

THE Peace Corps NEWS

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Agitating Overseas Takes Time and Special Talents

by Peggy Krause

"Wheeling and dealing" is the life of the Peace Corps "agitators", according to Bruce Reeves, who coordinates the requests for Peace Corps programs from 17 Latin American countries.

Anyone can march into a country and build a schoolhouse with a bit of technical help — the real talent is in making the people want a school house enough to build and maintain it themselves, he said. Otherwise empty schoolhouses can become monuments to departed dogooders.

"It's like calling a meeting for free speech, which is easy, versus getting people to the point where they care enough to go to jail," he explained.

"That's what makes Savio a 'gunner' — he gets people to believe in things."

Around the Peace Corps offices there are many words for the agitator type — including "gunner" and "swinger".

In the eyes of the Peace Corps, this is community development — getting people involved in improving what's around them.

A do-gooder type could easily organize a work group to build a school in a village forgotten by the ministry of education, Reeves said.

"But can you get people worked up so they'll go to the ministry office, which is two days away, and sit there until they get a teacher for the school?"

Getting ideas accepted, sometimes subtly with a sentence stated at the right time, sometimes blatantly with loudspeakers and movie projectors

— that is the job of the Peace Corps Volunteers.

In Malaysia, community development worker Bill Cull reports, "Some days I just sit and talk . . . talk all day long. And I feel as if I've really gotten somewhere if these people understand their own problems a little better."

On the other hand, Peruvians accepted the idea of an electricity cooperative with enthusiasm, reports Peace Corps Volunteer Peter Lara.

Idea reception depends on the structure of the society and the

nature of the project as well as the methods used in pushing the idea. Lara's "wheeling and dealing" could be overt, but in Cull's Malaysian village wheeling and dealing had to be somewhat sneaky.

Volunteer Lara spent most of his two years in Peru talking the *campesinos* into joining an electricity cooperative which would eventually bring electricity and then industry to their valley.

Sometimes he and the Peruvians working with him had to explain

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The Dominican Revolt— 'Friend, It's Your Fight'

The Peace Corps has passed its severest test to date — survival amid revolution in the Dominican Republic.

According to some, it was the Peace Corps versus the War Corps. Barry Goldwater lumped the two together and called them the "Freedom Corps."

On April 24 the U. S. Marines landed in the Dominican Republic with the expressed intention of helping to save American nationals. They fought alongside the Dominican Republic government forces after deciding communists had infiltrated the rebel units.

It was common knowledge that Peace Corps nurses were working in hospitals in rebel areas, patching up the soldiers who had been shot by the Marines.

The majority of Peace Corps Volunteers were sympathetic to the rebels because the Dominicans with whom they worked and lived were on the rebel side, according to Peace Corps officials.

Remarkably little criticism surrounded the Peace Corps actions — although a few newspapers ran editorials like the Richmond News Leader's which asked "just exactly where the Corps' humanitarian objectives leave off and the legitimate requirements of national loyalty resume."

In a syndicated column, Goldwater compared the Dominican Republic to Cuba and said, "Imagine who could have done the most to bring real peace to Cuba. Peace Corps Volunteers, who would have been lined up and shot pretty early in the Castro game, or U. S. Marines who could have restored the order needed for free elections?"

But even he went on to praise the Peace Corps' Dominican Republic action, saying the Volunteers "simply prove by their action that America has not only an iron fist but a warm heart."

Dr. Joseph Colmen, Deputy Associate Director of the Peace Corps, said the Volunteers "generally felt their projects had been disturbed . . . yet they felt they were needed then. If they really had any sense of commitment, to leave without any sense of continuity would demonstrate a lack of faith."

It wasn't easy. According to Dr. Colmen, Volunteers were plagued by horrible living conditions, little food and less sleep, as well as anti-American sentiment.

There was also the danger of being caught in the crossfire.

The home office of the Peace Corps conducted a "continuous assessment" of safety conditions in the Dominican Republic, according to Dr. Colmen. He and another Peace Corps official visited the Dominican Republic to see how safe the Volunteers were.

Permanent Dominican Republic staff members of the Peace Corps sent only one special message to the Volunteers — they were to stay in their *barrios* or villages until notified to move. This was an attempt

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VOLUNTEER WENDELL J. L. GORUM of the Bronx teaches woodworking at a boys' school as part of a community development project in Osorno in southern Chile.

Community Development — 'Mass Alienation to Mass Participation'

The Peace Corps has coined a new term for what it does in Latin America — community development is now affectionately known as CD.

Frank Mankiewicz, chief of Peace Corps operations in Latin America, addressing the Foreign Language Program in New York City in 1964, said, "The techniques of community development are essentially revolutionary techniques. For to help a people, whether in a village or a section of an urban sprawl, to the level where, by their own joint activity, they have realized their power as a community and have located the real levers through which they can enter the life of their country is a revolutionary act."

Most people around Peace Corps headquarters in Washington get a little uneasy when a word like revolution starts getting kicked around; but that is, in a sense, what the Peace Corps is all about — in much the same way as SNCC workers in Mississippi or freedom marchers in Alabama are dealing with the stuff of revolution.

Mankiewicz calls it "the change from mass alienation to mass participation." Of course this doesn't mean that the Volunteer is out to stir up a shooting war. There is too much basic work to be done. Basic developments have to take place in a community regardless of politics. Water, schools, drainage and elementary education have to be provided.

It is the goal of community development to bring

into being an organization within a neighborhood that is capable of providing these items itself.

Jim Pines is chief of West Coast operations in Latin America. He points out that it often works out best if a Peace Corps CD worker goes into an urban neighborhood or rural town without any real technical skills. This forces him to go out and find people and resources and talents in the community able to do a job, and he doesn't end up doing it himself.

"There is every difference in the world between attitudes of the local people towards a small school they put up themselves through their own organizational initiative and a school stuck in the middle of the town by an outside aid program—whether from their own central government or from the United States," he said.

The essence of community development, then, is an emphasis on what people can do for themselves, through organization. The Peace Corps Volunteer can work only as a catalyst, spending long hours learning about a community, how it works, what it

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Washington security officers are a jumpy lot — take the case of Eisenhower and the cowboy, or the Peace Corps and Viet Nam petitions — see page four.



JED JOHNSON, JR. — Youngest U. S. Congressman speaks out. See p. 3.

Friction, Culture Shock Seen In Peace Corps Administration

by Robert Johnston

David Reisman claims that the job the Peace Corps has taken on is impossible. He may be right, but nobody who let that sort of an attitude stop him ever accomplished much. The answer is always the same, "We shall overcome."

But to say so doesn't make it so, and the hard reality of actually getting out and doing something usually hits Peace Corps Volunteers pretty hard. One of them writing from Peru said:

I live in a picturesque bamboo mat house I built myself. I buy my water from a picturesque boy with a burro loaded down with water cans. I read and write under a kerosene lantern, sleep on a cot, and cook on a camp stove. There comes a day when all this suddenly becomes no longer picturesque, no longer quaint, but furiously frustrating and you want like crazy to just get out of there, to go home. This is called "culture shock." It happens to one and all, usually about the third or fourth month.

Something akin to culture shock has hit the Peace Corps. It came to realize fairly quickly that the beneficent, all-knowing American dispensing skills, knowledge and friendliness around the world wasn't going to get very far.

When a school in Peru needs a roof, it does no good for two or three Volunteers to spend a day putting it up. "It would always be a gift, the gringo's roof. When it needed fixing, no one would fix it," explained a Volunteer. It has to be "their roof on their school."

So the outlook of Peace Corps officials is beginning to change. Fortunately, changes are possible, for no government agency is more ready to listen to dissent and internal or external criticism or more afraid of becoming stodgy and bureaucratic than "Peace Corps Washington." (This doesn't make it immune, however, to biting accusations on all these points from the field.)

Any other government agency, with the possible exceptions of the Office of Economic Opportunity and the Commission on Equal Employment Opportunities, both of which steal Peace Corps staff regularly, would be thrown into a death trauma if it tried to put through a regulation limiting staff tenure to five years. Congress approved such a rule for the Peace Corps last summer.

Few other government agencies encourage this internal criticism, dissent and friction the way the Peace Corps officials do. And this attitude is now spilling over into philosophies of what the Peace Corps is for and what kind of Volunteers are sought.

The Peace Corps' Deputy Director Warren Wiggins says, "We used to work a little too hard to fit Volunteers into the Peace Corps mold. Now we are taking in more 'high risk-high gain' Volunteers who may cause us more trouble overseas but who are worth it in terms of what some of them are able to accomplish. We want people with a point of view."

As another official says, "Volunteers really need to be socially and politically conscious." College students who are "questioning the extent to which society is represented by institutional frameworks and institutionalized behavior" are highly prized by recruiters.

Wiggins says, "We still have the old goals of service, fulfilling needs in underdeveloped countries, providing education and bringing maturity to our Volunteers, but we desperately want to display this new viewpoint of social and political consciousness, the affinity in our Washington building for campus thought."

The word revolution is not frowned on at Peace Corps Washington. It may even sponsor a teach-in. It regularly holds up Dean Rusk's own statement to State Department officials, "The Peace Corps is not an agent of U. S. foreign policy." No attempt is made to have Volunteers parrot or even defend U. S. foreign policy.

The Peace Corps is seen as an agent of social change and innovation and is recognizing this as its most promising role at home as well as abroad. It is even introducing into this country an exchange

Peace Corps, students from abroad brought here to teach outgoing Volunteers and to aid in this country's poverty program.

In fact the idea of youth corps sent out to stimulate and speed up laggard parts of a fast-moving world, to keep the world revolution in economics, expectations, organization and industrialism peaceful and fast-moving, is gaining momentum and respect in many different countries as well as at home.

The Foreign Minister of Thailand recently paid tribute to the Peace Corps and to the United States. "It is indeed striking that this most important idea, the most powerful idea in recent times, of a Peace Corps, of youth mingling, living, working with youth, should come from this mightiest nation on earth, the United States," he said.

And these revolutionary developments to which the Peace Corps is dedicated work in both directions. For in the interaction that takes place between the Volunteer and the community into which he is thrust and which he has to understand and help to organize and develop, both sides are profoundly affected.

"If I've learned anything here, I've learned I know nothing of Thai people. The unique quality of having a home in Thailand is the individuality of the experience. And to get to my number one concern—that which I need to understand most—there's me. It would be impossible to estimate how much I have changed, how much I have learned, what I now easily accept as a part of the world and what I now can or cannot understand.

"My perspective has been broadened. I have met a new environment and culture, and I have accepted it as well as been accepted by it. I have seen life from a different point of view. I have learned a new way of speaking about things and a new way of looking at things."

Another Volunteer wrote, "You cannot imagine the gulf between East and West, and it makes me laugh now to think that I expected to bridge it with a smile and a handshake."

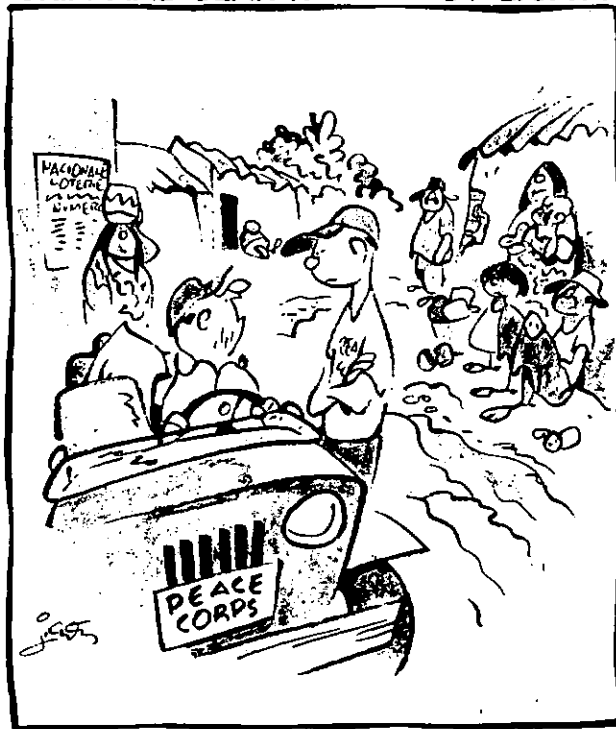
As anyone who attended the conference of returned Peace Corps Volunteers knows, changes are deep and meaningful. Those who successfully emerge from culture shock have acquired many new values and orientations. The returnees were rambunctious and perceptive. Viet Nam petitions were spiritedly passed around the cafeteria of the State Department building.

The Peace Corps' determination to be something more than a world-wide welfare agency isn't always carried through successfully into fact. But it is asserted loudly that "We ARE different."

The gains often do seem miniscule; but when they are added up—more than 10,000 Volunteers in 46 countries—there is some ground for optimism. For it does seem safe to assert that in its first four years the Peace Corps really has begun to develop into an unequalled instrument of social change and innovation. Putting dedicated, perceptive and socially and politically conscious youth in the field around the world, organizing and teaching on a personal, one-to-one basis, community by community, is in fact revolutionary.

Not to give to people, to feed them and clothe them and forget them, but to involve them in meeting their own needs, leading to their own self-fulfillment, is revolutionary. Wiggins admits that there is a long way to go yet, that there is often more talk than realization; but if any idea can remake the world social "establishment", the Peace Corps idea, or a succession of such ideas, can.

GRIN AND BEAR IT BY LICHTY



"... And when they tell you their ambition is to live like Americans you tell 'em a lot of Americans wish they could live like that, too!"

Courtesy Publishers Newspaper Syndicate

How To Smoke Out 'Aware' PCVs Hazy Image Hurts Peace Corps

by Mary Richardson

Can the Peace Corps be non-political and expect today's politically volatile student to seek it out? Then again, what does the average Volunteer have in common with Smokey the Bear?

Frank Mankiewicz, chief of Peace Corps operations in Latin America, says the "Smokey the Bear" or "do-gooder" conception of the Peace Corps is a problem because the Peace Corps image is not fully developed. The compensation factor if there is unhappiness with "Smokey" halos is the benefits that come from a favorable image.

The Peace Corps is contrarily seen by Mankiewicz and others as "highly political." Awakening an underdeveloped area to its "community sense of potential" takes political understanding by the politically-aware Volunteer.

Don McClure, Associate Director of the Peace Corps for Public Affairs, who has just returned from two years in Africa, said, "I feel our problem is a 'blurred' image. I've been talking with college interns here at Peace Corps all summer, and it's obvious we've done a poor job of communicating on the campus. They tell me they had only a vague idea, or erroneous ideas, about Peace Corps before they came here. The encouraging thing to me is that the more they learn about Peace Corps, the more inclined they are to want to join. So that's my job." And to carry out the specific ways of better informing campuses, Mr. McClure said, the Peace Corps will use seminars and discussion groups on campuses this year which will include student leaders, key faculty members, returned Volunteers and top Peace Corps staffers.

Who's Who?

Malaysians have developed an interesting method of telling the Peace Corps workers apart from the British plantation owners. It's very simple.

"The Peace Corps workers wear dirty pants," they explain.

ETV Grows

The primary Peace Corps mission in educational television is to teach inhabitants of developing countries to run the entire program themselves—not simply to increase the number of student viewers, according to Tedson Meyers, head of educational TV projects for the Peace Corps.

Two chief problems the original 43 "ETV" Volunteers faced in a project in Colombia were to overcome the indifference of a people who had tried TV four times before and failed, and then to get the Colombians in charge of TV and those in charge of education to work together.

The Colombian project, now 150 Volunteers strong, uses film materials taken in the country, art work and animals for its broadcasts.

ETV goes up to fifth grade level in math, social sciences and Spanish. Adult education is also offered to increase literacy in outlying villages.

Operations similar to the Colombia project are being started in Peru and Malaysia. In these areas there will be a greater amount of pre-broadcast work with the teachers and follow-up training through the Volunteers themselves.

Meyers counts as one measure of the success of ETV the fact that presently all the production crews are Colombian. Volunteers who have come to the area since 1963 are also more professionally experienced in TV, and the entire Colombia plan will be financially on its own at the end of 1965.

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Morgan State College
Walter Grant, *The Kentucky Kernel*
University of Kentucky
Robert Johnston, *The Michigan Daily*
University of Michigan

RE-ENTRY CRISIS: Officials Claim Overemphasis

by Walter Grant

In the midst of wide-spread publicity concerning a "re-entry crisis" for returning Peace Corps Volunteers, officials claim few of the Volunteers actually face major problems.

Several top officials at the Peace Corps headquarters said news media have overemphasized difficulties experienced by Volunteers in re-joining American society. But most agree the Volunteers do require a readjustment period.

Dr. Joseph English, of the Peace Corps medical division, terms the re-entry process a "challenge." The idea of a crisis has been "very much overemphasized," Dr. English said. "The average Volunteer is glad to be home."

The main problem of the returning Volunteer is finding a meaningful situation with responsibility, according to Dr. English.

As a result of their responsibility overseas, ex-Volunteers need a stimulating job which provides independence and a source of commitment, according to Dr. Joseph Colmen, Deputy Associate Director of the Peace Corps.

Dr. Colmen said many Volunteers develop a new set of values while serving with the Peace Corps.

"They become shocked at the way some Americans think," he said. Ex-Volunteers experience frustrations before finding the type of work where they can make a significant contribution, Dr. Colmen added.

In reporting a conference of more than 1,000 ex-Volunteers, some of the national news media emphasized these problems. *Life* magazine asserted that "Volunteers feel unwanted, uncomfortable, apologetic or defensive."

In an article entitled "The Re-Entry Crisis," *Life* said, "Thick files of pain-touched letters in Peace

Corps headquarters testify that virtually all the returnees suffered when they came back." The article quoted Volunteers saying, "The first month was hell." "I was depressed for six weeks." "It was difficult to get through the whole day."

Peace Corps officials are quick to claim that the article did not represent the average returning Volunteer. Peace Corps staffer David Gelman, a former reporter for the *New York Post*, asked in a staff newsletter, "Was it a documentary about ex-junkies?"

Gelman attacked *Life* as a member of the "brick outhouse school of journalism . . . where facts are bricks with which you can build an outhouse or the Taj Mahal."

Other officials also rejected the article as overly dramatic. Dr. English said only a small number of Volunteers have any real difficulty in readjusting to American society.

In reference to one Volunteer who reportedly continued to wear the national dress of Pakistan after returning to the U. S., Dr. English said it is unusual for a Volunteer to wear a country's national dress even while abroad.

Most Volunteers return with a deep appreciation for the United States, according to Dr. English. He said returning Volunteers are excited to be back in a modern society. The typical Volunteer has a genuine desire to gain more knowledge, he said. About 40 per cent of the returned Volunteers presently are continuing their education.

Dr. Colmen said the Volunteer faces a period of readjustment faced by anyone who leaves his culture and comes back. "And most Volunteers have become deeply involved in another culture," he added.

Officials agree that the main problem of the returning Volunteer is learning how to influence American society as a private citizen. Dr. English explains that the Volunteers are used to working in a unique situation where tangible results can be seen.

An official of the Career Information Office of the Peace Corps reported that over 80 per cent of the Volunteers have at least a bachelor's degree. "It's finding the right kind of job that is difficult," he pointed out.

The spokesman said only one per cent of ex-Volunteers are unemployed. He noted that many colleges and universities have special scholarships and fellowships for ex-Volunteers.

During the conference for ex-Volunteers, a proposal to form a veteran's association was rejected. The Volunteers said they wanted to solve their problems individually.

Dr. English cited the rejection as evidence of growth and maturity.

In regard to the conference, Vice President Hubert Humphrey said, "What emerged most impressively was the potential of the Volunteers, and their desire to act, to serve, to take part in the tasks which lie ahead for this nation and the world."



SENATORS ROSS BASS (left) and EDWARD V. LONG contemplate query on present image of Peace Corps. Verdict: it's still vital.

Capitol Hill Consents Without Much Advice

by Mary Richardson

To avoid an insular view of the Peace Corps image, this reporter went to Capitol Hill for an evaluation.

From the youngest Congressman in Washington, interviewed right off the House floor between quorum calls, to the elder Senator caught in his office between committee hearings, the over-all consensus is that the Peace Corps image is still one of vitality and independence.

Senator Ross Bass (D-Tenn) commented: "The Peace Corps may not be as glamorous as it was earlier because of the newness of its beginning. I still think that it is a vital organization and is an important unit in our international affairs. As with some other government agencies, I hope that some of the dullness because of age does not degenerate the enthusiasm of those entering the Corps."

Senator Stuart Symington (D-Mo) did not agree that the Peace Corps image has dulled. He said, "I think the Corps is doing a good job and the American people are getting more for their money than with any other aid program."

Making a new comparison, Senator Edward Long (D-Mo) remarked he "had the impression that the Peace Corps had not been functioning as favorably in its communications as it could" but that he was "very, very enthusiastic" over its program. A member of Rotary International, the Senator said the Peace Corps Volunteer idea had been patterned after the Rotary overseas schools and both organizations helped others understand America through United States volunteers.

Congressman Ogden Reid (R-NY) hoped the administrative delays in communication could be corrected but saw the Peace Corps as "one of the most important programs wherein Americans can serve

in new dimensions of peace on an equals-to-equals basis."

Congressman Jed Johnson, Jr. (D-Okla) saw the Peace Corps as one of the most "imaginative programs" initiated by the U. S. He found that the Corps' particular value was in "creatively channeling efforts and aspirations of American young people toward directly building a better world."

There was certainly no gloom and doom to report from this random check with leaders on the Hill. Volunteers can be assured that the vitality of the Peace Corps they thought was — still is.

Volunteer Programs Discussed

Problems confronting nations with volunteer service programs were discussed this fall in Buenos Aires at the Inter-American Conference on Volunteer Programs.

The conference, which was sponsored by the Government of Argentina, was attended by countries of the Caribbean, Central America, South America and North America. Information about the volunteer programs now in operation around the world was diffused to delegates at the conference.

Among the various types of programs discussed were the national youth service, civic service, agricultural and youth pioneers and student volunteer programs. Common operational problems, planning, administration, selection and recruitment also were on the agenda.

The conference was held in connection with the International Secretariat for Volunteer Service, which is a liaison office for all voluntary service programs. A similar meeting will be held in Asia early next year.

The ISVS, which went into operation in January, 1963, is not directly connected with the U.S. Peace Corps. The United States, however, is one of 41 member nations.

HELP

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Once you can sneak through the glorified college boards they use for selection (forge some good references and tell them you're from Berkeley and you're in), and endure the glorified Boy Scout training program (be stoic), you're on your own, free to foment ferment and to organize community spirit to build ever higher standards of living and topple imperialists.

There's no business like revolution to stir your blood, give you experience in fighting injustice, round out your education (the educated man simply MUST know how to debeak chickens) and alienate the establishment.

It's the way out of every identity crisis (and if you aren't having an identity crisis, the Peace Corps doesn't want you), the road to uni-

fication of the world behind a program of eradicating evil.

What have you got to lose but your anonymity?

—Robert Johnston

Loans Set For Juniors

College juniors short on funds but desiring to begin Peace Corps training next summer can now obtain a \$600 loan to tide them through their senior year.

The loan is being offered to selected students who have been accepted by the Peace Corps Advanced Training Program. This is a special Peace Corps training program which involves eight weeks of training between the junior and senior years and additional training following graduation.

Peace Corps officials say no specific course requirements will be imposed for the senior year, although trainees may wish to follow up language or other Peace Corps studies with similar subjects during the school year.

cial endorsed the electricity cooperative.

The Culls had to think in terms of two babies; Lara and his Peruvian associates had the job of signing up several thousand persons. (The Agency for International Development had said it would donate most of the money for the electricity cooperative if the Peruvians could get 5,000 *campesinos* who would eventually benefit by the project to sign up, pay a membership fee equal to a few days' wages and agree to help with the manual labor involved when the money was raised.)

Both the Culls and Lara had to get people committed to an idea that would result in immediate and later benefits — in an idea that would last after the Peace Corps Volunteers left.

It Takes A Talent

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what electricity was, and sometimes they met resistance because the people could not comprehend themselves being part-owners of such a huge project. However, after hearing all about the project, the *campesinos* were usually enthusiastic.

Bill Cull and his wife could not campaign for their ideas, however. For example, they knew the Malay infants were small and listless because they were not fed any solid food until they were a year old.

Neither could they inoffensively say, "You aren't feeding your children properly."

Instead, they waited for an opportunity and one day it came.

"Why are Peace Corps Volunteers so big?" a housewife asked one afternoon, pointing to the full foot of height difference between her husband and Bill Cull.

"One reason is because mothers in the United States begin to feed their children solids when they are four months old," Carol Cull replied. The whole village had apparently noticed the size difference, for soon two couples began to feed their infants solids at four months.

Peter Lara didn't have to wait for an opportunity, although he and the Peruvians working with him didn't enter a town unless they had been invited or had received permission to do so. They went through the streets playing recorded music and attempting to gather a crowd; then they hooked up a loud speaker system.

They showed movies, one of a similar Ecuadorian project. They had the mayor or another high official say a few words from the platform, and almost always the offi-

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Volunteers From India Fight Poverty War in U.S.



PCV JAMES KISER, of Ponca City, Okla., and his Indian co-worker examine a hen on a poultry farm in Hoogly, India. In September, five men from India began volunteer work in America alongside VISTA Volunteers as part of a new 'Reverse Peace Corps.'

Experiment Could Encourage New 'Reverse Peace Corps'

Five volunteers from India have joined the war on poverty in the United States in what could be the beginning of a large-scale "Reverse Peace Corps."

The Indian volunteers, who joined the fight against slums in September, will spend a year working with members of VISTA, Volunteers in Service to America. The five spent three summer months as instructors at a Peace Corps training program at St. John's College, Annapolis, Md.

After a year's work with community action projects, the volunteers will return to India to work in national service programs.

All five volunteers have university degrees, are fluent in English and have had experience in India's social work.

The experiment will enable the government of India to decide whether to establish its own Peace Corps.

Harris Wofford, Associate Director of the Peace Corps, said the possibility of a Reverse Peace Corps is "in the air the same as the Peace Corps was in the air in 1960." He said the idea of such an exchange program seems a natural thing.

The Reverse Peace Corps was suggested about a year ago by Sargent Shriver, Director of the Peace Corps.

Dr. Joseph Colmen, Deputy Associate Director, said the program "could be very important because it shows the United States is willing to benefit from other countries."

In regard to an expanded program, Dr. Colmen said the United States could accommodate hundreds of volunteers from other countries if a suitable method of financing can be obtained.

The present project is being financed on a joint basis, with funds appropriated by the United States, India and private concerns.

Wofford said the program could result in the Peace Corps "becoming a two-way street, what we've always hoped it would be." He said it was hoped the program would accomplish the three original pur-

poses of the Peace Corps Act, with a reverse twist:

1—The Indian volunteers would help America in its community action programs and at the same time would gain experience that would enable them upon their return to better meet India's manpower needs.

2—It would promote a better understanding of America by other peoples.

3—It would promote a better understanding of other peoples by the American people.

Wofford said the program also could accomplish the fourth purpose of the Peace Corps added by Congress — the encouragement and assistance of national voluntary service programs by other countries.

The Indian volunteers are S. D. Tyagi, 34, a civil service officer who works on consolidation of land holdings; L. K. Gupta, 34, an undersecretary to the Indian government; Krishna R. Patankar, 32, who works in a national volunteer organization in community and urban development, especially slum projects; N. K. Pathik, 27, a social services administrator; and Mrs. Satwant B. Singh, 46, an assistant sociologist in the rural planning division of the Indian Ministry of Health.

Community Development . . .

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wants and feels its needs are, who the leaders are and how to plant the seed of motivation.

It is a long and trying and often frustrating experience for the Volunteer, for gains are often miniscule and may disappear within days after the Volunteer leaves an area. Organization and motivation are the real goals, and they are fragile and often temporary. Once instilled, however, they can accomplish many things after the Peace Corps leaves.

About 50 per cent of the Volunteers sent to Latin America are classed as CD workers, but, as Pines says, "Everyone there is a community developer if he is doing his job right." The Volunteer's first job as he enters a community is to figure out what the felt needs of the people are. If the goals stem from the Volunteer's perceptions of what he thinks the community needs in line with his own cultural background and not from what the people think they need, then everything is lost from the beginning.

Once he understands the felt needs, the community must be organized to tackle them and will, hopefully, be able to do the job on its own. Pines says, "The specific projects are incidental. Community organizations coupled with the people's feeling that they can do something for themselves, that improvements can take place, are what is vital."

Particularly in urban areas, most changes require help from the government, so that one goal of community organization is to enable the people to make more effective their legitimate demands on the government. "There is thus a political as well as a self-help element in the programs," said Pines.

The American college graduate usually does quite well in CD programs, Pines says. "He seems to have a natural understanding of the importance and techniques of organizing and of the steps that need to be taken to solve problems." In addition the community developer has to be capable of setting up close personal relationships in other countries, and knowledge of the local language is indispensable.

Community development is an organic process in which a Volunteer's investigations lead him to sense various possibilities of organization and implementation. He has to decide "what can be done, how it can be done and how to motivate the people to do it. In a traditional and fatalistic culture unused to mobilization the job is arduous," Pines explained.

Throughout Latin America especially, several techniques have emerged as particularly fruitful. Most Latin American schools require uniforms, and children are frequently prevented from attending school because their families can't afford these. The Volunteer will try to locate a few women in the area who can sew and are interested in teaching their skills and will encourage them to organize classes to teach the other women how to sew the uniforms for their children. A feeling of community

spirit and cooperation is fostered, valuable skills are taught and many children are able to start going to school.

Among the men in urban areas there is frequently a severe shortage of capital, and what is available carries a high interest rate. The community developer will suggest the idea of a credit union so that a group, by pooling its resources, can afford tools and equipment and supplies not otherwise available. But this must be worked out through the community's effort, not the Volunteer's. Quite often credit unions will bring a group of artisans from the edge of starvation up to a decent living standard.

Another device often used is the cooperative. Chicken cooperatives have been sprouting all over India. A group will get together, build its own chicken coop, put its pooled resources and skills to work and turn a profit through the savings effected by divisions of labor.

Urban community development in the *barrios* of cities is often more difficult than it is in rural villages, according to Pines. The men are tied up in their jobs and there is little off time to work on neighborhood projects. Most projects, such as water, sewage or education systems, also require large amounts of capital.

In these cases relations with the government are important. "We help people to make their own point of view felt," Pines says. But in spite of the problems, and the years it takes for community development to really work, "there are communities where the people are happier and live better because of the Peace Corps. We make available to them ways and means of improving themselves."

The aim is to build a sub-system of society in a community that can fend for itself within, or if necessary by going around, the larger, usually oligarchic society. "It builds for itself yet works within the system to get whatever it can there. We just work to get people to work together in a sensible way to take sensible steps to further their own development."

Community organization can also be analysed in terms of developing democracy. It has been pointed out that it is no easy job to teach people that everyone should have his say. Once the Volunteer has gained the confidence of a neighborhood, he will encourage the calling of a community meeting to discuss things that need to be done.

The first meeting is usually bedlam; but very gradually progress is made, goals are decided upon by the people, ways of effecting them are thought through and the work is done. Like an iceberg, only part of what has occurred shows: the last stage when a visible project is completed. But underneath, the basic purposes of community development have been furthered: to develop local leaders, get them working together with the people, getting the government to respond to community needs and finally getting the community to carry through to some sort of tangible improvements.

Security officers around Washington are a jumpy lot. Many a White House Secret Service agent still recalls in horror the 1956 inaugural parade for President Eisenhower. A famous movie cowboy sallied up to the grandstand on his horse and calmly lassoed the smiling President.

Similar feelings of despair and horror were recently occasioned among State Department security officers when the returned Peace Corps Volunteer Conference was held. Petitions protesting U. S. policy in Viet Nam were widely

and prominently circulated in the State Department cafeteria.

The petitions evoked little response until State Department guards began enforcing a building regulation against distribution of outside literature. Then the petition became a noisy issue of free speech.

Peace Corps and higher State Department officials agreed with the right of participants to circulate any petition. Vice President Hubert Humphrey responded, "If you think things are not as they ought to be, even in the State Department, tell us."

A Jumpy Lot

'Friend, It's Your Fight'

Continued from Page 1

to keep them out of the range of gunfire and off the roads where trouble might develop.

According to Dr. Colmen, during training all Volunteers receive instructions not to take sides during conflict and not to "get up on soapboxes and make speeches about our form of government."

At no time was there a problem with Peace Corps Volunteers wishing to flee the Dominican Republic, according to Peace Corps officials. And at no time was a Volunteer wounded.

During the early stages of the rebellion, danger from troops and planes of the ruling military junta, which had threatened to strafe and bomb parts of the city, caused some Volunteers to move to the American Embassy in the International Zone, according to Peace Corps officials.

About three weeks after the rebellion broke out, most of the Volunteers who had been working in Santo Domingo went to Puerto Rico for a few days of rest and relaxation following a trying period without food or sleep. Most of the shooting had stopped and the hospital work was not as heavy.

One Volunteer interviewed at the time said, "I'm going back. I'm going back a little bit afraid, not of

anti-American feeling among the people I was working with, but in terms of the number of arms that are still out.

"Maybe a guy's brother was killed by an American, and the guy will come to my door with a gun in the middle of the night. But the Peace Corps should try to smooth things over. We should try to get our community back up to the level of organization it was at when the revolution broke out, or at least to a functioning level. Leaving now would be very bad timing."

On June 2, 24 new Volunteers flew in as partial replacements for 47 Volunteers whose two-year stints were up. At the same time the announcement was made that 15 Volunteers whose terms of service were up had requested to remain a while longer.

What did the individual Peace Corps members do when faced with the question of fighting?

When the rebellion broke out, one Peace Corps Volunteer was approached by a rebel who had been working with him in the *barrio*.

"O.K., so you care about the people. Show it in front of the tanks with me," he was challenged.

The Volunteer answered: "Friend, it's your country and it's your fight. I'm a Peace Corps Volunteer and I can never assist Dominicans to kill Dominicans."