

PEACE CORPS NEWS

VOL. 2 NO. 2

A Special College Supplement

SPRING, 1963

4,000 Volunteers Requested In '63

Philosophy Grad Describes Work In Nepal

(Editor's note: Jim Fisher, a philosophy graduate of Princeton, is now teaching English as a second language in Nepal. The following letter describes his work.)

In the middle of final examinations last Spring I suddenly found myself forced into deciding what would happen to me in the world lying outside of Princeton, N. J.: I chose what I later saw advertised as "Land of Yeti and Everest."

The day following graduation I began training an average of 12 hours per day at George Washington University in Washington, D. C. About half the time was concentrated on language study, the other half in world affairs, American studies, and Nepal area studies. The quality of the training program, though shoddy in isolated areas, was surprisingly high, particularly in language training. The entire grueling process was made more pleasant than it would otherwise have been by the strong incentive to learn and the usually boundless enthusiasm of my fellow trainees, most of whom were college graduates. After two months we graduated, and I was somewhat shocked when I was asked to give a commencement address — in Nepali! This somehow made the Latin salutatory at Princeton seem rather pedestrian in comparison.

(See 'Nepal,' page 3)

Scholarships, Jobs Await Volunteers

More than 700 Peace Corps Volunteers will complete their two-year assignments this year. Next year, some 5,000 will be back and over the next decade, 50,000 persons will have served.

So far, the number of jobs and educational opportunities exceed the number of returnees.

More than 30 universities have offered over 100 special scholarships for those who want to continue their education. Interest in obtaining Volunteers to teach in America is high. California and other state school systems will credit Peace Corps teaching experience for teaching certification.

The U. S. State Department has agreed that Volunteers who receive appointments as Foreign Service Officers will enter at an advanced level. Both the State Department and the United States Information Agency are making arrangements to interview interested Volunteers overseas. Other agencies, such as the Public Health Service, want Peace Corps veterans.



PEACE CORPS VOLUNTEER Jess Stone, a liberal arts graduate of Colorado State, is a community development worker in the Dominican Republic. Stone and the 145 other Volunteers in the Dominican Republic are teaching English, sparking self-help school construction and organizing 4-H clubs. They make up the field staff of the first rural extension program the country has known. Liberal arts graduates will start training in June for Peace Corps community development projects around the world.

Tanganyika Engineers Build Roads

Peace Corps engineers in Tanganyika are building roads, constructing bridges, surveying harbors and harbor facilities, river crossings, airports and drainage systems.

"The fact that the job is in Tanganyika adds a touch of the unusual, however," said Art Young, a Peace Corps engineer.

"More than once surveying teams have been driven off the job due to curious elephants wandering too close for comfort."

The engineers' main project is to build a network of small farm-to-market roads in even the most remote agricultural areas.

Tanganyika's economy is based largely on agriculture, yet only nine per cent of her land is under cultivation. Lack of adequate farm-to-market roads and year-round water supply limit further expansion.

Working with the engineers are Peace Corps geologists who have mapped about 7,500 square miles. Volunteers have been in charge of or second in command in the supervision of almost all primary road construction in Tanganyika since they arrived in October of 1961. They're training the Tanganyikans to take over these jobs when they leave.

John Leyden, a distinguished geologist and a member of a committee that advises the British Parliament on foreign aid

programs said of the Volunteers:

"They are revealing to the world what Americans are like. They exemplify the American character. They've got guts . . . these boys have got what it takes. This is the best aid you have ever given anyone. The

Volunteers don't know what can't be done. They simply get the bridge built or the road scraped or the mapping done. A top government official said to me: 'I don't know what we would have done without them.'"



ANDRE COLPITTS, 23, a Peace Corps Volunteer from Tulsa, Okla., teaches English, science and math at a high school in Belize, British Honduras. Colpitts received his A.B. in biology and philosophy from Phillips University, Enid, Okla., in 1961. On their arrival, the 32 Volunteers teaching in British Honduras more than doubled the number of college graduates in that country.

Liberal Arts Students Will Fill Many Jobs

More than 4,000 new Peace Corps Volunteers will be selected during the next few months to serve in 45 developing nations around the world. Some of these men and women will be replacing Volunteers who are completing their two-year period of service this year.

Others will be filling completely new assignments requested by countries in Africa, Latin America, the Near and Far East and South Asia. Some 300 different skill areas are represented in the jobs, most of which will be filled by the end of 1963.

Opportunities for Americans to invest their time and talent in helping people to help themselves are greater now than at any time in the brief history of the Peace Corps.

Liberal arts students will teach elementary or secondary school, or serve in community development programs, filling many of these new assignments. Nurses, engineers, carpenters, mechanics, farmers, home economists, lawyers—and many other skills—are also represented.

To qualify for Peace Corps service, a person must, of course, have more than the basic skills required. This second college supplement is designed to inform potential Volunteers about the specific opportunities for service and the types of Americans needed to fill these assignments.

"One of the basic decisions made early in the Peace Corps'

(See '4,000,' page 2)

Free Films, Filmstrips Now Available

A 27-minute color film, "The Peace Corps," is now available free to college, civic or church groups interested in a comprehensive program report on the Peace Corps.

The 16mm documentary, narrated by Dave Garroay, includes scenes of Volunteers at work in several countries and an interview with Director Sargent Shriver outlining the entire selection and training process.

Another film produced by NBC News, "The Peace Corps in Tanganyika," is also available at no cost. Both films may be booked through regional offices of Modern Talking Pictures, Inc., or directly from the Peace Corps, Office of Public Affairs, Washington 25, D. C.

Two specialized film strips outlining work of Volunteers in medical and agricultural programs are also available from the Washington office.



A SOIL CONSERVATION WORKER, William Hundley, 23, of Cle Elum, Wash., is serving with the Peace Corps on the Caribbean island of St. Lucia. Hundley received his B.S. degree in agriculture from Washington State University in 1962. More than 1,300 Volunteers have been requested for agricultural projects starting this summer.

On-Campus Information? See Your Liaison Officer

Where can you get information or counseling on Peace Corps service? From your Peace Corps liaison officer on campus. Ask your campus information office for his name and address.

4,000 . . .

(continued from page 1)

history was to feature in all of our informational materials the hardships of Peace Corps service," said Director Sargent Shriver. "We still say it's not easy to serve in the Peace Corps.

"The Peace Corps is not for the visionary or the dilettante. It requires tenacity, self-reliance, dedication. Assignments in many countries are ill-defined—a symptom of a youthful country's growing pains. Volunteers are often on their own . . . in the effective definition and performance of their jobs.

"Some of our early critics said the Peace Corps would only get 'dewey-eyed idealists.' Most of the Volunteers now serving effectively overseas are idealists, in a sense, but they are not dewey-eyed. One of the Volunteers summed up the type of idealism needed when he defined his reason for joining:

"I also hope to find some sort of personal peace, to salve my conscience that I and my peers were born between clean sheets when others were issued into the dust with a birthright of hunger. Perhaps afterwards when I hear the cry of humanity I shall be unashamed that I am not of that cry because I helped to still a part of it."

"Good Volunteers also have a measure of enlightened self-interest. They know their two year experience overseas is an educational opportunity without equal."

More than 2,000 faculty or administrative officers are serving as the link between the Peace Corps and the individual student. The liaison officer as a rule is appointed by the university president.

William G. Toland, a professor of philosophy at Baylor University, is a typical example of a Peace Corps liaison officer.

"The main part of this job is to counsel students and give them up-to-date information about any aspect of the Peace Corps" said Toland.

"This year 125 students have talked to me personally about joining the Peace Corps. I also administer the Peace Corps placement test, which is given here on the campus," he said.

Toland, as do most liaison officers, frequently talks to civic and campus groups about the work that the Peace Corps is doing overseas.

Liaison officers are continually supplied with fresh information from the Peace Corps headquarters in Washington and from the field.

Science Majors Critically Needed

Liberal arts graduates who have majored or minored in biology, physics, chemistry or math have been requested by developing countries round the world.

If new and emerging nations are to achieve and maintain a competitive position in the contemporary world, they must develop their own cadre of technicians and scientists, trained to cope with an increasingly complex society.

But teaching is not just in the classroom. It's in the community as well. See the reports from Nepal and Ghana.

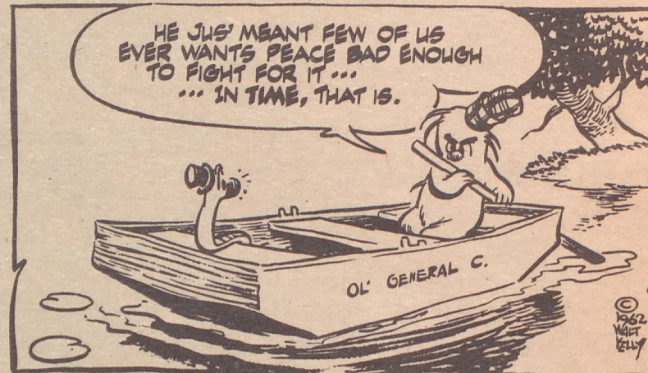
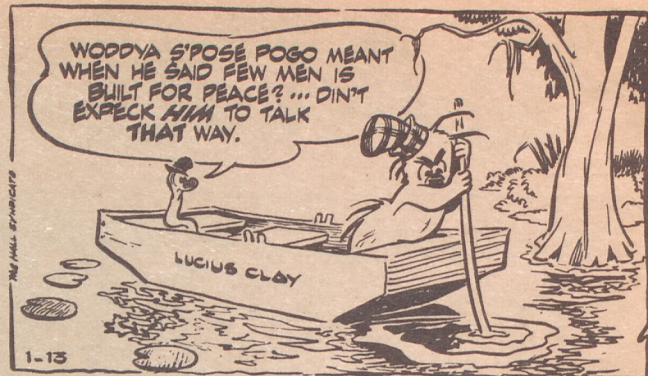
Peace Corps Teaches 32 Languages

The Peace Corps has taught its Volunteers 32 languages, many of them never taught on college campuses in the United States before.

An intensive language training program patterned after the successful laboratory methods developed during World War II, accelerates the learning of such languages as Thai, Somali, Farsi, Bengali and Amharic.

Prior knowledge of a language is not essential for most Peace Corps assignments but prior training in French or Spanish is helpful.

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'Avoid Madison Ave. Stuff,' Says Former Staff Member

Blair Butterworth, a humanities major, served a year with the Peace Corps Washington staff in Public Affairs. He "recruited" himself and is now serving as a Volunteer teacher in the Okuapemman School at Akropong-Akwapim, Ghana. He writes from Ghana:

"I feel that I have treated you all very unworthily. I should have been writing quotable quotes and the like and making your job so easy for you. But somehow, I seem to go through the 24 hours given each day before I should. If you give of yourself to the school, the students and the community, your days and hours are full of the most ideal form of what we came here for. The Peace Corps slips away, and you become and spend your time being an individual looking for, and in most cases, finding a real reward for the time and effort put in.

"But you are always aware of the umbrella of the Peace Corps and you hope that all of you will leave a mark together. This mark cannot rub off the mistakes we at home make, but it does show that we are not all the money-hungry, profit-seeking, cold-hearted people that our headlines make us out to be. Suddenly, to these kids America becomes an individual, and the weight of that responsibility makes one flap one's wings a little harder and wake up a little earlier and work a little harder.

"You ask in your letter about quality and quantity. It would be such a mistake to cajole people with fancy words and careful slogans and flashy pictures. I do not know anyone here who is impressed with that aspect of the Peace Corps. We need honest facts and no Madison Avenue stuff. No Butterworth speech made them come, no great American letter, but instead they came because they were old enough to want to know and young enough to chance a failure. So get people who can give of themselves and gain satisfaction in giving, who don't want to prove anything, who rather dislike the way they were being

recruited, and you will have a fine, small and distinguished group of young people. The greatest fear I have is meeting a PCV Ghana 4 who says to me, 'I came because I heard your speech in George Washington High or South East Missouri State College.'

"As yet I have said nothing about the teaching difficulties. Mostly, they are the ones one has anywhere, I imagine. The problem is that these kids have had so few experiences in their childhood. Maybe that is cultural, but bicycles, camping, all the subjects of most textbooks, just do not fit over here. But if you keep to their limited experiences, you cannot prepare them for the Certificate or expand their vocabulary. So, the teacher becomes a guide through life. One tries and fails, but bit by bit they pick it up, and as they know it is all so important for them, they work hard."

New Booklet Describes Jobs In Liberal Arts

"I've only a liberal arts degree. Can I qualify for Peace Corps service?"

"I'm a psychology major. What can I do?"

A new Peace Corps informational booklet is dedicated to answering questions like the above. The booklet indicates the broadening opportunities for liberal arts students with no defined skill.

"College Education — Plus," illustrates the two major areas in which liberal arts graduates are working: teaching and community development.

Community development consists of organizing the community to work on needed projects. One Volunteer defined it as "group education through physical projects."

Copies of the booklet are available at no cost. Use the coupon on page three to request a copy or write: Peace Corps, Office of Public Affairs, Washington 25, D. C.



PEACE CORPS NURSE Sadie Stout tends an infant in Malaya. Miss Stout is a graduate of the St. Francis Hospital School of Nursing in Wichita, Kan. The Malayan Minister of Health said the Peace Corps Volunteers had transformed the face of medical practice in that country. More nurses are needed by the developing nations in Asia, Latin America and Africa.

Sul Ross Biology Grad Describes Ghana Work

(Editor's note: Margot Schmidt, a biology graduate at Sul Ross State College in Alpine, Tex., is now teaching biology in Ghana. In the following letter she describes her attitudes about her work.)

My life here must seem like a roller-coaster, high in spirits one minute, the next minute the lowest low. Perhaps you have been able to read between the lines.

I think you realize that training at Berkeley was no holiday. It was work, but it was interesting work. The profs were the best known authorities in the field of African Studies, Ghana, and Ghanaian education. Our training was short, but I realize now that I did learn a lot.

I certainly don't advise anyone and everyone to join the Peace Corps. But there isn't a Peace Corps "type." Our Ghana group ranges from teachers who taught at home for years to non-graduates with technical training. We have sons and daughters of ambassadors, Harvard professors, farmers, druggists, businessmen, etc. What makes us alike? It's the belief that we can do something, even if that something is very small. I say that only people, young and old, who want to give of themselves

for two short years and who believe that they can learn as well as teach, are the people who should volunteer. Starry-eyed idealists aren't needed.

You know how I felt the first few months away from home. I was miserable. Now I have learned to see much more. I have learned that all people have the same basic wants and desires. I have learned much more than I have been able to teach, but I have been giving Ghanaians a better picture of America, which is our main aim. Knowledge and understanding can erase fear and prejudice. Our small efforts together have made a good impression here in Ghana.

What is the reward? How can you tell of the warmth and happiness that fills you when a little boy with huge brown eyes looks up at you and says, "Miss Schmidt, Sir, you're wonderful."

How Do You Join The Peace Corps?

1. Fill out the application Questionnaire. You can get one from your liaison officer on campus, from your post office or by mailing the coupon in this paper.

2. Next, take the non-competitive placement test on campus or at a nearby Civil Service Office. Ask your liaison officer or write the Peace Corps for a full list of addresses and the date of the next exam.

3. Your application data, your test and your references help to determine the kind of assignment for which you are best qualified. If your training or experience match that of a request from abroad, you may receive an invitation to training. You may accept, decline, or state a preference for another assignment.

Work In Nepal...

(continued from page 1)

Classroom training was not enough, and we soon found ourselves being flown to Denver, where we departed by bus for the Colorado Outward Bound School, located three miles from the ghost town of Marble, Colo., (population of five, according to a recent census). For a month the day began with an icy dip in a mountain stream at six in the morning, and the rest of the time was filled with hiking, climbing, camping and building bridges. Somehow, I survived. Two days after home leave we were in Delhi, but because of the monsoon storms we were stranded there for a week before we could get into Kathmandu, Nepal's capital and the only city in the country with a concrete runway.

40 Degree Classroom

After two weeks of orientation and language training, we departed for our posts. I went to Bhadgaon, only eight miles from Kathmandu (forty minutes by jeep) to teach English at the college and high school,

all in the same building, depending on the time of day.

My first class begins at 6:30 a.m. in an unheated room decorated with four unfinished brick walls and several rows of roughly-hewn wooden benches. The temperature is about 40 degrees at that hour, and the shivering students sit there and suffer, though I have the prerogative of pacing up and down to keep warm. Nevertheless, a brave handful continues to show up (total enrollment of the college is 45). The air is comfortably warm by the time the high school opens at 10:30. The younger ones seldom wear shoes, but the older students, more often out of deference to fashion than to fear of hookworm, usually wear them.

The educational system is a third-hand version (inherited from India) of the English system. A syllabus is rigidly adhered to, and emphasis lies in the rote memory of everything. Students are unusually polite, always arising when the teacher walks into the room. Nepal is a Hindu state (though many are Buddhist), and reverence for learning and the learned man is traditional.

How We Live

Four of us, all teaching, live in a Nepali house in the middle of town. Western gadgets such as cameras, short-wave radios, and even pressurized cans of shaving cream attract the studied fascination of our landlord as if he were a little boy. I have a room to myself and a straw mat to cover the mud floor. Diet consists largely of rice, some vegetables, fruit, and meat (goat, water-buffalo, and chicken) about twice a week. The landlord's son, one of my college students, lives upstairs and facilitates translation when we get stuck. He speaks English fairly well since all classes above the high-school level are conducted in English. He is principal of an elementary school on the side which consists primarily of a long open porch which serves as a classroom. During school hours a strip of cloth closes the open side towards the street.



TRACK COACH Tex Lee Boggs, 23, trains a candidate for the girls Olympics at the National Stadium in Bangkok, Thailand. A physical education graduate of Davis and Elkins College in West Virginia, Boggs is one of 250 Volunteers serving in Thailand. Other Volunteers are teaching English and science in teachers' colleges and technical schools. Still others are working in rural malaria control projects.

Philippine Volunteers Raising Rural Standards

The Peace Corps' biggest single project is in the Philippines—some 625 Volunteers strong, and still growing. It is an impact project which calls for enough Volunteers to make a basic difference in an important national goal—in this case raising the quality of the Philippine educational system, especially among poorer people in the rural areas.

Volunteers are working at 533 rural elementary schools. Others are at high schools, normal schools and colleges. Most help with English instruction, but large numbers are also teaching science, mathematics and other subjects. One special group of 22 Volunteers is working in community development on the vast southern island of Mindanao.

But teaching at the school is only part of the average Volunteer's life. Perhaps more than in any other country, the Volunteers in the Philippines live

closest to the standard American impression of Peace Corps life—a thatch-roof house on poles, often with primitive facilities, right in among the people of a small village.

They have an active role in town or barrio life. Often a Volunteer has his individual outside effort, such as starting vegetable gardens or joining together for educational campaigns to promote such things as new kinds of rice cultivation. Others teach at night. During their summer vacation one group of Volunteers on Negros island established "Camp Brotherhood" which was attended by more than 600 Filipino youngsters.

There have been problems. The actual job of an "educational aide" was ill-defined. Ingenuity was required of the Volunteers in finding their place in the school and community. This took time. Slowly they gained confidence and more duties.

Basic Requirements

The basic requirements for the Peace Corps are simple.

1. The minimum age is 18; there is no upper age limit.
2. Volunteers must be American citizens.
3. Volunteers must be in sound physical and mental health.
4. Married couples are accepted if both husband and wife qualify for Peace Corps service and they have no dependents under 18.
5. A college degree is not required for all projects.



HOME ECONOMICS teacher Carolyn Dukes, 23, of Atlanta, Ga., majored in French at Clark College. She is one of 52 Volunteers teaching English, home economics and physical education in the Ivory Coast.

For further information, complete this form and mail to:

PEACE CORPS, Office of Public Affairs, Washington 25, D. C.

Name Mr. Mrs. Miss _____ Date _____

Address to which information should be sent: _____

College or University _____

Level at present time (circle one): 1 2 3 4 Grad. Degree _____

Major _____ Minor(s) _____

Language (Circle kind and Number of Years) Spanish 1 2 3 4 more; French 1 2 3 4 more;

Other _____

College, math and science courses taken: _____

Sports: _____ Level (circle) Casual Intramural Varsity. Could Coach _____

Major field of experience outside of school: (Jobs, Farm background, hobbies, etc.) _____

Date you could enter training: _____ Area Preference: _____

Please send me the free booklet describing opportunities for liberal arts graduates in the Peace Corps.



4,000 PEACE CORPS OPPORTUNITIES IN 44 COUNTRIES TRAINING BEGINS IN JUNE, JULY & AUGUST

ACTIVITY	COUNTRY	NUMBER OF VOLUNTEERS	TRAINING DATE	ACTIVITY	COUNTRY	NUMBER OF VOLUNTEERS	TRAINING DATE	ACTIVITY	COUNTRY	NUMBER OF VOLUNTEERS	TRAINING DATE
EDUCATION				ECONOMICS:				RURAL COMMUNITY ACTION:			
ELEMENTARY LEVEL:				HOME ECONOMICS:				Uruguay 11 June			
Ethiopia 200 July				Nigeria 2 June				Pakistan 12 July			
Liberia 50 June				Pakistan 3 July				Pakistan 19 July			
Malaya 15 July				INDUSTRIAL ARTS:				Brazil 50 July			
North Borneo/Sarawak 11 July				Pakistan 5 July				Chile 50 July			
Philippines 300 June				VOCATIONAL EDUCATION:				Colombia 50 June			
Thailand 19 July				(to teach woodworking, carpentry, electricity, masonry, TV and refrigeration repair, plumbing, plastics and other industrial arts)				Honduras 50 June			
SECONDARY LEVEL:				Thailand 6 July				Nepal 50 June			
ENGLISH LANGUAGE:				Honduras 6 July				St. Lucia 8 June			
Ghana 23 June				Pakistan 5 July				Sierra Leone 10 July			
Liberia 15 June				Somali 5 July				Thailand 40 June			
Nigeria 26 June				Ecuador 50 July				FORESTERS:			
Sierra Leone 10 June				Iran 17 June				Ecuador 8 July			
Malaya 3 July				Turkey 3 June				Guinea 2 June			
Thailand 50 July				Malaya 11 June				Nepal 14 June			
Peru 30 July				St. Lucia 5 June				Iran 8 August			
Afghanistan 36 March				Dominica 4 June				Malaya 4 September			
Turkey 75 June				UNIVERSITY EDUCATION				Peru 31 June			
GRAMMAR AND LITERATURE:				ENGLISH LANGUAGE:				Brazil 20 July			
Camerouns 30 July				Ethiopia 4 July				HEALTH			
Gabon 40 July				Nigeria 10 June				REGISTERED NURSES:			
Ivory Coast 15 June				Philippines 20 June				India 20 June			
Morocco 40 June				Chile 30 July				Ethiopia 12 June			
Senegal 30 June				Nigeria 4 June				Cameroon 7 July			
Tunisia 30 June				Ethiopia 3 July				Afghanistan 6 July			
FRENCH:				Nigeria 4 June				Turkey 12 July			
Ghana 23 June				Ethiopia 3 July				Colombia 31 June			
Nigeria 20 June				Philippines 20 June				Malaya 10 July			
Sierra Leone 5 June				Chile 30 July				Chile 1 June			
LATIN:				Ethiopia 3 July				St. Lucia 4 June			
Nigeria 3 June				Nigeria 2 June				Ecuador 4 August			
Sierra Leone 1 June				Bolivia 1 July				PHYSICIANS:			
MATH:				Ethiopia 3 July				Ethiopia 3 June			
Ethiopia 10 July				Nigeria 2 June				Cameroon 4 July			
Ghana 12 June				Ethiopia 3 June				Malaya 3 July			
Liberia 10 June				Bolivia 1 July				OTHER MEDICAL WORKERS:			
Nigeria 27 June				Nigeria 2 June				(including laboratory technologists, licensed practical nurses, pharmacists, x-ray technicians, dental hygienists)			
Sierra Leone 15 June				Ethiopia 2 July				Chile 2 June			
Malaya 4 July				Ethiopia 1 July				Thailand 40 July			
Philippines 45 June				COMMERCIAL EDUCATION:				Malaya 2 July			
Turkey 22 June				Nigeria 2 June				Ethiopia 25 June			
India 7 June				ECONOMICS:				PHYSICIANS:			
SCIENCE:				Nigeria 2 June				Ethiopia 3 June			
Ethiopia 10 July				TEACHER EDUCATION:				Cameroon 4 July			
Liberia 35 June				Nigeria 5 June				Malaya 3 July			
Nigeria 27 June				Thailand 9 July				OTHER MEDICAL WORKERS:			
Sierra Leone 20 June				Honduras 50 July				(including laboratory technologists, licensed practical nurses, pharmacists, x-ray technicians, dental hygienists)			
Malaya 4 July				ADULT EDUCATION:				Chile 2 June			
Turkey 22 June				Brazil 25 July				Thailand 40 July			
India 7 June				AGRICULTURE				Malaya 2 July			
BIOLOGY:				COOPS:				Ethiopia 25 June			
Ethiopia 5 July				Dominica 5 June				PHYSICIANS:			
Ghana 20 June				Pakistan 57 July				Ethiopia 3 June			
Nigeria 35 June				Sierra Leone 10 July				Cameroon 4 July			
Sierra Leone 2 June				EXTENSION:				Malaya 3 July			
CHEMISTRY:				Bolivia 40 July				St. Lucia 8 June			
Ethiopia 5 July				Colombia 50 April				Sierra Leone 5 June			
Ghana 10 June				Colombia 50 June				Nigeria 5 June			
Nigeria 32 June				Colombia 55 July				Malaya 2 June			
Sierra Leone 2 June				Dominica 13 June				PHYSICS:			
PHYSICS:				Ecuador 80 July				Ethiopia 5 July			
Ethiopia 5 July				Guinea 44 June				Ghana 12 June			
Ghana 12 June				Iran 21 August				Nigeria 49 June			
Nigeria 49 June				Malaya 12 September				Sierra Leone 2 June			
Sierra Leone 2 June				Morocco 20 July				SOCIOLOGY:			
PHYSICS:				Pakistan 100 June				Liberia 10 June			
Ethiopia 5 July				Pakistan 25 August				PHYSICAL EDUCATION:			
Ghana 12 June				Senegal 30 July				Ethiopia 2 July			
Nigeria 49 June				Uruguay 22 June				Morocco 30 June			
Sierra Leone 2 June				EDUCATION:				Sierra Leone 5 June			
SOCIOLOGY:				Chile 8 June				Malaya 5 July			
Liberia 10 June				Pakistan 15 July				India 3 June			
PHYSICAL EDUCATION:				Peru 24 June				Venezuela 5 June			
Ethiopia 2 July				Sierra Leone 3 June				HOME ECONOMICS:			
Morocco 30 June				Venezuela 5 June				Brazil 9 May			
Sierra Leone 5 June				HOME ECONOMICS:				Chile 13 June			
Malaya 5 July				Ethiopia 9 May				Colombia 100 June			
India 3 June				Chile 13 June				Colombia 21 July			
Venezuela 40 July				Colombia 100 June				Ecuador 20 July			
Ecuador 50 August				Colombia 21 July				Ethiopia 6 July			
HISTORY:				Ecuador 20 July				Guatemala 6 June			
Ghana 10 June				Ethiopia 6 July				Guinea 6 June			
Sierra Leone 5 June				Guatemala 6 June				India 12 August			
GEOGRAPHY:				Guinea 6 June				Liberia 2 June			
Ghana 3 June				India 12 August				Nepal 6 June			
Nigeria 21 June				Liberia 2 June				St. Lucia 4 June			
Sierra Leone 5 June				Nepal 6 June				Sierra Leone 3 June			
Malaya 1 July				St. Lucia 4 June				Turkey 20 August			
ART:				Sierra Leone 3 June				MECHANICS:			
Sierra Leone 1 June				Turkey 20 August				Guinea 5 July			
MUSIC:				ADULT EDUCATION:				Tunisia 30 July			
Nigeria 5 June				Brazil 25 July				Iran 10 June			
Sierra Leone 2 June				AGRICULTURE				Senegal 9 July			
BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION:				COOPS:				Ethiopia 25 June			
Gabon 5 July				Dominica 5 June				EXTENSION:			
COMMERCIAL EDUCATION:				Pakistan 57 July				Bolivia 40 July			
Gabon 25 July				Sierra Leone 10 July				Colombia 50 April			
Nigeria 12 June				EXTENSION:				Colombia 50 June			
Sierra Leone 5 June				Bolivia 40 July				Colombia 55 July			
Ethiopia 10 June				Colombia 50 June				Dominica 13 June			
Pakistan 3 July				Ecuador 80 July				Ecuador 80 July			
OTHER SKILLED AND PROFESSIONAL FIELDS				Guinea 44 June				Guinea 44 June			
LAWYERS:				Iran 21 August				Iran 21 August			
English-speaking West Africa 40 August				Malaya 12 September				Malaya 12 September			
Liberia 25 June				Morocco 20 July				Morocco 20 July			
BUSINESS AND PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION:				Pakistan 100 June				Pakistan 100 June			
Liberia 40 June				Pakistan 25 August				Pakistan 25 August			
Colombia 5 July				Senegal 30 July				Senegal 30 July			
Peru 10 June				Uruguay 22 June				Uruguay 22 June			
Chile 2 July				EDUCATION:				Chile 8 June			
Guatemala 22 June				Chile 8 June				Pakistan 15 July			
CIVIL ENGINEERS:				Pakistan 15 July				Peru 24 June			
Tunisia 20 June				Peru 24 June				Sierra Leone 3 June			
East Pakistan 18 August				Sierra Leone 3 June				Venezuela 5 June			
Guinea 6 July				Venezuela 5 June				HOME ECONOMICS:			
Ecuador 10 June				HOME ECONOMICS:				Brazil 9 May			
GEOLOGISTS:				Brazil 9 May				Chile 13 June			
Ghana 10 June				Chile 13 June				Colombia 100 June			
SOCIAL WORKERS:				Colombia 100 June				Colombia 21 July			
Turkey 8 July				Colombia 21 July				Ecuador 20 July			
PUBLIC WORKS PROJECTS:				Ecuador 20 July				Ethiopia 6 July			
(includes architects, draftsmen, surveyors, engineers, construction foremen, carpenters, electricians, masons, plumbers, soil testers, well-diggers)				Ethiopia 6 July				Guatemala 6 June			
Senegal 15 July				Guatemala 6 June				Guinea 6 June			
Colombia 50 July				Guinea 6 June				India 12 August			
Peru 50 June				India 12 August				Liberia 2 June			
Thailand 25 June				Liberia 2 June				Nepal 6 June			
Tanganyika 30 July				Nepal 6 June				St. Lucia 4 June			
Tunisia 7 June				St. Lucia 4 June				Sierra Leone 3 June			
Malaya 4 June				Sierra Leone 3 June				Turkey 20 August			
East Pakistan 30 July				Turkey 20 August				MECHANICS:			
Ecuador 10 June				MECHANICS:				Guinea 5 July			
MECHANICS:				Guinea 5 July				Tunisia 30 July			
Guinea 5 July				Tunisia 30 July				Iran 10 June			
Tunisia 30 July				Iran 10 June				Senegal 9 July			
Iran 10 June				Senegal 9 July							