt und freier in der Entfaltung eines persönlichen Lebensstils, wie er sich aus den gewandelten Auffassungen unserer Zeit ergibt, und der nicht zuletzt auch zu der starken Abwanderung der mitteldeutschen Jugend nach dem deutschen Westen beigetragen hat.

Gewiß, Niethosen sind kein Gradmesser für westliche Lebensweise, aber für die Zonenmachthaber waren sie bisher unverkennbare Zeichen rettungsloser Verstrickung in eine kapitalistische Denkweise und somit in eine antisozialistische, in letzter Konsequenz also antinationale Haltung. Nach dem Beschluß des Zentralkomitees von Anfang Februar kann künftighin jeder Zonenjüngling sich eine Niethose, sofern sie seinem persönlichen Geschmack entspricht, anschaffen, kann damit, sofern auch das ihm entscheidend dünkt, einen Rock'n'-Roll hinlegen und braucht darüber hinaus durchaus nicht unbedingt Mitglied der FDJ zu sein, wenn er im übrigen nur am Arbeitsplatz seinen Mann stellt.

Das ist es: Man braucht die Arbeitskraft, weniger den jugendlichen Parteiaspiranten. Und aus dem gleichen Grunde wird man, so jedenfalls heißt es in dem Beschluß des Zentralkomitees, auch bei den Studenten nicht mehr auf der Zugehörigkeit zur organisierten Staatsjugend bestehen. In diesen Zugeständnissen an die innerlich schon seit langem aufbegehrende Zonenjugend liegt zugleich das Eingeständnis des völligen Versagens der FDJ, der es ganz einfach trotz 15jähriger Monopolstellung in der Jugenderfassung nicht gelungen ist, ihre Aufgabe zu erfüllen und die Jugend zu „glühenden Erbauern und Vollendern des Sozialismus zu erziehen“. Eher hat sie, so kann man sagen, das Gegenteil erreicht: Sie hat die Jugend Mitteldeutschlands durch ihre auf Zwang aufgebauten und dem öden Parteidoktrinarismus unterworfenen Methoden zu Gegnern des Systems gemacht, mögen noch so viele Fahnen und Wimpel an den Festtagen darüber hinwegtäuschen.

Das ist die Tragik der jungen Menschen innerhalb des SED-Machtbereichs: Sie lernen samt und sonders das Tragen von zweierlei Gesichtern und das Sprechen von zwei Sprachen, auf der einen Seite für den privaten Lebensbereich und auf der anderen für die kommunistische Umwelt, der sie ausgeliefert sind. Wenn hierin durch die „weiche Welle“ eine wenn auch noch so geringe Erleichterung herbeigeführt, wenn der Jugendliche in der Tat künftig weniger auf Mimikry angewiesen sein würde, dann bedeutete das vom Menschlichen her einen Fortschritt, den man nur aufrichtig begrüßen könnte. Daß Ulbricht derlei Erwägungen mit seinem jüngsten Vorgehen nicht verbunden hat, darf man als sicher unterstellen, denn moralische Anwandlungen sind ihm, wie seine ganze Vergangenheit zeigt, fremd.

Nächst der Jugend ist es die „Intelligenz“, die der Segnungen bzw. Auswirkungen der „weichen Welle“ in besonderer Weise teilhaftig werden soll. Intelligenz, das sind nach kommunistischem Sprachgebrauch die akademischen Berufe, die Lehrer, die Techniker und Ingenieure, die man zwar schon seit längerem mit ganz besonderer Rücksichtnahme behandelt und mit erheblichen Vorrechten ausgestattet hat, was indessen alles nicht hinreichte, um sie an das Regime zu binden. Ein Blick auf die Fluchtzahlen beweist das. Nehmen wir als be-

sonders eindringliches Beispiel die Ärzte. Ihre Massenabwanderung hat zu einer solch katastrophalen Lage in der medizinischen Betreuung der Bevölkerung geführt, daß sich das Regime zu Zugeständnissen bereithalten mußte, die bereits die Grenze des Ideologischen berühren. Denn die Wiedereinführung von Titeln wie „Sanitätsrat“, „Medizinalrat“ und ähnlichen angeblichen Überbleibseln aus einer längst überholten bourgeoisen Epoche dürfte dem SED-Chef schwer angekommen sein, so wie ihm auch die Zubilligung eines besonderen Berufs- bzw. Interessenverbandes „Bund deutscher Ärzte, Zahnärzte und Apotheker“ gegen den gleichmacherischen Strich gegangen sein dürfte.

Sie haben also fröhliche Urständ gefeiert, die Titel der Ärzte, zu denen sich der „Pharmazierat“ des Apothekers gesellt, und auch der gute alte „Studienrat“ ist auf der „weichen Welle“ Ulbrichts wieder nach oben getragen worden, nachdem bislang die Lehrer unter der Diktatur der Funktionäre ganz besonders gelitten haben und gleichsam zu den Prügelknaben des Systems gemacht worden sind für alles, was dieses selbst an der Jugend gesündigt hat. Die Folge: Über 16 000 Pädagogen einschließlich der Hochschullehrer suchten in den verfloßenen sieben Jahren im Westen Deutschlands eine von Zwang und Terror freie neue Wirkungsstätte mit der allerdings weniger erwünschten Folge, daß die mitteldeutsche Jugend in immer zunehmendem Maße der „Erziehung“ durch im Schnellverfahren ausgebildete Kräfte ausgeliefert wurde. Das Ergebnis zeigte sich in einem steigenden Abfall der Lehrergebnisse mit all' seinen Auswirkungen auf die wissenschaftliche Ausbildung. Künftig also wird der Lehrer zu den umworbenen Persönlichkeiten gehören, weitgehend von jedweder „gesellschaftlichen Tätigkeit“ befreit, vor allem aber bewahrt sein vor dem „Herumkommandieren durch die Staatsfunktionäre“, wie der Pankower Volksbildungsminister Lemnitz in einem bemerkenswerten Anfall von Offenheit über das Gebahren seiner kleineren Funktionärskollegen verkündete.

Auch die Handwerker wie überhaupt der gesamte Mittelstand sollen Nutznießer von Ulbrichts Schwenkung werden. Plötzlich heißt das Kommando: „Sozialisierung zurück — marsch, marsch!“ Die Leidtragenden sind die sogenannten bürgerlichen Parteien, denen es ja bekanntlich oblag, ihre Mitglieder im Sinne des kommunistischen Staatsideals zu bearbeiten und ihnen ein Leben voller Sorglosigkeit und Überfluß im Zeichen der teilweisen, besser noch vollständigen Sozialisierung ihrer Betriebe an die Wand zu malen. Was sollen sie, nachdem sich inzwischen ein großer Teil der Mittelständler, dem dauernden Druck nachgebend, seiner Selbständigkeit begeben hat, sagen? Können sie bekennen, daß all' ihr Geschwätz vom glücklichen Mittelstand in der Obhut des Staates nur sklavisches Nachplappern von SED-Parolen war, nachdem der SED-Chef selbst jetzt bekennt, daß es ein falscher Weg war, den man bisher mit dem Mittelstand beschritten hat? Also auch hier überläßt es Ulbricht seinen willfährigen Kreaturen, diesmal aus dem pseudobürgerlichen Lager, mit der Situation fertigzuwerden.

Was bedeutet nun, so muß man zum Schluß fragen, Ulbrichts neuer Schachzug, denn um mehr handelt es sich nach

allen bisher mit der SED gemachten trüben Erfahrungen nicht. Man braucht hierbei nur an den „Neuen Kurs“ des Jahres 1953 zu erinnern, der in einer ähnlichen prekären Situation des Regimes wie der heutigen verkündet, aber dann wieder außer Kraft gesetzt wurde, als man über den Berg zu sein glaubte. Es ist gut, sich in diesem Zusammenhang Ulbrichts Worte aus dem Jahre 1955 ins Gedächtnis zurückzurufen, mit denen er den „Neuen Kurs“ revidierte und deren Zynismus nicht zu überbieten ist. Ulbricht sagte damals: „Die Bezeichnung der Korrekturen, die wir auf einigen Gebieten 1953 vorgenommen haben, als ‚Neuer Kurs‘ hat einige Genossen veranlaßt, falsche Theorien zu verbreiten. Das Bemerkenswerteste eines solchen Kurses wäre nicht, daß er neu, sondern daß er falsch ist. Und ich kann nicht umhin, den Leuten, die solchen Vorstellungen nachhängen, einen Zahn zu ziehen. Wir hatten niemals die Absicht, einen solchen falschen Kurs einzuschlagen und werden ihn niemals einschlagen.“

Vorausgegangen war diesen Ulbricht-Worten die Erklärung Grotewohls vom 18. Juni 1953: „Unsere Partei und unsere Regierung machen keinerlei Manöver und keine Winkelzüge. Sind Fehler gemacht und anerkannt, so ist es im Interesse des Volkes, sie schnell und gründlich zu korrigieren. Es handelt sich nicht um die Durchführung kleiner und unbedeutender Maßnahmen, sondern es handelt sich für uns jetzt darum, die notwendige und unaufschiebbare Schwenkung in der erforderlichen Ordnung und Disziplin zu vollziehen.“ Das war vor acht bzw. sechs Jahren.

Was 1953 Grotewohl erklären mußte, hat man diesmal dem Oberpropagandisten Norden in den Mund gelegt, der auf einem Forum mit den Geistesschaffenden des Oder-Bezirks in Frankfurt in bezug auf die „weiche Welle“ ausführte: „Was über die Erleichterungen für die Intelligenz gesagt wurde, war keine formale Verbeugung vor Ihnen, meine Damen und Herren, sondern entspricht tief dem Wesen und Inhalt unserer Politik, die die Partei, die die Nationale Front, die die Regierung der DDR auf ihre Fahnen geschrieben haben. Ich glaube doch sagen zu sollen, daß diese Beschlüsse zeigen, wie sehr Sozialismus und Humanismus ein untrennbares Bündnis miteinander eingegangen sind und daß die gesamte Politik unserer Partei darin besteht, auch in Zukunft die Zusammenarbeit der Arbeiterklasse mit der Intelligenz für die Lösung der großen Aufgaben, die wir uns gestellt haben, weiter zu entwickeln.“

Norden, das erfordert sein Beruf, ist ein wendiger Mann, der mit mancherlei Zungen zu reden vermag. Diesmal also hat er die Platte der Intelligenzfreundlichkeit aufgelegt und Stein und Bein geschworen, es handle sich dabei um die lautere Wahrheit. Wellen aber haben die Eigenart, zu verlaufen. Man braucht nicht zu wetten, daß auch Ulbrichts „weiche Welle“ über kurz oder lang, sobald die größten akuten Schwierigkeiten seines Regimes einigermaßen überstanden sein sollten, verrinnen wird und der SED-Chef, so wie vor sechs Jahren, sich hinstellen und mit roter Biedermannsmiene erklären wird, es sei niemals davon die Rede gewesen, auch in den ersten Monaten 1961 nicht, auf einer anderen als einer roten Welle zu reiten.

Märzumsätze des Einzelhandels 17 v. H. über Vorjahresmonat

Das Statistische Bundesamt teilt mit: Die Einzelhandels-geschäfte im Bundesgebiet (ohne Berlin) setzten im März 1961 dem Wert nach um 17 v. H. und der Menge nach um 16 v. H. mehr um als im März 1960. Zu diesem Ergebnis ist zu bemerken, daß auf den Berichtsmonat — bis auf einen Verkaufstag — das gesamte diesjährige Ostergeschäft entfiel, während es im März 1960 wegen der späten Lage der Festtage noch nicht eingesetzt hatte.

Im Einzelhandel mit Nahrungs- und Genußmitteln wurde im März 1961 zu jeweiligen Preisen um 13 v. H. mehr verkauft. Schaltet man die Preisveränderungen aus, so lag das Absatzergebnis sogar um 15 v. H. höher als vor Jahresfrist. Die höchste Umsatzsteigerung gegenüber dem Vorjahresmonat trat — noch ausgeprägter als im Februar 1961 — wiederum beim Einzelhandel mit Bekleidung, Wäsche und Schuhen auf, der dem Wert nach um 30 v. H. und der Menge nach um 27 v. H. höhere Umsätze erzielte. Bei den Geschäften mit Oberbekleidung und mit Schuhwaren erhöhten sich die Umsätze

um 43 v. H. bzw. 36 v. H. gegenüber März 1960. Im Einzelhandel mit Hausrat und Wohnbedarf wurde wertmäßig um 14 v. H. und mengenmäßig um 10 v. H. mehr umgesetzt als im März 1960. In den übrigen Geschäftszweigen des Einzelhandels belief sich die Umsatzzunahme dem Wert nach auf 11 v. H. und nach Ausschaltung der Preisveränderungen auf 8 v. H. gegenüber März 1960. Stärkere Umsatzsteigerungen zeigten sich bei den Geschäftszweigen, die vorwiegend Geschenk-artikel führen (Galanteriewaren: + 32 v. H. und Seifen und Parfümerieartikel: + 25 v. H.).

Durchschnittsdividende weiter erhöht

Das Statistische Bundesamt teilt mit: Die Durchschnittsdividende der an der Börse notierten Aktien von Gesellschaften mit Sitz im Bundesgebiet ohne Berlin ist nach den Berechnungen des Statistischen Bundesamts von 12,04 Prozent Ende Februar auf 12,15 Prozent Ende März 1961 gestiegen; der durchschnittliche Kursstand dieser Aktien ist in der gleichen Zeit von 592 auf 577 zurückgegangen. Die Durchschnittsrendite der Aktien hat sich dadurch von 2,03 Prozent Ende Februar auf 2,11 Prozent erhöht.

Volkszählung am 6. Juni 1961

Verkündung des Gesetzes — Die Gründe für die Notwendigkeit einer neuen Zählung

Das Gesetz über eine „Zählung der Bevölkerung und der nichtlandwirtschaftlichen Arbeitsstätten und Unternehmen im Jahre 1961 sowie einen Verkehrszensus im Jahre 1962“ (Volkszählungsgesetz) ist nunmehr verkündet worden. Auf Grund dieses Gesetzes findet am 6. Juni dieses Jahres in der Bundesrepublik einschließlich Berlin (West) eine Volkszählung statt.

Die letzte Volkszählung wurde in Deutschland 1950 durchgeführt. Die Ergebnisse dieser Zählung treffen zum großen Teil nicht mehr zu: Die Bevölkerungszahl im Bundesgebiet einschließlich Berlin (West) hat sich von rund 50 Millionen auf etwa 56 Millionen Menschen erhöht, darunter befinden sich fast 3,5 Millionen Zugewanderte aus der sowjetisch besetzten Zone und Berlin. Das Saarland ist in den Geltungsbereich des Grundgesetzes eingegliedert worden. Die wirtschaftliche Entwicklung hat die beruflichen und sozialen Verhältnisse für große Teile der Bevölkerung geändert. Diese und andere Gründe machen eine erneute Zählung notwendig.

Bevölkerungszählungen und insbesondere Erhebungen über die Erwerbsstruktur der Bürger eines Staates sind vor allem wichtig für wirtschafts- und sozialpolitische Aufgaben sowie Zwecke der Verwaltung. Statistische Angaben, z. B. über den Wohnsitz, ermöglichen es dem Staat, die Veränderungen in der Bevölkerungsverteilung, insbesondere die Entwicklung in den Ballungszentren, zu erkennen. Die Zahlen über Arbeits-

stätten und Erwerbstätigkeit vermitteln ein Bild von der regionalen Wirtschaftsstruktur eines Landes.

Das Volkszählungsgesetz verpflichtet jeden Haushaltsvorstand, die in der Haushaltsliste enthaltenen Fragen sorgfältig und gewissenhaft zu beantworten. Alle mit der Zählung und Bearbeitung der Zählpapiere beschäftigten Personen, also sowohl die Zähler als auch das Behördenpersonal, sind zur Verschwiegenheit über alle persönlichen und sachlichen Angaben verpflichtet, die ihnen bei der Durchführung des Zählungswerks zur Kenntnis gelangen. Diese Geheimhaltungspflicht wird im Gesetz ausdrücklich ausgesprochen.

Im Zeitalter weltumspannender Wirtschaftspläne, enger internationaler Handelsverflechtungen und supranationaler Zusammenschlüsse sind die Ergebnisse einer Volkszählung in allen Kulturstaaten der Erde unerläßliche Voraussetzung für wirtschaftspolitische Zukunftsplanungen, für die Zahl und Zusammensetzung der Bevölkerung die Grundlage bilden.

Die deutsche Volkszählung findet daher im Rahmen des von den Vereinten Nationen empfohlenen Welt-Zensus statt. Gemeinsam mit den Bundesbürgern füllen 1961 auch die Südafrikaner, Kanadier, Ceylonesen, Nationalchinesen, Inder, Indonesier, Israelis, Pakistani, Griechen, Engländer, Jugoslawen, Österreicher und Neuseeländer Haushaltslisten oder Arbeitsstättenbogen aus. In 41 anderen Staaten der Erde wurden bereits 1960 Volkszählungen durchgeführt.

Die Grundzüge des Grundstückverkehrsgesetzes

Künftige Rechtsgrundlage zur Verbesserung der Agrarstruktur

Von Ministerialrat Dr. Vorwerk, Bundesministerium für Ernährung, Landwirtschaft und Forsten

Anfang März hat der Ernährungsausschuß des Bundestags die Beratungen eines schon in der vorigen Wahlperiode vorgelegten Gesetzentwurfs abgeschlossen, der die künftige Rechtsgrundlage für Maßnahmen zur Verbesserung der Agrarstruktur und zur Sicherung land- und forstwirtschaftlicher Betriebe bilden soll: den Entwurf des Grundstückverkehrsgesetzes. Es darf erwartet werden, daß dieses agrarstrukturelle Grundgesetz noch vor dem Ende der Wahlperiode verabschiedet wird, so daß es etwa am 1. Oktober dieses Jahres in Kraft treten könnte.

Seiner Zielsetzung entsprechend sieht das Gesetz zwei Gruppen von Maßnahmen vor: solche, die ungesunde agrarstrukturelle Verhältnisse verbessern, und solche, die eine Verschlechterung gesunder agrarstruktureller Verhältnisse verhindern sollen. Die seit Jahren betriebene Flurbereinigung, die Aufstockung unwirtschaftlicher Kleinbauernstellen zu lebensfähigen Familienbetrieben und die Aussiedlung zahlreicher Hofstellen aus beengter Dorflage wäre vergebens gewesen, wenn diese mit großen öffentlichen Mitteln durchgeführten Maßnahmen durch Abveräuerungen betriebswichtiger Parzellen oder gar durch Aufteilung des ganzen Betriebs willkürlich wieder zunichte gemacht werden könnten. Andererseits kann wegen des Landbedarfs der städtischen Bevölkerung, der Industrie und des Verkehrs nicht schlechthin jede Veräußerung land- und forstwirtschaftlichen Grund und Bodens untersagt werden.

Um zwischen diesen beiden Gegebenheiten einen gerechten Ausgleich von Fall zu Fall sicherzustellen und vor allem offenkundige Spekulationsgeschäfte zu unterbinden, behält das Gesetz die seit 1918 bestehende behördliche Kontrolle rechtsgeschäftlicher Grundstücksveräußerungen bei, lockert sie aber weitgehend auf. Außer den schon nach geltendem Recht genehmigungsfreien Grundstücksgeschäften der öffentlichen Hand sollen künftig auch Veräußerungen zur Verbesserung der Agrarstruktur und zur Erfüllung eines rechtsverbindlichen Bebauungsplans keiner Genehmigung mehr bedürfen. Bei einer zweiten Gruppe von Rechtsgeschäften muß die Genehmigung erteilt werden, wenn sie zwischen bestimmten Vertragsparteien oder zu bestimmten Zwecken abgeschlossen sind. Hierzu gehören hauptsächlich Grundstücksgeschäfte der Gemeinden und Gemeindeverbände, Hofübergabeverträge, gewisse Ersatzlandbeschaffung, betriebswirtschaftlich zweckmäßige Tauschgeschäfte, Grenzverbesserungen u. ä. Eine Ver-

sagung der Genehmigung kommt also nur noch bei dem hier nach verbleibenden Rest von Grundstücksveräußerungen in Betracht, dessen Umfang zudem noch davon abhängig ist, für welche unterste Grundstücksgröße die Länder die Genehmigungsbedürftigkeit vorschreiben werden.

Versagt werden darf die Genehmigung nur aus drei Gründen: 1. Wenn die Veräußerung eine ungesunde Verteilung des Grund und Bodens bedeuten würde; 2. wenn sie zu einer unwirtschaftlichen Verkleinerung oder Aufteilung eines Betriebs oder einer wirtschaftlich und räumlich zusammengehörenden Mehrheit von Grundstücken führen würde, oder 3. wenn der vereinbarte Grundstückspreis in einem groben Mißverhältnis zum Grundstückswert steht. Ein Veräußerungsverbot aus überwiegendem öffentlichen Interesse oder wegen Berufsfremdheit des Erwerbes ist im Grundstückverkehrsgesetz nicht mehr vorgesehen. Dagegen müssen bei jeder Entscheidung über einen Genehmigungsantrag die allgemeinvolkswirtschaftlichen Belange berücksichtigt werden, wofür das Gesetz als Hauptbeispiel die Veräußerung eines Grundstücks zur unmittelbaren Gewinnung von Bodenbestandteilen (Kies, Ton, Bims) hervorhebt.

Welche Behörde das Genehmigungsverfahren durchführen wird, richtet sich nach Landesrecht; das Grundstückverkehrsgesetz geht allerdings davon aus, daß eine Behörde bestimmt wird, die mit der Landwirtschaft vertraut ist, und bezeichnet deshalb die Genehmigungsbehörde als „Landwirtschaftsbehörde“. Da solche Behörden schon nach geltendem Recht im Genehmigungsverfahren tätig sind, ist eine wesentliche Änderung der bestehenden Behördenorganisation nicht zu erwarten.

Daß den Vertragsparteien gegen jede ablehnende Entscheidung der Landwirtschaftsbehörde der Rechtsweg über das Landwirtschaftsgericht bis an den Bundesgerichtshof offensteht, entspricht dem bisherigen Rechtszustand. Neu ist dagegen die Vorschrift, daß die Landwirtschaftsbehörde ihre Entscheidungen binnen längstens zwei Monaten treffen muß, wenn eine Veräußerung nicht kraft Gesetzes als genehmigt gelten soll. Neu ist ferner, daß sie zu jedem Genehmigungsantrag die land- und forstwirtschaftliche Berufsvertretung zu hören hat. Dieser können die Länder, in denen die Berufsvertretung nicht selbst Trägerin des Genehmigungsverfahrens ist (wie hauptsächlich in Süddeutschland), ein selbständiges

Beschwerderecht für die Fälle einräumen, in denen die Landwirtschaftsbehörde entgegen der Stellungnahme der Berufsvertretung eine Genehmigung erteilt.

Die bisher behandelten Maßnahmen reichen nur aus, um eine Verschlechterung bestehender agrarstruktureller Verhältnisse zu verhindern; ihre Verbesserung soll durch die Erweiterung des siedlungsrechtlichen Vorkaufsrechts ermöglicht werden, das bisher nur zur Schaffung von Neusiedlerstellen und für Anliegersiedlungen und nur von den gemeinnützigen Siedlungsgesellschaften ausgeübt werden kann. Künftig soll es auch zur Verbesserung der Agrarstruktur gegeben sein; darüber hinaus werden die Landesregierungen ermächtigt, auch Behörden, Anstalten des öffentlichen Rechts, Teilnehmergemeinschaften nach dem Flurbereinigungsgesetz und juristischen Personen, die sich satzungsgemäß mit Aufgaben der Verbesserung der Agrarstruktur befassen, als Siedlungsunternehmen zu bezeichnen. Damit ist die Rechtsgrundlage geschaffen, um z. B. ein Grundstück, dessen Veräußerung eine ungesunde Verteilung des Grund und Bodens bedeuten würde und deshalb nicht genehmigt werden dürfte, mit Hilfe des siedlungsrechtlichen Vorkaufsrechts zur Landzulage bei einer Aussiedlung oder zur Erleichterung eines Flurbereinigungsverfahrens zu verwenden.

Die dritte Hauptgruppe der Vorschriften des Gesetzes behandelt die gerichtliche Zuweisung der Betriebe, die einer kraft Gesetzes (also nicht durch letztwillige Verfügung) entstandenen Erbengemeinschaft gehören. Ein solcher Betrieb kann auf Antrag eines Miterben durch das Landwirtschaftsgericht demjenigen Miterben zugewiesen werden, dem er nach dem wirklichen oder mutmaßlichen Willen des Erblassers zugedacht war. Läßt sich ein solcher Wille nicht ermitteln, so ist die Zuweisung unzulässig.

Bei der Zuweisung hat das Gericht die Abfindungsansprüche der weichen Erben festzusetzen und dabei von einem Betriebswert auszugehen, der nach den natürlichen und wirtschaftlichen Ertragsbedingungen des Betriebs das Dreifache seines Einheitswerts nicht übersteigen darf. Veräußert der Erwerber oder sein Nachfolger vor Ablauf von 15 Jahren den Betrieb oder einzelne zugewiesene Grundstücke oder Gegenstände mit erheblichem Gewinn, so haben die abgefundenen Miterben gegen ihn einen Nachabfindungsanspruch, dessen Höhe im Streitfall das Gericht nach Billigkeit festsetzt.

Die zur Zeit noch zulässigen behördlichen Zwangsmaßnahmen gegen Inhaber anhaltend schlecht oder gar nicht bewirtschafteter Betriebe (Zwangsverpachtung, Einsetzung eines Treuhänders) sind im Grundstücksverkehrsgesetz nicht mehr vorgesehen. Sie waren in den Notzeiten zur Sicherung der Volksernährung eingeführt worden; da diese nicht mehr in Frage gestellt ist, konnte von der Aufrechterhaltung dieser Maßnahmen abgesehen werden. Sofern jedoch dauernd brachliegende Grundstücke als Unkrautinseln oder Brutstätten tierischer Schädlinge die landwirtschaftliche Nutzung der Nachbargrundstücke beeinträchtigen, kann die zuständige Landesbehörde die Beseitigung der Beeinträchtigung anordnen und notfalls die Befolgung einer solchen Anordnung nach Maßgabe des Landesrechts erzwingen.

Schließlich ist noch bemerkenswert, daß durch das Grundstücksverkehrsgesetz nicht weniger als 52 besatzungs- und landesrechtliche Rechtsvorschriften außer Kraft gesetzt werden sollen. Dies wird nicht nur zu einer gründlichen Rechtsbereinigung beitragen, sondern auch die gerade auf dem Gebiet des Agrarrechts dringende notwendige Rechtseinheit weitgehend wiederherstellen.

Weitere Elektrifizierung der Bundesbahn

Die Hauptverwaltung der Deutschen Bundesbahn teilt mit: Das elektrische Streckennetz der Deutschen Bundesbahn (DB) hat zur Zeit einen Umfang von 3775 km. Nahezu 1500 Strecken-km befinden sich in Umstellung und für weitere etwa 750 Strecken-km laufen die Planungen.

Kürzlich schlossen die Landesregierung von Nordrhein-Westfalen und der Vorstand der Bundesbahn ein zweites Übereinkommen zur Elektrifizierung weiterer Strecken im Land Nordrhein-Westfalen. Dieses neue Abkommen bedeutet sowohl für das Land Nordrhein-Westfalen wie auch für die Bundesbahn einen großen Schritt vorwärts. Es bringt der elektrischen Traktion der DB weitere 1012 Strecken-km. Damit ergibt sich ein elektrifiziertes Netz von etwa 7000 Strecken-km. 80 v. H. der vorläufigen Planung wären damit erreicht. Diese sieht zunächst 8350 Strecken-km oder etwa 27 v. H. des gesamten Streckennetzes der Deutschen Bundesbahn vor. Ein Viertel davon, etwa 2000 Strecken-km, wird allein im Land Nordrhein-Westfalen liegen.

Alle mit dem ersten Übereinkommen vereinbarten Strecken im Land Nordrhein-Westfalen werden bis zum Jahre 1964 auf elektrischen Betrieb umgestellt sein. Das neue Übereinkommen trägt erheblich dazu bei, die Kontinuität der Elektrifizierungsarbeiten auf mehrere Jahre zu gewährleisten.

Es sieht u. a. im nördlichen Teil des Landes die Elektrifizierung der Streckenabschnitte Wanne-Eickel/Hamm-Münster-Osnabrück in Richtung Bremen und Hamm-Bielefeld-Minden (Westf.) in Richtung Hannover vor. Auf der linksrheinischen Seite wird sich die Elektrifizierung in die Räume Krefeld-Mönchengladbach und Aachen ausdehnen. — Damit rückt der Anschluß an das belgische und mit der Umstellung der Strecke Oberhausen-Emmerich auch an das holländische Bahnnetz in greifbare Nähe.

Seine praktischen Auswirkungen findet das neue Übereinkommen bereits in einem ersten Zusatzabkommen, das die Voraussetzung für eine alsbaldige Umstellung der Verbindungen Neuß-Krefeld-Duisburg, Krefeld-Viersen-Mönchenglad-

bach und Wanne-Eickel-Recklinghausen-Haltern schafft. Diese Abschnitte sollen bis 1964 und alle übrigen Strecken bis zum Jahre 1970 fertiggestellt sein.

Gleichlaufend mit der Streckenumstellung, die man auf jährlich rd. 400 bis 500 Strecken-km beziffern kann, vergrößert sich auch der elektrische Lokomotivpark zusehends. Nachdem noch kurz vor dem Ende des vergangenen Jahres die tausendste elektrische Lokomotive in Dienst gestellt werden konnte, sind inzwischen bereits wieder weitere 600 Einheiten bestellt worden. Dieser bedeutende Fortschritt dient den Annehmlichkeiten des reisenden Publikums und der Beschleunigung des Verkehrs ebenso, wie er eine der wirksamsten Rationalisierungsmaßnahmen der Deutschen Bundesbahn fördert.

Aktienindex wieder leicht erhöht

Das Statistische Bundesamt teilt mit: Der vom Statistischen Bundesamt berechnete Index der Aktienkurse (31. Dezember 1953 = 100) für das Bundesgebiet ohne Berlin hat sich von 691 am 7. April auf 693 am 14. April 1961 erhöht. Die Indexziffer für die Aktienkurse der Grundstoffindustrien ist dabei von 401 auf 399 zurückgegangen, während sich die Indizes der anderen Hauptgruppen leicht erhöht haben, und zwar bei den metallverarbeitenden Industrien von 1023 auf 1029, bei den sonstigen verarbeitenden Industrien von 737 auf 741 und bei den übrigen Wirtschaftsgruppen von 808 auf 813.

Glückwunschtelegramme zum Muttertag nach den USA

Das Bundesministerium für das Post- und Fernmeldewesen teilt mit: Vom 24. April bis 11. Mai 1961 können nach den USA (nicht deren Besitzungen) bei allen Annahmestellen Glückwunschtelegramme angenommen werden, die dem Empfänger erst am Muttertag zugestellt werden. Solche Telegramme erhalten den gebührenfreien Vermerk „GTG“.

COPY

from V.P.
Adenauer visit

May 20, 1961

Dear Sim:

Just a note to let you know the albums you sent the Vice President on the Adenauer visit to the ranch arrived and are in safe hands. They will be given to Mr. Johnson upon his return here and I know he will be more than pleased.

I hope everything is going well with you and that we will have the privilege of seeing you soon.

With best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

Arthur C. Perry
Assistant to
The Vice President

Mr. Sim Gideon
General Manager, LCRA
P.O. Box 1153
Austin, Texas

ACP:MJDR



LOWER COLORADO RIVER AUTHORITY

W.S. GIDEON
General Manager

April 5, 1961

P. O. BOX 1153
AUSTIN, TEXAS

Dear Mr. Vice President:

I am sending you under separate cover:

- (1) Album of photographs for you covering the Adenauer visit to LBJ Ranch.
- (2) Album of photographs for Chancellor Adenauer (if you see fit to send same to him).
- (3) Extra photographs with an explanation slip on each group.

We are having prepared a motion picture film of this event and will send you two copies, one for you and the other for Chancellor Adenauer (again, if you see fit to send same to him).

Best personal wishes,

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "W.S. Gideon", followed by a period.

The Vice President
Washington, D. C.



COPY

PUBLIC ACTIVITIES
INVITATION

*from V.P.
Adenauer Visit*

May 26, 1961

Dear Captain Keith:

Recent events precluded my writing you sooner. Nevertheless, you should know that the fine job you did during Chancellor Adenauer's visit has not gone unnoticed.

I have asked the Secretary of the Air Force to make your participation in that event, and my appreciation of it, an official entry in your record. And, I take this opportunity to personally thank you for helping to make that visit the success it was.

Sincerely yours,

Lyndon B. Johnson

Captain Robert M. Keith
3300th Support Squadron
Randolph Air Force Base
Texas

LBJ:GML:vws

(Not printed at Government expense)



United States
of America

Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 87th CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION

PUBLIC ACTIVITIES
INVITATION

*from v.p.
Adenauer visit*

America's Tribute to Chancellor Adenauer "Indomitable Champion of Human Freedoms"

REMARKS
OF
HON. MIKE MANSFIELD
OF MONTANA
—
HON. JACOB K. JAVITS
OF NEW YORK
—
HON. GEORGE A. SMATHERS
OF FLORIDA
—
HON. THOMAS J. DODD
OF CONNECTICUT
—
HON. ROMAN L. HRUSKA
OF NEBRASKA
—
HON. HUBERT H. HUMPHREY
OF MINNESOTA
IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES
April 13, 14, 19 and May 3 and 4, 1961
AND
HON. EMANUEL CELLER
OF NEW YORK
—
HON. O. C. FISHER
OF TEXAS
—
HON. HERBERT ZELENKO
OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
May 9 and March 1, 1961

Visit to the Senate by Chancellor Konrad
Adenauer of the Federal Republic of
Germany

REMARKS
OF
HON. MIKE MANSFIELD
OF MONTANA
IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES
Thursday, April 13, 1961

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President,
shortly the Senate will be honored by a

visit from the Chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany, Konrad Adenauer. I ask unanimous consent that the Senate stand in recess, subject to the call of the Chair, for the purpose of receiving this distinguished visitor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. SMITH of Massachusetts in the chair). Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered. The Chair appoints, as a committee to escort the Chancellor into the Chamber, the Senator from Montana [Mr. MANSFIELD], the Senator from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN], the Senator from Alabama [Mr. SPARKMAN], and the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. WILEY].

Whereupon, at 2 o'clock and 33 minutes p.m. the Senate took a recess, subject to the call of the Chair.

The Senate being in recess, his Excellency, Konrad Adenauer, Chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany, escorted by the committee appointed by the Vice President, entered the Chamber, and took the seat assigned to him immediately in front of the Vice President.

The members of the party accompanying the Chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany, consisting of His Excellency, Dr. Heinrich von Brentano, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Federal Republic of Germany; His Excellency, Wilhelm G. Grewe, Ambassador of the Federal Republic of Germany; and the interpreter, Mr. Krusterer, were escorted to the Chamber, and took the places assigned to them.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Members of the Senate, it is a very high honor and a very great privilege to present the Chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany, Konrad Adenauer. [Applause, Senators rising.]

Thereupon, from the rostrum, the Chancellor delivered a brief address in German, which was translated, as follows:

Mr. Vice President and Members of the Senate, it is a particularly great pleasure and honor for me to be in this place for the second time and to address a few words to you. I would like to express my heartfelt gratitude for the most friendly and warm reception you have given me here. I know that it was meant primarily for the people I have the honor

to represent. Therefore, I thank you with all the warmth of my heart. I may assure you, Members of the Senate, that in these particularly difficult times the German people will always stand by your side, ready to help wherever the Germans can help. Thank you again. [Applause, Senators rising.]

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chancellor has informed the majority and minority leaders that he would be pleased to visit with the Members of the Senate in the well of the Chamber.

The Chancellor, with his party, was thereupon escorted to the well of the Senate, where he was greeted by the Members of the Senate, after which he and his party retired from the Chamber.

At 2 o'clock and 50 minutes p.m., the Senate reassembled, when called to order by the Presiding Officer (Mr. SMITH of Massachusetts in the chair).

Luncheon in Honor of Chancellor Adenauer

REMARKS
OF
HON. JACOB K. JAVITS
OF NEW YORK
IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES
Friday, April 14, 1961

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, I wish to call the attention of the Senate to a notable luncheon which was held today, presided over by the distinguished Senator from Connecticut [Mr. DODD], and at which the cohosts were the distinguished Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES], the distinguished Senator from Minnesota [Mr. HUMPHREY], the distinguished Senator from Nebraska [Mr. HRUSKA], and I. The luncheon was given in honor of Chancellor Adenauer and Foreign Minister von Brentano, of the German Federal Republic, and was held in the committee room of the Committee on Appropriations in the New Senate Office Building.

A large audience was present, including Mrs. Libeth Werhahn, the daughter of Chancellor Adenauer, and many of our Senate colleagues.

The luncheon was held in the presence of the Vice President of the United

States, the Honorable Lyndon B. Johnson; the Secretary of Defense, the Secretary of the Army, the Secretary of the Navy, the Secretary of the Air Force, the Under Secretary of State for Economic Affairs, the Director of the Central Intelligence Agency; the president of the American Red Cross, General Gruenther; the Ambassador from the German Federal Republic to the United States, Dr. Wilhelm Grewe; and the U.S. Ambassador to the German Federal Republic, Mr. J. Walter Dowling.

The luncheon was marked by magnificent addresses delivered by Chancellor Adenauer, Foreign Minister von Brentano, and by many of our colleagues, and was most graciously presided over by the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. Dodd].

I think the luncheon will go far, in view of the character of the audience and the nature of the addresses, to signalize the close relationship between the German Federal Republic and the United States in the interests of freedom and in the defense of freedom.

Coming at a time when the world has a new degree of curiosity about the new Germany and its role in the pursuit of freedom and in the integration of Europe for economic, political, and governmental purposes, it was a most significant occasion, for which we are all most grateful.

In due course, either I or one of my cohorts will place in the RECORD the text of the remarks which were made at the luncheon. For the present, I only express my gratification, without commenting upon the fine influence I believe the gathering will have on our relations abroad, not only with the people of Germany, but also with the people of Europe and the rest of the free world.

Pan-American Day

REMARKS

OF

HON. GEORGE A. SMATHERS

OF FLORIDA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Friday, April 14, 1961

Mr. SMATHERS. Mr. President, the pan-American system is 3 score and 10 years old today—plus 1 to grow on.

It is 71 years since the first International Conference of American States was convened in Washington, an occasion now celebrated by the annual observance of Pan-American Day.

And as our Union of American nations marks another birthday, we discover our body is afflicted with some of the problems—and even a few of the creaking joints—that come to anyone who has watched seven decades pass by.

We have grown in wisdom. I fervently hope that our Union has also gained in courage and determination. We can take a lesson from another oldster—Chancellor Konrad Adenauer of West Germany, who spoke in the Senate yesterday, and whose 85 years have produced a courageous discipline of mind

and will, equal to any challenge the Communists have been able to hurl at him. He gave leadership to Western Europe in a time of peril, and Western Europe is still free.

It is just such an indomitable spirit as that of Konrad Adenauer that we need to inject into our Union of the Americas.

Chancellor Konrad Adenauer Meets the Press

REMARKS

OF

HON. THOMAS J. DODD

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Wednesday, April 19, 1961

Mr. DODD. Mr. President, on Sunday evening Chancellor Konrad Adenauer of West Germany was the guest on the NBC panel program "Meet the Press."

His appearance gave the American people a fine opportunity to observe this great man who is rightly called the architect of modern Germany.

Chancellor Adenauer reaffirmed the determination of his country to stand with the United States in firmly resisting Communist aggression.

Because of the important views on a number of issues expressed during this program by the Chancellor, I ask unanimous consent that the transcript be printed at this point in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the transcript was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

MEET THE PRESS

(Produced by Lawrence E. Spivak)

Sunday, April 16, 1961.

Moderator: Ned Brooks:

Guest: His Excellency, Konrad Adenauer, Chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany.

Panel: Frank Bourgholtzer, NBC News; Ernest K. Lindley, Newsweek Magazine; James Reston, New York Times; Lawrence E. Spivak, regular panel member.

Mr. Brooks. This is Ned Brooks, inviting you to "Meet the Press."

Our guest today is the Chancellor of West Germany, Dr. Konrad Adenauer. He has just concluded a series of conferences with President Kennedy reaffirming the solidarity of relations between our two countries.

Asking the questions today on "Meet the Press" are Frank Bourgholtzer, of NBC News; Ernest K. Lindley, of Newsweek magazine; James Reston, of the New York Times; and Lawrence E. Spivak, our regular member of the "Meet the Press" panel.

Mr. Brooks. The conferences just concluded between Chancellor Adenauer and President Kennedy have produced agreement to stand firm on West Berlin and to strengthen the NATO organization.

Dr. Adenauer, now 85 years old, has served as Chancellor since 1949. He now is a candidate for reelection. He is recognized throughout the world as an unyielding enemy of communism. He has been the chief architect of Germany's postwar recovery and renewed participation in world affairs.

Dr. Adenauer began his career as Mayor of Cologne and he was one of the founders of the Christian Democratic Party.

Assisting in our program today are two translators. With their help we will give

you a simultaneous translation. That accounts for the earphones.

Now ready to start the questions, Mr. Spivak.

Mr. SPIVAK. Mr. Chancellor, the communiqué which you and President Kennedy issued is written in such very diplomatic language that it is a bit difficult to know whether anything new and important came out of your meeting.

Would you tell us what was new and important that came out of this meeting with President Kennedy?

Chancellor ADENAUER. I would certainly like to do so but I think you are not right when you say the communiqué is in very diplomatic terms. I think that the communiqué is a very precise one and very exact. I would also like to point out that we discussed the leadership in NATO and that myself particularly on behalf of all very much urged that the United States, as by far the biggest NATO power, should take over the lead in NATO more strongly than they did over the past few years.

Mr. SPIVAK. When you say, "Take the lead more strongly," on what do you specifically, what would you have us do that we haven't been doing? We have assumed that we have taken the lead and that we have taken a strong lead. What would you have us do that would indicate we were taking a stronger lead?

Chancellor ADENAUER. President Kennedy was talking of cultivating more strongly the consultation than up to now. If this is being done then it will be clearly recognizable what the views of the United States are in the questions to be decided upon and that only means leadership because if the United States in the very beginning in important matters discusses with the others and gives its views very clearly then I think it is a matter of course that the other partners will think really thoroughly about what the opinion and position will be on those American views and it will only be when they have really strong reasons that they will be in opposition to the views of the United States.

Mr. SPIVAK. Well, now you say that you think the United States ought to take a stronger leadership. At the same time there have been suggestions that we give up some of our leadership, particular where nuclear weapons are concerned. Will you give us your opinion of Mr. Macmillan's recent suggestion of having the United States, Britain, and France act as trustees of the nuclear deterrent in Europe?

Chancellor ADENAUER. This proposal is so little precise that it is not yet possible to take a position on it.

Mr. SPIVAK. Would Germany like a voice in the use of nuclear weapons on the Continent?

Chancellor ADENAUER. You are getting very indiscreet with your questions, but I am trying not to evade them, not to duck them. I think that a three-power directorium would be impossible within NATO, even in the field of nuclear weapons but now many people are studying whether it is impossible with some votes to come to some classification of the votes but all this is not yet concluded and I think that all this will have to be discussed very thoroughly within NATO and examined.

Mr. RESTON. Mr. Chancellor, could you tell us what differences of policy or approach that you have found here as compared with the last time you were here under the Eisenhower administration?

Chancellor ADENAUER. May I ask you to tell me exactly what you mean by it, do you mean the behavior?

Mr. RESTON. No; I was thinking primarily in terms of policy. For example, last year as I understand it the United States proposed the Herter plan for the dealing with strategic atomic weapons. Now

I understand there is a difference in the point of view of the Kennedy administration. Would you give us your views about that?

Chancellor ADENAUER. Now this is a political, but in my view, in the first line a purely military matter and I think the military experts of course will have to be heard on this matter. I don't know whether this has been done up to now, really.

Mr. RESTON. There is as I understand it a point in your communique with President Kennedy which foresees raising the level of conventional weapons in Europe. Now does this mean that you would allow atomic, tactical weapons to remain in the planning stage where they are now or is that also to be changed?

Chancellor ADENAUER. I have the communique here and if you will permit me I would like to have a look at it to see exactly what the wording is. This I don't think it meant. It is true that we agree to fulfill the conventional objectives, or that we consider them as very important, but this does not mean that the planning in the nuclear field is in any way modified. Our communique says very clearly that we were jointly of the opinion that it is indispensable for the alliances to maintain and develop further all military means which means both the conventional and the nuclear things.

Mr. LINDLEY. Mr. Chancellor, the Eichmann trial is on in Israel. Are you pleased or displeased to have the world and the German people reminded in that way and at this time of those dark pages in history?

Chancellor ADENAUER. It is not beautiful, or nice, but it has to be done and therefore I think we should view it calmly and spread out all these horrors before the world opinion and also the German public.

Mr. LINDLEY. One hears it said sometimes that the German young people today are not being taught in the German schools very much about the rise and fall of Hitler and the crimes committed under the Hitler regime. Do you think that is the case?

Chancellor ADENAUER. That certainly was true for some time or has been true for some time, but I think that has been changed in the meantime. You must not forget that children who go to school now have been born only after the Hitler regime was over and after the war was over.

Mr. LINDLEY. Well, do you think it is important to have them instructed in the rise and fall of Hitler and the crimes of that period?

Chancellor ADENAUER. I am of the opinion that nothing should be kept from them and nothing should be minimized but that these really terrible things should be dealt with as a historian—really made clear as a historic event, as with all other history and one should not be silent about the fault—whose fault it is.

Mr. BOURGHOLTZER. Mr. Chancellor, on the question of the Eichmann trial, is there any obligation on the part of the German Government toward Eichmann as a German citizen?

Chancellor ADENAUER. Eichmann is no German national, German citizen, and we have no obligation whatsoever toward him.

Mr. BOURGHOLTZER. Chancellor, on the question of balance of payments which has been discussed frequently between the United States and West Germany, the new administration here seems to feel that it is wrong for a nation such as West Germany to have, year after year, a surplus in the balance of payments.

Do you agree with this and do you have any plans to shape German foreign aid programs in such a way as to eliminate balance of payments surpluses?

Chancellor ADENAUER. We don't think it is agreeable always to have a surplus. That

awakens in our own people and in other people unpleasant thoughts and we are fully prepared to use what we have in surplus to participate in development aid but I should like to emphasize one point: In the question of economic aid, in my opinion it is important that some coordination be brought into this complex matter. Otherwise if we continue as we have up to now we will not have the success which we all wish for.

Mr. BOURGHOLTZER. Mr. Chancellor, we understand from the newspapers that you have sent a message to Soviet Premier Khrushchev while you have been in Washington. Is this a fact and can you tell us whether there might be some conference or meeting between West German officials and Soviet officials in the near future?

Chancellor ADENAUER. The last point is completely new to me. This is not intended. It is true that a letter of Mr. Khrushchev's which he sent me a few weeks ago, was responded to during these few days, but as you know I can't give you any details because we need mutual agreement to publish the letter.

Mr. SPIVAK. Mr. Chancellor, you and President Kennedy ended your meeting with a joint pledge to strengthen the military defenses of the West. Can you in fact do that without fuller cooperation from General de Gaulle?

Chancellor ADENAUER. Of course we can with de Gaulle's participation, but I hope that the visit President Kennedy will make to Paris will be a blow to iron out the difficulties which exist between France and the United States—France and NATO.

Mr. SPIVAK. Have you personally—I know you have had many talks with de Gaulle. Have you gotten from him his minimal demands for full participation in NATO?

Chancellor ADENAUER. I don't know, but I am of the opinion that it's always best to have a very frank discussion about these questions.

Mr. SPIVAK. You say it is well to have frank discussions about them? Have you had frank discussions with de Gaulle about them?

Chancellor ADENAUER. I haven't seen de Gaulle for several months, but I will meet him again in Bonn in May and I am certain that after all these questions of NATO and of a reactivation of NATO, which it needs, will be on the agenda. I will also talk to de Gaulle about these matters when I meet him next.

Mr. SPIVAK. Mr. Chancellor, one other question. Would you like to see the European Free Trade Association merged with the Common Market? Have England join it?

Chancellor ADENAUER. I think that the way would be the following, that individual countries now being aftermembers and the afterties are not as strong as the ties of the Six, will join us and then gradually draw a close association or a full merger will take place and I would welcome that very much.

Mr. RESTON. Mr. Chancellor, may I ask you a philosophic question: Isn't there in the Youth of Germany, the young people who have grown up since the war, isn't there a new European spirit which is different from the spirit when you were a young man in Germany?

Chancellor ADENAUER. A completely different spirit. When I was a young man, some individuals had ideas about Europe, made possible, by the way, because when I was 25 years old I already had this idea that the European countries should go together more closely. Today in Germany we find that the European idea is really the one the youth is most attracted to.

Mr. RESTON. There are a lot of politicians in this city at the present time who would like to be engaged in a national election

for the Chancellorship when they are 85 years old. Could you give us the secret of doing that? We would be very interested in that.

Chancellor ADENAUER. In my opinion, nothing keeps us as healthy and as strong than to work often and much and regularly.

Mr. LINDLEY. Mr. Chancellor, on the basis of that diagnosis would you be willing to predict that Khrushchev will live to be 85?

Chancellor ADENAUER. Now this is a very tricky question. I wish that he will become—get old. You know what you have but you never know what the next will be.

Mr. LINDLEY. Mr. Chancellor, I believe that in his letter to you a few weeks ago Mr. Khrushchev indicated that he still regards a change in the status of Berlin as an urgent matter. How long do you think it is likely to be before he provokes another crisis over Berlin?

Chancellor ADENAUER. Well it all depends on the general political development. If you look back you will see that Berlin has always been taken up again when somewhere else in the political situation something existed which the Soviet Union didn't like so they took up the Berlin question to detract from the other problem.

Mr. LINDLEY. You don't think the timing might have some relationship with the next Congress of the Communist Party that is to be held—of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union to be held in, I believe, October?

Chancellor ADENAUER. It may be that there is some relationship with it.

Mr. LINDLEY. Would you like to see Mr. Khrushchev and President Kennedy meet at the summit, even informally, between now and the autumn?

Chancellor ADENAUER. I don't know whether you have already the information about the talk between Khrushchev and Mr. Lippmann. In that talk he said that he had quite understood President Kennedy to need some time in order to get familiar with the problems, and I think that is a very reasonable stand and really the new President is right in the midst of all these new problems and I think one should leave him and his people enough time to have a clear view of the whole situation. In this matter really 1 or 2 or 3 months are of no importance. But this will be up to President Kennedy when he thinks the time has come for him to talk to Khrushchev.

Mr. BOURGHOLTZER. Chancellor Adenauer, the work on rockets which is at the basis of both the Soviet Union's and this country's space explorations was originally done as far as we know mostly by German scientists. I wonder if you could tell us if there are scientists in West Germany now, if there are developments there that might help the United States catch up with the Soviet Union if something were done that is not being done.

Chancellor ADENAUER. You know that, after the breakdown of Germany, the German scientists who were working on this matter, especially for the greater part, had been transferred to Russia and given to Russia even by the United States so that unfortunately German knowledge was also the basis of the Soviet development in this field. We are not supposed to—not allowed to work in this field except in the field of pure research. But as I have heard also in my talk with President Kennedy that you are very interested also to have Germans participate in this matter. I will certainly take it up after my return.

Mr. RESTON. Mr. Chancellor, I don't put this question to you in a hostile spirit, but there are two things in this country that still trouble some people. One, whether the aggressive spirit of Germany of the past is now dead, and secondly whether in the field of commerce there is any desire for a

kind of commercial Rapallo with the Soviet Union?

Chancellor ADENAUER. Let me take the second question first. You are talking about commercial Rapallo I can only say a small part of the German economy might have some interest in the Soviet—with the Soviet Union—but this certainly cannot be termed as Rapallo.

And I haven't felt anything of the aggressive spirit. We have a very strong—we have had a very strong cognition through this war because when your country is destroyed the way our country was destroyed then you know really what war means and you know that aggression does not bear fruit.

Mr. SPIVAK. Mr. Chancellor, would there be any changes in foreign policy regardless of whether you or Mayor Willy Brandt were elected Chancellor?

Chancellor ADENAUER. Do you want to put this question to me in September, please, after the elections? In my opinion now, one shouldn't try to pass any judgments which actually are of no meaning.

Mr. BROOKS. Well, gentlemen, I think we have covered a great deal of territory today, but I am sorry that I must now interrupt. I see that our time is up.

Thank you very much, Dr. Adenauer, for being with us. Our thanks also to our two able translators.

Tributes to Dr. Konrad Adenauer, Chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany, and His Foreign Minister, Dr. Heinrich von Brentano

REMARKS

OF

HON. ROMAN L. HRUSKA

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Thursday, May 4, 1961

Mr. HRUSKA. Mr. President, on April 14, a large and distinguished cross-section of the legislative, executive and judiciary branches of our Government and a number of leading private citizens paid a well-deserved tribute to one of the great statesmen of our time, Dr. Konrad Adenauer, Chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany and his Foreign Minister, Dr. Heinrich von Brentano.

The Vice President of the United States, the Honorable LYNDON B. JOHNSON, headed a representation of the executive branch, which included the Secretary of Defense, the Secretaries of the Army, Navy and Air Force, the Director of the Central Intelligence Agency, the Under Secretary of State for Economic Affairs and the President's three military aides as well as many other distinguished members of government, political, civic leaders and laymen.

Former President of the United States, Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, through his personal assistant, Col. Robert L. Schulz, telephoned a message of greetings to his old friend and comrade-in-arms in the struggle against communist imperialism. Colonel Schulz also expressed regrets on behalf of General Eisenhower, that, due to being on the west coast, it would be impossible for him to attend the reception and luncheon in honor of Chancellor Adenauer and Minister von Brentano, both of whom he reveres so highly.

He requested that his respects and highest regards be conveyed to both gentlemen.

It was my privilege to serve as a co-host with my distinguished colleagues, Senators THOMAS J. DODD, HUBERT H. HUMPHREY, STYLES BRIDGES, and JACOB K. JAVITS, at a luncheon in honor of the Chancellor and his very able Foreign Minister, Dr. Heinrich von Brentano, in the New Senate Office Building.

Following as it did the discussions between the Chancellor and President Kennedy on the major problems confronting our two countries in meeting the insistent threats of the Communist challenger, it was our objective to convey to the Chancellor and to his colleagues a sense of the non-partisan solidarity which unites America in its resolve to stand by him in his determination to defend the freedom of Berlin and to achieve the unification of his country through free elections.

It must be said that the great courage and integrity was never more in evidence than in the timing of Chancellor Adenauer's visit to Washington. For many years, he and his government have been the primary targets of ceaseless drum-fire of invective by Soviet propaganda mills.

The Communists have sought continually to blot out the clear and by now thoroughly established distinction between the Germany of Adenauer and the Germany of Hitler. These efforts reached a peak of intensity during the few weeks immediately preceding his arrival in Washington. They were aimed especially at turning the Eichmann trial in Israel into renewed assaults on the integrity of the Chancellor and members of his government. This, despite a clear expression by Prime Minister Ben-Gurion of Israel that his government draws a sharp distinction between the Germany of the 1930's and the Federal Republic of today.

To underscore this reasoned judgment, it is worth pointing out that among those who accepted our invitation to the luncheon honoring the Chancellor was Mr. Mordechai Gazit, Minister Plenipotentiary of Israel, who came as the representative of his Government's Ambassador to the United States, Mr. Avraham Harman, who was not in Washington at the time and wanted to be sure that he was represented on this occasion.

If any further testimony were needed to the Federal Republic's stature as a nation dedicated to the freedom and dignity of the individual, it was provided by an inspiring invocation given at the luncheon by Rabbi Norman Gerstenfeld of the Washington Hebrew Congregation. We were additionally honored by the presence of the Chaplain of the Senate, Rev. Frederick Brown Harris, and Rev. Martin J. Casey, of Holy Trinity Catholic Church, where our President frequently worships.

I invite the Senate's attention to the international background against which the tribute to the Chancellor took place.

The continuing turbulence in the Congo, the Soviet obstruction of a cease-

fire in Laos, the failure of Soviet negotiators in Geneva to show the first sign of good faith in the negotiations on nuclear arms control, the unremitting efforts to vitiate the effectiveness of the United Nations and its Secretary General—all of this has given fresh urgency to the need for giving new strength, unity, and purpose to the Western alliance.

By all odds, one of the most forthright voices for this end has been that of Chancellor Adenauer. Through his Foreign Minister, Dr. von Brentano, he has called for Western economic and political cohesion to match the solidarity of our common military defenses.

Recognition of all this indomitable champion of human freedom represents, not only for the rebirth of his own country from the ashes of a totalitarian regime, but for the future of a world based on the rule of law and respect for human rights, was reflected in the remarks of my colleagues, which I should like to include in the RECORD.

The response by Chancellor Adenauer to these well-merited tributes was a moving and eloquent experience for all who had the privilege to hear him.

The high-minded context in which the Federal Republic of Germany views its relations with the United States was admirably stated by Foreign Minister von Brentano.

Mr. President, the opportunity afforded so large and representative a gathering of Washington's official life, as well as leading figures in American civic and business affairs, to meet the Chancellor and his party and talk with them at first hand, should cement still further the bonds of friendship and understanding between two countries whose peoples share the same aspirations and face the same challenges.

It was our hope and certainly our intention to give the Chancellor to understand in personal terms the great respect and affection in which he is held in our country, and through him to convey to the German people our unyielding determination to stand by their side in the great endeavors for peace, freedom, and justice that animate our two countries.

We trust that the significance of our expression of esteem and confidence in the Chancellor will not be lost on those to the east of his country who find the prospect of German-American partnership discomfiting.

Let them read the words that were exchanged at this historic gathering, to enable them as well as a larger audience to do so. I ask unanimous consent, Mr. President, that there be printed at the conclusion of my remarks a verbatim transcript of the tributes paid to Chancellor Adenauer, and the tribute which the Chancellor and his Foreign Minister Dr. Heinrich von Brentano paid to the American people by their presence and by their remarks at this heartwarming display of solidarity between nations; also that a list of the distinguished persons present at this notable event be printed after that transcript.

There being no objection, the transcript and list were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

PROCEEDINGS OF LUNCHEON PROGRAM HONORING DR. KONRAD ADENAUER, CHANCELLOR OF THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY, AND HIS FOREIGN MINISTER, DR. HEINRICH VON BRENTANO

Senator THOMAS J. DODD, official luncheon host introduced Rabbi Norman J. Gerstenfeld, minister of the Washington Hebrew Congregation, who delivered the following invocation:

Rabbi Gerstenfeld's invocation:

"We bow our heads and turn our hearts unto Thee.

"O Thou who art the peace of the world: Save our generation from the terror that cometh by night and the arrow that flieth by day; from the pestilence that walketh in darkness and its destruction that wasteth at noonday.

"O Thou who hast led us across the Red Seas and the wilderness of the yesteryears in a vision of a divine covenant: quicken that vision in our minds so that with renewed faith we shall be its living witness and inspire free men toward a rebirth of freedom to face the promise and the dangers of a new age.

"O Thou who hast been our refuge and our fortress through the ages, our altar of devotion, light our lives with Thy sacred fire and our hearts with Thy flame so that with strength of spirit and courage of purpose we will strive toward a world bringing Thy light and Thy peace unto the children of men.

"Bless Thou the men who raise Thy standards in our own time; the men who guard the rights of their fellowmen; the men who are not neutral in time of evil; the men who turn not away their face when the wicked would barter the birthright of freedom for the mess of pottage of petty gain or glory; the men who have the self-discipline of disciples of Thy sacred law, as children of a just God. Guide us and guard us and lead us forward so that through our labors in this moment of history we shall in truth be the living witness of Thy covenant and the time will soon come when the world shall be filled with the knowledge of a righteous God even as the waters cover the seas.

"Thus we pray as we ask Thy special blessing unto the leaders of the new Germany in their righteous purpose. Amen."

SENATOR DODD'S TRIBUTE

Senator DODD. We have come together today to pay tribute to one of the great statesmen of our time. Indeed, I venture the prediction that historians, looking back upon our troubled era, will rank our guest of honor as one of the great statesmen of all times.

In a sense, every statesman is a symbol of mankind's ability to respond to historic challenges. No political leader can achieve the rank of statesman unless he has confronted such challenges and triumphed over them.

If this is the true mark of statesmanship then I can think of no political leader in our times, who more richly merits recognition as a statesman.

Other statesmen have confronted the problems of history with the united support of their people, with the tradition of stable constitutional government behind them, with the supporting advantage of strong and healthy economies.

But when Konrad Adenauer became Chancellor of Germany, he took over the helm in a country which 12 years of Nazi rule and 6 years of war had converted into a physical, economic, and moral wasteland.

Germany's cities were in ruins. Her economy was in shambles. To add to her difficulty, almost 10 million German expellees were pushed across the frontiers by the Communist regimes in Poland and Czechoslovakia.

All of these difficulties, however, were of minor importance compared to the difficulty of reconstituting a democratic and civilized society on the basis of the ashes left by the Nazis.

To those of us who were close to the problem in the immediate postwar period, the problem of denazification seemed almost insurmountable. How could tens of thousands of administrators be dismissed—and an administration still be maintained? How could minds be purged of the Nazi virus and a sense of morality and civic responsibility restored? How could teachers be found so that the new generation of Germans could be schooled in dedication to the ideals of democracy? There were many of us who felt at the time that the restoration of Germany would be a work of generations.

I have seen the bottom of the abyss from which the German people had to come—and, for my own part, I cannot help marveling that they have traveled so far in so short a period of time.

If there is any one man who deserves supreme credit for the miracle that has been accomplished in Germany, that man is Konrad Adenauer.

We join in honoring you, Mr. Chancellor, because you have brought the German people back to their rightful place in civilized society. We honor you for the wisdom and vision and courage you have brought to the councils of free nations and to the Council of NATO. We honor you for your efforts on behalf of European unity. We honor you because we feel you belong to the free world and to free men everywhere.

Now, I would like to call upon Ambassador Dowling and ask him to propose a toast.

TOASTS TO THE PRESIDENTS

Ambassador DOWLING. Mr. Chancellor and Senator, ladies and gentlemen, will you join me in a toast to the President of the Federal Republic of Germany? [Toast and applause.]

Senator DODD. Now, I am honored to ask Ambassador Grewe to propose a toast.

Ambassador GREWE. I am very honored to propose a toast to the President of the United States.

Senator DODD. I would now like to call upon Senator BRIDGES to introduce His Excellency, Chancellor Adenauer.

"ADENAUER A GREAT STATESMAN," SAYS BRIDGES

Senator BRIDGES. Mr. Chairman, Mr. Chancellor, Mr. Vice President, and Mr. Foreign Minister, Mr. Secretary, Mr. Ambassador and my colleagues in the Senate and the House, distinguished guests and friends, it is a pleasure today to participate with you in this luncheon in honor of a great friend of the United States. You know, in his own country, he is called "Der Alter," which means the old one. But in spirit his stamina at 85 years of age indicates that he should be called—in his own language—"Der Junge," which means the young one. And that is how we greet him here today. [Applause.]

Under his leadership, he has taken his country from a war-torn land and built it into one of the strongest nations in the world today. He did that in spite of the fact that, back in 1930, when he was talking to a conference of mayors when he was mayor of the city of Cologne, Germany, he asked them to resist the Nazi movement and the rising of Hitler. As a result, the Nazis captured him and the Gestapo placed him in a concentration camp and there he stayed for most of the war.

He is over here today conferring with President Kennedy, with Vice President JOHNSON, and with other responsible executives in our Government. We are very happy that those conferences have resulted in a stepped-up spirit, a lasting agreement, and a friendship which will show that the United

States of America and the Republic of Germany are working hand in hand for the common objective. [Applause.]

Now, it is my pleasure to present to you today one of the great men of the world, one of the great statesmen of this 19th and 20th century period which we have been passing through and who is a deep friend of the United States and a man who has had the courage to meet all the problems which are so complex in this present day. We are glad to welcome him to the United States and to present him to our friends here and to the U.S. Senate today, Chancellor Adenauer. [Applause.]

GERMANY STEADFAST ALLY, PLEDGES CHANCELLOR

Chancellor ADENAUER. Chairman, Mr. Vice President, ladies and gentlemen, I was extremely and most deeply touched by what I have seen, heard, and experienced in these 3 days since my arrival in Washington. I regard myself here primarily as the representative of the German people, and in this spirit—in this sense—I was aware of the great cordiality and warmth of the reception which I have been given on the occasion of this visit. The talks with the President were conducted in a spirit of brotherhood and of a community of ideals and a community of interests, and I was most extraordinarily impressed by these conferences and by the spirit in which they were conducted.

The United States of America, as a result of the First World War, entered the scene of world politics and became one of the most powerful nations, and in this capacity, the United States entered also into the Second World War and then after the end of the Second World War the United States of America stood that great historical test; namely, to fulfill the task of the victor after the victory. The task of victor after victory is not to destroy the vanquished, but to help the vanquished to recover and to help him do peaceful work together with the other members of the community of nations.

I feel that it is one of the noblest deeds of the American people for all times to come that they dedicated their strength and their power in order to help rebuild a destroyed world and this, ladies and gentlemen, is the true hallmark of greatness. This is the test of true humaneness and of true vision. I think the American Nation has stood this test and this is a record which will greatly contribute to the honor of the people of the United States of America and of this generation.

Now, the previous speakers were kind enough to refer to the contribution which I had the honor to make in rebuilding Germany. But I should like to say this was, not only my own merit, but it was the merit of all those Germans who were determined to start to work again—to do peaceful work; to rebuild their country and to enter the community of peace-loving and honor-loving nations. Therefore, I think I am entitled to convey the expression of gratitude which you were so kind to say to the entire German population—to all those Germans who participated in this great task. As for myself, I would like to say that reference was made to the difference in age.

Reference was made to the fact that there are young people; there are old people. But I think young and old go very well together. It only depends on how one behaves himself. I believe that even if I am old in years, I hope to stay young in spirit and mentality, and I hope, further, to cooperate and go on together with you in this spirit. [Applause.]

The ordeal of the present generation isn't over yet. We are all aware of this and we are also all aware that we can stand this ordeal only under the strong and determined leadership of the United States of America, and I want also to assure you distinguished

leaders of this Nation that Germany, in this ordeal, will stand by you on your side, steadfastly and faithfully. [Applause.]

In conclusion, and in expressing the gratitude which we feel toward the people of the United States of America, I should like to propose a toast to the future prosperity and happiness of the people of the United States of America. [Applause.]

Senator DODD. Thank you, Chancellor Adenauer. It is my pleasure now to call on one of our great colleagues in the Senate, Senator HUBERT HUMPHREY.

DISTINGUISHED GUESTS

Senator HUMPHREY. Thank you very much, Senator DODD. Your Excellency Chancellor Adenauer, Mr. Vice President, honored guests—all of you here. It is my privilege to introduce a few of the distinguished guests whom, I am sure many of you would like to know and meet. Like in most instances, one will undoubtedly forget one or overlook one, so please forgive me.

First of all, I want to present to this very fine luncheon gathering in honor of Chancellor Adenauer, one who has honored his life and who in her own being, her charm, her beauty, and her presence, honors all of us and I would like to ask her to stand so that we might pay her our respect and tribute—the daughter of the Chancellor, Mrs. Werhahn.

Now, I might add that she is in the company of two of our most gifted and talented ladies—two of the secret weapons of the American democracy, the senior Senator from Maine, Mrs. SMITH, and the junior Senator from Oregon, Mrs. NEUBERGER.

Just a few more introductions at the head table. Without any reference to protocol, but with reference to the geography of the table, to my left at the end of the table—Senator Jacob JAVITS of New York; Senator Olin JOHNSTON of South Carolina; His Excellency, the Ambassador of the Federal Republic of Germany, Ambassador GREWE. I shall pass by the next honored guests because we shall introduce him a little later. To my extreme right, Senator ROMAN HRUSKA of Nebraska; the Secretary of Defense, Mr. McNAMARA. You have already heard from our esteemed colleague, Senator STYLES BRIDGES, and I know that we will hear from one who is on my immediate right, the Vice President. So we will wait for that. We will hear from the Foreign Minister later, also.

May I introduce a few guests from the audience? First of all, I would like to apologize for not having acknowledged the distinguished clergy, Rabbi Gerstenfeld, who gave us a beautiful invocation. He is the leader of the Jewish community of our Capital City; Father Casey and our own chaplain of the Senate, Rev. Dr. HARRIS. We are very honored to have these distinguished churchmen with us.

Your excellency, Chancellor Adenauer, we have so many fine and distinguished admirers of yours here today, it is difficult to know where to start and stop, but I should like to present Ambassador Harriman—our President's Ambassador; Ambassador Dowling, our Ambassador to the Federal Republic. We have the Under Secretary of State for Economic Affairs, Secretary BALL; we also have with us the Secretary of the Army, Mr. STAHN; the Secretary of the Navy, Mr. CONNALLY; Secretary of Air, Mr. ZUCKERT; and Director of our Central Intelligence Agency, Mr. DULLES.

Now, may I just inject this little non-partisan spirit to this. We have here the representatives—the spokesmen, both able and vocal, of the two major political parties. In light of recent developments, may I first introduce the chairman of the Democratic National Committee, Mr. JOHN BAILEY. He apparently had to leave—things must not be well in the New Frontier right now.

We also have with us the chairman of the Republican National Committee, Mr. THURSTON MORTON. It disturbs me that he is so calm and collected. We also want to acknowledge the past national commander of the Jewish war veterans, Gen. JULIUS KLEIN.

Your excellency, I hope that you now have a little more all-encompassing view of the guests that have gathered with us today to pay you their sincere respects and profound admiration for service in the cause of human freedom and human dignity. We are forever grateful to you. [Applause.]

Senator DODD. I mentioned to Senator HUMPHREY that I saw here two distinguished guests he wanted to introduce, but overlooked unintentionally—General Gruenther is here and I see nearby General Medaris. And, now Senator HUMPHREY, you may come back on stage.

Senator HUMPHREY. Chancellor Adenauer, you will see what they reserved Senator HUMPHREY for—primarily to introduce speakers and I gather there may be some reason for this, which my American colleagues would be more than happy to explain to you—they had me under wraps.

STRONG RIGHT ARM

It is now my privilege to present to this distinguished assembly one of the great statesmen of the free world, a gentleman who has been the strong right arm of the Chancellor of the Federal Republic, one who has worked in close association with our Government—the Government of the United States under the former President, Dwight Eisenhower, and the Government of the United States under the present President, John Kennedy. And, we in this country, feel that it is fortunate for the free world and for those who love freedom to have in a Federal Republic of Germany, as a foreign minister, a man as gifted in the art of diplomacy and as knowledgeable in the affairs of this troubled world as the foreign minister whom I have the privilege to present today, Foreign Minister von BRENTANO. [Applause.]

"GRATEFUL HEARTS," SAYS BRENTANO

Foreign Minister von BRENTANO. Mr. Vice President, Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen, after such a great deal of brilliant eloquence, I find myself in a somewhat embarrassing situation. I do not know whether I can find any appropriate words. But let me tell you that we came over here with open minds and open hearts in order to continue those relations that existed between our two countries which have been created in the course of the last few years. You have heard about these talks between an old, wise statesman and your young President and, if I may take the liberty, ladies and gentlemen, to say here, with all due restraint, to the guests and foreigners present, that we admire and respect your young President as much as we admire and respect our Chancellor, and we are proud that they have had this exceptional meeting. We believe it will be a good contribution to the strengthening of peace all over the world. Because, what is the task with which we are confronted today? The task is to do everything in our power to strengthen peace and we know that of this task the future of the world depends.

Therefore, we will do everything in our power to make these relations among the nations of the free world as close as possible and to establish an unqualified solidarity in order that those who try to attack or intend to attack this free world know right from the beginning that this will not be possible and that they will refrain from taking such action.

Military defense preparations, however important they may be, there is something that is even more important and that is to develop and strengthen our unity and our solidarity because in this world of ours, moral

strength is still stronger than military threats.

I believe I may say, on behalf of the Federal Chancellor, that we are leaving Washington with grateful hearts about the possibility we were offered here of these talks—about the possibility to contribute to this solidarity, and to strengthen it. We want to say this in behalf of all those, included in our community of free nations who accept and adhere to the principle of justice, who accept the rule of law and who stand for it, and all those who do everything in order to fight that evil spirit of totalitarianism from which we unfortunately had to suffer in Germany.

There is no doubt that if we tackle our task in this spirit we will succeed if we go on to shape our relations and to work together as we have done in the last few years. And we will continue in this spirit which was so characteristic of the meetings and of the talks between the President and the Federal Chancellor. Ladies and gentlemen, let me, in conclusion, express my gratitude for the warmth and cordiality of the reception you have extended to me. Thank you. [Applause.]

Senator DODD. Before calling on Senator JAVITS, I noticed that we overlooked a few other guests. Under Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. FOWLER, and Assistant Secretary of Commerce, Mr. BURNSTAN, are here. We also have with us a distinguished friend representing the Ambassador of Israel, Minister Plenipotentiary Mordechai GAZIT. I see we have present the aids to the President who have come to honor Chancellor Adenauer. They are Brigadier General Clifton, Commander Shepard, and Colonel McHugh. The Chaplain of our Senate, Rev. Dr. HARRIS, who is so gracious and wonderful to us at all times is here. He has been introduced by Senator HUMPHREY.

I hope we haven't overlooked anyone else. If so, please don't be offended. So many of you have come here today to greet and honor Chancellor Adenauer. I am now going to ask Senator JAVITS to speak on behalf of those of us from the Senate who are represented here.

JAVITS' TRIBUTE TO ADENAUER AND BRENTANO

Senator JAVITS. Mr. Vice President, Mr. Chancellor, Minister von Brentano, Secretaries, Ambassadors, all our friends, and colleagues in the House and Senate and our guests. I really speak on behalf of all my colleagues who invited us here today to express our gratitude to the Chancellor for being with us and for speaking so eloquently in a way which has become traditional with him in our country.

We had hoped to present to you for brief remarks both the German Ambassador, Ambassador GREWE, and our own Ambassador, Ambassador DOWLING, but they are graciously yielding to the demands of time. I will say for both of them that they have served both nations in a tremendously historic hour and that we in the United States, especially those of us in political life, appreciate the foresight of Chancellor Adenauer, who is here today, in view of the fact that he comes to us when so many thorny problems assail the world in terms of his nation. And we know that he has been discussing with our President the balance of payments, the military responsibility, the aid and trade possibilities which are incident to the new Organization for Economic Cooperation, a new kind of initiative by the Atlantic community, historically so promising. We know, too, that he comes quite in the way that we expected him to—with tremendous and flaming courage to show the face of the new Germany at a time when the world will be holding in the balance the contrast between the new Germany and the old Germany, in view of the celebrated trial which is now going on. And it is for

this flaming courage, Mr. Chancellor, we pay you such tribute.

We, in public life and in political life, know how hard it is to face the tough decisions and to face the people of the world when the decisions are difficult. You have faced it before in the reunification of Germany and the freedom of the city of Berlin. You have maintained the finest traditions of the whole world. You are determined that they should be—but you are also determined that they shall be, if humanly possible—in peace. And, so for my cohorts in the Senate and all of us here, Mr. Chancellor, we toast the prosperity, the health, the success of freedom as it is premised upon the very best in relations between the German Federal Republic and the United States.

Senator DODD. We are grateful to all of you for your presence. Chancellor Adenauer, everyone who is here—and some of the finest people in this country, as well as this city—have come to honor you and to demonstrate for you some of the feeling that the people of our country have for you. Thank you all for having helped us to express our feeling of appreciation to Chancellor Adenauer.

BENEDICTION

At this time, I shall call on Father Casey, the pastor of President Kennedy's church, and ask him to close our luncheon meeting with a prayer.

Father CASEY. We thank Thee, O Lord, for these, Thy gifts which we have received in the bounty through Christ, Our Lord. Amen.

List of those in attendance at luncheon honoring Dr. Konrad Adenauer, Chancellor of Federal Republic of Germany and his Foreign Minister, Dr. Heinrich von Brentano: the Vice President of the United States Lyndon B. Johnson; Speaker of the House Sam Rayburn; and Chief Justice of the Supreme Court Earl Warren.

Representing the Diplomatic Corps were: Ambassador Wilhelm Grewe, Embassy of Germany; Hon. J. Walter Dowling, U.S. Ambassador to Germany; Minister Plenipotentiary Mordechai Gazit (representing Ambassador Avraham Harman); Hon. W. Averell Harriman, U.S. Ambassador-at-Large; Minister Franz Krapf, Germany Embassy; Dr. Joseph Thomas, German Information Office, New York; Michael Arnon and Nathan Bar-Yaacov of the Israeli Embassy.

Government representatives in attendance were: Secretary of Defense Robert S. McNamara; Secretary of Navy John B. Connally; Secretary of Army Elvis J. Stahr; Secretary of Air Force Eugene M. Zuckert; Under Secretary of State for Economic Affairs George W. Ball; Under Secretary of Treasury Henry H. Fowler; Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Foreign Affairs Rowland Burnstan; Director of the Central Intelligence Agency Allen Dulles; Administrator of the Veterans' Administration John S. Gleason; Deputy Administrator of Small Business Administration Phil David Fine; State Department Director of German Affairs Martin J. Hillenbrand; State Department Director of News for Public Affairs Lincoln White; Judge Homer Ferguson; former U.S. Ambassador to Ireland Scott McLeod; the three military aides to President Kennedy, Brig. Gen. C. V. Clifton, Comdr. Tazewell T. Shepard, Jr., Col. Godfrey T. McHugh; Administrative Aide to the Vice President Walter Jenkins; Administrative Aide to Senator Bridges, C. M. Wiggin; Executive Director of the Democratic Senatorial Campaign Committee Jack Fleischler; Commissioner John W. Bush of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

U.S. Senators in attendance were: GEORGE D. AIKEN, CLINTON P. ANDERSON, E. L. BARTLETT, J. GLENN BEALL, JOHN SHERMAN COOPER, CLAIR ENGLE, SAM J. ERVIN, ALBERT GORE, ERNEST GRUENING, VANCE HARTKE, BOURKE B. HICKENLOOPER, LISTER HILL, HENRY JACK-

SON, OLIN D. JOHNSTON, KENNETH B. KEATING, ESTES KEFAUVER, ROBERT S. KERR, THOMAS H. KUCHEL, EDWARD V. LONG, RUSSELL B. LONG, JOHN L. MCCLELLAN, GALE W. MCGEE, MIKE MANSFIELD, A. S. MONRONEY, THURSTON B. MORTON, chairman, Republican National Committee; KARL E. MUNDT, EDMUND S. MUSKIE, MAURINE B. NEUBERGER, JOHN O. PASTORE, LEVERETT SALTONSTALL, ANDREW F. SCHOEPPEL, HUGH SCOTT, GEORGE SMATHERS, MARGARET CHASE SMITH, STUART SYMINGTON, STROM THURMOND, ALEXANDER WILEY, RALPH YARBOROUGH, and MILTON R. YOUNG.

U.S. Congressmen in attendance were: E. ROSS ADAIR, JOHN B. BENNETT, FRANCES P. BOLTON, WILLIAM S. BROOMFIELD, OMAR BURLISON, CLARENCE CANNON, MARGUERITE STITT CHURCH, LAURENCE CURTIS, DANTE B. FASCELL, DANIEL J. FLOOD, PETER FRELINGHUYSEN, SAMUEL N. FRIEDEL, CORNELIUS E. GALLAGHER, OREN HARRIS, WAYNE L. HAYS, THOMAS F. JOHNSON, WALTER H. JUDD, MELVIN R. LAIRD, ROLAND V. LIBONATI, JOHN V. LINDSAY, HARRIS B. MCDOWELL, JR., PETER MACK, WILLIAM S. MAILLIARD, GEORGE MEADER, CHESTER E. MERROW, ROBERT H. MICHEL, WILLIAM E. MILLER, WILLIAM T. MURPHY, THOMAS J. O'BRIEN, BARRATT O'HARA, MELVIN PRICE, ROMAN C. PUCINSKI, ARMISTEAD I. SELDEN, JR., WILLIAM SPRINGER, JAMES E. VAN ZANDT, CARL VINSON, FRANCIS E. WALTER, J. IRVING WHALLEY, and CLEMENT J. ZABLOCKI.

Civic and business leaders in attendance were: Mr. John M. Bailey, chairman, Democratic National Committee; president of International Finance Corp., Robert L. Garner; president of the American Red Cross, Gen. Alfred E. Gruenther; executive director of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, Otto Donner; former Attorney General William P. Rogers; former Secretary of Defense, Louis A. Johnson; former Assistant Secretary of Defense, H. Struve Hensel; Judge Thurman Arnold; Mr. Milton Freeman; Mr. Arnold F. Shaw; Maj. Gen. Herman Feldman; Mr. Milton Kronheim; Mr. David Ginsburg; Gen. John B. Medaris; Mr. Hunter C. Harrison; Mr. L. W. Horning; Mr. Carroll Cone; Mr. Heinz C. Hoppe; Dr. R. F. Kallir; Mr. Max Oppenheimer; Mr. Peter Cusick; Dr. Ernest C. Steffel; Mr. Lewis S. Rosenstiel; Mr. Richard Harris; Dr. Helmut Wohlthat; Mr. Henri Abt; Mr. Leslie Biffle; Hon. Sidney Solomon, Jr.; Mr. James Meredith; Mr. John Scott; Mr. Richard Wagner; Mr. Ernest W. Farley, Jr.; Mr. O. A. Kaletsch; Mr. Oscar Reschke; Mr. Hans Meyer; Mr. Roger Douzens; Maj. Gen. Julius Klein; Maj. Gen. Kenneth Buchanan; and Mr. Robert Pfeiffe.

Members of the clergy who were present: Rabbi Norman Gerstenfeld, minister of the Hebrew Congregation of Washington; Rev. Frederick Brown Harris, Chaplain of the U.S. Senate; and Rev. Martin J. Casey, pastor, Holy Trinity Catholic Church.

Members of the Chancellor's official party present were: Mrs. Libeth Werhahn, daughter of Chancellor Adenauer; state secretary for the Federal Press Office, Felix von Eckardt; State Secretary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Dr. Karl Carstens; Assistant Secretary, Foreign Office, Dr. Gunther Harkort; Assistant Secretary, Foreign Office, Dr. Hasso von Eitzdorf; Deputy Assistant Secretary and personal aide to the Chancellor, Dr. Heinrich Barth; executive assistant to the Foreign Minister, Peter Limbourg; officer in charge, press relations, Foreign Office, Karl-Gunther von Hase; Officer in Charge for NATO Affairs, Foreign Office, Ulrich Sahm; Officer in Charge for North American Affairs, Foreign Office, Franz-Josef Hoffmann; and Officer in Charge for Disarmament Affairs, Foreign Office, Richard Balken.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HRUSKA. I am happy to yield.

Mr. HUMPHREY. I am very happy

that the Senator has made the statement he has made today. It was my privilege to make a few comments with reference to that luncheon. It was a joy and privilege to work with the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. HRUSKA] and other Senators. I really believe that Chancellor Adenauer found his recent visit to the United States to be one of the most heartening and encouraging of his several visits. I only hope that the hour that Members of Congress and other citizens had with him here in the Senate was as enjoyable for the Chancellor as it was for those of us who were privileged to be with him.

Mr. HRUSKA. I thank the Senator from Minnesota. As the transcript of the proceedings shows, the Senator from Minnesota contributed a great deal to the success of the event. It was his graciousness, informality and, I believe, the fine and easy fashion in which he introduced the guests and did other chores around the place that added a great deal to its success. I take this occasion to compliment him on that and to thank him for his remarks.

Visit of Chancellor Konrad Adenauer

REMARKS

OF

HON. HUBERT H. HUMPHREY

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Wednesday, May 3, 1961

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, it was my privilege on April 14 to be cohost, along with four of my distinguished colleagues, Senators BRIDGES, DODD, JAVITS, and HRUSKA, and a luncheon for His Excellency, Dr. Konrad Adenauer, and his Foreign Minister, Dr. Heinrich von Brentano.

The luncheon was a notable affair, attended by the distinguished President of the Senate, the Speaker of the House, more than 100 Members of the Senate and House of Representatives, and a cross section of the executive and judicial branches of the Government, as well as representatives of American religious, civic, and business communities.

It was a stirring tribute to one of the world's greatest elder statesmen. In turn the Chancellor paid tribute to our people who as victors in World War II turned our energies to helping rebuild the Federal Republic of Germany from the ashes.

In these times of international strife, the harmony that prevailed between the leading citizens of our two Republics, will help show other nations of the world that democracies will stand side by side and show a united front to all aggressors. This attitude was exemplified by the press reports concerning the Adenauer visit here, received from around the world.

I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD a representative compilation of the American press reactions, including our State Department and White House communiques, to Chancellor Adenauer's visit to the United States.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

REMARKS OF THE PRESIDENT AND CHANCELLOR KONRAD ADENAUER AFTER THE READING OF THE JOINT COMMUNIQUE OUTSIDE THE ENTRANCE TO THE WEST LOBBY OF THE WHITE HOUSE

The PRESIDENT. We have this communique which will come out in a few minutes. Perhaps I could read it quickly, and then I might say a word or two.

(After reading the communique:)

I want to say, speaking as President of the United States, that it has been a great pleasure to welcome to the shores of this country again the Chancellor of the Federal Republic. I don't think that there is any doubt that history will deal most generously with him in writing the history of the Atlantic Community in the years 1945 to the present. His accomplishments have been extraordinary in binding the nations of Western Europe together, in strengthening the ties which link the United States and the Federal Republic.

Therefore, speaking personally and also as President of this country, it is a great honor to welcome again to our shores a friend, a great European, and distinguished leader of his country, the Chancellor of the German Republic, Chancellor Adenauer.

Chancellor ADENAUER (as interpreted from the German). Mr. President, I was deeply moved and touched by the kind words which you said after reading out the communique. I should like to assure you, Mr. President, that I feel exactly the same way as you do, that it was an extremely great pleasure for me to have come back again to your country in order to have had the opportunity of sensing the atmosphere which I was able to find over here. I especially felt this atmosphere in the discussions which I had with you, Mr. President, and I also felt it particularly this afternoon when I was welcomed in the Senate.

This is the ninth time that I have come here to the United States, and every time I feel deeper and closer linked with your country and with your Government. I am very happy indeed, Mr. President, to have had this chance of meeting you—and you, as the great leader of your country, and therefore the personality that carries such a huge responsibility for the fate of all the free world, and you are dealing with this big task with great energy, and great far-sightedness.

Thank you very much, Mr. President.

JOINT COMMUNIQUE BY THE PRESIDENT AND HIS EXCELLENCY CHANCELLOR KONRAD ADENAUER OF THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

During the past 2 days the President and the Chancellor have had a most cordial and useful exchange of views on a number of subjects of interest to their two Governments.

Their informal conversations have included among other things, discussions of: the problem of a divided Germany including Berlin; the current nuclear test ban talks; political and military developments pertaining to NATO; aid to developing countries, European economic cooperation; East-West relations; and the situation in some critical areas of world politics.

Also participating in the talks were Secretary of State Dean Rusk and German Foreign Minister Heinrich von Brentano.

The President and the Chancellor reaffirmed the position of their Governments that only through the application of the principle of self-determination can a just and enduring solution be found for the problem of Germany including Berlin. They renewed their pledge to preserve the freedom of the people of West Berlin pending

the reunification of Germany in peace and freedom and the restoration of Berlin as the capital of a reunified country.

The President and the Chancellor agreed that intensified political cooperation in NATO is indispensable in order to coordinate the efforts of the Allies for the preservation of peace and security in the world.

The President and the Chancellor reaffirmed their support of NATO as the keystone of the common defense of the North Atlantic area. They underlined the conviction of their Governments as to the necessity for the Alliance to maintain and develop further all military means required to enable them to deter effectively a potential aggressor from threatening the territorial integrity or independence of any ally.

Furthermore, the problems of general and controlled disarmament were discussed. The President and the Chancellor are convinced that reasonable, freely negotiated measures to reverse the growth of uncontrolled national armaments will serve to lessen the danger of war and that concurrently measures should be negotiated to secure a life in freedom to all nations. The goal is general and total peace.

The President and the Chancellor agreed on the importance of a concerted aid effort by the industrialized free world nations in an amount commensurate with their resources and on a basis corresponding to the magnitude of the task. They pledged the support of the United States and the Federal Republic to the fulfillment of the objectives adopted by the member nations of the development assistance group at their meeting in London two weeks ago.

The President and the Chancellor welcomed the prospective establishment of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development as constituting a step of vital importance in the development of an Atlantic community. The new possibilities which it opens for economic cooperation and economic policy coordination and the means of achieving closer interdependence were also discussed. In this connection, the President and the Chancellor agreed that continuing attention should be paid to the balance-of-payments problem.

The important role of the European Economic Community as a powerful and cohesive force in the core of the Atlantic community was stressed. The dynamic political and institutional potential of the EEC was agreed to be an important element of present strength for the Atlantic community.

The fruitful exchange of views which the President and the Chancellor have had, as well as the frank and cordial atmosphere in which the talks were conducted have contributed significantly to deepening the ties of friendship and understanding between the two countries and to the strengthening of the free world community.

STATEMENT BY SECRETARY OF STATE DEAN RUSK UPON ARRIVAL IN WASHINGTON OF HIS EXCELLENCY DR. KONRAD ADENAUER, CHANCELLOR OF THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

Mr. Chancellor, let me extend to you a warm welcome to Washington. It is a great pleasure for me both personally and officially, and a high privilege as well, to greet you on behalf of President Kennedy and the people of the United States.

We are happy to have you here with us not only because you are so well known as a close and understanding friend of our country, but also because you embody so clearly the dynamic and democratic Germany of today. It is most opportune that you could arrange to consult with us at precisely this time when a new American administration is shaping the major policy lines which we will expect to follow during the years ahead. In close cooperation with our allies and

friends, we shall move together on the path toward freedom and peace for all the world. We will expect to benefit greatly from the wise and statesmanlike counsel that you will bring to this endeavor.

Permit me also to extend my welcome to your daughter, Mrs. Libeth Werhahn, and the distinguished members of your party, including particularly Foreign Minister von Brentano. I hope that, even though your stay with us will be a short one, the pressure of business will permit you some measure of relaxation and that your visit will prove most pleasant and enjoyable for yourself and your party.

[From the Washington Post, Apr. 10, 1961]

ADENAUER GETS ACHESON BRIEFING; WILL DEMAND VOICE IN ATOMIC POLICY

(By Flora Lewis)

BONN, April 9.—Chancellor Konrad Adenauer is planning to tell President Kennedy that Europe must have a voice in any final decision whether to use atomic weapons under the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

Adenauer discussed this view today with Presidential Adviser Dean Acheson, who flew into Bonn for the afternoon and gave the Chancellor a complete briefing on Washington's new thinking about NATO.

Adenauer's argument is understood to be that a share in the crucial decision is necessary to overcome French President Charles de Gaulle's objections to NATO, and thus to rebid the alliance at its sagging seams.

The Germans are urging that concessions be made to the French, at least, as part of a streamlining reform of NATO command structure. Under the current system, the real power of decision on when defense of NATO territory requires the use of nuclear arms rests with the President of the United States alone.

Adenauer invited Acheson to Bonn today as a preparation for his own meeting with President Kennedy in Washington Tuesday. The future of the Atlantic alliance will be the focal point of the Washington talks.

Some recent American statements had caused the German Chancellor to worry that the United States might be planning to downgrade NATO as the keystone of Western policy.

He was eager to get details of Washington's new ideas from Acheson, who drew up a special NATO report for Mr. Kennedy, as advance guidance on how he can expect his meeting with the President to go.

Acheson said afterward that he gave Adenauer a complete account of my work in Washington and that "we think alike on almost all major questions."

Before leaving after 5 hours of talks, Acheson went out to the garden for a quick game of bocci (Italian lawn bowling) which is Adenauer's favorite sport.

The two fundamentals of Adenauer's foreign policy have always been the alliance with the United States and the drive toward unity with France. Quarrels within NATO have brought these parallel lines near clashing in the past year. Bonn therefore favors reform to strengthen and reunify NATO.

But despite assurances from the new administration, Adenauer has become uneasy lest American ideas for change tend to weaken the organization.

Adenauer returned yesterday from his spring vacation to complete preparations for his Washington trip which one leading German newspaper said could change the course of Western history.

The statement, though exaggerated, reflects the current intense uneasiness here over German-American relations and the general assumption that these relations are about to enter a new phase.

It is, many Germans feel, a phase that is beginning awkwardly but could work out for the best if the Chancellor can succeed in his mission to win the confidence of President Kennedy.

The Deutsche Zeitung, after taking Mr. Kennedy brusquely to task for neglecting NATO and failing to act yet toward bringing allied unity, said "the issue now is whether Germany can become the third great European partner belonging to this club—the club of true friends, the United States, the United Kingdom, France, and Canada. The question is whether after enmity and dependence, a new era is to commence, an era of genuine friendship."

Highly influential German officials have been more blunt in private. They argue that the Americans must now decide once and for all what they think about Germans. There is a tight-lipped impatience at criticisms they consider appropriate from a guardian to a ward. And they feel they have outgrown tutelage.

Adenauer, who is a strong believer in the power of political personalities, has been keenly eager for a firsthand impression of Mr. Kennedy ever since the American elections.

At 84, he is almost old enough to be the President's grandfather. German columnists have been publishing warnings to him to restrain any impulse of his occasionally sharp tongue to treat the Chief Executive of the United States as a young whipper-snapper, but Adenauer is far too concerned with the serious problems of alliance and anxious to make a sound impression for there to be any likelihood of temperamental gaffes.

NATO SEEN SUBJECT

The President's plans for strengthening the North Atlantic Alliance, as the basis of future relations, are of immediate and deep concern to Bonn. Doubtless, the concrete parts of the conversation will turn largely on that subject, although Adenauer will be prepared to talk about international finances, development aid, and West Germany's attitude to Eastern Europe if as is anticipated the President brings up these topics.

[From the Washington Post, Apr. 12, 1961]
THE CHANCELLOR'S MISSION

Chancellor Adenauer becomes the second of the major NATO leaders to take the measure of the Kennedy administration. The German statesman is understandably eager to assess the attitude of the new administration toward European unity and negotiations with the Soviet Union. He also is reported to be concerned about potential American reaction to the Eichmann trial and about anti-German feeling prompted by recent differences on economic aid.

With respect to the Eichmann trial Dr. Adenauer may be unduly worried. The disclosures during the trial are bound to be horrible, and there may be some feeling that the Germans have not fully repented of the sins of the Nazis. But Americans do not ordinarily believe in mass guilt; and thinking people in this country are likely to be concerned more with the development of healthy roots for present-day German democracy than with punishment for bestiality of nearly two decades ago. There has undeniably been a feeling that Germany has not done enough to shoulder the common burden of economic help to underdeveloped countries. It became apparent last fall, however, that former Treasury Secretary Anderson presented the problem on entirely too narrow a basis of relief for the American balance-of-payments deficit (and some of the difficulty may have been that Mr. Anderson was not feeling well because of a severe

diet). Substantially greater agreement now exists as a result of recent talks in Europe which stressed mutual obligations, but the pragmatic test will be in what Germany does to expand its help to other countries.

Dr. Adenauer will find President Kennedy acutely aware of the need to revitalize NATO, as indicated in his speech to the military chiefs. He also will find Mr. Kennedy attuned to the broader requirements of European unity. The address of Prime Minister Macmillan in Boston last week evangelizing political and economic as well as military unity was highly significant in this respect. Both Germany and the United States should be cheered by the signs that Britain is seriously considering membership in the Common Market.

This bears upon a concern here about the future in Western Europe. Dr. Adenauer and his counterpart in France, President de Gaulle, in the order of things will not be directing affairs much longer. The concern thus is both with policies that will bind the two nations firmly into the larger European community, and with the qualifications of potential successors to continue the association. Heirs are more apparent in Germany than in France; but German democracy still needs to demonstrate that it is prepared for an orderly transfer of power.

The new administration in the United States will be no less eager than the former administration for close relations with Germany, even though initiatives and approaches to particular matters may differ. It will be useful to have Dr. Adenauer's views and counsel, and he is assured a cordial welcome because, among other reasons, of the enormous respect for what he has accomplished.

[From the New York Herald Tribune, Apr. 12, 1961]

DR. ADENAUER IN WASHINGTON: A REMINDER OF THE MOST SERIOUS DANGER

None of the points of conflict between East and West presents a trickier or potentially more explosive situation than Germany.

This is the harsh and enduring reality of which Dr. Adenauer reminds us as he follows Mr. Macmillan to Washington to initiate personal contact with the new administration.

At the present moment, for example, we happen to be engaged in an ill-defined and confusing conflict with the Soviet Union in Laos. There have been and will be other places like Laos—which is not to underrate the seriousness of that crisis—but Berlin still provides the best opportunity for the Soviets, the Germans, and everyone else to measure without the least unsureness the strength of our determination and the quality of our good faith. There we are and there, until Germany is reunited, we shall stay.

There is an immediate point to this reflection. The spring is coming on, and the spring is when Mr. Khrushchev is expected to rehearse his Berlin bombast. The recent meeting of the Warsaw Pact satellites, with its denunciation of the Federal Republic, could be a convenient starting point.

Whatever the shortcoming of its cold war policies elsewhere, the United States has never changed or diluted its promise that West Berlin is to remain free. Dr. Adenauer and the Berliners can be as confident of being reassured on that score by this administration as they were by the previous one.

There is another aspect of his visit which should be noted, and which concerns the Berlin question more directly than one might suppose.

Dr. Adenauer is campaigning for another term as Chancellor when Germany votes in September. Obviously his trip to Washing-

ton will have important repercussions from this point of view, especially since his opponent, Willy Brandt, is the mayor of Berlin. It also means that the Soviet Union has a special opportunity to interfere in West German politics.

The fact of the election is going to complicate the already unrewarding effort of calculating Mr. Khrushchev's intentions and foreseeing his moves. As to what we shall do, however, there is at least no doubt.

[From the New York Herald Tribune, Apr. 12, 1961]

CONFIDENCE IN PRESIDENT: ADENAUER-KENNEDY TALKS TO START TODAY

(By Robert J. Donovan)

WASHINGTON, April 11.—The next round in President Kennedy's venture into diplomacy began tonight with the arrival of West German Chancellor Konrad Adenauer.

The 43-year-old President and the 85-year-old Chancellor will confer in the White House tomorrow and Thursday.

In one sense the German leader's visit comes at a difficult time for him because of his great sensitivity to American reaction to the trial of Adolf Eichmann in Israel.

However, on his arrival at 6:01 p.m., Chancellor Adenauer spoke hopefully of a new sense of union and resolution among the peoples of the West. He said that already the German people have developed great confidence in President Kennedy.

The Chancellor was welcomed by Secretary of State Dean Rusk as he emerged from his jetliner at nearby Andrews Air Force Base in Maryland.

The United States has been putting pressure on Germany to assume a larger share of the West's burden in assisting underdeveloped nations. It was to this problem, presumably, that the Chancellor was addressing himself when he said in a statement read upon his arrival:

"The Federal (German) Government realizes that our share of responsibility for the fate of the world grows in proportion with our efficiency and capacity. We are prepared to make a contribution in keeping with our abilities, and we shall gladly do so in the realization that we are thereby helping to promote peace, to preserve freedom.

"Our times are filled with threats and dangers, but I feel sure that the free people of the world will overcome those dangers."

Shortly after Dr. Adenauer had taken off from Bonn this morning in the Lufthansa plane, German officials announced that their Government would prepay \$587 million of its \$787 million postwar debt to the United States. American officials have requested this as one way of easing the drain caused by this country's adverse balance of payments.

NINTH VISIT TO UNITED STATES

This is Dr. Adenauer's ninth visit to the United States since he became Chancellor 12 years ago.

"It is most opportune," Secretary Rusk told him, "that you could arrange to consult with us at precisely this time when a new American administration is shaping the major policy lines which we expect to follow in the years ahead."

Ambassador Wilhelm Grewe and almost the entire staff of the German Embassy here were on hand to welcome the Chancellor.

In addition to Germany's larger role in helping underdeveloped countries, Dr. Adenauer and the President will discuss such problems as Berlin, disarmament, and the strengthening of NATO. Last week the President conferred here with British Prime Minister Macmillan. On May 31 he will fly to Paris to see President Charles de Gaulle.

[From the Washington Daily News, Apr. 14, 1961]

J.F.K.'s BERLIN STAND PLEASES ADENAUER

(By R. H. Shackford)

West German Chancellor Konrad Adenauer found President Kennedy's stand on the city of Berlin even stronger than that of the Eisenhower administration in its closing years.

Participants in the 2-day Kennedy-Adenauer talks reported the President made it crystal clear that so far as he is concerned:

The freedom of the people of West Berlin is not a subject for negotiation in any form.

Any change in the status of Berlin can come about only through reunification of all of Germany in peace and freedom.

A strengthened and improved North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) is the best assurance for the security of the entire North Atlantic area, but especially for Germany and Berlin.

French President Charles de Gaulle's proposal to turn the clock back to national defense, rather than increase the system of common defense under NATO, would be tragic. Mr. Kennedy and Dr. Adenauer reaffirmed NATO as "the keystone of the common defense."

PLEASED

The 85-year-old Chancellor—who still reads without glasses—was reported to be more than pleased and satisfied with the President's unequivocal policies about the future of Germany and Berlin, and with the President's determination to revive the drive for far greater unity in Western Europe. The latter has long been a pet project of Dr. Adenauer.

Dr. Adenauer paid the President high compliments at his press conference after the White House talks were formally ended. He described Mr. Kennedy as: "Very precise, very exact, very quick, very frank."

U.S. POSITION

The U.S. position on Berlin has never been weak. The Kennedy administration has not changed any basic U.S. policies. But it has decided to put a far different emphasis on its position.

In the past the U.S. has placed major emphasis on the rights of the occupying powers (United States, Britain, and France) in Berlin. Now the major point is going to be—as the Kennedy-Adenauer communique stated: "to preserve the freedom of the people of West Berlin."

[From the New York Herald Tribune, Apr. 14, 1961]

ADENAUER BUOYANT OVER CAPITAL TALKS—SEES UNITED STATES SET TO USE ALL ARMS IN DEFENSE

(By Marguerite Higgins)

WASHINGTON, April 13.—West German Chancellor Konrad Adenauer, in a visibly buoyant mood, today ended "intensive, precise, and most satisfactory" talks with President Kennedy, convinced that America is ready to use all military means, including nuclear weapons, in defense of its allies.

The phrase in the joint German-American communique calling for the alliance to "maintain and develop further all military means" was the heart of the reassurance that the Chancellor had come here to get.

TO FILL NATO'S GAPS

It completely answered worries, aids said, that President Kennedy's emphasis on strengthening NATO's conventional military forces meant abandonment of plans to give NATO its own nuclear arsenal. At an evening press conference, the Chancellor said that studies are underway in the administration on how best to fill the gaps in NATO's nuclear strength.

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The 85-year-old Chancellor had a triumphant day that started with his impromptu appearance on the Senate floor where he made a few informal remarks. He was roundly applauded.

This warm reception, which included cheers from the public gallery, has helped to allay the Chancellor's other chief preoccupation: that the Adolf Eichmann trial in Israel might start a wave of anti-German feeling in this country by reminding the world of Nazi atrocities. The Chancellor now is convinced, officials said, that such fears are largely groundless.

PRIZE OF FRIENDSHIP

In a series of public appearances during the day, Dr. Adenauer made it clear that the greatest prize he was taking back on this trip—his ninth—was "the great spirit of friendship" he felt had been established with the American President.

Referring to reports that the gap in years between the 43-year-old New Frontier President and himself might strain matters, Chancellor Adenauer told the press this evening, with one of his rare smiles: "Forty-three years is a very respectable age to be. Nobody is afraid of a man just because he is 43 years of age. When I was 43 I was mayor of Cologne. That is the best job I ever had."

Among the matters on which he and President Kennedy reached 100-percent agreement, according to the communique, was the continuing defense of West Berlin's freedom and independence; the need for intensified political cooperation in NATO; the belief that the problem of divided Germany must be solved by applying the principle of self-determination, giving the people there the right to decide their future.

PRESIDENT READS STATEMENT

On the Senate floor, where he was introduced by Vice President JOHNSON, the Chancellor responded to the warm applause by saying, "I know that this welcome is meant for the German people."

Then he added: "I can assure you that the German people will always stand on your side and be ready to help whenever we can."

This was Dr. Adenauer's way of saying that Germany was ready to respond to pressures that she do more in the field of assistance to underdeveloped countries and to assist this country in its balance-of-payments problem and the resulting outflow of gold, aids said.

The joint communique was read to newsmen outside the White House this afternoon by the President, who was hatless and coatless, while Mr. Adenauer, hatless but wearing an overcoat, stood at his side. Despite the raw, sullen day, the atmosphere was lightened by the ensuing warm exchange of compliments.

Said President Kennedy of Dr. Adenauer: "I have no doubt that history will be generous with him in writing the history of the Atlantic Community in the years 1945 to the present. His accomplishments have been extraordinary in binding the nations of Western Europe together and in strengthening the ties which link the United States and the Federal Republic."

Replied Chancellor Adenauer: "I am deeply moved and touched by these remarks. It is a great pleasure to come here and perceive the atmosphere in which this great leader with such tremendous responsibilities is pursuing his task with such energy and far-sightedness."

At his evening press conference the Chancellor dealt with one of his major concerns that the German Army must have the best of weapons at its command and certain weapons equal to those of its Communist enemies.

"I am convinced that a positive solution to this will be found," said Dr. Adenauer. Germany itself, he indicated, would prefer

to have the problem solved by making NATO the fourth nuclear power. But although the Kennedy administration may not be ready to adopt precisely the same formula on nuclear sharing as put forward by President Eisenhower, the West German Chancellor is convinced that some move in the same general direction is in the military cards. "It is vital not for reasons of prestige or of politics but for purely military reasons," he said.

[From the Washington Post, Apr. 15, 1961]
STRONG U.S. LEADERSHIP NEEDED, ADENAUER SAYS

(By Elizabeth Wharton)

West German Chancellor Konrad Adenauer yesterday said only strong and determined U.S. leadership could shepherd the free world safely through its current time of ordeal.

Adenauer pledged that Germany would stand steadfastly and faithfully with the United States against the threat of communism.

The 85-year-old Chancellor said he was impressed with 43-year-old President Kennedy during their talks this week. He said they advanced "the spirit of brotherhood and the unity of our ideals."

Adenauer and West German Foreign Minister Heinrich von Brentano spoke at a lunch given in their honor at the Capitol by Senator THOMAS J. DONN, Democrat, of Connecticut.

The affair was attended by Vice President Lyndon B. Johnson, Defense Secretary Robert S. McNamara, Central Intelligence Agency Director Allen W. Dulles, Under Secretary of State George Ball, roving Ambassador W. Averell Harriman, the Armed Services Secretaries and about 150 other officials, Members of Congress, and business leaders.

Donn, a prosecutor at the Nuremberg war crimes trials, hailed Adenauer's role in rebuilding Germany after World War II. Senate GOP policy chairman SYLVESTER BRIDGES, of New Hampshire, voiced similar praise.

Adenauer said America's true hallmark of greatness was its effort to help the vanquished nations get back on their feet after the war.

The Chancellor did not elaborate on his statement that "the time of ordeal of the present generation is not yet over."

But presumably he referred to the Russian threat to West Germany and Berlin as well as other Soviet pressures.

[From the Sunday Star, Apr. 16, 1961]

MEN MEET—AND AGREE

There is reason to believe that the talks between President Kennedy and West German Chancellor Adenauer, just concluded here, have served a more important purpose than was spelled out in their joint communique.

For, as in the case of the earlier meetings between Mr. Kennedy and Britain's Prime Minister Macmillan, this was a first opportunity for a face-to-face sizing up of each other by two of the most powerful leaders in the free world community. In this respect, it was a meeting perhaps more meaningful to Dr. Adenauer, whose own views and vigor already were well known to the President, but who had not in turn had previous opportunity for a personal evaluation of Mr. Kennedy in the role of Chief Executive. That Dr. Adenauer was pleased with his findings was indicated in his press conference description of the President as "very precise, very exact, very quick, and very frank." Along with Mr. Kennedy's own warm words about the German Chancellor, the exchange of compliments can be considered as something more than mere diplomatic politeness.

At the same time, the concluding communique itself reflects a wide range of agree-

ment and of reaffirmation of purpose that undoubtedly is reassuring to the head of the Bonn government. It was made clear, for example, that the United States remains committed to the freedom of the people of West Berlin and that reunification of Germany (in freedom, not in subjection) still is a basic objective. Of the NATO alliance, there was emphasis not only on its primary function as a defensive military instrument and the necessity for it to develop all military means required to enable it to deter aggression, but there also was significant emphasis upon intensified political cooperation within the bloc—a principle which Dr. Adenauer has long favored.

Indeed, this theme of the desirability of a closer unity in nonmilitary affairs among the Atlantic nations was sounded also in parts of the communique dealing particularly with economic problems. Establishment of the new Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, in which the United States and Canada will be joined with 18 other free-world nations, was described as a step of vital importance, opening the way to achieving a closer interdependence.

It was most noteworthy, against the background of reports that Britain is now seriously considering the possibility of joining the European Economic Community (the Common Market, often referred to as the inner six and numbering West Germany in its membership), that President Kennedy joined Dr. Adenauer in describing this group as a powerful and cohesive force with dynamic potential. It is known that Mr. Macmillan discussed this matter with the President and that there is hope here that Britain will so decide. Currently, Britain is a member of the European free trade association, known as the outer seven, and there has been apprehension that continued division of free Europe into these two blocs would have dangerous economic and political consequences for the Atlantic community as a whole.

Having thus "covered the waterfront" with both Mr. Macmillan and Dr. Adenauer, the President has another summit meeting of major importance coming up next month—with President de Gaulle in Paris. Basically, these talks are part of a single pattern and it should be useful in preparation for Paris that the two others already have been held.

[From the Christian Science Monitor, Apr. 17, 1961]

TEXANS ENTERTAIN ADENAUER

FREDERICKSBURG, TEX.—Residents in this central Texas area of ranches and wooded hills, where German pioneers settled a century ago, warmly welcomed West German Chancellor Konrad Adenauer.

Signs reading "Willkommen Adenauer" and "Howdy Podnur" proclaimed the friendliness of these Texans, who retain many customs and the speech of their ancestors.

From the moment Dr. Adenauer stepped from an Air Force helicopter Sunday near a Roman Catholic church to attend services until he talked quietly during the evening with his host, Vice President LYNDON B. JOHNSON, the flavor of the fatherland surrounded him.

On Monday he brought a message from Berlin to the Texas Legislature meeting in joint session at Austin, 80 miles east. His noon address followed a scheduled parade up the State capital's main street and a helicopter tour of the Highland Lakes near Austin.

SUPPORT PROMISED

Before departing for Berlin, he and his official party were to dine with Texas Governor and Mrs. Price Daniel in the Governor's mansion.

About 7,000 turned out for a special German-English program honoring Dr. Ade-

nauer Sunday afternoon. The crowd rose and applauded when Mr. JOHNSON said: "Where you stand up against the Communists, we of the United States will stand by your side."

A few hours earlier, in a white stucco church with a few petunias blooming outside, Mr. Adenauer heard the Reverend W. W. Schneider deliver his sermon in German at Stonewall, 15 miles east of Fredericksburg.

Presumably Mr. JOHNSON and his guest discussed problems of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and Berlin once they had a moment of privacy.

After the church service, the visiting German officials and dozens of newsmen went to Mr. JOHNSON's LBJ ranch near Stonewall. Mrs. Johnson escorted the Chancellor around part of the ranch.

Mr. JOHNSON presented Dr. Adenauer a Texas cowboy hat. The stoic Chancellor cocked it to one side and said he felt at home more than ever before.

APPRECIATION EXPRESSED

To the cheering crowd, Mr. JOHNSON described his guest as "a statesman who led his country from moral and materialistic defeat into a free and democratic nation."

Mr. Adenauer, replying in German, said he had held fruitful talks with President Kennedy. He expressed appreciation to U.S. citizens for their fight in winning freedom and liberty for his people.

Mr. JOHNSON promised support for Dr. Adenauer at a public reception in the German settlement of Fredericksburg near the Johnson ranch.

Dr. Adenauer and Mr. JOHNSON flew to Texas from Washington.

In a speech in German, Dr. Adenauer told a huge crowd jamming the Gillespie County fairgrounds that "we appreciate the great task this Nation has done in fighting for freedom and liberty. We will continue to resist those efforts by those who threaten this freedom and liberty."

Dr. Adenauer flew from Washington to Bergstrom Air Force base near Austin on Sunday in a gleaming blue, white, and yellow Boeing 707 jetliner. After 7 minutes in Austin he headed to Mr. JOHNSON's ranch 65 miles west of here by helicopter.

[From the Washington Post, Apr. 17, 1961]

ADENAUER IN TUNE

With Chancellor Adenauer now absorbing the sun and charm of Texas, it is important to note that his official talks here, like those of Prime Minister Macmillan a week earlier, seemed to go very well indeed. If the German leader had any real doubts about President Kennedy's maturity or realism, they appear to have been thoroughly dispelled.

It is unlikely that Dr. Adenauer will enjoy in this administration as close an association as he had with the late Secretary Dulles. Circumstances and personalities are different; and Mr. Kennedy and Mr. Rusk have a new vision of American leadership. But Mr. Kennedy, while asserting this leadership tactfully, has managed to show that he has the basic interests of the Allies fully in mind. Indeed, the creation of new confidence abroad represents some of the best of the Kennedy performance so far.

It is particularly significant to have Germany and the United States agree on the need to increase conventional military strength in Europe. A move to reduce the dependence of NATO on tactical nuclear weapons would of course require a substantial increase in conventional strength. It might worry Defense Minister Strauss and a few others who are wedded to the concept of nuclear weapons for Germany; but it would do a great deal to improve NATO flexibility without affecting the availability of the American strategic deterrent. NATO

ought to have the capability to respond to limited nonnuclear attack through conventional means, reserving nuclear weapons for situations in which their use would be imperative.

All of this complements the efforts to bring more economic unity in Europe. There now seems to be a real possibility that Britain will reconsider some sort of membership in the Common Market with due regard for her commitments to the Commonwealth and to the European Free Trade Association. Germany is in an especially good position to help bridge the fissures. And if Germany will now play a full part in the common foreign aid objective through the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, the bad feeling that started to erupt last fall can be readily overcome.

It is certainly true that the major problems with greater unity are now with France, which continues to follow a separate course in NATO and to insist on a separate national nuclear deterrent. But the more that the other obstacles can be worked out as the result of the talks with Mr. Macmillan and Dr. Adenauer, the better will be the chance of coping persuasively with French separatism when President Kennedy visits President de Gaulle next month.

Adenauer Reports on His U.S. Visit

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. EMANUEL CELLER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 9, 1961

Mr. CELLER. Mr. Speaker, following his return to Bonn from a 6-day visit to the United States, Chancellor Konrad Adenauer reported to the German Bundestag on his talks with President John K. Kennedy, Vice President LYNDON B. JOHNSON, and with other members of the administration. Excerpts from the Chancellor's statement, delivered before the Bundestag on April 21, 1961, follow:

ADENAUER REPORTS OF HIS U.S. VISIT: "WE CAN HAVE UNLIMITED CONFIDENCE IN PRESIDENT KENNEDY"

Our discussions with President Kennedy were not based on any rigid agenda. The number of those present was large or small, depending on the subject under discussion. President Kennedy and I also had a number of conversations between ourselves. Almost all important questions were discussed. The communique issued on these discussions contains a good account of the subjects dealt with. I would recommend a thorough perusal of that very carefully formulated communique.

From the conversations I have had, I have gained the impression and the confident hope that the Federal Republic will cooperate very closely with the United States and that this cooperation will spread increasingly to all spheres which are of importance either to the Federal Government or to the U.S. Government. The talks in Washington have laid the foundation for such cooperation.

NATO

President Kennedy and I went into particular detail on the subject of the North Atlantic defense alliance. We both agreed that NATO constitutes the foundation of our joint defense and common policy and that it should be further developed both in a political and in a military respect in order to be able to carry out the ever-increasing task of defending the free world. Thorough consultation on all questions affecting one or

more NATO members must be the paramount principle of political cooperation. It is only on that basis that an alliance of free peoples can be kept alive. The United States, being the most powerful country, is the natural leader in that alliance; among free people, however, leadership does not consist in the strongest member simply notifying his partners of his wishes, but in letting them know his intentions in good time and discussing those intentions with them. The United States follows this principle, and it intends to continue doing so in full measure.

We are at one in considering that the plans for conventional armaments agreed within NATO should be fulfilled. This also applies to valid nuclear armament planning, on the further development of which we shall continue to consult within NATO. There was no doubt and no difference of opinion about the fact that it is indispensable for the alliance to maintain and develop all military means; i.e., both conventional and nuclear.

GERMANY, BERLIN, AND EUROPEAN UNIFICATION

The President and I have also discussed in detail the problem of Germany, including Berlin. Germany and Berlin can—and of this I am certain—rely on the pledges which the Americans have given to protect the freedom of Berlin. The foundations on which the Federal Government's policy with regard to Germany has rested since 1949, a policy with which our allies solemnly associated themselves in the Paris conventions, remain unaltered. A just and enduring solution for the problem of Germany, including Berlin, is possible only on the basis of the right of self-determination. The restoration of Germany's unity in peace and freedom remains the goal of our joint policy.

The President presented his Government's standpoint on European unification with great emphasis. The new administration, like its predecessor, regards the European Economic Community as the center and motor not only for the economic but also for the political unification of Europe. The President and I agreed that the EEC constitutes an important element of strength for the Atlantic community. As repeatedly stated by the governments of its member states, the EEC is not exclusive, but is open for membership to other European states. We hope that others will decide to take that step. This applies most particularly to Great Britain, with whom the continental European states, like the United States of America, are linked by close political and economic ties. I also think that the realization is growing in Britain that the time has now come for her close association with the EEC, and that such association must not weaken the dynamic political and institutional potential inherent in the European Economic Community.

Another important subject of my talks with the President was economic cooperation with the other countries of Europe and with Canada. We agreed that the nascent organization for economic cooperation and development is to be regarded as a decisive step in the further development of the Atlantic community.

DISARMAMENT

The problem of controlled disarmament occupied an important place in our discussions. We agreed that the goal of our discussions and efforts is general and total peace. Controlled disarmament would be an important milestone on the road to that aim. The statements by the President and his advisers have convinced me that the United States is working with all its vigor on a solution to this problem and is trying to reach an understanding with the Soviet Union. They are, however, not prepared to consent to any solutions that would make the agreed measures pointless from the start. This applies particularly to solutions

providing for inadequate controls or none at all.

STRONG EVIDENCE OF FRIENDSHIP

All during our stay, both in Washington and in Texas, we experienced great cordiality and genuine solidarity. These feelings emerged again and again in all our conversations and more particularly during a meeting of the Senate in Washington which I attended at the suggestion of the President of the Senate, Vice President JOHNSON.

We can have unlimited confidence in President Kennedy, in his energy, wisdom and foresight. The energy and human warmth of the Vice President are other essential factors to be highly appreciated in these times.

The President, the U.S. Senate assembled in plenary meeting—I have just mentioned this—as well as the people and Legislature of the State of Texas gave me and, through me, to the German people such strong evidence of their friendship that I cannot but be deeply moved in recalling it all.

It is one of the most momentous happenings of our time, burdened, as it is, with so many difficult problems, that in the course of recent years the United States and Germany have arrived at ever closer relations and firm mutual friendship and that, at the same time, the unification of Europe has constantly progressed with the full agreement of the United States.

Our awareness of all this gives us the strength we need to face with equanimity the difficulties which continue to confront us. A united Europe and the United States of America jointly constitute a haven of freedom and security for all those whose freedom is threatened.

Chancellor Konrad Adenauer's Visit to Texas

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. O. C. FISHER

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 9, 1961

Mr. FISHER. Mr. Speaker, it was the privilege of the people of the State of Texas, and of the 21st Congressional District in particular to publicly welcome His Excellency Dr. Konrad Adenauer, Chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany, on his recent visit to the United States.

In these times of international tensions the importance of the warm personal regards that enveloped the members of the official German Party and the people of Texas, cannot be overemphasized.

The public reception for the Chancellor at the Gillespie County Fair Grounds at Fredericksburg, Tex., on April 16, and the visit of Dr. Adenauer to Vice President LYNDON B. JOHNSON's nearby ranch, was a heartwarming occasion.

The spirit in which the elder statesman from Germany was received may be best exemplified in two editorials which appeared in the Fredericksburg Standard. I therefore, at this point, include the editorials in the Appendix of the Record:

[From the Fredericksburg (Tex.) Standard, Apr. 12, 1961]

WELCOME CHANCELLOR ADENAUER

Fredericksburg and Gillespie County on Sunday and Monday will have in their midst

one of the great leaders of the free world, Chancellor Konrad Adenauer.

The intrepid leader of West Germany is the highest ranking official of the government of his country ever to visit in this community, whose origin stems back to his native land, and whose residents today are third and fourth generation descendants of a hearty band of immigrants who left their homeland over a century ago to settle a region of the State that then and now reminds them of the land from which they came.

The eminent visitor will find touches of his country everywhere in the names he sees on mailboxes and on storefronts, in the language many of them still speak, and in a people whose honesty, frugality, hard work, and love for their land is unmatched by any nationality in the Nation.

Here he will see farms and ranches that are the pride of their owners, whose fields and ranges, homes and buildings, many in an architectural style reminiscent of Germany, are kept in perfect condition year in and year out, as exemplified by persons of German extraction everywhere.

He will also learn that descendants of the pioneers who came here in 1846 have risen to become some of the greatest men America has produced.

The man of whom he is a guest, Vice President LYNDON JOHNSON, is a product of these hills and dales, and an example of the great men that have helped lead America to its pinnacle of greatness.

There are Adm. Chester W. Nimitz, the renowned naval leader, and many others who have risen to important positions in the State and Nation, and in virtually every field of endeavor.

It comes as a distinct salute to our community that you, Conrad Adenauer, have taken time from your multitudinous duties, as one of the great leaders of the free world, to come to the hills of Texas, and be our guest.

We know that the hospitality you will receive at the hands of your hosts will be unmatched, but you would find the same hospitality and the same hand of friendship in every home in the community.

Fredericksburg and Gillespie County bid you welcome, hope you enjoy your stay and will some day return. We sincerely hope you leave with the knowledge of the great contribution your nation has made through its people to our own progressive community, and that here in the hills of Texas, are a people who count your friendship and the friendship of your country as one of our Nation's great assets.

[From the Fredericksburg (Tex.) Standard, Apr. 19, 1961]

A DAY TO REMEMBER

Sunday, April 16, 1961, will be a day long to be remembered in the history of Fredericksburg and Gillespie County, as generations to come will recount the occasion on which Fredericksburg was host to one of the world's great leaders, Chancellor Konrad Adenauer, of the Republic of Germany.

It is a day that will go down in history as did such momentous occasions as the centennial of Fredericksburg's founding and the homecoming of Fleet Adm. Chester W. Nimitz.

Few, if any cities the size of Fredericksburg, can lay claim to two of its native sons who have risen to the pinnacle attained by Vice President LYNDON B. JOHNSON and Fleet Adm. Chester W. Nimitz, who joined in honoring the Chancellor.

Fredericksburg's place in the sun never shone brighter than it did Sunday, as the thousands of people joined in the tribute to this trio of great men.

In reality, the visit of the Chancellor is a tribute to the sturdy folks of Gillespie County, who for over a century have never

been ashamed of their heritage, and who have never forsaken the ideals of their forefathers.

There are many cities in the Nation today who have slipped away from the principles laid down by their Founding Fathers, who have let the traits of their pioneer forebearers go by the wayside in the onward rush to progress.

Here, however, we have vigilantly sought to retain our ties with the past and use them as our basis in building for the future.

That Fredericksburg has built well through the years is shown by the solidity of the community today, as evidenced by its record of home ownership, high percentage of tax payments, adherence to law and order, and its cleanliness.

That these traits have been retained has been known far and wide for many, many years, but occasions such as the one last Sunday forcibly bring out our good fortune to our own attention, and truly to the attention of the whole free world.

Aufbau Reports on an Interview With Prime Minister Ben-Gurion, of Israel

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

HON. HERBERT ZELENGO

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 1, 1961

Mr. ZELENGO. Mr. Speaker, with unanimous consent, I have the pleasure of placing in the RECORD an article which appeared in the outstanding German-language newspaper of the United States, *Aufbau*, on January 6, 1961. The article is of great significance and will give millions of Americans an opportunity to become acquainted with the views of Prime Minister Ben-Gurion, of Israel, on certain subjects which he has not heretofore expressed in public.

Prime Minister Ben-Gurion is one of the world's most respected statesmen, and his views carry considerable impact throughout the free world and other areas as well. The report in *Aufbau* is based upon an interview held with the Prime Minister in the fall of 1960 by the staff of *Maariv*, the most widely read newspaper in Tel Aviv. Through the interest of Maj. Gen. Julius Klein, U.S. Army, retired, of Chicago, I have been furnished with a translation of the interview.

595242—79565

The substance of the document in relation to certain important subjects follows:

NO VISIT TO THE UNITED NATIONS

Since the interview took place shortly before the 15th General Assembly of the United Nations, with a participation of heads of state, prime ministers, princes, and one king—a precedent for a U.N. meeting—the Prime Minister of Israel was asked if he intended to go to New York for the Assembly. "No," replied Ben-Gurion, "I have not considered it. With regard to the leaders of the new African states, the old leaders and the new ones, whose participation in the Assembly would afford an opportunity for direct negotiations, this trip would not be necessary as we are already in close contact with Nkrumah and the others. Only today, one African, who is shortly going to become prime minister of his country, came to see me."

COMMUNISM CONTRA THE BIBLE

On which side is Israel in the global quarrel between the Communist and the Western bloc? Shouldn't we define this quarrel as an ideological struggle between the Communist bloc and the world of the Bible?

Prime Minister Ben-Gurion: "Yes and no. The word of the Bible is not united. In one passage the Bible says of God that he is avenging the sins of the fathers on the children. Ezekiel and Jeremiah, however, teach that each sinner has to suffer for his own sins. The anti-Communist world is itself not united. It cannot be said that the philosophy of life and the statesmanship of the English are the same as those of the Americans. They are only the same on one point: namely, freedom of mankind. We firmly believe in the proverb of the Bible about the rise of a world of 'chessed,' mercy and charity. This is more than just 'zedek,' justice. As it says in the book of the prophet Micha, 'The Lord is asking you to keep the word of God and to practice love.' Ben-Gurion is well read in the works of the Greek philosophers, which he reads in the original texts. Does he share the view of Plato that men of intellect should be the heads of state?"

A PHILOSOPHER IS RULING BURMA

"This," replied Ben-Gurion, "has been realized in our days in only one state, namely, Burma. Plato teaches that the philosophers should rule their people; philosophers not in the sense we understand today; those who do not want to rule of their own accord but are being made to do so. This is what happened in Burma. It is a true miracle since all around Burma military dictators are in control." What is the situation in Israel in this respect?

Ben-Gurion: "First, one has to define the term 'man of intellect.' What does it mean? Someone who is practicing an intellectual profession? There are people who do not practice an intellectual profession

but who are, nevertheless, men of intellect. For instance, we have in the Knesset one Sholomo Lable, an old Kibbutznik of Ain-Charod. I have known this person since his childhood. We come from the same town. Maybe my thesis will not be accepted by the university professors, but I consider Lable a man of intellect, an ideologist, and a creative thinker, who moreover is living in accordance with his convictions.

"We are in close contact with the intellectual men of our people. Important books in world literature are being published in the Hebrew language. Many meetings and congresses of scholars often take place in Israel. I intend to organize in Israel in the near future a congress of representatives of Jewish students from America. America has today approximately 200,000 to 250,000 Jewish students. The majority is not familiar with Jewish living. I have suggested that each college should send one delegate to this congress, which will deal with two subjects: 'The Jewish People in World History,' and 'Israel of Our Days.' I hope that this congress will take place next year."

MEETINGS IN GERMANY

Events of last year were discussed. The meeting between Ben-Gurion and Chancellor Adenauer in New York last year was mentioned.

"It is no secret," remarked the interviewers, "that this meeting has set off contradictory feelings among the Jewish people. What did you feel when you met Adenauer?"

"I felt," replied Ben-Gurion, "that I was going to a meeting which might turn out to be a blessing for Israel. Up to the present, I have no reason to believe that it was a mistake. I have the highest esteem for Adenauer and bear him no ill feeling. With regard to the crimes committed by the Nazis against us, I feel like any other Jew. But toward those Germans who condemn these crimes, I bear the same feelings as I would toward anyone else. I met Heuss and Carlo Schmidt, the latter saying with tears in his eyes, 'The horrible crimes of the Nazis should never be forgotten.' I know that this was no pose, but spoken from the heart. So to me he is just like anyone else. One should never forget the past; but one must see reality as it really is. To me, a decent German is no different from a decent Englishman, Frenchman, or anyone else.

"I know that Chancellor Adenauer has never been a Nazi. I have had the opportunity to speak to others—Germans and Austrians—who hate Adenauer. But they were all of the same opinion that he has always been correct toward the Jewish cause. Therefore, I bore him no ill feeling when meeting him in New York. I felt that it could become a blessing for Israel. And I still believe so today. It would be too early to say anything more in this matter. But as soon as a cornerstone has been laid for this project, the world will get to know more about it."

COPY

*from V.P.
Adenauer visit*

May 9, 1961

Dear Dorsey:

Time and circumstances have not permitted me the opportunities to do or say to certain of my good and loyal friends what is in my mind and heart. I still hope for such opportunities but until they come along, I just want you to have this note to let you know I am thinking of you today with a heart full of gratitude for all that you have done over the years for me.

I leave in just a little while for the Far East. I only hope this trip can be near the success of Chancellor Adenauer's to Texas. You folks lived up to the finest traditions of our State and Country and I was never more proud. Thanks for that and all other expressions of your friendship.

Hope we can have a visit --- real soon.
In the meantime, my best to you, always.

Sincerely

Lyndon B. Johnson

Hon. Dorsey Hardeman
Texas State Senator
Capital Station
Austin, Texas
LEJ:MJR

Note for file: This letter written per long-distance call of suggestion from Cliff Carter this date.

mjdr

File
WB

Albert, Texas
May 5, 1961

PUBLIC ACTIVITIES
INVITATION

Dear Vice President and Mrs Johnson ^{from V.P.}

We wish to thank ^{Adelmann, visit} you for the opportunity to attend the bar-be-que honoring you and the Chancellor of Germany. We are very grateful to you for bestowing such a great honor to the Stonewall Chamber of Commerce to host the lunch. This was a great privilege for community and an occasion we will always remember.

Sincerely yours,
Mr + Mrs Roscoe Basse
members of Stonewall
Chamber Commerce

COPY

from V.P.

Adenauer visit

May 4, 1961

Dear Mr. Ambassador:

It certainly was a pleasure to receive your warm and friendly note. I enjoyed even more, however, the visit that you so kindly paid us on the ranch.

Mrs. Johnson joins me in warm regards.

Sincerely yours,

Lyndon B. Johnson

His Excellency Wilhelm G. Grewe
The Ambassador
German Embassy
Washington, D.C.

LBJ GER gw

Reed

GERMAN EMBASSY
WASHINGTON, D. C.

THE AMBASSADOR

April 27, 1961

Dear Mr. Vice President:

I have yet to thank you and Mrs. Johnson for the warm hospitality which you were so kind to afford me on your beautiful ranch. I enjoyed this visit thoroughly and I was highly impressed by the friendliness and enthusiasm with which the Chancellor and his party were welcomed everywhere in the great State of Texas. The dinner-party in your home and the warm reception in Austin brought his visit to a very happy conclusion.

With kindest personal regards I am,

Sincerely yours,



The Vice President
Senate Office Building
Washington 25, D.C.

COPY

from VP
Adenauer visit

May 8, 1961

Dear Mr. Carruth:

Your cooperation in helping Austin give Chancellor Adenauer a Texas-size welcome was deeply appreciated.

I was particularly proud of the High School bands who did such a splendid job in the parade. Realizing that it took a great deal of time and trouble on the part of your faculty, Mrs. Johnson and I want you to know how very much we appreciate your efforts in helping Texas put its best foot forward for an important visitor.

With kindest regards.

Sincerely,

Lyndon B. Johnson

Mr. Irby Carruth
Superintendent of Schools
Austin Public Schools
Austin, Texas

LBJ:BNW

Long

MEMORANDUM

April 29, 1961

TO: WALTER JENKINS

FROM: WARREN WOODWARD

I sent to you the name of Superintendent of Schools, Irby Carruth, to receive a thank you letter for the part he played in permitting the school children to participate in the parade honoring Chancellor Adenauer.

I got indirect word that he was slightly unhappy that the schools and the school children did not receive proper thanks and recognition.

Would you please check and see if a thank you letter has gone out to Superintendent Carruth. I am sure that it has, but I would like to make doubly sure.

Incidentally, Mr. Carruth was particularly upset with the newspapers and not us. The newspaper stories did not report fully that several of the Austin High School bands marched in the parade as well as the fact that school children were let out to attend the parade.

Sincerely,

Woody

*from VP
Adenauer visit*

COPY

May 6, 1961

My dear Friend:

From all reports that I have received, the visit of Chancellor Adenauer and his party to Texas was a complete success.

Perhaps the most successful event during their stay was the parade Monday and I want to express my deep appreciation to you for your co-operation in making this possible. I believe this visit did much to strengthen the ties between our two countries and you made a definite contribution to our country in your part in its success.

All good wishes to you.

Sincerely,

Lyndon B. Johnson

Mr. Warren Beaman
Beaman-Triggs, Inc.
616-B West Sixth Street
Austin, Texas

LEJ:WDT

COPY*from V. J.
Adenauer's heart*

May 6, 1961

Dear Banks:

Please accept my belated thanks for all that you and your entire staff did to make the visit of Chancellor Adenauer and his staff to Austin a pleasant one.

I have heard nothing but praise over the service that the hotel rendered to the visitors and I know that all of them, particularly the German press, went back with a warm feeling for Texas because of your many courtesies to them.

All good wishes to you.

Sincerely,

Lyndon B. Johnson

Mr. Banks Miller
Driakill Hotel
P. O. Box 43
Austin, Texas

LBJ:WDT

Adenauer visit

COPY

May 6, 1961

My dear Friend:

From all reports that I have received, the visit of Chancellor Adenauer and his party to Texas was a complete success.

Perhaps the most successful event during their stay was the parade Monday and I want to express my deep appreciation to you for your co-operation in making this possible. I believe this visit did much to strengthen the ties between our two countries and you made a definite contribution to our country by your part in its success.

All good wishes to you.

Sincerely,

Lyndon B. Johnson

Colonel Vance Murphy
Director of Aviation
City of Austin
Municipal Airport
Austin, Texas

LBJ:WDT

PUBLIC ACTIVITIES
INVITATION

COPY

*from V.P.
Adenauer visit*

April 28, 1961

Dear Mrs. Stark:

Just a note to send you my warmest thanks for your thoughtful letter and to tell you once again how much I appreciate the wonderful contribution which the Choralettes made to our program for the Chancellor.

It wa

It was a real pleasure to have you, both in Washington and at the ranch, and I hope our paths will cross again soon. Please give my regards to all the girls and their chaperones.

Sincerely,

Lyndon B. Johnson

Mrs. Robert H. Stark
5500 Briar Drive
Houston, Texas

LBJ:RPS: mh

April 25, 1961
5500 Briar Drive.

Dear Mr. Johnson:

Thank you so much for your hospitality to all the Lamar High School Charalottes and their chaperones at your ranch on April 16th. We consider it a great honor to have been given the privilege to sing for Chancellor Adenauer, and to meet a world leader so well respected. It is an event they will always remember.

We consider it a great honor to have been given the personal attention you showed us in Washington and we surely appreciate the time you gave to all of us. Your talk was a wonderful lesson in history and it has made the girls very conscious of world affairs and how we need great Diplomats, as you, to seek the friendship of all the countries.

If I can ever be of any help to you in Houston I would be so glad to do so.

Sincerely -
Mrs. Robert H. Stark



COPY

PUBLIC ACTIVITIES
INVITATION

*from V.P.
Adenauer visit*

May 6, 1961

Dear Sheriff:

From all reports that I have received, the visit of Chancellor Adenauer and his party to Texas was a complete success.

Perhaps the most successful event during their stay was the parade Monday and I want to express my deep appreciation to you for your co-operation in making this possible. I believe this visit did much to strengthen the ties between our two countries and you made a definite contribution to our country by your part in its success.

All good wishes to you.

Sincerely,

Lyndon B. Johnson

Sheriff T. O. Lang
Travis County Courthouse
Austin, Texas

LBJ:WDT

COPY

PUBLIC ACTIVITIES
INVITATION

*from V.P.
Adenauer visit*

May 6, 1961

Dear Sheriff:

From all reports that I have received, the visit of Chancellor Adenauer and his party to Texas was a complete success.

Perhaps the most successful event during their stay was the parade Monday and I want to express my deep appreciation to you for your cooperation in making this possible. I believe this visit did much to strengthen the ties between our two countries and you made a definite contribution to our country by your part in its success.

All good wishes to you.

Sincerely,

Lyndon B. Johnson

Sheriff T. O. Lang
Travis County Courthouse
Austin, Texas

LBJ:WDT

COPY

PUBLIC ACTIVITIES
INVITATION

*from V.P.
Adenauer visit*

May 6, 1961

Dear Dick:

From all reports that I have received, the visit of Chancellor Adenauer and his party to Texas was a complete success.

Perhaps the most successful event during their stay was the parade Monday and I want to express my deep appreciation to you for your co-operation in making this possible. I believe this visit did much to strengthen the ties between our two countries and you made a definite contribution to our country by your part in its success.

All good wishes to you.

Sincerely,

Lyndon B. Johnson

Mr. Dick Brown
The American-Statesman
P. O. Box 76
Austin, Texas

LBj:WDT

COPY

PUBLIC ACTIVITIES
INVITATION
*from V.P.
Adenauer
visit*

May 6, 1961

Dear Vic:

From all reports that I have received, the visit of Chancellor Adenauer and his party to Texas was a complete success.

Perhaps the most successful event during their stay was the parade Monday and I want to express my deep appreciation to you for your co-operation in making this possible. I believe this visit did much to strengthen the ties between our two countries and you made a definite contribution to our country by your part in its success.

All good wishes to you.

Sincerely,

Lyndon B. Johnson

Mr. Vic Mathias
Chamber of Commerce
P. O. Box 998
Austin, Texas

LBJ:WDT

COPY

*from V.P.
Adenauer visit*

May 6, 1961

My dear Friend:

From all reports that I have received, the visit of Chancellor Adenauer and his party to Texas was a complete success.

Perhaps the most successful event during their stay was the parade Monday and I want to express my deep appreciation to you for your co-operation in making this possible. I believe this visit did much to strengthen the ties between our two countries and you made a definite contribution to our country by your part in its success.

All good wishes to you.

Sincerely,

Lyndon B. Johnson

Mr. H. C. Pittman
Texas Automotive Dealers Ass'n
P. O. Box 43
Austin, Texas

LBJ:WDT

COPY

PUBLIC ACTIVITIES
INVITATION

*from V.P.
Adenauer visit*

May 6, 1961

My dear Friend:

From all reports that I have received, the visit of Chancellor Adenauer and his party to Texas was a complete success.

Perhaps the most successful event during their stay was the parade Monday and I want to express my deep appreciation to you for your co-operation in making this possible. I believe this visit did much to strengthen the ties between our two countries and you made a definite contribution to our country by your part in its success.

All good wishes to you.

Sincerely,

Lyndon B. Johnson

Mr. Lanier Cox
The University of Texas
Austin, Texas

LBJ:WDT

from V.P.

COPY

Adenauer visit

May 6, 1961

Dear Jon:

From all reports that I have received, the visit of Chancellor Adenauer and his party to Texas was a complete success.

Perhaps the most successful event during their stay was the parade Monday and I want to express my deep appreciation to you for your cooperation in making this possible. I believe this visit did much to strengthen the ties between our two countries and you made a definite contribution to our country by your part in its success.

All good wishes to you.

Sincerely,

Lyndon B. Johnson

Mr. Jon Ford
The Governor's Office
Capitol Building
Austin, Texas

LBJ:WDT

from V.P.
Adenauer visit
7

SERVTEX MATERIALS COMPANY

CRUSHED LIMESTONE
"SERVCRETE" ASPHALTIC CONCRETE
P. O. BOX 729 PHONE MA 5-3457

★ NEW BRAUNFELS, TEXAS

April 17, 1961

Vice President Lyndon B. Johnson
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Vice President:

It was very kind of you to provide us with the opportunity of attending the affair at your LBJ Ranch yesterday in honor of Chancellor Adenauer.

My compliments on the fine arrangements; the entire affair was permeated with a feeling of good fellowship. Meeting the many officials serving with the Chancellor was indeed pleasurable.

Dr. Fred Frueholz, Walter Faust, and Alfred Liebscher join me in sincere thanks.

Best personal regards.

Yours truly,



H. R. Schneider

HRS:mt



COPY

*from V.P.
Adenauer visit*

April 28, 1961

My dear Friend:

Thank you for your nice letter and also thank you for all that you did to make the Fredericksburg visit of Chancellor Adenauer and his party a complete success.

Inviting the German pilots to see the Chancellor and also providing them with special seats was a thoughtful gesture and one which was greatly appreciated by all of the visitors.

Your hobby is certainly unusual. Perhaps some time when I am in Texas I may have an opportunity to see your handwork for myself.

All good wishes to you and your family.

Sincerely,

Lyndon B. Johnson

Mr. Leroy Kayser, Commander
VFW Post 7105
Fredericksburg, Texas

LBJ:WDT

Frantzen Ahrens Post 7105
VETERANS OF FOREIGN WARS

OF

THE UNITED STATES

FOUNDED 1899



AN ASSOCIATION OF MEN
WHO HAVE FOUGHT
AMERICA'S FOREIGN WARS
ON LAND AND SEA

FROM

Leroy Kasper
Commander
VFW Post 7105
Fredericksburg

Honorable Lyndon Baines Johnson
Vice-President of the United States
Dear Sir:

In behalf of the Frantzen Ahrens
Post 7105 of Gillespie County Fredericksburg
Texas I wish to thank you for your
visit to our small city. I was used as
assistance Scout Master of troop 136.
We had our Patrol leaders (four of them)
and they did a swell job on the grandstand

I have met you at your ranch
at Stonewall. I am the Service Lineman
for Central ^{Texas} Electric coop. I have stood by
at your ranch a number of times when
you had meetings there.

We try to fight communism and to
educate our citizens as much as we
can to safe guard our Government. It
was good to hear our good people applaud
at the word of communism in your speech.

VETERANS OF FOREIGN WARS

OF

THE UNITED STATES

FOUNDED 1899

AN ASSOCIATION OF MEN
WHO HAVE FOUGHT
AMERICA'S FOREIGN WARS
ON LAND AND SEA



FROM

Levy Kasper Corn
Post 2705
Fredricksburg

I was with the 8th Corp Headquarters Overseas and worked with S-1 as driner and Human integrator for Col. John Kilgore who later was in Washington D.C. Haven't heard from him for a long time. He was the finest man I met in the Army.

Again I wish to thank you and your families visits to our town in behace of our VFW Post and my self and family.

Yours in Comradeship
& Best wishes to you
& your family

Levy Kasper
& Family

P.S.
I wish to invite to to
see my Holly when you
are here at home
again in Stonewall
see clipping



Fredericksburg Standard **Hundreds Of Horseshoes, But No Horses!** *Fredericksburg- Texas*

Some people think of horse shoes as something to put on horses' feet; others think of them as something to throw at a peg in a game; still others think of them as scrap, and a lot of people don't think about them at all.

But to Leroy Kasper, an employee at Central Texas Electric Cooperative they are something that is ready-made for a hobby that is both useful and decorative.

Back in about 1941 or 1943, he became a little interested in welding. Then he went in the service, and there he did a little more of it. And when he came out of the service in the ~~United States~~ theatre during World War II, he started work on what has become his hobby, building things out of horseshoes.

As soon as you stop in front of his house, you will notice some of his work, if you are the noticing kind. The posts holding up the front porch roof are made of horseshoes. The house number is fixed on a bridle bit suspended from horseshoes, and the doorbell is a small livestock bell suspended from a horseshoe.

On the side of the house is a small gate leading into the next yard. Thirty-six horse shoes went into the building of it. In the back yard, there is a table, three feet by six feet and with a woolen top, which was built of 106 horseshoes. Around the table are a rocking chair, 58 horseshoes; an arm-rest chair, 63 horseshoes, and two straight chairs, one of 60 horseshoes and one of 47. Close by stands a bench, built of 108 horseshoes. All these are close

to the barbecue pit, which also used five horseshoes, which makes for a good picnic place in the summer time.

But the use of the horseshoe is not limited to the outside—it finds some attractive uses in the house, also. There is a glass-top coffee table which was built of 36 horseshoes; a television lamp, four horseshoes; a tall reading lamp, 26 horseshoes; a rack for his Encyclopedia, 12 shoes; a light fixture of three lights, seven shoes; a light fixture of four lights, nine shoes; two wall lamps, two shoes each; another coffee table, 34 shoes; and telephone rack, nine shoes.

But he didn't only use horseshoes to make his "creations". Somewhere he found an old upright desk-type telephone. He put a light fixture on top, and when you lift the receiver off the hook, the table lamp comes on. And he has an old flat lamp on which he put a light fixture on the handle. Not being able to find a shade that suited him for this lamp, he fixed clamps inside a small Easter basket, and this serves the purpose remarkably well.

Kasper, who collects horse-

shoes all over the Hill Country while at work on his job and in his spare time, has hundreds more in barrels in the garage and back yard. He's still finding new ways to use them and is even doing some custom work for others.

He figures that he has used 654 shoes in the items mentioned above. He's hoping to use many more than that before he decides to quit his interesting hobby.

over



FREDERICKSBURG PUBLISHING CO., Inc.

PRINTERS—PUBLISHERS—STATIONERS
FREDERICKSBURG, TEXAS

Telephone: WYdown 7-2157

From the desk of Art Kowert

April 4, 1961

Dear George:

I have just heard the radio report that Chancellor Adenauer is to visit in this area on Sunday, April 16.

I would appreciate your furnishing us with a picture of the Chancellor, for use in the Standard of April 12, if you have one available.

Any additional information you have on his visit, or plans while he is here, will be appreciated.

Let me know if I can be of any assistance to you.

Sincerely

Art Kowert

Mr. George Reedy
Office of The Vice President
Washington, D. C.

PUBLIC ACTIVITIES
INVITATION
from V.P.
Adenauer visit

COPY

PUBLIC ACTIVITIES
INVITATION

from V.P.
Adenauer visit

April 27, 1961

Dear Charlie:

From all reports, the visit of Chancellor Adenauer and his party to Texas was a huge success from every standpoint.

Much of the credit for the enthusiasm and cooperation of the people, not only of Austin but from all of that area, is due to the splendid coverage your papers gave the event before, during, and after the occasion.

My deepest thanks come with my warm personal regards.

Sincerely,

Lyndon B. Johnson

Mr. Charles E. Green, Editor
American-Statesman
Austin, Texas

LBJ:WDT

COPY

*from V.P.
Adenauer visit*

April 28, 1961

Dear C. B.:

The outstanding event of the visit of Chancellor Adenauer and his party to Texas was the Austin parade.

I know that much of the success of this operation was due to the work you and your men did -- not only in supplying cars and drivers, but in making all the tedious arrangements necessary to make an occasion of this kind run smoothly.

I want you to know of my appreciation not only for your cooperation on this occasion but for your friendship through the years.

Warm good wishes.

Sincerely,

Lyndon B. Johnson

Mr. C. B. Smith
C. B. Smith Motors
P. O. Box 1170
Austin, Texas

LBJ:WDT

COPY

PUBLIC ACTIVITIES
INVITATION

*from V.P.
Adenauer visit*

April 27, 1961

Dear Buck:

From all reports, the visit of Chancellor Adenauer and his party to Texas was extremely successful from every viewpoint. The people of Austin, as always, were gracious and warm in their hospitality.

I believe this visit will do much to cement friendly relations between our two countries. Chancellor Adenauer was particularly pleased by the fact that the school children were permitted to see the parade. I hope you will express to the School Board my appreciation for their having made this possible. I feel that this opportunity to take part in the making of history is one the school children will long remember.

My thanks to you for all that you did to make the visit a success and my best wishes.

Sincerely,

Lyndon B. Johnson

Mr. G. N. Avery, Jr.
Perry-Brooks Building
Austin, Texas

LBJ:WDT

from V.P.
Adenauer

COPY

April 27, 1961

Art
Dear Mr. Kowert:

Thank you for your kind letter of April 19, 1961. I am deeply appreciative of your very fine words of congratulations as well as your thoughtfulness in sending me the copy of the newspaper, The Fredericksburg Standard. It is through the special efforts of civic-minded people like you that the mutual respect between our Country and Germany has grown.

I cannot but express to you my sincerest compliments for the fine work you have done with respect to Chancellor Adenauer's visit. I feel as if the Chancellor went away from our great State with the feeling he had found new friends in Texas and had experienced the warm hospitality of our folks.

Thanks again for writing me. With every best wish and warm regards,

Sincerely,


Lyndon B. Johnson

Mr. Arthur H. Kwert
Secretary-Treasurer
Fredericksburg Publishing Company, Inc.
Post Office Box 473
Fredericksburg, Texas

LBJ:EMB:erb--br



FREDERICKSBURG PUBLISHING CO., INC.

108 EAST MAIN

P. O. BOX 478

PHONE WYDOWN 7-2156

FREDERICKSBURG, TEXAS

April 19, 1961

Hon. Lyndon B. Johnson
Vice President of The United States
Washington, D. C.

Dear Lyndon:

I want to thank you for giving Fredericksburg one of its most memorable days in history last Sunday with the visit of Chancellor Adenauer.

I have personally participated in two previous great events in our community's history--our Centennial in 1946 and the Nimitz Homecoming in 1945. I sincerely feel that Sunday's event was as great, if not greater, than any of these.

It was my pleasure to work on the committee making the arrangements, and there were many, and I sincerely enjoyed doing my bit.

It might interest you to know that we had a small informal dinner for the 19 members of the Chancellor's entourage who spent the night in Fredericksburg. We had a social hour, followed by a steak dinner, in the Nimitz Hotel, and had the County Judge, Mayor and Chamber of Commerce president in attendance. The dinner was nothing fancy, but our visitors seemed to enjoy the evening immensely, as did the people from here, as we conversed with them in their native tongue and told them the story of Gillespie County.

Thanks again for your many kindnesses to me personally and to the people of Gillespie County. The measure of your greatness was never better shown than Sunday.

Let me know if I can ever be of assistance to you in any way. If you need a German-speaking newspaperman in your press corps on your contemplated trip to Germany, I know of one that might be available.

Sincerely

Art Kowert

PRINTERS

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PUBLIC ACTIVITIES
INVITATION

*from V.P.
Adenauer visit*

May 6, 1961

My dear Friend:

From all reports that I have received, the visit of Chancellor Adenauer and his party to Texas was a complete success.

Perhaps the most successful event during their stay was the parade Monday and I want to express my deep appreciation to you for your co-operation in making this possible. I believe this visit did much to strengthen the ties between our two countries and you made a definite contribution to our country by your part in its success.

All good wishes to you.

Sincerely,

Lyndon B. Johnson

Mr. Charles Sansom
Austin Public Schools
701 East 11th Street
Austin, Texas

LBJ:WDT

COPY

*from V.P.
Adenauer Visit*

May 6, 1961

Dear Bill:

It seems that I spend a good bit of my time saying "thank you" to Bill Deason, but even then I don't say it as often as it is due.

The present "thank you" is for all that you and KVET did to make the visit of the Adenauer party to Texas an outstanding success. I believe the impression they received while in Texas went far toward strengthening the ties between our two countries and all of you who worked so hard on it made a distinct contribution to our country.

Lady Bird and the girls join me in sending our best to you and yours.

Sincerely,

Lyndon B. Johnson

Mr. Willard Deason
KVET
P. O. Box 1116
Austin, Texas

LBJ:WDT

from K.P.

Adenauer visit

COPY

May 3, 1961

Dear Mr. Holmes:

Thank you for your kind letter of April 27. Chancellor Adenauer said that the Houston Charalettes were some of the most talented voices he had heard, and he seemed most impressed with them. Lady Bird and I felt fortunate in having such pleasant and charming entertainment for the Chancellor.

We appreciate your efforts in bringing these girls to Washington and also to the LBJ ranch. Please express to each one of them our sincere thanks -- and congratulations on a splendid performance.

Sincerely,

Lyndon B. Johnson

Mr. John B. Holmes
1045 San Jacinto Building
Houston 2, Texas

LBJ:BNW



HOLMES DRILLING COMPANY

Drilling Contractors

TELEPHONE CA 4 - 9156

1045 SAN JACINTO BLDG.
HOUSTON 2, TEXAS.

April 27, 1961

Honorable Lyndon B. Johnson
Vice President
Washington, D. C.

Dear Vice President Johnson:

The time you devoted to the Lamar High School Choralette Group during the Cherry Festival will always be the most important time ever devoted to this group. You sold each one on our way of government, its problems and your approach to solving these problems. A finer course of history, civics and government will never be presented. On behalf of the Holmes family, thank you from the bottom of our hearts.

The trip to LBJ Ranch was "icing on the cake". The thrill of meeting the Chancellor was exceeded only by the hospitality of you and Mrs. Johnson. I hope our group added something besides confusion.

To try to repay you for all you have done is impossible but please know I stand ready to assist you at your command.

Sincerely,

John B. Holmes
John B. Holmes

JBH/gh



*from V.P.
Adenauer Visit*

Dear Mr. Ambassador:

I write to express my appreciation for all you did to make Chancellor Adenauer's recent visit to the United States the success that it was and particularly to tell you how much I enjoyed having you at the LBJ Ranch.

As the visit drew to a close on April 17 I had the strong feeling that a new level of personal understanding had been reached on both sides. Your own role in bringing this about was one of outstanding importance from first to last and I want you to know my feeling that the Texas phase of the visit could hardly have gone so well without you.

I look forward to seeing more of you in Washington, and in Texas too, as occasion permits in the years ahead.

Sincerely yours,


Lyndon B. Johnson

His Excellency
Wilhelm G. Greve,
German Ambassador.

Dear Mr. Ambassador:

I write to express my appreciation for all you did to make Chancellor Adenauer's recent visit to the United States the success that it was and particularly to tell you how much I enjoyed having you at the LBJ Ranch.

As the visit drew to a close on April 17 I had the strong feeling that a new level of personal understanding had been reached on both sides. Your own role in bringing this about was one of outstanding importance from first to last and I want you to know my feeling that the Texas phase of the visit could hardly have gone so well without you.

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Sincerely yours,



Lyndon B. Johnson

His Excellency
Wilhelm G. Greve,
German Ambassador.

*from V.P.
Adenauer visit*

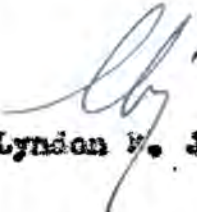
Dear Dr. von Etzdorf:

I felt I should write to let you know how much I enjoyed having you at the LBJ Ranch during the Chancellor's recent visit to Texas.

It was my feeling that the entire visit to the United States was most successful both in the business sense and perhaps even more importantly in cementing close personal relationships between the leadership elements of our two countries. I am grateful for the effort you made to bring success about in both of these aspects.

With warm good wishes, I am,

Sincerely yours,


Lyndon B. Johnson

The Honorable
Dr. Hanso von Etzdorf,
Assistant Secretary,
Foreign Office.

Dear Dr. von Stadorf:

I felt I should write to let you know how much I enjoyed having you at the LBJ Ranch during the Chancellor's recent visit to Texas.

It was my feeling that the entire visit to the United States was most successful both in the business sense and perhaps even more importantly in cementing close personal relationships between the leadership elements of our two countries. I am grateful for the effort you made to bring success about in both of these aspects.

With warm good wishes, I am,

Sincerely yours,



Lyndon B. Johnson

The Honorable
Dr. Hanso von Stadorf,
Assistant Secretary,
Foreign Office.


Dear Mr. Minister:

Before we leave the event too far behind us, I want to be sure to let you know how much Mrs. Johnson and I enjoyed having you and your charming wife at the ranch while the Chancellor was there.

Your efforts helped tremendously to make a success of the entire visit both in its working aspect and in the final days of social pleasantness and relaxation.

Mrs. Johnson joins with me in extending best wishes to you both.

Sincerely yours,



Lyndon B. Johnson

The Honorable
Franz Erpf,
Minister, German Embassy.

PUBLIC ACTIVITIES
INVITATION

*from V.P.
Adenauer visit*


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Sincerely yours,


Lyndon B. Johnson

The Honorable
Fritz Krapf,
Minister, German Embassy.