

PEACE CORPS

One Part of ACTION



COV ● Seen through a "fish-eye" camera lens is Volunteer Tim Cayton and his fellow workers. He is one of more than 20 Volunteers assigned to a well digging project in Upper Volta. The project has top national priority in the West African nation where water is in critical short supply.

# ACTION-A PROGRAM FOR ALL AMERICANS

ACTION speaks louder than words.

ACTION turns big words like brotherhood, service and love into small miracles—a new school, a freshwater well, a vaccination against small pox, a playground, an adult who can read and write, or a child who has enough to eat.

ACTION is a new government agency that grew out of an old idea: the idea of helping people to help themselves. Created by the President and Congress on July 1, 1971, ACTION unites all the federal volunteer agencies into one single effort devoted to making life better for people the world over.

There are 26,000 ACTION Volunteers at work in each of the 50 states, the United States territories and in 56 foreign countries. They share their skills, their knowledge and their friendship with people who need and want their help.

This is where ACTION is:

- Peace Corps Volunteers serving in developing nations around the world
- VISTA Volunteers helping America's poor
- Foster Grandparents giving love and care to children who need both
- Retired Senior Volunteers (RSVP) putting their talents to work as needed in their own communities
- Retired Executives (SCORE) using their years of experience to counsel small businessmen on management problems
- Active Executives (ACE) sharing their know-how so that small businesses can become successful
- Students in University Year for ACTION spending an accredited year off-campus coping with poverty in cities, on Indian reservations, in migrant workers' camps.

ACTION is bigger than the sum of its parts. Presi-

dent Nixon called it an "alliance of the generations." Launching the new agency, he said, "Let us work together to seek out those ways by which the commitment and the compassion of one generation can be linked to the will and experience of another so that we can service Americans better and Americans can better service mankind."

ACTION Volunteers are college students, housewives, business executives and senior citizens. They are rich and poor, white, black, Oriental, Chicano, Puerto Rican and Indian. Some work full time for a year or more, others only a few hours each week. In every way they reflect America's wealth of diversity.

ACTION Volunteers do not try to cover up the hurts of poverty with a basket at Christmas time. They know that Christmas turkeys don't make up for a poor education, delapidated housing, ill-health or the humiliation of being unemployed. A black woman remembering her ghetto childhood said, "Yes, they brought us a turkey, but we didn't have an oven to cook it in."

ACTION Volunteers, rather, help people to recognize and to solve their own problems—finding solutions that will continue to work long after the Volunteers have left. Each Volunteer is trained so that he knows how to listen to the people he is helping; he is trained so that he has skills he can pass on, skills that can transform the ravages of poverty and hopelessness. Describing his six and a half years in Iran, Volunteer Barkley Moore said, "I think I helped make a difference for the better in some lives, and the people taught me a lot about living in return. That is what it is all about—the people and the sharing."

ACTION Volunteers cannot change the whole world, they don't try to. But they can—and do—help change the lives of some of the people in the world.

# THIS IS PEACE CORPS



With a new face and added vigor the Peace Corps has begun its second decade.

On July 1, 1971, it was merged with other citizen service organizations to become the International Division of ACTION, a new Federal agency designed to put more people, more money and more ideas into citizen service than ever before.

At the same time, renewed interest in the Peace Corps gained momentum. Requests for Volunteers increased, from 4,868 in 1969 to 5,112 in 1971. Applications from Americans rose too, up 40 percent for 1971.

The nature of both the requests and applications is indicative of the changing face of the Peace Corps. The developing countries, many of them struggling with the first pangs of nationhood and all gaining considerable insight into their needs during the last decade were more precise in their requests for Volunteers.

"The developing nations," says Joe Blatchford, director of ACTION, "seek

*Responsibility usually comes quickly in Peace Corps. The head nurse at a small tropical hospital in Colombia, for example, is twenty-four-year-old Elizabeth Skowron. A graduate nurse, she supervises the care of surgery patients and is an instructor of nurses aides.*



to build national pride and a respect built on self-reliance. They know precisely their needs to overcome their problems and their requests for Volunteers have become far more explicit."

These countries want more people in the skill trades, more with degrees or experience in agriculture, more professionally qualified educators and more people in such fields as business, medicine and urban planning.

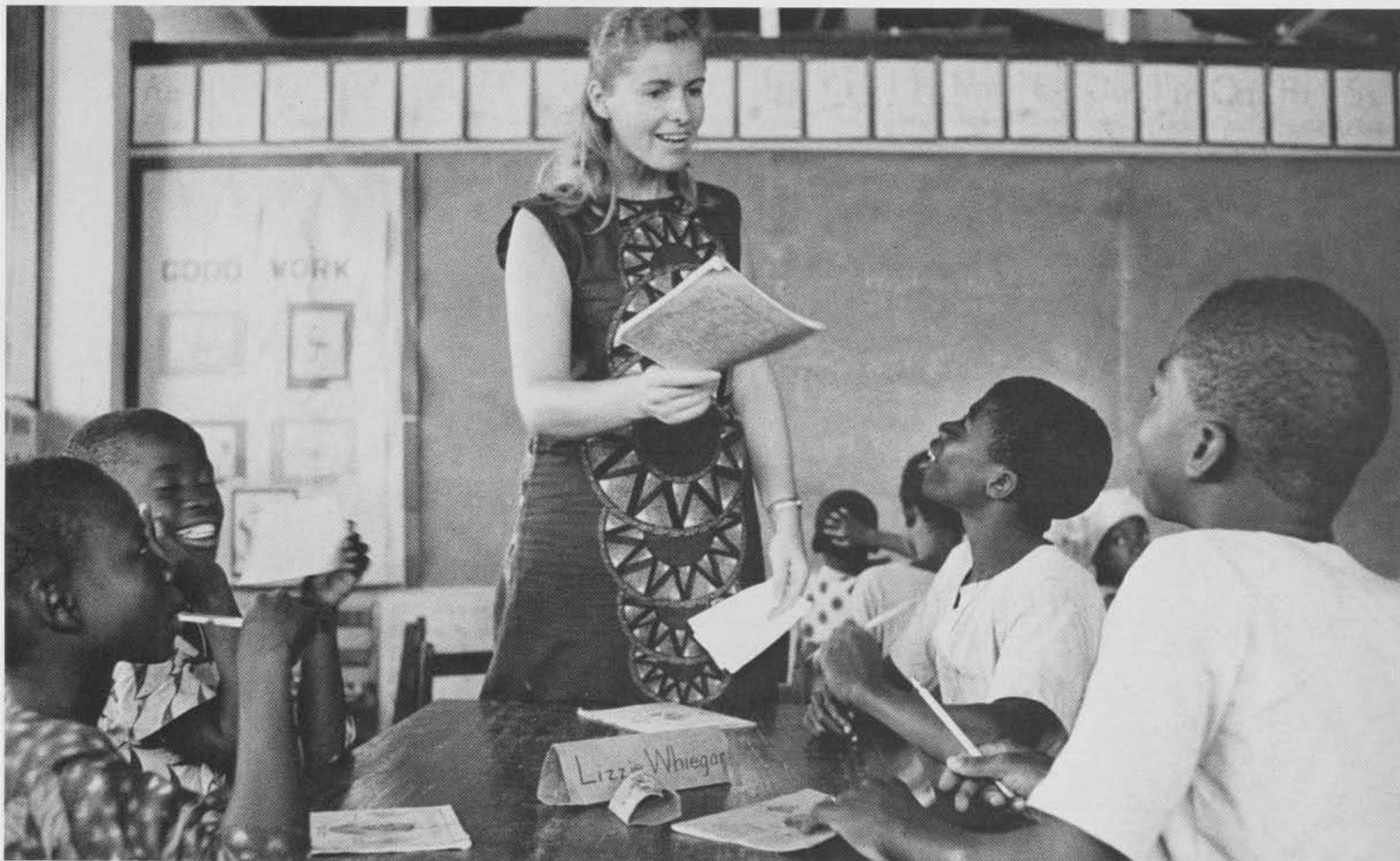
Americans responded in kind. Applications from skilled tradesmen increased by 84 per cent, from nurses by 80 per cent, from experienced farmers by 25 per cent and from degreed agriculturists by 24 per cent. The number of applications from people over 30 doubled as a result of the demand for experience.

Now there are more than 8,500 Volunteers serving in 56 countries in some 540 separate projects. And though the Peace Corps has changed in many ways to adjust to the changing times, some things remain the same, most notably those of purpose.

Basically, the Peace Corps still follows the three goals set for it by Congress when the agency was established in 1961:

1. Help developing nations meet their needs for trained manpower.

*Skilled Volunteers, especially in various trades, are needed in developing countries moving ahead technically. In Ecuador, Albert Longshore conducts practical training programs in electrical engineering for line department employees.*



2. Promote better understanding of the American people among the people served.

3. Promote a better understanding of other peoples among Americans.

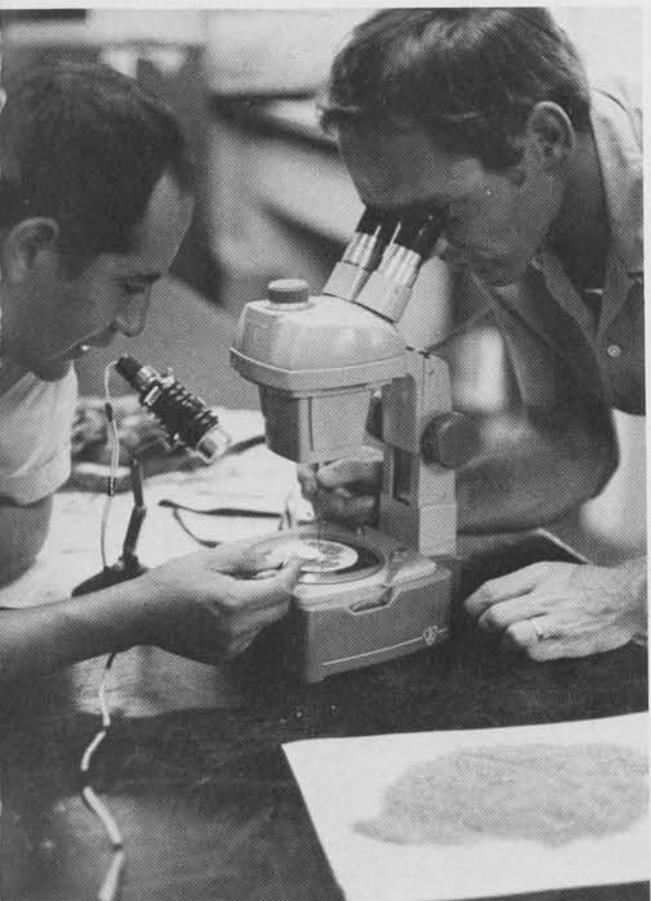
"Idealism," notes Mr. Blatchford in expressing another, but less explicit purpose, "is still the motivating force behind becoming a Volunteer... poverty—particularly the poverty of the spirit that comes from a lack of opportunity—is a universal problem... Those who join the Peace Corps do so not to plant the flag or to serve as missionaries for a technological society, but to serve

in the universal struggle for human dignity."

The ways in which Americans serve abroad through the Peace Corps are as varied as their individualities.

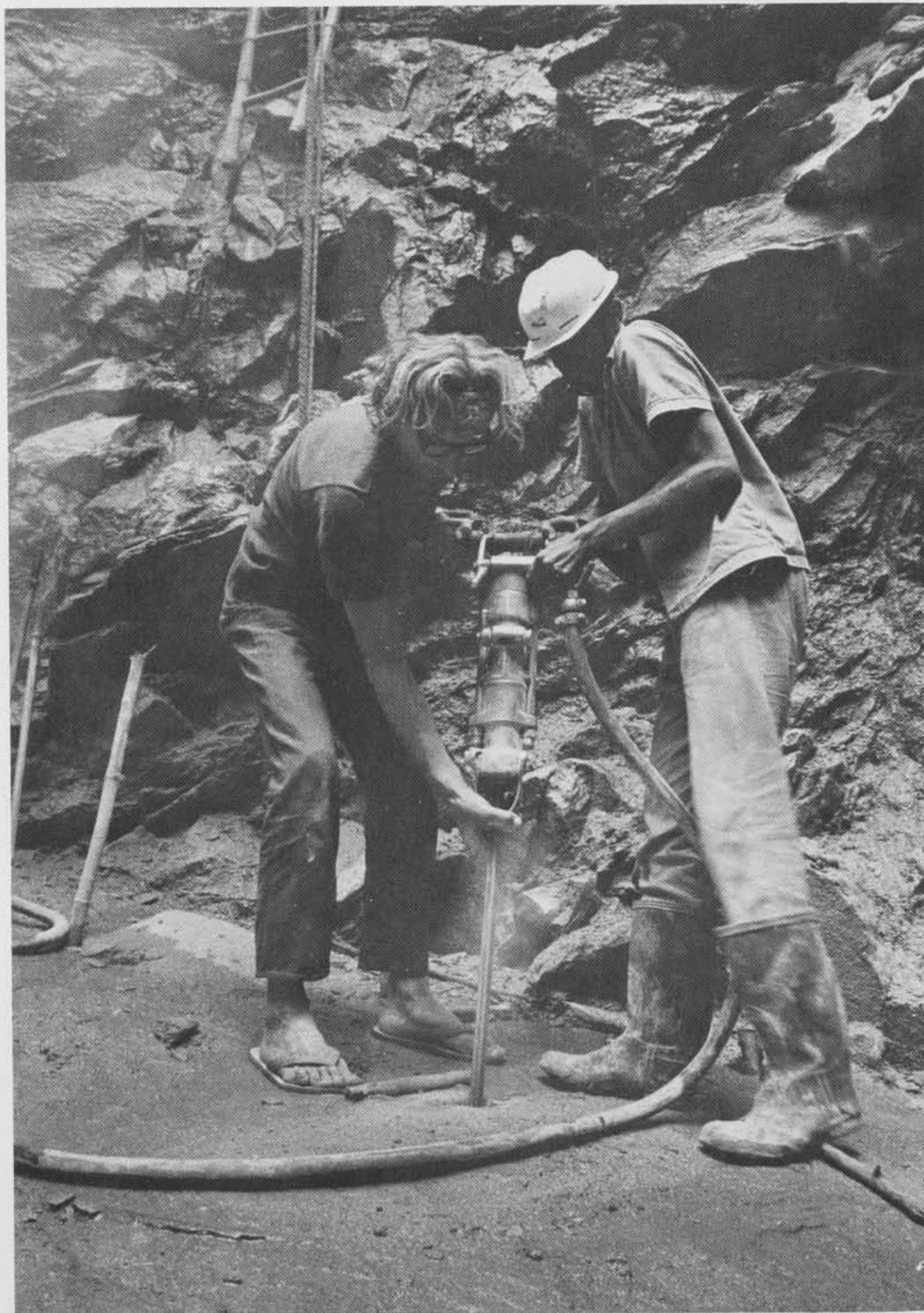
A father and son team, the Gale Heslops of Bethesda, Md. served together as business Volunteers in Tunisia. Gale senior, a widower and retired engineer, helped prepare designs and construction specifications for the national gas and electric company. His son worked in public relations for the same company and taught at the graduate school of business administration of the Uni-

*Judee Blohm specializes in teaching reading in the elementary school in Gbechon, Liberia. She and her husband, Bob, who teaches English and math at the same school, recently extended for a third year.*



*Agriculture continues to be of primary importance in Latin America and Volunteer requests include those for specialists like Arden Campbell (right), who has a Ph.D. in plant breeding. Campbell is trying to develop new varieties of disease-resistant sesame seeds and legumes for Colombia.*

*D. W. Stafslein (left), worked in private industry 24 years before joining the Peace Corps. Now in India, he works in a well blasting project. Here he helps a hammer operator prepare for setting a charge to blast bedrock.*



versity of Tunisia.

Saul Greiman, 68, was a retired master plumber who taught plumbing to teen-agers at a vocational school in Honduras.

A finance major at the University of Texas, John H. Chapman, Jr., of Lubbock, Tex., helped women in Northeastern Brazil, "one of the poorest areas in the country," market their handicrafts in Rio de Janeiro.

Bob Brandow of Lake Forest, Ill., began his service as an elementary school teacher in a small village in Liberia, and stayed on past his two-year tour to help the villagers establish a radio station.

Several Volunteers were literally pioneers in Nicaragua. When an erupting volcano forced many families from their established homes, they were airlifted to a dense jungle area. Volunteers helped the people clear and cultivate the land, build homes and staff new schools.

Frank Procella, an animal husbandry specialist with ten years experience as a cattle breeder, is using his talents to help people of Afghanistan to improve their cattle breeds.

Steve Orsini of Anacortes, Wash. worked several summers on fishing boats in Alaska, and now helps the people on the northern coast of Honduras develop their fishing industry.

Peace Corps cannot fill every request, but it has met some unusual challenges. Daniel J. Blessing, a young man from Cincinnati, was born deaf and never learned to speak. But with a bachelor's degree in mathematics, he now teaches science and math at a school for the deaf in Ghana where he extended for an extra year.

Opportunities for service for each Volunteer are varied too. Cherie Greene of Bethesda, Md. teaches nutrition in Guatemala. But she also is a competent musician who recently appeared as an oboe soloist with the Guatemala Chamber Orchestra.

General areas of programming are available in nearly all Peace Corps countries. Most places, for example, need business expertise—MBAs and people knowledgeable in accounting, marketing and management. They work generally with both credit and agricultural cooperatives, in public administration and as small-business advisors.

Nurses, both male and female, are much in demand. They may work in hospitals, teach at nurses' training schools, instruct the people in proper nutrition, sanitation and general public health, and work directly in immunization and disease treatment programs.

Many Volunteers find opportunities in the arts. One in Western Samoa is an advisor for an exhibit for the South Pacific Arts Festival scheduled for 1972. Another worked with a street theater in the Philippines, while one wrote a book on Yeo design in Thailand. While some Volunteers handle such activities in addition to their regular work, others are placed in arts and crafts programs as their primary assignments. They may be art instructors, help market crafts, or even perform; three Volunteers are assigned to the Tehran Symphony Orchestra in Iran.

People with no precise skill—"generalists" in Peace Corps jargon—are still sought. Overseas requests for them fill about a third of all Volunteer jobs. An example is Bill Dailey, a sociology major from Norwell, Mass., who after Peace Corps ag training works at an experimental farm in Colombia where his primary concern is improving the strain of potatoes grown by local farmers.

Sometimes the rewards are quite visible. Ross A. Youngblood, 59, a retired forester who started a forest resource program in Nepal, has been given that country's highest civilian award, the Distinguished Service Citation. And a village head in India wrote to President Nixon, thanking him for the work done by Volunteers Mary Boulgeri and Delia Maneki, and for the services



*Both spouses in a Volunteer family must be Volunteers to be accepted. Judy Sibley, for example, teaches feminine hygiene in a commercial school in Colombia. Her husband, Jerry, teaches plumbing and related subjects.*



rendered through the Peace Corps for the development of Indian villages.

Most often, however, a Volunteer finds his work only a small part of a much larger effort, where the chances for success may not be known for years. Deciding what to do and how to do it, in such uncertain circumstances can be a frustrating experience. "Each Peace Corps Volunteer must weigh his choices," said one Volunteer. "Is it more important to change the life of José, a poor farmer, or to change the thinking of the prefect who, as director of the municipal government, can change the lives of countless people? Which is of more value or higher priority?"

However an individual Volunteer may choose, the Peace Corps continues to offer more opportunities for more people to serve. Couples with children are being accepted, and about 167 families now are serving abroad. Through a joint program with the Smithsonian Institution, professionals are being recruited to work in such environmental areas as water pollution control, forest management, delta erosion, national

park development and the preservation of endangered species.

Many Volunteers now work in projects that include Volunteers and professionals from other countries. About 250 work in some fashion with established United Nations programs in 30 countries. Of the first 150 members of the new United Nations Volunteer (UNV) program, about 40 will be Americans. Volunteers work now in multi-national programs in three countries, with three more country projects planned for 1972.

Behind each program, no matter what it may be or where it is, is a consistent working philosophy:

Peace Corps serves only when a country requests Volunteers. Programs are developed with the direct cooperation of local agencies and organizations, with more Peace Corps staffs hiring host nationals to help plan and implement programs. Volunteers work on a personal level in direct contact with the people they are trying to help, whether these be farmers in isolated rural areas or businessmen in major cities. Programs have specific goals, such as

*Mel Boozer (center) worked in community organization in Brazil. Although he sometimes helped these neighbors to fish, he helped them more by encouraging them to get additional education and necessary working credentials to improve their earning capability.*

eradication of a disease in a limited area or increased production of a particular crop. And most programs seek a reasonable time in which Volunteers will turn the job over to local people; this means that each Volunteer is expected to train a co-worker to handle the job when the Volunteer leaves.

The success of the Peace Corps depends on the success of each Volunteer, whose greatest assets will be his initiative and attitude.

"The Peace Corps claims no franchise on the volunteer spirit," says Mr. Blatchford. "That spirit is like love itself: The more it is given away, the more it returns in abundance. The Peace Corps is not the end. Those who have tried it will testify that it is only the beginning."

# BECOMING A VOLUNTEER



**Eligibility:** There are only two legal requirements for becoming a Peace Corps Volunteer: you must be at least 18 years old (there is no upper age limit) and a United States citizen.

As an applicant you do not need to have a college degree, but Peace Corps looks for a skill or a particular level of education in each applicant to fit the requirements of available overseas positions; applicants are matched to a particular job in a host country. Prior knowledge of a foreign language is not necessary.

Married couples and families with up to four dependent children are acceptable. They, too, are placed according to the demands of the job, since some assignments are suitable only for single people.

There is no discrimination toward race, color or religion. In fact, the Peace Corps seeks diversity and asks only that an individual display a desire to serve.

**Application:** Application forms are available from regional ACTION offices (listed on the back cover) and from ACTION, Washington, D. C. 20525. Husbands and wives must complete separate applications.

Determination of eligibility is based solely on the information contained in the application and supplied by references. No aptitude tests or language examinations are given prior to acceptance.

It is important, therefore, that you fill out your application completely and carefully. By including as much detail as possible about your education, skills, background and desires you will make it easier for those who must match your abilities, way of life and personal history

*Adapting quickly to the ways of the host country is a necessity for each Volunteer. In Nicaragua, Charles Resnick works in the Rural Electrification program. He uses a horse to travel from village to village to survey needs and plan power distribution lines.*

with the needs of a given overseas assignment.

Equally important is your choice of references. A great deal of weight is given to what your references say about you, so choose people with considerable awareness of your capabilities and extensive knowledge of your school and career experience. Urge your references to respond promptly, since one of the major causes of delay in processing applications is the failure of references to supply needed information.

Return your application to your regional ACTION office or to the Office of Citizens Placement, ACTION, Washington, D. C. 20525.

**Assignment:** The kinds of Volunteers chosen are determined by the requests that originate in each of the host countries. The Peace Corps staff works closely with host officials in developing programs to deal with specific problems. A crucial factor in each program is identification of the right blend of skills and experience in the people who must make the program work.

The placement staff in Washington matches the information on overseas program requests with the applications on hand. This is a personal process; it is done by people and not computers. Every effort is made to pay close attention to all details of the applicant as an individual. As a result, it takes time.

We try to respond to an applicant within three months, at which time you will be notified of the program in which you are being placed. Occasionally an applicant is invited to a special briefing session prior to regular training. Generally you will receive an invitation to be a Volunteer approximately eight weeks before the start of your training program.

Should there be an unusual delay in receiving an invitation, we urge you to call or write the regional ACTION office or Applicant Liaison, Washington, D. C. 20525. The phone number is (800) 424-8580.



*In an effort to train more of their own professionals, host countries request teachers for teacher training programs. In Jamaica, Susan Telman travels from school to school helping inexperienced teachers develop lesson plans and materials.*

**Training:** You can turn down an invitation and seek another if you so choose. But once you accept your invitation you will receive detailed information on the host country and job and where to go for training.

Peace Corps trains its Volunteers in a variety of places. Many Volunteers going to Africa are trained in the Virgin Islands; many assigned to Latin America train in Puerto Rico. Several universities and private organizations conduct training programs in the United States. And an increasing number of Volunteers, more than half, are now being trained in the countries of their assignments.

A training program lasts about 12

weeks and has two primary purposes: to help you adapt your skills and experience to the specific job overseas, and to give you the necessary insight into the host country's history, culture and political and social systems.

In addition, trainees receive at least 300 hours of language instruction primarily from citizens of the host country who double as technical and cultural instructors. All family members, including wives and children, receive language and cultural instruction.

Peace Corps pays for transportation to training, where you are provided food, lodging and pocket money for incidental expenses.

Training, which occurs throughout the year but primarily in the summer, is an intense introduction to overseas service. It gives both Peace Corps and you an opportunity to rationally assess whether your abilities, desire and inclinations qualify you for the specific experience for which you have been selected.

# AS A VOLUNTEER OVERSEAS



Although you may decide at any time during your tour of overseas service that you would like to return home early, you should realize that you are making a two-year commitment to a foreign government agency or organization that has committed itself to supporting you. You, in fact, work not for Peace Corps, but for the agency to which you are assigned.

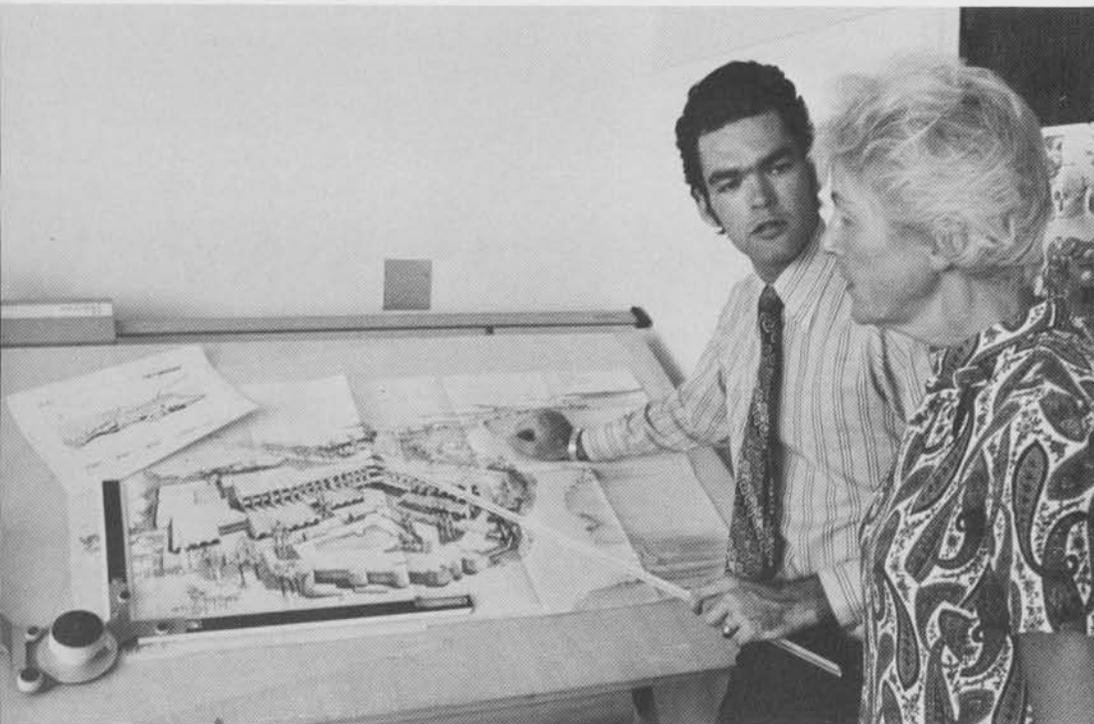
The Peace Corps staff backs each Volunteer with technical assistance and personal support. The Peace Corps country director is responsible for your performance and your health and safety while you are overseas. The country staff usually includes a deputy director, one or more associate directors, a physician and technical consultants for specific projects. They work with host officials to develop and improve programs and to support the Volunteers.

Several established policies govern the terms of the Volunteer's service. These include:

**Length of service:** Most tours, after training, are for 24 months. The training invitation will specify the precise length for your program.

**Allowances:** When you arrive in-country you receive the equivalent of from \$125 to \$150 as a settling-in allowance to cover the cost of basic household necessities. Each month thereafter you will receive a living allowance for housing, food, clothing and incidental expenses (although in some cases housing is provided by the host government). The monthly allowance, which varies from country to country (and sometimes within a country) because of cost-of-living differences, ranges from \$69 in

*Afghanistan is one of numerous countries seeking Volunteers with degrees in agriculture. Frank Procella has 10 years experience and a degree in animal husbandry, a great combination for the livestock management program in which he works.*



India to \$160 in Togo. The average is about \$115.

If you are married, both you and your spouse (who must also be a Volunteer) receive full monthly allowance and if you have dependents, 50 percent of the allowance is paid for each child.

A monthly readjustment allowance of \$75 is set aside for you in the United States. Its purpose is to ease the difficulties of your return home by providing a convenient accumulation of saving for school or living expenses. The total, which is taxable, comes to about \$1,800 after a two-year tour. For families, one parent accrues \$125 a month and the other \$75. If so desired, portions of this allowance can be applied during service to financial obligations at home, such as family support insurance and loan payments.

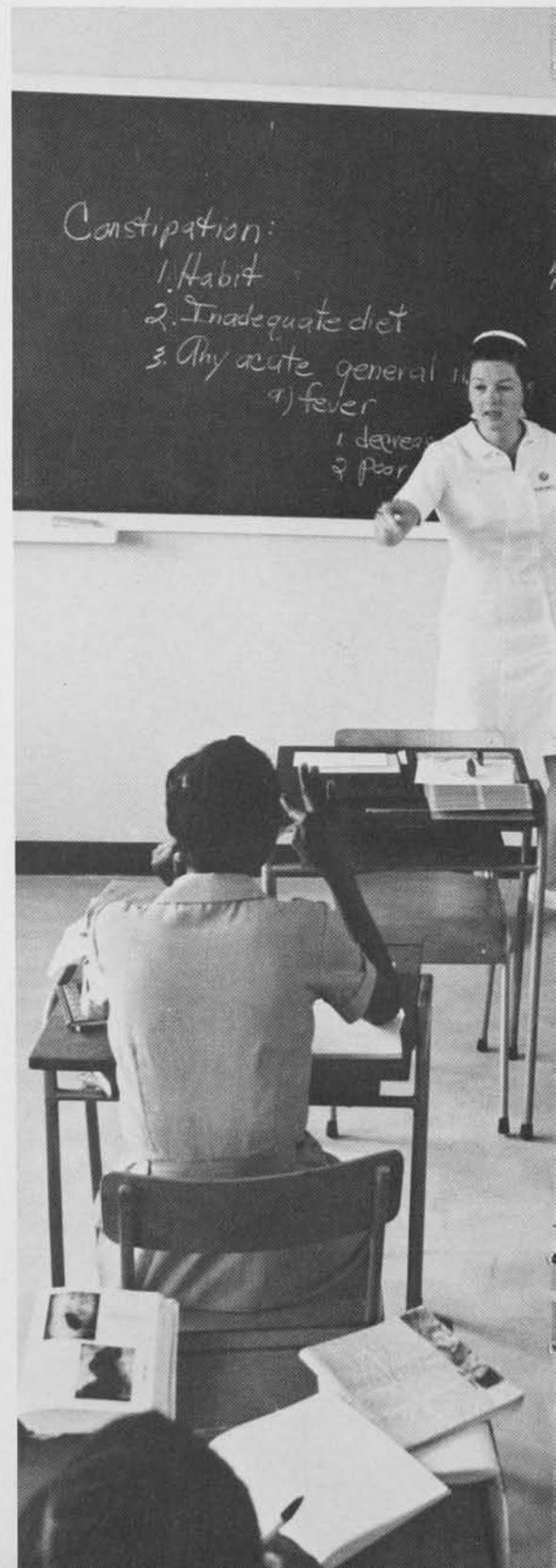
**Health care:** Trainees are given limited medical, dental and eye care. You are immunized against a variety of diseases and taught preventive health measures and emergency first aid.

*Assignments overseas continually move into new areas. In Tunisia, two Volunteers, one 24, the other, 64, work with the National Tourist Organization. Architect Edward Coe is involved in the design of a hotel to be built on the country's Mediterranean coast, while Betty Andrews surveys tourist accommodations.*

*Developing countries suffer most from a shortage of trained personnel. Hence, their requests are for skilled professionals and technicians—people like Virginia Turner, a registered nurse, who is training nurses in Kenya, as well as helping to improve hospital curriculum.*

A Peace Corps doctor provides health care overseas. It is his decision to treat the Volunteer himself, arrange for qualified host country health care, or, in extreme cases, have the Volunteer evacuated to a United States medical facility for further treatment.

If you suffer a disability as a result of an injury or illness while you are in Peace Corps service you are covered by the Federal Employees Compensation





Act. Post-service care (but not compensation) for injuries and illnesses also is provided for children of Volunteers. As added protection, Volunteers are urged to retain during service whatever personal health insurance they may already have.

**Leave:** You are allowed to accumulate leave up to a maximum of two days per month, and a special vacation allowance is provided in the monthly living stipend.

You, however, should arrange for vacation time at the convenience of your host agency and clear all requests for leave with your superiors. Length and time of leave should conform to the regular schedules of your co-workers.

Although you can vacation wherever you choose (subject to your agency's approval), you are encouraged to use that time to broaden your knowledge of the country and culture in which you live and work.

**Legal status:** No Volunteer or staff member has diplomatic immunity. If you train in the United States you are subject to existing state and Federal laws. As a Volunteer overseas, you are subject to the laws of the host country.

**Life insurance:** You may take out a \$10,000 life insurance policy through the Peace Corps, with the 80 cents monthly premium deducted from your readjustment allowance.

**Extension or Re-enrollment:** You may extend your tour for a specified period of time or re-enroll for another full two-year tour if your skill is needed and your performance has been good. If you choose to go to another country, or return to your first country after a long absence, you will have to go through another training program. If you extend for a year or more, you are entitled to up to 30 days of paid leave, including travel to the United States or elsewhere.

Many Volunteers extend their service to complete projects they have been

working on or, if they are teachers, to complete the school year.

**Resignation, Early Termination:** A Volunteer may resign at any time during his two years of service. Peace Corps country directors can ask Volunteers to leave when poor performance or other circumstances make it advisable. In most cases the return transportation is paid by the Peace Corps, provided the Volunteer returns directly and immediately to the United States.

**Marriage and Pregnancy:** Volunteers who wish to marry and continue their service must have the approval of the country director. The director does not judge the marriage itself, only whether marriage will impair the Volunteer's ability to continue his work.

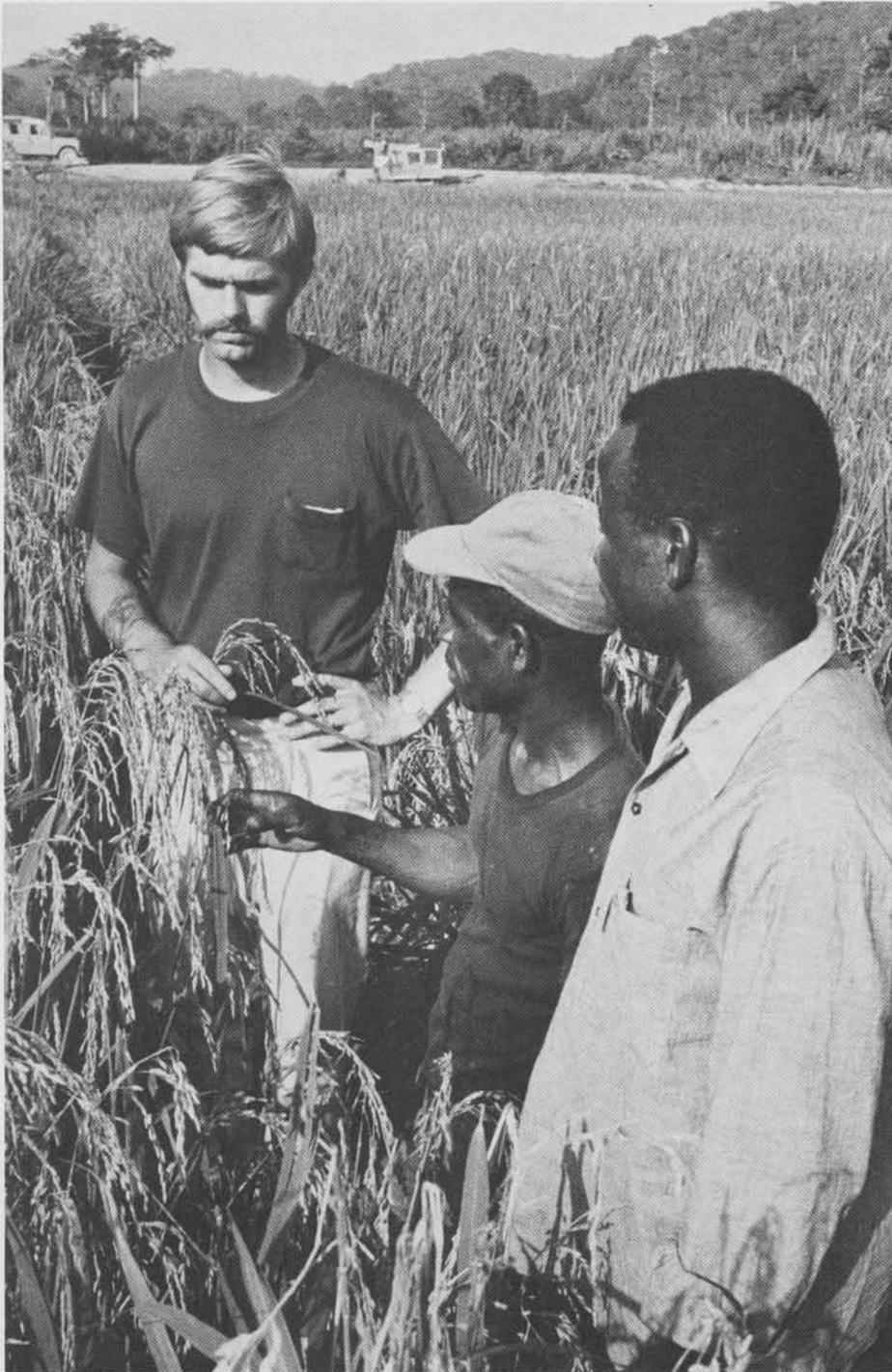
Married couples expecting a child must notify the director as soon as possible so he can consult with a Peace Corps doctor to determine possible health hazards. The director also will try to determine if the addition of a child will affect the Volunteers' performance and the ability of the couple to provide for a family under their specific circumstances.

**Family emergencies:** Emergency leave is granted if a Volunteer's parent, guardian, brother or sister becomes critically ill or dies. The Peace Corps will provide transportation to the United States, although emergency leave will be granted but once for each emergency and will be limited to two weeks, including travel time.

Families can notify Volunteers of emergencies through ACTION headquarters in Washington. A Volunteer's family will be notified immediately of any illness or injury, unless he has specified otherwise.

# WHERE PEACE CORPS IS

## Africa

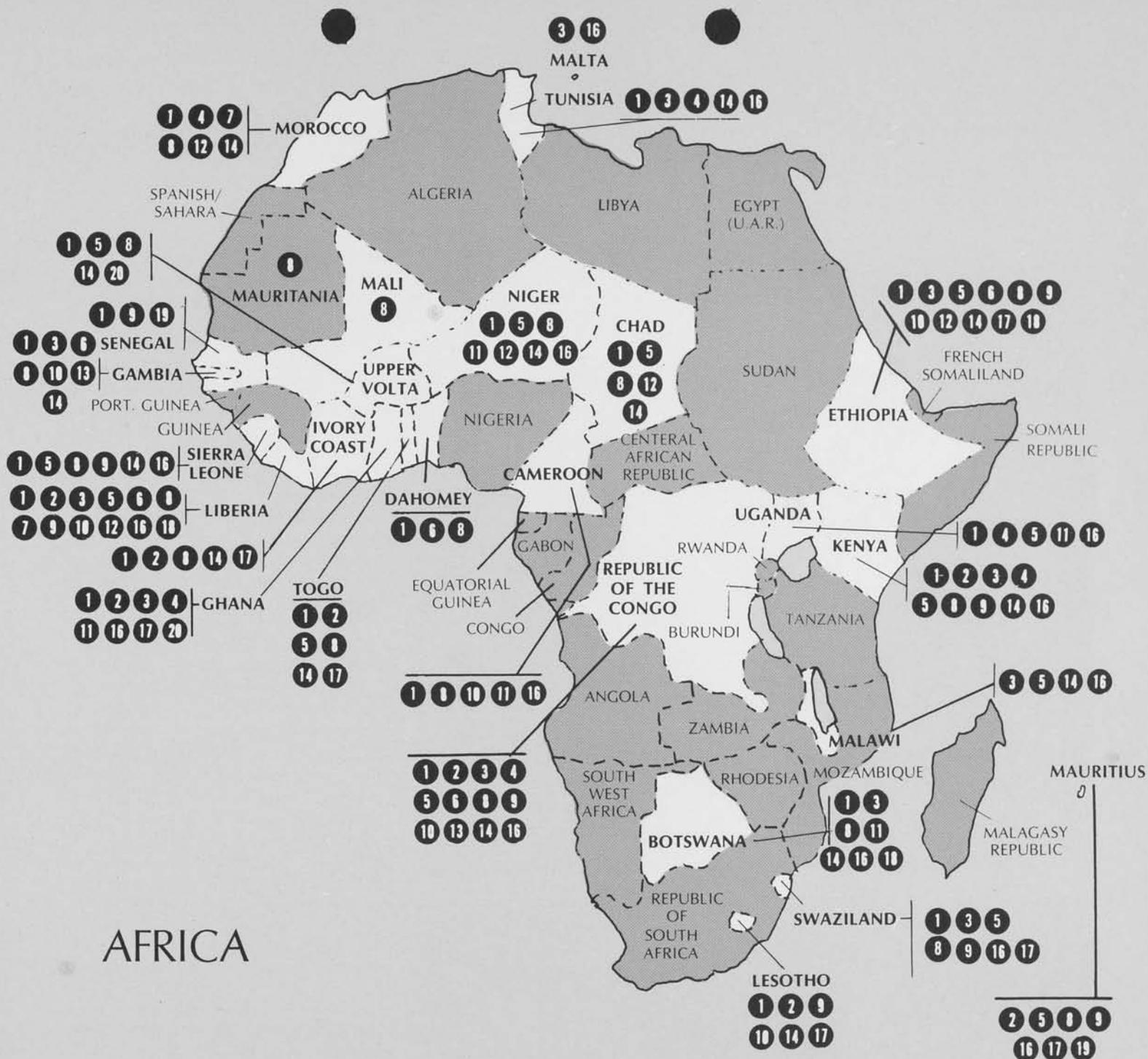


Africa received the first Peace Corps Volunteers in the summer of 1961 when the surge toward independence throughout the continent was beginning. Volunteers were witnesses to the early strains and excitement of young nationhood. The opportunity to learn as well as teach has been the quintessence of the Volunteer experience in Africa through the last decade.

But 10 years is a short time, and most African countries still are struggling with the demands of development. About 85 per cent of the people live in rural areas, where they earn their living from agriculture. Most Peace Corps programs, therefore, are focused on the rural needs of the continent. These are primary and secondary education, including teacher training to help increase the number of qualified African teachers and the quality of their teaching; vocational education; public health; agricultural extension and cooperatives in food production, storage and marketing; fisheries; community development; small business, and professional services, such as lawyers, architects and city planners.

Africa is a varied and vibrant continent with a rich heritage that is trying to achieve a useful synthesis with the demands of nation-building and the new urban centers. The struggle provides rare and enriching opportunities for people with the right skills and dedication.

*Rice farmers in Liberia are getting help in better production and marketing techniques from Larry Pearmine. An ag economist, he is helping them set up a rice co-op.*



# AFRICA

## CURRENT PROGRAMS

- |                                   |                                  |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. Elementary/Secondary Education | 11. Fisheries                    |
| 2. Higher Education               | 12. Forestry                     |
| 3. Vocational Education           | 13. Urban Community Development  |
| 4. Physical Education             | 14. Public Works/Housing         |
| 5. Health/Paramedical             | 15. Electrification              |
| 6. Home Economics/Nutrition       | 16. Professional Services        |
| 7. Family Planning/Child Care     | 17. Credit Unions/Small Business |
| 8. Agriculture                    | 18. Law/Public Administration    |
| 9. Rural Community Development    | 19. Social Work                  |
| 10. Cooperatives                  | 20. The Arts                     |

## Latin America



More than 16,000 Peace Corps Volunteers have served in Latin America and the Caribbean since the first ones arrived in Colombia in 1961.

They have formed cooperatives for credit and agriculture; taught children and trained Latin teachers; introduced improved crop seeds and farming methods; built schools, bridges and roads, and developed a new sense of self-awareness through rural and urban development.

The Volunteers themselves have seen a change in their own status, "The contribution is still individual," says one staff member in the region, "but no longer isolated."

The last decade has brought about increasing sophistication in more established institutions, with supervision by better-trained host country personnel. The Peace Corps, in a few instances, has helped this process by hiring local individuals to administer its projects. The latter work more directly in highly specialized programs that demand more specialized American talents. Thus, Volunteers with advanced degrees in agronomy, business administration, education, the sciences and engineering are requested and well utilized in several of the more developed countries.

In nations still struggling to meet the more basic needs of their largely rural populace, Volunteers work in rural development, agricultural extension, home economics, cooperatives, public health and nutrition.

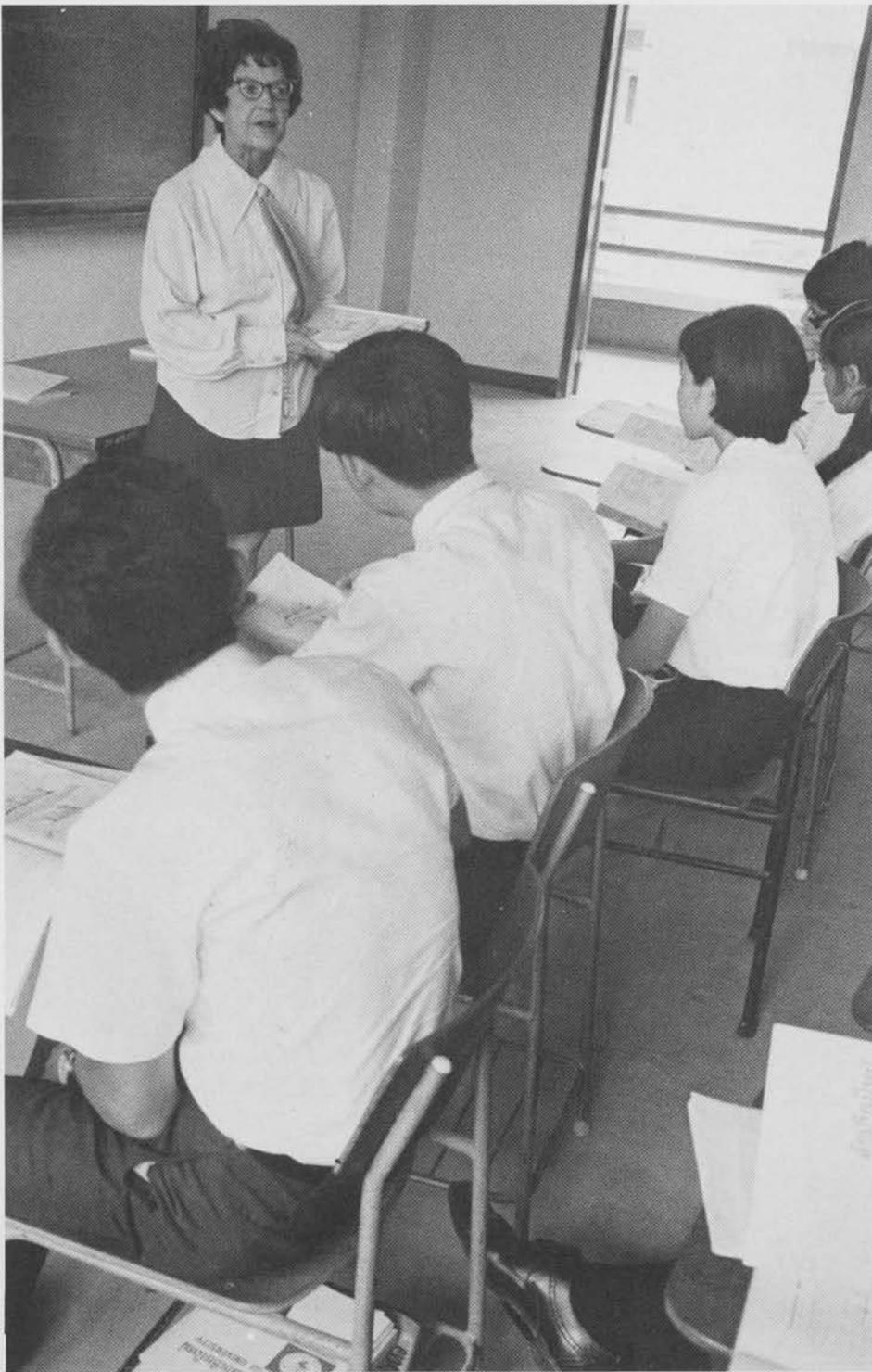


*ABOVE: In Colombia, one of Wayne Miller's (right) current projects is construction of a school in Espinal. Architect and construction supervisor on the job, he reviews blueprints with Foreman Riben Daza.*

*LEFT: In Latin America, more than 600 Volunteers are involved in agricultural programs. Assigned in Ecuador, Edward Silba works in the administration of a reproduction center. His wife, Jan, is also a Volunteer.*



## East Asia and Pacific



*Age is no deterrent to Peace Corps service. Quite a number of older Volunteers such as Dorothy Foster have the interest, the desire and the capability of helping meet the needs of developing countries.*

The East Asia and Pacific region has two distinct divisions.

Four East Asian countries—Korea, the Philippines, Malaysia and Thailand—have large populations, expanding economics, and internal problems that at times have assumed worldwide significance. While each has been confronted either with insurgency from within or invasion from without in the last 30 years, gains in agriculture and industry have dramatically improved living conditions and the hope for national self-sufficiency.

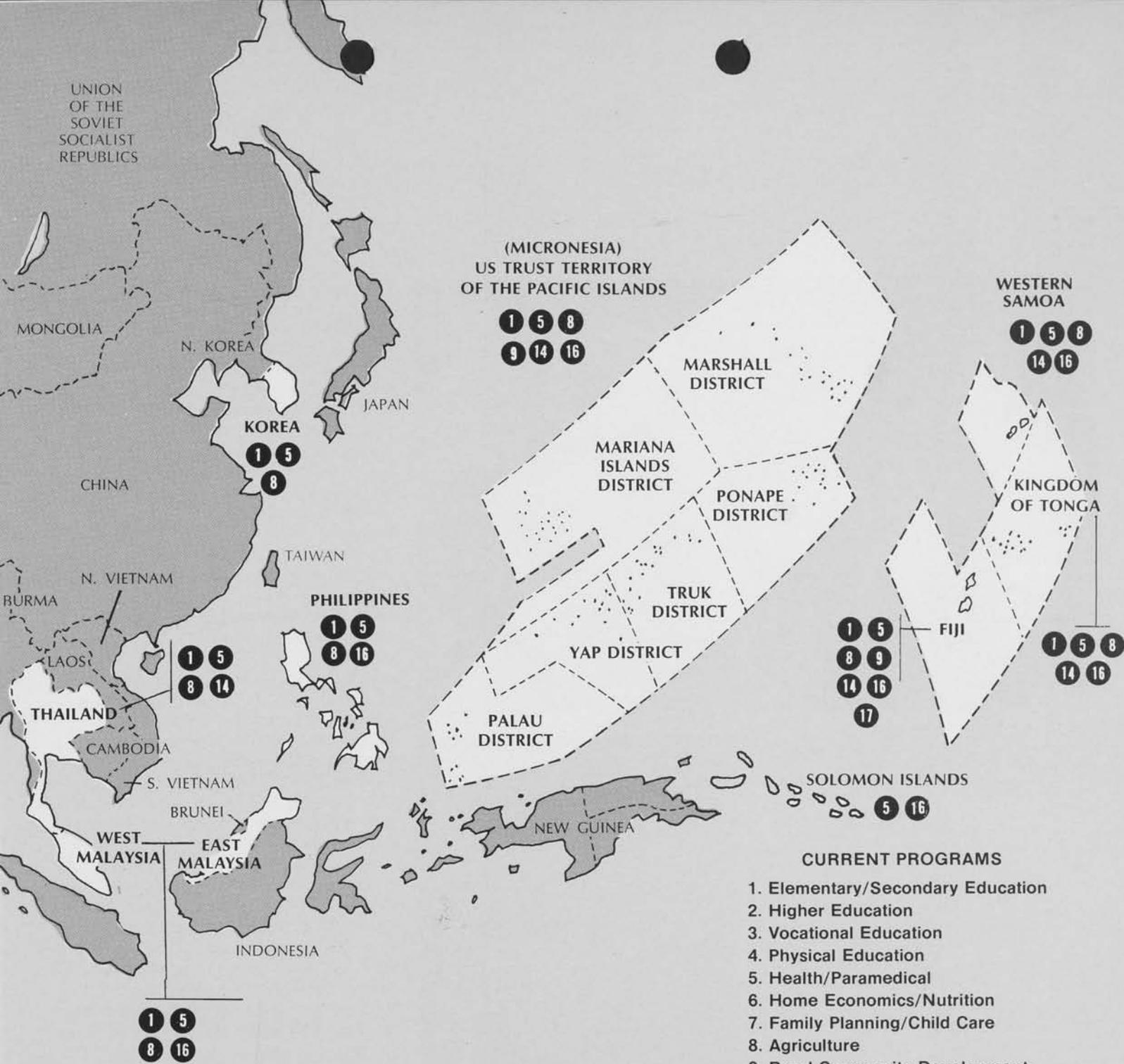
Four island areas—Micronesia, Tonga, Western Samoa and Fiji—still are in the process of emerging from colonial rule. Fiji and Tonga gained complete self-government in 1970. The Solomon Islands and South Pacific Commission are new additions to the region, only recently receiving their first Volunteers. These areas lack the complex economies of the East Asian countries and only now are changing from remote tropical paradises to start the difficult task of modern nation-building.

The prime task of the more than 9,000 Volunteers who have served throughout the region in the last ten years has been in education. At first working primarily as classroom teachers, they now are involved more in teacher training and in introducing curricula in the new math and inductive science.

Rapid changes in agriculture are the result of research into new, high-yield varieties of such staple crops as rice and wheat. More Volunteers are introducing the changing practices demanded by the new seed varieties.

There also is a burgeoning trend toward regional development, which requires the services of such professionals as lawyers, city planners, accountants and engineers.

The increasing need of all countries in the region for more skilled and experienced people in education, agriculture and the professions presents Peace Corps with the challenge of finding enough Volunteers with the necessary abilities to help all the countries continue their current pace of development.



# EAST ASIA & PACIFIC

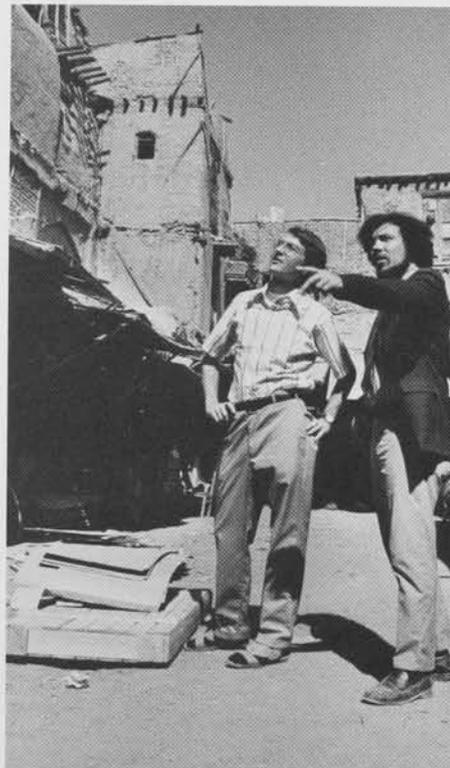
## CURRENT PROGRAMS

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19. Social Work
20. The Arts

## Near East and South Asia



*Fish is an important source of food and protein in India. John Shryock (left) and his co-workers at the Siliserh Fish Farm collect fish eggs from a breeding pond prior to moving them to hatching ponds.*



This is the most diverse of all the areas in which the Peace Corps operates, but no less intriguing than the others. Extending eastward from Iran Peace Corps countries include Afghanistan, India and Nepal with such varied topography as desert and permanently ice-capped mountains; lush, tropical valleys and plateaus and flat, dry plains. The people follow at least two of the world's major religions and several minor ones. There are many languages and hundreds of dialects.

India is the largest Peace Corps country with 400 Volunteers who work primarily in such agricultural areas as food production, animal husbandry, farm mechanization and water resources.

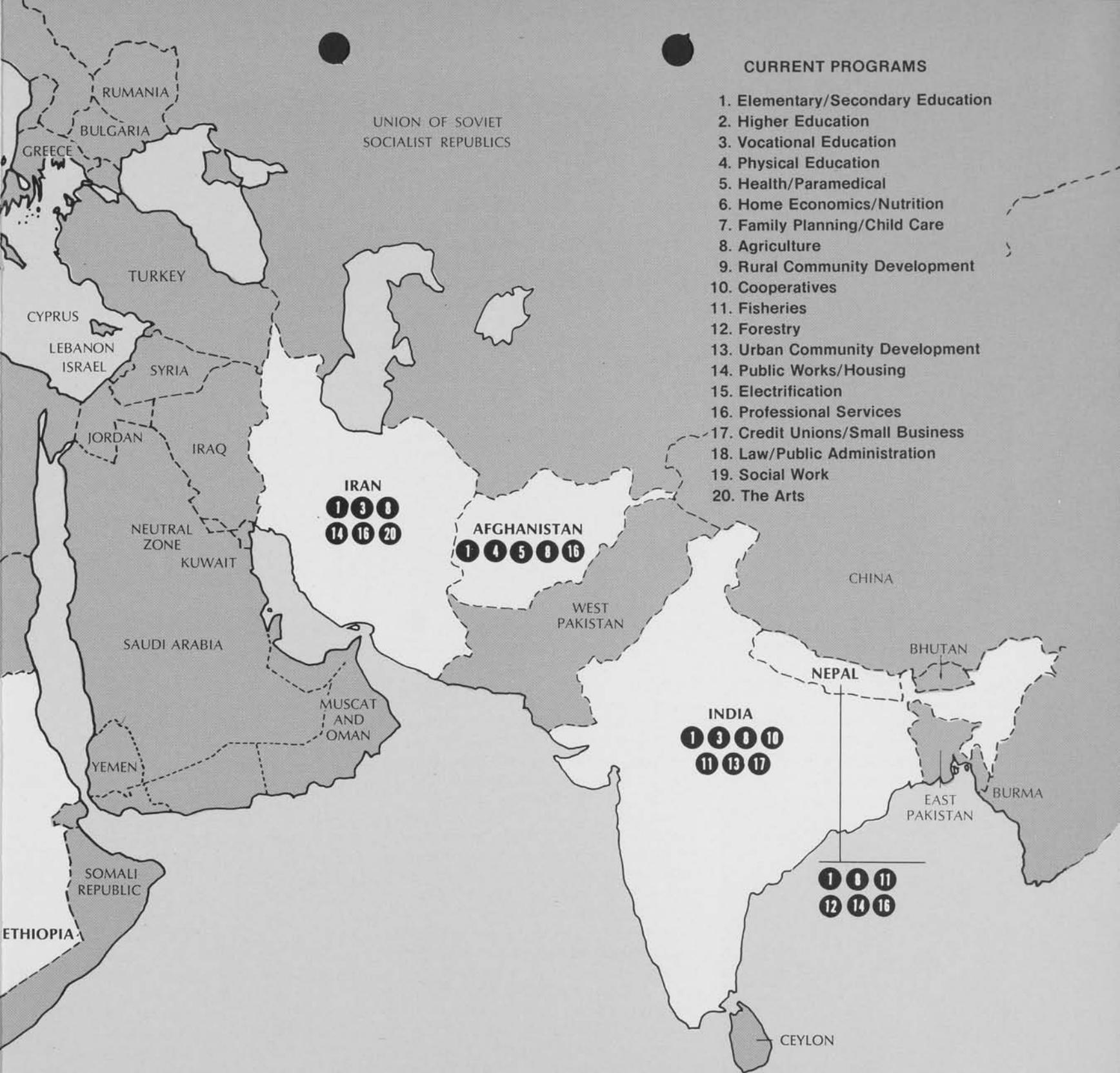
Volunteers in Afghanistan work in education, public health, agriculture and public services. Those in Iran are in a variety of municipal development projects, vocational education, agriculture, natural resource development and the teaching of English as a foreign language. In the kingdom of Nepal, most Volunteers teach or work in agricultural projects.

Because of this wide range of development—from subsistence farming to sophisticated urban centers—the challenge to the Peace Corps is finding the right blend of technical expertise and cultural sensitivity to enable a Volunteer to move comfortably among several levels of advancement.

*Peace Corps architects Dennis Collier (left) and Tom Sonnerman inspect the Shor Bazar in Kabul, the capital city of Afghanistan. They are working on an architectural program to restore the centuries-old buildings.*

## CURRENT PROGRAMS

1. Elementary/Secondary Education
2. Higher Education
3. Vocational Education
4. Physical Education
5. Health/Paramedical
6. Home Economics/Nutrition
7. Family Planning/Child Care
8. Agriculture
9. Rural Community Development
10. Cooperatives
11. Fisheries
12. Forestry
13. Urban Community Development
14. Public Works/Housing
15. Electrification
16. Professional Services
17. Credit Unions/Small Business
18. Law/Public Administration
19. Social Work
20. The Arts



## NEAR EAST & SOUTH ASIA

# WHEN YOU RETURN HOME

Returned Peace Corps Volunteers are found in cities and towns throughout the United States, continuing at home efforts to stimulate self help as they did overseas.

What are they doing? One couple works in Philadelphia; he is a drug counselor, she is a mental health case worker. One Volunteer, a teacher, now is helping develop an African studies curriculum for American high schools. One RPCV is a union organizer for blacks; another works for civil rights for Mexican-Americans. Another couple has opened a shop for Peruvian art works and helped develop a community of handcraftsmen in an American city.

All are Returned Volunteers—people whom a recent Peace Corps Study found “. . . tend to be uncommonly strong individuals with enough self-confidence to resist pressures to conform to anything. They place low value on material goals, prestige, upward mobility, etc., but seem to share a strong faith in the redeeming virtue of human encounter. . . .”

Nearly 50,000 Americans have served overseas as Peace Corps Volunteers. They have brought something special back with them, says the study, in that



*The path most returning Volunteers take to bring about change is education. Sharon Lim served overseas in Thailand and then worked in Washington, D. C. ghetto schools when she returned to the United States.*

they “learn something about the processes of change within a society, and when they come back home, that commitment to change comes with them.”

The study quotes an administrator of a Teacher Corps intern program in Massachusetts, “Returned Volunteers are more sophisticated about the process of change, more aware of the culture about them and more practical in their approaches to problems.”

The path most returning Volunteers choose to bring about change is education. One in five is a teacher. More than half go back to school, and a recent survey indicates that about a third of these seek a professional degree in education. Other favored fields of study include economics, international relations, agriculture, the social sciences and linguistics. Two out of three said their career plans were influenced directly by their Peace Corps service. That service had a decided influence with employers, many of whom seek out Returned Volunteers. In New Jersey for example, ten former Volunteer teachers hold high level positions with the State Department of Education, and in New York State, the Department of Education has so far certified and helped find employment for 1500 Returned Volunteers in that state.

In industry, a group of Spanish-speaking RPCVs with the U. S. Research and Development Corporation is training hard-core unemployed Puerto Ricans for industrial jobs in San Juan.

Cities, too, are hiring. Cleveland has agreed to take on Peace Corps veterans as city planners, civil engineers and law enforcement officers. And a pilot intern program is now being developed by the Peace Corps and New York City which may open up many new opportunities for returned Volunteers in urban affairs agencies in large cities.

To help Volunteers make the crucial decisions before the end of their service, the Peace Corps provides information on educational, job and career opportunities at home during the last year of overseas service.

*Transition*, a monthly magazine of career development, is sent automatically to all Volunteers overseas. Those approaching the immediate job market can request the weekly bulletin, *Hotline*.

In 1969, the Peace Corps set up the Office of Voluntary Action Liaison to help people determine how they can apply what they learned abroad to developments at home. The office:

1. Offers career information on employment and educational opportunities to returning Volunteers.
2. Provides resources to help Volunteers become involved in local community action work.
3. Encourages volunteer work by Americans in general.
4. Identifies social and voluntary action programs for returning Volunteers.
5. Enhances Americans' understanding of foreign peoples and cultures.

Now with the creation of ACTION even greater opportunities for service at home are offered through the possibility of combining Peace Corps and VISTA work. Currently there also is an experimental joint program between Peace Corps and Teacher Corps that tries to find common ground for the two experiences.

During the past year the Peace Corps established an Option Assessment Center in Washington, D.C., to introduce returning Volunteers to problems and career opportunities in urban affairs. This experimental project also conducted a session in San Francisco. The director of the program, seeing the Peace Corps experience primarily as a Volunteer's first direct and continuous involvement with a distinctly different culture, said that, “This cultural and racial revelation is probably the prime mover in the establishment of a socially oriented conscience about justice and the worth of the individual.”

That, combined with the understanding forged by necessity that personal involvement is the key to development, most adequately sums up the Returned Volunteer's approach to his role at home.

# ACTION FACTS

## ACTION

ACTION is a federal agency formed by combining several existing federal volunteer programs. New programs are under development.

- Established July 1, 1971
- Composed of Peace Corps, VISTA, the Foster Grandparent Program, Retired Senior Volunteer Program, Service Corps of Retired Executives, Active Corps of Executives and University Year for ACTION.

- Has nearly 26,000 full-time and part-time Volunteers who work in self-help programs both in the United States and overseas.

## PEACE CORPS

Peace Corps Volunteers work to help developing countries meet their need for trained manpower, as well as develop better understanding between Americans and other peoples.

- Established March 1, 1961
- Working in over 500 programs in 56 countries
- Has 8,500 Volunteers and trainees
- Volunteers serve 2 years after 12-14 weeks of training
- Qualifications: have skills, abilities or education requested by host countries; minimum age 18; U. S. citizenship; good health; married couples are welcome and families with up to 4 dependents are accepted on a limited basis.
- Areas of work: agriculture, health, education, economic and community development, industrial arts and professional services.

## VISTA

VISTA is a national corps of Volunteers who work to alleviate poverty in the United States.

- Authorized in October 1964, as part of the Office of Economic Opportunity
- Has 4,300 Volunteers in 400 projects in the United States, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam and American Samoa

- Volunteers serve 1 year after 3-5 weeks of training
- Qualifications: have skills, abilities or education requested by local sponsoring organizations; minimum age, 18; married couples with or without dependents may apply
- Areas of work: health, economic development, education and manpower, housing, community planning, social services.

## THE FOSTER GRANDPARENT PROGRAM

The Foster Grandparent Program provides opportunities for people over 60 to work part-time with children in institutions.

- Established August 1965, first administered by the Administration on Aging in the Department of Health, Education and Welfare
- Has 4,400 Volunteers working in 67 projects and 41 states and Puerto Rico
- Volunteers work 20 hours a week after 40 hours orientation and in-service training
- Qualifications: minimum age of 60, low income, physically able to serve
- Areas of work: pediatric wards, homes for dependent and deprived children, institutions for the mentally retarded, emotionally disturbed and physically handicapped.

## RSVP

The Retired Senior Volunteer Program (RSVP) offers people over 60 new and varied opportunities for part-time volunteer service to their communities.

- Authorized in 1969, operational in 1971, first administered by the Administration on Aging in the Department of Health, Education and Welfare
- Projected to have 25,000 Volunteers serving by the end of 1972
- Qualifications: age 60 and over; there are no income or educational requirements.
- Areas of work: schools, parks, courts, museums, hospitals, libraries, welfare agencies, nursing homes, city, government and youth organizations.

## SCORE

The Service Corps of Retired Executives (SCORE) is composed of men and women retired from business who offer their services on a voluntary, as needed basis to help small businessmen.

- Established October 1964, by the Small Business Administration
- Has 4,000 Volunteers working in 169 chapters across the country
- Qualifications: each Volunteer must have specific expertise in small business administration
- Areas of work: small businesses such as grocers, retailers, auto and body repair shops, restaurants requesting help with operating and management problems.

## ACE

The Active Corps of Executives (ACE) was established as a supplement to SCORE. Businessmen volunteer their time to counsel small businessmen on an "as-needed" basis.

- Has 2,000 Volunteers working throughout the United States
- Qualifications and areas of work are identical to SCORE.

## UNIVERSITY YEAR FOR ACTION

University Year for ACTION is for student Volunteers who work full-time, off-campus for locally sponsored poverty-related projects.

- First ACTION program established August 1971 as a pilot project
- Grants are awarded to universities for program development; they provide academic credit and faculty supervision
- 1,250 Volunteers by mid-1972 will serve 1 year of service after 3 weeks of training
- Qualifications: Volunteers must be regularly enrolled graduate and undergraduate students at one of 30 participating universities
- Areas of work: economic development, housing, health, administration of justice, education, consumer protection, environmental protection.

## ACTION Recruitment Regional Offices

This is a list of the area offices where you can reach ACTION representatives or you may call Washington, D. C. toll-free (800) 424-8580.

### NORTHEASTERN REGION

ACTION  
Regional Recruiting Office  
408 Atlantic Avenue  
Room 211  
Boston, Mass. 02201

ACTION  
Recruiting Office  
90 Church Street  
Room 1403  
New York, N.Y. 10007

ACTION  
Recruiting Office  
1421 Cherry Street  
Philadelphia, Pa. 19102

ACTION  
Recruiting Office  
Federal Building – Room 412  
Church & Fitzhugh Streets  
Rochester, N.Y. 14614

### SOUTHERN REGION

ACTION  
Regional Recruiting Office  
348 Peachtree Street, N.E.  
Atlanta, Ga. 30308

ACTION  
Recruiting Office  
Wesley Foundation  
University of North Carolina  
214 Pittsboro Street  
Chapel Hill, N.C. 27514

ACTION  
Recruiting Office  
2000 N. Central Expressway  
Dallas, Texas 75204

ACTION  
Recruiting Office  
1711 H Street, N.W.  
Washington, D. C. 20525

### MIDWESTERN REGION

ACTION  
Regional Recruiting Office  
536 South Clark Street  
Room 1010  
Chicago, Ill. 60605

ACTION  
Recruiting Office  
Rooms 903B & 903C  
U. S. Post Office and  
Customhouse Building  
Cincinnati, Ohio 45202

ACTION  
Recruiting Office  
1001 South Wright Street  
Champaign, Ill. 61820

ACTION  
Recruiting Office  
Room 166, Federal Building  
Minneapolis, Minn. 55455

ACTION  
Recruiting Office  
Room 158  
210 Walnut Street  
Des Moines, Iowa 50309

ACTION  
Recruiting Office  
U. S. Post Office Building  
811 Walnut Street  
Kansas City, Mo. 64106

ACTION  
Recruiting Office  
Room 2201, Federal Building  
234 Summit Street  
Toledo, Ohio 43604

### WESTERN REGION

ACTION  
Regional Recruiting Office  
Room 8420  
300 N. Los Angeles Street  
Los Angeles, Calif. 90012

ACTION  
Recruiting Office  
Room 193, U. S. Customs House  
19th and Stout Streets  
Denver, Colo. 80202

ACTION  
Recruiting Office  
Room 100, Pasadena Federal Center  
125 South Grand Avenue  
Pasadena, Calif. 91105

ACTION  
Recruiting Office  
The Old Church  
1422 S.W. 11th Avenue  
Portland, Ore. 97201

ACTION  
Recruiting Office  
1068 16th Street  
San Diego, Calif. 92101

ACTION  
Recruiting Office  
Room 630  
681 Market Street  
San Francisco, Calif. 94105

ACTION  
Recruiting Office  
University YMCA  
4525 19th Avenue, N.E.  
Seattle, Wash. 98101