THE GENEVA CONFERENCE

THE DAILY WORKER joins with the great majority of workers and all parts of the globe in greeting the foreign ministers' meeting beginning today in Geneva and heartily hopes and prays the other way, which has done all in its power to prevent a renewal of the "Spirit of Geneva." It has not been successful because the "Spirit of Geneva" has spread and the little bird of "presumptions" for survival—"it too good to be killed by this small but powerful force" has been rooted out.

No doubt, this minority will seize on the inelasticity of the foreign ministers to solve all the problems at the current meeting. The "Spirit of Geneva" is dead; but all participants in the conference recognize that this meeting will not solve all problems, that continued negotiations will be essential. In fact, the "Spirit of Geneva" implies continued peaceful negotiations of outstanding differences in an atmosphere free of tensions of the past.

The issues up for discussion at the foreign ministers' conference about which there are profound differences are unification of Germany and European security and disarmament.

It is the expressed thesis, or rather mythology, of the State Department that the world's troubles are caused by the danger of "Soviet aggression" and the "international Communist conspiracy to overthrow governments by violence." Making use of this mythology, Secretary Dulles, Secretary Acheson, and the Middle East, thereby blocking German unification. It is this mythology too, which is used by our State Department to prepare for the Geneva conference.

In a remarkable frank column yesterday, James Reston, chief of the New York Times Washington Bureau and its lead writer, in an editorially signed piece, discussed the basic sort of way that this "Soviet aggression" and "international conspiracy" are myths.

At the Geneva meeting, Reston asserts, Eisenhower assured the Communists that the Western world would not use force to settle its differences with Moscow and Party members. Since there has been confronted with the question, if force is not to be used, then what—the power of ideas, the arts of diplomacy, or what?

Reston is thus confessing that Eisenhower's assurance that force would not be used to "correct injustices" was a new departure for the U.S. and confronts our government with new questions. It was made at Geneva and hence explains the new atmosphere.

In other words, it was the threat of force by the U.S. and not "Soviet aggression" which lay at the bottom of the world's tensions prior to Geneva. Once this threat of force was removed, the danger was eliminated.

Reston also quotes Admiral Radford, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, approvingly as follows: It is obvious that the preceding reassuring gains, largely because they know what they believe, why they believe it, and what they intend to do.

Thus, the Admiral, if unwittingly, gives the lie to the tales of "inversion" and "conspiracy" to explain Communist activities. The idea that, he continues, have convinced that their path is that of the United Nations, not of the U.S. and not of the people have taken it.

In any case, all of the people, like the people everywhere, do not want mythology to interfere with the cold war. They expect that this foreign ministers' conference will see a spirit of give-and-take by all parties and down-to-earth progress in cutting arms, banning nuclear weapons, promoting friendly contacts and removing the threat of a newly militarized Germany.

On the Way

by Abner W. Berry

South Carolina Is His Home

SOUTH CAROLINA is his "home." To the Rev. Joseph A. Delaney, it is a place where he grew up, where he was born and raised, where he was educated and where he has spent a lifetime in service to his state and his people.

Delaney, who is a native of South Carolina, has been a leader in the state's political and social affairs for over 40 years. He was a member of the South Carolina House of Representatives for 18 years and served as Speaker of the House for eight years. He also served as a US Representative from South Carolina from 1945 to 1953.

Delaney was a prominent figure in the civil rights movement in South Carolina during the 1950s and 1960s. He worked to desegregate schools, hospitals, and public facilities, and he was instrumental in securing passage of the Civil Rights Act of 1964.

Delaney was also a strong advocate for the rights of African Americans and worked to improve their living conditions. He was one of the first African American congressmen to speak out against the Jim Crow system and he was an early supporter of the Black Power movement.

Delaney passed away in 2003, but his legacy continues to this day. He is remembered as a tireless advocate for justice and equality, and his work continues to inspire those who seek to make our country a better place for all Americans.

The New Philbrick Fabrications

By WALTER L. FOSTER

HAVING commissioned the fabrication of a new weekly column of lies and bald fabrication, the editors of the T. H. Philbrick Tribune have quoted its own "editorial" to reiterate that "in the interest of the truth, of the Corn Belt, of the U.S., of the world, and of the American C. A. A."" the Philbrick Tribune is "in active study," i.e., finding stock. It is true that in the spirit of the "truth," the Philbrick Tribune is a paper of lies and fraud. It is the job of the Philbrick Tribune to tell the truth, and that is what it will do.

The Philbrick Tribune has a new feature, "Philbrick's Political Bureau," which is designed to provide a platform for the views of the Philbrick Tribune's editor, Philbrick. The editor is an active participant in the political process, and his views are reflected in this feature.

The Philbrick Tribune is a weekly newspaper published in Dubuque, Iowa, USA. It is a member of the Associated Press and is affiliated with the Communist Information Bureau. It is an American workers' paper, dedicated to the struggle for freedom and democracy for all people. It is a newspaper for all people, but it is primarily for the working class.

The Philbrick Tribune is owned and published by the Philbrick Tribune Publishing Company, which is a member of the Communist Party of the United States. The paper is published in English and is available in print and online.

On the Eve of the Civil War, in 1860, the remark was made that there were 12,000 Negroes in South Carolina. Today, there are more than 500,000 Negroes in South Carolina, a testament to the progress that has been made.

In South Carolina, there are 23 counties and more than 100 cities. The state is home to many of the nation's oldest and most prestigious universities, including the University of South Carolina, the Citadel, and the College of Charleston.

South Carolina is known for its stunning natural beauty, including the Blue Ridge Mountains, the Atlantic Ocean, and the Congaree National Park. The state is also home to several major cities, including Columbia, Charleston, and Greenville.

South Carolina is a state with a rich history and culture, and its citizens take pride in their heritage. The state is known for its hospitality, and visitors are welcomed with open arms.

The state is known for its delicious cuisine, including the famous South Carolina shrimp and grits, the Charleston pork rib, and the Greenville barbecue.

South Carolina is also known for its vibrant arts and culture scene. The state is home to several world-renowned museums, including the South Carolina Museum of Natural History and the Gibbes Museum of Art.

The state is also home to several world-class universities, including the University of South Carolina, the Citadel, and the College of Charleston.

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