Senator Frear: Thank you, Mr. Kelly. Congress last week displayed a good example of how history can reverse itself in a very short period of time. Fourteen years ago last Friday, American troops stormed ashore on the beaches of Normandy to make the final assault on the German army in Western Europe. This past week, in the warm and peaceful atmosphere of another June, the members of the Senate and House rose from their places during a joint session of Congress for a standing ovation to the President of the German Republic. I am sure to many members of Congress, especially those who are veterans, as well as to the crowded galleries of visitors, there must have been some irony in the completely contrasting circumstances of these two important and historical instances, occurring as they did during the same month and almost with the same anniversary date. What has wrought this tremendous change in our relations with the government and people of Germany is a familiar recollection to millions of Americans. We hope and pray that these circumstances will never exist again, therefore the conditions which surround the current visit to the United States of the President of Western Germany are all the more significant and highly desirable, for in his message to the Congress and to the people of the United States, President Heuss voiced confidence that his country and our own would in all future days enjoy the compatibility which is shared in mutually democratic governments. Present political conditions and physical boundaries in Western Europe are evidence enough of the importance of Western Germany to the free world. But in addition, the attitude of the German people themselves is of greater significance. From its recent role as a conquered nation, the energetic, industrious, and capable German citizens have made tremendous strides not only in the reconstruction of their own country but in reestablishing themselves as an important participant in the overall cultural and economic relationship which is necessary to the peaceful coexistence of European countries. Of all countries in that part of the world which were affected by the ravages of war, Germany perhaps more than any other has led the way in recovery. Its important contributions from the point of view of industry, science, and the arts have proved of immeasurable
benefit in the advance of civilization. When considered as a political force, Germany’s physical location constitutes a formidable barrier against further Western encroachment by Communist forces. Though the long-desired objective of a united Germany has not yet been realized, the present prosperous state in which the Western portion of this great nation finds itself cannot help but become an increasingly important influence on the German people in the Eastern zone who are still retained under the domination of the Soviet Union. As it pursues its course of helpful cooperation and participation in Western ideals, the Republic of Germany becomes a more integral partner in the family of nations allied together under the banner of the free world. I am sure the American people welcome the visit of the President of the German Republic, and I am confident too that his presence in the United states, at a time when Congress is considering legislation which so vitally affects our relations with other peaceful nations cannot help but demonstrate to him the further effect that the people of this nation seek only peaceful existence with their neighbors abroad and a world where understanding and mutual helpfulness among all countries will become a reality.

Mr. Kelly: Thank you, Senator Frear. From the nation’s capital, you have heard United States Senator J. Allen Frear in his regular report to the people of Delaware on current congressional affairs. Senator Frear will be heard again next week at this same time, speaking from the Senate Office Building in Washington.

[End 04:57]