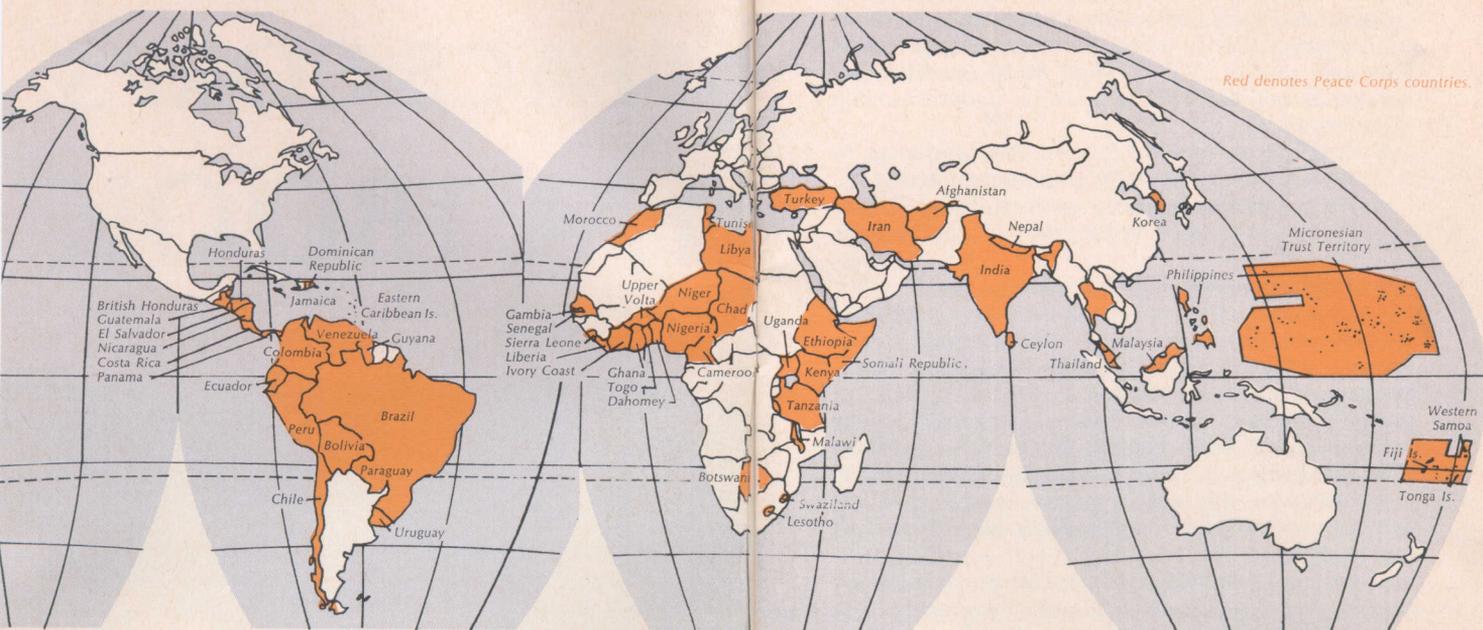


PEACE CORPS FACTBOOK





CONTENTS

WHY THIS BOOKLET?.....	3
PURPOSE OF PEACE CORPS.....	3
PEACE CORPS PROFILE.....	5
THE VOLUNTEER EXPERIENCE....	6
HOW TO APPLY.....	9
TRAINING.....	16
THE VOLUNTEER OVERSEAS.....	17
ALLOWANCES.....	20
THE DRAFT.....	21
MARRIAGE AND PREGNANCY....	22
STUDENT LOANS.....	23
FAMILY EMERGENCIES.....	23
AFTER THE PEACE CORPS.....	23
FOR FURTHER INFORMATION ...	24

Cover—Volunteer Ken Heller, who teaches high school science in Kianyaga, Kenya, shows one of his students how to use a simple water drop microscope.

WHY THIS BOOKLET?

This booklet, the *Peace Corps Factbook*, does not pretend to be a compendium of Peace Corps information, worldwide operations, Volunteer statistics or policy. Rather, it answers in brief form questions which generally occur to those first thinking about becoming Volunteers, questions as specific as "What's the average age of Volunteers?" or as broad as "Why was Peace Corps established?"

To find out about current Peace Corps programs overseas, you will want to see the regional brochures on Latin America, Asia, Africa, and East Asia and the Pacific, plus booklets on varied job assignments. If detailed statistical information on Peace Corps operations is what you want, then read the *Peace Corps Annual Report*. For whom to contact, see the back cover. Additionally, all those invited to train for service are sent the *Peace Corps Handbook*, which thoroughly explains the policies affecting Volunteers.

PURPOSE OF PEACE CORPS

Fulfilling a campaign promise which he first made in a speech to University of Michigan students, President John F. Kennedy created the Peace Corps by Executive Order on March 1, 1961. Later that

year, Congress wrote the new agency into law by passing the Peace Corps Act, stating its purpose as to make available to interested countries and areas men and women of the United States qualified for service abroad and willing to serve, under hardship if necessary, to

- Help the peoples of such countries and areas in meeting their needs for trained manpower;
- Help promote a better understanding of the American people on the part of the peoples served; and
- Help promote a better understanding of other peoples on the part of the American people.

These are the three major objectives of Peace Corps; but the overall goal can be stated in one word: Peace. Not the peace which is merely the absence of open hostilities, the kind secured—for a while—by treaties among governments; but rather a more viable, stable form of peace, to be won—slowly, quietly—by attacking the root causes of human violence: the hunger and misery common to more than half mankind.

It does not take a Rand Corporation expert to see that beyond this moment's threats of war among the super powers lies a greater long-range threat to peace. This is the accelerating gulf which separates the world into two camps that have been given many names: the developed and underdeveloped, the haves and have-nots, the rich and the poor. Peace Corps is not naive enough to believe that its Volun-

teers alone can help close that gulf; but, working with and at the invitation of host country development agencies, Peace Corps Volunteers can make a true contribution.

PEACE CORPS PROFILE

By the middle of this year there will be an estimated 15,000 Peace Corps Volunteers serving in 59 host countries. Their average age is 24.4 years—although 137 are older than 50. Only 112 Volunteers are under 21.

Sixty-five per cent of all Volunteers are men and thirty-five per cent are women. Most Volunteers are single, but married couples represent a steadily increasing trend—one out of every five Volunteers is married. While most were already man and wife when they became Volunteers, marriage “in the field”—between Volunteers, or a Volunteer and a host country national—is far from uncommon.

As shown by a seven-year profile, 96 per cent of those who have joined the Peace Corps attended college. While many are teachers, architects, civil engineers, nurses, or other skilled persons, the majority are generalists. More than compensating for lack of hard skills, these liberal arts graduates bring with them a flexibility and adaptability, tools in their own right when it comes to community action work. Peace Corps experience has shown that, given three months of training in “secondary skills” such as specialized agricultural projects, a generalist can

Janet Sledge, 23, majored in primary education at Chicago's Illinois Teachers College. Now she's a

Volunteer in Jamaica, working to set up Head Start-style classes for three- to five-year-olds.

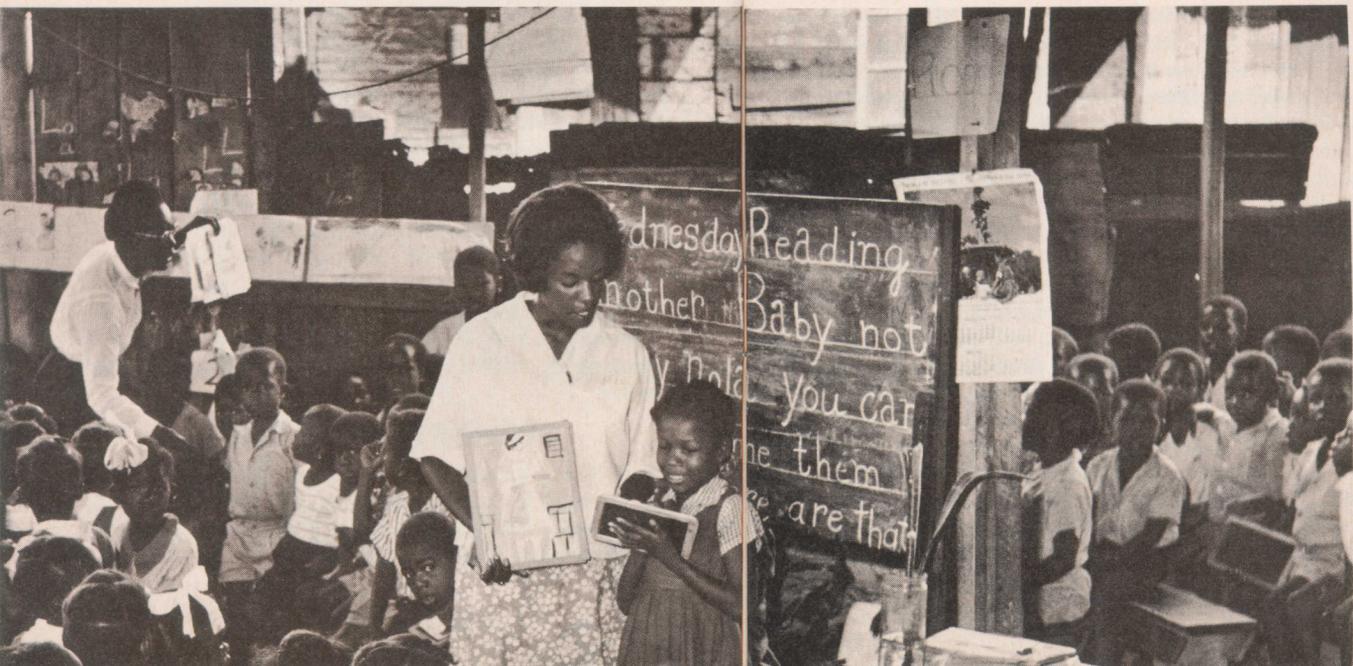


Photo by Michael Whiting

find a wide range of opportunity as a Volunteer.

What if you've never attended college? Peace Corps still wants you, if you have a skill or trade needed overseas. People with farm experience are in great demand, as are those with fishery, construction and many vocational skills. The Peace Corps presently has carpenters, machinists, electricians, draftsmen, construction foremen—even a beekeeper in Costa Rica. Don't assume you have nothing to offer.

What do Volunteers do? More than half of them teach or work with teachers; one quarter are in rural or urban community development; 20 per cent have projects in health and agriculture; and the rest are distributed among the more than 300 Peace Corps skill categories, ranging alphabetically from accountant to zoologist.

Since President Kennedy created the Peace Corps by Executive Order on March 1, 1961, more than 40,000 Americans from all 50 states, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands and Guam have gone overseas as Volunteers.

THE VOLUNTEER EXPERIENCE

What Peace Corps Expects of You:

As a Volunteer sent overseas to fulfill the three goals of Peace Corps, you must be prepared to devote all your talent and energy to your specific job assignment and, equally important, to your *community*. In some instances, for example, a co-op Volunteer assigned to a rural town, this community may be as readily visible as the neighbors in your *barrio*; but other Volunteers, especially those assigned to large cities, will have to seek out their *functional community* of co-workers.

Thus if you're a Peace Corps teacher, don't expect a long "summer vacation"—as a Volunteer you will be expected to have an interim project, perhaps organizing literacy classes in your town. This motivation to work after "quitting time" is the something extra that few overseas workers besides Volunteers bring to their assignments.

You will be expected to live modestly, usually at the level of your co-workers.

Ordinarily, you will be guided in your work by a host government official or agency to whom you will report on a regular basis. You will also have the support of a Peace Corps staff member assigned to your area. Yet on a day-to-day basis, many Volunteers find that they are virtually on their own, organizing—and assessing—their own projects.

In essence, your "success" as a Volunteer—as measured by Peace Corps staff, your fellow Volunteers and you yourself—will probably not be seen simply in terms of how you have carried out your



The scene: a rice paddy near Janakpur, on Nepal's great Terai plain. Volunteer Mike Gill, 23, works in agricultural extension in the area.

assigned project, but on your ability to communicate with your co-workers and community and to stimulate interest in solving problems through group action. Since a Volunteer normally serves overseas for a scant two years, it is self-evident that his most meaningful contribution will be not so much the relatively few things he himself has done, but rather the *attitudinal changes* which he has brought about in others; for here his effect, hopefully, will spread subtly through the years.

For example, if a Volunteer teacher performs his classroom role well for two years, then good; but how much better if, by influencing his fellow teachers, the Volunteer assures that progressive teaching methods do not "terminate" at his school when he does.

In how you conduct yourself overseas, remember that basically you will be a guest in your host country; it will be your responsibility to learn—and respect—its customs, manners and traditions. What may be accepted behavior in the United States can be a flagrant *faux pas* elsewhere. Examples are many: In some countries unmarried men and women are never seen together unchaperoned in public; the wearing of beards in some cultures is reserved for village patriarchs; even your eating and drinking

habits may clash with local custom and taboo.

As a Volunteer whose mission is to help spur the development process of another country, you should see your actions—what you do, what you say—in the perspective of whether your effectiveness as a teacher, community development worker or whatever your assignment, will be enhanced or impaired.

What to Expect of Peace Corps:

The more tangible benefits of Peace Corps service are the opportunities to travel, to learn another language and to gain two years' experience living and working overseas—an important consideration for those interested in international careers. In the first group of Volunteers to go overseas, only one out of 12 was interested in pursuing an international career when he entered the Peace Corps; but after two years, nearly one in three had decided on such career plans.

Still, much of the relevance of Peace Corps experience must be described in terms of intangibles. As a Volunteer you learn how to immerse yourself in the life of another culture. Participation in this new culture, on as equal a basis as an outsider can ever hope to achieve, will hopefully engender in you new modes of sensitivity and self-awareness. Returned Volunteers agree on few things, their experiences all having been individual and hence different, but most will say that they left the Peace Corps as a changed person.

In the small Tunisian town of Tadjerounine, Volunteer Mary Jo Littlefield talks to a group of mothers about the Government's family planning program.



HOW TO APPLY

Basic Requirements:

To be a Peace Corps Volunteer, you must:

- be a United States citizen;
- be at least 18 years old;
- have no dependents under 18;
- if married, serve with your spouse;
- never have worked for an intelligence agency, either military or civilian;
- be able to start Peace Corps training within 12 months.

These six requirements are of course just the beginning. Before final selection as a Volunteer, you will be carefully evaluated during training in terms of:

1. **Motivation** which will insure your commitment to serve in the Peace Corps despite periods of stress and adversity.
2. **Aptitude** sufficient to meet the needs of your program and to cope with other challenges of Peace Corps work.
3. **Personal qualities**, including initiative, determination, friendliness, patience, ability to communicate—and respect for other people regardless of their race, religion, nationality, social standing or political persuasion.
4. **Physical stamina and emotional stability** to maintain effectiveness under the stresses of Volunteer service.

Volunteer Dave Coolidge's job is to advise small businesses in Cali, Colombia, how to improve their production and marketing. He has an M.B.A. from Harvard.



5. **Competence** in the skills required for your overseas assignment.
6. **Language fluency**—sufficient progress by the end of training.
7. **Adequate knowledge** by the end of training of both the host country and the United States.

Some Questions:

If the minimum age is 18, does this mean the Peace Corps will take as Volunteers those who have started college but still have a year or two to go before graduation?

The answer is generally a qualified "No." Peace Corps experience has shown that better educated Volunteers make better Volunteers. If you lack specialized agricultural or trade skills, wait until you have your degree.

What about medical requirements?

Medical selection standards are high but not inflexible. In brief, no Volunteer should have a condition requiring constant medical attention or treatment, nor should Peace Corps service be judged in any way detrimental to his health. Some Volunteers are blind or wear artificial limbs, but even in these cases the rule is still observed that a Volunteer's skills and condition must match the needs and requirements of his assigned project.

Application Procedure:

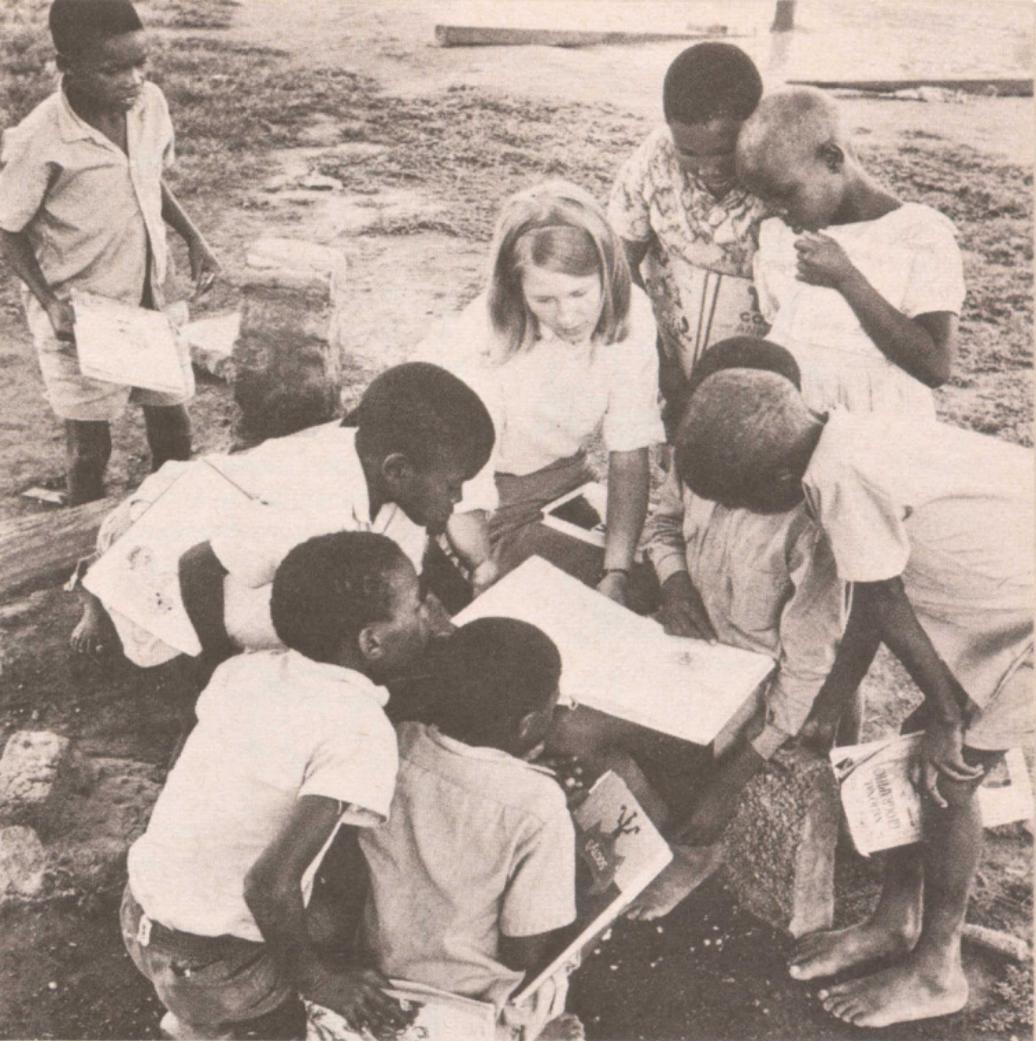
First, obtain a Peace Corps application questionnaire, available from any of the Peace Corps sources listed on the back cover.

Submit your completed application to Peace Corps, Washington, or to an official Peace Corps representative. This will not obligate you in any way. You are encouraged to apply well in advance of your availability date, but please do not send in your questionnaire more than 12 months before you could start training.

If you have not already done so, you will be asked to take the *Modern Language Aptitude Test* and perhaps the *Peace Corps Placement Test*. There are no passing or failing scores on these tests; they are merely an aid in assessing your suitability for certain program assignments.

When your application and test scores have been reviewed, the references you supplied on your application will be contacted, along with other key persons such as past teachers and employers. Responses from these references play a major role in the selection process. Applicants themselves are seldom interviewed.

An invitation for Peace Corps training will be based on the Peace Corps' ability to match your background and skills to those demanded for upcoming projects, taking into account your area preference and avail-



It's book time in Lobatsi, Botswana. Volunteer Mary Kurtz teaches seventh grade there, and has also started a small library for her students.

ability date. If a thorough examination of all materials available indicates you have the needed skill, maturity, motivation and character, you will be invited to train for a particular project.

If your application is accepted, when will you be sent a training invitation? Matching the right person with the right Peace Corps program is a complex procedure, one not suited to a guarantee that you'll hear within a specific number of weeks after applying. One frequent cause of delay is lack of reference evaluations; so it's a good idea to check with your references to make sure that they have returned the forms sent by Peace Corps. Then, too, manpower requirements for upcoming training programs must be worked out before trainees are invited.

While for the applicant the initial phases of selection are naturally foremost in mind, the process continues through training, giving both the trainee and Peace Corps a continuing opportunity to assess one another's purpose and values.

Degree Programs:

The Degree Program is a way of preparing to become a Peace Corps Volunteer while receiving academic credit for your training. A college sophomore or junior attends two 12-week summer sessions with

HOW TRAINEES ARE CHOSEN



1. First there has to be a program. In the host country, plans are made by Peace Corps staff members and their host government counterparts; then a request for Volunteers is sent to Washington.

2. Meanwhile, you have filled out a Peace Corps application and taken the language ability test.



3. Your application arrives in Washington, is given a Questionnaire Number and checked initially to make sure that you're a U.S. citizen over 18, have no dependents under 18, are available for service within 12 months, and (if married) are applying with your spouse.

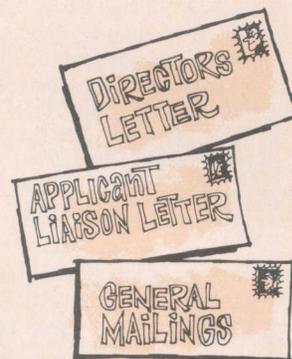


4. If there are medical or legal questions about your suitability, Peace Corps doctors and lawyers check your application. Incomplete questionnaires are sent to the Applicant Liaison Office, which contacts the individual for the missing information.



12

5. Now comes the postman. You'll be getting: a letter from the Director of the Peace Corps; a letter from Applicant Liaison concerning questions about the selection process; a series of mailings to let you know about Peace Corps programs, training, etc. The people whom you've named as references also hear from the Peace Corps and the evaluation forms which they fill out comprise an important part of your application.



6. Into the file goes your application until your references are in.

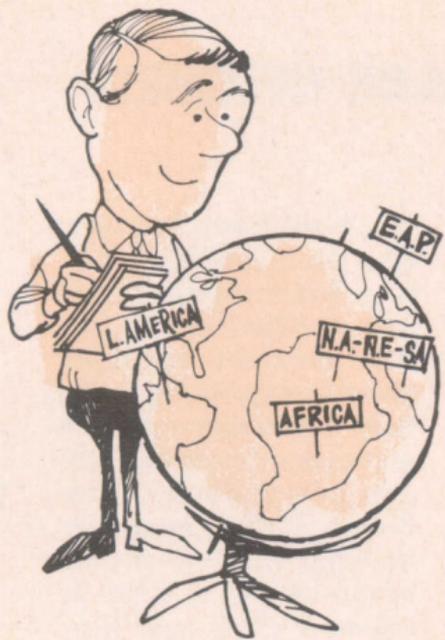


7. Enter the evaluators. When the time comes to pick trainees for programs beginning when you're available, they check your application and references over carefully, then send the folder on to...



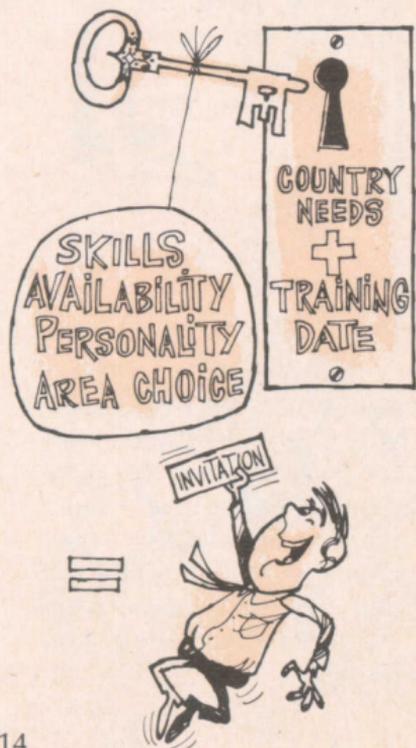
13

8. Program Allocation Control. This office classifies your skills and area preferences, considers them in the light of what kinds of Volunteers have been requested for upcoming programs, then routes your application on to the four Regional Program Offices: Latin America; Africa; East Asia Pacific; and North Africa, Near East and South Asia.



9. You're almost home. Somewhere in "LA," Africa, "EAP" and "NA-NESA" there should be a Peace Corps Volunteer assignment for which you're qualified and which meets your area preferences.

10. In summary, the Office of Selection, in processing each application, matches the applicant's skills, qualifications, availability date and preferences with the Volunteer assignments being requested by Peace Corps country staff members and host counterparts.



the dual status of being both a trainee and an enrolled student at his university.

The first summer session is devoted to intensive language instruction, along with course work and skills preparation keyed to the prospective overseas assignment. For this, 15 semester hours of credit are given. During the following academic year the trainee completes the degree requirements for his major, continuing also to study the language and culture of the country he will serve in. Finally, a second summer training session, also carrying 15 hours credit, completes the cycle; and after final screening by a Selection Board, the Volunteer is off to his assigned country.

At the moment, the Degree Program is only being conducted by the State University at Brockport, N.Y., but other institutions have expressed interest in starting such programs.

Intern Program:

A variant on the Degree Program idea, the Intern Program is designed to give the trainee on-the-job experience with a Volunteer in the country where he will later serve his two years. At present, there are two types of Intern Programs. One, called the junior program, sends trainees overseas for ten weeks during the summer between their junior and senior years. Returning to campus, trainees continue language study, related courses and seminar discussions; then, after graduation, they return to their host country as full-fledged Volunteers. With the senior program, the sequence is reversed. Chosen at the

It hurts, but the blood sample which Volunteer John Tucker is taking will tell if this young Thai boy is suffering from malaria.



beginning of their final senior semester, trainees first tackle language study and course work to prepare them for Volunteer assignments. After graduation, they then go overseas for two months as interns in the field and then, following final selection, are sworn in as Volunteers.

At present, Radcliffe College and Harvard College have a joint Intern Program for liberal arts majors, while Iowa State University and Cornell University are developing programs for agriculture and home economics majors. Other specialized intern programs are also being considered for education and other fields.

TRAINING

Training is an essential and integral part of Peace Corps service. It marks the beginning of a process of learning, inquiry and self-examination which will continue throughout your assignment. Training is intended to give you competence in your job skills, fluency in the language required and understanding of the resources both within you and available from others. Training's goal is to prepare you realistically for two productive and enriching years as a Peace Corps Volunteer.

Some training programs are conducted by colleges and universities; others by groups such as the Experiment in International Living and the Educational Development Center; while some are run by the Peace Corps at its own facilities in Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands and Escondido, California.

One of the most realistic and effective methods of preparing future Volunteers for service are training programs which take place partially or entirely in the host country. Today about one-third of all trainees will have in-country training; twenty-five per cent of these will train entirely in their host country. In most cases training will be under the guidance of host universities or development agencies—often the very agency with which the Volunteer will later collaborate. For example, rural community development Volunteers in Colombia have received training from Colombian governmental agricultural extension agencies.

Training usually lasts about 13 weeks, though as much as a month may be added, especially in the case of a split U.S.-host country program. During this time you will receive a minimum of 300 hours of language instruction, probably including four weeks of high intensity (eight hours a day) classes. Also included will be technical instruction to assure your competence in whatever skills are required for your assignment and cross-cultural studies of the history, culture, customs, and social and political conditions of your host country. In addition to staff members



In Bogota, Colombia, Volunteer Mindy Wolotsky, 24, talks to primary level teachers. Her mission: to see that educational television classes are being well used.

from the training institution, returned Volunteers and host country nationals will also have a role.

Final Selection:

An important, though often exaggerated, aspect of training is "field selection"—the process of deciding which trainees shall finally be sworn in as Peace Corps Volunteers. At periodic intervals the training staff will evaluate each trainee and provide him with information about his progress. The trainee is encouraged—as he becomes more aware of what his job assignment and host country will demand of him—to evaluate *himself*, to decide whether he is prepared to make a two-year commitment as a Volunteer.

Meeting twice during training, a Selection Board of training staff members, chaired by a Peace Corps representative from Washington, will review each trainee, considering both his past personal history and how he presently is responding to the training experience. The Selection Board's job is simply to see that all those chosen to go overseas as Volunteers are fully qualified, using as guidelines the criteria listed on Page 9.

THE VOLUNTEER OVERSEAS

Staff:

The man responsible for the Peace Corps operations in each nation is the Peace Corps Country Di-

rector. Serving with him may be a Deputy Director and one or more Associate Directors, Peace Corps physicians and technical consultants for specific projects.

The responsibilities of Peace Corps staff are several: the safety and health of Volunteers; the performance of Volunteers, both in their jobs and in the larger role of their Peace Corps assignments; the organization and administration of ongoing programs and the planning of new ones; and high level liaison with host country ministries and officials.

Health:

During training you may be given limited medical, dental and eye care—plus, if recommended, psychiatric counselling. Immunization will be provided against a variety of diseases, depending on your country of assignment. Additionally, the training doctor will give a thorough medical orientation, including preventive health measures and emergency first aid.

Overseas, your well-being is the responsibility of the Peace Corps physician. He may treat you himself, arrange to have you cared for by a qualified host country doctor or, in extreme cases, have you return to the United States for treatment.

In the event a Volunteer suffers a disability from an illness or injury experienced while in Peace Corps service, Congress has extended the Federal Employees Compensation Act to cover you. However, it may be well to retain any personal health insurance coverage you have during Peace Corps service.

Legal Status:

Volunteers are considered employees of the United States Government for limited purposes only. Volunteers (and staff members, too) do not have any diplomatic immunity; they are subject to state and federal laws while in training and, when overseas, to host country laws.

Term of Service:

Volunteers generally serve for 24 to 27 months, including the training period. Your training invitation will specify length of service. Training programs begin throughout the year, with about two-thirds of them conducted from June through August, when campuses and other training sites are most available.

Extension or Re-enrollment:

Volunteers who wish to extend their Peace Corps service beyond their slated completion date or to re-enroll in the same or a different program for another full term are usually encouraged to do so. If you extend for a year or more or re-enroll, you may take up to 30 days special leave in the United States or abroad, subject to certain regulations.

Extension of service in the same country does not require further training. However, Volunteers re-enrolling for service in a different country or returning to the same country after an extended interim generally are required to participate in a regular training program.

Resignation, Early Termination:

Although Volunteers may resign at any time, the Peace Corps assumes that all Volunteers honestly intend to fulfill their commitment to complete their term of service. Unless termination is for medical or other reasons judged beyond the Volunteer's control, the cost of return transportation to the United States will be deducted from the Volunteer's readjustment allowance.

The Peace Corps Director for each country also has the right to return a Volunteer to the United States with the recommendation that he or she be terminated early or possibly be reassigned elsewhere.

Leave:

Leave accumulates at the rate of two days per month of satisfactory overseas service, and Volunteers are given a special \$9 per day travel allowance to supplement their usual living allowance. This means, for a Volunteer serving 24 months overseas, he will be allowed 48 vacation days and \$432 in allowances.

Except for emergency medical or compassionate home leave, Volunteers may not return to the United States, nor may they travel outside their general region; e.g., Volunteers serving in Africa may not spend leave in Europe.

On Saipan, Volunteer architects Thomas Sheehan and John Phillips are part of Peace Corps' large commitment to the island peoples of Micronesia.



ALLOWANCES

Living and Settling-in Allowances:

While in-country you will receive a monthly living allowance in your host country's currency. This is not a "salary," but a stipend to cover the cost of adequate food, housing, local transportation, clothing and incidentals (such as laundry, cigarettes, film, postage). Because the cost of living varies, Volunteer living allowances differ from country to country, and often within a single country. Worldwide they range from \$45 in Korea to \$160 in Libya. The average is \$97.

Married Volunteers usually receive the same allowances as two single Volunteers.

On their arrival in-country, Volunteers are generally given the equivalent of \$125-\$150 in local currency as a settling-in allowance, to cover the cost of basic household necessities.

Readjustment Allowance:

For each month of satisfactory Peace Corps service, including training, you accumulate \$75, which accrues without interest and is set aside.

In special cases, with Peace Corps approval, Volunteers may allot up to one-half of their allowances, authorizing the Peace Corps to mail monthly checks to institutions or individuals. Such cases include support of parents, health or life insurance premiums, educational loans, aid toward the education of family members and other genuine needs.

Unless allotments are taken out, your gross readjustment allowance will total between \$1,800 and \$2,025, depending on your time of total service. After federal, state and social security taxes are deducted approximately \$1,400 to \$1,700 is left.

When you terminate, you will automatically be given a check for one-third of your net readjustment allowance before you leave your host country. The balance will be mailed to you in the United States.

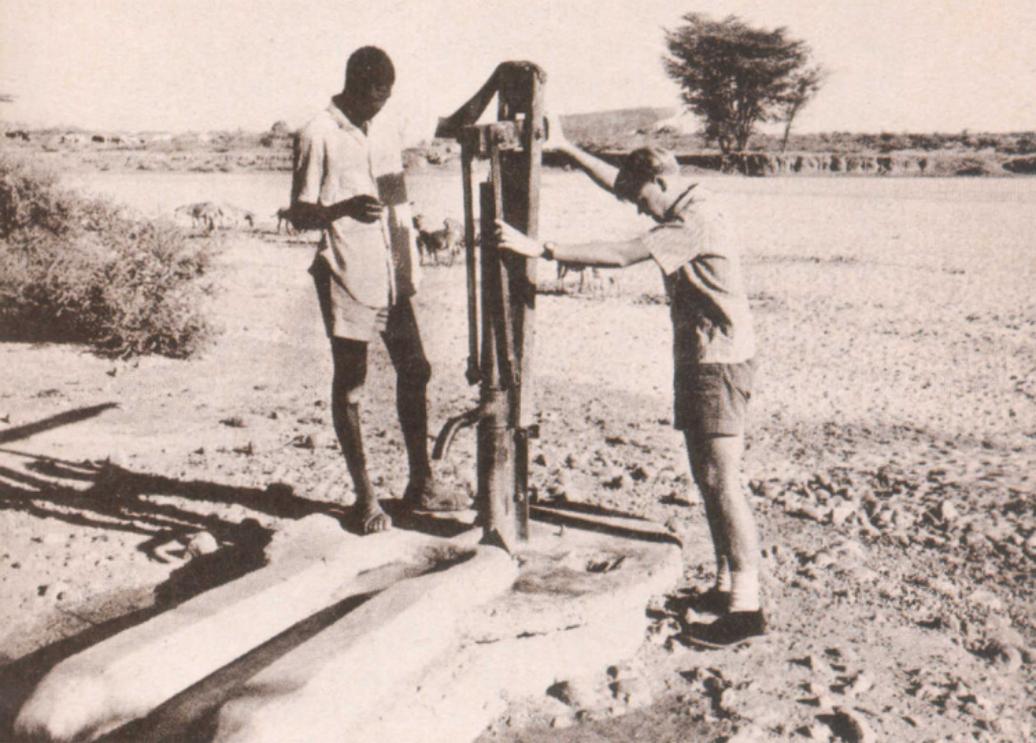
Just as the living allowance is not a salary, neither is the readjustment allowance "pay." Rather, it is an allowance with a specific purpose: to help you support yourself in the United States in the interim until you find employment, continue your education, etc.

Transportation:

If you live more than 350 miles from your training site, the Peace Corps will fly you there. Those living closer will be reimbursed for bus or train fare. If you live outside the United States, you will have to pay your own way to an American port of entry.

The Peace Corps will also furnish transportation from your training site to the country of assignment and, when you complete service, back to your home.

Within your host country, the Peace Corps will



West of Lake Rudolph in the drylands of Kenya, Volunteer Dick Otis checks one of the wells he has helped locate and drill.

pay for official Volunteer travel, unless this has been figured into your living allowance or otherwise provided.

Training:

Trainees receive, on arrival, a \$16 allowance to reimburse them for incidental expenses en route. During training money is provided for food and lodging, if not furnished by the training institution, along with \$1.50 a day "pocket money" to cover personal expenses.

Upon successfully completing training, new Volunteers are generally given a clothing allowance to buy needed articles which may not be readily found in their country of assignment. A subsequent smaller amount is given after one year overseas.

Life Insurance:

Unless you waive coverage, you will be given a \$10,000 life insurance policy through the Peace Corps. The small premium is deducted from your readjustment allowance.

THE DRAFT

Every male applicant who is liable for military service must request from his local draft board, *before training*, a 2-A occupational deferment and permission to leave the country. Forms for this purpose are enclosed with training invitations. Although

practices vary, most local boards award deferments some time during training. A deferment normally lasts one year. Thus, shortly before the expiration of the first of his two years of Peace Corps service the Volunteer must request an appropriate extension of his deferment. The Volunteer must also keep his local board notified of his whereabouts at all times and of any change in his status, in order to minimize the possibility of adverse action by the board based on lack of information.

Peace Corps will assist the invitee by confirming to his local board his Peace Corps status, endorsing his request for a deferment and, should the request be denied, joining in subsequent appeals. Pursuing appeals, however, remains the personal responsibility of the draft registrant and no action by Peace Corps can relieve a trainee or Volunteer of his personal responsibilities under Selective Service laws.

An applicant with an outstanding reserve commitment should contact his commanding officer or his military advisor to ascertain his eligibility for Peace Corps service. According to present Department of Defense regulations, members of the ready reserve must, in most cases, obtain a discharge from their unit before becoming eligible to serve as Volunteers overseas. After receiving such a discharge, they must also request from their local draft boards deferments for their period of Peace Corps service. Generally, it is inadvisable for an invitee to seek a discharge before he has contacted his local board about its attitude toward his planned deferment request.

MARRIAGE AND PREGNANCY

Married couples must both qualify for the same Peace Corps program (although not necessarily the same job assignment) and have no dependents under 18.

Single Volunteers who wish to get married (to another Volunteer, a host country national, etc.) must have the prior approval of their Country Director and, if applicable, their host country supervisor. The major question usually is whether marriage will impair the Volunteer's job performance.

A Volunteer may not marry a person who comes to the host country expressly for that purpose, nor may Volunteers return to the United States to marry.

Married couples expecting a child must notify their Country Director as soon as possible. Along with the Peace Corps physician, he will take into consideration health hazards to the mother and child, prospects for the Volunteers' continued effectiveness, and their plans for supporting a family. If the outlook is unfavorable, the couple will be asked to resign and will be given transportation home.

STUDENT LOANS

While a trainee or Volunteer is in the Peace Corps, payments may be deferred and interest does not accrue on any National Defense Education Act loans contracted after September 22, 1961. For NDEA loans contracted on or before this date, as well as other loans, Volunteers may request lending institutions to grant full or partial payment deferment. Of course, no institution is obligated to do so.

Teaching while a Volunteer—except in the Trust Territory of the Pacific (Micronesia)—will not reduce the principal of an NDEA loan as would equivalent teaching service in the United States.

In the case of loans insured under the Higher Education Act of 1965, repayment of principal may be deferred during Peace Corps service for up to three years.

To meet payments on any education loans, a Volunteer may request that up to half his readjustment allowance be allotted for this purpose monthly.

FAMILY EMERGENCIES

If a Volunteer's parent, guardian, brother or sister should die or become critically ill, the Peace Corps may authorize emergency home leave and provide transportation to the United States. Normally, such compassionate leave will be granted only once for each emergency and is limited to two weeks including travel time.

Through Peace Corps headquarters in Washington, families can speedily notify Volunteers in the field of emergencies at home. Likewise, a Volunteer's family will be notified of his serious illness or injury, unless the Volunteer requests otherwise.

AFTER THE PEACE CORPS

What do Peace Corps Volunteers do when they return to the United States?

A study of more than 10,000 returned Volunteers revealed this information:

- The largest bloc, 37 per cent, go back to school. Of these, 75 per cent go to graduate school and 25 per cent are at the undergraduate level.

- Of the remainder, 35 per cent become teachers or school administrators; 22 per cent take up business or professional careers; 20 per cent work for the federal government (including 100 former Volunteers who now are Foreign Service Officers); 11 per cent join non-profit organizations; 6 per cent work for state or local governments; 4 per cent serve with anti-poverty agencies; and the remainder are generally serving in the military or are housewives.

To assist Volunteers in planning their post-Peace Corps activities, the Career Information Service was

started. Among its services to Volunteers, both in the field and back home, are monthly career and educational opportunities bulletins; special rosters for teaching positions and careers in business, social service and international work; and career counselling.

By Presidential Executive Order, returning Volunteers may be appointed non-competitively to civil service jobs for which they qualify.

But beyond the specifics of personal plans for further education and jobs, returned Volunteers still have a collective obligation, the third purpose stated in the Peace Corps Act: *to promote a better understanding of other peoples on the part of the American people.* That Peace Corps Volunteers have made an impact on the developing nations has been shown; just what their impact is on their own land is now unfolding.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION on Peace Corps programs, please contact:

- Your campus Peace Corps Liaison Officer;
- Peace Corps recruiters, when they visit your school;
- Peace Corps regional offices:

West

681 Market St., Rm. 630
San Francisco, Calif. 94105
Tel. (415) 556-8400

Midwest

205 W. Wacker Drive, Rm. 1510
Chicago, Illinois 60606
Tel. (312) 353-4990

South

275 Peachtree St., N.E. Rm. B-70
Atlanta, Georgia 30303
Tel. (404) 526-6825

Northeast

408 Atlantic Ave., Rm. 211
Boston, Massachusetts 02210
Tel. (617) 223-7366

- **Or write:**
PEACE CORPS
Washington, D. C. 20525

Peace Corps application questionnaires are available through most post offices.