

# PEACE CORPS

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## Volunteer

### PC Staff Takes More Ex-Volunteers

Former Volunteers are continuing to increase their representation on the Peace Corps staff. By last October, 66 had become staff members. There are now 91 working in Washington and overseas, and an additional 31 have appointments pending.

Of those former Volunteers currently with the Peace Corps, 22 are women, 69 are men. Two women have been among 36 former Volunteers assigned to staff positions overseas. A total of 41 former Volunteers have served in staff positions and gone on to other work.

In Washington, returned Volunteers are working in Program Development and Operations (12), Volunteer Support (12), Training (11), Public Affairs (8), Selection (4), Planning, Evaluation, and Research (3), Talent Search (3), Management (1), and the Division of University, Private, and International Co-operation (1).

Total Peace Corps staff in Washington is about 673 persons; overseas, about 300.

### Enter the Fourth Year

The Peace Corps marks the beginning of its fourth year overseas this month. On Aug. 30, 1961, the first group of Volunteers to go abroad arrived in Ghana.

The Peace Corps' official birthday is March 1, the date in 1961 when President Kennedy issued the Executive Order creating the agency. The Peace Corps Act passed by Congress became law on Sep. 22, 1961.

At the end of 1961, there were 614 Volunteers in 13 countries; now there are more than 6000 in 43 countries, with some 4000 trainees in the U.S. More than 2000 have completed service.



### A Winner

Barbara Guss, a Volunteer from Los Angeles, holds the silver cup and certificate she won last month in Batu Gajah, Malaysia, for taking first prize in a national-language contest for non-Malay women. She wore a red sarong for the event. Story, page 24.

### 400 Juniors Get Part One Of Training

Some 400 college students are undergoing eight weeks of Peace Corps training this summer as part of the Peace Corps Senior-Year Program, new this year.

The program is designed for juniors who want to join the Peace Corps following their graduation. Unlike the usual three-month Peace Corps training plan, training for those in the Senior-Year Program comes in two parts: one between junior and senior years, the other following senior year.

Students in the program will thus have an opportunity to integrate their course work and independent study of senior year at college in ways that will make them potentially more effective as Volunteers.

Five sections of the Senior-Year Program are under way this summer. Dartmouth has about 150 trainees for teaching jobs in French-speaking West Africa; the University of California at Berkeley has about 65 trainees for teaching jobs in English-speaking West Africa; San Francisco State College has about 25 trainees for teaching in Liberia; Yale and Camp Radley, the Peace Corps training facility in Puerto Rico, each have about 75 trainees for community-development work in South America.

These trainees will return to the same institutions in the summer of 1965 for six weeks of health training, additional language study, and specific country and assignment briefing.

The Senior-Year Program is carrying with it a number of innovations in training. At Dartmouth, for example, 10 former Volunteers who have completed tours in French-speaking West Africa are serving on the training staff. They are helping to put across

(Continued on page 24)

## 2 Volunteers Have Kitchen, Will Travel

Two Volunteers who returned recently to the U.S. from Peru are headed south again in charge of a mobile kitchen designed to improve the nutrition of children in Latin America.

The kitchen-on-wheels, first of several planned for Central and South America, is on a 6000-mile tour that will touch 10 countries. It will be used for demonstration to teach better use of local foods as well as preparation methods for surplus U.S. foods.

The unit, consisting of a kitchen body on a truck chassis, was donated by the American Freedom From Hunger Foundation, a nonprofit organization set up to encourage nongovernment participation in the Freedom From Hunger campaign.

The tour is sponsored by Operation Niños, a part of the Alliance for Progress food program administered by the U.S. Agency for International Development.

John James of Hickory, N.C., and William Fitzpatrick of Hartford, Conn., will be in charge of the kitchen on its tour. Both served in Peru nutrition projects which provided hot meals for school children. The school-lunch program, operated with U.S. and Peruvian government assistance, is itself a part of Operation Niños, which has helped to improve the diet of some 10,000,000 children.

### No Nutrition Experience

Before going to Peru, James had never had any nutrition experience. He graduated in 1959 with a B.A. in commerce and Spanish from Lenoir Rhyne College in Hickory and then audited courses for eight months at the University of Madrid. Later he worked as a supervisor for the Hickory recreation department and as a practice-teacher. As a Volunteer in Peru, he organized and trained voluntary helpers and supervised the school-lunch program for the province of Camaná.

Fitzpatrick had worked in food handling and processing before joining the Peace Corps. He had had a variety of experience in hotel, grocery, and restaurant businesses in the U.S. and Cuba as an employee, partner, or owner. As a soldier in Italy following World War II, he had supervised in an ice-cream plant.

In Peru, Fitzpatrick served as a food manager for the country's Ministry of



At dedication ceremonies last month in Washington, Fitzpatrick showed mobile kitchen to Mrs. Lyndon B. Johnson; photo was taken through open side of vehicle.

Public Health, supervising the processing in and distribution from a central plant for the National School Feeding Program. In addition, he set up a system for feeding in the schools of Lima, the capital.

The first stop of the mobile kitchen was to be Mexico City, where it was to take a "teach-the-teachers" part in a conference of nutritionists from 15 Latin American countries. Other stops are scheduled for Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Panama, Colombia, Ecuador, and Peru.

At each stop, home economists or James and Fitzpatrick themselves are to present demonstrations. A side of the van opens and spectators can watch activity in the kitchen.

The kitchen has modern equipment, including a gas-operated stove and refrigerator, for ease in preparation of sample foods in quantity. Kitchen utensils in local use will be carried, so housewives can observe how to do the same job at home using only equipment they already possess.

At the end of the tour, expected to take three months, the mobile kitchen will be donated to Peru. It will be operated there by the Peruvian government.

The truck was dedicated in Washington on July 14 by Mrs. Lyndon Johnson, who told James and Fitzpatrick, "At least if you get hungry along the way, you are in a position to do something about it." Mrs. Johnson made a speech in Spanish, and concluded with, "Buena suerte, buen viaje, y vaya con Dios."

## 'National Geographic' Pictures Volunteers In September Issue

The National Geographic Society focuses on the Peace Corps in September, as the Society's magazine presents a 49-page section of color photographs together with stories written by Volunteers in six countries.

It will be one of the longest separate features the *National Geographic Magazine* has run since it first appeared in 1888. Planning for the Peace Corps story began a year ago, and the Society has sent photographers thousands of miles around the world to get photos of Volunteers on the job.

Volunteers who contributed articles for the feature include Nan and Jim Borton (Alexandria, Va.) in Turkey, Earl and Rhoda Brooks (Minneapolis) in Ecuador, Edward Dennison (Beaverton, Ore.) in Bolivia, Richard Doughty (Oakland, Cal.) in Indonesia, Ruth Dygert (Potsdam, N.Y.) in Tanganyika, and John Murphy (New London, Conn.) in Gabon. A 4000-word review of the Peace Corps' first three years, written by Director Sargent Shriver, begins the special section.

Copies of the September issue of the *Geographic* may be obtained by writing directly to The National Geographic Society, 17th and M St. N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036, enclosing \$1.10 by check or money order, which includes postage to all points outside the U.S.

## Peace Corps Africa Director Named Representative on U.N. Council

President Johnson in late June named Franklin H. Williams, Director of the Peace Corps' Africa Regional Office, to be U.S. representative on the United Nations Economic and Social Council. The Senate confirmed the nomination.

Williams, 46, had been with the Peace Corps since 1961. He served as Special Assistant to the Director, Chief of the United Nations and International Agencies Division, and then as the Director of the Division of Private Organizations. Since July, 1963, he had headed Peace Corps programs in Africa.

He graduated from Lincoln University in 1941 and received a law degree from Fordham in 1945. From 1945 to 1957 he did legal work for the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People. From 1957 to 1958 he was director of the Freedom Fund, and from 1959 to 1961 he was assistant attorney general for the state of California.

Williams will serve as the principal adviser to Ambassador Adlai Stevenson on economic and social affairs and will represent the U.S. on the Economic and Social Council. He is married and has two children.

His successor at the Peace Corps is Robert K. Poole, who has been Peace Corps Representative in Malawi, formerly the British East African protectorate of Nyasaland. Poole now takes charge of 45 Peace Corps programs in 14 African countries where more than 2000 Volunteers are serving.

Poole, 32, is a 1954 graduate of Yale. Before coming to the Peace Corps in 1962, he was a history teacher at Taft School, of which he is a graduate. In 1960, on a study grant from Taft, he visited 11 African countries and later set up at Taft the school's first course in African studies.

At Yale, Poole played rugby and varsity football and was middleweight boxing champion. He is married and has three children.

### Other Staff Changes

A number of other changes have taken place recently in Peace Corps staff. James Boughton, Deputy Director of the North Africa-Near East-South Asia Regional Office, is the new Representative in Pakistan.

Boughton, 43, a State Department Foreign Service officer on loan to the Peace Corps, has been with the agency since March, 1962. He has served as a desk officer and has made several extended trips abroad on programming missions. He is a graduate of Yale and



Franklin Williams



Robert Poole

has been in the State Department since 1946, serving in Ceylon and Libya as well as in Washington. He is married and has five sons.

Warren Fuller, since 1962 Deputy Director of the Latin America Regional Office, is the new Representative in Brazil. For eight years before joining the Peace Corps, he headed programs in Italy, Brazil, and Paraguay for the Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration. Between 1945 and 1952 Fuller held several positions in Europe with the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration and the International Refugee Organization.

Fuller, 44, was born in Thailand, the son of missionary parents. He attended Princeton and graduated in 1942 from the University of Illinois. He is married and has two children.

### Sanchez Replaces Fuller

Replacing Fuller in Washington is Leveo Sanchez, 34. He has been with the Peace Corps since 1962, serving first as an evaluator visiting and reporting on the effectiveness of Peace Corps operations abroad. He has been Chief of the Central America and Caribbean Division for nearly two years. Before joining the Peace Corps he worked in Peru and Nicaragua for five years.

Jasin Edwards, for 18 months Deputy Representative in Chile, has been appointed Representative in Bolivia. Before joining the Peace Corps, Edwards, now 36, worked as director of the New Mexico Council on Economic Education, as a commercial and company pilot, and as an equipment operator in an Alaskan coal mine.

C. Payne Lucas, Associate Representative in Togo since last year, is the new Representative in Niger. Before joining the Peace Corps staff, he was an executive trainee at the Defense Department and, while attending college, worked with Montgomery County (Md.) Recreation Department. He is 31.

## Training Scheduled At Overseas College For First Time

Forty-three Volunteers left the U.S. for Turkey in July, as the Peace Corps carried out a significant departure from usual training procedure.

The new Volunteers, who will teach English in Turkish secondary-schools, are the first to receive a major portion of their training at a host-country college. In the past, as will continue to be the case in most instances, training has been conducted at U.S. institutions, supplemented by the Peace Corps' camps in Puerto Rico, and by occasional field work for trainees in Canada and Mexico.

The Peace Corps has contracted with Robert College, an American-administered institution in Istanbul, to complete the training of the English teachers, after they spent a month of preparatory work with the Experiment in International Living at Putney, Vt.

The Volunteers will spend seven weeks at Robert. The college will provide faculty, facilities, training equipment, and administration of the program in consultation with a Peace Corps training officer from Washington, John Bordie. David Garwood, an American professor in the Robert humanities department, will direct the program.

Volunteers will study methods of teaching English as a foreign language—the "TEFL" methods developed in recent years by linguistic scientists. Training will include practice-teaching with Turkish students and concentrated instruction in the Turkish language. Volunteers will make use of laboratories in Robert's language center, one of the most modern installations of its kind in the Middle East.

Visiting scholars from the Turkish Ministry of Education and Turkish universities will supplement lectures on the history, culture, and traditions of Turkey, and physical education will stress Turkish games and folk-dancing.

Already on the job in Turkey are 100 Volunteers—71 working as secondary-school and nursery-school teachers, and 29 in vocational and health education, including home-economists, commercial-practice teachers, nurses, and social workers.

The Volunteers now in Turkey will be joined in September by some 100 more, now undergoing training for secondary-school and university assignments at Portland (Ore.) State College. A group of community-development Volunteers will go to Turkey in October, and is now training with the Experiment in International Living.

# New Booklockers Readied For Volunteers Going Abroad

Three thousand booklockers are being prepared for the use of Volunteers entering service this year and in early 1965.

They are in addition to the 5400 booklockers set up for distribution in 1962 and '63.

The booklocker program is by far the largest part of the books-for-Volunteers effort, having supplied 2,110,218 volumes since 1961. All told, some 3,300,000 books have gone to Volunteers. The higher total includes books shipped by their donors or by various other agencies outside the Peace Corps.

Each one of the new booklockers contains about 250 paperback and other inexpensive publications: literature (fiction, poetry, biography), nonfiction (Americana, international studies, science), reference (dictionary, almanac, maps), and books on learning English as a foreign language. In addition, the booklockers have a section devoted to works appropriate to the geographical region where Volunteers are working: Latin America, Africa, Far East, North Africa, and Near East/South Asia.

About 65 per cent of the '64 titles are different from those in the '63 booklockers. Among authors represented for the first time are Ivan Turgenev, Alan Sillitoe, Hugh Sidey, Günter Grass, Tennessee Williams, Richard Neustadt, and Michael Harrington.

## Distribution Plan

The plan is to send one of the '64 booklockers to each new household of Volunteers. In cases where new Volunteers move into households with old Volunteers, the placing of the '64 booklockers will be at the discretion of the Peace Corps Representative in each country.

The booklockers were conceived as libraries to provide entertainment and information for Volunteers in service and also to help those interested in teaching English, a subject in great demand among citizens of countries where Volunteers are working.

The books are expendable; that is, the Volunteer on completing service is not held accountable for them. Many Volunteers have used them as bases for school or town libraries or upon leaving for home have donated them to persons whose English is sufficiently good to assure profitable use of the books.

## Many Volumes Donated

About 20 per cent of the booklocker volumes are donated to the Peace Corps by publishers. Most of the rest are bought at discounts ranging from 40 to 75 per cent. For shipment, the books are packed into trays and then into a waterproof pasteboard box. On arrival, the trays may be stood on edge to serve as shelves.

To keep a fresh flow of books, the Peace Corps Book Co-ordination Office hopes to change more than 50 per cent of the titles in each year's booklocker. Volunteers with suggestions for specific titles or for alterations in the makeup of the title list should write to the Division of Volunteer Support, Peace Corps, Washington.

# 5000 Businessmen Apply For Service In Executive Corps

Five-thousand American businessmen have volunteered to join a business-executives' counterpart of the Peace Corps, it was reported in July by the incipient International Executive Service Corps.

Formed as a nonprofit corporation with headquarters in New York, the organization plans to send management experts abroad to help speed economic progress in the world's developing nations.

President Johnson, meeting recently at the White House with members of the board and staff of the group, hailed its formation as "an inspiring example of sane and sensible, responsible and constructive co-operation between government and private enterprise."

A board of 40 prominent American business leaders will oversee the corps, with the U.S. Agency for International Development supplying administrative and logistic support. Requests for nearly 500 volunteers have already been received from 32 countries, the corps reports. It is expected that a director will be named in the near future.

# Absentee Voting Information

Volunteers overseas who are eligible to vote in their home-state precincts may take advantage of the Federal Post Card Application for Absentee Ballot, which is available through Representatives and field staff members.

The 1964 General Election will be held on Nov. 3. Many states permit voter registration by absentee process, and Volunteers who are not already registered voters may use the FPCA form for registration, in addition to application for local ballots.

Voting procedures vary from state to state, and Volunteers who intend to vote should consult the *Voting Information 1964* pamphlets distributed to all Peace Corps Representatives and field staff

members.

The FPCA form by itself, when submitted by Volunteers, may not entitle them to registration or voting privileges in each state. In some states it does, and in others the FPCA form serves as a request for the state's own forms which must be completed and returned to registrars. In the case of married couples, husband and wife must each submit an FPCA form.

The FPCA forms require no postage, and will be returned to the U. S. by official air pouch. Volunteers should complete the forms at the earliest possible date, in order to insure that their ballots will be received within state-set deadlines for absentee voting.

THE PEACE CORPS NATIONAL ADVISORY COUNCIL, a group of prominent Americans representing a cross-section of national life, met in Washington last month for conferences with Peace Corps staff members and former Volunteers. As they

Arthur J. Fleming

Mrs. Robert Kintner

Murray D. Lincoln

Benjamin E. Mays

Mrs. Janet Leigh Brandt

George H. Gribben

Ralph Lazarus



## For a Problem in Dominican Republic, Volunteer Makes Sporting Proposition

Volunteer Frederick Kalhammer (Philadelphia) holds a B.S. degree in marketing, granted by St. Joseph's College of Philadelphia in June, 1962. His minor subjects were philosophy and German. While in college, he supported himself by working as a machinist's apprentice and as a paper-mill worker.

By Frederick Kalhammer

San Pedro de Macoris is a fairly wealthy sugar-exporting town of about 25,000 on the southern coast of the Dominican Republic, 45 miles east of the capital, Santo Domingo.

I came here as a member of a group of Volunteer co-operative advisers in February, 1963. In addition to our activities with the co-operative movement, I have been working on an extensive program of building sports facilities; to date, we have constructed or reconditioned seven Olympic-sized basketball-volleyball courts.

Five of the courts have been equipped with modern lighting systems, in an effort to give the town's youth places to go and things to do after sundown. Now San Pedro has a modern playground system, but until recently I was bothered with doubts about its future effectiveness.

Not long ago, the last of the basketball-volleyball courts was inaugurated with a game won, somehow, by a team of out-of-shape Volunteers playing against a San Pedro all-star selection, 52-36.

Despite the visitors' victory, the game brought howls of delight from the more than 2000 onlookers and infinite satisfaction to me, for it signaled the end of a 13-month struggle of fund-raising, hand-blistering work, and overcoming

of local indifference.

But then another problem of an even more serious nature began to trouble me: that of making sure the sports program would continue and prosper in the future when my service here was over. I think the solution may be of interest to other Volunteers faced with the same situation. It may not work everywhere, but it has in San Pedro de Macoris.

In all Dominican towns the lack of money for sports programs, art exhibits, concerts, and other public activities forces those interested in promoting such things to make general appeals for funds. This is how the courts were built. By cornering a couple of the town's most wealthy and influential people into accompanying me, we made personal appeals to everyone who could afford to contribute and raised more than \$2500 in cash and building materials.

But what, I asked myself, would happen when the nets frayed and needed replacing, or when a visiting team had to be fed, or when uniforms for a peewee league were needed? Something had to be done to get the town's long-term support.

Finally, I hit upon the idea of forming a nonprofit corporation, which is now known as the Patronato Deportivo (Sporting Patronship) de San Pedro de Macoris Inc. Chartered under Dominican Ley 520 (which, ironically enough, is a law still on the books from American occupation days, 1916-1924) it works like this: any person may be a member who contributes \$5 on a monthly basis; one automatically loses membership upon defaulting an installment. The important thing, of course, is to get persons or organizations to commit themselves on a monthly basis, thereby providing continuous and assured backing for any program. To date contributions amount to \$425 per month and continue to rise.

With this money the three-man board of directors who agreed to help me in my corporate venture (technically, I have nothing to do with the corporation) have hired the supervisor of the town's physical-education teachers by augmenting his salary while charging him with the following duties: maintenance and repair of the sports facilities; organization of tournaments; procurement of equipment; and instruction of basketball and volleyball on the courts at night.

In brief, everyone seems delighted with the arrangement, even those who give money; for the most part, they are of the merchant class, and for them the idea of corporate giving has a special appeal. So, if you have money problems, one possible answer is: don't just exasperate—incorporate!

## A Shriver Biography Is Author's First Book

The first biography of Peace Corps Director Sargent Shriver was published in July, written by a Baltimore free-lance writer.

Entitled *Sargent Shriver: A Candid Portrait*, the book is also the first by Robert A. Liston, who had written about Shriver earlier in *True* magazine. Liston has been a reporter for various newspapers, and has written articles for several large-circulation magazines.

The slim (209 pages) volume about Shriver recounts in text and photos his early life, his career before the advent of the Peace Corps and his direction of the agency, and concludes with speculation about his future. Publisher is Farrar, Straus and Co., New York.

## Malawi New State in Africa

July 6 marked the independence of Malawi, a new African state formerly known as Nyasaland.

The Peace Corps has been assisting Malawi since January, 1963. Ninety-five Volunteer teachers are now at work in Malawi secondary schools and teacher-training colleges. Two Volunteer lawyers are at work in Malawi helping to train African judicial personnel.

were addressed by Director Sargent Shriver, these candid photos were taken. Eleven members of the Council were unable to be present for the meeting, held both at Peace Corps headquarters and at the White House. Council Chairman is President Johnson.

Rev. John J. Considine

Mrs. Harvey B. Schechter

Rev. Clarence E. Pickett

Rev. James H. Robinson

Mrs. Albert M. Greenfield

Donald A. Petrie

Sargent Shriver





Traffic policeman stands in front of presidential palace in Quito; city lies almost on equator at 9350 feet above sea level.



Gulls fill the air over boats coming ashore at Manta, a fishing village set on a barren, rainless Pacific promon-

# ECUADOR

## *Volunteers Serve in 'Country of Contrasts'*

### About the Country

In 1533, the Spanish conquered the rich Inca kingdom of Quito and put to death the ruler, Atahualpa, despite his payment of a roomful of gold as ransom. The land was ruled as a colony until the 1800s, when a wave of revolution swept the Spanish possessions in Latin America. Republican forces finally brought independence on May 22, 1822, and Ecuador became part of Simón Bolívar's confederation of Gran Colombia. In 1830, the southern part withdrew from the confederation to become the Republic of Ecuador. Of its present 4½ million inhabitants, about 40 per cent are pure Indian, another 40 per cent are mestizo. The remainder are whites or are Negroes, descended from escaped slaves who settled years ago in some Andean valleys and some coastal regions. Although the official language is Spanish, many of the people speak Quechua (the Inca tongue) or other Indian languages. The main religion is Roman Catholicism.

Erich Hofmann has been Deputy Peace Corps Director in Ecuador since September, 1963. Before that time he served the Peace Corps as a program officer and then Assistant Director of the Division of Private Organizations. Born and reared in Hamburg-Harburg, Germany, Hofmann came to the U.S. in 1948. He holds a B.A. degree in sociology, granted by Manchester (Ind.) College, in 1950, and two M.A. degrees from the University of Wisconsin—one in sociology, granted in 1952, and one in social psychology, granted in 1953. From 1954 until he came to the Peace Corps, he was education director of the Council on Student Travel in New York, where he directed education programs for international travelers. He lists Flushing, N.Y., as his home. He is married and has two children.

By Erich Hofmann

The best-known—and maybe the only—comprehensive book on Ecuador bears the apt subtitle *Country of Contrasts*. Ecuador, which although about the size of Colorado is South America's second-smallest country, sits astride the equator. In fact, its name means *equator*. But distinctive and contrasting elements keep it from being another steaming-hot equatorial country. The shore is washed by the Humboldt Current, which brings

cooling breezes most of the year to the coastal lowlands. The country's mid-section is covered north to south with 12,000-20,000 peaks of the Andes, which give 9350-foot-high Quito, the country's capital, a mean annual temperature of 56 degrees Fahrenheit. The eastern lowlands, called the *Oriente* and stretching off to the Colombian and Peruvian frontiers, are upland jungle, more in the traditional tropical pattern.

Volunteers serve in the hot jungles of the partially unexplored Oriente, in the temperate or cold Sierra, and in the subtropical coastal plain. They work with a population as heterogeneous as any in the world, ranging from the pure Indian through the *cholo* (mixed Indian-White) to the "pure" white and Negro.

As heterogeneous as the people is the social and cultural stratification. This is a country with an annual per capita income of under \$200. Volunteers' activities range from working with the mass of illiterate *huasipungueros* (sharecroppers, mostly Indians) or *campesinos* (country folk) who barely participate in the country's money economy to working with the few European- or U.S.-trained university professors. For the most part they work in pueblos that, in the Sierra, have hardly changed since precolonial times or that, in the coastal region, consist of conglomerations of cane shacks. They also work in the few cities such as Quito (the country's capital, with 250,000 to 300,000 inhabitants), Guayaquil (the country's main port and largest city with 400,000 inhabitants), or Cuenca (a dreamy, provincial capital in the south) where the "Europeanized" or European-descended mix with the pig-



...ry a degree south of the equator. Volunteers are working as community-developers in cane-shack barrios nearby.

tailed, poncho-clad Indians who live much as their ancestors did in the 16th century, before the Spanish conquest. In the Sierra the Indians' sense of tradition and their resistance to change have occasional benefits for the Volunteer: he can make use of the ancient institution of the *minga*, dating back to Inca and pre-Inca times. A *minga* is a collective community effort, including women and children, to accomplish some task such as the building or repairing of a road, the fixing-up of the village square, the digging of an irrigation ditch, or the preparing of ground for a schoolhouse. This tradition is missing in most coastal areas.

#### Indigenous Scrape for Living

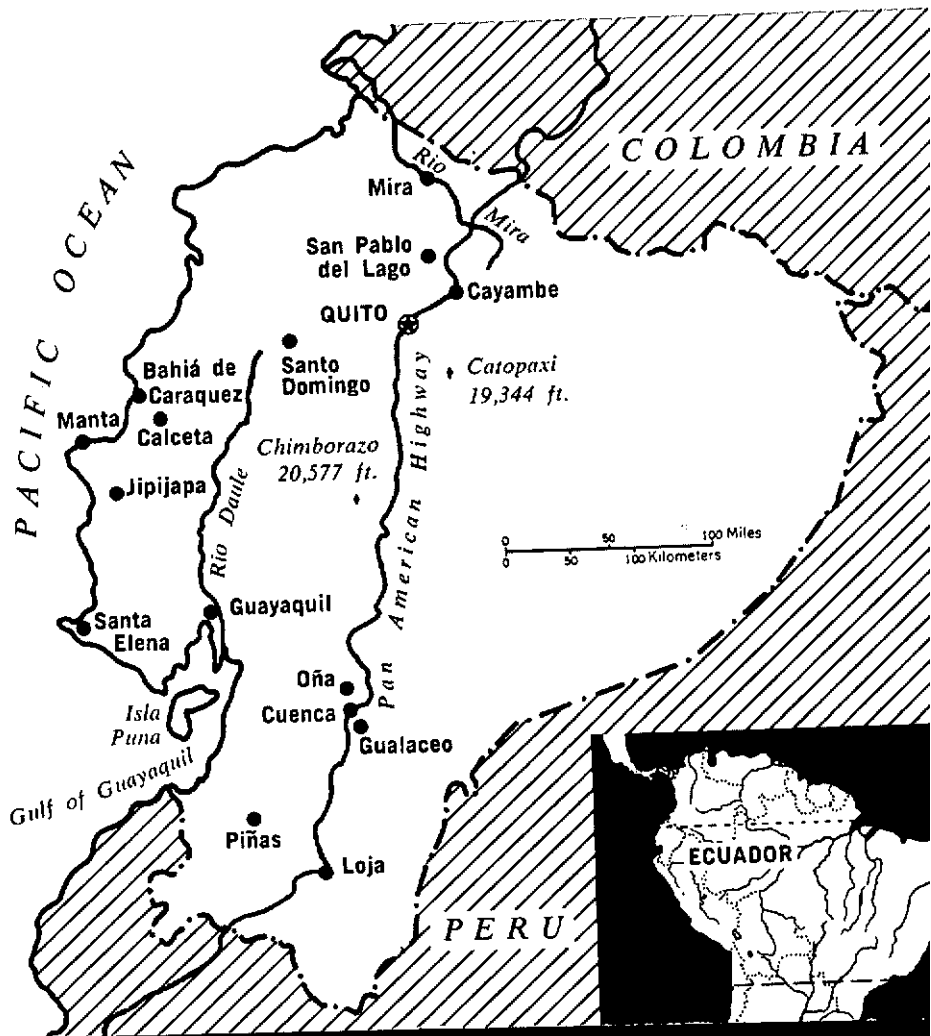
Much of the fertile valley land in the Sierra is owned by the large *hacendados*, and the indigenous population scrapes for a living by tilling tiny plots on the steep mountain slopes to plant corn, potatoes, or rye. Much of the coastal agriculture is devoted to bananas (Ecuador is the largest banana exporter in the world), coffee, rice, sugar cane, and cacao.

The country has no major industry, and investment by foreigners is difficult. On the other hand, Ecuador produces for export some of the finest woolen rugs, highly artistic wood carvings, intricate gold and silver jewelry, and most of the world's "Panama" hats and fine straw products.

Into this setting came the first group of 41 Volunteers in August, 1962, to work in a rural community-action program in the northern Sierra in co-operation with the United Nations' *Mision*



Volunteer Martha Seymour (New York City) amuses a young friend as she passes through hillside community above city of Guayaquil.



Andina and in urban community action in the slums of Guayaquil. They were soon followed by a group of 49 rural community-development workers for the southern Sierra, where they worked with the *Centro de Reconversión*. The same year saw the arrival of 16 secondary-school teachers and of 41 Volunteers in a program jointly administered with the Heifer Project Inc., in which the Volunteers worked with the Agricultural Extension Service. The Heifer Project is a world-wide organization that distributes livestock and poultry to areas where agricultural assistance is needed.

The 147 Volunteers of these first four groups finished their service in June and July of this year. Ten of them have extended their terms from several months to two years. This leaves Ecuador with 173 Volunteers who serve in the following projects:

- Thirty-two in a Heifer Project supplement who provide continuity in important agricultural work.

- Forty-three in rural community development; 29 of them are helping to construct rural schools in a joint Ecuadorian-U.S. Agency for International Development project while at the same time undertaking community-development work.

- Eleven physical-education teachers who work with various sports federations, schools, and clubs.

- Nine university teachers who teach at Quito and Guayaquil, as well as at the UNESCO school at San Pablo del Lago.

- Twenty-five who work in a project administered by CUNA (Credit Union National Assn.), to help the *Federación Nacional de Co-operativas de Ahorro y Credito* to improve existing credit co-operatives and set up new ones.

- Thirty-four urban and rural community-development workers who partially replaced the first community-development Volunteers and partially filled new jobs.

- Nineteen secondary teachers, who arrived this June just when schools closed until September, are working in an urban community-action project in Quito, where they also are taking advanced Spanish and training in literacy education through the Laubach Literacy Fund.

In September and October, these Volunteers will be joined by some 150-180 new Volunteers currently in training at five U.S. institutions for agricultural, co-operative, teaching, community-action, and physical-education jobs here. Thus, this fall will see 320-350 Volunteers in Ecuador. Even though the ratio of Volunteers to total host-country population is already the highest in the world, there is work in the country for twice as many Volunteers as we will have.



Members of sheep-raising co-operative, one element of the *Centro de Reconversión Económica*, look on as Volunteer Stephen Gilbreath (Center, Col.) treats a sheep.

## The Centro Brings Change

David Battaglia (Chicago) has worked for the U.S. Citizens' Committee on NATO and as legislative assistant to the late Sen. Estes Kefauver. He received a B.S. in economics from George Washington University in 1960. He is working as an economist with the planning section of the *Centro de Reconversión*.

By David Battaglia

Ecuador is a poor country: its annual per capita income is \$200, compared with \$400 for the continent! In the southern mountain provinces of Azuay and Cañar, however, the figure drops to \$100.

Until the middle '40s, more money came into these two provinces. Some 40 per cent of the region's income derived from the weaving of a straw called *paja de toquilla* into "Panama" hats, most of which were sold in the United States. Then in one year, 1947, because of increased U.S. duties and strong competition from Italy, income from the hats fell to one-seventh of that of 1946, and Azuay and Cañar were in serious trouble.

Some of the problems were the failure to diversify crops, extreme parcelization of farm land, soil erosion, inadequate irrigation, ignorance of productive farming techniques, inadequate communications, insufficient electrical energy, the lack of markets for handicrafts and the

need of the area's artisans to modernize production and marketing methods, a high unemployment rate, and a general atmosphere of depression and hopelessness.

The reaction to this melancholy situation was the formation of a relief-oriented organization called the Institute for the Recuperation of Austro. In time, it became clear that what was needed was not relief but a radical and positive regional development. Thus was born in 1959 the *Centro de Reconversión Económica*—the Center for the Economic Reconversion of Azuay, Cañar, and Morona-Santiago. Morona-Santiago is a potentially rich but sparsely populated and unexploited tropical area beyond the eastern range of the Andes from the mountain provinces of Azuay and Cañar.

The aims of the Centro are:

- An agricultural program which includes extension work, introduction of new crops and techniques, reforestation, training in the agricultural sciences, veterinary service.

- Improvement of "social capital" resources: roads, water systems, irrigation, electrical energy, lending facilities.

- The development of a balanced industrial program, with the help of tax concessions from the central government.

- The adoption of improved methods in and the diversification of handicrafts.



• A program of colonization to relieve the population pressure on the Sierra provinces by encouraging settlement in Morona-Santiago.

The Centro works with many other agencies—Ecuadorian, international, and American—including the Peace Corps.

Since 1962, Volunteers have been working in almost all of the center's programs. Engineers are working in its road program by helping, for example, to open up Morona-Santiago, now accessible only by airplane or by mule. The lack of even one road into the province has hindered its development and forestalled the colonization program. The Volunteer engineers are also planning and building water systems, setting up vehicle-maintenance systems, working with public utilities, and building bridges.

### Others Work in Small Towns

Other Volunteers are doing community-development work in small towns. In addition to their teaching, sanitation, road work and other projects, they act as liaison between the Centro and their communities, often maintaining plant nurseries and stores where agricultural supplies are sold at cost.

Still other Volunteers are working with agricultural-extension agents of the Centro, helping to break the old patterns of monoculture and subsistence farming.

The development of co-operatives plays a big part in the center's plans, and Volunteers are working with shoemakers, sheep-raisers and credit-union members, while a Volunteer specialist in co-operatives recently helped set up a course for leaders of savings-and-loan associations from the area.

Two others, Volunteer handicrafts specialists, have sent up and are running a diversified program which includes finding new applications for old materials and new markets, in Ecuador and elsewhere, for the provinces' crafts.

After five years, the Centro is a going concern and can claim progress on all fronts. Southern Ecuador is still not the promised land, but neither is it the doomed "pocket of poverty" it seemed a few years ago. Typical of its changed outlook is the reception enjoyed by the General Tire & Rubber Co. when last year—in partnership with Ecuadorian investors—it opened a tire factory in Cuenca, capital of Azuay province and headquarters of the Centro.

The factory, everyone believes, is the symbol of a prosperous future, and a local radio station identifies the city as "Cuenca—Future Industrial Capital of the Country." It will be a long time before "future" can be dropped from the slogan, but in the meantime there is plenty of work for everyone.

# Roadbuilding, Sip by Sip

Daryl Lane, from Yuba City, Cal., received a B.A. in English in 1963 from the University of San Francisco.

By Daryl Lane

A few of the tolerable difficulties encountered while road-surveying in the Andes would include rain, snakes, landslides, cold, hunger, and falling from a cliff. None of these, however, compares with the major hazard: drinking.

Dave Knight (Wheaton, Ill.) and I were laying a rough grade-line for a road coming down into the jungles of the Oriente region. We worked for a month in one of the tiny Sierra communities through which the route would pass, eating with *campesino* families and living in the schoolhouse. The Sierra of Ecuador is a Halloween country: the women are colorful witch-like figures in long, bright dresses and straw hats, and the children are perpetual trick-or-treaters disguised as triangles in tiny ponchos. The people take their subsistence from the soil by hard work, but they are also very amiable and hospitable and like to have a good time with friends. Their manifestation of friendship is that of many of the world's frontier people: a slug of moonshine.

Over a narrow, muddy trail twisting up from the Oriente and through San Juan (the fictional name I am giving the community) came contraband

*aguardiente*, a sugar-cane liquor, which was carried on mules at night past the local guards. Once over the mountains and down into the western Andean slope, the liquor could be sold at handsome profits. For generations families had operated stills and had become rich and respected through success in the contraband trade. It had its dangers—prison and fines awaiting those apprehended—but the area was not lacking in either *contrabandistas* or *trago*, the all-purpose name for the liquor and a drink of it.

The people of San Juan made certain that Dave and I shared their liberal hospitality. We were fed well, and we drank innumerable *tragos* during a typical day. We drank *tragos* before breakfast. Then we drank them during breakfast, and afterwards. This activity continued throughout the day, as thoughtful passers-by would stop and raise a cup or two with us; everybody seemed to carry a bottle under his poncho or in a hidden pocket. The strength of pure *trago* is not unlike that of sulphuric acid. Yet it is virtually impossible to refuse a drink. The expression of friendship, as the people eloquently put it, is contained not in a handshake but in a cup of *trago*. So we tossed them down, regained our breath, dried our eyes, and continued with our road through the hazy, warm glow which proved our friendship.

Volunteers William Heurich (Brooklyn), left, and Robert Carey (Wollaston, Mass.), members of school-building project, work on walk for school in Pintag, near Quito.



It was early one morning, while we were hacking through jungle-like underbrush to put in stakes, that two *contrabandistas* halted on the trail above where we were working and called us up for a couple of rounds. Their three mules were laden with rubber-lined burlaps full of contraband, and a battered tin cup was tied to one of the mules. Both men had obviously been sampling their cargo, and this explained their bold plan: up ahead two kilometers was San Juan, and they were going to try to sneak past the guard in broad daylight. They had come a long way already, until now they were staggering into each other and the mules like two well-intentioned but clumsy gangsters in an Abbott and Costello movie. We had four or five toasts with them, spoke of the United States and Ecuador, cemented some international understandings, and effected a meeting of cultures. Then they went on their way. Neither of us

believed they could make it safely through San Juan.

At dinner that evening we saw our two friends walk into town without their incriminating animals. They spotted us and came over to—guess what?—share a *trago*, and we heard their story. The long trip had caught up with them, and they had fallen by the side of the road and had a long sleep. The mules had stopped to graze, and the guard never caught a glimpse of them. Now sober and sensible, the men had decided to await a moonless night to run their contraband past San Juan and over the mountains. We all had another drink to celebrate their good fortune.

Dave and I soon completed our work in San Juan—we think the line is fairly straight—and went on to another community along the route. The road won't be completed until after our Peace Corps service is over, but I intend to return someday. I have a lot of friends.

culture, the cattle, and a thriving lumber industry disappeared. Even the train tracks were torn out. Automation and the fall in oil production displaced many laborers. The people in the district suffered from unemployment, poverty, malnutrition, and loss of spirit.

A poultry industry seemed a promising way to begin. The co-op would help establish this industry by building its own production unit and by helping members to build and better their units.

In October, 1963, we held an organization meeting and dedicated ourselves full time to this project. By December a project outline—which included by-laws, building plans, project description and budgets, and outline of work plans—was presented to the Minister of Development in Quito and to the Peace Corps, and the U.S. Agency for International Development. We asked for assistance from AID and additional help from Heifer Project.

By December, the members were excited about receiving 500 chicks from the Heifer Project. The municipality of Santa Elena donated 2½ acres of land for buildings. Later we received word that the Heifer Project would contribute 1200 pullets and 1000 cockerels in April, 1964.

Then AID told us that it could not help, saying that our plan was too big, that the co-op could not possibly swing it. Knowing that the co-op members could not without help feed 1200 pullets until laying age and 1000 broilers as well as raise their building, the directors made some changes.

Instead of the permanent structures we had hoped to build, we began a temporary building using bamboo. Instead of raising the chicks on chicken wire, we put them on the ground. Instead

## 'Make No Little Plans'

David Ellsworth (Canton, Ill.) attended Western Illinois University, where he majored in agricultural economy. His wife, Billie Jean, also attended Western Illinois University.

By David Ellsworth

My wife, Billie Jean, and I arrived in Quito on Oct. 5, 1962, with the first Peace Corps-Heifer Project group of Volunteers. After a three-week, rough-and-tumble, cross-country tour of agricultural-extension agencies and 4-F clubs, we settled down to work in the Guayas Province Agricultural Extension Agency in Guayaquil, Ecuador's largest city.

We spent our first nine months organizing 4-F (like 4-H) clubs, giving demonstrations, and starting projects all over Guayas Province. Then we decided to settle down and stop hopping. We moved 126 kilometers west to Santa Elena, a small town on the coast. I was looking for something bigger; I wanted to do a project that would be something new.

In Santa Elena we had found what every Volunteer dreams of: outstanding local leaders. Eleno Suarez and Francisco Reyes were men who had dedicated themselves to their community.

On arrival in Santa Elena we began to work in earnest with these men on a project which we had long considered: a poultry co-operative. Heifer Project Inc., an American, nonprofit, assistance agency, had been helping out there with

individual poultry projects, but a combined effort was needed.

At one time Santa Elena had been a rich cattle, agricultural, and petroleum region. People talk of the days when great herds of cattle and goats wandered the hills, when tropical fruits and crops grew in abundance, when everyone had work and nobody went hungry. Then due to nature and to human carelessness, the productive peninsula turned into a dry and fruitless land.

Drought hit the people hard. Agri-

Boxes of baby chicks imported from Miami are presented to president of Santa Elena Poultry Co-operative by Tomás Guerrero (left), Heifer Project-Peace Corps coastal co-ordinator, as Volunteer David Ellsworth (far right) looks on.



In Huancavilca, a **barrio** of Guayaquil, community-development Volunteer Walter Szczepanek (Bayonne, N.J.) stands on a rickety walkway connecting the bamboo houses of the tidal-flat community as he speaks to a resident about a meeting for parents interested in beginning a school for first-grade children.

of accepting 1200 pullets, we accepted only 600, reducing our feed budget by \$800.

The members were called upon: "The Heifer Project has confidence in us and wants to help. This is our chance. We cannot lose it. We must put in everything we have."

Members to the north, where occasional rain still falls, sent wood and bamboo. Members who were unemployed carpenters picked up their hammers and saws and returned to work. Members dug into their pockets, giving all they could. They built a building and brooders, waterers, and feeders. Leadership gaps were closed as members rose to the challenge. And new members entered, bringing more capital.

By June the Poultry Co-operative at Santa Elena had a 75 x 42-foot building, 250 pullets more than five months old, 550 pullets and 950 cockerels two months old, land and equipment including two brooders donated by Heifer and one incubator donated by a farmer in Montana. In five months its net worth has risen from \$220 to \$2000—a real jump considering economic conditions here. And it has a goal for the future.

Meanwhile, individual members have been encouraged to begin or to enlarge and improve their own operations. The co-op's incubator has been put at their disposal. The members have received technical instruction in feeding of and caring for poultry. The members now plan to establish a store to sell feed, medicine, and equipment.

The project, the problems solved and to be solved, and the goals which are now a part of every member bring to mind what a Chicago city planner once recommended, "Make no little plans; they have no magic to stir men's blood. Make big plans. Aim high in hope and work."

By the time you read this, we will have completed our Peace Corps service. We will be leaving behind great friends and memories. Was our work worth it? Did we accomplish what we set out to do? Yes, I think so; for now with the assistance of the Peace Corps and the Heifer Project Santa Elena has its Poultry Plan.



## Breakfast With Bomberos

Judith O'Neill (Playa del Rey, Cal.) received a B.A. in sociology from the University of California at Los Angeles in 1963. She is working in urban community development in Guayaquil.

By Judith O'Neill

The scene for this drama is our third-story apartment in Cerro Santa Ana, one of the oldest sections of Guayaquil. Our south window overlooks the community center, where my roommate Marnie [Margaret Elberson of Hempstead, N.Y.] and I work. Our view also includes a small park and the fire department just across the street. A little farther away, the marina and the tallest buildings of the city are visible.

Early one recent Saturday morning I was wandering sleepily around in my nightgown. In the bedroom, Marnie was beginning to think about getting up. The usual morning din seemed unusually loud, and the usual men's voices from the *tienda* (shop) below seemed to be getting closer and closer, till they sounded as though they were right in the room.

I responded to a knock at the door, and admitted some girl friends from the

community. They didn't say much, but seemed quite amused about something. When I glanced out the window, I saw the whole neighborhood gathered below, looking up at our window, shouting and screaming. The entire *Cuerpo de Bomberos* (fire department) was also there, helmets jogging back and forth as they unrolled coils of hoses and trotted up and down the alley-way both with ladders and axes. There were several hoses in use and water everywhere, but I could see no evidence of smoke or flames.

"Well, is there a fire?" I stammered. "No, Kelly (my nickname)," the girls answered sweetly. I looked out the window again and discovered two firemen at my own level on the ledge by our bedroom window. They were busily climbing in over the grillwork into the bedroom with fire hoses squirting water.

The bedroom! Marnie was in bed there! I suddenly remembered, and I went dashing in to meet the *bomberos*. They were shooting water on the community center and on the laughing, shouting, swaying crowd below. Marnie was still in bed, clutching the covers, and staring wide-eyed at the latest of our growing guest list. By this time the apartment was full of children, all

chattering merrily away about the *practica*. The *practica*, quite naturally, had to be conducted in the gringas' house.

I began to get alarmed at Marnie's reaction—she hadn't uttered a sound. At that point, with children, girl friends, and firemen in the room, she let out a healthy shriek: "I don't believe this!" Much relieved, I noticed my coffee water was boiling, so I politely tapped one of the visiting firemen on the shoulder (he was still busily spraying water on the outdoor scene) and asked him if he'd care for a cup of coffee. He politely accepted, and held the fire hose in one hand and a coffee cup in the other. Bemused, I sat on Marnie's bed and stared at the scene before us, shrugging helplessly at her constant wailing "What's happening?" I was soon called to attention—the fireman had asked if there

wasn't any sugar in our house. "Azucar, Kelly," Marnie nudged me. "He wants azucar."

"Oh, *perdón, señor*," and I stamped into the kitchen to get it.

A few minutes later when our guest was relieved of his work equipment, Marnie recovered her manners and said "Mucho gusto, señor. Hasta luego . . . ?"

Nothing more enchanting than a sensitive fireman: he took the gentle hint and answered gracefully, "El gusto es mio. Muy buenos días." And with an ill-concealed grin, he bowed politely and left.

The most remarkable part of the story, Marnie and I decided later, was that though the whole thing was pretty strange, it wasn't *that* different from every weekend morning in Cerro Santa Ana.

U.S., are organized groups of people saving money together and making loans to one another at low interest. Credit co-ops are the basis of other types of co-ops, such as consuming, marketing, and producing co-ops. These latter types of co-ops have higher capital and managerial requirements; therefore it is necessary to form credit co-ops initially in order to mobilize sufficient capital and managerial capacity. Essentially, this is the course upon which Ecuador has chosen to embark with the collaboration of the Peace Corps, the Credit Union National Assn. of the U.S. (CUNA), and the U.S. Agency for International Development.

Since last January, 25 Volunteers have been working all over Ecuador, organizing and counselling co-operatives. CUNA has a contract with AID to develop a co-op program utilizing Volunteers as field men. Ecuador's National Federation of Credit Co-ops was established last year with CUNA technical aid and AID financial assistance. This federation is modeled after CUNA's program in the U.S. and is most easily understood as a co-op for co-ops—providing services to individual co-ops which are more advantageously served as a group just as a co-op serves individuals.

Current plans call for five years of continuing assistance for the federation, but at a diminishing rate each year. After five years, the National Federation of Co-operatives plans to be strong enough to continue on its own resources. Indeed, this is an example of one of the closest Peace Corps-AID working relationships in the world, and its success or failure will undoubtedly shape future undertakings.

The biggest problem facing us on arrival was the poor accounting practiced by existing co-ops. The federation estimated that 80 per cent had bad or nonexistent accounting. Accordingly, we began to emphasize accurate bookkeeping. This was difficult, for it is far easier to do the accounting than to teach it. Now, after six months of work, the federation estimates that 95 per cent of the co-ops of Ecuador have accurate records.

In addition to credit co-ops, we have worked with fishing, poultry, and artisan co-ops. But, since the level of education is low in Ecuador, and correspondingly

James Dean, at right, talks with residents of Barrio Letamendi in Guayaquil, as they plan the formation of a credit union. Dean's article describes the "co-operative mystique" and the role of Volunteers in it: "Each one of us is a combination missionary-travelling salesman-Organization Man." Volunteers have a credit co-op for themselves.

## 'Specialists—With a Flourish'

James Dean (Chicago) attended Deep Springs (Cal.) College and Cornell, where he received a B.S. in agricultural economics in 1962. Stationed at Machala in El Oro Province, Dean has worked with credit co-ops among banana, coffee, and cacao producers as well as with fishing and poultry co-ops.

By James Dean

In Ecuador, as in many other parts of the world, exorbitant rates of loan interest prevail for those who can least afford them. The average farmer or working man has virtually no access to

formal credit institutions, and in times of serious need or emergency, he must resort to semi-legal, quasi-moral moneylenders. Practitioners of this ancient art commonly collect 20 or 30 per cent monthly, sometimes more. Many unsuspecting persons are forced at times of emergency into an irreversible credit spiral. Once the debt is contracted, the borrower can scarcely make the interest payments, let alone repay the capital.

Taking from the U.S. an idea which came via Canada from Germany and England, Ecuador is now forming credit co-operatives. Credit co-operatives, or credit unions, as they are called in the



low is the level of understanding of co-operative management, we have emphasized the formation of credit-and-savings co-ops as a necessary step in co-op development.

Indeed, this is one of our real problems. Many persons know a little about co-ops and regard them as a magical sort of cure-all. I must admit, too, that we ourselves believe in a sort of "co-operative mystique." But, however unrealistic it may sound, we cannot really work very well with people at the lowest economic level of Ecuador—those people who are outside the money economy and who barter their produce for consumer goods. If they ever do have a few sucres, however, we can take over from there.

Nonetheless, we feel that our work has merit. One must view the development process as improving every stratum of a society and not just the poorest. Our federation's goal is to provide credit-and-savings co-ops for the entire populace of Ecuador. We are beginning with the large middle-lower-income group and then expanding, but only after establishing a firm base. As for other types of co-ops, all of which have higher capital and managerial requirements than credit co-ops, we hope to start on them after a few years of experience.

### Bankers, Brewers, Bus Drivers

Even while working with co-ops, though, we deal with highly divergent groups. Jerry Miller (Madison, Wis.), a former CUNA employee, has a co-op organized among employees of the First National Bank in Guayaquil as well as one among workers in the Pilsener National Brewery. Jon Will (Chicago) is working with a group of bus drivers who can save about a dollar a day. Ken Cole (Los Angeles, Cal.) has organized a group of brickmakers to save a quarter a week with the hope of buying the land they currently rent. Paul Pavlat (Portland, Ore.) is working in Santa Domingo with a co-op which has more than one million sucres and has started a separate electrification co-op for the area. Whatever the group, if it is willing to undertake a co-op, we're ready to help.

As is the case with other groups of Volunteers, we, too, are different. I have mentioned our feeling of the "co-operative mystique," but that's just part of it. We are part of a national movement: co-operativism. Each one of us is a combination missionary-travelling salesman-Organization Man. Our group has its own newsletter (funnier than *THE VOLUNTEER*); we give classes to other Volunteers on how to work with co-ops; we have even organized a credit co-op among the Volunteers in Ecuador. We



Volunteer Edward Whalen (Valley Cottage, N.Y.), with camera, watches as children take turns swinging at candy-filled piñata during national-holiday celebration in community west of Quito; Whalen has been teaching primary-grade pupils there.



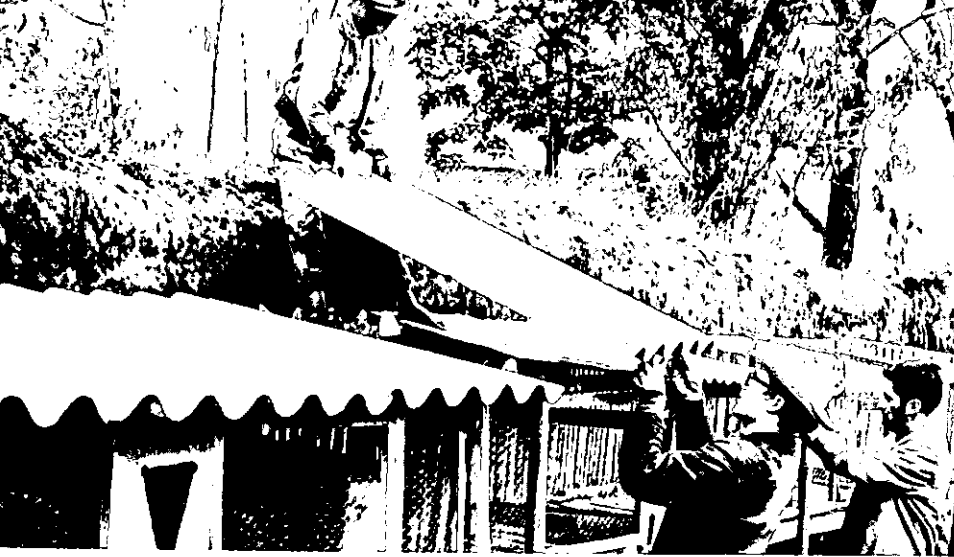
During a nutrition campaign begun by the hospital ship *Hope*, berthed at Guayaquil since last December, Volunteer Kathleen Vitale (Vallejo, Cal.), left, a community-development worker, watches as *Hope* doctors 'feed' doll held by ship's nurse.

have high morale, and a fine organization with capable leaders such as Bill Wanless and Henry Cruz, overseas representatives here for CUNA.

In addition to our co-op work, we have extracurricular jobs, too—but with our own embellishments. Richard Lubinski (Detroit) is establishing a North American Studies Program at the University of Quito. Wes Davis (Fort Collins, Col.) coaches a basketball team, and Terry Bott (Tucson, Ariz.) gives swimming classes. But more than this, Nate Miller (Lima, O.) teaches the women of the Salasacas Indians how to prepare Kosher food, and Jim Duggan

(West Covina, Cal.) offers a bartending course in Guaranda. We like to think of our work as Peace Corps specialists in co-ops—but with a flourish!

We do not think we are kidding ourselves when we say that co-ops will improve conditions in Ecuador. We do know that great, sudden improvements are difficult for man, because he forms himself as much as outside conditions form him. Thus progress is slow. But we steadfastly press on toward co-operativism . . . hoping to provide the outside conditions to which the inner man can respond, thus making the noble life accessible to all men.



Peter Gladhart and a young 4-F club member put roofing in position over hutches. Money for construction came from sale of cabbages grown by the 15 students.



At the bottom of a steep hill is the little town of Mira, where Gladhart went to work with youth; the town has 3000 inhabitants "and few economic possibilities."

Standing on wagon gate, Gladhart receives first donations from Heifer Project for Mira 4-F club: chickens, rabbits, and bees, trucked 110 miles from Quito.



## *¡Hola, Pedro.*

Eduardo Sotomayor is assistant coordinator of the Peace Corps-Heifer Project program in Ecuador. He is a native of Quito, and attended the Colegio Nacional Mejía there. From 1952 to 1961 he worked with the 4-F and livestock division of the Servicio Co-operativo Interamericano de Agricultura in Ecuador. In 1959 he was granted a scholarship by the U.S. Agency for International Development and came to the U.S. to study livestock management and the supervision of rural youth. Before his affiliation with the Heifer Project in 1963, he was administrator of a large hacienda in Ecuador.

By Eduardo Sotomayor

"¡Hola, Pedro . . . Hola, Pedrito!"

You hear this greeting from a rich hacienda-owner as often as from a village child when you accompany Peter Gladhart through the town of Mira, 110 miles north of Quito.

As an Ecuadorian familiar with the work of the Volunteers and aware of the benefits being received by my country because of their presence here, I feel it my duty to write of a Volunteer in Ecuador who through his efforts has written a page of history in the life of Mira.

Peter Gladhart comes from Veradale, Wash. He received a B.A. from Reed College, Portland, Ore., in June, 1962, and arrived in Ecuador the following October. He was assigned to El Angel County, 100 miles from Quito, to work in the National Agricultural Extension program under the Heifer Project Inc.

With a good knowledge of Spanish, Pete was able to familiarize himself with the district and its problems. With an agronomist of the National Agricultural Extension Service as his co-worker, he visited small and large farms, giving advice on animal husbandry, disease control, use of fertilizers, and the selection of seeds. Pete soon discovered that most adults were reluctant to abandon the old methods. So he, like many another Volunteer elsewhere, decided to work with young people and through them attempt to influence the grownups. Pete chose the town of Mira to work in.

Mira is a town of 3000 inhabitants and few economic possibilities. When Pete began work there, Mira consisted of little other than a few dirt walls and scattered fields of corn. Surrounded by large landholdings, the people of Mira had no alternatives other than to migrate to another town or resign themselves to a life of hardship.

Pete's first move was to speak with

# ola, Pedrito!"

the school teacher about organizing a 4-F club among the students. After several meetings with the children, their teacher, and their parents, a club of 15 members was organized and decided on a collective project that could benefit not only the club but also the community. Thus was born a center for animal- and poultry-breeding and for vegetable-growing.

Under the guidance of Pete and the agronomist, the children met after school to learn preparation of land, cultivation of vegetables, transplanting, insect control, and marketing. The first vegetable crop was excellent and 50 per cent of the vegetables were sold and the remainder utilized in the CARE-supported school-lunch program then in effect.

With the income from vegetables, the club bought materials to build poultry and animal shelters. Working with great patience and persistence, some days with the boys and other days with the parents, Jim helped to build the first rabbit hutches, poultry pens, and animal sheds.

Since the club did not have money to buy livestock, Pete solicited animals from the Heifer Project Inc. Eventually from the people of the United States to the people of Ecuador came an air cargo of pigs, rabbits, sheep, goats, poultry, and two beehives. Thus began the Reproduction Center in Mira. To buy feed for the animals, the club got a loan from the Provincial Bank for 4000 sucres—about \$200—the first ever processed there for a youth organization. To watch over the livestock, the children set up a rotating guard system.

With the first rabbit litters, each club member received a pair of rabbits to start a home breeding project. At present the club and its members sell rabbits not only in Mira but in neighboring communities. The Heifer Project also granted 100 chickens to the club, and these chickens are now laying at a rate profitable enough to repay the bank the first loan quota.

The bee project has also been successful. It has grown from two to six hives. The club members say that honey is in great demand, and their goal is to establish a center to sell hives, bees, honey, and wax. The club members, now numbering 40, see clearly the advantages of co-operatives, and they have interested their parents. The club at one point had some failures, but the members were able to pull through. Now with production in full force, there is no fear that the club cannot pay its obligations.

The members surprised Pete one day by meeting him in uniforms with 4-F

emblems on their shirts—all bought out of profits on their own animal projects.

When he isn't working, Pete thinks most about mountain-climbing. When he is able to leave Mira, you can find him climbing Cotopaxi, Cayambe, or Chimborazo in Ecuador or Aconcagua in Argentina, a mountain 22,834 feet high.

Pete felt that he could not abandon his club activities even though his tour was up. For this reason he has re-enrolled for two years.

The fact is that he is so bound up in the community that Mira would probably not let him leave even if he wanted to. His friends say, "Pete is so acclimated here that he takes a bath as infrequently as we do."

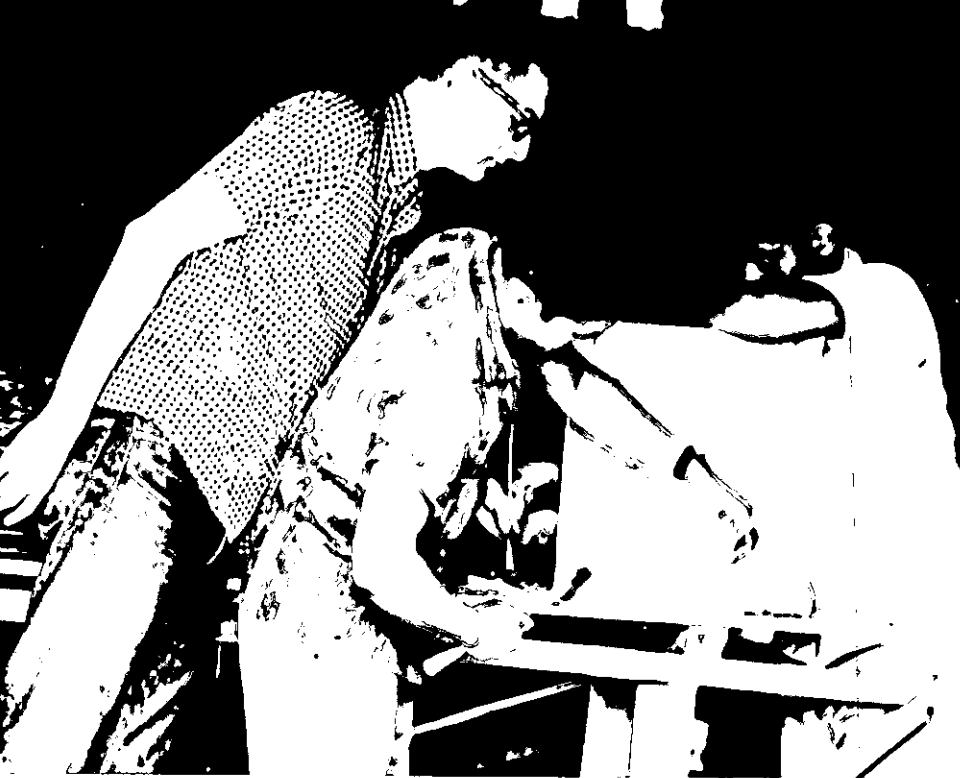
Dressed in new club uniforms bearing the 4-F emblem, members greet Gladhart in town; the uniforms were purchased from profits made by individual members on their own animal projects. The club now sells rabbits in neighboring towns as well as in Mira; chicken and bee projects have also produced profits.



A happy boy gets a rabbit from the Reproduction Center in Mira; with first litters, each club member received a pair of rabbits to start home breeding-project.







Volunteer David Walton (Cherry Hills, N.J.) works with two members of the Community Center of Ximena in Guayaquil, as they finish an oven designed by Volunteer Mike Conniff (San Jose, Cal.), who has completed his service. The ovens have been used in home-economics classes and are also marketed commercially. Walton, who arrived in Ecuador last March, is a 1963 biology graduate of Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pa.

## Obstacles Are Part of Job

Bruce Lueck (San Francisco) attended Stanford University, majoring in industrial engineering. He received a B.S. in 1963.

By Bruce Lueck

When I entered training in the first Peace Corps-Credit Union project, I had visions of spending my time sitting behind a desk expertly solving, with true Yankee Ingenuity, all types of credit-union problems. Even upon arriving in Ecuador, along with others of the 26 Volunteers in my group, I still had ideas of developing the Ecuadorian credit-union movement simply by using technical knowledge as we would at home, the only difference being a change in environment.

I was certainly right in the latter point, as I realized when I reached my station in Cayambe, a town of 4000 persons 10,000 feet high and three miles from the equator. But now with my illusions shattered I could get to work. The problem appeared simple: to convince people that, without any prior idea of thrift and with a natural distrust of others' handling their money, they should unite to form a credit union, an organization in which they could save and borrow together.

With this goal in mind I start a typical day's work. Arising early, I catch a ride in the milk truck to Tabacundo, six miles distant. (I have previously dis-

covered that riding a bicycle for six miles uphill at 10,000 feet is not something to be done twice.)

Upon arriving, armed with my faithful adding machine, I set out to find the priest who founded the local credit union. I am told that he is in the church steeple repairing the clock, so I start the perilous climb—with a greater appreciation of the physical training we received in Puerto Rico. The priest tells me that everything is going well; yes, the education committee will be functioning (that is, as soon as the board of directors names the members); yes, I can meet with the supervisory committee next week (if the members are all in town). Filled with his assurance that my labors have not been in vain I return to earth to look at the credit union's books. Today the bookkeeping is only two weeks in arrears; this strikes me as a definite improvement.

I then set out for La Esperanza, three miles farther. After walking the last mile uphill, I arrive in time to lunch with the priest. Here I am gratified to hear that in the last week the credit union increased its savings by 2000 sucres, or about \$100 U.S., a lot of money for the farmers to save in this poor community. But my this-is-too-good-to-be-true suspicion is confirmed when I learn that 1500 sucres of this amount was deposited by the priest himself.

It is now late in the day and I have

to hire a truck to get back to Cayambe in time for a directors' meeting. But on the road we have to stop for a beer truck whose back wheels have slipped into a ditch. We all pitch in and soon have the truck back on the road, only to find that the driver will not let us pass until we drank a bottle of his beer in thanks for our efforts.

I finally reach Cayambe half an hour late, only to find myself the first person at the meeting. In another half-hour enough members arrive to decide to postpone the session because the president is absent.

By now it is time for the general meeting of the credit union. But the education committee forgot to prepare a discussion topic, so in my halting Spanish I attempt to instruct the members in the advantages of regular saving. Finally the meeting is over, and one of the members comes up to talk. He is an old man, wearing worn clothes. He has just borrowed some money from the credit union to start a small family business in candlemaking. There is a gleam in his eye as he thanks me for the help I have given the organization. He goes on to say that for the first time in his life he has an opportunity to make a living and support his family on his own, thanks to the credit union.

As I walk home that evening I realize that in spite of the trials of a day's work, in my small way I am helping the credit-union movement grow, and in doing so I am helping the members reach a higher standard of living.

It took me a while to realize that the daily obstacles are part of the job, and without them my work would be neither interesting nor successful.



# The Consejo Comes Around

Gil Hall (Bartlesville, Okla.) attended Oklahoma State University for two years, then took his B.A. in political science at the University of Kansas in 1963.

By Gil Hall

I had been for about two weeks in Gualaceo, a peaceful little town of about 2500, and had met with nothing but problems. My objective was to help in building a new school, and I immediately met a formidable stumbling block. An Ecuadorian government agency working in co-operation with the U.S. Agency for International Development had agreed to give money and other aid to build the school, but first the town had to furnish a suitable site. And we had no site.

Some teachers had repeatedly failed to induce anyone to donate land. The *consejo* (a sort of Ecuadorian town council) had assured the teachers that it had no money to buy land. I talked with the *consejo* members several times and got the same story. But I had the feeling from the public projects I could

see—cemetery expansion, beautification of the plaza, road work, and redecorating of the municipal office—that the municipality was not so poverty-stricken as we had been led to believe. I was sure that the *consejo* wanted a school but was refusing us the money because its members believed we could get it elsewhere.

One day, after another fruitless talk with the president of the *consejo*, I wandered into the bus office. The manager was a good friend and could, I thought, give me some advice. He suggested that I come to the office at night and talk to the people who dropped in to visit.

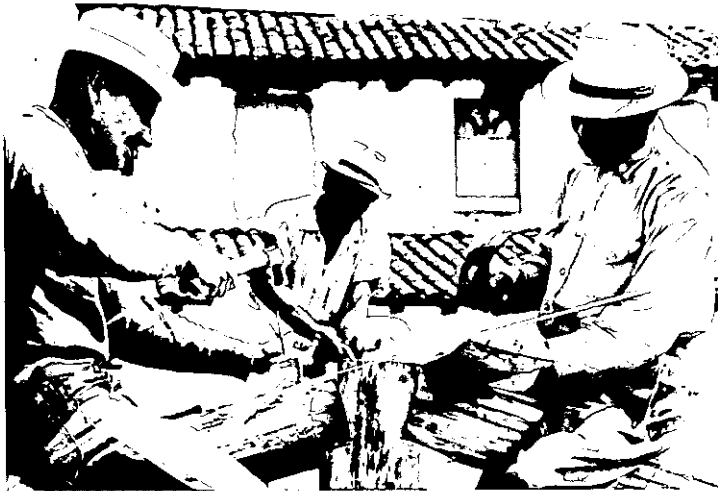
So that evening and several evenings afterwards I spent at his office.

With the manager helping me, I succeeded in turning the conversation with each visitor to the problem of the school. I stressed that I had come to Gualaceo to build a school but it was apparent that no one really wanted a new school. My story won the sympathy I sought. Throughout the following week the people with whom I had talked visited

the *consejo*. Some citizens begged for help, some forcefully asked for help, and some demanded help in tones bordering on the threatening. Eventually the pressure became too great and the *consejo* agreed to see if it couldn't find a "suitable site for a reasonable price." Within a week we had a site, and within two weeks the *consejo* put out \$600 for it.

This experience points up several characteristics of community-development work. It shows that a Volunteer operating alone can seldom do anything, but with enough people supporting him he can do a good deal. It demonstrates that what the Volunteer cannot do directly he may very well be able to do indirectly, by motivating the people and suggesting action. It demonstrates the importance of having as many friends as possible within the community and enlisting them in your projects.

I also learned that, in Gualaceo at least, people are busy during the day and do their visiting at night. Taking part in the bull sessions which go on virtually every night gave me an excellent opportunity to become well acquainted and talk over my ideas with people. I found that that was an effective way to get a start in community development.



On another school project (below, left) Volunteer Brian Shaffer (Norwalk, O.) works with Ecuadorian in town of Cuchil.

Gerry Miller (left), a Volunteer from Madison, Wis., who has since completed his service in Ecuador, works on roof beams.

Gil Hall (below) shares a bench with two school teachers, members of the school-construction committee in Gualaceo.



# Working with 'Los Bravos'

Nathan Miller (Lima, O.) in 1962 was awarded a law degree from Ohio Northern University. Before joining the Peace Corps he was a bailiff and probation officer. Like Miller, Victoria Weller and Pat Kohn work with the Salasacas Indians. Victoria attended San Diego (Cal.) State College, and Pat (Salem, Mass.) was enrolled at Dean Junior College, Franklin, Mass.

By Nathan Miller

Halfway between Ambato and Peñileo, on the road to Baños, hills and rocky slopes of volcanic ash and desert-like vegetation fill the landscape. Mountain winds, whipping down from snow-capped, volcanic Chimborazo and Tungurahua whistle through a multitude of tall eucalyptus trees to cool, rich, green-clad valleys. More than a thousand feet below the road wind snake-like rivulets that lead into the Oriente and eventually flow into the Pastaza River and then the Amazon River.

Here, centuries ago, when the Incas ruled their vast empire stretching from Chile northward to Colombia, they relocated a rebellious Bolivian tribe called the Salasacas. Later, the Ecuadorian Government granted the Salasacas the small, rugged piece of land where they now live.

To the Salasacas, the *blanco*—white man—has been a constant enemy, who deals with them through greed. In his book, *The Naked Aucas*, Rolf Blomberg says the Salasacas are people with whom the white man has yet to establish normal relations. The Salasacas earned their nickname *Los Bravos*—the Hostile Ones—in the early 1920s when

the government was constructing the Ambato-Baños road. After capturing several engineers in a bloody conflict, they bound their captives and held them prisoner for several days without food or water. The engineers were finally released and returned to civilization, convinced that the white man was not welcome in Salasaca territory. Little by little, time has healed the wounds. Three or four years ago, a few Salasaca men enrolled in artisan courses. They learned how to weave tapestries. Although at first they wove designs provided them by outside technicians, the Salasacas now weave designs that are representative of their own culture and creativity. Over the past few years they have attained a highly professional skill. Through their tapestries they have evolved a new art form, a means of communicating their unique cultural values.

But the problem the Salasacas now have is a practical one: how to market their tapestries? Ecuador itself is rich in woven materials. The Salasacas are cut off from potential markets by isolation and a deep-seated desire not to have anything to do with *blancos*.

Two years ago, a tall, blonde Peace Corps Volunteer with a gentle manner and a friendly smile gained the confidence of a few Salasacas. Her name is Patricia Kohn; to the devoted friends she left behind in Salasaca she is remembered as Señorita Patti. Patti, though involved with community-development work in Guaranda, 40 miles southwest of the Indian settlement, managed to find time to help the Salasacas market their tapestries. She made busi-

ness contacts for them in Quito and Guayaquil. She arranged exhibitions in private houses and in public cultural and artistic centers. In a small but significant way, she brought to the Salasacas economic relief and a feeling of achievement.

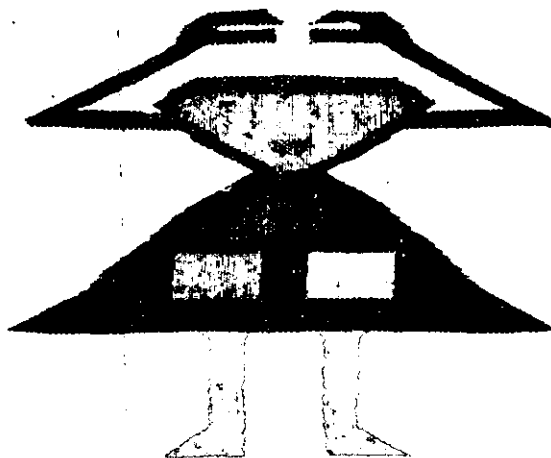
Before Patti left Ecuador to return to the States, she introduced me to her friends in Salasaca. At that time I was working to establish credit unions around Guaranda and started where Patti had left off, on a part-time basis, to help the Salasacas find markets. I was able to gain their trust and confidence, and they asked me to spend more time with them. At their request, I conducted classes in the organization of co-operatives, explaining to them how they could increase earnings by working together as a unit. I emphasized quality and invited in a Peace Corps weaver to help them to improve their techniques. As quality rose, the Salasacas were able to raise the prices of their work.

The potential is great among the Salasacas for the manufacture of tapestries and other woven products. They have more than 3,000 looms, but the Salasacas need more time to break through the cultural barrier that divides them from the economic mainstream of their country. What Salasacas most need is confidence and trust to replace the antagonisms of the past.

A few months ago, Volunteer Victoria Weller started working with me on the problem of markets. She set about exploring untried possibilities. Recently she and some Salasacan friends sold a great many tapestries aboard the ship *Hope*, then stationed at Guayaquil. Vicki took a group of Salasacas to exhibit their tapestries at the Riobamba Fair. The exhibit won 500 sucres (\$25 U.S.) for the Salasacas. Vicki has been



Two examples of Salasacas tapestries. Volunteers Pat Kohn (Salem, Mass.) and Vicki Weller (San Diego) have been working with once-hostile people.



extremely successful in making friends with the Salasacas and in coaxing them out of their cultural shell. Recently, the normally reticent Indians invited her to come and live among them as a community-development worker. This is probably the first instance of a *blanco's* being so honored.

Vicki hopes to help them obtain some of the necessities they have suffered without for so long. There is no water source, electricity, street pavement, facility, or school in the Salasaca Community.

The Salasacas stand ready, not to take without giving, but to work, to earn, and to satisfy their own self-respect like free people everywhere. Although the Salasacas have suffered for centuries, they have suffered quietly. They still bend their heads with humility, but their backs are straight, and they stand proud. Though they remain hostile, suspicious, and distantly servile to most outsiders, they have shown to a few that they can open their hearts. In so doing, they have shown a new willingness to join the outside world.



Here are "Los Caimanes" (The Alligators)—a novice swimming-team in Guayaquil coached by Volunteer Judy Mucha (far right, back row) of Portland, Ore. Wearing a sash proclaiming her Queen of Novice Swimming is Volunteer Carmen Ada Guzman (Mayaguez, P.R.), who teaches sewing. Team girls won local novice championship.

## He Makes Points Wrestling

Martin Richwine (Richmond, Va.) attended Wake Forest (N.C.) College, where in June, 1963, he received a B.S. in physical education.

By Martin Richwine

Flying from Camp Crozier, the Peace Corps training camp in Puerto Rico, to Ecuador at the beginning of my service as a Volunteer, I was riding on a cloud, figuratively as well as literally. Jim Pines, Associate Peace Corps Representative in Ecuador accompanied us on the flight and informed me I was to be stationed in Quito, assigned to the Pichincha Sports Federation as coach of the provincial wrestling team.

"Just think of it," I kept repeating to myself, "only four months out of college and a head coach—and of a state team at that. I don't know if I can stand it!"

I was still dreaming of lesson plans and coming matches when we arrived in Guayaquil for in-country orientation. Guayaquil has the wealthiest of the sports federations in Ecuador, and usually the best athletes and teams come from the area. We were soon meeting with sports officials, discussing athletics in general and our coaching assignments in particular. Because Ecuadorian and international rules are different from those used in the U.S., and because I needed a clear understanding of them before I started coaching in Quito, arrangements were made for me to meet with two officials of the Guayas Wres-

tlng Federation to discuss these differences. Had I known at the time what was meant by "discussing the rules," I probably wouldn't have accepted their hospitality so readily.

On arriving at the gym and changing, I found that the younger of the two men wasn't going to be content just to talk shop. He wanted to wrestle. I was opposed to such a plan. In the first place, I was scared stiff. What if this guy should spend the afternoon grinding my nose into the mat or worse yet, what if he should show me the lights? What an inglorious way to begin a coaching career. It had been a year since I had done any wrestling, and I was a fat 152 pounds, 15 over my fighting weight. My adversary, although three inches shorter than I, outweighed me by some 25 pounds, was built like a tank, and had won a gold medal for Ecuador in the Pan American Games. The gold medal aside, I could see no future in tying up with a tank. As it turned out, fortunately for my sake, he was in worse shape than I and the match ended in a draw, each of us committing about as many errors as the other.

To my relief and surprise he seemed satisfied with my ability and spent the rest of the afternoon assuring me that the wrestlers in Quito weren't nearly so good as those in Guayaquil (Quito is the political and sports archrival of Guayaquil), that I wouldn't like coaching in Quito, and that if I were smart I would ask for a transfer right away.

Well, I went to Quito. Coaching here has been much like that first meeting in Guayaquil—more like being a team captain than a coach. As do many coaches, I like to supervise the exercises before practice. But here I am expected to participate in them as well as lead them. If everyone is to do 30 push-ups, I have to do 30 push-ups, too. If the team is to run for 20 minutes before practice, I have to run, too. Sit-ups, pull-ups, jumprope, bridges—it makes no difference; if they are to be done, everyone has to do them. The idea at Quito is that if the coach won't do it, it isn't really worth doing.

I may not be the best coach around, but it is a safe bet I am in better condition than most.

Along this same line of thought, I am expected to wrestle for at least 10 minutes each practice session, just like everyone else on the team. A new hold or series I teach is not accepted as valid until I personally show under match conditions that it will work. This is not easy when the other guy is much larger than I and knows ahead of time what I plan to do. Many a tried and proved series has been dismissed because I couldn't quite make it work, or my opponent was just too big to move.

Obviously, all this hasn't been quite what I expected when I was still on that plane coming from Puerto Rico. Practice sessions are unorthodox, to say the least, and because of my inexperience and Ecuadorian customs I have broken just about every rule in coaching theory.

The national tournament is scheduled for this October, so we will soon know how bad or good we really are. Frankly, it is comforting to know that with only three teams entered we can hardly do worse than third place.



Jim Cook examines a tray of germinating seeds, after successful development of a germination tray. Seeds are put in tray, covered with small amount of water, and a pane of glass. Better than 90 per cent of seeds germinate in tray.

## Jim Cook Comes to Piñas

Thomas Trail is the chief representative in Ecuador of the Heifer Project Inc. for the Peace Corps-Heifer Project program. He is a native of Moscow, Ida., and was reared on his family's farm there. He attended the University of Idaho and in 1958 received a B.S. in animal husbandry. In 1960 he won an M.A. in adult education from the University of Maryland, and then he completed two years toward a doctorate in education at Montana State College. He was an International Farm Youth Exchange delegate in 1956, living with farm families in India and Nepal; he has also lived in Mexico while studying technical-assistance training under a Carnegie Fellowship. He has worked as a radio farm-news broadcaster and as an agricultural-extension agent. In the summer of 1962 he was assistant co-ordinator of Peace Corps/Ecuador project training at Montana State College. He is married and has a two-year-old daughter.

By Tom Trail

When Jim Cook arrived in Piñas, a small farming center in the Province of El Oro, he was a much frustrated Volunteer. Jim, whose home is in Azusa, Cal., and who is a graduate forester from Oregon State College, had been waiting for his assignment for two months. Finally, after a comedy of errors—mainly a mixup in communications and travel plans—Jim went to Piñas.

Jim's assignment was to work in reforestation. The first job was to establish a forestry nursery. Jim found the *consejo* (town council) eager and willing to help out. It donated two acres of land for the nursery; two laborers were assigned to help him. The Ministry of Public Works and the Heifer Project donated seeds. Technical services were provided by Enrique Lombeida, forestry chief of the province. With these resources, Jim developed one acre of the nursery within three months.

The nursery now has a capacity of 100,000 seedlings: eucalyptus, pine, amarillo, guava, and acacia. Farmers can buy seedlings for one cent apiece.

The town of Piñas is already making efforts to plant the seedlings over the local watershed. The watershed has been communal grazing ground, and the water supply has thus been dirty and contaminated. The *consejo* has recently moved to confiscate land in order to protect the watershed and is acting to plant 50,000 trees to stop erosion. Jim, in charge of this project, has mapped the area and has submitted a 10-year development plan.

The forestry nursery has stimulated interest in reforestation and timber utilization. By enlarging the nursery to accommodate 400,000 seedlings, the town of Piñas can net \$20,000 a year from the sale of the seedlings.

Piñas has also let Jim plant 1000 amarillo trees on two acres of city land. Within 10 years this land should pro-

duce \$500 worth of lumber each year on a sustained yield. The *consejo* also wants Jim to beautify the town's streets with trees.

Jim's work has not all been smooth going. The *consejo* and the church asked Jim to help in beautifying two graveyards. Jim helped to plant the trees, but the persons responsible for watering the trees fell down on the job and three-quarters of the trees died.

The forestry potential of the Piñas district is unknown. Part of Jim's work includes surveying the area for marketable timber. Initial studies indicate a tremendous economic resource for both Piñas and the Province of El Oro.

Jim has also found time to participate in community activities. He works with the local Extension Service and has a hand in two 4-F clubs. Twenty-five club members have planted gardens under the supervision of Jim and his co-worker. With the help of the Heifer Project, Jim has helped the members of the clubs to start goose, chicken, and swine projects.

Remodelling his quarters has caught the imagination of the local community. Using local materials, Jim has completely done over his four rooms in a large two-story house. He is still building furniture and completing his kitchen.

Coaching a local basketball team, drawing plans for a bridge, and developing new techniques for utilizing waste materials as feed keep him busy.

Although these outside activities are important, the reforestation work holds the greatest promise for the district. The ultimate impact of reforestation work in Piñas may be impossible to predict, but at least the effort there may be important in fulfilling a need in Ecuador's economic progress.

With two local carpenters who assisted him, Cook looks over iron point of new double-tipped plow he helped develop; at lower left is old plow with wooden tip.



# Street Boys Find Help

George Stanton (Los Angeles) was granted his B.A. in 1963 from Lake Forest (Ill.) College in psychology.

## By George Stanton

In Guayaquil, as in most Latin American cities, herds of young boys work in the street, shining shoes, selling cigarettes, lottery tickets, and newspapers; chasing each other through sidewalk cafes, playing soccer with orange peels, and sitting in chattering groups. Doug Reid, a Volunteer from San Diego, Cal., and I began a project last April dealing with these street boys. Several Ecuadorians work with us, and a local committee supports us financially.

We obtained space in a building in the middle of a downtown market. While the space is being remodelled, the boys are learning carpentry by making much of the furniture needed for their center. We also offer sports and movies, with occasional trips and special events. Through these activities the boys are developing a strong group feeling on which we hope to build a successful club.

We plan to start athletic teams, manual-arts training, lunch programs, savings programs, and so forth. The essential part of our program, though, is to create a positive and guiding influence on the boys' futures. As it stands now, they lack any understanding of themselves as human beings of actual and potential worth. We hope that this center can be a start in giving them a chance to improve their lot in life.

They are a fascinating group to work with, reminding us of a band of ragged elves. They all have enchanting smiles and their great amount of spirit makes them willing to try any new activity.

Bernard Stock (Batesville, Ind.) was a junior-high-school mathematics instructor and athletic coach before joining the Peace Corps. Majoring in chemistry and mathematics, he received a B.S. from Indiana State College in 1961.

## By Bernard Stock

The land of volcanos is also a land of illiterates. Ecuadorians who can neither read nor write number close to half of the population of 4½ million.

In Quito, the capital, this fact is not so evident. Schools, both public and private, are improving. But in the center of town, where business thrives many a young mind dies. It is there that many boys start, at the age of seven or so, on a road that leads nowhere. A two-cent shoeshine may keep food in their stomachs but does nothing

to build their future.

What does a shoeshine boy have to look forward to in life? A year or so ago, he had very little. Now, because of a British foreign-service official helped by other interested persons and several Peace Corps Volunteers, the *Centro del Muchacho Trabajador* has been formed and now enlightens the future for those boys who take advantage of this new interest in them.

From off the street come the shreds of youth. They get a haircut, shower, shoes, and finally the Centro's blue uniform. There a boy leaves his new home-away-from-home to start a day's work in the plaza. At noon, when work is

slow, he joins his new friends-in-blue for a game of soccer at a nearby playground. Then at 3 p.m., there are classes in Spanish utilizing the Laubach Literacy method—"Each One Teach One" is the motto. To top off the afternoon, he sits down to a glass of CARE milk and watches a movie provided by one of the embassies. He finds there is an interesting world outside his own and the Centro encourages him to understand it better.

A happy ending? No, just a beginning. There are hundreds of boys who still need to discover the Centro and hundreds of donors who still need to contribute. But news spreads fast. Each day brings us new raw material from which the Centro hopes to mold useful citizens for tomorrow's Ecuador.

Volunteer George Stanton works with street boys as they make benches for use in future meeting hall, being remodeled from space in Guayaquil marketplace.



# Career Information Service Lists Variety of Opportunities

Opportunities for returning Volunteers are listed in a monthly bulletin prepared by the Peace Corps Volunteer Career Information Service and sent regularly to Volunteers. Volunteers in their last year of service have been asked to send in registration cards (available from Representatives) in order to receive individual assistance. Inquiries should be addressed to the Peace Corps Volunteer Career Information Service, Room 601, 1815 H St., N.W., Washington, D. C. 20006. Following is a selection from the most recent bulletin:

## Teaching

As mentioned in the Career Information Service special report for prospective teachers (a copy is available upon request), the CIS will not develop an extensive list of teaching positions. Information on public-school teaching positions is generally available from the College Placement Office at the institution from which the Volunteer graduated. Certain schools which express a strong interest in hearing from returning Volunteers, however, are listed in the bulletin.

Anatolia College is a private, nonsectarian, American-sponsored school for Greek students in Thessaloniki, Greece. It is composed of two parts—a boys' department and a girls' department—which give separate instruction, although some professors teach in both departments. The seven-year course corresponds to the American junior high school, senior high school and junior college programs combined. Graduates of the college usually enter the junior year of colleges in the United States. The enrollment is 700 plus. The college is seeking a teacher to head the English Department with at least an M.A. in English and teaching experience at the secondary level, preferably with some experience as head of an English department. The college is also seeking a man with experience in secondary-school administration and in counselling and guidance as dean of boys' department. He should have both teaching and administrative experience. Apply to Faculty Recruitment Secretary, Near East College Assn. Inc., 548 Fifth Ave., New York City 10036.

U.S. Information Agency has a continuing need for qualified persons to administer teaching programs and to work with university students in Latin America and, to a limited extent, in other areas. Volunteers may write directly to: Chief, Employment Branch, United States Information Agency, Washington 25, D. C. and request an "Application for a Grant for Service in a Bi-national Center Abroad" (Form IAP-6). Volunteers are requested to write several months before their termination dates.

## Education

A special CIS report on both undergraduate and graduate education is available upon request. This summary has been prepared to assist Volunteers with their educational planning and to encourage them to begin planning soon enough to anticipate the rigid and early deadlines for admission to colleges and universities.

Adelphi College, Garden City, New York, is prepared to continue to offer a School of Social Work scholarship to a qualified Volunteer for the 1965-1966 school year. This special tuition scholarship is to be awarded to a Volunteer desiring to pursue a career in social work and social welfare. Apply to Dean, School of Social Work, Adelphi College, Garden City, New York.

The American Institute for Foreign Trade has announced two full tuition scholarships

for the 1965-1966 academic year for returning Volunteers. Apply to Milton C. Towner, Dean, The American Institute for Foreign Trade, P.O. Box 191, Phoenix, Ariz.

University of North Carolina has established two first-year fellowships for returning Volunteers for graduate study in the 1965-1966 academic year. The awards are for any field of study and carry a stipend of \$2100 plus tuition and fees. The application deadline is Feb. 1, 1966. Applicants are requested to indicate that they are Peace Corps Volunteers. Write Hugh Holman, Dean of the Graduate School, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, N. C.

University of Scranton offers a complete room, board, and tuition scholarship for a returning Volunteer who wants to complete an undergraduate education. For information write to Father Quinn, University of Scranton, Scranton, Pa.

## Government

Agency for International Development has positions open for physicians, nurses, sanitarians, and persons eligible for public-health administration. Persons selected will be given field training to help in such programs as maternal-and-child health, immunization, sanitation, first-aid, and nutrition. Provincial

Health Assistants may be either men or women (preferably single), should have a college degree (social science or general science preferred), and be between 22 and 30. Tours of two years' duration are offered; in special cases, one-year tours may be arranged. Salaries for physicians, nurses, and sanitarians follow Federal scales. Provincial Health Assistants start at \$6000 and up, plus 25 per cent post differential, depending upon current earnings, education, experience, and so on. If interested and available within 90 days, write immediately to William B. Schaffrath, Agency for International Development, Washington, D. C. Volunteers back in the U.S. may phone collect: Area code 202, DUDley 3-7320.

Foreign Service Institute of the State Department is seeking applicants for jobs as Field Language Testers. These persons would begin by training at the Foreign Service Institute in Washington and then operate out of a U.S. embassy abroad. They would then arrange for and administer language-achievement tests given at Peace Corps termination conferences and develop on-the-job language-training programs. Applicants must have language ability in one or more languages used by the Peace Corps and skill at S-3 level (ability to converse fluently, without groping for words, in every type of situation encountered). Also required is competence in a special area such as community development, agriculture, well-digging, economics, foreign relations. A bachelor's degree or its equivalent is needed; background in linguistics is desirable but not necessary. Volunteers should apply to Fritz Frauchiger, Assistant Dean, Overseas Programs, Foreign Service Institute, State Department, Washington 25, D. C.

State Department escort-interpreter positions are available from time to time. Escort-interpreters accompany foreign leaders visiting the United States under the various exchange



*"I'm torn between going into high megaton, overkill, intercontinental ballistic missiles, or the Peace Corps."*

—Reprinted by permission from the 'Wall Street Journal.'

and technical-assistance programs. The work is intermittent; the assignments usually last from one to three months. Service is rendered on a contract basis. Applicants should have a broad educational background (the equivalent of a college education is almost indispensable) and a fluent knowledge of English and one or more of the following languages: Afghan, Persian, Amharic, Arabic, Bulgarian, Finnish, French, German, Greek, Icelandic, Indonesian, Italian, Japanese, Malay, Persian, Polish, Portuguese, Rumanian, Russian, Serbo-Croatian, Spanish, Thai, Turkish.

Volunteers should apply to the Division of Language Services, State Department, Washington, D. C. 20520. Applicants are required to take an oral-interpreting-aptitude test, which is administered in Washington by appointment the year round. No previous interpreting experience is necessary. Men are generally preferred for these positions, although there are some opportunities for well-qualified women who are free to travel. There is a possibility that this employment will lead to permanent employment at \$5795 to \$8410 per annum beginning salaries for a very few exceptionally well-qualified people with special language combinations after they have demonstrated their ability on assignment. Of particular interest are, for example, persons with high-level proficiency in both Russian and French or in two or more of the Romance languages.

Small Business Administration is interested in receiving applications primarily for employment in its loan program, with emphasis in the areas of analysis, administration, and liquidation. Applicants must qualify by passing the Federal Service Entrance Examination and should have a college degree with a business, accounting, or economics major. Employees usually begin with a training program. This agency is charged with making loans to encourage the development of small business—both new and existing. Operating in 16 regional and a number of branch offices in almost every state, it employs 3300 persons. For information, write Rod Vandeventer, Director of Employment, Small Business Administration, 811 Vermont Ave., N.W., Washington 25, D. C.

### Business

Volunteers interested in employment in business and industry may wish to contact the Career Information Service to obtain a copy of a special report which deals with employment in business. This report discusses methods of identifying employers and contains a number of suggestions for making effective contacts with them.

W. B. Saunders Co. is seeking applicants for jobs in editorial, advertising, and sales positions. Saunders publishes medical books and college-level science textbooks. Apply to Mrs. A. F. Coyle, Personnel Director, W. B. Saunders Co., West Washington Square, Philadelphia 5, Pa.

S. C. Johnson & Son Inc. (Johnson's Wax) is seeking applicants for jobs in the international marketing/management field. Qualifications for international positions include language facility, especially French, German, Italian, or Spanish, overseas experience, and a familiarity with the culture of the country of eventual assignment. Opportunities are also available in the domestic organization of Johnson's Wax in engineering, chemistry, accounting, and sales. A college degree in the field of interest is advantageous. Send complete résumé to James S. Martinsen, Assistant Employment Manager, S. C. Johnson & Son Inc., Racine, Wis.

### Other

Educational Services Inc. is financed by the National Science Foundation and is concerned with all aspects of curriculum development and educational innovations and reform. Specific areas of greatest interest include: elementary science, junior- and senior-high-school physics, elementary and high-school social studies, and mathematics. Educational Services is interested in employing returning Volunteers who have professional interest and experience in education and who also have the desire to experiment and create new methods of teaching. Good writing skill is important. In addition, this service would be interested in hearing from Volunteers who will be teaching in the U.S. during the coming school year and who may be interested in introducing experimental materials into the classroom. Apply to Roger Bull, Educational Services Inc., 108 Water St., Watertown, Mass.

## Where Are They From?

P. C. Rank	(Pop. Rank)	State	Training	Overseas	Completed	Total
1	(1)	California	565	861	254	1680
2	(2)	New York	477	642	193	1312
3	(4)	Illinois	250	325	130	705
4	(3)	Pennsylvania	211	299	112	622
5	(5)	Ohio	195	286	71	552
6	(9)	Massachusetts	182	283	74	539
7	(7)	Michigan	192	268	64	524
8	(8)	New Jersey	151	222	68	441
9	(15)	Wisconsin	129	211	44	384
10	(18)	Minnesota	120	205	63	388
11	(23)	Washington	103	188	38	329
12	(6)	Texas	120	164	59	343
13	(10)	Florida	69	144	34	247
14	(25)	Connecticut	103	142	33	278
15	(24)	Iowa	77	124	42	243
16	(33)	Oregon	95	116	26	237
17	(13)	Missouri	68	114	41	223
18	(34)	Colorado	59	113	38	210
19	(14)	Virginia	33	104	21	158
20	(11)	Indiana	91	100	31	222
21	(21)	Maryland	84	92	27	203
22	(12)	North Carolina	42	78	27	147
23	(29)	Kansas	52	75	29	156
24	(16)	Georgia	20	55	19	94
25	(28)	Oklahoma	31	54	24	109
26	(17)	Tennessee	40	52	18	110
27	(36)	Arizona	38	47	12	97
27	(35)	Nebraska	41	47	22	110
29	(41)	Dist. of Columbia	17	45	12	74
29	(37)	Maine	30	45	6	81
31	(19)	Alabama	26	41	9	76
31	(43)	Montana	20	41	8	69
33	(22)	Kentucky	35	39	17	91
33	(38)	New Mexico	10	39	9	58
35	(32)	Arkansas	23	38	11	72
36	(47)	New Hampshire	17	37	15	69
37	(40)	Rhode Island	23	36	8	67
38	(20)	Louisiana	15	30	13	58
38	(39)	Utah	20	30	7	57
40	(44)	Idaho	15	28	6	49
41	(42)	South Dakota	13	27	9	49
42	(49)	Vermont	17	26	4	47
43	(46)	North Dakota	10	22	18	50
43	(31)	West Virginia	14	22	7	43
45	(27)	Puerto Rico	—	19	14	33
46	(26)	South Carolina	16	18	9	43
47	(45)	Hawaii	14	17	7	38
47	(30)	Mississippi	6	17	4	27
49	(50)	Wyoming	12	13	6	31
50	(52)	Alaska	6	8	2	16
50	(48)	Delaware	10	8	9	27
52	(51)	Nevada	7	3	4	14
53	(55)	Virgin Islands	—	2	—	2
54	(53)	Guam	—	1	—	1
55	(54)	Canal Zone	1	—	—	1
Grand Totals:			4015	6063	1828	11,906

Peace Corps ranking figured on basis of Volunteers overseas  
Figures as of June 30, 1964



Leslie Gile (Rochester, N.H.), who has recently completed his service as a Volunteer in Nepal, talks with a family in Pokhara, where he worked with poultry on a government experimental farm. Gile was a member of the first Peace Corps group to Nepal in September, 1962; he attended the University of New Hampshire.

## Back Home, Volunteers Tell the Story

Returned Volunteers are playing a major role in telling the American public about the Peace Corps and its operations.

The Community Relations Section reports that Peace Corps alumni make about half the 2000 speeches delivered each month before audiences in communities and on campuses across the country. Some former Volunteers speak a dozen or more times a month, Community Relations reports.

Other speakers are interested citizens, often Volunteers' parents or friends working through Peace Corps Service Organizations and Councils or through other channels approved by the Peace Corps.

All of these speakers—citizens and former Volunteers alike—donate their services.

The Community Relations Section reports receiving hundreds of requests each week for people—preferably returned Volunteers—to speak about the Peace Corps. The requests come from radio and TV stations, church groups, service clubs, chapters of the League of Women Voters, World Affairs Council, American Assn. of University Women, and similar organizations; and from professional

organizations of teachers, nurses, dental hygienists, and the like.

Many requests are turned back to Peace Corps Service Organizations and Councils which co-ordinate speeches of returned Volunteers in most large cities. Others are handled directly through the Peace Corps.

Returned Volunteers who want to make their services available as Peace Corps speakers should write Sally Wells, Room 706, Peace Corps, Washington, D. C. 20525.

## Senior-Year Program

(Continued from page 1)

the practical facts of teaching in a French secondary-school system.

They and the rest of the training staff, which includes Africans, are breaking away from the lecture format to seminars, half of which are devoted to cross-cultural relationships and half to the understanding of French-influenced West African culture.

The former Volunteers also, are conducting slide lectures to illustrate their experiences in African communities.

## Volunteer Wins First Prize in Malay Contest

A Peace Corps Volunteer in Malaysia has won first prize in a national-language elocution contest for non-Malay women.

Barbara Guss, from Los Angeles, received a silver cup and a scroll for her performance in the Kinta District finals, held last month in Batu Gajah, near the west-central city of Ipoh on the Malay Peninsula. She teaches mathematics in the upper forms (equivalent to U.S. senior high school) of the Sekolah Tunku Abdul Rahman in Ipoh, and lives with a Malayan family there.

The contest was the first of its kind since the formation of the Federation of Malaysia in September, 1963, which united Malaya, Singapore, Sabah, and Sarawak.

Miss Guss went to Malaysia in May, 1963, after training for 11 weeks at Northern Illinois University in DeKalb, where trainees received almost 200 hours of Malay language instruction from Malayan instructors.

A 1961 graduate of Wellesley College with a B.A. in mathematics, Miss Guss worked for 18 months as a legislative secretary in the office of U.S. Senator Joseph S. Clark of Pennsylvania before she joined the Peace Corps.

## Election Information

Nonpartisan information on views of home-state candidates and both sides of the issues of the 1964 elections is being offered to Peace Corps Volunteers and staff members by the League of Women Voters. To obtain information, write immediately to the League of Women Voters, 1026 17th St. N.W., Washington, D. C. 20036, giving home address in the U.S. and enclosing a self-addressed envelope bearing overseas address. For information about securing absentee ballots, see page 4.

### CHANGE OF ADDRESS

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