Many Events Discussed At Monthly Assembly

by Jerry Yurch

The once-a-month assembly for students (except seniors) was held last Tuesday in the Hope Enclosure."I want to speak to this group of students," said Dean Edwards, Dean of Students. The object of these meetings is to keep students aware of the events on campus and to answer any questions that may arise. The topics of discussion changed quickly, the most significant are mentioned here.

Pending approval by the Board of Trustees, the new 50-bed dormitory shaped dorm will be erected to the south of Old Kenyon at a cost of $60,000. The Vincent G. Kline architectural firm has been employed and it is hoped that the buildings will be completed for the opening of the college next September. The project is partly financed by government funds. Each building will house 56 students in 28 double rooms.

The next issue of the College council will contain complete details on the new dormitories following final action by the Board of Trustees (Oct. 31).

Campus Senate and Student Council are presently attempting to decide exactly what students will occupy the new dormitories. This problem is made especially difficult because a smaller percentage of the 251 freshmen have pledged fraternities this year than in previous years, increasing the proportion of independents in the college.

Because of the low percentage of freshmen who have become pledges, the IFC is being asked to examine the present rushing and pledging system. A student suggested that the rushing period be shortened, perhaps too much. Dean Edwards answered, "In my turn to page 3, col. 2."

New Rule Regarding Examinations

This year, as a result of faculty approval of a measure introduced last spring, a new rule has been put into effect regarding testing during the semester. The rule is intended to prevent the possibility of a student's having to take many tests within a short period. Dean Edwards announced that only those courses meeting at 9:00 and 11:00 on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday may give hourly tests during the week before Christmas vacation and the week before Spring vacation. These courses may not test the week preceding those reserved periods.

"This should insure against a student's having to take so many tests at all once," Dean Haywood commented.

Pledges Raid Deke Lodge

by Howard Price

Using a hacksaw and a tire iron, four Sigma Pi pledges broke the locks on the Delta Kappa Epsilon fraternity lodge on Friday night. The thieves broke down the inner door, entered and broke the building on the morning of Saturday, October 10.

Articles stolen from the lodge include the Delta Kappa Epsilon chapter charters, Delta Tau Delta's plaque honoring World War II dead, a Delta Sigma Nu insignia, the articles of incorporation of the Delta Mu Alumni association, a gavel and a leather book. The raiders did not retrieve the Phi Epsilon Owl.

William T. Diehl, president of Sigma Pi, told Dean Thomas Edwards that fraternity active scrimmaged encouraged their pledges to break into the Delta Kappa Epsilon lodge. Diehl said his fraternity had returned all stolen articles to their original owners.

Dean Edwards considered the raid as a fraternity rather than an individual violation of College regulations. He ordered that Sigma Pi make full restitution for damage to the door locks and the inner door. Dean Edwards said victims of this nature have not only seriously disturbed the morale of the students but also the student Council of Kenyon's Students for Goldwater leader, Phil Corey, on October 10, in Mt. Vernon.

Wright Seated In Council Student Life Discussed

In its last two meetings, the Student Council discussed penalties given by the Dean and the Judicial Board for infractions of College rules, board reports affecting student life, the Planning and Buildings Committee, and the Student Senate's recommendation for a new student center.

At the October 12 meeting the Planning Committee reported that it had met with Mr. Robert Schwartz, Jr., chairman of the Student Senate. Mr. Schwartz was able to present the Student Senate's ideas as to a fresh new student center. Among these was the addition of another cafeteria line on Tuesday and Saturday, the increased responsibility of head waiters, the increased portions served, and the serious problem of missing supplies, knives and cups.

The Judicial Board Observer, Mr. Robert Schwartz, reported the findings of the Judicial Board and the Dean of Students. He brought up the case of the Special tavern server, David Long to urge the Board to page 4, col. 3.
On the Judicial Board

The continuing lack of responsibility on the part of the Judicial Board is a matter of grave concern. The Board last year meted out penalties with little regard for their consequences and with still less regard for precedent and consistency, the evidence so far leads us to believe that there will be little change.

The Board has failed to establish precedent for punish- ment for violations of the rules, almost always haphazardly done the opposite; for similar violations Mr. Michael Diskin received a two-week sus- pension and Mr. David Fey was put on social probation. This sort of irrationality is unfair, and the severity of the punish- ment in some cases is unreasonable. Rather there should be some reasonable range of penalties for each type of violation.

The Board has redefined the term "social probation" with its ruling in the Fey case. There are inconsistencies in this new definition from which must be worked out. The student on social probation may, for example, attend Film Society presentations, but may not view a Hill Theater production. This is patently absurd.

The Student Council passed a resolution calling upon the Judicial Board and the Dean of Students Office to review this situation: "In the event of social violations involving penalties of social probation, Council urges the disciplinary bodies to re- define the meaning of the word. A violation of the rules, in the opinion of the College faculty or in the eyes of the student, is not a "minor" but a "major" violation, and the student should be punished accordingly."

Another motion is presently before Council which would urge the Board and the Dean of Students to refrain from giving academic penalties (i.e. suspensions) for social violations unless the severity of the offense clearly indicates the necessity of removing the student from College for a time of his own good and to safeguarded community interests. The Collegian urges passage of this second measure, and consideration of both by the Board and the Dean.

Haphazard, overly severe, and obviously unfair punish- ments can only serve to create antagonism between students and the disciplinary bodies. And this antagonism cannot help but make the task of effective constructive discipline more diffi- cult.

Welcome Alumni

This is Homecoming Weekend, and it seems appropriate to comment that resting securely beside the esthetic advantages of having a college education are certain pragmatic ones.

The securing of interesting and well-paying work is greatly facilitated by the possession of an academic degree. Indeed, in some vocations, it is mandatory.

It has been observed that the college educated man will earn hundreds of thousands of dollars more in his life-time than will his uneducated counterparts.

It would seem fitting, therefore, that some small part of this menu profit be returned to one's Alma Mater; besides, Kenyon needs the money.

NOTES FROM NOWHERE

by David Mollman

("Metro from Nowhere" was written two years ago by Mr. Vir- ginia Alpich. This year, with his permission, I am using a passage from it to introduce members other of the faculty as well as Mr. Al- pich."

This was the week the whole world got up on the wrong side of the bed. So what about you and me? We attempt, within our limitations, to play it cool. HIRO- SHIMA, KOREA, VIET- NAM, MISSION BOMB, MARCH IN SILENCE, PATTERN, THE SILENT SPRING, CIGARETTE LUNG CANCER, STRONTIUM 90, CUBAN CRISIS, OIL CRISIS, MISSISSIPPI, DALLAS NOVEMBER 22, 1963, HARLEY L. H. TONKIN. We have become ac- customed, if the Cuban crisis is a tale of heroism, to expect that the rest of the world will rise up and shake its fist under such stress some time in the near future. People have learned to experience a sense of tragedy, not just the brutality of our feelings but the overall sense of the uniques- siness of the occasion.

"Well, what can I do?" asks the student of the F. D. O. in the first week of fall. Is he hungry? No. He is hungry. Is he thirsty? No. He is thirsty. Is he cold? No. He is cold. Is he punished? No. He is punished. And if he has a concussion, he is punished since he is not the owner of the head he injured.

Annoyed, heSellis his own paperwork.

Even the man of feeling is forced, if he is to remain sane, to keep his meals out of the way of the risk of discovering one day that his responses are numbing the universality of our is perhaps our most significant cry of self-ex- pression. Constitutionally "I am not" and in- stead of being replaced by a less delicate ges- ture. The strangled cry of com- passion for the suicide on the roof has become a cold jest. The shelves of our libraries are densely- piled with psychological and anti-hero of ours. The latest, Saul Bellow's Herzog, presents a world which the fan of the mock and thumps and thinks and things. He plays it cool in his old and, unless the other reader and the wheel of which things head testifies to the fact that his body is not cool, only.

With the coldly systematic ex- termination of the Jews as a pre- sumably evident morality of today, the Jew emerges from a proliferation of cries with a distance for ex- tremes. He is conditioned in the likelihood that every year he may wake up, like Chillum, to a new world, each as vital as the one before. In the era of the new universal cry among the young is: "Cool, it's fun."

Of course, if not here, we move across the American scene in ever-increasing numbers. The new music, the new sports celebrities, the new form of the "ultimates" is not a "nice guy." No personal- ity, please. Play it cool. Somehow, however, does exhibit the flair of a John L. Sullivan, the flair of Billie Holiday. More still, the cool self-aware- ness sheds no one, heat of all the others. The proudly-limbed Lindbergh clone over the Atlan- tic, but Glenn, as noted by a teacher and he was in the army of the cool man.

This generation is perhaps a little too savvy. Aware of the risks, it prefers to bypass the illusory "ideal" solution that flow through the cool generation disregarding the impulsive emotion. As it goes, the only age on can is Ed Sulli- van introducing "The Animals."

(NEVER, in any even that it is no part of coolness, even if in the matter of the cool state of mind."

The cool man, of course, may cry. "is his life ahead of his time?"

"Cool man!"

The Myth of the Megabrain and the author's essay:"

The "struggle itself toward height or is enough to fill a man. One must imagine the Mendelsohn, aware of the truth of the metaphor of the "intelligent elite" and the "super-corporeal, the future's he which is not possible."

"The Myth of Stepthan and ap"
Letter to the Editor

(continued)

of "big brother" whose sole pur-
pose is to establish a bond of friendship and affection between himself and his little brother. He is not expected to influence the little brother in any way, but his presence is important because it gives the little brother a sense of identity and belonging. The bond is strongest when the little brother is very young, and it generally serves to improve his self-esteem and his feeling of worth.

We were very much a part of a larger community, and we would like to make sure that this tradition continues in our time. We hope that all the people who have attended this school will feel that they have been a part of a greater whole, and that they have contributed to something more than just themselves.

The letters to the Editor and the responses from the students form a living document that captures the spirit and values of the school. We hope that this tradition will continue for many years to come.

Outside the Microscope

Pembroke Lectures

(continued)

Dean Haywood added, "I do far more things now in my free time than I ever did as a student. The newness of the college is a very important part of my life."

Dying Traditions

Barry M. Brody

For the last eight years, the tradition of the "death-knell" has been discontinued in the halls of Kenyon College. It has been a practice that has been in place for many years, and it has been a tradition that has been passed down from generation to generation. It has been a tradition that has been part of the fabric of the college, and it has been a tradition that has been cherished by many students.

However, with the passage of time, many things have changed. The college has grown and changed, and with it have come new traditions and new ways of doing things. And so it is with the "death-knell" tradition. It has not been a part of the college for many years, and it has been replaced with new traditions and new ways of doing things.

The "death-knell" was a tradition that was observed on the day of a student's death. The students would shout "death-knell" as they passed by the student's room, and it was a way of showing respect and remembrance for the student who had passed away. It was a tradition that was held in high regard, and it was a tradition that was respected by all.

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Eleven Men Named to Serve on Greeks for Goldwater Nat. Committee

by Mark Hening

Eleven Kenyon Students have been named to the thirteenth National Committee of Greeks for Goldwater, the campaign to elect the candidacy of Senator Barry Goldwater. Timothy R. Holder, a member of Delta Upsilon, will serve on the committee representing the organization and the campus. Holder will direct that the campaign consist of several Greek societies and fraternities in the Great Lakes for Goldwater Committee. He said, "I was for Goldwater, and I said yes! They gave me a chance to work for Goldwater. In 1970, the event will be extended to 10-0000.

Numerous reports of car damage were made. It was assumed that the car damage was caused by the fear of acts of Halloween vandalism which were the reasons for the meeting. A few of the students at the meeting pointed out that not everyone, but of any one person, but of a few people, and the car damage is supposed to be done. In fact, I am almost sure the car damage was a close-cut purpose except to damage the car as far as possible. This was to be the case in the only one case of the car damage was supposed to be done. It is one of the most interesting things in the meeting, according to the professor who gave it the ruling is designed to stop the car damage.

"The whole thing doesn't have too much, really. It is not a car damage. It is something else. We have to use all the means to stop the car damage." The professor said.

Student Committee Meetings continued (next issue)

The Elections Committee nominated Mr. William B. Wright, a member of the Delta Phi fraternity, as chairman of the Student Committee. He said, "I was for Goldwater, and I said yes! They gave me a chance to work for Goldwater. In 1970, the event will be extended to 10-0000.

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John Sprague to Sing Tonight

John Sprague will perform in concert tonight at 8:00 p.m. in Howe Hall. Sprague, known as a "balladier," has titled his concert "Folk Models." The concert, the first event of Homecoming Weekend, is being sponsored by the Alumni Council of the Visiting Student Organization, the alumni, and the public with out tickets.

Sprague has been active in the folk music area for a number of years and has gained a deserved reputation as an accomplished balladier.

The Kenyon College Features

October 29, 1964

BALLET "ZOOnA," REVIVED

by Richard G. Freeman

On Tuesday, October 13, the Ohio State University Drama Workshop performed Edward Albee's The Zoo Story on the stage of the Hill Theatre. The members of the Fine Arts Basic Course were required to attend, and the play came as a welcome addition to the syllabus.

A one act play lasting just under an hour, The Zoo Story concerns a confrontation in Central Park between two men. One, Peter, a middle-aged publishing executive with a wife, two daughters, one cat, and two parakeets, is conversational assailed by a younger, bolder Jerry. Jerry reports that he has just been to the zoo. Peter manifests perfunctory interest, and Jerry carves him from the wall, first probing information out of Peter about his domestic affairs then babbling along about life with his two daughters ("a colored queen who plucks the hedges, the woman who cries with depression").

Peter's perception concerns his efforts to reflex近乎 a weary hound the beast. The point of the dialogue, mostly a monologue by Jerry, increases to the fever point when Peter invites Jerry to stay awhile ("You meet all kinds in the publishing game").

The latter becomes agnostic, then combative, pulls over a which the principles struggling in the accidental death of Jerry.

Mr. Albee underpins this ordinarily comical action with a fine foundation of dramatic impact and significance. The dialogue, like most of that set down by the "Ahmad" playwrights-Beckett, Ionesco, Artaud-derives from the errant loci of 19th and 20th-century laws from the audience lost waves of self-conscious laughter. Robert Linn, who played the part of Jerry, often sounded as if he were furnishing his lines, but was actually doing justice to the genuine speech pattern that determines the power of the characterization. Frank Johnson, who played Peter, was slightly less effective only by dint of the role's relative unimportance. For Peter, like the weather-beaten dog, represents merely another abstract receptacle for the love, the hate, the positive emotion that Jerry strives exhaustively to import.

Jerry first wakens Peter from his routine Sunday afternoon reading by bellowingly announcing that he would like to tell someone about his experience at the zoo. What results is not a narrative but an enactment of what happened at the zoo: to wit, the muted attempts at love and hate that ultimately are defeated by inherent, infectious savagery.

Jerry's construction of the more problematical aspects of the play, and, to a large extent, which inspires outbursts against the contained personal, in particular, are the faint strokes of homosexuality in the portrait of Jerry. The quantity of homosexual "in" jokes has prompted some to label the work a homosexual tract and condemn the author for gratuitous trumpeotyping of self-importance. Personally I believe that a recognition of this element in Jerry's character is essential for a faithful interpretation of the play. In his efforts to become a vital component of the society by generating a positive emotion and bringing others into the compact founded on this emotion, Jerry has entered every department of love. His fortuitous career with love has endowed him with a deformed consciousness and a savage purpose. His remaining communicative medium, then, is hate, which he assumes consciously, then becomes a creature of chaos, a murderer. Peter, who could have been the unsuspecting object of his love, becomes instead the unwilling target of his hate. The wheel of fortune, the final reckoner, turns this hate upon Jerry himself.

The Ohio State University Drama Workshop and Mr. Albee deserve highest marks. Indeed for this compelling performance of a landmark dramatic creation,
Kenyon Loses; Capital Gains
by Warren Zieren

Last Saturday, Capital University literally ran over the Lords to hand Kenyon a 31-22 setback. This defeat was the fourth straight for Kenyon and their second Ohio Conference loss as many games.

With Capital's experienced line opening holes in Kenyon's defense, the Crusaders took advantage of three first period breaks to build up a 19-0 lead at the end of the quarter. Two short gains (19 and 10 yards) by John Rutter and a fumble by rookie quarterback Jeff Jones set up the scores for the Crusaders. Gridding out 110 yards rushing during the period, Cap completely dominated the play which saw Crusaders' halfback Jim Major score all three tallies. Kenyon, working with Jeff Jones starting at quarterback and Ken Klug at end could not get their new pro-style offense moving. The Lords could manage to gain only 2 yards rushing and 6 yards passing in the entire quarter.

The second quarter was all Kenyon, however, as Jones started to show some of his best backfield work. Hitting on six of seven passes during the quarter, Jones moved the ball to the Kenyon 15 yard line and caught up the clock. Both drivers were stopped, however, halfback Doug Morse was stopped twice attempting to pick up needed first down yards deep in Capital territory. The third period was another story of Capital's grand game and had breaks for Kenyon. Moving from their own 38 after a kickoff, the Crusaders moved out the yardage, moving the ball to the Kenyon 19 yard line. Leon Simpson fumbled and Kenyon's Ken Klug recovered the two incomplete passes. Kenyon was forced into a punting situation from the Kenyon 22. With the ball center to John Rutter was low, Jeff Jones tried to run the ball out, but Capital linemen were all over him and forced him to fumble the ball which Capital's Paul Henson was pounced upon by a Capital linebacker for a touchdown.

Using their fine running game and taking advantage of a pass interception, Capital tailed two more times in the fourth quarter for 20-0 lead. Even though the Lords were completely out of the game their touchdown was by far the most exciting of the day. After Cap's final drive marched from their own 29 to the Crusader three, Jeff Jones had completed three passes in this drive when he was slightly injured and Ken Klug moved to quarterback. Klug proceeded to throw three straight pass completions, the last a 23 yard pass to Jim Rathray putting the ball on the Cap three. Here the Lords were stopped for four plays and Capital took over the ball. On the drive, Capital's Steve Watts fumbled and freshman defensive end Art Hanby '71 picked up the ball for Kenyon. Jones came back in as quarterback and on

GET OFFA MY BACK — And Ken Klug brings down a pass from quarterback Jeff Jones of a Capital defender plays pigpug.

the second play threw to Ken Klug who made a diving catch outside the touchdown with just three seconds on the clock.

Although the game was dominated by a Capital running game which netted 303 yards, there is room for some optimism for Kenyon fans. With the pro offense back once again, the Lords showed that they could move the ball behind freshman quarterback Jeff Jones. With little game experience, Jones completed 16 of 20 passes including one touchdown pass. Ken Klug picked up just where he left off last year, as he caught eight passes for 64 yards.

Capital was nevertheless, too experienced and strong for Kenyon and the score rightly revealed it.

Kenyon runs an "Oklahoma" offense, a straight T with a balanced line. Oberlin will use this setup against us tomorrow afternoon. The diagram (left) is idealized. The actual line-up would probably never look exactly that way at a given time. The backs and ends have considerable latitude, depending on the play, the individuals, and the blocking involved.

A variation, the split T, in which one halfback moves out as a flanker, depends largely on quick-hitting. Linemen must open holes for backs more rapidly than usual. The straight T is the best passing offense, and allows for a maximum of faking and deception.

The "Tennessee" single-wing offense (see diagram below) is seldom used by the top teams. Sewanee is the only nationally ranked small college now using it. The "quarterback," or blocking back, may call the plays, but never touches the ball. The snap goes to the tailback who must be a fine passer, runner, and blocker. Denison uses a double halfback setup, and either can receive the snap.

The single-wing counts on timing and power — it demands five or six men at the point of attack. We may occasionally see a double-wing or a " Kongen" offense employed in desperation situations in order to open up pass receivers at all costs.

General trends toward certain offenses seem to run in cycles but fundamental likenesses always appear. Sharp blocking and running the ball carrier through a designated opening are most important. No team can be really top unless it can move the ball on the ground.

The defense shown in the first diagram with the arc formed by the secondary, giving use to the name, is standard against a T offense. All the men, however, have a certain freedom to move around especially linebackers. You will probably see a myriad of other defensive in use against changing offenses. The front wall may number from four men, as often seen in the pro, to eight in short yardage situations.

By Coach Henry Johnson as told to Derek Van Fleet

Kenyon is the team to beat in the U.S.C.C. Kenyon plays Sewanee today at 1:30 p.m. and then Sewanee hosts Oberlin Saturday. The second half will be an intersectional game of the two teams.

By Coach Harry Henry as told to Derek Van Fleet

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Bobcats, Scots Humble Lords

by Bill Seymour

Kenton lost its fifth straight game Saturday as the Bobcats (2-5, 0-1) felled Wooster (7-1, 1-0), 1-0. The loss, playing host to the Gambier, brought home four straight losses and the second half walk away with the win. The sole tally for the Lords was a penalty kick by Bryan Boykin after a handball infraction was called against him in their own penalty area.

The Lords suffered from unusual circumstances. Starter Andy Caesar and first sub John Cuff were unable to play until the second half and senior fullback Bill Lerench suffered a muscle injury which kept him out of most of the final two periods. In addition, the Wooster backfield was a good deal shorter then any of the other Conference foes and the Lords had to struggle tenaciously themselves to the more complete play.

Coach Harrison, who regarded the Wooster backfield as one of the weakest squads his boys will face this year, was naturally disappointed at the results. He thought the team, especially in the second half, did not play up to its potential. "I do not think, with usual, the opponents goals were mainly due to Dr. Kaye's mistakes.

I noting that, "When you lose and have tight and have scored four goals against your opponents thirty-five, you can't stand at any position switches which he did, and the team will help improve the offense, as well as cut the score, by starting plays with the ball out of the backfield. In addition, there will be changes within the front line. Harrison

a Capital safety, No. 82, easily tried to KENYON'S TALENT — a Capital safety, No. 82, easily tried to

plow through a pass complete from 247 Jansen, No. 16 to Ken Kline,

also plans to move halfbacks Craig Jackson and Paul Rigali up the field. Replacing the halfbacks will be seniors Jim Foster and Bill Shirk and fullback start.

Stingy Scots Hold Lords To One Goal

By Bill Seymour

Kenton's scores Lords, humble, by their opponents every game thus far this season, are rapidly losing their claim to royalty. Badly hurting on defense, experience and especially goalkeeping, the squad has been outscored 8-5 in its first four contests.

Following their defeat at the hands of always strong Ohio Wesleyan (10-1-1 and 7-1-1), the Lords played host to Akron and bowed to them magnificently, 7-1. This game saw Kenyon's scoring come early as Dave Bradford, with an assist by Rigdon Boykin, booted the home team's sole tally with only five minutes gone. Akron kept up a constant attack and scored every period except the second when Kenyon's defenses held tight.

Ohio University handed Kenyon its fourth straight 1964 loss the following Tuesday as they came from Athens to win easily 6-3. The Bobcats featured highly touted goalie Kilpatrick and right front Hemminger who scored four of his goals. The Lords' score came from Kamen Zokov on a pass from Bill Stroh. The tally came in the second period, a quarter which also saw many close misses as the home offense riddled the goal with shots that either just missed or were wide at the O.U. goal. Again the defense looked good the first minute and the second period was crept frequently in the remainder of the game.

Coach Harrison is naturally dis-

appointed in his squad's poor outings but doesn't find them due to anything but surprise. This year's team is missing the services of many of last year's starters either through graduation or, in the case of Bob Patrick who was granted to replace all-conference goalie Dave Kearney, through a leave of absence. This has negated the use of several freshmen. Five starters are first year men and much of the bench is comprised of the class of '68. Harrison feels ineptness is one of the Lords' three major weakness.

Defense has also hurt the Lords so far this year. Although improvement has been shown, the backfield is inconsistent. Scoring on them has come in bunches and it seems one mistake multiplies into more, always at the wrong moment. To answer a move where it is most needed Harrison has tried some switches in the half back and fullback positions. Freshmen fullbacks Bill Northway and Paul Rigali have been moved up to center half with Brian Lerench and Steve Dyalin were moved back to fill the spots. This defense, hardy a familiar problem, lacks experience and will send a few more games to settle itself.

Finally, the goal position has been a constant headache to Harrison this year. Various players have attempted to fill the gap with John Harkin coming the closest to success, before his injury. With a good goalie, a good look feels this year's team could have been better than last year's 7-7 squad.

"This is the toughest season that I've been here," Coach Harrison said. "We have been trying to look on the bright side of things on a couple of scores, however, Pointing out the consistent play of the defense and the fact that most of the opponent's scores were due to the Lord's errors, he concluded that the defense does have potential. In addition, the comparative youth of the team could indicate that next year's team will not have such tarnished crowns. As to this year, Harrison glumly predicted, "Our team in the league looks tough."

Ohio Conference Football Standings

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Soccer Team Outscored 35-4

by Bill Seymour

Bill Lerench.

Shuffling, however, can't cover up the lack of experience which has plagued the squad from the

BOBCATS SNARE — Ohio II. star goalie Kilpatrick (in black) steals ball from tongue of Bobcat and Lord soccer players. Bill Shirk, extreme left, tries to get into the net.
Representatives At Convention

College News Bureau

Kenyon College has had its share of representatives at the General Convention for the Protestant Episcopal Church which met in St. Louis, Sunday, Oct. 11. Eighteen of the 494 district conventions went into session, and the Kenyon representatives were among the leaders present. They included representatives from the Episcopal Parish of Columbus, the Central Ohio Diocese, and the College of San Diego.

The Convention was held in the Convention Hall at the St. Louis Arena. The delegates were seated at a meeting of the Executive Committee held in the Convention Hall. The meeting was called to order by the Presiding Bishop, who was elected as a delegate from the diocese of Ohio.

Also participating was Mrs. Louise Baly, executive director of the American Women's Church Workers, who has represented the women in their information center. The wife of Prof. A. Denis Baly, she is also a member of the Board of the College as a librarian in Christian Education.

Peter Edwards, director of public relations, attended the convention for four days, representing the public relations department of the Foundation for Episcopal Colleges.

Mr. Edwards was in charge of a luncheon on October 19 for the Presidents of the eight member colleges of the Foundation for Episcopal Colleges and the eight presidents of the American Women's Church Workers. The purpose of the luncheon was to acquaint the women leaders with the purpose and functions of the Foundation.

The General Convention of the Church is the supreme legislative and policy-making body of the Church. Among the many important issues discussed and decided at the Convention were:

- **The Episcopal Hall also opened the public door.**
- **The House of Bishops is composed of 678 clerical and lay representatives of the Church's 117 diocesan and overseas missionary dioceses, while the House of Bishops consists of about 150 bishops.**

Down at Dorothy's (continued)

 tuition. After earning a B.S. at Tennessee, he joined the Army which placed him from his beloved South and planted him for a year in the most un-Southern of locales — Alaska. Madden points to his army experience when advising would-be malcontents. Rather than follow a harmful rebellious course in a regimented situation, he suggests contributing all that you will to the greater good of your own integrity. I was at war and I thought — I think I won.

Upon release, he enrolled in San Francisco State College where he studied creative writing under Walter Van Tilburg Clark and earned a Master's degree. He then migrated to Iowa State University where he taught and met the future Mrs. Madden. He next taught at Appalachian State Teachers' College in Kentucky. At Appalachian he acquired the remarkable distinction of being the first English professor to be fired in history. The incident occurred after Madden opposed the promotion of the football mascot as a religious symbol. Perceiving this, the university suspended him. Madden rallied his husband's scope of existence by editing an official college newspaper with the one hand and with the other tending to his wife's creative writing. Madden is in full, named according to Mr. Madden, Blake after Hemingway, and with much thought. And that's my only entry here.

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Cane Rush

A Cane Rush is being organized for the first time at the Institution for the Blind football game with Oberlin, the secondary class attended. These sophomores have challenged the freshmen to the rush. Dodge Edwards will call in judgment while Prof. G. E. Root will lead the sophomore crew and Dr. L. C. Miller will chee the freshman.
Peace Corps Growing As Fourth Year Starts

The future of the Peace Corps leadership is uncertain, with the young candidate sitting in the White House in 1965. All candidates have publicly supported the work of the Peace Corps. Senator Goldwater, an initial skeptic, has said, "At first I thought it would advance work for a group of beanskippers, but this is not so... I'll back it all the way."

President Johnson, an original backer of the Peace Corps and chairman of the Peace Corps National Advisory Council, last summer called for doubling the size of the Corps.

"The nation of the world yearn their young people. The peoples of the world need our living people. And such a nation rich in goods and ideals can provide young people," said the President.

The Democratic platform specifically calls for expansion of the Peace Corps. Neither the President in his speech nor the platform presented any date by which this expansion should be accomplished.

Peace Corps legislation on the Senate agenda calls for expansion of the Peace Corps to 14,000 by the end of next summer, explained Nathaniel Davis, deputy director of the Office of Peace Corps Development and Operations.

Both Davis and Harris Wofford, chairman of the Peace Corps in charge of Planning, Evaluation, and Research, felt that, in the future, major units of work will continue to be in teaching and community development.

While Volunteers now teach primarily in secondary schools, both officials look for more Peace Corps help at the primary and college levels.

They both felt the Peace Corps had learned in almost every phase of its operations. Wofford cited a need for acquiring "staff works for Volunteers."

The Washington office of the Peace Corps was described by one administration aide as "just a glorified support group for the Volunteers in the field."

The real work goes on out there," he said, "so we don't have to get too many big ideas about ourselves."

The structure of the Peace Corps, then, is centered around the Office of Program Development and Operations (PDO), one of five offices within the Peace Corps. It is headed by Associate Director Warren Wiggins.

PDO includes four world areas in which Peace Corps Volunteers are working. These are Latin America, East Africa, North Africa, and East-South Asia (NENSA). Each area is headed by a regional director. (Continued on page 2)

Self-Help Idea Contagious

"Peace Corps... what is that?" asked an incredulous Nepalese village, unable to believe the young man standing before him was a "Westerner."

Though somewhat naive in approach, the Nepalese was not so far wrong in asking "where" rather than "what" the Peace Corps is. Since the American victory was inaugurated in 1961, some 18 other similar corps have sprung up in countries all over the world. The fever has become so intense that 14 more nations currently have peace corps plans under the works, including ambitious little Liechtenstein, with a population of less than 17,000.

Foreign peace corps fall naturally into two categories, depending on the internal political and fiscal resources of the country. Industrial nations of western Europe and elsewhere, as in the United States, are sending volunteers abroad. Those nations with workers currently in the field include the Netherlands, West Germany, Norway, Great Britain, France, Switzerland, Denmark, Canada, Australia and New Zealand. Countries such as Peru, El Salvador, Northern Rhodesia, Tanganyika, Kenya, Malaysia, and the Philippines use their volunteers for internal development, often working in conjunction with American or Volunteers Peace.

Foreign peace corps differ from the American version in other respects, particularly in size, length of training programs and administrative support.

France, typical of the foreign ventures, has 75 volunteers in the field, as of June, with plans to add 175 more by the end of the year. Northern Rhodesia, concentrating on internal development and an unemployment problem, is shooting for a goal of 3,000 in the field by 1965, with hopes of eventually building a force of 50,000.

Industrial nations, drawing heavily on skilled and professional volunteers, have often cut the American training period of 10-12 weeks in half. Britain's Committee for Service Overseas, an intermediary body between private volunteer organizations and the British government, has broken all records by training programs as short as seven days.

Burgeoning efforts by other countries to create and strengthen their own peace corps are currently being aided by the International Secretariat for Volunteer Service. Born in 1962 as a joint office of the U.N. and the Peace Corps, the Secretariat, although quartered in the Peace Corps Building in Washington, is a separate entity.

more of the top students and college faculty, in a shortage of Volunteers who are interested in the political process.

"Some of the training program is too rigidly constructed for some of the situations the Volunteers encounter," said Davis. "We need to prepare Volunteers for the unstructured situation abroad."

"Requests from countries for Peace Corps help are growing and the number of Volunteers is on the rise. We should meet these interests with expanded programs," he said.

Davis referred to the impact of the Peace Corps on American society.

"It is changing some of our very basic notions of helping to make the orientation to service more respectable on the college campuses."

Both officials said the Peace Corps idea should bring foreign visitors to the United States to see the work schools and community improvement projects.

"A greater two-way movement is taking place," said Davis. "Reversal Peace Corps for America," would be beneficial to the U.S. and to other nations, Wofford said.

"The experience of actually working here on American social problems, helping and educating Americans, should have a profound impact on young leaders abroad," Davis said. "They should return to their lands with new ideas and new determination," explained Wofford.

The Editors

This special Peace Corps college supplement—distributed by the nation's college newspapers to nearly a million college students—was written and edited for the Peace Corps by four college journalists. The four who spent a week as the Peace Corps Washington headquarters preparing this supplement are: Carrol Cagle, editor of the New Mexico College (University of New Mexico, Albuquerque); Vincent O'Brien, managing editor of the St. John's Downstowner (St. John's University, New York); Ron Russell, editor of the DePaulian (DePaul University, Chicago); and Phil Yaffe, editor of the UCLA Daily Bruin (University of California, Los Angeles).

The supplement is being distributed to college newspapers and other campus papers, by the United States Student Press Association and the Associated Collegiate Press.
Peace Corps Gives Personal Touch to Selection Process

The Peace Corps selection process amounts to an assembly line with the personal touch.

Once a prospective trainee has proven his stamina by completing the 123-item Questionnaire, the selection team begins the long, trying task of selecting a Peace Corps Volunteer. Frank Erwin, director of recruiting operations, stresses that the job of the selection team is "to select men and women into the Peace Corps, not to select them out. We don't want this process to take on a negative outlook."

After the Questionnaire arrives in Washington its 12 pages are carefully read and only the obviously unqualified applicants are dropped. The number dropped at this point is about 10 percent. Such applicants are usually dropped for filling incomplete Questionnaires or because the applicant is not a citizen or has dependents under 18.

All information concerning a prospective Volunteer is put on a computer tape. Any last information is added so the Peace Corps can keep a complete file on each Volunteer.

After this initial screening, the selection team sends out 12 to 15 reference forms, "Those who complete the Peace Corps forms," says Erwin, "are completely honest and sincere."

"People recognize the seriousness of sending others overseas to represent the United States," he says.

After the applicant processing has been completed, suitability screening begins. Both the Questionnaire and the references are reviewed again and suitability ratings are assigned.

These suitability ratings are a prediction of success, and score an applicant on a point system of one to five. A score of three or better is necessary for the process to continue.

The average trainee rates a three, which is a sign he has the basic qualifications. Candidates who score a four show a higher amount of promise, while the uncommon ones who score a five practically are "shoo-ins."

Advanced Training Starts... (Continued from page 1)

They served as language tutors, lectured and led panel discussions and seminars. The program is not divided into separate subject components as are most Peace Corps training projects. African studies, world history, religion, government and American studies were considered as an integrated unit of ideas and skills. These subjects were taught and discussed as they have been found to be relevant to contemporary Africa and to the specific work experiences of Peace Corps Volunteers.

During training, the projects are combined to form the Peace Corps' regular training program, such as health training, special country and assignment briefings and additional intensive language and teacher training, will be emphasized.

To participate in the advanced training program, juniors most of whom have been trained in a special subject, are required to work as Peace Corps Volunteers, Division of Selection, as soon as possible.

As with all trainees, junior selection participants in the Advanced Training Program receive travel privileges to cover transportation to and from the training center and a modest living allowance during the training period.

Once the suitability screening has been completed, classification begins so that the Peace Corps can find the beginning assignment for the person and the best person for the assignment.

Very often the candidate's capabilities are fed into a computer with the requirements for a specific assignment overseas. Included within the data are knowledge we know as "highly desired" and "desired" characteristics. These are then fed as a basis for scoring, on a zero to two range. The average score is between 1.5 and 2.0.

The machine then "nominates" persons to serve at a specific post. Both Erwin and other official look at the computer output, but the computer merely nominates it does not judge. All decisions are made by the selection board.

Many Decline Training

Those selected are then invited to train. Basic training is the same no matter what the length of time spent in selection, many candidates have changed their plans and have dropped due to marriage or simply a reconsideration of the sacrifice involved in serving abroad. The Peace Corps must get people who will not be turned down for the offer.

The trainee must then fill out a form dealing with his back home. The information is turned over to the Civil Service Commission, which checks the places where trainees have lived, worked, gone to school, etc.

The trainee then travels to one of the college training centers, "Up to now," Erwin says, "this thing has been on paper. At the training center we get the first real look at the individual. We want to see what he is all about, how he handles pressure."

At the training center, a final selection officer, a field assessment officer and other members of the selection board participate in the evaluation and give their impression concerning the trainees. The project director is also a participant in the board's deliberations.

Other members of the board include a staff member from the country to which the Volunteer will be assigned, a legal officer, a psychologist and members of the university training site faculty. After the first five or six weeks of training, the board meets to see how the trainee is doing and what he is capable of doing. The full board meets again in the end of the training. It makes some final recommendations on the trainee goes or he does not go.

The fruits of the trainee's labor are generally good. Some 82 percent of those who make this far are sent overseas.

Tex Lee Boggs, 25, from Davis and Elkins College, Elkins, W. Va., coachess a candidate for the Thai women's Olympic team in the National Stadium in Bangkok. Boggs, from Pulaski, Va., teaches at the College of Physical Education in Bangkok.

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PAGE 2
The Peace Corps designs its training programs with the idea that the Volunteer must be technically, physically, intellectually, socially and psychologicaLly prepared.

60 Hours a Week
Basic training is usually conducted in this country and lasts from eight to twelve weeks. The normal training week consists of 50 scheduled hours—10 hours a day for a six-day week. There are some planned study time.

The university training program includes:
- Technical Studies—The trainee acquires the technical and academic skills needed for the type of work he will perform overseas.
- Language Training—Instruction averages five hours prepared.
- Area Studies—The trainee gains a background in the culture in which he will work.
- American Studies—The trainee receives a refresher course on the geography, history and institutions of the United States.
- World Affairs—A background in contemporary world affairs is obtained.
- Health and Medical Training—This course teaches a trainee to protect himself and to help improve the health conditions in the host country through health education.
- Physical Training and Recreation—This course is designed to assure the trainee of his physical capacity to perform his assigned task and provides him with basic recreational knowledge and skills.
- Peace Corps Service—The trainee learns of the purpose, philosophy and various programs of the Peace Corps.

A small portion of Volunteers then goes into 26 days of field training. This affords the opportunity for testing and improving the linguistic, technical, informational, physical and social skills of the trainee.

Volunteers Being Recruited From New, Varied Sources

The Peace Corps is looking for workers ranging from university science professors to secretaries to young farmers who may never have gone to college.

To prevent the Peace Corps from becoming an organization made up solely of liberal arts graduates, Director Sargent Shriver recently appointed a task force to develop ways for the agency to tap the potential of the American people.

Arts Graduates
At the top of list of other nations are requests of doctors, nurses and science teachers and agriculture experts. But also much in demand are liberal arts graduates who don't have one particular skill, senior citizens who would like to contribute two years to helping others and general "handymen.

The recruiting efforts date have been geared closely to college campuses and will continue to be so, since the overwhelming majority of Volunteers are recent college graduates. But there will be a corresponding recruiting effort made in industrial plants, junior colleges and labor conventions.

Ken Coffey, special assistant in the Peace Corps Recruiting Office, said the following types of non-college Volunteers would be sought:
- The "practical agriculturist" who could work in rural community development projects.
- Secretaries who could work in Peace Corps offices overseas.
- Skilled workers who could teach lesser skilled workers in a vocational program or in on-the-job training programs.
- "General handymen" who could work in machine shops.
- Senior citizens who, although having retired, would be interested in contributing their experience for two years in whatever field they may be skilled.

Intelligent young men and women who, although they do not have a degree, are the "common sense" type needed for community development programs.

"We need the kind of Volunteer who can go into a community, see what problems exist, and work them out," one official explained. "The Volunteer doesn't have to have a special interest, but simply some people with and to get them organized to work out solutions."

Volunteer Type
These Volunteers might be the type who, while on campus, had been precocious workers for political parties, volunteers for tutorial projects or civil rights workers, he said.

"They should be the free-wheeling type and should be well organized, not like central committee people."

Money, Jobs Not Lacking
During the past academic year more than 250 scholarships were offered to returning Peace Corps Volunteers. The number of scholarships, offered to both graduate and undergraduate students, continues to increase as more colleges realize the potential value of the returning Volunteers.

One of the leaders in this drive is the University of Wisconsin. The university has offered full graduate and undergraduate scholarships, including tuition and fees. Also available are assistantships, fellowships and internships in different schools of the university.

Many colleges across the country now are offering academic credit toward degrees for Volunteers who have completed their tour of service in the Peace Corps. Both New York and California have waived student teaching requirements for Volunteers who have taught overseas.

In the business world the demand for Volunteers is impressive. The Ford Motor Company, IBM, Shell Oil Company, Hilton Hotels and Proctor and Gamble have enthusiastically sought Volunteers.

The State Department has a policy whereby Volunteers who receive appointments as foreign service officers enter at an appropriate level. Both the Peace Corps and the United States Information Agency now conduct overseas interviews with interested Volunteers.
Peace Corps Frightened By Any Hints of "Bureaucracy"

Overriding the Peace Corps doesn’t want to become a bureaucracy.

"There are signs of it creeping in now and then, but we try to fight it," said one Washington office administrator. He attributed some of the recent efforts to the rapid growth of the Peace Corps.

The atmosphere in the Washington office is more like that of a busy city room in a metropolitan newspaper plant than that of a government department.

The work gets done, and lots of it, but it is done in a friendly, informal atmosphere which enables departmental chiefs to work along with over 1,400 volunteers without any thought of protocol.

The main reason for this refusal to become tied up in the traditional red tape of the government is that about three-fourths of the members, according to one administrator, have never been government workers previously.

Corresponding to this factor is the fact that most of the Peace Corps people are around only for two or three years, then they move on to other public jobs or back to private business. There is no hard and fast rule decreeing that two years shall be the length of service in the United States, just as it is overseas, but that is the way the system works.

Another Washington official, with the Peace Corps two years, put it this way:

"The Peace Corps, as a rule, is not something to make a career of, but rather an ideal or dream with which to work while you are fresh. After several years in any job, a person tends to become entrenched and set in his ways. This is not the kind of person that is best for the Peace Corps.

An example of the lack of bureaucracy is evident in the recruiting system, which sooner or later uses everyone in every office for road trips to explain the Peace Corps to prospective volunteers.

"Instead of setting up a rigid system of trying to bring in new people, we like to send out the people who really know the Peace Corps to explain it to others," said the administrator.

Perhaps the most revealing glimpse into the free-wheeling setup is felt by the way the Peace Corps is seen as the place they could contribute to in its attainment, for while armaments can deter war, only men can create peace. The Peace Corps to those who are interested in it.

"If we tried to sell the Peace Corps, we would be defeated our own purpose," a recruiting official said. "The Peace Corps by its very nature demands that its workers should be 'sold' on it by its own merits—not by some high pressure sales from Washington."

Restlessness a Good Sign

The Peace Corps hopes Volunteers returning from two years of service overseas will not completely readjust to American society as they left it.

"The return to the United States, the Volunteer sees some of the problems here that he witnessed abroad, but he doesn’t immediately see how he can do anything about them," said Dr. Joseph English, chief psychiatrist of the Peace Corps.

"We don’t want the returnees to lose this restlessness, but rather we hope they will be able to use some of the knowledge and skills they acquired overseas to help alleviate some of the problems facing this country," he said.

"The greatest adjustment for the Volunteer when he gets overseas is a psychological one," explained Dr. English. "His life can be filled with boredom, frustration and disappointment."

"Most Volunteers feel a deep sense of depression after being in the field about six months. However, all but a few cheer up in a short time and fill out their two years of service," said Dr. Joseph Colmen, a psychologist and deputy director of the Peace Corps Division of Planning, Evaluation and Research.

For further information, complete this form and mail to:

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Level of present work (circle one): 1 2 3 4 Grad Degree

Major

Major field of experience outside of school (list background, hobbies, etc.)

Date you could enter training

PAGE 4

American Sacred Cow

In three years the Peace Corps has become a fixture on the world scene. Movie stars willingly donate their talents to promote Peace Corps radio, television and other projects, and radio and television stations provide enormous amounts of prime broadcast time.

One of the projects which casts an appealing unie at nearly everything the Peace Corps does. In short, the Peace Corps has become perhaps the most sacred of America’s sacred cows.

But it was not always that way.

In the early days, the Peace Corps had more critics than any governmental agency can comfortably handle and more troubles than any fledging project deserves.

Another peace politician, President Kennedy put the project in charge of his brother-in-law, Sargent Shriver, on the basis that “It is easier to fire a relative than a friend.”

Even a simple thing such as choosing a name caused no end of consternation. On Nov. 2, 1960, the then Senator Kennedy had to give a glimpse in a San Francisco campaign speech. The name seemed a natural, but advisors were critical.

The word “peace” had been distorted by Communist, while “corps” had a military stigma.

Back to Original

“We studied dozens of other names and finally came back to the original,” Shriver recalled. “Peace is the fundamental goal of our times. We believed the Peace Corps and the Peace Corps is the fact that the recruiting department doesn’t recruit—it merely explains the Peace Corps to those who are interested in it.

“If we tried to sell the Peace Corps, we would be defeated by our own purpose,” a recruiting official said. “The Peace Corps by its very nature demands that its workers should be ‘sold’ on it by its own merits—not by some high pressure sales from Washington.”

Folks Mason, 24, of Northampton, Mass., holds diplomas that were just in Sar Es-Soualum, Tanganyika, Petty, a nurse at the hospital, received her degree from Cornell University.

The Peace Corps weathered the storm, though Miss Michelmore left the project and returned to the United States. Today, the Nigerian project is the largest operation in Africa and the second largest in the world, trailing Colombia by less than 40 workers.

A misplaced postcard wasn’t the only menace to the Peace Corps in 1961. Attempts of equal intensity emanated from critics here at home. Many skeptics viewed the new agency as a haven for impractical idealists, confused liberals and bohemian intellectuals. The “image” wasn’t helped very much by Shriver’s refusal to outlaw beards.

Saved Trouble Aboard

But while the initial stereotype may have caused troubles at home, it has saved trouble abroad. The Communists, expecting the Peace Corps to collapse of its own weight, launched vicious propaganda campaigns wherever the Volunteers landed, but did very little except to provide the Volunteers with new jobs.

Corporation for the Study of Peace and Freedom, the group that helped found the Peace Corps, has gone a long way in adhering to this principle. Current rules prohibit any person who has formerly engaged in intelligence work from serving as a Volunteer.

Concerned over a Presidential executive order of the spring, the Peace Corps took its first official break of life on Sept. 22, 1961. On October 22, nearly its last took its last break of life, being filled by an innocent, ill-timed, postcard from Europe.

Describes Conditions

Twenty-three-year-old Mark Hadlaichen wrote a postcard to a friend in Massachusetts, telling her about her amazement at the squids and filthy conditions prevalent in the country. Anti-American candidates in a student union election at the University of Nigeria played the comments for all they were worth.

Image Difficult

In the minds of one distressed Volunteer, “I am tired of being considered a hero. It is too difficult to live up to the image back in the States.”

While it is true that not all Volunteers spend their days sloshing through alligator-infested swamps and their nights fighting off tsetse flies, neither do they white away their time dancing at embassy balls or stuffing themselves on the Riviera. They live at a level comparable to that of nationals doing the same jobs in the countries where they serve.

Strange enough, though this sometimes may mean working in an air-conditioned office in the heart of the capital city, most Volunteers seem to prefer the mud hut-alligator swamp treatment.

“They feel they are accomplishing more,” explained Dr. Joseph Colmen, Peace Corps psychologist.

Intangible Things

Just what has the Peace Corps accomplished?

As with any application of the human element, it is not easy to come by. The various news media emphasize the number of school rooms built, the number of bridges completed. Returning Volunteers talk of more subtle, modest achievements. A significant, but not unreasonably large, portion of the Volunteers believe their so-called "accomplishments" are non-existent.

President Johnson recently praised the organization for reversing Parkinson’s Law. "As the size of the Peace Corps has gone up, its costs have come down," he boasted.

Director Shriver, who has been with the Corps since it was no more than a gleam in his brother-in-law’s eye, might view the agency from any or all these perspectives—and a few others known only to him.

To date, however, the essence of the Peace Corps has been best described by a foreigner in the countryside of Iran, a Volunteer was approached on Nov. 22 by an Iranian co-worker who, tearing from his eyes, announced, “Our President is dead.”