

DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
WASHINGTON, D.C.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF PROTOCOL

PASSENGER LIST FOR FLIGHT  
FROM BERGSTROM AIR FORCE BASE TO LBJ RANCH

CONVAIR #1

German

1. Ambassador Grewe
2. The Honorable Dr. Karl Carstens
3. The Honorable Felix von Eckardt
4. The Honorable Dr. Hasso von Etzdorf
5. The Honorable Dr. Gunther Harkort
6. Mr. Franz Krapf
7. Mrs. Franz Krapf
8. Mr. Heinrich Barth

~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~

10. Mr. Zander
11. Mr. Weber

American

12. Congressman Thornberry
13. Mrs. Thornberry
14. Miss Wiley
15. Mr. King

Protocol  
April 15, 1961

DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
WASHINGTON, D.C.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF PROTOCOL

PASSENGER LIST FOR FLIGHT  
FROM BERGSTROM AIR FORCE BASE TO LBJ RANCH

CONVAIR #2

1. Mr. Peter Limbourg
2. Mr. Karl-Gunther von Hase
3. Mr. Ulrich Sahm
4. Mr. Erich Stratling
5. Mr. Albert Reinkemeyer
6. Mr. Franz-Josef Hoffmann
7. Dr. Horst Osterheld
8. Mr. Richard Balken
9. Miss Siegel
10. Miss Poppinga
11. Mr. Kusterer
12. Mr. Gollner
13. Miss Williek
14. Mr. von Jordans
15. Mr. Skibowski
16. Dr. Ackerman
17. Mr. Appel
18. Mr. Betzler
19. Dr. Daubmann
20. Dr. Beer
21. Mr. Wolf
22. Dr. Rickhoff
- ~~23. Mr. Finckenstein~~
- ~~24. Mr. Marx~~
- ~~25. Mr. Kemp~~

Protocol  
April 14, 1961

DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
WASHINGTON, D.C.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF PROTOCOL

INFORMAL VISIT OF  
HIS EXCELLENCY, DR. KONRAD ADENAUER, CHANCELLOR OF  
THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

Members of the Chancellor's Party  
Staying at the Nimitz Hotel  
April 16-17, 1961

1. Mr. Heinrich Barth
2. Mr. Peter Limbourg
3. Mr. Karl-Gunther von Hase
4. Mr. Ulrich Sahn
5. Mr. Stratling
6. Mr. Albert Reinkemeyer
7. Mr. Franz-Josef Hoffmann
8. Dr. Horst Osterheld
9. Mr. Richard Balken
10. Mr. von Mutius
11. Miss Siegel
12. Miss Poppinga
13. Mr. Marx
14. Mr. Kemp
15. Mr. Kusterer
16. Mr. Gollner
17. Miss Williek
18. Mr. von Jordans
19. Mr. Skibowski
20. Mr. Jones

Protocol  
April 15, 1961

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8. Dr. Horst Osterheld
9. Mr. Richard Balken
10. Mr. von Mutius
11. Miss Siegel
12. Miss Poppinga
13. Mr. Marx
14. Mr. Kemp
15. Mr. Kusterer
16. Mr. Gollner
17. Miss Williek
18. Mr. von Jordans
19. Mr. Skibowski
20. Mr. Jones

Protocol  
April 15, 1961



DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
WASHINGTON, D.C.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF PROTOCOL

PASSENGER LIST FOR FLIGHT  
FROM BERGSTROM AIR FORCE BASE TO LBJ RANCH

CONVAIR #3

1. Mr. Friedrich
2. Mr. Kaiser
3. Mr. Frenzel
4. Mr. Fust
5. Mr. Gross
6. Mr. Hange
7. Mr. Hubmann
8. Dr. Jahn
9. Mr. Kempski
10. Dr. Klein
11. Mr. Luppe
12. Mr. Braun
13. Mr. Mueggenberg
14. Mr. Schwarzkopf
15. Mr. Reissenberger
16. Mr. Davis
17. Mr. Jones
18. Mr. Finckenstein
19. Mr. Marx
20. Mr. Kemp

~~21. Mr. Robert Perchardt~~

Protocol  
April 14, 1961

DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
WASHINGTON, D.C.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF PROTOCOL

INFORMAL VISIT OF  
HIS EXCELLENCY, DR. KONRAD ADENAUER, CHANCELLOR OF  
THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

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April 16-17, 1961

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10. Mr. von Mutius
11. Miss Siegel
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13. Mr. Marx
14. Mr. Kemp
15. Mr. Kusterer
16. Mr. Gollner
17. Miss Williek
18. Mr. von Jordans
19. Mr. Skibowski
20. Mr. Jones

Protocol  
April 15, 1961

LBJ RANCH  
Stonewall, Texas  
Room Directory for the Visit of  
His Excellency Dr. Konrad Adenauer  
Chancellor, Federal Republic of Germany

April 16-17, 1961

<u>Name</u>	<u>Room Location</u>		
Chancellor Adenauer	Main House	2d Floor	Master Guest Room
Mrs. Werhahn	Main House	2d Floor	Purple Room
Foreign Minister Dr. von Brentano	Main House	1st Floor	Guest Room
Ambassador Grewe	Guest House		Southeast Room
State Secretary Dr. Carstens	Guest House		Northeast Room
State Secretary von Eckardt	Guest House		Northeast Room
Assistant Secretary von Etzdorf	Guest House		Northwest Room
Assistant Secretary Harkort	Guest House		Northwest Room
Mr. and Mrs. Krapf	Guest House		Southwest Room
	Guest House		Southeast Room
Mr. Weber	Main House		Geranium Room
Mr. Zander	Main House		Geranium Room

DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
WASHINGTON, D.C.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF PROTOCOL

INFORMAL VISIT OF  
HIS EXCELLENCY, DR. KONRAD ADENAUER, CHANCELLOR OF  
THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

Flight from Andrews Air Force Base, Washington, D.C.  
To Bergstrom Air Force Base, Austin, Texas  
April 16, 1961

PASSENGER LIST

Official German Party:

- ✓ 1. His Excellency Dr. Konrad Adenauer  
Chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany
2. Mrs. Libeth Werhahn  
Daughter of Chancellor Adenauer
- ✓ 3. His Excellency Dr. Heinrich von Brentano  
Minister of Foreign Affairs  
Federal Republic of Germany
- ✓ 4. His Excellency Wilhelm G. Grewe  
German Ambassador
- ✓ 5. The Honorable Dr. Karl Carstens  
State Secretary  
Federal Ministry of Foreign Affairs
- ✓ 6. The Honorable Felix von Eckardt  
State Secretary for the Federal Press Office
7. The Honorable Dr. Hasso von Etzdorf  
Assistant Secretary  
Foreign Office
8. The Honorable Dr. Gunther Harkort  
Assistant Secretary  
Foreign Office
- ✓ 9. Mr. Franz Krapf  
Minister  
German Embassy
- ✓ 10. Mrs. Krapf

11. Mr. Heinrich Barth  
Deputy Assistant Secretary  
Personal Aide to the Chancellor
12. Mr. Peter Limbourg  
Executive Assistant to the Foreign Minister
13. Mr. Karl-Gunther von Hase  
Officer in Charge, Press Relations  
Foreign Office
14. Mr. Ulrich Sahm  
Officer in Charge of NATO Affairs
15. Mr. Erich Stratling  
First Secretary  
German Embassy
16. Mr. Albert Reinkemeyer  
Officer in Charge for Soviet Union Affairs  
Foreign Office
17. Mr. Franz-Josef Hoffmann  
Officer in Charge for North American Affairs  
Foreign Office
18. Dr. Horst Osterheld  
Chancellery Liaison Officer  
Foreign Office
19. Mr. Richard Baiken  
Officer in Charge for Disarmament Affairs  
Foreign Office

Americans:

20. The Honorable Lyndon B. Johnson  
Vice President of the United States
21. The Honorable Homer Thornberry  
United States House of Representatives
22. Mrs. Thornberry
23. The Honorable George C. McGhee  
Counselor, Department of State
24. Miss Mary Margaret Wiley  
Secretary to the Vice President

25. Mr. Keith O. Lynch  
Security Officer  
Department of State
26. Mr. Samuel L. King  
Protocol Officer  
Department of State

Other Members of the German Party:

27. Miss Siegel  
Secretary to Chancellor Adenauer
28. Miss Poppinga  
Secretary to Chancellor Adenauer
29. Mr. Zander  
Security
30. Mr. Marx  
Security
31. Mr. Kemp  
Security
32. Mr. Fiola  
Security
33. Mr. Waldinger  
Security
34. Mr. Heinz Weber  
Interpreter
35. Mr. Fritz Kusterer  
Interpreter
36. Mr. Gollner  
Protocol Officer
37. Miss Willick  
Secretary to Foreign Minister von Brentano
38. Mr. von Jordans
39. Mr. Skibowski

German Journalists:

40. Dr. Eduard Ackermann
41. Mr. Reinhard Appel
42. Dr. Gerhard Daubmann
43. Dr. Karl-Willy Beer
44. Mr. Wolf Dietrich
45. Dr. A. Eickhoff
46. Mr. H. Werner Graf-Finckenstein
47. Mr. Rudolf Friedrich
48. Mr. Peter Kaiser
49. Mr. Curt Frenzel
50. Mr. Horst Fust
51. Mr. Johannes Gross
52. Mr. Franz Hange
53. Dr. Hans Edgar Jahn
54. Mr. Hans Ulrich Kempke
55. Dr. Heinzgunter Klein
56. Mr. Wilhelm Luppe
57. Mr. Heinz Braun
58. Mr. Gunther Muggenburg
59. Mr. Dietrich Schwarzkopf
60. Mr. Dankwart Reissenberger
61. Mr. Hannes Betzler
62. Mr. Hans Hubmann

Lufthansa German Airlines:

63. Mr. Huhn  
Lufthansa Agent

THOSE GOING ON THE 5:45 AM PRESS PLANE

1.	William Jorden, New York Times	NA8-3016
2.	George Dorsey, British film man	FE8-8635 res. RA3-7409
3.	Henry Burroughs, AP	AD4-5400 EM5-5638 res.
4.	Bill Brammer, Time Magazine (fly <sup>back</sup> down only)	
5.	Zygmunt Broniareck, Trybune-Tuda (Polish newspaper)	EM2-6934 res.
6.	Peter von Zahn, German correspondent (fly down only)	FE8-1784
7.	Nancy Hanschman	FE7-4349 res. EM2-9300
8.	Frank Muto	TW3-8064 res.
9.	Sarah McClendon	LI7-3147
10.	Ed Welsh	JA4-2140
11.	Lt. Cecil Staughton	KI9-3020
12.	Helen Williams	WO6-4030
13.	Captain Bird	JA8-6069
14.	Walter Jenkins	EM2-2151
15.	Stu Knight	DU5-8188
16.	John Paul Jones	KI8-9717
17.	Bob Baskin	CL6-0131
18.	Jim Mathis	DI7-6289 JE4-8987
19.	Dominus Davis, State Department	OL4-1171
20.	Congressman Clark Fisher	DE2-1526
21.	Marjorie Jenkins	EM2-2151
22.	Karl von Mutius (Shoreham - 727B)	AD4-0700
23	<i>Luther Roemer Zimmerman Kodak TV</i>	



10:45  
11:44 - 12:20  
1:29

Op 79  
RW 5/20/

9:16  
11:10  
4-  
10:00  
10:00  
10:00  
10:00

DOWN ONLY

1. Peter Von Zahn - German Correspondent
- ✓ 2. Carl Von Mutius - 2nd Secretary German Embassy
- ✓ 3. Mrs. Walter Jenkins
- ✓ 4. Ed Welsh
- ✓ 5. ~~Robert Loebe, German Radio-TV~~

*6. Cong. Fisher*

BOTH WAYS

- ✓ 1. Zygmunt Broniarecki Trybuna-Tuda, Polish Newspaper *OK*
- ✓ 2. William Jordan, New York Times *OK*
- ✓ 3. George Dorsey, British Film Man *OK*
- ✓ 4. Henry Burroughs, Associated Press *OK*
- ✓ 5. ~~Andrew Beyer, Wilthill, Weisbaden~~
- ✓ 6. Frank Muto *OK*
- ✓ 7. Lt. Cecil Stoughton, White House *OK*
- ✓ 8. Helen Williams *OK*
- ✓ 9. Nancy Hanschman, CBS *OK*
- ✓ 10. Sarah McClendon *OK*
- ✓ 11. ~~Bob Baskin~~
- ✓ 12. Walter Jenkins *OK*
- ✓ 13. Stu Knight
- ✓ 14. ~~John Paul Jones~~
- ✓ 15. Bob Baskin *OK*
- ✓ 16. ~~Donna Smith~~
- ✓ 17. ~~Clark Fisher~~
- ✓ 18. Jim Mathis *OK*

*14 Luther Loebe*

*Capt W. Smith*

*7/29/76*

*503*

*OK*

BACK ONLY

- ✓ 1. Lyndon B. Johnson
- ✓ 2. Mrs. Lyndon B. Johnson
- ✓ 3. Mrs. Liz Carpenter
- ✓ 4. Mary Margaret Wiley
- ✓ 5. ~~George Reedy~~
- ✓ 6. ~~Bill Bradley~~
- ✓ 7. Willie Day Taylor *OK*
- ✓ 8. Ashton Thornhill
- ✓ 9. Bill Brammer *OK*
- ✓ 10. ~~John W. ...~~

*2 Humphreys*

*5 Secret Service*

*14*

# COPY

## DOWN ONLY

Peter Von Zahn - German Correspondent  
Carl Von Mutius - 2nd Secretary German Embassy  
Mrs. Walter Jenkins  
Ed Welsh

## BOTH WAYS

Zygmunt Broniareck, Trybuna-Tuda, Polish Newspaper  
William Jordan, New York Times  
George Dorsey, British Film Man  
Henry Burroughs, Associated Press  
Andrew Raymer, Wilthilt, Weisboden  
Frank Muto  
Lt. Cecil Stoughtan, White House  
Helen Williams  
Nancy Hanschman, CBS  
Sarah McClendon  
Dick Bird  
Walter Jenkins  
Stu Knight  
John Paul Jones  
Bob Baskin  
Dominus Davis  
Clark Fisher  
Jim Mathis

## BACK ONLY

Lyndon B. Johnson  
Mrs. Lyndon B. Johnson  
Mrs. Liz Carpenter  
Mary Margaret Wiley  
George Reedy  
Bill Lloyd  
Willie Day Taylor  
Ashton Thornhill  
Bill Brammer

# COPY

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Carl Von Mutius - 2nd Secretary German Embassy  
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Stu Knight  
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Bob Baskin  
Dominus Davis  
Clark Fisher  
Jim Mathis

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Lyndon B. Johnson  
Mrs. Lyndon B. Johnson  
Mrs. Liz Carpenter  
Mary Margaret Wiley  
George Reedy  
Bill Lloyd  
Willie Day Taylor  
Ashton Thornhill  
Bill Brammer



4. Karl Von Mitter, 4th floor, 5391

Sown only

1. Peter von Zahn - German Correspondent

2. Walter Jurek

3. Ed Welch

4. DC-6

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Bath Ways

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2. William Jordan, NY Times

3. George Arcey, British Film Man

4. Henry Burroughs, AP

5. Andrew Raymer, Wiltshilt, Weisbaden

6. Frank Muto

7. Lt Cecil Stoughton, White House

8. Helen Williams

9. Ed Welch, Natl Space Council

10. Nancy Hanochman, CBS

11. Sarah M. Chandon

12. Dick Bird

13. Walter Jurek

14. Stu Knight

15. John Paul Jones

16. Bob Baskin

Back only

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2. Mrs Lyndon B Johnson

3. Mrs Liz Carpenter

4. Mary Margaret Wiley

5. Les Reedy

6. Bill Lloyd

7. Valie Day Taylor

8. Ashton Thornhill

9. Bill Brammer

Other Participants

1. Homer Thornberry

2. Mrs Homer Thornberry

3. Dick Bird

4. Bob Baskin

5. Ed Jurek

6. Stu Knight

7. John Paul Jones

8. Clark Kuch

9. Mary Margaret Wiley

1. Jim Mathis



Mr. Jerkeci

THOSE WHO HAVE EXPRESS AN INTEREST IN THE PRESS PLANE TO TEXAS

1. Zygmunt Broniareck, with Trybuna-Tuda, Polish newspaper
2. Bill Brammer, with Time, wants to fly back.
3. William Jorden, New York Times
4. George Dorsey, British fil man

5. Henry Burroughs, AP

6

Peter Von Zahn - German Correspondent down only - 1.5 -

Frank Minto - P C C

Lt Cecil Stoughton

Helen -

Horner & Elaine

Ed Welch

2 Johnsons  
Rudy

Legal

7. Andrew Raymer - German Correspondent

Melbalt - Wurster

Taglar

Tharabill

Wiley

Carpenter

8.

DINNER LIST  
LBJ RANCH, April 16, 1961  
HONORING CHANCELLOR ADENAUER

Vice President and Mrs. Johnson

Chancellor Adenauer

Mrs. Libeth Werhahn

Dr. Heinrich von Brentano

The Honorable Felix von Eckardt

The Honorable Dr. Karl Carstens

The Honorable Dr. Hasso von Etsdorf

The Honorable Dr. Gunther Harkort

Ambassador Grewe

Minister Franz Krapf

*Mr. Krapf*  
Deputy Counselor of the State Department  
George McGhee

Admiral and Mrs. Chester Nimitz

Governor and Mrs. Price Daniel

Lt. Governor and Mrs. Ben Ramsey

Rep. and Mrs. Homer Thornberry of Austin

Rep. O. C. Fisher of San Angelo

University of Texas Chancellor and Mrs. Ransom

Dr. and Mrs. Frank Stanton

Mr. and Mrs. Herman Brown

Mr. and Mrs. George Brown

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Kleberg

Mr. and Mrs. Dolph Briscoe

Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd Bentsen, Jr.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Jersig  
of San Antonio

Mr. and Mrs. Warren Woodward



TRANSFERRED TO STILL PHOTO COLLECTION



GERMAN INFORMATION CENTER  
BONNEN

Bild Nr. 7546/1

Bundeskanzler Dr. Adenauer. Aufnahme am 8.2.1960.

Federal Chancellor Dr. Adenauer. Photograph taken on  
February 8, 1960.

BUNDESBILDSTELLE BONN

GERMAN EMBASSY  
Washington, D. C.

Dr. Konrad Adenauer

Chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany

Dr. Konrad Adenauer, Chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany since September 15, 1949, was born in Cologne January 5, 1876. His father was a government official; and he himself chose a career in the civil service after completing his studies in law and economics at the Universities of Munich, Freiburg and Bonn.

He briefly practised law in Cologne until his election as a Town Counselor in 1906. By 1912 he had advanced to the position of Deputy Mayor; and in 1917 Germany's second largest city made him its Lord Mayor, a post he held until 1933.

Made a member of the Senate of the State of Prussia by royal appointment before 1918, Dr. Adenauer exercised increasing influence during the years of the Weimar Republic (1919-1933). He was president of the Prussian State Council and a political figure of considerable importance in the Rhineland. The sixteen years of his administration of Cologne were marked by such achievements as the founding of the University of Cologne, the construction there of Germany's first sports stadium, the organization of the first international press meeting and the establishment of the Cologne fairs.

In 1933, the Nazis compelled Dr. Adenauer to retire from politics because of his membership in the Catholic Center Party's National Executive Committee which was in opposition to the Hitler regime. For the following twelve years he became, in his own words, "a very good gardener," living in retirement near Cologne, but maintaining a very great interest in politics. He was twice arrested by the Nazis, first in 1934 and again following the July 20, 1944 plot against Hitler's life.

Immediately following the end of the war, in May 1945, the United States Military Government authorities in Cologne appointed Dr. Adenauer a Special Adviser, and a month later restored him to the post of Mayor which he held until October of that year. In the same year he helped to found the Christian Democratic Union, a party which for the first time in modern Germany has brought Protestant and Catholic political leaders together in a single group. Under Dr. Adenauer's leadership -- he was named party chairman in 1950 -- the CDU has consistently been the strongest party in the Federal Republic.

Following service in the state legislature of Northrhine-Westphalia, Dr. Adenauer was named to the Parliamentary Council in 1948, established to draft a provisional constitution for a new Federal Republic. He was President of this Council, which after eight months drafted and approved the present Basic Law. When the first postwar general elections were held in the three Western zones of Germany in August, 1949, Dr. Adenauer was elected to the Bundestag (The Lower House of Parliament), and on September 15 was named the first Chancellor of the new Federal Republic. In March 1951, Dr. Adenauer also became the Federal Republic's first Foreign Minister, a post which he held until 1955.

During these first four years of Dr. Adenauer's chancellorship Germany gradually regained a position of respect and trust among the nations of the Free World. As proof of their faith in his leadership the German voters returned his party to power in September, 1953, with 45.2 percent of the total vote and with a majority of the seats in the Bundestag -- a feat unprecedented in modern Germany. Dr. Adenauer was chosen for his second term as Chancellor.

Under his second administration Germany's sovereignty was re-established and his country became a member of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and the Western European Union. Since that time a new German army has been built

up and operational units, both naval and ground forces, have been placed at the disposal of NATO as Germany's growing contribution to the common defense of the West.

In the general elections of September, 1957, the German people again reaffirmed their trust in Dr. Adenauer's stewardship by returning his party to the Bundestag with 50.2 percent of the total vote cast. As the leader of Germany's strongest party, he was named Chancellor for the third successive time.

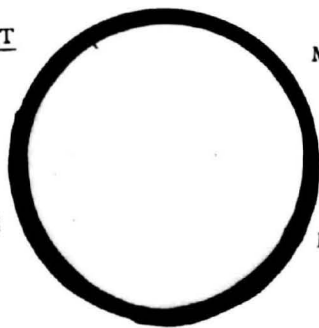
\* \* \*

OFFICE OF THE VICE PRESIDENT  
WASHINGTON

Seating chart for dinner for  
Chancellor Adenauer given  
by Vice President and Mrs. Johnson  
LBJ Ranch  
April 16, 1961

THE VICE PRESIDENT

MRS. WERHAHN



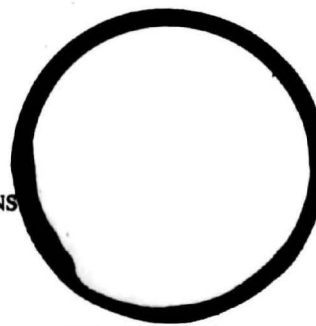
MRS. NIMITZ

DR. VON BRENTANO

MR. GEORGE BROWN

MRS. HERMAN BROWN

DR. CARSTENS



THE GOVERNOR

MRS. JERSIG

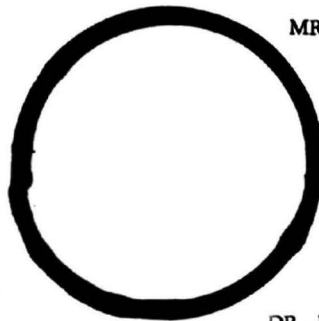
MR. MCGHEE

MRS. GEORGE BROWN

MR. BRISCOE

THE GERMAN AMBASSADOR

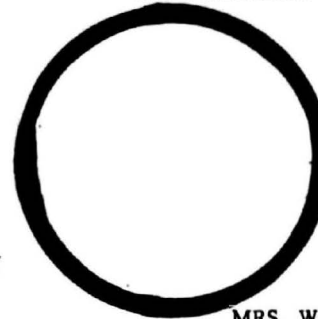
MRS. RAMSEY



DR. HARKORT

MRS. KLEBERG

MR. KRAPP



DR. RANSOM

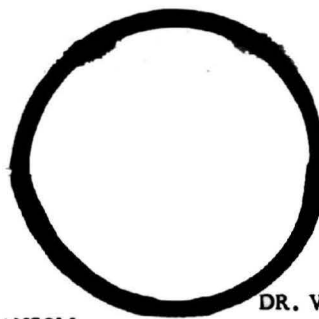
MR. RAMSEY

MRS. WOODWARD

MRS. BRISCOE

MR. WOODWARD

MR. THORNBERRY

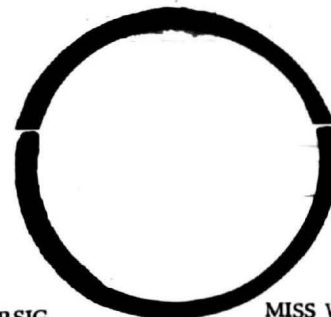


MRS. RANSOM

DR. VON ETZDORF

MRS. KRAPP

MR. BENTSEN



MR. FISHER

MR. JERSIG

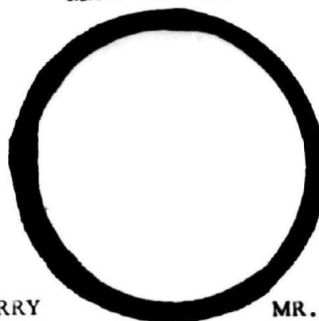
MISS WILEY

MRS. BENTSEN

HERMAN BROWN

ADMIRAL NIMITZ

MRS. THORNBERRY

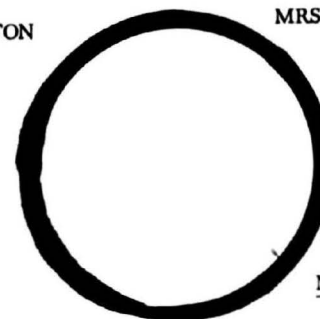


MR. VON ECKARDT

DR. STANTON

MRS. DANIEL

MR. KLEBERG



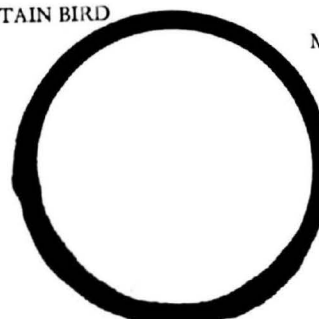
THE CHANCELLOR

MRS. JOHNSON

CAPTAIN BIRD

MRS. JENKINS

MRS. CARPENTER



MR. KING

MR. JENKINS

ASHTON THORNHILL

ENTRANCE

# DEPARTMENT OF STATE

APRIL 12, 1961

## FOR THE PRESS

NO. 212

PROGRAM FOR THE VISIT TO THE LBJ RANCH AND AUSTIN, TEXAS, OF  
HIS EXCELLENCY DR. KONRAD ADENAUER  
CHANCELLOR OF THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

(The program for Chancellor Adenauer's visit to Washington was announced  
in Department of State Press Release No. 200, April 7, 1961.)

### SUNDAY, APRIL 16

- 9:30 a.m. EST His Excellency Dr. Konrad Adenauer, Chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany, and his party, accompanied by Vice President Lyndon B. Johnson, will depart from Andrews Air Force Base, Washington, D. C. aboard a special flight of Lufthansa (German Airline) for Austin, Texas.
- 12:00 noon CST Arrival at Bergstrom Air Force Base, Austin, Texas. Full military honors will be rendered.
- 12:15 p.m. Chancellor Adenauer and a limited number of members of his party, accompanied by the Vice President, will depart aboard a convair aircraft for the LBJ Ranch as guests of the Vice President and Mrs. Johnson. (The remainder of the party will stay at the Nimitz Hotel in Fredericksburg, Texas. The members of the German press will stay at the Driskill Hotel in Austin.)
- 12:45 p.m. Arrival at the LBJ Ranch.
- 1:00 p.m. to 2:30 p.m. The Chamber of Commerce of Stonewall, Texas, will give a barbecue luncheon in honor of Chancellor Adenauer at the LBJ Ranch.
- 4:00 p.m. to 5:00 p.m. The City of Fredericksburg, Texas, will give a reception in honor of Chancellor Adenauer at the Fairgrounds, Fredericksburg, Texas.
- 7:30 p.m. The Vice President and Mrs. Johnson will give a dinner in honor of Chancellor Adenauer at the LBJ Ranch.  
Dress: Business suit.

### MONDAY, APRIL 17

- 11:00 a.m. Departure from the LBJ Ranch via helicopter for Austin.
- 11:25 a.m. Arrival at the Colosseum, Austin, Texas. Chancellor Adenauer and Vice President Johnson will proceed by open automobile to Congress Avenue and First Street where they will join a parade formation.
- 11:30 a.m. Chancellor Adenauer and Vice President Johnson will head a parade along Congress Avenue to the State Capitol.

-2-

MONDAY, APRIL 17 (Continued)

12:00 noon	Chancellor Adenauer will address a Joint Session of the Texas State Legislature.
12:30 p.m.	The Honorable Price Daniel, Governor of Texas, and Mrs. Daniel will give a luncheon in honor of Chancellor Adenauer at the Executive Mansion.
2:00 p.m.	Chancellor Adenauer will depart from the Executive Mansion.
2:30 p.m.	Arrival at Bergstrom Air Force Base.
2:45 p.m. CST	Chancellor Adenauer and party will depart from Bergstrom Air Force Base, Austin, Texas, aboard a special flight of Lufthansa (German Airline) for Germany.

Note particularly the changes in the time of departure from Washington and arrival at Austin from those announced in Press Release No. 200.

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





# SOUVENIR PROGRAM



## PUBLIC RECEPTION

- - - HONORING - - -

His Excellency, Konrad Adenauer  
Chancellor; Bonn, West Germany

AND PAYING TRIBUTE TO HIS HOST

Honorable Lyndon Baines Johnson  
Vice-President of the United States

AND HONORED GUEST

Fleet Admiral Chester W. Nimitz  
Native of Fredericksburg, Texas

GILLESPIE CO. FAIR GROUNDS  
FREDERICKSBURG, TEXAS

April 16, 1961 - - 4 to 5 P. M.

---

THE RADIO POST, COMMERCIAL PRINTERS, FREDERICKSBURG, TEXAS

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His Excellency, Konrad Adenauer  
Chancellor, West Germany



Honorable Lyndon B. Johnson  
Vice-President of the United States  
Birthplace: Stonewall, Texas



Fleet Admiral Chester W. Nimitz  
Birthplace: Fredericksburg, Texas

# PROGRAM

GILLESPIE COUNTY FAIR GROUNDS

April 16, 1961 - 4 to 5 P.M.

Honoring

HIS EXCELLENCY, KONRAD ADENAUER,  
CHANCELLOR, WEST GERMANY

and Paying Tribute to His Host,  
HONORABLE LYNDON BAINES JOHNSON,  
VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

and Honored Guest

FLEET ADMIRAL CHESTER W. NIMITZ

National Anthem ..... Fredericksburg  
High School Band

Tom C. Rhodes, Director

Invocation ..... Very Rev. J. J. Hildebrand  
St. Mary's Catholic Church

Welcome ..... Max Schneider, Mayor,  
City of Fredericksburg

Joe Molberg, speaking in the Mother tongue  
of our Distinguished Guest

Introduction of Guests ..... William Petmecky,  
Program Chairman

Entertainment

Kinderchor, Mrs. Erna Dietel Heinen, Director  
German Folk Songs & Dances—"Liebe Schwester, tanz mit  
mir", "Im Wald und auf der Heide", "Es klappert die Muehle",  
'Grossmutter will tanzen'  
'Du, du liegst mir im Herzen'—Everyone

Arion, Maennerchor, Felix Pehl, Director  
'Ein Rheinisches Maedchen beim Rheinischen Wein',  
E. Kraemer

Marychorale Choir, Sister Emelene, Director  
'Hallelujah Chorus'—from Handel's Messiah

Greetings to his native City ..... Fleet Admiral  
Chester W. Nimitz

Greetings of the United States of America

Vice-President Lyndon B. Johnson

Address ..... His Excellency, Konrad Adenauer  
Chancellor, West Germany

Memento of Chancellor Adenauer's Visit  
to Fredericksburg

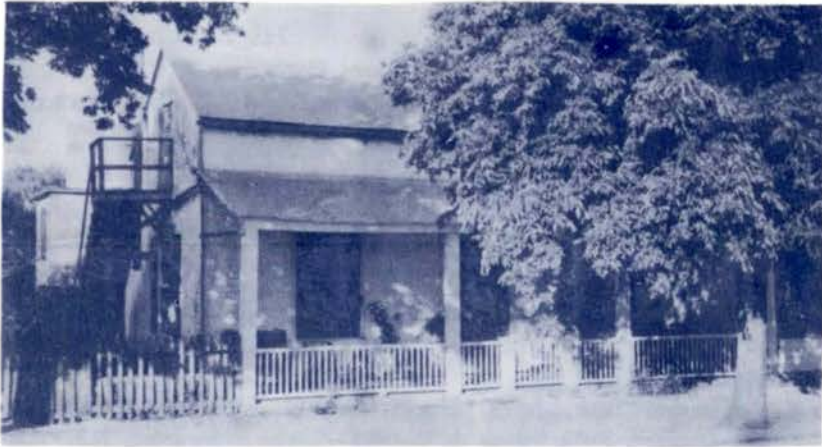
"The Eyes of Texas Are Upon You"

Fredericksburg High School Band





LBJ RANCH HOME OF THE VICE-PRESIDENT AND MRS.  
LYNDON B. JOHNSON - STONEWALL, TEXAS.



BIRTHPLACE HOME OF ADMIRAL CHESTER NIMITZ  
247 East Main St., Fredericksburg, Tex.



AERIAL VIEW OF GILLESPIE COUNTY FAIR GROUNDS,  
FREDERICKSBURG, TEXAS.

COL. WALSH	PROJECT OFFICER
LT. HONEYCUTT	BAGGAGE LOADING AND OFF LOADING
LT. O'CONNER, JOE	TRANSPORTATION
CWO THOMPSON	BASE MATERIAL
MR. V. ALLEN, JR.	FIRE DEPT. ASST. F / C
LT. WILSON	OPERATION OFFICER

*(landing aircraft)*

# **United States Senate**

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## **MEMORANDUM**

### **TO TELEPHONE:**

**Guest House - Local - MI 4-2331**

**Fredricksburg - German Delegation -  
Local Line - WY 7-2117**

**Shornhurst - UN 8-4184**

**Foreman's Cottage - Security -  
Local Line - MI 4-2138**

DINNER LIST  
LBJ RANCH, April 16, 1961  
HONORING CHANCELLOR ADENAUER

Vice President and Mrs. Johnson

Chancellor Adenauer

Mrs. Libeth Werhahn

Dr. Heinrich von Brentano

→ The Honorable Felix von Eckardt,

*Under Sec of State*

→ The Honorable Dr. Karl Carstens

The Honorable Dr. Hasso von Etzdorf

The Honorable Dr. Gunther Harkort

Ambassador Grewe

→ Minister Franz Krapf *and Mrs. Krapf Minister*  
Deputy Counselor of the State Department  
George McGhee

Admiral and Mrs. Chester Nimitz

Governor and Mrs. Price Daniel

Lt. Governor and Mrs. Ben Ramsey

Rep. and Mrs. Homer Thornberry of Austin

Rep. O. C. Fisher of San Angelo

University of Texas Chancellor and Mrs. Ransom

Dr. ~~and Mrs.~~ Frank Stanton

5:45 X Mr. and Mrs. Herman Brown

X Mr. and Mrs. George Brown

X Mr. and Mrs. Robert Kleberg

X Mr. and Mrs. Dolph Briscoe

X Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd Bentsen, Jr.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Jersig  
of San Antonio

Mr. and Mrs. Warren Woodward

STAFF FOR THE COCKTAIL RECEPTION  
PRECEDING THE DINNER

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Jenkins

Miss Mary Margaret Wiley

Mrs. Ashton Thornhill

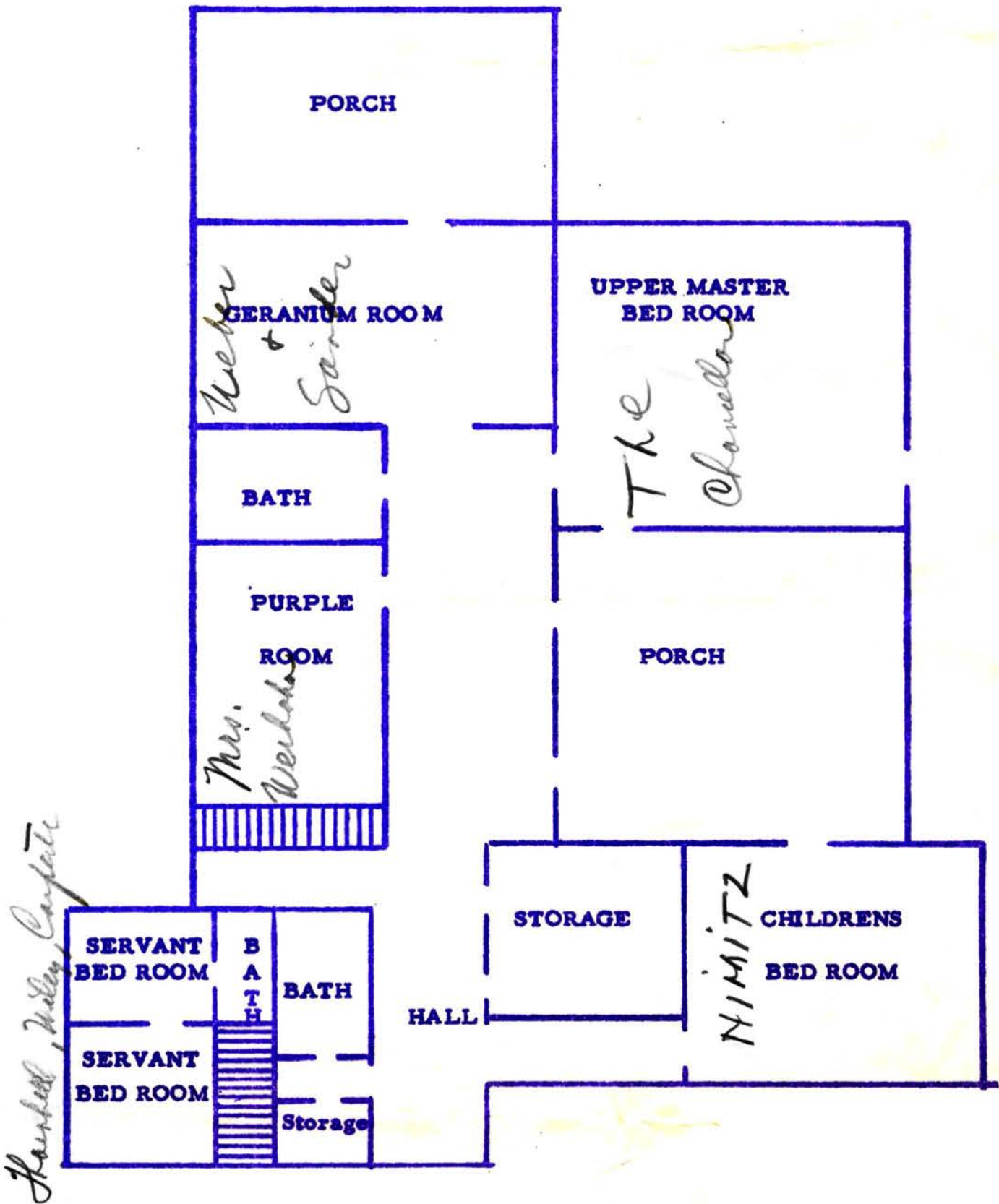
Mr. Sam King

Captain Dick Bird

Mrs. Liz Carpenter



2nd FLOOR



L B J RANCH  
STONEWALL, TEXAS



*Mrs. Johnson*

BARBECUE HEAD TABLE

The Vice President  
Mrs. Johnson  
The Chancellor  
Mrs. Werhahn  
Dr. von Brentano  
The Ambassador of Germany  
Rep. Fisher  
Dr. Lehman  
Father Schneider  
Mr. Burg  
Mrs. Burg

*Mrs. Thornberry*

Mrs. Lehman  
Rep. Thornberry

## OVERNIGHT ACCOMMODATIONS

### MAIN HOUSE

#### Downstairs

Vice President and Mrs. Johnson - Master Bedroom  
Dr. von Brentano - Guest Bedroom

#### Upstairs

Chancellor Adenauer - Master Guest Room (Green Room)  
Mrs. Libeth Werhahn - Purple Room  
Messrs. Zander and Weber - Geranium Room  
Admiral and Mrs. Nimitz - Children's Room  
Lis Carpenter and Ashton Thornhill -- Small Northwest Bedroom  
Mary Margaret Wiley - Small Northeast Bedroom

#### Guest House

Mr. and Mrs. Krapf - left front bedroom  
~~Dr.~~ Dr. von Etsdorf and ~~Dr. Harkort~~ - left back bedroom  
Ambassador Grewe - Right front bedroom  
~~Prof.~~ Dr. Carstens and Dr. von Eckardt - back bedroom

*Dr. Harkort - at Heath Ranch*

### SCHARNHORST

Rep and Mrs. Thornberry - room with double bed  
Captain Bird and Sam King - room with 2 beds (one double and one single)  
Rep. Fisher and Mr. George McGhee - room with 2 double beds



**State of Texas**  
**House of Representatives**  
**Austin**

JAMES A. (JIMMY) TURMAN  
SPEAKER

April 17, 1961

**Program Agenda - Joint Session, Monday, April 17, 1961**

**Occasion - Visit of Chancellor Konrad Adenauer, Chancellor  
Federal Republic of Germany, and Vice-President of the United  
States, Honorable Lyndon B. Johnson.**

1. Speaker James A. Turman and Lt. Governor Ben Ramsey  
call Joint Session to order.
2. Lt. Governor Ben Ramsey introduces Governor of the State  
of Texas, the Honorable Price Daniel for welcome and  
presentations.
3. Speaker James A. Turman introduces Vice-President of the  
United States, the Honorable Lyndon B. Johnson for remarks  
and introductions.
4. Vice-President of the United States, Honorable Lyndon B.  
Johnson introduces Chancellor Konrad Adenauer.
5. Address by Chancellor Konrad Adenauer.

Bundeskanzleramt

1. Der Bundeskanzler
2. Frau A. Verhahn ✓
3. Ministerialdirigent Dr. Barth ✓
4. Legationsrat I. Kl. Dr. Osterheld
5. Fräulein Siegel ✓
6. Fräulein Poppinga ✓

- 7.-11. 5 Sicherheitsbeamte—  
12. Herr Seibert ✓

Auswärtiges Amt

13. Bundesminister Hr. von Brentano ✓
14. Staatssekretär Professor Carstens ✓
15. Ministerialdirektor Dr. von Btndorf ✓
16. Ministerialdirektor Dr. Harkort ✓
17. Vortragender Legationsrat I. Kl. Linbourg
18. Vortragender Legationsrat I. Kl. von Hase
19. Vortragender Legationsrat I. Kl. Dr. Sahn
20. Legationsrat I. Kl. Hoffmann
21. Legationsrat I. Kl. Dr. Reinkemeyer
22. Legationsrat Balken
23. Dolmetscher Weber ✓
24. Dolmetscher Kusterer
25. Konsultatssekretär I. Kl. Gullner (Protokoll)
26. Fräulein Willisch, Ministerbüro

Bundespressamt

27. Staatssekretär von Eckhardt ✓
28. Herr von Jordans
30. Herr Skibowski

Deutsche Lufthansa

31. Herr Huhn

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Journalisten

32. Dr. Ackermann, Edward
33. Appel, Reinhard
34. Dr. Danneberg, Gerhard
35. Dr. Beer, Karl-Willy
36. Dietrich, Wolf
37. Dr. Eickhoff, A.
38. Graf Finckenstein, H. Werner
39. Friedrich, Rudolf
40. Hauser, Peter
41. Hentschel, Kurt
42. Fust, Ernst
43. Gross, Johannes
44. Hange, Franz
45. Dr. Jahn, Hans Edgar
46. Knapik, Hans Ulrich
47. Dr. Klein, Heimgartner
48. Luppe, Wilhelm
49. Braun, Heinz
50. Huggenburger, Guenther
51. Schwarzkopf, Dietrich
52. Reissenberger, Dankwart
53. Sellner, Hannes

XEROX FROM QUICK COPY



DINNER LIST  
LBJ RANCH, April 16, 1961  
HONORING CHANCELLOR ADENAUER

Vice President and Mrs. Johnson

Chancellor Adenauer

Mrs. Libeth Werhahn

Dr. Heinrich von Brentano

The Honorable Felix von Eckardt

The Honorable Dr. Karl Carstens

The Honorable Dr. Hasso von Etsdorf

The Honorable Dr. Gunther Harkort

Ambassador Grewe

Minister Franz Krapf

*Mrs. Krapf*  
Deputy Counselor of the State Department  
George McGhee

Admiral and Mrs. Chester Nimitz

Governor and Mrs. Price Daniel

Lt. Governor and Mrs. Ben Ramsey

Rep. and Mrs. Homer Thornberry of Austin

Rep. O. C. Fisher of San Angelo

University of Texas Chancellor and Mrs. Ransom

Dr. ~~and Mrs.~~ Frank Stanton

Mr. and Mrs. Herman Brown

Mr. and Mrs. George Brown

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Kleberg

Mr. and Mrs. Dolph Briscoe

Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd Bentsen, Jr.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Jersig  
of San Antonio

Mr. and Mrs. Warren Woodward

STATEMENT BY VICE PRESIDENT LYNDON B. JOHNSON  
ARRIVAL AT LBJ RANCH  
APRIL 16, 1961

What this Hill Country of Texas is has been made possible in large measure by the toil, effort and devotion of children, grandchildren and great-grandchildren of men and women who came here from Germany seeking freedom and peace.

I am highly honored to be able to show this country to America's good friend -- one of the world's champions of freedom -- Chancellor Adenauer. What has been done here to bring a better life to all the people has been done throughout America in only a few generations. We may hope that under freedom such progress may soon come for all regions of the world.

Dr. Adenauer will leave tomorrow returning to Germany directly from Austin. I know he will take with him the renewed good wishes and the continuing great admiration of all Texans and all Americans. This great man and the people of his great country are bulwarks in the strength of the Western world and we are grateful for the resolve Dr. Adenauer has brought to the leadership of our common cause.

We stand together as allies and today we sit down together as friends, proud of the unity among us, confident before the challenges which confront us.

##



DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
WASHINGTON, D.C.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF PROTOCOL

ADMINISTRATIVE ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE DEPARTURE FROM WASHINGTON OF  
HIS EXCELLENCY DR. KONRAD ADENAUER, CHANCELLOR OF  
THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY  
APRIL 16, 1961

At 8:40 a.m. Chancellor Adenauer and Mrs. Werhahn, accompanied by the German Ambassador and Mrs. Greve, will depart from the German Embassy, 1900 Foxhall Road, Northwest, for Andrews Air Force Base.

All other members of the party will proceed from the Shoreham Hotel in advance, and will board the aircraft before the Chancellor arrives at the base. (See Passenger List, attached)

The following American and German officials will say goodbye to the Chancellor at Base Operations, Andrews Air Force Base:

The Honorable Dean Rusk  
Secretary of State  
and Mrs. Rusk

The Honorable Angier Biddle Duke  
Chief of Protocol  
and Mrs. Duke

Mr. Martin J. Hillenbrand  
Director, Office of German Affairs, Department of State

Mr. Swidbert Schnippenkoetter  
Counselor, German Embassy  
and Mrs. Schnippenkoetter

Mr. Albert F. Ernecke  
Economic Counselor, German Embassy

Mrs. Hanna Kiep  
Women's Affairs Secretary, German Embassy

Mr. Bruno E. Werner  
Counselor, Cultural Affairs, German Embassy

Mr. Robert Borchardt  
Press Counselor, German Embassy

Brigadier General Baron Wolf Dietrich von Schleinitz  
Military Attache, German Embassy

Departure

Departure Procedure

It is suggested that the members of the farewell group arrive at Base Operations, Andrews Air Force Base by 9:00 a.m.

At 9:05 a.m. the Vice President and his party and the Secretary of State will arrive separately.

At 9:15 a.m. the Chancellor and his party will arrive. He will be greeted by the Vice President and the Secretary of State and escorted to the speaker's platform. Foreign Minister von Brentano, Ambassador Greve and the Chief of Protocol will also take their places on the platform. The Secretary will bid farewell to the Chancellor and the Chancellor will respond. Mrs. Nora Lajiness will interpret for Secretary Rusk and Mr. Heinz Weber will interpret for Chancellor Adenauer.

On conclusion of the remarks, the Chancellor will say goodbye to the farewell group. Then Chancellor Adenauer and Vice President Johnson will board the aircraft.

At 9:30 a.m. the Chancellor and his party will depart from Andrews Air Force Base, for Austin, Texas.

(Flying time 3 hours 30 minutes, minus 1 hour change in time zone)

April 14, 1961.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
WASHINGTON, D.C.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF PROTOCOL

INFORMAL VISIT OF  
HIS EXCELLENCY, DR. KONRAD ADENAUER, CHANCELLOR OF  
THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

Flight from Andrews Air Force Base, Washington, D.C.  
To Bergstrom Air Force Base, Austin, Texas  
April 16, 1961

PASSENGER LIST

Official German Party:

1. His Excellency Dr. Konrad Adenauer  
Chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany
2. Mrs. Libeth Werhahn  
Daughter of Chancellor Adenauer
3. His Excellency Dr. Heinrich von Brentano  
Minister of Foreign Affairs  
Federal Republic of Germany
4. His Excellency Wilhelm G. Grewe  
German Ambassador
5. The Honorable Dr. Karl Carstens  
State Secretary  
Federal Ministry of Foreign Affairs
6. The Honorable Felix von Eckardt  
State Secretary for the Federal Press Office
7. The Honorable Dr. Hasso von Fitzdorf  
Assistant Secretary  
Foreign Office
8. The Honorable Dr. Gunther Harkort  
Assistant Secretary  
Foreign Office
9. Mr. Franz Krapf  
Minister  
German Embassy
10. Mrs. Krapf

11. Mr. Heinrich Barth  
Deputy Assistant Secretary  
Personal Aide to the Chancellor
12. Mr. Peter Limbourg  
Executive Assistant to the Foreign Minister
13. Mr. Karl-Gunther von Hase  
Officer in Charge, Press Relations  
Foreign Office
14. Mr. Ulrich Sahn  
Officer in Charge of NATO Affairs
15. Mr. Erich Stratling  
First Secretary  
German Embassy
16. Mr. Albert Reinkemeyer  
Officer in Charge for Soviet Union Affairs  
Foreign Office
17. Mr. Franz-Josef Hoffmann  
Officer in Charge for North American Affairs  
Foreign Office
18. Dr. Horst Osterheld  
Chancellery Liaison Officer  
Foreign Office
19. Mr. Richard Baiken  
Officer in Charge for Disarmament Affairs  
Foreign Office

Americans:

20. The Honorable Lyndon B. Johnson  
Vice President of the United States
21. The Honorable Homer Thornberry  
United States House of Representatives
22. Mrs. Thornberry
23. The Honorable George C. McGhee  
Counselor, Department of State
24. Miss Mary Margaret Wiley  
Secretary to the Vice President

- 25. Mr. Keith O. Lynch  
Security Officer  
Department of State
- 26. Mr. Samuel L. King  
Protocol Officer  
Department of State

Other Members of the German Party:

- 27. Miss Siegel  
Secretary to Chancellor Adenauer
- 28. Miss Poppinga  
Secretary to Chancellor Adenauer
- 29. Mr. Zander  
Security
- 30. Mr. Marx  
Security
- 31. Mr. Kemp  
Security
- 32. Mr. Fiola  
Security
- 33. Mr. Waldinger  
Security
- 34. Mr. Heinz Weber  
Interpreter
- 35. Mr. Fritz Kusterer  
Interpreter
- 36. Mr. Gallner  
Protocol Officer
- 37. Miss Willick  
Secretary to Foreign Minister von Brentano
- 38. Mr. von Jordans
- 39. Mr. Skibowski

German Journalists:

40. Dr. Eduard Ackermann
41. Mr. Reinhard Appel
42. Dr. Gerhard Daubmann
43. Dr. Karl-Willy Beer
44. Mr. Wolf Dietrich
45. Dr. A. Eickhoff
46. Mr. H. Werner Graf-Finckenstein
47. Mr. Rudolf Friedrich
48. Mr. Peter Kaiser
49. Mr. Curt Frenzel
50. Mr. Horst Fust
51. Mr. Johannes Gross
52. Mr. Franz Hange
53. Dr. Hans Edgar Jahn
54. Mr. Hans Ulrich Kempaki
55. Dr. Heinsgunter Klein
56. Mr. Wilhelm Lupp
57. Mr. Heins Braun
58. Mr. Gunther Muggenburg
59. Mr. Dietrich Schwarzkopf
60. Mr. Dankwart Reissenberger
61. Mr. Hannes Betsler
62. Mr. Hans Hubmann

Lufthansa German Airlines:

63. Mr. Huhn  
Lufthansa Agent

OFFICE OF THE VICE PRESIDENT

WASHINGTON

Mr. Vice President:



Here is a rundown on the press arrangements. The story today is basically a color story and the more chances the Chancellor has to visit with the people the better. Any picture of him in a Texas hat or with children in Frederickshurg is sure fire front page.

GER



## M E M O R A N D U M

RE : Press arrangements for visit of Chancellor Adenauer.

### 1. Arrival at Bergstrom.

- a) Press to cover welcoming ceremonies. Those who will attend the barbecue have been issued airplane passes and will be flown to the ranch.
- b) A pool has been arranged for coverage of the church in Stonewall. Pool reporters (AP, UPI, DPA, Muto, American newsreel cameraman and German newsreel cameraman) will be flown direct by helicopter to the church.

### 2. Barbecue.

- a) Completely informal coverage with no ceremonies planned. Press phones are available in the barbecue area.

### 3. Fredericksburg.

- a) Press to leave ranch by 2:15 via bus and automobiles for Herman Son hall in Fredericksburg where there will be phones and Western Union facilities. Press will leave the hall about 3:45 and be taken to the Fair grounds.
- b) At the Fair Grounds, space has been set aside in the stands for TV and newsreel cameras. Telephones and Western Union facilities will be available in the Exhibition Hall.
- c) In the event, without advance notice, a tour is made of Fredericksburg after the ceremonies at the ~~State~~ Fair grounds, one car will be provided in the cavalcade for AP, UPI and DPA. The balance of the press will be taken by bus and flatbed truck to the Vereins Kirche where a stop is planned. (The press has NOT been informed of the tour)
- d) At the conclusion of all the Fredericksburg ceremonies the press will be taken to the Fredericksburg airport and flown back to Austin.

(more)

4. Dinner.

- a) There will be no direct press coverage of the dinner. At 10 PM, George Reedy will call Mrs. Carpenter who, after coordination with the German press attache, will supply information for briefing the press in Austin.
- b) A buffet reception has been planned for the press. The briefing will take place at the reception.

5. Monday morning.

- a) In the event there is a helicopter tour, there will be a press pool helicopter. Otherwise, Monday morning coverage will depend upon telephone contacts between George Reedy and Mrs. Carpenter.

6. Parade.

- a) Space has been set aside for the press alongside the reviewing stand. Immediately following the parade, the press will be taken to the House chamber where space has been provided on the floor.

7. Luncheon.

- a) The press will not attend the luncheon in the Capital. The German press will be taken to Bergstrom Field and will have lunch at the officers club. They will then board the plane and be ready to depart as soon as the Chancellor arrives.

# # #

*Archives*

*2*

**MEMORANDUM**

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# # #





-Reproduced from-

# Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 87<sup>th</sup> 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 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 affiliates 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.

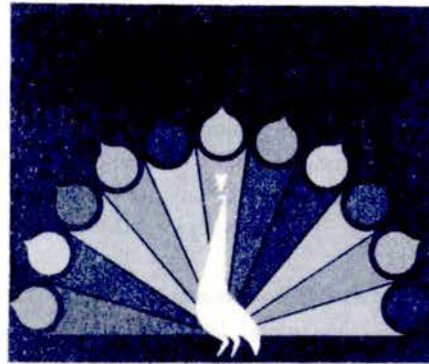
Mr. BOURGHOLTZER. Chancellor Adenauer, the work on rockets which is at the basis of both the Soviet Union's and this country's space explorations was originally done as far as we know mostly by German scientists. I wonder if you could tell us if there are scientists in West Germany now, if there are 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)



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.)



*from VP Adenauer visit*

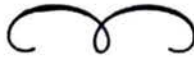
The President and the Chancellor agreed on the importance of a concerted aid effort by the industrialized free world nations in an amount commensurate with their resources and on a basis corresponding to the magnitude of the task. They pledged the support of the United States and the Federal Republic 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

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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)

# CHANCELLOR KONRAD ADENAUER *See p. 5*

## 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.

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

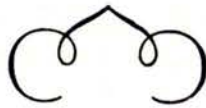


## THE GERMAN CHANCELLOR AND OUR PRESIDENT



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**

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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  
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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

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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)



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. REXTON. 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.

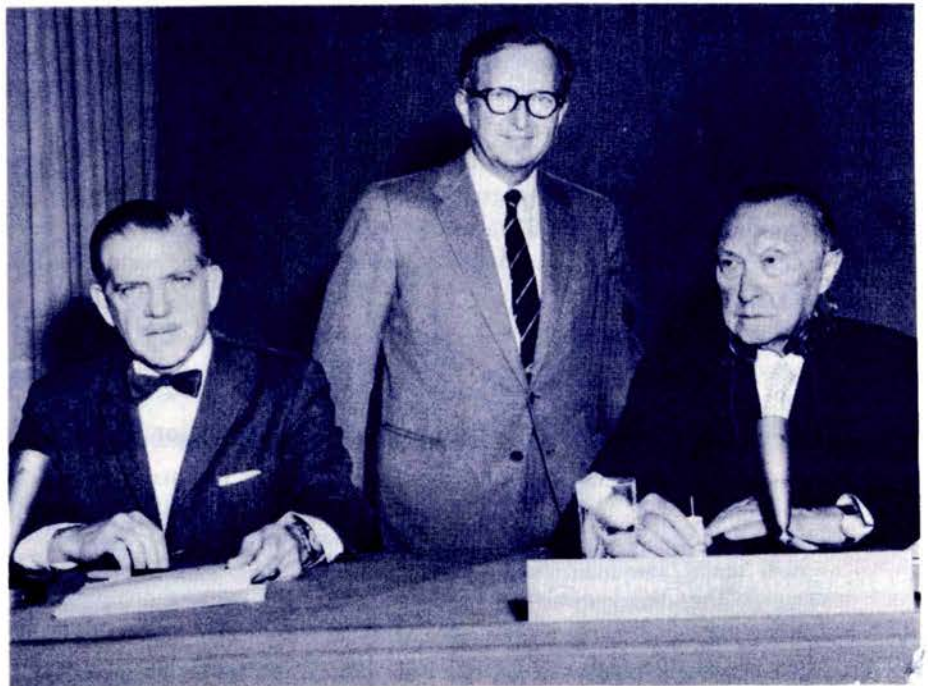
And I haven't felt anything of the aggressive spirit. We have a very strong—we have had a very strong cognition through this war because when your country is destroyed the way our country was destroyed then you know really what war means and you know that aggression does not bear fruit.

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 Laurence E. Spivak (center), regular member of the panel program.

♦ ♦ ♦ ♦

April 18

—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

Saturday, April 15, 1961 THE WASHINGTON POST

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.



ADENAUER

**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

# 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.



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**Type of Material:** Magazine

**Author(s):**

**Title of Publication or Description:** LCRA News

**Publisher:** Lower Colorado River Authority

**Title of Series/Chapter/Article:**

**Edition:** May-June, 1961

**Volume Number:**

**Issue Number:**

**Date of Publication:** 1961

**Page Numbers:** 15 pages



# LCRA NEWS

MAY-JUNE, 1961







# Konrad Adenauer PUTS HIS BRAND ON TEXAS HEARTS

It was April 16th when the sun-drenched runway at Bergstrom AFB near Austin met the incoming wheels of the Boeing Jet 707. This graceful bird was bringing Dr. Konrad Adenauer, Chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany, to Texas.

When Vice President Lyndon Johnson was in Germany a year or so ago, he asked Dr. Adenauer to come to his LBJ Ranch in the hill country of Central Texas. The Chancellor accepted the invitation and the resulting welcome that was showered on free Germany's leader was unequalled by anything in most Texan's memory.

Dr. Adenauer, with his lovely daughter, Mrs. Libeth Werhahn, graciously returned hello for hello and wave for wave as thousands of Texans greeted them.

They were accompanied by an official party of 16 German dignitaries and 31 newspaper people. Never before has a visitor to Texas been more documented by film and verbiage.

The party's visit began on a Sunday morning, with a 'copter trip to the LBJ Ranch. Dr. Adenauer attended mass at nearby Stonewall's Catholic Church. Meanwhile, the citizens of Stonewall, dressed in pioneer costumes, prepared a finger-licking barbecue in his honor on the banks of the Pedernales River at the ranch house.

Shaded by century old live oaks, throngs of well wishers ate barbecue and listened to beautiful German songs, sung by a girls' choir. Gifts and speeches were exchanged and Dr. Adenauer's sincere words

of friendship endeared him to one and all.

One of the gifts was LCRA's especially prepared bi-lingual brochure telling of the LCRA and its program and benefits to this region. The book was presented by General Manager Sim Gideon and Vice President Johnson.

Following the barbecue, the party was flown to Fredericksburg, one of Texas' most picturesque German communities. As Dr. Adenauer spoke in his native tongue to the crowd of thousands, there was no need for an interpreter as he was warmly applauded time after time.

After a night's rest back at the ranch, the party was flown over the LCRA's chain of dams and the Highland Lakes, reaching Austin before noon on Monday. A ticker-tape parade up Congress Avenue and a review of colorful bands and marching units preceded Dr. Adenauer's address to the joint session of the Texas Legislature.

Dr. Adenauer's speech included great praise for what he had seen and read of LCRA's contribution to the prosperity of Central Texas, a compliment to the Legislature for the creation of this unique State agency.

Governor Price Daniel entertained the visitors with a luncheon at the Mansion before they departed for their return flight to Germany. One German correspondent remarked that this type of casual and festive visiting of national leaders could never be possible in Europe.



With other state and foreign dignitaries, LCRA board member Sam K. Seymour and general manager Sim Gideon wit-

ness Governor Daniel's introduction of Chancellor Adenauer, when he addressed the legislature.

May-June, 1961

Art Anderson

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