

The EAGLE EYE



PEACE
CORPS
EDITION

VOLUME VI — Number 8

LOCK HAVEN STATE COLLEGE, LOCK HAVEN, PENNSYLVANIA

Friday, April 9, 1965

Richard Bauer Stars in the National Players Production Shakespeare's 'Hamlet'



On April 22, 1965, Lock Haven State College students and friends will have an opportunity to enjoy an evening performance of Shakespeare's *Hamlet* as produced by National Players. This will be a chance to get a lift with some really good legitimate theatre. This, the 16th Touring Company of National Players, will present Richard Bauer in the title role and Halo Wines as Ophelia.

National Players was incorporated in 1949 as a Classical repertory company. Their first national tour of three months presented "*Much Ado About Nothing*" which met with overwhelming success. During the following years the company has presented: "*Arms And the Man*," "*Macbeth*," "*Twelfth Night*," "*Love's Labor Lost*," "*Othello*," "*Julius Caesar*," "*King Lear*," "*Charley's Aunt*," "*Oedipus Rex*," "*A Midsummer Night's Dream*," and in 1964 Players performed at the White House (*The Taming of the Shrew*) at the invitation of President and Mrs. Lyndon B. Johnson.

Tickets are available at the book store.

When National Players plays Shakespeare, here's what the critics say: *Tampa Times, Fla.*: "The whole performance seems a miracle of spontaneity . . ." *The Evening Gazette, Worcester, Mass.*: "This repertory company has the happy facility of bringing to the fore the power, grace and beauty of Shakespeare's words." *New Yorker Magazine*: "Players, an excellently disciplined group, are a pleasure to watch."

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Bandmasters Extend Their Appreciation

Be it resolved that we, the members of the Pennsylvania Collegiate Bandmasters Association express our grateful appreciation to John Schwarz, Jr., Host, Walter Beeler, Guest Conductor, and to Dr. Richard T. Parsons, President of Lock Haven State College, for extending the invitation for this year's Festival.

Be it further resolved that we extend our grateful appreciation to the members of the Lock Haven State College Band, the Administration, Faculty, staff, students and others who in any way helped to contribute to the success of the Eighteenth Annual Intercollegiate Band Festival.

Our special appreciation is extended to the following individuals: Edward Young, Dean of Men, for publicity, Evelyn Nicholson, Dean of Women, for housing, Russell C. Gillam, Chairman of the Department of Music, for ticket sales, and Donald Stevenson, Superintendent of Buildings and Grounds.

The Pennsylvania Collegiate Bandmasters Association is particularly indebted to Thom Ritter George of the Eastman School of Music for composing *Hymn and Toccata, NC 211* especially for this festival. We are grateful to the composer for so honoring our organization.

Resolutions Committee
Pennsylvania Collegiate
Bandmasters Association

The President Speaks

by JON MASOOD

As newly installed President of the Student Co-operative Council, your student government, I would like to take this opportunity to speak to you through our college newspaper.

Shortly after the election results were published, I began to realize the tremendous responsibility which I was being given. You have placed in my hands a great challenge — to lead our democratically governed student council and to represent our student body in all campus and associated activities.

Now, several weeks since those election results were first published, I have found that the student body lacks a great deal.

Perhaps, I am out of place, but I think that the students of our school are lackadaisical and just incapable of caring about much of anything. I was elected and I accepted a responsibility. Can you or would you accept any responsibility if you were asked? I doubt it!

Our student publications are in need of manpower; we had one pep rally this year (for the football team) which lacked suitable attendance. The students of this campus do not attend events even when fellow students are participating. How many of you have ever seen a soccer game, a basketball game or swimming meet? We do



At the meeting of April 7th, Jim Hoover presented the president's gavel to Jon Masood.

have good teams. The sporting season of spring boasts track and baseball. Do you think that you could take a minute to see one of these spring events?

Concerning other campus activities, where were you for Spring week-end? Here was an entirely free week-end and a very nice affair. Couldn't you have rescheduled some of your private parties for a later date? We can't tell you to do so. We can't tell you what to do or when to do it; but when you criticize your student government, remember that your government can only be as strong as you want to make it.

Locks put on Union

Most every student on campus knows that the Eagle Wing is no longer open 24 hours a day. The reason for the closing has to do with the recent missue and destruction of student property which has taken place after the snack bar is closed. It should be pointed out that neither the student nor college administration feel that the students of LHSC are solely responsible for the unwarranted destruction of the union. The administration believes the students of LHSC to be responsible adults incapable of knifing the padding of the booths or jumping upon the tables until they break. On occasion, outsiders, persons not registered as students of LHSC, have been observed in the union after hours. On such occasions, the union which is cleaned every night at 10:00 p.m., has been found to be a shambles in the morning with such refuse as beer cans and bottles under tables.

The reason that the union is now being locked up at night has to do, not with punishment,

but, oddly enough, with the new student union. Few students are aware of the fact that the state is paying only for the Student Union Building. Every piece of furniture and equipment has to be purchased by the SCC with student funds. As can be expected, the SCC is cutting every corner to save money for the union. Now it appears that the SCC must buy fifty new chairs for the old union. This constitutes about \$400 of student money which will now be spent on repairing the damage done to the union. This \$400 was never set aside because these repairs were unforeseen. This means that \$400 must be taken from the new union to make repairs, that should not have been necessary, to the old.

The Eagle Wing has not been closed to punish for the destruction of property, but to protect the students' investments. This unnecessary \$400 in repairs cannot be afforded by the SCC let alone any more for tables, walls, or equipment which may be destroyed in the future.

DEAN'S LIST RELEASED

Paul F. Adams, Margaret M. Axman, Erla L. Barkman, Doris E. Burd, Michael Byers, Jr., Robert A. Case, Patricia C. Christie, Mary L. Coffey, Elizabeth M. Collins, Carole A. Confer, Elizabeth A. Cooper, Wil-

liam W. Dean, Shirley E. Deighton, Norma R. Derr, Diana K. Detwiler, Doris J. Dutrow, Barbara A. Ely, Carolyn J. Franchio, Candido A. Gonzalez, Clair A. Goodman, Jr., Sandra L. Grandy, Susan R. Hall, Barry S. Hanberger, Darlene E. Holzer, Richard D. Hoover, Kathleen M. Houston, Lawrence E. Keen, Georgia A. Kinley, Joel E. Klingman, Suzanne Kunes, Robert C. Lamey, Elizabeth C. Lauer, Camille P. Liberio, Ronald L. Lindsay, Charles V. McCloskey, Michael C. Mannion, Marie E. Marcotte, Frances E. Markel, Joseph G. Marrasso, John V. Martz, Judith A. May, Charlotte A. Menges, Dennis E. Miller, Robert W. Miller, Letty A. Moore, Theodore R. Morris, Robert L. Mullen, Lane M. Nesslerode, Eileen E. O'Donnell, Mary A. Olson, Judith A. Reimer, Janet E. Robb, John W. Robinson, Janet M. Scott, Monte P. Shepler, Nelson B. Silverstrim, Kathryn Y. Smith, Marsha J. Stallings, Mary Steward, Darlene A. Stover, Ronald W. Swierzbini, Robert P. Thompson, Mary Jane B. Verbiar, Barbara L. Weeks, Dianne Lee Wolfe, Constance L. Wortman, Kathy A. Young, James B. Sponsky.

known. Don't go away. Stay and help us correct it.

We have many problems which can easily be solved, but one or two people can not and will not do all of the work. Get behind your fellow officers, attend club meetings, and class meetings; and support campus activities. Let's stop lying down on the job and get off our haunches!

The representatives to the SCC try to formulate student policy. It isn't too difficult for you to ask any one of these people if there is anything you can do to help. You don't ask, though you are perfectly willing to complain when something doesn't go just right.

I think we have all taken a great deal for granted. I think that it is about time for us "to psyche up and do a job!"

We can do much together with a united effort. Turn out and pitch in. Let us all strive for better relations. If the council does not function as you wish, make your complaint



THE EAGLE EYE

Volume VI Number 8
Friday, April 9, 1965



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The Eagle Eye is published twenty-seven times during the school year by students of Lock Haven State College, Lock Haven, Pa. All opinions expressed by columnists and feature writers including Letters-to-the-Editor are not necessarily those of this publication but those of the individual. Contributions and criticisms may be submitted to: Editor, Box 296, LHSC and are welcome from all readers. This publication is a member of the Associated Collegiate Press, and is student financed.



On display in the Eagle Eye office are College Newspapers from other colleges in Pa. The top row from left to right, Kutztown's *Keystone*, Indiana's *Indiana Penn*, West Chester's *Quad Angles*, Morgan's *Spokesman*, Cannon's *The Cannon Knight*; the second row, Shippensburg's *Slate*, Bloomsburg's *Maroon & Gold*, East Stroudsburg's *The Stroud Courier*, Cheyney's *Cheyney Record*; the third row, Clarion's *Clarion Call*, Millersville's *Snapper*, and St. Mary's *Mountain Echo*.

Tri Sigma has "Bunny" Nightclub TKE Smashes Raft Barrier Sigma Pi marries Sigma Kappa

SIGMA SIGMA SIGMA

The sisters of Sigma Sigma Sigma are proud to announce the names of the girls in the Spring pledge class. They are as follows: Judy Abrams, Cathy Dwyer, Donna Litke, Judy Kicher, Janet Kephire, Gale Schmidt, Lee Ann Younger and Anna Wadsworth.

Saturday before last found these pledges scurrying around campus seeking objects which belonged to sisters during a scavenger hunt.

Recently the "new" sisters, members of the fall pledge class, held a "Bunny Party" for the old sisters. The atmosphere was that of a night club with "real bunnies" and pin-ups too.

Donna Coulter became engaged and Adele Evans became pinned recently. Congratulations to two fine sisters.

At present the sisters are practicing diligently for their Founder's Day Banquet this month.

TAU KAPPA EPSILON

The fraters of Tau Kappa Epsilon are extremely proud of fraters Swope and Blackburn on their N.A.I.A. wrestling titles and also on their fine showing in the N.C.A.A. tournament.

Plans are now underway for the T.K.E. carnation Ball to be held at the Clinton County Country Club on April 24th. It promises to be another weekend to top all for the Tekes.

Now that Spring is on the way we are anticipating our weekly raft expeditions which once again will be led by those "great Teke outdoorsmen," "Fert," "Joey Javelin," and our assistant housemother, "Tussey." The only minor problem last year was that the rafts wouldn't hold air, but this year our "learners" have everything under control — wooden rafts.

Skip Fennell, our pledge trainer is doing a fine job with our Spring pledges. Their ability to work together is a good sign that the Theta Gamma chapter of T.K.E. will remain on top.

NEWMAN CLUB

The Newman Club has recently adopted an unofficial motto: Fire, drive and determination.

At their last meeting, the members ratified a constitution and formal application to the National Newman Chapter will

be made within the month.

Recently, two members of the club, Peggy Underkoffler and Carol Hertzog, along with the Newman Club's chaplin, Father Joseph Weidman, visited the Newman Center at Indiana State College. Here they attended one of that club's meetings and heard guest speaker Father Conan Gallagher, chaplin of the Middle Atlantic Providence of Newman Clubs, speak on the coming Middle Atlantic Providence Conference. Fr. Gallagher announced that the theme of this year's conference is "Christianity in Transition." Developing and understanding of current tides of change within the Catholic Church will be the main object of the conference. Plans are now being made for some of our members to attend and possibly accompany the Indiana chapter to this conference. It is scheduled for April 23-25 at the University of Maryland.

In keeping with the spirit of Lent, the club members have also been attending Mass as a group every Wednesday evening at 7:00 to observe the holy season.

A pancake and sausage breakfast is the next project being planned. With the aid of the Catholic Daughters of America of the Immaculate Conception parish, Newman members will serve the breakfast to be open to the public and held April 25 from 9:00 a.m. to 1:00 p.m. Sunday.

At the next meeting on April 12, nominations will be made for the club's officers for next year. Also at this time, chairmen will be considered for several standing committees which will be organized.

ALPHI PHI OMEGA

Alpha Phi Omega has been very busy lately. Robert Mowdy, Dan Parke, and John Seltzer have recently been taken into the Brotherhood.

The Brothers have also inducted a new pledge class; Wayne Allison, Bill Danis, George Stroup, Jon Masood, Tom Stiadle, Bill Kinley, and James Zeaman.

Congratulations to brother Skip Grier who pinned Trudy Gummo. Trudy is a sister of Alpha Sigma Tau sorority and has the honor of also being the

Alpha Phi Omega Sweetheart.

MATH CLUB

Gary Roberts, of Bradford, a junior majoring in Secondary Education has been elected president of the Mathematics Club of the Lock Haven State College for 1965-'66. Elected with Mr. Roberts were vice-president George Lyter of Port Royal; secretary Judy Weisbrod, Cogan Station; treasurer Larry Keen, Mill Hall; S.C.C. representative Robert Klingensmith of Lock Haven and publicity chairman Pamela Shebest, Williamsport. The club's advisor is Associate Professor Ralph E. Kuhn.

PIX

The photographic society held its April meeting Thursday, April 1. Instruction in the processing of film was given to the new members. New members were asked to bring a roll of film; they then developed the film at the meeting. Many interested persons attended who were not members and took part in the demonstration.

The members of PIX are now engaged in stocking the new darkroom with fresh chemicals. The darkroom has been in use for the past three weeks. New equipment is being purchased to supplement the old in order that more members can use the facilities of the darkroom.

The next meeting of PIX is scheduled for May 6th at 8:00 p.m. in Ulmer 208. Motion picture films on the processing of negatives will be shown. All interested persons, including faculty members, are invited to attend.

SIGMA PI

The Brothers of Sigma Pi enjoyed the Spring Weekend Activities, and would like to thank all those responsible for a successful weekend.

On Sunday, April 4 Beta Omega Chapter initiated two Brothers: Thomas Croce and Ronald Cunningham.

Recently Brother Max Stoner married Miss Marjorie Oberheim, a member of Sigma Kappa Sorority.

All of the Brothers wish to extend their congratulations and best wishes to Mr. and Mrs. Stoner and the new brothers.

We are making preparations for our annual Orchid Ball to be held at the Clinton Country Club on April 10, and the House Party on the preceding Friday night. The Beta Omega Chapter is looking forward to the return of many of its alumnae for this occasion.

SIGMA KAPPA

The Sisters of Sigma Kappa congratulate their newly-elected officers for the coming year. Congratulations are in order for Gail Koch, President; Sharon Maggs, 1st vice-president; Joan Barbarick, 2nd vice-president; Bonnie Dorey, treasurer; Mona Mangan, recording secretary; Judy Miller, corresponding secretary; and Connie Shoemaker, registrar.

Our eight weeks of pledge training will soon be over, and four new sisters will be welcomed in our bond. Congratulations and thanks are extended to Vicki Estlick, Carol Hilner, Susan Hock, and Nancy Hoffman for being such an excellent pledge class. Congratulations to Joan Place for doing such a fine job this year as pledge trainer.

Congratulations to Sister Margie Oberheim who was recently married to Max Stoner of Sigma Pi Fraternity.

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at 6:45 and 9:00

Mon. - Tues.
at 7:00 and 9:00

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Letters to the Editor

Dear Editor,

Every Thursday at 1:00 p.m. Lock Haven students are given the advantage of an advisory hour. During this time, any problems with studies or schedules are to be corrected.

Many of the students do not feel that they are receiving all of this system. Many of the advisors are never in their offices at the scheduled time although they have 1:00 p.m. posted as office hours.

If a student does manage to encounter his advisor in person, the "advisor" doesn't seem very well informed about required courses, credits, quality points, etc. The student is then shuffled along to different department heads and deans. Needless to say, these people are even harder to contact than the advisors and much time is wasted.

Fall registration will be starting soon and these problems will be more evident. The advisory hour is a basically good system. It can be a better system if the advisors were in their offices at 1:00 p.m. and were better informed. Isn't there some way to have the necessary information that should be accessible to the students in the easy reach of the advisors?

Sincerely,

A Frustrated Student
Dear Editor,

Today I witnessed a situation which is a discredit to the faculty and the administration of this institution. When a faculty member has no respect for the rights and duties of a student, how, in turn, can the student have any respect for that professor?

The parking committee of this college is for all who violate the parking regulations — the faculty and the students.

It seems ironical that when the faculty members have specific parking spaces marked with names that they should choose to park in totally restricted areas. The epitome of vulgarity comes when the professor uses stereotyped "gang school" phrases like "Hey Punk" to reprimand a student for doing his proper job.

Since the parking committee
(Continued on page 7—Col. 1)

What you can do with an hour a day

Discover what a Supreme Court justice, the president of Du Pont, and others have done with the 45 full working days per year that you add to your life when you set aside just one hour a day . . . in an article in April Reader's Digest. Also—

Don't Blame the Ghetto —a Negro looks at the Negro Problem

An ex-Harlem resident tells how he "escaped" . . . how he got good jobs . . . and why he believes others can, too. In the April issue of the Reader's Digest, with more than 40 other rewarding features, now on sale.

PEACE CORPS NEWS



Peace Corps Director Sargent Shriver talks with the late President Kennedy shortly before the President addressed a group of outgoing Volunteers.

Can One Sargent Be Two Lieutenants?

The Peace Corps, like any four-year-old, suffers from growing pains. "I wouldn't say its image is tarnished, but the luster has dulled a little," said one Peace Corps official. "Other people have done it and the 'me alone' feeling is missing." Age has brought the Peace Corps the additional problem of trying to become an institution with a sense of permanence, while keeping its youthful spirit and idealism intact. "I have contemplated the problem growth could bring to the Peace

Corps," said Warren Wiggins, associate director for Program Development and Operations. "President Johnson has said he thought we should have some 20,000 Volunteers in the next three or four years.

"I feel we can have this number and still retain the highly individual character of the agency," Wiggins said.

Another problem is that Sargent Shriver now serves the dual role of directing the Peace Corps and the War on Poverty.

"Shriver still makes all the policy decisions and keeps his personal touch on the agency," said an official. "The main loss is in the time it takes to get decisions made. Things can get bogged down in the meanwhile."

Another official compared Shriver's dual position with that of the Secretary of State or Defense. These men have one title but many jobs. One could consider a man with Shriver's abilities to have been under-employed before his present load.

Shriver serves as a reminder of President John Kennedy and personifies the idealism of the Peace Corps "type."

President Kennedy had generated a particular type of spirit and sense of living dynamic. This esprit de corps captured the minds of many young Americans. Because President Kennedy originated the Peace Corps and because of his youthfulness, there was a unique identification.

The most recent growing pain has come from within the Peace Corps itself. A Peace Corps program director in Bolivia, Jasin Edwards, has complained of the "blandness" of today's Volunteers.

"The bland Volunteer is one who doesn't cause trouble, who makes the necessary friends, adjusts nicely to his environment, accepts things as they are and gets along beautifully without worrying anybody or wrenching changes in the environment.

"Anyone approaching the extreme such as the quiet guy, the pretty girl, or the outspoken critic was selected out somewhere along the line as a dangerous risk," said Edwards.

In the critic's opinion, the selection process may eliminate the person who would not only understand and adjust to a new environment, but also those who would have the courage and drive to inspire change, affect attitudes and encourage others to act for themselves.

Commenting on what Edwards said, F. Kingston Berlew, acting

(Continued on page 4)

A Story of Opposites: Bias & the Peace Corps

The Peace Corps, in its four years of existence, has emphasized repeatedly that racial and religious bias are not tolerated in its selection process.

The Peace Corps rejects bias. But bias has not been so kind to the Peace Corps.

A major problem in the civil rights movement today is finding skilled and well-educated Negroes to fill jobs now open to them either through reforms generated by the civil rights bill or the increased readiness of employers to hire them.

The problem admits to no simple solution, for an individual coming from a "culturally deprived" environment, who receives sub-standard schooling, doesn't necessarily "make the grade" even if he is given the chance.

The issue, not so much racial as socio-economic, is a very real concern for rights leaders. It is also of concern to the Peace Corps.

The trouble centers in both Peace Corps recruitment and selection.

"A lot of Negroes just aren't sure that the Peace Corps wants them," states Bob Gale, director of recruiting. "The sign says 'join,' but Negroes think 'they don't mean me.' It's been that way so many times that some Negroes don't even bother any more."

Sargent Shriver, director of the Peace Corps, said: "We haven't waited for colored citizens to seek jobs in the Peace Corps. We went out and looked for them."

"We have sent white men into black men's countries and black men to white men's countries and not once has this policy caused us a single moment of discontent or created a single incident."

Gale pointed out that letters have been sent to the presidents of Negro colleges asking for the names of top students, who were subsequently contacted by Peace Corps representatives. A "special saturation effort" is conducted at Negro campuses to get a larger representation in the Peace Corps.

"The job of the Peace Corps is not civil rights," one official points out. "We have our own job to do. But we'll do anything we can to help qualified Negroes get into the Peace Corps."

Thus the articles in Negro publications, photos of Negroes in Peace Corps advertising literature, Negroes placed on as many recruiting teams as possible.

Yet the percentage of Negroes serving as Volunteers overseas remains low. Although Negro representation as staff members in Washington and overseas is high (about 26 per cent), Negro Volunteers abroad constitute only about 5 to 6 per cent of the total, based on unofficial estimates. The nationwide percentage of Negroes is about 11 per cent.

One problem manifests itself in concern over the "image." George Carter, director of the North Africa, Near East and South Asia projects, and a Negro himself, said:

"There is probably no project in the world without a Negro connected to it in some way, either as a staff member or a Volunteer."



Volunteer James F. Fisher, a 1962 graduate of Princeton University who majored in philosophy, was an English teacher at the demonstration school of Katmandu's only teacher training college. An Eagle Scout, he was also active with the Nepalese scouting movement which is just getting underway. Here he helps a youngster master one of the knots she must learn. He wears the Nepalese national dress.



Running a school lunch program is one of many things done by Volunteer Ida Shoatz, a 1963 liberal arts graduate from State College at Cheyney, Pa., as she works in the Peruvian Andes. Here she greets a young friend in the market of Pisco where she has gone to buy food.

"The only place where a preponderance of whites is a problem is in those countries where we already have a 'racist image.' Here the lack of Negroes tends to fix the Peace Corps in the people's minds as a middle class white organization."

Many bright, socially-oriented Negroes are committed to the civil rights fight at home. Others are busy looking for good jobs or graduate schools. Competition for the educated Negro in business, industry and education has become fierce today.

But even when a substantial proportion of Negroes submit Questionnaires, there is still a problem, especially in the case of the Southern Negro.

The Peace Corps relies strongly on the Modern Language Aptitude Test, which purports to measure potential ability to learn a language. On this exam, Negroes, as a group, tend to score lower than other Volunteers.

The race of an applicant, incidentally, is not known to Peace Corps personnel before he shows up for training—in other words, until after the tests have been taken.

Gale pointed out that "until we raise the level of teaching in some Southern schools, we won't have college students who score well on the aptitude exams."

Dr. Abraham Carp, director of Selection, points to another difficulty.

"There is a danger," he says, "in using these aptitude tests for applicants from culturally deprived environments. The tests may underrate applicants in terms of their potential." They are not, he maintains, an absolute index of what their future achievement as Volunteers may be.

Dr. Carp is presently studying whether training courses could be lengthened for these applicants. He sees "academically oriented techniques" used in aptitude testing and training as favoring certain types. Also under study are more programs where another language is not required.

The Peace Corps is sensitive, in a meaningful way, to the problems of discrimination. They will disqualify anyone if he shows discriminatory tendencies. Colleges that are not integrated will not be chosen as training sites. The representatives of minority group members on the staff in Washington and overseas is high compared to other government agencies.

But other hazards are operative too—those of "reverse discrimination" which hampers the organization that wants to give Negroes a break but can't because of complex societal factors; those that stop a Negro from believing that the sign reading "join" means him; those that deter a Southern Negro from getting good references because the people he asks do not know how to write.

The Peace Corps tried to say goodbye to bias a long time ago. But it's a stubborn guest.

Common Misconceptions Exploded

The Peace Corps, like many other governmental organizations, is plagued by a "knowledge problem." Many people, including a large number of college students, don't know what the Peace Corps is all about.

The misconceptions cover almost every phase of Peace Corps activity, but the truth about the work is simple and less menacing than most suppose. Here are the most commonly offered objections to joining the Peace Corps:

- *I don't speak a foreign language.*
Although some knowledge of Spanish or French is desirable, it is by no means necessary. The Peace Corps teaches you what lingual skills you'll need.
- *I'm not physically strong enough for the training program.*
There's a 79-year-old woman serving overseas. She hasn't done a push-up in years.
- *I'm a liberal arts major.*
So are 70 per cent of all Volunteers.
- *I'm a chemistry Ph.D. I can't afford to spend two years digging ditches somewhere when I have to advance my career.*
How about spending two years teaching chemistry in an overseas university?

• *I can't afford it.*
Although the "hourly pay" is lousy by American standards, Volunteers receive an allowance to pay for clothing, food, housing, and incidental expenses and a readjustment which accrues at the rate of \$75 per month for each month of service, including training. You won't starve, either during service or for sometime after.

• *I'll never make it through selection. The requirements are too tough.*
They are. But so are about 45 per cent of those college students who apply and are accepted.

• *I'm a girl.*
As are 40 per cent of all Peace Corps Volunteers.

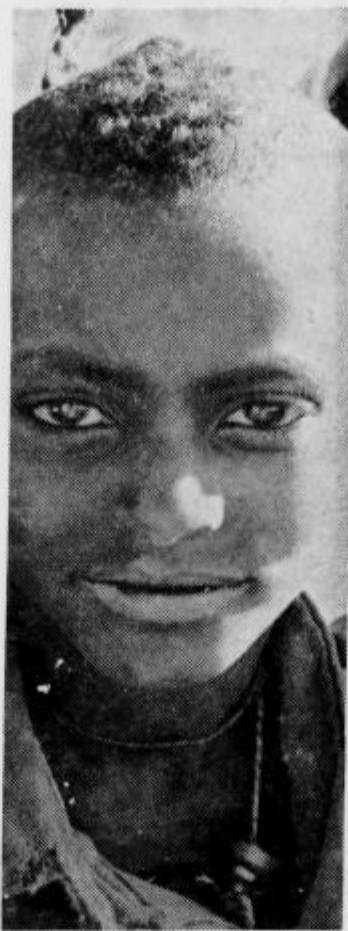
• *I'm married.*
There are 580 married couples serving overseas. The Peace Corps just requires that the pair work in the same project and have no dependents under 18.

• *I don't want to live alone in some remote jungle town.*
Don't. You can still join. Volunteers are placed in pairs, unless they want to be alone. Many work in cities, where they sometimes live better than they did at home. The mudhut image is just that, real to only a few.

• *I have a girl friend.*
Take her with you. You can even serve together, if you can take it for two years. (Really.)

• *You never hear from the Peace Corps after you apply.*
Often a request, sent in, for example, in March, that indicates you'll be ready in November is put aside while more urgent requests for June, July or August—are processed. In any event, you'll get a note within a month telling you what's being done.

If you want to know more, use the coupon in this issue for free information.



This small boy is the child of a leper. He lives with his parents at a large leprosarium on a hillside outside Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

College Juniors Train in Advance

About 800 college juniors will become the second group to participate in the Peace Corps' new Advanced Training Program this summer.

The new group will be almost twice as large as the first group, which is now completing its last year of college.

Trainees are selected in their junior year. They go to an eight-week training program that summer then return for their final year of college during which they're encouraged to study courses in fields related to the country where they will be working.

After graduation, the trainee returns for another four or eight weeks of training, then is sent overseas.

Last summer's program with 400 students was concentrated into four main project areas—English and French-speaking Africa, and Latin American rural and urban community projects.

Most of the trainees have enrolled in classes relating to their fields of studies.

Of the 134 advanced trainees for Latin America, 98—80 per cent—are engaged in Spanish studies. Over one-half are enrolled in courses related to Latin American affairs.

Of the advanced trainees for French-speaking Africa, 83 per cent are engaged in continued French usage at school this year. About a third of the trainees for all of Africa are studying courses related to their field.

In the Latin American program about a third of the trainees are presently engaged in student teaching, social work or some type of community action project. For those scheduled to go to Africa, about 40 per cent are now student teaching or tutoring.

Few of the advanced trainees have lost interest in the Peace Corps. Of the 134 who are studying for Latin America, seven have dropped out of the program—six because they will not graduate in June and only one because he lost interest.

Of the 213 in the Africa program last summer, another seven have dropped out—one for medical reasons, two who will not graduate in June, three who plan marriage and one who lost interest.

"We don't really know yet how

many more will drop out before June. Marriage or scholarships may come along," Jules Pagano, deputy director of Training said. "But we attempted to pick those who seemed to have a genuine interest in the Peace Corps. Their involvement right now shows us that the program is in pretty good shape."

The advanced training program will be expanded next summer to include Thailand, Iran, Turkey and Malaysia.

Cool Approach To Trouble

American ambassadors, diplomatic staffs, even visiting professors, may be asked to leave a foreign country, but the Peace Corps Volunteer remains.

To date, no country has ever officially requested that Volunteers in that country leave. The official Peace Corps policy is to "play it cool" and not evacuate Volunteers at the slightest political tremor. Each situation is evaluated individually.

Volunteers have been present in countries where there have been political disturbances and anti-American feelings, such as in Panama, Turkey, Ghana, the Dominican Republic and others. Volunteers have remained during these crises and coup d'etats, with some interesting results.

Some villagers in Turkey held an anti-American demonstration one day. As they later congratulated themselves on the success of their venture, it occurred to someone that they might have offended the Peace Corps Volunteer staying in the village.

To prevent hard feelings, the villagers then walked to the Volunteer's home and staged a pro-Peace Corps demonstration.

The fact that foreign countries and people make a distinction between the Peace Corps and official American foreign policy has been and continues to be an interesting side-note of the Peace Corps operation.

When there is a political disturbance in a country, the decision about removal of the Volunteers is up to the Peace Corps director in that country.

The philosophy behind the Peace Corps policy is that if Volunteers were evacuated every time there was a disturbance, they would be receiving preferential treatment in the community.

CRITICISM

(Continued from page 3)

director of the Peace Corps Office of Volunteers, wrote in the Peace Corps magazine that while the motivations for volunteering might be the same, there are more people who view the Peace Corps as a logical step in their career and fewer of those who think of the Peace Corps as a risk-taking, way-out adventure unrelated to their life plans.

"There is little evidence, however, that this has adversely affected the Volunteer's performance. The evidence is that Volunteers are more solid, reliable, and technically qualified."

Charlie Peters, Director of Evaluation, pointed out that one element which has caused a change in the Volunteers is that now the average age level is down to 23 or 24 years. Before there were more 25- and 26-year-olds, who tended to give it built-in leadership.

A consensus among Peace Corps workers and associates is that the people in it have brought to the government a sense of enthusiasm and real commitment which has been absent from too many government agencies for too many years.

And despite the usual trials of growing up, the Peace Corps, for a Washington agency, still retains a refreshing air.

It is built upon a foundation of idealism and practicality and oriented to making the world a little bit better.

STAFF

This special Peace Corps supplement, distributed to college newspapers in cooperation with the United States Student Press Association, was written and edited by four college editors who spent four days at Washington Peace Corps headquarters.

The four are John Dorschner, Colorado Daily (University of Colorado, Boulder); Linda Weiner, The Daily Iowan (University of Iowa, Iowa City); Sy Safransky, The Phoenix (Queens College, New York); and Charmayne Marsh, The Daily Texan (University of Texas, Austin).

Parlez-vous Swahili? Don't Worry, You'll Learn

Learning a language in a Peace Corps training program is a radical departure from the teaching methods used in most universities.

The entire Peace Corps program emphasizes a "good grasp" of oral communication between the Volunteer and the people he will be working with overseas—and this fluency must be crammed into a 12-week training session.

To add to the program's uniqueness, the Peace Corps teaches 20 languages taught nowhere else in the United States. And, to top it off, the students realize that the product is not an abstract grade but an immediate need to communicate with people in that language.

"They learn the languages primarily through repetition — and more repetition," says Miriam Charnow, who works in Washington on the language program.

The teaching method is called "intensive." The trainees spend between 290 and 350 hours studying language in the classroom and the tape lab during the 12-week session.

The Peace Corps attempts to have native speakers teaching the classes whenever possible. In some languages native speakers try to be with the trainees constantly—on field hikes, at meals and during rest periods. This technique is called "immersion."

Only when it is absolutely necessary does the Peace Corps attempt to teach the trainees to read and write a foreign language. The emphasis is always on direct oral communication. The written characters of the foreign languages are transliterated into phonetic English.

"We're looking for a fair understanding and control," says Mrs. Charnow. "And by control we mean being able to tell the difference between the various tenses and forms of nouns. We don't spend any time teaching grammar itself, but through repetition a Volunteer should be able to obtain a structural understanding of grammar."

Of the 42 languages which have

been learned by Peace Corps Volunteers, 20 have never been taught in the United States before. These 20, called exotic languages, have presented unique problems.

In some areas where the language is unknown to any American, the Peace Corps sends in a linguistic expert, who does not know the language but is able to interpret by inflections, sounds and patterns.

He records representative parts of the language which are then interpreted by persons who have a general familiarity with that language group. From these interpretations, lab tapes and manuals are prepared.

The Peace Corps has been developing and intensifying its language training since the organization's beginning. The number of hours spent in language study has steadily increased until it now fills 50 per cent of the time spent in training.

The most unusual aspect of the training is the students themselves.

"The motivation is tremendously high," says Mrs. Charnow. "It's something entirely new, the language itself and the way it is taught. And it's the one direct touch with a foreign country they have while training."

"Excitement is high," Mrs. Charnow said, "The training does not have the academic atmosphere. It's alive. When they leave the language class, they're still chattering away in their new language. They speak it at dinner, for the fun of it. Most of all, they realize that within a few weeks they'll actually be using this language to communicate with people."

In those cases where the work language is English, as it is for teachers in many of the former British colonies, the Volunteer is often taught a local dialect. Where several major languages are spoken, as in Nigeria or India, the Volunteer learns the language spoken by the people in his area.

For Training— Universities Apply Too

It's not clear who is following whose lead, but universities as well as students offer their services to the Peace Corps.

Unlike the students, the universities don't volunteer to go overseas; they offer to be a training site for those who do.

The process of selecting universities for Peace Corps projects and helping the schools plan the training program is the job of the University Relations office of the Peace Corps.

Once a contract has been let to a university and the planning for a training program begins, the University Relations office works closely with the school.

"We first select a project director, who is usually a faculty member," said Dr. John M. Groebli former Deputy of University Relations. "This must be someone who is flexible in his approach and is able to draw from all the resources on a campus."

Because of the relative lack of planning in many developing countries, the universities are often faced with an abrupt aboutface. A country that originally requested English teachers suddenly decides that it needs physical education instructors more desperately. The carefully planned program has to be adapted to fit the future needs of the Volunteer.

Dr. Groebli believes that the university benefits from the experience, as does the trainee.

"The trainees are exciting to teach because of their commitment to what they are doing," he said, "and the faculty is often intrigued with the extremely practical aspect of this type of education."

Until recently, the Peace Corps has not been able to select freely from all the schools in the country when planning training programs. "We feel that any Volunteer from any place in the country should be able to use the full resources, not only of the school, but of the town," said Dr. Groebli. "We only now feel that the climate is right for using Southern schools in the training programs."

"This summer, a half a dozen Southern schools will be used as training centers," said Dr. Groebli.

"In spite of small problems, it is an educational miracle that within 1,450 days, higher education in this country has trained 15,000 people to go work in 46 different countries, speak 42 different languages (many not regularly taught in the United States) and work at 300 different jobs," said Dr. Groebli.

Special Projects Span the World

Community Change— Goal of Volunteers

Peace Corps community development projects are exactly what the name implies.

Such projects, concentrated in Latin America, can mean teaching Peruvians to lay bricks, building an aqueduct in Colombia, or conducting adult literacy classes in a Brazilian "favela."

One Peace Corps Volunteer working on a community development project wrote, "I had been sitting on the sidelines for twenty years watching the world go to pot and nobody asked me to do anything about it. The Peace Corps did . . ."

The goals of the community development project are:

- Educating people to work together to define their own goals and solving the problems necessary to achieve them.
- Getting governments to respond to community needs.
- Achieving material improvement in forms of specific technological advancement and economic growth.

"The aim of community development is nothing less than a complete change—reversal or revolution if you wish—in the social, economic, and political patterns of the country to which we are accredited," said Frank Mankiewicz, Latin America regional director for the Peace Corps.

The community development project begins with the presence of the Volunteer in the country.

His first step is getting to know the people—gaining their confidence. This can be done in a variety of ways—organizing baseball teams, teaching English classes, visiting, talking or attending a fiesta.

Next he organizes a community meeting. Volunteers have compared this to the first day of school—mostly noise and bedlam. Here the Volunteer tries to get the villagers to discuss their problems. Generally the most this first meeting can do is arouse in them an interest to meet again.

Gradually the Volunteer leads the people into discovering their problems and finding solutions, remembering that some day he won't be around and they must do it for themselves.

After a problem is recognized and a solution seen, shirt sleeves are rolled up and the doing begins.

It is in the last stage that the Volunteer sees his success and it may only be the building of a brick kiln, a chicken coop, or a cleared road.

Community development is hard, mostly because it is like an iceberg with most of the development remaining beneath the surface.

Mickey Melragon, a returned Peace Corps Volunteer who worked on the Alto Beni project in Bolivia, wrote about building a brick kiln.

"We realized we needed a project that could be successful, achieved with a little fun, one which didn't rely on outside assistance, was practical from the colonizers' point of view, and one with an immediate payoff.

"We started talking it over with people who had experience, how valuable it could be, how it could be used, etc. This process took a little over a year as the colonizers were busy in their fields.

"But bit by bit they did the work and we were constantly re-defining and reacting to them. Along the line we had successfully test-fired and had positive evidence. We then gave everyone two days' experience with mixing mud and actually making the bricks, cutting wood and loading the kiln.

Many who objected on the grounds they didn't have the talents at the end of the day could count 100 real bricks and we could see a look of self confidence, one of the things they lacked.

"Several from this experience continued making bricks which they could sell.

"This again was a lesson which was hard to bring home. A businessman had to calculate how many days of work it took to make 1,000 crude bricks, mix mud, gather wood, burn. Many wanted us to hire them as day laborers, being afraid of assuming responsibility and not having experience in practical matters."



TEACHING IN A WOMEN'S CLUB. Volunteer Carolyn Dukes, a 1962 liberal arts graduate of Clark College, Atlanta, Ga., instructs women in an Ivory Coast Village as part of the Peace Corps "foyer feminin" project. The program concentrates on teaching adult women literacy, homemaking and health care.

Mothers Educated In African Project

Volunteers teaching in the Ivory Coast "Foyer Feminin" program may find children attending classes, but the mothers are the real students.

The Foyers are special schools, established by the Ivory Coast government, for Ivoirienne women who have had no previous education. Directed by the ministry of education, Foyer classes are concerned with adult literacy, basic health and homemaking. At the request of the government, the Peace Corps entered this program with seven Volunteers in 1962. There are now 18 Volunteers working in the Foyer program, and the government has requested 15 more.

The Foyers are designed for adult education, but children are allowed to tag along as part of a program to make attendance as easy as

possible for the mothers.

Classrooms are conveniently located and the women are encouraged to attend whenever they can, either in the morning or afternoon sessions. The schools adjust their programs to fit the women's needs: harvesting, daily marketing and family needs are all considered.

In addition to the basic tools of reading and writing, meal planning, child care, sewing instruction and nutrition are part of the curriculum. Some of the Volunteers have established "causeries culturelles," discussion groups in which the women talk about social and civic problems.

The Volunteers teach in French, the national language of the Ivory Coast, and work under the direction of an "animatrice," who is an Ivoirienne woman who has had a secondary education and some special training.

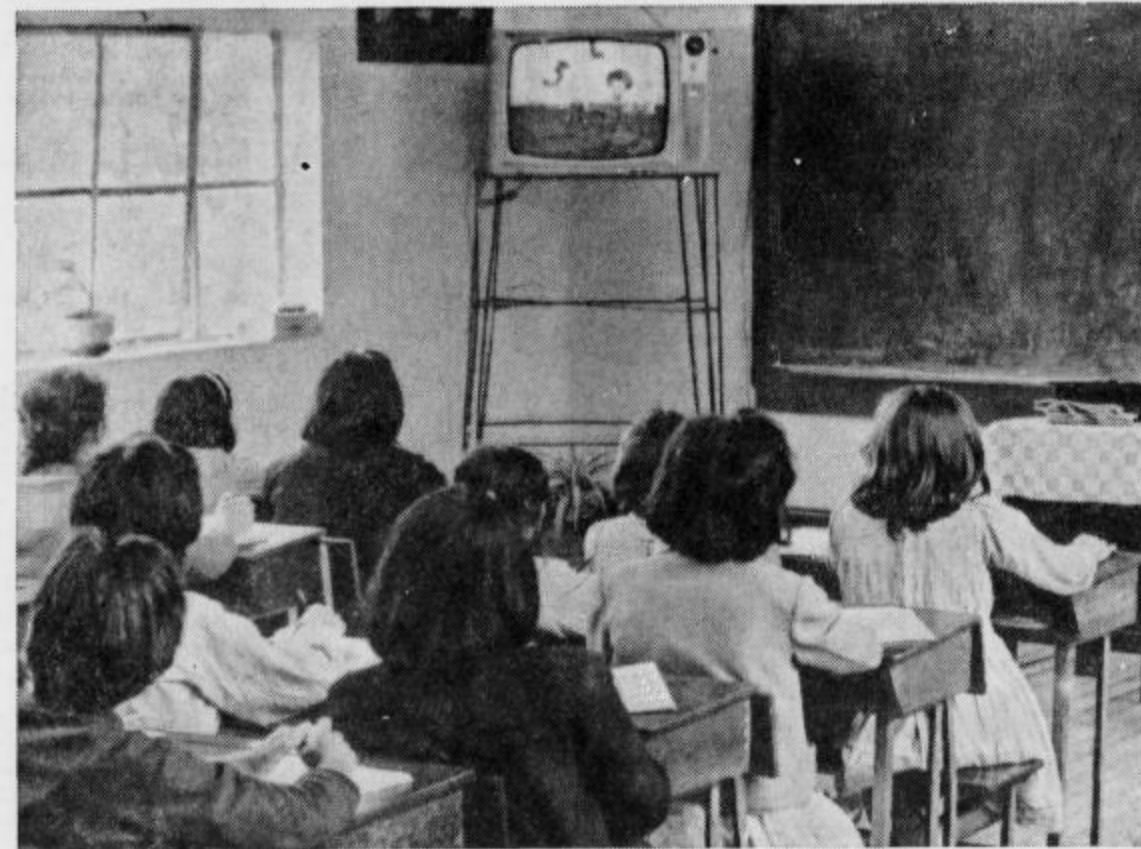
Volunteers in the larger, urban schools have modern equipment to use in their teaching, but the small-

er Foyers do without such things as electric irons, stoves and sewing machines. Sometimes the only equipment available is chalk and a blackboard.

In a land where skyscrapers are visible from small, centuries-old fishing villages, the Peace Corps Volunteer is helping the Ivory Coast fill an educational gap. There is no American analogy to the Foyer program, so the Volunteers are taught the basics of this new approach to education in the training programs.

A previous knowledge of French is a great asset for someone applying for the program, but not an absolute necessity since instruction in French is a large part of the training.

The Foyers are informal because that is the only way they can be effective, but the rationale behind the program is a very serious—and formal—attempts to equip the Ivoirienne women for the twentieth century.



EDUCATIONAL TELEVISION. A class of children watching educational television in Bogota, Colombia. Now teaching 150,000 students, the project is manned by Peace Corps Volunteers working as technicians, producers and teachers.

Colombia ETV Job Done by Volunteers

Educational television may not be scoring well with all American teachers, but pedagogues of the Colombian variety can't get enough of it.

The Peace Corps pilot project in educational TV, which opened up during 1963 in Colombia, is now reaching about 150,000 students in Bogota and vicinity, with such subjects as mathematics, natural sciences, geography and history.

Two teams of Volunteers inaugurated this mass schooling effort which will become an integral part of Colombia's national educational system. The first group of 43 Volunteers, trained at the University of New Mexico and the University of Nebraska with an equal number of Colombians, were television technicians, maintenance and repairmen, programmers, producers, writers and teachers. A second group of 50 Volunteer teachers was assigned to travel to the schools receiving the broadcasts, acting in general as contacts between the teachers and the program planners.

More than 800 TV sets supplied by the Agency for International Development under the Alliance for Progress have been installed already. By December about 1,400 receivers are expected to be operating, many in more remote areas.

Volunteer Charles M. Fitch is a director-producer in the program. His job is to combine the educational concepts delineated by the Colombia Ministry of Education with modern, lively television-oriented approach to learning.

"One day we might be filming on the Amazon," he says, "and the next up in a chilly forest . . . Now, through ETV, the children and teachers of Colombia are seeing things in their own country which they never knew were there."

The problems of illiteracy and poor education are so acute in Colombia that teachers don't look upon the program as an "encroachment." The program, according to one official, is "remarkable for its acceptance and the cooperation of the Colombian teachers and students."

Getting A Draft? Call Back Later

The relationship between service in the Peace Corps and the draft will remain the same for at least another year.

Although some Congressmen have suggested that Peace Corps Volunteers should be exempt from military service, no one plans to introduce a bill to that effect.

A spokesman for the Peace Corps' legal division said, "I don't think anything will be done on the draft piecemeal. Congressmen are waiting until the Pentagon's report is published in April."

The Pentagon committee is making a comprehensive investigation of the draft. Its final report is expected next year. The present selective service bill expires in 1967.

Sen. Joseph D. Tydings, (D-Md.) last October said he would support legislation changing the draft status of Volunteers who complete two years of service in the Peace Corps.

"In its own way, the Peace Corps has contributed as much to the cause of world peace and national security as has the armed might of this country. Service in the Peace Corps and in the domestic service corps soon to be formed is considered no less rigorous, arduous and at times hazardous than is service in the military," Tydings said.

However, Tydings said he has no plans to introduce any legislation

himself.

Presently Peace Corps service does not fulfill military obligations. Volunteers have been classified as being "within the national interest," which means that local selective service boards will usually give deferments.

Like those given to college students, a deferment does not exempt the Volunteer from future draft requirements.

Partly because so many Volunteers return to school after their two years of service, few have been drafted.

Armed forces reservists and National Guardsmen must complete their initial period of active duty before becoming eligible for the Peace Corps. Those who have weekly drill or summer camp obligations may have them deferred until they have returned from the Peace Corps.

Recruiting

Peace Corps recruiters are a funny sort.

They'll go to a campus and put up posters in the library where those kinds of promotional gimmicks are prohibited. They'll use two eight-foot tables as a recruiting center when restrictions allow only one four-footer. They'll run big signs from wall to wall when the administration limits them to a three-foot space.

In the words of one Peace Corps official, "we do as much as they will let us get away with." They do.

Peace Corps recruiting is not done by professionals, per se. Every staff member at Washington headquarters, in fact, is responsible for putting in a yearly recruiting stint of up to four weeks. This includes Sargent Shriver himself. And better than 80 per cent of this work is done at college campuses, the biggest source of Volunteers.

Peace Corps recruiters like to have fun and still do a job. "We try not to take ourselves too seriously," one veteran recruiter says. "This offends some people but it works, because there is a great deal of seriousness underneath it all."

Recruiters stay in their booth all day long, often on their feet from 8 a.m. to 11 p.m. "This creates a psychological impact," Recruiting Director Robert Gale says. "Keeping the booths open all the time gets people to think of the determination these people have. The enthusiasm is catching."

For further information, complete this form and mail to:

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

Mr. Mrs. Miss _____ Date _____

Address: _____

College or University _____

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

Major _____

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

Date you could enter training: _____

Requests . . .

Dead or alive, sharks can be a problem.

The dead variety was a problem for a Volunteer in the Dominican Republic. With the help of the Volunteer Support Officer in Washington, he learned that one constructive means of disposal is to make walking canes out of the backbone of the sharks.

The Support Office handles requests from Volunteers all over the world. However, most of these requests are a good deal less exotic than the shark problem.

The requests for visual aids for teaching, queries about lost mail or a plea for information are all forwarded to this office.

One Volunteer wanted a recipe for cooking cactus. Another wanted to know how to grow cashew nuts. The growing procedure was eventually routed to the Volunteer from India, rather than from the United States, because cashew nuts are not regularly grown here.

A Volunteer in Latin America stumped the Washington office—and several other organizations—with his request for instructions on how to build a kerosene-run egg incubator.

Hatchery groups, egg associations and the Department of Agriculture had no answer to his problem because that particular type of method had not been used in the United States for over 50 years.

Eventually a hatchery came up with an alternate plan for an incubator that didn't run on kerosene, but it produced results—and chickens.

Four Wheels To Two: A Study In Austerity

It was to be Spartan in character, an organization where service would replace status, built from top to bottom on the word "Volunteer."

This was the atmosphere in which the Peace Corps was born and through the organization's growing pains, the staff has worked hard to maintain the austerity which made the undertaking something special. Considering the increasing size of the Peace Corps, the effort has required constant evaluation and adjustment.

One particular area which has caused a few problems has been that of vehicles for the Volunteers working overseas.

As Kevin Delany, project evaluator, explained the situation, the guideline of the Peace Corps was to deal with people, not things. In spite of this, there was a rush in the beginning to supply the Volunteers with essentials, some of which subsequently proved to be non-essential.

"There was a general revulsion to this type of approach," said Delany, "not only among the staff, but the Volunteers."

The provision of vehicles for Volunteers was one of the areas which was reconsidered.

As of Dec. 31, 1963, there were either on hand or on order 835 four-wheel vehicles overseas, 175 for administrators and 670 for Volunteers' use.

These vehicles cost a total of \$2.5 million, according to an evaluation Delany did.

"We decided that this was a lot of money to spend for something that was causing us a lot of trouble," said Delany. There had been many accidents involving Volunteers' vehicles.

Delany explained that the situation was re-evaluated and there was a cut in the number of vehicles issued to Volunteers.

"We changed our approach on the matter," he explained. "Whereas our first question used to be whether a car or small truck was needed, we now ask first whether it is possible for the Volunteer to walk and still do his job."

"Our entire approach to the matter has changed," he said.

Delany explained that many times a simple vehicle such as a bicycle will do an adequate job for the Volunteer. In Nepal, any vehicle is impractical. Volunteers do all their traveling by foot, sometimes walking for days at a time to reach their destination.

In situations where vehicles are necessary to a Volunteer's job, they are provided as a matter of fact.

"If a Volunteer is in an isolated area and a vehicle is essential to getting groceries or teaching, then there is no hesitation," said Delany. "We have only tried to cut out the unnecessary expenses."

The number of staff vehicles has also been cut down where possible.

The Division of Management in the Washington headquarters estimated that, although complete figures for the end of 1964 were not yet available, the number of four-wheel vehicles was about the same as it was a year ago. Because the number of Volunteers and projects has increased in the past year, this indicated a proportionately smaller number of vehicles per Volunteer.

The cut-back in the ratio of vehicles to Volunteers was not purely an economic measure. It was an attempt to maintain and develop the original ideals of the Peace Corps and make the Volunteers work as efficient as possible.

There were three primary reasons along this line for the cut-back, according to Delany.

The most pressing was the danger element involved concerning the Volunteer.

The second was that the vehicles sometimes prevented two of the objectives of the Peace Corps from being fulfilled. These objectives are:



A Peace Corps jeep fords a stream in the Dominican Republic.

to help promote a better understanding of the American people on the part of the peoples served and to help promote a better understanding of other peoples on the part of the American people.

Delany explained that Volunteers would sometimes use the vehicles as props to bring prestige to themselves and gain a preferred position in the local community.

"The jeep would give a boss-image to the Volunteer which was not desirable," said Delany. "This sometimes tended to create resentment toward the Volunteer."

"Because the jeeps were painted baby-blue, they would be especially easy to identify," he said.

Having a vehicle also made it easy for the Volunteer to get away from the local community when he was frustrated. This meant that rather than staying and becoming involved in local projects and working out the problems, there was a tendency to escape to the company of other Volunteers.

In a report on the Dominican Republic, one evaluator stated that vehicles created more problems than they were worth in many cases.

He wrote that the Volunteers in the Dominican Republic were generally unhappy about the vehicle situation, although many had

built their programs around them.

Delaney said: "Automobiles are an extension of the American image. As long as a Volunteer drives a car, it is difficult for him to feel like a Volunteer. He has a difficult time acclimating himself to the local people."

"We also felt that too many vehicles would seem like just another thing from America. The Peace Corps isn't interested in creating that type of feeling."

Vehicles are necessary to many projects. Teachers and nurses in the Peace Corps often find that their assignments require them to travel to many villages in a certain area.

The whole process of evaluation in the Peace Corps is to see that the job is done most efficiently, and continuous evaluation is necessary to keep such a diversified organization effective.

The four-wheel vehicle situation is only one instance where evaluation leads to improvement. The Peace Corps is dedicated to working with people. As one Volunteer in Nigeria wrote, "Volunteers who have cars are the ones who don't know anybody; the ones with bicycles are the ones who know more Nigerians than anyone else."

It's only a small difference—from four to two wheels—but an important one.

To Join . . .

You can join the Peace Corps if you are:

An American citizen

18 years of age (There is no upper limit)

Able to serve at least two years

Married couples must qualify for the same projects and have no dependents under 18

Foreign languages need NOT have been studied previously

Questionnaires can be obtained from Peace Corps liaison offices on campuses, local Post Offices, or by writing Peace Corps, Washington, D. C. 20525



This trainee, working near Albuquerque, N.M., gets a taste of mountain climbing, but most Peace Corps trainees do not face such rugged tasks.

Letters to Editor - Cont.

—from page 2

was organized for the benefit and protection of all, then all, both faculty and students, should abide by its decisions.

Name Withheld

Dear Editor:

The Lock Haven faculty and student administration have often asked for more student co-operation and enthusiasm concerning school elections, policies, and educational facilities. Most students are swift to discuss faults they find within the college framework, yet are reluctant to take any direct actions which would correct those conditions.

Many times, those issues in which we, as students, feel we are right, the administration has reasonable grounds for its opinions and edicts. However, recently an administrative, supposedly disciplinary, action has caused not only resentment and some misunderstanding, but also the increased anger of the student body.

Friday night, March 19, at 10:30 came a bearer of bad tidings to the Union. All lights snapped on, dancing stopped and all of us there were ordered to leave. Unable and perhaps unwilling to protest, each group and couple started for the nearest exit. Thankfully, my closest friends and I have our own cars, so we left for the Allegheny Dairy — to sit and talk, listen to music, relax. But what about those dorm students who have only their own two feet? As we walked towards the car, I saw some couples headed in the opposite direction of the dorms, some joining others who had

cars, some going to Smith Hall Lounge (where they were later asked to leave) some to the steps and corridors of Sullivan Hall.

Most of Lock Haven State students spend most of the weekdays studying — or at least engaged in more educational than social activities. We have little time for dates, movies, television or leisurely reading. Our weekends are our release — or should be.

I have been told that the reason for the early closing of the Union was due to the property destruction. Granted, SOME students have abused the furniture and walls. But take one good look at the over-all condition of the Union, and it is no great feat to reason that it wouldn't really take *abuse* to break a seat-back or collapse a table. Not only is it in a general rundown state, it is too small, and seemingly rodent-ridden. I have seen no prospect, however, of a new Union being completed next weekend, next month, or even by the end of the year. What are students supposed to do with themselves now that the most popular of their meeting places is being closed two hours before the girls' curfew? Sit in Smith Hall? No dancing. Take walks? It's cold and muddy.

The students want to dance, make noise, talk, have FUN. Going home or back to the dorms at 10:00 is cutting our evenings a little short. Now many of us are heading for private homes, apartments, the woods, or bars. Is this what the college is trying to promote in producing responsible adults? I doubt it.

If the students were given a little more respect in the area of property values, and treated more as adults, perhaps they would behave as the administration would like. We are not cattle to be branded "IRRESPONSIBLE LOCK HAVEN STUDENTS" and herded from place to place. Punishing the mass for the mistakes of a few is no answer.

Name Withheld

BEST PLAY OF THE SEASON

by JAMES SALMOND

Brilliant lighting and costuming, combined with a light, yet distinctive touch of fantasy ushered the College Players' of Lock Haven State to a new era in college theater with its production of William Shakespeare's *A Midsummer Night's Dream*. Not only was this a new era theatrically but one in community attendance alike. It was the first time the Players' appeared before three capacity audiences. It is not too unreal to predict longer showings of each feature play in the near future.

Several newcomers to the theatre demonstrated their ability in filling difficult roles. Combine this with excellent performers of the past, and a fine director, this production was a fantastic success.

Perhaps the finest perform-

ances of the evening were given by the Rustics. With Oliver Mattas playing the role of Bottom, Wilbur Decker as Quince, Harrison Hamlin as Flute, Rick Torgeson as Starling, Robert Horak as Snout, and Peter Hurec as Snug, this sextet not only held the production at a peak, but drew wide acclamation from the audience.

Ricardo Reyes played the extremely difficult role of Puck, and did an admirable piece of work in his stage debut.

Keeping the general theme of the show couldn't have been handled better than the performances of George Rhymestine in his role as Oberon, and Pamela Swartz as his fairy queen, Titania. The lighting and general effects of the Sprites and Fairies (Pat Cheek, Paula Stetts, Carol Kupko, Marie Marcotte, Ron Fertile, George Rosenfelder, Ed

Hoffman and Mike Remaley) made these scenes most effective.

Robert Marasa and Franca Moody as Theseus and Hippolyta respectively, brought the show back to the realistic in a very adequate manner, while Thomas O'Brian brought forth the stereotype Philostrate. William Price was a forceful Egeus. His projection was always excellent, making for a diversified cast of characters.

Cast as the confused lovers were Paula VanHorn as Hermia, Mark Wallace as Demetrius, Donald Swartz as Lysander and Doris Geringer as Helena. Miss VanHorn contributed a fiery characterization with interesting tone combinations. Mark Wallace demonstrated an acute stage presence which added greatly to the overall production. Donald Swartz kept many scenes alive with his amusing, terse sentences. Some of the finest verse in the show was delivered by Miss Geringer.

Technically, costuming and lighting must be considered the finest features of the show. The costuming was done by Mrs. Hazel Ray Ferguson and Claudia Wasko. It was a great topic for discussion at intermission. Remarks were made ranging from "beautiful," to "The finest I have ever seen." At least it must be the best costumed show in years and perhaps in the history of the college.

Lighting was designed by Robert L. Peace who must be given a large share of credit for the beautiful job he did. The effective administration of this design was carried out by Ernest Rebstock and Alvie Fetzer.

Taking on a Shakespearean assignment is not an easy task. Dr. Robert McCormick must be sincerely congratulated for the fine production he staged. It was not only a monumental task, but one that faculty, students and members of the community are not likely to forget. We at the college are highly indebted to those who continually strive for excellence in the field of fine arts.

Congratulations again on a superb performance!

The ENQUIRING EYE

by Franki Moody

GENERAL QUESTION: How did you feel when the student union was closed two weeks ago at 10:00 p.m.?



Peter Hudec Wilbur Decker

Peter Hudec, Phys. Ed., North Philly(?)

"An explanation was in order and should have been given to the student body telling them specifically why the union was being closed. I think the big gripe is that the students were not properly informed and the reasons not adequately revealed as to the issue at hand.

The administration's stand on situations like the present has been: We have done it this way and we will continue to do so. This sounds like a typical Lock



Lee Manning Kay Kyle

Haven answer to a problem that would be easily solved by a more humanistic attitude. To deviate from general trend of thought would be unprofessional and Lock Haven State stresses to its students: Professionalism, professionalism, professionalism."

Wilbur Decker, English, Park Avenue, Manhattan (Altoona)

"Limited use of the student union by college students serves much of the same function as do the penal institutions of society.

Destruction of what limited facilities are available tends to lessen any pending chances for improvement — either in the same building or in a building yet to be constructed.

Those who are responsible for this willful destruction are causing a situation where the innocent suffer along with the guilty. Until the guilty persons are apprehended — or at least stopped — the administration has no other alternative than to provide maximum protection for its property, even though a great number of students will be disheartened by the action."

Lee Manning, Elementary, Southampton

"I agree that perhaps the boys do get rowdy in the union, but this happens only after the girls' sign-in hours. I think the union should definitely be left open — at least until the girls must be in. Denying the students the use of the union will either push them into the street or kill the social life completely. Where else can students that don't have cars go?"

Kay Kyle, Math, Williamsport

"I think having the union closed at 10:00 was a mistake (Continued on page 8)

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Here are the facts you should know before you're asked to come in and explain your return.

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Highlights

by DONN WAGNER

What do popular singer Bobby Freeman and Lock Haven State's Don Faulkner have in common? The answer is simple. Both young men became famous recently because of the "Swim." Freeman made the song and dance called the swim popular the latter part of last year, while Faulkner captured a state swimming title for the Bald Eagles.

Freeman received a great deal more money for his achievement and a lot more fame, but Faulkner matched Freeman's greenbacks with gold and silver medals this past year.

Don, a second semester Sophomore majoring in Social Science, made a little history of his own for Lock Haven State last month by capturing a State title in the 50-yard free style event. Faulkner in accomplishing the feat became the first Maroon and Gray swimmer to capture a gold medal in the state

tournament.

In past years the closest any Lock Haven swimmer came to winning a state crown, was last winter when Lou Frain, a 1964 graduate, and Don managed to finish in second place in their respective events. Like most good athletes, Don started his training at an early age.

Unlike most infants, Don found crawling and walking very boring, he instead found splashing and kicking in the water more to his liking. Don's interest in swimming grew until he began to swim competitively at the age of 14.

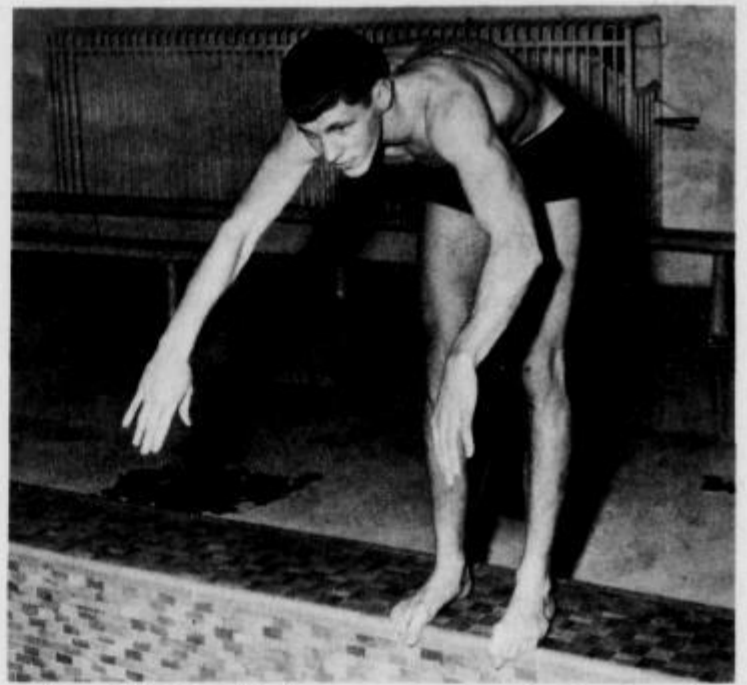
Swimming for Monterey High School of California in his first two years of high school, he collected his first gold medal. This addition to his trophy case was obtained by winning the district championship.

After his fine start on the

west coast, Don found himself in his junior year in high school moving to the East. Much to Don's dismay, he discovered that Silver Springs High School in Maryland did not have swimming listed among its varsity sports. Being the determined young man he is, Don did not let this stop him. No sooner had swimming season started than Don was competing for the Silver Spring Y. M. C. A. In Maryland, the Silver Spring Y. M. C. A. is considered by many to be one of the top five Y. M. C. A. teams in the State. In his two years of competition with the Y.M.C.A., Don added over twenty medals and trophies to his growing collection of awards.

Don, after graduating from Silver Springs in 1963 continued his medal collecting in the college ranks, as he won many first, second, and third place awards for Lock Haven State in his Freshman and Sophomore years.

Since entering Lock Haven State, Don, under the help of his very able swimming coach, Harold Hacker, has broken three school records and set three pool marks and one relay record. His 50-yard free-style mark is cur-



State titlist, Don Faulkner, prepares for a final workout before last month's State College State meet. Faulkner won Lock Haven's first State swimming title.

rently 23.2, while his record-setting title in the 100-yard free-style mark is 52.7. In the 200-yard individual medley, Don's record time is 2:21.2.

Last year in the highly competitive Penn-Ohio meet, he became the first Freshman ever to capture a first-place medal for Lock Haven.

Track Season Opens Today

Coach Tom Beaver's thinclads open their 1964-65 season this afternoon at 3:00 p.m. as the Bald Eagles host the crusaders of Susquehanna.

Last year at Selinsgrove, Lock Haven State escaped with a surprisingly hard-fought 67-1/3 to 63-2/3 win over the determined crusader squad.

"If Susquehanna's team has improved as much this season as the crusader's squad did last year, we could be in for a real tough meet," Coach Beaver commented recently. "Susque-

hanna will definitely be a tough opening assignment for the squad and, with only a few returning letter holders, the outcome of today's meet is entirely unpredictable," Beaver concluded.

Leading the Bald Eagle's nucleus this afternoon will be co-captains Joe Coldren and Joe Pascale, along with veterans Bob Lathrop, Jere Shiner, Gary Seibert, Bob Wright, and John Heins.

Last year, with Coach Beaver in his first year as head skipper,

the Maroon and Gray finished with an impressive 6-2 slate, losing only to powerful Indiana State and Bloomsburg State.

Following today's meet, the thinclads travel to Juniata College next Tuesday and return home on Thursday, April 22 to host Lycoming College. Lycoming along with Millersville replaced St. Francis and Edinboro on this year's track schedule. Both Lycoming and Millersville are rated as top-notch small college powers compared with St. Francis and Edinboro.

ENQUIRING EYE—from page 7

on the part of our administration. The union has kept many of the students on this campus busy when they just didn't feel like staying in the dorms. We always felt we could go to the union to talk with our friends or maybe join in a dance started

by some of the other students who also were looking for some entertainment. The friendly atmosphere of the union made it much easier to meet our friends and stay out of trouble.

Now the union is being locked because of the few who have mis-used it late at night, but

the students will find other places to go. Where? Private apartments or cars — NOT on campus.

The drinking that took place did not happen when the girls were there; so if the union must be locked, why not after the girls' sign-in time?"

Overtaken by Joy

Sneer if you must at the poet who found sudden joy in a field of daffodils . . . But don't miss reading what a psychologist has discovered about the reasons for such moments in normal, healthy individuals. You'll find it in the April issue of Reader's Digest, along with:

Italy's amazing space watchers

Read how they have radio tapes indicating that more than one Soviet astronaut has died a lonely death in space, victimized by faulty space technology.

Both articles—plus more than 40 other features—are in April Reader's Digest now on sale.

Juniata Invades LH Diamond

Double your pleasure, double your pitching staff is the favorite slogan of Lock Haven State's baseball coach, Stan Daley, these days as his Bald Eagle nine opens its 1964-65 campaign tomorrow afternoon at 2:00 p.m. on the Mill Hall field.

Facing another guelling season, Lock Haven State's baseball team will play six double-headers along with three single contests this spring. With these six twin-bills scheduled and only one returning starting pitcher, Coach Daley needs to boost his pitching staff in order to confine the opposition's batting attack.

Jeff Ward, a crafty, hard-throwing right-hander along with last year's relief hurler, Herman Wertz, will produce the nucleus around which Coach Daley and the Bald Eagles will form their pitching staff.

Ward, last year was instrumental in leading the Bald Eagles to a 9-9 record, as he was the only Lock Haven hurler to finish the 1963-64 campaign with a

winning record.

Veteran infielders, Chris Klinger, Walt Horner, Bob Grieb, Dick Martz and Stan Evingham, along with outfielders Ken Vandermark, Mark Hoover and Butch Watson are expected to supply most of the punch for the Bald Eagles.

According to Coach Daley, "Because of the poor weather, it is too early to pick out our outstanding rookies this year. The team has had only limited outdoor practice and until the newcomers prove themselves, the veterans will have to carry the team through our first several games."

"If our pitching can hold up until a couple of the team's rookies get a chance to hurl, we could do all right, but if we can't dissolve our present pitching problem early, the hitters will have to carry the team's success."

"Defensively, we stand very good, and it's only a matter of time and practice until our hitters get into the groove."

KDR Holds Banquet at Locks

The brothers of Kappa Delta Rho and their respective dates tomorrow night will take part in the fraternity's biggest night of the year, the Sweetheart Banquet.

Six hours of dining and dancing have been planned for the annual affair. The event is scheduled to be held in the Locks main dining room. Brother Allen Murawski has been in charge of setting up the band and food, and the preliminary details for tomorrow's semi-formal affair.

A highlight of the banquet will be a presentation to Marney Clawser from the brothers. Marney was selected KDR's national sweetheart late last month.

Tonight a scheduled "Welcome Back Alumni" meeting and reception has been planned.

The Brothers would like to congratulate Brother John Masood on his nomination as SCC president for the 1965-66 college year. Also congratulations are in order to Brother George Stroup who recently was voted next year's ACE president.

Don Faulkner, senior tribune, recently became the first Lock Haven swimmer to win a state title when he won the 50-yard free-style event. Congratulations Don.

The fraternity's wrestling team placed third in the intramural action this past season.

With the track season opening up today, the brothers Joe Pascale, Bob Horak, Joe Skelley and Dave Doron, the best of luck.

McDermott Wins Third Title

Bob McDermott, a second semester transfer student from NYU, recently captured his third straight AAU Eastern title for the New York Athletic Club as he pinned ex-collegiate student Lance Parker in the finals to walk off with top honors. The annual tournament was held in New York City, March 27.

McDermott, who won the 213 S weight class, along with ex-Lock Haven State great, Fred Powell, were instrumental in leading the NYAC to its seventh straight AAU title. Powell, who won the 125 S pound division, defeated Cornell's Joe Crow 3-0, and pinned Cassidy, an ex-Eastern standout, enroute to first title.

McDermott, who will not be able to wrestle varsity for Coach Gray Simon's grappels until next January, is rated by many New York sportswriters as one of the best heavyweight wrestlers in the country. McDermott, along with NAIA champ, Jerry Swope, John Smith, a Virginia State titlist, and Jim Blacksmith, a 1964 PIAA champion, will provide plenty of punch for Lock Haven State's upperweights next year.

Happy Easter

Something NEW in birth control

What are the new plastic or stainless-steel IUCD's like? Do they work? Read why only one inexpensive procedure is necessary, and why a leading doctor says IUCD's rank "in the very top range of contraceptive reliability" . . . in April Reader's Digest. Also—

On the contrary

See if you agree with Sidney J. Harris that sex is NOT just a "natural activity" . . . and if you can recognize yourself in his brief portrait of a 20th Century Man.

You'll find both articles, along with more than 40 other features, in April Reader's Digest now on sale.