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German nuclear ship “Otto Hahn” delivered in February

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1963 amounted to 2 per cent and up to the end of 1966 to 4.8 per cent. The exceptional increase in the German share during the last two years shows that it is useful for German firms which have not yet fully established themselves in the Africa trade to enter into working partnerships with firms in other Common Market countries—firms, that is to say, with African experience.

German Nuclear Ship "Otto Hahn" Delivered in February

NS "Otto Hahn" was transferred on the first of February from the "Howaldtswerke - Deutsche Werft AG", Hamburg and Kiel, to the "Gesellschaft für Kernenergieverwertung in Schiffbau und Schifffahrt LTD", Hamburg. The trial run still took place with an auxiliary motor. The reactor plant has however also been completely installed, but it is still without its uranium fuel elements. The so-called "cold trial" of the reactor plant without its fuel elements is to be completed by March. At the same time the reactor nucleus is to be tested and physically gauged. The fuel elements will be inserted into the ship's reactor plant at the end of March or the beginning of April so that the plant may be gradually started up. After successful performance tests in the shipyard of the entire machinery it is hoped to undertake trial trips with the reactor plant in the Baltic in the summer of 1968. Once the reactor plant has been finally accepted, extensive trips are planned for research and experimental purposes. Apart from this research program, the "Otto Hahn" is, however, also to take part in the regular trade service in order to prove the reliability of a nuclear-powered ship in the role of a commercial vessel. The „Otto Hahn“, built as an ore carrier, will be employed on all kinds of ore routes. To build her costs about 55 million DM.

Good Export Chances for German Colour TV System PAL

The competition between the two European colour television systems PAL and SECAM appears recently to have gone in favour of the German PAL-system. The French colour television industry is troubled particularly by the fact that Walter Bruch, inventor of the PAL-process, has developed a small additional gadget which can be attached to every PAL-set, thereby enabling it to receive SECAM-transmissions. This opens up prospects of selling PAL colour television sets not only in parts of Belgium bordering on Germany, in Luxemburg, and in Switzerland, but even in France itself. Thus in Eastern France for example almost no colour television sets have been sold because people are still waiting for reasonably priced sets, capable of receiving both systems. France must therefore expect imports while export chances diminish correspondingly. Only recently, even Rumania, which at

first appeared to be a certain customer for SECAM, decided in favour of the PAL-system. By and large, the German colour television industry reckons to have good export chances also in Eastern Europe, and that all the more so as the Soviet Union seems to be wavering in its original decision in favour of SECAM. Since colour television began on August 25, 1967, 100,000 PAL-sets have been sold in the Federal Republic, while a further 15,000 have been exported. The resulting mass production as well as competition between manufacturers have already led to major price reductions.

Leipzig Spring Fair 1968: 10,000 Exhibitors from East and West

More than 10,000 exhibitors from sixty-five countries have, according to the Leipzig Fair Bureau, already booked space for the Leipzig Spring Fair 1968 due to be held from March 3 to March 12. Among them are about six thousand foreign exhibitors including the Federal Republic. The technical exhibits, spread over sixty-five branches of industry, will be shown on the area of the Technical Fair. There are seventeen halls in the City centre for the exhibits of the twenty-five branches of the consumer goods industries. The entire area of the Fair extends over 350,000 square-metres. The Fair promoters expect more than 600,000 visitors from some eighty-five countries. Mainly the East bloc countries will be represented on collective stands for branches of industry more numerous than in past years on the Technical Fair.

Federal Post Office Gives Technical Aid to Numerous Developing Countries

In 1967 the West German Post Office was able to intensify technical cooperation with the postal administrations of numerous developing countries, bilaterally as well as multilaterally. As far as bilateral aid is concerned, the Federal Post Office supplied in the year under review to the postal and telecommunication administrations of developing countries 40 experts to work as advisers, planners, surveyors and instructors. It was possible to start various extensive projects—particularly in the sphere of telecommunications. One scheme amongst others that was started under the direction of two experts from the German Federal Post Office was the construction of the teaching block for the Telecommunication School in Conakry (Guinea). Total expenditure for bilateral measures amounted to DM 3.4 million. For aid measures in the multilateral sector 28 experts were delegated and were used for the most part as advisers, planners and instructors within the framework of the United Nations aid program. Special attention was paid to the instruction and further training of staff from developing countries.