AG 2403 SEC
20 October 1951
MEMORANDUM FOR THE STAFF:

HISTORY OF NEW HEADQUARTERS BUILDING, SHAPE

1. The SHAPE buildings at Marly, which provide offices for SACEUR's Staff and housing facilities for some support troops, fulfill the wish of General Eisenhower to have an integrated international staff installed adjacent to, but not in, a major city. Plans for a series of one-story buildings, located about 15 miles (25 kilometers) west of Paris on a 67-acre (27-hectare) plot made available by the President of France, were approved on 27 February 1951. Ground was broken on 12 March, and the headquarters turned over to General Eisenhower by President Auriol of France at a ceremony at the headquarters on 23 July 1951.

2. The attached historical and statistical account to 23 July 1951, prepared in the Headquarters Command by Lt. Colonel Charles E. Kabrich, U.S. Army, is circulated for the information of the SHAPE staff and that of Subordinate Commands. Colonel Kabrich and the SHAPE historian would appreciate comments, corrections, and additional information, which may be addressed to the Secretariat, attention Lt. Colonel Roy Lawton, Jr., Historian, Rm 645, Extension 4504.

FOR THE CHIEF OF STAFF:

ROBERT K. WOOD
Colonel, U.S. Army
Secretary

DISTRIBUTION:
"A" and "B"
I.

A. BACKGROUND AND HISTORY OF THE HEADQUARTERS.

1. Requirements.

The size of the Headquarters was initially envisioned as 200 officers, 300 others, and approximately 1,500 supporting troops. It was estimated that approximately 100,000 sq. ft. of covered space would be required for office space and essential services.

2. Choice of Site.

The Supreme Commander designated France as the location of his Headquarters, and also stated that it was his desire that officers and others be accompanied by their dependents. This requirement plus the fact that Paris is the hub of signal communications in France made it mandatory that the Headquarters be located in the Paris Area. The excellent road and inter-urban railroad net west of Paris, and the numerous villas and small homes in the Versailles, St. Cloud, St. Germain areas made this area the ideal location from the Headquarters Commandant's viewpoint. The Chief Signal Officer concurred, since the Versailles cable terminals were considered advantageous for communications to the North and East. It was also determined that satisfactory buildings did not exist in this area. Therefore the Headquarters building would have to be constructed.

The French Minister of Defense concurred in this plan and locations and placed at the disposal of the Headquarters Commandant a group of officers from the Combined Staff to make the detailed reconnaissance. This team was also composed of personnel from the Domaine.

3. The plan was tentatively approved by the Chief of Staff on his arrival in Paris on 7 January 1951.

In all, five construction sites were considered and eliminated due to either the owner's objection or the difficulty in the construction of utilities. Negotiations with owners and engineer studies to determine the availability of water, sewage, and light were time consuming, and the final determination of the Site was not obtained until 20 February 1951.
4. Concurrent with the reconnaissance for a site, the Foreign Building Office of the American Embassy was assisting the Headquarters Commandant by preparing building plans. Time did not permit models to be made, but mass plans were prepared for each site considered. Therefore, when the final choice of site was made, it was relatively easy to prepare the detailed drawings. Six days after the final selection of the site was made, the Foreign Buildings Office turned over to the French Army Engineers detailed plans.

The building was planned for rapid construction. Therefore details had to specify materials that were most readily available.

a. Contractor

(1) Five companies pooled their resources and set up a pilot form of organization to construct the project. These were:

- Genie Civil et Batiment - Pilot
- Societe Dumez
- Etablissements J. Zell
- Societe Bureau Beroit et Cie
- Enterprise Magnard

5. Methods of Contracts.

a. The contract for the project was a standard French Government contract which was handled by the French Army Engineers. Several contractors who were known to have capable organizations were invited to submit sealed bids to the Direction du Genie de Versailles. These bids were opened, tabulated, analyzed and submitted to the Chief of Engineers, French Army, who made final decision as to the acceptable bid. Thence the contract was processed through the Ministry of Defense for final approval.

b. Inspection of the work was carried out by a chief of the works and several subordinate officers placed on the job by the French Army Engineers. Capt Brunelli and Lt Michelet, French Army Engineers, were constantly on the job.

c. SHAPE appointed a liaison officer, Lt Col Charles E. Kabrich, U.S. Army, to work between headquarters and the French Army Engineers. This arrangement set up one officer through whom change orders were handled. The Liaison Officer worked under the SHAPE Headquarters Commandant, Col Robert Q. Brown, U.S. Army.

6. Problems.

a. Requirements and changes in requirements. The building was planned during the formative stage of the Headquarters. Therefore, the Headquarters Commandant did not have the advice and assistance of the Division Chiefs in designing their own space. Under such conditions changes during construction to please the expanding divisions were inevitable. In addition to these changes, new Staff divisions were added which also required major modifications.

b. Terrain.

(1) The site has an average elevation of about 175 meters (575 feet) above m.s.l. and consists of 27 hectares (67 acres), most of which was under cultivation when construction was started.
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The upper 45 cm (18 inches) of soil is very active and retained an excessive amount of water during March and April making excavation work very difficult.

Fortunately, it was possible to obtain stable foundations at depths of 60 to 90 cm (2 to 3 ft) in practically every instance.

Weather.

The spring of 1951 was extremely wet during the first two months of construction. There were approximately 45 days of rainfall which made a virtual quagmire of the area. Rainfall was estimated at 319.87 mm (12.60 inches) during the construction period.

Engineering and Construction.

Materials were available in sufficient quantities during the construction period. However, a scarcity of sand and gravel was being experienced in the Paris area toward the end of the job.

Labor, in general, was adequate except for some highly skilled workmen. Transportation and housing in the area made it difficult to procure skilled labor in some instances. Workmen held steadily to the job and no local strikes were experienced. The nineteen-day transportation strike in March had some effect on the project, but was not sufficient to create any material delay in the work.
MAJOR FACILITIES OF SHAPE

As of 23 July 1951:

9 Office Wings
1 Cafeteria
1 Officer's Mess
3 Women's Barracks
4 Men's Barracks
1 French Mess
1 British Mess
1 American Mess
1 Police Barracks
1 B.O.Q.
2 Boiler and Transformer Houses
1 Pumping Station for Sewage & Water
1 Signal Building
2 Gate Houses

Since the preparation of this account the first three wings on the north side have been extended for offices and the SHAPE library and additions have been made to the Officer's Mess Hall and the Cafeteria. A future report will deal with these additions and SHAPE Support Camp at Voluceau.
B. HEADQUARTERS AS OF 21 JULY 1951.

1. UTILITY SYSTEM

a. Lighting. 200/110 volt.

(1) All ceiling lights are incandescent lamps with the exception of those in the offices of Supreme Commander, Deputy Supreme Commander, Air Deputy, Navy Deputy and Chief of Staff which are fluorescent. The reason for this was an economy measure in initial construction with a view toward using fluorescent lights when the electric load gradually increased. Three wall outlets are provided in each standard office or equivalent space for desk lamps and office equipment.

(2) Exterior lighting was not installed in the original contract, but has been provided for in the 1 July - 31 December 1951 Budget.

(3) (a) Transformer station No. 1 is equipped with three 200 KVA transformers for the office block.

(b) Transformer station No. 2 is equipped with two 200 KVA transformers for the barracks block and pump station.

b. Heating System.

(1) General - The system is a hot water radiant heating system with the heating coils in the floor. It is constructed to provide hot water in the summer and heat and hot water in the winter. The temperature to be maintained continuously during cold periods are:

(a) All buildings except kitchen 20°C at -5°C outside temperature.

(b) Kitchen 15°C at -5°C outside temperature.

(2) Two boiler house groups were constructed.

(a) Group I - 2-P83 boilers for heating
    - 1-Titan 73 boiler for hot water
    - 2-30,000 liter fuel tanks for oil

(b) Group II - 2-F77 boilers for heating
    1-F77 boilers for hot water
    2-10,000 liter fuel tanks for oil

c. Ventilation. No mechanical ventilating system was contemplated because of the normally mild climate in this area. Provision was made in the heating system, however, to allow one change of air (room volume) per hour to compensate for heating losses when windows are opened by occupants.
d. Sanitary System. The sanitary system consists of the usual sanitary blocks which drain into cast iron pipe mains to a central collecting point in the N.E. corner of the area. This collecting point has a capacity of 120 cu meters (31,600 gallons) and is equipped with two ejector pumps, one electric which works automatically, and one gasoline pump as a standby. The sewage is processed through a grinder or liquifier and lifted into a main through which it is forced to join the main sewer at the Auto Route whence it is carried to a purification plant about three kilometers away, owned by a cooperative of communities in the vicinity of Versailles, but SHAEF is allowed to discharge sewage into it, rent free.

e. Water Supply.

1. The water supply is taken from a main which is laid along Highway No. 184. The source is from the reservoirs which are located about 0.9 kilometers north of the area on the road to St. Germain which supply Versailles and other communities which lie in the area.

2. A pumping station was installed in the N.E. corner of the headquarters area with a 300 cu meter reservoir (79,000 gallons). The station is equipped with three electric pumps set for automatic operation and capable of delivering 90 cu meters per hour (23,800 gallons per hour). One gasoline driven pump serves as a standby in case of a power failure.

3. The water is forced through a cast iron distribution system under a pressure of 3 to 4 kg/cm². This pressure is exerted by an air cushion in the tanks at the pump station to avoid constant pumping and water hammer in the lines since water is incompressible. The buildings in the area are supplied from these mains.

4. The hot water is supplied from the boiler houses to the buildings from hot water storage tanks, where water heated by boilers is stored, by means of a circulating pump which insures a constant temperature.

f. Power Supply.

1. The power supply is delivered to the area by Electricité de France at a potential of 10,000 volts to a delivery station located in the N.E. corner of the area. Underground cables are run from this point to the transformer stations where the power (force) is transformed to 200/100 volts and in a few instances 220 volts/127 volts for Signal apparatus.

2. A standby power unit of 400 KW will be installed for the office block and a 100 KW in the barracks area.

3. The total demand load at the present is slightly over 1000 KW at full load.

2. Special features of Engineering Construction.

a. The type of construction selected was a ten-year type which can be classed as semipermanent, but in discussing semipermanent, it is necessary to go into more detail to describe the exact type because of the wide range covered.

1. Foundation - Concrete

2. Floors - concrete laid on a blanket of cinders and gravel, placed over an earth fill.
Floor covering - linoleum 3 mm thick except main entrance, bathrooms, toilets and kitchens. The main entrance is covered with asphalt tile for appearance and serviceability. Bathrooms, toilets and kitchens are covered with ceramic tile.

Exterior walls are wood frames except for special buildings, covered with isoplac (an insulating board) over which chicken wire was nailed and a cement plaster covering of stucco type of material was placed.

Interior walls are covered with Isoral, a hard pressed board made of wood pulp, similar to Masonite.

Doors are made of plywood panels over fir frames, .30 m x 2.10 m.

Windows are casement type windows 1.5 x 1.8 m for the large ones and vary in size to smaller windows for some areas.

Roof trusses are made of wood for the greater part of the buildings with two columns which normally line off the corridors and are joined by partitions. In areas where columns had to be omitted, steel trusses were used. These areas are kitchens, boiler houses, pump house, signal building and officers' lounge.

Roof sheathing is made of light wooden panels prefabricated to fit purlins.

Ceilings are made of prefabricated panels of Isoral "mou", a soft insulating board approximately 1/2" thick which compares favorably with celotex. These panels fit on frames and can be lifted out to permit work above the ceiling.

Roofing is a felt base nailed to sheathing over which a heavier roofing paper was laid, after surface was mopped with a pre-heated asphalt. The roofing carries a six-year guarantee against defects from materials and workmanship.

b. Special buildings.

Special buildings include the kitchens, boiler houses, pumping station and post of delivery of electric current. The walls of these buildings were made with concrete blocks and finished on the exterior with a cement mortar similar to the other buildings.

Security rooms were constructed in the office block in varying sizes (nine total) for the safekeeping of records. These rooms are made of concrete block with a concrete ceiling and a standard door sheathed on both sides with a metal plate.

Principal entrance is constructed with concrete block although it constitutes a part of the office block. The architecture of this entrance is such as to give an impressive appearance.
3. Statistical Information

a. Total Area - 19,321.6 sq meters gross
   207,705 sq ft gross

b. The office block, consisting of nine wings is divided into net office areas as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Wing</th>
<th>Area 1</th>
<th>Area 2</th>
<th>Area 3</th>
<th>Area 4</th>
<th>Area 5</th>
<th>Area 6</th>
<th>Area 7</th>
<th>Area 8</th>
<th>Area 9</th>
<th>Total Area</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>102 sq ft</td>
<td>1 - 228 sq ft</td>
<td>12 - 386 sq ft</td>
<td>1 - 540 sq ft</td>
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<td>2</td>
<td>135 sq ft</td>
<td>1 - 214 sq ft</td>
<td>2 - 370 sq ft</td>
<td>1 - 560 sq ft</td>
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<td>3</td>
<td>141 sq ft</td>
<td>20 - 254 sq ft</td>
<td>1 - 431 sq ft</td>
<td>4 - 579 sq ft</td>
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<td>4</td>
<td>154 sq ft</td>
<td>2 - 265 sq ft</td>
<td>1 - 438 sq ft</td>
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<td>5</td>
<td>176 sq ft</td>
<td>2 - 281 sq ft</td>
<td>2 - 444 sq ft</td>
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<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>180 sq ft</td>
<td>2 - 295 sq ft</td>
<td>1 - 447 sq ft</td>
<td>Telecom - 1685 sq ft</td>
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<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>186 sq ft</td>
<td>1 - 324 sq ft</td>
<td>1 - 452 sq ft</td>
<td>Situation - 2206 sq ft</td>
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<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>193 sq ft</td>
<td>1 - 344 sq ft</td>
<td>2 - 459 sq ft</td>
<td>1 - 2190 sq ft</td>
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<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>1 - 373 sq ft</td>
<td>1 - 508 sq ft</td>
<td>1 - 527 sq ft</td>
<td>Security - 3265 sq ft</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Corridors 19,073 sq ft
Toilets 2,748 sq ft
Principal Entrance 1,390 sq ft

RECAPITULATION

Gross office area
Corridors 19,000 sq ft
Toilets 2,748 sq ft
Principal Entrance 1,390 sq ft
Outside walls 6,140 sq ft

29,278 sq ft

Net operational area in office block:

78,722 sq ft

c. There are seven barrack buildings proper for the housing of enlisted personnel who occupy important clerical positions at the headquarters. These are divided into two groups, one each for enlisted men and enlisted women.

(1) Four barracks are set aside for EM. These are divided into 8 rooms each, having a capacity of 12 men per room; 96 men per barrack and a total capacity of 384 men. The floor space per barrack is 6100 sq ft or a total of 24,400 sq ft for men.

(a) Each barrack is equipped with a sanitary block to include toilet and bathing facilities.

(2) Three barracks are set aside for WACs or enlisted women. The floor space is the same per barrack (6100 sq ft) or a total of 18,300 sq ft.

(a) There is a slight difference in design in that the women's barracks are partitioned into 24 rooms to accommodate 2 women each, or a total of 46 per barrack, a total capacity for the three being 138. One room of the 24 was converted into a bathroom and laundry room in which two bathtubs and two laundry sinks were installed. Other necessary sanitary facilities are also provided.
d. Messes of which there are three for enlisted personnel and were originally intended to be used as follows:

- Women's Mess: 150 ration capacity
- Sergeant's Mess: 250 ration capacity
- Enlisted Men's Mess: 250 ration capacity

These were, however, changed to French Mess, British Mess, and American Mess respectively.

(1) The area of these messes:

- French Mess: 4,670 sq ft
- British Mess: 5,150 sq ft
- American Mess: 7,350 sq ft

e. BOQ was constructed to provide rooms for transient officers and for some bachelor officers. It consists of 32 rooms with a small bath connecting each pair of rooms. The total area of this building is 11,700 sq ft.

f. Paved areas including parking areas consist of a water bound macadam base surfaced with a layer of gravel treated with emulsified asphalt. The total paved area is 27,755 square meters (298,000 sq ft) which is equivalent to 2.82 miles of 20 ft roadway.

g. Approximately 400,000 man hours were required to construct the headquarters.

h. Cost approximately $2,400,000 (2,400,000,000 francs)

III

CHRONOLOGY

- 26 Feb 1951: General R. Pinson, French Chief of Engineers, requested General Gruenther's approval of plans.
- 27 Feb 1951: Plans approved by General Gruenther and transmitted to General Pinson.
- 7 Mar 1951: Bids opened at Versailles, Engineer Office.
- 8 Mar 1951: Low bid accepted by General Pinson.
- 9 Mar 1951: Bid approved by French Ministry.
- 12 Mar 1951: Ground Broken.
- 21 July 1951: Extension to wings 1, 2, and 3, firehouse and Officers' Mess started.
- 23 July 1951: Official opening ceremony during which President Auriol of France turned over the Headquarters to General Eisenhower.

1st Nov 52: Buses 11, 12, 13, 14 to 15 at camp V. America completed in April 1952.
12th Nov 52: Buses 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22. U.K. to US Messes "Arrived over "
9th Nov 52: QM (General History for 52 to 53)
Paroles de Monsieur Vincent Auriol, Président de la République Française, à l'Occasion de l'Inauguration Officielle de l'État-Major du SHAPE à Marly, le 23 Juillet 1951.

Mon cher Général,

Au nom du Gouvernement de la République Française, je vous remets ce terrain désormais doublement historique de Marly-Louveciennes où s'édifient les bureaux, les établissements de l'État-Major Général Interallié du Pacte Nord-Atlantique. C'est ici que s'établiront les bases de la sécurité collective régionale dans le cadre et l'esprit de la charte des Nations-Unies et la France est heureuse de vous recevoir. C'est un symbole émouvant que de voir que c'est sur son sol deux fois envahi, deux fois ravagé et pillé, que repose la sécurité collective alors qu'elle avait tellement souffert au début de chacune des deux guerres de la solitude. Et cette leçon elle s'en résume; c'est ainsi qu'elle avait adhéré à la Charte des Nations-Unies qui établissait l'unité entre les peuples libres du Monde, fidèles à l'indépendance nationale, à la liberté humaine, à la paix. C'est ainsi qu'aujourd'hui la sécurité collective que l'O.N.U. avait voulu établir dans son ensemble n'ayant pas abouti, elle salue la sécurité régionale dont elle est heureuse que ce soit vous, mon Général, qui en ayez tout à la fois la direction et la haute responsabilité. Je veux aujourdhui envoyer dès maintenant une pensée émue à la mémoire d'un homme qui avait espéré aussi en cette sécurité et que la mort nous a enlevé soudainement, l'Amiral Sherman. Je tiens à assurer la Marine des E.U. et vous-même et la Nation américaine de toute notre sympathie. Et par ailleurs, je veux vous dire que Monsieur le Ministre de la Défense Nationale qui est à mes côtés m'affirmait tout à l'heure sous sa responsabilité directe qu'à la fin de l'année, la France tenant ses engagements, mettrait à votre disposition les 10 divisions promises pour décembre 51, soit 5 divisions sur pied de guerre et 5 divisions sous l'ordre de mobilisation de trois jours. Et je regrette que vous n'ayez pu assister par suite de votre indisposition dont je suis heureux de vous voir rétabli, à la revue du 14 Juillet, car vous auriez pu voir en même temps que le redressement moral de notre peuple, la renaissance militaire de la France par l'exposition de toutes les armes nouvelles dues à nos généraux, à nos ingénieurs généraux, à nos ingénieurs, à nos ouvriers. Ainsi dans l'esprit qui est le vôtre nous voulons asseoir la sécurité collective sur des bases fermes nous voulons contribuer à la constitution de l'Europe et je saluais l'autre jour avec joie les nobles propos que vous avez tenus sur la nécessité d'une Europe Une au point de vue politique, économique, militaire. Ainsi nous voulons l'Europe libre, unie, donnant la main aux Etats-Unis et aux peuples libres d'Amérique, préparer la paix future qui est le plus cher de nos désirs et qui est dans le cœur de tous les peuples, la paix dans l'indépendance nationale, la paix dans la liberté et la dignité des hommes, la paix sans laquelle rien ne serait digne d'être vécu, si on n'avait pas en effet cette indépendance et cette liberté. Et c'est pourquoi nous vous don-
nous tout à la fois à cet effort de paix et à cet effort de défense inséparable l'un de l'autre; c'est dans cet esprit, mon cher Général, que je vous ai remis ce terrain et que je forme des voeux pour vos travaux, pour vous, pour vos collaborateurs, pour le grand peuple que vous représentez, pour tous les peuples libres du monde, pour la paix.

**TRANSLATION**

My dear General,

In the name of the Government of the Republic of France, I hand over to you this ground, now doubly historic, of Marly-l'Evreux, where are being erected the offices and buildings of the Supreme Headquarters of the Allied Powers of the North Atlantic Pact. It is here that the foundations shall be laid for the collective security of these nations, within the framework and the spirit of the Charter of the United Nations, and France is happy to be your host. It is a moving symbol to see that collective security now rests upon her soil, twice invaded, twice ravaged and pillaged, as she recalls how greatly she suffered from being alone at the beginning of those two wars. She has remembered that lesson, and that is why she has adhered to the Charter of the United Nations, which laid the basis of union among the free peoples of the world, faithful to national independence, to human liberty, and to peace. And that is why, today, when the collective security which the United Nations desired to establish throughout the world has not been achieved, France salutes this regional security, of which she is happy that it is you, General, who personify the leadership and the high responsibility.

I wish, on this day, to devote with deep emotion a thought to the memory of a man who had also placed his hopes in this security and when death so suddenly took away from us - Admiral Sherman. I assure you that the United States Navy, yourself, and the American nation have our fullest sympathy. Moreover, I wish to tell you that the Minister of National Defense, who stands by my side, stated to me a moment ago under his direct responsibility that, by the end of the year, France, keeping her pledged word, would place at your disposal the ten divisions promised for December 1951, namely, five divisions on a war footing and five divisions subject to a three-day mobilization order. I regret that, because of your illness from which I am happy to see that you have recovered, you were unable to attend the military review of the 14th of July, for you would have seen, simultaneously with the upward surge of our people's patriotism, the military rebirth of France, expressed in the display of new weapons due to our generals, our engineers, and our workers. In the spirit which is yours, we wish to establish collective security on firm foundations. We wish to contribute to the constitution of a Europe united politically, economically and militarily. We want Europe to be free, clasping hands with the United States and the other free peoples of the Americas. It is our wish to prepare that future peace which the dearest of our desires and which is in the heart of all peoples; peace in national independence, peace in the liberty and dignity of mankind, peace without which life would not be worth living - if it meant the loss of that independence and that liberty.

That is why we are devoting ourselves, at one and the same time, to this effort of peace and to this effort of defense, inseparable the one from the other. It is in that spirit, General, that I have handed over to you this ground and that I express my vows for your work, for yourself, for your colleagues, for the great people you represent, for all the free peoples of the world, and for peace.
Mr. President, on behalf of the North Atlantic Treaty Nations, I thank you, your Minister of Defense, Mr. Moch, other governmental officials of France and all your people for providing this headquarters for the Allied Forces in Europe. Our special thanks to you, Sir, because of your unfailing personal cooperation and assistance, particularly in making available this beautiful spot in the Forest of Marly, for this headquarters.

In all history this is the first time that an Allied headquarters has been set up in peace to preserve the peace, and not to wage war. It is our prayer that with high courage, and with the support of our people, and the grace of God, we shall not fail in this purpose. We strive to lift from the hearts of men the fear of the cell block and the slave camp. We strive to establish a "Pax Atlantica" under which all men may push forward to new heights, to new levels of achievement. In a secure peace attained through strength is now the safety and security of the free nations. And now, Mr. President, I declare the Headquarters to be officially opened.

TRADEUCTION


Monsieur le Président, au nom des nations signataires du Traité de l'Atlantique Nord, je vous remercie, vous-même, Monsieur le Ministre de la Défense Nationale (Monsieur Moch), les autres membres du Gouvernement Français, et votre peuple entier, d'avoir offert ce siège aux Forces Alliées en Europe. Tout spécialement à vous, Monsieur le Président, en reconnaissance de votre collaboration personnelle et de votre aide qui ne nous a jamais manqué, nous exprimons nos remerciements pour avoir mis à la disposition de notre État-Major ce beau site dans la Forêt de Marly.

C'est la première fois, dans toute l'histoire, qu'un Quartier Général Allié a été établi en temps de paix pour conserver la paix, et non pour la conduite d'une guerre. Nous émettons le souhait qu'avec grand courage, avec l'appui de nos peuples et l'aide de Dieu, nous ne faillirons pas dans notre tâche. Nous luttons pour enlever du cœur des hommes la peur de la cellule et du camp d'esclaves. Nous luttons pour établir une Pax Atlantica sous l'égide de laquelle l'humanité entière pourra s'élever à de nouvelles hauteurs, à des niveaux de civilisation jamais atteints. La tranquillité et la sécurité des nations libres reposent, désormais, dans une paix solide appuyée par la force.

A cette heure, Monsieur le Président, je déclare officiellement ouvert notre grand Quartier Général.