1-1-2001

Partial Test Ban Treaty

Robert J. Bunker

Claremont Graduate University

Recommended Citation

group, the Center Union. In 1964 the Center Union won a bare majority in parliament. Though Papandreou, as its leader, was appointed prime minister he promptly resigned to seek an increased majority. This he achieved in the 1964 election. He instituted a program of social reform and attempted to free Greece from what he regarded as subservience to the policy of the United States. In 1965 Papandreou was dismissed by King Constantine as result of the plan of his son Andreas, minister of defense, to dismiss rightists from the army. A period of instability followed. When it became apparent that Papandreou's party would win the ensuing election, the military staged a coup d'état on April 21, 1967. The military regime jailed Papandreou as the leader of the party that would have been victorious if an election had been permitted and his son. Papandreou was released because of his age and declining health in October but he died on November 1, 1968.

**BIBLIOGRAPHY**


**Parri, Ferruccio (1890–1981)**

Italian political leader. He was born on January 19, 1890, in Pinerolo, Italy. After working as a secondary-school teacher and journalist, he fought in World War I and was decorated for valour. After the war, Parri directed the National Institute for Combatants and worked on the editorial staff of *Corriere della Sera*.

During the Fascist era of the 1920s and 1930s, he organized an underground movement and was arrested for the first time in 1927 and interned until 1930. From 1931 to 1933 he organized the group Giustizia e Libertà (Justice and Liberty) and the Action Party. After the collapse of Mussolini's regime in 1943 and the occupation of Italy by the German army, Parri, using the pseudonym of Maurizio, was one of the commanders of the resistance group Voluntary Corps for Liberation. Arrested by the Germans, Parri was released as part of an exchange of prisoners. In June 1945, after the end of World War II, Parri was elected premier of the coalition government of the Committee of National Liberation, but profound differences ended the unity achieved during the resistance. The efforts made by Parri's administration to overcome postwar problems were abruptly opposed by the Liberal Party, and his government fell in November 1945. The crisis within the Action Party led Parri together with Ugo La Malfa to found the Republican Democracy Party. After serving as a deputy of the Constituent Assembly, Parri joined the Italian Republican Party and was elected senator in 1948. Parri's reformist ideas led him to continue an ongoing critique of the more centrist Christian Democratic Party through his journalistic work. He died in Rome in 1981.

**BIBLIOGRAPHY**


**Partial Test Ban Treaty (1963)**

Nuclear testing agreement, August 5, 1963, initially among Great Britain, the United States, and the Soviet Union. The official title of this agreement is the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and Under Water.

The Test Ban Treaty was the first nuclear arms testing agreement reached during the Cold War, and took place in the aftermath of the Cuban Missile Crisis of 1962. For this reason the treaty was enthusiastically supported in the West as signifying a new era in East-West relations. In this agreement nuclear explosions for military or peaceful purposes are prohibited in the atmosphere, in outer space, and under water. Underground nuclear tests are allowed as long as radioactive debris does not leave the boundaries of the nation conducting the test. This treaty is of unlimited duration and has been extended to all the nations of the world. The majority of nations are participating; the openly proclaimed nuclear armed states of China and France were notable exceptions. States have the right to withdraw from this agreement, and voting mechanisms exist for its amendment.

Besides contributing to an East-West dialogue, the Test Ban Treaty significantly protected the global environment from ecologically devastating nuclear testing such as the type witnessed at the March 1954 Bikini atoll detonation.
Pasternak, Boris Leonidovich (1890–1960)

Russian poet and novelist, Nobel prize winner, and one of the greatest Russian poets of the twentieth century. Boris Pasternak was born in Moscow on February 10, 1890, the eldest of four siblings in a Jewish family. His father, Leonid Osipovich Pasternak, was a painter, and his mother, Rosalina Kaufman Pasternak, was a pianist. He married Yevgenia Vladimirovna Lurye Muratova in 1922, and divorced her in 1931. Three years later he married Zinaida Nikolaevna Neuhaus. He had three sons. Although at first considering music as a profession, he turned to poetry owing to a lack of musical talent and published his first collection in 1914. The usually cautious writer survived World War I and the Russian Revolution, and was able to publish his poems in the Soviet Union up to 1936, when he fell into disfavor. This led to government censorship of his work, and travel from his home in the writers’ colony of Peredelkino, near Moscow was restricted. No one can fully explain why Pasternak was not exterminated like millions of others in Stalin’s great purges of the 1930s, such as his famous contemporary Osip Mandelstam, but there are rumors that the Soviet dictator seemed to favor him. Pasternak was limited, however, to working on translations of noncontroversial literature. During World War II Pasternak contributed his literary skills to the national war effort. After Stalin’s death in 1953, when Communist Party controls were relaxed somewhat, Pasternak’s poems began to be published again. For several years Pasternak had been working on a novel, Dr. Zhivago, that incorporated a romantic love story set against the historical backdrop of the chaos of World War I, the Russian Revolution, and the ensuing Civil War. The novel Zhivago was eventually published in 1957, under pseudonym A. Schischkin, and was awarded the Nobel Prize in Literature in 1958. Pasternak died of cancer on May 30, 1960, at Peredelkino. Although the Communist authorities tried to keep his funeral a secret for fear of spontaneous demonstrations, some two thousand people showed up to honor the poet. The weakening of the Soviet empire in the late 1980s led to the publication of Dr. Zhivago in the USSR in 1987. Pasternak’s home was turned into a museum, and on December 10, 1989, in Stockholm, his son Yevgeny accepted his father’s 1958 Nobel prize.

BIBLIOGRAPHY
