Matter of Fact

By Joseph Alsop

(c) New York Herald Tribune Syndicate

GEN. DE GAULLE'S EUROPE

Paris – Towering, hieratic, enigmatic, the figure of Charles de Gaulle now looms above Europe like a monument of primordial grandeur.

Alsop

This stature he has already achieved, despite the heavy handicap of his long involvement in the Algerian war. For most national leaders, extricating France from her bitter colonial dilemmas would have been task enough. But de Gaulle is by no means prepared to please the British Foreign Office and the State Department's egregious Dr. Bowie, who so much wish he would just go away after ending the tragic Algerian war.

On the contrary, de Gaulle has made it very plain indeed that he regards the clearance of the colonial debris of the French past as no better than the clearance of a building site. Now is the time when he hopes to begin to construct the new, more splendid, more enduring Franco - European edifice which he has always had in his mind's eye.

* * *

WHAT, then, is the design he has in mind? The answer can be given in a single sentence, with extreme confidence. De Gaulle wants to construct a new giant-power Europe, founded on the Franco-German partnership, and uncorrupted by the pernicious participation of "the Anglo-Saxons" – namely Britain and the United States.

This means, to begin with, that de Gaulle most emphatically does not want the British to enter the European Common Market. This is a fact of cardinal importance in itself. De Gaulle's objection to British entry is summed up in his formula, that if the British enter, "Europe will lose all personality."

He thinks, in other words, that a Europe including Britain will lose the clear sense of direction and unity, the giant-power character, and the will to be wholly independent of the U. S. (and even to defy and if need be humiliate Washington) which de Gaulle regards as the necessary characteristics of a future Europe with "personality."

* * *

TO BE sure, Gen. de Gaulle is glumly aware that he cannot keep the British out of Europe if they choose to pay the stated price. The Benelux nations and Italy do not as yet share the de Gaulle vision of the European future. Even the Germans can be balky. Because of his European partners, the General cannot veto Britain's entry into Europe.

But he can work and will work to prevent any lowering of the stated price of Britain's entry. This is summed up in the official French formula, that the "British must either give up the Commonwealth or give up Europe."

This is the context in which to read Prime Minister Macmillan's recent statement that the Europeans must "make it easy" for Britain to come in, as well as the reports that the Prime Minister asked President Kennedy to use his influence to this end. At present President Kennedy has about as much influence on Gen. de Gaulle as Christina of Sweden had on Louis XIV. And de Gaulle's purpose is not to make it easy for the British, but to make it hard.

* * *

THE de Gaulle edifice of the future therefore depends on the British refusing, in the end, to take the European plunge. If he is given this negative help–a very big if–the rest of the de Gaulle design is easy to foresee. It has two keystones.

The first is the Franco-German partnership, which the policy-makers in Washington seem to be doing their best to strengthen at the moment. The second is the progressive liberation of the French army by the end of the Algerian war. This, in truth, is the new element that makes the design at least theoretically feasible.

The term of French military service will shortly be set at 18 months. This will produce an initial French force of over 700,000 men and an eventual force of rather more than 600,000 men. With this kind of French contribution, a purely European defense of Western Europe will become practically attainable. Europe's dependence on American-dominated NATO can then be gradually liquidated, providing that one other condition is met.

* * *

A GIANT-POWER Europe must not only have enough divisions to oppose the Red Army. A giant-power Europe must also have nuclear arms, like the two other giant powers. That is one reason why de Gaulle has obstinately continued the nuclear program that everyone says France cannot afford perhaps. France cannot afford a serious deterrent, but the Europe of the future envisioned by de Gaulle can easily afford it.

There is the admitted question, of course, whether the Soviets would regard the creation of this kind of Franco-German - European deterrent as a casus belli. How that question will be answered is left vague. At this stage, in any case, the means by which de Gaulle may attempt to realize his design are far less important than the fact that this is the design that is now in his mind.

Many virtuous persons will find the design hard to credit, and therefore will not take it seriously. But it is always unwise to be deceived by de Gaulle's air of being an ancient mammoth, strangely strayed out of a past long-gone. The grandeur is real enough, but the grandeur also conceals the Macchiavellian talents de Gaulle has shown in the tragic, intricate Algerian affair. Whether by opponents or by partners, de Gaulle's designs must always be taken seriously.

In the Day's News

By FRANK JENKINS

Dr. Linus Pauling, Oregon-born scientist, winner of the 1954 Nobel Prize in chemistry, said in an interview in Portland the other day he sees no reason why the United States should DEMAND of Russia an inspection system for atmospheric and ocean testing as a condition of agreement on nuclear disarmament.

"The inspection problem is not so serious a problem as we have been led to believe," he told a Portland reporter, adding: "The perfection of detecting methods, especially of nuclear detonation in the atmosphere and in the ocean, has largely solved the inspection problem which has been a stumbling block between the two nations."

WHAT he means, apparently, is that when some nation starts in testing atomic weapons it can no longer keep its tests a secret. By analyzing the air currents–much as a dog sniffs the air and learns what has been going on upwind–we can find out what happened. We seem to have done that in the case of Old Kroosh's testing program last fall. Not only did we learn that Russia was testing nuclear weapons. We learned what kind of nuclear weapons she was testing, and to some extent we learned what luck she had with the tests.

That, presumably, is what Dr. Pauling means by his statement that the inspection problem is no longer as serious a problem as we formerly thought it was.

SO—

He appears to think—

A nuclear disarmament agreement with Russia might safely be entered into without the inspection provision to which Russia objects so violently.

QUESTION:

Why does Dr. Pauling object to nuclear testing?

Well, in his Portland interview he noted that our current testing program in the Pacific is rather small in comparison with what it might have been. But, he adds, "this rather small series of 1962 tests will have the result that about 2.8 million unborn children will be damaged so much that they will die, and 285,000, although they will live, will receive physical or mental damage from which they will suffer."

WHICH is to say:

Dr. Pauling believes that nuclear testing will poison the air, thus resulting in great damage to future generations. That is why he protests against testing nuclear weapons–even to the extent of joining a banner-carrying group picketing the White House last week in protest against U.S. resumption of nuclear testing.

He thinks the LESS testing there is the better it will be for future generations.

WHAT shall we do?

About all I can think of for us to do is to listen to everybody we can hear, keep our fingers crossed and draw our own conclusions as to what WE must do – hoping meanwhile that the great nations of the world . . . including, of course, Russia and Red China . . . will come to the conclusion that nuclear warfare is too dangerous to be monkeyed with.

BUT—

This we MUST keep in mind:

If any despotically ruled nation (such as Red Russia or Red China) ever comes to the conclusion that it can DESTROY ITS OPPONENTS before they can strike back and thus gain mastery of the world it will use its nuclear armament to do just that. Mastery of the world has been the dream of crackpot despots since the world began.

Our job is to stay strong enough to PREVENT THEM FROM TRYING to master the world. If, to do that, we must go on testing our nuclear weapons, we must go on testing them.

Washington Report

By William S. White

(c) United Feature Syndicate

POLL-HAPPY

Washington – Without questioning that public opinion surveys have their undeniably useful aspects, it still seems permissible to wonder whether this has not become a slightly poll - happy nation. Any claim of whatever nature that may be made these days often is examined not on the old-fashioned test of whether it looks inherently sound or unsound. Rather, there is the simple touchstone: What do "they"—and "they" means some undefined group of pollees somewhere–say about it??

White

Is a proposed high policy sensible or not on its own essential facts? Any pollster firm will get you the answer, by asking unknown numbers of citizens, including housewives peering at the television screen over the automatic dishwasher and firemen momentarily at thoughtful leisure at the station house.

* * *

THE replies are solemnly added up and you have your answer: seventy-one and nine-tenths of the American people believe such and such; eleven and three-tenths per cent believe so and so, and the rest kindly asked to be excused. How many of the respondents know anything about the subject in the first place? On this, the pollster's data are silent.

And once all this tremendously important information is in hand, the people responsible for making high-policy decisions will go right ahead and make them, precisely as they would have done had polling never been heard of.

Then there is another form of polling–and surely the oddest of them all. The politicians in New York have lately taken to running polls frankly described as "Republican polls" or "Democratic polls." Since these are paid for strictly by the party involved, hardly skeptics might suspect that the pollsters are not likely t oturn in results which will be deeply displeasing to the party that hired them.

* * *

BUT, putting aside all such suggestions as unworthy of the graph-and-figures era in which we live, what is actually learned from this extremely refined form of polling?

Well, a recent "Democratic poll" in New York discovered that if only Mayor Robert Wagner would consent to accept the Democratic gubernatorial nomination he would be favored by the voters over Republican Governor Nelson Rockefeller by a current ratio of 53 per cent to 41 per cent, with 6 per cent undecided.

Now, in the face of these figures Wagner could readily hope to defeat Rockefeller not only handily but also massively. But what did Wagner then do? He announced his "final and irrevocable decision" not to run against Rockefeller in any circumstance – nor even permit himself to be drafted.

* * *

SHORTLY, there appeared a "Republican poll." This one discovered that Governor Rockefeller had scarcely been hurt at all by matters like his divorce. Its central message was that the governor could hardly do worse for reelection this year than he did in his landslide triumph of last time. There was some suggestion that quite probably he would do better.

Of course, it well may that Wagner is simply not interested in the governorship because he has other fish to fry. And it well may be that Rockefeller really believes the import of this latest "Republican poll," though it is hard to suppose that no bloom whatever is off the rose of his extraordinary popularity of 1958.

At any rate, the interesting point is this: clearly, neither Wagner nor Rockefeller is himself profoundly moved by the poll made in his behalf.

FISH WITH FISH

Milwaukee, Mis. – (UPI) – Teen-agers David Mielke and Thomas Mader told this fish story Monday. They said they hauled in their 15th fish, a bass, at Lake Winneconne and put it on a chain stringer. When they hauled in the chain later they found a 25-inch northern pike had swallowed the bass and got hooked.

Drummond Reports

(Walter Lippman is in Europe. Roscoe Drummond reports from Washington in his absence.) (c) 1962 New York Herald Tribune Inc.

RACE TO THE MOON

Washington–Nikita Khrushchev seems to be getting skittish about racing the U. S. to the moon.

There are several reasons why the Soviet Premier is beginning to talk plaintively about the "burdens" of space exploration and to suggest he would like to call off the contest and make the whole thing a joint enterprise. Both a U.S.S.R. and a U.S.A. satellite now lie alongside each other in the dust on the dark side of the moon. Another American Ranger craft will make the 238,857-mile journey this year. We now have the power and the accuracy to land.

The crucial Soviet advantage has been the more powerful thrust of Soviet rocketry. The gap between Soviet rocket thrust and U. S. rocket thrust is being steadily closed. The Soviets are still ahead. Cosmonaut Titov has disclosed that the thrust which put him into his 25-hour orbit was 1.3 million pounds. The rocket which boosted astronaut Glenn into his five-hour flight had 360,000 pounds thrust. As yet neither side has power to orbit and land a manned spacecraft on the moon. But the powerful U. S. Saturn rocket, twice successfully tested, has a 1,500,000-pound thrust potential. In the judgment of American space experts the prospects of our overtaking the Soviets in thrust capacity is good.

* * *

FOR more than a year a manned journey to the moon and back has had first priority among all our space projects. We have put this foremost because all our technicians concluded that this was the area in which we could be first.

The government has already committed $400,000,000 to it. The total cost, including rocketry and support facilities, will not be less than $20 billion, may reach nearer $40 billion. No wonder Mr. Khrushchev wryly remarked to Gardner Cowles, editor of Look magazine, recently: "It will cost a lot to fly to the moon and back. We would welcome a joint project by the Soviet Union and the United States."

We are both racing furiously, but Mr. K. is showing some signs of running out of breath. Maybe this is only a maneuver to see if he can persuade the U. S. to slow down its efforts.

I doubt if he will succeed. Dr. Wernher von Braun, director of the Space Flight Center at Huntsville, Ala., and one of the world's leading rocket authorities, said a few days ago: "We have the capacity to be first to the moon; therefore, we must be first." The word from D. Brainerd Holmes, the over-all chief of Manned Space Flight for NASA (National Aeronautics and Space Administration) is: "This nation cannot afford to lose by default at something it has the technology to do."

* * *

THE year 1970 is the farthest target date for the moon landing. Some believe that it can be done earlier. Next year the U. S. will put two men in orbit for periods up to seven days to get additional information on radiation and weightlessness. Following these tests, we will experiment with a technique which may reduce the time to make a moon landing. This will be the "Rendezvous" by which a crew of astronauts will hitch themselves to another vehicle already in outer space. One Saturn rocket, which will ultimately have a thrust of more than seven million pounds, will boost a trans-lunar engine into orbit. A second Saturn will send up the crew, plus the lunar landing and return take-off equipment. The crewmen would guide their craft to the other vehicle through space carrying the engine to propel them the rest of the way to the moon.

"Project Rendezvous" could prove impracticable. If it does NASA is readying a rocket of 12 million pounds thrust capable of lifting crew, vehicle, and all to its lunar target.

If Mr. Khrushchev wants to call off the race and combine with the U.S., President Kennedy will examine the proposal carefully. Judging from past experience, I would expect that by the time we could reach such an agreement one or the other of us would be on the moon–waiting to sign it.

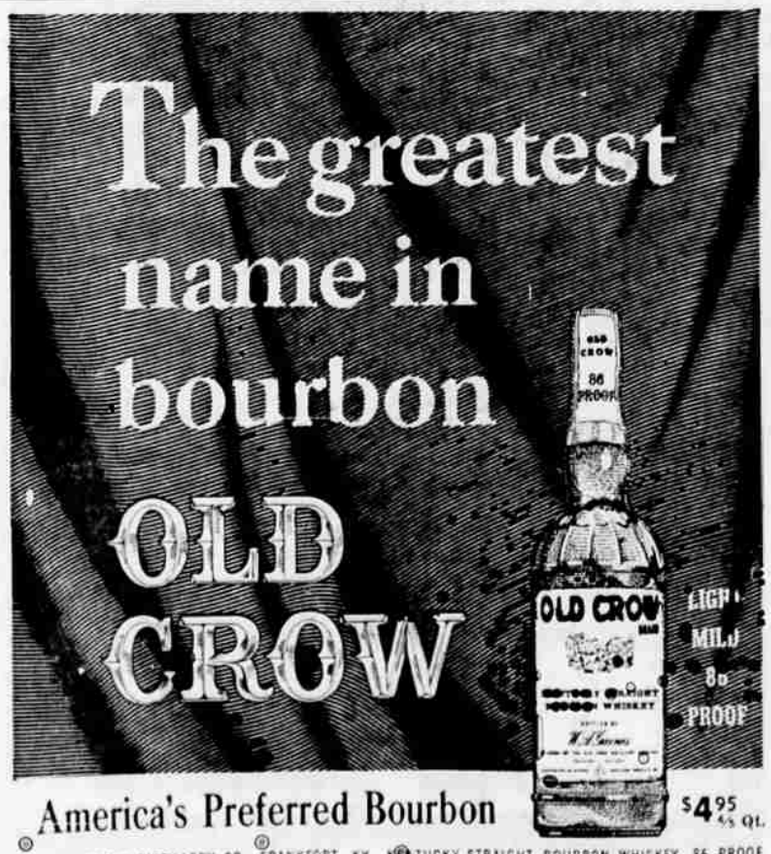
ELECT
RALPH A. JAMES
Democratic Candidate for
COUNTY JUDGE
"Jackson County Residents Employed First"
Pd. Pol. Adv. by James for County Judge, Jean Mills, Chm. 924 Alta St.

BRANCHFIELD
For
State Representative
REPUBLICAN
Dedicated to Jackson County Interests
Pd. Pol. Ad. Sam B. Harbison Chm., 201 U.S. Natl. Bank

Counsel With . . .
Mr. Insurance—Fred Brennan

F. R. Brennan, C.I.A.

FOR ALL YOUR INSURANCE NEEDS, SELECT A CERTIFIED INSURANCE AGENT.
CIA CERTIFIED INSURANCE AGENT OF OREGON
QUALIFIED
There are Two Qualified Insurance Agents at
MEDFORD INSURANCE Agency
PHONE SP 3-7343
27 North Holly Street



PAY LESS DRUG STORE
585 E. JACKSON ST. - MEDFORD ORE.
THURSDA
PRESCRIPTIONS ARE OUR MOST IMPORTANT BUSINESS!
SP 3-7474
TUESDAY·WEDNESDAY·THURSDAY SALE!

DISCOUNT DRUG PRICES
REG. 98c BISODOL POWDER 5-oz. 69c
REG. 98c Q-TIPS COTTON SWABS 63c
REG. 89c VICKS VAPO RUB 69c
REG. 1.98 ANACIN 200 TABLETS 99c

SPEEDO LAWN AND GARDEN SPRAY GUN 1.98 Value 99¢

Reg. 1.19 50 FEET T.V. LEAD-IN WIRE 76¢

CHARCOAL BRIQUETS Reg. 69c 10 lb. Bag 59¢

Reg. 1c EASTER CANDY 15 FOR 5¢

1.49 BAKING and ROASTING PAN 69c

Reg. 55.88 FOX HOWARD ROTARY POWER MOWER ★ 2½ HP Briggs Stratton Engine ★ 22 in. blade ★ Recoil Starter 46.88

Pay Less PRICES ARE LOWEST

TUESDAY·WEDNESDAY·THURSDAY SALE!
KOTEX 12's Reg. 45c 29¢

PRESCUT CRYSTAL Reg. 87c Your Choice 49¢

MAGIC TURBAN Keeps Your Hair-Do No Fasteners Adheres to itself REG. 1.00 69¢

Reg. 15c Plastic CLOTHES HANGERS 6/25c

LINCOLN LOGS Set 1C 1.00 Value 69c

ALUMINUM GRASS STOP Reg. 1.49 NOW 87c

FINAL CLEARANCE! COATS & CLARK CROCHET THREAD Reg. 35c 15¢

WEBBED ALUMINUM CHAIR 5.95 Value 3.77 PAY LESS

40' x 4"

MARSHMALLOW PEANUTS 39c Value 19¢

Pay Less COSMETICS
REG. 83c GLEEM TOOTH PASTE 59c
REG. 1.00 WOODBURY SHAMPOO 59c
REG. 1.09 HALO HAIR SPRAY 73c
REG. 89c WILDROOT CREME OIL 63c

PAY LESS OPEN NITES TILL 9 SUN. TILL 7

LIMIT RIGHTS RESERVED

SALE! TUESDAY·WEDNESDAY·THURSDAY SALE!