

LSD DRUG STUDY

By CARROL GILBERT

Most universities tend to be hostile when it comes to granting permission for research with drugs. Yet, at SF State, an Institute for Psychedelic Research (LSD) has been created.

The Institute, headed by Robert Mogar, associate professor of psychology, is the first of its kind.

Efforts to create a similar center met with rejection in the past. Lack of sympathy increased since 1963 when the efforts of two Harvard psychologists resulted in their dismissal from the faculty.

"I'm surprised it went so smoothly," Mogar said. He added that he "couldn't have asked for more co-operation or open mindedness," than he found among administrator and faculty.

Mogar has, as his Associ-

ate Director, Stanford professor Willis W. Harman. Policies and activities of the Institute are under direct control of a Steering Committee composed of members of faculties of colleges and universities in the Bay Area. Among the six man committee is John Hunter, assistant professor of psychology at SF State.

At present the Institute is located in Mogar's fourth floor office of the Psychology Building. But he hopes the college will soon be able to allot space for research activities.

Most of the Institute's work will be with LSD. It has been established that . . . LSD is a remarkably safe drug, when properly administered.

In a survey of over 25,000 administrations of LSD involving more than 5,000 hu-

man subjects and 44 independent investigators, no serious side effects, or addiction resulted. Nevertheless, students will not be used as subjects in any of the Institution's studies.

Mogar explained that despite the facts, administering LSD to students causes "considerable commotion." He added that for many projects, the investigators will require 'naive' subjects, those not previously exposed to drugs such as LSD and including marijuana. "It becomes increasingly more difficult to find 'naive' subjects among a college population," he said.

LSD was discovered in 1943. Research did not begin, however, until the early 50's. Initially it was used to simulate psychosis. But psychologists found they could not induce psychosis and in 1955 efforts

to use LSD as a therapeutic agent were begun.

The status of LSD has changed. Where psychiatrists once received it in the mail in sample doses for use with patients, its use is now greatly restricted. Only six persons in the United States are authorized to administer the drugs.

Where psychedelics have previously been used with abnormal subjects, the Institute will concentrate its efforts on "normals," those not institutionalized or under the care of a psychologist or psychiatrist.

The Institute's interest is in the "potentialities of people insofar as creativity, problem solving, etc.," Dogar said.

The initial program of re-

search will comprise three types of activity.

The first major project is to be a comprehensive study of the effect of the psychedelic experience on selected processes of perception, learning, and personality. The research design calls for before-and-after measures of such specific characteristics and abilities. It also calls for over \$150,000. If the money is granted, work will begin in January.

Secondly the Institute will be concerned with exploratory research and pilot studies.

The third task of the Institute is to provide training of other researchers and therapists in the field and to provide self-evaluation procedures.

Golden Gater

SAN FRANCISCO STATE COLLEGE

Volume 91, Number 10

Thursday, September 30, 1965

Stateside's try for four issues fail -- BOP okays three

The Board of Publications (BOP) Tuesday approved final plans for publication of Stateside magazine. It agreed to review the situations of Garter, campus humor magazine, and Transfer, SF State literary publication.

Stateside, the only publication on the original agenda, has been at the center of the controversy, doubt, and political machinations since it was introduced as a "yearbook-magazine" last year.

The question of what function Stateside is to provide was answered, at least partially, in a precis of the magazine issued by Robert E. Trager, editor.

"We plan to devote approximately eight of forty-eight pages each issue to a look at the news in review. This will be accomplished with short news briefs, both hard news and features, and with many pictures," Trager wrote.

"We also hope to be able to show students what kind of a campus they are building for themselves, what has been built for them," he continued.

Trager also announced price of the publication will be reduced from 50 cents to 25 cents.

Originally slated for three issues this year, Stateside sought permission to produce four.

Harold Harroun, AS business manager, said the budget committee of the BOP decided last spring to allow Stateside only two issues, but had not reported back to the full board for approval.

A key point in deciding the number of times the magazine would publish was the amount of AS subsidy required.

Trager demonstrated to the BOP members that the magazine could publish four issues with the subsidy allotted to it for three.

Trager's optimistic plans met with disapproval from Harroun, Glenn Smith, assistant to SFSC President Paul Dodd, and several members of the board.

Charles Earlenbaugh, assistant to the Dean of Students, commented that "this sounds fine, but every editor has said the same thing and every editor has been in here two, if not three times asking for more money."

Harroun explained that the variables involved in producing a magazine make it impossible to predict the actual print costs.

If the printer turned out exactly the magazine called for in the specifications of the contract, he could be held to his bid price.

Trager suggested the board approve publication of three issues and the original subsidy of \$2970.50.

AS President Terry McGann put this into the form of a motion which was quickly seconded.

Smith remarked that "at the risk of killing Stateside off forever, because I have voted in the minority on every issue this year, I will support the motion."

But Smith proved less a curse than he imagined, as the motion passed unanimously.

In other action, the BOP announced it will fill a student vacancy on the budget committee and then confer with editors of Garter and Transfer in an effort to agree on their publishing schedules and subsidies.

Sleek fashions

The Business Club fashion show was running against some pretty wild "competition" Wednesday but the charm and attraction of its student-models won out.

While the Sexual Freedom League table at the Activities Fair displayed pictures of nudists, the fashion show drew a crowd of over three hundred milling students to a long runway set up at the Speaker's Platform.

Twenty-five models, chosen from every corner of the campus, provided a charming look at this year's fashions. Each wore a winning smile and an outfit donated by one of thirteen stores in Stonestown, who sponsored the show.

This year's Business Club, under its president, Dave Riley, arranged and conducted the entire show.

Homecoming Queen Livie Garcia, as fashion commentator, wore one of the real eye-catching outfits in the show.

Everything from olive green, bell-bottom pants to a shocking pink ball gown was shown, and even some male models got into the act.

The real splash of the show was model Gary Meimar. He tromped onto the stage with a kind of "savoir-faire-laissez-faire" and was cheered on by various male and female elements. Rather non-objectively, he modeled a plaid Bruce Bary jacket, slung it over his shoulder and got the biggest applause of the day when he gracefully extended his hand to Riley who gently assisted him down the steps.



TINA ENRICO
One of 25 models

New signs begin great law theory

The new signs on campus, erected early this week by order of the Board of Trustees, are the first step in establishing what we think could be a very meaningful advance in the field of law enforcement.

THE SIGNS cite laws and give instructions to persons wishing to sell or distribute articles on campus. Obviously, with the signs up, everyone coming to campus will read them, will then know the law, and there will be no problem.

This idea of posting the law is a good one and should be carried much farther.

For example, each building on campus should have a sign in front of it proclaiming that the structure is state property and that one would be in violation of California statutes if one should choose to burn the building or the ground.

THE WORDING WOULD, of course, have to be worked out by the legal minds in Sacramento, but the basic idea is apparent.

However, it would not make sense to post just one law since there are many statutes concerning state buildings and the public should be informed of all of them.

It would not be fair, however, to single out only buildings for the protection of signs.

TREES COULD HAVE posters proclaiming "... it is a violation of Title 5, Section 6671 to chop down this tree." And signs on the grass could say "... California law prohibits burying dead persons in this area."

The number of places the signs could be posted is endless but it hardly seems fair to limit the wonderful protection of the sign to inanimate objects.

So, every person on campus could wear a sign pointing out that it is a violation of California law to "... maim, kill, rob, or kidnap," the sign carrier.

OBVIOUSLY A GREAT deal of legal red tape must be worked out before this program can really be put into effect, but since the Board of Trustees has embarked on the campaign we feel confident they will carry through.

SF State to be represented at 'anti-war' demonstration

Students from SF State will participate in a demonstration October 16 at the Oakland army terminal protesting the war in Vietnam, and furthermore may take part in civil disobedience, according to the chairman pro tem of the newly formed SF State Vietnam Day committee.

Kipp Dawson, elected chairman at the group's organizational meeting yesterday, cautioned, however, that the question of whether there will be civil disobedience has yet to be decided.

If there is civil disobedience it will probably involve handing anti-war leaflets to soldiers at the terminal. An alternative demonstration would be held for those who do not wish to participate.

Miss Dawson, who conducted the first meeting of the committee, is also a member of the Berkeley Vietnam Day committee. She said the Berkeley group feels SF State is fertile ground for an anti-war movement.

The college, she said, "has more potential than any other campus in the nation."

The purpose of the committee is to stimulate discussion about, and organize protest against, the war in Vietnam.

Because of rules laid down for campus organizations, the VNDC cannot affiliate with its parent in Berkeley. But according to Miss Dawson, the two groups "will work very closely."

The demonstrations at the Oakland terminal will be part of a weekend rally October 15-16. Simultaneous demonstrations are scheduled throughout the nation, in France, Japan and Latin America.

On the first day, a teach-in is planned at Cal similar to the one held last May. Scheduled speakers include Dr. Benjamin Spock; M. S. Aronson, editor of "Minority of One" magazine; Dave Dillenger, editor of "Liberation Magazine"; and comedian Dick Gregory.

Regarding the much publicized troop train demonstrations by members of the Berkeley committee, Miss Dawson said the whole affair was "dishonestly publicized."

"Our activities there consisted for the most part of leafleting the soldiers on the trains," she said. "There wasn't any sabotage."

After yesterday's meeting, Miss Dawson praised the administration for its liberal at-

titude toward direction action groups. "This is one of the freest colleges in the country," she said.

She projected a membership of several hundred.

'Hypnotism' at Psych Forum

The Psychology Forum opens its year's program with a lecture today.

"Is There a Synthesis of Psychology" and "Hypnotism" will be subjects of a talk by Richard Kuinen.

The presentation is scheduled for 12:30 p.m. in Psy 207.

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Today at State

• Activities Fair in the Commons area from 10 a.m. to 2 p.m.

• Forensics Union presents Milt Rosen, president of the Progressive Labor Party, "The Strategy for the Peace Movement in America" in Gallery Lounge at noon.

• Psychology Forum presents Richard Kuinen, "Is There a Synthesis of Psychology" and "Hypnotism" in Psy 207 at 12:30 p.m.

• College Lecture Series presents Ronald Watkins on "How Shakespeare Produced His Plays at the Globe" in the Main Auditorium at 1 p.m.

• Collegiate Christian Fellowship present Rev. Charles Brown, First Presbyterian Church, Berkeley — "Mental Blocks to Faith" in Gym 216 at 1 p.m.

• Graduate Students in

English Association presents Mark Schorer — "The World We Imagine" in the Little Theater at 7:30 p.m. (Coffee following in the Gallery Lounge.)

• Arab-American Association — Arabic classes — Sci 167 at noon.

• Student California Teachers Association meets in Ed 202 at noon.

• Associated Students Election Committee meets in Ad 162 at noon.

• General Semantics Forum meets in BSS 213 at 12:15 p.m.

• Budo Club meets in Gym 124 at 12:15 p.m.

• Alpine Club meets in Sci 108 at 12:15 p.m.

• Negroes Students Association meets in HLL 341 at 12:15 p.m.

• Business Club meets in

BSS 202 at 12:30 p.m.

• Inter-Fraternity Council meets in BSS 127 at 12:30 p.m.

• AS Legislature meets in Ed 207 at 12:15 p.m.

• Christian Science Organization meets in Ed 125 at 1 p.m.

• Mu Phi Epsilon meets in CA 220 at 1 p.m.

• Players Club meets in CA 221 at 1 p.m.

• LDS Student Institute

meets in BSS 110 at 1 p.m.

• Tutorial Program Reading Workshop in Psy 214 at 3 p.m.

• Chess Club meets in Ad 162 at 3 p.m.

• Associated Students Seminar in BSS 126 at 7 p.m.

• Delta Sigma Pi meets in Ad 162 at 7 p.m.

• Newman Club meets in St. Stephen's Church at 7:30 p.m.

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Golden Gater

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New combo at frat show

The San Franciscans, a newly formed rock 'n' roll quintet of SF State students, got the Inter-fraternity Council sponsored talent show off to a rousing, if belated, start yesterday (Sept. 28).

Compared to Monday's show, when a lone guitarist played to a mere 30 or so spectators in the noon mist, yesterday's program was extravagant, complete with side show.

The San Franciscans attracted a crowd estimated at 100 to the greens facing the Speaker's Platform, as they sang their songs, all original compositions, to the accompaniment of three guitars, drums, and tambourine.

The group, outfitted in multi-colored velour shirts, had the rather shaggy look of most of today's folk-rock artists. One guitarist had on sunglasses to boot.

The lead singer was Joe Glass. Jack Fischer played rhythm guitar and wrote the songs in conjunction with

Steve Robinson, the lead guitarist. Rick Skinner was on bass, and Roger Dowd played drums.

During the numbers, one note of dissent was heard when a spectator referred to the group with a "shades of City College" comment.

As for the side show, an IFC spokesman, who acted as emcee for the talent part of the show, made repeated (after each song) interruptions to plug a Friday night dance in the gym, and the upcoming fraternity and sorority rush season.

Additionally, he used the time to try and get the fra-

ternities out of the doghouse, so to speak.

(SF State cheerleaders and fraternities have come under fire from Gater Sports Editor Bob Neubert for using what he termed "foul-mouthed" yells and engaging in "immature" and "third class" behavior in ripping the Cal State at Hayward banner from its moorings at last Saturday's football game.)

The spokesman said a cheerleader told him: "That wasn't all fraternities out there."

Then, as the San Franciscans prepared for their last number, the IFC spokesman said, "Please don't quote me — there is one more left; do you want to go right into it?"

After it was over, he added as an afterthought that the song, entitled "Runnin' Wild," had been dedicated to Neubert.



Three members of SF State's rock 'n' roll group, the San Franciscans, prepare to belt out a song for the wildly enthusiastic crowd gathered to watch the Inter-fraternity council's talent show.

Newman Club

presents its new and expanded program of educational, religious, and social activities for this semester at the

FIRST GENERAL MEETING
Thursday, Sept. 30 - 8 p.m.
St. Stephen's Hall
475 Eucalyptus Dr.

Founder Burk honored

In July, 1899 a man named Frederic Burk opened two red brick buildings on Powell Street between Bush and Pine; that was the beginning of San Francisco State College.

September commemorates the birth of Burk, who founded SF State 64 years ago this month.

It is significant that the college he started and then maintained for 25 years has been and still is characterized by individuality, innovation and freedom. And it is appropriate that the elementary school which bears his name (Frederic Burk School is located behind the Faculty Parking Lot opposite the Education Building) maintains an experimental program.

Burk believed a "lockstep system" of classes was a waste of time. He demanded that students be given individual consideration and that they progress at their own rate.

Burk was a practical man. And perusal of San Francisco newspapers dated from 1883

to 1889 will reveal, by way of moderately frequent by-lines, that the founder spent six years as a journalist. He taught school for two years after that and in 1892 received his Master of Arts Degree from Stanford University.

For four years Burk was Superintendent of Schools at Santa Rosa following which he received his Ph.D. in Psychology under G. Stanley Hall at Clark University in 1898. Burk then spent another year as Superintendent of Schools; this time in Santa Barbara.

One year later he was invited to "establish and maintain a normal school and provide suitable accommodations therefore according to the State of California Statutes of 1899.

And maintain it he did. For when his buildings fell with the rest of San Francisco in April 1906, Burk allowed the interruption for less than 12 days. While he scouted the burned city for a new site, classes resumed at the Grant School in Oakland. Burk selected a hill of rock and sand along upper Market Street.

It had been part of the grounds of the Protestant Orphanage. The chapel was the only building left standing, and therefore became the entire college. However, in less than two months Burk had temporary buildings erected; again the school functioned on all fronts. As a matter of fact, Burk's school was the first to reopen after the fire.

With the end of World War I came a series of legislative acts expanding the normal school. By 1921 what had started as two red brick buildings was a State Teachers College authorized to grant A.B. degrees.

Two years later, the train-



FREDERIC BURK
SF State's founder

ing course for elementary school teachers was lengthened to two and a half years. And just before his death in 1924, Frederic Burk, U.C. graduate in the class of '83, learned that his own school, San Francisco State Teachers College, could now grant degrees in junior high school teaching.

Thus we commemorate the birth of Frederic Burk; a newspaper reporter who decided to teach.

Mark Schorer speaks tonight

Mark Schorer, novelist, critic and biographer, will speak on the subject "The World We Imagine" tonight before the English Forum.

Schorer, professor of English at UC Berkeley, will give his talk in the Little Theatre at 7:30 p.m.

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27 degrees to be dropped 29 new programs added

Sixteen bachelor's degree programs and eleven Master's degree programs will be dropped from the SF State curriculum and nineteen new master's programs and ten bachelor's programs will be added, according to the Academic Master Plan for the college.

The Master Plan was created by the Ad Hoc Study Committee on Curricular Review at SF State and was approved by the Board of Trustees last summer.

The plan calls for adding the new degree programs over a four-year period ending in 1969. Also, 27 existing programs are "recommended for phasing out as soon as

feasible."

To be dropped:

Actuarial Science—BS
Art: Professional—BA
Business Administration—MS
Education—BED
Education, with concentration in: Child Welfare and Attendance—MA
Engineering—BS
English, Language Arts—BA
English, Language Arts: Creative Writing—BA
English: World Literature—BA
English: World Literature—BA
Industrial Arts (Design - Art - Industry)—BA
Language Arts, with concentration in: Creative Writing—MA, English as a Foreign

Language—MA
Pre-Dentistry—BA
Pre-Law—BA
Pre-Medicine—BA
Pre-Optometry—BA
Pre-Pharmacy—BA
Pre-Physical Therapy—BA
Pre-Veterinary—BA
Social Science—with concentrations in: Anthropology—MA, Economics—MA, Geography—MA, History—MA, International Relations—MA, Political Science—MA
Speech: Public Speaking—MA

Proposed Degree Programs to be awarded not earlier than 1965-1966:

Anthropology—MA
Economics—MA
Geography—MA
International Relations—MA
Political Science—MA
Business Administration—MBA

Music—BM
Classics (includes Latin and Greek)—BA
Comparative Literature—MA
Italian—MA

Proposed Degree Programs to be awarded not earlier than 1966-1967:

American Studies—MA
Urban Studies—BA
Education—MED or MEA
Journalism—MA
Chinese—MA
Japanese—BA

Botany—BA
Geology—BA
Microbiology—BA
Physics—BS
Zoology—BA

Proposed Degree Programs to be awarded not earlier than 1967-1968:

Latin American Studies—MA
Information Science—BA
Russian—MA
Botany—MA
Microbiology—MA
Zoology—MA

Proposed Degree Programs to be awarded not earlier than 1968-1969:

Chinese Studies—MA
Japanese—MA

SF State fares well in State Department testing

SF State has ranked among those most successful nationally in terms of percentage of candidates passing the Educational Testing examination given by the Department of State. The test is used to select people for foreign service.

According to Testing data, three out of seven and four out of thirteen candidates who

listed SF State as their graduate and undergraduate school were successful on this "difficult examination."

William B. Kelly, Director of the College Relations Program for the State Department, said that it was "additional evidence of the fine instruction San Francisco State College is providing its students."

Students may get free gifts if someone will distribute them

Thousands of free toilet-article kits for students here may go begging for takers unless a campus group volunteers to distribute them.

Gift-Pax of California, Inc. has informed college officials that it will soon ship 11,300 of the kits to SF State.

"However," Charles Earlenbaugh, assistant to the dean of students, said, "now we are interested in hearing from groups who want to distribute the gift packs."

Earlenbaugh suggested that a fraternity or sorority might want to hand out the gift packs "as a service to their fellow students. It will take a large, coordinated effort," he said.

Included in the 5400 kits for men will be shaving lotion, hair cream and pipe tobacco. The 5900 women's packs will contain shampoo, deodorant and personal hygiene articles.

The gift packs, which are limited to one per student will be given out free in return for a signed receipt from each recipient.

Gift-Pax, however, promises that the names will not

be used "for commercial purposes," but are required by the advertisers as proof of distribution.



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the basis of race, color, religion, national origin or ancestry should contact the Associated Students Business Office, Hut T-1.

ANNOUNCEMENTS (1)

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A1/6/66

AUTOMOTIVE (2)

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A 9/30

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A 10/1

'53 OLDS. 2 new tires. Good running condition. Call AT 2-3626 after 6 p.m. \$125.

A10/4

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A10/4

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HW 10/5

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HW 10/6

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T 9/30

THE Peace Corps NEWS

VOL. 4 NO. 1

AUTUMN 1965

Agitating Overseas Takes Time and Special Talents

by Peggy Krause

"Wheeling and dealing" is the life of the Peace Corps "agitators", according to Bruce Reeves, who coordinates the requests for Peace Corps programs from 17 Latin American countries.

Anyone can march into a country and build a schoolhouse with a bit of technical help — the real talent is in making the people want a school house enough to build and maintain it themselves, he said. Otherwise empty schoolhouses can become monuments to departed dogooders.

"It's like calling a meeting for free speech, which is easy, versus getting people to the point where they care enough to go to jail," he explained.

"That's what makes Savio a 'gunner' — he gets people to believe in things."

Around the Peace Corps offices there are many words for the agitator type — including "gunner" and "swinger".

In the eyes of the Peace Corps, this is community development — getting people involved in improving what's around them.

A do-gooder type could easily organize a work group to build a school in a village forgotten by the ministry of education, Reeves said.

"But can you get people worked up so they'll go to the ministry office, which is two days away, and sit there until they get a teacher for the school?"

Getting ideas accepted, sometimes subtly with a sentence stated at the right time, sometimes blatantly with loudspeakers and movie projectors

— that is the job of the Peace Corps Volunteers.

In Malaysia, community development worker Bill Cull reports, "Some days I just sit and talk . . . talk all day long. And I feel as if I've really gotten somewhere if these people understand their own problems a little better."

On the other hand, Peruvians accepted the idea of an electricity cooperative with enthusiasm, reports Peace Corps Volunteer Peter Lara.

Idea reception depends on the structure of the society and the

nature of the project as well as the methods used in pushing the idea. Lara's "wheeling and dealing" could be overt, but in Cull's Malaysian village wheeling and dealing had to be somewhat sneaky.

Volunteer Lara spent most of his two years in Peru talking the *campesinos* into joining an electricity cooperative which would eventually bring electricity and then industry to their valley.

Sometimes he and the Peruvians working with him had to explain

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The Dominican Revolt— 'Friend, It's Your Fight'

The Peace Corps has passed its severest test to date — survival amid revolution in the Dominican Republic.

According to some, it was the Peace Corps versus the War Corps. Barry Goldwater lumped the two together and called them the "Freedom Corps."

On April 24 the U. S. Marines landed in the Dominican Republic with the expressed intention of helping to save American nationals. They fought alongside the Dominican Republic government forces after deciding communists had infiltrated the rebel units.

It was common knowledge that Peace Corps nurses were working in hospitals in rebel areas, patching up the soldiers who had been shot by the Marines.

The majority of Peace Corps Volunteers were sympathetic to the rebels because the Dominicans with whom they worked and lived were on the rebel side, according to Peace Corps officials.

Remarkably little criticism surrounded the Peace Corps actions — although a few newspapers ran editorials like the Richmond News Leader's which asked "just exactly where the Corps' humanitarian objectives leave off and the legitimate requirements of national loyalty resume."

In a syndicated column, Goldwater compared the Dominican Republic to Cuba and said, "Imagine who could have done the most to bring real peace to Cuba. Peace Corps Volunteers, who would have been lined up and shot pretty early in the Castro game, or U. S. Marines who could have restored the order needed for free elections?"

But even he went on to praise the Peace Corps' Dominican Republic action, saying the Volunteers "simply prove by their action that America has not only an iron fist but a warm heart."

Dr. Joseph Colmen, Deputy Associate Director of the Peace Corps, said the Volunteers "generally felt their projects had been disturbed . . . yet they felt they were needed then. If they really had any sense of commitment, to leave without any sense of continuity would demonstrate a lack of faith."

It wasn't easy. According to Dr. Colmen, Volunteers were plagued by horrible living conditions, little food and less sleep, as well as anti-American sentiment.

There was also the danger of being caught in the crossfire.

The home office of the Peace Corps conducted a "continuous assessment" of safety conditions in the Dominican Republic, according to Dr. Colmen. He and another Peace Corps official visited the Dominican Republic to see how safe the Volunteers were.

Permanent Dominican Republic staff members of the Peace Corps sent only one special message to the Volunteers — they were to stay in their *barrios* or villages until notified to move. This was an attempt



JED JOHNSON, JR. — Youngest U. S. Congressman speaks out. See p. 3.

Continued on Page 4

Washington security officers are a jumpy lot — take the case of Eisenhower and the cowboy, or the Peace Corps and Viet Nam petitions — see page four.

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Community Development — 'Mass Alienation to Mass Participation'

The Peace Corps has coined a new term for what it does in Latin America — community development is now affectionately known as CD.

Frank Mankiewicz, chief of Peace Corps operations in Latin America, addressing the Foreign Language Program in New York City in 1964, said, "The techniques of community development are essentially revolutionary techniques. For to help a people, whether in a village or a section of an urban area, to the level where, by their own joint action, they have realized their power as a community and have located the real levers through which they can enter the life of their country is a revolutionary act."

Most people around Peace Corps headquarters in Washington get a little uneasy when a word like revolution starts getting kicked around; but that is, in a sense, what the Peace Corps is all about — in the same way as SNCC workers in Mississippi and freedom marchers in Alabama are dealing with the stuff of revolution.

Mankiewicz calls it "the change from mass alienation to mass participation." Of course this doesn't mean that the Volunteer is out to stir up a civil war. There is too much basic work to be done. Basic developments have to take place in a community regardless of politics. Water, schools, sewage and elementary education have to be provided.

It is the goal of community development to bring

Friction, Culture Shock Seen In Peace Corps Administration

by Robert Johnston

David Reisman claims that the job the Peace Corps has taken on is impossible. He may be right, but nobody who let that sort of an attitude stop him ever accomplished much. The answer is always the same, "We shall overcome."

But to say so doesn't make it so, and the hard reality of actually getting out and doing something usually hits Peace Corps Volunteers pretty hard. One of them writing from Peru said:

I live in a picturesque bamboo mat house I built myself. I buy my water from a picturesque boy 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. There comes a day when all this suddenly becomes no longer picturesque, no longer quaint, but furiously frustrating and you want like crazy to just get out of there, to go home. This is called "culture shock." It happens to one and all, usually about the third or fourth month.

Something akin to culture shock has hit the Peace Corps. It came to realize fairly quickly that the beneficent, all-knowing American dispensing skills, knowledge and friendliness around the world wasn't going to get very far.

When a school in Peru needs a roof, it does no good for two or three Volunteers to spend a day putting it up. "It would always be a gift, the gringo's roof. When it needed fixing, no one would fix it," explained a Volunteer. It has to be "their roof on their school."

So the outlook of Peace Corps officials is beginning to change. Fortunately, changes are possible, for no government agency is more ready to listen to dissent and internal or external criticism or more afraid of becoming stodgy and bureaucratic than "Peace Corps Washington." (This doesn't make it immune, however, to biting accusations on all these points from the field.)

Any other government agency, with the possible exceptions of the Office of Economic Opportunity and the Commission on Equal Employment Opportunities, both of which steal Peace Corps staff regularly, would be thrown into a death trauma if it tried to put through a regulation limiting staff tenure to five years. Congress approved such a rule for the Peace Corps last summer.

Few other government agencies encourage this internal criticism, dissent and friction the way the Peace Corps officials do. And this attitude is now spilling over into philosophies of what the Peace Corps is for and what kind of Volunteers are sought.

The Peace Corps' Deputy Director Warren Wiggins says, "We used to work a little too hard to fit Volunteers into the Peace Corps mold. Now we are taking in more 'high risk-high gain' Volunteers who may cause us more trouble overseas but who are worth it in terms of what some of them are able to accomplish. We want people with a point of view."

As another official says, "Volunteers really need to be socially and politically conscious." College students who are "questioning the extent to which society is represented by institutional frameworks and institutionalized behavior" are highly prized by recruiters.

Wiggins says, "We still have the old goals of service, fulfilling needs in underdeveloped countries, providing education and bringing maturity to our Volunteers, but we desperately want to display this new viewpoint of social and political consciousness, the affinity in our Washington building for campus thought."

The word revolution is not frowned on at Peace Corps Washington. It may even sponsor a teach-in. It regularly holds up Dean Rusk's own statement to State Department officials, "The Peace Corps is not an agent of U. S. foreign policy." No attempt is made to have Volunteers parrot or even defend U. S. foreign policy.

The Peace Corps is seen as an agent of social change and innovation and is recognizing this as its most promising role at home as well as abroad. It is even introducing into this country an exchange

Peace Corps, students from abroad brought here to teach outgoing Volunteers and to aid in this country's poverty program.

In fact the idea of youth corps sent out to stimulate and speed up laggard parts of a fast-moving world, to keep the world revolution in economics, expectations, organization and industrialism peaceful and fast-moving, is gaining momentum and respect in many different countries as well as at home.

The Foreign Minister of Thailand recently paid tribute to the Peace Corps and to the United States. "It is indeed striking that this most important idea, the most powerful idea in recent times, of a Peace Corps, of youth mingling, living, working with youth, should come from this mightiest nation on earth, the United States," he said.

And these revolutionary developments to which the Peace Corps is dedicated work in both directions. For in the interaction that takes place between the Volunteer and the community into which he is thrust and which he has to understand and help to organize and develop, both sides are profoundly affected.

"If I've learned anything here, I've learned I know nothing of Thai people. The unique quality of having a home in Thailand is the individuality of the experience. And to get to my number one concern—that which I need to understand most—there's me. It would be impossible to estimate how much I have changed, how much I have learned, what I now easily accept as a part of the world and what I now can or cannot understand."

"My perspective has been broadened. I have met a new environment and culture, and I have accepted it as well as been accepted by it. I have seen life from a different point of view. I have learned a new way of speaking about things and a new way of looking at things."

Another Volunteer wrote, "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."

As anyone who attended the conference of returned Peace Corps Volunteers knows, changes are deep and meaningful. Those who successfully emerge from culture shock have acquired many new values and orientations. The returnees were rambunctious and perceptive. Viet Nam petitions were spiritedly passed around the cafeteria of the State Department building.

The Peace Corps' determination to be something more than a world-wide welfare agency isn't always carried through successfully into fact. But it is asserted loudly that "We ARE different."

The gains often do seem miniscule; but when they are added up—more than 10,000 Volunteers in 46 countries—there is some ground for optimism. For it does seem safe to assert that in its first four years the Peace Corps really has begun to develop into an unequalled instrument of social change and innovation. Putting dedicated, perceptive and socially and politically conscious youth in the field around the world, organizing and teaching on a personal, one-to-one basis, community by community, is in fact revolutionary.

Not to give to people, to feed them and clothe them and forget them, but to involve them in meeting their own needs, leading to their own self-fulfillment, is revolutionary. Wiggins admits that there is a long way to go yet, that there is often more talk than realization; but if any idea can remake the world social "establishment", the Peace Corps idea, or a succession of such ideas, can.

GRIN AND BEAR IT

BY LICHTY



"...And when they tell you their ambition is to live like Americans you tell 'em a lot of Americans wish they could live like that, too!"

How To Smoke Out 'Aware' PCVs

Hazy Image Hurts Peace Corps

by Mary Richardson

Can the Peace Corps be non-political and expect today's volatile student to seek it out? Then again, what does the average teen have in common with Smokey the Bear?

Frank Mankiewicz, chief of Peace Corps operations in Latin America, says the "Smokey the Bear" or "do-gooder" conception of the Corps is a problem because the Peace Corps image is not fully developed. The compensation factor if there is unhappiness with "Smokey" is the benefits that come from a favorable image.

The Peace Corps is contrarily seen by Mankiewicz and others as political. Awakening an underdeveloped area to its "community of potential" takes political understanding by the politically-aware teen.

Don McClure, Associate Director of the Peace Corps for Public Affairs, who has just returned from two years in Africa, said, "I feel our image is a 'blurred' image. I've been talking with college interns here at Peace Corps all summer, and it's obvious we've done a poor job of communicating on the campus. They tell me they had only a vague idea, or erroneous ideas, about Peace Corps before they came here. The encouraging thing to me is that the more they learn about Peace Corps, the more inclined they are to want to join. So that's my job." And to carry out the specific ways of better informing campuses, Mr. McClure said, the Peace Corps will use seminars and discussion groups on campuses this year which will include student leaders, key faculty members, returned Volunteers and top Peace Corps staffers.

Who's Who?

Malaysians have developed an interesting method of telling the Peace Corps workers apart from the British plantation owners. It's very simple.

"The Peace Corps workers wear dirty pants," they explain.

ETV Grow

The primary Peace Corps mission in educational television is to teach inhabitants of developing countries to run the entire project themselves—not simply to the number of student according to Tedson Meyer of educational TV project the Peace Corps.

Two chief problems the 43 "ETV" Volunteers face in the project in Colombia were the indifference of a who had tried TV four times and failed, and then to Colombians in charge of those in charge of educational work together.

The Colombian project, which uses film materials taken in the country, and animals for its broadcasts.

ETV goes up to fifth grade in math, social sciences and Adult education is also to increase literacy in outlying areas.

Operations similar to the Colombia project are being started in Peru and Malaysia. In these there will be a greater amount of pre-broadcast work with the Volunteers themselves.

Meyer counts as one measure the success of ETV the number of presenters. The presenters are Colombian. Volunteers have come to the area since they are also more professionally trained in TV, and the entire plan will be financially self-sufficient by the end of 1965.

THE Peace Corps NEWS

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Morgan State College

Walter Grant, *The Kentucky Kernel*
University of Kentucky

Robert Johnston, *The Michigan Daily*
University of Michigan

RE-ENTRY CRISIS: Officials Claim Overemphasis

by Walter Grant

In the midst of wide-spread publicity concerning a "re-entry crisis" for returning Peace Corps Volunteers, officials claim few of the Volunteers actually face major problems.

Several top officials at the Peace Corps headquarters said news media have overemphasized difficulties experienced by Volunteers in rejoining American society. But most agree the Volunteers do require a readjustment period.

Dr. Joseph English, of the Peace Corps medical division, terms the re-entry process a "challenge." The idea of a crisis has been "very much overemphasized," Dr. English said. "The average Volunteer is glad to be home."

The main problem of the returning Volunteer is finding a meaningful situation with responsibility, according to Dr. English.

As a result of their responsibility overseas, ex-Volunteers need a stimulating job which provides independence and a source of commitment, according to Dr. Joseph Colmen, Deputy Associate Director of the Peace Corps.

Dr. Colmen said many Volunteers develop a new set of values while serving with the Peace Corps. "They become shocked at the way some Americans think," he said. "Volunteers experience frustrations before finding the type of work where they can make a significant contribution," Dr. Colmen added.

In reporting a conference of more than 1,000 ex-Volunteers, some of the national news media emphasized these problems. *Life* magazine asserted that "Volunteers feel unwanted, uncomfortable, apologetic or defensive."

In an article entitled "The Re-Entry Crisis," *Life* said, "Thick files of pain-touched letters in Peace

Corps headquarters testify that virtually all the returnees suffered when they came back." The article quoted Volunteers saying, "The first month was hell." "I was depressed for six weeks." "It was difficult to get through the whole day."

Peace Corps officials are quick to claim that the article did not represent the average returning Volunteer. Peace Corps staffer David Gelman, a former reporter for the *New York Post*, asked in a staff newsletter, "Was it a documentary about ex-junkies?"

Gelman attacked *Life* as a member of the "brick outhouse school of journalism . . . where facts are bricks with which you can build an outhouse or the Taj Mahal."

Other officials also rejected the article as overly dramatic. Dr. English said only a small number of Volunteers have any real difficulty in readjusting to American society.

In reference to one Volunteer who reportedly continued to wear the national dress of Pakistan after returning to the U. S., Dr. English said it is unusual for a Volunteer to wear a country's national dress even while abroad.

Most Volunteers return with a deep appreciation for the United States, according to Dr. English. He said returning Volunteers are excited to be back in a modern society. The typical Volunteer has a genuine desire to gain more knowledge, he said. About 40 per cent of the returned Volunteers presently are continuing their education.

Dr. Colmen said the Volunteer faces a period of readjustment faced by anyone who leaves his culture and comes back. "And most Volunteers have become deeply involved in another culture," he added.

Officials agree that the main problem of the returning Volunteer is learning how to influence American society as a private citizen. Dr. English explains that the Volunteers are used to working in a unique situation where tangible results can be seen.

An official of the Career Information Office of the Peace Corps reported that over 80 per cent of the Volunteers have at least a bachelor's degree. "It's finding the right kind of job that is difficult," he pointed out.

The spokesman said only one per cent of ex-Volunteers are unemployed. He noted that many colleges and universities have special scholarships and fellowships for ex-Volunteers.

During the conference for ex-Volunteers, a proposal to form a veteran's association was rejected. The Volunteers said they wanted to solve their problems individually.

Dr. English cited the rejection as evidence of growth and maturity.

In regard to the conference, Vice President Hubert Humphrey said, "What emerged most impressively was the potential of the Volunteers, and their desire to act, to serve, to take part in the tasks which lie ahead for this nation and the world."



SENATORS ROSS BASS (left) and EDWARD V. LONG contemplate query on present image of Peace Corps. Verdict: it's still vital.

Capitol Hill Consents Without Much Advice

by Mary Richardson

To avoid an insular view of the Peace Corps image, this reporter went to Capitol Hill for an evaluation.

From the youngest Congressman in Washington, interviewed right off the House floor between quorum calls, to the elder Senator caught in his office between committee hearings, the over-all consensus is that the Peace Corps image is still one of vitality and independence.

Senator Ross Bass (D-Tenn) commented: "The Peace Corps may not be as glamorous as it was earlier because of the newness of its beginning. I still think that it is a vital organization and is an important unit in our international affairs. As with some other government agencies, I hope that some of the dullness because of age does not degenerate the enthusiasm of those entering the Corps."

Senator Stuart Symington (D-Mo) did not agree that the Peace Corps image has dulled. He said, "I think the Corps is doing a good job and the American people are getting more for their money than with any other aid program."

Making a new comparison, Senator Edward Long (D-Mo) remarked he "had the impression that the Peace Corps had not been functioning as favorably in its communications as it could" but that he was "very, very enthusiastic" over its program. A member of Rotary International, the Senator said the Peace Corps Volunteer idea had been patterned after the Rotary overseas schools and both organizations helped others understand America through United States volunteers.

Congressman Ogden Reid (R-NY) hoped the administrative delays in communication could be corrected but saw the Peace Corps as "one of the most important programs wherein Americans can serve

in new dimensions of peace on an equals-to-equals basis."

Congressman Jed Johnson, Jr. (D-Okla) saw the Peace Corps as one of the most "imaginative programs" initiated by the U. S. He found that the Corps' particular value was in "creatively channeling efforts and aspirations of American young people toward directly building a better world."

There was certainly no gloom and doom to report from this random check with leaders on the Hill. Volunteers can be assured that the vitality of the Peace Corps they thought was — still is.

Volunteer Programs Discussed

Problems confronting nations with volunteer service programs were discussed this fall in Buenos Aires at the Inter-American Conference on Volunteer Programs.

The conference, which was sponsored by the Government of Argentina, was attended by countries of the Caribbean, Central America, South America and North America. Information about the volunteer programs now in operation around the world was diffused to delegates at the conference.

Among the various types of programs discussed were the national youth service, civic service, agricultural and youth pioneers and student volunteer programs. Common operational problems, planning, administration, selection and recruitment also were on the agenda.

The conference was held in connection with the International Secretariat for Volunteer Service, which is a liaison office for all voluntary service programs. A similar meeting will be held in Asia early next year.

The ISVS, which went into operation in January, 1963, is not directly connected with the U.S. Peace Corps. The United States, however, is one of 41 member nations.

HELP

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fication of the world behind a program of eradicating evil.

What have you got to lose but your anonymity?

—Robert Johnston

Loans Set For Juniors

College juniors short on funds but desiring to begin Peace Corps training next summer can now obtain a \$600 loan to tide them through their senior year.

The loan is being offered to selected students who have been accepted by the Peace Corps Advanced Training Program. This is a special Peace Corps training program which involves eight weeks of training between the junior and senior years and additional training following graduation.

Peace Corps officials say no specific course requirements will be imposed for the senior year, although trainees may wish to follow up language or other Peace Corps studies with similar subjects during the school year.

cial endorsed the electricity cooperative.

The Culls had to think in terms of two babies; Lara and his Peruvian associates had the job of signing up several thousand persons. (The Agency for International Development had said it would donate most of the money for the electricity cooperative if the Peruvians could get 5,000 *campesinos* who would eventually benefit by the project to sign up, pay a membership fee equal to a few days' wages and agree to help with the manual labor involved when the money was raised.)

Both the Culls and Lara had to get people committed to an idea that would result in immediate and later benefits — in an idea that would last after the Peace Corps Volunteers left.

It Takes A Talent

Continued from Page 1

what electricity was, and sometimes they met resistance because the people could not comprehend themselves being part-owners of such a huge project. However, after hearing all about the project, the *campesinos* were usually enthusiastic.

Bill Cull and his wife could not campaign for their ideas, however. For example, they knew the Malay infants were small and listless because they were not fed any solid food until they were a year old.

Neither could they inoffensively say, "You aren't feeding your children properly."

Instead, they waited for an opportunity and one day it came.

"Why are Peace Corps Volunteers so big?" a housewife asked one afternoon, pointing to the full foot of height difference between her husband and Bill Cull.

"One reason is because mothers in the United States begin to feed their children solids when they are four months old," Carol Cull replied. "The whole village had apparently noticed the size difference, for soon two couples began to feed their infants solids at four months."

Peter Lara didn't have to wait for an opportunity, although he and the Peruvians working with him didn't enter a town unless they had been invited or had received permission to do so. They went through the streets playing recorded music and attempting to gather a crowd; then they hooked up a loud speaker system.

They showed movies, one of a similar Ecuadorian project. They had the mayor or another high official say a few words from the platform, and almost always the offi-

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Volunteers From India Fight Poverty War in U.S.

Experiment Could Encourage New 'Reverse Peace Corps'



PCV JAMES KISER, of Ponca City, Okla., and his Indian co-worker examine a hen on a poultry farm in Hoogly, India. In September, five men from India began volunteer work in America alongside VISTA Volunteers as part of a new 'Reverse Peace Corps.'

Five volunteers from India have joined the war on poverty in the United States in what could be the beginning of a large-scale "Reverse Peace Corps."

The Indian volunteers, who joined the fight against slums in September, will spend a year working with members of VISTA, Volunteers in Service to America. The five spent three summer months as instructors at a Peace Corps training program at St. John's College, Annapolis, Md.

After a year's work with community action projects, the volunteers will return to India to work in national service programs.

All five volunteers have university degrees, are fluent in English and have had experience in India's social work.

The experiment will enable the government of India to decide whether to establish its own Peace Corps.

Harris Wofford, Associate Director of the Peace Corps, said the possibility of a Reverse Peace Corps is "in the air the same as the Peace Corps was in the air in 1960." He said the idea of such an exchange program seems a natural thing.

The Reverse Peace Corps was suggested about a year ago by Sargent Shriver, Director of the Peace Corps.

Dr. Joseph Colmen, Deputy Associate Director, said the program "could be very important because it shows the United States is willing to benefit from other countries."

In regard to an expanded program, Dr. Colmen said the United States could accommodate hundreds of volunteers from other countries if a suitable method of financing can be obtained.

The present project is being financed on a joint basis, with funds appropriated by the United States, India and private concerns.

Wofford said the program could result in the Peace Corps "becoming a two-way street, what we've always hoped it would be." He said it was hoped the program would accomplish the three original pur-

poses of the Peace Corps Act, a reverse twist:

1—The Indian volunteers help America in its community action programs and at the same time would gain experience would enable them upon return to better meet India's power needs.

2—It would promote a better understanding of America by other peoples.

3—It would promote a better understanding of other peoples by American people.

Wofford said the program could accomplish the fourth purpose of the Peace Corps added by Congress — the encouragement of national volunteerism by other countries.

The Indian volunteers are: Tyagi, 34, a civil service officer who works on consolidation of holdings; L. K. Gupta, 34, a deputy secretary to the Indian government; Krishna R. Patankar, 32, works in a national volunteer organization in community and development, especially slum projects; N. K. Pathik, 27, a social services administrator; and Satwant B. Singh, 46, an assistant sociologist in the rural planning division of the Indian Ministry of Health.

Community Development . . .

Continued from Page 1

wants and feels its needs are, who the leaders are and how to plant the seed of motivation.

It is a long and trying and often frustrating experience for the Volunteer, for gains are often minuscule and may disappear within days after the Volunteer leaves an area. Organization and motivation are the real goals, and they are fragile and often temporary. Once instilled, however, they can accomplish many things after the Peace Corps leaves.

About 50 per cent of the Volunteers sent to Latin America are classed as CD workers, but, as Pines says, "Everyone there is a community developer if he is doing his job right." The Volunteer's first job as he enters a community is to figure out what the felt needs of the people are. If the goals stem from the Volunteer's perceptions of what he thinks the community needs in line with his own cultural background and not from what the people think they need, then everything is lost from the beginning.

Once he understands the felt needs, the community must be organized to tackle them and will, hopefully, be able to do the job on its own. Pines says, "The specific projects are incidental. Community organizations coupled with the people's feeling that they can do something for themselves, that improvements can take place, are what is vital."

Particularly in urban areas, most changes require help from the government, so that one goal of community organization is to enable the people to make more effective their legitimate demands on the government. "There is thus a political as well as a self-help element in the programs," said Pines.

The American college graduate usually does quite well in CD programs, Pines says. "He seems to have a natural understanding of the importance and techniques of organizing and of the steps that need to be taken to solve problems." In addition the community developer has to be capable of setting up close personal relationships in other countries, and knowledge of the local language is indispensable.

Community development is an organic process in which a Volunteer's investigations lead him to sense various possibilities of organization and implementation. He has to decide "what can be done, how it can be done and how to motivate the people to do it. In a traditional and fatalistic culture unused to mobilization the job is arduous," Pines explained.

Throughout Latin America especially, several techniques have emerged as particularly fruitful. Most Latin American schools require uniforms, and children are frequently prevented from attending school because their families can't afford these. The Volunteer will try to locate a few women in the area who can sew and are interested in teaching their skills and will encourage them to organize classes to teach the other women how to sew the uniforms for their children. A feeling of community

spirit and cooperation is fostered, valuable skills are taught and many children are able to start going to school.

Among the men in urban areas there is frequently a severe shortage of capital, and what is available carries a high interest rate. The community developer will suggest the idea of a credit union so that a group, by pooling its resources, can afford tools and equipment and supplies not otherwise available. But this must be worked out through the community's effort, not the Volunteer's. Quite often credit unions will bring a group of artisans from the edge of starvation up to a decent living standard.

Another device often used is the cooperative. Chicken cooperatives have been sprouting all over India. A group will get together, build its own chicken coop, put its pooled resources and skills to work and turn a profit through the savings effected by divisions of labor.

Urban community development in the *barrios* of cities is often more difficult than it is in rural villages, according to Pines. The men are tied up in their jobs and there is little off time to work on neighborhood projects. Most projects, such as water, sewage or education systems, also require large amounts of capital.

In these cases relations with the government are important. "We help people to make their own point of view felt," Pines says. But in spite of the problems, and the years it takes for community development to really work, "there are communities where the people are happier and live better because of the Peace Corps. We make available to them ways and means of improving themselves."

The aim is to build a sub-system of society in a community that can fend for itself within, or if necessary by going around, the larger, usually oligarchic society. "It builds for itself yet works within the system to get whatever it can there. We just work to get people to work together in a sensible way to take sensible steps to further their own development."

Community organization can also be analysed in terms of developing democracy. It has been pointed out that it is no easy job to teach people that everyone should have his say. Once the Volunteer has gained the confidence of a neighborhood, he will encourage the calling of a community meeting to discuss things that need to be done.

The first meeting is usually bedlam; but very gradually progress is made, goals are decided upon by the people, ways of effecting them are thought through and the work is done. Like an iceberg, only part of what has occurred shows: the last stage when a visible project is completed. But underneath, the basic purposes of community development have been furthered: to develop local leaders, get them working together with the people, getting the government to respond to community needs and finally getting the community to carry through to some sort of tangible improvements.

A Jumpy Lot

Security officers around Washington are a jumpy lot. Many a White House Secret Service agent still recalls in horror the 1956 inaugural parade for President Eisenhower. A famous movie cowboy sallied up to the grandstand on his horse and calmly lassoed the smiling President.

Similar feelings of despair and horror were recently occasioned among State Department security officers when the returned Peace Corps Volunteer Conference was held. Petitions protesting U. S. policy in Viet Nam were widely

and prominently circulated in the State Department cafeteria.

The petitions evoked little response until State Department guards began enforcing a ban on regulation against distribution of outside literature. Then the protest became a noisy issue of free press.

Peace Corps and higher State Department officials agreed with the right of participants to circulate any petition. Vice President Humphrey responded, "If you think things are not as they ought to be, even in the State Department, say so."

'Friend, It's Your Fight'

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to keep them out of the range of gunfire and off the roads where trouble might develop.

According to Dr. Colmen, during training all Volunteers receive instructions not to take sides during conflict and not to "get up on soapboxes and make speeches about our form of government."

At no time was there a problem with Peace Corps Volunteers wishing to flee the Dominican Republic, according to Peace Corps officials. And at no time was a Volunteer wounded.

During the early stages of the rebellion, danger from troops and planes of the ruling military junta, which had threatened to strafe and bomb parts of the city, caused some Volunteers to move to the American Embassy in the International Zone, according to Peace Corps officials.

About three weeks after the rebellion broke out, most of the Volunteers who had been working in Santo Domingo went to Puerto Rico for a few days of rest and relaxation following a trying period without food or sleep. Most of the shooting had stopped and the hospital work was not as heavy.

One Volunteer interviewed at the time said, "I'm going back. I'm going back a little bit afraid, not of

anti-American feeling among the people I was working with, but in terms of the number of arms and explosives that are still out.

"Maybe a guy's brother was killed by an American, and the guy came to my door with a gun in the middle of the night. But the Peace Corps should try to smooth things over. We should try to get our community back up to the level of organization it was at when the rebellion broke out, or at least to a functioning level. Leaving now would be very bad timing."

On June 2, 24 new Volunteers flew in as partial replacements for 47 Volunteers whose terms of stints were up. At the same time the announcement was made that 15 Volunteers whose terms were up had requested to remain a while longer.

What did the individual Peace Corps members do when faced with the question of fighting?

When the rebellion broke out, one Peace Corps Volunteer was approached by a rebel who had been working with him in the hospital.

"O.K., so you care about the people. Show it in front of the people with me," he was challenged.

The Volunteer answered: "It's your country and it's your fight. I'm a Peace Corps Volunteer. I can never assist Dominicans against Dominicans."