

Fulbright scholarship a dynamite passport

Editor's note: This is the seventh in a series of eight articles on student opportunities to study abroad.

By DENNIS PFAFF
Of the Emerald

Buy a liberty ship...help pay for the Battle of the Bulge...put a little something down on the torpedo that sank the Bismark...study in Europe through the Fulbright program.

The Fulbright-Hays Program for foreign study was originally set up through sale of surplus war materials to European countries following World War II. It was to help those countries pay the debts they incurred during The Big One. Still a part of the repayment scheme for many countries, the program now also provides expenses-paid travel and study opportunities to many of the countries of Africa and Latin America.

Understandably, though, Germany still has the largest number of students visiting it under the auspices of the former senator from Arkansas.

However, the competition the

interested graduate student faces in order to take part in the program is, to put it mildly, tough. The Institute for International Education (IIE), which administers the Fulbright program and many smaller such set-ups for foreign graduate study, has set up a maze of screenings and roadblocks designed to insure that only the most dedicated and qualified students make it abroad.

If they survive.

According to Kenneth Ghent, Director of International Student Services at the University, the entire application process for a student interested in taking part in the Fulbright awards takes almost a year.

The whole thing starts, Ghent said, when an interested student applies either through the school he or she is currently attending or directly to IIE. If the application is

made through the University, the student undergoes an initial interview with a faculty screening committee.

That committee, Ghent said,

then forwards every student's ap-

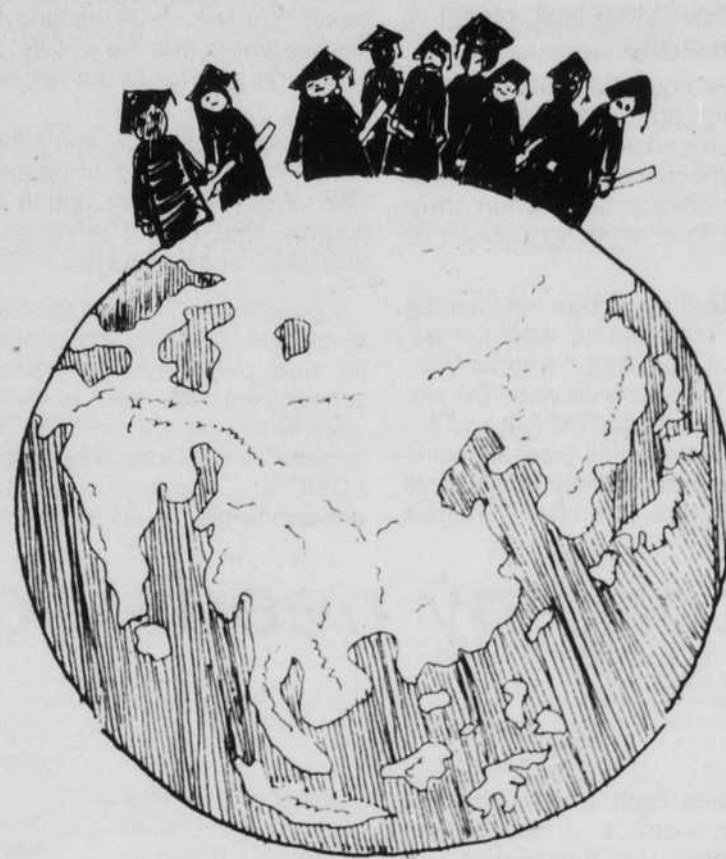
plication to the regional level with comments by the committee on the eligibility of the student.

The regional committees make what are in fact the final selections of Fulbright scholars, although final approval must be given by a government agency, the Board of Foreign Scholarships.

Even after all this, Ghent said the student may never set foot in a foreign country. His or her application must still be approved by the country desired.

Ghent said the most important aspect of a student's application is the proposed study plan. It should be "focused," Ghent said, both to show the committees just what the student plans to do and also to demonstrate the candidate's capabilities for independent thought and action.

To find out about these programs, Ghent said, students should contact Ghent in the afternoon at the ISS office in 172 Oregon Hall, x3206. He warned that most application deadlines are in the early fall, but that interested students should begin considering their applications as early as possible.



Former student developing solar greenhouse

WINTHROP, Wash. (AP) — Aileen Jeffries, a master's degree graduate of the University of Oregon, uses her nuclear physics training for everything from studying the Martian atmosphere to building a solar-heated winter greenhouse in this rural Eastern Washington community.

Jeffries plans now to experiment with solar energy up the Chewack River near Winthrop. Her first effort, along with friend Peter Morrison, is to build a greenhouse in which the two can grow their family vegetable supply all winter. Morrison is a University graduate in environmental science.

Jeffries has previous experience with solar energy,

having participated in retrofitting a small house at the Eugene campus. After graduating, she worked in nuclear physics and then transferred to the Laboratory for Atmospheric and Space Physics in Colorado. She was involved there in studies of the Martian atmosphere in connection with the Mariner 9 spacecraft program.

The greenhouse will use the sun to heat water. The hot water will be circulated through pipes laid in an area of soil 20 by 8 feet. The heat will be collected by a shiny surface, known as a collector, placed above the greenhouse to direct the rays of the sun on to a surface carrying water pipes.

A pump will move the heated supply into a heavily

insulated tank built of concrete to retain the heat for as long as three days, and constantly circulate it to the roof.

Jeffries, 34, believes she can keep the temperature at 50 degrees Fahrenheit, "warm enough for green plants." In a hothouse, which is heated by the sun coming through the windows or by artificial means, the temperature has to be 70 or 80 degrees.

Jeffries and Morrison hope to someday heat their hom with solar energy, but that is a long time off.

Now she says she is concentrating on teaching people how to use solar energy.

"With solar energy, you must maintain it yourself, so you'd better build it yourself," she said.

ASUO Centennial Celebration Events

Friday, January 16, 2 pm to 4 pm 167 EMU

ASUO Reception

All students are invited to meet and talk informally with William Boyd, president, University of Oregon; Kingman Brewster, president, Yale University; Edith Green, former Congresswoman from Oregon; Charles Ping, president, Ohio University.

Refreshments will be served

All students, faculty and staff are invited to the

**Centennial Dance—Friday,
January 16—9:00 pm**

*featuring, Stan Tepfer's Orchestra and
a rock band.*

Semi-formal. Admission, \$2.50 singles, \$5.00 couples.

Tickets available EMU Main Desk, and at the door

ALL STUDENTS WELCOME

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