

PEACE CORPS NEWS

VOL. 1 NO. 1

A Special Junior College, Technical and Agricultural Issue

SPRING, 1963

4,000 Volunteers Requested In '63

Volunteers Teach Trades, Shop In Nepal

Jim Fisher and 68 other Peace Corps Volunteers are helping Nepal by serving as vocational teachers of shop, domestic science, agriculture and science.

Agricultural Volunteers are also helping on demonstration and experimental farms and training centers. Other Volunteers, such as Fisher, are teaching English.

Teaching experience is not required for many assignments: technical and agricultural school or junior college graduates staff many jobs.

The day following graduation I began training an average of 12 hours per day at George Washington University in Washington, D. C. About half the time was concentrated on language study, the other half in world affairs, American studies, and Nepal area studies. The quality of the training program, though shoddy in isolated areas, was surprisingly high, particularly in language training. The entire grueling process was made more pleasant than it would otherwise have been by the strong incentive to learn and the usually boundless enthusiasm of my fellow trainees.

(See 'Volunteers' page 3)

Scholarships, Jobs Await Volunteers

More than 700 Peace Corps Volunteers will complete their two-year assignments this year. Next year, some 5,000 will be back and over the next decade, 50,000 persons will have served.

So far, the number of jobs and educational opportunities exceeds the number of returnees.

More than 30 universities have offered over 100 special scholarships for those who want to continue their education. Many of these scholarships will be available for junior college graduates who have interrupted their college education to join the Peace Corps.

The U. S. State Department has agreed that Volunteers who receive appointments as Foreign Service Officers will enter at an advanced level. Both the State Department and the United States Information Agency are making arrangements to interview interested Volunteers overseas. Other agencies, such as the Public Health Service, want Peace Corps veterans.



PEACE CORPS VOLUNTEER Jess Stone of Colorado is a community development worker in the Dominican Republic. Stone and the 145 other Volunteers in the Dominican Republic, many of whom are junior college graduates, are teaching English, sparking self-help school construction and organizing 4-H clubs. They make up the field staff of the first rural extension program the country has known. Junior college and technical school graduates will start training in June for Peace Corps community development projects around the world.

Tanganyika Surveyors Build Roads

Peace Corps surveyors and engineering technicians in Tanganyika are building roads, constructing bridges, surveying harbors and harbor facilities, river crossings, airports and drainage systems.

"The fact that the job is in Tanganyika adds a touch of the unusual, however," said Art Young, a Peace Corps Volunteer.

"More than once surveying teams have been driven off the job due to curious elephants wandering too close for comfort."

The Volunteers' main project is to build a network of small farm-to-market roads in even the most remote agricultural areas.

Tanganyika's economy is based largely on agriculture, yet only nine per cent of her land is under cultivation. Lack of adequate farm-to-market roads and year-round water supply limit further expansion.

Working with the surveyors are Peace Corps geologists who have mapped about 7,500 square miles. Volunteers have been in charge of or second in command in the supervision of almost all primary road construction in Tanganyika since they arrived in October of 1961. They're training the Tanganyikans to take over these jobs when they leave.

John Leyden, a distinguished geologist and a member of a committee who advises the British Parliament on foreign aid

programs said of the Volunteers:

"They are revealing to the world what Americans are like. They exemplify the American character. They've got guts . . . these boys have got what it takes. This is the best aid you have ever given anyone. The

Volunteers don't know what can't be done. They simply get the bridge built or the road scraped or the mapping done. A top government official said to me: 'I don't know what we would have done without them.'"



SARGENT SHRIVER, Peace Corps director, inspects the work being done by Volunteer Bob Bryson of Boulder, Colo., who is working as a mechanic in Tunisia. Fifteen mechanics are keeping a pool of earthmoving and road building equipment running so that the country can build a secondary road network.

Junior College Students Will Fill Many Jobs

More than 4,000 new Peace Corps Volunteers will be selected during the next few months to serve in 45 developing nations around the world. Some of these men and women will be replacing Volunteers who are completing their two-year period of service this year.

Others will be filling completely new assignments requested by countries in Africa, Latin America, the Near and Far East and South Asia. Some 300 different skill areas are represented in the jobs, most of which will be filled by the end of 1963.

Opportunities for Americans to invest their time and talent in helping people to help themselves are greater now than at any time in the brief history of the Peace Corps.

Junior college and technical school students will serve in community development programs, filling many of these new assignments. Nurses, licensed practical nurses, registered nurses, engineering technicians, carpenters, mechanics, farmers, home economists, medical technologists — and many other skills — are also represented.

To qualify for Peace Corps service, a person must, of course, have more than the basic skills required. This Junior College, Technical and Agricultural issue is designed to inform potential Volunteers about the specific opportunities for service and the types of Americans needed to fill these assignments.

"One of the basic decisions made early in the Peace Corps' (See '4,000,' page 2)

Free Films, Filmstrips Now Available

A 27-minute color film, "The Peace Corps," is now available free to college, civic or church groups interested in a comprehensive program report on the Peace Corps.

The 16mm documentary, narrated by Dave Garroway, includes scenes of Volunteers at work in several countries and an interview with Director Sargent Shriver outlining the entire selection and training process.

Another film produced by NBC News, "The Peace Corps in Tanganyika," is also available at no cost. Both films may be booked through regional offices of Modern Talking Pictures, Inc., or directly from the Peace Corps, Office of Public Affairs, Washington 25, D. C.

Two specialized film strips outlining work of Volunteers in medical and agricultural programs are also available from the Washington office.



A SOIL CONSERVATION WORKER, William Hundley, 23, of Cle Elum, Wash., is serving with the Peace Corps on the Caribbean island of St. Lucia. More than 1,300 Volunteers have been requested for agricultural projects starting this summer. Many assignments can be filled by short course students or vocational and agricultural school graduates.

Peace Corps Teaches Mechanics, Surveying

Courses in diesel mechanics have been taught to auto mechanics who applied for Peace Corps service. A three-month course of training, begun at the Caterpillar Plant in Peoria, was

4,000 . . .

(continued from page 1)

history was to feature in all of our informational materials the hardships of Peace Corps service," said Director Sargent Shriver. "We still say it's not easy to serve in the Peace Corps.

"The Peace Corps is not for the visionary or the adventurer. It requires tenacity, self-reliance, dedication. Assignments in many countries are ill-defined — a symptom of a youthful country's growing pains. Volunteers are often on their own . . . in the effective definition and performance of their jobs.

"Some of our early critics said the Peace Corps would only get 'dewey-eyed idealists.' Most of the Volunteers now serving effectively overseas are idealists, in a sense, but they are not dewey-eyed. One of the Volunteers summed up the type of idealism needed when he defined his reason for joining:

"I also hope to find some sort of personal peace, to salve my conscience that I and my peers were born between clean sheets when others were issued into the dust with a birthright of hunger. Perhaps afterwards when I hear the cry of humanity I shall be unashamed that I am not of that cry because I helped to still a part of it."

"Good Volunteers also have a measure of enlightened self-interest. They know their two year experience overseas is an educational opportunity without equal."

completed at the University of Indiana in Bloomington.

Basic surveying skills have been taught at the University of Washington and at the University of Minnesota.

Basic skills in carpentry, electricity, irrigation farming, soil testing, welding and a host of others are being taught at the Peace Corps Community Development School at the University of New Mexico.

In addition, Peace Corps training programs will be conducted this summer at over 40 colleges and universities throughout the United States.

Many students will find that they will receive academic credit for their training and some for their work abroad.

All will find Peace Corps service an investment in their future, an education that will help qualify them for scholarships or advancement in their chosen field upon their return.

Agricultural Experience Wanted Everywhere

Eighty-five per cent of the Peace Corps Volunteers will take assignments in rural areas.

Developing nations often have 90 per cent of their people engaged in agriculture, yet are unable to meet basic needs for food and fiber. Without increased agricultural production, social and educational advances are impossible.

The American with a farm background, with 4-H, FFA/NFA experience, or with agricultural training, is wanted in over 40 countries around the world.

Peace Corps Teaches 34 Languages

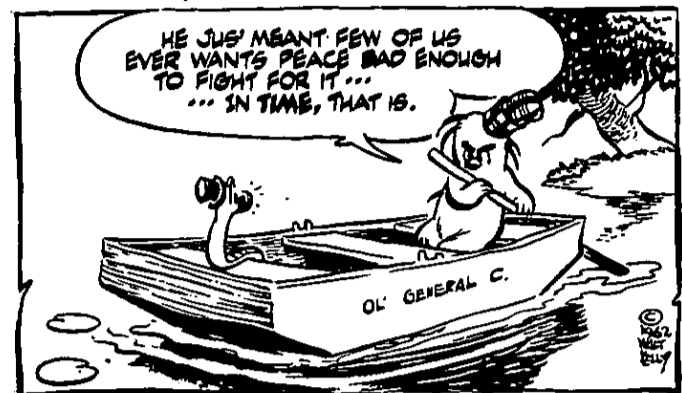
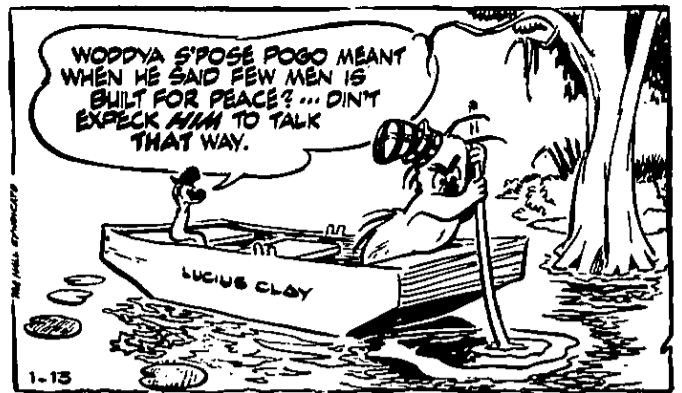
The Peace Corps has taught its Volunteers 34 languages, 21 of them never taught on college campuses in the United States before.

An intensive language training program patterned after the successful laboratory methods developed during World War II, accelerates the learning of such languages as Thai, Somali, Farsi, Bengali and Amharic.

Prior knowledge of a language is not essential for most Peace Corps assignments but prior training in French or Spanish is helpful.

Many students who never had language training find it easy to learn.

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'Avoid Madison Ave. Stuff,' Says Former Staff Member

Blair Butterworth, a humanities student, served a year with the Peace Corps Washington staff in Public Affairs. He "recruited" himself and is now serving as a Volunteer teacher in the Okuapemman School at Akropong-Akwapim, Ghana. He writes from Ghana:

"I feel that I have treated you all very unworthily. I should have been writing quotable quotes and the like and making your job so easy for you. But somehow, I seem to go through the 24 hours given each day before I should. If you give of yourself to the school, the students and the community, your days and hours are full of the most ideal form of what we came here for. The Peace Corps slips away, and you become and spend your time being an individual looking for, and in most cases, finding a real reward for the time and effort put in.

"But you are always aware of the umbrella of the Peace Corps and you hope that all of you will leave a mark together. This mark cannot rub off the mistakes we at home make, but it does show that we are not all the money-hungry, profit-seeking, cold-hearted people that our headlines make us out to be. Suddenly, to these kids America becomes an individual, and the weight of that responsibility makes one flap one's wings a little harder and wake up a little earlier and work a little harder.

"You ask in your letter about quality and quantity. It would be such a mistake to cajole people with fancy words and careful slogans and flashy pictures. I do not know anyone here who is impressed with that aspect of the Peace Corps. We need honest facts and no Madison Avenue stuff. No Butterworth speech made them come, no great American letter, but instead they came because they were old enough to want to know and young enough to chance a failure. So get people who can give of themselves and gain satisfaction in giving, who don't want to prove anything, who rather dislike the way they were being recruited, and you will have a fine, small and distinguished

group of young people. The greatest fear I have is meeting a PCV Ghana 4 who says to me, 'I came because I heard your speech in George Washington High or South East Missouri State College.'

"As yet I have said nothing about the teaching difficulties. Mostly, they are the ones one has anywhere, I imagine. The problem is that these kids have had so few experiences in their childhood. Maybe that is cultural, but bicycles, camping, all the subjects of most textbooks, just do not fit over here. But if you keep to their limited experiences, you cannot prepare them for the Certificate or expand their vocabulary. So, the teacher becomes a guide through life. One tries and fails, but bit by bit they pick it up, and as they know it is all so important for them, they work hard."



PEACE CORPS NURSE Sadie Stout tends an infant in Malaya. Miss Stout is a graduate of the St. Francis Hospital School of Nursing in Wichita, Kan. The Malayan Minister of Health said the Peace Corps Volunteers had transformed the face of medical practice in that country. More nurses are needed by the developing nations in Asia, Latin America and Africa.

Construction In Gabon

Gabon wants to raise school attendance to 100 per cent by 1964 and this requires new schools and houses for teachers.

A self-help school construction program was inaugurated in Gabon in March, 1963, with the arrival of 38 Peace Corps Volunteers. Four teams of Volunteers will undertake to build a three-room school, plus houses for teachers, at each of 40 sites throughout the country.

The Peace Corps teams will act only as the nucleus of local labor forces, most of which will be recruited in the villages where schools are to be built.

More building trade workers are needed in a dozen developing countries. Skilled American workers are also needed to teach in new vocational schools throughout the world.

Developing Nations Need Junior College Graduates

"What the Peace Corps needs is specialists. And I have no special skill."

"With only a junior college education, I probably can't qualify."

These comments by students throughout the United States reflect misunderstanding about the Peace Corps.

The Peace Corps, it is true, does need specialists — doctors, nurses, engineers, carpenters, etc. But Americans with no developed "skill" as we commonly use the term, but who have initiative and resourcefulness can serve effectively in many areas.

What are some of the plus factors that will help qualify you for a Peace Corps assignment?

Participation in youth and recreation activities, a farm background, leadership roles in social, civic or church groups, basic do-it-yourself skills in carpentry, mechanics, gardening, handcraft, home economics, first aid, hygiene or experience in organizing committees. And most importantly, the self-confidence that comes from your knowledge that you can get a job done, or that you can find a

source of information that tells you how to do it.

A Peace Corps Volunteer working in a community development project in Colombia defines community development as "a system of group education through physical projects."

"The work," he says, "requires the heart of a teacher, the tact of a diplomat, the mind of a military technician, the ambitions of a poet, the work eagerness of a hungry laborer and the flexibility of a copper wire. All of these characteristics must be tempered by exactly the right amounts of humility, creativity and maturity."

His definition underscores the practical experience and flexibility required for the job. And many community development assignments are being filled by students with farm backgrounds or by junior college or technical school graduates.

How Do You Join The Peace Corps?

1. Fill out the application Questionnaire. You can get one from your liaison officer on campus, from your post office or by mailing the coupon in this paper.

2. Next, take the non-competitive placement test on campus or at a nearby Civil Service Office. Ask your liaison officer or write the Peace Corps for a full list of addresses and the date of the next exam.

3. Your application data, your test and your references help to determine the kind of assignment for which you are best qualified. If your training or experience match that of a request from abroad, you may receive an invitation to training. You may accept, decline, or state a preference for another assignment.

Work In Nepal . . .

(continued from page 1)

Classroom training was not enough, and we soon found ourselves being flown to Denver, where we departed by bus for the Colorado Outward Bound School, located three miles from the ghost town of Marble, Colo., (population of five, according to a recent census). For a month the day began with an icy dip in a mountain stream at six in the morning, and the rest of the time was filled with hiking, climbing, camping and building bridges. Somehow, I survived. Two days after home leave we were in Delhi, but because of the monsoon storms we were stranded there for a week before we could get into Kathmandu, Nepal's capital and the only city in the country with a concrete runway.

40 Degree Classroom

After two weeks of orientation and language training, we departed for our posts. I went to Bhadgaon, only eight miles from Kathmandu (forty minutes by jeep) to teach English at the college and high school,

all in the same building, depending on the time of day.

My first class begins at 6:30 a.m. in an unheated room decorated with four unfinished brick walls and several rows of roughly-hewn wooden benches. The temperature is about 40 degrees at that hour, and the shivering students sit there and suffer, though I have the prerogative of pacing up and down to keep warm. Nevertheless, a brave handful continues to show up (total enrollment of the college is 45). The air is comfortably warm by the time the high school opens at 10:30. The younger ones seldom wear shoes, but the older students, more often out of deference to fashion than to fear of hookworm, usually wear them.

The educational system is a third-hand version (inherited from India) of the English system. A syllabus is rigidly adhered to, and emphasis lies in the rote memory of everything. Students are unusually polite, always arising when the teacher walks into the room. Nepal is a Hindu state (though many are Buddhist), and reverence for learning and the learned man is traditional.

How We Live

Four of us, all teaching, live in a Nepali house in the middle of town. Western gadgets such as cameras, short-wave radios, and even pressurized cans of shaving cream attract the studied fascination of our landlord as if he were a little boy. I have a room to myself and a straw mat to cover the mud floor. Diet consists largely of rice, some vegetables, fruit, and meat (goat, water-buffalo, and chicken) about twice a week. The landlord's son, one of my college students, lives upstairs and facilitates translation when we get stuck. He speaks English fairly well since all classes above the high-school level are conducted in English. He is principal of an elementary school on the side which consists primarily of a long open porch which serves as a classroom. During school hours a strip of cloth closes the open side towards the street.



TRACK COACH Tex Lee Boggs, 23, trains a candidate for the girls Olympics at the National Stadium in Bangkok, Thailand. A physical education graduate of Ferrum Junior College in Ferrum, Va., Boggs is one of 250 Volunteers serving in Thailand. Other Volunteers are teaching English and science in teachers' colleges and technical schools. Still others are working in rural malaria control projects.

Philippine Volunteers Raising Rural Standards

The Peace Corps' biggest single project is in the Philippines — some 625 Volunteers strong, and still growing. It is an impact project which calls for enough Volunteers to make a basic difference in an important national goal — in this case raising the quality of the Philippine educational system, especially among poorer people in the rural areas.

Volunteers are working at 533 rural elementary schools. Others are at high schools, normal schools and colleges. Most help with English instruction, but others are helping with vocational and agricultural subjects. One special group of 22 Volunteers is working in community development on the vast southern island of Mindanao.

But teaching at the school is only part of the average Volunteer's life. Perhaps more than in any other country, the Volunteers in the Philippines live

closest to the standard American impression of Peace Corps life — a thatch-roof house on poles, often with primitive facilities, right in among the people of a small village.

They have an active role in town or barrio life. Often a Volunteer has his individual outside effort, such as starting vegetable gardens or joining together for educational campaigns to promote such things as new kinds of rice cultivation. Others teach at night. During their summer vacation one group of Volunteers on Negros island established "Camp Brotherhood" which was attended by more than 600 Filipino youngsters.

There have been problems. The actual job of an "educational aide" was ill-defined. Ingenuity was required of the Volunteers in finding their place in the school and community. This took time. Slowly they gained confidence and more duties.

Basic Requirements

The basic requirements for the Peace Corps are simple.

1. The minimum age is 18; there is no upper age limit.
2. Volunteers must be American citizens.
3. Volunteers must be in sound physical and mental health.
4. Married couples are accepted if both husband and wife qualify for Peace Corps service and they have no dependents under 18.
5. A college degree is not required for many projects.



ANGEL LAURA, a former junior college student at Los Angeles Community College, learned simple surveying during Peace Corps training at the University of Washington. When Laura arrived from his native Mexico, he was illiterate. While acquiring his American citizenship, he got his high school diploma, working in the meantime as a hotel waiter. He's now in the Dominican Republic, helping to lay out forest trails, aqueducts and drainage ditches. Carpenters, bricklayers, plumbers and other persons with building trade skills are working in the Dominican Republic to assist the people in building simple housing units, using local materials.

For further information, complete this form and mail to:

PEACE CORPS, Office of Public Affairs, Washington 25, D. C.

Name Mr. Mrs. Miss _____ Date _____

Address to which information should be sent: _____

College _____

Level at present time (circle one): 1 2 3 4

Major _____ Minor(s) _____

Language (Circle kind and Number of Years) Spanish 1 2 3 4 more; French 1 2 3 4 more;

Other: _____

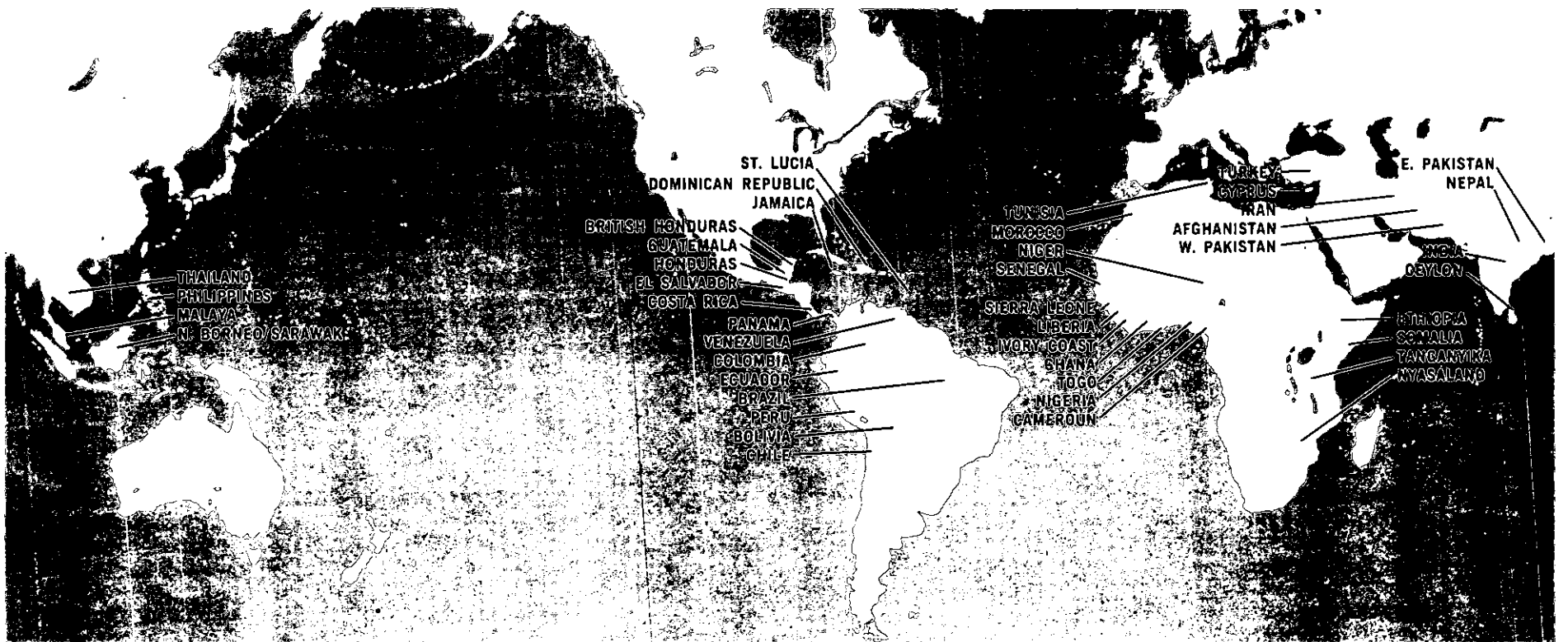
Math and science courses taken: _____

Sports: _____ Level (circle) Casual Intramural Varsity. Could Coach _____

Major field of experience outside of school: (Jobs, Farm background, hobbies, etc.) _____

Date you could enter training: _____ Area Preference: _____

Please send me information describing opportunities for junior college, agricultural and technical school graduates in the Peace Corps.



4,000 PEACE CORPS OPPORTUNITIES IN 44 COUNTRIES TRAINING BEGINS IN JUNE, JULY & AUGUST

ACTIVITY	COUNTRY	NUMBER OF VOLUNTEERS	TRAINING DATE
EDUCATION			
ELEMENTARY LEVEL:	Ethiopia	200	July
	Liberia	50	June
	Malaya	15	July
	North Borneo/Sarawak	11	July
	Philippines	300	June
Thailand	19	July	
SECONDARY LEVEL:	ENGLISH LANGUAGE:		
	Ghana	23	June
	Liberia	15	June
	Nigeria	26	June
	Sierra Leone	10	June
	Malaya	3	July
	Thailand	50	July
	Peru	30	July
	Afghanistan	36	March
	Turkey	75	June
GRAMMAR AND LITERATURE:	Cameroon	30	July
	Gabon	40	July
	Ivory Coast	15	June
	Morocco	40	June
	Senegal	30	June
Tunisia	30	June	
FRENCH:	Ghana	23	June
	Nigeria	20	June
	Sierra Leone	5	June
LATIN:	Nigeria	3	June
	Sierra Leone	1	June
MATH:	Ethiopia	10	July
	Ghana	12	June
	Liberia	10	June
	Nigeria	27	June
	Sierra Leone	15	June
	Malaya	4	July
	Philippines	45	June
	Turkey	22	June
	India	7	June
	SCIENCE:	Ethiopia	10
Liberia		35	June
Nigeria		27	June
Sierra Leone		20	June
Malaya		4	July
Turkey		22	June
India		7	June
BIOLOGY:	Ethiopia	5	July
	Ghana	20	June
	Nigeria	35	June
	Sierra Leone	2	June
CHEMISTRY:	Ethiopia	5	July
	Ghana	10	June
	Nigeria	32	June
	Sierra Leone	2	June
PHYSICS:	Ethiopia	5	July
	Ghana	12	June
	Nigeria	49	June
	Sierra Leone	2	June
SOCIOLOGY:	Liberia	10	June
PHYSICAL EDUCATION:	Ethiopia	2	July
	Morocco	30	June
	Sierra Leone	5	June
	Malaya	5	July
	India	3	June
	Venezuela	40	July
Ecuador	50	August	
HISTORY:	Ghana	10	June
	Sierra Leone	5	June
GEOGRAPHY:	Ghana	3	June
	Nigeria	21	June
	Sierra Leone	5	June
	Malaya	1	July
ART:	Sierra Leone	1	June
MUSIC:	Nigeria	5	June
	Sierra Leone	2	June
BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION:	Gabon	5	July
COMMERCIAL EDUCATION:	Gabon	25	July
	Nigeria	12	June
	Sierra Leone	5	June
	Ethiopia	10	June
	Pakistan	3	July

ACTIVITY	COUNTRY	NUMBER OF VOLUNTEERS	TRAINING DATE
ECONOMICS:	Pakistan	5	July
HOME ECONOMICS:	Nigeria	2	June
	Pakistan	3	July
INDUSTRIAL ARTS:	Pakistan	5	July
VOCATIONAL EDUCATION: (to teach woodworking, carpentry, electricity, masonry, TV and refrigeration repair, plumbing, plastics and other industrial arts)	Thailand	6	July
	Honduras	6	July
	Pakistan	5	July
	Ethiopia	6	July
	Nigeria	30	June
	Somali	5	July
	Ecuador	50	July
	Iran	17	June
	Turkey	3	June
	Malaya	11	June
St. Lucia	5	June	
Dominica	4	June	
UNIVERSITY EDUCATION			
ENGLISH LANGUAGE:	Ethiopia	4	July
	Nigeria	10	June
	Philippines	20	June
	Chile	30	July
FRENCH:	Nigeria	4	June
MATH:	Ethiopia	3	July
	Nigeria	4	June
	Bolivia	1	July
	Philippines	20	June
SCIENCE:	Ethiopia	3	July
CHEMISTRY:	Nigeria	2	June
PHYSICS:	Nigeria	3	June
	Bolivia	1	July
ZOOLOGY:	Nigeria	2	June
HISTORY:	Ethiopia	2	July
ART:	Ethiopia	1	July
COMMERCIAL EDUCATION:	Nigeria	2	June
ECONOMICS:	Nigeria	2	June
TEACHER EDUCATION:	Nigeria	5	June
	Thailand	9	July
	Honduras	50	July
ADULT EDUCATION:	Brazil	25	July
AGRICULTURE			
COOPS:	Dominica	5	June
	Pakistan	57	July
	Sierra Leone	10	July
EXTENSION:	Bolivia	40	July
	Colombia	50	April
	Colombia	50	June
	Colombia	55	July
	Dominica	13	June
	Ecuador	80	July
	Guinea	44	June
	Iran	21	August
	Malaya	12	September
	Morocco	20	July
	Pakistan	100	June
	Pakistan	25	August
	Senegal	30	July
Uruguay	22	June	
EDUCATION:	Chile	8	June
	Pakistan	15	July
	Peru	24	June
	Sierra Leone	3	June
	Venezuela	5	June
	Brazil	9	May
HOME ECONOMICS:	Chile	13	June
	Colombia	100	June
	Colombia	21	July
	Ecuador	20	July
	Ethiopia	6	July
	Guatemala	6	June
	Guinea	6	June
	India	12	August
	Liberia	2	June
	Nepal	6	June
	St. Lucia	4	June
	Sierra Leone	3	June
	Turkey	20	August

ACTIVITY	COUNTRY	NUMBER OF VOLUNTEERS	TRAINING DATE
	Uruguay	11	June
	Pakistan	12	July
	Pakistan	19	July
RURAL COMMUNITY ACTION:	Brazil	50	July
	Chile	50	July
	Colombia	50	June
	Honduras	50	June
	Nepal	50	June
	St. Lucia	8	June
FORESTERS:	Sierra Leone	10	July
	Thailand	40	June
	Ecuador	8	July
	Guinea	2	June
	Nepal	14	June
	Iran	8	August
	Malaya	4	September
	Peru	31	June
	Brazil	20	July
	HEALTH		
REGISTERED NURSES:	India	20	June
	Ethiopia	12	June
	Cameroon	7	July
	Afghanistan	6	July
	Turkey	12	July
	Colombia	31	June
	Malaya	10	July
	Chile	1	June
	St. Lucia	4	June
	Ecuador	4	August
PHYSICIANS:	Ethiopia	3	June
	Cameroon	4	July
	Malaya	3	July
OTHER MEDICAL WORKERS: (including laboratory technologists, licensed practical nurses, pharmacists, x-ray technicians, dental hygienists)	Chile	2	June
	Thailand	40	July
	Malaya	2	July
	Ethiopia	25	June
RURAL COMMUNITY ACTION: (includes workers in nutrition, first aid, hygiene, rural environment, sanitation, mother and child care and social welfare workers)	Brazil	50	July
	Chile	50	July
	Colombia	50	June
	Honduras	50	June
	Nepal	50	June
	St. Lucia	8	June
Sierra Leone	10	July	
Thailand	40	June	
OTHER SKILLED AND PROFESSIONAL FIELDS			
LAWYERS:	English-speaking West Africa	40	August
	Liberia	25	June
BUSINESS AND PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION:	Liberia	40	June
	Colombia	5	July
	Peru	10	June
	Chile	2	July
	Guatemala	22	June
CIVIL ENGINEERS:	Tunisia	20	June
	East Pakistan	18	August
	Guinea	6	July
Ecuador	10	June	
GEOLOGISTS:	Ghana	10	June
SOCIAL WORKERS:	Turkey	8	July
PUBLIC WORKS PROJECTS: (includes architects, draftsmen, surveyors, engineers, construction foremen, carpenters, electricians, masons, plumbers, soil testers, well-diggers)	Senegal	15	July
	Colombia	50	July
	Peru	50	June
	Thailand	25	June
	Tanganyika	30	July
	Tunisia	7	June
	Malaya	4	June
	East Pakistan	30	July
	Ecuador	10	June
	MECHANICS:	Guinea	5
Tunisia		30	July
Iran		10	June
Senegal		9	July