

The Volunteer

... a newsletter by and for the Volunteers of the Peace Corps

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Peace Corps, Washington 25, D.C.

Volunteers Share Views

To keep in touch with each other, to exchange ideas, experiences and problems, Peace Corps Volunteers in several countries have set up bi-weekly or monthly newsletters.

One of the most ambitious is the 14 page journal written by PCVs at Pakistan Academy for Village Development in Comilla, East Pakistan. "Peace Corps Volunteer Report," edited by Robert Taylor of Oakdale, California, first appeared in January and contained a full report from each Volunteer on his work in the villages of East Pakistan.

Volunteers in Malaya published "Subsistence," a bi-weekly newsletter which includes news, features, and humor.

"El Piscorino," has come out in Chile. Edited by Martin Ronan of Chicago, it offers detailed coverage of the activities of all Volunteers in Chile, and sports news from the U.S.A.

The winning entry in a "Name-That-Newsletter" contest will entitle Nigeria's Newsletter. Leading entries are "PCV Views" and "Bush Bull."

In the Philippines, PCVs and the Peace Corps staff are publishing the "Voluntario," a bi-weekly paper which is serving as an active outlet for discussion of projects. The newsletter of the Tanganyika and Colombia groups report activities in these countries.

Sierra Leone's first newsletter is about to go to press, and we look forward to the editorial endeavors of other PCVs around the world.

THE VOLUNTEER will reprint items of general interest to all PCVs from the various local newsletters. This month the Chile, Nigeria and Sierra Leone newsletters each contained some interesting comments on Peace Corps attitudes.

From: Nigeria Newsletter, Number Four—March 21, 1962, by Carol Newman, Maiduguri.

A statement in the Nigeria Newsletter of Feb. 16th read: "Let's hear about some of the other remote posts

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CONGRESS A Progress Report

The Peace Corps is off to an early and decisive start in Congress this year, where enthusiasm has been shown both in the voting and in the comments of Congressmen.

The first important action came on April 11th when the House of Representatives, by a vote of 316 to 70, gave its approval to the Peace Corps' request for \$63.75 million for the fiscal year 1963. Last year the vote in the House was 285-97.

Earlier the House Committee on Foreign Affairs had unanimously approved the Peace Corps legislation. The



Teacher Madge Shipp assists pupils in Castries, St. Lucia.

Photo: Rowland Scherman, Peace Corps Photographer

House Rules Committee, without a single dissenting vote, had cleared the legislation for action on the floor. This was in marked contrast to last year's one-vote margin in the Rules Committee.

The feeling of members of the House can best be summed up by quoting from the debate on the floor:

Representative Thomas Johnson (Maryland): "How well some of us can remember a year ago when articles regarding the Peace Corps bore such titles as: 'Potential for Tragedy,' 'Will the Peace Corps Be Too Young?' 'Misgivings,' 'Pitfalls,' and others too numerous to mention.

"But today, I am proud to say we have a growing corps of well-trained and properly motivated American youth serving hand-in-hand with village people who themselves welcome this additional help on their most pressing problems and have furthered a new climate of international good-will and cooperation."

Walter Judd (Minnesota)

"Mr. Chairman, I want to pay tribute to this administration, from the President down, for having the imagination and the initiative to expand and develop [the Peace Corps]. He lifted it up so that it quickly caught the attention and support of our people, especially the attention of our youth, and gave it the better place that it deserves in the total overall efforts we are making overseas.

I do not know any other agency of our Government that is using as well as the Peace Corps this middle level of skill that we have in our country in such abundance."

Howard D. Smith (Virginia)

"I had considerable reservations about [the Peace Corps] when it came up last year and was not sold on it. I voted against it. I have taken care to read what I could about the performance of this program as it went along, and I am happy to say that I think they have done a good job.

I believe the thing has worked well up to this time, and I believe we ought to give the opportunity to show what can be done in the way of creating friendly personal relationships and contacts between the people of this country and the people of the other countries to which we are trying to be of assistance. For that reason, I am supporting the measure this year."

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee, by a vote of 11 to 4 (last year it was 11 to 6), approved the Peace Corps bill, and the measure was passed by the Senate on April 12. *Senator Wayne Morse* of Oregon endorsed the success of the Peace Corps' first year in a radio broadcast to his home state:

"A major reason for this success has been the high quality of young people selected. The two things they all have in common is a skill which is needed by the people of another country and an ability to teach it under the conditions required by Peace Corps standards.

"I strongly believe that the Peace Corps is one of the

best investments we have ever made in good relations with other countries. I shall support its expansion from the \$30 million spent only last year to about \$64 million for fiscal 1963. This will enable us to double the number of Volunteers to a total of about 10,000.

"In my opinion, the Peace Corps is one of the best and strongest elements in American foreign policy today. It is resulting in the elimination of a great deal of misunderstanding abroad."

Another Senator, *Senator John Sparkman* of Alabama, commented during the debate on the Senate floor:

"I take this occasion to say that this program has exceeded the expectations of a good many Members of the Senate. The first year of operation has quieted some of the critical voices raised against the original concept . . . I suspect this program may well prove so successful that the Soviet bloc may in due course seek to establish a Peace Corps of its own.

". . . I believe the Peace Corps has tapped an asset we have always had but never used, except in time of war. I speak of the drive and dedication of the young men and women of this Nation. Time after time, during military hostilities, we have drawn on our youth and they have served and died for our country.

"Now, in time of relative peace, we have realized that the same qualities that have made our fighting men the world's best, also make them, and their companions of the opposite sex, the best exportable evidence of what this Nation is.

". . . They have offered their talents, their skills, and two years of their lifetimes for the performance of national service abroad, in order that they might play a personal and individual role in the promotion of world peace and friendship . . ."

And long-time Peace Corps advocate, *Senator Hubert Humphrey* of Minnesota, spoke about a specific aspect of the Peace Corps:

"The Peace Corps Volunteers represent a reservoir of skills and experience that should not be lost to our country after the completion of their 2 years' training and service overseas. . . . They are energetic, talented, and hardheaded in the cause of peace and human betterment. Today and throughout the future experience of the Peace Corps we ought to encourage these Volunteers to put their gifts and their idealism to the continued service of their country and their fellow men.

"They will return trained in the use of the languages of a host of countries. When they return they will be fully matured, responsible, dedicated, enlightened citizens, in terms of the economic and social problems of many parts of the world.

"I am confident that the greatest reward and dividend of the Peace Corps will be its strengthening of the United States of America in better political, economic, and social understanding of the world to which we seek to give leadership. We are really helping ourselves, as well as others."

TRICKS OF THE TRADE

As Volunteers get to work in Africa, Latin America, and Asia, their individual initiative and ingenuity are helping to ease local problems in everything from water systems to teaching techniques. Some of these problems are duplicated in other countries where the Peace Corps is assigned.

Recently, Jerry Poznak, a PCV teaching in the Philippines, wrote the following to the "Voluntario," the newsletter of the Philippines Volunteers:

"I'm sure many in the Peace Corps are doing a good job of teaching such subjects as English and science in the schools. How are they doing this? If I were conducting a class or a particular lesson by some method, procedure, stunt, or miracle which proved to be effective, I should not hesitate to tell all my comrades of my successful method.

"Is the Peace Corps making any attempt to assemble these 'hints to PCVs' and spread the word throughout the provinces?"

In order that Volunteers all over the world may take advantage of the ingenuity displayed by any individual Volunteer in any country, the Editors are initiating this regular feature on new and improved techniques in every field of endeavor. If the column is to be of maximum value, however, PCVs will have to share what Poznak calls each "method, procedure, stunt or miracle which proved to be effective."

In submitting the material, please include sufficient explanatory detail so that others can copy your method or system. Wherever possible—and applicable—please include a snapshot or a mechanical drawing of the subject.

THE VOLUNTEER is starting this feature with a report on a development by Robert Taylor, a PCV who is serving as Assistant Director of Planning and Supervision at the Pakistan Academy for Village Development, Comilla, East Pakistan.

* * *

Husked rice is preferred by all Pakistanis, and brings a higher price on the market than unhusked rice. But rice is difficult to husk unless it has first been par boiled. Traditionally, the villagers par boil small quantities of paddy in cut-down barrels, which is a slow, impractical, and hazardous process. Also, fuel is hard to come by.

Taylor invented a boiler which consists of a wire screen basket suspended over three inches of water in the bottom of a rectangular tank. Paddy is first soaked for 24 hours. It is then cooked over steam produced by heat from a firebox below the tank of water.

The fire is started with wood, and is maintained by burning discarded rice husks. The husks are fed into a blower which shoots them into the flame, creating sufficient heat to bring the water to a boil.

When the rice has cooked, four men, using shoulder poles, lift the basket from the boiler, and spread the paddy in the sun to dry. The rice is husked, and the husks go into the blowers as fuel for the next batch of



Rice is cooked in boiler invented by PCV Robert Taylor in Comilla, East Pakistan.

Photo, N.Y. Times, Paul Grimes

rice. The unit has a capacity of five maunds (about 100 pounds).

From the Philippines comes another idea which is the project of several teachers, including Blaine Larson-Crowther of Phoenix, Arizona; Anne Hankins of Franklin Lakes, New Jersey and Marianne Gould of Spencer, Mass. They have collected over 200 letters from their elementary school students to prospective pen pals in the United States. These teachers are distributing the letters through their own schools and interested friends in the United States.

The Volunteers have been in contact with the editors of about 200 Filipino high school newspapers, who would like to exchange their papers with those of American high schools.

Philippines Volunteers also hope to help Filipino teachers correspond with their American counterparts, and to encourage student exchange of Philippine sea shells for such things as *National Geographic Magazine*, picture postcards, and crayons.

(Other Volunteers interested in contacting American pen-pals for students and friends in other countries, may write the People-to-People Program, Letter Writing Committee, World Affairs Center, Minneapolis 14, Minnesota. Be sure to give the full name, age, and complete address of each person you list).

Volunteers in the Philippines are contributing to the national fight against cholera by making a short, instructional film which demonstrates precautionary measures and stresses the need for up-to-date inoculation. Volunteer Tom Sharpless of Coral Gables, Florida will shoot the 16 mm movie and Filipino officials will strip the film with a sound track in the Masbateno dialect.

WHO'S WHO IN WASHINGTON

Warren William Wiggins, Associate Director for Program Development and Operations, came to the Peace Corps from his job as a deputy director of the International Cooperation Administration via a telegram from Sargent Shriver. He received it at 3 a.m. in the morning.

In the middle of the night—it was February 5, 1961—Mr. Shriver had read and studied Wiggins' ideas on the Peace Corps, wrapped up in a draft paper entitled "The Towering Task" which he had prepared at his own initiative. The Director-to-be was so impressed with the study, which argued against excessive caution in planning for the Peace Corps, he immediately wired Wiggins asking the author to bring fifteen copies to an initial Peace Corps planning meeting at 9 o'clock that morning. It was then that Shriver and Wiggins met for the first time.

Mr. Shriver opened the meeting by asking everyone present to read "The Towering Task," pointing out that he shared Wiggins' view that the Peace Corps should be launched on a bold scale. When the meeting adjourned, the planners were in agreement and "The Towering Task" became a major basis for many of the aspects of the Peace Corps program. At Mr. Shriver's request, Wiggins dropped everything he was doing for the International Cooperation Administration, and since 9 a.m., February 5, 1961 he has devoted full time to the Peace Corps.

Wiggins said later, "I was intrigued by the idea of a Peace Corps—and worried about it. The concept was challenging to me as a result of my twelve years involvement with U.S. programs abroad."

A year later, in recommending the 39-year-old Wiggins for the 1961 Fleming Award, given annually to the ten most outstanding young men in government, Mr. Shriver states that his associates ideas had "stood the test of time," adding that Wiggins was in large part "responsible for the miracle of planning and organization that has brought the Peace Corps into being."

At his desk in Washington, Wiggins now seems far removed from the Army pilot of World War II who admitted that he was glad that his 36th trip over the "Hump" was to be his last. It wasn't that the pilot was more than normally alarmed to the jockeying C-46s over one of the world's most treacherous air routes, China's storm-plagued lifeline to India. Wiggins' problem was that he insisted on flying despite a nagging, unbeatable tendency toward air sickness.

Born and raised in Arizona, he received a B.A.



Warren W. Wiggins, Associate Director for Program Development and Operations.

Photo: Rowland Scherman, Peace Corps Photographer

degree in social studies from the University of Colorado and, after the war, an M.A. in public administration from Harvard. He entered Government service in 1949 as part of the 15-man mission on which administered the Marshall Plan in Norway.

In 1952, he went to work for Averell Harriman in the Office of the President, where he was charged with coordinating U.S. economic programs in the 14 nations of Western Europe. Two years later, he was sent to the Philippines as senior U.S. economic advisor to the Philippine government. In 1957, he was transferred to Bolivia as Deputy Director, and later Acting Director, of the American aid program there. Four years ago, he returned to Washington and the International Cooperation Administration, where he was in charge of the world wide program staff and later named Deputy Director of Far East Operations responsible for an office which handled more than one-half billion dollars of economic assistance each year. It was from this position that Wiggins came to the Peace Corps.

Married and the father of five children—including a set of twin daughters—Wiggins develops the projects which Volunteers are carrying out overseas and is responsible for the foreign operation of all Peace Corps programs.

Views—Continued from Page 1

and living conditions—those people are existing more closely to the original Peace Corps idea, and it makes me a bit ashamed to discuss my problems. I am fortunate to have running water, lights, and to be teaching in a really good school."

Carol Newman replied: "This statement raises the old question of PC objectives, and it suggests that the answer has not yet been fully resolved in the minds of all PCVs. The concept of material sacrifice seems to be still considered as part of the job of the PCV. Although some are working under more trying conditions than others, the ultimate significance of the job done by each individual, I contend, has *nothing* to do with that individual's living conditions.

"One need not feel ashamed that he does not have to carry water, use kerosene lanterns, and teach at the same time. He should, in fact, be pleased that the energy conserved by not having to do these things can be thrown completely into the job he came here to do. That job is to *teach!*

"Would we have served Nigeria more fully in another, more trying location? I think not. We are in a good school with a competent staff; had we not been stationed here, the school would have been understaffed . . . We are not holding together a small school which might fold; we do not have the distinction of being the only graduates on the staff. Rather, we are performing the more mundane task of providing two strong links to make a stronger, more substantial educational chain.

"We haven't the glory of struggle and hardship to write home about, but is physical discomfort something to be desired or is it an unavoidable nuisance which one should try to minimize?"

From: "El Piscorino," Santiago, Chile—March 19, 1962, by: Janet Boegli, Rio Negro.

"More and more I am convinced that we as Peace Corps Volunteers should refrain from airing our personal problems to the sympathetic ears of other Americans in Chile . . . Whether we like it or not, whether it is right or not, the success of our mission here will not be based entirely upon how well we teach in the "Centrales" nor what we do to improve the work done in the area of community development.

"Let us remember that the continuation of the Peace Corps in Latin America is based not only upon how well we are accepted by the citizens of our host country but also upon the opinions voiced by the citizens of our own country."

In a letter to the Peace Corps in Washington, Sue Sadow, now at the Secondary School for Girls, Nagburaka, Sierra Leone, observed that many of her hosts and students were not entirely clear about the purpose and the presence of the Peace Corps. Miss Sadow wrote:

"Upon my arrival at my school, the first request to my principal was to be given the chance to explain about

the Peace Corps, who I was, and why I was here. Weeks later, wondering if the students took it all in, I assigned a lesson in composition . . . on the Peace Corps."

Miss Sadow enclosed several of the resultant compositions one of which reads:

"The Peace Corps is a company which has been recently formed by the U.S.A.

"This company started in March, when the President of America (President Kennedy) announced over the wireless that there should be peace in the world and in order for this to be successful, he decided to ask those who will be interested to leave their families for two complete years, without payment to come to Sierra Leone and help with Education. And those who are interested are to send an application to their President. This was done with joy.

"They started with their journey and arrived in Freetown where they were lodged in the University College of Fourah Bay. They had a lot of examinations and they were told about . . . things in Sierra Leone and how they should help them.

"After that they were then showed the different places they have to go . . .

"Their purpose of coming is to teach and help the country in what she is behind. They have come to help us. We hope in turn will help them by making them feel at home and by giving them every attention of ours."

In addition to the reprint material, THE VOLUNTEER offers its pages to all PCVs as a direct forum for your opinions and ideas. Simply address your letters, articles or comments to THE VOLUNTEER, Peace Corps, Washington 25, D. C.



Rice and jute farmers in Comilla, East Pakistan give Lloyd Goodson data on their crops.

Report from the Philippines

By Pat Joslyn

Barbara Mitchell, Evelyn Mittman, Sondra Williams and Pat Joslyn have turned their home at Milaor, Camarines Sur, in the Philippines into a library. The following article, "The Household at Milaor," is reprinted from "The Voluntario."

Thirty children crowd around a gate gay with bougainvillea. It's 4:30 and the rainstained sign says, "Library Hours 5-7." An Americana alights from the bus in a cloud of dust and enters her home amid eager jostling and the buzz of Bicol.

Soon the sala is full of children crammed two and three in a chair, sprawled on the floor, sitting on the doorsill—and they are all reading!

True, the fare is primarily Classic Comics, but more and more of these students are reading the captions and even telling their neighbors about it with an excited nudge. Later on some teenagers may come in, and while they read the comics with similarly rapt attention, they also browse through the adult shelves and borrow those that look interesting.

Whether or not these Filipino young people are able to read all they see or understand all they read, they certainly are experiencing a wonderful chance to give vent to and utilize their curiosity.

Sometimes one of the Americanas sits down with a group of little ones to enjoy and encourage their interpretations of the illustrations or their attempts at the words. Occasionally there is a chance to talk a bit with one of the teenagers about what they have read, be it Frost's poetry or Kennedy's "strategy."

Of course there is more to a library than these fruitful moments. We were hesitant at first because we wanted to see what the community felt and might be planning along this line. There is a movement for a municipal library, but it is presently squelched for lack of funds.

In light of this, ours is only temporary. We simply typed up a card for each book, stocked up with quite a few Senior and Junior classics, and tried to spread the word through the school, *barrio* lieutenants, signs on our gate, and personal persuasion.

At first we took care of keeping silence and checking books in and out, but now we're giving these responsibilities to some of the children, to their delight. Our objectives now are to draw in the adults as well (which may mean separate hours) and to work more closely with those young people in whom there is growing interest and potential.

We're working with some of these young people in another way also. On Sundays at about 8 to 8:30 the schoolhouse buzzes with unaccustomed noise. It is filled with those who have graduated from Grade 6 and have not been able to continue their studies. For three hours these young adults attend classes in English,

Letter from Sierra Leone

By Sue Sadow

Sue Sadow at 66 is the oldest Volunteer in the Peace Corps. From 1953-57 she went on an independent odyssey around the world working with various national governmental departments of health, welfare, and education.

"Up country" where we are (referred to as the bush) only means a rural area with a smallish town which is the center of things. The Magburaka Secondary School for Girls is the first and only government school for secondary school girls. It was started two years ago, so there are only two forms—two old-fashioned school rooms in temporary buildings reminiscent of our pioneer days. The new school which will be ready for occupancy in September, is superior to any of its type I have seen in the U.S.A. It is a boarding school—as all secondary schools are, and all students pay fees.

I am content with my assignment, teaching Home Economics, Chemistry, Hygiene, Art, Crafts, and French. These six subjects employ every moment of my time—preparation, marking tests and papers, lesson planning, and drawing upon every experience I've ever had. In teaching, I follow my own system and try to make everything come alive and relate in a practical way to life, situations, and conditions in Sierra Leone. This calls for long hours of thoughtful dissection of what few available materials and books are currently in use.

"The problem of text books is heart-breaking. No student has a book to take home to study and the few books in class must be shared. Hygiene is the only subject I inherited. The others are being introduced for the first time, and it is my job to outline and build up each course. Chemistry! I had no text book until I found ONE COPY to teach from. I type copies of each lesson which the students take turns copying into their notebooks following the lecture. I've sent for a Chemistry Set from a friend in the USA. When it comes, I'll do experiments on the desk!

"My first day here, I made known to our principal my background in social work, and expressed the hope that, in addition to my teaching, I could assist in work concerned with health and welfare. So far, I have visited primary schools, where CARE is planning a school feeding program and has asked my help. I have spent time in a maternal and child welfare centre, attended two days of the Community Development Seminar put on by an FAO Home Economist. How much outside work I will do rests entirely with my Principal and what she is able to work out with the Ministries concerned."

Social Studies, Math, and Science. They are in groups of about 25.

The students are by no means the only ones full of enthusiasm, for the four of us are excited about working with an eager and unusual group of pupils.

VIGNETTES . . . Frances Boyleston, a former teacher of journalism at Limestone College, South Carolina, and Lynne Walker, an ex-reporter for the North Shore Sentinel, recently attended a secondary school press conference in Mindinao, the Philippines. They led a session on "The Art of Interviewing" for 400 staff members and 150 advisors of high school newspapers from all points in the islands . . . As a part of his assignment with the Institute for Rural Education, Bill Fox is visiting the *zona* around Santiago to evaluate and strengthen the chain of schools presently connected with Chile's *Radio Escuela*. He hopes to add some 500 schools to the 1200 throughout the country which already participate in the educational radio program . . . Dorothy Crews, teaching English and history in Enugu, is working with educational radio in Nigeria. Her Form I history class spends one period a week listening to an educational radio program which follows the life of a Nigerian village through many changes—such as building a road, opening an agricultural research center and coming into contact with regional government. Regional government became a reality for Dorothy's class when she piled her students into the school lorry and took them to the Eastern House of Assembly for a guided tour. Few of the students have seen government in action and they all eagerly await returning to the Assembly when it is in session . . . The work of many Peace Corps geologists and surveyors calls for safaris into the bush often lasting several weeks. Life in the bush varies. Francis Lum and Bob Bjerre, camped for nine weeks in a remote area of the Western Province doing a preliminary survey for a 90-mile feeder road, have only what they can carry on their backs—one small tent and sleeping bags. At the same time, elsewhere in Tanganyika, Peace Corpsmen are constructing campsites complete with individual tents, good food, hot water and sheets . . . Brenda Brown, Barbara Bassett, Mary Teasler and Jan Wright teach nine months of the year as teachers' aides in the Philippines. While schools are out this summer, they will run a day camp—in which they expect to enroll about 200 children between the ages of 8 and 14—near Naga City . . . From Allen Tamura in Tanganyika comes an urgent plea that a course in midwifery be included in Peace Corps training. Allen had a harrowing and traumatic day bringing an expectant mother from the Gogo tribe over very bad roads to the safety of a hospital. It is probably a good thing that about thirty Peace Corps nurses will soon start training and are expected to arrive in Tanganyika late this summer . . . Tim Peter-



A St. Lucian baby looks trustingly at public health nurse Malinda DuBose as she gives him penicillin.

Photo: Rowland Scherman, Peace Corps Photographer

son, who recently moved from San Jose to the *barrio* of Sabang in the Philippines, had some trouble finding a house. He finally located the perfect house in another *barrio* separated from Sabang by a bay. Undaunted, some inventive fishermen are arranging to bring the building to Sabang by boat . . . 26 Volunteers in India travelled 400 miles from their posts in the Punjab to meet First Lady Jacqueline Kennedy in Jaipur during her visit to India and Pakistan in March . . . Volunteers in Tanganyika are taking on new responsibilities. Bob Milhaus, Gerry Faust and Charlie Barton have become District Engineers and Jim O'Hara is acting Provincial Engineer for the Central Province . . . Judy Grant in Chillan, Chile, is saving money for two centers of the Institute for Rural Education for which she purchases food. Judy found a "serve-yourself-garden" where she can buy vegetables at half price by picking them herself . . . Jerry Garthe, teaching poultry raising as a part of his community development work in Huiscaqui, Chile, has demonstrated similar ingenuity. To buy lumber he badly needs to complete the construction of a chicken coop, Jerry plants, harvests and sells garden vegetables. The garden is producing in abundance, but Jerry hopes to spark more action in the henhouse where he has posted a sign reading: "Lay, dammit!"

THE LATEST OVERSEAS DEPARTURES

To: Rio de Janeiro, Brazil
March 23, 1962

Gordon Anderegg, Edgewood, Iowa
Robert Anderson, Hingham, Mass.
Ruth Becht, Floyd Knobs, Ind.
Manuel Cruz-Rodriguez, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Curtiland Deville, Ville Platte, Ind.
Ester Diaz-Figuerao, Trujillo Alto, P. R.
Minerva Diaz-Ruiz, Trujillo Alto, P. R.
David Dodge, Rock River, Wyo.
John Dolan, Haverton, Pa.
Lorraine Farinha, Auburn, Cal.
David Fleischer, Valatie, N. Y.
Conrad Fritsch, Los Angeles, Calif.
Charles Furrow, Waiteville, W. Va.
Steven Gowin, Glenburn, No. Dak.
Robert Hadley, Thomasville, Ga.
Corinne Hay, Bordentown, N. J.
Nelson Jacob, Goliad, Tex.
Ina Kyler, Mapleton Depot, Pa.
Nancy Larkin, Hastings, Mich.
Robert Lazarchic, Mentor, Ohio
Richard Loos, Fleming, Colo.
Jerry Mark, Cedar Falls, Iowa
Rosario Martinez-Bruno, Vega Baja, P. R.
Myra McBride, Lebanon, Oreg.
Joseph McDomick, Baton Rouge, La.
Joyce Miller, Germantown, N. Y.
Kenneth Mohr, Pinckneyville, Ill.
Modesto Oritz-Rosario, Orocovis, P. R.
Gloria Pinto-Rosado, Manati, P. R.
Juan Rosario, Diaz, P. R.
Gerald Ruthland, Tuscombua, Ala.
Mark Ruwet, Torrington, Conn.
John Schley, Whitehouse, N. J.
Norma Jean Shade, Leetonia, Ohio
Angelica Simmons, Washington, D. C.
Jim Sperling, Woodland Hills, Cal.
Dale Swenson, Amery, Wisc.
Priscilla Thorsrud, Fontana, Cal.
Melvin Tolbert, Elmira, N. Y.
Loring Waggoner, Albuquerque, N. M.
Harold E. Walton, Jr., Denair, Cal.
James Williams, Cave City, Kan.
Karen York, Fallon, Nev.

To: Manila, Philippines
March 26, 1962

Joy Aspinwall, Olympia, Wash.
Edith Barksdale, Bronx, N. Y.
Phyllis Brunkau, Ponca City, Okla.
Merry Lee Corwin, Hingham, Mass.
Charles E. Downing, Kansas City, Mo.
Janice Durand, Spooner, Wisc.
John Durand, Spooner, Wisc.
Jonathan Epstein, Beverly Hills, Cal.
William Finister, Alexandria, La.
Douglas Foley, Clinton, Iowa
Eugene Gibbs, Van Nuys, Cal.
Philip Ginsburg, Scarsdale, N. Y.
Wayne Guise, Biglerville, Pa.
Theresa Gurzynski, L.I. City, N. Y.
John Halloran, Bismarck, No. Dak.
Kathryn Hannan, Chicago, Ill.
Gary James, Marion, Ohio
Ruth Kesselring, Itasca, Ill.
Frederick Knoth, Burbank, Cal.
Joyce Miller, Fargo, No. Dak.
Kathleen Mooney, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.
Thomas Newman, Tenafly, N. J.
Bethel Oestman, Wray, Colo.
Allen Pastryk, Chicago, Ill.
Neill Payne, Pittsburgh, Pa.
William Pearre, Chicago, Ill.
Charles Platt, Worland, Wyo.
Ivan Propst, Paris, Ill.
Thomas Robinson, Rahway, N. J.
Dana B. Rodgers, Jr., Pittsford, N. Y.
Herbert K. Salmon, III, Ledgewood, N. J.
Barabara Simpson, San Francisco, Cal.
Donald Smith, Chicago, Ill.
Marain Solheim, Minneapolis, Minn.
Charles Terry, Concord, Mass.
Stephen Wells, Ames, Iowa
Anne Wilson, Silver Spring, Md.
Carlton Wilson, Garden Grove, Cal.
Thomas Wilson, Foster, R. I.
Joseph Zaloom, Little Silver, N. J.
Robert Zimmerman, Akron, Ohio

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POSTAGE AND FEES PAID

OFFICIAL BUSINESS