

Peace Corps Needs Overseas Farmers

The Peace Corps was started ten years ago with the idea of sending the most effective way to help the people of the less-developed nations of the world is the sharing of skills - in other words, by helping people to help themselves.

The need for basic farm knowledge in these nations is critical. People in Asia, Africa, Latin America and the Pacific are literally starving for help, for someone who can show them how to farm successfully - for their very survival.

Countries in which the Peace Corps operates (there are now 62) have also asked for people with particular skills - teachers, civil engineers, mechanics, architects, beekeepers, irrigation experts, petty planners, construction workers and many others. And many assignments are now open to older people, married couples, retirees, and new liberal arts graduates than in previous years.

But the effort to improve agriculture in many developing countries is still one of the largest areas in which the Peace Corps works. In 1970 nearly one in every four Peace Corps Volunteers worked in agriculture and related programs.

As of now, there are over 500 assignments open for Volunteers with agricultural skills. The Peace Corps is in the midst of an intensive recruitment drive to find farmers, agronomists, ag teachers, horticulturists, ag engineers and other technicians, train them to adapt their skills to their overseas assignments, and send them this year to the countries that need them.

For people with a college degree in agriculture or with simply a background of practical farm experience, there are overseas spots. For example, Bolivia has asked for 18 people with a general agricultural background, Brazil for 8, Chad (Africa) for 5, Colombia for 20, Ethiopia for 30, Korea for 12, the Philippines for 15, Sierra Leone for 10. Many of these Volunteers will aid in the introduction of the new "miracle" rice and wheat strains.

Among the needed farm skills: agronomy, veterinary medicine, agricultural engineering, forestry, vocational agriculture, ranch management, farm machinery, soil conservation, poultry science. Those about to get an ag degree or experienced farmers working now, or older and retired - have talents that are needed.

Knowledge that is taken for granted here is revolutionary to small farmers in many nations: crop rotation, animal care and breeding, irrigation, simple soil conservation, machinery maintenance, farm management.

What would life be like for the Volunteer who decides to devote the next two years of life to the Peace Corps? As one Volunteer in Africa put it: "The Peace Corps idea is to live and work with the people involved, not as experts or administrators, but as partners and co-workers, sharing many of the same problems and hardships."

The Volunteer would have housing similar to that of his counterparts in local agricultural offices; his boss would be a host country government department, organization or agency, and he'd work with its people. He'd get a monthly living allowance large enough for all his basic needs and incidental expenses, plus \$75 a month.

Bank Debts Remain Up

Bank debts for the 5 reporting banks including Curry counties were up in March, 1971, compared to March, 1970: the University of Oregon Bureau of Business and Economic Research has reported. Debts for March, 1971, totaled \$13,427,000. For March, 1970, the total was \$11,965,000. Oregon with 366 banks reporting had a percentage increase of 19.3 per cent in March, 1971, as compared with February, 1971, and a 13.0 per cent increase in March, 1971, as compared with March, 1970.

Total bank debts for March, 1971, came to \$5,371,869,000. For February, 1971, the total was \$4,542,662,000, and for March, 1970, the total was \$4,614,000,000.

Yesterday I didn't spell subscriber. Now I am one.

Better Method For Recovering Nickel Sought By OSU Prof

An Oregon State University metallurgical engineer is hoping to develop a better method for recovering nickel - and possibly cobalt - from surface deposits in southwestern Oregon.

If research goes as Dr. Douglas W. Bainbridge hopes, Oregon's economy could get a multi-million-dollar boost. Furthermore, Bainbridge believes the extraction process could be accomplished without accompanying air or water pollution. His research will center around promising new methods of solvent - or chemical - extraction.

It has long been known that southwestern Oregon and northwestern California have the most important nickel deposits in the United States. Bainbridge points out. The problem has been economic recovery.

There are two types of nickel ore - sulphide and oxide, the engineer explains. The extensive Canadian deposits of the International Nickel Co. are the sulphide type. Mined underground, they supply approximately half of the world's market at present.

Further increases in world demand can not be met from this source though, according to the company, so oxide ores such as those in southern Oregon become very important. Formed by the weathering and decomposition of certain rocks, the oxide ores are found in surface deposits and referred to as nickeliferous laterites.

Research currently in progress at Oregon State University is directed toward special leaching processes which will selectively extract nickel and cobalt at low temperatures. Solvent extractions then will be used to separate the nickel from the cobalt and to eliminate minor impurities.

Nickel itself has dozens of uses, says Bainbridge. It is used in making stainless steel and high temperature alloys, in jet engines, for nickel plating, and as catalyst in manufacturing operations.

And everyone is familiar, of course, with the nickel coin. The new composite coins which replace silver are made of nickel and copper. It was noted.

Desalinization plants, improved exhaust emission control devices for cars, and turbines for nuclear plants may require large supplies of nickel alloy stainless steel in the future, Bainbridge believes.

Before joining the OSU faculty in 1967, he had been on the staff of the Colorado School of Mines for six years and with Aerojet - General Corporation for three. He also had done metallurgical research for General Electric Company and the University of California Institute of Engineering Research.

Mr. and Mrs. George McDonald visited their daughter and family, the Mel Brownings in Eugene last week.

CWF TO MEET
The Christian Womens Fellowship of the Community Church will meet today, May 13, at 7:30 p.m. at the home of Mrs. Esther Calhoun.

DATES TO REMEMBER
Birthday wishes go out this week to Linda Bell, Tony Russell, Bill Reese, Lisa Harlowe, Jim Willis, Dennis Robbins, Jr., Hazel Cram, Dorothy Alexander, and Mary Nelson.

Anniversary wishes go to Mr. and Mrs. Harold L. Knapp.

SHOP HOME TOWN STORES FIRST

What is Mental Illness?
What the nature of the mental illnesses is, their extent, and how they affect people are questions that concern everyone at some point or other in his lifetime.

Most know that mental disorders are widely prevalent, but may not realize their real extent, which make them one of the major, if not the major, public and individual health problems of the Nation.

It has been estimated that about 1 in every 10 persons in the United States suffers from a mental or emotional disturbance.

But we do not have precise figures, partly because the boundaries between mental health and illness are as yet dimly defined - and partly because many people with emotional disorders do not seek treatment.

When it comes to the number of people actually treated each year for mental illnesses, we are on firmer ground; and the number of these is figured at around 3 million persons. Far from all of these, of course, are hospitalized, but are treated in a mental health center, clinic, or the office of a private practitioner.

For the individual or family concerned with mental illness directly, however, the nature and kinds of mental illnesses are far more important than the grave statistics of their extent.

Mental disorders can be classified under four major headings: psychoses, neuroses, personality or character disorders, and psychosomatic diseases.

Psychoses, which are usually what are referred to when the old term "insanity" is used, are generally characterized by strange feelings and behavior and a distortion of reality. This may be minor or so extreme that it becomes schizophrenia, colitis, hypertension, and certain kinds of arthritis.

More information on the kinds of mental illness, facilities for treatment, research, chances for recovery, and what the average citizen can do about mental illness is brought out in a recently revised booklet for the public, "What is Mental Illness," Public Health Service Publication No. 503, available for 10c from the U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

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