New Frontier: Princeton in Nation’s Service; Grad Reports on Peace Corps in Tanganyika

By RICHARD M. ASCHE

Is it possible that the oft-acclaimed tradition of “Princeton in the Nation’s Service” has ceased to extend to the New Frontier? A recent survey of Peace Corps applicants representing the Big Three colleges finds Princetonians far in the rear. Harvard, including graduate school and law school alumni, produces more hopeful Corpsmen, while Yale has fostered 17 applications. Only four Princetonians have applied.

In terms of representatives actually serving in the field Harvard with eight, leads Yale and Princeton with four and one, respectively. Why the apparent dearth in Princeton applications? Several theories have been advanced, although none offers a conclusive explanation.

One possible answer is that Princeton far outstrips its Big Three counterparts in numbers of graduates who enter the foreign service, seeking to make a career for themselves.”

Graduate Praises Corps for Realism, Idealistic Purpose

By BLAIRE BUTTERWORTH ’60

WASHINGTON, D.C., December 17 — President Goheen told his graduating class that we must have one foot on firm ground and one in the clouds, and if a Princeton education had no other message it was this one.

Why, then, has the university been so reticent to endorse the Peace Corps and offer its services as a possible training site?

And of the undergraduates I ask this: For four years I have listened to your complaints about the country and the lip-service you pay to the act of participation in its affairs. Why have you not been willing to give your words more credence?

There are many advantages to a Princeton University liberal arts education. One of them is not the advantage of quick, well-paid employment. When the litter of graduation is over, the cold, cruel world does not just hit you, but...

(Continued on page four)
Real and Ideal

To editorialize on the Peace Corps at this stage of its development can hardly be productive of a pro or con attitude based on hard facts. We can hardly argue with the concept per se. However, in general, the volunteers have shown themselves capable, well-led and highly useful. Marjory Melincome incidents have been singularly few. Press reports from publications of nearly every shade of political opinion have been markedly enthusiastic about the individual projects.

At least the Peace Corps has had no bad effects on American foreign policy; the fact that host countries, and projected host countries, are asking for double and triple the manpower that the United States can provide reflects the fact that American prestige might not have sunk so low as we ourselves had thought.

It might be, of course, that the reception of Peace Corpsmen abroad has little to do with American prestige. It might be that the host nations will ask for more in America's stated intention that the Peace Corps be a politically disinterested group.

Either way, the United States has little to lose. For even though the Peace Corps be not a diplomatic arm for the United States, the facts remain that we are playing a role in the development and education of the American foreign policy.

It is precisely such disinterestedness that our country has been proclaiming in its Point Four-type programs ever since the "Yankee Go Home" days of the late forties and early fifties.

Perhaps the Peace Corps will serve to convince some countries that the United States is interested in other people and not just in combating Communism. This does not mean, however, that the work the Peace Corps will do is not an antidote to Communism.

The fact that President Kennedy has set upon a project that brilliantly combines the real and the ideal in American policy as it has developed since World War II.

The Peace Corps is cheap to run, it is the kind of person-to-person organization that can not help but raise the prestige of the American public, and its educational value will be of incomparable value for the United States.

And whatever effects the idealism of the Peace Corps may have upon our apparently sluggish younger generation, its realistic effects will be doubly felt by the underdeveloped nations. America is too often inclined to overlook what a grain of technology can do for communities which have never conceived of such a thing as simple antisepsis.

By WILLIAM A. McWHIRTER

GOOD THINGS FROM WASHINGTON

(Six months ago, the U.S. dispatched a group of four youths, all 21 years of age, blonde, slightly muscular, crew-cut, bind-faced, good-hearted, patriotic, Presbyterian, white-voiced, baseball fans and all coming from widely varying backgrounds, to the small island of Great Britain by 50 mile due west of the Statue of Liberty. There was also a rather dumpy female chimpanzee who was along as a reward for winning New Triker to Kennedy in 1960.

For all of us, it was an important occasion; the President, himself, gave each of them an alligator shirt with "Peace Corps—1961" stitched across the back. For these youths, after an intensive course in circular farming, beast-drowning, dam-building and the First Hundred Days, were off to form up our foreign policy under the newly-initiated Hand-to-Hand, Heart-to-Heart Good Deal World Neighbor Interference program (HIIHDGWIP).

There were some hitches at the last moment. Bill Jones, secretary of the group, couldn't start the Evensode. And Gratus cabled at the last minute, in a diplomatic pipe, reminding the State Department that they had asked the men to wear either Tatters or Tailor. But they were off. Their job: to repair half of Gratus, ripped off by the U.S.S. United States on its way out to sea two years ago.

"It is a tough job for tough men," Burr Willis, head of the Lincoln Tunnel, told them in a short ceremony at the dole.

"I know we can do it," answered Bill Jones, who was also spokesman for the group. That was the last any of us saw of them except for a brief top secret report which I slipped from James Ecton. It is reprinted as a public service in its entirety, forthwith, and, by the way, this has been an—Editor's Note.)

To the Peace Corps, January 18, 1962:

Me and my friends arrived at Gratus after several days of bad weather as the first Peace Corps mission chapter of the HIIHDGWIP to Gratus.

We were received by their king, a former executive of General Electric, and we started to work.

Since we do not wish to intrude on this nation too greatly, we have decided, as you recommended in your first chapter, to do whatever is needed and make suggestions only when asked. Thus far, they have not asked us any questions and we spend most of the day carrying pails of sand to try to build up that land bank where the liner crashed through.

It is an awful mess and you can't blame the people for being too resentful towards us. We are beginning to see why you all sent us and, from working 14 hours a day, we certainly are beginning to understand their problems.

In order to correct this, we are all shacking hands a lot and asking them if everything is right. We have as yet not been able to work, as what you might say, right along with them. At the moment, just the four of us are shaving sand and most of the village just stands around and watches. It is certainly a good thing that they are near enough to get fresh food packages delivered each morning by CARE, money and other aids from the United Nations and, I believe, UNESCO is paying for their subsistence.

You also told us to get into informal discussions with them, but we are still living together at the edge of town in a small, but with a mud floor and mosquito netting which, they said, was the only thing available. They are also charging us $50 a day and, although they seem unreasonable, is something they worked out by themselves and we are not the ones to tell them how we do things in the (good old) U.S.A.

Faithfully,

BILL JONES

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NEW YORK TIMES, MONDAY, JANUARY 8

Music: By Julian Bream

English Lutenist and Guitarist Excel in Renaissance Works at Town Hall

S O F T , subtle and infinitely varied sonic sounds are the order of business at Town Hall on Saturday night as the English lutenist and guitarist Julian Bream enhanced a large audience with a display of refined and imaginative artistry.

Mr. Bream divided his program into two parts, one for each instrument. He is a master of both, but at least one listener would have been happier if the guitar had stayed home and the lute had taken over the entire evening. What a wealth of lovely music can be drawn from this small but handsome instrument! In Mr. Bream's capable hands the lute's sound is unique and pleaded through a tastefully chosen group of Renaissance dances and fantasias, such a finely-chisled masterpiece.

No pedestrian, Mr. Bream. To bring this music to life he operates with considerable freedom, using a great deal of rubato when he feels his fancy. It all seemed right on this occasion, however, and much of the lute's "Lascinante" Pavan came across with an almost contemporary sense of tragic urgency.

By contrast, the guitar seemed once like a much less expressive instrument. The second half of Mr. Bream's concert included some fine music, notably a haunting "Toubeau" by the eighteenth-century German composer Sylvius Weiss, along with some later Spanish and Brazilian music. And Mr. Bream again did wonders in the lute, creating, out of the instrument a wide and compelling range of tone colors.

But, even at the risk of being accused of living in the past, this listener opts for an all-lute recital by Mr. Bream the next time around.

ALAN RICH.

...he plays the lute this Sunday at 3 pm at McCarter
Challenger, Livemore Recount Corps History

The Peace Corps is not only with us but has become an enduring part of our national history. In recent weeks two accounts of the Peace Corps have been published—Roy Hooper's The Complete Peace Corps Guide and Charles Wigenbach's The Peace Corps: Who, How, and Why. Both authors have written certain introductory chapters designed to demonstrate that the idea behind the Corps was not only a novel or novel. In these books one encounters a great deal of material on the intellectual as well as the practical roots of "the Peace Corps idea."—in a speech delivered by William James in 1904, in the efforts of American soldiers turned school teachers in the Philippines after 1898, in the overseas operations of many American religious and philanthropic organizations in the Civilian Conservation Corps of the New Deal, and in various legislative proposals.

These introductions are certainly interesting, and they undoubtedly show, as Roy Hooper does, why the Corps has gained so much support. It seems that "because the general idea of a 'peace corps' has existed for so long, from a number of people, in the Army and in the Peace Corps, and in almost every developed area." But they do something less than justice to the subject. They overlook or ignore the fact that the Corps was founded on the idea that the Peace Corps has, almost overnight, attracted so much attention and has apparently struck a responsive chord.

The reason, we suspect, and it is one which is worth investigating further. The Peace Corps—this is the article such as this can attempt—to the idea behind the Peace Corps not only has deep roots in the American past but also in American thinking about the rest of the world and the way to influence it.

First, there is the deeply ingrained American distrust of the professional diplomat. American historians have been warmed by reading about Benjamin Franklin appearing in Europe dressed in a frock coat, or about the days of so-called shillelagh diplomats when the U.S. Treasury was involved in the sociability of the striped pants set. Allied to this is the widely held belief that public institutions and individual initiative can better represent essential American interests than purely governmental agencies.

Second, we find imbedded in our history the theme that America is, after all, the land of begin and that, as Americans, we have a duty and obligation to enable others to enjoy the American way of life. For the most part we have been content to offer our successes as examples to others, but occasionally we have gone beyond this passive role, as for example in the Young America movement of the 1840s. And governmental and philanthropic support of such programs as those which Big Government信访 away the money of taxpayers upon multitudinous ends, and as we have reached the conclusion that Americans should completely repudiate this nonsense of foreign aid.

But there is, we feel, a deeper significance—indeed, more than a little irony—in this matter of road building for the Third World. The conservative critics of foreign aid—men like the dykecommenatory portrait, William Bundy, have taken this sort of story and argued that the building of million dollar highways for water buffalos is but a trivial expenditure of the billions which Big Government fritters away the money of taxpayers upon multitudinous ends. And as we have reached the conclusion that Americans should completely repudiate this nonsense of foreign aid.

Johnson Writes of Life Of Tanganyikan Corps

... (Continued from page one)

Generally, expertise on the programs of development is not lacking, either from the United Nations or from officials of the country itself. The Peace Corps has been supported by funds to finance a particular development project and trained personnel to implement it. Lack, however, of these prerequisites, even the best laid scheme is in for a rough time.

The Peace Corps is in business to provide the latter—prerequisite—trained personnel. Because financing is done by the host country, the project will certainly be desperately needed, on a scale readily comprehensible to the local populace. The volunteer works within the existing civil structure instead of operating as a separate entity, outside the pale. Because of this teamwork, rapport rather than antipathy, tends to develop. Because the Peace Corps is supported by funds to administer, it is cheap perhaps the cheapest effective foreign aid aid ever. The future to transport and maintain one volunteer in the field costs $8000 per year—$100 a month when funds are discussed.

From the point of view of the host country, these factors contribute to the uniqueness of the Peace Corps as an aid program. But the Peace Corps is more than a collection of programs; it is an idea, as it is conceived does not stop at its purely technical goals as an entity in a world politics; it is something different from the normal run of things, as somehow different from what one has heard of anything previously tried.

It gained its general acclaim (and its most insistent critics) because of the dimension of its conception; a definition of this dimension is difficult; there are as many different definitions as there are people who have thought about the program. My own is this: Given the premise that there is something uniquely American about America and that this uniqueness, the Peace Corps exists as an embodiment of a conviction that the best way to achieve this unique understanding is to get Americans in contact with these other nations in circumstances most conducive to achieving rapport. To say very much about the success or failure of this aspect of the program at this stage of the game (as it is) is to say that much depends on the individual volunteer in any given situation to react in such a way as to further America, and that. It rapport which is effected on an entire personal level, and, as such, is not susceptible to criticism. Rather, it is the sum total of one's actions over a long period of time. It is this aspect which is the greatest challenge and consequently, the greatest satisfaction and reward. It's safe to say that it is this dimension of the Corps which is more forgivable and unanswerable than any other. I find the Peace Corps a stimulating and exhilarating subject to write about. I hope that others will find it as well. It will be interesting to see as the Peace Corps goes on to the next generation and consequence of our contact with these other nations in circumstances most conducive to achieving rapport.

Michelmore know... (Continued from page one)

But Michelmore's blunder might still not have hit the headlines and been made public. It was in the midst of a dynamic body of Nigerian students, conscious of themselves as Nigeria's leaders of tomorrow, demonstrating in 1959 the role of the intellectual vanguard of the nation's progress. To that end, Michelmore's case was an unforgivable affront. They were determined that such a sentence should not be allowed to stand.

The Michelmore Incident is now a thing of the past. If we have all learned our lesson from it, we can expect smoother progress for the work of the Peace Corps in the future.

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Corps Does Not Exempt Draft Duty

(Continued from page one)

who have no special skill. This does not eliminate liberal arts majors, however. One of the greatest demands is for volunteers who can teach.

If a project requires that a liberal arts volunteer know additional practical skills, he will be trained for those skills. Besides teachers, the variety of jobs is endless—from agricultural and construction workers to librarians and laboratory technicians. An American citizen over 18 is eligible for the Peace Corps. There is no upper age limit.

A married person with no children will be accepted if his spouse is also accepted. The Peace Corps will not exempt anyone from military service. However, members will be deferred while they serve in the Peace Corps.

Princeton Trailings

(Continued from page one)

in the diplomatic corps.

Most Princetonians interested in serving the government might not want to spend two years digging ditches or teaching English, before being given an official State Department assignment.

On the other hand, there are several idealistic, patriotic students at Harvard and Yale, who are not particularly interested in politics as a career, but who respond to "the Nation’s Call." This might be especially applicable in the case of Harvard, many of whose faculty and alumni have recently been called by ex-Crimson President Kennedy to serve on the New Frontier.

James G. Allen, Assistant Director of the Princeton Placement Bureau, offered the explanation that most Princetonians do not feel themselves qualified for Peace Corps assignments.

The greatest need, according to Allen, of the Peace Corps, lies in the teaching and civil engineering fields. There are only six civil engineers in the present junior class, and approximately 70 to 100 who are interested in teaching.

Allen also commented that Har-
Several Non-Federal Programs Offer Work-Study Opportunity

By NORMAN R. WILLIAMS

A "peace corps" proposal made in November 1960 by Presidential candidate John F. Kennedy drew as much skepticism as praise. Yet almost immediately upon the new President's taking office, the Peace Corps became a reality.

The Peace Corps will, when it is fully grown, be the largest of all the work-abroad programs for U.S. students and college graduates, but even in its early stages it represents, according to the Rev. Richard H. Thomas, regional representative for the Peace Corps in this area, "the United States government bringing to bear its power and prestige."

The idea of the Peace Corps is not new, however. There are already many organizations in the work-and-study abroad field, each with its own programs and objectives and approach to problems. The Peace Corps is primarily a work project for its volunteers, who normally serve for two years, including their training time. Many of the other, non-government-sponsored programs combine work abroad together in a period ranging from a few weeks to two years.

Tunghai University

A program such as this which has close affinity with Princeton is that of Tunghai University in Taichung, Taiwan.

Since the university was started in 1963, three Princeton graduates have gone to live on the campus and to serve for two years as teachers and students.

Tunghai is a project which requires that its participants be trained in the fields in which they are to work. The Peace Corps demands technical experience of many of its volunteers so that they may go abroad not only to increase mutual understanding but also to apply their acquired skills.

The Peace Corps does, however, send young and experienced college men abroad to serve as "middle manpower," laboring men.

African Program

A program which similarly accepts both types of volunteers is Operations - Crossroads Africa, conducting its fourth annual work camp project during the summer of 1962. The program will bring young organizations for study, travel, living and work projects for its volunteers, a planned 280 this year.

Operations - Crossroads Africa has a careful screening process for its applicants, who must prepare a paper on some phase of African studies and pass physical, personality and psychological examinations.

"Our purpose is an attempt to demonstrate our belief in Africa's future. . . ." says the Rev. James H. Robinson, O.-CA's founder. "We will demonstrate this purpose by joining with groups of African students and African leaders in study, in travel, in work and in honest discussion and frank give and take in their countries and in their cities and villages."

O.-CA is one of the organizations which, unlike the Peace Corps, requests the volunteer to bring some of his own cash to projects to meet expenses.

Japan, Friends, UNESCO

There are the Teaching in Japan program, of which Princeton's W. Bradford Craig is the head; the work camps of the American Friends' Society Committee, one of the largest organizations; the UNESCO International Volunteer Work Camp and many other organizations already in existence to carry on overseas aid on the personal level.

The Rev. Thomas questions how effective organizations without the sponsorship of the U.S. government can be in some areas.

The question has been raised, however, that perhaps the Peace Corps has not made enough use of the experience of other organizations previously established in their fields.

The Weekly Princetonian, Friday, January 19, 1962

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- John Scott...vice-president in charge of Vick international operations for Europe at 35.
- Kevin Daley...manager of new product development at 31.

Here it's hard to get lost. Most executive positions are filled from within. Prime example is Mr. H. R. Marshall.

He joined the program 24 years ago...held his first management post three years later...has been president of several corporate divisions...and now at the age of 46 is president of the entire enterprise.

Richardson-Merrell is a corporation comparatively as young and fast-growing as its executives. Since 1937, sales have doubled every five years, mushrooming to 151.5 million dollars. Its products are now sold in 120 nations. Besides Vicks VapoRub, Lavoris Mouthwash, Cleftail Medication, Richardson-Merrell now markets thousands of diversified products through its world-wide enterprise of 12 divisions. For example:

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Grad Corpsman Challenges Princeton
To Officially Endorse Peace Program

(Continued from page one)

it shakes the very foundation of your well-taught cynicism. I speak from first hand experience.

On June 20, 1961, I started to work for the Peace Corps as a file and mail clerk, hardly what Professor Beiney and the rest of the Politics Department had in mind. I had filled out my Peace Corps volunteer questionnaire about two months before, but having heard nothing I decided that I had better start to work and make my living.

One night upon my return to my apartment, I discovered a telegram from my father, who is with the Foreign Service in Brussels. He said that I had been accepted by the Corps to teach English in Ghana, and that I was supposed to report to the University of California two days ago.

Somewhat shocked that the information should have come to me via Belgium, and late at that, I presented myself at the Department of Selection the next day.

(The File Room is on the same floor.)

As it turned out, they had not been able to locate me until Bartlett Shriver asked Dean Rusko to telegram my father and ask him where I was.

This whole project, popularly called "Find Butterworth" had taken so much time that I lost my chance to go to Ghana until next summer.

Meanwhile, my job is Assistant Chief of the College and University Desk, which means I am second in command of College and University recruitment.

My boss is an ex-editor of Esquire Magazine; in the office next to mine is a labor union leader on leave; across the hall is Nancy Gure of Senatorial fame; down the hall is Marcello Michelmore of Nigeria fame; and going down the hall the other way are three farmers recruiting people with a knowledge of agriculture.

The Peace Corps is the strangest conglomerate of people ever to work for a government agency. Most could be making money elsewhere (George Johnson '59, for instance, was making about $10,000 a year with a steel firm) before he went to Tanganyika), most could have better offices and better working hours. Why are they working for the Peace Corps?

The Peace Corps is a movement both realistic and idealistic in its origins which asks our generation to participate in the struggle for world understanding.

We hope that not only will a small percentage of the world get to know us a little better, but that a small number of Americans will return to the United States with some knowledge of the underdeveloped world that surrounds us.

We also hope that other countries will start Peace Corps of their own and with us all working together maybe we can help keep the roads of communication open. It is toward these ends and many more that the men and women of the Washington Staff strive.

I cannot honestly say that by joining the Peace Corps I will have a pleasant time. It just is not so. It is hard work which takes a certain amount of realism and idealism as well as faith in the foundation upon which our country was built. The 700 volunteers overseas have no tail-fins, no frozen foods, no air conditioning, no Italian Janitors.

The only embarrassment about my work is that there are more Peace Corps workers in Washington than have applied from Princeton since June. I hope that the undergraduates and the administration share my shame.

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Special Assignments—Plant... 3

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Installation of Meters and Appliance Servicing... 10
District Office Operations... 4
Division Office Operations... 3
Special Assignments—Division... 2

Gas Engineering Department... 2

Commercial Operations Department
District Commercial Office... 2
Commercial Operations Department Course—G.O... 1
Vice President and Comptroller's Department... 2

Miscellaneous Assignments
Name and Address of Student— 1
Utilization Laboratory... 3 days
Meter Repair Operations... 1
Appliance School... 2
Street Department School... 2
Distribution Design Operating Office... 1
Instrument Engineer... 2
Planning Engineer... 2
days
Underground Piping Protection... 1

Special Assignments—Division... 2
Vacation... 2

Total... 78
President Schedules Junket to Far East To Study Education

President Goheen has received permission from the Board of Trustees to make a seven-week trip to India and Japan in March and April. The President announced at his monthly press conference Wednesday afternoon that the trip will be paid for by the Ford Foundation, Dr. Goheen said.

He will be accompanied by Mrs. Goheen.

The President cited two reasons for the trip:

To inform him “about higher education in these two countries with the belief that such perspective is needed by a college president.”

To allow the president to develop his own knowledge in the fields of concern — the way the Princetonian is planning a program of expansion during the next 10 years.

Dr. Goheen said that in the near future Princeton will significantly add to its “already strong” foreign language faculty.

The President explained that it is impossible to “cover the whole world” but that the university is working to improve its programs “not only in the Far East, but also in Soviet Affairs, Latin American affairs and international developments.”

Dean of the Faculty, John Brown ’19 will assume the duties of Dr. Goheen’s office as interim president while he is away.

Plan to Increase Negro Enrollment Described as ‘Wrong’ by Edwards

Director of Admissions C. William Edwards ’28 said yesterday that starting a program to recruit Negro students would be “wrong.”

Commenting on the Woodrow Wilson responsible selection of Negro admissions, he said, “It would be very wrong to separate the application of a colored boy from the rest. The admissions process is a comparison among many qualified people.”

He felt that the recruitment for the Class of 1967 suggested by the race relations conference would “be at a disadvantage” from the remainder of the undergraduate body.

“There is no discrimination of prejudice against Negroes,” he added. “If there is any feeling that Princeton is not receptive to Negroes, I do not know if it exists.”

He pointed out that misconceptions about the university are “manifest.” “In many areas, it’s still felt that you need a million dollars to attend Princeton,” he said.

Referring to the conference proposal that American Negroes should comprise at least 2 per cent of the Class of 1967, the admissions director stated that he “would take objection to mentioning any quota” in the entrance of Negroes.

In other developments in the controversy, the chairman of the conference, Peter O. Price ’23, came out against the recommendation. Price was not among the 20 students who voted on the measure last week.

“The resolution has merit as an effort to relate national problems to those of our own community,” said Price. “Its provisions, though, are unrealistic.”

He added, “The proposal may encourage application of Negroes to Princeton but it does so on an artificial basis of guaranteed percentage acceptance.”

By MICHAEL S. MATTHEWS

In a prepared statement, President Goheen said that he strongly favors “the admission of well-qualified Negro students to Princeton” but that they should be admitted “as individuals” and not as “social statistics.”

The President issued the statement at his monthly press conference Wednesday in response to growing controversy from a recommendation, passed by a Woodrow Wilson School Conference on Race Relations, endorsing a policy of recruitment by Princeton of qualified American Negroes.

The resolution suggested as a target for the Class of 1967 that “at least 2 per cent” should be Negro.

The President endorsed a statement made Tuesday by an NAACP leader and the admission of Negroes to Princeton on any kind of “minimum quota system.”

He refuted the idea that there was a “desirable proportion . . . for any identifiable group, whether it be Protestant or Catholic, United States citizen or foreign, white or Negro.”

The President confirmed the rumor that a recommendation from the UGC to shift the 11 o’clock curfew for women in the dorms to 12 o’clock had been discussed. He said, however, that no action was taken at last week’s meeting.

Dr. Goheen reported that the Trustees had “endorsed” last year’s graduate student strike and the group could meet at a later time under a less hurried schedule than the one given for meeting permits.

The President said that the subject of the Trustees’ recent meeting, said that the administration was “disappointed” with the “skinny turn-out” of seniors for the career panel.

In answer to a question concerning the rewriting of the academic prerequisite paragraph in the General Catalogue, the president said that the intent is “to remove all specific requirements” and permit the admissions office a broader responsibility.

The President explained that many qualified boys have shied away from Princeton, because of the stated requirements.

“We have substituted,” Dr. Goheen continued, “a statement of general requirements which should be helpful both to the prospective applicants and to the schools and school boards.”

Mr. Edgar M. Gemmell ’34, financial vice-president of the university, brought a complete to the conference when he fielded a question on the $53 Million Campaign’s progress with the comment that he has moved from “controlled anxiety to moderate optimism.”

Student Recalls Memories of Nyasaland

By ROY E. WELSCH

As a part of an extensive foreign student program, Princeton participates in the African-American Institute which selects qualified African students to come to American universities.

Over 200 students are taking part in the program, which is administered by the Institute in Washington, D. C.

Each of the schools participating provides a form of financial aid to support the students during their stay.

Princeton has five students this year who are attending the Institute to study in America.

One of these, David Zimani Kadamirza, arrived from Nyasaland on February 19. Zimani is headed for the Institute and its headquarters in Washington, D. C., to study in America.

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Zimani, as his friends call him, was very enthusiastic about his experiences as far as Princeton. He frankly admitted that he was somewhat overwhelmed during first few weeks getting used to the campus and adjusting to the increased work load.

He explained that he was chosen to come to America after a series of College Board Examinations and several personal interviews. He was allowed to apply to the college of his choice and went through normal application procedures.

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He is under no obligation to major in any certain field but he is taking a pre-med course here hoping to be able to attend an American medical school.

Zimani speaks two African languages—Nyanja (the official language of Nyasaland) and Shona (the language of neighboring southern Rhodesia) as well as fluent English.

Along with the other 200 students Kadamirza arrived in New York on August 11th to begin his first trip outside of Nyasaland. He spent three weeks in orientation sessions at Penn and Lincoln universities before returning to New York to live with an American family for ten days.

He said that Nyasaland generally favored the actions of the United States and that most people looked up to the U. S. because they, too, had struggled for independence.

Reason for Pro-U.S. Feeling

"You have one great advantage which is the prime reason for your pro-U. S. feeling. The U. S. was not a colonial power and the pressure that is against the colonial powers." He said that Nyasaland generally favored the actions of the United States and that most people looked up to the U. S. because they, too, had struggled for independence.

Weekend

MUSIC: 8:30 p.m. — Moscow revue, “From Paris With Love,” starring Gene, McCreary Theatre.

SUNDAY

11 a.m. — University Chapel Service, The Rev. R. J. Cox, Episcopal chaplain.

3:30 p.m. — Guitar series, Julian Bream, lutenist and guitarist, McCreary Theatre.