

PEACE **TIMES** CORPS



*From the wheat fields
of the USA*



The Drive for Agro-Volunteers

To the small farms of Africa

January–February 1985

From the Director

In mid-January, with the generous help of the media, Peace Corps launched our biggest drive for applicants since the 1960s.

We issued an appeal for 10,000 Americans with backgrounds in agriculture, water-sanitation, forestry, fisheries and health/nutrition to inquire about filling 600 agro-related vacancies in Africa. These 600 positions are not new, but are country requests which have been very difficult to fill.

Everyone on the Peace Corps team has been involved in this special appeal, staff and Volunteers alike. If you happen to be reading this in Fiji, Kenya, or Paraguay, you may wonder what I mean. Well, many callers said they were interested in Peace Corps from having friends and relatives who are, or have been, Volunteers and all they needed was a "little push." Once again, you and your predecessors did the groundwork, our appeal gave the "little push."

I would like to commend those of you who have worked with the media at your sites, especially those of you in drought-stricken Africa. There has been a great amount of nationwide public awareness of your work!

I am delighted to report that in the first two weeks of the drive we met our goal of 10,000 and the calls are still coming. 600 agro-Volunteers will

Peace Corps Times Legend

- APCD—Associate Peace Corps Director
- CAST—Center for Assessment and Training
- CD—Country Director
- CREST—Center for Reassessment Training
- Med-evac—Evacuated for medical reasons
- MOU—Memorandum of Understanding
- NANEAP—North Africa, Near East, Asia and Pacific (one of the three Peace Corps Regions)
- OSS—Office of Special Services
- PCV—Peace Corps Volunteer
- PVO—Private Volunteer Organization
- RPCV—Returned Peace Corps Volunteer
- SPA—Small Project Assistance



CBS Reporter Bob Schieffer interviews Director Ruppe for one of many national media appearances in the call for agriculture Volunteers.

Photo—Anne Alvarez

be joining those of you serving in Africa in the spring and summer.

In addition to the need for current Volunteers, an integral part of the drive was to provide a pool—a talent bank of potential Volunteers with "hands on" experience to be part of a new, ten-year program, the African Food Initiative System, which will get under way next year.

The initiative will be based on Peace Corps' 24 years of experience at the village level and will involve all stages of food production, from soil preparation to marketing and storage. The program will be in collaboration with AID, the Dept. of Agriculture, private voluntary organizations and host country agencies.

Plans are for Volunteers to work in terms of five to ten with small farmers. We will begin with pilot programs in Mali and Zaire and hope to expand to up to ten more countries.

In the next issue we will provide more news and information about the program.

Loret Miller Ruppe

About the cover

Top left photo. Jim Henika of Norwalk Conn., mans the toll-free recruitment number. Henika, a PCV in Costa Rica, 1980 to 1983, holds a degree in agriculture from the University of Arizona.

Photo—Anne Alvarez

Top right photo. A farmer from Oregon amidst a field of young wheat.

Photo—USDA

Bottom left photo. RPCV Thomas Dowd on a small vegetable farm in Sierra Leone, Africa.

Photo—Carolyn Redenius

In Memoriam

Peace Corps is saddened to report the death of William Kent Kelly, Acting Country Director for Paraguay. Bill died on January 1, in the crash of an Eastern Airlines jet when it flew into Illimani Mountain near LaPaz, Bolivia. He was en route to a CREST in Miami.

Until recently, Bill had served as the Program Training Officer in Paraguay.

A former Volunteer in Peru, 1968 to 1970, Bill graduated from Adams State College in Alamoso, Colorado, his home state, and received a master's degree in international studies and development from the University of Oregon.

He is survived by his wife, Judith, to whom Peace Corps expresses its sympathy.

* * * *

Marian Davis, wife of Arthur Davis, Ambassador to Paraguay, also died in the tragic accident.

Peace Corps extends its sympathy to the Davis' daughter, Susan Fodor, who is on staff in the Office of Marketing, Recruitment, Placement and Staging.

Peace Corps Times

Peace Corps Director
Loret Miller Ruppe
Deputy Director
Edward Curran
Public Affairs Director
Hugh O'Neill
Peace Corps Times Editor
Dixie Dodd

The *Peace Corps Times* is published by the Peace Corps, Washington, D.C. 20526.

The views expressed in *Peace Corps Times* are those of the individual writers and do not necessarily represent the official position of the Peace Corps. The Director has determined publication of this periodical is necessary in the transition of the public business. Use of funds for printing this periodical has been approved by the Director of the Office of Management and Budget.

To the Times

Dear *Peace Corps Times*,

I just read my first issue of the *Peace Corps Times*, which I thoroughly enjoyed. I'm a new Volunteer stationed on the East Caribbean island of Grenada. This is my second tour, the first one having been in Botswana in 1974-76. At that time there was no *Peace Corps Times* and no news of what Peace Corps was doing anywhere around the world. We felt isolated and small, and often wondered whether our work was really accomplishing anything in the long run. We wondered also whether Peace Corps staff really cared about us and our work, or cared only for the personal political benefit of having that job. Sounds cynical, doesn't it? The *Peace Corps Times* makes it obvious both that Peace Corps staff does care and that Peace Corps itself is having a positive effect around the world.

I have a suggestion: When you write specials on a particular country, how about including the address of that country's Peace Corps headquarters in case we want to contact any of the Volunteers listed? (e.g. Senegal—one of the PCVs graduated from a school I want to attend when I finish Peace Corps this time.)

Sincerely,

Susette Horspool
St. George's, Grenada
West Indies

Dear Susette,

Thanks for your letter. Through the years, the Peace Corps newsletter, in this case, the *Peace Corps Times*, has taken on many formats and tasks. This year was one of many changes—we made it into a magazine and are now back on an every other month publishing schedule. We are also featuring more Volunteers and their work.

You may not know who exactly receives the *Peace Corps Times* so here is a run down.

1. First and foremost are the Volunteers. Copies are mailed in bulk lots to the various Country Directors, and some have better distribution methods than others.
2. Extra copies are available to counterparts and host country government officials.

3. Every U.S. Representative and Senator receives the magazine as well as other interested government agencies. So—some of you are more well-known than you might realize.

4. Other international development organizations, both public and private.

5. Former Volunteers may receive the publication for one year. This is not automatic. Each RPCV must make an individual request in writing.

Peace Corps staff DOES care. You, the Volunteers, are the sole reason for our existence.

About your suggestion—good idea. We're incorporating it in this issue. Remember—it's your publication so we need your ideas.

The Editor

Dear *Peace Corps Times*,

I refer to the July/August edition of the *Peace Corps Times* in which a marking gauge that I designed was featured in the ICE Almanac section. I would appreciate it if you could arrange to send a few copies of that edition to the addresses listed, drawing their attention to the article. The people listed are staff members at the University where I graduated in 1982 with a bachelor of science degree in industrial education. They would be very interested to hear about my efforts in Malawi.

The exposure thus given in the Department of Industrial Education and Technology and the Division of Career Development and Placement at the University (Eastern Kentucky University) could encourage additional students to consider a Peace Corps assignment.

Sincerely,

Jerome Mescher
Blantyre, Malawi
Africa

Dear Jerome,

The copies have been mailed to your alma mater as you requested. As we have said before, Peace Corps Volunteers in the field are our best recruiters.

The Editor

Dear *Peace Corps Times*,

As an RPCV (Ethiopia, 1971 to 1973), I was surprised to learn that the Peace Corps published a newsletter. I happened to get a copy from a prospective volunteer. How can I get on the mailing list?

Serving in the Peace Corps was one of the most significant experiences of my life. I share these experiences and my enthusiasm for the Corps with whomever cares to listen.

I'm not alone in this enthusiasm. I would like to suggest that the Peace Corps develop an expanded network of RPCVs.

Many RPCVs are now in a position to supply technical, logistic, material and moral support to other volunteers. Another area that RPCVs can help in is in supporting the returning volunteer. For many of us the return was as much a cultural shock as our first day in country.

Let your recruiters know we are out here.

Sincerely,

Keith Myers
346 8th St.
Fond du Lac, WS 54935

Dear Keith,

There is a very active network of RPCVs, the main organization being the National Council of Returned Peace Corps Volunteers. I'm certain that the organization will help you get in touch with a local or state group. The address is: NCRPCV, Box 1404, Omaha, NE 68101.

Many RPCVs are supplying valuable support to Volunteers. Currently, about half of all Peace Corps staff, here and abroad, are former Volunteers, including those all-important recruiters. Many others share their expertise on a consultant basis. In a volunteer capacity, others are assisting Phyllis Draper with the special Peace Corps Families events being held throughout the country (see story).

As to "how can I get on the mailing list?" As a RPCV you can receive the Times for one year. As you were unaware of our publication's existence until recently, I assume you have not

(continued on page 9)

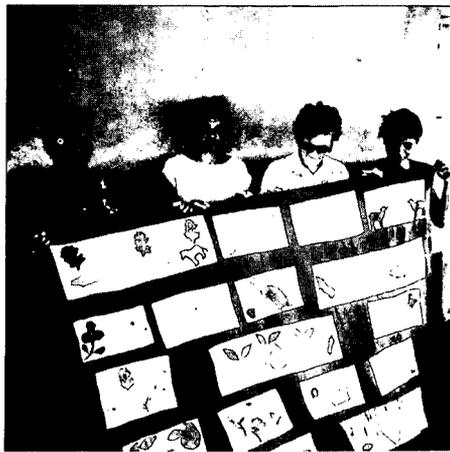
Focus—Dominican Republic

Few countries are as rich in history as the Dominican Republic. It was on the island of Hispaniola, which the Dominican Republic shares with Haiti, that Christopher Columbus landed in 1492. The island was, in effect, the cradle of the New World.

Its capital, Santo Domingo, founded in 1496, is the oldest city in the Western Hemisphere. The oldest cathedral, the Cathedral de Santa Maria la Menor, built in 1523, is located here. The remains of Columbus are housed in it.

In 1962, against the setting of this illustrious history, 22 Peace Corps Volunteers arrived to work in community development. Since then, over 1,000 Volunteers have served in the Dominican Republic.

Through the years, Peace Corps Volunteers have been exceptionally well received by the people and the strong personal bonds which developed have been maintained, even during times of political tension. It is notable that Volunteers remained in the Dominican Republic during the suspension of diplomatic relations between our two countries in 1963 and during the revolution of 1965. Peace Corps Volunteers were commended by their host country for assisting in relief efforts in the wake of Hurricanes David and Frederick in 1979, in



Buen Hombre seamstresses display their talents for visitors.

1982, during Peace Corps 20th Anniversary and last November, during the All Volunteer Conference.

Currently, about 140 Volunteers are serving with Peace Corps Dominican Republic which also administers a small program on the Turks and Caicos Islands, a British protectorate located at the southeastern tip of the Bahamas chain.

Volunteer assignments are developed in close cooperation with the local agencies and are designed to help solve some of the most urgent needs of that country.

Peace Corps Volunteers are working in three main areas:

1. agricultural and rural development
2. nutrition and health programs
3. cooperatives and small business development

Volunteers in rural development, fisheries and appropriate technology work to increase productivity and improve diets among the rural poor. Forestry projects have been established to assist the country in developing plans for management of forest lands to ensure their preservation. PCVs in health and nutrition teach health, hygiene and nutrition to rural mother's clubs and community groups and help in personnel training. And, Volunteers are working with cooperatives to teach skills in

planning, financial management and accounting.

Future plans calls for increased emphasis on reforestation and environmental sanitation.

A major challenge for the government is to develop qualified personnel which are needed at the community level to help implement national development goals in agriculture, education, health, new technologies and natural resource management.

- The development goals are:
- to achieve self-sufficiency in basic food crops;
 - to achieve a more equitable distribution of income among the agricultural sector;
 - to raise the level of nutrition among the lower income segment of the population;
 - to promote efficient marketing of agriculture products;
 - to increase the pool of skilled technicians;
 - to stem the migration from rural areas to the cities; and
 - to develop agri-industrial business and thereby creating jobs.

Peace Corps Dominican Republic has played, and will continue to play an important role in helping the people of the Dominican Republic meet these goals.



Susan Quinlan poses for a picture at her home in Buen Hombre. One building serves as living quarters, the other as a kitchen. PCV Quinlan is a resident of California and is a graduate of Carleton College in Minnesota.



PCVs Patricia Fink and Anne Kepple visit the Buen Hombre school. Fink, a graduate of international studies from the University of Oregon, is a Volunteer in rural development. Working in a health and nutrition project, Kepple graduated from the University of Minnesota with a degree in nutrition and dietetics.

About the country...

Population: About 6 million
 Land area: 18,712 square miles occupying the western two-thirds of the island of Hispaniola, about the size of Vermont and New Hampshire combined
 Major cities: Santo Domingo (capital), Santiago de los Caballeros

Religion: Roman Catholic
 Language: Spanish
 Ethnic groups: Caucasian, 16%, Negro, 11%; mixed, 73%
 Climate: Tropical
 Borders: Haiti, Caribbean Sea
 Exports: Sugar, dore, ferro-nickel, coffee, cacao, tobacco and bauxite

First for Peace Corps/ Dominican Republic

On November 23, Dominican Republic President Jorge Blanco addressed the All Volunteer Conference, marking the first time in the 22-year history of Peace Corps/Dominican Republic that the country's President has addressed the entire contingent of Volunteers.

In his remarks President Blanco praised the work of the Peace Corps and said that in light of the current economic crisis makes Peace Corps' contribution more important than ever. The President commented that the "full recognition of what Peace Corps has accomplished during its 22 years in the Dominican Republic is not to be seen in his presence at the conference but rather in the full acceptance the Peace Corps enjoys in the countryside."

After his speech, President Blanco held a question and answer forum with the Volunteers.

In honor of this special occasion, President Blanco and United States Ambassador Robert Anderson were presented with plaques naming them "Honorary Volunteers." Volunteers presented a bouquet of roses to the First Lady, Dona Asela Mera de Jorge.

A reception followed the event during which the President and first Lady shook hands with and personally thanked each Peace Corps Volunteer for service to the country.

According to the Country Director Richard Soudriette, the conference received heavy media coverage.

At this writing, Country Director Richard Soudriette is in the process of being transferred to Paraguay.

On North Caicos



On North Caicos, Carl Lace prepares a tree for planting. Lace, an agro-Volunteer, joined Peace Corps after a 30 year career in agriculture stateside. His wife, Betty, (see photo) also works in agriculture.



There must be hundreds of variations on "home" for Peace Corps Volunteers. Here, Betty Lace spruces up her yard in front of the home she shares with husband, Carl.

Photos—Hugh O'Neill



In Santo Domingo—the All Volunteer Conference.

Photos—Peace Corps/Dominican Republic



PCV Geoffrey Walsh, Volunteer Advisory Council Chairman, presents plaque to Dominican Republic President Jorge Blanco. Also pictured are Joseph McLaughlin, Deputy Chief of U.S. Mission and United States Ambassador Robert Anderson.

Farming the Sea

As mentioned previously, Peace Corps Dominican Republic administers a small program on the Turks and Caicos Islands.

In addition to work in agriculture, small business and handicrafts, Peace Corps Volunteers are involved in conservation of the islands' reef ecosystem and in mariculture. An innovative part of the mariculture program is the Caribbean Crab Project.

Several Volunteers with marine biology backgrounds

have been assigned to this new project of . . . farming the sea. The crab project is funded by AID and coordinated by the Smithsonian Institution which also is providing boats and valuable technical assistance.

The basics of this project are—baby crabs are hatched in special hatcheries and then are fed on specially grown cages of algae until they are ready for harvesting. All this is done in a controlled environment to protect the crabs from their natural predators.

PCVs are involved in all phases of production as well as in teaching island fisherman the basics of crab production technology and in setting up a mechanism for marketing the crabs. For a modest investment, local fisherman will be able to realize large profits.

Thus the Caribbean Crab Project, farming the sea, will provide another form of protein-rich food and a valuable cash crop.

As requested, the address for Peace Corps/Dominican Republic is: Peace Corps, American Embassy, Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic.



PCV Robin Berry displays Caribbean Crab grown in the sea farming project. A native of Charleston, South Carolina, she holds a degree in marine biology from the College of Charleston.



A special hatchery for incubating and hatching the baby crabs.

Photos—Hugh O'Neill

From *Gringo Grita*—Interview with Ambassador Robert Anderson

Q. How do you see the role of the Peace Corps in the United States presence here in the Dominican Republic?

A. Well, as I said to all of you earlier and I'm perfectly happy and delighted to repeat it for you now. You folks represent the third Peace Corps group I have had with me in an Embassy. The first group was in a country called Dahomey or Benin in West Africa. The next Peace Corps group was when I served as Ambassador in Morocco. Now I have a Peace Corps group here. I have always considered the Peace Corps one of the finest

American exports that we have. I consider it a very significant part of the U.S. presence not only in the Dominican Republic but in every country in the world where you wonderful young people are representing the United States. It is a very important factor for U.S. foreign policy.

Q. How do you see Peace Corps in the Caribbean Basin Initiative?

A. I think that everyone in our government is important here: the State Department, the Commerce Department, the Office of the Special Trade Representative to the President, Am-

bassador Brock and his people, that is. The Peace Corps and USAID are very important. Everyone is trying to help the Caribbean nations profit from, take advantage of is a better way to put it, the CBI. Now one of the primary emphases of the CBI is to try to encourage and develop private enterprise, the role of the private sector in the development of a nation. Here I know that your Director, Richard Soudriette, feels very strongly about this. We must do everything we can, as far as the Peace Corps representation is concerned, to try to help the

(continued on page 7)

(Interview—from page 6)

private sector be able to produce goods which can enter the U.S. now duty free because of the CBI. You folks are starting to do this. The Peace Corps, as well as these other offices I mentioned, have a very key role to play. One other point I want to mention here, because unfortunately this does not happen in every country in the world, is the relationship between the AID Mission and the Peace Corps. In this country, it is exemplary. There is total integration, coordination and cooperation. AID sometimes has the funds, some of the technical know-how, but the Peace Corps has, on some occasions, more technical know-how and the bodies to do things. When one puts both of you together, one is inevitably going to get something extremely positive.

Q. Do you feel the United States is creating a dependency for the Dominican Republic with all the aid the U.S. gives to her?

A. A short answer to that question is no. The dependency, if you will, of the Dominican Republic on the U.S. does not really have that much to do with our assistance. Our assistance, I grant you, next year will be 150 percent more than it was two or three years ago. But it isn't that much in dollar terms to warrant that kind of conclusion. That being said, however, there is no question that there is a dependency because of the proximity of the United States to the Dominican Republic. Because the U.S. represents the largest market in the world in which to sell Dominican products, there is a dependency. Because the D.R. didn't happen to be a colony and therefore cannot profit from the Lome Convention which would give preferential access to goods entering the European Common Market, there is a dependency. These are factors that do make the Dominican Republic very dependent upon the United States. These factors, plus the fact that young people want to go and study in the U.S., make our culture very present here. All these factors bring about a very close relationship between the Dominican Republic and the United States.

Gringo Grita is the Volunteer newsletter in the Dominican Republic. The reporter for this interview was Carolyn Woods, a health worker in Capotillo.

Peace Corps and ORT Sign Agreement

A Memorandum of Understanding signed January 8, with the American Organization for Rehabilitation through Training Federation (ORT) will have tremendous potential for helping Third World countries "in practical ways limited only by our imaginations," Peace Corps Director Loret Ruppe said.

The memorandum, an official agreement to collaborate on a variety of training projects in developing countries where both Peace Corps and ORT operate, is effective immediately.

New Representative For Seychelles

Lisbeth S. Thompson, of Richmond, Va., has been named acting Peace Corps Representative for the Seychelles in the NANEAP Region. Seychelles is an island group in the western Indian Ocean off the coast of Kenya.

Formerly Country Desk Officer for Micronesia, Solomon Islands, Kiribati and Tonga, Thompson will oversee approximately 15 Volunteers serving in agriculture, nutrition, health and special education.

Thompson served as a Volunteer in Liberia from 1971 to 1975 where she was a home economics instructor, a language arts instructor and director of home economics for the Liberian Ministry of Action for Development and Progress.

Thompson holds a bachelor's degree in home economics and a master's degree in human ecology from Howard University.

CD Soudriette To Paraguay

Richard Soudriette, incumbent Country Director for Peace Corps/Dominican Republic, has accepted the post of Country Director for Paraguay. He has served in the Dominican Republic since November of 1983.

Soudriette graduated from the University of Tulsa and holds a master's degree in public administration from the University of Oklahoma. He is fluent in Spanish and has a working knowledge of German and French.

Prior to Peace Corps, Soudriette served in the city government of Tulsa, Okla.

ORT, established in 1880 and with over 700 instructional units worldwide, is recognized as one of the oldest and largest non-governmental and non-profit international training institutions.

By providing training and education in basic needs of food, shelter, health and education, Peace Corps and ORT ultimately seek to hand over their self-help projects to local control after establishing a self-sustaining, locally based training capability.

"ORT operates a network of vocational educational and technical assistance programs in 34 countries, including Africa, Latin America, the Middle East and North America," Ruppe said. "Since Peace Corps has 5,500 Volunteers in these same regions, we visualize an integration of many projects—especially in agricultural extension and vocational education. As Americans are learning from the crisis in Ethiopia, solutions to food problems will not come overnight. They will take comprehensive, sustained efforts by the global community. Peace Corps and ORT are formally committing ourselves to merging our resources—where possible—to produce more cost-effective projects of benefit to the Third World."

Some future collaborative opportunities between Peace Corps and ORT are:

- Returned Peace Corps Volunteers who have extensive technical experience will be sought for ORT-sponsored projects;
- ORT and Peace Corps will exchange technical information, as well as training methodologies;
- ORT will advise Peace Corps on development of training programs for Peace Corps Volunteers; and
- Collaboration at the field level will include project in small enterprise development, agricultural extension, appropriate technology and participant training.

ORT and Peace Corps have collaborated since 1966, when ORT began training Peace Corps Volunteers assigned to West Africa. Since then, Peace Corps staff and Volunteers have worked, informally, together in common "phase-in and phase-out" technical assistance programs.

Sherrod Shim

Peace Corps and the Art

There's no doubt about it—when you're on two wheels and everyone else is on four, the world can be a very dangerous place indeed. The risks of riding a motorcycle in the Third World cannot be eliminated completely, but they can be minimized.

Reducing the number of motorcycle accidents incurred by Peace Corps Volunteers in the field is a top priority. In 1983, 14 Volunteers were medically evacuated due to motorcycle accidents, and 13 of those were medically separated from service, at a total cost to Peace Corps of \$72,183. Since 1961, 21 Volunteers have died from motorcycle accidents, ranking it the fourth largest killer, after illness, auto accidents, other accidents, and drownings.

Motorcycle safety begins with the right machine and the right protective gear. Probably the single most important consideration is wearing a U.S. Department of Transportation-approved helmet; failure to do so will be grounds for immediate termination. Good protection is also provided by: a face shield or goggles; reflective stripes; gloves; boots or heavy footwear; jacket and long pants in sturdy materials such as leather or denim.

It is not the quality nor engine size of your motorcycle that determines safe riding so much as keeping it in optimum condition. Maintenance is the rider's responsibility, so say the manuals, and it's true. A simple pre-ride check of the following can save you headaches and maybe your life: brakes and steering; tire pressure and condition; power chain for tension and lubrication; cables; oil and fuel levels; lights, turn signals and horn; and the kickstand. You can do most routine maintenance yourself, such as adjusting the chain, keeping the bike lubricated, and changing the oil, and in the course of caring for your machine, you will know the maintenance history and anticipate trouble spots which should be attended to by a qualified mechanic.

The next component of safe riding is getting to know your bike and how it handles by finding a quiet plot of land or asphalt and running through some basic drills: starting, stopping, turning, shifting gears, tracing tight circles, and emergency maneuvers such as swerving and skidding. Only once you have become familiar with your machine and are able to control

it, can you confidently join the flow of traffic. The more riding experience you have, the better able you will be to combat the unique road hazards present in developing countries.

It is generally recognized that one of the distinctive properties of a motorcycle is its ability to become "invisible" to other drivers. Except in rare cases, "the invisible motorcycle" is a contributing factor to most accidents. You can increase your visibility by: riding with your headlight on, day

ries, trucks; on-coming vehicles; poor visibility at night; cows; and ducks.

When faced with living beings in the road, be it people, goats, chickens, sheep, cows or ducks, the wisest course of action is to slow down. The larger the animal, the slower you should go; it is extremely difficult to predict the actions of a person or animal panicked in the middle of the road. If the animal is smaller, don't attempt to swerve to miss it; more likely it will dart in front of you any-



Side by side—the old and new forms of transportation.

Photo—Hugh O'Neill

and night; wearing bright-colored clothing or reflective tape; and, using your horn. Pass only on the proper side and do not ride up the middle of two lanes of traffic. Stay out of the center of the lane, where accumulated oil, gravel, or water pose a serious traction hazard to motorcycles. Be especially careful at intersections, where accidents commonly occur between cars, trucks and motorcycles.

A Peace Corps Volunteer survey of the mid-1970s addressed the issue of rural driving hazards in West Africa; many of its points are equally applicable to other nations where Volunteers serve. In order are the hazards considered by Volunteers to cause the most accidents: people in the road; goats; mud, sand or gravel on the road; potholes; chickens; sheep; lor-

ries, trucks; on-coming vehicles; poor visibility at night; cows; and ducks. Better to simply keep a straight path and risk running over it.

For inert road hazards, such as ruts, potholes, sand or gravel, remember to: a) slow down *before* hitting the hazard; and b) don't ride over such hazards or ruts at an angle—hit it straight on. Avoid traveling unfamiliar roads at night, but if you must, do so at reduced speeds.

For more riding tips and detailed motorcycle maintenance information, consult "The Peace Corps Rider," compiled by Peace Corps/Ghana, and "Maintaining Motorcycles, A Fieldworker's Manual," by Russell Henning, both available free from ICE.

Pat Seaman

PCMAV—The Society That Wants To Disband

If a stranger were to walk onto the 5th floor at George Washington University Hospital in Washington, D.C., he might get the feeling that he has walked into some type of Peace Corps convention. There, on the north wing, would be Heidi, a Volunteer from Liberia and Kent from Mali. Then, before the stranger could blink, Bill, a Volunteer from Burundi would come galloping over from 5 south. As the three Volunteers swapped Peace Corps stories, the stranger would wonder why such a motley crew had been called together and why Peace Corps had booked them rooms at a hospital instead of a hotel.

Given a bit more information our stranger would soon figure out that he had encountered the newly-formed Peace Corps Motorcycle Accident Victims Society.

I'll bet most of you in the field are unaware of this society and about its rules for membership. During 1983, 14 Volunteers were inducted because they were victims of motorcycle accidents.

My name is Heidi Angius and I am a new member of the Society. In the three short weeks after my induction, two other PCVs have also reluctantly joined the society. I'm becoming a bit confused about the high membership rate considering that membership requires the Volunteer to be injured seriously enough to win a med-evac to the States.

Why would anyone want to sacrifice his or her body just to be a part of this elite group? The answer to that question is easy. Not one of the members of this society WANTS to be a part of it. The dues are too high and there are no benefits. Fractured heads, arms, knees, necks and legs are the dues as well as a possible medical separation from Peace Corps.

Right now I can think of no benefits that this society has to offer its members—except that at least we are alive.

So...why does the membership rate keep increasing?

Based on my 14 months observation in Liberia, I can provide a few answers to that question.

1. Many people in undeveloped nations have a bad habit of leaving vehicles parked in the middle of the road at night and take no precautions to warn motorists of the hazard.
2. Many pedestrians tend to walk in the middle of the road and pay no heed to traffic. And some, who have never driven a two wheeler, like to dart in front of you as you approach on your bike. Being a defensive driver takes on a new meaning overseas.
3. Volunteers, in general, take too many risks with their bikes. They don't keep them properly maintained. They wear inappropriate clothes.
4. Volunteers ride too much. Bikes are issued to PCVs to help do a job more effectively, not for joy riding. PCVs also take too many chances by operating their bikes at night.

These are only a few of the reasons so many Volunteers are finding themselves victims of motorcycle accidents.

When I was asked to write this article for the *Peace Corps Times* I was worried that I would sound like a mother hen nagging and threatening to take away the freedom those bikes symbolize.

I'm not saying don't ride. I'm just saying that as fellow Volunteers you are all my friends and I can't bear to think of another friend needlessly injured.

It's not fun to see months of your hard work dissolve as they put you on a stretcher to be shipped back to the States. It's not fun to lie in a hospital bed for weeks, wondering if you will ever walk again.

As I lie here in this hospital bed, I wish I could do something to make sure that these accidents cease. But all I can do is offer you this letter and hope that each time you kick that bike into action you'll remember what I've said. Some accidents are unavoidable, but most can be prevented.

So, take those extra precautions and ride as if your life depended on it. It does! Let's reduce the rate of motorcycle accidents and have no

more PCVs eligible for membership in the PCMAV Society. You are the only one who can insure your own safety. It's up to you.

I wish you all a safe two years in one of the best organizations our country has ever produced.

Heidi Angius

Editor's Note: A recent graduate of Lewis and Clark College in Portland, Ore., in biology, Heidi was working on a fisheries project in Liberia. Her accident occurred at night when, after her lights failed, she ran into an abandoned vehicle. She is convalescing at her parents' home in Phoenix. Heidi will begin intensive therapy in February and by the end of 1985 we hope she will be back to 100%.

To the Times

(continued from page 3)

received it before and will be happy to include you in the mailings for the ensuing year.

With our tiny budget, a limit to the number of copies we can publish and with over 100,000 RPCVs, it would be impossible for each one to receive the Times over an extended period of time. Our priority is the Volunteer in the field, as I'm sure you will understand.

The Editor

Dear *Peace Corps Times*,

I want to thank you for putting my name on your list recently. I was a PCV in Nepal from 1969 to 1971. I'm a retired teacher and I taught conversational English in a village that had a high school. It was a wonderful experience for me. I was the oldest in our group at the time, 65 years.

I have had people here ask me if the Peace Corps is still active. I'm very happy to have your *Times* so I can pass along the good news that the Peace Corps is alive and healthy and doing good work.

Sincerely,

Mary Ann Edelen
Shaker Heights, Ohio

PEACE CORPS AROUND THE

Regions and Countries Entered Departed Entered Departed Entered

Africa Region:

Benin	1968			
Botswana	1966			
Burkina Faso	1967			
Burundi	1983			
Cameroon	1962			
Central African Republic	1972			
Chad	1966	1979		
Ethiopia	1962	1977		
Gabon	1963	1968	1973	
The Gambia	1967			
Ghana	1961			
Guinea	1963	1966	1969	1971
Ivory Coast	1962	1981		
Kenya	1965			
Lesotho	1967			
Liberia	1962			
Malawi	1963	1972	1979	
Mali	1971			
Mauritania	1967	1967	1971	
Mauritius	1971	1975		
Niger	1962			
Nigeria	1961	1971		
Rwanda	1975			
Senegal	1963			
Sierra Leone	1962			
Swaziland	1969			
Tanzania	1961	1970	1979	
Togo	1962			
Uganda	1964	1973		
Zaire	1970			

**North Africa, Near East,
Asia and Pacific Region:**

Afghanistan	1962	1979		
Bahrain	1974	1979		
Cook Islands	1982			
Cyprus	1962	1964		
Fiji	1968			
India	1962	1976		
Indonesia	1963	1965		
Iran	1962	1976		
Kiribati	1973			
Libya	1966	1969		
Malaysia	1962	1983		
Malta	1970	1977		
Micronesia	1966			
Morocco	1963			
Nepal	1962			
Oman	1973	1983		
Pakistan	1961	1967		
Papua New Guinea	1981			
Philippines	1961			
Seychelles	1974			
Solomon Islands	1971			
Somali Republic	1962	1970		
South Korea	1966	1981		
Sri Lanka	1962	1964	1967	1970
Sudan	1984			1983
Thailand	1962			

WORLD, 1961 to 1985

Regions and Countries	Entered	Departed	Entered	Departed	Entered
Tonga	1967				
Tunisia	1962				
Turkey	1962	1970			
Tuvalu	1974				
Western Samoa	1967				
Yemen Arab Republic	1973				
Inter-America Region:					
Anguilla	1967				
Antigua/Barbuda	1967				
Barbados	1965				
Belize	1962				
Bolivia	1962	1971			
Brazil	1962	1981			
Chile	1961	1982			
Colombia	1961	1981			
Costa Rica	1963				
Dominica	1967				
Dominican Republic	1962				
Ecuador	1962				
El Salvador	1962	1980			
Grenada	1963	1982	1984		
Guatemala	1963				
Guyana	1967	1971			
Haiti	1983				
Honduras	1963				
Jamaica	1962				
Montserrat	1967				
Nicaragua	1968	1979			
Panama	1963	1971			
Paraguay	1967				
Peru	1962	1975			
St. Christopher/Nevis	1967				
St. Lucia	1961				
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	1967				
Turks and Caicos Islands	1980				
Uruguay	1963	1974			
Venezuela	1962	1977			

Holidays in Peace Corps Countries

February

- 4 Independence Day, Nepal
- 10 Youth Day, Cameroon
- 15 Nirvana Day, Buddhists
- 18 Democracy Day, Nepal
- 19 Shrove Tuesday, Mardi Gras
- 20 Ash Wednesday, Beginning of Lent
- 27 Independence Day, Dominican Republic

March

- 1 Heroes Day, Paraguay
- 3 Independence Day, Morocco
- 6 Independence Day, Ghana
- 9 Decoration Day, Liberia
- 12 Commonwealth Day, Swaziland
- 13 National Day, Grenada
- 20 Independence Day, Tunisia

April

- 1 Youth Day, Benin
- 1 National Heroes Day, Costa Rica
- 14 Pan American Day
- 19 Republic Day, Sierra Leone
- 20 Victory Day, Togo
- 26 Union Day, Tanzania

May

- 2 King's Birthday, Lesotho
- 4 Lailat Al Bara'a, Muslim
- 4 Vesakha Puja, Buddhist
- 6 Bataan Day, Philippines
- 10 Mothers day, Guatemala
- 14 Unification Day, Liberia
- 15 Independence Day, Paraguay
- 20 Ramadan, beginning of the month of fasting, Muslim

- 22 National Heroes Day, Sri Lanka
- 23 Labor Day, Jamaica
- 28 Mothers day, Central African Republic

If any of you are participating in some of the special activities surrounding these events and have black and white photos you would like to share with your fellow Volunteers, please send them, with appropriate identification to Peace Corps Times.

Families Events Big Success

If you find that some of your family members seem to know far more than you'd expect about your days in the Peace Corps when you return, don't be surprised.

During 1984, about 1,000 of your mothers, fathers, brothers and sisters have attended Peace Corps Families events. These events, under the direction of Phyllis Draper, have been held in Washington, D.C., San Francisco, Chicago, Chapel Hill and Boston.

Former Volunteers and Peace Corps staff put on interesting programs for the "home folks" to give them an idea of what you're doing and how you're living—complete with slides, artifacts and personal experience stories. Some also literally get a "taste" when RPCVs prepare some of their favorite dishes from "their countries."

According to Phyllis Draper, plans for 1985 include family events in New York, Miami, San Diego and Seattle.

Peace Corps has a new brochure especially for your family that covers concerns such as health, safety, family emergencies and other Volunteer support services. Next time you write home, tell your family about it and suggest they write for a copy. Write:

Peace Corps Families Brochure
806 Connecticut Ave., NW
Washington, D.C. 20526

Red Cross Needs Skilled Staffers

Linda Hoffman of the American Red Cross reported to *Peace Corps Times* recently that her organization is in the market for employees with many of the skills that returning Peace Corps Volunteers possess. Some of the areas of employment include: disaster relief, community service work, health, youth services, administration and personnel management.

"With over 3,000 local Red Cross chapters across the country there are many opportunities," Hoffman said. "Port cities frequently need staffers fluent in foreign languages," she added.

RPCVs should contact their local Red Cross chapter for information or one of the three regional headquarters—Burlingame, California; St. Louis, Missouri or Alexandria, Virginia.

Peace Corps Fellows

Since 1966 Peace Corps has been training a number of its overseas staff by way of the Peace Corps Fellows Program. "The program is marvelous," says Peace Corps Director Loret Ruppe, "it gives us the opportunity to recruit and train some of our most outstanding recently "separated" Volunteers for Associate Peace Corps Director positions."

Thus the 1984 Peace Corps Fellows have begun to emerge from the cocoon of Washington headquarters to venture into the unknown waters called "Peace Corps Overseas Posts."

Guy Branch left in early January to assume the position of APCD for rural development in Honduras. Branch served as a Volunteer in Costa Rica for three years with his wife, Lillie Armijo. The couple developed a program for prevention of deafness and blindness in the small coastal town of Limon.

A graduate of the University of New Mexico, Branch hails from Embudo, N.M., a small town 50 miles outside of Santa Fe.

Like Peace Corps Fellows before them, the group has spent the last year working in a number of rotational assignments including a 3 to 6 week stint with the Agency for International Development.

Mona Miller spent 5 weeks at AID working as a research assistant with the central African desk. In late January, Miller departed for Burundi where she will become the APCD for agriculture and rural development. From 1981 to 1983 she served as an

agriculture extensionist in Gabon.

A native of Oklahoma City, Miller holds a bachelor's degree in political science from Oklahoma City University and a master's in international affairs from the University of Denver.

Not all Peace Corps Fellows choose AID as part of their rotational assignments. Ellis Brown, of Riverside, Calif., innovatively chose Africare, a private development organization based in Washington, D.C.

In April, Brown and his family (wife and 1-year-old daughter) will leave for Cameroon where he will be the APCD for agriculture.

From 1980 to 1983 Brown served as an agriculture Volunteer in Ghana. He is a 1980 black studies graduate of the University of California at Riverside.

Peace Corps Personnel selects a Fellow for each region. Brook Finn will be assigned as the Regional APCD for Region II in the Philippines. A graduate of Kirkland College in Clinton, N.Y., and Georgetown University in Washington, D.C., Finn served as a health Volunteer in the Central African Republic from 1980 to 1983.

As one group departs another class of Peace Corps Fellows will begin their year-long rotational assignments early this year. Each country director is allowed to nominate one Peace Corps Volunteer. Peace Corps personnel will start accepting applications for the 1986 program in mid-1985.

Patti Raine



Peace Corp Fellows—Monda Miller, Guy Branch, Ellis Brown and Brook Finn.
Photo—Anne Alvarez

ICE ALMANAC

January/February 1985

From The Field

Improved Irrigation/Honduras

The following article is adapted from the final report of a Small Project Assistance (SPA) Project in Honduras, submitted by PCV Elaine Dalrymple. (An Agriculture Extension Volunteer, Dalrymple has since completed her PC assignment and has returned to the U.S.) The project, done in conjunction with a village group called Las Mesas, involved the design and construction of a gravity-flow irrigation system. In order to implement the project, Dalrymple received approximately \$1350 from the Small Project Fund for the purchase of pipe. The project was undertaken to, in Dalrymple's words, "provide what the group and I considered their most limiting element to increased food production—an efficient irrigation system."

I applied for the funds in December of 1982 having done agricultural extension work with Las Mesas farmers for nearly a year. During this time I saw that their expressed need for irrigation pipe was genuine and that this pipe would greatly assist their farm operation. The traditional method of bringing water from a dam reservoir supplied by a spring on the upper reaches of their land, was inadequate. Much water was lost in seepage as it passed from the dam to the fields in hand-dug canals.

There was also an erosion problem because in an attempt to decrease the seepage losses, the water was brought by the most direct route from dam to field, often down grades of 30–50 percent. Large gullies were formed after just one season of irrigating. With hard rains, over time these gullies would increase in size, consuming valuable, tillable land.

On receipt of the funds, a design layout was completed using the services of fellow PCV Donald Hanson, an irrigation engineer. Elevations were taken, flow rates remeasured and pressure calculations computed. Pipes were bought according to our calculations: three-inch pipe for the first 30 meters out from the dam; two-inch for the "mother line" running across the slope for approximately 360 meters; one-inch for four lateral lines running downslope, each between 100–300 meters in length; and 3/4-inch for the "standpipes" where sprinklers could be mounted or garden hose attached for hand or furrow watering.

With a drop of 80 meters in elevation from the water source to the lowest fields, we wanted a good quality PVC pipe that could handle the pressure load, yet not be overly expensive or larger in diameter than existing flow rates demanded. The pipe was purchased in Costa Rica with the assistance of CEDEN (Comite Evangelico De Desarrollo y Emergencia Nacional).

The first, time-consuming step of digging adequate ditches for the pipes was done by the group (using picks, shovels, etc. bought with SPA funds) over approximately one month. Next, a sturdier, slightly larger dam was constructed on the same site as the old, using rock and concrete.

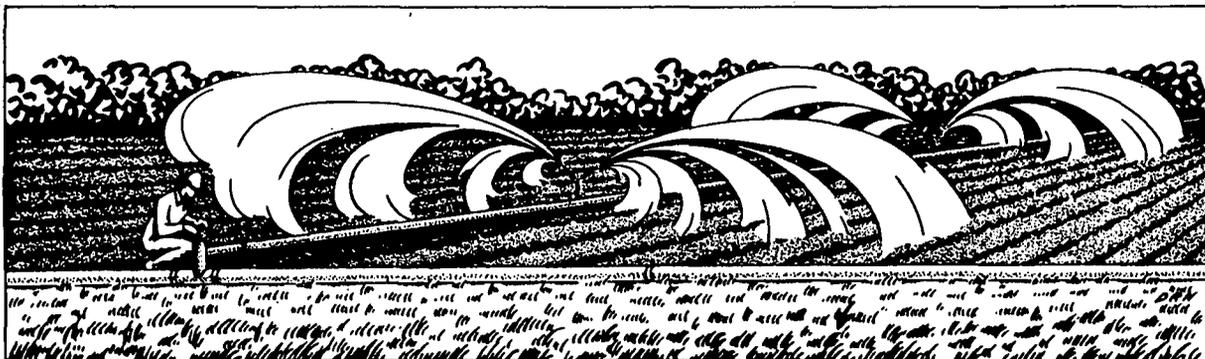
Perhaps a comment on the value of rapid transportation should be made here. One reason this project was completed within seven months of the

receipt of funds (and three months from the time the pipes arrived in Tegucigalpa) was due to access to private, motorized vehicles. Without the use of a Peace Corps Toyota Land Cruiser to help gather sand from "nearby" creek beds for the making of concrete, the dam construction would have been delayed considerably. Recursos Naturales provided a large truck for the transport of pipe from Tegucigalpa to the project site, saving us both funds and worry. A ex-PCV living in Honduras offered his van to help transport cement, pipe, and fittings from La Esperanza and Tegucigalpa to the project site. His car was invaluable, in truth. Riding and waiting for buses and seeking truck transport takes a great deal of time and energy.

Once the ditches were dug and the new dam completed, the pipes were carried to the proper location and laid in place.

Gate valves were placed at key locations as the pipes were glued together. There are two valves located near the dam—one valve at the point where the three-inch line joins the two-inch line and another where the two-inch line meets the one-inch line. This line remains unfinished, but the valve was put in to allow future expansion of the system. Another two-inch valve is placed further along the "mother line" so that the group can shut off one-half of the system when desired. There are also four one-inch valves at the top of each of the four lateral lines.

Although most of the pipe is al-



ready permanently in place (covered with soil at a depth of two feet), some extra one-inch pipe was purchased so that the group can hook up portable extensions from the standpipes if so desired. The system has 24 standpipes on the one-inch lines where sprinklers can be mounted or garden hose hooked up for hand or furrow watering. Five sprinklers were purchased which can be rotated from place to place depending on the parcel to be irrigated.

The design is simple and features many interchangeable parts. Standpipes can be unscrewed and moved and faucets removed so more pipe can be connected. The group understands how the system functions and is reasonably able to adapt the system to its use. A detrimental aspect of the group's land—steep slope—has now been turned into an asset. The drop in elevation creates sufficient gravity pressure in the pipe to make the sprinklers really "kick out" water. It is a pretty sight and the group is pleased.

Las Mesas now have approximately 25 hectares of tillable land with irrigation potential. Their plan is to con-

tinue growing potatoes and cabbage for cash crops and to diversify into other vegetables such as peas, tomatoes, carrots, beets and onions as well. They also want to grow sugar cane, coffee, and tree crops.

I stated in my original grant proposal that the group would contribute cash toward the project because I believe that without some financial commitment the value of an input is more apt to be taken for granted.

However, the group is just beginning to understand the vagaries of a cash and market economy, entering it from a traditional slash-and-burn, self-sufficient type of agriculture. The people have had some cash flow problems so it was hard for them to come up with the cash. They contributed much valuable hand labor to install the system and I believe that with this contribution of strenuous work the generous grant of irrigation pipe will not be taken lightly. It should be reiterated that this project is fulfilling an expressed need of the group. That alone should increase the project's chances for success.

I have worked hard with Las Mesas on soil conservation efforts. I would feel uneasy about seeing increased profits from this operation if I thought that the people did not understand the importance of such practices (especially on their steep slopes) or would not continue such efforts after my departure. Using the simple technology of the A-level, Las Mesas farmers now always plant and construct barriers and drainage canals (*acequias*) on or slightly off the contour without prompting from me. It is hoped that the transition from migratory agriculture to a permanent, sustainable system is in process.

But the addition of irrigation pipe and accessories to this farm operation is really only a beginning. Las Mesas still must learn how to use the new system correctly—each crop has different water demands to be determined and sprinkler irrigation differs from furrow (the type previously used) in its management. Rotation and green manure crops need to be employed to ensure good yields in the future.

Yet all of these technical improvements are for naught if the campesino farmer does not receive adequate prices for his crops. In the region of La Esperanza, Intibuca where good soils, good climate and hardworking campesino farmer groups exist, very little is being done

to develop a good, healthy market. Is it any wonder that urban migration continues at such a rapid pace when few marketing incentives exist to help the peasant farmer stay and farm his land? This is not to say that the percentage of the Honduran population in agriculture can remain the same forever. But certainly more attention needs to be given to this sector to avoid more serious problems in the future.

The groups of farmers that I have worked with in my two years in Peace Corps are very poor, but they are not beyond hope. Many of them can make profits in farming, in my opinion, but only with some radical changes in economic and social policies. Time is short, but change takes time. Development work is frustrating, for there are many needs to be met, but we must place emphasis on decreasing the gap between the "haves" and the many "have nots".

In closing, I would like to thank Peace Corps/Honduras and AID, on behalf of Las Mesas, for their financial support through the Small Project Fund. I hope this support will continue and help other campesino farmers in Honduras to thrive. In this PCV's humble opinion, they are the strength of Honduras.

The ICE ALMANAC features a variety of Volunteer ideas and technologies which can be adapted locally and highlights particular program areas with notes and recommendations from programming specialists in the Office of Training and Program Support.

Information Collection and Exchange (ICE) is Peace Corps' central technical information unit. As such ICE provides a means of collecting and sharing the best results of Volunteer programs in the field. Volunteers are encouraged to contribute information to the ICE ALMANAC or ICE Resource Center. Contributions, requests for technical information or correspondence concerning the ALMANAC should be sent to: ICE, Peace Corps, Rm. M-701, 806 Connecticut Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20526.

Donna S. Frelick, RPCV/The Gambia and Coordinator of ICE, is ICE ALMANAC editor. Managing editor is David Thomas. Special assistance for this issue was provided by the marvelous OTAPS Support Staff.

GIVE!

The ICE staff works hard to provide you with the most relevant, up-to-date technical information for your projects. Not surprisingly, the most useful materials we distribute are those which have been developed over the years by Volunteers like you working in agriculture, education, forestry and a host of other areas.

We depend on contributions from PCVs and staff in the field to build our collection of appropriate technical materials. Volunteers contributions are frequently published as how-to manuals. They often appear as articles in the ICE Almanac. And they make up the bulk of the reports, designs, lesson plans and other documents in the ICE Resource Center.

We are vitally interested in the results of your work. Take time to write up your fisheries project or your design for a better appropriate technology mousetrap and send it to ICE. Your fellow PCVs around the world will thank you for it!

New Initiative For Interaction

Signing a Memorandum of Understanding between Peace Corps and the Greater Washington Ibero-American Chamber of Commerce (seated) Laveo Sanchez, Chairman; Loret Miller Ruppe, Director of the Peace Corps; and Jose Antonio Font, President of the Chamber

Photo—Anne Alvarez



Just when you thought you had all the acronyms down pat, the Peace Corps has added a few more. PCD, PCV, APCD, CD, CDO, etc. have now been augmented by "PVO" and "MOU." In order to keep up with conversations, read reports and generally be in the know, a knowledge of these newest additions to the government's "shorthand" is indispensable.

PVO refers to private voluntary organization. This term is used when speaking or writing about non-governmental agencies working at the grassroots level, such as C.A.R.E., Save the Children, the Red Cross, Helen Keller, Inc. and many others. Though in use for quite some time, the acronym PVO has recently gained an added dimension in Peace Corps circles through its link with the MOU.

An MOU (often pronounced moo) is the latest vehicle for PC/PVO collaboration. MOU is shorthand for Memorandum of Understanding. It is a signed, written statement by the Peace Corps and a particular PVO which formalizes the intent of the two organizations to collaborate in development work.

These agreements are the result of an initiative by Peace Corps Director Loret Ruppe to enhance and expand PC/PVO

collaborative efforts. Marlene Beck, Special Assistant to the Director of the Office of Training and Program Support (OTAPS), heads up this effort to provide formal vehicles for PC/PVO collaboration. Beck, who provided much of the information for the following article, points out that the MOU is simply the latest development in a long history of collaboration between Peace Corps and the PVO community.

In the early days of Peace Corps, private voluntary organizations (PVOs) played a vital role in recruiting, training and managing PCVs. A long tradition of collaboration began when some of the first groups of Volunteers were trained and assigned directly under the supervision of PVOs such as CARE in Colombia.

Over the years, as Peace Corps established an incountry capacity to develop programs and supervise and support its Volunteers, the agency moved away from a direct reliance on PVOs. Nevertheless, collaboration did not disappear. Volunteers still work closely with PVOs in many Peace Corps countries.

In the Second Annual Peace Corps

Report (1962), Peace Corps admitted its dependence on the "contacts and experience" of major PVOs. Today the emphasis has shifted to a realization that Peace Corps and other organizations are in "partnership" with each other. There is a recognition that Peace Corps not only benefits from collaborating with PVOs, but that PVOs, in turn, are "stimulated and inspired...in their overseas work" by working with Peace Corps staff and Volunteers.

Peace Corps and many PVOs share much in common. All of these organizations are made up of men and women who are truly dedicated to working with the world's needy at a grassroots level. Many PVOs also emphasize local initiative to raise the quality of life of host country counterparts.

This commonality is enhanced by the fact that many former Volunteers have remained in the international development field and now have positions in private voluntary organizations headquartered in the U.S. In many instances, it is the experience of these RPCVs that leads to the under-

standing that a partnership can benefit both organizations.

Collaboration between Peace Corps and particular PVOs is often augmented by assistance from the U.S. Agency for International Development (AID). In a typical project, for example, the Peace Corps provides Volunteers with technical skills as well as the technical information to support them. The PVO supplies programming skills, administrative support and, at times, direct supervision. AID often supports such collaborative projects by supplying necessary funding. Thus, the human resources complement the financial ones and expand project expectations.

Forms of Collaboration

Though the details of any collaborative effort vary with the PVOs and projects involved, most can be described as one of three types:

Informal Arrangements—These range from information exchanges between Peace Corps' Information Collection and Exchange office and PVO to field interaction between the PVO and a PC office incountry undertaken without a written agreement. For example, a PVO such as Save the Children may request Peace Corps technical information from ICE to support its projects in the field. Save the Children may then send ICE some of its own field-generated publications. Interaction in the field may take the form of one or two Volunteers assisting a PVO project in their village without any formal commitment to do so. Peace Corps offices in many countries could provide numerous examples of this type of collaboration.

Operational Agreements—These are written documents which specify those services to be performed by and for each agency. These agreements are of two types. The first takes the form of an information exchange agreement between ICE and the PVO. As part of such an agreement, PVOs, such as the League for International Food Education (L.I.F.E.) and the Intermediate Technology Development Group (ITDG) will answer specific technical queries from Volunteers while ICE provides copies of Peace Corps publications in support of the PVO's activities. There are eight of these agreements at present.

The second kind of operational agreement provides for collaboration in countries where Peace Corps does

not currently maintain a staff or office. A recent agreement of this sort allowed Peace Corps to provide Volunteers to work on projects in the Sudan with New TransCentury Foundation.

Institutional Agreements—These are general statements reflecting a commitment by both organizations to explore innovative means of collaboration. The vehicle for these is the Memorandum of Understanding (MOU). Unlike operational agreements these are largely symbolic in nature and describe an intent to collaborate rather than a specific service or resource in support of a joint effort. At the present time Peace Corps has signed MOUs with 15 PVOs active in international development.

Beginning with Initiative #4 of the 1981 Forward Plan, Peace Corps began to seek new ways to develop relationships with PVOs on a Peace Corps-wide basis. By necessity, this has involved a variety of Peace Corps/Washington initiatives. In 1981, for example, Director Loret Ruppe contacted the executive directors of the most prominent PVOs seeking to initiate a process of collaboration or to recognize the continuing interaction which certain PVOs have had with Peace Corps over the years.

As the number of MOUs indicates, many PVOs have responded to this headquarters initiative. But Peace Corps/Washington recognizes that much of the real collaboration takes place in the field. According to Marlene Beck, Special Assistant to the Director, Office of Training and Program Support, and coordinator of the initiative, a knowledge of these field activities will help greatly in the development of future MOUs.

Please Respond

Information on collaborative efforts in the field will ensure that future agreements reflect field needs. PC staff are especially requested to pass along such information through the standard CPMB reporting process, although comments from Volunteers are also welcome.

"However much we may all dislike additional paperwork," says Beck, "it is important for us to know as much as possible about PC/PVO collaboration in the field." Do you collaborate with any PVOs? Which one(s)? Is the interaction successful? What factor(s) seem to determine that success? Which of the previously mentioned mechanisms for collaboration appear

most suitable? Would an MOU with your PVO be beneficial to you? To your project?

Information from Volunteers regarding collaborative efforts, including the names of the PVO representatives working with you, should be sent to:

Ms. Marlene Beck
Special Assistant to the Director
Office of Training and Program Support
Peace Corps M-701
806-Connecticut Ave., NW
Washington, DC 20526

The following is a list and brief descriptions of the PVOs that have signed MOUs with Peace Corps.

INTERNATIONAL SMALL ENTERPRISE DEVELOPMENT CENTER signed 1/83

Purpose is to assist small business enterprises of developing countries to enable the world's poor to become self-sufficient. ISEDC acts as a clearing house for voluntary agencies in the U.S. and abroad and can arrange vital help in marketing, technical matters, education and small business collaboration.

GREATER WASHINGTON IBERO-AMERICAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE signed 1/83

GWIAACC's primary international goal is to promote private sector development as the key to growth, stability and higher standards of living in Latin America and the Caribbean.

AID TO ARTISANS signed 4/83

ATA seeks worldwide support of disadvantaged artisans seeking to improve their economic condition through self help enterprise. ATA has provided technical and financial support to PC field efforts.

PARTNERS OF THE AMERICAS signed 6/83

Partners promotes relationships between people of the U.S. and the people of Latin America and the Caribbean through community based, state-country partnerships. They provide training, technical assistance and resources through the use of vol-

unteer professionals. Peace Corps and Partners have collaborated for 20 years in the field.

TRICKLE UP PROGRAM signed 7/83

TUP encourages people of developing countries to plan and initiate small business enterprises for income generation through group self-employment. PCVs serve as TUP coordinators in all three regions and TUP provides small project grants and technical assistance to small enterprise projects assisted by PCVs. The directors of this program are extremely vocal in praise of PCVs.

PARTNERSHIP FOR PRODUCTIVITY INTERNATIONAL, INC. signed 8/83

PfP strengthens the self-reliance of indigenous people through encouragement of their full participation in planning, implementation, and continuing evolution of micro-economic activities. PC and PfP agreed to work together through PC's small enterprise development sector on mutually acceptable projects.

PAN AMERICAN DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION signed 12/83

PADF works toward economic and social development of Latin America and the Caribbean through private sector involvement. PC and PADF have been actively involved for two decades.

AMERICAN SOCIETY OF INTERIOR DESIGNERS signed 12/83

ASID assists in the development of indigenous craft industries and in opening new US markets to craft products. PC and ASID work together in countries in which PC has an invited presence.

NATIONAL EXTENSION HOMEMAKERS COUNCIL signed 4/84

NEHC offers homemakers the opportunity to promote programs of national and international importance which preserve the home and strengthen international understanding. NEHC has given PC a grant in Ecuador and also provided sewing kits to a PC project.

GOODWILL INDUSTRIES OF AMERICA signed 7/84
The International Program of Goodwill Industries of America provides technical support and staff training to local rehabilitation organizations and self-help groups of disabled persons in developing countries through the
(continued on page 24)

MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING between PEACE CORPS AND PARTNERS OF THE AMERICAS

WHEREAS, the Peace Corps plans to continue to fulfill its mandate "to promote world peace and friendship" by creating and implementing self-sustaining economic and educational programs to upgrade the quality of life for the world's disadvantaged;

WHEREAS, the Peace Corps assigns Volunteers to projects designed to help people to help themselves, a people-to-people approach which promotes human development, self-reliance, and economic self-sufficiency in order to further the development of cooperating countries;

WHEREAS, through its emphasis on cross-cultural awareness and grassroots programs, Peace Corps promotes mutual understanding and international cooperation;

WHEREAS, the Peace Corps will continue to participate actively in, and give strong support to, the Caribbean Basin Initiative;

WHEREAS, Peace Corps plans to enhance the impact of its programs in Latin America and the Caribbean through closer collaboration with private development agencies and organizations and, through them, the human, institutional, and financial resources of the U.S. private sector;

WHEREAS, Partners of the Americas has as its mission the promotion of closer relationships between the people of the United

States and the people of Latin America and the Caribbean through community-based, state-country "partnership";

WHEREAS, Partners of the Americas, as does the Peace Corps, directly involves private citizen volunteers in long-range programs of development assistance and technical and cultural exchange;

WHEREAS, Partners of the Americas seeks to accomplish its goals by providing training, technical assistance, and resources for Latin American and Caribbean countries through the use of volunteer professionals;

WHEREAS, Partners of the Americas emphasizes in its work the linking of private institutions, agencies and organizations, and the networking of their resources in cooperative activities to maximize institution building;

WHEREAS, the Peace Corps and the Partners of the Americas have been an active, continuous force in the realization of their common goals in the Inter-American region for the last twenty years.

Therefore, be it resolved that the Peace Corps and the Partners of the Americas agree to pursue joint efforts to conceptualize, plan, coordinate, promote and implement projects compatible with host country priorities and designed to develop and strengthen the economies and democratic institutions in Latin America and the Caribbean.

*Loret Miller Ruppe,
Director, Peace Corps.
Alan A. Rubin, President,
Partners of the Americas*

June 2, 1983

Networking

NETWORKING correspondent Kathie Judge has recently taken up a new position as Education Sector Specialist in the Office of Training and Program Support (OTAPS). The *NETWORKING* column now passes to her successor in ICE, Trish Heady. Heady has just returned to the States from the Eastern Caribbean where, as a Volunteer in Antigua, she set up a Resource Center for the island's National Park at Nelson's Dockyard.

Before living in the West Indies for two years, Heady lived in the San Francisco Bay Area and took her Master's in Library and Information Science at the University of California at Berkeley.

Like her predecessor, Heady is responsible for initiating and following up on contacts outside the organization, answering requests from non-Peace Corps people, managing the ICE Resource Center and providing support to incountry resource centers. As the new Resource Development Specialist, Heady anticipates seeing the incountry resource centers grow thereby increasing access to technical information in the field.

In addition to interacting with Volunteers, Heady looks forward to providing Peace Corps materials to other development agencies. She believes that Peace Corps will become known not only as a Volunteer organization but also as a producer of quality publications on development work. She says, "ICE stands for Information Collection and Exchange; you, the Volunteers, create the exchange part and the more you produce, the more we have to offer. You are in a unique situation and people are interested in what you are doing."

This column was started in March, 1982 as a means of relaying information on organizations which can help Volunteers in their work. Since that time *NETWORKING* has highlighted organizations involved in agricultural and small business projects (Winrock International and International Bee Research Association); appropriate technology (Appropriate Technology Development Institute); and health and nutrition (League for International Food Education).

The column also suggests resource ideas and methods for implementing networking programs. *NETWORKING* has featured articles on how to locate free materials to set up a re-

source center; how to acquire a Polaroid Instant Slide System; and how to utilize the U.S. National Park Service to assist your counterparts. Browsing through back issues of the *ICE ALMANAC* is a good way to spark ideas that could set a project ablaze.

ICE receives requests from all types of people from all over the world; however, ICE's distribution policy allows us to provide only *single* review copies of Peace Corps materials to Volunteer counterparts, development agencies and libraries. These materials are listed in the Peace Corps *CATALOGUE OF MANUALS, REPRINTS, CASE STUDIES AND RESOURCE PACKETS*.

To increase availability of its publications outside Peace Corps, ICE now disseminates many of its materials through the Educational Resources Information Center (ERIC), a computer database and distribution system. The updated catalogue just mentioned lists those ICE titles which are available through ERIC. Non-Peace Corps requestors who are not currently affiliated with a library or development group or who may want multiple copies of ICE publications can request them in microfiche or paper copy from:

ERIC Document Reproduction Services (EDRS); P.O. Box 190; Arlington, Virginia 22201 U.S.A.

ERIC is also one of the best resources to draw on for information on education. Through its network of sixteen subject-specialized clearing-

houses, ERIC disseminates information to promote the development of more effective educational programs, including: adult, career and vocational education; science, mathematics and environmental education; languages and linguistics; handicapped and gifted children; teacher education; and other topics. Each clearinghouse produces its own information products, such as subject bibliographies, research reviews, and studies. Volunteers in three countries may personally access the ERIC microfiche collection at the following addresses:

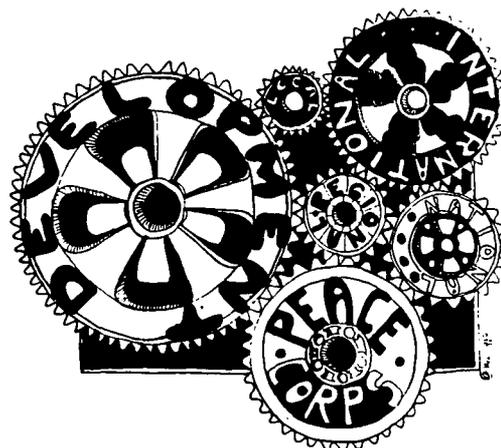
NATIONAL UNIVERSITY
Heredia, COSTA RICA

Ministry of Education
Educational Information Analysis
Centre
Caenwood Road
Kingston 5
JAMAICA

Ateneo De Manila University
Rizal Library
Loyola Heights, Quezan City
PHILIPPINES

Volunteers in other countries should request information through ICE. If necessary, the ICE staff can then refer the request to ERIC. For more information on the ERIC system, write to:

ERIC Processing and Reference
Facility
4833 Rugby Ave. Suite 303
Bethesda, Maryland 20014 U.S.A.



Development is enhanced through the meshing of networks.
(adapted from a drawing by Kim Winnard in the Peace Corps Literacy Handbook)

Fisheries—RPCV Career Opportunities

So you're finishing two years as a fisheries Volunteer and wondering how to put your skills to work back in the States? The Fisheries Sector in OTAPS, with the aid of student intern researchers, has come to your assistance with a directory of career opportunities for fisheries RPCVs.

"It is not what you know, but who you know." Though not entirely true, this old cliché suggests the importance of "contacts" in obtaining useful information that may lead to a job. These contacts may be specific individuals or organizations specializing in work which requires your skills. A major part of discovering career opportunities is knowing *where* to look and whom to approach.

The directory just completed by Fisheries Sector lists both people and organizations involved in fisheries programs. Included are U.S.-based and international private enterprises, government agencies and associations as well as other sources of information.

Business people contacted as part of the research for the directory were quite helpful in offering important hints for returning PCVs. They stressed that though skilled workers are prized, many fisheries companies are small and cannot afford to pay high salaries for entry-level positions.

One former PCV now working for a fisheries business in California stated that you have to be flexible and patient enough to start at the bottom and work your way up. (Some companies do, however, provide field accommodations and other benefits to compensate for low salaries.)

California, Maine and other coastal states have many opportunities in mariculture. In the south, particularly in Mississippi, catfish farms are abundant. Career opportunities in the midwest, however, are limited. To find specific information regarding opportunities in any particular state, you can contact the cooperative extension service (CES) of that state. The CESs act as a liaison between private industry and government agencies involved in fisheries and other agricultural projects.

Another good source of information is the *Aquaculture Magazine Buyer's Guide* (see the following list for address). This annual guide lists national and state aquaculture associ-

ations and cooperative extension programs.

Finally, Returned Volunteer Services (RVS) is here at PC/Washington to serve you and should be your first point of contact. If special assistance is needed, the OTAPS Fisheries Sector has information that might help you with your job search. The list below should also assist in propelling you down the river of opportunity.

PRIVATE SECTOR— NATIONAL

Arkansas

Catfish farms are abundant in Arkansas (155 farms). However, as few as 14 farms may currently have job opportunities. A list of farms may be obtained from:

Leroy Gray, Fish and Wildlife Biologist, Cooperative Extension Service, P.O. Box 391, Little Rock, Arkansas 72203; (501) 373-2500.

California

Mariculture is popular with approximately 52 oyster/clam farms ranging from one to one hundred acres. There are also many trout, catfish and tropical fish farms. A list of

these farms may be requested from: Dr. Fred S. Conte, Extension Aquaculture Specialist, Cooperative Extension, Room 554, Hutchinson, University of California, Davis, California 95616; (916) 752-7490.

Florida

The Florida Cooperative Extension Service does not have a list of aquaculturists in the state. However, a list of relevant private businesses in Florida is available from RVS. Having a warm climate, Florida has quite a few tropical fish farms and other types of commercial fish enterprises.

Georgia

A list of all aquaculture businesses does not exist in Georgia. However, the state does boast quite a few trout and catfish farms. One example with job possibilities is Blue Ridge Mountain Fisheries, Inc., Route 1, Talking Rock, Georgia 30175; (404) 276-3803. This company has 15 full-time employees at this time and plans to acquire two more farms in the near future. Occasionally there are jobs available for fishery biologists and technicians. Send resume to David Cochran, President, at the above address.



Peace Corps stateside fish culture training—often the first step to a career in fisheries

Hawaii

Hawaii currently has approximately 38 aquaculture businesses. The Hawaii Aquaculture Development Program (ADP) predicts this number will grow to 50 firms in 1985. The ADP works closely with the aquaculture industry in Hawaii and has contacts throughout the Pacific/Asia region. The ADP cannot give out a list of businesses in Hawaii, but is a good source of information. Contact: Jane Sexton, Information Specialist, Aquaculture Development Program, Dept. of Land & Natural Resources, 335 Merchant St., Room 359, Honolulu, HI 96813; (808) 547-5495.

Illinois

Illinois does not have much to offer in aquaculture (approximately 35 catfish and trout farms exist, but many are small, family-run businesses). A list of the existing businesses may be obtained from:

Robert Williamson, Section Manager, Propagation Section, Illinois Dept. of Conservation, Lincoln Tower Plaza, 524 South 2nd St., Springfield, IL 62706; (217) 333-6889.

Maine

Maine has a number of mariculture projects, but the majority of them are small. A list may be obtained through: Conrad Friffin, Community Development Specialist, 302 Winslow Hall, University of Maine, Orono, Maine 04469; (207) 581-3166.

Michigan

Aquaculture in this state consists primarily of small, family-run farms. A list may be obtained by writing to: Dr. Donald Garland, Jr., Assistant Professor, Department of Fisheries and Wildlife, 13 Natural Resources Building, Michigan State University, East Lansing, Michigan 48824; (517) 355-7493.

Minnesota

The majority of private aquaculture activities center around the production of bait fish. Currently, there are 48 licenses issued to raise bait fish; however, only 40 are active producers. Twenty-six private farmers of coldwater species (trout and salmon)

are licensed in Minnesota. Only eight of these record a profit and only two are responsible for over 90 percent of the production. (Minnesota Aquaculture Planning Meeting, 1982)

Mississippi

The extension service here will not give out a list of commercial fisheries in Mississippi. They do provide, however, the names of two stores that supply feed to 95 percent of all the fish farms in the state.

Lester Meyers, Delta Western, P.O. Box 878, Indianola, Mississippi 38751; (601) 887-1226r

Bob Thames Producer's Feed Mill, P.O. Box 209, Belzoni, Mississippi 39038 (601) 962-7001.

Missouri

Missouri has approximately 95 catfish and trout farms, but many are small, family-run operations. A list of the businesses may be obtained from: Larry Belusz, Missouri Dept. of Conservation, P.O. Box 180, Jefferson City, Missouri 65102; (314) 751-4115.

Oklahoma

Channel catfish are the primary fisheries product in Oklahoma and approximately 27 commercial farms exist. A list may be requested from: Dr. R. W. (Bill) Altman, Wildlife Specialist, Cooperative Extension Service, 017 Agriculture Hall, Oklahoma State University, Stillwater, Oklahoma 74704; (405) 624-5515.

Oregon

Thirteen salmon hatcheries are licensed in Oregon. For details write: Tom Lichatowich, Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife, 506 S.W. Mill Street, P.O. Box 3503, Portland, Oregon 97208.

Tennessee

Forty-eight catfish and 22 trout farms do business in Tennessee, but the majority are small, family-run concerns. A list of these businesses may be obtained by writing: Dr. Thomas Hill, Extension Fisheries Specialist, University of Tennessee,

P.O. Box 1071, Knoxville, Tennessee 37901; (615) 974-7164.

Virginia

Virginia will provide a pamphlet entitled "Commercial Sources of Sportfish for Stocking." (Eight farms are listed for Virginia). Also listed in the pamphlet are programs in North Carolina, West Virginia, Tennessee and Pennsylvania. The pamphlet may be requested from:

Dr. Louis Helfrich, Fisheries Specialist, Cooperative Extension Service, 152 Cheatham Hall, Blacksburg, Virginia 24061; (703) 656-5059.

PRIVATE SECTOR—INTERNATIONAL

England

Landell Mills Associates, Limited
Columbus House, Trossachs Drive, Bath, BA2 6RR ENGLAND, Attention: Nigel Peacock, Senior Fisheries Consultant.

This is an agriculture and fisheries consulting company, widely active in the developing world. It frequently provides management teams for the implementation of development projects. They are looking for people with four or more years of experience working in fisheries or aquaculture in developing countries.

West Indies

Commercial Mariculture International Ltd., West Indies (CMI), P.O. Box 1339, St. John's, Antigua, West Indies.

Antigua Shrimpery Ltd. is completing construction of the first commercial mariculture facility in the West Indies. Commercial harvests are scheduled to commence February, 1985. CMI is currently advertising for experienced personnel in consideration of the anticipated needs for personnel to work in laboratories and hatcheries for feed mills and grow-out farms.

France

Aqua Service, Philippe Serene, Centre Commercial du Chateau Vert, 34200 Sete, FRANCE

Every year, two or three positions are available for extension officers with some experience in South East Asian carp farming, shrimp farming and rural development.

(continued on page 24)

Sector Updates

Agriculture

Goat Health Handbook, by Thomas R. Thedford, D.V.M. 1983 (Winrock International, Technical and Informational Services, Route 3, Morrilton, Arkansas, 72110) 123 pp. \$4.25.

Subtitled: *A Field Guide for Producers with Limited Veterinary Services*. A handbook intended to aid goat producers in developing countries. Chapters include: Diagnostic Guides to Diseases and Symptoms; Bacterial Diseases: Causes, Treatments, and Prevention; Viral Diseases; Metabolic Diseases; Parasitic Diseases; and Birth and the Newborn. Contains illustrations, charts, a glossary of terms and helpful information on using the handbook.

Available free through ICE to PCVs and staff working in related projects.

Directory of International Trade 1984, Produce Marketing Association. 1984 (Produce Marketing Association, 700 Barksdale Plaza, Newark, Delaware, 19711) 136 pp. \$10.00.

Handy guide to international produce trade. Contains: an availability guide for quick reference to companies in different countries that either export or import specific produce items, and an alphabetical listing providing detailed information on companies, promotional groups and government organizations in each country.

Available free through ICE to PC offices/resource centers in country only; two copies per country.

AT/Energy

Build Your Own Metal Working Shop From Scrap, by David J. Gingery. 1983 (David J. Gingery, "Metal Shop From Scrap," 2045 Boonville, Springfield, Missouri, 65803) \$54.65/set.

A series of seven booklets which describe processes necessary to design and build your own metal working shop inexpensively using scrap metal. Includes designs and instructions for building: *The Charcoal Foundry; The Metal Lathe; The Metal Shaper; The Milling Machine; The Drill Press; The Dividing Head and Deluxe Accessories; and Designing and Building the Sheet Metal Brake*. Replete with diagrams, illustrations and easy-to-follow, non-technical instructions.

Available free through ICE to all PCVs and staff working in vocational education.

A Pelton Micro-Hydro Prototype Design, by Allen R. Inversin. 1980 (Appropriate Technology Development Institute, Papua New Guinea University of Technology, Lae, Papua New Guinea) 41 pp. \$3.95.

Results of a study attempting to resolve the technical and economic problems that prevent the use of micro-hydro power in Papua New Guinea. Details the design and the costs of such a system. Includes diagrams and photographs.

Available free through ICE to PC offices/resource centers in country only; two copies per country.

Education

Side by Side: English Grammar Through Guided Conversations, Book I, by Steven J. Molinsky and Bill Bliss. 1980 (Prentice-Hall Inc., Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey 07632) 200 pp. \$7.95.

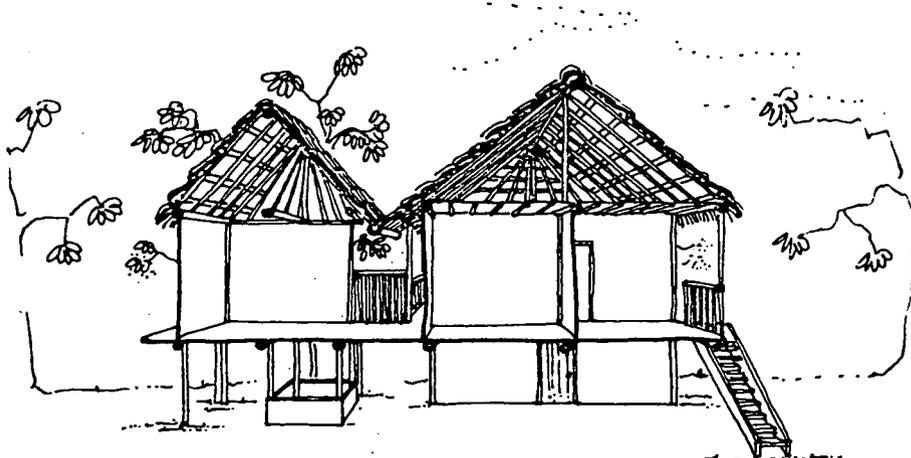
To help students learn to use the English language grammatically, through practice with meaningful conversational exchanges. Intended for adult and young-adult learners of English. Designed to provide the beginning student with the basic foundations of English grammar through a carefully sequenced progression of conversational exercises and activities. Effective as a concise review of basic structure for nonbeginning students.

Available free through ICE to all PCVs and staff working in TEFL and TESOL.

Side by Side: English Grammar Through Guided Conversations, Book II, by Steven J. Molinsky and Bill Bliss. 1981 (Prentice-Hall Inc., Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey 07632) 195 pp. \$7.95.

Intended for adult and young-adult learners of English. Designed to provide the intermediate-level student with the basic foundations of English grammar through a carefully sequenced progression of conversational exercises and activities.

Available free through ICE to all PCVs and staff working in TEFL and TESOL.



From: **A ROLE FOR REPLENISHABLE RESOURCES IN SHELTER PROGRAMS**. Foundation For Cooperative Housing, 1979 (ICE Reprint, 1982).

Basic Vocabulary Builder, by Dorothy Gabel Liebowitz. 1984 (National Textbook Company, 4255 West Touhy Avenue, Lincolnwood (Chicago), Illinois 60646) 85 pp. \$8.95.

Series of 32 Multilingual Duplicating Masters. Illustrations depict everyday events, activities and items with which students can identify, such as: colors, clothing, food, animals, numbers, etc. Teacher's guide includes: grammar, pattern drills, activities, and vocabulary in English, Spanish, French, Italian, German, Russian and Vietnamese.

Available free through ICE to all PCVs and staff working in education.

Housing/Construction

Housing and Health: An Analysis for Use in the Planning, Design, and Evaluation of Low-Income Housing Programs, prepared by John P. Mason and Betsy Stephens, Cooperative Housing Foundation. 1981 (ICE Reprint, 1983) 52 pp. Free.

Discusses the effects of housing on health and the relationship between shelter design features and health conditions in excreta removal, water supply and storage, and washing facilities. Recommends a strategy for evaluating the housing-health relationship in AID housing guarantee projects. Includes an extensive reference list.

Available free through ICE to all PCVs and staff working in related projects.

A Role for Replenishable Resources in Shelter Programs, by Earl Kessler, Foundation for Cooperative Housing. 1979 (ICE Reprint, 1984) 51 pp. Free.

Discusses integrated regional development and shelter programs based on replenishable resources such as wood and wood products, bamboo and other organic material. Urges the development and use of locally produced and processed building materials. Argues that replenishable resources support self-help efforts and local participation in development activities.

Available free through ICE to all PCVs and staff working in related projects.

FISHERIES

Planning of Aquaculture Development: An Introductory Guide, by T.V.R. Pillay. 1977 (Fishing News Books Ltd., 25 Rosemont Ave., West by Fleet, Surrey, England) 71 pp. \$9.65.

Focuses on the basic considerations in aquaculture development planning. Covers small and large scale aquaculture, investment financing and legal rights. A useful resource for Volunteers involved in the management and administration of aquaculture systems.

Available free through ICE to PC offices/resource centers incountry only; two copies per country.

The Artificial Propagation of Warm-Water Finfishes: A Manual for Extension, by E. Woynarovich and L. Hovath. 1980 (Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, Via delle Terme di Caracalla, 00100, Rome, Italy). 183 pp. \$14.00.

Discusses natural and artificial propagation of finfishes. Describes the requirements for a hatchery and fish distribution center, the use of tranquilizers in fish propagation and transport; and propagation techniques for specific species of commercially produced fish. Replete with diagrams.

Available free through ICE in limited supply to PC offices/resource centers incountry only.

FORESTRY

Agroforestry in the Sahel, by Fred Weber and Marilyn Hoskins. 1983 (Virginia Polytech Institute and State University, Blacksburg, VA 24061). 102 pp. \$3.00.

Summary of an agroforestry curriculum development seminar held in Niamey. Reviews current trends in Sahelian agroforestry. Summarizes experience of participants in planning and implementing projects within cultural framework. Recommends criteria to use for project planning and analysis. Includes a bibliography.

Available free through ICE to all PCVs and staff working in related projects.

HEALTH

How to Have a Healthy Family, by Dr. Rufino L. Macagba. 1978 (World Vision International, 919 W. Huntington Drive, Monrovia, California 91016) 32 pp. \$2.00. (Also in Spanish.)

Stresses the importance of eating balanced meals and protecting the family from common bacteria and parasites. Discusses the special needs of children, pregnant mothers, breastfeeding women and older people. Fully illustrated in comic book form so that it can be used in village health education programs.

Available free through ICE to all PCVs and staff working in related projects.

Working with Villagers: Trainers Manual, AHEA International Family Planning Project, Washington, D.C. 1977 (ICE Reprint, 1983) 95 pp. Free.

Sets the background for conducting community workshops or education programs in home economics and family planning. Meant to help fieldworkers understand how adults learn and improve their skills in teaching and working with villagers. Designed to be used with *Prototype Lessons* (see below).

Available free through ICE to all PCVs and staff working in related projects.

Working with Villagers: Prototype Lessons, AHEA International Family Planning Project, Washington, D.C. 1977 (ICE Reprint, 1983) 133 pp. Free.

Accompanies Working with Villagers: Training Manual. Includes general lesson plans for teaching a family health and nutrition, decision-making and problem-solving, family relationships and family planning.

Available free through ICE to all PCVs and staff working in related projects.

SED

The Pisces Studies: Assisting the Smallest Economic Activities of the Urban Poor, by Jeffrey Ashe, Jason Brown, Peter Fraser, et al. International Development Cooperation Agency. 1981 (ICE Reprint, 1984) 378 pp. Free.

Focuses on programs of direct assistance to the smallest businesses in Third World countries where capital start-up is minimal (twelve to a few hundred dollars), administrative costs are low, and payback rates are high (90–99 per cent). Differentiates between the shoe manufacturer with two or three employees who could benefit from a \$2,000 loan and the curbside food seller who serves lunch to the shoemaker who could use a \$200 loan. Describes programs and projects in four regional case studies.

Available free through ICE to all PCVs and staff working in related projects.

Pisces Phase II: Program for Investment in the Small Capital Enterprise Sector, by Jeffrey Ashe. 1982 (Accion International, 10-C Mount Auburn St., Cambridge, MA. 02138) 15 pp. \$1.00.

Describes the results of a loan program sponsored by Accion International to help small entrepreneurs in the Dominican Republic. Describes the methodology, staffing, costs, and impact of such a program.

Available free through ICE to all PCVs and staff working in related projects.

Special Ed

How to Raise a Blind Child, by Dorothea Fichtner. 1979 (Christoffel Blindenmission, Nibelungenstrasse 124, D-6140 Bensham 4, West Germany) 64 pp. \$15.00.

Designed for the parents and teachers of blind children from birth to six years of age. Discusses methods of teaching body control, walking, the use of other senses, talking and daily living skills. Includes many photographs and drawings.

Available free through ICE to all PCVs and staff working in related projects.

Mothers Can Help, by Shirley Cliff, Jennifer Gray and Carol Nymann. 1974 (The El Paso Rehabilitation Center, 2630 Richmond, El Paso, Texas 79930) 212 pp. \$11.95.

Guide for physical therapists for the development of programs in home care for the parents of special children. Stresses physical development, emotional development and improved family relations. Includes diagrams, exercises and quizzes for training parents in home-based activities for their children.

Available free through ICE to all PCVs and staff working in related projects.

Water/Sanitation

Compost Toilets: A Guide for Owner-Builders, by Robin Billau Adams, Jon Averill and Ida Daniels. 1979 (National Center for Appropriate Technology, P.O. Box 3838, Butte, Montana 59701) 49 pp. \$2.00.

Identifies important construction, installation, and maintenance considerations for compost toilets. Covers the composting process, discusses compost toilet design and cites the valuable experience of other users.

Available free through ICE to PC offices/resource centers incountry only; two copies per country.

A Handbook of Gravity-Flow Water Systems, by Thomas D. Jordan Jr. 1980 (Intermediate Technology Publications Ltd., 9 King St., London WC2E 8HN) 224 pp. \$6.95.

Discusses the theory and practices necessary for surveying, designing, and constructing gravity-flow drinking water systems for rural communities. Organized for quick reference; useful to those with both engineering and nonengineering backgrounds.

Available free through ICE to all PCVs and staff working in related projects.

WID

Women in Third World Development, by Sue Ellen M. Charlton. 1984 (Westview Press, Inc., 5500 Central Avenue, Boulder, Colorado, 80301) 240 pp. \$12.95.

Best used in training programs as background information. Discusses the subject of women in the development process in historical and political context by focusing on national and international realities surrounding development programs. Emphasizes the role of women in the food cycle, and draws on a wide spectrum of research in areas that influence food production, such as agricultural technology and fuel and water availability. Addresses women's needs and opportunities for cash income and examines the impact on women of industrialization, formal and informal education, and migration. Presents a variety of examples and short case studies that illustrate problems and potential solutions in programs that seek to benefit women's progress. Concludes with a survey of alternative strategies for development.

Available free through ICE to all PCVs and staff working in related projects; PCVs please request through your APCD/Program Manager.

Publications listed as "available through ICE" are free to PCVs and staff according to the distribution policy indicated for each title. For the benefit of our non-Peace Corps readers, complete ordering information has been provided for all titles.

PCVs and staff may order ICE publications by letter or cable from: Peace Corps Information Collection and Exchange, Rm M-701, 806 Connecticut Avenue N.W., Washington, D.C. 20526 USA.

Please note: additional copies of limited-distribution titles and materials which are listed as "not currently available from ICE" must be purchased directly from the publisher using incountry funds. PCVs should contact their incountry staff regarding assistance in making these work-related purchases.

Third World Women Speak Out, by Perdita Huston. 1979 (Praeger Publishers, Praeger Special Studies, 383 Madison Avenue, New York, New York, 10017) 153 pp. \$4.95.

A series of interviews with women in six countries on change, development and basic needs. Discusses education, nutrition and health problems, birth control decisions, women's organizations, development projects, and political leadership. Intended to enlarge understanding of what will be necessary to overcome poverty in its varied forms around the world.

Available free through ICE to all PCVs and staff working in related projects.

Feature (continued)

use of volunteer professionals. GOODWILL and PC agreed to work together in placing PCVs with local organizations, and to jointly plan pre-departure orientations of PCVs assigned to work in special education and rehabilitation. GOODWILL would help PC recruit PCVs.

FOUNDATION OF THE AMERICAS FOR THE HANDICAPPED signed 5/84

The Foundation wants to collaborate with the PC and PCVs to develop and implement programs in skill training and employment generation for disabled individuals who live in Latin America and the Caribbean.

LEAGUE FOR INTERNATIONAL FOOD EDUCATION signed 5/84

L.I.F.E. members are experts in food technologies. Scientists, engineers and nutritionists freely give their time to provide technical assistance to development programs world-wide. L.I.F.E. and PC agreed to share technical information via the Office of Information Collection and Exchange (ICE) and develop mutually acceptable co-operative efforts in agriculture and nutrition.

VOLUNTEERS IN OVERSEAS COOPERATIVES ASSISTANCE signed 6/84

VOCA was formerly called Volunteer Development Corps (VDC). VOCA is a non-profit organization of U.S. cooperatives and credit unions committed to supporting cooperatives in Third World countries. VOCA and PC has worked together in Tonga developing a cooperative.

SISTER CITIES INTERNATIONAL signed 7/84

SCI links U.S. cities with cities in other countries and provides training and technical assistance to cities in developing countries through the use of volunteer professionals.

SCI and PC agreed to strengthen their efforts in providing technical assistance and also to work on Development Education initiatives in the U.S.

INTER-AMERICAN FOUNDATION signed 11/84

IAF supports self-help efforts of poor people in Latin America and the Caribbean.

PC field staff and PCVs have occasionally assisted the IAF Field Representatives in locating village level projects in need of financial resources. A great many IAF staff were former PCV's and staff.

The Office of Training and Program Support is currently negotiating MOUs with:

**AMERICAN RED CROSS
HELEN KELLER, INC.
AMERICAN ORT
FEDERATION
ARTS FOR THE
HANDICAPPED**

Peace Corps encourages discussions with PVOs regarding Memoranda of Understanding, but also recognizes that both organizations must have compatible missions, a knowledge and understanding of developing countries' needs and a vision that *together we can do more.*

Ask Almanac

(continued)

Miscellaneous

Periodicals and newsletters are good resources for names and addresses. You may be able to place classified ads as well as find job openings listed. Some examples:

Aquaculture Magazine, P.O. Box 2329, Asheville, NC 28802; (704) 254-7334. Costs for ads are \$1.00 a word with a minimum of \$25.00. Magazine subscription is \$15.00 a year. Circulation reaches 5,000 nationally and 800 internationally.

United States Trout Farmers Association, P.O. Box 171, Lake Ozark, Missouri 65049; (314) 365-2478. Publishes "Salmonid" (bimonthly). Ads cost 40¢ a word with a minimum of \$10.00. Magazine subscription is \$17.50 per year with a circulation of 1,300. However, there are very few job listings in this publication.

Florida Tropical Fish Farm Association, P.O. Box 1519, Winterhaven, FL 33880; (813) 293-5710.

To place a classified ad in the newsletter is free, but you must be a member of the organization to receive a copy of the newsletter. (Membership is \$75.00 per year.) Circulation is approximately 200.

The United States Agency for International Development (USAID) lets short-term contracts (through existing Indefinite Quantity Contracts) to consulting firms. Some with whom USAID has done business:

Resource Development Associates (RDA), Kenneth Craib, P.O. Box 407, Diamond Springs, CA 95619; (916) 662-8841 (RDA has many short-term contracts with USAID).

Development Applications Corporation, Warren Ketler, P.O. Box 239, Los Altos, CA 94022; (415) 961-7477.

CH2M HILL, Grant David, P.O. Box 8748, Boise, Idaho 83707.

Batelle Memorial Institute, Washington Operations, 2030 M Street N.W., Suite 800, Washington, D.C. 20036; (202) 785-8400.

Joseph W. Slavin & Associates, 8203 Excalibur Court, Annandale, VA 22003.

KMC International Inc., 1917 1st Avenue, Seattle, WA 98101; (206) 447-5300.

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), Ms. Solvig Belanga, Deputy Assistant Officer, 1001 22nd St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20437; (202) 653-2459.