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He danced her into the room.
She met him wrapped in a warm Navaho blanket.
The new was ringing from every radio in the neighborhood.

The Cuban Crisis

In 1962, a new trial of strength unfolded in Cuba: for two weeks, the world was on the brink of nuclear war.

Since 1959, Cuba had been ruled by Fidel Castro. In the course of agricultural reform, Castro nationalized the Cuban property of American companies on the island, causing the wrath of Washington. In response, the pro-Communist Cuban leader moved closer to the USSR, which was delighted to find a new ally in the western hemisphere and inside the American security zone.

The Cuban and Soviet governments signed successive agreements on trade and military cooperation. In April 1961, the United States attempted to overthrow the Cuban government by helping anti-Castro Cubans to land in the Bay of Pigs. The operation failed and ultimately only streng

tin American revolutionaries to Cuba, which in the region. Khrushchev decided to secretly provide the Cubans with intermediate-range offensive missiles that could pose a direct threat to the territory of the United States.

On 14 October 1962, after Soviet ships carrying missiles had been identified on their way to Cuba, American spy planes also photographed launch sites for Soviet intermediate-range rockets.

The US President John F. Kennedy decided to impose a naval blockade, closing off access to Cuba. Any attempt by Soviet ships to force their way through could have provoked open conflict between the United States and the Soviet Union. Europe, and in particular Germany, would inevitably have then become a theatre of war.

However, at the eleventh hour, and after repeated contact between Moscow and Washington, largely with the assistance of the United Nations, a compromise emerged: the Soviet ships agreed to turn back, and the Americans undertook not to invade Cuba and to remove their rockets from Turkey. On October 28, the world avoided nuclear war by a whisker and the two Great Powers returned to disarmament negotiations. In Europe, Franco-German links were strengthened by the crisis.

From
ALICE IN WONDERLAND

The first question of course was, how to get dry again: they had a consultation about this, and after a few minutes it seemed quite natural to Alice to find herself talking familiarly with them, as if she had known them all her life. Indeed, she had quite a long argument with the Lory, who at last turned sulky, and would only say, "I am older than you, and must know better;" and this Alice would not allow, without knowing how old it was, and as the Lory positively refused to tell its age, there was no more to be said.

At last the Mouse, who seemed to be a person of some authority among them, called out, "Sit down, all of you, and listen to me! I'll soon make you dry enough!" They all sat down at once, in a large ring, with the Mouse in the middle. Alice kept her eyes anxiously fixed on it, for she felt sure she would catch a bad cold if she did not get dry very soon.

"Ahem!" said the Mouse with an important air, "are you all ready? This is the driest thing I know. Silence all around, if you please! 'William the Conqueror, whose cause was favoured by the pope, was soon submitted to by the English, who wanted leaders, and had been of late much accustomed to usurpation and conquest. Edwin and Morcar, the earls of Mercia and Northumbria-'"

bishop of Canterbury, found it advisable

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nerally a

The Mouse did not notice this question, but hurried with Edgar Atheling to meet William and offer him the crown. First it marked out a race-course, in the course,

they liked and left off when they liked, so that it was not easy to know when the race was over. However, when they had been running half an hour or so, and were quite dry again, the Dodo sud-

This question the Dodo could not answer without a great deal of thought, and it sat for a long time with one finger pressed upon its forehead (the position in which you usually see Shakespeare, in the pictures of him), while the rest waited in silence. At last the Dodo said,

LEISURE

What is this life if, full of care,
We have no time to stand and stare?

No time to stand beneath the boughs
And stare as long as sheep or cows;

No time to see, when woods we pass,
Where squirrels hide their nuts in grass;

No time to see, in broad daylight,

Streams full of stars, like skies at night;

And watch her feet, how they can dance;

No time to wait till her mouth can
Enrich that smile her eyes began?

A poor life this if, full of care,
We have no time to stand and stare.

(William Henry Davies)

**From
ALICE IN WONDERLAND**

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It is a finely written novel about the *lives* and *struggles* of the people of Trinidad.

The child *cried itself to sleep*.

Next morning *the event was reported* in all the newspapers.

She is *a* Mrs. Erlynne.

The colonial record was *one* of repression.

3.

Conflict of Interest and Relationships between States

Depending on their interests, states can have contacts with each other in three different ways. If their interests overlap completely, all that is necessary is to sit around a table together to discuss how business should be conducted, based on mutual interests. After the common interests have been established, common strategy can be determined.

If there are no conflicts of interest, the representatives of the states need to ask how the parallel interests can be maintained. Indeed, if both states have identical interests on certain issues, it is possible that after achieving the common goal, the interests of the countries involved may then become diametrically opposed.

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