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Flight o' Time

Medford and Jackson County History from the files of The Mail Tribune 10, 20, 30, 40 and 50 years ago.

10 YEARS AGO
April 15, 1952 (Tuesday)

Three Medford buildings of the Pacific Telephone and Telegraph company were picketed as a labor dispute which involves two unions spread to southern Oregon.

A surprising last - minute "run" of blood donors put the blood collection program "over the top" yesterday.

20 YEARS AGO
April 15, 1942 (Wednesday)

Grants Pass merchants petition city council to grant license to group seeking bus service between that city and Camp White.

From Arthur Perry's "Ye Smudge Pot" column: "The wind blew all the leading directions including up during the past week."

30 YEARS AGO
April 15, 1932 (Friday)

Jackson county officials plan extensive hunt for bodies of couple lost in Dead Indian area during severe January blizzard.

Forty salmon taken by fishermen below Savage Rapids dam in best single day's fishing in area in several years.

40 YEARS AGO
April 15, 1922 (Saturday)

Jackson county court announces $50,000 of county market road fund will be used to improve highway to Butte Falls.

Medford motorist pays $2 to local Adventist church after his car runs wild and knocks down tree in church yard.

50 YEARS AGO
April 15, 1912 (Sunday)

Rogue Valley orchardists expect high prices for fruit after severe cold spell "wipes out" crops on east coast.

Medford women plan elaborate welcome for Mrs. Robert M. LaFollette during her visit here while on a campaign tour of western states with her husband.

What's Your I.Q.?

Nine or ten correct is superior; seven or eight is excellent; five or six is good.

1. Who wrote the poem, "Old Ironsides?"
2. Does a full grown lion weight about ¼, ½, 1, or 2 tons?
3. What was brought to Noah by a dove?
4. All decisions by the U.S. Supreme Court must be by two-thirds majority; true or false?
5. What is the plural form of the word vertebra?
6. Union pickets have a right to prevent other workers from entering a struck plant; true or false?
7. Generally a policeman may search a person walking down the street; true or false?
8. Was airmail service in the U.S. established in 1908, 1918, or 1928?
9. A "Fifth" of beverage consists of approximately how many ounces?
10. How much area is covered by the Great Pyramid of Egypt; 8, 10, 13, or 20 acres?

1. Oliver Wendell Holmes. 2. One-fourth. 3. Olive branch. 4. False. 5. Vertebrae. 6. False. 7. False. 8. 1918. 9. Twenty-six. 10. Thirteen.

Cracks in the Monolith

Is there a real split between Russia and Red China?

If so, how serious is it? And how can it best be exploited to serve the ends of the Western nations? What hazards are implicit in such a division in what once was thought to be the "monolith" of international Communism?

These are questions which American policy-makers and students of international affairs are asking these days. They are important and significant questions.

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A RECENT article in "The New Republic," by Zbigniew Brzezinski, director of the Research Institute on Communist Affairs at Columbia university, explores some of the ways in which he feels the West could peacefully "promote and exploit some of the major new trends within the Communist bloc."

He calls it "peaceful engagement," and declares that it must avoid extremes, and concludes:

> "The policy of peaceful engagement requires both firmness, based on American power, and elasticity, derived from an understanding of the changing situation in the Communist world. Some left-wing critics of American policy would abandon the element of power. The right-wing abjures elasticity. An effective policy requires both."

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HOW would Mr. Brzezinski go about this exploitation?

He lists eight elements for an effective policy, and they contain much food for thought.

Before listing them, however, he points out that an intensification of the Sino-Soviet split will hardly tend to relax world tensions, but that it ultimately may well accrue to the benefit of the West.

And he also makes the point that it is important for America to keep its military power at a high point, to preserve the deterrence which it creates.

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HIS eight suggestions are these:

1. While maintaining firmness and yielding nowhere to Soviet pressure, it is desirable at present to adopt a policy of fraternization on the basis of firmness with Soviet leaders. He believes this would contribute to further differences in the Communist world.

2. A policy of "differentiated amity and hostility" regarding China, involves, for the foreseeable future, continued ostracism.

3. Recognition of Mongolia. He points out the Soviets have pledged to bring Mongolia into the international community, while the Chinese have resisted this. Mongolia, once Chinese, is now a Russian satellite, and its recognition would "inevitably aggravate the Sino-Soviet relationship."

4. Leave Albania alone, since there is a split in the Red ranks there, and any action which might drive Albania back to the Soviet side should be avoided.

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NUCLEAR weapons should not be given West Germany, Brzezinski says, in his fifth point. If such weapons were provided, it would give the Eastern European Reds a useful argument for tightening links with the Soviets, and it would intensify their fears.

6. The Poles and Czechs should be reassured about their frontiers, making their national security less dependent on the Soviet army.

7. Aid to the Eastern European nations should be increased, both to emphasise the "magnetic attraction of the West," and also to stress that the present division of Europe is unnecessary and harmful to Eastern European interests. "An initiative of this sort would indicate directly the West's peaceful intention in East Europe, an area of great Communist vulnerability."

8. The West, particularly the United States, should increasingly discuss aloud the problems the Communist societies are facing. The Reds have no compunctions about discussing our failings; we should stimulate similar constructive criticism of theirs.

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IN expanding on this point, he says:

> "The West has tended to abdicate discussions of the future to the Communist. . . . Authoritative statements by western leaders, including the President of the United States, on the future development of Communistic societies, would obviously be rejected . . . but this rejection in itself would be a reflection of their sense of insecurity and of their fear of an open dialogue with the West. It would stimulate great interest among the youth, and might have the effect of destroying the greatest domestic asset which the Communist leaders now enjoy — namely, that since they have a complete monopoly on policy making an on all sources of policy information, opposition to them, in effect, means opposition to social development and economic growth . . . To be against Communism is to be against everything and to stand for nothing. By opening up such a dialogue, the West could change this."

All this, of course, is easier said than done. But the suggestions are provocative, and they do have the virtue of looking at the world as it is, not in the black-and-white of the simplicists.

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IT would be foolhardy to ignore the fact that Communism, as practiced by both Russians and Chinese, is vastly dangerous to the West.

But it would be equally foolhardy to ignore the fact that the Russians and the Chinese have their own problems, not easy of solution.

Red China has starvation, and the apparent failure of its "great leap forward" into industrialization.

Russia is in a state of flux, with new social trends pulling it in many different directions.

There is both danger and opportunity in these facts. How well we use them to our advantage is the question.—E. A.

Dennis the Menace

"'ANYBODY COULD DROP A TYPEWRITER! NOBODY'S PERFECT!' THAT'S WHAT I SHOULDA SAID!"

Matter of Fact

By Joseph Alsop

(c) New York Herald Tribune Syndicate

1300 to 1600

Hong Kong—For over three years, the simple, physical level of life of the Chinese people has been the three or four major political problems in the world. How much have the patient, long-suffering Chinese masses been getting to eat? Is the standard of nourishment high enough to be endured indefinitely, or it is so low that the structure of the state itself must eventually be endangered? These have been crucial qustions ever since Mao Tse-tung's "great leap foreward" plunged the Chinese masses into unprecedented misery.

Alsop

A dependable answer to these long-standing questions is at last available. According to labor category, the Chinese masses are now receiving a nationwide average of 1300 to 1600 calories per day.

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THERE are considerable variations from region to region and even from commune to commune. A rich farm commune with good land may provide its workers with a ration of 30 catties (or nearly 32 pounds) of rice per month; whereas a poor commune in the next county may provide as little as 14 catties.

Again, the situation is especially terrible in the poorer regions like northern Manchuria and Shantung province; whereas the lot of the masses is considerably above average in rich areas like the great rice lands along the lower Yangtse river. Nonetheless, the 1300 to 1600 calorie average can be regarded as crudely representative for China as a whole.

This is the level of nourishment, mind you, not of clerks in offices, but of farmers who have to till the fields nine or ten hours a day, seven days a week, and even to coal miners. The miners' response may be judged from the nation wide coal-famine.

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IN terms of calories alone, it is therefore no exaggeration—indeed it is an understatement—to say that the Chinese Communists have reduced the Chinese people to a state of creeping starvation. But the calorie intake is not the end of the grisly story.

About 90 per cent of the ration is pure starch, rice in over half of China and grain in the north. Polished rice is almost never issued, and the main vitamin supply of the people in the rice areas therefore comes from rice cortices. Besides their starch allowance, the people are now getting only a few pounds of vegetables, a coupe of ounces of oil each month, and perhaps a few ounces of sugar. Protein has all but vanished from the diet of most of the people of China.

Finally, the "standard of nourishment" and the "standard of life" are now almost interchangeable terms in the people's paradise. Besides their rations, the Chinese masses get almost no other rewards for their toil. Cloth, for instance, is rationed at the rate of three or four feet per year!

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THE black or "free" market now flourishes and is even officially approved, except that stringent measures are taken to prevent free market transactions in staples like rice. But a single chicken costs about one-fifth of a heavy urban worker's monthly wage, and one wadded coverlet costs a month-and-a-half's wages.

It is not easy to believe that such a situation is being so

dured without open protest by the Chinese masses. There is a good deal of medical testimony that such a diet-level is not indefinitely endurable. But hard facts are hard facts, and they have to be believed, even if the powers of endurance of the Chinese people do not conform to much Western medical theory.

The above-given calorie averages are as hard facts as modern statistical analysis can provide. They are squarely based on methodical, scientific computation of the ration figures reported by great numbers of the refugees from the mainland who continue to pour into Hong Kong at the rate of thousands a month.

As was unavoidable, more than half of the persons in the very large sample were refugees from neighboring Kwantung province. But the averages were weighted to allow for this fact. Correct weighting of the averages was in turn assured by the more than 40 per cent of persons in the sample who came from other provinces all over China.

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IN the years since "the great leap forward," immense progress has been made in scientific sifting of the first-hand evidence brought from the Chinese mainland by the refugees. If first-hand evidence means anything at all—and it is the only evidence worth having—the grim figures herein reported must be accepted as reliable.

The worst of it is that these brink-of-famine figures on the food intake of the Chinese masses include the supplements to the rural diet which the generous Peking regime now allows the peasants to grow on tiny private plots. This being the case, the figures raise the question whether Communist China is not caught in a remorselessly descending spiral from which a vast upheaval of some sort is the only likely means of escape.

Today & Tomorrow

By Walter Lippmann

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PEKING AND MOSCOW

Four years ago, when interviewing Mr. K. for the first time, I tried at one point to draw him out about China. It was already evident that there was trouble between Peking and Moscow, and in conversations with Soviet journalists there was much talk about the conflict.

Lippmann

Talking to some students, it was plain that as between the Russians and the Chinese in the university there was a great deal of prejudice and racial antagonism. Even then, four years ago, it was plain that there was deep ideological and emotional conflict between the two big Communist peoples.

But Mr. K., naturally enough, was determined not to tell me about it and instead, when I pressed him with questions, he delivered a lecture on the inability of one who is not a Marxist to understand the international solidarity of the Soviet camp. The cause of international conflict, he asserted, is capitalism, and when capitalism has been abolished there can be no conflict.

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SINCE then, this beautiful theory has had a collision with the ugly facts, and there can no longer be any doubt at all that a great conflict of interests exists. What kind of conflict is it?

It is at bottom, I am convinced, the same conflict which existed when the Emperor of All the Russias and the Emperor of China were still on their thrones. It is a conflict of national interests between the Russians and the Chinese which has gone on for generations, and it is due to a collision between the Russians, expanding across Siberia to the Pacific Ocean, and the Chinese, expanding northward into Manchuria and Mongolia, across the path of the Russians.

Though this conflict is now carried on by two Communist states, though it is encrusted with Marxist and Leninist slogans, it is the same historic conflict which has been going on for generations between the empires which are ruled from Peiping and from Moscow. There is now a frontier between these two empires which runs some 4,000 miles into the heart of Asia, and it is a highly unstable and insecure frontier. Along it the vital interests of both countries are engaged.

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THE existence of this conflict has begun to affect importantly the whole international situation. While we cannot as yet see clearly all the effects, it is already reasonably clear that Moscow is reacting according to the classic Russian formula, which is never to become vitally engaged in a conflict on two fronts.

This promises to lead to accommodation over West Berlin, on the one hand, and also to some sort of disengagement from a conflict with the United States in Southeast Asia.

There are signs, so I venture to believe, that the Soviet Union is helping Communist North Vietnam just enough to keep it out of the hands of the Chinese and not so much as to precipitate a conflict with the United States in Laos and South Vietnam.

As this is an optimistic estimate, it must, of course, be treated with great skepticism and reserve. But just as we must not let our wishes and our hopes deceive us, so also must we not let ourselves be misled by a lack of self-confidence. What is happening between China and Russia is not what Marxism predicts. But it is what a student of history would expect.

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THE fact that the Russians and Chinese both profess the secular religion of Communism is no reason why they should not fall into a vital conflict. We should not forget how ferocious have been the wars of religion within Christendom. We who have, we hope, outlived those wars, need not be surprised to see them break out among the Communists.

We are in the process of readjusting our thinking and our policy to another great change in the outer world. Since the middle 'fifties we have been readjusting our minds and our policy to the fact that we no longer have a nuclear monopoly, that we have to live in a system of nuclear parity. Now we are adjusting ourselves to a new and more agreeable development, which is that Communism, which has spread so far in Asia, is disunited, and that it does not face us with a solid front.

In the Day's News

By FRANK JENKINS

Far East sidelights:

Japan, consisting of four main islands and some 3,000 tiny islets, is roughly about the size of California—slightly smaller in area, in fact. Japan's population in 1960 at the last census, was 93,410,000. It is probably about 94,000,000 now—or roughly half the population of the United States.

Which is to say:

If California were as densely populated as Japan, the present population of California would be about 95 million!

LET'S put it another way: Japan's area is 147,690 square miles. There are 640 acres in a square mile, which means that Japan's land area is about 94,600,000 acres.

In other words:

If Japan's total land area were divided up equally among her people there would be about ONE ACRE for each person.

THAT, however, doesn't tell the whole story.

Only about 15 per cent of Japan's total area is arable, which means that she has only about 14 million arces of agricultural land with which to feed her present 94 million people—or a little better than a sixth of an acre per person.

That helps to explain why every acre of her agricultural land is so intensively cultivated. Every possible foot of land that will grow food has to be put to use.

THE food problem in ALL OF ASIA is acute.

There is the British crown colony of Hong Kong. It has only 400 square miles of total area, of which even a smaller proportion than Japan's is agricultural.

There are about four million people in Hong Kong—and more coming every day. That means only 100 square miles for each million people. Oregon has more than 90,000 square miles for fewer than two million people.

IN ASIA the problem is to get food enough to feed the people. In the U.S.A., our problem is to find markets for our vast surpluses of food. Common sense tells us it ought to be possible to balance off the immense food surpluses that are breaking our backs against the food shortages that threaten starvation in Asia.

IT SOUNDS simple.

But it isn't as simple as it sounds.

If we are to find a market in hungry Asia for our immense surpluses of food, we must first find a way for the hungry Asians to PAY us for the food that we have in such abundance.

Since most of Asia's surplus products are either manufactured articles or raw materials that we already have in abundance, their acceptance in payment for our surplus food would bring them into competition with our manufactured products and the raw materials that we already have in our own country. That would raise a howl in the U.S.A.

The world, you see, is full of problems.

POTLUCK

(By M-T Staff and Contributors)

Who is Gene Rossman, the man who has been persecuting our Good Mayor?

Why is he persecuting him?

This is in the form of a "now it can be told" story, at some risk of violating confidences. But in all charity, it must be done.

Gene Rossman is the head of the Portland Housing Authority. He is (we understand) a Good Democrat and a strong Kennedy supporter. He is a relatively young man, with the normal quota of ambition.

So, one day not too long ago, he received a telephone call. The polite young lady inquired if this was Gene Rossman, the administrator of the Portland Housing Authority. Yes, it was.

"One moment, please, the White House is calling," she said.

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Although we didn't witness the scene, we can see in our mind's eye, Rossman paling and quivering.

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After a short pause, a man came on the line, a man who spoke in the Boston-Harvard twang now so well known to us all. And, if our secret intelligence is correct, spoken somewhat as follows:

"Mr. Rossman, I have heard good things about your work. Congresswomen Edith Green has spoken well of you. I wonder if you would be interested in an appointment as — —

"Caroline!!! Caroline, stop! Sorry, Mr. Rossman, I'll have to call back . . ."

And the telephone receiver slammed down.

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Although we didn't witness the scene, we can see, in our mind's eye, Rossman paling and quivering.

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It may not have happened just exactly this way, but that it happened, we have no doubt.

And we also happen to know that Mayor Snider has a friend who is a real Ace at mimicking President Kennedy, and . . .

So Rossman's feelings, if not fully justified, were understandable. So he invented the key gag. And if anyone doesn't know what the key gag is by now, they just haven't been reading the papers. It is a minor work of genius, in the practical joke line.

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The Potluck editor, through fortuitious circumstances, has one set of the keys in question. What to do with them is the problem. There was some talk of sending them to the White House and asking that they be returned in the appropriate stationery, but other dreams are being dreamed. Perhaps Earnest M. Cantwright . . .

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Speaking of Good Old EMC, we were glad to welcome him back to this column last Sunday. He may be poison to some, but we also have received considerable fan mail on his behalf.

Perhaps he can write again occasionally, as his increasing experience, maturity and opportunity allow.

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Some thoughtful soul sent us a picture clipped from the Christian Science Monitor, which showed how Italians protect new blossoms from frosts. They take old egg shells, hollow out one end, and place them carefully over the blossoms. Our benefactor has scribbled on the clipping, "A tip for pear orchards." Yes, we can see it now — no more orchard heating, no more smudge smoke, no more expensive burning of oil (or, in some isolate cases, old tires). Instead, a corps of clean your - high school boys rushing through the night gently placing empty egg shells over the tender pear blossoms. It's an inspiring thought.

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Come this summer, as has been recorded in the Mail Tribune's usually reliable pages, we will lose the SPring prefix to our telephone numbers. It is a sad thought. Wherever the change has been made from names to numbers, revolt has simmered.

We understand the plight of the well-intentioned telephone company, so we can't complain too bitterly, although we have become attached to SPring. It is much prettier than plain 77, which will succeed it.

One man in San Francisco has the answer, however. When someone called him and asked his telephone number he answered (translated to a local number for illustration) thus:

"This is telephone number seven million, seven hundred and twenty-six thousand, one-hundred and forty one."

Now that's a real telephone number!

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We are informed on reliable authority that some school youngsters, instead of being followed to the school bus by a faithful dog (or even by a little lamb, as Mary was reputed to have been), are followed to the bus by a big, 15-pound white rooster, who sees them off, and then, in stately grace, stalks home again. The sight is visible, five days a week, on the Old Stage Road. Or so we are told.

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Hey! Today is the last day of National Noise Abatement Week. It certainly wasn't observed very religiously around the M-T newsroom, what with all the banging and clanging of the carpenters at work.

Well, the results are beginning to become evident. The newsroom is bigger and soon will be more convenient and (perhaps) even more efficient. (Somehow, we doubt this.)

Coming up are Bike Safety Week and Green Candle of Hope Week.

And may you all have nice green candles and ride your bikes in safety.

De Gaulle Attempting Third Great Task

By ERIC SEVAREID

Most great political leaders have only one great role, accomplishing one great task. Gandhi's task was the freeing of India. Churchill's was the physical preservation of British society. But in our time history moves in geometric ratio. One man's life, even one leader's incumbency, if it is unusually long, may encompass more than one epoch. So Franklin Roosevelt performed two historic tasks —the renovation of American economic society and the administering of coup de grace to the world Fascist conspiracy.

Sevareid

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For the same reason of prolonged tenure, Charles de Gaulle has already performed two tasks fundamental to his country — preserving a place for France at the council table of the victorious powers after World War II, and basically altering the relationship of France to the countries that composed its former empire.

He is in his 70s now and his place in the long history is secured. But the astonishing thing, the thing that most casual observers have not understood, is that De Gaulle, with no pause whatsoever, is now setting out upon a third great task.

Most Americans, and perhaps most Europeans, have assumed that once the monumental mess of Algeria was cleaned up, France would return to "normalcy," its regime would subside into domestic concerns, very much like the British governments following VE Day and the liquidation of the greater part of their empire. We have assumed that France would be a "good ally," release men and materials for NATO's purposes, play a more cooperative role in the United Nations, feel less uneasy about Britain entering the Common Market.

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We have thought that France, with the Algerian bleeding cauterized, would feel confident enough to welcome, not block, moves toward European political federation; that, with the neuroses of her officer corps healed, France would be more inclined to give up her independent nuclear effort and welcome both the general disarmament effort and the pooling of nuclear and the pooling of nuclear warheads under NATO command. There is a special strength in the weak, as well as a special strength in the shameless (Khrushchev has repeatedly demonstrated the latter), and in dealing with his allies De Gaulle has turned the weakness of distracted France to strong account—to oppose if not to propose—just as he did during the war.

Now it is becoming clear even to the unsophisticated that De Gaulle intends to use the renewed strength and self-confidence of France quite ruthlessly, in his diplomacy, as he used the weakness and disunion of France in the past. He is setting out to accomplish the third great task of his massive life. What is it?

It is surely to place France at the undisputed head of a new Europe — not a federated, but a CONfederated Europe of independent "fatherlands" — which would be a true third force in the world, one that would remain implacably anti-Communist, but one that could do without American strategic leadership and the American military presence, as well as being a force that would be strong enough to immunize Soviet pressures from the east.

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In view of some observers, including Peregrine Worsthorne, who is, in my book, the most incisive thinker among the new generation of English political writers, De Gaulle feels that Europe has always had the physical capacities to become a third world entity of first rank power, and has lacked but one thing — the WILL to do it. This he himself, he alone, intends to supply in whatever remaining years the Lord has reserved for his life. Of his personal will, his "life force," there can be no doubt; with the possible exception of Adenauer's, it has no equal in the western political world.

In the De Gaulle vision, the rise of this new, coordinated, truly powerful Europe will, sooner or later, convince the Kremlin, not only that further efforts to divide Europe are useless, but that this new and mighty aggregation of power must not remain under the domination of the Kremlin's single-minded opponent, the United States. At that point, particularly if it coincides with a crystallized fear of China, the Soviets (so De Gaulle apparently believes) will be prepared to offer the grand settlement with Europe and will not consider the scuttling of the East German caricature-state too high a price to pay for the security of Russia's western flank and the retreat of America from Europe. Then would come "disengagement" and the balancing power at a lower level of armaments, if they are to come at all.

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This seems a fair reading of the dream of Charles de Gaulle. His vision is a long vision, and its fulfillment requires not only long years for him, not only the reorientation of British policy. It also requires that the mercurial politicians of France retain De Gaulle in power, which is by no means the least of the uncertainties now just ahead.

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