



INTERNATIONAL VOLUNTARY SERVICES, INC.

1555 connecticut ave., n.w. washington, d. c. 20036

## IVS REPORTER

August, 1966

### JUNE ORIENTATION

Some 60 new careers in IVS began Sunday night June 20, when Sarah Marquis' trusty herd of airliners wheezed, snorted, and bounced into Dulles, National, and Friendship Airports. The flights originated in such distant points as Hawaii, Alaska, California, Colorado, Alabama, and Virginia.

The new Viet Nam IVSers, broken down into teams, include:

#### Agriculture — Viet Nam

L. Robert Flores, BS, Arizona State University; Roger L. Hintze, MS, University of Minnesota; Suzanne Kracke, BS, University of Delaware; Ronald Mierau, BS, University of Nebraska; Virgilio G. Morales, BS, Araneta University; Harris Newlin, BS, South Dakota State University; Lucielo C. Ramirez, BS, Araneta University; Roger D. Tope, BS, Iowa State University.

#### Community Development — Viet Nam

Charles E. Cable, BA, La Verne College; Mike Delaney, BA, University of Utah; Thomas C. Fox, AB, Stanford University; Bonnie Kraus, BA, Ohio State University; Gerald Liles, Stanford University; Robert Minnich, BS, Manchester College; Rene E. Moquin, BS, Arizona State University; Richard Pyeatt, AB, University of California; Herbert J. Ruhs, Goddard College; Wilfred L. Salsberg, BA, San Jose State College; Steven Swift, BA, Earlham College; Gerald Webb, BS, State University of New York at Oneonta; Jay Worrall, BA, Earlham College.

#### Education — Viet Nam

James K. Bigelow, BA, University of the Pacific; James Bodurtha, BA, Yale; Gary B. Carkin, BA, University of New Hampshire; Mary Elizabeth Carolus, BA, Michigan State University; Stephen C. Erhart, MA, San Francisco State University; Janice M. Guenther, BA, Arizona State University; Jerry W. Kliever, BA, Tabor College; J. Barry Kolb, BA, Michigan State University; Robert D. Paetow, BA, St. Joseph's College; John W. Pope, BA, Auburn University; Edward A. Rust, BA, Knox College; Daniel R. Vining, Jr., BA, Yale; James F. Westgate, BA, Colby College; Betty Jean Wilkinson, BA, Auburn College; Mark Lynch, BA, Yale.

#### Mobile Science — Viet Nam

Daniel C. Rocovits, BA, Goshen College; Robert Schnuckel, BS, Knox College.

Going to Laos with IVS are:

#### Education — Laos

Crystal Erhart, MA, San Francisco State University; Laurel Lee Druben, BA, Keuka College; Stanley Druben, MA, University of Wisconsin; Carol Jones, BA, Southern Illinois University; John

Jones, BA, Southern Illinois University; Erwin Johnson, BS, Iowa State University; Robert Majoros, BS, California State Polytechnic College; Edith Miller, BA, Oberlin College; Karen Sue Olson, BA, Pacific Lutheran University.

### Rural Development — Laos

Charles Barth, BS, Michigan State University; Marcus C. Bordsen, BS, Montana State University; Jane Grover; Robert Grover; Gerald Marby, MS, University of Utah; Karin Marby, University of Utah; MacAlan Thompson, BS, Oregon State University; John Van Tine, BS, University of Michigan; Geraldine Weythman, BA, Washington State University; Gary Weythman, BS, Washington State University; Dennis Wilczek, BS, University of Minnesota; Jane Wilczek, RN, St. Mary's School of Nursing.

On the morning after arrival in Washington, IVS Personnel Officer John Hughes' furrowed brow and Program Director Cliff Doke's wrinkled moustache bespoke IVS-W's concern at the immense task of preparing the largest group in IVS history to go abroad into the world's most troubled area. The whole contingent took to chartered buses that afternoon and pursued the setting sun to beautiful Harpers Ferry, West Virginia, where "Uncle Dixie" and his Hilltop House staff were awaiting us. And so orientation began in earnest.

First order of business at Hilltop House Monday evening (after dinner, of course) were the welcoming remarks of Monsignor Edward O'Rourke, President of the IVS Board of Directors and Arthur Z. Gardiner, IVS Executive Director. Each outlined in broad strokes the purposes of IVS, Father O'Rourke from the personal and spiritual level and Mr. Gardiner from the organizational standpoint. Following this heady brew of idealism and realism, the group adjourned to Hilltop's celebrated taproom for more of the same: informal conversations on realism and idealism with returned IVSers and heady brew per se.

Among the veteran IVSers present for Hilltop House orientation were: Tom Wickham and Tom Sturdevant, Vietnam Agriculture; Bob Lovan, Laos Rural Development; Larry Woodson and Harold Daveler, Laos Education; and Mike Call and Phyllis Collyer, Vietnam Education. Numerous other returned volunteers dropped in during the four-day orientation session.

Tuesday's program began with a beautiful sunrise over the junction of the Potomac and Shenandoah Rivers (for which all congratulated Program Director Doke) and continued long past the fireball's setting that evening. The morning program was dominated by a panel discussion by alumni of their oversea experiences, highlighted by Tom Sturdevant's description of how he "conned" the military into loaning him a fleet of helicopters to carry tons of sod grass to his agricultural project in the Vietnamese highlands. That afternoon Vietnamese Embassy staff members Nguyen Phu Duc, Minister Counselor, and Luong Nhi Ky, Counselor, held an interesting seminar with the group, explaining their government's position on several matters of concern to the volunteers. Team meetings, films and slides taken by IVSers in Laos and Vietnam completed the day's program.

Wednesday morning and afternoon were devoted to a series of lectures comparing values and mores in Southeast Asia and the United States, given by Dr. and Mrs. Jasper Ingersoll, cultural anthropologists from Catholic University in Washington. One unforgettable moment was Dr. Ingersoll's exposition of several cultural oddities gleaned from a sparkling American motel bathroom. His successful use of visual aid techniques was a lesson of great value to the education people in the audience. More team meetings — and a hilarious Laurel and Hardy movie — followed after dinner.

Thursday, our last full working day at Hilltop House, began with three group meetings: "Agricultural Development" by Dr. J. Price Gittinger; "Rural and Community Development — Principles and Practices" by Mr. E. Gordon Alderfer; and "Visual Arts — Development and Rise" by V. Roxor Short. All got together in the taproom that afternoon for two amusing but an enlightening "role-playing" skits, where IVS and AID personnel were portrayed in and out of contact with the people of Vietnam and Laos. This session dramatically illustrated the great differences in ways of thought and life between Americans and the people who inhabit the rice fields and highlands of Southeast Asia. The various parts in the skits were played by both veteran and fledgling IVSers.

Promptly at 4 p.m. intrepid African explorer John Hughes put on his hiking boots and led the whole crew on a long safari from Harper's Ferry to Maryland and then to Virginia, a journey of perhaps four miles. At the end of the rainbow was a picnic dinner, volleyball, badminton, and a beautiful waterfall. The group staggered back to Hilltop House long after dark, happy but tired.

Friday morning Mr. Robert Ventre of the Institute for Modern Languages in Washington gave the group an introduction to TEFL (Teaching English as a Foreign Language), a course which all IVS teachers are required to take at the Institute before setting out for their countries of assignment. The afternoon was spent packing bags, taking last-minute pictures, and boarding buses for the return trip to Washington. All were returned to their Washington hotels, but these soon were abandoned for various kinds of living quarters in such exotic regions as Arlington and DuPont Circle. It was even rumored that some of the new IVSers were "going native" in Washington.

After a week of additional orientation at the Agency for International Development in Washington, the various IVS teams went their separate ways. Vietnam Agriculture and Rural Development departed July 2 for training in the Philippines, while Mobile Science went almost directly to Saigon; Laos and Vietnam Education began their three-week TEFL course prior to departure; and Laos Rural Development began a six-week Lao Language course at the Foreign Service Institute in Arlington, Virginia.

Everyone has his own personal kaleidoscopic impressions and memories of these first few days with the IVS: the joy of meeting for the first time people with whom you will share at least two years of excitement, disappointment, triumph, and personal enrichment; the sadness of withdrawing from the land and culture which is so much a part of you for another which must at least initially appear truly "inscrutable" — while knowing that those whom you are to meet in that far-away land will at first consider you inscrutable; and the daily news reports from Asia telling again and again of the seemingly endless cycle of death and destruction which no one is powerful enough to stop and which too many possess the power to escalate.

We know where we are going in a week, two weeks, a month; but we don't know to what we are going. Each of us will see our individual situations overseas in a slightly different light, but all can contribute something of that common spirit we acquired in Washington in battling our common enemies: ignorance, disease, the empty stomach and the full rifle barrel.

---by Ed Rust/Vietnam

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### OLD TIMERS RETURN TO THE FOLD

In addition to Bill Meyers, who is now a team leader in Viet Nam, Gloria Johnson, Viet Nam 1965/65, and Betty Morgan, Laos 1963/65 are headed toward Saigon to take on responsible positions under Donald Luce — Gloria as a team leader, Betty as a technical specialist. Mike Call also returns for a second tour, in Viet Nam Education and Lynn Cabbage will join the Community Development Program.

Bob Lovan returns for two years in Laos as an Associate Chief of Party under Chester Brown, and Larry Woodson also returns as an Associate under Bernard Wilder in Education.

We hope for more second tours — they add to the stature of IVS.

### NEW BOARD MEMBERS

The IVS Board of Directors has been strengthened by the additions of Reverend Daisuke Kitagawa of the National Council of the Protestant Episcopal Church, Professor Thomas C. Blaisdell, of the University of California at Berkeley, a former Assistant Secretary of Commerce and a well-known political scientist, and of Mr. William R. Biggs, Vice President of the Bank of New York, and a former Chairman of the Board of the Brookings Institution.

SEMI-ANNUAL LUNCHEON OF THE  
IVS BOARD OF DIRECTORS



*President of the Board, Monsignor Edward W. O'Rourke, Secretary of Agriculture, Orville L. Freeman, Viet Nam's Ambassador, Vu Van Thai, met at the luncheon at the Mayflower Hotel on May 25, 1966.*

The Board of Directors, the Staff and many friends of IVS were privileged to hear from the U. S. Secretary of Agriculture Freeman at the luncheon held on May 25, 1966 at the Mayflower Hotel.

The following is a text of Secretary Freeman's address:

It is an honor, as well as a pleasure, to be with you here today.

I consider it an honor, because I came away from Vietnam several months ago with a vivid impression of the quality of the people in your organization...and with the effectiveness of your work in that troubled land.

Since then, I have learned even more about you, and today I salute the IVS volunteers as unsung heroes of our foreign service.

In your work overseas, you are disseminating know-how and demonstrating democracy while you bring to forgotten villages the hope that comes with friendly encouragement...and practical advice.

Working as you do, in remote areas far from the seat of political power, you may miss the spotlight and the headlines...but you get the job done.

Perhaps agricultural progress is not as dramatic as a doctor curing malaria or an engineer building a dam. But your efforts to build agricultural institutions in the developing nations are laying foundations for economic and political progress in those countries.

As most of you are aware, no developing nation can expect to build a viable economy without a sound agricultural program to feed it.

Food is the basic requirement for life. Yet 85 percent of all the people in Asia, Africa, and Latin America have inadequate or unsuitable diets for good health. More than a billion and a half people in these areas are undernourished.

And prospects for the future, unless something is done now, are even more ominous. By the end of this century, the number of people living in these three regions is expected to more than double. To feed this increase of nearly 3 billion people, the developing nations will need as much additional food as is now produced by all the farmers in the world.

Clearly, increased agricultural production is the key to global survival. But what is the formula? How do we find the key to fit the lock to the storehouse of food which we know we must have?

In the past, the way to boost food production was to open new land to cultivation. But that day has passed. Good farm land is becoming ever scarcer. India, for example, hopes to increase farm lands only two-tenths of 1 percent per year...while its population is increasing at a rate of 2 percent a year — ten times as fast.

Then how? If tillable land is all but gone, how do we increase production? By increasing the output of food per acre.

This is an easy answer, and the right answer, but there's a catch.

To increase yield per acre requires widespread know-how of modern agricultural techniques and widespread use of the tools of modern agriculture...neither of which the developing nations have in significant amount.

How do we give the developing nations the agricultural know-how it took us years to learn in the short space of time remaining before global population outstrips food production?

Your International Voluntary Services organization has given us part of the answer. We must bring that know-how directly to the farmers of those nations. And you have been doing just that.

But even your efforts, valiant and commendable and indispensable though they be, are not enough.

For the people-food crisis is of such terrifying magnitude that its ultimate resolution requires a massive application of all the American resources we can muster.

I think we have found the implement for that massive application. Now moving to passage in the Congress of the United States is the Food for Freedom bill, an extension of Food for Peace, with innovations completely in harmony with the new flexibility in American agriculture which allows us to move millions of acres in and out of production with efficiency and economy.

Food for Freedom immediately faces up to a fact we can't ignore.

The United States, for all its vaunted abundance, cannot feed the world.

No matter how much we produce, it will not be enough to keep pace with the global population explosion more than a few short years.

There is only one answer. The developing nations must increase their own rate of agricultural production...and in most instances they must do it by increasing yield per acre.

If the experts are correct, these nations must boost their current rate of increase of 2.5 percent a year to at least 4 percent.

The higher rate, we are told, would meet the demands of population growth, and would allow for gradual improvement in desperately low per capita food consumption and nutrition.

There are many obstacles to achieving such increases. We know the peoples of those nations need income incentives. They need fertilizers, pesticides, improved seed, irrigation systems. They need economic and political stability in their governments. They need education, technical training, and technical assistance. They need adequate supplies of credit at reasonable rates and terms. They need better marketing and transportation systems, and effective and progressive programs of agricultural research.

But most of all, they need the will to help themselves...for without that all else will fail.

It can be done. Our studies show that. Twelve of the developing nations achieved that 4 percent production increase between 1948 and 1964.

With the help the Food for Freedom program will offer, we can expect even more of these nations to reach that goal, for Food for Freedom will buy them time by providing them with food aid, technical assistance, and encouragement, while they concentrate upon improving their own agriculture.

You of the IVS have pioneered the self-help concept so important to the success of the Food for Freedom program...and so crucial to world survival.

Through your efforts, you have opened villagers' eyes wherever you have gone. You have shown them how they can help themselves build a better life.

But they need time to learn those sometimes strange and sophisticated techniques of agricultural production...and they must eat while they are learning.

Food for Freedom has as its express purpose the deliberate use of the agricultural potential of the United States to relieve hunger, malnutrition, and want throughout the free world...and it does not, as the Food for Peace program did, limit our relief to the distribution of surplus food and fiber.

The new era of American agriculture, with its flexibility and adaptiveness, now makes it possible for us to feed the hungry of the world during that interim period through our excess acreage—and not with just our excess production.

This means that we can key our production to what is needed overseas, instead of keying our humanitarianism to what we have in over-supply.

It is this very flexibility which distinguishes Food for Freedom from Food for Peace, for now we can grow what the hungry nations need, whereas before we could send them only what we couldn't use.

This also means that we can avail ourselves of the greatest opportunity in history to expand foreign markets for our exports of farm and factory products. For we know that as developing nations increase their own agricultural production, they strengthen their entire economies. And as they strengthen their economies, they can buy more of what we have to sell.

Yours is known as a humanitarian organization. Yet too few Americans appreciate your importance to the American economy.

I view your volunteers not only as humanitarians, but also as pioneers in building world trade. For you are showing farmers of the developing lands how to produce more and earn more. And as the farmers of those lands increase their yields and increase their incomes, they will want to buy more American goods.

Hungry people in those countries will want and need the products of American farmers until they can provide for themselves. In the first 10 years of our Food for Peace program, we shipped abroad \$15.4 billion worth of U. S. farm products.

These people would buy more U. S. farm products if they could. Only the limitation of cash resources stands in their way. If the average annual income of individuals in these nations could be increased by only \$100, their combined imports of U. S. farm products would, it is estimated, go up more than \$1.5 billion each year.

We know that for every 10 percent increase in incomes in developing nations, we can expect their imports of our farm products — on commercial terms — to increase by 16 percent. We have seen it happen in Greece, in Taiwan, in Spain, in Israel, and in Japan. And we expect that someday it may well occur in the very countries where your gallant volunteers are now serving.

The key to social and economic progress throughout the free world is to provide all the encouragement and all the food, materials, and technical assistance we can muster for the developing nations during those years they will need to build up their own agricultural production — and their own national economies.

The contributions already made by the IVS in providing encouragement and assistance are invaluable, for they have laid the groundwork for the massive national effort which lies ahead.

Your official relations with the U. S. Department of Agriculture have been most rewarding. The recently phased-out conservation program in Algeria, which used Soil Conservation Service technical skills, IVS enthusiasm and supervision, and Food for Peace commodities to pay Algerian laborers, was an excellent start for continuing cooperation between USDA and IVS.

I am hopeful that our new USDA-AID extension program in Vietnam can mean another cooperative venture between AID, USDA, and IVS. We are now recruiting 20 to 30 county agricultural agents for service in Vietnam, and I would like to see them working closely with your volunteers.

Now, with the Department of Agriculture taking on new and broader responsibilities in the field of international agricultural development, our respective organizations will, I'm sure, meet and work together with increasing frequency at points throughout the hungry regions of the world.

We in USDA look forward to continued cooperation with your excellent organization.

I salute the fine work you've already done. I express my personal regret that you may not have received the full credit you so richly deserve. And I wish you the best of luck.

Thank you for the opportunity to meet with you today.

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## PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT

While the resources of IVS are now nearly fully engaged in recruiting able volunteers for Laos and Viet Nam, we are on the lookout for new programs elsewhere. It is in the IVS interest, in the long run, to obtain as broad a coverage geographically as is practicable. We have, therefore, taken steps to sound out the possibility of a program in Saudi Arabia which might encompass both English teaching and agricultural development. We anticipate being able to survey program possibilities in two or three countries of French speaking Africa, along with the International Agricultural Development Service of the Department of Agriculture, and AID. We are also attempting to develop a program in Yemen which would involve Civil Engineers and Agricultural Engineers in a variety of self-help projects. The possibility of a program in Mexico is also before us.

In Viet Nam, despite manifest problems arising from the guerilla war, IVS has been able to continue its effective work in most locations with the exception of the northern areas of South Viet Nam. We are obtaining excellent candidates for our education and agricultural teams, and are embarking on new territory in a program in Community Development, in which, hopefully, IVS volunteers will work hand-in-hand with Vietnamese students. This program has drawn special attention, particularly in the work being done in Saigon, where Vietnamese students have taken over District #8, and are re-building some of the worst slums in all of Southeast Asia.

Ray Cromley, Newspaper Enterprise Association, took notice of this particular effort in a recent syndicated column, and mentioned the role of IVS in helping start the project. We quote briefly from Mr. Cromley's article: -

"In July, 1965, about 150,000 people crowded into Saigon's most depressed area. Thirty thousand to 40,000 refugees living in the most abject squalor, jammed into reeking warehouses along the river, squatting among fetid pools and decaying tombs in cemeteries, huddled in makeshift huts in rancid alleys.

"Saigon's highest disease rate, owing to a total lack of sanitation facilities, sewers and medical care. Illiteracy near 50 per cent, with a large proportion of the children not attending school. Unemployment, vagrancy and juvenile delinquency rampant.

"Apathy high and morale low, with no sense of community or national cohesiveness.

"Mutual suspicion between the government, security agencies and the people. . . .

"Following the Vietnamese Student Program of Vietnam's National Voluntary Service, where once there was dissension, fragmentation and apathy, there is now cohesiveness and hope. The people have begun to provide security. Their increased sense of community identity and the obvious success of many of the projects has made them suspicious of the Viet Cong.

"The people of the Eighth District are learning democracy by participation and are moving toward the day when they will select their own quarter and subquarter chiefs. The District Office has been reorganized and is functioning well with a young, vigorous local team.

"The people are increasingly identifying their needs and their cause with their local government. It is to the government that they are beginning to pay their allegiance."

In Laos we are close to our permissible ceilings of employment. Bernard Wilder has made a good name for IVS in his work with the Ministry of Education, and our Educational team is playing an important and an honored role in the National Normal School in the provinces. Chester Brown's team in rural development is also winning high praise for its effective work in the cluster program, where IVS volunteers, living in the villages, are the forward elements in the rural reconstruction effort on which so many hopes are pinned.

## RECRUITMENT 1966 - 1967

More intensive recruitment in 1965/1966 has resulted in more team members - and no loss in quality.

Plans for the coming year 1966/1967 include a full-time recruiting staff based in Washington. A recruitment coordinator will remain in the office, making occasional visits to nearby campuses. Two full-time field recruiters will visit over 120 campuses throughout the U. S., and one full-time secretary will work as recruitment assistant to handle the mass mailings, transportation, and many letters required by the recruitment officers.

As of August 3, contact has been made with about 120 colleges and universities to arrange dates for campus recruiting. Arrangements have been completed for over 70 campus visits. With approximately 30 more schools, dates are expected to be finalized within two weeks.

With two full-time recruiters we expect to visit a number of campuses heretofore untouched. We are particularly interested in the response from Ivy League and Greater Washington, D. C. colleges which have been largely overlooked in the past. A new recruiting brochure is in preparation, and we expect good results from a film of us made by David and Phyllis Colyer, mentioned elsewhere in this Reporter.

We naturally look to IVS Alumni and friends for their continued assistance to the recruiting effort. With demands growing larger every year, it is necessary to project our future needs and continue to maintain the high standards of IVS in the past. IVS needs the help of all its friends to meet its goals.

## IVS VOLUNTEER ROLLS

INCLUDED THE FOLLOWING AS OF JULY 1, 1966

VIET NAM .....	91
LAOS RD .....	56
LAOS ED .....	30
SABAH .....	2
TOTAL ON BOARD .....	179

## DEVELOPMENTS IN ORIENTATION

During the first years of IVS, orientation was largely a matter of a very brief contact, if any at all, between personnel from IVS/Washington and volunteers departing for the field. One former IVSer described his orientation thusly, "I received a letter from IVS with a ticket, itinerary and instructions to proceed to Laos."

As IVS, an organization, has undergone change, both in scope and size, so has our orientation program. Though we have established our objective as orientation rather than training, largely in terms of cultural adaptation and professional adjustment, we have always avoided a stereotyped orientation program, and are always seeking something better.

The most rapid change in our orientation program has occurred during the past year and a half, beginning in February of 1965. It was then that we had our first formal language training program in the U. S. prior to departure, through the Berlitz School of Languages. Before then, language was learned overseas more or less informally. Since that time, we have had formal language training in the U. S. for a group of volunteers, either for Vietnam or Laos, at each orientation session.

Since the summer of 1965, language training has been provided through the Foreign Service Institute under the auspices of the A.I.D. Training Division. This arrangement is strictly an institutional one based on no contractual relationship and is provided free of charge to IVS. The course is an intensive one with 39 hours of language study per week, quite different from the normal language study program for Foreign Service employees. Language study at F.S.I. has varied from 4 to 8 weeks in length as circumstances dictated.

Also initiated in the summer of 1965 was training in Teaching English as a Foreign Language (T.E.F.L.), initially under private contract with linguists from Georgetown University and subsequently through the A.I.D. Training Division on the same basis as with language training. This course is also organized according to our needs on an intensive basis.

Through the encouragement of Tom Wickham (Vietnam, '62-'65) and other field staff members who had visited the Philippines, we were fortunate in establishing our first orientation program at Los Banos, Philippines, in April, 1966. Much of the credit for organizing and planning this first program must go to Bill Johnson (Laos, '58-'61) who was on the campus at Los Banos with the Cornell contract team. This orientation program was initially one week in length but has since been

extended to 10 days. The purpose of the program is to orient our volunteers to tropical agriculture and rural development in Southeast Asia. It has been well received both in Vietnam and Laos.

Orientation programs in the immediate future will follow this same pattern but we always welcome suggestions for improvement and new ideas. We want to make our orientation programs as practical and imaginative as possible. Our immediate efforts are now directed to organizing our language training in the field of assignment rather than in the U.S. This has been done in Vietnam and we are hopeful that it can be accomplished in other countries in the near future.

## NEW IVS FILM

David and Phyllis Colyer, IVS/Viet Nam 1963-1965, have produced a film descriptive of IVS educational and social work in Viet Nam, that has won an accolade — purchased by IVS through AID contract funds. The film is entitled, "IVS/Viet Nam Commitment to Growth." It shows Gene Stoltzfus and Don Luce at work, principally in the Nha Trang area, and in particular Gene's persuasive efforts with village leaders, resulting in the construction of a new elementary school. The film is the best we have yet seen on the IVS philosophy of self help, and it has been eagerly sought by AID as an orientation document. Most recently the Marines are taking an interest in it for training purposes, because it so clearly outlines the problems of that "other war" which is paramount today in Viet Nam.

Thanks go to David and Phyllis for helping in this way with IVS recruitment and training. With this documentary they are making a fine start in their chosen field of film production.

If readers are interested, IVS can loan this film for education purposes; 16 mm, it runs for 27 minutes.

## JOB OPPORTUNITIES

### Study Fellowships for International Development

Mr. Clarence E. Thurber, Chairman - Inter-University Committee, has drawn to our attention the Study Fellowships for International Development for the 1967-1968 academic year financed by the Ford Foundation. The program offers financial assistance to United States and Canadian citizens who have had at least one year's service in a voluntary capacity overseas and who wish to pursue graduate studies in order to better prepare themselves for future technical assistance work in the emerging nations.

Participating Universities include: UCLA, Chicago, Columbia, Cornell, Harvard, North Carolina, Oregon, Pennsylvania State, Stanford, and Wisconsin.

Applications must be received before February 6, 1967, and awards will be announced April 1, 1967.

For application blanks write: Study Fellowship for International Development  
115 Sackett Building  
Pennsylvania State University  
University Park, Pennsylvania 16802

### The Institute of Modern Languages, Inc.

IML is undertaking a program in English language teaching in Saudi Arabia with most of their students probably being Saudi Arabian military personnel. They are looking for instructors who must be male, possess at least a B.A., and have experience teaching English as a second language.

Contracts will be for one year, and will contain considerable fringe benefits.

IVS has a supply of application blanks in case you are interested.

## Human Sciences Research, Inc.

Human Sciences Research, Inc., wants to be in contact with persons interested in participating in research on, and in, Southeast Asia. Sociologists, Political Scientists, Psychologists, and Anthropologists are needed. Send your resume to:

Dr. Robert C. Alberts  
Human Science Research, Inc.  
Westgate Research Park  
McLean, Virginia 22101

## AID/Africa

Opportunities exist in the Africa programs of the Agency for International Development for college graduates between the ages of 25 and 35 who are interested in a professional career in international development. The needs are in French language countries of the Sub-Sahara. Some facility in French is required of candidates. Study in at least the fundamentals of economics is a desirable (but not a required) qualification.

The responsibilities in the field will be to assist the AID Operations Officer in planning and negotiating AID projects, supervising and facilitating project operations, and evaluating and reporting progress, accomplishments and problems. Projects are in such fields as agriculture, education, public health, public works, community development and heavy equipment operation and maintenance, among others.

For further information about these opportunities with the Agency for International Development contact:

Personnel Division  
Bureau for Africa  
AID  
Washington, D. C.

## AID Vietnam

AID seeks IVS alumni with engineering skills, particularly in the area of building construction, for service in Vietnam. IVS/Washington can direct any interested alumni to the appropriate AID authorities.

## United Nations

IVS/Washington has on file a list of contacts for the United Nations for employment with other international organizations. If you have a special interest along these lines, we suggest that you either apply in writing to:

Sir Alexander MacFarquhar  
Director of Personnel  
United Nations Headquarters  
New York 17, New York

or advise us of your interest at IVS/Washington.

IVS has a genuine and sincere interest in helping the placement of its volunteers and we hope to provide you with more job opportunities in future issues of the IVS Reporter.

## RECENT AND READABLE

"Innumerable birds sang, perched on the branches of the banyans,  
There were trees, and peacocks and herons  
Walking one behind the other.  
Flowers were everywhere, in bud and in full bloom,

Vibrant with fragrance,  
We heard wasps in flight,  
Searching for the sweetest pollen,  
They swung past the unopened buds."

This is a short passage from the "Song of Setaphon," a sixteenth-century song about the voyage of Khoun Thai. It is one of the many examples of Lao prose and poetry cited in "France-Asie," the March, April, May 1956 issue published in Saigon. Although this book is not readily available, and though it's in French, anyone interested in a complete description of all facets of Lao history, art, ethnography, religion, folklore, language and literature should try to obtain it. The politics are not current because the book was compiled ten years ago, but the book is not primarily political anyway, so little is lost. The chapters are individual studies written by Laotians educated in France or by French scholars whose specialty is Southeast Asia. Many of the chapters written by the Lao are quite subjective, and, for that reason, are highly entertaining.

Laos, Its People, Its Society, Its Culture by the staff of the Human Relations Area Files, published by Hraf Press, New Haven is a competent study of Laos. Its main emphasis is on current political and economic problems. The book was recently brought up to date for its second edition, and it is relatively easy to obtain in the larger bookstores.

For an exhaustive presentation of Lao history, there is History of Laos by Maha Sila Viravong, Paragon Book Reprint Corp., N. Y. 1964. This book begins with events of 534 B. C. and carries through to 1863.

Theater in the East by Faubion Bowers, Thomas Nelson & Sons, N. Y. 1956, and The Spirit of Man in Asian Art by Lawrence Binyon, Dover Press, 1963, are two excellent books which present a wider view of the origins and development of Asian cultures, how they relate to each other and how they are remarkably unique.

Crystal Erhart/Laos

#### New Additions to IVS/Washington Library

--Read Vietnamese, Hoa, C. E. Tuttle Co.

To teach the written language to those who are already familiar with spoken Vietnamese.

--Speak Vietnamese, Hoa, C. E. Tuttle Co.

A revised edition prepared to enable an unskilled tutor to help a foreign student learn the language.

--Vietnamese-English Dictionary, Hoa, C. E. Tuttle Co.

#### NEWS OF ALUMNI AND FRIENDS

Doris Murphy, Laos/1962-1964, writes that she is now in Vietnam working for the American Red Cross.

Bill Betts, Vietnam/1963-1965, received his MA in Public Health in June and now has a job with the University of Hawaii where he is helping develop a community health program for the Trust Territories of the Pacific.

Bette Gau Bell, Vietnam/1962-1963, writes that they are in Kathmandu, Nepal where her husband is flying for a private company that supports the AID program. They invite IVSers to come and see them. Their address is:

Mr. & Mrs. Fred O. Bell  
Air Ventures, Inc.  
American Embassy/AID  
APO New York 09674

John Chitty, Algeria/1964-1966, is working with the white fathers in Djelfe, Algeria since the end of his tour with IVS.

Walter Robertson, Vietnam/1963-1965, writes that he is teaching Math and English on Yap Island in the Western Caroline Islands. His adopted Vietnamese boy, Giai, is attending an American School on the Island.

Bill Johnson, Laos/1958-1961, completed work at Los Banos with the Cornell project and is returning to Cornell to finish his PHD. Bill has been recruiting and interviewing Philippine applicants for IVS.

Dave Hess, Algeria/1965-1966, is smoke jumping in Alaska.

Rudy Vigil, Algeria/1964-1966, will attend graduate school at Oregon State this fall.

Carl Coppock, Laos/1956-1957, assistant professor in Animal Husbandry at Cornell University, has been helping IVS with recruiting on campus.

Don Brewster, Vietnam/1962-1964, is working for AID orientation section here in Washington. We have met his Vietnamese wife many times while securing visas in the Vietnam Embassy where she works.

### VISITORS TO THE WASHINGTON OFFICE

Ann Jacobs, Vietnam/1962-1964, stopped by to inform us that she has a new job as reporter for The Patriot Ledger, a suburban Boston paper.

Tim Balke, Laos and Vietnam/1960-1963, and his wife will be leaving soon for Vietnam where Tim will work for the American Cooperative League.

John Steele, Laos/1962-1964, called us up from AID the other day. He is on TDY from Vietnam helping recruit province representatives. John reports he may go back to school next fall or else work in Thailand.

Jeff Lessoff, Algeria/1964-1965, is presently attending language study here in Washington and will soon depart for the IVS Laos Rural Development program.

Ross Quan, Algeria/1965-1966, decided to return to Africa after the Tefeschoun program was discontinued. He joined the Peace Corps program in Community Development for Mauritania.

Charlie Simmons, Vietnam/1963-1966, returned to Vietnam with AID. Charlie has received glowing commendations for his work there.

Larry Laverentz, Vietnam/1961-1963, on home leave before returning to Vietnam for a second tour with AID.

Harlan Grosz, Cambodia and Vietnam/1962-1965, returns to his home in Iowa after finishing a short term contract with AID in Vietnam.

Joe Bussewitz, Laos/1964-1966, who participated in the June orientation program, indicated that his plans for the future were fluctuating between returning overseas and returning to school.

Chip Smith, Laos/1964-1966, also participated in the June orientation program. Chip will be going to medical school at the University of Philadelphia this fall.

### NEW ADDITIONS, NEW ATTACHMENTS

Dan Whitfield, Vietnam/1961-1963 and wife Yvonne are the proud parents of a baby girl, Evette Caroline, born July 21.

Ted Lingren, Vietnam/1961-1963, married Helon Karen Shappley on June 25 in Memphis, Tennessee. They will soon depart for Northwest Thailand where Ted will work with CDSC.

#### IVSers IN THE NEWS

Jim Belongia, Laos/1964-, and Joan McGrath, Laos/1965-, made the New York Times in an article about the successful cluster village approach to getting aid out to the villagers.

Dan Leaty, Vietnam/1962-1964, was featured in an article in the May 30 issue of Front Lines, the AID House Organ. Don has been working with the Vietnamese and mountain tribes people on self help projects in Phu Bon Province in the central highlands of Vietnam.

The April issue of the Chi Phi Fraternity magazine carried a story of Don Cohon's Vietnam/1965-, teaching experiences in Vung Tau.

Harold Daveler, Laos/1963-1966, and James Green, Vietnam/1961-1963, were commended by their respective USAID mission directors for meritorious service.

Gary Haynes, Laos/1964-1966, is helping direct a self-help irrigation project in Pakse, Laos reports the June 30 issue of Front Lines.

The July 30 issue of Front Lines reports that Jeanne Williams, Vietnam/1965-, is teaching English at the Normal school in Qui Nhon, Vietnam and helping in a local hospital in her spare time.

## DR. J. S. NOFFSINGER

1887 - 1966

The May issue of the IVS Reporter mentioned briefly the death of Dr. J. S. Noffsinger, former IVS Executive Director. Dr. Noffsinger was well-known to the early generations of IVS. He was responsible for laying the groundwork for IVS, its high standards of recruitment, and its ideals. We cannot do better than to quote from the June 23rd issue of THE MESSENGER, a publication of the Church of the Brethren:

"JOHN S. NOFFSINGER, 79, was a Brethren educator whose career began and ended with the Peace Corps.

His initial "Peace Corps" tenure of three years, while U. S. Government sponsored, came a half century before the New Frontier agency officially was established. The assignment dates back to 1909, when he went by ocean liner, coastal steamer, railroad, bull cart, and horseback to a headhunter-inhabited area of the Philippines. He organized, among other school projects, adult education classes. After a year, he became superintendent of schools of the Nueva Vizcaya province.

His final active work was with the Peace Corps proper, from its inception in 1961 up to a few months before his death this spring. He was a senior counselor in the Peace Corps' Office of Public Affairs in Washington, D. C., carrying responsibility for senior volunteers.

He earned an M.A. at the University of Chicago and a Ph.D. at Columbia University. While at Columbia he was instrumental in establishing the first university course in college administration.

From 1926 to 1953 he was director of the National Home Study Council, a program of adult education through evening courses and correspondence schools.

It was upon retiring from the National Home Study Council in 1953 that Dr. Noffsinger became the first executive director of International Voluntary Services, Inc., a position he held for eight years. Conceivably, in this capacity he may have made his greatest contribution to the Peace Corps by setting up a working model of American youth rendering strategic service abroad.

The IVS program sought able college graduates who were motivated by the ideal of service, willing to work for nominal pay, and prepared to live primitively with their hosts.

Ambassador Henry Cabot Lodge spoke of IVS in Viet Nam—one of a dozen countries where the program has been in operation—as a "largely unheralded effort" that "is one of the success stories of American assistance in Viet Nam." Vice President Hubert Humphrey similarly lauded the program.

Other testimonials for the creative IVS venture which Dr. Noffsinger helped to launch in his "retirement" years were expressed at a luncheon in his honor in May, 1962. Presiding at the dinner was W. Harold Row of the Brethren Service Commission, who chaired first the founding committee of IVS and then its executive committee.

Recently the current IVS executive director, Arthur Z. Gardiner, commented to the Messenger: Dr. Noffsinger certainly left a big mark on IVS—and through IVS a bigger mark in the establishment of the Peace Corps, which is so obviously patterned on IVS."

He and his wife, the former Florence Wieand, were married fifty-three years, until he died of cancer on May 3. His widow, and a daughter, survive.

## MICHAEL L. MURPHY

1944 - 1966

Michael L. Murphy, IVS/Laos, 1965, was drowned while fording the Muong River on July 25, 1966. His body was recovered three days later.

Michael Murphy, who had been only a short time with IVS, had made his mark due to the fine quality of the work he was doing in forward areas in Laos. His application read in part as follows:

"I am applying because there is a job to be done, an obligation to help others, and a need for people to do that job. Inasmuch as I realize that need and am capable of doing something about it I am personally bound to act. IVS presents a unique situation in which my actions will be particularly effective and I wish to take advantage of this."

Chester Brown wrote as follows in a letter of condolence to Michael's family:-

"Mike certainly lived up to the reason he gave for wanting to join IVS. He helped the villagers of Muong Kassy to build a market, a school, a water system into the village, and to gravel the street through the village. These are just a few of the ways he helped the villagers in his area. He felt a concern for the Lao people and he enjoyed being with them."

Michael Murphy's parents are Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence J. Murphy, of 4803 Oxbow Road, Rockville, Maryland 20853.

Funeral services were held in Rockville on August 2, 1966, and the IVS Board of Directors was represented by Dr. Dale Clark, and the Executive Director, at that time.