Peace Corps Continued from Page 3

Outlining what the Peace Corps is NOT going to do, Mr. Abram declared that it is not going to change the economics of a country. This is a form of "foreign aid" which will attack problems of disease, poverty, and ignorance, he said.

There will be several dangers to Peace Corps volunteers, some of which include the possibility that they will become alienated from the host country; that they will suffer moral disintegration; or that they will become like those whom they are trying to teach. Mr. Abram stressed the fact that this program will be a great human relations workshop.

Because of the possibilities of failure on the part of individual Peace Corps personnel, the selection process is very stringent. Mr. Abram said that the candidates are informed of the worst possible conditions they will have to meet and live with for the two-year period, and that all illusions of glamour are stripped from their minds. "They must face up to what life **is** to be like, and not to what they **think** it is going to be like," emphasized the Peace Corps counsel.

Adding interest to the session were remarks made by a student delegate to the Institute from Africa. He re-stated the case for sending aid from this country to under-developed nations, from a point of moral motivation, rather than economic or political.

Mr. Abram's talk impressed not only the native Americans in the audience but also the foreign students. Several young men from Africa declared that Mr. Abrams should travel to their countries to explain the reasons for the Peace Corps, what it hopes to accomplish, and the methods it will use, because the people in these countries do not have as clear a picture of the organization as they should have.

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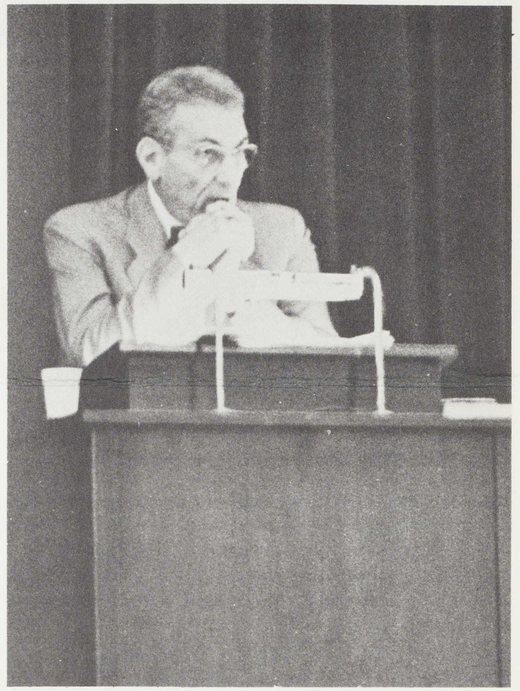
Dr. Frank Graham receiving congratulations from one of the more than 200 Institute participants at the reception for honored guests.

Ambassador from Cyprus Calls for World Law and Order



Hon. Zenon Rossides, Ambassador of Cyprus

Discussing the question of human needs in underdeveloped countries, Honorable Zenon Rossides, Ambassador of Cyprus, said that three-quarters of the earth are inhabited by underdeveloped nations. "The differences between the developed and underdeveloped nations is steadily increasing," according to the Ambassador. He questioned why this is a problem today, whereas it had not been previously. The various media of information impress on people the differences between nations and the need for justice, freedom and equality, stated Ambassador Rossides.

He continued with a discussion of the struggle for freedom carried on by the people of Cyprus, pointing out that when people are fighting for freedom, they forget themselves, forget danger, and forget selfishness. "Young men walked to the gallows with a smile on their faces," he said. "These qualities do not come out under other circumstances, when freedom is secured."

The Ambassador emphasized that the United Nations Charter and U. N. procedures and principles have meant much to new nations in gaining their independence. These nations, therefore, are dedicated to the United Nations and the principles of the Charter.

Cyprus will not line up with any bloc, continued the Ambassador, but will vote as best it can for the common good. However, peace can only be established if there is world justice, and freedom is a part of justice, said Rossides.

A "balance of powers" is a precarious method for keeping peace. It means building up arms against arms. It always ends in war. We must have power to "deter", but this can only be temporary, continued the Ambassador.

Only moral principle can be a sound foundation. You cannot argue one side today, another tomorrow. What the world needs is moral leadership, free of economic self-interest, he said.

The United States has shown this potential, he continued. It has been so generous to those in need in the past. The new nations look to it for the moral leadership which is needed today.

Speaking about disarmament, the Ambassador stated that it cannot be obtained until there is international confidence. And, this can be done only when there is law and order on the international level. A structure must be devised by which all nations can be protected from attack and loss of freedom.

Southern Congressional Voting Analyzed

Dr. Charles O. Lerche, Jr., Professor of International Relations, American University, spoke Saturday morning (July 29) on "Southern Congressional Voting Records in International Affairs," based on several years of research he has been conducting.

Dr. Lerche's study covered the period from 1953 to 1960, involving 126 Congressmen from the Southeast.

In 1953, in Virginia, the Carolinas, Georgia and Florida, there were over 80% of the Congressmen firmly behind foreign aid, with less than 20% against. This vote had been essentially the same year-after-year, but after 1953, a steady trend began towards opposition.

In 1957, the Southeast surpassed the Midwest in opposition to foreign aid. Of the 126 Congressmen, there were 45 "ultras", who voted against foreign aid every time except once; there were 39 solid supporters of foreign aid; and 44 who had switched from support to opposition. **Why?**

Dr. Lerche did not attempt to give precise reasons, but he did offer some observations.

During the 1950's, the population of the Southeast was the second highest in the Nation, but 83 out of the 123 Congressional districts grew at a rate less than the regional average.

There was also a small turnover in Congressmen with most of them holding their seats without great difficulty.

The South is in the midst of mass social and political change, with a change in attitude toward internationalism.

Dr. Lerche posed the questions facing the South and its Congressmen: "Are we going to do it (stop Communism) alone? Or are we going to merge our destiny with others?" Unilateralism or multilateralism?

He observed that the South is now opposed to multilateralism and that there is not much evidence that the trend will be reversed. Continued on Page 8

Tomorrow's World

By George Holt

AND STILL NO ANSWER

The arms race is developing into a full program again. The fiction of peaceful coexistence has been thrown aside. Berlin is the excuse; and the United States has joined the Soviet Union in accepting the excuse.

A good argument can be made that in our present world President Kennedy did the only thing he could do in talking tough on the Berlin crisis. Our world is a jungle. In the jungle you go armed.

The United States in recent years has talked peace, but has prepared for suicide. There is no other way to describe what we have been doing. Because we built up our nuclear power and ignored everything else, we left ourselves one of two choices—to back down or to fight with the only weapons we left ourselves, nuclear weapons. In other words, we left ourselves the alternatives of appeasement or race suicide.

Now we plan to keep our nuclear powder dry, and to add conventional arms to our arsenal, so that we can fight ordinary wars. This is because we hope that ordinary wars are what will take place in the future, our opponents being as afraid of suicide by nuclear weapons as we are.

It sounds plausible. Talking strictly in terms of the inevitability of war, it is plausible. Except for one thing; If we found ourselves losing a conventional war, would we refuse to start the nuclear contest? If the Russians were in the same position, do we believe they would not resort to hydrogen bombs? When, in history, has a nation losing a war refrained from using everything it had in its arsenal to defeat its opponent?

Yet, President Kennedy proposes this as a solution. It is nothing of the kind. At best it is simply a procedure to give the Russians pause. Building our armaments will not solve the Berlin crisis, or any other crisis anywhere in the world. It may give us time in which to develop proper solutions; it can do no more.

And here, of course, is where the President's speech on Berlin was so terribly lacking, so terribly empty. He did not propose proper solutions. He only proposed the deterent.

Had he said, "Our goal is world law, without which there can be no world peace; we will stand firm in Berlin and elsewhere so that more and more of the world will not be lost behind the iron curtain; but our chief motive for doing so is to put it up to all nations, including Russia, to join us in setting up the only guarantee of peace that is a guarantee"—if he had said this, his speech would have been epoch making. He did not say this. He said we would stand firm.

Stand firm for what? The continuation of the arms race, of the status quo, of all the crises and sore spots which continue to threaten survival?

This President has let escape, a golden opportunity to throw the Soviet Union off balance. He has reacted to Soviet threats. He has not stated a positive objective for peace to which free men can rally with any hope of success. Continued on Page 6