

highly-organized central high command in Moscow.

Here is a sort of bi-continental organization you might say, because it spreads over Asia and Europe, and we must wait and see how far they will develop with a new structure. They have already reached a great deal of be it forced unity.

Now, in the rest of Asia and Africa you will find the same tendency, the same wish to be able to organize these nations most of which are ex-colonial countries, underdeveloped and non-white. Perhaps the last argument weighs more heavily every time. In 1954 all these nations got together at a place in Indonesia called Bandung and tried to lay the foundations of what one might perhaps call an "Afro-Asiatic Bloc." It didn't succeed because the common denominator that should have bound them together was a rather negative one, a common grudge against their former colonial masters. And, of course, a negative common denominator is not the best thing to choose when you want to build a positive organization that would have something to say in a positive manner.

So, we must admit that that has failed more or less. At the beginning of this year the Africans cut loose and tried to form an African organization of their own. They got together in Ethiopia, and today there is such a thing as an "Organization for African Unity." It has a Secretary General. It has an instrument for research, for study etc., and already they are trying to mediate in certain inter-African conflicts. The Emperor of Ethiopia is now trying to mediate in the conflict between Algeria and Morocco. And there are other possibilities where the Africans among themselves do not see eye-to-eye. Yet, this endeavor