



China 19 sworn in on August 29, 2013
2013年8月29日，第19批美中友好志愿者宣誓入职



China 20 sworn in on August 28, 2014
2014年8月28日，第20批美中友好志愿者宣誓入职



美中友好志愿者20年
20 Years of U.S.-China Friendship Volunteers

信任——尊重

U.S.-China Friendship Volunteers is a program jointly sponsored by CEAIE and the U.S. Peace Corps. It is a program brought to life by Volunteers through their dedication in serving the people of China and by the school counterparts and foreign affairs offices that provide the supportive environment through which Volunteer service can have its impact.

Any anniversary presents an opportunity for reflection, for considering where we started and where we have gone. A milestone such as our 20th anniversary is cause for further celebration as it represents a rite of passage as we transition to a mature program.

In the United States, we have a tradition that couples who have been together for twenty years mark the occasion by buying a beautiful, elegant, and delicate item that symbolizes the beauty of their committed relationship. They mark the 20th anniversary with the gift of porcelain china. That gift is particularly appropriate for this anniversary because, of course, porcelain first came from this culturally rich nation.

Porcelain is an appropriate metaphor for the two-decade-long commitment our governments have made to the U.S.-China Friendship Volunteers. Our partnership is crafted in the beautiful but strong material of mutual friendship. It is fired with trust and respect. It has the strength to endure for decades so that, 30 years from now, our successors may gather again to celebrate the program's golden anniversary. The U.S.-China Friendship Volunteers represents the best of our nations and our mutual wish for peace and friendship.

Mikel Herrington, Country Director
Peace Corps China



美中友好志愿者项目由中国教育国际交流协会(CEAIE)和美国和平队共同发起。该项目的生命力源自美国志愿者为中国人民服务的专注与投入，以及项目合作学校及各级教育

部门为使志愿者发挥作用而提供的支持。

任何一次周年纪念都是一次回顾的良机，籍以思考我们的起点和现状。美中友好志愿者项目20周年纪念这样的里程碑格外值得庆贺，因为它就像是一个成人礼，标志着我们项目已经成熟起来了。

在美国，我们有这样的传统：当夫妻携手走过二十周年时，会去买一件美观、典雅、精致的物件，用以象征他们这段坚定与美好的关系。在美国传统中，纪念20周年的礼物是瓷器。该礼物对于今天的纪念活动再恰当不过了，因为很显然，瓷器最初便是源自这个拥有博大精深文化的国度。

瓷器也是美中两国政府对美中友好志愿者项目长达20年支持的最佳象征。我们的伙伴关系便是由相互友好这块美丽而坚韧的材料制成。它由信任和尊重之火烧制而成。其坚韧可历经数十年之久，所以，即使是再过30年，后来者们还会相聚一堂，庆祝项目50周年。美中友好志愿者荟萃了两国精英，象征着双方对和平与友谊的共同愿望。

马克海 (Mikel Herrington)
美中友好志愿者首席代表

I am proud to provide an introduction to this book, a celebration of the Peace Corps' long and successful collaboration with China and the Chinese people. It's remarkable to be celebrating twenty years of this extraordinary relationship. Since the first 18 Volunteers arrived in 1993, over 900 have served here, learning Mandarin, living, working, and teaching among their Chinese counterparts and friends. How fitting that we are known in China as the U.S.-China Friendship Volunteers. The Peace Corps' mission is to promote world peace and friendship. While much has changed in the world since the Peace Corps' founding in 1961, its mission has not. The Peace Corps' three goals are as relevant today as they were more than 50 years ago:

- To help the people of interested countries in meeting their need for trained men and women.
- To help promote a better understanding of Americans on the part of the peoples served.
- To help promote a better understanding of other peoples on the part of Americans.

The guiding principle established by our goals is that Volunteers come in peace and serve not only in their countries of service but also beyond, when they bring the knowledge and experience they have gained back to the United States. There is implicit in our goals the notion that friendship surmounts differences, fosters development, and is oblivious to cultural differences and borders. While we often think of the vastness of China's territory, the bonds and friendships formed among Volunteers and their communities over the past two decades have paid no heed to distance and language differences. Their commitment to peace and friendship, both during their years of service and beyond, is the enduring legacy of the Peace Corps in China. Our Volunteers remain, 900 and counting, friends of China and ambassadors of goodwill. May there be many more as we continue this most rewarding collaboration with China and the Chinese people.

Carrie Hessler-Radelet, Director
Peace Corps
Washington, DC

能为此书作引，我深感自豪。本书旨在庆祝美国和平队长期以来与中国和中国人民的成功合作。庆祝这一不平凡的关系走过二十个春秋意义重大。自1993年第一批18位志愿者到中国，迄今已有超过900名志愿者在中国



服务过。他们学习汉语，与中国同行和朋友们共同生活、工作，从事英语教学。我们“美中友好志愿者”这个项目名称起得真是恰如其分。和平队的使命是推动世界和平与友好。虽然自和平队在1961年成立以来全世界已经发生很大的变化，但和平队的宗旨却始终如一。和平队的三大目标在今天正如50年前一样有意义：

- 1)为有需求的国家的人民提供培训有素的人员。
- 2)促进东道国的人民对美国人民的进一步了解。
- 3)促进美国人民对其他国家人民的进一步了解。

根据我们的目标而确立的指导原则是：志愿者以和平的方式到来，不仅在所到国家提供服务，还将所学知识和所获经验带回美国。我们的目标蕴含着如下观念：友谊能超越分歧，促进发展，且不受文化差异影响，不分国界。尽管我们常想到中国的广袤，但在过去二十年，志愿者和当地人民之间的友谊却完全不受距离和语言差异的限制。他们在服务期间和期满之后对和平与友谊的投入，是美中友好志愿者永不过时的财富。这900多名志愿者，他们是中国的朋友，是亲善大使。随着我们与中国和中国人民继续这个具有意义的合作，希望这支队伍进一步壮大。

美国和平队总领队
卡丽·赫斯勒·拉德莱特 (Carrie Hessler-Radelet)
华盛顿特区



过去和现在

美国和平队在中国的历史

Then and Now: A History of Peace Corps in China—U.S.-China Friendship Volunteers

The United States Peace Corps was established in 1961 by President John F. Kennedy to foster world peace. American citizens, men and women of all ages and ethnic backgrounds, are selected to spend two years working to provide assistance to nations around the world. The three goals of the Peace Corps, as originally set by the U.S. Congress, remain unchanged:

- 1) To help people of interested countries meet their needs for trained men and women.
- 2) To help promote a better understanding of the American people on the part of the people served.
- 3) To promote a better understanding of other people on the part of the American people.

Since 1961 over 195,000 Americans have been Peace Corps Volunteers in 139 countries. There are currently nearly 8,000 Peace Corps Volunteers.

美中友好志愿者

美国和平队于1961年由约翰F.肯尼迪 (John F. Kennedy) 总统创立,旨在推动世界和平。各年龄段、各种族的美国公民经选拔前往世界各国从事援助工作两年。当初由美国国会制定的和平队三大目标一直延续至今:

- 1) 为有需求的国家的人民提供培训有素的人员。
- 2) 促进东道国的人民对美国人民的进一步了解。
- 3) 促进美国人民对其他国家人民的进一步了解。

自1961年起,有超过195000名美国人在139个国家做过和平队志愿者。和平队现有志愿者人数将近8000人。

How We Started

As Peace Corps celebrates over fifty years of service around the world, Peace Corps China, known here as U.S.-China Friendship Volunteers, looks back to its creation in 1993. The idea of Volunteers in China began in 1988 with the encouragement of then Ambassador to China George H. W. Bush. The first group of 18 Volunteers was considered an experiment, but since their success as English teachers in Sichuan Province and what is now Chongqing Municipality, China has added sites in Guizhou, in 1999, and Gansu, in 2000. Because of a need for more than 500,000 English teachers, Peace Corps has been a valuable resource for China, but the experience of serving in China has been equally powerful and life-changing for the Volunteers. Peace Corps Volunteers in every country find their lives enriched by their service, but the opportunity to serve in China is unique. The intense cultural differences are offset by the deep and lasting connections Volunteers make with students and fellow teachers. Few Westerners have the opportunity to go beyond surface relationships with Chinese people, but because of the training, shared goals, and the support they receive from Peace Corps, Volunteers are able to have meaningful cross-cultural relationships. They are also able to give people in the community a closer, more personal look at American culture that goes beyond stereotypes and assumptions. America has been forever changed by the creation of Peace Corps, and Volunteers' lives will be forever improved by their service.

缘起

和平队在世界各地提供服务已超过五十年,而和平队进入中国—在中国被称作“美中友好志愿者”—则是在1993年。将志愿者派往中国的这一理念起源于1988年,是由时任驻华大使乔治H·W·布什 (George H. W. Bush)提出的。第一批的18名志愿者被视作一次尝试,但自从他们在当时的四川省(包含今天的重庆市)成功地担任英语教师以来,中国政府新增了项目学校:先后在1999和2000年把贵州和甘肃纳入项目。由于中国需要超过五十万名英语教师,所以和平队一直是其宝贵的英语教育资源。在中国服务的经历同样震撼了志愿者们,改变了他们的人生。

在每个国家的和平队志愿者的生活都因服务而变得丰富,但在中国服务的机会尤为与众不同。巨大的文化差异因志愿者和学生以及中国教师们深刻而持久的纽带而弥合。很少有西方人有机会超越表层,深入发展与中国人民的关系,但有了培训、共同目标以及和平队的支持,志愿者们得以建立意义非凡的跨文化关系。他们也能当地人民提供一个更近距离、更有人情味、超越固有观念和假设的视角,方便其了解美国文化。美国因和平队的创立而被永久改变,而志愿者们的人生将永远因其服务而变得更美好。

Our Accomplishments

The U.S.-China Friendship Volunteers, as Peace Corps is also known in China, began in 1993 with 18 Volunteers in 5 schools in the province of Sichuan. This year there will be about 150 Volunteers in 96 schools in Sichuan, Chongqing, Gansu, and Guizhou. With this book, we acknowledge not only the dedication of over 1,000 Volunteers who have served in China, but also the commitment of our national counterparts, the Chinese Education Association for International Exchange, our provincial counterparts, and our staff, who, working together, made that service possible. Their on-the-ground tireless support of Volunteers in all aspects of life enables Volunteers to fulfill the goals of Peace Corps China: to foster peace and understanding between the people of China and the people of America.

我们的成绩

美中友好志愿者是和平队在中国的名称,该项目于1993年启动,当时有18名志愿者前往四川省的5所学校任教。今年将有约150名志愿者在四川、重庆、甘肃和贵州的96所学校服务。本书不仅旨在感谢超过1000名志愿者的奉献,同时也是为了感谢我们的国家级合作伙伴——中国教育国际交流协会、省级合作单位以及我们的工作人员,正是他们的通力合作促成了这一壮举。他们通过不懈努力为志愿者们提供了无微不至的实地支持,帮助志愿者们更出色地完成了美中友好志愿者的使命,即促进中美两国人民的和平与了解。



Thoughts on the Early Years of Peace Corps China

“Hey, Bill. I hear that the Peace Corps is looking for a China specialist to start its new program in China. Might you be interested?”

This phone query by a colleague at Christmas time 1992 led about three months later to my arrival in Chengdu, Sichuan as the first country director of Peace Corps China, or, as preferred by the Chinese education authorities, as leader of the US-China Friendship Volunteers. Fortunately, Margo Jeanchild, an experienced Peace Corps administrator, preceded me by several weeks and had already made contact with the five original teacher training institutions which, a few weeks later, were welcoming the eighteen China 1 Peace Corps Volunteers to their campuses. The assignment for these teachers—and all Volunteers in subsequent years—was to help train college students to become English teachers needed as the Ministry of Education increased compulsory education from six to nine years throughout China.

Although I had spent several years in educational programs in Taiwan and China, as student, teacher and administrator, and thus was somewhat familiar with Chinese society, my getting started as Peace Corps country director was a challenge. I had received valuable administrative training in Washington before arriving in China, but I still found some Peace Corps procedures and methodology a bit bewildering. As I quipped on occasion, I seemed to have more trouble understanding (and sometimes accepting) Peace Corps' Washington culture than Chinese culture.

Margo's guidance during the several weeks we overlapped was extremely helpful. Also, as more Peace Corps staff persons came to take up administrative and training positions, the new China program gradually took shape, and I developed a clearer understanding of Peace Corps and its goals.

Peace Corps China's early years were somewhat unusual. The program's office, was located atypically, not in the host country's capital but a thousand miles away in the interior, considerably closer to where the volunteers serve. Also, owing to the need to postpone the original start-up of the program for a few years, preliminary agreements between the Chinese

and U.S. governments concerning certain matters such as administration and equipment needs were no longer in effect. As a result, there was no country agreement for five years (until President Clinton visited Beijing in 1998) and thus certain ordinarily normal arrangements for Peace Corps programs were not instituted. Perhaps the most important of these was the delay for almost two years before Peace Corps was able to import a service vehicle for daily use. Despite such complications, relations between the Peace Corps staff members and their official Chinese counterparts were cordial and effective, and we gradually acquired what was needed to accomplish the basic program.

Thanks to my working with six groups of Volunteers and numerous competent Chinese and American colleagues, in Chengdu and Beijing as well as in the regions served by the Volunteers, I returned home in 1999 with some strong convictions. Foremost is the belief that we must concentrate on trying to understand the host-country citizens with whom we are working and living and, to accomplish this, the highest competence possible in the local language is a near-essential goal. Also, to its credit, the Peace Corps has developed various materials to help guide the volunteers (and staff members) in cross-cultural understanding. One of the most useful for me is a venerable thin volume by Craig Storti entitled *A Few Minor Adjustments*. In my opinion it remains a highly effective aid, and even today I refer to it from time to time.

The host-country Peace Corps staff members informally addressed me as “Laoban” (Boss), but very quickly they also gave my wife, Elena, her own title, “Dalaoban (“Top Boss”). It took no time at all for everyone to see what important contributions Elena made to the program by feeding, nursing, and advising the Volunteers and others, including the country director. In so many ways, without her, there would have been a very different beginning to this program.

I have now had fourteen years since leaving Chengdu to mull over my Peace Corps experience. It was a truly valuable learning experience for me, and I feel privileged to have worked with such impressive Volunteers and Chinese and American professionals who did their very best to launch what is now a thriving program.

William Speidel
Peace Corps China Director 1993-1999

忆美中友好志愿者项目的那些年

“嘿，比尔（Bill）。我听说和平队正在招募一位中国专家来启动在中国的新项目。你感兴趣吗？”

1992年圣诞期间同事的一通电话让我在三个月后到了四川成都，担任美中友好志愿者首位首席代表，或者按照中国教育部门的习惯，叫“美中友好志愿者项目的领导”。

我很幸运，因为在我到岗前的几周内，一位名叫马戈·珍切尔德(Margo Jeanchild)的经验丰富的和平队管理人员已经与当地的五所师范院校取得了联系，几周后，这些学校的校园就迎来了总共十八位美中友好志愿者第1期的志愿者。这些志愿者教师的任务——以及其后多年的所有志愿者的任务——是帮助培训英语师范专业的学生，因为当时中国教育部在全国将义务教育年限从六年上调为九年，英语教师需求量随之上升。

尽管我曾在台湾和中国大陆以学生、教师和管理者身份参与教育项目若干年，对中国社会有一定了解，但我作为美中友好志愿者首席代表的工作一开始却充满挑战。去往中国前，我在华盛顿接受了很有帮助的行政培训，但我还是发觉和平队的一些流程和工作方法有



点让人迷惑。我有时会开这样一个玩笑：我理解和平队的华盛顿文化（以及有时候对其接受）似乎比中国文化还要困难。

马戈在我们共事的几周内的指导帮了我大忙。而且，随着越来越多的和平队工作人员到来并担任行政与培训岗位，新的中国项目逐渐成型，而我也对和平队及其目标有了更清晰的认识。

美中友好志愿者起初的那些年有些不寻常。项目办公室不寻常地没有安排在东道国的首都，而是距首都数千英里、离志愿者服务地更近的内陆地区。此外，由于原定的项目启动时间推迟了几年，中美两国政府签订的关于行政和设备等若干事项的初步协议已经失效了。所以，有五年时间两国没有相关的国家间协议（该状况一直持续到1998年克林顿总统访华），而这也导致某些在通常情况下会有的和平队项目安排未能设立。这其中影响最大的部分可能要数和平队等了两年才进口了一辆日常使用的车辆。虽然有这些复杂情况，和平队工作人员和相关中方对口官员的关系却融洽而有效，而我们也逐渐得到了完成基本项目所需的帮助。

感谢先后与我共事的六届志愿者以及在成都、北京以及志愿者服务地多名能干的中国和美国同事，我在1999年回到美国时确立了一些坚定信念。其中最重要的是，我坚信我们必须把精力放在了解我们共事和共同生活的中国人民身上，为此，对当地语言的掌握几乎是必备条件。此外，要感谢和平队的是，和平队为志愿者（及工作人员）编制了若干份跨文化理解的指导素材。其中对我帮助最大的材料是由克雷格·斯托迪(Craig Storti)编写的一本薄薄的小书，书名叫《一些小调整》(A

Few Minor Adjustments)。我认为这本书现在仍然很实用，直到今天我还时不时地用到它。

在美中友好志愿者的中方工作人员私下里都叫我“老板”，但是他们很快就给了我妻子埃琳娜(Elena)一个属于她自己的头衔：“大老板”。来这里的每个人迅速地觉察到埃琳娜对项目的贡献，她为志愿者和包括美中友好志愿者首席代表在内的其他人提供了伙食、照料和建议。在很多方面，如果没有她，这个项目的开端可能就不会那么顺利了。

我离开成都已经十四年了，这十四年间我细细回味了自己在和平队的工作经历。这对我而言实在是宝贵的学习经历，我也很荣幸能跟如此优秀的志愿者以及中美两国的专业人员共事，他们尽心尽力发起的项目如今正蓬勃发展。

史威廉 (William Speidel)
1993至1999年美中友好志愿者首席代表

The U.S. Peace Corps: 20 Years in China

Late in 1992, the leaders of the Foreign Affairs Office at Sichuan Normal University assigned me to assist American diplomats and Peace Corps officers on their fact finding mission to Sichuan. I accepted the job and, after a good two months of investigation, the office began coordinating preliminary work.

In June of 1993, the Peace Corps was officially established in Sichuan. At the same time, I was hired by the Peace Corps office as a general assistant and driver.

I blinked, and it was 2013, twenty years later. The initial group of 18 Volunteers spread across 5 schools in Sichuan had grown to 160 Volunteers serving at nearly 100 schools in four provinces. I witnessed the gradual development of the Peace Corps in China and can speak to the real fruits of the cross-cultural communication the program has created. Through this program, the people of both China and America have learned about each other, learned from each other, and built understanding.

In these 20 years, I have welcomed and bid farewell to countless groups of Peace Corps officials and Volunteers. In the vast majority of them, I have seen their dedication to their jobs, their meticulousness and joy in giving. I have seen new Volunteers, unaccustomed to their jobs and lives in China. And I have seen them at the completion of their service two years later, very much in love with the country, holding on to it. Some of the Volunteers, after going back to America, return to China to study and work, becoming a bridge between the countries. Others choose to live in China, settling down, marrying, and raising families.

During these same 20 years, an exceptional and respected senior Chinese staff, Zhan Yimei, and three American Volunteers serving China tragically passed away. These events saddened me deeply. They sacrificed their lives to teach, to plant seeds of friendship.



Their selfless spirit deserves to live forever in each one of us. I once asked a newly arrived Volunteer if she had been to China before. She told me that this was her first time. I asked if she had learned anything about China before coming. She told me yes, somewhat, as she had read River Town, a book written by a previous Volunteer. Two years of volunteering are extremely brief, and there's no way for an American, with such a different cultural background, to completely understand China in such a short time. However, Americans come, they strive to live like the people in their community and achieve mutual understanding. This is a wonderful beginning. After all, learning about each other and understanding each other only begins when the distance is gone. It is my sincere hope that the peoples of the U.S. and China communicate more, learn about each other more and understand each other more.

Liu Jianzhong
GSA/Driver

Translation courtesy of Michael Brown

美国和平队在华20年



1992年底，四川师范大学外事处的领导交给我了一项任务，要求我全程参与协助美国驻华使馆官员以及美国和平队官员在川调研考察任务。领受任务之后，在经过大约两个月的项目院校以及办公室办公地点等一系列的考察之后，办公室筹备的前期工作也随之展开。

1993年6月，和平队在四川师大正式成立，我同时受聘于和平队办公室，任职总务助理兼驾驶员。

一晃时间到了2013年，经过这20年，和平队在中国由初期合作的四川省5所院校18名志愿者，发展到如今的中国西部4省市的百所院校160名志愿者。我见证了和平队在中国的一步步发展历程，也见证了这个项目为两国人文交流所带来的实实在在的好处，这就是：增进了中美两个大国人民之间的相互学习和了解。

20年，我迎来送往了一届又一届的和平队的美国官员以及一批又一批的志愿者。我从他们绝大多数人的身上看到了对工作的认真、负责、一丝不苟、乐于奉献。看见了初来乍到的志愿者对中国生活、工作的不适应，到后来两年的服务期满后回国时，对中国的那份眷恋和依依不舍。因此，一些志愿者回国

之后又再次返回中国学习、工作，从此做起了中美之间桥梁，也有个别队员结缘中国、扎根中国并结婚生子。

20年期间，和平队办公室一位深受尊敬和工作能力超群的资深中国职员詹义美老师，以及三位服务于中国的志愿者在服务期间不幸离世。我为他们的离世深感惋惜！他们献身教育事业、传播友谊种子、无私奉献的精神永远值得我们每一个人的尊敬和缅怀！

美国和平队在华20年，我曾询问一名新志愿者以前是否来过中国？她告诉我这是她第一次来到中国。我又问她来中国之前是否了解现在的中国？她回答我说：有些了解，因为她看过一本书：River Town，而这本书正是出自前志愿者之手。虽然，两年的志愿者生活是非常短暂的，也根本无法让一个

有着巨大文化教育背景差异的美国人能够完全理解中国人。但是，他们来了，他们力图把自己融入到中国的普通百姓之中，以达到相互的了解，这就是一个好的开端。毕竟，要相互了解、相互理解，就需要零距离。

真诚的期望：美中两国人民多些交流，多些理解。

刘建中/Liu Jianzhong
总务助理/司机 GSA/Driver
英译文由麦克·布朗 (Michael Brown) 提供





Peace Corps Stories: Reflections on Being a Brother

Zhao Di 赵娣 is from a small village outside of Zunyi, Guizhou province. She is a junior English major at Guizhou University. She was my student during my first year when I taught her oral English class. At that time I had trouble getting to know all of my 180 students individually. Even so, during the spring of 2013 I was impressed by the creativity and character she showed during an audition for our college's production of West Side Story. My counterpart Cathy and I cast her in the show as Lieutenant Schrank, a male role.

In June of 2013, she performed wonderfully and, even though she had a small role, I had a number of audience members approach me after the show to express their admiration for her intense and fluent performance. I kept her in mind during the summer of 2013 as Cathy and I discussed our fall performance.

We selected Shakespeare's Romeo and Juliet. As in past years, our fall performance was an abridged Shakespeare play performed at the campus. We also prepared a 20 minute selection of scenes with 3 actors for a Shakespeare Competition at the Chinese University of Hong Kong. In modifying the script for our production, I decided to keep all of Mercutio's lines. Mercutio, far from the most important character in the play, is one of the most challenging and engaging roles in any of Shakespeare's works. In particular there's a two page monologue that's even difficult for native speakers to perform. I wanted this passage to be the centerpiece of our submission to the CUHK Competition. We cast Zhao Di for the role.

During rehearsals, Zhao Di, or Dana, struggled to find a nuanced voice for Mercutio. She vacillated between being angry like

Schrank in West Side Story, or just being herself. I would often tell Dana what I wanted and then watch her struggle. At times, with her peers looking on, I would demonstrate what I wanted. Students aren't used to seeing an experienced actor in person and would often come into the room to watch me. Following my performance, I could see how frustrated she was with herself for failing to meet my example, or for failing to remember her lines.

Outside of rehearsal, Cathy and I spent a lot of time working with Dana's language: helping her on pronunciation, where to place stress, and finally (and most difficult), where and how to add inflection. Her Guizhou accent, not to mention her Chinese accent, were major obstacles.

During the 10 week process I was harder on her than anyone. Other actors with fewer and less complicated lines would stand by as I asked her to repeat the same passages again and again with different rhythm and emphasis, changing her expression. I would ask her what lines meant and correct her when her Guizhou accent invaded Shakespearean English. I became visibly frustrated when she failed to meet my expectations and often told her she needed to do better. October of 2013 was a difficult month for her.

After rehearsal I would often question whether my strict demeanor and direct style were helping or hurting her. I had learned from rehearsals the previous year that a

strict approach and high standards were often a way to make progress in the classroom and on projects. I was often told during rehearsals for West Side Story, by Cathy and drama club student leaders, that I needed to be more strict.

To help all the actors I made audio recordings of the whole script so that students could listen to my pronunciation and improve their own. Dana was the one who spent the most time with these recordings. She told me she often listened to them before bed. Dana was prompt when coming to my office for pronunciation tutoring. She asked good questions. Noticing that I started every rehearsal with an analysis of the scene we would rehearse, she found a modern English version of Romeo and Juliet online and did her own research. At rehearsal she never complained about my focus on her or criticism of her performance. She even thanked me for it.

By November, despite having more lines than any actor besides Romeo, Dana had memorized all her lines. She acted circles around more experienced students. Suddenly, people were coming from other rooms to watch her. Sometimes she even got an ovation.

By the time we performed for an audience in December, Dana was the actor other students looked up to. She began to carry herself differently, too. She became very focused before the performances. When I bribed my sophomore oral English students with extra credit to come to the performance, several emailed me to tell me they liked Mercutio best.

In January Cathy and I traveled to Hong Kong with our 3 selected students, including Dana, to a "master class" at CUHK. While we were taking a long train ride to the Shen Zhen airport, Dana told me the meaning of her name: "Zhao Di." "Zhao" meaning "to call", and "di" meaning "brother." Her grandmother had given her this name because the family had wanted a boy and hoped that the next child in the family would be male.

She told me how for most of her life her father looked down upon her because she was a girl. But she also told me how her father's opinion was transformed once Dana was in high school and started getting the best grades in the class.

I'm happy I could help Dana in some small way. Getting to know her better and teaching her are reasons I joined Peace Corps.

Russell Evans
China 18 Volunteer, 2012-2014
Guiyang, Guizhou University

和平队的故事：一位兄长的回忆

赵娣来自贵州遵义郊外的一座小村庄。她在贵州大学英语专业读大三。她是我任教第一年时口语班上的学生。那时候我还没能一一认识我的180位学生。即便如此，2013年春天，当我们学院为排演的《西岸故事》(West Side Story)试镜时，她所展现的创意和个性仍然给我留下了深刻印象。我和合作教师田婷(Cathy)让她在剧中扮演了施兰克中尉(Lieutenant Schrank)这一男性角色。

2013年6月时，她的表演精彩极了。虽然她演的是小角色，但在演出结束后，有些观众找到我，对她富于激情而流畅的表演赞不绝口。当我在2013年夏天跟田婷讨论秋季演出的时候，她也是我脑海中的重要人选。

我们定的剧目是莎士比亚的《罗密欧与朱丽叶》(Romeo and Juliet)。与往年一样，我们秋季演出的

是精简版的莎剧。我还准备了有三位演员的20分钟的表演去参加香港中文大学的莎剧比赛。在为演出修改剧本的过程中，我决定保留茂丘西奥(Mercutio)的全部台词。茂丘西奥在剧中完全算不上是主角，但却是莎翁作品中最具挑战性与吸引力的角色之一。特别是有一段长达两页的独白，对英语是其母语的人而言都难以驾驭。我希望将这一段作为我们提交给香港中文大学莎剧比赛的作品的核心。

我们决定让赵娣来担当这一角色。

排练期间，赵娣她的英文名叫黛娜(Dana)非常努力地寻找一种恰到好处的声音。她在《西岸故事》中施兰克愤怒的声音和她本人的声音之间摇摆不定。我常常是跟她讲完我期待的效果，随后便看着她挣扎。有时候，我会给她示范我设想的效果，即使有同学在一旁围观。学生们不常近距离看到一位有经验的演员，所以经常进排练室来看。没有排练的

时候，田婷和我会花很多时间帮黛娜攻克语言关：帮她纠音，找重音，最后是（也是最难的）在哪里加语调以及加入怎样的语调。她的贵州口音已然是最大的障碍，更不必说她的普通话口音了。

在10周的排练里，我对她比其他人人都严格。那些困难台词更少的演员会在边上看着我让她一遍又一遍地用不同的节奏和重音重复同样的段落，并让她变化表情。我会问她台词的意思，并在她的贵州口音影响到莎士比亚式的英语时纠正她。当她不能达到我期望时，我的沮丧全都写在了脸上，而且经常告诉她要加把劲。2013年十月对她来讲特别难熬。

排练结束后我常常会自问，我严格的态度和直接的方式是帮助了她还是伤害了她。我从前一年的排练中了解到高标准严要求往往是课堂上和项目取得进步的方式。排练《西岸故事》时，田婷和其他戏剧社的学生常常告诉我，说我要更严厉。

为了帮助每一位演员，我将整个剧本录了音，这样一来学生们就可以听着我的发音来对照改进自己的发音了。黛娜听录音的时间最多。她告诉我说她经常在睡觉前听录音。黛娜每次来我办公室接受发音辅导的时候都很果断。她问地问题都很有水平。她注意到每次排练开始时，我都会分析一下要排练的场景，于是在网上找了一个现代英语版的《罗密欧与朱丽叶》并自己做了分析。排练的时候她从不抱怨我关注她或是批评她的表演。她甚至因此而感谢我。

到了十一月，虽然台词比除罗密欧之外的所有演员都多，黛娜把全部台词都记牢了。她比更有经验的学生都演得好得多。一时间，大家全部从其他房间跑来看她。有时候甚至掌声一片。

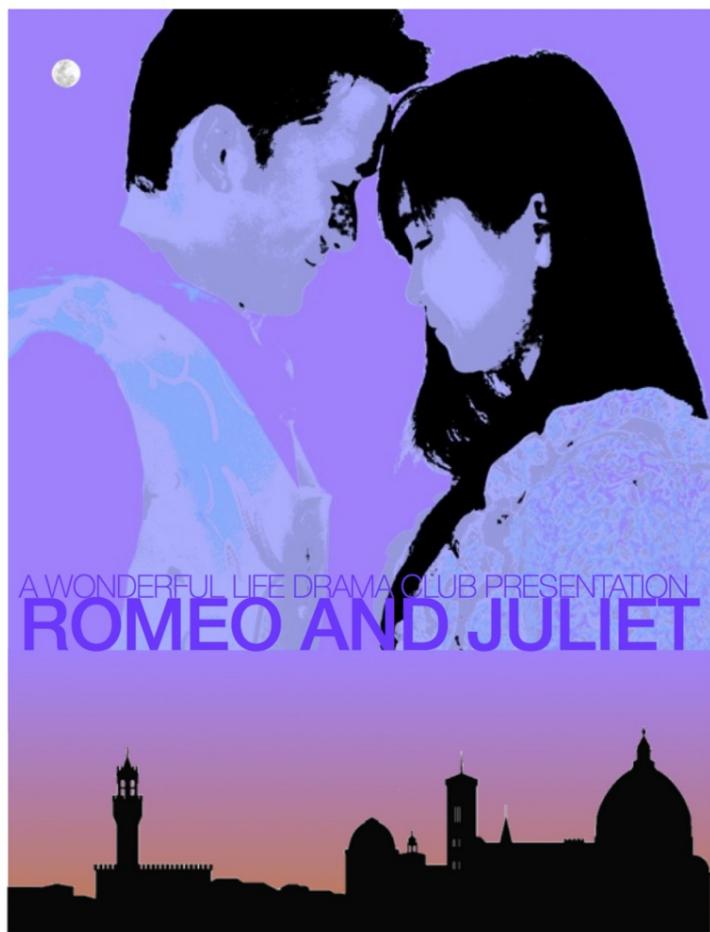
当我们十二月为观众表演时，黛娜已然成为其他学生敬仰的演员。她自己也有了变化。在演出前她变得异常专注。当我用额外的学分“贿赂”我大二的学生来看演出时，好几个学生写邮件告诉我说他们最喜欢的角色是茂丘西奥。

一月份我和田婷带着我们选定的包括黛娜在内

的3个学生到香港参加香港中文大学的一堂“大师课”。在去往深圳的长途火车上，黛娜跟我讲了她名字的意思：“赵娣”。“赵”的同音字“召”表示“召唤”，“娣”同“弟”。她的祖母给她起这个名字是因为她家本想要个男孩，并且希望家里的下一个孩子会是个男孩。

她向我讲述了她父亲在她生活中大部分时间是如何因为她是女生而瞧不起她的。但她也告诉我，当她上了高中并在班上名列前茅时，父亲的观念又是如何立马转变的。

我很高兴自己能对黛娜有些小小的帮助。进一步了解她那样的学生并成为他们的老师是我加入和平队的原动力。



贵州大学外国语学院 | 罗密欧与朱丽叶 | 中文/英文字幕
date 2013年12月5日 | location 贵州大学南区礼堂 | time 19:00点

易宏/(Russell Evans)
第18批美中友好志愿者
2012-2014 贵州大学

Our Volunteers

America has a strong tradition of voluntary service at home and abroad and the Peace Corps is one of many ways ordinary U.S. citizens serve the world. Peace Corps Volunteers are not U.S. government employees, do not hold special diplomatic status and are not paid U.S. government salaries—they are ordinary American citizens and carry ordinary American passports. Volunteers are expected to live as the host country people live. They receive a living allowance in local currency to enable them to live at the level of the citizens with whom they work. Volunteers are expected to speak the national language, work with local counterparts, and obey local laws. They are expected to use public transportation and are not allowed to own or drive motor vehicles while on their assignments. Volunteers are only allowed to bring forty kilos of personal luggage; for their everyday needs they are expected to make do with what is available locally. All American citizens over the age of 18 may apply to the Peace Corps. All applicants go through a rigorous screening process to determine their suitability, medical fitness, and job skills. About one person in five who applies is accepted to become a Volunteer. Volunteers may be single or married. They are usually university graduates. Many

Volunteers have advanced degrees and work experience. About 15 percent come from American racial or ethnic minority groups such as Latinos, African-Americans, and Native Americans. Volunteers are of all ages. Although most Volunteers are in their twenties and thirties, some are in their fifties and sixties—professionals retired from their life's work but who still wish to serve. Volunteers generally have a strong interest in learning languages, serving others, and increasing cross-cultural understanding. They are generally adventurous, curious, and outgoing individuals who want to see the world while helping others. The nature of Peace Corps Volunteers work is collaborative. Volunteers must establish productive working relationships with their colleagues for their assignments to be effective. Volunteers serve for 27 months, the first three of which consist of intensive language, technical, and cultural training in the country where they will be serving. The Peace Corps currently offers Volunteers with skills in five major areas: Education, Health, Environment, Small Business Development, and Agriculture. In China, U.S.-China Friendship Volunteers serve exclusively in the field of Education.



美中友好志愿者

美国在国内外都有着很强的志愿服务传统，而和平队正是美国公民服务世界的多种方式之一。和平队志愿者并不是美国政府雇员，没有特别外交身份，也没有美国政府津贴——他们就是普通的美国公民，持有普通的美国护照。志愿者们通常要按所到国家人民的方式去生活。他们会收到以当地货币发放的补助，足够他们过上和当地普通人一样的生活。志愿者们要学会讲所在国的语言，与当地人合作，并遵守当地法律。他们还必须使用公共交通，不得在工作时拥有或驾驶机动车。志愿者们仅可携带四十公斤个人行李；至于其日常需求，他们就需要“入乡随俗”了。

所有18岁以上的美国公民均可申请加入和平队。所有申请者都会经过严格筛选以确定其是否合适，是否身体健康，是否具备相关工作技能。大约有五分之一的申请者会成为志愿者。对志愿者们的婚姻状况不作要求。他们通常是大

学毕业生。很多志愿者都有硕士或以上学历以及工作经历。大约15%的志愿者来自美国的少数族裔，如拉丁裔、非洲裔以及美国原住民。志愿者们来自各个年龄段。虽然大部分志愿者是二、三十岁，也还是有一些五、六十岁的志愿者——通常是已退休但仍有志于服务他人的专业人士。志愿者们通常对学习语言、服务他人和增强跨文化理解颇感兴趣。他们往往具有冒险精神，充满好奇心，很外向，希望一边帮助他人、一边看世界。

和平队志愿者的工作本质上是合作式的。志愿者们必须与同事建立有效的工作关系，保证任务的有效执行。每批志愿者的服务期是27个月，其中头三个月主要是在其所到的国家接受密集的语言、技术以及文化培训。和平队目前为志愿者们提供五大领域的技能培训：教育、健康、环境、小企业发展以及农业。在中国，美中友好志愿者全部服务于教育领域。

The 10 States that Contribute the Most Volunteers to Peace Corps China 美国本土向美中友好志愿者项目输送志愿者人数最多的10个州

- | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------|
| 1. California/加利福尼亚 | 6. Texas/德克萨斯 |
| 2. Florida/佛罗里达 | 7. Colorado/科罗拉多 |
| 3. New York/纽约 | 8. Ohio/俄亥俄 |
| 4. Illinois/伊利诺伊 | 9. Washington/华盛顿 |
| 5. Pennsylvania/宾夕法尼亚 | 10. Virginia/弗吉尼亚 |



China 18 swore in on August 27, 2012
2012年8月27日，第18批美中友好志愿者宣誓入职

Why They Come

Throughout the 20 years that Peace Corps have been active in China, over 900 Volunteers have dedicated their time and efforts to the Peace Corps mission. Below are quotes from our Volunteers in China using their own words to explain "why China?"

Being a Peace Corps Volunteer in China was, by far, the best decision I ever made in my life. The value of my work as not only a teacher, but a mentor, friend, and student myself, is immeasurable.

—Victoria Neff, China 15, 2009-2011, Zunyi, Guizhou

Ultimately, our goal as PCVs is to facilitate sustainable change. When a community finds a way to help others, they find their own strength. They begin to realize that they have the power to do something great. That is sustainability.

—Chandra DeNap, China 12, 2006-2008, Bijie, Guizhou

Every time I walk outside of my apartment, I am reminded of how lucky I am to be living and teaching here. When I set foot in the classroom I am greeted by smiling, eager students whose goodness and grace always far exceeds my expectations. In interactions with colleagues and other community members, I am met with similar kindness. It's a privilege to call these amazing people my friends and to serve as a volunteer in such a supportive environment.

—Amanda Liles, China 18, 2012-2014, Pingliang, Gansu

Experiencing breathtaking moments with strangers are the most remarkable memories one could ever have. We no longer are strangers in the emotional sense, but connected with everything that surrounds us—being in the present and taking in every moment with each other.

—Kayla Stewart, China 19, 2013-2015, Jiangyou, Sichuan



美中友好志愿者为何而来

在和平队于中国开展活动的20年间，已有900多位志愿者将时间精力投入于和平队在中国的工作。以下是我们在中国各地的志愿者们关于“为何来中国？”的回答。

担任美中友好志愿者是我人生中迄今为止最棒的决定。我不仅仅是一名教师，还能给学生指导，跟他们做朋友，我自己也学到很多，这样的工作其价值是无法估量的。

—文佳琪(Victoria Neff)，第15批美中友好志愿者，2009-2011贵州遵义

归根结底，我们作为和平队志愿者的目标是促成可持续的改变。当一个社区找到帮助其他人的办法时，也就找到了自己的力量。他们便开始意识到自己有能力为社会做出贡献。这就是可持续发展。

—代思齐(Chandra DeNap)，第12批美中友好志愿者，2006-2008贵州毕节

我每次走出公寓时，都会感到自己能在这里生活和教学是多么幸运。当我走进教室，迎接我的是面带微笑、渴望学习的同学们，他们的善良和风度总是远远超出我的期待。在与同事和其他社区成员的互动中，我也感到了同样的和善。我很荣幸能跟这些了不起的人成为朋友，并在这样一个充满支持的环境中担任志愿者。

—李安雅(Amanda Liles)，第18批美中友好志愿者，2012-2014甘肃平凉

与陌生人共同经历令人难忘的点点滴滴是一个人最难得的回忆。我们在情感上已不再陌生，而是被周围的一切所联系—我们活在当下，享受着相处的每一刻。

—王可欣(Kayla Stewart)，第19批美中友好志愿者，2013-2015四川江油



Where We Work 美中友好志愿者项目地区

Sichuan is the fifth largest province in the People's Republic of China. The name 'Sichuan' comes from the Song dynasty when the province was named after the four major rivers that flow through the region. There are approximately 81 million residents in the entire province, many of whom speak the unique dialect of Chinese called Sichuanese or 'Sichuan Hua.' In addition to the Chinese Han majority, Sichuan is also home to Yi, Tibetan, and Qiang people, whom each contribute their unique cultures and languages to the land. Sichuan consists of two very geographically distinct parts. The eastern part of Sichuan consists of the fertile Sichuan basin that extends into Chongqing Municipality, while the western portion of Sichuan consists of the easternmost mountains of the Qinghai-Tibet Plateau. The four major rivers that run through the region are Jialing Jiang, Tuo Jiang, Yalong Jiang, and Jinsha Jiang. Due to large differences in terrain, the climate of the province is highly variable. In general, rainfall is heavily concentrated in the summer. The Sichuan Basin (including the capital city Chengdu) in the eastern half of the province experiences long, hot, humid summers and mild to cool, dry and cloudy winters. The western region has mountainous areas

producing a cooler but sunnier climate with cool to very cold winters and mild summers. The southern part of the province, including Panzhihua and Xichang, has a sunny climate with short, very mild winters and very warm to hot summers.

Sichuan cuisine is famous throughout all of China and, as a result, Sichuan chefs are sought out across the country for their culinary skills. Exotic spices and mouth-numbing peppers are no stranger to Sichuan's cuisine. The most prominent traits of Sichuanese cuisine are described by four words: spicy, hot, fresh and fragrant. Some of the most famous dishes from the region include 'Kung Pao Chicken,' 'Twice-cooked Pork,' and 'Hot Pot.'

Popular tourist destinations include the Giant Panda sanctuaries in Chengdu and Yan'an, the beautiful and pristine Jiuzhaigou Valley, and Mount Emei and the Giant Buddha of Leshan. While you'll find no shortage of people at these sites, you'll also find many Sichuan residents relaxing in teahouses with friends and family or perhaps engaged in a rousing game of mahjong.

四川 是中国第五大省。“四川”这一名称源自宋代，因流经该省的四条大江而得名。四川全省约有8100万居民，其中大多说的是一种汉语方言，即四川方言或“四川话”。除占多数的汉族外，四川还有彝族、藏族和羌族人口，他们均为四川贡献了自己独特的文化和语言。

四川由地理上独具特色的两部分构成。川东包括肥沃的四川盆地，绵延至重庆市，而川西则由青藏高原的东向山脉组成。流经四川的四条大江分别是嘉陵江、沱江、雅砻江和金沙江。由于地形差异巨大，该省气候变化极大。通常，降水集中在夏季。位于川东的四川盆地（包括省会成都）夏季时间长，炎热，潮湿；而冬季气候则温和或凉爽，干燥，多云。川西多山，气候更凉

爽，但日照更足；冬季凉爽或极其寒冷，夏季气候则较为温和。川南地区包括攀枝花和西昌，多为晴天，冬季短暂且温和，夏季温暖或炎热。

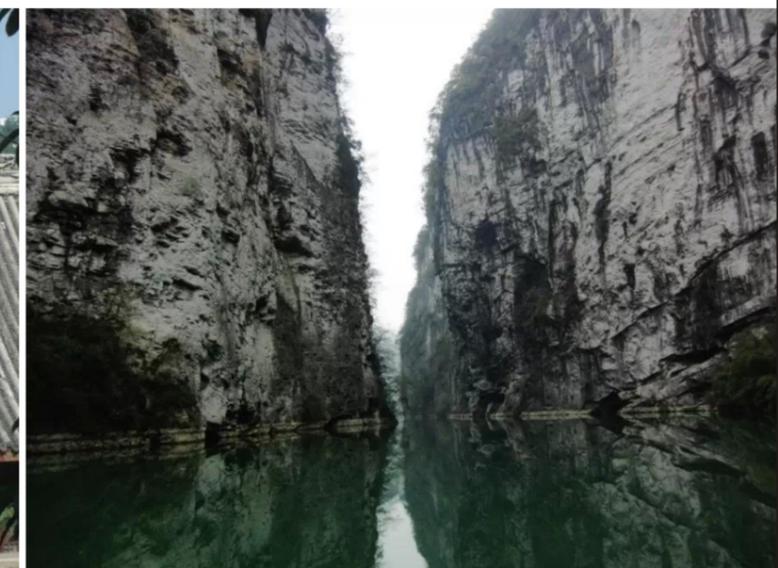
川菜在全中国都颇有名气，因此，四川厨师也因其烹饪技艺而在全中国倍受青睐。而各具特色的辣椒和花椒也多见于川菜。川菜最显著的特点可用四个字来概括：麻、辣、鲜、香。最著名的川菜包括“宫保鸡丁”、“回锅肉”以及“火锅”。

四川最具人气的旅游景点包括成都和雅安的大熊猫保护中心、美丽而原始的九寨沟，以及峨眉山和乐山大佛。一方面你会发现这些景点都是人气满满，但另一方面，也有许多四川人和亲朋好友一起到茶馆休闲，抑或是激战正酣地打着中国麻将。



Sichuan Province Sites (1993 to Present) 历年四川省项目院校

- ★Chengdu Eletromechanical College/成都电子机械高等专科学校
- ★Chengdu Normal University/Sichuan College of Education/成都师范大学/四川教育学院
- ★Chengdu Polytechnic/成都职业技术学院
- ★Chengdu University/成都大学
- ★Chengdu University of Information Technology/成都信息工程学院
- ★Chengdu University of Traditional Chinese Medicine/成都中医药大学
- ★China West Normal University/西华师范大学
- ★Leshan Normal University/乐山师范学院
- ★Leshan Vocational & Technical College/乐山职业技术学院
- ★Luzhou Medical College/泸州医学院
- ★Luzhou Vocational & Technical College/泸州职业技术学院
- ★Mianyang Normal University/绵阳师范学院
- ★Neijiang Normal University/内江师范学院
- ★North Sichuan Medical College/川北医学院
- ★Panzhuhua University/攀枝花学院
- ★Sichuan Agricultural University/四川农业大学
- ★Sichuan College of Architectural Technology/四川建筑职业技术学院
- ★Sichuan Electromechanical Institute of Vocation and Technology/四川机电职业技术学院
- ★Sichuan Normal University/四川师范大学
- ★Sichuan Pre-school Educator's College/四川幼儿师范高等专科学校
- ★Sichuan Tourism University/四川旅游学院



- ★Sichuan University of Arts and Science/四川文理学院
- ★Sichuan University of Science and Engineering/四川理工学院
- ★Southwest Minority University/西南民族大学
- ★Southwest Petroleum University/西南石油大学
- ★Southwest Science and Technology University/西南科技大学
- ★Xihua University/西华大学
- ★Yibin University/宜宾学院
- ★Yibin Vocational and Technical College/宜宾职业技术学院
- ★Xichang University/西昌学院
- ★Mianyang Nanshan Middle School/绵阳南山中学
- ★Deyang Foreign Language School/德阳外国语学校
- ★Sichuan University/四川大学
- ★Xichang Teachers College/西昌师范学院
- ★Deyang Tianshanlu Middle School/德阳天山路中学



The students at my school want to meet foreigners and practice their English, but their lack of travel and limited life experiences make it hard for them to grasp just how varied and different foreigners are—different from Chinese people but also different and diverse from each other. They have a set idea of what all foreigners are like and how they live: All foreigners speak English, all Americans like coffee, all Americans celebrate Christmas. Conceptualizing how varied people are is difficult because they have such limited opportunities to interact with foreigners. Through all that my site mate and I have done this past year, we have tried to open students' minds through exposure to a variety of activities and aspects of American culture.

—Mira Brown, China 18, 2012-2014, Jiangyou, Sichuan

While working at Yibin University, I met with students weekly for Book Club. I usually asked them to read commonly taught American short stories with the intent to improve their reading and speaking skills. I soon learned, however, that my students were teaching me a whole lot more. They would read and interpret these stories in ways that I had never thought of, exploring completely different perspectives. These discussions were enlightening and inspired me to continue teaching internationally.

—Sara Kallstrom, China 13, 2007-2009, Yibin, Sichuan

在宜宾学院工作时，我每周都会组织读书俱乐部，跟学生们碰一次面。我通常让他们读的是教学常用的美国短篇故事，旨在提高他们的阅读和口语技能。不过，我很快意识到，学生们教给我的更多。他们读了故事之后会用我从未想过的方式加以解读，探索完全不同的角度。这些讨论让人颇受启发，也促使我继续在国外教学。

—贺莎莎(Sara Kallstrom), 第13批美中友好志愿者, 2007-2009, 四川宜宾

我所在学校的学生们希望能与外国人见面交流并练习英语，但由于缺少游历，生活阅历也有限，他们很难理解外国人是多么丰富和不同——外国人不仅与中国人不同，外国人和外国人也有差异。他们对外国人是怎样一群人 and 如何生活有一些概念：外国人讲英语，所有美国人都喜欢喝咖啡，所有美国人都过圣诞节。想象人与人的差异对他们来讲很难，因为他们与外国人接触的机会太有限了。通过我和我在该校的志愿者同事过去一年的努力，我们试着让学生接触一系列涉及美国文化各个方面的活动帮他们打开思路。

—米娅(Mira Brown), 第18批美中友好志愿者, 2012-2014, 四川江油





Guizhou is the second most diverse province in the People's Republic of China. With a population of 34.75 million people, approximately 36.1% of Guizhou residents belong to ethnic minority groups. The predominant groups are the Miao, Buyei, Dong, Tujia, Yi, Gelao, and Sui people. Guizhou's diverse minority communities have labeled the province as a region of various languages, cuisine, and culture. Tourists usually flock to Guizhou to see Miao villages and eat the famous "suan tang yu" or sour fish soup.

Guizhou is home to some of the most beautiful landscape in southwest China. The most famous natural park is Huang Guo Shu Waterfall in Anshun city. Huang Guo Shu Waterfall is the biggest waterfall in China and is among the world's famous waterfalls. In addition to beautiful scenery, Guizhou has great weather. Because it belongs to the subtropical climate, Guizhou's summers are not too hot and its winters are not too cold.

Guizhou residents are very kind and welcoming people. The national song for Guizhou is "wo zai Guizhou deng ni" or "I will wait for you in Guizhou." The hospitality of countryside people in Guizhou extends beyond those in larger Chinese cities and guests of Guizhou usually return for another visit.

贵州是全中国民族第二丰富的省份。

贵州人口3475万，其中大约36.1%是少数民族。贵州人口最多的少数民族有苗族、布依族、侗族、土家族、仡佬族以及水族。贵州多元的少数民族群体让贵州获得了多语言、多美食、多文化省份的美誉。大量游客通常是冲着参观苗寨和品尝酸汤鱼去往贵州的。

贵州也拥有大量在中国西南最美的景观。其中最著名的自然公园要数安顺市的黄果树瀑布了。黄果树瀑布是中国最大的瀑布，也属世界著名瀑布。除了美丽的景色，贵州天气情况也极佳。由于其亚热带气候，贵州的夏季不会太热，冬季也不至太冷。

贵州人和善且好客。贵州的主题歌名为“我在贵州等你”。居住在乡间的贵州人比中国大城市的人们更加热情好客，人们来过贵州做客后还会再来。

Guizhou Province Sites (1999 to Present) 历年贵州省项目院校

- ★Anshun University/安顺学院
- ★Bijie University/毕节学院
- ★Bijie Vocational and Technical College/毕节职业技术学院
- ★Commercial College of Guizhou/贵州商业高等专科学校
- ★Guiyang College of Traditional Chinese Medicine/贵阳中医学院
- ★Guiyang Medical College/贵阳医学院
- ★Guiyang Pre-school Education College/贵阳幼儿师范高等专科学校
- ★Guiyang University/贵阳学院
- ★Guiyang Vocational and Technical College/贵阳职业技术学院
- ★Guizhou Electrical Vocational Institute/贵州省电力职业技术学院
- ★Guizhou Institute of Technology/贵州理工学院
- ★Guizhou Normal College/贵州师范学院
- ★Guizhou Normal University/贵州师范大学
- ★Guizhou University/贵州大学
- ★Guizhou University for Nationalities/贵州民族大学
- ★Guizhou University of Finance and Economics/贵州财经大学
- ★Guizhou Vocational Technology Institute (Guizhou Radio and TV University)/贵州职业技术学院
- ★Kaili University/凯里学院
- ★Liupanshui Normal University/六盘水师范学院
- ★Qiandongnan National Polytechnic College/黔东南民族职业技术学院
- ★Qiannan Normal College for Nationalities/黔南民族师范学院
- ★Science & Technology College, Guizhou University/贵州大学科技学院
- ★Tongren Polytechnic College/铜仁职业技术学院
- ★Tongren University/铜仁学院
- ★Xingyi Normal University for Nationalities/兴义民族师范学院
- ★Zunyi Medical College/遵义医学院
- ★Zunyi Normal College/遵义师范学院

I thoroughly enjoy my interactions with the students, in and out of the classroom, and feel that I should devote nearly all of my energy to becoming an effective teacher and a resource around the campus for anyone wanting to practice their English.

—Arthur Thornbury, China 17, 2011-2014, Guiyang, Guizhou

我非常享受与学生们在课堂内外的互动，我自己应该投入全部精力，做一名优秀的教师并且成为校园里任何人希望练习英语的同学们的资源。

—宋远杰 (Arthur Thornbury)，第17批美中友好志愿者，2011-2014，贵州贵阳

Serving in the Peace Corps in China was the most rewarding experience of my life. I've been a classroom teacher for twenty years, and the two I spent at Guizhou University continue to deeply inform my pedagogy. Peace Corps helped me build a life-long interest in, and connection to, China and its people. In fact, building on my experiences in Guizhou, I am currently helping open a school in Beijing.

—Michael Levy, China 11, 2005-2007, Guiyang, Guizhou



美中友好志愿者的工作是我人生中最宝贵的人生经历。我做老师20年了，而我在贵州大学服务的那两年，仍在深刻地影响着我的教学方式。和平队帮我建立了对中国和中国人民毕生的兴趣和联系。实际上，得益于我在贵州的经历，我目前正在帮忙在北京开办一所学校。

—李立三 (Michael Levy)，第11批美中友好志愿者，2005-2007，贵州贵阳

Chongqing

is the largest Central government administered municipality in China in terms of area, with 21 districts, 13 counties, and 4 autonomous counties. It is China's most populous municipality with an estimated population of 28+ million people.

Because Chongqing was a part of Sichuan Province until 1997, it shares many cultural, linguistic, culinary, and geographical features with eastern Sichuan. While the majority of Chongqing people speak Sichuanese, there is a distinct Chongqing variation that is very similar and mutually intelligible to Sichuanese. However, the dialect can be difficult for learners of standard Mandarin to understand.

Chongqing is in a very mountainous region. It borders Sichuan to the west between the Qinghai-Tibet Plateau and the subtropical climate zone of the plains on the lower reaches of the Yangtze River. Chongqing is known as one of the "Three Furnaces" of China. Summers are among the hottest and most humid in China with temperatures exceeding 100°F (38°C). Winters are damp and cold, but temperatures don't often reach freezing.

Chongqing City, also known as the "mountain city" and "fog city," is a rapidly developing industrial capital of western China and the third largest producer of automobiles in the country. It is a major transportation hub and in recent years has become a leading center for international trade and investment.

Chongqing City was the provisional capital of China during the Second World War from 1937 to 1945 and served as a strategic center of many other wars throughout China's history. The People's Liberation Monument in the center of the city (Jiefangbei) commemorates victory and liberation from Japanese occupation. Nearby is Chaotianmen Wharf at the very tip of the peninsula where the Jialing and Yangtze Rivers meet. The Three Gorges Museum contains exhibits showcasing the history and culture of the region. Luohansi, a Ming Dynasty temple, and the ancient streets of Ciqikou also attract visitors from all over China and the world. Outside the city are many other major destinations including several UNESCO World Heritage Sites: The Dazu Rock Carvings feature thousands of ancient religious sculptures and carvings, and the Three Natural Bridges and Furong Cave in Wulong County feature spectacular karst topography. Chongqing is especially known for the Three Gorges along the Yangtze River. Cruise boats frequently take visitors down the river to witness the incredible geography.

Beyond Chongqing's urban center, Peace Corps volunteers serve in Yongchuan, Qianjiang, Wanzhou, Fuling, Rongchang, Tongliang, and Wulong.

重庆

就面积而言是中国最大的中央直辖市，下辖21区、13县和4个自治县。重庆是中国人口最多的城市，据估计，该市人口超过2800万。

由于重庆在1997年以前属四川省管辖，因此该市与川东有着许多共同的文化、语言、饮食及地理特征。虽然大部分重庆人讲的也算是四川话，但重庆方言仍颇具特色，重庆话与四川话极其相似，且双方互相理解完全不成问题。不过，重庆话对于普通话学习者而言可能很难听懂。

重庆地区的山很多，西部毗邻四川，位于青藏高原和长江下游平原的亚热带气候带之间。重庆被称作中国的“三大火炉”之一。重庆的夏天是中国最热且最潮湿的，气温可超过100华氏度（38摄氏度）。冬天潮湿寒冷，但气温通常不会达到冰点。

重庆市也被称为“山城”和“雾都”，是中国西部飞速发展的工业之都，也是中国第三大汽车生产区。它还是重要的交通枢纽，而且近年来已成为领先的国际贸易与投资中心。

重庆市于1937年至1945年间曾被作为第二次世界大战期间中国的陪都，且在中国历史上的许多其他战争中被作为战略中心。位于市中心的人民解放纪念碑（俗称“解放碑”）便是为了纪念抗战胜利和从日军侵占中获得解放。附近的朝天门码头位于半岛的尖端，嘉陵江与长江在此交汇。三峡博物馆的馆藏展现了该地区的历史与文化。罗汉寺这座建于明代的寺庙和瓷器口古街也吸引着来自中国和世界各地的游客。在市区外有很多其他的重要景点，包括几处联合国教科文组织评定的世界遗产地：大足石刻包含着数万尊造像，而武隆县的天生三桥和芙蓉洞均以壮观的喀斯特地貌著称。重庆尤以长江三峡而闻名。一艘艘游轮载着游客顺江而下，欣赏这里巧夺天工的地理风貌。

除重庆主城区外，永川、黔江、万州、涪陵、荣昌、铜梁和武隆都有和平队志愿者。



Chongqing Province Sites (1996 to Present) 历年重庆市项目院校

- ★Chongqing City Management College/重庆城市管理职业学院
- ★Chongqing College of Electronic Engineering/重庆电子工程职业学院
- ★Chongqing Industry Polytechnic College/重庆工业职业技术学院
- ★Chongqing Jiaotong University/重庆交通大学
- ★Chongqing Medical And Pharmaceutical College/重庆医药高等专科学校
- ★Chongqing Medical University/重庆医科大学
- ★Chongqing Normal University/重庆师范大学
- ★Chongqing Technology & Business University/重庆工商大学
- ★Chongqing Three Gorges Medical College/重庆三峡医药高等专科学校
- ★Chongqing Three Gorges University/重庆三峡学院
- ★Chongqing Three Gorges Vocational College/重庆三峡职业学院
- ★Chongqing Tourism School/重庆旅游学校
- ★Chongqing University/重庆大学
- ★Chongqing University of Arts and Sciences/重庆文理学院
- ★Chongqing University of Education/重庆第二师范学院
- ★Chongqing University of Post and Telecommunications/重庆邮电大学
- ★Chongqing University of Science and Technology/重庆科技学院
- ★Chongqing University of Technology/重庆理工大学
- ★Chongqing Vocational Institute of Engineering/重庆工程职业技术学院
- ★Chongqing Vocational Institute of Tourism/重庆旅游职业学院
- ★Chongqing Wulong Vocational Education Center/重庆武隆县职业教育中心
- ★Sichuan International Studies University/四川外国语大学
- ★Southwest China University of Political Science and Law/西南政法大学
- ★Southwest University/西南大学
- ★Tongliang Teaching Research Institute/铜梁教科所
- ★Yangtze Normal University/长江师范学院
- ★Yunyang Teachers College of Continuing Education/重庆市云阳教师进修学院
- ★Wanzhou Foreign Language School/万州外国语学校

This experience has provided me with an invaluable new perspective on life in China. Getting to know people from all over the country has shown me how diverse and fascinating China is. I have been to many places, but none have captured my attention quite like 中国 (Zhong Guo). Both China and the United States benefit from the relationships Peace Corps volunteers are building here every day.

—Ausannette Garcia-Goyette, China 18, 2012-2014, Chongqing

这一经历让我对在中国生活有了宝贵的新视角。认识来自中国各地的人们让我了解到中国是如此的多元与神奇。我去过很多地方，但是没有一个地方像中国这样吸引我。中美两国都从美中友好志愿者每天在这里打造的关系中获益。

—郭珊 (Ausannette Garcia-Goyette), 第18批美中友好志愿者, 2012-2014, 重庆



The people we have met have been so kind and generous and have really tried to make us feel like a part of the community. I only hope that during my time here I can show them what they have shown me.

—Wendy Segars, China 16, 2010-2012, Yunyang, Chongqing

我们遇到的人们都特别和善慷慨，而且尽心尽力地为我们营造归属感。我只希望在这段时间里我能够像他们对我一样好好对待他们。

—陈露 (Wendy Segars), 第16批美中友好志愿者, 2010-2012, 重庆云阳



Gansu is situated in the northwestern part of China, between the Qinghai-Tibet and Huangtu plateaus while bordering a 50 km section of Mongolia. From its origin point in Qinghai province, the Yellow River winds through the southern part of Gansu and through its capital, Lanzhou. With an estimated population of 26 million people, the majority of Gansu's inhabitants speak varying dialects of Northern Mandarin Chinese. The majority of Gansu's residents are Han Chinese (92%), and other ethnicities include Hui, Tibetan, Donxiang, Tu, Manchu, Uyghur, Yugur, Bonan, Mongolia, Salar, and Kazakh.

The landscape of Gansu can be divided between the mostly flat north and the south, where mountains are abundantly scattered. Part of the Gobi Desert is located in Gansu, as are minor parts of the Badain Jaran and the Tengger Deserts. Gansu has a generally arid and continental climate with hot summers and very cold winters.

Gansu is home to thousands of deposits of an array of 145 different minerals. The Yellow River is one of the most important energy sources in Gansu, harnessed by the Liujiaxia Dam since 1969. The province is also home to Jiayuguan Pass, the westernmost pass of the Great Wall. Historically significant Dunhuang is where merchants passed through the narrow Hexi Corridor on their way to Constantinople from Chang'an on the Silk Road.

When in Gansu, enjoy a bowl of hand-pulled beef noodles (niu rou la mian) or a plate of mutton (shou zhua yang rou). Aside from these food options, Gansu offers plenty of noodle dishes, each with a slightly different flavor according to local tastes.



甘肃

地处中国西北，位于青藏高原和黄土高原之间，与蒙古接壤的边界线长达50公里。从源头到青海，黄河蜿蜒曲折，穿过甘南及省会兰州。甘肃人口约2600万，大多数甘肃人讲的是汉语的各种北方方言。甘肃省人口主要为汉族（占92%），其他民族包括回族、藏族、东乡族、土族、满族、维族、保安族、蒙古族、撒拉族和哈萨克族。

甘肃的地貌基本可分为大部平坦的北部和散布着山峦的南部。戈壁沙漠也有一部分位于甘肃，而巴丹吉林沙漠和腾格尔沙漠也都有一小部分位

于甘肃境内。甘肃土地整体较为贫瘠，为大陆气候，冬冷夏凉。

甘肃有着145种矿产，矿藏数千处。黄河是甘肃最重要的能源来源之一，刘家峡大坝自1969年起便开始利用黄河进行水力发电。长城最西端的关口嘉峪关同样位于该省境内。具有历史意义的敦煌便是古代商人们从长安经丝绸之路去往君士坦丁堡途中所穿越的狭窄的河西走廊的所在地。

人在甘肃，一定要享用一碗牛肉拉面或是一盘手抓羊肉。此外，甘肃还有多种多样的面条，其风味依当地人的口味而略有差异。

Gansu Province Sites (2000 to Present) 历年甘肃省项目院校

- ★Dingxi Teachers College/定西师范高等专科学校
- ★Gansu Agricultural University/甘肃农业大学
- ★Gansu Forestry Vocational College/甘肃林业职业技术学院
- ★Gansu Industry Polytechnic College/甘肃工业职业技术学院
- ★Gansu Political Science and Law Institute/甘肃政法学院
- ★Gansu University of Traditional Chinese Medicine/甘肃中医学院
- ★Hexi University/河西学院
- ★Lanzhou City University/兰州城市学院
- ★Lanzhou Institute of Technology/兰州工业学院
- ★Lanzhou Jiaotong University/兰州交通大学
- ★Lanzhou Petrochemical College of Vocational Technology/兰州石化职业技术学院
- ★Lanzhou University/兰州大学
- ★Lanzhou University of Arts and Science/兰州文理学院
- ★Lanzhou University of Finance and Economics/兰州商学院
- ★Lanzhou Vocational Technical College/兰州职业技术学院
- ★Lanzhou University of Technology/兰州理工大学
- ★Longdong University/陇东学院
- ★Longnan Teachers College/陇南师范高等专科学校
- ★Northwest Normal University/西北师范大学
- ★Pingliang Medical College/平凉医学高等专科学校
- ★Tianshui Normal University/天水师范学院
- ★Wuwei Occupational College/武威职业学院
- ★Zhangye Medical College/张掖医学高等专科学校

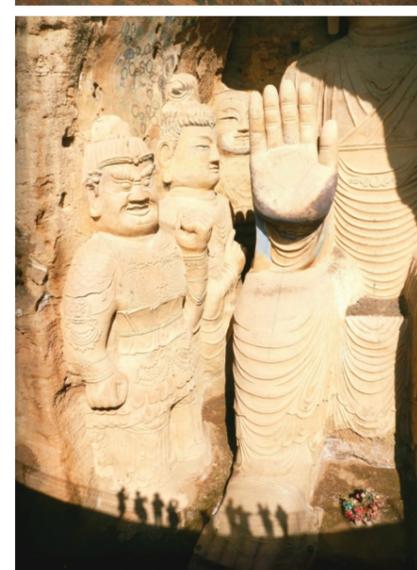


My work with my students in my secondary projects really pushed me to get my students to believe in themselves. I really wanted them to have ownership of their activities and for them to know that I believed that they could achieve anything they put their minds to so long as they stuck to it. I am really proud of what they were able to accomplish and hope that it can be useful for them in their futures.

我在课外活动项目中与学生的互动真正激励了我，让我帮他们找到自信。我真心希望他们在自己的活动中更加主动，并想让他们知道我坚信只要他们坚持不懈，就没有什么是做不到的。我为他们取得的成绩感到无比骄傲，也希望这些成绩能为他们未来的人生道路带来益处。

—邓文慧(Cassidy Dellorto-Blackwell), 第17批美中友好志愿者, 2011-2013, 甘肃兰州

—Cassidy Dellorto-Blackwell, China 17, 2011-2013, Lanzhou, Gansu



The goal of the English Photo Club was to help members use the English language in a creative, reflective, and original way. Members took photographs of the things that mattered to them and composed corresponding texts that encouraged imagination and reflection in English. By expressing these images and feelings in words, members learned to convey their deepest emotions, and through that, learn to use the English language in a way that feels personal rather than technical.

英语摄影俱乐部的宗旨是帮助其会员以富有创意、充满思考与独创性的方式运用英语。会员们会给他们有着特殊意义的事物拍照，并用英语配上相关文字说明以激发大家的想象和思考。通过用言语来描述这些照片和感受，会员们不但学会了如何表达其最深的情感，而且也学会了以一种个性化的而非纸上谈兵的方式使用英语。

—文蔓莎(Mathilda Varillaud), 第15批美中友好志愿者, 2009-2011, 甘肃兰州

—Mathilda Varillaud, China 15, 2009-2011, Lanzhou, Gansu

A Look Ahead

The Future of the U.S.-China Friendship Volunteers

Peace Corps has enjoyed a two-decade long mutually beneficial partnership with China through the U.S.-China Friendship Volunteers program. Where do we go from here? For the next twenty years and far beyond, China will continue to grow and integrate into the global community. The long traditional emphasis on education in China will only deepen given the pressures of this rapidly changing country. The primary goal of all Peace Corps partnerships is to serve the developmental needs of our host country; hence Peace Corps will remain dedicated to supporting the educational goals identified by the Chinese government.

Peace Corps' other goals are to help the citizens of China understand Americans better, in all of our rich diversity, while strengthening our own understanding of the Chinese people, their culture and their aspirations. It is this exchange of understanding that complements and enhances the technical work our Volunteer teachers do. Language education is by its very nature about increased communication. In the course of their daily work, Peace Corps Volunteers work with their counterparts and students to grow understanding that connects us as human beings so that long term peace and prosperity between our countries are fostered. This too will remain unchanged in the future.

The next twenty years will certainly bring change. The number of

young adults studying Chinese in the United States is growing every year. Peace Corps has recently introduced a new recruitment process by which applicants can compete to serve in specific countries of their choice. We expect that China will be a popular post where people wish to serve and that we will see more new Volunteers with demonstrated study or experience of China. This intentional interest in China and its culture will benefit the U.S.-China Friendship Volunteers program.

China's expressed needs are changing as this country evolves at a historically unprecedented rate. The U.S.-China Friendship Volunteers program must remain flexible to accommodate new priorities. Focusing on teacher training for wider impact; preparing Volunteers to teach a greater range of students, including increased numbers of vocational and technical students; and adjusting the program to new educational priorities of the government will be critical to our continued success.

The relationship between the United States and China is of critical importance. For now and in the future, U.S.-China Friendship Volunteers represent the best of our countries' commitment to equal partnership, respect, and positive engagement.

展望未来

美中友好志愿者的明天

和平队通过美中友好志愿者项目已经见证了与中国二十年的互惠伙伴关系。下一步将去向何方？在未来二十年甚至更久的将来，中国将继续发展，并继续融入国际社会。而在中国这一迅速变革中的国家，长期以来重教育的传统只会进一步深化。所有和平队伙伴关系的主要目标就是服务于所在国家的发展需求；因此，和平队将继续致力于支持中国政府确定的教育目标。

和平队的使命还包括帮助中国人民更好地了解美国人民和美国文化，特别是美国的多元性，同时加深我们对中国人民、中国文化以及中华民族的追求的了解。正是这种相互了解，补充并加强了我们的志愿者教师们所做的专业工作。语言教学的本质是增进沟通。在日常生活中，美中友好志愿者们与其中方同事及学生通力合作，加强了我們作为人类共同的认识，并以此培育两国间的长期和平与繁荣。这一追求在未来亦不会改变。

未来二十年定将带来变化。在美国，学习中文的年轻人数量每

年都在增长。和平队最近推出了新的招募流程，申请人可通过竞争，选择到心仪的国家服务。我们预计中国会成为颇受青睐的目的地，而我们也看到更多对中国有丰富研究或经历的新任志愿者涌现出来。这种对中国和中国文化的浓厚兴趣也将惠及美中友好志愿者项目。

伴随着史无前例的发展速度，中国所提出的需求也在不断变化。美中友好志愿者项目必须保持灵活，以适应新的工作重点。为保证项目持续的成效，一定要关注在师资培训中带来更大的影响，让志愿者们准备好为包括职业技术学校的学生在内的更丰富的学生群体提供教学，以及调整项目以适应中国政府在教育方面确立的新重点。

中美关系意义重大。在当下和未来，美中友好志愿者代表了两国对平等伙伴关系、互相尊重以及积极接触的最具诚意的承诺。

In the next decade, Chinese-U.S. relations are going to be even more important and complicated than they are now, and the more grass-roots diplomacy we can do between the countries, the better for both the U.S. and China. Americans need to understand China better and vice versa.

—Wendy Slee, China 16, 2010-2012, Yongchuan, Chongqing

未来十年，中美关系将比当今更重要，更复杂，而且我们两国之间开展的民间外交对两国而言也是多多益善。美国人民需要更好地了解中国，反之亦然。

—李美珍(Wendy Slee),第16批美中友好志愿者,2010-2012,重庆永川

Every day the impact of my Peace Corps experience continues to reveal itself in so many ways, making it such a meaningful and crucial part of who I have become today, who my students have become as they graduate from college, people from across the world brought together to learn from each other.

—Jennifer Popham, China 14, 2008-2012, Qingyang, Gansu

每一天，我在和平队工作的经历所带来的影响都在方方面面显现，这对如今的我、将要毕业的我的学生以及从世界各地齐聚一堂相互学习的人们而言都意义非凡，极其重要。

—彭美安(Jennifer Popham),第14批美中友好志愿者,2008-2012,甘肃庆阳

I believe it's the connections we make that will ultimately make the biggest difference.

—Ausannette Garcia-Goyette, China 18, 2012-2014, Fuling, Chongqing

我坚信，归根结底，最具意义的工作就是我们所建立各类联系。

—郭珊(Ausannette Garcia-Goyette),第18批美中友好志愿者,2012-2014,重庆涪陵

