

WITHDRAWAL SHEET

Ronald Reagan Library

Collection: Cicconi, James W.: Files

OA/Box: Box 23

File Folder: Peace Corps (1)

Archivist: kdb

FOIA ID: F1997-066/⁹8, D. Cohen

Date: 08/17/2004

DOCUMENT NO. & TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
1. memo	Maryann Urban to John Herrington re Peace Corps personnel matters, 3p	5/6/83	B6
2. chart	re country directors appointed by Loret Miller Ruppe, Feb. 1981 to present (3 oversize sheets – right half of each sheet withdrawn)	n.d.	B6
3. report	re concerns raised in 5/9/83 memo, 3p	n.d.	B6
4. memo	Curran to Loret Miller Ruppe, 2p	2/17/83	B6
5. report	re Curran, 2p	5/9/83	B6

RESTRICTIONS

B-1 National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA].

B-2 Release could disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA].

B-3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA].

B-4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA].

B-6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA].

B-7 Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA].

B-7a Release could reasonably be expected to interfere with enforcement proceedings [(b)(7)(A) of the FOIA].

B-7b Release would deprive an individual of the right to a fair trial or impartial adjudication [(b)(7)(B) of the FOIA].

B-7c Release could reasonably be expected to cause unwarranted invasion or privacy [(b)(7)(C) of the FOIA].

B-7d Release could reasonably be expected to disclose the identity of a confidential source [(b)(7)(D) of the FOIA].

B-7e Release would disclose techniques or procedures for law enforcement investigations or prosecutions or would disclose guidelines which could reasonably be expected to risk circumvention of the law [(b)(7)(E) of the FOIA].

B-7f Release could reasonably be expected to endanger the life or physical safety of any individual [(b)(7)(F) of the FOIA].

B-8 Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA].

B-9 Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA].

C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

RONALD W. REAGAN LIBRARY

THIS FORM MARKS THE FILE LOCATION OF ITEM NUMBER / LISTED ON THE
WITHDRAWAL SHEET AT THE FRONT OF THIS FOLDER.

COUNTRY DIRECTORS APPOINTED BY LORET MILLER RUPPE February 1981 - Present

<u>Country</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Date Appointed</u>	<u>Referred By</u>	<u>Cleared By</u>
Micronesia	Jerry Ann Penno	2/22/81	Transition Team	White House Political Office (WH/P
Nepal	Hank Lacy	2/22/81	Transition Team	WH/PO
Paraguay	John & Ann Heard	4/19/81	Transition Team	WH/PO
Dominican Republic	Percy Duran	5/3/81	Transition Team	WH/PO
Ecuador	Edmund Benner	5/3/81	Transition Team	WH/PO
Malawi	Anna Marie Hayes	5/3/81	Gerald McIntosh	White House Presidential Personnel Office (WH/PPO)
Mauritania	Dick Wall	5/3/81	Transition Team	WH/PO
Swaziland	Gerald McIntosh	5/3/81	Loret Miller Ruppe	WH/PPO
Kenya	Reginald Petty	6/14/81	PC Staff	WH/PPO
Guatemala	Ron Arms	6/28/81	Region	WH/PPO
Zaire	Bill Pruitt	7/12/81	Talent Search	WH/PPO
Cameroon	David Bellama	7/26/81 (Acting)	Region	
Morocco	Baudouin de Marcken	7/12/81	Talent Search	WH/PPO
Oman	Al Nehoda	7/12/81	Region	WH/PPO
Tunisia	Charlie Graham	8/9/81	Talent Search	WH/PPO
The Gambia	George Sharfenberger	9/20/81	John Harrington	WH/PPO

RONALD W. REAGAN LIBRARY

THIS FORM MARKS THE FILE LOCATION OF ITEM NUMBER 2 LISTED ON THE
WITHDRAWAL SHEET AT THE FRONT OF THIS FOLDER.

<u>Country</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Date Appointed</u>	<u>Referred By</u>	<u>Cleared By</u>
Philippines	Jim Mayer	9/20/81	Lyn Nofziger	WH/PO
Togo	Warren Weinstein	9/20/81	Guy Vander Jagt	WH/PPO
Ghana	Willie Gonzales	10/4/81	Region	WH/PPO
Lesotho	Bill McCoy	1/28/82	Bill Pickard	WH/PPO 12/15/81
Sierra Leone	Rufus Watkins	1/24/82	WH/PPO	WH/PPO 1/29/82
Jamaica	Max Binswanger	5/2/82	WH/PPO	WH/PPO 3/11/82
Honduras	Don Allen	5/2/82	WH/PPO	WH/PPO 4/29/82
Gabon	Mima Nedelcovich	5/2/82	Jack Burgess	WH/PPO 4/28/82
Mali	John Zarafonetis	5/2/82	Region	WH/PPO 3/8/82
Upper Volta	Carroll Bouchard	5/5/82	WH/PPO	WH/PPO 4/22/82
Papua New Guinea	Harold Brooks	7/11/82	Talent Search	WH/PPO 5/3/82
E. Caribbean	Thomas Fergusson	7/11/82	WH/PPO	WH/PPO 7/10/82
Tonga	Jeffrey Schorr	7/11/82	Region	WH/PPO 6/8/82
Swaziland	Sarah Moten	8/20/82	WH/PPO	WH/PPO 8/2/82
Yemen	Joe Ghougassian	8/20/82	WH/PPO	WH/PPO 7/9/82
Fiji	Sue Greene	10/3/82	Jane DeGraff	WH/PPO 10/8/82
Niger	David Burgess	11/14/82	WH/PPO	WH/PPO 9/29/82
Belize	Bill Perrin	11/14/82	WH/PPO	WH/PPO 9/13/82
Botswana	Jonathan Miller	1/24/83	WH/PPO	WH/PPO 11/15/82

RONALD W. REAGAN LIBRARY

THIS FORM MARKS THE FILE LOCATION OF ITEM NUMBER 2 LISTED ON THE
WITHDRAWAL SHEET AT THE FRONT OF THIS FOLDER.

<u>Country</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Date Appointed</u>	<u>Referred By</u>	<u>Cleared By</u>
Central African Republic	Henry Capote	1/24/83	Talent Search	WH/PPO 10/22/82
Liberia	Stephen Chennault	1/24/83	Region	WH/PPO 4/3/82
Soloman Islands	Frank Juska	1/24/83	Talent Search	WH/PPO 2/17/83
Thailand	Robert Charles	1/24/83	Talent Search	WH/PPO 10/22/82
Jamaica	Arlen Erdahl	5/2/83	Loret Miller Ruppe	WH/PPO 2/28/83
Paraguay	Alex Becerra	5/2/83	Region	WH/PPO 2/28/83
Togo	Johney Brooks	5/2/83	WH/PPO 5/81	WH/PPO 4/5/83
Kenya	Wayne Grisham	Selected but not yet appointed	WH/PPO 3/83	Paper submitted for clearance 5/5/83

RONALD W. REAGAN LIBRARY

THIS FORM MARKS THE FILE LOCATION OF ITEM NUMBER 2 LISTED ON THE
WITHDRAWAL SHEET AT THE FRONT OF THIS FOLDER.

RONALD W. REAGAN LIBRARY

THIS FORM MARKS THE FILE LOCATION OF ITEM NUMBER 3 LISTED ON THE
WITHDRAWAL SHEET AT THE FRONT OF THIS FOLDER.

RONALD W. REAGAN LIBRARY

THIS FORM MARKS THE FILE LOCATION OF ITEM NUMBER 4 LISTED ON THE
WITHDRAWAL SHEET AT THE FRONT OF THIS FOLDER.

RONALD W. REAGAN LIBRARY

THIS FORM MARKS THE FILE LOCATION OF ITEM NUMBER 5 LISTED ON THE
WITHDRAWAL SHEET AT THE FRONT OF THIS FOLDER.

[begin case file]

Los Angeles Times

Less Idealism, More Emphasis on Enterprise

Sunday, December 12, 1982/Part IV **5**

Leaner Peace Corps Adopts New Style for Reagan Era

By JILL LAWRENCE, *Associated Press*

WASHINGTON—Let no one accuse the Peace Corps of lagging behind the times.

Once a hotbed of idealistic liberal arts graduates out to save the world, the 1960s agency has adopted a different style for a different decade.

Today's Peace Corps pitches career opportunities, personal growth and U.S. trade interests in addition to altruism.

It teaches anti-communism along with languages. And it recruits retirees as well as fresh-faced college grads; accountants and marketing consultants as well as nurses.

Budding business wizards helping African beekeepers market their honey? Keeping books for mom-and-pop wood-carving operations?

A Revised Approach

It's all part of a revised approach that, according to officials, better meets the needs of today's volunteers and the developing world.

The shift was formalized this fall with the addition of "competitive enterprise development" to agriculture, health, fisheries and other program areas on the Peace Corps roster.

"We're catapulting it to a top priority," said Richard Abell, director of program development. "The philosophy is that the goose that laid the golden egg for the American Dream has been the economic system."

The new business orientation is largely a survival response to changing Third World development philosophies and conservative domestic tides.

It corresponds to President Reagan's emphasis on voluntarism, self-help and private enterprise; renewed interest by international agencies in the "trickle-up" effects of small business development, and a growing wave of requests for this type of help.

'No. 1 Priority'

"Income generation is the No. 1 priority in the developing world," Peace Corps Director Loret Ruppe said. "Many host countries say they

need better business skills."

Hidden and some say harassed under the ACTION umbrella since former President Richard M. Nixon put it there, the Peace Corps set out last year in hopes of reviving its identity and its mission.

"For many years, it didn't even have its own stationery. There was a public perception that the Peace Corps didn't exist," recalled Fred Thompson, president of the 1,000-member National Council of Returned Peace Corps Volunteers.

"No administration has ever given the Peace Corps the credit it deserves. As a consequence, the Peace Corps has always been somebody's poor stepchild," Thompson, an ex-volunteer in Turkey, said.

Declining Budget

At its zenith in 1966, the agency boasted 15,556 volunteers and a \$114-million budget. The current budget is \$105 million and this year the agency has fewer than 5,000 volunteers.

The trend is towards "death by inflation," said Thompson, citing a pending \$97.5-million budget request that would lop off up to 400 volunteers next year.

But the Peace Corps doesn't give the impression of a dying agency. It is adding programs, entering new countries such as Haiti and planning re-entries into Peru and Panama, which it had left earlier.

With fewer than one-third of the volunteers it once had, the Peace Corps remains active in 64 countries—only five below the record high of 69 in 1974.

To counter its shrinking budget, the agency has arranged host country contributions of housing, transportation and office space; home computers and other donations from private corporations; a financial partnership with the Agency for International Development, and projects that use fewer volunteers more efficiently.

Building on Infrastructure

"We teach teachers instead of kids," said Recruitment Director Thomas G. Moore. "The emphasis is on training host country nationals. Instead of just digging a well, we are leaving a skill behind, building an infrastructure."

The Peace Corps odyssey is reflected in the evolution of many of its volunteers from redeemers to realists.

Rosemarie Palmer was working as a medical technologist in Hawaii when she heard that President John

Please see **CORPS**, Page 6



Associated Press

Peace Corps Director Loret Ruppe says the agency's traditional emphasis on idealism has failed generate adequate financial support.

Washington Post

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 16, 1983

Special Peace Corps Volunteers

THE PEACE CORPS celebrated its 22nd anniversary last week, and maturity has not diminished the vitality and enthusiasm that has characterized this volunteer agency throughout its history. In New Frontier days, recent college graduates, usually generalists, flocked to the corps eager to bring American skills, culture and friendship to the Third World. The volunteers are still coming, and over 5,000 of them are serving in 62 countries today. Emphasis is placed on providing host countries with volunteers trained in agriculture, renewable energy resources and small-business skills as well as traditional education programs. And efforts have been made to place older volunteers. More than 300 over the age of 50 are now serving, including many married couples.

All who volunteer, survive the selective screening process and rigorous training and serve under hardship conditions are special. But some are standouts. A Detroit couple—he is 87 and she is 84—have just signed up for their second two-year hitch. A blind volunteer, recently returned from Ecuador and now working in Peace Corps headquarters here in Washington, not only completed his tour with distinction; he also organized and ran a Special Olympics for the

mentally retarded, the first such event held in Latin America.

Eight deaf volunteers—trained here at Gallaudet College—set up a program for teaching deaf children in the Philippines. One volunteer, a graduate of Gallaudet who is both deaf and a victim of cerebral palsy, spent her tour on the island of St. Vincent teaching two dozen deaf 6- to 8-year-olds. Before she arrived, these children had no knowledge of sign language and no hope for education. Now they can communicate, read and write and use basic math skills. Twenty-four children have been given hope, and their country has been given a model for teaching the handicapped.

More than 100,000 Americans have served in the Peace Corps. In large numbers they have entered government, particularly the Foreign Service and the U.S. Agency for International Development. Two returned volunteers now serve in the Senate, three in the House. Another, Mrs. Lillian Carter of Plains, Ga., had special influence with a president of the United States. All deserve praise but none more than those special volunteers who overcame their own physical handicaps to help others far from home. That spirit is America's finest export.

STATEMENT BY THE HONOURABLE EDWARD SEAGA

PRIME MINISTER OF JAMAICA

TO THE PEACE CORPS CONFERENCE

HOWARD UNIVERSITY

WASHINGTON, D.C.

FRIDAY, JUNE 19, 1981.

IT HAS BEEN TWO DECADES SINCE THE PEACE CORPS WAS ESTABLISHED BY THE LATE PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, IN 1961.

IN THAT PERIOD, A NEW DIMENSION OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS HAS EMERGED WHICH HAS CREATED A CHAIN OF PEOPLE TO PEOPLE LINKS AROUND THE WORLD OF IMMEASURABLE STRENGTH AND CHARACTER.

THE WORLD OF INTERNATIONAL DIPLOMACY HAS PRODUCED ITS EMISSARIES AND NEGOTIATORS DIRECTED TO OFFICIALLY IMPORTANT TASKS.

TO THE WORLD OF THE PEACE CORPS, INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS AND CONVENTIONS ARE STRATOSPHERIC ARRANGEMENTS, BEYOND THE PERCEPTION OF THE HUMBLE FOLK WITH WHOM THEY TOIL.

IN THIS WORLD OF ORDINARY PROBLEMS AND ORDINARY FOLK, HELPING TO BUILD A WATER TANK, TEACHING FARMERS IN THE FIELD, BRINGING LITERACY TO THE UNSCHOOLED, ARE MIGHTIER MESSAGES OF INTERNATIONAL FRIENDSHIP THAN THE TREATIES AND CONCORDS WHICH RESOLVE CONFLICTS AND HOSTILITIES BETWEEN STATES.

80,000 VOLUNTEERS HAVE IN 20 YEARS, BECOME MISSIONARIES TO A COMMON CAUSE; HELPING PEOPLE TO HELP THEMSELVES. IN ANY SINGLE MONTH THE PEACE CORPS AFFECTS THE LIVES OF MORE THAN ONE MILLION PEOPLE IN 60 DIFFERENT COUNTRIES.

IN A SENSE THE GREATEST TRIBUTE THAT CAN BE PAID TO ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE PAST 20 YEARS IS THAT THE WORK OF THE PEACE CORPS HAS BEEN A CUMULATIVE AGGREGATION OF INTERNATIONAL GOODWILL, DEVOID OF THE SCARS OF CONTROVERSY AND HOSTILITY WHICH HAVE INEVITABLY DEGENERATED THE MOST CAREFUL PLANS.

THIS UNBLEMISHED SUCCESS CAN ONLY MEAN THAT IN THE DESIGN OF THE PEACE CORPS A UNIQUE FORMULA EMERGED, DEFYING SOCIAL LAW, EQUIVALENT TO AN INTERNATIONAL-FRIENDSHIP PERPETUAL-MOTION-MACHINE.

THAT FORMULA IS IN FACT THE THEME OF MY ADDRESS.

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS FOUNDED ON PROGRAMMES OF INTERNATIONAL ASSISTANCE ARE TRADITIONALLY BASED ON THE PREMISE OF AN INVESTMENT OF CAPITAL, TECHNOLOGY, OR ACCESS TO MARKETS.

THE PEACE CORPS TOOK THE NON-TRADITIONAL ROUTE: IT IS AN INVESTMENT OF PEOPLE IN PEOPLE.

WHEN THIS CONCEPT WAS FORMALISED AND INITIATED WITH THE BIRTH OF THE PEACE CORPS IT GAVE RISE TO THE FIRST INTERNATIONAL MIDDLE LEVEL MANPOWER CONFERENCE. THE CONFERENCE WAS HELD IN PUERTO RICO AND PRESIDED OVER BY VICE-PRESIDENT LYNDON JOHNSON IN 1963.

I HAD THE HONOUR TO ATTEND THAT CONFERENCE AS THE MINISTER RESPONSIBLE FOR THE PEACE CORPS IN MY OWN COUNTRY.

THAT CONVERGENCE SPAWNED MANY MORE INTERNATIONAL VOLUNTEER MOVEMENTS WHICH IN TURN INCREASED THE FLOW OF VOLUNTEERS ACROSS THE WORLD.

THE IMPACT OF THIS ON THE DEVELOPMENT PROCESS SOON BECAME EVIDENT.

IN MOST DEVELOPING COUNTRIES, RURAL AREAS LAG SUBSTANTIALLY BEHIND URBAN AREAS IN THE LEVEL AND RATE OF DEVELOPMENT. THE RURAL SECTOR, ALREADY LACKING IN THE CAPITAL AND TECHNOLOGY CONCENTRATED IN THE URBAN SECTOR, FACE A CONTINUOUS STREAM OF RURAL SKILLS MIGRATING TO TOWNS AND CITIES.

WITHOUT SKILL, NEITHER CAPITAL NOR TECHNOLOGY CAN BE PRODUCTIVELY USED. THE RESULT IS FURTHER RETROGRESSION IN THE LOW GROWTH SECTOR, SPURRING MORE SKILLS TO MIGRATE.

UNLESS THIS CYCLE IS BROKEN, NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY BECOMES IN THE MAIN, AN URBAN DEVELOPMENT PROCESS. YET FEW DEVELOPING COUNTRIES HAVE BEEN ABLE TO CREATE A DYNAMIC DEVELOPMENT THRUST IN THEIR RURAL SECTORS, AND THE REASON IN GOOD PART HAS BEEN LACK OF SKILLS.

THE PEACE CORPS IT MAY BE SAID, WAS THE FIRST INTERNATIONAL MOVEMENT TO PENETRATE THIS BARRIER. THE VOLUNTEERS REVERSED THE FLOW OF MIGRATING SKILLS, ADDING A DYNAMIC DIMENSION OF HUMAN RESOURCE TO THE IMPOVERISHED RURAL SECTORS OF MANY MANY COUNTRIES.

MORE THAN THAT WAS ACCOMPLISHED. THE INVESTMENT OF PEOPLE IN PEOPLE, IN THE CASE OF THE PEACE CORPS, BROKE THROUGH THE TOUGH SOCIAL AND PSYCHOLOGICAL BARRIERS OF RACE, COLOUR, CLASS AND CREED.

CHRISTIANS SERVED WITH PAGANS, BLACKS WITH WHITES, ANGLOS WITH INDIANS, MANAGEMENT WITH WORKERS, DEMONSTRATING THAT THE IMPROBABLE WAS POSSIBLE, AND ALONG THE WAY RELEASING FROM THE BONDAGE OF PREJUDICE A NEW PEOPLE FORCE.

THE SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS STRATEGY WAS NOT MERELY A SYMBOLIC BREAKTHROUGH OF SOCIAL BARRIERS. IT GAVE REINFORCEMENT TO THE NEGLECTED DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY OF BUILDING FROM THE BOTTOM UP RATHER THAN FROM THE TOP DOWN.

YET THIS IS EASIER SAID THAN DONE. CONSIDER THE PROTOTYPE INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT - HIGH CAPITAL COST, RELIANCE ON TECHNOLOGY, AVAILABLE SKILL, - A RELATIVELY EASY MARRIAGE OF RESOURCES.

AS THE DEVELOPMENT COMES ON STREAM FROM THIS TOP LEVEL MIX IT INVOLVES AT THE BOTTOM THE SKILLED WORKER WHO IS TRAINED TO WATCH A MACHINE AND PULL A LEVER WHEN A PIECE OF METAL IS IN PLACE, OR TO SEW TWO SECTIONS OF CLOTH TOGETHER AND PASS THEM ON IN A PROCESS WHICH WILL EVENTUALLY BECOME A SHIRT: OR TO ASSEMBLE COMPONENTS FABRICATED ELSEWHERE TO PRODUCE A RADIO.

AND ALL THIS ON REGULAR HOURS IN A BUILDING SHELTERED FROM
~~SUN AND RAIN.~~

CONSIDER NOW THE REVERSE PROCESS, THE AGRICULTURAL PROTOTYPE DEVELOPMENT OF SMALL LAND UNITS WHICH IS THE OCCUPATION OF 40% TO 80% OF THE POPULATION IN THE DEVELOPING WORLD.

HERE THE TASK BEGINS, NOT ENDS, WITH THE WORKER - THE FARMER IN THE BUILDING PROCESS THAT MOVES FROM BOTTOM TO TOP.

GENERALLY, HE IS ON THE AVERAGE, MIDDLE OR PAST MIDDLE AGE. HE LEFT SCHOOL OVER THREE DECADES AGO WITH LOW LEVEL LITERATE AND NUMERATE SKILLS. HIS EXISTENCE DEPENDS ON A RELATIVELY LOW YIELD PRODUCTION SCRATCHED OUT WITH HAND LABOUR AND PRIMITIVE TOOLS EXPOSED TO THE BLAZING SUN AND DRIVING RAIN.

PRIMITIVE AS THIS MAY BE, HE IS EXPECTED TO MASTER A WIDE RANGE OF SKILLED KNOWLEDGE. HE MUST BE ABLE TO IDENTIFY SOIL TYPES, APPLY TECHNIQUES OF PLANTING OR HUSBANDRY, PROTECT WHAT HE GROWS OR REARS FROM INSECTS, PESTS AND FUNGUS, CONSERVE AND PROTECT HIS LAND, AND REAP AT THE RIGHT TIME WITH THE RIGHT SKILLS, LESS WHATEVER PERISHES FROM DROUGHT, DISEASE AND RAIN. HOPEFULLY AT THE END, HE WILL FIND A MARKET PLACE ABLE TO OFFER HIM A CASH RETURN, SUBJECT TO MARKET GLUTS WHICH HE CANNOT FORECAST.

I SUBMIT THAT THIS DEVELOPMENT PROCESS REQUIRES FAR GREATER SKILLS THAN THE MATCHING OF SECTIONS OF CLOTHING FOR A STRAIGHT STITCH OPERATION, OR THE FABRICATION OF WOODEN OR METAL COMPONENTS, OR THE FILLING OF CANS OR BOTTLES ON THE ASSEMBLY LINE.

YET THE SKILLED HAVE MIGRATED TO THE UNSKILLED JOBS, LEAVING THE UNSKILLED TO MASTER THE SKILLED JOBS.

ANY DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY BUILDING FROM THE TOP DOWN IS THE EASIER OPTION, BUT IN THE TERMS OF POPULATION REACH IT HAS DIRECT IMPACT ON THE LESSER NOT THE GREATER PART OF THE COUNTRY.

IT IS FOR THAT REASON THAT MY GOVERNMENT PROPOSES AN AMBITIOUS AND FAR-REACHING ATTEMPT TO ASSAULT THIS PROBLEM. IT IS OUR INTENTION TO PROGRAMME A COMPREHENSIVE RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME, THE BASIC ELEMENTS OF WHICH ARE BEING PUT TOGETHER AT THIS STAGE. IT WILL BE A MAJOR STRUCTURAL ADJUSTMENT PROGRAMME SPREAD OVER SOME FIFTEEN YEARS.

BUT WE ARE NOT IN ANY DOUBT THAT THE SUCCESS OR FAILURE OF THIS AMBITIOUS PROJECT WILL ULTIMATELY TURN ON THE EXTENT OF SKILLS AVAILABLE TO MOBILISE AND TRAIN THE RURAL PEOPLE.

THE TERM "TRAINING" OF COURSE SOUNDS VERY ACADEMIC AND HAS A BUILT IN OBSTACLE FOR THOSE WHO HAVE PRACTICAL RATHER THAN ACADEMIC BACKGROUND.

BUT IN THE RURAL SECTOR, DEPLETED OF SKILLS, THE MASTERY OF ANY VOCATION IS A TECHNICAL PROFICIENCY.

IF YOU WILL PARDON ME FOR MAKING ONE MORE REFERENCE TO MY COUNTRY AND TO OUR PLAN FOR RURAL DEVELOPMENT, LET ME TELL YOU HOW WE PLAN TO MOBILISE AND TRAIN MIDDLE LEVEL AND LOWER LEVEL SKILLS.

RECOGNISING THAT IN MANY CASES MOST EXPENDITURE IS INVESTED IN HARD STRUCTURES, WE DECIDED TO SET UP DAY TRAINING CAMPS IN TENTS TO INSTRUCT IN A VARIETY OF LOWER-LEVEL AND MIDDLE LEVEL SKILLS.

FOR AGRICULTURAL PROJECTS WE WILL TRAIN YOUNG PEOPLE TO BUD, GRAFT, CIRCUMPOSE, SPRAY, PRUNE, HARVEST, DETECT DISEASE AND CONTOUR LAND.

DIFFERENT PEOPLE WILL LEARN DIFFERENT SKILLS FROM THIS LIST AND BECOME SPECIALLY TRAINED IN THEIR FIELDS. THIS TRAINING WILL BE THEORETICAL AND PRACTICAL.

HENCE A SECOND REASON FOR TENTS, TO ALLOW THE MOBILITY TO FOLD THE TENTS AND SHIFT CAMP TO A CITRUS FIELD OR COFFEE FARM, OR BANANA PLANTATION.

ANOTHER SET OF TRAINING CENTERS WILL CONCENTRATE ON VOCATIONAL SKILLS IN BUILDING CONSTRUCTION, CRAFTS, THE HOTEL INDUSTRY MOVING FROM PLACE TO PLACE AS THE TRAINING NEED ARISES.

WE CALL THESE "TALENT CENTRES" BECAUSE WE BELIEVE THAT EVEN THE NON-LITERATE DROPOUT HAS A HIDDEN TALENT TO USE HIS HANDS. THE OBJECTIVE IS TO REVERSE THE PROCESS OF HUMAN DECAY BY CONVERTING THE UNDER-UTILISED RESOURCE OF THE UNSKILLED TO A PRACTICAL AND PRODUCTIVE APPLICATION LEADING TO A BETTER LIFE.

TWENTY-FIVE OF THESE "TALENT CENTRES" WILL BE SET UP IN JAMAICA THIS YEAR, ALL UNDER TENTS, TRAINING NEARLY 2,500 TRAINEES.

ALL THIS IS RELEVANT TO THE PEACE CORPS IN THE SENSE THAT IS DEFINES A PRACTICAL SCHEME FOR PEACE CORPS INVOLVEMENT WHICH COULD OCCUR IN ANY OF MANY COUNTRIES AND WHICH SERVES TO ILLUSTRATE THE LEVELS AT WHICH VOLUNTEERS CAN SERVE.

IF I MAY TRESPASS INTO THE REALM OF POLICY, THE QUESTION MAY BE ASKED-- DOES THE VOLUNTEER : SERVE AS

- 1) A FRONT-LINE WORKER WHO BUDS, CIRCUMPOSES, SPRAYS, DETECTS DISEASE, PRACTICES CARPENTRY OR CEREMICS, ETC;
- 2) AS A TRAINER OF 50 TRAINEES IN ANY OF THESE SKILLS;
- 3) AS AN INSTRUCTOR OF 20 TRAINERS WHO EACH TEACH 50 TRAINEES IN THESE FIELDS.

THE FRONT-LINE WORKER IS ESSENTIAL IN THE ENTIRE SCHEME AS A DEMONSTRATION THAT PEOPLE OF DIFFERENT BACKGROUNDS CAN HAVE A COMMON CAUSE, AN INVALUABLE ASSET IN COUNTRIES WHERE SOCIAL PROBLEMS ARE AS GREAT AS ECONOMIC OBSTACLES.

BUT IN COST-BENEFIT TERMS, THE VOLUNTEER TRAINER WHO TRAINS TRAINEES AND INSTRUCTORS WHO TRAIN TRAINERS, CAN MULTIPLY THEIR EFFECTIVENESS BY 50 TO 1,000 FOLD, INCREASING FACTORALLY THE EFFECT OF THE 5,400 VOLUNTEERS NOW IN THE FIELD BY DRAMATIC MULTIPLES.

I SUBMIT THIS PROPOSAL NOT AS A COST-SAVING MECHANISM TO EXPAND THE IMPACT OF THE 5 LOAVES AND 2 FISHES TO FEED 5,000, NOR IS IT DESIGNED TO HELP MR. DAVID STOCKMAN IN HIS UNENVIABLE TASK OF BUDGET PRUNING; IT IS PRIMARILY OUT OF A DESIRE TO SEE AN EVEN MORE EFFECTIVE ROLE PLAYED IN THE INVESTMENT OF PEOPLE-IN-PEOPLE WHICH, TO MANY DEVELOPING COUNTRIES, IS AN ESSENTIAL PART OF THE STRATEGY TO A BALANCED DEVELOPMENT PROCESS.

THE PEACE CORPS PIONEERED THE FIELD PROGRAMME OF PEOPLE-INVESTING-IN-PEOPLE AS A PRIME MECHANISM IN THE DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY OF BUILDING FROM THE BOTTOM UP.

AT THE BEGINNING OF THE THIRD DECADE OF THE OPERATION OF THE PEACE CORPS, I TRUST THAT CONSIDERATION WILL BE GIVEN TO AN EXPANSION OF ITS SEARCH, IN PART BY INCREASED NUMBERS, AND IN OTHER PART BY A NEW DIRECTION WITH A NEW THRUST TO MULTIPLY ITS IMPACT BY TRAINING FROM THE TOP OF THE STREAM.

I TRUST, TOO, THAT THE PEACE CORPS WILL EXTEND ITS PROCESS OF RECRUITMENT NOT ONLY TO THE YOUNG AND IDEALISTIC BOUNDING WITH ENERGY AND IDEAS, BUT EQUALLY SO THE RETIRED PENSIONER WITH DECADES OF EXPERIENCE WHICH NO SCHOOL CAN IMPART, WHO LONG TO CONTINUE A USEFUL LIFE, AND WHOSE ACQUIRED SKILL ON THE JOB, RANK THEM AS INVALUABLE EXPERTS IN SKILL STARVED COMMUNITIES.

BY WAY OF THIS LONG INTRODUCTION, I CAN NOW CONCLUDE BY ADDRESSING THE THEME ON WHICH I WAS INVITED TO SPEAK--A LATIN AMERICAN PERSPECTIVE OF THE UNITED STATES' ROLE IN DEVELOPMENT:

SIX MONTHS AGO IN AN ADDRESS TO THE COUNCIL OF THE AMERICAS IN NEW YORK, I FIRST OUTLINED THE JAMAICAN PROPOSAL FOR A MARSHALL PLAN TYPE DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME FOR THE CARIBBEAN AND CENTRAL AMERICA.

THE PROPOSAL ENVISAGED A DOUBLING OF OFFICIAL AID FLOWS FROM DONOR SOURCES WITHIN AND EXTERNAL TO THE REGION. THESE FLOWS ARE VITAL TO LAY THE INFRA-STRUCTURE BASE NECESSARY TO ENABLE HOST COUNTRIES TO ATTRACT EVEN GREATER FLOWS OF PRIVATE INVESTMENT.

PRESIDENT REAGAN HAS TAKEN THE LEAD IN PROMOTING A CARIBBEAN AND CENTRAL AMERICAN POLICY ON A MULTI-LATERAL BASIS CONVERGING THE INTERESTS OF EXTERNAL AND INTERNAL DONOR COUNTRIES ON THE NEEDS OF THE AREA.

THIS IS THE FIRST SERIOUS INITIATIVE OF MAJOR PROPORTIONS TO HIGHLIGHT THE CARIBBEAN AND CENTRAL AMERICA WHICH HAVE BEEN TRADITIONALLY BY-PASSED AS SETTLED RESORT AREAS TOO PLEASANT TO HARBOUR PROBLEMS.

RECENT EVENTS HAVE PROVEN OTHERWISE AND POLICY INITIATIVES BY THE PRESENT ADMINISTRATION OF PRESIDENT REAGAN HAVE NOT LAPSED IN RECOGNISING THE NEED TO RESPOND POSITIVELY AT THIS STAGE WITH DEVELOPMENT SOLUTIONS RATHER THAN AWAIT THE DETERIORATION WHICH EVENTUALLY PRECIPITATES CONTROVERSIAL MILITARY SOLUTIONS.

VENEZUELA, MEXICO AND TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO OF THEIR OWN ACCORD HAVE ALREADY ADVANCED AN ADDITIONAL \$800 MILLION PER ANNUM IN OIL-CREDIT FACILITIES.

THE NEW DIMENSION WHICH I WISH TO INTRODUCE AT THIS TIME FOR ALL THE FOREGOING REASONS SET OUT IN THE ADDRESS, IS THE VALUE OF SKILL INVESTMENT IN THE TOTAL DEVELOPMENT THRUST.

TWENTY YEARS OF PEACE CORPS EXPERIENCE AND SUCCESS, BEGINNING WITH THE FIRST DIRECTOR, THE INDEFATIGABLE SARGENT SHRIVER WHOM I HAD THE PLEASURE TO MEET IN JAMAICA, HAS CREATED ONE OF AMERICA'S MOST UNHERALDED AND UNDER-UTILISED ASSETS.

IF THIS ASSET IS TO BE FULLY APPRECIATED BY GREATER UTILISATION, THEN I PROPOSE THAT THE FIRST STEP IN THIS DIRECTION SHOULD BE TAKEN BY LINKING ITS EXPANSION TO THE CARIBBEAN AND CENTRAL AMERICAN THRUST WHERE ITS ENLARGED ROLE AND NEW DIRECTION CAN BE PLAYED OUT NEAR ENOUGH TO HOME BASE TO PERMIT EASY ASSESSMENT.

THE NEEDS OF THE CARIBBEAN AND CENTRAL AMERICAN AREA ARE CRITICAL ENOUGH TO ESTABLISH A PRIORITY.

THE REGION HAS 6 1/2% OF THE POPULATION BUT ONLY 1.2% OF THE GNP.

THE CHIEF PROBLEM, UNEMPLOYMENT, IS 15% OF THE LABOUR FORCE. TO REDUCE UNEMPLOYMENT TO 5%, THE LEVEL ENJOYED BY INDUSTRIAL COUNTRIES, WOULD REQUIRE \$6 BILLION OF CAPITAL INVESTMENT.

INDEED, ONLY TO MAINTAIN UNEMPLOYMENT AT 15% REQUIRES \$1.8 BILLION PER ANNUM -- A STAGGERING 25% OF GNP!!

YET WE ARE SMALL ENOUGH TO MERIT SPECIAL CONSIDERATION AS AN AREA OF PRIME NEED WHICH BY SIZE OF POPULATION IS NOT TOO LARGE TO PRESENT INSURMOUNTABLE PROBLEMS.

EXCLUDING MEXICO AND VENEZUELA, THE 38 COUNTRIES OF THE REGION ARE LARGELY COMPRISED OF MINI-STATES OF WHICH NEARLY 20 ARE LESS THAN 200,000 PEOPLE, SEVERAL LESS THAN 50,000 POPULATION AND SOME AS SMALL AS 6,000 TO 15,000.

IN LAND MASS, NEARLY 20 STATES IN THE CARIBBEAN CAN BE COMFORTABLY ACCOMMODATED IN THE EVERGLADES IN FLORIDA. WITH THESE MAGNITUDES THE CARIBBEAN AND CENTRAL AMERICA ARE NEITHER TOO SMALL TO NEGLECT NOR TOO LARGE TO IGNORE.

THE PROVEN STABILITY OF 33 OF THE 38 COUNTRIES IS AN INVITATION TO DEVELOPMENT. THE ESTABLISHED DEMOCRATIC SYSTEMS OF 30 OF THE 38 COUNTRIES MAKE THIS AREA THE MOST DEMOCRATIC REGION IN THE WORLD.

ALMOST ALL THE COUNTRIES ARE AT A MIDDLE LEVEL STAGE OF DEVELOPMENT AND TOGETHER CONSTITUTE THE GROUP FROM WHICH THE NEXT COUNTRIES WILL REACH SELF-SUSTAINING RATES OF GROWTH IN THE WORLD ECONOMY, IF GIVEN THE RIGHT INPUTS.

ALL THE FACTORS ARE RIGHT FOR A DRAMATIC MULTI-LATERAL POLICY THRUST TO MOBILISE RESOURCES FOR THE REGION.

THE LATIN AMERICAN PERSPECTIVE OF THE UNITED STATES IS COGNISANT OF THIS. WHAT MUST BE HOPED IS THAT THE POLICY FRAMEWORK FOR THIS THRUST WILL RECOGNISE THE PEOPLE-TO-PEOPLE INVESTMENT CAPABILITIES OF THE PEACE CORPS AND PROMOTE ITS ROLE TO THE FORE FRONT.

THE 80,000 VOLUNTEERS CAN BE PROUD OF THEIR RECORD OF ACHIEVEMENT OVER THE LAST TWO DECADES; THE FOUNDATION THEY HAVE CREATED OF RESPECT AND INTEGRITY ON WHICH THE NEXT DECADE CAN BUILD, AND THE PENETRATING ASSAULT THEY HAVE MADE ON SOCIAL BARRIERS AND SKILL SHORTAGES ACROSS THE WORLD.

MAY THE NEXT DECADE OF THE PEACE CORPS SEE THE EMERGENCE OF A YET MORE VITAL ROLE IN THE DEVELOPMENT FORGOTTEN AND DISTRESSED PERSONS, LOW GROWTH AND NO GROWTH AREAS, IN THE TRUE TRADITION OF PEOPLE WHO INVEST IN PEOPLE.

I HOPE THAT I SPEAK FOR THEM WHEN I WISH THE VOLUNTEERS, COUNTRY DIRECTORS, AND THEIR ENTHUSIASTIC AND CHARMING NEW DIRECTOR LORET RUPPE, MANY MORE YEARS OF SERVICE TO MANKIND, AND MANY MORE YEARS OF BEING WANTED, NEEDED AND LOVED BY SO MANY COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Tuesday, February 8, 1983

Peace Corps volunteer services provide opportunities, satisfaction

After a decline in the number of volunteers and programs in the Peace Corps since its early days in the '60's, more than 5,000 Americans are now serving in 64 countries, in part due to an increase in funds handed down by Congress last year

By Gregory M. Lamb

Staff writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Boston

Loret Miller Ruppe wants to see more Americans going abroad — especially if they know how to teach mathematics, run a business, or build a dam.

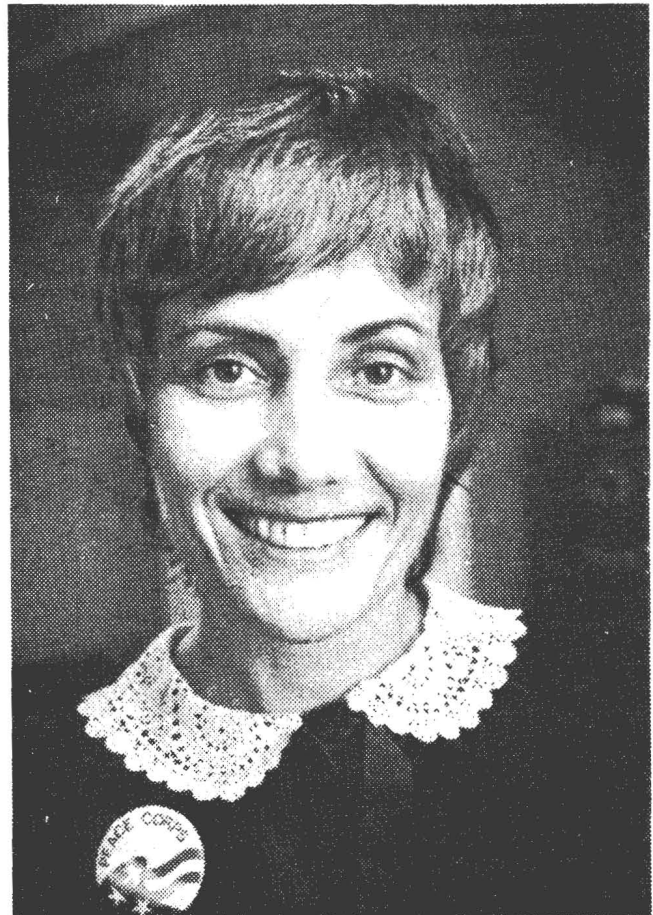
As director of the Peace Corps, Mrs. Ruppe is on a campaign to let more of her fellow citizens — young and old — know about the opportunities and satisfaction volunteer service overseas can provide.

Merged for more than a decade into the domestic ACTION program, the Peace Corps has suffered a drop in the number of both volunteers and programs since the years after its highly visible birth during the Kennedy administration in 1961.

Lumped together with other programs with different goals, "the Peace Corps got lost," Mrs. Ruppe says. "We need our own public awareness. It's critical to us to have Americans thinking of us" as a distinct way to render public service. So last year Congress separated the corps from ACTION, and boosted Peace Corps funding — even as it was taking an axe to most federal programs.

Standing on its own again, the organization is already reaping benefits, Mrs. Ruppe says. Today the corps has some 5,200 volunteers serving in 64 countries. "We're being asked back into countries we have left," she says. "And there is interest from new countries. For instance, we went into Burundi this past year. And we went into Haiti."

Fewer job opportunities for recent college graduates and a stepped-up recruiting campaign have meant new success in finding qualified candidates, the corps director says. For years the corps had written off recruiting at prestigious technical schools such as the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Recently, however, the corps has lined up "nine potential serious applicants" from MIT alone.



By Peter Main, staff photographer

Loret Miller Ruppe, director of the Peace Corps

"Our push in the '80s really is agriculture (increasing food production), renewable energy sources, and income generation (small business, marketing, and accounting skills)," she says. The need now is for volunteers with scarce skills. "Virtually every country we're in would like us to send more people, particularly in agriculture and math and science teachers," she says.

The corps hopes to tap more older Americans whose practical experience in their careers makes them valued recruits. "We're very eager that more of them think about this type of service. It's very refreshing to talk to senior Americans. When they realize they have an opportunity to serve with Peace Corps, the interest is intense. They really are glad to hear it. I think we'll see a real surge in

the future as we get our message out more and more."

Mrs. Ruppe, who also is asking businesses to put in a word for the Peace Corps in their preretirement-counseling programs, says more than 300 volunteers over age 50 are already serving. "The countries in which our volunteers serve recognize and respect the experience of life," she says, "as opposed to our own culture, which places little value, it seems, on age." For that reason, she says, "Our older volunteers have an automatic acceptance, while our younger volunteers have to do more to earn it."

Two challenges for some older volunteers, she notes, are health problems and learning languages. But even though many are placed in cities, which tend to have more amenities, "some are in some pretty remote areas," living in primitive conditions.

"We have an 87- and 84-year-old couple in Detroit who have served once and have just been nominated to serve again. When they applied about one and a half years ago, I was told they were accepted, but they said they were much too busy at that point to join. I thought, 'Now that's the kind of [older] American we're looking for!'"

Another vital component in helping developing countries is women, who now make up 46 percent of Peace Corps volunteers. Although many are serving in more traditional teaching or nursing positions, others are experts on such subjects as agriculture or fisheries. One woman serving in Morocco is training women to become welders.

Fifteen percent of the corps volunteers are married couples serving together, although children cannot yet be accommodated. The only caveat is that "they both need to have a skill, and we need to find a place where they both can use their skills," says Mrs. Ruppe, who is married to former Michigan Congressman Philip Ruppe and is the mother of five daughters.

Opportunities in the corps extend to those with physical handicaps, too. In Ecuador, a blind volunteer organized a Special Olympics program for that country. In the Philip-

pines, deaf volunteers teach deaf children. "You have no idea what a role model it is for a handicapped American to come to a country," Mrs. Ruppe says. "In most countries we've been in, Peace Corps has led the way in introducing the concept of special education."

'Virtually every country we're in would like us to send more people, particularly in agriculture and math and science teachers.'

— Loret Miller Ruppe

Crayfish ranching, solar grain drying, and a number of other "appropriate technologies" are among the 3,006 projects the corps is involved in this year. "We had 4,000 solid requests, but that was all we could afford on our budget," Mrs. Ruppe says.

In the spirit of the Reagan administration, the corps is working to increase its effort by soliciting help from private business. "We can show them through our track record just how cost effective we are," the director says.

"Peace Corps is considered by our ambassadors one of the most positive American presences overseas," she adds. The message she wants to bring to the country is that "there is a US program that people [overseas] are grateful for. Americans are always told that nobody cares, that nobody likes us. . . . Here is a program that is a proven success story for generating appreciation.

"When I went to Jamaica this summer, Prime Minister [Edward] Seaga insisted on getting up from his sick bed to see me and thank me for Peace Corps. The newspapers there had supplements thanking America for Peace Corps. Now, what other program has generated support like that?"



PEACE CORPS

NEWS

806 Connecticut Avenue, N.W.,

Washington, D.C. 20526

S C A R C E S K I L L S

NEEDED FOR

"THE TOUGHEST JOB YOU'LL EVER LOVE"

* * *

Peace Corps is currently seeking individuals with a wide variety of scarce skills to serve as Peace Corps Volunteers in over 60 countries in Asia, Africa, Latin America and the Pacific Islands.

Volunteer positions are currently available in the following professional areas:

Agriculture (crop extension,
plant protection, farm
mechanics, beekeeping,
AG education)

Forestry

Fisheries

Nursing

Public Health Extension

Science and Math
education

Engineering (civil and
water resources)

Industrial Arts

Accounting

Home Economics extension

Peace Corps provides transportation; 6-14 weeks of intensive training (usually conducted overseas) in language, skill adaptation and customs; a monthly living allowance; full medical and dental care; up to 48 days of vacation; \$175/monthly readjustment allowance payable at the completion of service; and deferral of many federally insured loan repayments while overseas.

For further information, call the Peace Corps, (800)424-8580, ext. 93; contact your local recruiting office; or write Peace Corps, 806 Connecticut Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C.

#3/83