Continued from Page 1

Dr. Proctor also predicted big things to come out of the Corps in the future, and even went so far as to say that "the Peace Corps may even replace the U. S. Marine Corps in numbers."

That statement drew a chuckle from his audience, but he quickly explained that "the technological knowledge of the Corps could very well be better in the future than the military knowledge of the Marines."

The Director noted that the present work of the Corps was not the greatest advantage of the group. "If this program lasts 10 years," he said, "there will be 40,000 people in the United States who will have participated. Their understanding of world problems could do wonders for our nation."

"The Peace Corps," he concluded, "can be one of the great gains for world peace."

Dr. Robert H. Spiro, President of the American Freedom Association; the Honorable Brooks Hays, Special Assistant to President Kennedy, and 1963 World Peace Award recipient; Charles J. Henderson, World Affairs Institute chairman.

Brooks Hays—World Peace Award Recipient

Brooks Hays, Special Assistant to President Kennedy, said in a speech at the Southeastern World Affairs Institute that, "The current nuclear test ban treaty will meet a major stumbling block in the U. S. Senate," but that "the treaty would have the overwhelming support of the people."

"Any treaty must have that majority (two-thirds) to be passed in the Senate, and two-thirds is not easy to achieve on any contested issue. A hard core of opponents can be expected to wage a bitter campaign against ratification by the upper house.

"But I do not have to tell you," he continued, "that failure to ratify this document would be a tremendous blow to American prestige, and would be a tremendous setback to our plans for steady progress toward a world in which the use of force has been subordinated to the rule of law. This should be a measure on which all Americans—Republicans and Democrats — should close ranks."

The long-time Democrat and former Arkansas Congressman, who has continuously sought to strengthen the United Nations through world law, spoke following the presentation to him of the American Freedom Association's 1963 World Peace Award. This Award, presented by A.F.A. President, Robert H. Spiro, Jr., was given to Hays as a "builder of bridges between races, creeds, peoples and continents, between various levels of government, and as a believer in world amity."

Hays, in support of the Test Ban agreement, stressed that the ban on nuclear tests in the atmosphere, outer space and under water is not in itself a great step, but is a first step, and the first major step in 17 years of negotiations. "And the first step," he explained, "is always the hardest."

He pointed out, too, that the United States would not stop with this treaty, even if it passes. "You can be assured," he said, "that we will press hard for wider and more far-reaching agreements. We are not content with a test ban which permits the continuance of underground testing, and we shall continue to seek an agreement which will end all testing, including underground blasts."

Caroline Merritt, patiently waiting while Brooks Hays autographs her copy of, "A Southern Moderate Speaks." Also from l. to r., Robert E .Merritt, A.F.A. Treasurer; Dr. Robert H. Spiro, A.F.A. President; and Mrs. Suenell Spiro.

Hays strongly supported the direct communications link with Russia as an initial move toward prevention of nuclear war through surprise attack, accidents, miscalculation, or failure of communications.

"We are aware," he added," of the obstacles to the achievement of this goal, but we are pushing for a treaty of general and complete disarmament. And we realize, too, that measures to reduce the risk of war are not a substitute for disarmament. We regard, however, this area as a promising place for an immediate beginning.

"The problems along these lines are serious enough today, and they will increase unless something is done now. Arms control and disarmament are high on the President's agenda."

Disarmament

In a Saturday morning speech on disarmament, Daniel C. Jones, Staff Engineer for the Bendis Corporation, called for nuclear weapons inspections on an individual nation basis, rather than through an international body such as the United Nations.

Jones' proposals were in contrast to most spoken and written attempts to solve the arms control problem. He said that even though several nations have nuclear weapons, there was no need to involve all the nations

Continued on Page 3

Continued from Page 2

in the U.N. in the disarmament solutions.

He stressed that disarmament would take longer by channeling it through the United Nations, and said that the largest stumbling block now to arms control was the desire for secrecy by the Russians.

World Economics and Trade

In another Saturday speech, Dr. Hans Gerhard, Associate Professor of Economics at Duke University, discussed the European Common Market and explained the organization through its economic growth, trade, and balance of payments.

His two most important points, he said, were to point out that the Common Market was not the brainchild of the United States, although such European unification was linked to U. S. initiative, and most problems involved in international trade were the result of weaknesses in domestic economy.

Dr. Gerhard pointed out that, "there are no good economic reasons why the U. S. should join (the Common Market), and there are some important economic and political reasons which should make U. S. membership in a preferential trading bloc very unadvisable."

L. B. Johnson, Treasurer of Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, prefaced his address at the World Affairs Institute by defining the term "world peace". He said, "It is not solely an absence of armed conflict, of war. While peace obviously means no war, it goes further and in the international sense means the existence of a spirit of concord and amity among nations and communities—freedom from hostilities."

In detailing the causes of war, he explained that, "One important cause has been a decision by a country or region to attempt to improve its own wealth and increase its own living standards by forcibly acquiring he assets, including labor, which belong to another country."

"A more prosperous and interdependent world is more likely to be free of armed or economic conflict. This is where freer trade can make its contribution towards peace. Moreover, the interchange of people and ideas across boundaries, which accompanies freer trade relationships, leads to a better mutual understanding of national problems and individual attitudes and a revision of misconceptions," said Mr. Johnson.

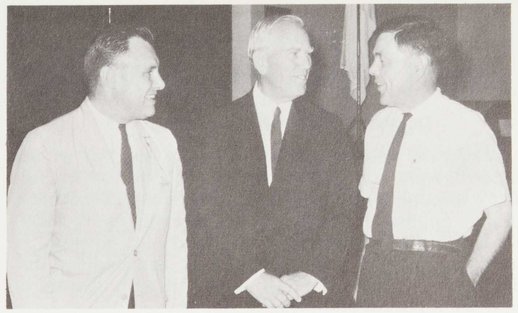
The Search for Peace

In a well-received talk concluding the Tenth Annual Southeastern World Affairs Institute, prominent Quaker leader, Samuel R. Levering of Ararat, Virginia, detailed the requirements for peace and the progress made towards this end.

Mr. Levering believes that, "We have the spirit of good will, the love of God working," all over, including the Communist world.

"Unless there can be growing justice, unless there can be bread for the hungry, opportunity for the hopeless, education for the ignorant, equality of opportunity, and a chance to make for their children a new life . . . there is trouble ahead," stated Mr. Levering. He went on to say that, "For the first time in the world's history, self-interest is on the side of peace, on the side of avoiding all-out nuclear war, not necessarily of avoiding minor wars."

"This means that for the first time in the world's history, world peace is possible, because for the first time men who are not motivated by good will may join with those who are, if they have good sense, in



Nationally prominent Federalist leaders: Sandford Z. Persons, Legislative Director of United World Federalists; the Honorable Robert Lee Humber, member of the N. C. State Legislature; and Samuel R. Levering, Quaker leader and one of the founders of United World Federalists.

avoiding war and in establishing and maintaining peace. This means that in our lifetime, world peace is possible."

Considering the fact that last year's Institute was cancelled because of circumstances beyond the control of the American Freedom Association, this year's attendance exceeded 150 persons, who indicated that the program and speakers had much to offer in discussion of the Institute theme: "Searching for Peace in an Age of Crises." Held at the Blue Ridge Assembly, Inc., Black Mountain, North Carolina, from July 26-28, the Tenth Annual Southeastern World Affairs Institute was sponsored by 16 well-known organizations.

* * *

World Law Center For Peace Formed

In July, lawyers from 105 countries agreed to set up a new world organization for the development and promotion of international law. It will be called the World Peace Through Law Center. Its purpose will be to "unite members of the legal profession of the world" in efforts to use law for international amity.

The site of the center has not been chosen, but it may be Athens. The membership is expected to be open to lawyers of all countries.

The center will engage in research, act as a clearing house in the field of international law, issue publications, encourage the teaching of international law and assist exchanges of students, scholars and judges, "especially with the small and emerging nations."

The basic idea is to increase communication among lawyers of different lands and get them to work for a greater influence of law in world affairs.

Representing the United States were Charles Rhyne of Washington and Sylvester Smith of Neward, President of the American Bar Association. Jack Lasley, a Director of the American Freedom Association, attended the conference as an observer from North Carolina.

The purpose of the meeting, according to Rhyne, was to "lay the foundation for a world ruled by law through the consideration and adoption of a concrete and practical work program for the lawyers of the world."

Communist nations, with the exception of Yugoslavia, chose to boycott the meeting after first planning to attend.