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Idaho Argonaut

VOLUME 70, NO. 84

UNIVERSITY OF IDAHO, MOSCOW, IDAHO

Tuesday, March 1, 1966

Campus Party Conventions Mark Busy Weekend

CUP Sets Platform Nominates Candidates

By ELLEN OSTHELLER
Argonaut News Editor

Campus Union Party nominated candidates and set down its platform in convention Sunday for the coming ASUI elections.

Candidates for the major offices were chosen in a close race for the presidential and vice presidential positions, and nine nominees were approved unanimously for ASUI Executive Board.

Districting Proposal Set

A new proposal for districting the proposed student senate will be presented to the Executive Board tonight.

The districting proposal resulted from an informal meeting of E-Board members Ken Johnson, Don Fry, Ruth Ann Knapp, Denny Dobbin, and Diane Green, all off campus.

The proposal calls for nine districts each with two senators, one to be elected in the fall and the other in the spring. The actual districting of the campus would allow for three Greek districts, three Independent districts, and one hybrid district. Off campus students would be represented by four senators elected at large by off campus students.

The vice president, according to the new proposal, would be the speaker of the senate.

At Large

The ASUI president and vice president would be elected at large in March along with the spring senators, while the fall senators would be elected in October with the class officers.

District 1 would include: TKE, Sigma Chi, Alpha Chi, French, Campus Club, Rays, and Forney. District 2 would include Ethel Steel, Alpha Gam, Kappa Sig, Delta Chi, Kappa Alpha Theta, SAE, Phi Delt, and Delta Sigma Phi.

District 3 would be Sigma Nu, Gamma Phi, Theta Chi, Pi Kapp, Tri Delt, Alpha Phi, ATO, and Lambda Chi.

District 4 would include Deltas, Phi Taus, Betas, Kappas, Phi Delt, DG's, FarmHouse, and Phi Pi's.

District 5 would be Willis Sweet, Chrisman, Gault, Pine. District 6 would include Upham, Shoup, McConnell, Snow, and Graham.

District 7 would be Borah, Lindley, Carter, Houston, and Campbell.

Drafted

The informal meeting which drafted this proposal took place after a public hearing on the two proposed student government revisions degenerated into petty bickering, Ruth Ann Knapp, E-Board member said yesterday.

The only concrete conclusion which the open meeting came to, Miss Knapp said, was that there should be no residential senators.

Denny Dobbin, off campus, received the party's final bid for the presidential position after two close votes between Dick Rush, Delt; and John Cooksey, Sigma Chi.

Both Rush and Cooksey announced that they would run for office independently following the convention. Rush will seek the presidency and Cooksey the vice presidential position.

Cooksey was dropped on the second ballot, and Rush was defeated on the third, by a close 66.7 to 54.3 vote.

Rush - Cooksey State Plans Rush said both he and Cooksey were asked to run for vice president on the CUP party ticket, but both declined.

Art Crane, Graham, was the CUP nominee for the vice president's office.

CUP E-Board Nominees Nine persons were nominated for the Executive Board positions and the same nine were approved unanimously. They are Brent Morgan, Kappa Sig; Howard Shaver, TKE; Terry Gough, Campus Club; Jim England Willis Sweet; Lois Greive, Shoup; Stuart Springer, FarmHouse; Lee Davis, off campus; Stan Smith Gault; and Joe McCollum, SAE.

Platform Set Up

CUP Party also set out statements on party platform. Many points were brought out concerning the proposed SCRUB report



Denny Dobbin

on revision of student government.

The platform states that CUP supports the SCRUB report on student government and agrees with the need for reforms which it expresses.

Some of the main points in the SCRUB endorsement are:

1. There should be insured representation for all students.
2. Continuity and communication in student government

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 1)



VISTA IS HERE—Representatives from Volunteers In Service To America (VISTA) will be on campus until March 5 to answer any questions concerning interest in the program or about application. The program is a domestic peace corps which serves on Indian reservations and in urban slums.

Vista Rep. Now On Campus

A team of five people from Volunteers In Service To America (VISTA) will be on the University campus through Friday.

They will be recruiting Idaho students for volunteer service in urban slums, among migrant farm workers, on Indian reservations, and other pockets of poverty ranging from Appalachia to Hawaii to Alaska.

Rex Ageton, leader of the team, said they will be looking for student volunteers of many varied backgrounds and abilities.

Some 2,000 people are now either working or in training.

VISTA volunteers serve for one year in the 50 states, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands. They receive living expenses and medical care in addition to an allowance for travel and clothing. Six hundred dollars is received at the end of service.

No Skill

It is not necessary to be an "expert" to become a volunteer. Rex Ageton, leader of VISTA said the need is for people who can communicate and work well with others—people with a sense of "know-how" who can help others help themselves. No entrance examination is given. A volunteer must have a desire to serve, a willingness to learn so that he may teach others, and an insight that provides hope to the poverty-stricken.

Currently 2000 VISTA volunteers are in training or on assignment to poverty areas throughout the United States. About 75 per cent of them are between the ages of 18 and 24. Students now serving are involved in a list of activities as long as the problems which poverty creates.

Literacy Programs They are conducting literacy

programs, organizing clean-up campaigns, developing recreation programs and tutoring drop-outs. VISTA volunteers go where their help has been requested, whether it is to set up libraries, organize community meetings, or renovate one-room school houses.

Representatives from VISTA (Volunteers In Service to America) will be on campus until March 5 to outline their program and its role in the war on poverty.

While they are here, staff representatives will be available to speak and show a 15-minute film, "Small Miracles" to Idaho students who will be able to volunteer for service on Indian reservations, among migrant farm workers, in urban slums, and in rural pockets of poverty.

The VISTA representatives will be featured on a KUID program Wednesday at 8:30 p.m. for an interview and to show the film, "Small Miracles."

The volunteer will retain complete control of his assignment. After being accepted for the six-week training, a volunteer will be invited to join a project for which he has expressed an interest. The volunteer may refuse the offer without prejudice to his standing. Once in the field, he is responsible to the head of the local agency, and works

More problems—will be discussed by the Committee On Problems of Education, (COPE), during a regular meeting of the group Thursday at 4 p.m. in the E-dah-wood room.

All members are asked to attend.

The COPE is an executive board committee under the control of the Educational Improvement Committee.

on a level with the professionals employed by the agency.

Volunteers are selected on the basis of information provided by the application and references and completion of the training program. After you send in a detailed questionnaire, VISTA will respond within 60 days.

Fraternities Plan U-I Concerts

Two professional music fraternities at the University will join talents for an annual contemporary American music concert Thursday, at 8 p.m. in Recital hall of the Music building.

Sigma Alpha Iota, music fraternity for women and Phi Mu Alpha Sinfonia, men's music fraternity, both are service organizations on the Idaho campus. Opening the program will be Janet Satre, organist, Spokane, playing Richard Purvis' "Vexilla Regis." She will be followed by Jeff Grim, bass, off campus, accompanied by George Skramstad, off campus, doing three excerpts from "Flights from Heaven" by Ned Rorem.

William A. Billingsley's "Mr Nobody" will be sung by the Sigma Alpha Iota chorus, accompanied by Miss Satre. Billingsley is a member of the University music faculty.

"Rondeau Redouble" by Henry Leland Clarke will be performed by Larry Gee, voice, Campus Club; John Lind off campus, bassoon; Woody Bausch, clarinet, off campus, and Gary Nyberg, trombone, SAE.

C-CAP Names Wetherell As Presidential Candidate

By JEAN MONROE
Argonaut News Editor

Mike Wetherell, Delta Chi, was Chosen to be the Cross-Campus Alliance Party candidate for ASUI president by unanimous ballot at the party's convention Sunday. Opposing him for the nomination was Bob Aldridge, Theta Chi.

Wetherell said he is concerned with the inability of the government to represent the students.

"I intend fully to take the interests of the students to the places they will do the most good. I am strongly in favor of strong student government."

Three Students Announce Independent Candidacy

Three students announced their candidacy for ASUI office on an independent ticket. Petitions were being circulated for their eligibility yesterday.

Rick Rush, Delt, will seek the presidential position; John Cooksey, Sigma Chi, will run for vice president; and Tom Shields, Gault, joins the number of E-Board candidates.

Rush and Cooksey announced their plans to run independently after being dropped from the CUP Party ticket, and Shields turned in his candidacy yesterday.

Rush, former Campus Union Party vice president, lost the CUP nomination to Denny Dobbin, off-campus, in a close run-off in the party convention Sunday.

Cooksey, also vying for the presidential position in the party run-off, told the Argonaut he had decided to run for the vice president's position instead.

"I think there are many things to be done in this office and I would like to have the opportunity to do these things," he said. "I am running for this office because I feel the other candidates are not qualified," he stated, when questioned about why he had made the decision.

Rush also made a statement saying, "I think the students should have a wider choice of candidates than they now have." He also made policy statements.

"Ann and I are both supporting the senate system of the SCRUB revision proposal. And we are for all the points of the CUP Party Platform. We supported them through the convention and we still believe in them," he said.

Shields said he had been thinking about running for some time. "I've been building up to running since last year. I just like the campaign spirit," he said. "Both parties contacted me and both wanted me to run on their ticket. So in the best interest, I thought I'd stay off parties this time," he explained.

"As for goals, I have none in mind as such. I guess I'll just have to wait on that until things get going," he said. He explained that he had not yet talked to any of the other qualifications for the first two offices were available. Rush, former sophomore class president, has been the chairman of

In her nomination speech Ginny Elden, Gamma Phi, called Wetherell a "man of many ideas."

Aldridge was the only candidate nominated for vice president on the C-CAP ticket and was unanimously elected.

"I want to make a meaningful student government concerned with all students. Through my work with Young Republicans I have made contacts throughout the state and northwest which will help the school."

Both candidates agreed that they would give Campus Union Party "one hell of a fight."

Carl Johannesen, off campus, was nominated for president by Morris Campbell, Delt. He was declared ineligible to run because he did not belong to the party and graduated at semester. Before nomination of E-Board candidates Campbell moved that the party select a slate of seven rather than nine candidates.

This is purely practical politics, he said. "The fewer candidates supported by the party, the better chance of getting them in."

If there are nine capable can-



Mike Wetherell

didates, we should run them, Miss Elden suggested. Campbell's motion was defeated and nine candidates were selected by C-CAP.

E Board Nominated to run for E-Board on the party's ticket were Jim Barlow, Sigma Nu; Joe Wilson, TKE; Mike Rowles, Delta Sig; and Ken Hall, Theta Chi.

Others were Mark Smith, Beta; Gary Vest, Fiji; Penny Bodine, Shoup; Glen Shoresman, Delta Chi; and Phil Peterson, SAE.

An 11 point platform was adopted by the convention. The planks (Continued on Page 3, Col. 4)

Student Politicians Map Out Campaigns For Elections



VOTE SEEKING—Joe McCollum, SAE, one of Campus Union Party's nominees for Executive Board deals with the delegates from Carter Hall to arrange a deal for more votes. The Carter delegates are (left to right) Barbara Hammes, Janel Jones, Donna Morris, and Judy Evelt. (photo by Campbell).



POLITICS—Members of Campus Union Party Met Sunday afternoon to select nominees for Executive Board and president and vice president. The convention lasted five hours but the votes were finally tallied. Seated at the table are Jim Bower, SAE; Margie Felton, Kappa; and Carl Johannesen, off campus. Diane Green, assistant held resident in Pine, and Alice Loman, Pine. (photo by Campbell)



MORE POLITICS—Cross Campus Alliance Party held their convention last night. Tallying votes are Mike Brasse, SAE, interim president of C-CAP; Gail Cobb, Pi Phi, Martha Poitevin, Pine, and Roy Haney, off campus. The convention was held in the Student Union Building. (photo by Campbell)

The Idaho Argonaut



God willing, we shall this day meet that old enemy
Who has given us so many a good beating.
Thank God we have a cause worth fighting for,
And a cause worth losing at a good song to sing.

EDITOR
Leo W. Jeffres

MANAGING EDITOR
Mike Selbert

NEWS EDITORS
Ellen Ostheller
Jean Monroe

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The Golden Fleece

By Jason No. 78—Leo W. Jeffres

On Delicious Topics Such As Beer

A friend recently asked me why I didn't write more about more "sparkling" issues than such topics as Medicare, the guaranteed minimum income, and others. He suggested that always delicious topic of beer. So for a few paragraphs here it is C. J. Idaho, and particularly the U of I and Idaho State, has always had the knotty problem resulting from its state law prohibiting beer and alcoholic establishments on state land or too close to churches, schools and other such institutions.

California has had no such law. But the practices regarding beer on University campuses has not varied much. A recent article in a California state college paper asked why beer could not be served in their Student Union Building. They have no law prohibiting it. But Idaho does.

A Little Pub

If a little pub were set up in one corner of the Bucket, howls from across the state would arise in defense of puritanism, motherhood and apple pie—all American, of course.

But like so many right-wing political groups, they miss the point and perhaps even confuse the issue by injecting moralistic words into what can be considered a practical issue.

Legislating Morals

Although legislating morals is impossible, it is still considered the only effective method of "looking out" for those who "are too young to make their own intelligent decisions."

Dean Neely has even admitted that rules governing coed hours are not necessarily effective in protecting their morals. In fact, the only one who can do that is the individual who needs the protecting.

And so a similar situation exists regarding beer-drinking ages and selling of it in the SUB. That a 19-year old is less able to control himself and his drinking in a bar instead of illegally in a car has not been proven. Perhaps the social pressure (usually cited in the opposite defense) of knowing when to stop, or at least knowing how and what to drink should be considered by legislators and others who favor drinking ages.

From Beer Parlor

Now for drinking in the SUB. Parents and moralists would do well to remember that the Student Union grew from a 1924 beer parlor to its present dry status as a gathering place for students.

Forty years ago it was a three-room

beer and dancing area and was owned by the then Dean of Women Permeal French. She rented the building to a private concern which ran the dance floor, snack bar and sold beer.

The University bought the "Blue Bucket" from Dean French in 1936, financed by a \$130,000 bond issue which also included a new stadium and a nine-hole golf course.

Right Wing Groups

Since right wing groups are often characterized as desiring to go back to the good old days, their stand on no beer in the SUB is inconsistent with their philosophy.

The editor thought the following editorial reprinted in part from "The Ubyssy" of the University of British Columbia, might add a couple of points. The U of I has been substituted for the U of BC.

"But while the AMS lawyers are jumping on Mr. Fisk's interesting solution to student parties, there is one other aspect of the booze problem they can consider.

Somehow Inferior?

Mr. Fisk's plan reflects the attitude only too prevalent that a 21-year-old student is somehow inferior in the eyes of the law to a 21-year-old non-student.

And what is most strange of all is that this attitude is reflected even in the midst of the citadels of enlightenment—right, you guessed it, even here on the (U of I) campus.

At present, by the laws of this country (Canada), a legal adult can drink in his home. But the administration's neo-puritanical policy of "no booze in residences period" probably contradicts this inalienable right.

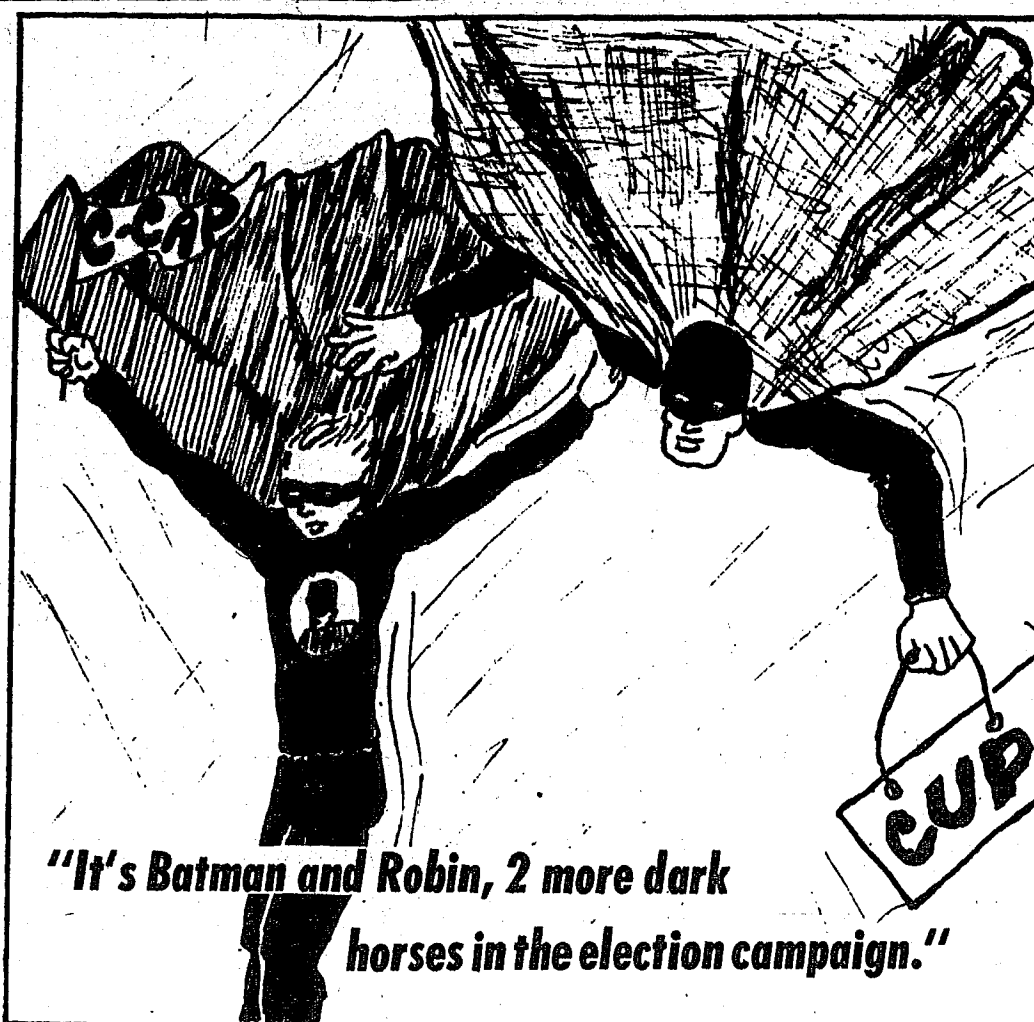
Interesting Tangle

An interesting legal tangle to be sure. But anyone who has watched the 18-year-olds staggering loudly around any of the residence areas proving they are "man" enough to drink realizes there is a very pertinent social issue involved as well.

Once drinking is legal for those over 21 in residences—as is the case in many other universities—then all the youngsters would be proving by being very obviously smashed is that they weren't "man" enough to drink properly.

Whereas now they join with their older friends in enjoying a flagrant violation of stupid regulations—and join in with a gusto which usually manages to disturb at least somebody and often everybody else around.

As we said, an interesting legal and social issue.



"It's Batman and Robin, 2 more dark horses in the election campaign."

Written On The Wind

By Bob Stanfield

The current political turmoil brings to mind a scene of even greater unrest - the Mock Political Convention, held on this campus a few years back.

Several figures in that riot scene are especially memorable. There was Ray, a prominent figure in Young Republicans who loudly asserted that the Young Democrats were trying to take over the convention and nominate a Republican - just Democrats. We believed him as all good Republicans must—and managed to bury our differences (that was the year that Goldwater, Rocky, and Lodge were in heated competition) and united behind one candidate.

Later I found out that Ray had been an influential Young Democrat until two weeks before convention, at which time he apparently figured that the only way to get an office in Idaho was to be a Republican and joined YR's. According to a friend who was in YD's at the time, one of the reasons Ray knew of the dastardly details of the devious Democrat plot to dominate the convention was that he had drawn most of them up for the Young Democrats.

Another memorable figure was my delegation chairman, Gary, Gary had never displayed any interest in campus affairs until I mentioned the Mock Political Convention to him. At once the listless attitude was dropped, and he was bombarding me with questions.

There was an eager glint in his eyes, and I was strangely reminded of Pavlov's dogs who were trained to respond instantly to certain stimuli. What I didn't know was that I had come upon one of that strange breed of men known as compulsive politicians.

Gary had been a very active member of Young Democrats in

over the state with large sums of money in a briefcase. He would help organize and subsidize groups which would support the machine's candidate—the typical groups such as Senile Sewing Machine Operators for Clyde or Left-handed Latvian Latheworkers for Lou.

Another part of the job was to deliver money to interest groups who had already agreed to support the candidate, theoretically so they could conduct a campaign for the candidate.

Gary named a number of the groups he had made payment to, and I reacted with surprise to two names—the Prohibition League and the gambling and bootleg booze syndicate.

"How do you get two groups like that—the Prohibition League which is mostly religious and women's organizations and a syndicate which is full of mean, nasty, ugly and prosperous crooks—to unite behind one candidate?" I asked naively.

"Well, our candidate promised the Prohibition League that the prohibition laws would stay on the books and told the syndicate not to worry because he wouldn't enforce them. The prohibitionists are happy because they are sure they've closed the road to sin through foul drink, and the bootleggers are happy because they can continue to reap huge profits on rotgut booze. The greatest happiness for the greatest number you know."

"Oh," Politicians, God bless 'em, what would we ever do without them?"

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Editorials

Dark Horses, Green Pastures And 1966 ASUI Politics

ELECTION TIME, U OF I, 1966 —And the horse race is on ladies and gentlemen. You'll notice from the grand stands that as they're turning the corner, they're rather hard to distinguish. That's because most of them are "dark horses" with little except spring training. There are however, a few old pros in the line-up. Heading the one lane are two experienced racers from the C-CAP riding stables, Mike Weatherall riding a horse nicknamed the Donkey after his political affiliations, and Bob Aldridge on the elephant.

In the other lane from the CUP riding stables are two more pros, Denny Dobbin, past winner from lower leagues trying for the big prize; and Art Crane, an unknown running on an untitled horse.

It seems that Crane is a stand-in for jockey John Cooksey who decided for greener pastures riding for the independent stables. Another who lost out in riding CUP's Big name horse, Dick Rush, joined Cooksey in the independent pastures. There always seems to be a third lane in this horse race. According to some information gathered from the refreshment stand,

Cooksey didn't think he could ride in the same lane with Dobbin.

That's the way it looks from the press booth. Now let's go to the jockeys and horses following the leaders. As we said before, most of them are "dark horses," but a few of them are distinguishable.

There's Terry Gough, well-known for his recent resignation from the horse racing business; Joe McCollum, who switched to horse racing from football; Stewart Sprenger, active IK; Gary Vest, from Activities Council; Mark Smith from IFC; and a few others.

It's rather amazing why some of the more experienced jockeys decided to lay-out this year. Sitting in the grandstands we see: Ann Rush, junior class officer; Doug Finkelnburg, another past class officer who evidently has given up horse racing; Ray Fortin, Activities Council public relations director; Julie Pence, another junior class officer—to name a few.

Those of you in the grandstands are going to have to read your information books carefully to place your bets on the right horses and jockeys.

L.W.J.

Michaelangelo Transformed Shapeless Stone Into Life

Almost four centuries ago there lived a man that is very familiar to all art students and for that matter to most students of any subject—Michaelangelo.

His art, through which he transposed his entire life and love, remains for us to see today. After 90 years of sculpturing he died unwillingly although he had become very tired. Up until the day he died he worked, stopping only on Sundays, and when those close to him died.

The story of his life was effectively portrayed on television last night. It left one with a feeling of awe and regret that a person as great as he could not somehow live forever. The show was titled "Last of the Giants."

Michaelangelo, who spent his entire life transforming shapeless blocks of marble into figures so

real that they seem to be almost breathing, worked his entire life for others. Much of his work was done for the Popes.

His other works were done for friends who had done him some favor and to the one woman with whom he found companionship late in his life.

His ceaseless devotion to his work with his sculpturing often continued through needed hours of sleeping and eating.

His devotion to the Popes makes one only wonder what miracles he would have designed had he been able to work for himself. He received little or no monetary compensation for his work, but this was of little importance to him.

Michaelangelo devoted his entire self to his work and fought death until he was too weak to stand.

Dear Jason

Cooksey Hit On Deserting CUP

Dear Jason: John Cooksey has followed the famous Sigma Chi tradition of deserting the party which has given him his start and support in its three years of politics on the University of Idaho campus.

CUP Party has given John Cooksey nominations for sophomore vice president, junior pre-

sident and E-Board member. CUP Party members have spent countless hours working for him.

Sunday at the CUP convention John tried unsuccessfully for the CUP presidential nomination. Changes Mind

Although he had previously stated he did not want to be vice president and run Activities Council, he was approached at the

convention to run for the party. John told me again that he would not want the responsibilities of the vice president.

He stated that the vice presidency was not worth sacrificing the time required. I also asked if he would run independently. He told me definitely NO.

Diane Green
CUP Party president.

SKI MOSCOW MOUNTAIN
SKI THE T-BAR Highest Ski Slope on Moscow Mt.
★ RESTAURANT ★ SKI RENTAL
★ WOODS ★ INSTRUCTION
WEDNESDAY—SUNDAY
9:30 a.m.—4:00 p.m.
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Call Troy 3-3153 or Moscow TU 3-1501 for information

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Now travel for half fare on stand-by basis. Applications for I.D. cards available at SUB office. Membership \$3.00 per year, Ages 12 to 22.
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Northwest Airlines
Davenport Hotel—Spokane, Washington

Are you thinking about the job you will take after graduation? Have you looked into the many possibilities open to you? Have you thought about a company or industry with which you'd like to be associated?

seniors

We'd like to help you get started by discussing with you the positions that will be open at Armstrong during 1966:

Marketing
Date of Interviews: March 8
See your Placement Director for further details.

Armstrong
CORK COMPANY

House News

Living Group Elections Continue

An annual heart drive, sponsored by the Alpha Phis and Delta Sigmas this Sunday, collected money for the national heart fund and highlighted this week's house news. The Kappas are planning activities for their 50th Anniversary and several living groups announced new officers.

CARTER HALL
Newly elected officers of Carter Hall are: Karen Nelson, president; Gar Jagers, vice president; Jane Holbrook, secretary; Rosemary Lassen, treasurer; Barbara Carnette, social chairman, and Emma Sawyer, scholarship chairman.

Others elected include Claire Havenga, activities chairman; Mary Ann Lambert, corresponding secretary; Linda Watta, political party delegate; Janet Jones, song leader; Laura Youemans and Mariamne Brown, WDD representatives; Sue Langston, WDD representative; Donna Morris, cultural chairman; Kathy Marlow RHA representative and Anne Sutton, parliamentarian.

A George Washington theme was carried out at dress dinner Feb. 23. A special program was presented and Barbara Carnette was announced as Girl of the Month for February.

PHI KAPPA TAU
The following men were initiated into membership on Feb. 25. They include Bruce Bell, Tom Church, Allen Frisk, Greg Graham, Gary Hazen, Wally Posey, Larry Seitz, Doug Skinner, Jim Thiel and Doyle Whittig.

The pledge class selected new officers recently. Those elected are Jim Walton, president; Ray Turner, vice president; Jeff Blankensma, secretary, and Emmitt Post, social chairman.

During the past week the Phi Tau pledge class "kidnapped" Mrs. Mediola, Phi Phi house-mother. The housemothers were released when the houses' pledge classes "ransomed" them with serenades.

LAMBDA CHI ALPHA
Lambda Chi Alpha fraternity initiated into active membership

Here's More About CUP

should be increased.

3. The number of people involved in student government should be increased, and the work load redistributed.

4. A system of government should be created which is based on the United States' federal government with separate executive, legislative, and judicial branches.

5. There should be division of control within the ASUI structure.

6. The ASUI should have a more direct voice in student-faculty committees.

7. The ASUI should put its current budget surplus to work for the students or reduce the surplus from \$80,000 to \$50,000.

More Platform

Other issues brought out in the platform are those of university community relations. The party pledges to:

1. Work to maintain an environment conducive to freedom of expression.

2. Support the efforts that are being made to upgrade and expand student housing.

3. Work to discourage and control cheating.

4. Support the idea of a student controlled teacher evaluation.

Many other points are made on the platform statement. Students wishing further information can contact Dianne Green, Kappa. The platform will be run in its entirety in the Argonaut later.

U-I Prof's Article In Chemical Journal

Research results sponsored by the National Science Foundation have been published in the Journal of Organic Chemistry by Dr. Jeanne M. Shreeve, associate professor of chemistry at the University of Idaho.

membership chairman; Helen Black, chaplain; Sharon Horrett, house manager; Barbara Swenson, editor; Elizabeth Jones, Fanhellenic delegate; and rush chairman, and Teresa Hall, social chairman.

Rings 'N Things

ENGAGEMENTS
JOHNSTON — ROBERTS
At a fireside, Feb. 14, a white candle surrounded by white carnations and placed in a red vase was claimed by Sharon Horrett, who announced the engagement of her little sister, Julie Johnston, Alpha Gam, to Larry Roberts, Keesler Air Force Base, Miss.

AMBROSE—MILLER
Carl Martin, Lexie Lyke and Cary Ambrose, Phi Phi's, read an original poem to announce the engagement of Cary Ambrose to Jim Miller, a pharmacy major at WSU. An August wedding is planned.

LUFF — BENEDICT
The engagement of Brian Benedict, Sigma Chi, to Anne Luff, Twin Falls, was announced at formal meal, Wednesday night. A September wedding is planned.

LIKKE — BENTZ
To the music of "Come Share My Life," a red striped candle with carnations in a cupid candle holder was passed to Kathie Tangen who read a poem. It was then passed to Carol McBee who announced the engagement of Bonnie Likkel, Houston, to Darrell Bentz, Borah.

OFFICERS
Officers elected by the Gamma Nu chapter of Alpha Phi Omega for the spring semester were: Mike Dewey, campus Club, president; Bill Allred, off campus, first vice-president; John Specht, Gault, assistant to first vice-president; Roger Lackey, Snow, second vice-president; Mike Nordin, Campus Club, recording secretary; Tom Beck, off campus, corresponding secretary; Dick Sparks, Gault, treasurer; Torry Gough, Campus Club, historian; Mark DeVries, off campus, alumni secretary; John Palmer, McConnell, sergeant-at-arms; Dewey Newman, chairman

of advisors committee. Pledges The pledge class of the fall semester was initiated on February 18. It consisted of Bob Frank, Gault; Rich Lonman, Campus Club; Mike Lowe, Sigma Chi; Mike Nordin, Campus Club; Mike McKown, Chrisman; Greg Melton, off campus; Bob Oening, Gault; John Palmer, McConnell; Troy Rollins, Campus Club; Curtis Tucker, McConnell; Don Zook, Upham.

OFFICERS FOR THE SPONSORS ARE: Glenda Walrad, Tri Delt, president; Amie Paroz, DC, secretary-treasurer; Sue Blackaller, Houston, chairman of service projects.

Democrats To Meet

The Young Democrats will meet tonight at 7:30 p.m. in the Ee-da-hoo Room of the SUB.

Pictures will be taken for the Gem and plans will be made for the coming May Jefferson-Jackson Day Banquet, according to Mike Wetherell, off campus, club president.

Idaho Students Gather Gifts

Ninety University students swarmed over their host city this Sunday collecting gifts for the Heart Fund.

Combined memberships of Delta Sigma Phi fraternity and Alpha Phi sorority divided into groups of six and headed for all sections of Moscow.

The Heart Fund drive is an annual cooperative project of the two living groups, according to Kenneth Agenbroad.

Here's More About C-CAP

were:

1. That the ASUI set up a student legislative lobby in Boise for legislation pertaining to students.

2. That the ASUI provide funds and that the Board of Regents allow the ASUI president to attend meetings to express student views.

3. That the ASUI retain an attorney to represent students in Police Court cases in and around the city of Moscow.

4. That the ASUI take the initiative in forming an Idaho state student government organization.

5. The Judicial Council be revised and composed of three law students. And that any student has the right to appear before it.

Rental Contracts

6. That all clauses in rental contracts in residence halls be struck and replaced by the provision that search notice must be given three days in advance to the living group president.

7. That off campus students should be able to chose their own housing and the city of Moscow should set minimum rental standards.

8. That the SUB profits should be published and the SUB should be operated as a non-profit organization.

9. That the University of Idaho should have no control over students during the summer.

Uniform Teaching

10. That the ASUI should exert influence to achieve a uniform system of teaching, especially in the fields of freshman composition and foreign languages.

11. That C-CAP does not endorse either Plan A or Plan B in the SCRUB Report as neither plan solves the present problem of student government and representation. Secondly, any revision must include a compromise between the present system and Plan A and B and revision to give off campus and independent students a proportional representation.

Ballet Canadians Will Perform Sat.

Les Grands Ballets Canadiens will perform at Washington State University at 8 p.m., Saturday at Bryan Hall Auditorium.

The Les Grands Ballets is a non-profit company administered by a board of prominent Montreal citizens. It receives annual grants from art councils in Montreal and from the Canadian government. The company includes 32 professional dancers, a 24-piece orchestra, and 12 artistic, musical and administrative personnel.

The CUB Music Committee, sponsors, say that Les Grands Ballets Canadiens is one of the best classical ballet companies touring North America. All seats for the performance are reserved and tickets are on sale at the Student Bookstore for \$2 and \$2.75.

Folk Singer Stan Wilson Guitarist Will Appear Sun.

Stan Wilson, popular folk singer, and Lenin Castro, guitarist, will appear on the Idaho campus at 3 p.m. and 7:30 p.m. Sunday in two performances at the SUB Ballroom.



Stan Wilson

The performances are sponsored by the Big Name Entertainment Committee. Admission will be 50 cents, the rest being subsidized by profits from previous big name entertainment.

Playboy Club
Wilson has appeared at the Hungry I, San Francisco; The Blue Angel, New York; The Playboy Club, Chicago and Miami; The Black Orchid, Chicago; The Clouds, Honolulu; and the Sahara Club, Las Vegas.

He has presented concerts on several college campuses including University of Washington, Seattle; University of Oregon, Eugene; and Stanford University, among others. He has made three appearances on Australian National TV network.

Writes Songs
Wilson not only sings songs, he writes them. "Rolling Stone," made popular by the Kingston Trio, was composed by Wilson. The new Kingston Trio has used another Wilson song, "Jane, Jane, Jane". Wilson's latest album is "Stan Wilson Goes to College."

Stan is an Oakland, Calif., boy and gained his initial success in neighboring San Francisco, at the Hungry I in 1952. At first, he appeared only on weekends, but as he began to catch on, he was booked at the "I" six nights a week, doing three shows a night. He was there three years.

Wilson then went on to the Black Orchid at Chicago; the Blue Angel at New York and many other top shows and rooms. He then was booked in Hawaii and remained in the islands for almost two years, performing steadily.

Playboy Club Says
R. Mendelsohn, talent coordinator of The Playboy Club, stated Wilson, "was one of the most outstanding acts we have ever had."

Flying Machine, Tank Part Of New SUB Art Exhibit

Two new art exhibits are being displayed in the SUB today.

In the Appalosa Lounge, models of the flying machine, the military tank, the variable speed drive and other "modern" devices are on view. They were designed by Leonardo da Vinci 500 years ago.

The collection, on loan from the Department of Arts and Sciences of International Business Machines Corporation, includes 32 models built from the scientific and technical drawings of the fifteenth-century genius.

Set of Models
The first set of models constructed in contemporary times was built in 1938 for an exhibition of Leonardo's work in Milan, Italy. It traveled briefly and during World War II was completely destroyed by bombs in Tokyo. Another group of models, built in the United States after the war, was acquired by IBM in 1951. Four of these exhibitions are now touring the country.

Paintings
In the Student Union Lounge, an exhibition of semi-abstract paintings by Helen Gerardia is on display. Miss Gerardia is a well-known painter and print-maker of New York.

She has shown her work throughout the U. S. A. and abroad under the auspices of the American and Foreign Cultural Program of our government. She is also represented in the collections of 33 museums and universities, including the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

4-H Club Schedules Meeting Tonight

University 4-H Club will meet at 7 p.m., tonight. Gem pictures will be taken and Jerry Howard will report on his international Farm Youth Exchange trip to Korea.

Interested persons are invited to attend.



A secret handshake won't help you make V.P. at General Electric.

Something that will help move your career along at a healthy clip is a strong, steady hand when responsibility and important duties are thrust upon you. Plus a firm grip on your special field of interest, whether it's marketing, finance or nuclear physics.

want to strengthen your grip on the subject that interests you. General Electric runs one of the world's largest "graduate schools," with courses in everything from advertising to microelectronics. You can stay on top of developments in your field by periodically going to school at G.E. ... and learning from G-E

"professors," selected from the country's top ranks of engineering, marketing and manufacturing experts.

If you want to work and study and get ahead in this kind of company, this company wants you. Come to General Electric, where the young men are important men.

Progress Is Our Most Important Product



ACCIDENT WITNESS WANTED

Anyone who witnessed an accident between Volkswagen and Dodge on University Street near Deakin, February 16, 11:00 A.M. Please notify or call J. L. Stern, 24073 or Mathematics Department.

THE VARSITY

For Relaxed Dining
Come In This Weekend
TRY OUR FINE

- Jumbo Shrimp
- Fried Chicken
- Choice Steaks
- Full Course Dinners
- French Dip Sandwiches

508 S. Main

Three 300 Games--Dick Weber's Triumph in '65

The odds against a 300 game in bowling are at least half a million to one. They go down considerably when the bowler behind the ball is 1965 Bowler of the Year, Dick Weber. But even when Weber is throwing the ball you can hardly expect the fantastic feat he accomplished in Houston last September.

rolled 300's in 11 different locations, including perfect games in the 1962 All-Star and the 1962 World Invitational.



The other game against Billy Hardwick, the man who beat Weber in the Tournament of Champions.

INTRAMURALS

Intramural Director, Clem Parberry announced today that there would be a meeting of all intramural managers at 4:15 p.m. on Thursday, March 3, in Room 109 of Memorial Gymnasium.

- WSH 3 over SN 42-28 PGD 1 over LH 7 38-17 FH 2 over BTP 6 20-18 ATO 4 over LCA 1 24-19 BOWLING 2-22-66 High Game: Man: D. McCormick--W.S.H. 222 Team: W.S.H. 2510

Seniors To Play Last Home Game Rucker, Haskins, And Skaife Bow Out At U-I

Big Sky Championship In Store For Tankers

Two time Big Sky swimming champions, Idaho's Vandal tank team will have their work cut out for them this weekend when they lay their title on the line in the league championships at Pocatello.



Krls Kirkland

STATS AFTER 24. Table with columns for player names (Skalfe, Pipkin, Rucker, etc.), scores, and statistics.

Baseball Squad Starts Practice

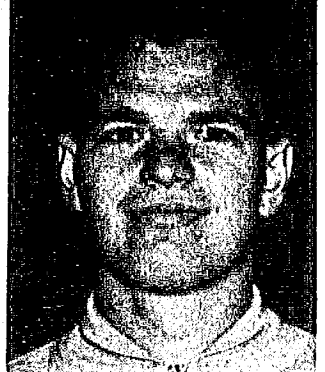
The 1966 Vandal baseball squad has begun practice in earnest with the entire squad turning out last week in preparation for its season opener with Columbia Basin on March 19 when they will play a doubleheader with the Hawks.

Head Baseball coach, Wayne Anderson, is looking forward to the new season with optimism and has had his pitchers and catchers working out in the field house two weeks previous to the turnout of the entire ballclub.

Three of the University of Idaho's top ten basketball scorers will close their home college careers Wednesday night as the Vandals face Seattle University.



Jerry Skaife



Ed Haskins



John Rucker

Following the Wednesday battle with Seattle, the Vandals travel to Twin Falls and the King Spud contest with Idaho State.

is that the big point winners of the past two seasons, Gary Baker and Karl von Tagen have graduated. The Vandals will have to rely on depth alone to retain the title.

champion from San Diego, Calif., will swim the back stroke.



Frank Burlison

Among the pitchers he has had working out is Ken Johnson, a transfer from Yakima Junior College who made All-Conference his freshman year. Last year he was injured but managed to compile a 5-1 record with a 4-0 mark in conference play; this included a .79 earned run average.

both have started most of the time since then. Basketball Awards On Top An added feature of Wednesday's game will be the presentation of the annual basketball awards.

Co-captains Bryon Anderson of Rockford, Ill., and Frank Burlison of Moscow will be counted on in the conference meet. Coach Russ Hatheway will use Anderson in the 500 and the 1,650. Burlison is billed for the breast stroke.

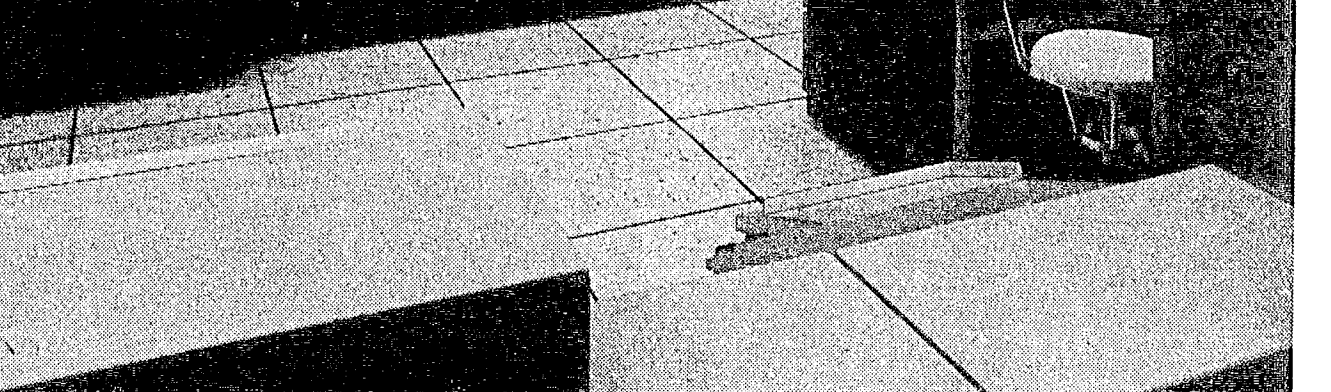
Vandals Finish Fifth In Big Sky Wrestling

Idaho's Vandal wrestling squad picked up two third place finishes and three fourth place spots to take fifth place honors in their first year of competition in the Big Sky mat championships held last weekend in Bozeman, Montana.

Pete Vallejo, Crockett, Calif., also picked up a fourth place finish in the 152 pound class. The Vandal's 192 pound entry, Mike Maywhoor, Boise, picked up Idaho's last "place" finish in the two-day meet.

Williamson Unable To Go The Vandal squad which compiled a 5-5 regular season mark was without the services of their 130 scrapper, Rick Williamson, former Idaho state prep champion.

First place honors in the league meet went to Montana State University with 120 total team points.



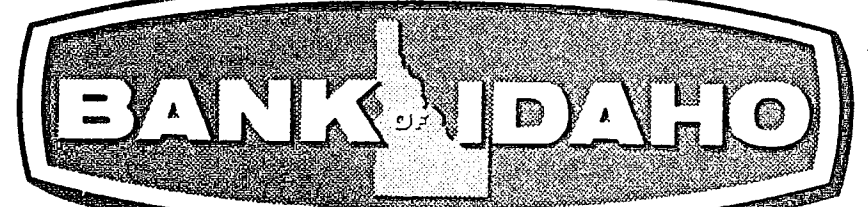
ALL SYSTEMS ARE GO! AT BANK OF IDAHO

In a specially built, glass walled, air conditioned room on the second floor of the Bank of Idaho Head Office building in Boise, technicians, craftsmen and engineers have been busily "pre-flighting" a new Burroughs B-300 Digital Computer with its component systems, the first of its kind in the Northwest.

"Ida," as the Bank of Idaho computer has been named, will not replace anyone. It will not do anything that a superbly trained and brilliant mathematician cannot do.

Ida's not beautiful; but incredibly smart.

YOUR PROGRESSIVE



SERVING IDAHO WITH 20 OFFICES AFFILIATED WITH WESTERN BANCORPORATION MEMBER FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION MEMBER FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

PARIS? ... who'd want to spend next summer working there?

YOU CAN! Through the 1966 SUMMER EMPLOYMENT GUIDE—which lists 50,000 summer openings in the U. S. and 37 foreign countries. The GUIDE offers openings of all kinds...

Form for requesting the Summer Employment Guide, including fields for Name, Street, City, State, and School.

INTERVIEWS for: Sales and Sales Management Training Program

This Program is designed to develop young men for careers in life insurance sales and sales management. It provides an initial training period of 3 months (including 2 weeks at a Home Office School) before the men move into full sales work.

The Connecticut Mutual is a 120-year-old company with 580,000 policyholder-members and over seven billion dollars of life insurance in force.

CLASSIFIED '67 CHEVY 2-door hardtop, V-8, 4-speed. Top condition. TU 2-2175.

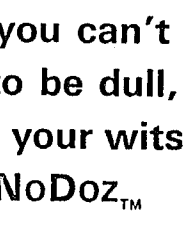
WEDDING invitations. 100 only \$5.95. Free catalog, samples. Rexcraft, Rexburg, Idaho

Kenworthy Tonight thru Saturday, 7-9

OUR MAN FLINT Admission 90c

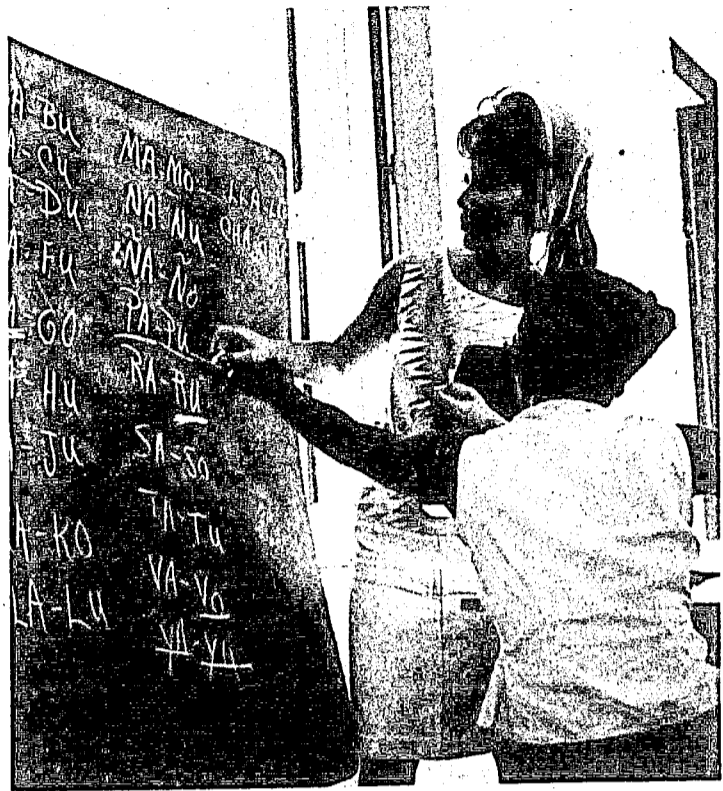
Nuart Tonight thru Saturday, 7-9:15

THE HEROES OF TELEMARK KIRK DOUGLAS RICHARD HARRIS ANTHONY MANN'S



When you can't afford to be dull, sharpen your wits with NoDoz. NODoZ Keep Alert Tablets fight off the hazy, lazy feelings of mental sluggishness.





BUSINESS AS USUAL — Lynda Wilson, Brewster, Wash. (Univ. of Washington) returned to work as reading instructor at a leprosy sanatorium near Santo Domingo after last year's coup in the Dominican Republic. At height of fighting she worked as hospital orderly along with many other Peace Corpsmen. Volunteers were recognized and given safe passage by both sides during the fighting.

PEACE CORPS WORLD: 1966

FIFTH BIRTHDAY

Brash Idea for Waging Peace Comes of Age

Derided in its infancy as a futile attempt at international goodwill, the Peace Corps observes its fifth birthday this spring as an established force for world change that has succeeded beyond the dreams of many of its supporters.

Testimonials to the increasing potency of its globe-circling operations come in a variety of ways, among them:

■ Once ridiculed by detractors as "Kennedy's Kiddie Corps," the brash young organization has become the most widely copied organization of its kind in the world. Thirty nations in Europe, Latin America, Asia and Africa have created international or national voluntary service agencies modeled after the Peace Corps.

■ About 10,200 Volunteers are now at work in 46 emerging nations, and the demand for them has long exceeded the supply. As a result, the requests of more than 20 nations for Volunteers have had to be turned down.

Another measure of its effective-

ness is that the Peace Corps, which struggled in its early years to prove that Americans could live abroad without supermarkets, is now talking about nation-building.

Nation-Building in Africa

This concept is seen most readily in Africa, where in six nations more than one-half of all high-school teachers with college degrees are Peace Corps Volunteers. In Nigeria one out of three students — or more than 50,000 a year — are taught by Volunteers. In Malawi the work of fewer than 200 Volunteer teachers has enabled the government to triple secondary school enrollment from 2,500 to 7,600.

In Latin America, Volunteers are bringing a significant number of people into a real relationship with their own governments for the first time. A Peace Corps educational television project in Colombia is making a deep impact on remote areas and, in the process, revolutionizing that nation's public education system.

In Chile, a credit union movement

spurred by Volunteer efforts is, according to one observer, "blooming like wildflowers." Moderate interest loans are now available for the first time in many areas there.

Peace Corps health programs are making life longer and more enjoyable for large numbers of peoples in the developing world. While nurses and public health workers have been attracted to Peace Corps service from the beginning, doctors have always been in short supply.

Doctors' Project

A breakthrough came in the summer of 1965, when 17 doctors were trained as a group in North Carolina and assigned to posts in seven nations of Asia and Africa. It was the largest group of Volunteer doctors ever trained together for service overseas. The Peace Corps, in an unprecedented move, allowed them to take along their dependents. Ultimately, Peace Corps Director Sargent Shriver says, the agency's overseas medical program should include "at least 500 doctors."

But as the Peace Corps enters its sixth year, it appears that the agency may have its most important effects on the United States itself — effects transmitted through the returned Volunteer.

6,000 Returned Volunteers

In a letter to a friend, a former Peace Corpsman once wrote: "The thing about the Peace Corps is that it doesn't end for you after two years." In expressing a desire for continued service and involvement, this Volunteer was speaking for most returned Peace Corpsmen.

As of January 1, 1966, more than 18,000 persons had received Peace Corps training and more than 6,000 had successfully completed two years of service as Volunteers. It is estimated that this number will reach 50,000 by 1970 and 200,000 by 1980.

Already the effect of returned Volunteers is being felt in the nation's War on Poverty. More than 100 of them currently are engaged in the U.S. Office of Economic Opportunity anti-poverty program.

PCV Role Misunderstood

Despite the good showing, the role of the Volunteer overseas is often misunderstood. This is due in part to the fact that the role is unique, whether the Volunteer is working in community development in Latin America or teaching sixth-graders in Africa.

Overseas the Volunteer has loyalties both to his host country and to the United States. He is a spokesman for America and yet quite independent. He works on his own;

Turn to Page 4

THE INDIVIDUAL

Iconoclasts: Trees Do Not A Forest Create

In an era of the non-university, the Peace Corps has the non-Volunteer. The "image" Volunteer seems to exist only in the mind of the public; Peace Corpsmen find such consensus misleading if not mythological. What a Volunteer does and what overseas experience does to him are widely varying and completely individual matters. It is impossible to say "this is what it's like." At best, a description of the Peace Corps Forest comes from a collection of viewpoints from the individual Volunteer Trees:

WHAT'S ON THE INSIDE

TRAINING: The making of a Volunteer — the target is relevancy. See Page 3

WHERE THE ACTION IS: Maps pinpoint Peace Corps projects abroad. Page 7

1966 TRAINING PROGRAMS: A directory of Overseas openings in 46 nations. Page 6

TRADITION: 'They Laughed When We Sat Down at the World to Play' Page 2

WHAT'S IT LIKE?: Volunteers describe some of the problems they face in Africa, Far East and Latin American assignments. Pages 4, 5

IMPACT: Can Peace Corps effectiveness be measured? Some scientists have tried. Page 3

EDUCATION: The Peace Corps tries to melt a Freudian ice cap. Page 2

"I claim we joined the Peace Corps because it represented a new form of action . . . a belief in the dignity and worth of individual human beings against all that would oppress them; a faith that the right decisions are those that people make for themselves; that only the people can identify the problems that are basic for them, and that the only lasting solutions are those that people work out for themselves."

—George Johnson, Princeton, 1959, Tanzania

"It's my world and I am responsible for it and therefore I wanted to become involved — Not just to sit behind a desk in the states, make money and go skiing on weekends."

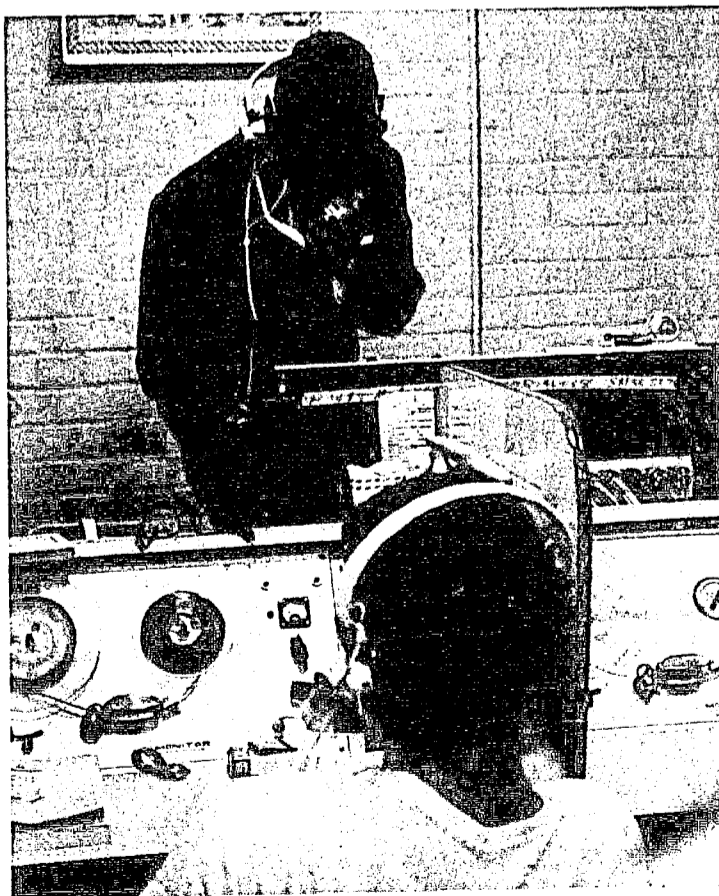
—Bill Cull, University of California at Berkeley, 1963, Malaysia

"I'm sure that my goals — those first thoughts — have changed at least fifty times. I say changed, but I mean shifted, or grown, or 'matured' . . . modified by realism overcoming idealism. Experience, adaptation, and realization hammer away high flown ideals and occasionally shatter them. It becomes a feat to concentrate on existing. But ideals really don't get lost . . . they turn up when an awfully bad kid finally shapes up or an insolent teenage girl hugs you and says 'thanks.' If I'm still here next year, it will be because there is a challenge, a reason."

—Carol Fineran, Southeastern College, 1964, Venezuela

"I live in a picturesque bamboo mat house I built myself. I buy my water from a picturesque boy

Turn to Page 5



57 VARIETIES OF LANGUAGE — A French instructor at Putney, Vt. gives Guinea-bound trainee a critique during lab session. Peace Corps is now the country's biggest consumer of foreign language materials. Some 10,000 trainees received up to 300 hours each of instruction during past year in one or more of 57 languages, some of which have not yet been formalized in text books.



EARLY SUPPORTER—President Johnson, seen here welcoming Volunteers at White House ceremony, was first chairman of Peace Corps National Advisory Council (post now held by Vice President Humphrey). With President above are, from left, Californians Maureen Orth, Piedmont (UC, Berkeley), and Sam Farr, Carmel (Willamette Univ.), who serve in Colombia, and Brenda Brown, Baltimore, Md. (Morgan State College). Miss Brown was a Volunteer in the Philippines and is currently serving as a Peace Corps staff executive in Tanzania. Miss Orth helped build a school in Medellin, Colombia. Citizens named the school after her and held a fiesta in her honor.



NEW DIRECTOR—Jack H. Vaughn, right, with Sargent Shriver whom he replaced as Peace Corps Director in February. Vaughn, 45, organized first Peace Corps programs in Latin America in 1961, was named Ambassador to Panama in 1964 and last year became Assistant Secretary of State for Inter-American Affairs. He has taught at Universities of Michigan, and Pennsylvania and at Johns Hopkins, joined USIA in 1949 and served ten years as a foreign aid executive in Africa and South America before joining Peace Corps. His first-hand knowledge of Latin countries began during college vacation when he worked his way through Mexico as a fighter, appearing in 26 pro bouts.

TRADITION: 'They Laughed When We Sat Down at the World'

At 2 a.m. on October 14, 1960, on the steps of the University of Michigan's Student Union Building in Ann Arbor, history's lightning struck sparks that were to become visible around the world.

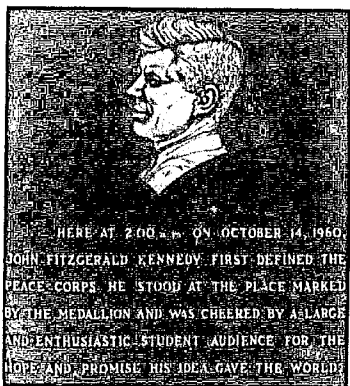
Today an engraved plaque on a front wall of the building calls attention to the fact that at that time and place John F. Kennedy first publicly mentioned the idea of a Peace Corps and defined its aims.

Kennedy, then nearing the end of his successful candidacy for President, had just flown into Michigan from New York. As his motorcade made its way from the airport to Ann Arbor, it became evident that a large crowd of students had waited up to see and hear him. The caravan was greeted at the university by an audience estimated at 10,000.

Speaking extemporaneously from the steps of the Student Union, Kennedy asked:

"How many of you are willing to spend 10 years in Africa or Latin America or Asia working for the U.S. and working for freedom? How many of you (who) are going to be doctors are willing to spend your days in Ghana? . . . On your willingness to do that, not merely to serve one or two years in the service, but on your willingness to contribute part of your life to this country, I think, will depend the answer whether we as a free society can compete."

Impetus for the formation of a



JFK PLAQUE AT MICHIGAN
Lightning Sparks at 2 a.m.

national, secular organization of volunteers devoted to overseas service came from several quarters.

Vice President Hubert H. Humphrey, then a senator from Minnesota, had given the idea an early boost by submitting a Peace Corps bill in the summer of 1960. But it was not until a speech in San Francisco during the waning days of the presidential campaign — November 2, 1960 — that John F. Kennedy sounded the note that reverberated through the American mind.

Kennedy's campaign pledge to send "the best Americans we can get to speak for our country abroad" caused an instantaneous stir across the nation. Mail cascaded into Washington. One of the first things

the new President Kennedy did after taking office was to direct his brother-in-law Sargent Shriver to determine whether foreign governments were interested in receiving Volunteers.

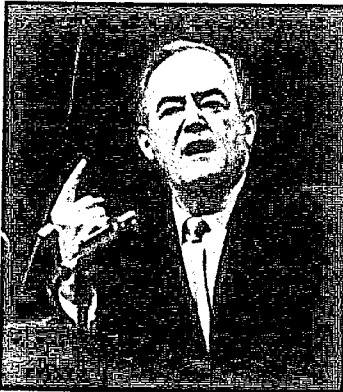
Organizational work went ahead quickly after reports came back from Asia and Africa that Volunteers, in surprisingly large numbers, would be welcome. The Peace Corps was established by Executive Order on March 1, 1961.

The idea was not without its critics. As one agency executive puts it, "They laughed when we sat down at the world to play . . ." And like the famed advertising slogan about the man who surprised one and all with his new-found talent at the piano, some of the Peace Corps' most vocal critics became avid boosters.

Final legislation providing for a permanent organization was signed by President Kennedy on September 22, 1961.

The legislation appropriated \$32 million to run the agency in its first full fiscal year—July 1, 1961, through June 30, 1962 (the budget is now \$115 million). At the same time Congress added to the basic Peace Corps Act these three goals:

1. To help the people of developing nations meet their needs for trained manpower.
2. To help promote a better understanding of other peoples on the part of the American people.
3. To help promote a better understanding of the American people on the part of the peoples served.



VICE PRESIDENT HUMPHREY
Submitted First PC Bill

1961 there were 614 Volunteers in 13 countries.

In some nations, the arriving Volunteers were greeted with shouts of "Go home, Yankees." Such taunts usually have been replaced by the request, "Send us some more Peace Corps Volunteers."

In nations long cynical about the motives of the great world powers, the Peace Corps approach was refreshing.

By June 1962, more than 1,000 Volunteers were at work in 15 countries, and nearly 3,000 were in training. Agreements for Volunteers had been reached with 37 countries.

By June 30, 1963, there were about 4,000 Volunteers overseas in more than 40 countries, with another 2,000 in training. A year later more than 6,000 were at work overseas and another 4,000 were in training. In three years the Peace Corps had evolved from a promising idea to a considerable force for assistance and incentive in 44 developing countries.

In some nations the Peace Corps has been responsible for the very changes that now require it to expand even further. In others, natural evolution has enlarged Peace Corps responsibilities. The Corps now has more than 12,000 Volunteers. To meet its growing responsibilities, it hopes to have about 15,000 by the end of the year.

The waiting list of nations requesting Volunteers now exceeds 20.

EDUCATION: How to Melt Freud's Ice Cap

What we found wrong with a lot of early Peace Corps training, based on reports from returned Volunteers, was that it contained "too many lectures, too much one-way instruction and too little direct experience."

That statement by Harris Wofford, Peace Corps Associate Director for Planning, Evaluation and Research, marks the main thrust of a new Education Task Force.

Its purpose: to make Peace Corps training more like the overseas reality and less like a mere extension of classroom education.

"Freedom and responsibility are what Volunteers generally find overseas," notes Wofford, who heads the Task Force. "But for some of the most unstructured jobs in the world we have put together some of the most structured training programs." He says Freud's description of child-rearing has applied to much of Peace Corps training: "We train them for the tropics and send them to the polar ice cap."

The Education Task Force is designing new 1966 programs that will concentrate on starting pro-

cesses of learning that will continue overseas, instead of trying to cram facts into Volunteers' heads during stateside classroom sessions.

The Task Force has recommended that even more of the training take

place outside the college campus, in radically unfamiliar environments: slums or rural areas or Job Corps camps, or in other cultures such as Puerto Rico, or in the foreign countries themselves.

Junior Year Program Enlarged for '66

The Peace Corps is expanding its training program for college juniors. Jules Pagano, Peace Corps training operations director, has announced that 1,000 juniors will begin the Advance Training Program this summer.

The program enables future Volunteers to integrate Peace Corps training and their senior year of college, with benefits on both sides. "It gives us 15 months to prepare the Volunteer for his assignment instead of the normal three," Pagano said.

The ATP was begun in the summer of 1964, when 200 college juniors entered training for assign-

ments that began in September 1965. They trained the first summer at United States universities, continued their preparation independently during their senior year of school and completed training in special field programs the summer of 1965.

The Peace Corps has a loan fund for ATP enrollees to help cover the loss of income otherwise gained from summer employment. Trainees may borrow up to \$600 at low interest rates to pay expenses during their final year in school.

ATP was developed as a solution to the increasing difficulty of preparing Volunteers for certain assignments. Some Peace Corps Volun-

teers must learn two languages to handle their work effectively, such as teachers bound for French-speaking Africa where various African languages are spoken as well as the official French.

Some ATP enrollees trained for West Africa at Dartmouth College in the summer of 1964. The next summer they trained in Quebec Province, Canada, where they lived with French-speaking families and practice-taught French-speaking students.

Juniors qualified to enter ATP next summer will train for assignments in 16 countries.

in an experimental program at St. John's College at Annapolis where the seminar was the main form of instruction and field experience was provided through six weeks on *kibbutzim* in Israel;

in a program at the University of Wisconsin largely designed and run by former Volunteers from India.

The Peace Corps' new Advance Training program is a special area for innovation. (See story at left.)

Another idea promoted by the Task Force is that of accreditation of Peace Corps service as part of a university education.

Five-year B. A. programs, which include two years of Peace Corps service, have been instituted at the University of Western Michigan and Franconia (N. H.) College. Credit towards a master's degree in education is being given by Michigan State University to Volunteers who teach in Nigeria, and the University of Missouri will give credit towards a master's degree in community development for Volunteers in Peru.

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MAKING OF A PCV

Field Experience Supplements Classroom Training

Joining the Peace Corps today can be both easier and harder than ever before, but it's definitely quicker.

The key to the continuing high quality of Peace Corps Volunteers (PCVs) is the selection process where a staff headed by the psychologist who helped choose the first U. S. Astronaut weighs the background and indicated abilities of each applicant against the list of available assignments.

It's a little easier to become a Volunteer today simply because there are many more jobs available. This year the Peace Corps will attempt to fill the largest batch of requests ever — 7,000 Volunteers to work in nearly 300 job categories in 46 host countries.

On the other hand it's also more difficult to join today's Peace Corps because the selection process gives greater recognition to job competence, requiring more sophistication in some categories and placing more emphasis on finding exactly the right person for a specific assignment.

Faster Acceptance

The selection system has been constantly re-examined and refined in the five years since applicant 001 filled out his Questionnaire. After sifting more than 160,000 applications, the selectors have a fair idea of what makes a potentially good PCV, and today the typical applicant can expect to know within six weeks from the time the Peace Corps receives his application whether he will be invited to serve.

If a Peace Corps applicant makes it through the preliminary selection process, he is invited to a 13-week training program at one of more than 100 American universities or colleges where his special Peace Corps curriculum will include:

- Language training — total "immersion" in an intensive program of up to 300 hours that leads to early conversational ability. Previous knowledge of the language is not a requirement.
- Technical studies — skills needed for the type of work he will perform.
- Area studies — background in the culture in which he will work.
- American studies — refresher courses in U. S. history, geography, institutions.
- World affairs — background in current events.
- Health — training in which the Volunteer learns to protect himself and also acquires educational techniques to improve health conditions in the host country.

Volunteers whose assignments overseas call for strenuous physical conditioning are given additional training for outdoor living which may include hiking, rock-climbing, swimming and map reading. Proficiency in these activities, however, is not required. While such training was recommended for future community development workers in the mountains of Chile, for example,

it would not necessarily be required for someone planning to teach English in an urban setting.

Rated By Peers

The selection process continues throughout training. Each trainee receives a thorough medical check-up, a psychiatric screening and a full background investigation. He is judged by each of his instructors and rated by his peers.

On the basis of all available information, the overall suitability of each trainee is continually evaluated during training and at the end of the training period. About three out of four trainees are sworn in as Peace Corps Volunteers.

"In the beginning, training was preparation for Peace Corps service; now it is a part of Peace Corps service," says Jules Pagano, acting director of the Division of University Relations and Training.

"Learned Through Experience"

"We used to try to cram people with as much information as possible, plus all the language and physical training we could manage, and hope the exposure would prepare them for their service overseas. We learned through experience that this was not enough. The transition between preparation and actual doing was not adequate — sometimes not even relevant.

"As a result, we have tried to integrate all the components of the training program into real-life experiences in the field, based on the needs of specific projects and countries," Pagano explained. "The training period has been expanded to 13 weeks with at least three



FIELD WORK — Physical conditioning is only one aspect of Peace Corps training. While candidates such as these who are bound for mountain country may leave their classroom sessions with a four-day hike, others destined for urban teaching and community development assignments may train in New York or Puerto Rico slums or teaching on an Indian reservation.

of those weeks devoted to actual field assignments such as working in the slums of New York or Puerto Rico, practice teaching on Indian reservations or doing community development in the Virgin Islands."

Another change in the training program is greater concern with the total learning process, he said.

"We are trying to make everything in the program relevant to the Peace Corps experience," he pointed out. "Training is now more generally educational, rather than just 'how to.' More attention is being paid to attitudes and sensitivities in preparing trainees for their cross-cultural experiences."

As the training programs become less academic, colleges and universities are cooperating enthusiastically in providing the kind of preparation the Peace Corps needs, Pagano said. "To do this we are using off-campus facilities related to expected country experience." Dartmouth training programs for French-speaking Africa, for example, now go on to Quebec for practical field experience." (See story on Junior Year Program, page 2.)

As might be expected, this transition in training procedures also has jumped the cost of Peace Corps training from \$2,400 per Volunteer to \$2,700, Pagano said, but he believes the results will be worth it.

IMPACT: Can You Measure PC Effect?

Does the Peace Corps have a measurable effect on a country?

The first attempt at answering that difficult question has been made by a team of anthropologists from Cornell University who have just turned in the first scientific study of the impact of Volunteers assigned to communities in the Peruvian Andes.

The results of this scientific study fill a 329-page report which details two years of on-the-spot research in 15 communities where Volunteers were active in community development work, using as a control five other villages where no Volunteers had been assigned.

General conclusion of the study: Peace Corpsmen do make a difference. Among the findings is that Peace Corps communities progressed at a rate some 2.8 times faster than those communities without Volunteers.

Peace Corps Director Sargent Shriver views the report as being of "great practical and historical significance."

"For the first time we have objective, scientific validation of the successes Volunteers are registering in the field of community development. It is hard, demanding work in isolated areas under sometimes difficult and frustrating conditions, but the report shows that the Volunteers have been successful even beyond our initial hopes."

Self-Help Program

He said that about one third of all Volunteers and more than half of the 4,000 now in Latin America, are engaged in community development work, i.e., teaching democracy on a community level, encouraging people to work together to solve their own problems.

The subjects were 50 Peace Corpsmen, the first Volunteers in the Andes. They operated in communities located in spectacular mountain country at extreme altitudes (some as high as 13,000 feet), inhabited by the Indian descend-



YOUNG ARTISANS — At Pisac in Peruvian Andes, Volunteer Molly Heit of Southern Pines, N. C. (Purdue) teaches children to sew their ideas into tapestries which can be sold to tourists who pass through village enroute to nearby Inca ruins. Pisac is one of 15 villages in Peru studied by Cornell University anthropologists in first scientific research on the impact of the Peace Corps on developing nations.

ants of the Inca civilization, interspersed in the larger towns and cities by *mestizos*, Peruvians of mixed Spanish and Indian blood.

Dr. Henry F. Dobyns, one of the Cornell research team leaders, describing the report's findings, said that in the field of community development "results are normally computed over the course of decades . . . these Volunteers produced measurable results in two years. Some would consider this progress incredible."

Tales of Two Villages

The study, however, is a human

as well as a scientific document, and it reports candidly on the Peace Corps' failures as well as its successes.

The authors (Dr. Dobyns, Dr. Allan R. Holmberg, chairman of the Cornell anthropology department and Dr. Paul L. Doughty, now on the Indiana University faculty) tell the story of how Peace Corpsmen were expelled from the village of Vicos by a vote of its Indian inhabitants, and how some of the Volunteers were then specifically asked to return to the village.

Also related is the story of the

community of Chijnya where one Volunteer successfully transplanted an entire Indian community whose homes had been lost to floods.

Peace Corps Institutes Changes

Research such as the Cornell/Peru report is not an exercise in vanity as far as the Peace Corps is concerned, Frank Mankiewicz, Latin American regional director of the Corps, said the Cornell team's observations and recommendations resulted in immediate changes in the Peace Corps' operations in Latin America even before their final report was completed.

Preliminary reports led to a marked increase in language training, improved relations between the Volunteers and Peruvian institutions with which they worked, and modifications of the Peace Corps' training and overseas operations.

Community Development Pioneers

Mankiewicz, who describes the study as a "landmark" in community development research, points out that the 50 Volunteers who were the principal subjects of the study, were among the first Peace Corps community development workers. "They operated almost without precedent or textbook in a difficult culture among people to whom even Spanish was an acquired language.

"That they did so well is remarkable; but, as importantly, we have been able to benefit from their mistakes."

Mankiewicz said he believes one of the most important contributions Peace Corps Volunteers such as the Peruvian group make is their role as "witnesses to the condition of the poor among whom they live, prompting the community at large to pay attention to the needs of the poor."

Among numerous other conclusions of the Cornell report:

- Volunteers form one of the most effective channels for U.S. assistance.
- Volunteers are most successful when they work effectively with both local community action organizations or other institutions, such as AID, involved in technical assistance.
- Volunteers contribute significantly to basic long-term socio-economic development in the Peruvian Andes, creating and strengthening organizations so that they can continue to solve local problems even after the last Volunteer has departed.



ACTING IT OUT—Boy: "Here is the blue pen." Girl: "Please." Ron: "No, it's 'thank you.' Let's try it again." And again. And again. Ron teaches 40 English classes a week.



THINK TALK—"I try to get my pupils to think independently."

OFF HOURS—Ron spends much of his free time studying Malay and testing it in conversation at the local Kedai (general store) over a glass of thick coffee. He also goes fishing, does his own laundry.

TEACHING AND HEALING IN THE FAR EAST

'When you Learn to Laugh at the Same Things Then

Sabah, Malaysia

Sabah lies some 700 miles southeast of Saigon, on the other side of the South China sea. An island state in Malaysia, it occupies 29,000 square miles of northern Borneo.

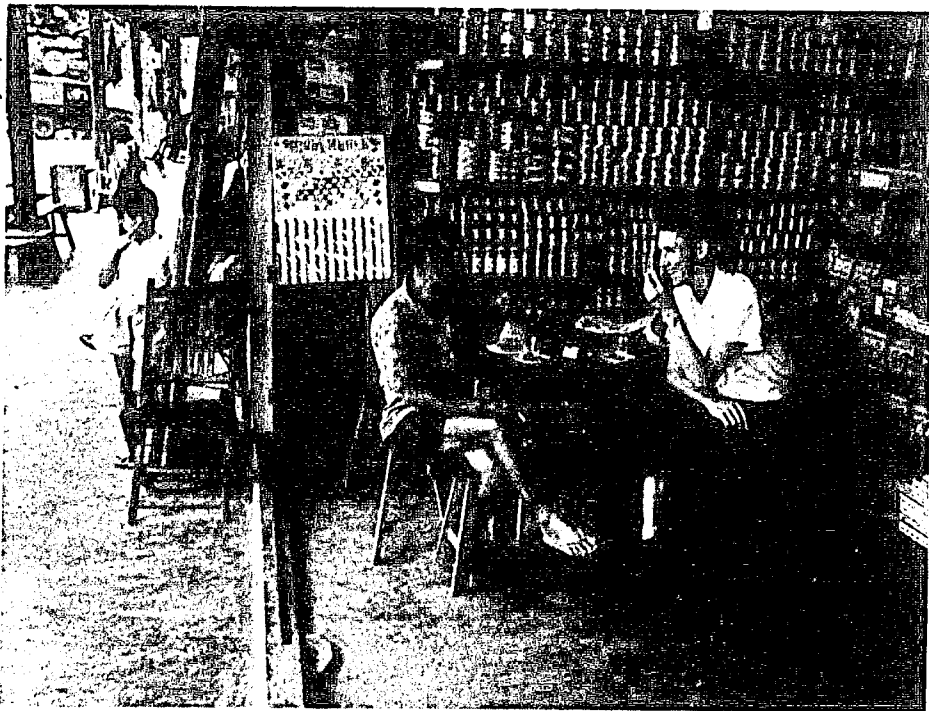
Half a million indigenous peoples called Muruts, Dusuns, Bruneis, Bajaus and Kedayans live there, as do 100,000 Chinese who form the bulk of the commercial community. Western civilization, blown ashore by the winds of the British Empire a century ago, maintains a foothold on the coast. Only recently has the interior—protected by mountainous jungle, leeches, more than 400 species of snake, wild pigs, monkeys, birds and butterflies—begun to buckle under the bulldozers and books of the 20th century.

Sabah is also the home of 100 Peace

Corps Volunteers, among them Ron Kuhl, a graduate of the University of West Virginia, and Beth Halkola, who received a B.S. in nursing from Michigan State University.

Ron is a teacher; Beth is a nurse. Both work in the interior sealed off from the coast by the dense jungle of the Crocker Mountains. Their post, Tambunan, is a town of 1,000 people. Some 10,000 people farm the surrounding countryside, where the careful geometry of the wet rice paddy is dominant.

That their work is both difficult and serious have taught Ron and Beth not to take themselves seriously. "You discover what you need anywhere is to be content," Beth said. "It takes time, but you learn to communicate. When you learn to laugh at the same things as the people here . . . then you are home."



AFTERNOONS—"I go visits. bag and take off rice paddy faces are malaria, the pneumo

ELUSIVE DEFINITION IN LATIN AMERICA

Community Development: Its Name May Be Mud

By William Krohley

Recife, Brazil

Sooner or later someone is certain to puzzle out a formal definition of urban community development. Out of his garret and into the sun he'll come bandying his sheet of convoluted prose only to be greeted with a recent erasure in Webster's New Collegiate. Exactly what he'll find where urban community development once stood is hard to say—perhaps something like "better burg breeding" or "coached community commotion" or any one of a thousand possible locutions which would shed an aura of respectability on an undertaking whose very nature suggests a lurking, sleight-of-hand presence.

In short, to define a phrase which expresses the workings of an idea in the hands of hundreds or perhaps thousands of people is to ignore one of its most salient features—mysterious happenings—and commit it to an orthodox fate.

Brasilia Teimosa is a *barrio* of Recife in the northeast of Brazil with a population of about 10,000.

William Krohley, Huntington Station, N. Y., received a B. A. in philosophy from the University of Rochester in June, 1964.

One of its perennial problems is the ruin of its roads during the four-month rainy season. During this period from May to August the rain becomes a way of life, often falling continuously for several days. Fishing becomes sporadic, and all but indoor workers are forced to sit and do little but watch the steady downpour turn the sand and dirt roads into rivers of mud which settle in low spots and are churned into black muck by traffic.

Jim Lail (Lexington, Ky.) and I talked with many of the local citizens about the roads and found a real desire to get something done. Several informal meetings were held to discuss the problem, and it was decided to see what a group of residents could do working in conjunction with the city government. The people were willing to perform necessary labor if the government would supply the equipment needed.

The planning took about six weeks, and what started as a small group of 10 men turned into a nebulous affair involving suddenly revived organizations dedicated to *desenvolvimento das ruas* (street development), an unlimited supply of idea men, well-wishers, and skeptics, and the prompt attention of an incumbent councilman running for re-election who arrived with trucks and work crews and began spreading sand with a flourish.

This latter measure worked well on the less-travelled streets where

the sand wasn't pushed out of the holes and off the street by traffic, but the more widely used streets and intersections remained impassable. The situation worsened daily as the families living on these streets shovelled away the few remaining high spots to build dams to keep mud out of their homes.

Somehow the mud had to be drained and the particular stretch of road leveled and then covered with a packed layer of sand. We worked with some of the families concerned and suggested that they petition the city for a small bulldozer which could work in the narrow streets. The city didn't have one.

There were, of course, a number of firms in the city which sold just the machine needed. Money was no object; there wasn't any. So maybe we could borrow a bulldozer and advertise some company's product. We thought it was a good idea. Most of the firms didn't.

After a series of conversations with incredulous salesmen which usually ended in helpful directions to the offices of nearby competitors, we finally got a machine and a driver who would come out to Brasilia on the first rainless Sunday. The men lived on the job site, so getting them together was no problem. But it always rained on Sunday. One Sunday in mid-June, however, Brasilia Teimosa reposed under clear skies; it was not raining. It was

urban community development time.

First: drain the mud before the arrival of the bulldozer. There was one family which had a front yard large enough to dig a drainage pit in. The *dona da casa* (woman of the house) thought it would be all right.

The hole was dug along with a trench to the mud; the trench was opened and the mud began to flow. Enter *don da casa*: "What is going on here?" It was obvious. His yard was being filled with black mud. He had been away, out of touch; and thus the logic of urban-community development was a complete mystery to him. The ensuing confusion ended the moment the mud ceased to flow; what can one say to a yardful of mud?

The project proceeded and was eventually completed as the dozer came to level the road, and the councilman came to dump two truckloads of sand for the workers to spread and tamp. The drained mud dried in the sun and was covered with sand, and urban community development gained another adherent. Sunday came to a close. The workers congratulated themselves on a job well done, the councilman busily shook hands, and the Peace Corps Volunteers went for a beer.

The following Sunday, we would tackle the next stretch of road, rain permitting. It didn't.

NOW THAT WE ARE 5

Continued from Page 1

and if the Peace Corps is to succeed, then he must succeed. In effect, he is a one-man foreign policy: an American speaking for himself.

No "Ideological Guidelines"

As Peace Corps Deputy Director Warren W. Wiggins says, "We do not furnish ideological guidelines for Volunteers. The Volunteer is an American citizen whom we train, place and supply."

The Volunteer overseas may help build a bridge, teach school or organize a cooperative, important tasks in a developing nation. But such work is not the fundamental reason why a Volunteer is sent abroad.

People in the developing world are pushed down by malnutrition, poverty, illiteracy and an inability to take part in the management of their own affairs. They need hope, and that is what the Volunteer is trained to provide. He does it by imparting the knowledge, skills, attitudes and values that combine to create ability and desire to solve problems.

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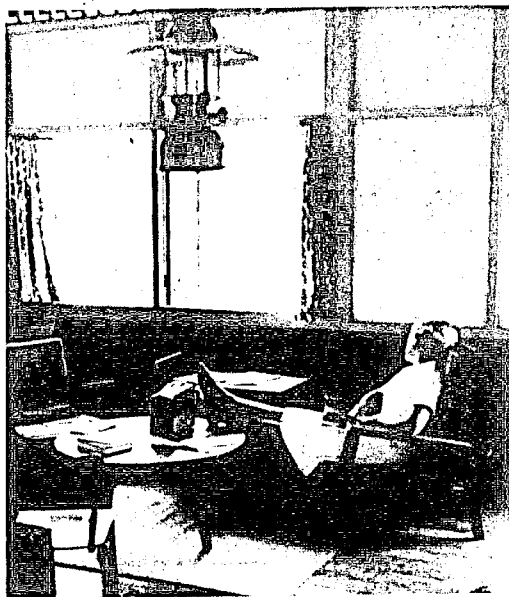
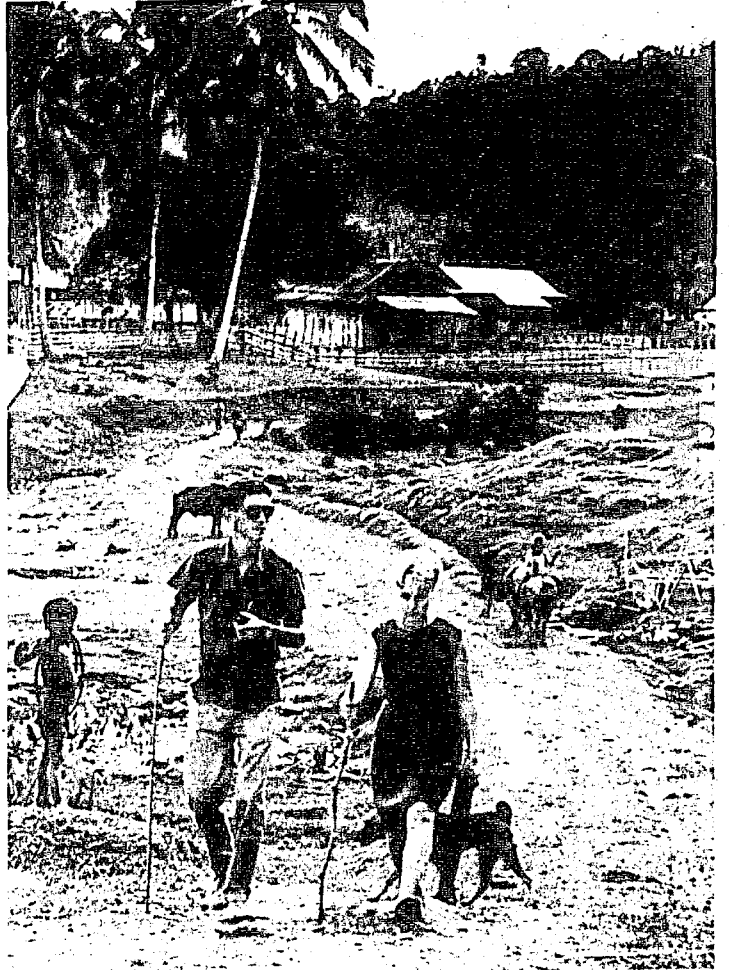


NOONS—"I visits. I pack my medicines into a shoulder and take off my paddies." The predominant diseases Beth are malaria, pneumonia and intestinal parasites.



MORNINGS—"Sometimes there are 80 mothers squatting patiently in the sun under parchment parasols." Beth covers eight clinics in villages surrounding Tambunan. She travels by Land Rover where roads permit; often they don't, and she must walk.

SUNDAY AFTERNOON—"We often take walks on Sundays. We compare notes . . . let off steam. Speak American."



HOME—Like Ron, Beth was assigned a clean, modern government house. Tropical sun makes naps during noonday heat imperative.

AFRICAN PROBLEM: THE GENERALIST

Undefined Person Meets An Undefined Project

By Louis Rapoport

Masingbe, Sierra Leone

During my childhood, the thought occurred to me that I didn't know how to do anything. But somehow, my shoelaces always got tied, my bed got made, and I survived in this practical world.

Then I went to the university, where I took subjects like Scandinavian literature, history of historians, modern Slavic literature, and philosophy of literature.

When I joined the Peace Corps, I was classified as a "generalist." As a man who could do absolutely nothing of a practical nature, I was slightly amazed when I met my fellow trainees for the Peace Corps "R.C.A." program in Sierra Leone (I honestly thought that I would be working with computers or television sets before I learned the initials meant "rural community action")—carpenters, masons, geologists, an architect—people you read about in books, unreal people, people who can (shudder) do things.

I tried to fake my way by dropping words like "hammer," "cement," and "wrench." But somehow, my clever plan failed, and I feared and trembled on Selection Eve. But I look like I'm a very sincere Friend

Louis Rapoport, Beverly Hills, Calif., attended the Los Angeles and Berkeley campuses of the University of California, became a Volunteer in 1964.

of Man, and it's hard to get selected out of the Peace Corps if you're sincere.

In Sierra Leone, I was given a road project in Bombali district. I Kriolized (after Krio, the English-derived *lingua franca* of the coun-

try) my technical words—amma, c'ment, 'spana—dropped them expertly and waited for cheers and applause from my workers. Meanwhile, I read something called, "How to Build a Bridge," and I built one (I'm still laughing).

Continued from Page 1

with a burro loaded down with water cans. I read and write under a kerosene lantern, sleep on a cot and cook on a camp stove. But there comes the day when all this suddenly becomes furiously frustrating and you want like crazy just to get out and go home."

—Tom Carter, Portland State College, Peru

"This is the hardest thing I've ever done. Absolutely nothing is familiar and I often feel totally alone—the physical difficulties actually help, as they take my mind off myself and the feeling of suddenly being cut off from the rest of the world. You cannot imagine the gulf between East and West, and it makes me laugh now to think that I expected to bridge it with a smile and a handshake."

—Patricia MacDermott, Manhattanville, Philippines

When a new Peace Corps program was proposed—chiefdom development instead of specific construction projects—I was asked to begin a pilot program for the Northern Province. The director of the CARE-Peace Corps rural develop-

ment program patted me on the back (after feeding me) and told me to go out and develop a chiefdom. It's easy to see why I was chosen for this mission: no one really knows what community development entails, and who is better qualified for an undefined project than an undefined person?

I packed my bags and moved to Masingbe, a town of about 2300 people and headquarters of Kunike Chiefdom. Immediately after my arrival, I went to the highest point in the town to survey my new home: the huts of mud, wattle, and burlap; the fragrance of lilac, frangipani, and purple-tassled flowers filling the heavy air—ah, sweet life. While I was gone my house was robbed.

In the weeks that followed I worked hard, dropping new words such as "co-operative," "social center," "adult education," "dispensary," and so on. I even pretended to know the Temne equivalents: *kaw opaneh, nseth na kawol, karan ka na baki, nseth nim atui* . . .

The number of projects I have going is ridiculous, and I would have to be a Renaissance Man to handle them all. But I have bluffed my way; and my ingenious word-dropping scheme has convinced at least some people that I am possessed of virtue, that I am a true "generalist" (that is to say, generally good in everything). And just as my shoelaces got tied, my projects, somehow, will be completed.

THE INDIVIDUAL: Talk From the Trees

"Our original excitement and enthusiasm have been somewhat tempered by a year here. We have come to realize that change comes so slowly that progress, if it comes at all, seems imperceptible. The eagerness is replaced by colder ways of looking at the world, and the youthful vigor and idealism become hardened with a day-to-day job. We can never again become the people we were before we came to Africa. But then, we would not want to."

—Hayward Allen, University of Colorado, 1960, Ethiopia

"What we need is a philosophy—not of high adventure a la Conrad or St. Exupery—but of dullness; a philosophy which will satisfy our craving for accomplishment and a certain nobility while we are faced with tedium, fatigue and the desire to sit down and dream."

—John Hatch, Queens College, Ivory Coast

"I do not wish to imply that we 'won them over'; indeed, I think they won us over in the final analysis. It's just that the intransigence of our preconceptions of ourselves and others generally dissolved into a kind of affectionate confusion."

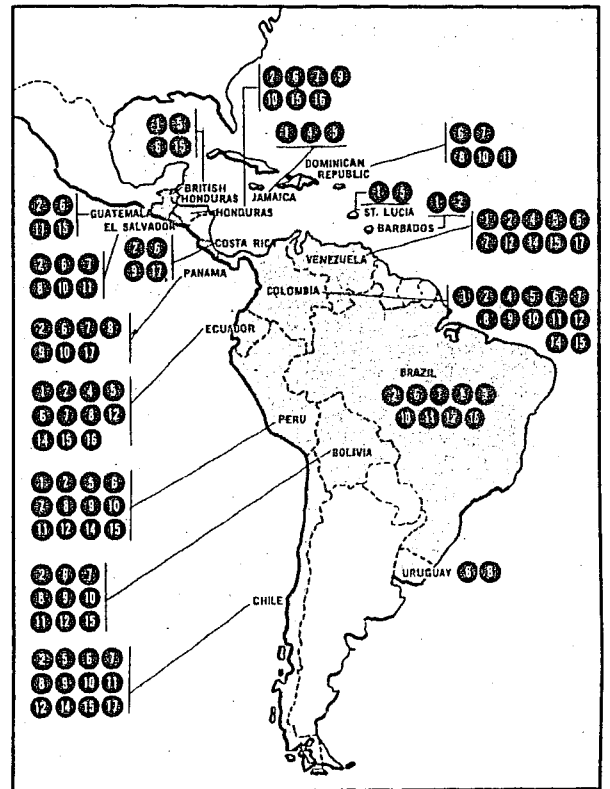
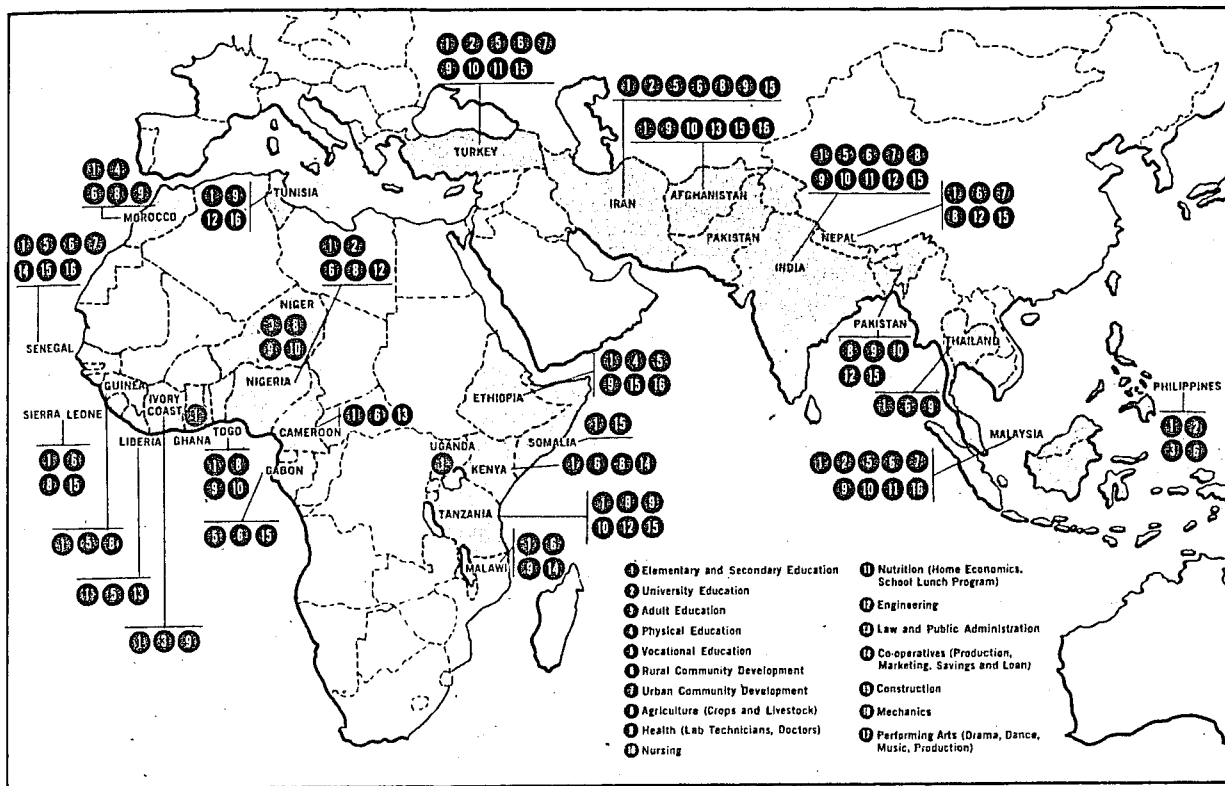
—David Schickele, Swarthmore, 1958, Nigeria

"This is probably the most beautiful place on earth . . . But after you've been here a while you find something much more beautiful than rice paddies and groves of rubber trees . . . It is a very basic joy with life that I wish I could take back and inject into America."

—David Roseborough, University of Tulsa, 1962, Malaysia

"We are the sons and daughters of America. But we are also sons and daughters of 1,000 towns and villages around the world."

—Roger Landrum, Albion College, 1959, Nigeria



WHERE THE ACTION IS: 12,000 Volunteers in these skill areas are now at work in 46 African, Asian and Latin American countries

AFRICA
Education

- 201. **TANZANIA** Volunteers will teach in secondary schools throughout the country and will help expand the teaching of agriculture, science, and shop in the country's upper primary schools. Lawyers will teach law at the university in Dar es Salaam; music teachers will work with the national band and chorus being formed.
- 203. **SIERRA LEONE** Following a Government syllabus as an instruction guide, Volunteers will teach approximately 25 hours per week in one of the following areas: math, science, geography, history, home economics, agriculture, art, English, French, music, business, library science, physical education.
- 204. **LIBERIA** Volunteers will teach math, science, English, social studies and business throughout Liberia in junior and senior high schools.
- 205. **UGANDA** Under general authority of the Ministry of Education and in all sections of Uganda, Volunteers will teach biology, physics, chemistry, math, English, history and geography in secondary schools.
- 206. **NIGERIA** Volunteers will teach throughout the country in secondary schools and universities under the Ministry of Education.
- 207. **WEST CAMEROON** Volunteers will teach English, history, geography, math and science in church-operated and government schools throughout West Cameroon.
- 208. **GUINEA AND TOGO** Volunteers will expand the present program of math and science instruction in secondary schools in the two countries. *Note: This is a senior year (ATP) program open to college juniors only.*
- 209. **GHANA** Under the Ministry of Education, Volunteers will teach math, biology, physics and chemistry in primary and middle schools throughout the country.
- 210. **FRENCH SPEAKING AFRICA (Ivory Coast, Gabon, Guinea and Togo)** Volunteers will teach English as a foreign language, including grammar, composition, literature and conversation.
- 211. **TANZANIA** Volunteers will teach history, geography and math/science in secondary schools throughout the country.
- 212. **NIGERIA** Volunteers will teach English, mathematics, science, geography, French, and industrial arts in secondary schools throughout the country.
- 213. **ETHIOPIA** Volunteers will teach: English, social studies, and vocational subjects in Junior Secondary Schools; English, social studies, and math and science in Senior Secondary Schools; and business, law and other subjects at the University Demonstration School.
- 214. **NIGER** Working with the Ministry of Health, Volunteers will help staff a new health center at Dosso, the mobile teams attached to it, and the outlying villages. Function of the health centers is to seek and treat the ill, provide a program of health education and preventive medicine, and train medical personnel.
- 215. **SENEGAL** Teams of one Volunteer, one Senegalese male nurse, and a Senegalese sanitarian will work in rural areas, to improve nutritional standards, sanitary prac-

- 216. **TOGO** In teams of three and working out of towns with hospitals, Volunteers will visit one village a day on a recurring basis to combine preventive and curative medicine, collect data, make health inspections and teach health practices to adults and children. One nurse will teach public health at the Lome Nursing School.
- 217. **IVORY COAST** Volunteers in the maternal and child health program will work in teams with an Ivorian counterpart midwife setting up prenatal consultation, well-baby clinics and health and nutritional education programs. The doctor will assist in organization and technical guidance. Other Volunteers will work in the psychiatric hospital in occupational therapy.
- 218. **NIGERIA** Volunteers will strengthen the existing programs of the four regional ministries and the Federal Ministry of Health in the fields of public health, preventive medicine and health education at the village level.
- 219. **MALAWI** Volunteers will use tuberculosis as a prototype disease around which a system of general domiciliary care and effective health practices can be constructed. They will train African workers to carry on their work.
- 220. **ETHIOPIA** Nurses will organize and conduct training courses for "dressers" (health workers). Medical technologists will work with student technicians and college graduates who have degrees in science, teaching them techniques of laboratory work. Health educators will work in two colleges and at four teacher training schools, educating the future teachers and encouraging inclusion of health education material into all science curricula.
- 221. **NIGERIA** Volunteers will work in the four regions of Nigeria in comprehensive regional development programs with various ministries of the government. *Northern*—emphasis will be on livestock management, marketing cooperatives, small business development and community development. *Eastern*—rural development construction. *Young Farmers clubs, surveying and cash crop organizing.* *Mid-West*—development of Young Farmers clubs, schools leaver's farms, forestry, poultry and instruction in construction and rural sociology. *Western*—ag instruction, Young Farmers clubs, agricultural extension and urban youth club programs.
- 222. **GUINEA** Volunteers will work out of regional farms to put land into production, increase crop production and do village extension work. Others will train personnel in the national agricultural schools and still others will work as palm oil industry agents.
- 223. **NIGER** Under the Ministry of Rural Economy, Volunteers will work for various "services" or branches of the Ministry and the Nigerian Credit and Coop Union. Some will help establish cooperatives by furnishing credit to farmers and advising them on crops. Others will teach practical agriculture or help organize a well digging and irrigation program.
- 224. **TANZANIA** Volunteers will work with Village Settlement Agency of the Ministry of Land Settlement and Water Development, organizing and educating the new settlers to eventually govern themselves and effect development projects.

- 225. **KENYA** Working under the Ministry of Lands and Settlement, Volunteers will work as Land Settlement Officers or assistants, helping in the program of transferring a million acres of land from European to African ownership, and the development and operation of cooperatives.
- 226. **IVORY COAST** Volunteers will teach domestic arts at vocational high schools for girls in Bouake and Abidjan as requested by the Ministry of Education.
- 227. **IVORY COAST** Under the Ministry of Youth and Sports, Volunteers will work in Ivory Coast female adult education programs known as "Foyer Feminins" to teach Ivorian women literacy, basic health and home arts and to broaden their horizons. They will work in both urban and rural areas.
- 228. **ETHIOPIA** Volunteers will work in the community centers of seven large Ethiopian cities. They will aid in the development of effective social welfare programs, such as health education, adult literacy, recreation and handicraft instruction.
- 229. **ETHIOPIA** The planning, administration, and implementation of the Imperial Highway Authority's program to develop a professional highway department in Ethiopia has been hampered greatly by inadequately trained personnel. Volunteers will aim to improve job skills of Ethiopians in the program.
- 230. **TANZANIA** Volunteers will serve as members of field units, under Development Field Offices; their aim will be to stimulate and guide self-help development through encouraging involvement of local people and training them in simple construction and development techniques.
- 231. **SOMALIA** Under the Ministry of Education, Volunteers will work in mobile, self-contained teams to build or refurbish one to four room schools, using locally recruited labor and locally available material.
- 232. **TOGO** Working under the Service des Peches with Togolese counterparts, Volunteers will assist in running existing inland fisheries in Central Togo and in the renovation and construction of new dams and fish ponds.
- 233. **SENEGAL** Volunteers working under the Ministry of Health and Social Affairs will open and staff Social Welfare Centers and Maternal and Child Welfare Centers. They will do group-teaching of domestic arts, reading and writing, recreation, and health education, encouraging village women to better their social conditions and general health.
- 234. **NIGER** Under the Ministry of Education, Volunteers will travel between villages to teach adults basic literacy in native lan-

- 235. **IVORY COAST** Volunteers will teach practical vocational skills at three technical centers in rural areas. These centers develop basic skills in carpentry, masonry, mechanics and metal work so that young men with little or no formal education can meet local requirements for skilled laborers.
- 236. **INDIA** Volunteers will work with individual private producers, state poultry farms and cooperative markets to improve feed and poultry production and distribution. They will also work in teaching nutrition and food preservation.
- 237. **TURKEY** Volunteers will be members of village mobile teams, operated by the Turkish Ministry of Education, through the Technical Education Directorate. These teams move from village to village on a regular basis, offering courses aimed at uplifting the standard of living by imparting technical skills and inducing self-help programs.
- 238. **MOROCCO** Medical technologists will work in hospital and public health labs, performing tests and supervising students in their lab work. *Generalists* will work in labs or TB sanitoriums, doing lab examinations, supervising Moroccan assistants, screening for tuberculosis, and performing routine surveillance of food, water and milk products or will work at the animal hospital. *Veterinarians* will work with the Moroccan and international staff of the Fes animal hospital. *MD's* will head a Rabat-based mobile lab unit doing mass screening and health studies and will assist the Director of the Institute of Hygiene.
- 239. **INDIA** Volunteers will travel within the state of Mysore, training primary teachers in basic training schools about simple health practices and nutrition.

Domestic Arts/
Home Improvement

Community Development

Highways

Construction

Fisheries

Social Welfare

**NORTH AFRICA,
NEAR EAST,
SOUTH ASIA**

Education

Food Production/Agriculture

Rural Literacy and
Community Development

- 301. **TUNISIA** Volunteers will teach English as a foreign language in Ministry of Education secondary schools and adult education schools (Bourguiba Institutes) throughout the country.
- 302. **TURKEY** Volunteers will be assigned to junior high, high schools and university prep schools throughout the country under the Ministry of Education. They will also start English clubs, conduct adult education courses and generally be involved in extra-curricular activities.
- 303. **MOROCCO** Volunteers will teach English in Ministry of Education junior high and high schools throughout the country.
- 304. **NEPAL** Volunteers will teach English, math and science, home arts in middle and high schools under the Ministry of Economic Planning. Several will teach at colleges and teacher training schools.
- 305. **AFGHANISTAN** Volunteers will teach English, math and science courses, carrying full teaching loads, and will have all the normal responsibilities given to Afghan teachers. English is a required subject in all Afghan secondary schools.
- 306. **IRAN** Volunteers in secondary schools will work with Iranian counterparts to raise the level of English language instructions. Those with MA's in English will work in colleges and universities training English teachers.
- 307. **TURKEY** Volunteers will teach English (Turkey's second language) in junior and senior high schools in eastern Turkey. They will teach between 20-30 hours during the 5 1/2 day school week.
- 308. **TURKEY** Volunteers will work in orphanages operated by the Ministries of Health and Education to introduce modern child care and increase community interest in the institutions. Nursery school teachers will be assigned to the Girls' Technical Institutes to introduce new concepts and methods of child care and instruction.
- 309. **NEPAL** Volunteers will be assigned to Development Districts which include several communities in a wide geographic area. They will assist development officers in training of village leaders, ag demonstrations and improved communications between villages and district officials.
- 310. **INDIA** Volunteers will work with individual private producers, state poultry farms and cooperative markets to improve feed and poultry production and distribution. They will also work in teaching nutrition and food preservation.
- 311. **TURKEY** Volunteers will be members of village mobile teams, operated by the Turkish Ministry of Education, through the Technical Education Directorate. These teams move from village to village on a regular basis, offering courses aimed at uplifting the standard of living by imparting technical skills and inducing self-help programs.
- 312. **IRAN** Male Volunteers will work with Iran's Literacy Corps, which is the country's most effective instrument in rural community development. Females will serve as teachers in provincial schools for rural and tribal girls. Specialists will train Literacy Corps guides or supervisors in Karaj.
- 313. **NEPAL** Working under the Ministry of Economic Planning and with district Agricultural Development Officers, Volunteers will help develop agricultural cooperatives at village and district levels, aiming to provide credit facilities and improve agricultural techniques and distribution.
- 314. **INDIA** Volunteers will work with Block Development Officers, the Ag Extension Officer, village level workers and village council chairmen in the newly established "composite strategy programme" designed to alleviate the food crisis through technical assistance.
- 315. **AFGHANISTAN** Under the Ministry of Agriculture, Volunteers will work in five experimental stations where they will demonstrate the proper use of fertilizers, seeding, irrigation, cultivation and harvesting. Each will work with a counterpart and train boys from surrounding farms and through them engage in extension work.
- 316. **AFGHANISTAN** Volunteers will work in pairs along with an Afghan counterpart, under the Ministry of Health. They will train counterparts to give smallpox inoculations and will implement vaccination campaigns in rural villages where they will also give women basic instruction in sanitation and health.
- 317. **TUNISIA** Health worker teams and their Tunisian counterparts will carry out health education and health action programs in rural areas. Lab technicians will be assigned to rural hospitals.
- 318. **MOROCCO** Medical technologists will work in hospital and public health labs, performing tests and supervising students in their lab work. *Generalists* will work in labs or TB sanitoriums, doing lab examinations, supervising Moroccan assistants, screening for tuberculosis, and performing routine surveillance of food, water and milk products or will work at the animal hospital. *Veterinarians* will work with the Moroccan and international staff of the Fes animal hospital. *MD's* will head a Rabat-based mobile lab unit doing mass screening and health studies and will assist the Director of the Institute of Hygiene.
- 319. **INDIA** Volunteers will travel within the state of Mysore, training primary teachers in basic training schools about simple health practices and nutrition.

Community Development

Adult/Vocational Education

Q & A: About Skills, Pay, Qualifications

How? Where? When? Why? Peace Corps campus recruiters answer thousands of questions about qualifications, assignments, selection, training and a thousand other facets of the programs.

Here are answers to the most frequently posed questions.

Q. Is the Peace Corps successful?

A. The best measure of success is the fact that host countries ask us back. The response of the 46 countries where Volunteers are at work has been overwhelming. Nearly every country has requested more Volunteers than are available. Requests by 20 other nations for

Volunteers have had to be turned down for lack of Volunteers to fill them.

Q. Does a Volunteer have a choice as to where he is sent?

A. Yes. He may indicate preferences on the questionnaire. However, a person's skills and background are matched with requirements, and he may not be offered an assignment in his first-choice country. And he, in turn, may decline the invitation and request another more to his liking.

Q. To what extent does a person commit himself when he fills out an

application and takes the test? Can he change his mind?

A. A person is free to change his mind at any time. Completing the application procedure indicates an interest in the Peace Corps to which the agency will respond.

Q. How much do you get paid?

A. Each Volunteer is provided with an allowance large enough to permit him to live at the same level as those with whom he will work. Each Volunteer also gets a readjustment allowance of \$75 per month (before taxes) which is given to him at the end of service.

Q. What are the qualifications and standards for Peace Corps service?

A. The basic qualifications are brief: you must be an American citizen, at least 18 years old, without dependents under 18, and available for a two-year term of service. You need not know a language. Most people, for instance, don't know Urdu, which we teach you if you're headed for West Pakistan. The standards are quite high. More than 150,000 people have applied for the Peace Corps and only about 18,000 have been sent abroad.

Q. How long after applying do you find out if you are accepted?

A. You will be notified within six weeks if you are to be invited to join a training program. You do not actually become a Peace Corps Volunteer until you have completed training.

Q. What kinds of skills are needed and what jobs are available?

A. The Peace Corps has Volunteers working at some 300 jobs, including community development, teaching, accounting, recreation, public health, heavy equipment maintenance and agriculture. Your enthusiasm and energy are as important as your skills, however.

CHANGING DIRECTIONS

Most Volunteers Alter Career Plans While Overseas

The Peace Corps has a "profound effect" on the career choice of Volunteers, says Robert Calvert, director of the organization's Career Information Service.

Studies of the first 5,000 returned Volunteers show that more than half of them changed their vocational plans while in the Peace Corps. Two out of three of the Volunteers who entered the Peace Corps with no long-range vocational goals decided on one while overseas, according to the studies.

Particularly significant, Calvert says, has been the shift toward international careers. Only 8% of the 5,000 Volunteers were interested in long-range careers overseas when they entered the Peace Corps. But

almost one-third had this aim when they completed service, he says.

Statistically, the activities of the 5,000 returned Volunteers are broken down this way:

- 39% have continued their education.
- 15% work for the Federal, state or local government.
- 15% teach either in the United States or abroad.
- 8% work with a social service agency (more than 100 returned Volunteers are now taking part in the Office of Economic Opportunity's War on Poverty; more than 10% of these are serving as VISTA Volunteers).
- 11% are in business and industry, either in this country or abroad.

The remaining 12% includes many who are traveling before starting their careers. Some older returned Volunteers have retired. A number of the women surveyed have married and forsaken career goals for the role of housewife.

A separate study of more than 2,000 returned Volunteers indicates that nearly one-third were interested in teaching at all levels. The same study shows that the number interested in careers in government had doubled — to 20% — since they entered the Peace Corps.

More than 6,000 persons have successfully completed service as Peace Corps Volunteers. It is estimated that at least 50,000 will have completed service by 1970.

PEACE CORPS AT A GLANCE

On January 1, 1966, the Peace Corps comprised more than 12,000 Volunteers. The total includes more than 10,000 working in 46 nations of Africa, Asia and Latin America and 2,000 training for service overseas.

- More than 100 colleges and universities are training Peace Corps Volunteers.
- The largest concentration of Volunteers is in Latin America — nearly 4,000.
- 41% of all Peace Corps Volunteers are women.
- There are 580 married couples serving in the Peace Corps. Since the Peace Corps began there have been 274 marriages involving Volunteers.

- 77 children, including one set of twins, have been born to Peace Corps couples abroad.
- 97 Peace Corps Volunteers are between 50 and 60 years old, 100 are older than 60.
- 85% of all Volunteers have college degrees, and 6½% have graduate degrees.
- Of nearly 5,000 Volunteers to complete two years of service and return to the U. S., 39% are continuing their education.
- More than 60 colleges and universities have established some 300 special scholarships and fellowships for returning Volunteers.
- About 55% of all Volunteers abroad are working in education — primary, secondary, university, physical, adult and vocational.



COACHES COMMITTEE: Football coach members of 22-man Fifth Anniversary Coaches committee huddle with Director Sargent Shriver to plan recruiting of varsity athletes and PE majors for Volunteer programs. They are, from left, Robert L. Blackman, Dartmouth; Earl Banks, Morgan State; Pete Elliott, Illinois; Darrell Royal, Texas; Shriver, and John Ralston, Stanford. At right is Charles Pevey, Louisiana State, representing committee member Charles McClendon of LSU.

DRAFT: DEFERMENT BUT NO EXEMPTIONS

Peace Corps service does not fulfill military obligations, although Volunteers are deferred during their term of service.

While service in the Peace Corps has been determined by the Selective Service System to be in the national interest, a Volunteer must obtain a deferment from his local draft board just as a student does. Immediately after accepting an invitation to join the Peace Corps, the prospective Volunteer will receive forms to send to his draft board.

A Peace Corps deferment does not exempt a Volunteer from future draft requirements. Nor does it mean that he cannot qualify for further deferments after completion of service.

Members of armed forces reserve units must have completed their active duty before applying to the Peace Corps. Any remaining weekly drill or summer camp obligations after active duty are postponed while a member of the reserve is overseas.

DIRECTORY

Continued from Page 7

Family Planning

320. INDIA Volunteers will work with District Family Planning Bureaus in the state of Bihar, in mass education and organizational aspects of family planning, development of visual aides, and in-service training for family planning workers.

Head Start/Youth Work

321. IRAN Volunteers will work in selected sites to make model kindergartens out of what are, for the most part, baby sitting institutions and will train selected high school graduates from the town to carry on the work or start new kindergartens.

322. TUNISIA Male Volunteers will serve as counselors and physical education teachers at Bourguiba Villages, which are boarding school/camps for orphaned and abandoned boys. Females will serve as kindergarten teachers or will train young Tunisian girls who work in youth centers as social workers and teachers.

Public Works

323. IRAN Volunteers will work with the Ministry of Development and Housing in the provinces, involved with the construction of access roads, village water systems, rural electrification programs, schools and housing.

324. NEPAL Volunteers will work as surveyors under the Department of Roads, in planning and layout of non-vehicular district roads. They will work with village panchayats (councils) in the planning, financing, securing of labor, etc.

Architecture/City Planning

325. TUNISIA Volunteers will work with the Ministry of Public Works, designing low-cost housing, public buildings and facilities.

Small Industries

326. INDIA Volunteers will work with District Industries Officers or Directors of Industrial Estates built by the state governments to facilitate and promote the growth of small industrial enterprises. They will work with 1-3 firms for 2-3 months, then move on to others.

Warehousing

327. AFGHANISTAN Volunteers will work as warehousemen in government warehouses, where they will train Afghan counterparts to establish and maintain systems of procurement, reorder supplies, and take and maintain inventories of supplies and equipment.

Mechanics

328. AFGHANISTAN Working with the Ministries of Health and Agriculture, Volunteers will train Afghan counterparts in the maintenance of farm machinery, automobile and truck engine work.

FAR EAST

Education

401. THAILAND Volunteers will teach English as a foreign language in up-country secondary schools and teacher training colleges.

402. MALAYSIA Math and science teachers will work in high schools, junior colleges and teachers colleges on Peninsular Malaya. Other Volunteers will work with the Sarawak Department of Education in converting medium of instruction in primary schools to English. They will visit schools on a rotating basis to train teachers.

403. PHILIPPINES Volunteers will be assigned as co-teachers to expand the on-going education improvement plan. They will work throughout the country in elementary, high schools, normal schools, universities, and vocational schools with emphasis on English, math and science.

404. KOREA The first group of Volunteers for Korea has been requested to teach English, science and physical education in secondary schools throughout the country. Korea has gone through a long and difficult recovery period since the Korean conflict and Volunteers will help contribute toward the educational and technological advance necessary for self-sufficiency.

Education Radio and Television

405. THAILAND Volunteers, working through the Ministry of Education, will assist in getting English education programs on radio and television and training Thais to assume educational programming responsibilities. They will work closely with Volunteers teaching English as a foreign language.

Physical Education

406. THAILAND Volunteers will be assigned to regional General Education Development Centers. While they will have some teaching responsibilities at secondary schools and teacher training colleges, most time will be spent working with the physical education supervisor at the center, organizing and conducting in-service training programs for elementary and secondary teachers.

Health

407. THAILAND Volunteers will work as Assistant Zone Chiefs with the Malaria Eradication Program in one of 30 zones in the country, where they will concentrate in on-the-job assistance to lower level workers and make sure that close home checks, blood sampling and spraying are carried out.

408. MALAYSIA Volunteers will work on the First Malaysian Plan on tuberculosis control. Assigned to one of four district hospitals, they will develop procedures, organize mass case finding drives, plan and execute vaccination drives and follow-up cases. Technologists will teach, train and practice medical technology as related to tuberculosis.

PEACE CORPS, Office of Public Affairs, Washington, D. C. 20525

Please send me a Peace Corps application.

Mr./Mrs./Miss _____ Date _____

Address: _____

College or University _____

Level at present time (circle one): 1 2 3 4 Grad. Degree _____

Major _____

Major field or experience outside of school (Jobs, farm background, hobbies, etc.): _____

Date I could enter training: _____

I am interested in the following programs (list by directory number): _____

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