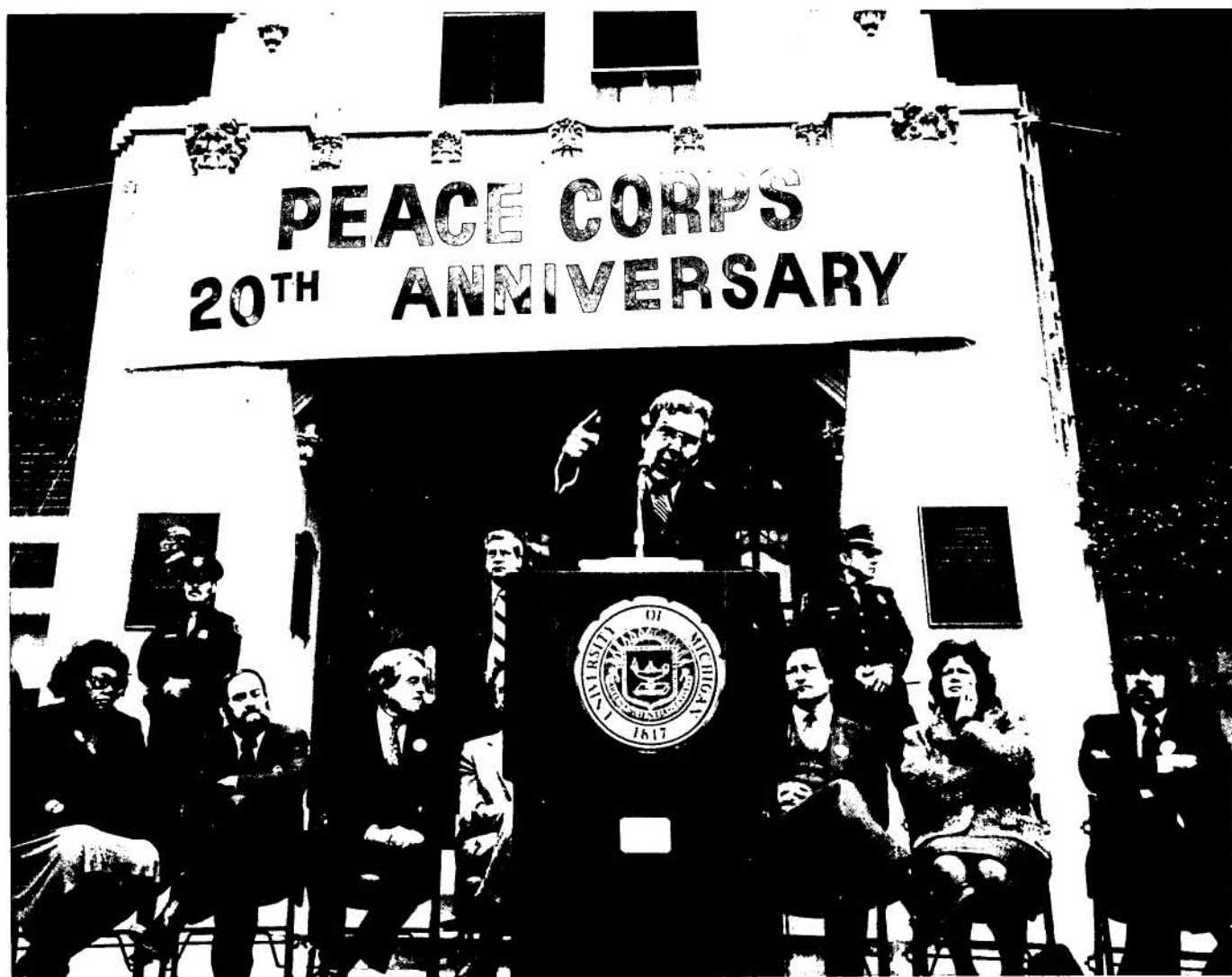


ACTION

October 30, 1980

update...



Muskie Speaks at Ann Arbor Event



October 14, 1960 - University of Michigan

Ann Arbor, Mich. — Secretary of State Edmund S. Muskie, speaking at Peace Corps 20th anniversary rededication ceremonies here, rejected a philosophy of defeatism and despair and said: "...for our sake as well as for others, we must continue the battle...against world poverty and hunger and hopelessness."

Muskie, joined by the first director of the Peace Corps, Sargent Shriver, the current director, Richard F. Celeste, and ACTION Director Sam Brown, spoke outside on the steps of the Student Union at the University of Michigan — the spot where exactly 20 years earlier, presidential candidate John F. Kennedy, gave birth to the idea of the Peace Corps.

Ten thousand students heard Kennedy challenge their "willingness to contribute a part of your life to this country." Two decades later, Kennedy's idea for service continues through the Peace Corps.

On October 14, 1980, 3,000 people braved a cold, damp Michigan day to hear Muskie, Shriver and Celeste speak about the Peace Corps, its past, present and its future, in a world of rapid and drastic changes.

The ceremony marked the beginning of the year-long observance of the 20th anniversary of the Peace Corps.

ACTION Director Sam Brown set the theme of the day by saying, "cooperation not competition, allows us to live in the world."

Special guests at the rededication ceremony were

Reps. Carl D. Pursell (R.-Mich) and John J. Cavanaugh (D.-Neb.); former Michigan Governor G. Mennen Williams; University of Michigan President Harold T. Shapiro; and Yolanda King, a member of the Peace Corps Advisory Council, and daughter of the late Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.

Among the 124 former Peace Corps volunteers at the event were Alan Guskin, chancellor of the University of Wisconsin, who, hearing Kennedy's words 20 years ago, accepted the challenge and became one of the first Peace Corps volunteers; and RPCV Dale Yamauchi, recently returned from Brazil, who officially represented the 80,000 Americans to have served in Peace Corps.

Raising his voice to be heard over a small but noisy group of anti-draft demonstrators, Muskie reminded the crowd that some six hundred-million people in the world today live in the most desperate poverty. He said that in the changing world of the 80s, there is a new reality: "the growing together of our future with the futures of peoples in the developing world...Those of you who have served with the Peace Corps around the world have a first-hand appreciation of the histories that separate the world's peoples and the destinies that unite us."

Muskie drew applause from the audience when he challenged the 20 placard-carrying protesters: "You think life is hard for you? Why don't you join the Peace Corps and find out what real hardship is?" Citing examples of Peace Corps programs

(cont. page 9)

Helping Hand Stresses Independent Living

Independent living – living with minimal physical or psychological dependence on others – is a growing priority among disabled people in this nation. It is a lifestyle that enables those individuals to live a better, more rewarding life outside institutions, and also saves millions of dollars in public funds.

Over the next five years, independent living will be a major focus of ACTION programs, as part of its growing advocacy role on behalf of the disabled. The Office of Policy and Planning (OPP) is taking some major initiatives, one of which is Helping Hand. "Helping Hand involves volunteers working with people who have left or are about to leave institutions," explains OPP staff member Don Smith. "It involves people helping other people make a transition back into the community."

OPP made the first Helping Hand grant in September 1978, to the Helping Hand Day School in Salem, Ark. Seventy-five RSVP volunteers were matched with 25 developmentally disabled people ranging in age from three to 44 years. The volunteers provide constant one-on-one attention, participating with the students in such activities as tutoring, recreation, handicrafts and sports.

"This is a real people-to-people approach which works," says Bob Torvestad, Arkansas State Program Director. "I feel many of the students would be institutionalized were it not for the program. Also, the community is taking a greater interest in the students as a result of Helping Hand."

The success of the Salem project led OPP to refund it twice and to let five other Helping Hand grants. A total of \$176,500, including \$120,000 from 1980 supplemental funds and \$56,500 from Part C money will fund the five new projects and refund the original Salem project for the third year, through December 31, 1981.

Over the next three months grant recipients will recruit and train volunteers who will begin serving on projects by January 1981. "Unlike the Salem undertaking, volunteers will be selected from among all age groups, from high school up," Smith says.

OPP and DO field staff will closely monitor the projects, three of which will utilize VISTA volunteers.

PATIENT ADVOCACY/VOLUNTEER EFFORTS

The Patient Advocacy/Volunteer Efforts (PAVE) program, under the Mental Health Association of Franklin County and Columbus, Ohio will provide advocacy and peer support to chronic mentally disabled patients about to be released from state psychiatric institutions. VISTAs and local volunteers of college age will work under various federal, state and local agencies in this effort.

Volunteers will also recruit and train former patients to serve as volunteers in an effort to build an advocacy network "through which the disabled themselves can be mobilized to improve community resources for themselves and their peers," says OPP grant manager David Gurr. "These people will be serving on decision-making councils and work-



Helping Hand involves people helping people

ing for changes in the system, thereby gaining control over services designed to serve them. It's ultimately a self-advocacy program for the disabled."

VOLUNTEER OPPORTUNITIES FOR THE DISABLED ELDERLY

A grant to Volunteer Opportunities for the Disabled Elderly under the New York State Office for the Aging, will expand an already-existing program in which VISTA volunteers work in local RSVP centers, developing one-on-one relationships with physically and mentally disabled people nearing release from institutions, assessing their special interests and capabilities, and then linking them to specifically-designed volunteer activities and community support systems.

The grant will continue that project and will team VISTA volunteers, Senior Companions and RSVP volunteers in two mental health agencies. In each case, VISTA will supervise groups of SCP and RSVP volunteers.

"Volunteer service for the handicapped is the common denominator here," says Carolyn Whitlock, ACTION's New York State Program Director. It gives people a meaningful role to increase their self-esteem and removes them from an isolat-

ed environment that can lead to deterioration and re-institutionalization. Also, the community sees the individual as active and productive."

Grants are also being made to:

- Elizabeth Mitchell Home for the Developmentally Disabled, Little Rock, Ark. - An urban extension of the Salem project, volunteers of all ages will work with developmentally disabled people who are either living or attending classes at the home.
- Coalition of Advocates for the Disabled Elderly (Co-Ad), Boise, Idaho - VISTA volunteers working in one of several state agencies, primarily in rural areas will continue working as advocates for the disabled, as they have for the past four years. The grant will pay for a new co-ordinating staff member to research information on developing group homes for the disabled.
- Edwin Shaw State Hospital, Akron, Ohio - Volunteers will work with and provide support to psychiatric patients prior to and just after institutionalization, and provide counseling for their families.

"There are varying approaches to independent living," Don Smith says - "advocacy, volunteer service, disabled working with disabled - and others. Some may work better. We want to find which ones work best."

Union Membership Elects New Officers

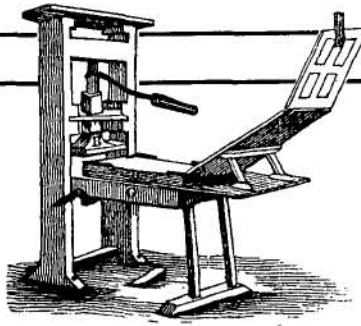
Below are listed the new officers elected by members of the ACTION Employees Union on October 7, 1980. Because results of steward elections in Region II were challenged, another vote will have to be held. Names of stewards by region will be published in an upcoming issue of ACTION Update.

President	Ken Greene
Vice President-Internal Affairs	Elaine Papazian
Vice President-External Affairs	Ben Figueras
Treasurer	Suzanne Blevins
Secretary	Deborah Thomas
Trustees	Lev Buller, Barbara Wedge
Delegates	Elaine Papazian, Deborah Thomas
Member-At-Large	Jim Roberts

Stewards: Headquarters

Vic Basile	Janer Beck	Suzanne Blevins
Lev Buller	Ron Cooper	Bob Copperthite
Charlie Curry	Tom Lee	Lewis Moore
Emma Rivera	Jim Roberts	Deborah Thomas
Rod White		

What Others Say About Us



The following article, Peace Corps: Getting More Than You Give by Dorothy Gilliam, appeared in The Washington Post on October 23, 1980, and is reprinted by permission of The Washington Post.



AT ABOUT THE TIME-Oct. 14, 1960—that John F. Kennedy stood on the steps of the University of Michigan and launched the idea of the Peace Corps, I was in college in New York. But the camera in my mind kicks swiftly to Kennedy's inaugural address the following winter, a snowy moment before flickering fires and a television set at the International House where I lived. There, surrounded by students from around the world, Kennedy's famous words — "Look not at what your country can do for you, but what you can do for your country" — struck like so many missiles. The following summer found me in Africa — in a private volunteer program called Operation Crossroads Africa that actually predated the Peace Corps.

Sentiment surely shapes part of that memory but the Peace Corps, which today kicks off a year-long celebration of its 20th anniversary has remained part of the tarnished magic — and madness — of Camelot.

We had the hope then that we could change the world. We could erase poverty and racism; we could make the world a better place. There was the hope that we could make a difference.

Today, it is so different. Young people no longer believe they, as a group, can make a difference. Instead, they believe that what *I* want rates first and foremost.

In the 20 years since Kennedy launched the corps with the mandate "to promote world peace and friendship" by providing trained manpower, increasing the understanding of America and heightening Americans' understanding of others,

the world has become too much for many of us—too difficult and unchangeable.

So even those who once had grand hopes are settling for less. Now we are content simply to make a small difference.

I asked a group of Peace Corps veterans and recent returnees what motivated them to join the corps.

The veterans mentioned "Kennedy's vision on the role Americans could play in the development of Third World countries." One black man "needed a more international insight into racial problems in particular." A woman told me, "It was a chance to get involved in something important and exciting. ..." She mentioned the "Ask not what" gauntlet that Kennedy threw out in his inaugural address. "That really struck home," she said. "And at a certain level my going was a patriotic gesture... It was the idea in the promise."

But some of the recent returnees also responded: "This was something I did mainly for myself. My motivation was looking for a change and new learning experience, something that would be challenging," said another. And yet another: "I wanted to find an opportunity to help and also to learn the culture and the language."

One man who left the corps 10 years ago felt it is less important in today's world because America no longer holds "the magic and respect" it used to. While that "respect" may have been an illusion, it is a reality that the world today is so different. Interdependence is the key word; the attitude of "doing something for them" has been replaced with the more valid notion of "equal partners." The returning volunteers often say they gained more from their exposure to a foreign culture than they gave — "I felt reborn.... It is part of who I am and what I am," said one man — and this is something Third World countries need to hear. Too often people in other countries don't feel America cares about them.

But importantly, in this changed atmosphere, it might ironically be that today's "new generation" is best suited for the Peace Corps because it doesn't have the arrogant ambition of "changing the world" that we did. This is a difficult admission for a black American who wanted so much

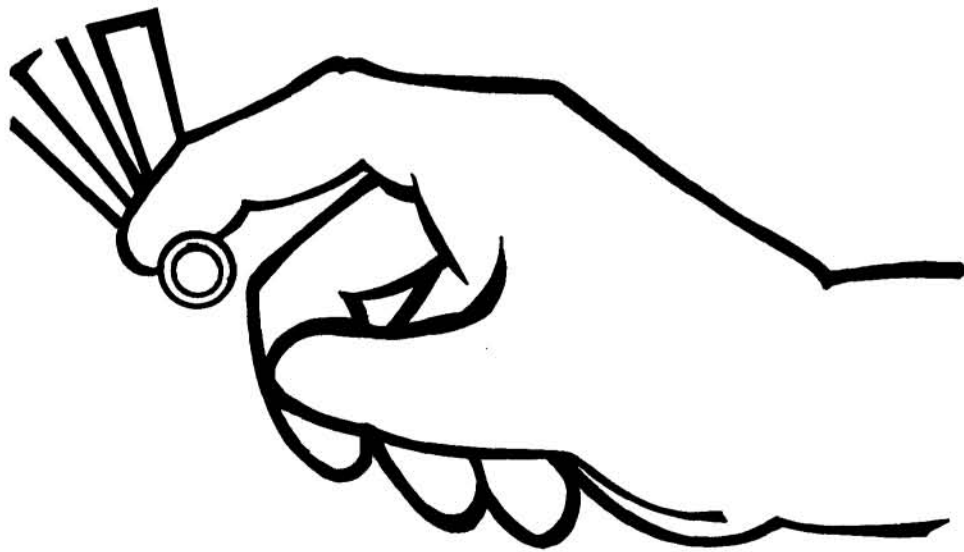
to be a sister in Africa but found out that she was only a cousin.

The developing countries are asserting their natural right to run their own countries and they need technical help. Today's young people need cultural exposure; they want new experience and they have technical expertise. That might just be the combination to spark new growth and change - if the Peace Corps could only succeed in cutting through the total absence of social responsibility that permeates this generation. It is this narcissistic phenomenon that is paving the way for the frightening new conservatism sweeping our land and is so much out of the step with the expansive view of John Kennedy. The "new generation" could in turn bring home with them much-needed lessons for this country, such as respect for the environment, lessened materialism, a new scale of values more appropriate for an interdependent world.

The Peace Corps needs more minorities, but is having trouble luring them into the service. That's because most have had such a struggle making it in

the American culture that the prospect of another cultural experience has seemed too great a luxury, elitist even. With just six percent of the more than 6,000 volunteers, the minority representation is too low. The Peace Corps has tried recently to recruit more nonwhites through several innovative programs. Yet badly as they are needed, it seems that significantly increasing the numbers of nonwhites is a far-off prospect until some added economic payoff can be incorporated. The now-defunct Teacher Corps division of the Peace Corps gave a free one-year master's degree course as part of the training and one minority corpsman told me frankly that had been the lure for her.

But for all young Americans, now motivated less by "changing the world" than by personal considerations, maybe it is appropriate that they are the new pool. For when they go, they go to learn rather than "serving the less fortunate" and indeed it is time to evaluate who is less fortunate -- we who are so rich materially or these countries which are so rich culturally.



YOU HAVE THE PULL - VOTE ON NOV. 4TH

The click of the voting machine is the heartbeat of democracy. Your vote is your voice. Without it you are powerless to support or criticize the decisions made by elected officials which affect your life, the well being of your community and your

work environment. If you decide to stay away from the polling places during the Nov. 4 national and regional elections --and you don't like the way things turn out--don't go around saying "I told you so."

Staff Spotlight: Sandy McKenzie

It's the second time around for Sandy McKenzie and the Peace Corps.

Her first tour with Peace Corps was from 1966-71. Since rejoining in 1978, she has headed the Office of Volunteer Placement (OVP). In this position, she directs a staff of 36 people which deals with the evaluation, selection, placement and training orientation of some 5,000 Peace Corps volunteers a year.

She has seen many changes since first joining Peace Corps, "but one thing I don't feel has changed is the quality of the volunteers. For the past 14 years, I have been hearing 'Peace Corps volunteers just aren't as good as they used to be.' I don't agree. I see the same strong dedication and commitment among the volunteers as I did when I first came here in '66."

"What has changed," she says, "is the way we deal with the volunteers. When I returned to the Peace Corps many volunteers were being nominated early into specific assignments in specific countries. This was an inflexible system which often encouraged applicants to be inflexible in their choice of assignments."

"Now, Peace Corps is getting away from this," she says. "Under the new PC recruitment, selection and placement system (ACTION Update, August 27, 1980), applicants will be nominated by recruiters up to a year in advance, not into specific assignments, but into broad area assignments containing basic skill criteria. Not until applicants are invited by OVP to a training program will they know what their specific assignments are."

"This system should encourage people whose primary motivation to join Peace Corps is commitment to serve rather than desire to see a certain part of the world," McKenzie says. "People feel some applicants won't join if they don't have more specific information about their assignments, but we hope our ability to notify applicants sooner that they are being invited will offset this."

"Most important," she says, "many highly qualified volunteers who might have been lost to PC in the past, because they couldn't meet specific project criteria, may now be invited."

McKenzie graduated with honors from the University of Maryland in College Park in 1964, and received an MA from the Johns Hopkins School of Advanced International Studies in Washington, in 1966. It was then that she joined the Peace Corps staff as a desk officer in the Africa Selection Of-



fice. "My emphasis in grad school was on the mid-East," she says, "But when I was offered a permanent position that focused on Africa, I was glad to take it."

Later, she became a chief program assistant, selecting and placing applicants and reviewing programs. In February 1969, she helped establish a coordination and control branch of which she became chief. "That branch maintained liaison between the then Office of Citizen Placement, which selected and placed volunteers, and the PC operational offices," she explains.

McKenzie left Peace Corps in 1971 under the five-year rule. "I was sorry to leave," she says, "but I still think it's a good rule. It's an advantage to the agency to have new people with fresh ideas continually coming in, and it keeps people from becoming too set in their jobs."

She then worked for six years for the Washington, D.C. Department of Human Resources (now the Department of Human Services) as a grants and contracts manager with that agency's project management division.

The administrative skills she developed at DHR, McKenzie feels "may very well have qualified me for my current job, so I might not have gotten it at all if it hadn't been for the five-year rule." (Under that rule, a person may re-apply to PC staff if they have been away from PC for a longer period than they had been in.)

When not at work, McKenzie can sometimes be found playing bridge, or at the theatre, or during basketball season, at a game. "I'm an ardent Washington Bullets fan," she says. "I have half a season ticket to their games."

"I've gotten satisfaction from all my jobs," she says. "But I have particularly enjoyed the environment at Peace Corps. People really make an extra effort to do a good job - my own staff is an especially high quality group - very dedicated. And at ACTION/PC, there is the added dimension of working with people whose interests and commitment to serve most closely match my own."

Communication Through Gestures - Help for Dual-Handicapped

Sign language has opened the world to the deaf and to those who are unable to speak. But, for persons unable to master sign language, such as those who are both deaf and mentally retarded, that same world has remained inexorably closed.

Foster Grandparents in Cleveland working with multiple-handicapped children, ages three to eight, have begun opening a few closed doors by developing a special language for these children. Gesture language, as it is called, simply teaches communication through the use of gestures. It draws upon the sign language of the deaf and the sign language used by American Indians, says Beverly Crim, director of HELP for Retarded Children where the seven FGP volunteers serve.

Gesture language has been invaluable in helping the children learn eating, personal grooming, dressing - skills they will need for the day when they are out in the community.

The greatest response to gesture language, says Crim, is from those retarded children who are also deaf. Not only have these children demonstrated the ability to communicate where there once was no hope, but they have also learned to express themselves beyond all expectation. Heidi was a young girl who previously hadn't been able to respond to any form of communication. After one Grandparent spent some time teaching her gesture language, she gestured for Heidi to pull up her pants. Heidi responded haltingly with "Aw Grandma."

In teaching gesture language, a picture may be

used to illustrate an object. The child's hand is then shaped to resemble the object. The gesture is practiced in front of a mirror as the word is simultaneously spoken.

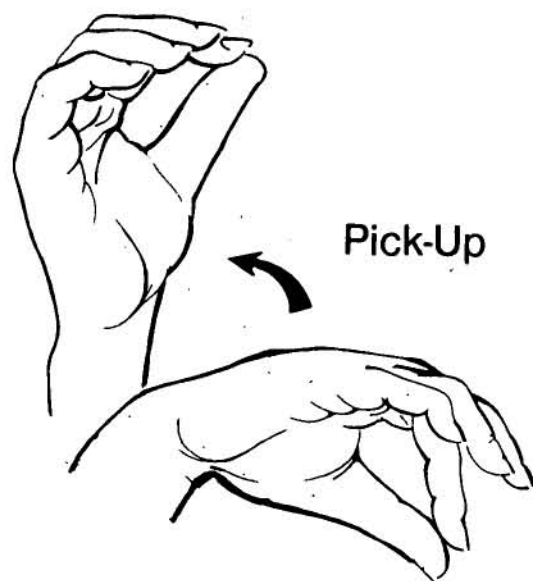
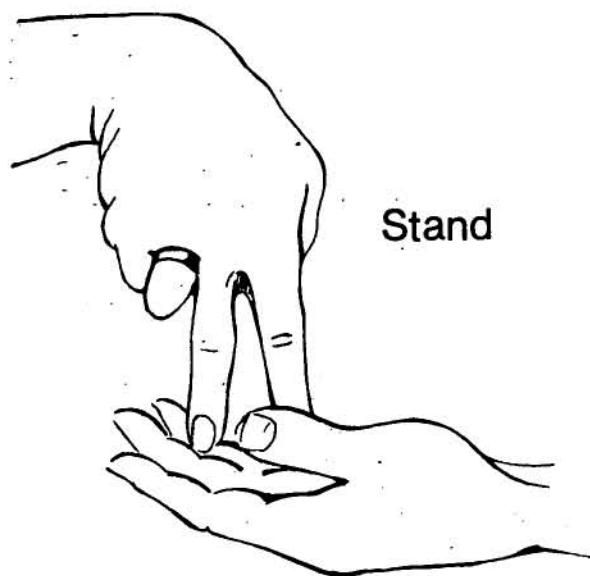
"Banana" can be communicated simply by pointing the index finger and pretending to peel the finger as if it were a banana.

The idea of eating is communicated by using a picture of someone eating. The child's hand is then shaped into a cup and the gesture of eating is practiced by the child and volunteer in front of a mirror. Mastery of eating gestures later leads to gestures for using utensils, a more sophisticated level of eating.

Gesture language also requires constant review of established signs. One gesture can be built upon another and after 12 gestures are mastered, phrases can be formed.

Grandparents and staff all use the same methodology to maintain consistency. One Grandparent worked closely with four-year-old Eric and HELP's music therapist. Eric learned body parts by gesture when he began to compete with the volunteer for the music therapist's attention. Eric is now moving beyond word gestures and is demonstrating a slight speech ability.

Hope is what the volunteers and staff at HELP are trying to bring to those they serve. Each of these children, they believe, will break out of the silent prison to which they are consigned with the help of gestures.



PC 20th Anniversary (from page 2)

in Malaysia, Monserrat Upper Volta and Malawi, Muskie said: "These few examples reflect a larger fact: Peace Corps today is making a difference in the only way that matters — on the daily lives of individuals whose daily lives are harshest."

Speaking of the service of eighty-thousand men and women who volunteered through the Peace Corps since 1961, Muskie said: "The Peace Corps struck a chord of compassion and decency deep within the American character, a core of human values that has been — and still is — among our most powerful national assets."

Later in the day, Celeste spoke of vast, global changes during the last 20 years and of the need for institutions to keep up with those changes. "Just as change comes personally to Peace Corps volunteers, just as change must come to the Peace Corps itself as it reshapes itself for its second 20 years," he said, "so our Peace Corps experience

must lead us to speak out more broadly for change in the habits and institutions of our nation."

Celeste said that to share in building a more just, a more humane, and thus a more peaceful world, "...a Peace Corps which focuses more effectively on basic human needs in the Third World, which builds bridges across national boundaries, can be one key vehicle through which Americans respond to the global challenges of the next two decades."

The need for change was also noted by Tarzie Vittachi of Sri Lanka. Currently deputy director of UNICEF and internationally-known journalist, Vittachi said, "...we have reached a critical stage in the history of our race. The age we are passing into calls for a fundamental change in social and political institutions, in economic measurements and objectives, in the perception of the magnitude and nature of human needs..."

Left to right: Alan Guskin, one of the first Peace Corps volunteers; Sargent Shriver; RPCV Dale Yamauchi and Richard Celeste.



PC/Papua New Guinea Sign Country Agreement

At a signing ceremony on October 6, the island nation of Papua New Guinea became the 63rd country now holding a Peace Corps country agreement. Peace Corps Director Richard Celeste and Noel Levi, Papua New Guinea's Minister of Foreign Affairs and Trade signed the formal papers at Peace Corps headquarters in Washington.

During the ceremony, Celeste told Levi, "This agreement provides our volunteers with the opportunity to work with the people of Papua New Guinea in your country's development plans. It provides us the opportunity to better know and understand the people of your nation and, in turn, gives them the opportunity to learn about Americans."

Karen Woodbury, former Peace Corps director in the Central African Republic has been named to head up programs in Papua New Guinea. Plans call for an initial contingent of 12 PCVs to arrive in the summer of 1981, when they'll begin working in food production and health and nutrition projects.

Sharing an island with New Guinea, about 100 miles off the Northeast coast of Australia, Papua New Guinea has a population of three-million people.

On hand for the signing were Assistant Secretary of State Richard Holbrooke and Paulius Matane, Secretary of Foreign Affairs of Papua New Guinea.

Richard Celeste and Noel Levi sign Papua New Guinea country agreement. Looking on, from left to right, are Harvey Feldman, U.S. Ambassador to Papua New Guinea; Kubulan Los, Papua New Guinea Ambassador to the U. S., and Mary Olmstead, former U.S. Ambassador to Papua New Guinea.



personnel

PHILADELPHIA AREA RECRUITMENT MANAGER

Peter Hubbard has been named new area recruitment manager in the Philadelphia Area Office. He will oversee the recruitment of VISTA and Peace Corps volunteers from Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland and Kentucky. Hubbard comes to his new position from Atlanta where he served as V/PC recruitment manager in that city for nearly two years. A VISTA volunteer in Yakima, Washington, 1976-77, he served as a recruiter in the Denver Area Office from 1977-79. He received a BA in educational psychology from UCLA in 1974 and taught special education for autistic and mentally disabled children before joining VISTA.

PEACE CORPS GENERAL COUNSEL

Robert McNamara, Jr. has been appointed Peace Corps' general counsel. He serves, in this position, as confidential legal advisor to the PC director and staff, and as chief coordinator of PC relations with ACTION's Office of General Counsel. McNamara comes to Peace Corps following three years as counsel on the legislative staff of the Senate Judiciary Committee.

From 1974-77, McNamara was an assistant U.S. attorney. Earlier he served as assistant majority counsel on the Senate Select Subcommittee on Presidential Campaign Activities. He was also a law clerk for the U.S. Court of Appeals in Cincinnati, Ohio.

A PCV in Micronesia from 1968-70, McNamara published several works connected with his Peace Corps experience, as well as a number of legal articles. He has a law degree from Georgetown University in Washington, D.C., a BA in religious education from Mount Carmel College in that city and an AB in contemporary philosophy from John Carroll University in Cleveland.

DIRECTOR, BUDGET DIVISION

Marvin Whitehead is the new budget director for ACTION. He has been acting in that position since June 9, 1980. Whitehead has been with ACTION since 1971, first as a management analyst in the Office of Administration and Finance. He later joined the Budget Division serving in various capacities as an analyst of that division's Domestic Programs Branch. Immediately before becoming acting budget director, he was chief of the division's Support Programs Branch.

Whitehead has a BSBA and MBA from the University of Arkansas in Fayetteville. Before joining ACTION, he taught economics at Clemson University in South Carolina.

LOS ANGELES AREA RECRUITMENT MANAGER

Jim Rayburn is the new area manager in the Los Angeles Area Recruitment Office. He comes to this position with a long history of experience in VISTA and ACTION programs, beginning as a VISTA volunteer in Houston, Texas from 1966-68.

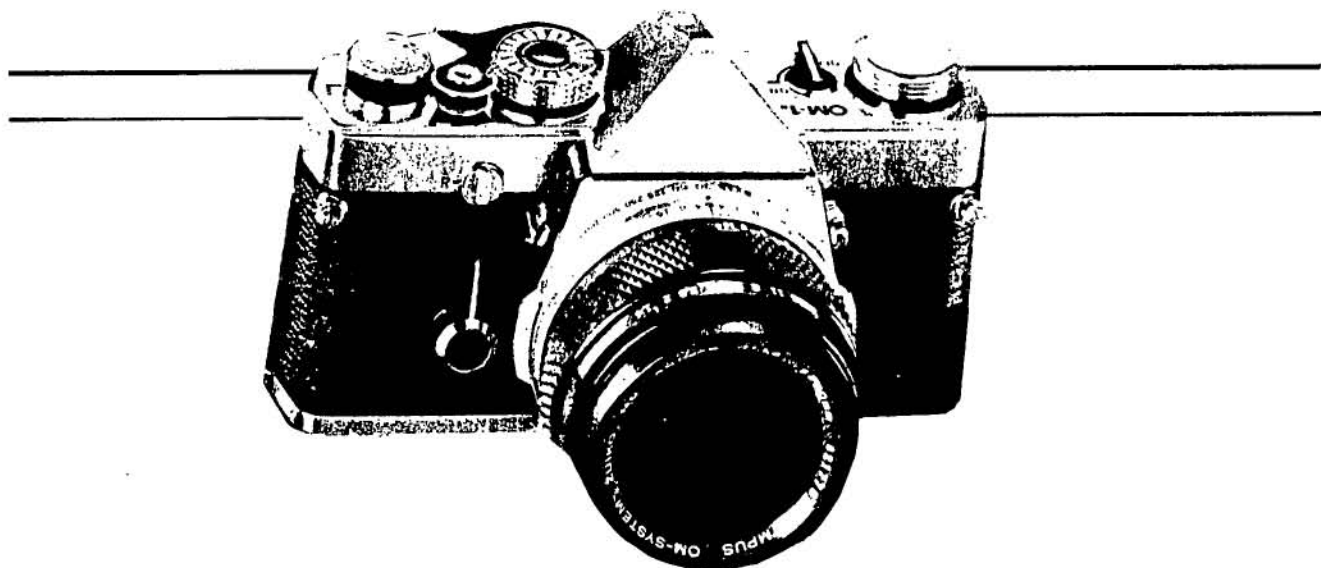
Following his volunteer tour, Rayburn was an assistant director at the University of Colorado VISTA Training Center in Boulder. After that, he was an assistant manager for the Western region under a General Electric-VISTA recruitment contract in 1970-71.

Rayburn was a VISTA/PC area recruitment manager in several other cities, including Portland, Ore., 1971-72, Seattle, Wash., 1972-77 and Philadelphia, where he served for nearly two years before taking his present assignment. From 1977-79 he was a recruitment resource specialist in the Office of Recruitment and Communications at ACTION headquarters. He received a bachelor's degree in 1965 from Gilford University in Greensboro, N.C.

PEACE CORPS PRESS SECRETARY

Jacqueline Castleberry-King is the new Peace Corps press secretary. She directs and handles relations between PC and the news media. King comes to this position with extensive media experience, most recently as a CBS television correspondent in New York, Atlanta and Chicago. She was also a radio reporter for KCBS in San Francisco and WMAQ in Chicago and a reporter for the Rocky Mountain News in Denver.

The recipient of a BA in English and languages from Colorado Women's College in 1969, King spent one year as an undergraduate at the University of Geneva in Switzerland. She has done post-graduate work in journalism at Columbia University in New York City.



PC Photo Contest—Your Shot at the Big Time

A photo contest, open to present and former PCVs alike, is one of the events featured in Peace Corps' 20th anniversary celebration. Here are the official contest rules.

1. There will be two categories: "People" and "Places."

2. Separate judging will be done both of black-and white and of color nominations within each category.

3. Awards will be given for the best three submissions in each category for both black-and-white and color nominations. Honorable mention awards also will be given. Previously published photos will not be accepted.

4. Contestants may submit up to three entries in each category.

5. Only present and former Peace Corps volunteers and staff are eligible.

6. Black-and-white entries must be glossy or matte-finish prints, no smaller than 5"x7" and no larger than 11"x14", including mounting, if any.

No negatives will be considered. No retouching is permitted.

7. Color entries may be positive transparencies (slides) or glossy or matte-finish prints, no smaller than 1¼"x2¼" and no larger than 11"x 14," including mounting, if any. No retouching is permitted.

8. Each print or slide submitted must be marked with the contestant's name, the country depicted and the year the photo was taken. On a separate sheet of paper the contestant should include name, address (both current and permanent, if different), country and years of service, and a brief description of the Peace Corps assignment.

Entries must be received by Dec. 1, 1980. Send nominations to—Peace Corps Photo Contest, M-1200, Washington, D.C. 20525.

Judging will be done by a panel of experts from within and outside Peace Corps. Winners will be announced in ACTION Update and Peace Corps Times.

ACTION UPDATE

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