By HARVEY WEINBERG and STEVE ADEL

Howie Smith became the first man in the history of the College to pitch a no-hitter as he spun a complete whitewash over Hunter College yesterday at the Hawks' home field by a 3-0 score.

Past records of the Lavender baseballers show no evidence of a n-pitcher since the College began playing the game in 1866.

Smith struck-out thirteen men in quest of his fourth victory. He has lost once.

In other action over the weekend, the Beavers clobbered Brooklyn 14-3 while dropping a doubleheader to Fordham by scores of 9-4 and 6-2.

The five-foot, ten-inch, 19 year old Smith walked only four men, "If I realized I had a no-hitter going in the fourth inning," he said after six innings, "I was unable to take my foot off the plate.

The Beavers scored the first of their three runs in the third inning when with two away, Lou Henik rapped a broken bat single to left. He stole second and crossed the plate when Bart Franzolla lined a single over shortstop.

The Lavender racked up two more tallies in the seventh. Ron Marino had opened the inning with a single, and took second on a wild pitch. The Hawks decided to give the hard

HOWIE SMITH

(Continued on Page 8)

Calendar
VOL. XXXV — No. 21 — Friday, May 26, 1966

Zippert Is New SG President;
Kauffman, Landis Are Also In

Presidential aspirant John Zippert led his Commitment Slate to a partial victory in last week's Student Government election. The slate won four out of five contested executive positions, but gained only ten SG Council seats. Out of 21 Student Council seats to secure a 15-13 majority.

The elections had one of the largest voter turnouts ever, with almost 3,000 ballots being cast.

In the Class of '66, Alan Frishman, Paul J. Curran, a Republican Assemblyman whose election district was invaded earlier this year by 300 students from the College, will debate the question of mandating free tuition at City and State Universities at 12:15 today in Room 217 Finley.

His opponent, Victor Axelrod of the College's Baruch School speech department, will take the negative position upon the topic: "Resolved: That the Mandate for

(Continued on Page 2)
A Student

There was one speaker at last Thursday's Charter Day ceremonies who impressed us a great deal. His name? Bob Rosenberg; he is president of our Student Government. He declared that the College faces two challenges. The first is maintaining a policy of free tuition in the face of ever-increasing pressure Governor Rockefeller and his boys in Albany; the other is the maintenance of the College's academic standards. And the part of his speech which impressed us the most was his insistence that the standards should not be lowered even temporarily, whether to admit more students than at present (and we are in favor of this) or to set up a graduate school. It took courage to stand before the solemn group in their academic gowns and tell them that President Gallagher's policy is WRONG.

We would like to congratulate Bob Rosenberg for his courage, and for his integrity. For too often, SG leaders have been prone to forget whom they represent, to regard themselves as of contemporary concern rather than “dated literary criticism,” according to Russell Smith, one of the magazine's nine editors. It also differs from the literary magazine which praises the rural life, and the one which praises the seagoing life.

The editorial policy of Observation Post is determined by a majority vote of the Editorial Board consisting of the Managing Board and Carol Herrnstadt, Marc Brody, and Ronnie Reich.

Resolved...

Assemblyman Paul Curran, an ardent opponent of the free-tuition mandate, will arrive at the College Thursday to debate Victor Axelrod, an alumnus of the College, on this very point: Should the mandate be restored? While we frankly don't think Mr. Curran will convince us of the correctness of his position, we will go to hear him speak. He is a sincere, dedicated and intelligent man, as is Mr. Axelrod, and it should make for interesting listening. We hope a large portion of the student body will join us in Room 217 Finley for 2:15 p.m.

The Wittes Dynasty

Sis Wittes '67 on having “the Best All-Around Booth” at Carnival '64

FACULTY WANTED:
For the Senior-Faculty Softball Game — South Campus Lawn.
MAY 14, 1964 — 12:15-1:45 PM

30 Shopping Days Till Europe — will you be there?

$244 buys you a round trip ticket.

34 Days — June 24-July 27

Limited Space Available

Contact Robert Fox, ES 5-1508 (7-9 PM)

Prom At International Pavilion World’s Fair

 TICKETS $25/Couple (Inc. Admission)
Room 206 Finley — 12-2 PM Thursday

S E N I O R S

Prom At International Pavilion World’s Fair

FLY TO EUROPE!
(Successful capital year)
CAPITOL AIRWAYS

July 7 - N. Y. - London - Sept. 4 - Paris - N. Y.

$259 round trip.

Call — Ronnie (7-9 PM weekdays)

To科学院

PLANNING A TOUR? — KLM-JET

9 countries — 21 days — June 24-July 27

Reasonably Priced at $556, complete. Call: Fran (FO 4-6736)

The City College does not sponsor or authorize these flights.

RUSH TYPING
accurate, fast — papers, manuscripts, reports, etc.

4-3937
CorpSeeks June Grads
But Myths Still Persist

"Waiting for the college graduations in June is like waiting for the kick-off in the Rose Bowl Game," according to one Peace Corps official. "When the whistle blows it really breaks loose."

The official, Jules Pagano, Deputy Director of Training for the Peace Corps, explained that the Corps expects to recruit the bulk of the 6,000 Volunteers needed by September from the June graduating classes.

"We have 75 different programs scheduled to begin right after graduation," he said. "The slots for the 3,000 Volunteers returning this year will have to be filled in addition to the 3,000 new jobs being created. All we have to do is get people to apply."

The biggest problem, according to Pagano, is dispelling some of the myths that have grown up about what the Corps looks for in Volunteers.

"Too many students think that all we need are people who know how to drive tractors, grow rice or prune peaches. This is false. Liberal arts graduates, no matter what their major, are constantly needed."

"It's the liberal arts graduates," he said, "who fill the bulk of teaching assignments and who will be needed to help fill the backlog of requests for educational assistance in Latin America and other areas. Most community development workers are graduates with liberal arts backgrounds."

"The weird part about it," said Pagano, "is the fantastic opportunities being offered to some of the Volunteers overseas. Many Volunteers with only bachelor's degrees are being assigned at university faculty members. The demand for anybody who can teach the English language is terrific. Where else can anybody with a B.A. get a chance to teach at this level?"

"Naturally most of the Volunteers assigned to teaching jobs work at the secondary level, but even this is unbeatable for giving the young teacher the chance for acquiring a modest living."

In the spring of 1965, those who have undertaken—undertaken and survived—will have a strong dose of hard work for them.
Origins of the Peace Corps

Idea First Proposed
To Michigan Students

It was just past midnight on a chilly October morning in 1960 when the young Senator from Massachusetts mounted the steps of the Michigan State University in Ann Arbor and asked a group of University of Michigan students if they were willing to go overseas to help their country.

"There was a hush," one observer said, "and the mood of the crowd seemed to change."

That was the first time that John F. Kennedy publicly mentioned the Peace Corps. He did so again in a nationally televised speech a month later at the Cow Palace in San Francisco which brought 30,000 letters of support for the idea.

Wherever else I have discussed it—overseas youth corps into a speech for International Development took at Cornell University. As he later claimed credit for originating the idea.

Since the Peace Corps is now so successful, many people have claimed credit for originating the idea, and many can be credited. The first legislation in the area was introduced by Congressman Henry S. Reuss (D-Wis.) in January, 1960. Reuss says he got the idea in 1957 during an inspection of the United States foreign aid effort in Cambodia.

Reuss brought the subject of an overseas youth corps into a speech at Cornell University. As he later mentioned the idea at San Francisco, he was introduced by a President Kennedy in August, September or October, 1961.

Among those who influenced Kennedy were Senator Richard Neuberger of Oregon and Jack Rees and another Senator that Kennedy later said had felt that Peace Corps Volunteers should be released from military obligation, many were of the opinion that such a situation would result in a rash of applicants whose only motivation was avoiding the draft.

It was decided by the Selective Service Board, however, that service in the Peace Corps was definitely "in the national interest" and so a Volunteer would not be drafted. This is currently being done. When a Volunteer's service in the Corps has ended, his deferment is terminated. Legally he is again subject to the draft.

"Congress is aware of the situation," he said, "and since the first big crop of returnees are now coming back the situation in bound to move a little more into the spotlight."

Ironically, Peace Corps Volunteers and staff members often take opposing views on "the draft exemption." This is partly because the idea was first proposed.

"I don't want a draft exemption," one Corps volunteer said. "I don't want to work for the government after I come home."

"I've been drafted after they came home," another Corps volunteer said. "I don't want anybody questioning my motives. I think the Volunteer feels a terrific sense of accomplishment which he might not get in the service, but still I don't think he should automatically be exempted."

Others feel differently. "When a guy comes back from two years in the Peace Corps assignment he shouldn't have to start worrying about the draft," one Corps official said. He's certainly made a sacrifice and performed a service for his country. In peacetime situations where there is no big draft call, I think Volunteers ought to be officially exempted."

 mismo, both sides agree that an official draft exemption would have no effect on the caliber of the Volunteer being sent overseas.

"We know what kind of motivation we're looking for in Volunteers and, frankly, anyone who is just going for the draft is not going to have any kind of motivation."

Volunteers Unlikely Draft Candidates

"We can't guarantee anything but ... it is the usual opening reply when a Peace Corps is recruited is asked the inevitable question about a return a Volunteer's draft status. Corps officials who have been dealing with the problem for the past three years are the first to admit that the situation is far from being crystal clear. They do have a few of the answers, however.

The act of Congress authorizing the Peace Corps specifies that Volunteers should not be drafted. Although some legislators had felt that Peace Corps Volunteers should be released from military obligations, many were of the opinion that such a situation would result in a rash of applicants whose only motivation was avoiding the draft.

It was decided by the Selective Service Board, however, that service in the Peace Corps was definitely "in the national interest" and so a Volunteer would not be drafted. This is currently being done. When a Volunteer's service in the Corps has ended, his deferment is terminated. Legally he is again subject to the draft.

"Congress is aware of the situation," he said, "and since the first big crop of returnees are now coming back the situation in bound to move a little more into the spotlight."

Ironically, Peace Corps Volunteers and staff members often take opposing views on "the draft exemption." This is partly because the idea was first proposed.

"I don't want a draft exemption," one Corps volunteer said. "I don't want to work for the government after I come home."

"I've been drafted after they came home," another Corps volunteer said. "I don't want anybody questioning my motives. I think the Volunteer feels a terrific sense of accomplishment which he might not get in the service, but still I don't think he should automatically be exempted."

Others feel differently. "When a guy comes back from two years in the Peace Corps assignment he shouldn't have to start worrying about the draft," one Corps official said. He's certainly made a sacrifice and performed a service for his country. In peacetime situations where there is no big draft call, I think Volunteers ought to be officially exempted."

I nternally, both sides agree that an official draft exemption would have no effect on the caliber of the Volunteer being sent overseas.

"We know what kind of motivation we're looking for in Volunteers and, frankly, anyone who is just going for the draft is not going to have any kind of motivation."

Volunteers Unlikely Draft Candidates

"We can't guarantee anything but ... it is the usual opening reply when a Peace Corps is recruited is asked the inevitable question about a return a Volunteer's draft status. Corps officials who have been dealing with the problem for the past three years are the first to admit that the situation is far from being crystal clear. They do have a few of the answers, however.

The act of Congress authorizing the Peace Corps specifies that Volunteers should not be drafted. Although some legislators had felt that Peace Corps Volunteers should be released from military obligations, many were of the opinion that such a situation would result in a rash of applicants whose only motivation was avoiding the draft.

It was decided by the Selective Service Board, however, that service in the Peace Corps was definitely "in the national interest" and so a Volunteer would not be drafted. This is currently being done. When a Volunteer's service in the Corps has ended, his deferment is terminated. Legally he is again subject to the draft.

"Congress is aware of the situation," he said, "and since the first big crop of returnees are now coming back the situation in bound to move a little more into the spotlight."

Ironically, Peace Corps Volunteers and staff members often take opposing views on "the draft exemption." This is partly because the idea was first proposed.

"I don't want a draft exemption," one Corps volunteer said. "I don't want to work for the government after I come home."

"I've been drafted after they came home," another Corps volunteer said. "I don't want anybody questioning my motives. I think the Volunteer feels a terrific sense of accomplishment which he might not get in the service, but still I don't think he should automatically be exempted."

Others feel differently. "When a guy comes back from two years in the Peace Corps assignment he shouldn't have to start worrying about the draft," one Corps official said. He's certainly made a sacrifice and performed a service for his country. In peacetime situations where there is no big draft call, I think Volunteers ought to be officially exempted."

I nternally, both sides agree that an official draft exemption would have no effect on the caliber of the Volunteer being sent overseas.

"We know what kind of motivation we're looking for in Volunteers and, frankly, anyone who is just going for the draft is not going to have any kind of motivation."

Volunteers Unlikely Draft Candidates

"We can't guarantee anything but ... it is the usual opening reply when a Peace Corps is recruited is asked the inevitable question about a return a Volunteer's draft status. Corps officials who have been dealing with the problem for the past three years are the first to admit that the situation is far from being crystal clear. They do have a few of the answers, however.

The act of Congress authorizing the Peace Corps specifies that Volunteers should not be drafted. Although some legislators had felt that Peace Corps Volunteers should be released from military obligations, many were of the opinion that such a situation would result in a rash of applicants whose only motivation was avoiding the draft.

It was decided by the Selective Service Board, however, that service in the Peace Corps was definitely "in the national interest" and so a Volunteer would not be drafted. This is currently being done. When a Volunteer's service in the Corps has ended, his deferment is terminated. Legally he is again subject to the draft.

"Congress is aware of the situation," he said, "and since the first big crop of returnees are now coming back the situation in bound to move a little more into the spotlight."

Ironically, Peace Corps Volunteers and staff members often take opposing views on "the draft exemption." This is partly because the idea was first proposed.

"I don't want a draft exemption," one Corps volunteer said. "I don't want to work for the government after I come home."

"I've been drafted after they came home," another Corps volunteer said. "I don't want anybody questioning my motives. I think the Volunteer feels a terrific sense of accomplishment which he might not get in the service, but still I don't think he should automatically be exempted."

Others feel differently. "When a guy comes back from two years in the Peace Corps assignment he shouldn't have to start worrying about the draft," one Corps official said. He's certainly made a sacrifice and performed a service for his country. In peacetime situations where there is no big draft call, I think Volunteers ought to be officially exempted."

I nternally, both sides agree that an official draft exemption would have no effect on the caliber of the Volunteer being sent overseas.

"We know what kind of motivation we're looking for in Volunteers and, frankly, anyone who is just going for the draft is not going to have any kind of motivation."

Volunteers Unlikely Draft Candidates

"We can't guarantee anything but ... it is the usual opening reply when a Peace Corps is recruited is asked the inevitable question about a return a Volunteer's draft status. Corps officials who have been dealing with the problem for the past three years are the first to admit that the situation is far from being crystal clear. They do have a few of the answers, however.

The act of Congress authorizing the Peace Corps specifies that Volunteers should not be drafted. Although some legislators had felt that Peace Corps Volunteers should be released from military obligations, many were of the opinion that such a situation would result in a rash of applicants whose only motivation was avoiding the draft.

It was decided by the Selective Service Board, however, that service in the Peace Corps was definitely "in the national interest" and so a Volunteer would not be drafted. This is currently being done. When a Volunteer's service in the Corps has ended, his deferment is terminated. Legally he is again subject to the draft.

"Congress is aware of the situation," he said, "and since the first big crop of returnees are now coming back the situation in bound to move a little more into the spotlight."

Ironically, Peace Corps Volunteers and staff members often take opposing views on "the draft exemption." This is partly because the idea was first proposed.

"I don't want a draft exemption," one Corps volunteer said. "I don't want to work for the government after I come home."

"I've been drafted after they came home," another Corps volunteer said. "I don't want anybody questioning my motives. I think the Volunteer feels a terrific sense of accomplishment which he might not get in the service, but still I don't think he should automatically be exempted."

Others feel differently. "When a guy comes back from two years in the Peace Corps assignment he shouldn't have to start worrying about the draft," one Corps official said. He's certainly made a sacrifice and performed a service for his country. In peacetime situations where there is no big draft call, I think Volunteers ought to be officially exempted."

I nternally, both sides agree that an official draft exemption would have no effect on the caliber of the Volunteer being sent overseas.

"We know what kind of motivation we're looking for in Volunteers and, frankly, anyone who is just going for the draft is not going to have any kind of motivation."
Cooperative Venture for Stability

Volunteers Encourage Cooperative Effort

The Peace Corps Volunteer is usually pictured with dirt under his fingernails, digging in the mud to help the lonely poor plant his crops. Actually, a large percentage of the Volunteers are involved in initiating a cooperative effort between people in areas where working together has not been done before.

Community development, as this process is called, takes place in both villages and urban areas and involves three steps.

First, the Volunteer must get to know the people and be accepted by them. This is described by Volunteers as one of their toughest problems because it is a relatively inactive period and they are unable to see any tangible results from their efforts. They may get to know the people through conversations, meetings and committees.

The second phase consists of organizing the community to hold meetings at which local problems are presented. This stage is also difficult. It may take many sessions before the Volunteer can get an order meeting.

In the third and final stage, the Volunteer starts mobilizing the community to work on its defined problem. In many foreign countries, people are articulate and thorough planners, but others may become bored by the things they have to do. As one Volunteer said, "Our greatest enemy is the 'elaborate plan.' The idea becomes too complicated to work out and the people become tired of working on problems they believe are too complex.

The Volunteer must get the people to work cooperatively and so keep themselves from becoming bored. If the Volunteer does his own work, he often is tired as well. Many Volunteers leave a problem halfway when they return home. The villagers ask shortly, "Where are the bulldozers?" The Volunteer then might tell the village to approach his own government about supplying a bulldozer. The idea is to get the people in the area to help themselves.

One example of a rural community development project was a cooperative enterprise in Chile. A Volunteer talked 20 families into growing three kinds of vegetables together and marketing them together. By doing so, they were able to rent a truck to take their harvest to town instead of each having to use his own cart. The profits were split among the families with a small amount of precise accounting. This is the third generation, one pig was given to CARE to repay the original loan, and one was given to the cooperative.

This has been criticized in some areas as communist, but it is actually the highest form of free private enterprise. Under communism, the state owns and controls everything. Under the cooperative program, the farmer owns his pig and treats them as his own. The whole cooperative movement developed by the Volunteers could be described as a state of cooperative individualism.

Whether in urban or rural areas, the Volunteer is concerned primarily with getting the people to work on the project. To develop the organization of the area so that the people will carry on after he leaves.

Although it is too early to tell with certainty, the indications are that the project can be self-sustaining and dealing with their own problems will make a two-year work with the Volunteer.

Cooperating in northwestern Peru, Peru, seemed to pose a danger to the Volunteers there and the people with whom they were working staged a counter-demonstration supporting the Peace Corps.

Volunteers were also in Ghana, Tanganyika, Brazil, Cyprus and a dozen other African, Latin American, and Pacific countries during strained or violent periods.

In the Dominican Republic, an army-sponsored coup overthrew a democratic government and caused the suspension of diplomats' relations, but the Volunteers stayed on. In many villages, Peace Corpsmen say, the Volunteer is the only one who can see the day after tomorrow and can make the difference in a diplomatic relations matters to them not at all.

In Indonesia, the story is less dramatic but as impressive. The 30 Volunteers there arrived in two groups six months apart. The first group was met by anti-American demonstrations and the second welcomed by government officials. The Peace Corps field representative in Indonesia, David Burgess, likes to cite the case of Medan in east Africa only one-third of the Volunteers in this city were trained teachers. The Peace Corps field representatives there in the field which he will teach. The editorial attacks continue to be sent to anything from a village in the United States. The Peace Corps field representative in Indonesia, David Burgess, likes to cite the case of Medan in east Africa only one-third of the Volunteers in this city were trained teachers. The Peace Corps field representatives there in the field which he will teach. The editorial attacks continue to be sent to anything from a village in the United States. The Peace Corps field representative in Indonesia, David Burgess, likes to cite the case of Medan in east Africa only one-third of the Volunteers in this city were trained teachers. The Peace Corps field representatives there in the field which he will teach.
The Volunteer's Motive—To Be A Do'er

No one who knew him at the University of California had any doubts about Bob Stillwell's future. The young man seemed worthy and well laid out. A degree in political science and a hundred of applications to law schools seemed to chart a promising future. But that was a year ago. Now Bob is a Californian is not reading law at Harvard or Yale—he's teaching English, to develop local governmental units or to participate in overseas service.

Does the Peace Corps Volunteer have the fervent, missionary zeal? Yes, he has, but he's not reading law at Harvard or Yale—he has the fervent, missionary zeal to be a do'er. The groimdwork seemed pretty well done, but Bob Stillwell does not want to be a do'er. He wants to go half way around the world to exotic lands to teach people, to enjoy personal experience and to make a difference in the world. He is also interested in economic development and to change the American image. By the same token, he wants to be a do'er. He wants to help people in developing countries.

Other Countries Begin Peace Corps Program

The United States is not the only country with a program to train volunteers for work in the social and economic development of countries in Latin America, Africa, and Asia.

The 13 national volunteer programs underway include Australia, Belgium, France, Germany, Great Britain, India, and Asia. Pacific Volunteers has a goal of putting young people into developing countries.

The Canadian University Service Overseas, for instance, is  a privately financed organization which has placed 160 volunteers in some 30 countries. Most are secondary school-leavers, many volunteering teachers to be placed in neighboring countries through the Organized District of American States. The work that Canadian Volunteers are doing is being financed by the government.

The Scandinavian countries are also involved in aiding the less industrialized nations. Denmark's program, called Danski Ungdoms program for the secretaries will begin in Latin America, Africa, and Asia. Other countries with volunteer programs underway include Australia, Belgium, France, Germany, Great Britain, and New Zealand.

New Call For Secretaries

The Peace Corps needs 100 experienced secretaries to serve in their offices as chief secretaries and office managers. Volunteers and subordinate staff members are assigned to each of the countries in which Volunteers are working. They are responsible for the activities of all Volunteers registered in their countries. They will have contact with high-ranking host government and U.S. officials.

In June, a special training program for secretaries will begin at the Peace Corps headquarters in Washington. They will receive advanced training in language and area studies. They will also have a chance to submit a Peace Corps Volunteer Questionnaire to Secretary Recruitment, Peace Corps, Washington, D. C. 20525.

For further information, complete this form and mail to:

PEACE CORPS, Office of Public Affairs, Washington, D. C. 20525

Mr. Mrs. Miss. Date. Address.

College or University Level of present time January. 2 3 4 Grad. Degree.

Major: Major field of experience outside of school. (Deb, farm background, hobbies, etc.)

You can now order training.

Colmen believes that there is an element of anxiety about the unknown—some parents don't quite understand why their sons or daughters want to spend two years of their life in a developing country. He believes that parents should be informed about the educational opportunities available in developing countries. He also believes that many parents' initial reactions to the Peace Corps spring from a reservoir of misinformation which inevitably includes the mud hut image. As one Peace Corps official put it, "the parent sees his young daughter in some remote village, fighting erotic tropical diseases, isolated from civilization, hungry, tired and scared."

A special message to parents has been prepared to dispel many of the misconceptions about the Corps. The message makes it clear:

- That Volunteers are not placed in work sites where the health hazards are so great that real dangers are posed;
- That living conditions are modest, but adequate, and not sub-standard shanty-like conditions;
- That Volunteers are never more than a few hours from telecommunication services;
- That Volunteers are not placed in any country where a record of instability poses an apparent danger, and that if the need should arise an emergency evacuation is available in every country.
- That the Corps offers long range intellectual development and opportunities in fields not open to anyone else, and an opportunity to present a personal total development.
- That the Peace Corps can be a stepping stone to a person's total development.
- That parents, and others in the family, will begin to develop a new understanding of their children over their future plans and develop a new understanding of the Corps.
- That the Peace Corps offers long range intellectual development and opportunities in fields not open to anyone else, and an opportunity to present a personal total development.
- That the Peace Corps can be a stepping stone to a person's total development.
- That parents, and others in the family, will begin to develop a new understanding of their children over their future plans and develop a new understanding of the Corps.

Sam Fink, a graduate of Columbia University, teaches at the Commercial School in Addis Ababa. As an example of the work that other PCVs have organized a recreation program for the children of lepers. Here Sam plays with one of his young acquaintances.

Over My Dead Body

Pacifying Parents Poses Recruiting Problem

"Over my dead body!" That was the reaction of one parent when his daughter expressed a desire to join the Peace Corps. Pacifying fears and misconceptions of parents such as this is providing a new communication challenge for the Peace Corps staff. The Peace Corps staff is giving increased attention to the need to keep parents informed of the Corps' operations and objectives as well as providing them with an awareness of the specific conditions which their sons and daughters may face in the field once they become Volunteers.

"Objections from parents cause some Volunteers considerable psychological strain and in some cases may even keep potentially good Volunteers out of the Corps," according to Dr. Robert Colman, Peace Corps research director. "Many parents," he says, "are not aware that the Peace Corps can be a positive factor in a person's total development. In their minds, two years in the field may be an unnecessary interruption of the student's career."

Colman believes that there is a need for improved communication with parents. "Some parents don't quite understand why their sons or daughters want to spend two years of their life in a developing country. They believe that parents should be informed about the educational opportunities available in developing countries.

Some parents believe that if parents want to give it to their parents—they may be forced to change their minds. Many believe that if parents want to give it to their parents—they may be forced to change their minds.

Many parents, on the other hand, believe that if parents want to give it to their parents—they may be forced to change their minds.
PRIZE OFFERED
Wittes Dynasty of HPA

sponsors a
Book Drive for the
Beth Abraham Home (Bronx, N.Y.)
MONDAY, MAY 11 - THURSDAY, MAY 14

Wanted: Novels, short stories, science fiction, paperbacks
(in good condition please).

Price for largest contributing group.
Booths opposite Knittle Lounge and 152 F.

We'd like to say some nice things
about America's young adult drivers

And we think we've got good reason! Last January, we selected twenty 18- and 19-year-old young men and women through the Junior Achievement program to drive our team of Chevrolets in the Mobil Economy Run, April 3-9. It was the first time any company had relied entirely on drivers with limited experience in this exacting competition.

We brought these young adults—most of them college students, some from the business world—to Arcadia, California, in late February. For six weeks, our expert teachers trained them in the skills of economy driving.

Then, on April 3, they set off on the Run, 2,343 miles from Los Angeles to New York. We felt the Run offered a splendid chance. As the line of crepe paper and cool bedecked cars, motorcycles, and tricycles proceeded to South Campus, children from the Florello Latshaw Elementary School stood and gaped, occasionally joked each other, and wondered at all the fun college students have.

If the neighborhood young men and women weren't awestruck when Zeta Beta Tau's $9 an hour, rented Rolls Royce limousine rolly rolly by, they were definitely shocked by the various contenders for the title of Miss Moose (or how I fought my way back into the fraternity house Friday night for a free trip twice.) While one aspirant decked out as a hefty and hairy-legged Playboy Bunny sported pink ears, a fluffy tail, blond wig and tray of cocktails, another, wearing a grass skirt and tee shirt was escorted by a palm tree bearer.

By the time the procession reached with a Danny Katkin campaign car had returned to the Stadium after taking a spin around the South Campus Lawn and astounding several faculty members and busi­ness students, the athletic events were already underway. Clouds of dust arose from the field as fra­ternity house members dashed around the track, broad jumped, and high jumped. Meanwhile, the bagel business continued with a company of cheery members pedaling their rubbery wafer to the noisy throng assembled in the bleachers.

As the Greeks and Romans screamed for chariot races, so the College's Hellenes got what they were eagerly awaiting when announcement was made of the first heat of the IFC Tricycle Race. The first race was only a minor event—security girls riding borrowed strollers. When Sigma Tau Delta astride ZBT's mount was declared winner, however, the dust clouds really rose.

After a nearly tearful protestation by Alpha Sigma Rho and Beta Lambda Phi the ZBT charg­er was disqualified for having a wheel diameter of sixteen and a half inches.

The first heat of the Little Men's Tricycle Race was far more exciting and trying event. The riders shot across the starting line born by their swifty steeds of steel and rubber. After three quarters of the track had been traversed, it became clear that a winner was in sight. Puling into the home stretch on his red MZL Super 7 with chain transmission, rear wheel drive, and forty lengths to spare, Jay Loger fell into the arms of his jubilant compatriots. "It was the effort of the whole fraternity," he panted.

Both, second heat of the Little Men's Race and the final running were won by Harvey Castro riding ZBT's notorious Mongomobile. Also red, but with front wheel drive, The Mong was declared legal as far as the men's race was concerned and bore its rider to victory. "It was a rough run," admitted driver Castro, "but due to my managers, trainer and most of all my me­chanic, I won."

It was a bright day for Zeta Beta Tau as in addition to clinching the Tricycle Race they carried home the honors for pel­ligrumite, Buxom and beauty-lash­ed Marty Halperny fluttered his (her?) eyelids at SG President Bob Rosenberg, a brother, as Miss Moose was named.

Any one for an orgy?
Baseballers Clobber Brooklyn 14-3; Drop Twin-Bill To Fordham Rams

(Continued from Page 1)

hitting Frazzitta an intentional walk but when Harvey Goldberg, the Hawk hurler sent one too near the plate, Bart ripped it for a base hit and the Lavender's second run. Frazzitta himself crossed the plate with the final run of the day when Bill Lage smashed a hard shot for a single to left.

Meanwhile, Miller was getting him runs, Howie Smith was on the mound spinning the finest game of his college career. The no-hitter was the first at the College but not the first seen by Beaver coach Sol Mishkin. During his era in the Canadian-American league, Mishkin managed the Redmen, Rich Gowing figured in.

In the nightcap, Beaver hurler Bill Lage pitched beautifully and was coasting along on a one hitter until the ninth of the season and made them the winners over the Redmen - 3-2.

In the first game, the Rams were aided by four Beaver errors and three Lavender in both games.

This year his ERA has plummeted too near the plate, Bart ripped it for a base hit and the Lavender's second run. Frazzitta and Barry Edelstein couldn't make the play as three runs crossed the plate which clinched the Ram twin win.

BEAVERS RAMMED BY LAVENDERS

The Ram catcher knocked in the first run with a bleeder just beyond the reach of shortstop Ron Weinberar. In the next frame, Fordham's Tony Grzywacz kept a four hit singles in the Lavender fielders. But with two on, the Ram's lead was cut to 6-5 and the Lavender went on to a second game win.

For the first time in three years the College's tennis team had a man in the penalty box. This year his ERA has plummeted too near the plate, Bart ripped it for a base hit and the Lavender's second run. Frazzitta and Barry Edelstein couldn't make the play as three runs crossed the plate which clinched the Ram twin win.

In the nightcap, Beaver hurler Bill Lage pitched beautifully and was coasting along on a one hitter until the ninth of the season and made them the winners over the Redmen - 3-2.

In the first game, the Rams were aided by four Beaver errors and three Lavender in both games.

This year his ERA has plummeted too near the plate, Bart ripped it for a base hit and the Lavender's second run. Frazzitta and Barry Edelstein couldn't make the play as three runs crossed the plate which clinched the Ram twin win.

In the nightcap, Beaver hurler Bill Lage pitched beautifully and was coasting along on a one hitter until the ninth of the season and made them the winners over the Redmen - 3-2.

In the first game, the Rams were aided by four Beaver errors and three Lavender in both games.

This year his ERA has plummeted too near the plate, Bart ripped it for a base hit and the Lavender's second run. Frazzitta and Barry Edelstein couldn't make the play as three runs crossed the plate which clinched the Ram twin win.

In the nightcap, Beaver hurler Bill Lage pitched beautifully and was coasting along on a one hitter until the ninth of the season and made them the winners over the Redmen - 3-2.

In the first game, the Rams were aided by four Beaver errors and three Lavender in both games.

This year his ERA has plummeted too near the plate, Bart ripped it for a base hit and the Lavender's second run. Frazzitta and Barry Edelstein couldn't make the play as three runs crossed the plate which clinched the Ram twin win.

In the nightcap, Beaver hurler Bill Lage pitched beautifully and was coasting along on a one hitter until the ninth of the season and made them the winners over the Redmen - 3-2.

In the first game, the Rams were aided by four Beaver errors and three Lavender in both games.

This year his ERA has plummeted too near the plate, Bart ripped it for a base hit and the Lavender's second run. Frazzitta and Barry Edelstein couldn't make the play as three runs crossed the plate which clinched the Ram twin win.