

Campastimes

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Special Issue

I.I.T. MADRAS WELCOMES THE GERMAN PRESIDENT



Dr. h. c. Heinrich Lübke

Dr. h. c. Heinrich Lübke was born in Enkhausen near Arnsberg, Westphalia on 14th October, 1894. After taking his higher school certificate in 1913, he studied at the universities of Bonn, Berlin and Münster. The subjects were geodesy, soil improvement techniques, agriculture, philosophy, administrative law, national economy and land development. He took his finals in geodesy and soil improvement techniques.

His studies were interrupted by World War I. He saw active service from 1st August, 1914 until December, 1918. He won the Iron Cross (first and second class) and had the rank of lieutenant at the end of the war.

From 1923, Dr. Lübke worked in agriculture. It was thanks to his efforts that the smaller associations of farmers were integrated into the central 'Deutsche Bauernschaft' in 1926 and that the land develop-

ment organisation known as 'Bauernland' was set up.

In 1931 Heinrich Lübke, a member of the Centre Party, was elected to the Prussian Provincial Assembly. In 1933, he had to relinquish all political offices and during the following years he was twice arrested. He spent a total of 20 months in prison. From 1937 to 1946 he worked in the field of municipal housing estates and industrial plant construction.

In 1945, Dr. Lübke joined the CDU and in the summer of the same year became a member of the Provincial Diet set up by the British military government. On 2nd October, 1946, he became a member of the North Rhine-Westphalian Parliament. From 6th January 1947, until he resigned on 31st December, 1952, he was Minister for Agriculture and Food in the Government of

In the course of their state visit to India from November 26 to December 5, 1962, the President of the Federal Republic of Germany, Dr. h. c. Heinrich Lübke and Mrs. Wilhelmine Lübke yesterday arrived in Madras by a special IAF Super-G Constellation. The President is accompanied by the Indian Minister for Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs, Prof. Humayun Kabir, the German Ambassador to India, Mr. G. F. Duckwitz and Mrs. Duckwitz, the Indian Ambassador to the Federal Republic of Germany, Mr. Achutha Menon and Mrs. Menon, high officials of the Indian and German Governments as well as journalists.

During his one-and-a-half-day stay in Madras the President will lay the foundation stone of our Institute as a token of Indo-German co-operation. The programme also includes a visit to the 'Integral Coach Factory' at Perambur.

The President and his entourage will leave tomorrow at about 9 a.m. for Bombay.

Programme of the President's visit to the I.I.T.

- 4 p.m. Arrival at the I.I.T. main gate.
- 4 to 4.30 p.m. State drive through the Campus, arrival at the open-air theatre.
- 4.30 to 4.45 p.m. Welcome Address by Dr. A. L. Mudaliar, Vice-Chancellor, Madras University and Chairman of the Board of Governors, Indian Institute of Technology, Madras.
- 4.45 to 5 p.m. Address by Prof. Humayun Kabir, Minister for Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs.
- 5 to 5.05 p.m. Laying of Foundation Stone by the President of the Federal Republic of Germany Dr. h. c. Heinrich Lübke.
- 5.05 to 5.20 p.m. Presidential Address.
- 5.20 to 5.27 p.m. Vote of Thanks by Prof. B. Sengupta, Director, Indian Institute of Technology, Madras.
- 5.27 to 5.30 p.m. National Anthems (Madras Police Band).
- 5.30 p.m. Departure.

North Rhine-Westphalia, immediately after quitting the cabinet, he commenced his work as advocate-general of the German Association of Farmers' Credit Co-operatives (Raiffeisenverband) in Bonn. On 28th July, 1953, the faculty of economics at Bonn University made Heinrich Lübke a Dr. h. c.

On 14th August, 1949, Dr. Lübke was elected a member of the first Federal German Parliament. On 13th October of the same year, he became Chairman of the Committee on Food, Agriculture and Forests.

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On 6th September, 1953, he was elected to the second Federal German Parliament as M.P. for the constituency of Rees-Dinslaken. On 20th October, 1953, Federal Chancellor, Dr. Adenauer appointed him a member of his cabinet as Federal Minister for Food, Agriculture and Forests.

The CDU/CSU parliamentary group put forward Dr. Lübke's name as successor to Federal President Professor Theodor Heuss, Ph.D., a nomination that was confirmed by vote in the Federal Assembly in Berlin on 1st July, 1959.

During his Presidency, Dr. Lübke has made the following State visits:

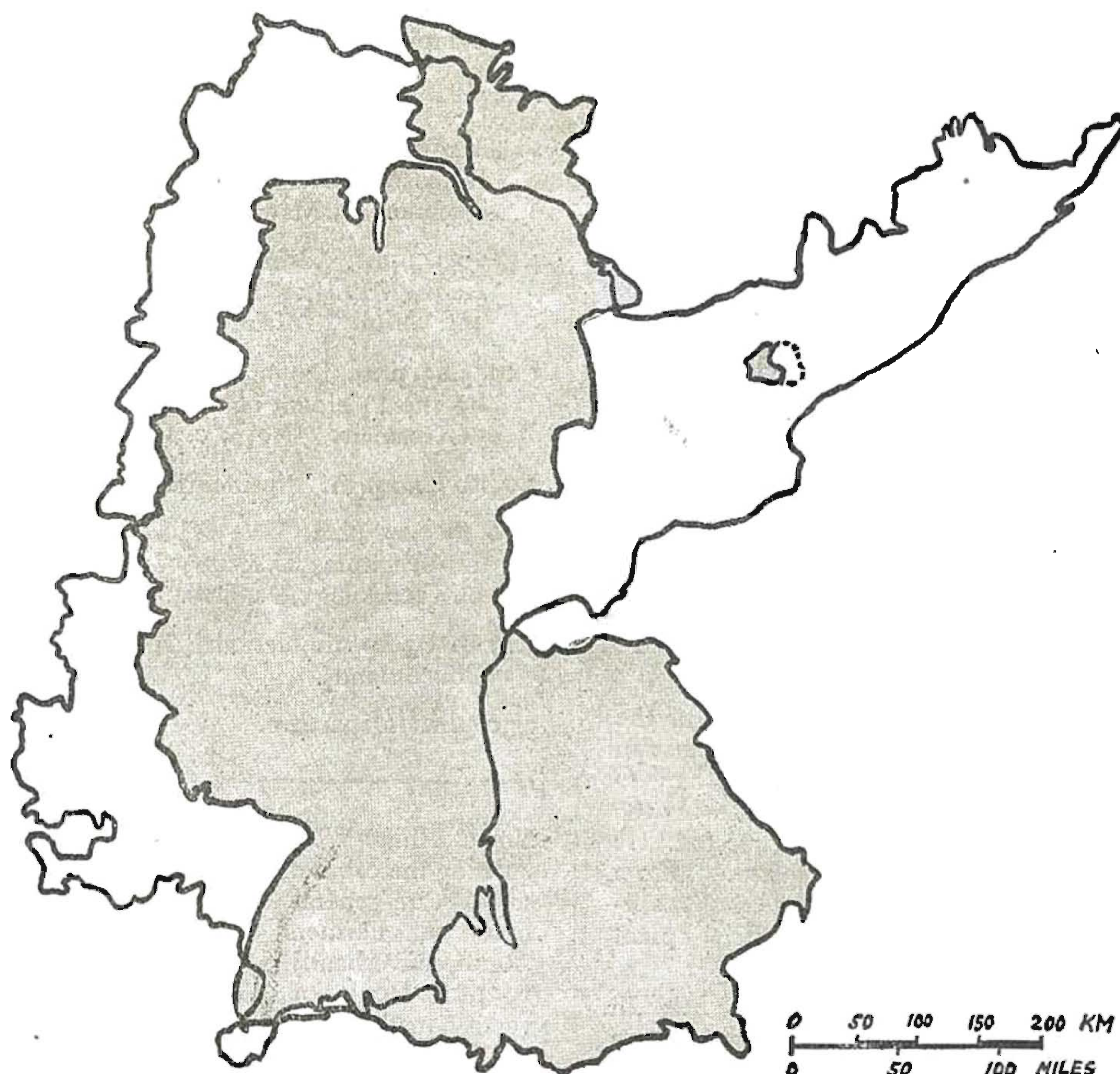
France	(20th—23rd June, 1961)
Switzerland	(5th— 7th July, 1961)
Liberia	(11th—13th January, 1962)
Guinea	(15th—17th January, 1962)
Senegal	(18th—20th January, 1962)

A Glimpse at Germany

Within its boundaries of 1937, Germany is the most populous country of Europe, after the European part of the Soviet Union. Adjacent to it are in the West (from north to south): the Netherlands, Belgium, Luxembourg and France; in the South, Switzerland and Austria; in the East, Czechoslovakia, Poland, the Free City of Danzig and Lithuania, the last of which was incorporated in the Soviet Union in 1940; and in the North, Denmark. Germany lies between the 47th and 55th degrees of north latitude and between the 6th and 23rd of east longitude.

Germany is characterized by five main geographical features. They are from North to South:

- the North German Lowlands,
- the threshold of the 'Mittelgebirge',
- the West and South German terraces and mountains,
- the South German Alpine foothills, and
- the Bavarian Alps



The area covered by the Federal Republic of Germany (95,774 sq. miles) and West Berlin (186 sq. miles) is almost as large as that covered by Andhra (1,06,052 sq. miles).

The *climate* of Germany is determined by the country's position in the temperate zone with frequent changes of weather. Prevailing winds are westerly and rain falls at all periods of the year. The average temperatures in January—the coldest month of the year—vary at sea level from 34°F to 27°F; in the mountains they range to under 21°F. In the height of summer, in July, the average temperature is 68°F, that for the year being 48°F. More than one quarter of the surface consists of woodlands.

Area and Population

	Area Sq. miles	Popula- tion	Density of Population per Sq. mile
Federal Republic	95,744	53,048,500 (1959)	561
West Berlin	186	—	—
Greater Berlin	341	—	—
Andhra (India)	1,06,052	31,260,133 (1959)	295

Despite the increase in population and the growth of industrialization, 87 per cent of the total area of the Federal Territory is still used for *agriculture* or *forestry*. A proportion that is only very slowly decreasing.

Utilization of the Federal Territory.

	Sq. Km.	Sq. miles	per cent
Agriculture	142,600	55,000	57.7
Timber	71,000	27,400	28.8
Buildings, farms etc.	8,000	3,100	3.3
Roads & Railways	9,700	3,700	3.9
Waste	8,900	3,400	3.6
Water, airfields etc.	6,700	2,600	2.7
	246,900	95,200	100

Foreign Trade

	1960	Import per cent	Export per cent
Food		26.3	2.3
Trade & Industry		72.3	97.4
raw materials	21.7		4.6
semi-finished goods	18.9		10.4
finished goods	32.2		82.4

Mrs. Wilhelmine Lübke



Heinrich Lübke first met his wife during his stay in Berlin. At a function arranged by the Sauerland Mountain Climbing Club, he was introduced to Wilhelmine Keuthen, a school teacher from Ramsbeck. She is now the First Lady of the Federal Republic of Germany and must carry out the many representative duties which devolve upon a 'First Lady'.

Wilhelmine Lübke cheerfully fulfils all these duties which are primarily of a social nature. She is a kindhearted and intelligent woman. Her subjects at university were mathematics, philosophy and German philology, and after graduation she taught at the Franziskus Grammar School in Berlin. She speaks English, French, Spanish, Italian and Russian, and her facility in these languages permits her to participate to the full in representing the Federal Republic of Germany by the side of her husband, and to cope graciously and easily with the social responsibilities that form part of the Federal President's duties.

The fact that Mrs. Lübke has maintained their own home on the Venusberg in Bonn in addition to the official residence in the Villa Hammerschmidt is ample evidence of her belief in strong family ties. It is an oasis of quiet where the President and his wife may recover and relax after their hectic round of social obligations.

Education:

Compulsory education, since 1920, is applied from the end of the sixth year to the eighteenth year, of which at least the first eight have to be passed at a full-time school. About 80 per cent. of all children receive their schooling at the elementary school, which they attend from their sixth to their fourteenth year. Then as a rule they pass on to vocational training. During the next three years their attendance at the vocational school is obligatory.

The first four years of the elementary school known as the basic school, entail obligatory attendance for all children. Thereafter it is open to them to proceed to an intermediate or a high school. As a rule, the intermediate school comprises six classes. The high school leads in general to a 'maturity' examination at the end of nine years; this in turn opens a path to a university.

Universities and similar establishments in the Federal Republic with West Berlin—

Universities—

Berlin (Free University)	Heidelberg
Bonn	Kiel
Cologne	Mainz
Erlangen	Marburg
Frankfurt	Munich
Freiburg	Münster
Giessen	Saarbrücken
Göttingen	Tübingen
Hamburg	Würzburg

Technical Colleges—

Aachen	Hanover
Berlin (Tech. University)	Karlsruhe
Brunswick	Munich
Darmstadt	Stuttgart