

Adenauer Hands Erhard Germany With Almost Permanent Boom

By WELLINGTON LONG
United Press International
BONN (UPI) — The West German nation Ludwig Erhard inherits when 87-year-old Konrad Adenauer retires as Chancellor Oct. 15 is a surging force whose energies have been harnessed to the Free World.

Adenauer made sure of that during the 14 years he led the nation as it shook off the rubble and numbness of total defeat in World War II to climb back to a leading place among the world powers.

Erhard was one of the motors of the force he now will command at least until the 1965 election.

But it was Adenauer — the incredible "old man" — who shaped the nation's political profile.

It was Adenauer who insisted from the beginning that the new Germany be locked into a united Europe, bound to Washington. It was Adenauer who refused to chase after the pot of gold the Communists insisted awaited a reunited, but neutral Germany, shorn of links with the West. Open Tariff Door

Erhard, as Adenauer's economics minister, complemented the chancellor perfectly. He abandoned socialist and national socialist ideas of a strictly controlled economy, turned his back on old style capitalist ideas of protective cartels and threw open the tariff doors to let in the winds of free trade.

As its pre-war best, Germany was the world's third largest trading nation. Under Erhard's tutelage, West Germany has supplanted Britain as the second largest trading nation — with 10.9 per cent of the world's exports and 9.5 per cent of its imports in 1962.

The election campaign posters of the Christian Democratic Union always portrayed Adenauer front and center, with Erhard slightly behind him and to one side.

That mirrors the actual situation of the 14 years of Adenauer's stewardship.

When Adenauer formed the first government of the federal republic in September, 1949, West Germany was only just

stirring. The Ruhr coal mines and steel plants operated under a strict foreign control. Allied dismantling of industrial plants and breaking up of large companies was continuing, and there were 1.3 million unemployed — the figure increased to two million during Adenauer's first winter as chancellor.

He Knew Potential

But Adenauer knew Germany's potential was merely lying dormant. He slowly, stubbornly negotiated freedom from the Allies, whom he knew were to need Germany soon. All the while, he insisted German freedom and sovereignty be restored — within a European framework. Alone, he argued, Germany would be overwhelmed by the force of Communism.

In 1952, the bitter fight over whether West Germany should rearm came to a head, and Adenauer won it. The opposition Social Democrats argued and still do that the Soviet Union might have been willing to pay quite a price to prevent West German rearmament. But Adenauer made no attempt to bargain with Moscow. He refused to bargain with the Russians until he had cemented West Germany into the western community.

In the meantime, the economy survived tremendous buffeting, the Allies gradually released their hold on industry and ended dismantling. The Korean War created a boom just when the Germans needed one. Millions of refugees from former German territories and other parts of Eastern Europe had poured into the republic. They provided the manpower needed in the export drive, and created an endlessly growing domestic market.

Sustained Boom

The Germany Adenauer now hands over to Erhard seems almost in a permanent boom condition. Labor is scarce — 21 million are employed, and even though more than 700,000 or about four per cent of the total labor force are foreigners, there remain a half million unfilled positions.

Since the 1961 evaluation of

the mark, which raised the price of German goods on world markets by about five per cent and slowed the flow of dollars from the United States into the German Central bank, the trade surplus was run at a tide 2.4 billion marks (\$600 million) annually.

West Germany is a member of NATO, and next to the United States its largest contributor to European defense. Erhard inherits a still growing armed force which already has 11 army divisions, 17 air force squadrons and 190 naval ships in service. But this is no state within the state, and its members wear civvies off duty.

Adenauer has sealed a pact with Germany's old enemy France, his life-long dream, and exchanged kisses of brotherhood with President Charles De Gaulle. But as so often with brothers, the relationship is studied with disagreement. Washington wants Germany to be its instrument of policy in Europe, and force De Gaulle to go along.

Adenauer has refused to be

drawn into a position in which he would have to make a choice between France and the United States. Erhard may not tend the alliance with France so carefully. He is more interested in preventing the Common Market from becoming protectionist and self-sufficient, and in using Germany's power to support Washington in next year's "Kennedy Round" of trade talks.

But there are other Germans. East Germany is referred to by people here as "the Soviet zone" or simply, "the zone."

On the ground, it is separated from West Germany by a mined death strip ribboned with barbed wire and guarded by machine gunners. None of the 17 million Germans who live east of that border can legally cross it. It is more difficult for a West German to visit East Germany than it is for him to go anywhere else in Western Europe.

The Communist regime of goateed Walter Ulbricht — he fancies he looks like Lenin —

will remain in power there for just as long as the Soviet Union wants it so and keeps its 22 army divisions there to make sure.

Shun Politics

East Germans, except for the relative handful committed to the Communist party, refuse to participate in politics. Very few East Germans even read a newspaper, although most can listen to West German radio and television.

Through radio and television, Erhard will have to carry on a dialogue with the East Germans. Even the opposition Social Democrats admit Adenauer and his tough policies were extremely popular among the East Germans, who hoped the West might some day thus force a widening of the Berlin escape hatch and other easements.

Erhard will have to deal with a new situation. Since the Berlin wall went up, a certain sense of hopelessness seems to have settled on the East Germans. As they come out of it, most apparently decide to make the best they can of a bad deal.

If the only politics there are within the Communist framework, they decide, then they might as well participate in order to do what they can to improve their lot. In this situation, Erhard may find continuing complete refusal to deal with Ulbricht less popular than during Adenauer's day.

Kennedy Favored

Another Germany is that of West Berlin, isolated deep inside the Soviet zone, its existence dependent on an American military guarantee. West Berlin's 2.2 million residents know their fate depends more on Washington than on Bonn, and President Kennedy received a far more rapturous welcome there than ever accorded Adenauer.

As Erhard comes to power at the end of the Adenauer era, he faces several matters of urgency:

—The tug-of-war within the Western camp between Washington and Paris, with each wooing Germany to spurn the other.

—The coming round of international trade talks, and the shaping of the Common Market. For the first time, Erhard will have to square off with the country's farmers.

—The decision over the exact role Germany is to play in the developing countries of South America, Asia and Africa.

—The role that will be assigned to Germany if and when the United States and Russia reach agreements for military relaxation. The dangers Erhard sees are that agreement will be based on a permanent division of Germany or, alternatively, will in some fashion allow the Soviet Union to influence the source of events in West Germany through some form of international control.

Election Looms

In addition, he must prepare for the 1965 election, to be fought against Socialist Willy Brandt, the West Berlin Lord Mayor who has already revitalized his party and for the first time sees a chance of getting a plurality.

Through it all, Erhard will be

sustained by his faith, which he once outlined this way: "Just as I could not pre-calculate the transition from the state-controlled economy to the social-market economy, or predict what would happen

in all its stages, and yet was immovably convinced of the propriety of this path, so too I have confidence that freedom, as the strongest human force and as its highest value, will conquer and triumph."



ADDED TO LIST—Thomas Asbury Hadder, alleged slayer of a Maryland police officer, has been added to the FBI's list of "Ten Most Wanted Fugitives." Described by medical authorities as an exceedingly severe menace to society, Hadder escaped from a hospital where he was undergoing psychiatric examination while awaiting trial on the murder charge. He is shown in a 1963 photo, left, and same photo retouched by FBI showing current probable disguise. (UPI)

As its pre-war best, Germany was the world's third largest trading nation. Under Erhard's tutelage, West Germany has supplanted Britain as the second largest trading nation — with 10.9 per cent of the world's exports and 9.5 per cent of its imports in 1962.

The election campaign posters of the Christian Democratic Union always portrayed Adenauer front and center, with Erhard slightly behind him and to one side.

That mirrors the actual situation of the 14 years of Adenauer's stewardship.

When Adenauer formed the first government of the federal republic in September, 1949, West Germany was only just

stirring. The Ruhr coal mines and steel plants operated under a strict foreign control. Allied dismantling of industrial plants and breaking up of large companies was continuing, and there were 1.3 million unemployed — the figure increased to two million during Adenauer's first winter as chancellor.

He Knew Potential

But Adenauer knew Germany's potential was merely lying dormant. He slowly, stubbornly negotiated freedom from the Allies, whom he knew were to need Germany soon. All the while, he insisted German freedom and sovereignty be restored — within a European framework. Alone, he argued, Germany would be overwhelmed by the force of Communism.

In 1952, the bitter fight over whether West Germany should rearm came to a head, and Adenauer won it. The opposition Social Democrats argued and still do that the Soviet Union might have been willing to pay quite a price to prevent West German rearmament. But Adenauer made no attempt to bargain with Moscow. He refused to bargain with the Russians until he had cemented West Germany into the western community.

In the meantime, the economy survived tremendous buffeting, the Allies gradually released their hold on industry and ended dismantling. The Korean War created a boom just when the Germans needed one. Millions of refugees from former German territories and other parts of Eastern Europe had poured into the republic. They provided the manpower needed in the export drive, and created an endlessly growing domestic market.

Sustained Boom

The Germany Adenauer now hands over to Erhard seems almost in a permanent boom condition. Labor is scarce — 21 million are employed, and even though more than 700,000 or about four per cent of the total labor force are foreigners, there remain a half million unfilled positions.

Since the 1961 evaluation of

the mark, which raised the price of German goods on world markets by about five per cent and slowed the flow of dollars from the United States into the German Central bank, the trade surplus was run at a tide 2.4 billion marks (\$600 million) annually.

West Germany is a member of NATO, and next to the United States its largest contributor to European defense. Erhard inherits a still growing armed force which already has 11 army divisions, 17 air force squadrons and 190 naval ships in service. But this is no state within the state, and its members wear civvies off duty.

Adenauer has sealed a pact with Germany's old enemy France, his life-long dream, and exchanged kisses of brotherhood with President Charles De Gaulle. But as so often with brothers, the relationship is studied with disagreement. Washington wants Germany to be its instrument of policy in Europe, and force De Gaulle to go along.

Adenauer has refused to be

drawn into a position in which he would have to make a choice between France and the United States. Erhard may not tend the alliance with France so carefully. He is more interested in preventing the Common Market from becoming protectionist and self-sufficient, and in using Germany's power to support Washington in next year's "Kennedy Round" of trade talks.

But there are other Germans. East Germany is referred to by people here as "the Soviet zone" or simply, "the zone."

On the ground, it is separated from West Germany by a mined death strip ribboned with barbed wire and guarded by machine gunners. None of the 17 million Germans who live east of that border can legally cross it. It is more difficult for a West German to visit East Germany than it is for him to go anywhere else in Western Europe.

The Communist regime of goateed Walter Ulbricht — he fancies he looks like Lenin —

will remain in power there for just as long as the Soviet Union wants it so and keeps its 22 army divisions there to make sure.

Shun Politics

East Germans, except for the relative handful committed to the Communist party, refuse to participate in politics. Very few East Germans even read a newspaper, although most can listen to West German radio and television.

Through radio and television, Erhard will have to carry on a dialogue with the East Germans. Even the opposition Social Democrats admit Adenauer and his tough policies were extremely popular among the East Germans, who hoped the West might some day thus force a widening of the Berlin escape hatch and other easements.

Erhard will have to deal with a new situation. Since the Berlin wall went up, a certain sense of hopelessness seems to have settled on the East Germans. As they come out of it, most apparently decide to make the best they can of a bad deal.

If the only politics there are within the Communist framework, they decide, then they might as well participate in order to do what they can to improve their lot. In this situation, Erhard may find continuing complete refusal to deal with Ulbricht less popular than during Adenauer's day.

Kennedy Favored

Another Germany is that of West Berlin, isolated deep inside the Soviet zone, its existence dependent on an American military guarantee. West Berlin's 2.2 million residents know their fate depends more on Washington than on Bonn, and President Kennedy received a far more rapturous welcome there than ever accorded Adenauer.

As Erhard comes to power at the end of the Adenauer era, he faces several matters of urgency:

—The tug-of-war within the Western camp between Washington and Paris, with each wooing Germany to spurn the other.

—The coming round of international trade talks, and the shaping of the Common Market. For the first time, Erhard will have to square off with the country's farmers.

—The decision over the exact role Germany is to play in the developing countries of South America, Asia and Africa.

—The role that will be assigned to Germany if and when the United States and Russia reach agreements for military relaxation. The dangers Erhard sees are that agreement will be based on a permanent division of Germany or, alternatively, will in some fashion allow the Soviet Union to influence the source of events in West Germany through some form of international control.

Election Looms

In addition, he must prepare for the 1965 election, to be fought against Socialist Willy Brandt, the West Berlin Lord Mayor who has already revitalized his party and for the first time sees a chance of getting a plurality.

Through it all, Erhard will be

sustained by his faith, which he once outlined this way: "Just as I could not pre-calculate the transition from the state-controlled economy to the social-market economy, or predict what would happen

in all its stages, and yet was immovably convinced of the propriety of this path, so too I have confidence that freedom, as the strongest human force and as its highest value, will conquer and triumph."

COMPLETE SHOPPING UNDER ONE ROOF • DISCOUNT PRICES • JEWELRY • DRY

BIG 7 DAY SALE

EVERYTHING FOR THE HUNTER!!

HUNTERS' HEADQUARTERS
INFORMATION • LICENSES • GUNS • GEAR

K4 WEAVER SCOPE
(1-1/2 inch only)
• 4 power, Centering Adj.
• Nitrogen processed.
Scope & Mnt. Rings—Reg. \$54.00
SPECIAL \$39.95

V8 Weaver Scope,
Reg. \$78.50 **\$69.95**

TOPATCO HUNTING COAT
• Zipper Closure
• Large Game Pouch
• Water Repellent
Reg. \$15.95 **\$10.95**

BIRD HUNTERS AND ARCHERS
Full Suit With Hood
Similar to One Shown **\$7.95**
Regular \$14.95

PANTS TO MATCH HUNTING COAT
Extra Heavy Duty
Reg. \$13.50 **\$9.95**

ARCHERY EQUIPMENT
TARGET ARROWS Reg. 50c Ea. **35¢ Ea.**
From 40 to 50-lb. Bows

SHOTGUN SHELL VEST
Convenient Carrying Pockets **\$3.95**

INSULATED OUTFIT Reg. \$19.95 **\$14.95**
• 5 oz. Dacron
• Red or Brown
• Stretch Shoulders

6x30 POWER BINOCULARS
• Color Corrected Lens
• Guaranteed
Reg. \$32 **\$24.95**

Hooded Parka
• 5-oz. Dacron Insulation
• Water Repellent
• Red Only—Reg. \$19.95
\$12.95

5 lb. INSULATED SLEEPING BAG
Large 36"x80" Full Zipper
Guaranteed
Reg. \$27.95, Special **\$12.95**

Coating Protects Douglas Fir Seeds

CORVALLIS — Douglas fir seeds can be protected from mice with a 2 per cent coating of a commercial chemical, Endrin, and this may make it possible for wide areas of Oregon to be reforested economically by direct seeding, according to Hugh Black and Edward Hooven, mammalogists at the Oregon State University Forest Research Laboratory.

Seed protection from rodents and birds is necessary in direct seeding. Douglas fir seeds coated with aluminum powder repel birds, but a concentration of one-half per cent active Endrin in the coating has led to only limited success in protection against mice.

In tests from January to May this year, seeds were coated with various adhesives and concentrations of Endrin, a chlorinated hydrocarbon frequently used as an insecticide, and tested with deer mice.

The 1963 study showed that all treated seeds were eaten freely when first offered, but 2 per cent or more of active Endrin in the coating repelled mice that survived after eating treated seed. Lower concentrations were not lethal to most

mice and were slightly repellent after the first trial.

In the tests, a mouse would be offered daily 50 seeds treated with 1/2, 1, 2 or 5 per cent active Endrin. Type of adhesive and degree of weathering were found not so important as concentration of Endrin.

Germination was not lessened by increasing the concentration of Endrin to 2 per cent. Tests of germination with concentrations greater than 2 per cent have not yet been conclusive, researchers reported.

The study is continuing with test of ponderosa pine seed exposed to chipmunks and golden-mantled ground squirrels. Possible effects of the treatment on germination of seeds and growth of seedlings also are being studied.

OIL AND FISH
PORTLAND, Ore. (UPI) — Careful seismic underwater explosions in oil exploration are virtually harmless to fish, the Oregon Fish commission has reported. But the commission warned that the oil explorers must use fish scanners and avoid explosions too close to fish schools.



LOOKS LIKE DOLL—Nobody can accuse Sarah Quick of being off her rocker. Yes, the girl is real, although she looks like a doll in the huge rocking chair on exhibit in Birmingham, Ala., during a week-long furniture fair. Asked if she thought President Kennedy, a rocking chair fan, would like such a big chair, Sarah got off a quick pun: "It might be better for the President of the New York Giants." (UPI)

Southern Oregon's Best Selection
SHOES
FOR THE ENTIRE FAMILY!

Pullover BOOTS \$3.98 Value Made in USA
BOYS—GIRLS—LADIES!
2.99 pair Lined Vinyl!

Non-Insulated 3-Eyelet Rubber Boot Reg. \$6.95
Steel Shank Import
3.97 PAIR While They Last

BUY-EARLY
FOR THE SEASONS AHEAD
While the Selection Is Large and the Prices Are Low

SPECIAL!
Men's Full Lace 12-Inch Insulated RUBBER BOOTS
Made in USA
9.97 PAIR

complete line
PHOTOGRAPHY EQUIPMENT
FINEST BRANDS

PROJECTOR 69.88
Regular \$99.95
SAWYER'S 500 WATT FULLY REMOTE CONTROL

Closeout on All Gruen and Vulcan **Watches** Values to \$99.50 **50% Off** Until They're Gone!

FREE \$4.95 Electric SLIDE SORTER
With Purchase of Any "RADIANT" Brand SCREEN
40"x40"—Reg. \$18.95 SPECIAL \$9.88
50"x50"—Reg. \$24.95 NOW \$18.50

All 8mm Metal **REELS & CANS**
400 ft. Reg. \$1.19 **77c**
200 ft. Reg. 79c **59c**

Anaco Cadet II CAMERA OUTFIT with fitted case Was 13.75 **CLOSEOUT \$8.99**

LADY RONSON ELECTRIC SHAVER Regular \$19.50 **9.95**

SERVICE STATION • LAUNDROMAT • BARBER AND BEAUTY SHOP • SPORTING GO