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KENNEDY: 'PC Sets an Example'

"To be able to make a maximum effort to serve peace in a time of maximum danger I would consider the most satisfactory of human experiences," President Kennedy told the Peace Corps Headquarters staff on June 14. The date was the anniversary of the selection of the first 12 Peace Corps Volunteers. Also present at the Chamber of Commerce building were about a hundred trainees for Nepal and Afghanistan, currently training in Washington. Below is the President's complete text:

I never thought I'd get such a warm hand in the Chamber of Commerce; I don't think I ever will again. I wanted to come over here this morning to express my great appreciation to you for all that you've done to make the Peace Corps such an important part of the life of America and the—though I hate to use this word which we've inherited from other days—the image of America overseas. I don't think it's altogether fair to say that I handed Sarge a lemon from which he made lemonade, but I do think that he was handed and you were handed one of the most sensitive and difficult assignments which any administrative group in Washington has been given almost in a century.

The concept of the Peace Corps was entirely new. It was subjected to a great deal of criticism at the beginning. If it had not been done with such great care, and really in a sense, loving and prideful care, it could have defeated a great purpose and could have set back the whole cause of public service internationally for a good many years. That it has turned out to be the success that it has been, has been due to the tireless work of Sargent Shriver and to all of you who have brought to government service a sense of morale and a sense of enthusiasm and, really, commitment, which has been absent from too many governmental agencies for too many years. So that while the Peace Corpsmen overseas have rendered

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Volunteer George Kroon and two young Colombian friends trudge along a road near Fuquene, some 50 miles north of Bogota. On pages 4 and 5 CARE representative Leon Lane tells of the work of Kroon and other Volunteers in Colombia.





Several new staff appointments were announced recently by Director Shriver.

Howard Greenberg, 51, Director of Management Services for General Services Administration, was named Associate Director for Management. He succeeds John D. Corcoran, 47, who has been appointed director of Peace Corps activities in Puerto Rico.

Rafael Sancho-Bonet, 38, formerly Peace Corps coordinator in Puerto Rico, has been named Peace Corps Representative in Chile.

Dr. Joseph A. Gallagher, 47, will succeed Dr. Leo Gehrig, 44, as Chief Medical Officer. Dr. Gehrig is leaving to accept a high-level post with the U. S. Public Health Service.

Douglas Kiker, 32, was named Chief of Public Information, succeeding Thomas R. Mathews, 41, who resigned recently to become Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for Congressional Affairs.

John D. Rockefeller IV, 25, has been appointed a Special Assistant to Director Shriver.

William Warner, 42, now a Special Assistant to the Director, will succeed Bradley H. Patterson, Jr., 39, as the Executive Secretary.

In addition to these appointments, Director Shriver announced the resignation of Lawrence E. Dennis, 41, Associate Director for the selection training and overseas support of Peace Corps Volunteers.

Dennis, formerly Vice President at Penn State University, is leaving to accept a position with the American Council on Education. Effective September 1, he will be the Council's Executive Associate and Director of its Commission on Academic Affairs.

* * *

Mayor Robert Wagner of New York City announced on June 18 that teachers in the city's public schools would be granted leaves of absence to join the Peace Corps.

Within three days of this announcement, more than 100 NYC teachers requested Peace Corps applications.

* * *

July saw the arrival overseas of four new Peace Corps groups.

Three of them arrived in South America early in the month for projects in Chile, Bolivia, and Venezuela.

The 20-member Chile group, which trained at the Experiment in International Living, will work with the YWCA and Chilean groups in urban development activities in Santiago and Valparaiso.

Forty-six men and women who trained at the University of Oklahoma will work in Bolivia in the fields of health and sanitation.

The 18-member Venezuela group prepared at the Experiment for a YMCA project. They will work with

THE BOX SCORE

As of July 31, 1962

OVERSEAS			
Chile	63	Dominican Rep.	60
Colombia	103	Bolivia	52
Ghana	51	Tunisia	76
Nigeria	109	Somali Republic	48
East Pakistan	29	Ceylon	48
West Pakistan	28	Iran	48
Philippines	272	Afghanistan	13
St. Lucia	15	Nepal	73
Tanganyika	35	Honduras	27
India	26	N. Borneo/Sarawak	76
Sierra Leone	37	Ghana	86
Malaya	67	Nigeria	74
Thailand	45	Tanganyika	27
Brazil	43	India	53
Venezuela	23	Sierra Leone	88*
El Salvador	25	Thailand	64
Jamaica	38	Ivory Coast	41
Somali Republic	47	Liberia	91
Bolivia	37	Niger	7
Dominican Rep.	21	Senegal	6
TOTAL OVERSEAS	1167	Togo	51*
		British Honduras	38
		Cyprus	28
		Turkey	49
		Cameroon Rep.	50*
		Pakistan	134*
		Ethiopia	330
		Malaya	81
		Colombia	108
		Brazil	182
		TOTAL TRAINING	2882

IN TRAINING

Philippines IV-V	295
Chile II	45
Venezuela II	49*
Ecuador	200*
Peru II	232*

GRAND TOTAL 3996

* Approximate

the Venezuelan YMCA in establishing recreation and sports activities.

On July 12 approximately 45 secondary-school teachers who trained at New York University left for the newly-created Somali Republic in East Africa. The Volunteers will teach in schools in or near the two major cities, Hargeisa and Mogadiscio.

KENNEDY Speaks To PC

Continued from page 1

unusual service, those of you who have worked to make this a success here in Washington, I think, have set an example for government service which I hope will be infectious.

Government service should be in these days, when so much depends upon the United States, the most proudest of all careers. To serve in the United States Government, to be a public employee, to be a bureaucrat in the critical sense, that should be the greatest source of satisfaction to any American. I hope that when the times are written, and when we have moved on to other work, inevitably, that the sense of having worked in the government during important days will be the greatest source of pride to all of us.

You remember in the Second World War Winston Churchill made one of his speeches, I think in Tripoli, when the 8th Army marched in there and said "they will say to you—what did you do during the Great War, and you'll be able to say: 'I marched with the

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President Answers

PC Staff Queries

After his address to the Peace Corps staff, the President fielded questions from the floor. Among them were these:

Q: I wonder if the President may discuss briefly the relationship between the Peace Corps and the present U.S. foreign policy.

A: I would speak about only one area. I think that, because the military defense of the Free World rests in the main upon the United States, the emphasis has been continually on alliances and upon the military strength of our country and our willingness to sustain our words with our deeds.

This inevitable requirement . . . has presented the United States in many key parts of the world as a rather harsh, narrow-minded, militaristic, materialistic society.

The Peace Corps, it seems to me, gives us an opportunity to emphasize a very different part of our American character, one that has really been the motivation for American foreign policy, or much of it, since Woodrow Wilson: the idealistic sense of purpose which I think motivates us, which is a very important and real part of American character, and which has motivated a good deal of our international policy in the private church groups, in the aid groups, and all the others. The Peace Corps, it seems to me, gives this particular side of American life a channel for expression.

Q: Some of us have not been satisfied with the number of Negroes and Mexican-Americans and others who have presented themselves for consideration in the Peace Corps. Do you have anything to say to those po-



tential Peace Corps Volunteers that might point out to them the desirability of service in the Peace Corps?

A: It is quite natural that, growing up surrounded by endless problems, they would not be as concerned about the opportunity to serve abroad as they would be about the very difficult problems they face in their own lives, their families' lives, and in the neighborhoods.

The kind of boys or girls who have had a sufficient chance to go to school, who can pass the very exacting test for the Peace Corps, have so many responsibilities thrust upon them . . . that they really feel they cannot afford, in a sense, the luxury of going across the ocean.

We have to meet that in two ways; one, explain to them that in serving overseas they are serving their own country and their people in the best sense of the word, and secondly, to give a great deal more attention ourselves to the problems of their own neighborhoods.

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8th Army.' Well, they may ask you what you have done in the 60's for your country and you'll be able to say "I served in the Peace Corps, I served in the United States Government," and I think that people will recognize that you have made your contribution. There have been three Peace Corpsmen who have died already in the service of their country and, in a larger sense, in the service of peace and the service of all people—one in the Philippines and two in Colombia. And, I suppose that through the hazards of fate living as these young men and women do, and not all of them are young, on the horizon of experience, that others will find themselves giving up their lives. I can imagine, if that must come, no cause—the cause of peace—that is more worthy of that kind of contribution. To be able to make a maximum effort to serve peace in a time of maximum danger I would consider the most satisfactory of human experiences.

I am particularly pleased that the first enthusiasm for the Peace Corps has not given way to a sense

of disillusionment. The fact is that we are getting more and better recruits than ever before. The standards have been maintained at an increasingly higher pitch. This has not become a routine assignment as so many other experiences become. I hope this sense of participation in a new and important cause will be maintained over the years.

So I want you all to know that you—most of you are young in the service of the Government—that you have set a very high standard for the Government, that even those who have worked in other agencies for years that have come here have found themselves caught up in this tide. And, therefore, all of us are indebted to you. I hope that this spirit is maintained and I hope all of you realize that this country and countries far beyond are most indebted to you and that you are playing a part in an activity and an adventure that goes far beyond the shores of the United States.

We appreciate all that you are doing.

'First Time We've Programmed People'

"The Peace Corps is the first *living* symbol of U.S. culture the Colombian villagers have seen," said Leon Lane, assistant director (for CARE, Inc.) of the Colombian project.

Lane was in Washington recently *en route* from Colombia to Sierra Leone, where he will help develop another Peace Corps rural development project.

"We've programmed money; we've programmed

(Below) Volunteer George Kroon helps operate the Cinva Ram, a device for pressing earth into bricks. Two minutes later (right, above) he shows the finished brick. With some cement added, bricks withstand all weather. Kroon recently talked a private company into donating two-and-a-half tons of cement for a public health center. PCV Ronald Atwater (right, center) is part of a brick brigade at work near Guacheta, 50 miles north of Bogota. Volunteer James Welcome (right, below) discusses progress of a new building near Guacheta.



food; we've programmed tools; but this is the first time we've programmed people," Lane said. "It's the first direct contact these people have had with us. The impact has been tremendous."

Lane described how the Volunteers, working with Colombian counterparts, move into a *vereda*, or village, discuss problems with the people, suggest a meeting, and help organize a *junta* (civic group) to decide which problem—a road, a school, an aqueduct—is most urgent. Then with Colombian government funds the Volunteers help the people carry out the project.

The next step is forming a central coordinating *junta* composed of representatives of each *junta* from the dozen or more villages of the municipality.

"These *untas* will be permanent," Lane said. "They'll remain in effect after the Peace Corps leaves."

Lane praised the ingenuity and initiative of the Volunteers in introducing new ideas and in getting things done.

"Take Dennis Grubb, for example. He needed a bulldozer to cut a road, which could then be finished by hand labor. So he went right to the top—the Minister of Public Works.

"Twenty minutes later he had the bulldozer. In less than three months he's cut three roads and is working on a fourth. When he finishes a road he levels off a site for a school."

Or there's Tom Torres. He uses *guadua*, a kind of giant bamboo, to make such things as bread boxes, kitchen equipment, ash trays, bookshelves. Then he invites Colombians into his house. When they see



Welcome and a farmer inspect wheat.

what he's done with available materials, they start copying him.

Torres filled his bookshelves with how-to-do-it books. They're so popular with the villagers that they've crowded him out of one room of his two-room house.

Bill Woudenberg, who makes buildings of cement and *guadua* mats woven on a loom he devised, is building an eight-sided refreshment stand for a Peace Corps-built sports field. Profits from the stand will go into a common fund.

"And Jim Gregory, who lives up at 10,000 feet where it gets pretty cold, wondered why no one had fireplaces in their houses. So he built himself one. Now everyone wants one."

In a pastoral setting near Guacheta a group of villagers talk over their problems with Welcome.



A London Times correspondent recently made an "in depth" study of the Peace Corps. Here is an excerpt of his story as it appeared in the RHODESIA HERALD:

Though the staff sharply rebut any military analogy, to visit Corps Headquarters in Washington is to recapture the atmosphere of the West Coast shipyards when Kaiser was building his welded hulls to swell the Allied fleets, or our own Combined Operations H.Q. It is not just that the lights burn late for emergency conferences. There is the same feeling of a restless mind planning and adapting new techniques to meet pressing needs.

The Peace Corps may be a Government Agency, but it is Mr. Sargent Shriver's strong personality, in a way an extension of the President's, that inspires and dominates the organization, unvitiated by considerations of what is administratively convenient. Here is no departmental anonymity, inhibition of *surtout-pas-trop-de-zele*, or dependence on a residue of retired officials—but a new cadre of tough young men, accepting stress as positive evidence of expansion, intent not on furnishing assurance to attract cautious professionals but on providing a training that will fit able volunteers to make their maximum contribution.

American universities, infected by the spirit of urgency, are co-operating in the training—thereby confirming Mr. Shriver's conviction that only a national effort, as opposed to reinforcement of the endeavours of private agencies, could evoke the required response—and there have been few objections that these "crash" programmes violate academic principles. Should a college president demur, he risks being asked by the Director why, if pilots could be trained after Pearl Harbor in a matter of weeks, do they need so much longer to show graduates how to teach.

What the universities have to offer is formidable—their highly developed concept of area studies: their ingenious use of role-playing (which helped prepare Freedom Riders to face difficult situations in the South): the language laboratories which enable volunteers to arrive overseas with at least a working acquaintance of the local tongue: the technological facilities in which the land grant and farm belt colleges specialize: and the experience afforded by such places as Albuquerque, in New Mexico, of working not only among Spanish-speaking communities but in arid conditions. All this is causing new thinking regarding entry and training by the State Department and other Government agencies.

As with West Point, Annapolis and indeed other institutions in America, training is regarded as an integral part of the process of selection, the Peace Corps' "rate of attrition" averaging 15 per cent. The tension produced by this uncertainty is offset by touches entertaining at least to an observer. One recalls the contingent now in Sierra Leone earnestly learning not only to dance the High Life but to play soccer (the women included), as they prepared to

COMMENT

meet the awful splendour of the British education system.

But the major relief in this programme has been a British contribution in the one-month courses at the Field Training Camp in Puerto Rico, based on Outward Bound philosophy and practice. Here volunteers are immersed in jungle survival exercises and in phenomena as exotic as "drownproofing" and "compassion fatigue"—so that the islanders are convinced that they are preparing for another invasion of Cuba! In Operation Bootstrap they also learn what community development and village hospitality really mean. This combination of Commando-type toughening and character-revealing experience is the most abrasively controversial issue at headquarters, being immensely appreciated by the volunteers themselves but abhorred by Washington staff more attuned to adaptations of the Minnesota Multi-Phasic Personality Test and the Stanford "F" Questionnaire, who would prefer discussion groups and empathy.

In America the Peace Corps has run into criticism for not working more through the private agencies, such as the Quakers, who have a most honourable record in this field. This can be attributed partly to traditional considerations of Church and State, partly to the inevitable conviction of almost every large operational organization that they can do a better job themselves. Some liberals, not least in Britain, regret that all this has not been channelled through an international service.

Compared with the Robin Hood quality of our volunteers, the Peace Corps sometimes seems over-conditioned in training, over-chaperoned on the task, and overhesitant to transfuse the educated elite locally with their own frontier spirit of service. Clearly however it would be unwise for us, who have also entered this field, to try to merely imitate the American pattern.

NIGERIAN WATER TOWER—Thirteen Volunteers in Nsukka, Nigeria, helped build a water tower at Mgbaiké, 15 miles from the University where they teach. In a cooperative effort, the Ministry of Internal Affairs provided cement and steel, the Ministry of works supervision, local women dug sand, stone and gravel, and the Volunteers worked with village men in actual construction. The finished tank now serves up to 10,000 people in the area.

PEACE CORPS LINGUIST—Spanish-speaking Lone Castillo in the Philippines, who taught a highly successful dialect indoctrination program for the Philippines III group, already has mastered Tagalog, Cebuano, Hiligaynon and has a smattering of Waray-Waray.



"You are going on a real high adventure!"



JUSTICE DOUGLAS *And the Trainees*

"The Peace Corps comes at an important turning point in the road. It is symbolic of what this country must do if it hopes to win the cold war."

So said Supreme Court Justice William O. Douglas to a group of about 150 Washington trainees recently.

The 63-year-old Justice talked to the group after leading them at a brisk pace on a four-and-a-half-mile trek up the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal just outside Washington.

The hike was part of training for the groups going to Afghanistan, Nepal, Niger, Senegal, Togo, and Cyprus.

Douglas, who has traveled widely in Afghanistan and Nepal and has written books about the Himalayas, said, "You'll see a lot of ruts in the roads in Afghanistan, and I've been in all of them. And if it hadn't been for those wonderful people I'd probably still be there."

"You are going on what I consider to be a real high adventure!" Douglas said. "You will take abroad the best part of America.

"We are much prouder of you than of all our atomic bombs, wealth, and machines. You are the architects of liberty and justice in all these lands.

"You'll come back as real world citizens, and pass on to your children ideas your parents never knew. "I envy you all. Good luck and God bless you."

Then, with Sandy at his heels and with no slackening of his pace, Douglas set out down the canal.

Justice Douglas has a few salty words for this group of trainees along the C&O Canal, which he was instrumental in saving from destruction. Below, Douglas talks informally to the trainees at Lock 5, where they had refreshments and folksongs before the hike back. In the foreground is Douglas's faithful dog Sandy.





PEACE CORPS Volunteer Gloria Houston of Saratoga, California, is teaching home economics on the island of St. Lucia.

"Our job is primarily concerned with establishing a three-year home economics program in the primary schools for young girls," Miss Houston writes. "Each month we visit each of the 25 schools on the island and work with the teachers. We have just completed a syllabus guide for their use.

"We are conducting vacation workshops for the

teachers and are preparing courses for domestic servants on their way to Canada. I am also teaching a teenage home improvement class and beginning another home economics class for the adult school."

Miss Houston taught homemaking and social studies in California high schools before joining the Peace Corps.

The St. Lucia project is the first in a broader program being planned for member states of the West Indies Federation.

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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

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