

Adenauer Reaffirms Strong Friendship with United States

Editor's note: Konrad Adenauer, West Germany's 88-year-old "iron chancellor," today contradicted in strong words fears expressed in Washington and London that his nation might prefer a bilateral pact with France to the NATO alliance. His conversation with Frank H. Bartholomew, chairman of the board of United Press International, forecast the position he is expected to take in his meeting with American Secretary of State Dean Rusk in Bonn June 21.

By FRANK H. BARTHOLOMEW
United Press International

Bonn — (UPI) — "Close friendship between France and Germany is absolutely in the interest of the United States," Chancellor Konrad Adenauer said here Monday.

Adenauer replied in these strong terms to public speculation here and in Washington that he will have to choose soon between the stubborn immobility of French President Charles de Gaulle or President Kennedy's policy of accepting "realities."

He is expected to express the same views of U.S. Secretary of State Dean Rusk here next week. Rusk is coming here to smooth out differences with Adenauer and to determine whether American fears that the German is turning away from Washington in favor of Paris are justified.

I put this question to the West German chancellor:

"Certain quarters in the United States and Britain are concerned about the possible results of a Bonn-Paris axis because of independent action that might result on international questions. Will you say something on this, Mr. Chancellor?"

Friendship Emphasized

This was his verbatim reply:

"Yes, I will willingly say something on that."

"First when Mr. Macmillan came back from the United States, the press said the two Anglo-Saxon states now had taken the protection of the freedom of the world into their hands."

"I did not cry 'London-Washington axis.'"

"See here, France and Germany are neighbor states. We have a long common border. We have often had a common history. In the last 100 years, since Napoleon, we have conducted evil wars against one another."

"I lay great value on the need for close friendship between Germany and France, and I have done so since 1925."

"That was my wish, stemming from history, and from my desire that we achieve a united Europe."

"But a united Europe cannot exist unless France and Germany are real friends, and that is our aim."

Views Elaborated

"I wish to add something to this."

Here the tall and erect old man, blue eyes gleaming with animation, leaned forward and sketched a map of three nations on the back of an envelope.

"Speaking broadly, the Soviet Union, the Federal Republic of Germany and France

lie next to one another. France and the Soviet Union were allied for decades and we sat in the middle."

"When De Gaulle became premier of France in 1944, he went to Moscow and signed a treaty with Moscow against Germany. He told me that himself, when we first met in 1958."

"He told me that in France one then had the fear that Germany would take its revenge one day. It was against that fear that he attempted preventive action by taking out reinsurance with Russia."

Young Half-Sizer

"He has seen now that Germany has become another country. That is why he decided to abandon the treaty

with the Soviets."

First action in development of the close entente between France and Germany came from Robert Schuman of France, Adenauer said.

"First idea for an iron and steel community came in a proposal from Schuman in 1950," the German chancellor said.

"Schuman wrote me a letter and said that in France there was still fear of a Ger-

man revenge. That was the political purpose in creating the coal and steel community."

"If France and Germany, one with the other, controlled the joint production of coal and steel, then neither of the two countries could undertake war preparations without the other seeing this. Thus political confidence between France and Germany would be firmly based. Schuman was right."

"That is the point of departure of the whole of the European institutions — to insure that there is good and friendly relationship between France and Germany."

Friendship to Persist

Adenauer expressed the firm conviction that the French president would never again ally with the Soviet Union against Germany.

"But we must think about the future," he added. "There

must be such strong friendship between France and Germany that France never again would sign a treaty with the Soviet Union against us."

I assumed the chancellor to mean that a union of France and Germany should be brought into being while he and De Gaulle headed the two nations, and based strongly enough to endure the inevitable and eventual changes in both governments.

Adenauer seated in his office in the chancellery with the broad stream of the historic Rhine flowing close by, developed his principal point with animation.

"If German economic power were to come under Russian influence without war, but through political events, then the Soviet Union strengthened by German eco-

nomic power could cause the United States the greatest difficulties."

American Interests

"Therefore a strong, close friendship between France and Germany is absolutely in the interest of the United States."

The 88-year-old leader of West Germany seemed to possess his full share of the vitality which has marked the economic and political rebirth of his country.

Although just returned from the rigors of a political

convention in Dortmund, he seemed even more energetic than when I interviewed him three years ago at the time of the abortive disarmament convention at Geneva.

His pronunciation is precise and clear. He expressed himself simply and strongly. He frequently lifts both hands to emphasize a point. Blue eyes look out intently from a face of arrestingly flat planes.

The German chancellor sees an eventual political union of Europe, with a European parliament, growing upon the foundation of the successful European economic pact.

He said that while the nations had come together in the economic pact, creation of a political coalition could be

expected to take more time. A European parliament won't be established immediately, he said. At the moment, the biggest block to political unity is Henri Spaak of Belgium. "But if the latter countries can't be won over, political unity could start with three countries and the others could come in later."

The basic problem of Europe, he said, is the existence of the Soviet Union side by side with Germany which in turn is side by side with France. Always before France and the Soviet Union have been allied with Germany in the middle. The German chancellor wants to make it in the interest of France, and the Western world to see that this never recurs.

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They'll Do It Every Time

By Jimmy Hatlo



VERY SIMPLE—JUST ASK HIM WHEN HE TOOK HIS SHIRT OFF... HE'S BEEN WEARING THAT ONE FOR THREE DAYS...

HE SAYS 'LOST!' / HE MEANS 'STOLEN!' / HE ALWAYS SUSPECTS THE WORST!

HE STILL HAS HIS HOOK-ON TIE THAT DROPPED IN THE SOUP—AND THE CUMMERBUND THAT POPPED!

HE'S GOT ONE OF EVERYTHING... HE HAD THREE DIFFERENT SHIRTS ON THE NIGHT OF THE OFFICE DANCE...

SYMPATHIZING WITH THE BOSS WHO'S LOSS-PRONE... THERE'S ONE IN EVERY OFFICE...

LOST SINGLE HAT, BRIEFCASE, SHOES, etc.

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Delegates Named For NEA Convention

Seven southern Oregon educators have been named delegates to the annual National Education Association convention July 1-6 in Denver, Colo.

Participating will be John Crabb, Jacksonville; Dr. Bill A. Sampson, Ashland; H. Bruce Metzger, Jack Bailey, Otis D. Swisher, Mrs. Dora Mae Shepard, all of Medford; and Mrs. Merle Woodward and Keith Woodward, Grants Pass.

Approximately 200 voting delegates will represent Oregon at the meetings. More than 10,000 participants are expected to come from throughout the United States and overseas.

Ewald Turner, Pendleton, Ore., president of the NEA, will unofficially head the state delegation and preside at the general sessions.

Other teachers from the area also are expected to attend the sessions.

by Marian Martin

9271 SIZES 12½-22½

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