

## JOURNEY TO A RESERVATION

A new and experimental training program—a week-long trip to an Indian reservation—was started last month at Arizona State University, where 61 Peace Corps candidates are now training for a community development program in Colombia as the second PC contingent in that nation.

The trainees were taken to the Pima and Maricopa reservations on the Gila river near Phoenix for the week of February 7 to 13. Once there, they were spread out singly or in groups of two.

They went to work in the expectation that the reservation experience would be of value when they would confront a different culture overseas.

The results of the reservation trip were described by Project Coordinator L. Mayland Parker:

"The value of the stay and training on the reservation exceeded my fondest expectations . . . I don't know of a single trainee who wasn't greatly enriched by the experience.

"Many of the younger fellows seemed to mature overnight and to catch the significance of the great mission and responsibilities that lie ahead in Colombia.

*Pima Indian Francis Patton praised the PC Trainees.*



"I had visualized hostilities on the reservation between the trainees and our Indian friends and among the trainees themselves, but to my knowledge not one incident occurred.

"There was apprehension on my part as to how well the Peace Corps would be received by the Indian people. Such apprehensions were ill founded, and I feel sure that the trainees made sincere friendships with many of the Pimas and Maricopas.

"Such feelings were expressed in many ways—for example, when we ate at Casa Blanca, an older Pima lady said grace before the breakfast meal and in her humble prayer she thanked the Creator for sending the wonderful Peace Corps Volunteers, and it was said with genuine emotion.

"Another example was the reaction of the women who prepared the meals for the trainees at the Maricopa Community, where they acted as if they were seeing dear relatives about to depart on a long journey.

"Toward the end . . . I toured the reservation looking at the projects the boys had been engaged in and was astounded with the amount of work that had been accomplished. Frankly, I don't know how anyone could have helped being impressed.

"Cement floors were poured, roofing placed on houses, considerable work done on a "sandwich" (mud and stick) house, fences built and mended, yards cleaned, houses cleaned inside. Also, the Indians taught the boys the skills they knew, such as plowing with a

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## Placement Tests Draw A Near-Record Turnout

The Peace Corps placement tests given throughout the nation on Saturday, February 17, attracted the highest number of applicants since the tests were first given in May, 1961.

The enthusiastic response was "far larger than expected," according to the Selection Division in Washington. A total of 2642 persons took the tests at 485 testing stations.

Of these, 1882 took the general placement test and 760 took the special test for teachers.

The tests were given in every state of the union including Alaska and Hawaii—as well as in Puerto Rico. Five persons responded even on the island of Guam.

# A Pleasant View . . .

*As the Peace Corps completed its first year, these Congressional leaders had this to say:*

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**SENATOR BARRY GOLDWATER** (Republican-Arizona): "I think the Peace Corps is beginning to remove the doubts from the doubters' minds. I have been impressed with the quality of the young men and women that have been going into it. At first I thought that it would advance work for a group of Beatniks, but this is not so. As a businessman, I know that two years overseas experience will be invaluable and rewarding. I'll back it all the way."

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**CONGRESSMAN CHARLES DIGGS** (Democrat-Michigan): "Seeing the map of Ghana, showing distribution of Peace Corps personnel there, many in obviously isolated areas, one cannot help but be impressed anew with their dedication."

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**CONGRESSMAN HENRY S. REUSS** (Democrat-Wisconsin): "Were these young Americans the type who make you proud? Were they genuinely helping the people? Were they learning from their experience? These are the questions I asked myself on a recent visit with the 45 men and women of the Peace Corps team which is on the job in Chile. My answer to these three questions was a resounding YES. The Peace Corps mission—to get through to the people—is being accomplished."

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**CONGRESSWOMAN MARGUERITE STITT CHURCH** (Republican-Wisconsin): "The Peace Corps and all news of its activity hold my particular interest. The fine impression and particularly the dedication of the Volunteers leaving for Malaya more than justifies our earlier expressed faith in the program."

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**CONGRESSMAN SILVIO CONTE** (Republican-Massachusetts): "I am particularly impressed with the behaviour and efforts of the Peace Corps in Africa. Their work makes me feel proud that I voted for and championed the Peace Corps bill. These men and women can convince these countries that we are not interested in expansion or territories but only in seeing them established as free, democratic and self-determined countries."

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**CONGRESSMAN WILLIAM BRAY** (Republican-Indiana): "I have looked at the Peace Corps very critically, and it has done a better job than I thought it could do. Everyone I talked to in Ghana praised it."

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**CONGRESSMAN JAMES H. MORRISON** (Democrat-Louisiana): "The Peace Corps Volunteers who have diligently pursued their responsibilities are the vanguard of many thousands who are yet to come and they have shown the way by improving relations with our friends and neighbors throughout the world."

**HOUSE SPEAKER JOHN W. McCORMACK** (Democrat-Massachusetts): "I was pleased to be one of the original co-sponsors of the Peace Corps legislation in the House. Everything the Peace Corps has done in the past year has substantiated my confidence in the men and women administering the program and the Volunteers who are serving their country so effectively overseas. Every American can be proud of the record already made. The Peace Corps is rapidly developing into one of the most imaginative, creative and successful programs of this or any other generation of American history."

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**SENATOR HUBERT HUMPHREY** (Democrat-Minnesota): "As one of the 'fathers' of the Peace Corps I am immodestly proud of what this healthy infant has accomplished in its first year of life. Most one-year-olds can hardly take a few steps and utter a few syllables of human speech. Not so the Peace Corps, which under Sargent Shriver and his inspired staff has taken the ball and run with it! Its nearly 900 Volunteers are speaking the language of common concern to peoples all too unused to hearing it."

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**CONGRESSMAN PHIL M. LANDRUM** (Democrat-Georgia): "Speaking in favor of the Peace Corps last year, I said that it 'offers the opportunity and contains the promise that these young people can go out and do the job that needs to be done in a much better and more effective fashion than we and some of our associates have done so far.' The record of the Peace Corps today proves the accuracy of this prediction."

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**SENATOR JACOB K. JAVITS** (Republican-New York): "As a co-sponsor of the legislation establishing a Peace Corps, I think the Peace Corps today looks better than ever. It has resisted the temptation to become glamorized and has settled down to hard work to do a critically important job. I applaud the Peace Corps and all the corpsmen for this kind of dedicated national service."

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**SENATOR CLINTON P. ANDERSON** (Democrat-New Mexico): "As an American I am quite proud of what several hundred of our young people are doing to aid other nations. While some older persons curse the darkness, the Peace Corpsmen are lighting candles. I am especially pleased that New Mexico has been chosen as a site for training members for Latin American assignments."

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**SENATOR JOHN A. CARROLL** (Democrat-Colorado): "The Peace Corps has become the most conspicuous single success of American foreign policy in the past year. Both in concept and in execution, it has demonstrated the great heart and generous spirit of our people, so well that even partisan critics have ceased fire."

# ... from Capitol Hill

**SENATOR CLIFFORD P. CASE** (Republican-New Jersey): "In its first year the Peace Corps has rapidly earned itself solid respect both in America and abroad. I personally am proud of what Peace Corpsmen are doing now for their country and for mankind. I suspect also that their contribution will be a lifetime one which will just be beginning when they return to this country to participate in developing our foreign policy and in strengthening our practice of democracy at home."

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**SENATOR ESTES KEFAUVER** (Democrat-Tennessee): "Before it was ever born, the Peace Corps, as an idea, was bold, imaginative and inspiring. Now, on the anniversary of its first year, it is living, breathing proof of the value of people-to-people diplomacy. I am proud to salute the peace Corps—those who serve in it, those who conceived it, and those who fought for its existence and direct it. They share a common and unselfish devotion to service in this vital cause."

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**SENATOR ROBERT S. KERR** (Democrat-Oklahoma): "To the dedicated and hard-working members of the Corps, I extend sincere thanks and appreciation for a job well started, and bid you God-speed in your efforts to see it well done. Because of the dedicated endeavors of thousands of unselfish Americans, supported by the good wishes and tax dollars of millions of their fellow citizens, the Peace Corps in its first year has lived up to its name."

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**SENATOR JOHN SHERMAN COOPER** (Republican-Kentucky): "I am pleased to note that there appears to be a general agreement that the Peace Corps' first year of operation has been a successful one. The value of the Peace Corps' work lies not only in the specific projects in which it assists, and the demonstration it gives other countries of the willingness of American young people to help with the hard work of community and technical development, but also in what our young Americans learn of other countries. It is this educational process which in the long run may prove most valuable as there develops a generation of Americans who understand, from first hand experience, the hard problems confronting the newly emerging nations."

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**SENATOR PHILIP A. HART** (Democrat-Michigan): "Nothing has served better to carry the message and the spirit of America's new frontier to the world than the Peace Corps."

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**CONGRESSMAN DANTE B. FASCELL** (Democrat-Florida): "The bold idea of a year ago has materialized into a well-founded organization. Peace Corps operations during this time have justified our belief in its potential. Americans can be proud of the

dedicated service which so many Peace Corps Volunteers have given their country and the cause of freedom."

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**CONGRESSMAN WILLIAM W. SCRANTON** (Republican-Pennsylvania): "The Peace Corps has its warm friends and its sharp critics. But as it marks its first anniversary, both critics and friends must agree that the opportunity it offers Volunteers to give of themselves in the service of other people is truly unique. It would be my anniversary wish for the men and women participating in this program that they keep very bright their spirit of service. In this, all their fellow Americans can be very proud of them and the work they do."

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**CONGRESSMAN WRIGHT PATMAN** (Democrat-Texas): "After one year, I am pleased by the quality of the men and women who have been selected to represent our country in the Peace Corps. It is heartening to know that the future leadership of America is being trained now in such a program."

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**SENATOR OLIN D. JOHNSTON** (Democrat-South Carolina): "The Peace Corps has demonstrated a new approach toward a better understanding of American Democracy abroad. The American people and the world are tired of cold dollar diplomacy and I hope this missionary work of the Peace Corps will prove fruitful in man's seemingly endless quest for peace and good will on earth."

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**CONGRESSMAN RICHARD BOLLING** (Democrat-Missouri): "My early hopes for the Peace Corps have been realized. Its impact, at home and abroad, has exceeded my hopes. In fact the conduct of the members of the organization here in the United States and in many foreign lands has been a real source of encouragement and hope to me."

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**CONGRESSMAN LAURENCE CURTIS** (Republican-Massachusetts): "Congratulations to the Peace Corps and its Volunteers on their successful first year. I supported the Peace Corps from the start, and the rightness of that decision has been confirmed by its fine record of accomplishment."

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**CONGRESSMAN EDWARD P. BOLAND** (Democrat-Massachusetts): "Congratulations — the Peace Corps is perhaps the most exciting experiment undertaken by the New Frontier."

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**SENATOR PRESCOTT BUSH** (Republican-Connecticut): "There were many who doubted whether the Peace Corps concept was feasible. Now, after a year of operation, there are few voices raised in criticism. Rather, the plaudits are generous in general recognition that the Peace Corps has withstood its "Baptism of Fire" in a creditable manner."



A STROKE of the pen—and the Peace Corps Act became law.

## OUT OF THE FAMILY ALBUM

**This month the Peace Corps is a year old.**

Six hundred ninety-eight volunteers are now serving in 12 countries of the world.

**By June, there will be 2,400 overseas or in training.**

These men and women voluntarily leave their friends and families, their jobs, their comfortable surroundings, to live and work for two years in remote, undeveloped areas of the world, under rugged and often primitive conditions.

### WHY?

On the eve of his departure for Malaya in January Volunteer John G. Hurley, 23, of Centralia, Ill., had these answers:

*"First of all we make this attempt because we feel the project is necessary,*

**MAIL FROM APPLICANTS** bombarded Peace Corps Headquarters in the first days. Mitzi Mallina (left) holds a 26-foot petition received from 600 New York University students. (Below), In a rain forest in Puerto Rico, the Peace Corps set up a field training center. Janet Hanneman, now in Pakistan, is shown roping down a cliff.





**IN TRAINING:** Tanganyika-bound Volunteers (above left) at Texas Western. Rutgers University (above right) prepared the Colombia PCVs.

sound, and has a good chance of success.

"Our projects are being undertaken on a person-to-person basis. Huge hydro-electric projects, roads, and millions of dollars poured into the economy of a country can, of course, be of great benefit to the population. But often the ordinary citizen cannot see the effectiveness of such huge projects, or the interest that caused them to be initiated. However, we feel that volunteers, living at a standard comparable to that of their colleagues in the host country and working within the ordinary citizen's own experience, can have great impact. Most people resent charity, but few resent the genuine interest of a friend.

"The Peace Corps strikes at the most basic problems of the emerging nations. A country cannot prosper, achieve stable government, or adequately defend itself unless famine, disease, and ignorance are overcome. These are the ends the Peace Corps will help attain around the world.

"Our country may well receive more than she gives, for this program is certain."  
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**ON THE JOB:** Volunteer Susan Hastings and pupil (at right) in Ghana. In Titiribi, Colombia, (below) Volunteer Edward Chalker at work.



## We Are Just Beginning Says PC Volunteer In Chile

Late last month the Peace Corps was preparing its annual report to Congress when a letter arrived from 23-year-old Tom Scanlon, describing his assignment as a Volunteer in Chile. To Peace Corps officials, the Scanlon letter was an eloquent account of the role of Volunteers everywhere. The letter became the preface for our Congressional presentation. Here are excerpts:

“The older people suffer from pneumonia and tuberculosis a great deal. Typhus, dysentery and typhoid fever are also serious problems.

Although proper medical attention is available to all the campesinos (rural Indian peasants), the problem is to reach a clinic or hospital. We took the senora of one man some 50 miles over dirt roads to a hospital in Osorno.

This problem of mobility affects the campesino's life in many ways. It means that he is unable to arrive at a market frequently or stay there very long if he wants to return home the same day. He has to travel part of the distance on horseback and then hitch a ride on the back of a truck.

The inaccessibility of the market means two things—he can't buy economically and he can't sell economically. Instead of making the time-consuming journey, he will purchase commodities in nearby stores called “boliches” where prices are twice the normal cost. To sell his crops, he'll hand them all over to a middle-man in town who pays him little.

We are collaborating with the Ministry of Agriculture in Osorno to bring the campesinos to a new free market where they can sell directly to the public.

In another area, two Corpsmen spent the entire month carting the campesinos lettuce to the nearest market in a truck. With a better market and greater profit motive, these particular farmers are already showing enthusiasm for better use of their land.

Although their land is poor and hilly, it could produce more than at present in almost every case. They plant wheat and potatoes, year after year, without rotating crops or using fertilizer and causing soil erosion on a grand scale.

Oxen pull their plows when work-horses would do twice the work in the same amount of time.

Their trees are unpruned and the crops go unthinned and pastures aren't fenced off so that some sections can grow or even be improved while others are being used.

The pigs, chickens, turkeys and dogs run wild in the front yard, and flowers grow alongside vegetables in the garden.

They have no idea of farm finances. They will raise a turkey or two and sell them for less money than they invested in labor or feed.

With a few new farming and husbandry techniques and some elementary habits of calculation, the campesinos could make a better life for themselves. It is this fact which makes our work more challenging than discouraging.

This point leads to the most important problem of all—lack of education. In the rural areas of Chile, the average child has 4 years of schooling. A successful educational system in the rural areas could diminish every difficulty I have mentioned.

If they understood the connection between the dampness and tuberculosis; between the fly, the out-house and babies' fevers; between the irrigation ditch and the dysentery, they could avoid many bouts with illness.

If they were taught that an egg is more nutritious than a potato though the same size, they might spare more chickens and use their land for green vegetables instead of putting them all in potatoes.

If they learned the real needs of a woman in labor or a child in its first few months of life, they could satisfy many of them with what they already have. With technical advice and a calculated investment in fertilizer or animal vaccine, they could build up a farming operation which would satisfy their own needs and provide them with goods for the market.

It is in this area of “rural education” which the Peace Corps is working in Chile. Let me tell you how we will go



TOM SCANLON

about it in the various communities.

We will use the direct approach of giving talks to the men and women gathered at the local “centro” or meeting place. In the first week of February, one of the Peace Corps girls will accompany me to Rio Negro armed with pamphlets from the U. S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare, a dictionary, visual aids, and a background in education courses, practical nursing and home economics.

Her name is Janet Boegti—a gorgeous blonde graduate of the University of Texas. She'll give talks and demonstrations once or twice a month in each centro of mothers. I'll do the same before the men, explaining the advantages of simple farming and husbandry techniques.

But we must also use an indirect approach—for the most important thing we can teach the campesinos is what they can do for themselves.

In one area, the farmers are running out of firewood and in a few years will be using their floors or fences for winter heat. We want to encourage a community plan to buy seedlings of Monterey pine trees which grow so rapidly that they can be cut in ten years.

On one fundo we are arranging a competition in rabbit care. I'll organize the youngsters, teach them about proper sanitation and feeding for the rabbits and arrange for them to buy a buck and doe very cheaply. Janet will teach the mothers some tasty ways to serve rabbits and we might succeed in getting them more protein during the winter.

I am anxious to return to Rio Negro because I enjoyed December there. My life was hectic but not unhealthy. In one period of nine days, I slept in eight different places—once sprawled on the floor of a chapel in my sleeping bag.

I traveled from place to place on foot, horseback, bus, truck, and sometimes in the jeep of the Northamerican “padres” in Rio Negro.

Another big reason for wanting to return is that I like the campesinos and have grown to respect them a great deal. Their endurance for hard work, their ability to live off the land without any of the things which we call “necessities,” their love of music and the generosity which prompts them to slaughter one of their few sheep for the meal they are serving me, leaves me filled with admiration.

The campesinos were usually flattered that a Northamerican had come so far to work with them even though they knew little about the United States. (One asked if we received those wonderful CARE packages in our country too.)

All the Chileans have been extremely hospitable. They have an expression which translates “my house is your house”; and, when they use it, they mean it. Our Peace Corps group must have 400 houses by now.

They are all very patient with my language difficulty because although I can converse more or less fluently in Spanish, I make some atrocious mistakes.

Once I told a campesino that an egg was better than a pope instead of a potato (got my genders mixed).

Another time I translated the word “camarada” as “camera” and offered to lend my spare one to one man who told me his was in poor condition. In the Chilean countryside, “camarada” means wife not camera.

Somehow it is hard to end this letter. It has already become too long. This is because no conclusions or summaries are possible. Like the campesinos themselves, we are just beginning. Please remember us in your prayers. ”

Your friend always,  
Tom Scanlon

## College Credit for PCVs

Volunteers may receive academic credit for work done while serving with the Peace Corps, according to plans now under discussion.

Pioneer efforts at giving academic credit have already commenced at Colorado State, Michigan State and Pennsylvania State, institutions which have conducted training programs for West Pakistan, Nigeria and the Philippines.

These colleges are arranging for academic credit on an individual basis, in which a Volunteer consults with with a specific faculty member and makes concrete proposals for which credit may properly be given.

These proposals may involve offering Peace Corps service in lieu of standard field training. A teacher in the Philippines, for example, might arrange that her daily work will fulfill practice teaching requirements for an education degree.

Or the proposals might lead to a paper on some specific subject such as a linguistic study or the sociology of a village.

According to Rogers B. Finch, Chief of the Division of University Relations, "It seems unlikely that academic credit will ever be given automatically for the mere fact of service in the Peace Corps. It will probably be given for specific proposals."

Director Sargent Shriver cautioned Volunteers that questions of academic credit must not be allowed to obscure "the Volunteers' fundamental obligation to be of service to others."

Shriver added that "if proper perspectives are maintained, there is no reason why Volunteers should not get academic credit for work which ordinarily earns such credit."

Academic credit proposals have been favorably received by the American Association of Colleges for Teacher Education, an organization of 600 colleges and universities.



Training programs for ten new overseas projects involving the eventual selection of 433 more Volunteers are scheduled this month and next.

The March training program will yield 40 Volunteers for a health and education program in Malaya and 70 Volunteers who will act as teachers' aides in the Philippines.

Candidates for the Malaya project were scheduled to commence training at Northern Illinois University on March 2 and to complete the university phase of their training on May 4.

Trainees for the Philippines project, the fourth program to be prepared for the island nation, will assemble at the Field Training Camp in Puerto Rico on March 25, will move to Pennsylvania State University on April 14 and leave Penn State on June 6.

Many details of the training programs beginning in April are still pending, but the roster includes the first two projects in Venezuela—a university project involving 35 Volunteers and a youth project involving 15 Volunteers, both jointly sponsored by the YMCA.

April training is also scheduled for the first two projects in Bolivia, a health program with 70 Volunteers and a rural development program with 50 Volunteers.

Training will also begin for a suburban community development program in Chile, the second project in that nation and one which will field 20 Volunteers under the joint sponsorship of the YWCA.

Additional April starts include training for a 43-man vocational educational project in Jamaica, a 30-man project for machinists in Tunisia and a 50-man teaching project in Somalia.

## INDIANS WELCOME PC TRAINEES

*Continued from page 1*

tractor, hitching and driving a team of horses, the use of siphon tubes in irrigating. . . .

"Many of the boys used their own initiative in visiting the Indians, for they were all just dropped at the side of the road and were not introduced to the Indian people, and many of the Indians had not heard of their coming. They had to use their own resources in getting acquainted and in finding something to do that would be useful. . . .

"Many ate meals in the homes of the Indians and a few were invited to spend the night. Because of their initiative and dedication, they were able to win the hearts and confidence of many of the Indian people to the extent that they were able to gather information that required several months for me to gather. . . ."

As a postscript to this account, Francis Patton, a 58-year-old Pima, remarked:

"Just in the short time they were here those Peace Corps boys picked up more insight into our problems than other people have picked up in decades."

### THE BOX SCORE (as of March 1, 1962)

PROJECT	PCVs	STATUS
Chile .....	45 .....	Overseas
Colombia .....	62 .....	Overseas
Ghana .....	51 .....	Overseas
Nigeria .....	107 .....	Overseas
East Pakistan .....	29 .....	Overseas
West Pakistan .....	28 .....	Overseas
Philippines .....	183 .....	Overseas
St. Lucia .....	15 .....	Overseas
Tanganyika .....	35 .....	Overseas
India .....	26 .....	Overseas
Sierra Leone .....	37 .....	Overseas
Malaya .....	36 .....	Overseas
Thailand .....	45 .....	Overseas
Philippines III .....	49 .....	In Training
Brazil .....	49 .....	In Training
El Salvador .....	27 .....	In Training
Colombia II .....	60 .....	In Training
Malaya II .....	40* .....	March 2, 1962 #
Philippines IV .....	70* .....	March 25, 1962 #
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>984</b>	

\* Approximate— # Begin training

# Out of the Family Album

Continued from page 5

tainly not a one-way proposition. By sending large numbers of young people to gain new insights and experiences in cultures that are often much older and more penetrating than our own, this nation should receive an infusion of fresh understanding and effective leadership in world affairs that will be all to the good in years to come.

"We also go because the Peace Corps is a product of the concern and idealism of the American people. Each of us here believes that we are part of a great and strong nation. We are not blind to our weaknesses, but a vigorous belief in the rights of men and the potentials of mankind to solve its problems intelligently and peacefully has been the guiding spirit of this land. And this belief involves responsibility.

"Believing this, we have chosen to match our convictions with our actions, and submit that even in this age of crisis it is not too late to achieve understanding and cooperation among people everywhere.

"I recently read a nationally syndicated columnist who said, in reference to the Peace Corps, that he deeply resented sending amateurs to do a professional's job. I say it is everyone's job to seek a better world. It is everyone's job to say to other people: 'I care', 'the United States cares', 'let us work together to gain a better understanding of our place in the family of man'."

## Dean Named to PC Post

SAMUEL F. BABBITT, former Dean of Men at Vanderbilt University, has been named Chief of the College and University Division of the Office of Public Affairs.

His new duties, which he assumed February 1, place Mr. Babbitt in charge of recruiting at colleges and universities.

## GUAM PEACE CORPS

Perhaps reflecting the interest shown by five persons who recently applied for the Peace Corps from the island territory of Guam, the Guam legislature has decided to form its own Peace Corps.

The Guam Peace Corps, which will work in cooperation with our Peace Corps, will aim to "provide assistance to the peoples of the Micronesian Islands, when needed and where wanted."

## Colleges Work Together

Two groups of universities—one in the Washington area and one in Puerto Rico—will make their faculties and facilities available to the Peace Corps for training volunteers.

Seven universities in the Washington area will act as a central agency for planning and mounting Peace Corps training programs.

They are American University, Johns Hopkins University School of Advanced International Studies, George Washington University, Catholic University, Howard University, Georgetown University and the University of Maryland.

Three Puerto Rican universities—the University of Puerto Rico, Inter American University and Catholic University—will pool their resources in training Peace Corps Volunteers for service in Latin America.

Peace Corps Director Sargent Shriver praised the universities for cooperating "in this pioneering venture."

Each group of universities will set up a Policy Board, which will advise the Peace Corps on how best to utilize the resources of the universities in its training programs.

CUT OR TEAR HERE

I am interested in serving in the Peace Corps as a (farmer, teacher, home economist, carpenter, nurse, mechanic, health worker, etc.—please list the skill you can perform abroad). (Please Print)

I do not have a special skill but am interested in serving in the Peace Corps

Please send information

I am available after \_\_\_\_\_ (month, day, year)

Present occupation \_\_\_\_\_

NAME \_\_\_\_\_

ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_

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