

What Should the U.S. Do About Germany in Europe?

THE PROBLEM

Just 10 years after the complete defeat of Nazi militarism, Germany is again a rising military power.

Divided, rearmed Germany, the focal point in the cold war, is a kind of world miniature, with Russia and the U.S. standing toe-to-toe along the line that divides Germany, Europe and the world into powerful, hostile camps.

At her surrender in 1945, Germany was divided into four occupation zones—U.S., Russian, British and French. Berlin, the capital, was also divided into four zones, although deep in Russian-occupied Germany.

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"The German problem" crowded newspaper headlines all over the world in 1955, providing a background of the problem and demonstrating questions which arose.

May 5—West German Federal Republic became a sovereign state. President Eisenhower signed an order ending occupation of Germany and transferring functions of the military command to diplomats.

May 5—The Western European Union, first step in political federation of Western Europe, became a reality.

May 13—Premier Nikolai A. Bulganin bitterly criticized Western policy of rearming West Germany.

May 14—A 20-year mutual defense treaty, an answer to the NATO alliance, was signed by the USSR, Albania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, East Germany, Hungary, Poland, and Rumania.

May 15—Konrad Adenauer said, "If there were a choice for the Federal Republic of Germany between reunification on the one hand and NATO on the other . . . and we chose in favor of reunification, . . . Germany would become a satellite state."

June 10—The administration of Adenauer was criticized in Parliament for "unworthy haste" in which West German rearmament was presented for legislative action.

June 13—Arriving in Washington, Adenauer noted the bonds of friendship between his nation and the U.S. He said that Germans are convinced that friendship with the free world "on the basis of the treaties which have recently come into force, is the best means of maintaining peace and freedom, and attaining the reunification of Germany."

July 18—Heads of governments of the U.S., Britain, France and the Soviet Union opened their "summit" conference at Geneva, Switzerland.

Sept. 8—Adenauer arrived in Moscow to discuss the "normalization of relations" between Germany and USSR.

Sept. 20—Russia grants sovereignty to the East German Democratic Republic following three days of talks by Soviet leaders and East German Premier Otto Grotewohl.

Oct. 27—The "Big Four" foreign ministers open discussions prepared at "Summit" conference in July, including 1) European security and Germany, 2) disarmament and 3) development of East-West contracts.

Nov. 16—Secretary of State John Foster Dulles, commenting on the foreign ministers conference, said the U.S. "will find it hard to understand why" the Russian delegation "was apparently under orders not to discuss seriously the matter of German unification."

Dec. 7—Loyalty oaths were administered to the first 101 members of West Germany's projected 500,000 fighting force.

Jan. 1, 1956, At full strength by Jan. 1, 1960, the force will total 80,000 men in the air branch, 17,000 in the navy and the balance in ground troops.

Jan. 16, 1956—West Germany will have a navy of 170 ships and 17,000 men by 1960, according to the defense ministry.

Jan. 18, 1956—East Germany's parliament approves the creation of a defense ministry and a "people's army," in a move designating the already established People's Police as an army.

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Action by Congress On Ike's Program Given in Boxscore

Washington — (CQ) — Here's a boxscore on how Congress is treating some major parts of President Eisenhower's legislative program:

FARM—Passed in differing forms by both chambers, with some provisions acceptable to the President, others opposed by him; now in conference committee.

SCHOOLS—Stymied in House Rules Committee by threat of anti-segregation amendment that is opposed by President.

HEALTH—Hearings held on some minor bills and routine appropriations started; outlook dim for any major new programs.

HOUSING—Hearings begun in Senate, slated in House; Democrats pressing for bigger program than President requested.

SOCIAL SECURITY—Passed by House; hearings in Senate committee completed; Senate outlook doubtful.

FOREIGN AID—House committee hearings begun; considerable opposition to size of request and "permanent aid" plan.

IMMIGRATION — Hearings promised but not begun in House and Senate committees.

LABOR—Taft-Hartley revision hearings may be held by Senate committee; no action expected.

HAWAII STATEHOOD—Appears dead for session.

POSTAGE RATE INCREASE —Hearings under way in House committee; less opposition than before.

HIGHWAY—Hearings held in House committee; action expected after recess.

AID TO DEPRESSED AREAS —Hearings begun in Senate committee on Administration and Democratic bills.

TRADE—House Committee approved joining Organization for Trade Cooperation.

EXCISE AND CORPORATE TAX EXTENSION—Passed by House and Senate, sent to President.

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Bend —(U.P.)— Reservoir storage in central Oregon is in good shape. Salem—(U.P.)—The State Natural Resources Committee has been requested to continue its functions by Gov. Elmo Smith.

SOMETHING BIG IS GOING TO HAPPEN AT SIXTH AND BARTLETT WEDNESDAY APRIL 4 WATCH FOR IT! BARTLETT STREET SIXTH STREET

Builders Exchange Building Purchased

Portland —(U.P.)— Sale of the Builders Exchange Building in downtown Portland to a group of national building owners was reported Saturday.

The buyers group is headed by Melvin Mark of New York. The group owns several other major Portland office buildings and other similar structures in other parts of the nation.

The Builders Exchange Building between SW 3rd and 4th aves. on Stark st. has been owned since end of World War II by James E. and James A. Walsh.

Man Looks in Wrong Car; Reports His Gone

Cambridge, Mass. —(U.P.)— A man's frantic call to police headquarters Friday night that "someone stole my car and my wife from the parking lot" brought police on the run.

After a brief search they found the man's car still parked in the lot—with his wife waiting impatiently inside.

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HOW CHRISTIAN SCIENCE HEALS Station KWIN 1400 K.C. Sundays 10:15 A.M.

INSURED SAVINGS ACCOUNTS ARE OUR SPECIALTY. Invest your money where it is protected to \$10,000.00 by the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation. Combine this SAFETY with a comfortable RETURN and liberal withdrawal provisions and you have an excellent investment. Open your insured savings account now . . . for PROFIT AVAILABILITY SAFETY FIRST FEDERAL Savings & Loan Assn. of Medford 27 North Holly R. F. Kyle, President

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