



**A.I.D. and U.S.
VOLUNTARY
AGENCIES**

... the growing partnership

From the Administrator

THIS PAMPHLET tells a story in which Americans can take pride. Through these humanitarian activities the historical concern of Americans for their fellow men is demonstrated by effective action overseas. These American voluntary agencies have pioneered in foreign assistance and we are indebted to them for their initiative, for their energy, and for their devotion.

Through the Agency for International Development and its predecessors, a firm and growing partnership between these voluntary organizations and Government has been fostered. While scrupulously observing the nature and independence of these private groups, substantial Government resources have been made available to them to further their activities abroad in the fields of material aid, services to refugees, technical assistance and self-help.

This partnership has a quality that government aid alone cannot achieve. It is a force of enduring strength and fellowship that binds together our people and the friendly peoples of other countries and furthers and strengthens the peaceful objectives of the free world.

David S. Bee
Administrator,

May, 1963

Agency for International Development

The Challenge

- Homeless and destitute, Mahmoud Tehrani cradled his one remaining son mutely in his arms. The terror of the Iranian earthquake had passed, but he was too dazed to realize that aid was at hand . . .

- Half a world away, Manuel Sanchez of Colombia felt only joy welling up within him as he surveyed the new house he had built for his family with donated materials and the help of his neighbors . . .

- At the same moment, Surjit Chatterjee drew sparkling clean water from the new well in her Indian village and thought how like a jewel was every drop . . .

- While in far off Hong Kong, nine-year-old Lau Sum bent over his work with the painstaking absorption of the young. He was writing in Mandarin to his foster mother in America to thank her for the school bag she had sent him—it was a magical gift!

The Growing Partnership

In fact, there was a quality of wonder in all these events—at least to those who benefited from them. To those who made them happen they were more down-to-earth, involving the cooperative effort of the U.S. Government and the U.S. voluntary agencies which serve humanity overseas. Today 56 of these agencies (see appendix) are working with the Agency for International Development (A.I.D.) in material aid and relief programs, self-help efforts and refugee assistance. As of the latter part of August 1962, these agencies were maintaining 596 American citizen representatives overseas and were employing between 4500 and 4800 local personnel. A.I.D. is working increasingly with voluntary agencies. In fact, its basic legislation, the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (Sec. 635(c)), directs that the President, “in furthering the purposes of this Act, shall use to the maximum extent practicable the services and facilities of voluntary, nonprofit organizations registered with, and approved by, the [A.I.D.] Advisory Committee on Voluntary Foreign Aid.”

History of Voluntary Foreign Aid

This service of the American people to distressed humanity goes back a long way. In fact, it is a tradition based on belief in the dignity of Man. In our own times, since the invasion of Poland in 1939, Americans have contributed, through their voluntary agencies, nearly \$3.5 billion in overseas assistance. These funds have been devoted to a variety of emergencies arising from war, civil disorders, and natural disasters.

The partnership of government and voluntary agencies in overseas relief received a strong impetus in the early years of the Second World War. In the wake of the Nazi invasion of Poland, a flood of emotional appeals to aid the victims engulfed the American people. Hundreds of hastily organized war relief committees developed as country after

country became involved in the conflict. To maintain its neutrality, the U.S. Government found it necessary to regulate various forms of voluntary war relief. The Neutrality Act of November 4, 1939 prohibited certain types of economic relations with countries designated as "belligerent" by proclamation of the President. In consequence, all American voluntary relief agencies (with the exception of the Red Cross, which has its own Congressional Charter) were required to register with the Department of State if they were engaged in the collection of funds from the American people for relief in belligerent countries.

On March 13, 1941, the President appointed a committee to examine the whole problem of foreign war relief. As a result of this committee's findings the President's War Relief Control Board was established by Executive Order of July 25, 1942 to regulate the overseas shipment of war relief supplies by voluntary agencies.

As successor to the Board, the Advisory Committee on Voluntary Foreign Aid was established by directive of the President, May 14, 1946, "to tie together the governmental and private programs in the field of foreign relief and to work with interested agencies and groups." While administratively attached to A.I.D., the Committee's functions encompass all government agencies' interests in the activities of these private groups. The Committee's executive body, the Voluntary Foreign Aid Service, is attached to A.I.D.'s Office of the Assistant Administrator for Material Resources.

The Committee correlates the programs of private voluntary agencies in the field of foreign relief and rehabilitation with the programs of the U.S. Government; advises and consults with the Director of A.I.D. concerning the relationships between governmental and voluntary agencies in foreign relief and rehabilitation; and facilitates the organization of voluntary assistance resources and their administration abroad. It has close liaison with the American Council of Voluntary Agencies for Foreign Service, New York, which represents its members and encourages the development of Councils of its members overseas.



THE ADVISORY COMMITTEE on Voluntary Foreign Aid meets with representatives of a U. S. voluntary agency. The 10-member bipartisan committee is made up of private citizens invited to serve without compensation by the A.I.D. Administrator (see appendix).

Registration with the Advisory Committee

Requirements

The Advisory Committee acts on voluntary agency applications for registration. The requirements for registration with the Committee, which is in no way compulsory, are several. An agency must have an active Board of Directors, a continuing program overseas, purposes other than political or propagandistic, records indicating financial stability and efficiency and proof that contributions to it are tax deductible.

Benefits

Registration with the Committee offers certain facilities to voluntary agencies. By virtue of it an agency becomes eligible to participate in the Food for Peace program, using foods donated under Public Law 480 (Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act) for distribution overseas through its various programs, and in the overseas freight subsidy program which provides for payment of the transportation costs of these foods as well as of its own supplies, such as clothing, medicines, school supplies and tools. An intangible but important benefit is the fact that registration indicates U.S. Government approval of the aims, purposes and administrative set up of the agency. One thing registration does not mean is government control. Indeed the U.S. Government encourages the voluntary agencies to maintain their status as private independent groups supported by the free gifts of the American people.

American Council of Voluntary Agencies for Foreign Service

To assure maximum effective use of contributions by the American people for the assistance of people overseas, the American Council of Voluntary Agencies for Foreign Service came into being in 1943. Through it 39 American voluntary agencies, most of which are registered with the Advisory Committee, coordinate their plans and activities both at home and abroad, not only among themselves but also with nonmember agencies and with governmental, intergovernmental and international organizations.

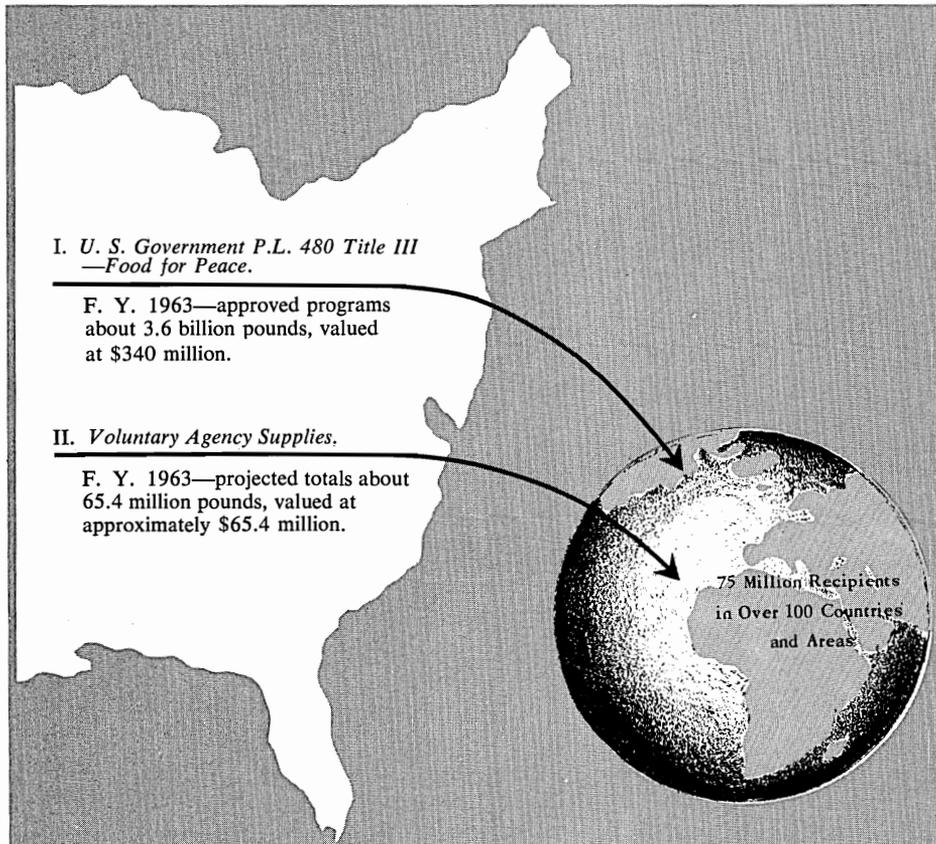
Since June 1955, with the exception of a few months, A.I.D. and its predecessor agencies have had a contract with the American Council for the Technical Assistance Information Clearing House (TAICH). Among TAICH's valuable publications are "American Voluntary & Non-Profit Agencies in Technical Assistance Abroad," which is a synopsis of the technical assistance activities of some 100 voluntary agencies, and "Health & Medical Care Projects Abroad of U. S. Voluntary & Non-Profit Organizations," which presents a picture of current voluntary effort in the field of health and medical care.

Over the years the Council member-agencies have sought to strengthen their coordinating activity overseas through the establishment of Councils and Coordinating Committees abroad, working closely with the American Council but otherwise autonomous. At present, there are such groups in Austria, France, Germany, Greece, Hong Kong, Italy, Jordan, Korea, Lebanon, Philippines, and Taiwan and an International Council of Voluntary Agencies in Switzerland (see appendix).



ANNUAL MEETING of the American Council of Voluntary Agencies for Foreign Service.

Voluntary Agency Material Aid Programs



Overseas Freight

The U.S. Government delivers to dockside and pays overseas freight on P.L. 480 food, while the recipient countries grant duty free entry and pay inland freight and port and storage charges in most instances. The same cooperative effort holds true for the voluntary agencies' own supplies except they are transported to ports within the United States by the agencies themselves.



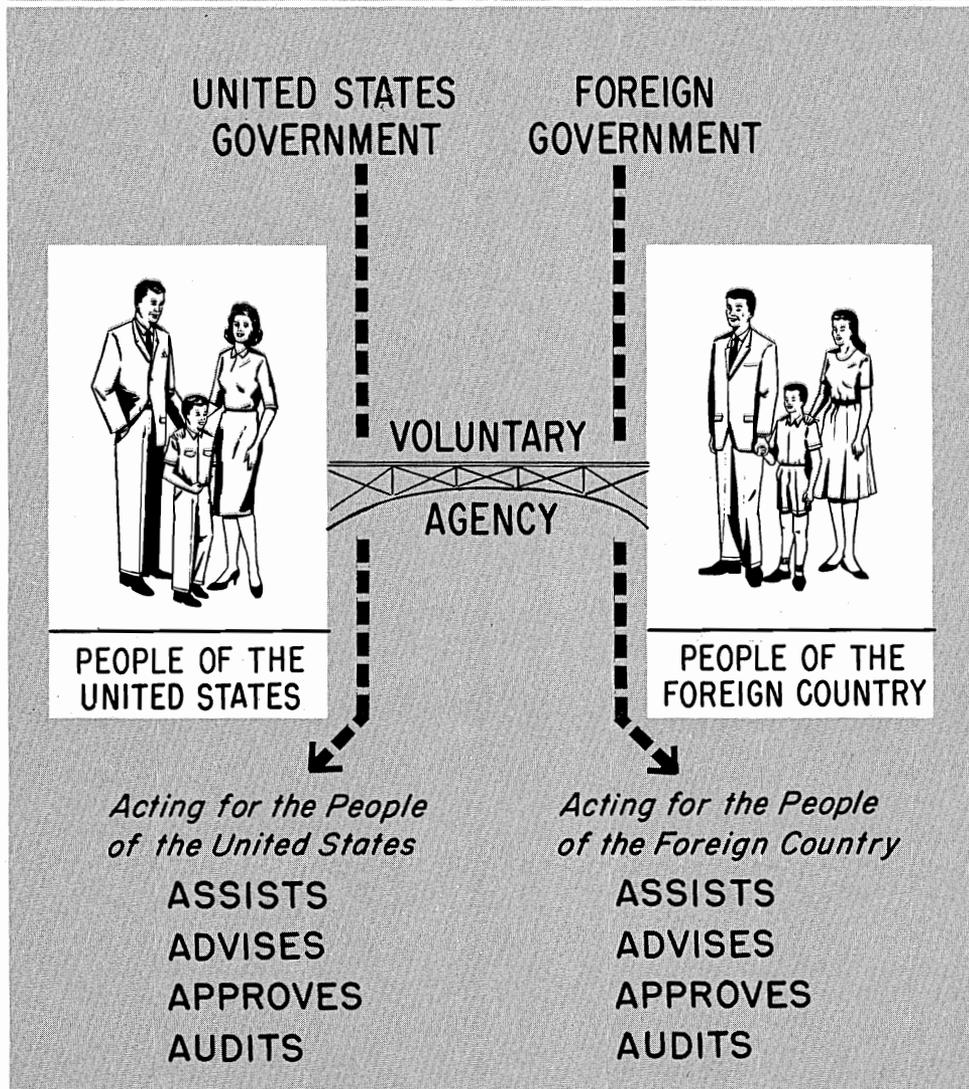
BOLIVIAN CHILDREN, participants of a voluntary agency's school lunch program, an activity coordinated with the Alliance for Progress.

P.L. 480—Food for Peace

• *“American agricultural abundance offers a great opportunity for the United States to promote the interests of peace in a significant way and to play an important role in helping to provide a more adequate diet for peoples all around the world. We must make the most vigorous and constructive use possible of this opportunity . . .”*—The President's Food for Peace Memorandum to the Heads of Executive Departments and Agencies, January 24, 1961.

Under Title III of Public Law 480 (Food for Peace), voluntary agencies registered with the Advisory Committee may receive from the U.S. Government agricultural foods for distribution to the needy overseas, for famine relief, school lunches, feeding of refugees and other emergencies. Under Title II of P.L. 480, registered agencies may receive food for economic and social development programs, which may include food as part payment of wages for work on land improvement, construction of roads, bridges and schools.

A PEOPLE TO PEOPLE PROGRAM P.L. 480, TITLES II & III



GOVERNMENTS AND voluntary agencies form a bridge between peoples for the distribution of P. L. 480 (Food for Peace) commodities.



FLOOD VICTIMS in India.

Disaster Relief

When disaster strikes, the voluntary agencies respond readily. In earthquake, flood, fire, typhoon or famine, the agencies minister to the stricken with food, clothing, medicines, blankets, cooking utensils and other relief supplies, continuing their aid until the disaster victims are able to provide for themselves. Whenever possible, to make their aid more effective, the agencies work through local Red Cross Societies or other groups.

THIS IRANIAN FAMILY live amidst the ruins of their home until shelter can be provided.



Aid to Children

Of major concern to the voluntary agencies are children in need. Some are helped through a variety of agency services, others are helped through agencies organized specifically to serve children.



TRAN VAN MEO of Vietnam before and after one year of care from a voluntary agency.

Medical Care

The voluntary agencies send physicians and nurses to developing areas to help heal the sick, staff hospitals and clinics, and train local people for ongoing programs. They provide drugs and food supplements to orphanages, hospitals, local Red Cross Societies, clinics and health centers.



MEDICAL treatment in Malaya.

Services To Refugees

Refugees: "The senseless end result of the ferment of our time . . . I feel very keenly that all of us must realize that our most earnest prayers for the plight of the refugees, wherever they happen to be, depend on our full understanding of the problems which made them refugees." R. Norris Wilson, Executive Vice President of the U. S. Committee for Refugees, *USCR Newsletter*.

Early in 1952, the United States established the United States Escapee Program (USEP) to assure an adequate welcome in the Free World for refugees escaping from behind the Iron Curtain. Because there were many devoted and effective voluntary agencies serving refugees in countries of first and second asylum, it was unnecessary for the U.S. Government to establish a large and costly office for an effective refugee assistance program. Nor was it necessary to undertake a long training program to find competent personnel, for such skills already were possessed in abundance by the voluntary agency staffs. Thus, through contractual arrangements between the Escapee Program and 25 voluntary organizations, services began to reach escapees within weeks after USEP was officially established. USEP's own staff and facilities have been kept to the minimum required to provide guidance and approval of projects.

From 1952 to 1962, some 236,898 refugees were assisted in some way by USEP operations in Europe and the Middle East. Some 345,106 refugees from Communist China were aided by the Far East Refugee Program of USEP and cooperating voluntary agencies.

The joint USEP-voluntary agency program on behalf of refugees provides some 18 services—resettlement counseling; visa documenting and processing; language and vocational training; provision of food,



REFUGEES awaiting their turn at a Western Algerian health clinic conducted by a voluntary agency which is training Algerian girls as health assistants in such clinics.

clothing, medical and dental services and legal assistance; reception and placement services; local integration assistance; overseas and inland transportation; amenities and special projects.

An example of cooperative U. S. Government and voluntary agency effort on behalf of refugees is to be found in Macao, near Hong Kong. To this haven in the fall of 1959 fled a number of blind refugees from the mainland where they were considered an economic liability. The Colonial Governor of Macao invited a U.S. voluntary agency to investigate the situation with an aim to bringing to these refugees some measure of hope and possibly a means of livelihood. A survey was made showing the number of blind, their age, sex, type of blindness, and

occupation, if any, and it formed the basis for a program for 400 blind registrants. A braille class was established for the children, ages six to fourteen, and within the first year they all mastered Cantonese braille and were learning to read and write English braille and to speak English.

A rehabilitation center was opened for adults ranging in age from 20 to 45 years old. Land for the center was donated by the Macao Government, building funds came from the U.S. Government and the voluntary agency furnished the expert consultant and technical equipment. After three months of operation, the center obtained local sub-contract work in rattan furniture making, plastic flower assembly and Chinese firecracker tube making. The trainees are placed in permanent jobs when their courses are completed. Although their income is limited, it has a beneficial effect in promoting self-confidence and a feeling of independence.

TRAINEES making rattan furniture at the Rehabilitation Center for the Blind in Macao supported by a voluntary agency.



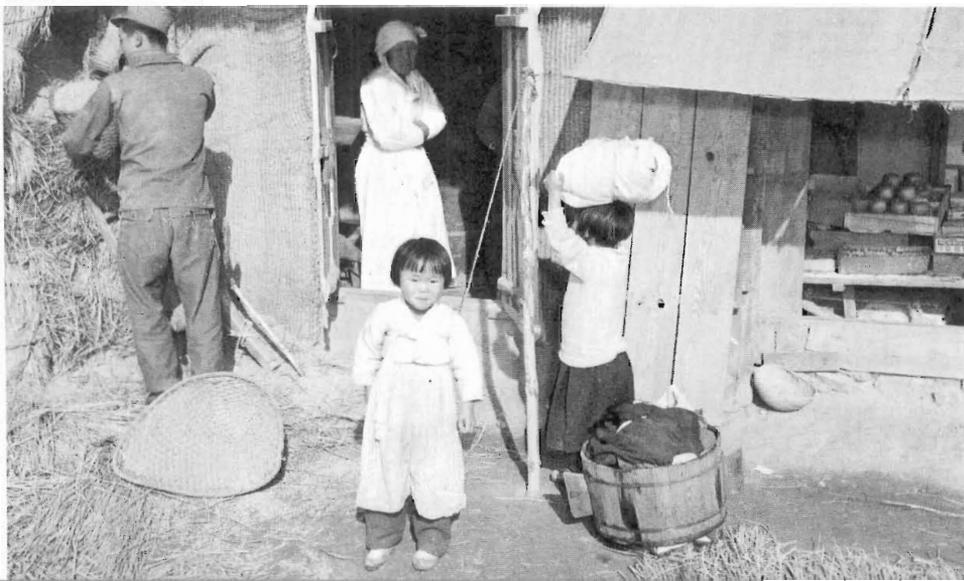
Another phase of the voluntary agency's work is a rural training program which teaches blind farmers how to plant rice, raise chickens and run a farm. The agency will withdraw when the program is well established leaving it in the hands of competent local persons who are now being trained for positions of leadership.

Resettlement Activities

Voluntary agencies have been particularly effective in resettlement activities which, in nearly every case, require some person or agency in the West to sponsor an escapee family. The agencies also help refugees with problems necessitating action in other countries—frequently vital when finding a lost relative or friend abroad might open the way for resettlement.

Escapees naturally gravitate to groups where they will find familiar cultural backgrounds, language, national origins and religion. Because voluntary agencies are often organized along nationality or religious lines, they can obtain a greater number of sponsors than would otherwise be possible. These same agencies, through their local representatives, can help newly arrived refugees settle, learn the language, understand expressions, develop special skills, and find work and permanent housing. Perhaps the agencies' most important contribution is the sympathetic understanding and guidance of their local representatives.

NORTH KOREAN REFUGEES at the Yong Paek Resettlement project. The community, now self-supporting, was helped by the ROK Government, the U.S. foreign aid program, U.S. voluntary agencies and other groups.



Technical Assistance and Self-Help Contracts With A.I.D.

Many American voluntary agencies have had long experience in providing welfare, education, housing, rural development, health and agricultural services to people in underdeveloped areas. They understand the prevailing political, social and economic conditions, as well as the yearning of the people for improvement. For these reasons A.I.D. has contracts wherever possible with voluntary agencies with proven abilities and experience to undertake certain specific technical assistance programs.

A.I.D.'s Voluntary Foreign Aid Service serves as the focal point of contact between the voluntary agencies and A.I.D. At present, under contract with A.I.D., one voluntary agency is establishing a science lab and technical vocational school for the training of teachers in Guinea. Others have contracts with A.I.D. to provide health services in Algeria, as well as education, community development and agricultural services in Korea, Vietnam, Liberia, Cambodia and Laos.

WELL IN Tanganyika built by the village self-help committee and a voluntary agency.

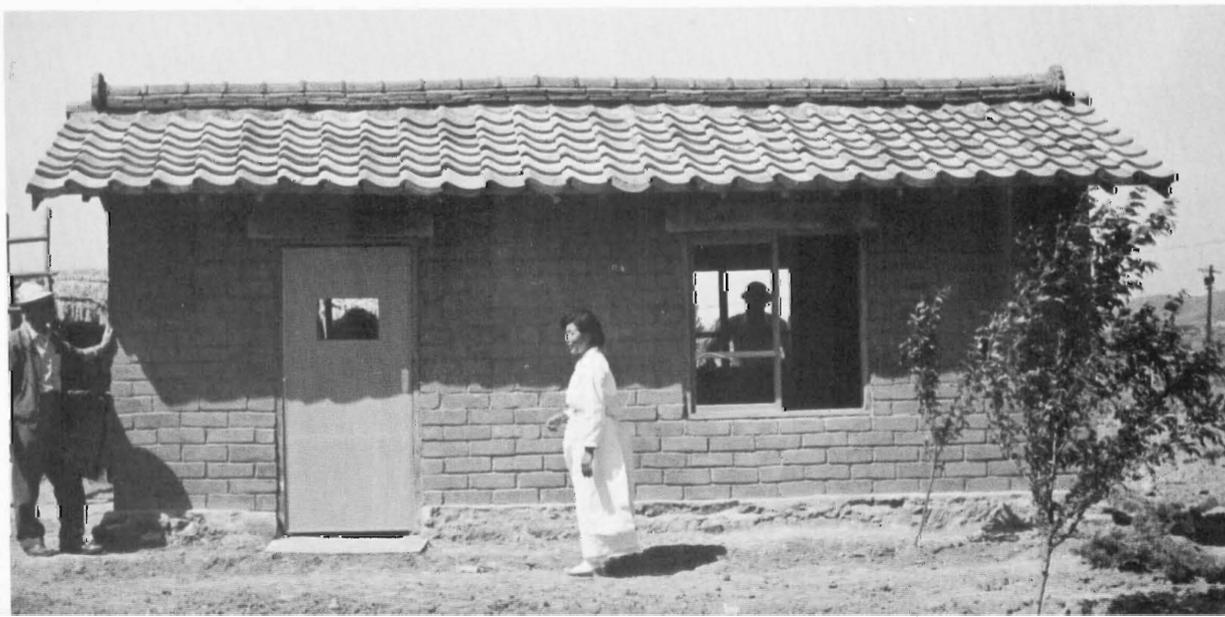


AN EARTH BLOCK machine, a few hours of instruction provided by a voluntary agency, a man's labor and \$87.63 replace a house in Korea

LIKE THIS . . .



WITH ONE LIKE THIS.



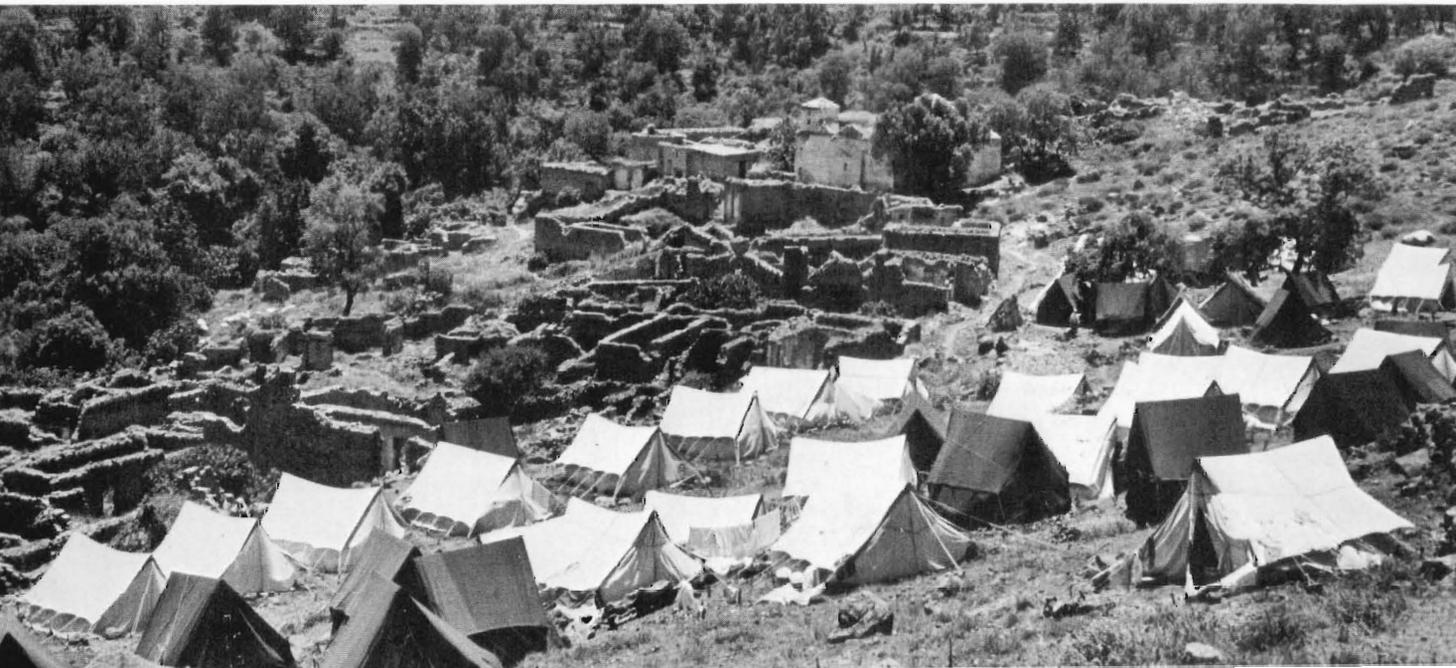
Non-Contractual Relationships

In addition to its contractual arrangements, A.I.D. encourages, through the Voluntary Foreign Aid Service, informal non-contractual relationships in technical cooperation overseas between voluntary agencies and the A.I.D. Missions. The agencies' services are supported from their own resources.

Sometimes technical assistance programs accompany or follow closely relief programs in the same area. In Algeria, for example, several agencies have had relief programs to serve basic human needs for the past few years during which time they have provided P.L. 480 Title III foods, clothing and medical supplies. After the independence of Algeria, these agencies assisted thousands of Algerians who returned from nearby countries and from regroupment centers to their villages, many of which were devastated. The voluntary agencies established large scale emergency relief programs using clothing from their own resources and P.L. 480 Title III foods, but they began technical assistance programs in agriculture, education, health, reforestation, vocational training, housing and other services as soon as possible.

Additional examples of technical assistance programs, supported out of the voluntary agencies' own resources, follow.

RETURNING ALGERIAN refugees pitch their tents next to their destroyed village. Voluntary agencies are training young Algerians in various skills so that they can rebuild their homes.

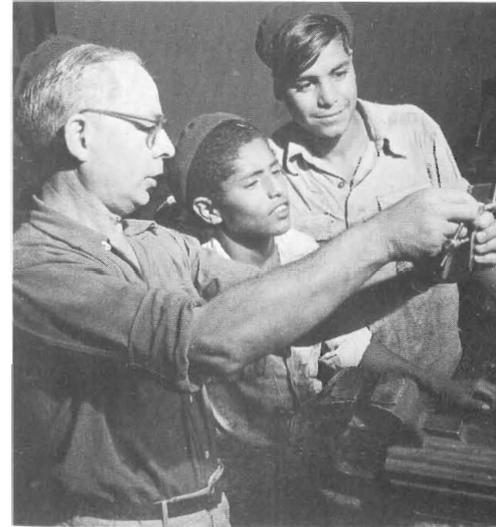




DRESSMAKING will provide a livelihood for these girls in Hong Kong.

Providing Skill through Training

Several voluntary agencies are breaking the vicious circle of poverty, disease and apathy which imprisons the unskilled and untrained. A few examples of voluntary agency training are given.



VOCATIONAL training of young immigrants.

ECUADORIAN INDIANS being trained as woodworkers and tradesmen with the aid of tool kits from a voluntary agency.



Livestock Improvement

One registered voluntary agency provides animals to small farmers in hungry regions around the world. The farmers of Northern Ecuador, most of whom work on haciendas and raise a few sheep for their personal use, have benefited from this agency's program. Until recently the native sheep of the region yielded no more than four pounds of wool per shearing. Family income was low and life was without hope. Today the farmers are raising purebred sheep which produce a good yield of wool. In addition, many homes are supplementing their incomes with thriving flocks and herds of heifers, pigs, rabbits, poultry and goats, gifts of the voluntary agency. Another agency supplies pigs for 4-H Clubs it sponsors in Korea.

THOROUGHbred PIGS for Korea from Iowa and California. The emblem states ocean freight was paid by the U.S. Government.



The foregoing examples indicate that the voluntary agencies relate their services to the conditions of life of people in the country where they operate. They note and follow, wherever possible, ideas and suggestions from the people with whom they are working. They recognize the importance of teaching and training people within their own setting and seek ways of showing people how they can "do for themselves" and achieve an improved way of life. When these agencies conclude, after careful study, that their services are no longer needed or that other groups are ready to carry on in their stead, they seek new areas in which to develop their services.

Voluntary Agencies and the Peace Corps

Developing relationships with the Peace Corps have added another dimension to the growing partnership between the registered voluntary agencies and the U.S. Government. As of February 1963, several registered agencies had signed contracts with the Peace Corps to administer projects in rural and urban community development, agricultural extension, education and medicine. These include CARE, CARE/MEDICO, Heifer Project, Near East Foundation, YMCA and YWCA. The American ORT Federation, the Unitarian Service Committee and several other registered voluntary agencies have contracts pending with the Peace Corps.

A PEACE CORPS volunteer, Colombian villagers and tools from a voluntary agency add up to progress on a health center.



Appendix

Advisory Committee on Voluntary Foreign Aid

CHARLES P. TAFT, *Chairman*

WILLIAM L. BATT, *Vice Chairman* HOWARD KRESGE, *Executive Director*

COMMITTEE MEMBERS

Charles P. Taft
Taft, Lavercombe & Fox
Cincinnati, Ohio

William L. Batt
Delray Beach, Fla.

Ugo Carusi
Washington, D. C.

Gordon Cairns
Dean, College of Agriculture
University of Maryland
College Park, Md.

Miss Margaret Hickey
Contributing Editor
Ladies Home Journal
New York, N.Y.

Raymond McCoy
Dean, Graduate School
Xavier University
Cincinnati, Ohio

James T. Nicholson
Washington, D. C.

J. Edgar Rhoads
Pres., J. E. Rhoads & Sons
Wilmington, Del.

Lessing J. Rosenwald
Chairman, Rosenwald Fund
Jenkintown, Pa.

Elmore R. Torn
Transcontinental Gas Pipeline Corp.
Taylor, Texas

U.S. Voluntary Agencies

Registered With Advisory Committee on Voluntary Foreign Aid

American Bureau for Medical Aid to China	American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee
American Foundation for Overseas Blind	American-Korean Foundation
American Friends of Russian Freedom	American Medical Center for Burma
American Friends Service Committee	American Middle East Rehabilitation
American Fund for Czechoslovak Refugees	American Mission to Greeks
American Institute for Free Labor Development	American National Committee to Aid Homeless Armenians (ANCHA)

American ORT Federation	Mennonite Central Committee
American-Polish-National Relief for Poland	Near East Foundation
American Relief for Poland	People to People Health Foundation (Project HOPE)
Assemblies of God—Foreign Service Committee	Polish American Immigration and Relief Committee
Boys' Towns of Italy	Project Concern
Brethren Service Commission	Refuge des Petits
Catholic Relief Services—National Catholic Welfare Conference	Romanian Welfare
Christian Children's Fund	Salvation Army—National Headquarters
Church World Service	Save the Children Federation
Congregational Christian Service Committee	Seventh-Day Adventist Welfare Service
Cooperative for American Relief Everywhere (CARE)	The Thomas A. Dooley Foundation
Foster Parents' Plan	Tolstoy Foundation
Friends of the United States of Latin America	Tools for Freedom Foundation
Hadassah	Unitarian Universalist Service Committee
Heifer Project	United HIAS Service
International Rescue Committee	United Lithuanian Relief Fund of America
International Social Service—American Branch	United Ukrainian American Relief Committee
Iran Foundation	Volunteer Border Relief
Lutheran Immigration Service	World Relief Commission—National Association of Evangelicals
Lutheran World Relief	World University Service
Meals for Millions Foundation	World Vision Relief Organization
	Y.M.C.A.—International Committee
	Y.W.C.A. World Emergency Fund

Information concerning specific country programs of these agencies is available upon request. Communications should be addressed to Howard Kresge, Director, Voluntary Foreign Aid Service, Agency for International Development, Washington, D. C. 20523.

Councils and Coordinating Committees of Voluntary Agencies Overseas

Austria

Committee of International Voluntary Agencies Working in Austria
 Mr. Arthur C. Foster, Acting Chairman
 c/o World Council of Churches
 Aspergasse 23, Salzburg, Austria

France

Cooperative Committee of Voluntary Agencies
 Miss Persis Miller, Chairman
 c/o Unitarian Service Committee
 93 rue Riquet, Toulouse, France

Germany

Council of Voluntary Agencies Working
in Germany
Miss Ella V. Laursen, Chairman
c/o International Rescue Committee
Mohlstrosse 14, Munich 27, Germany

Greece

American Council of Voluntary Agencies
Mr. Charles M. Rice, President
c/o Athens College
P. O. Box 175
Athens, Greece

Hong Kong

China Refugee International Council
Dr. K. Ludwig Stumpf, Chairman
c/o Lutheran World Federation
35 Granville Road, Kowloon
Hong Kong, B.C.C.

Italy

American Council of Voluntary Agencies
for Italian Service
Rt. Rev. Msgr. Andrew P. Landi,
Chairman
c/o Catholic Relief Services-NCWC
Via Conciliazione 4, Rome, Italy
and
Mrs. Romola Vicchi, Secretary
Piazza Pia 3, Rome, Italy

Jordan

Jordan-American Coordinating
Committee
Contact person: Mr. J. Richard Butler
Mailing address: P.O. Box 195, Jerusa-
lem, Jordan

Korea

Korea Association of Voluntary
Agencies (KAVA)
Mr. Frank W. Ryan, Chairman
c/o Foster Parents' Plan
APO 301, c/o Postmaster, San Francisco
Headquarters office: Mr. Hum Yun
Executive Secretary
APO 301, c/o P.M., San Francisco—or—
International P.O. Box 1641, Seoul, Korea

Lebanon

Coordinating Council of Voluntary Agencies
Mr. W. E. Greenip, Chairman
c/o American Friends of the Middle East
Mailing address: P. O. Box 1249
Amman, Jordan

Philippines

Council of Voluntary Agencies
Mr. Lee Sanborn, Chairman
c/o Catholic Relief Services-NCWC
2474 Taft Avenue
Manila, Philippines

Switzerland

International Council of Voluntary Agencies
Dr. Michael Potulicki, Secretary
Avenue de la Paix 7
Geneva, Switzerland

Taiwan

Coordinating Council of Voluntary
Relief Agencies in Taiwan (COVAT)
Dr. Paul A. Collyer, Chairman
c/o Taiwan Christian Service
No. 4-6 Jen Ai Road
Section 4, Taipei, Taiwan

Acknowledgment

All of the photographs of voluntary agency activities have been made available through the courtesy of the registered agencies and show the use of agricultural foods, clothing, medical and other supplies in support of their programs overseas.

The Growing Partnership

- “During the 20th Century it is impossible to escape from the fact that there exists a struggle for the minds and souls of men. This struggle may be conducted by words and by every means of propaganda, and it also may be conducted by deeds and by example. The voluntary sector, besides promoting peace and an abiding sense of brotherhood through programs of cooperation to meet human need, performs a basic service to truth which is deeply significant to the whole future development and ultimate goals of American foreign policy.”—American Council of Voluntary Agencies for Foreign Service.

Voluntary Foreign Aid Service, Agency for International Development,
United States Department of State, Washington, D. C. 20523