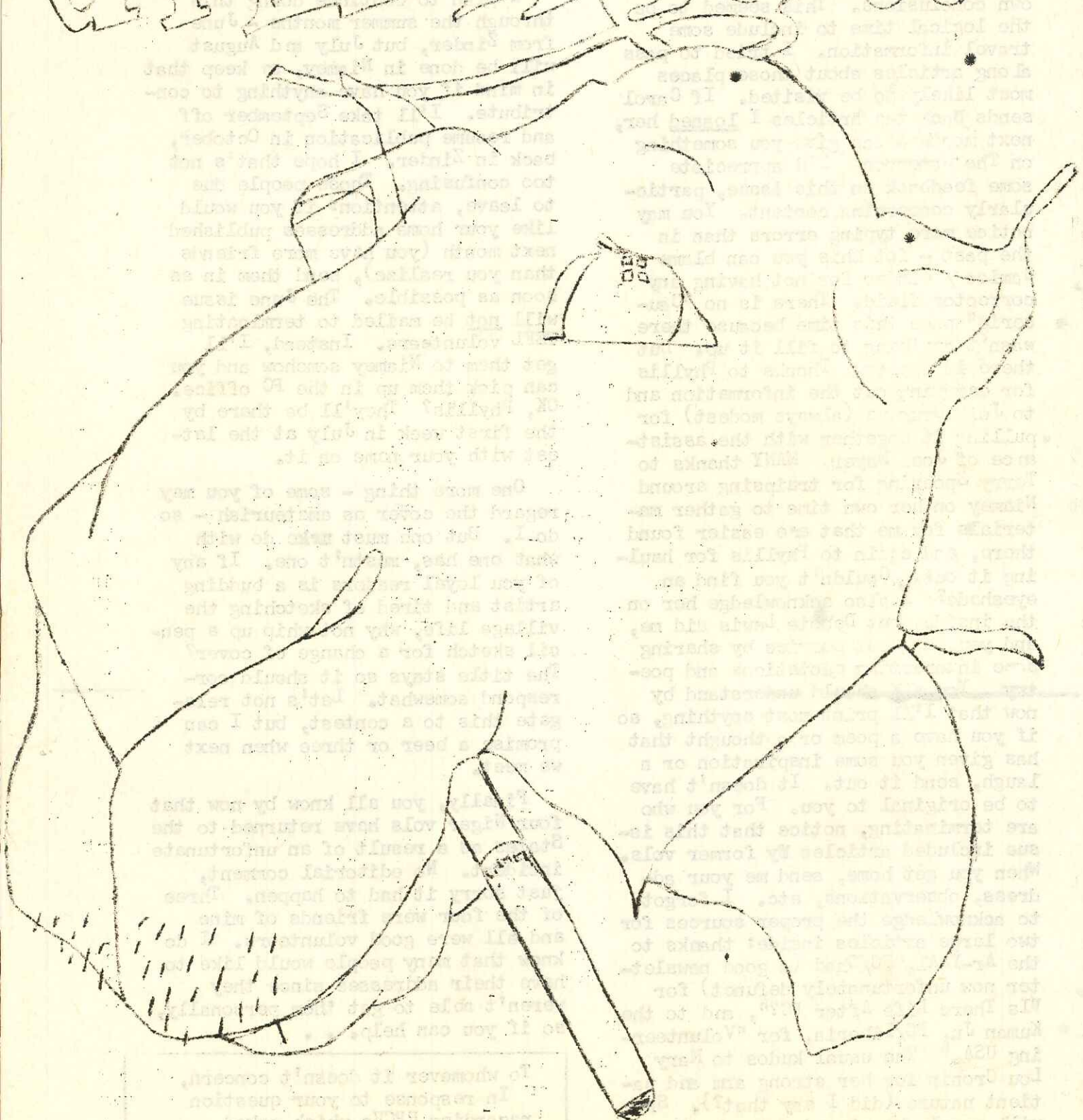


# CAMEL EXPRESS





THE CAMEL EXPRESS

MAY 1979

BP 228

ZINDER

REPUBLIQUE DU NIGER

This is a big one and you may never get another this length - draw your own conclusions. This seemed to be the logical time to include some travel information. I tried to pass along articles about those places most likely to be visited. If Carol sends back the articles I loaned her, next month I can give you something on The Cameroon. I'd appreciate some feedback on this issue, particularly concerning content. You may notice more typing errors than in the past - for this you can blame Camico / Zinder for not having any corrector fluid. There is no "Cause" page this time because there wasn't anything to fill it up. But there is sports. Thanks to Phyllis for carrying out the information and to Jeff Drumstra (always modest) for pulling it together with the assistance of Joel Mayer. MANY thanks to Terry Spoering for traipsing around Niamey on her own time to gather materials for me that are easier found there, and again to Phyllis for hauling it out. Couldn't you find an eyeshade? I also acknowledge her on the inside, but Debbie Lewis did me, and you, a great service by sharing some interesting quotations and poetry. You all should understand by now that I'll print most anything, so if you have a poem or a thought that has given you some inspiration or a laugh, send it out. It doesn't have to be original to you. For you who are terminating, notice that this issue included articles by former vols. When you get home, send me your address, observations, etc. I forgot to acknowledge the proper sources for two large articles inside: thanks to the Ar-Y-AI, PC/Chad (a good newsletter now unfortunately defunct) for "Is There Life After PC?", and to the Kuman Ju, PC/Liberia, for "Volunteering USA." The usual kudos to Mary Lou Cronin for her strong arm and patient nature (did I say that?). She will surely be missed when she leaves and not only because she's cheap labor.

Joel also assisted with the running off - maybe a regular thing? Also, Amadou Gana Oumarou, Mohamed Maiga, Boukary Moustapha, Saidou (Jugnu) Ibrah and Habou Chaibou, all ENZ students (lere Année), took some time from their studies (their terminology, not mine) to help collate this monster. Ah, the drawing power of a Grand Flag.

I plan to continue doing this through the summer months - June from Zinder, but July and August will be done in Niamey, so keep that in mind if you have anything to contribute. I'll take September off and resume publication in October, back in Zinder. I hope that's not too confusing. Those people due to leave, attention: if you would like your home addresses published next month (you have more friends than you realize), send them in as soon as possible. The June issue will not be mailed to terminating TEFL volunteers. Instead, I'll get them to Niamey somehow and you can pick them up in the PC office. OK, Phyllis? They'll be there by the first week in July at the latest with your name on it.

One more thing - some of you may regard the cover as amateurish - so do I. But one must make do with what one has, mustn't one. If any of you loyal readers is a budding artist and tired of sketching the village life, why not whip up a pencil sketch for a change of cover? The title stays so it should correspond somewhat. Let's not relegate this to a contest, but I can promise a beer or three when next we meet.

Finally, you all know by now that four Niger vols have returned to the States as a result of an unfortunate incident. No editorial comment, just sorry it had to happen. Three of the four were friends of mine and all were good volunteers. I do know that many people would like to have their addresses since they weren't able to get them personally, so if you can help. . .

To whomever it doesn't concern,

In response to your question regarding RPCVs which asked "Whatever happened to the non-returned ones?", we're still here.



## IS THERE LIFE AFTER PEACE CORPS?

Little about Peace Corps is harder than leaving it. For many PCVs readjustment is as great if not greater a challenge than any they faced as volunteers. The founders had some understanding of this when they built the concept of a readjustment allowance into the Peace Corps legislation. And the workload of the office currently known as Outplacement Counseling has attested over the years to the need RPCVs have for help in readjusting.

Though that office is only a shadow of its former self, the need it speaks to persists and is perhaps more acute now than it has ever been before. The administration at ACTION and Peace Corps seems bent on redressing this particular grievance. This piece is offered as part of that effort. It attempts to define some of the frustrations of readjustment and to suggest means of dealing with them.

In 1968, Louis Harris conducted a study of RPCVs and, more recently, a similar survey was done of what might be called the second generation of RPCVs. In both of these surveys the issue of readjustment was raised:

How difficult was it for you to adjust to life in the US after serving as a volunteer for two years?

degree of difficulty	Harris - 1968	Winslow - 1977
very difficult	17%	20%
somewhat difficult	31%	42%
not very difficult	49%	36%

Clearly readjustment is a force to be reckoned with, now, apparently, more than previously. What is it that makes coming home so problematic?

Much of the difficulty with readjustment stems from the expectation, one might say even the anticipation, with which it is approached. The returning volunteer has been abroad for two years and has had an extremely rich experience. And whether that experience has been good or bad, the average volunteer wants to talk about it, to bring family and friends up to date on what has happened and who he or she now is, to boast a little, perhaps even to justify the experience to skeptics.

Unfortunately for the returnee, people who have not been through a given experience are not as interested in it as those who have. A truism of post-PC life is that even well-meaning family and friends have a surprisingly (to the volunteer) low tolerance for all the material the RPCV has to get out. The returning volunteer is thus denied the opportunity for self-expression at a time when the need could scarcely be greater. The resulting frustration and disappointment are considerable, not to mention the acute threat to the individual's feeling of self-worth. The RPCV becomes a catharsis looking for a place to happen.

This is how most readjustments begin. And it gets worse before it gets better. PCVs soon learn that keeping their pasts to themselves is the least of their worries. Another is that of being without a role or function in the society they have just entered. They have no job and they aren't students. They are no longer volunteers and not yet anything else. Their self-image is threatened. Many in this predicament latch on to the identity of being a returned Peace Corps Volunteer, a recent role being better than none. But, as we've seen, this is not likely to be a very successful tactic. The feeling of being a non-person intensifies.

Feeding into this feeling is the related frustration known as the return to anonymity. Overseas, PCVs are perpetually center stage. Everyone knows them, watches them and talks about them. And while celebrity status has its drawbacks, it's a rare PCV who'll tell that all that attention doesn't feel good from time to time. But that too is gone as soon as you put the "R" in front of PCV. The RPCV is no longer the standout, the American who speaks Tagalog; he/she's just another face in the crowd. Being a non-person is hard under any circumstances, but the farther you have to fall, the worse the shock. For the returning PCV the fall is far and the shock considerable.

The above phenomena are usually experiences early in the readjustment process and more or less simultaneously. Their cumulative impact can thus be quite strong, resulting in some kind of identity crisis or ego anxiety. They are frequently followed (or even attended) by three other developments which further complicate readjustment.

The first of these is the experience of job hunting. Looking for a job is seldom pleasant. Looking for one in the disoriented state common to many an ex-PCV is particularly trying. Add to this the fact that many RPCVs have never really had to look seriously for a job before, and the dimensions of the dilemma are clearer. And even for those who have job-hunted previously, chances are the need was not as great then as it is now to sort out and define clear objectives.

The second development occurring at this time is the realization the returnee has that he/she is no longer comfortable with many aspects of the American lifestyle. Life here is too fast, too materialistic, too impersonal. Harris and Winslow addressed this issue in their surveys:

#### MOST DIFFICULT PROBLEMS OF READJUSTMENT IN RANK ORDER

##### Harris - 1969

1. Reorienting myself to American lifestyle.
2. Difficulty communicating about experience.
3. Adjusting to fast pace of life.
4. Apathy of Americans
5. Emphasis on materialism.

##### Winslow - 1977

1. Finding a job.
2. Reorientation to US lifestyle.
3. Fast pace of living.
4. Materialism.
5. High cost of living.

The values of the average PCV undergo an almost constant re-evaluation throughout the course of his/her PC experience. The value system the individual finally comes out with is more often than not at odds with any number of American social/cultural norms. That one should break one's back to become assimilated into a culture whose value one does not respect seems like a waste of time, if not downright self-destructive, to many returnees.

Another realization many RPCVs have at this time is that life stateside is disappointingly easy. That is, the individual is used to the daily challenge (hassle of buying tomatoes in Wollof, taking three crowded buses across Kinshasa to get to work, fighting one's way to the counter in the post office). These challenges - exhausting, exasperating and sometimes overwhelming - are the stuff Peace Corps is made of. Each time one is successfully surmounted you can put your finger on your character and feel it grow. Back here, everything's easy; everyone speaks English, it's easy to get around, and people line up for their stamps. No hassles - and no growth. At least not the spectacular kind of growth common to Peace Corps. And it's missed.

Readjustment then is a veritable mine field of hidden dangers. Most RPCVs manage to trigger most of the traps as they move through the process. In many cases, unfortunately, the way returnees react to the difficulties noted above merely exacerbates the situation. Let's consider three of the more common reactions.



A common pattern of coping is to cling to other ex-volunteers from the same country. They were there, they understand, they let you talk. They can be very supportive during the first critical months of readjustment. You've found a place to have your catharsis. But RPCVs should know when to wean themselves from other volunteers and get on with the business of getting on. . . . Sooner or later the returnee has got to re-integrate, put PC in perspective and begin relating to people who weren't there but who, wondrous to say, are nevertheless worthwhile. Clinging, initially useful, has its limits.

Another common method of coping is to not cope, i.e. to go back overseas or to never come home in the first place. Many RPCVs find readjustment so painful or of such dubious merit they get jobs that take them back overseas, thus postponing readjustment indefinitely. . . . RPCVs who go back overseas should be clear about why they're going and whether in fact it is better than to stay and cope.

The third reaction is more universal than these other two. We'll call it resistance. Resistance is the result of feeling rejected; it's a self-defensive refusal to readjust. If this society doesn't care about me, then I certainly don't care about it. For many returnees it's a matter of pride; they see readjustment as a kind of capitulation, tantamount to admitting that they really haven't changed at all, that the impact of Peace Corps was fleeting. Readjustment would be an act of self-betrayal. . . . It's important to remember that many adjustments do not require compromising any new values or principles; they are relatively painless and enable the RPCV to at least hobble through the first few weeks in some comfort until he/she is strong enough to see that successful readjustment does not have to mean that Peace Corps never happened.

Some tactics that might help:

1) SOME ADVANCE WARNING. The volunteer forewarned of the frustrations is at least not knocked off his/her feet by the shock and may even be able to formulate a strategy or two for coping. It should be the responsibility of PC staff to brief 2nd year volunteers on this issue.

2) HAVE A PLAN. RPCVs who wait until they are home to decide what they're going to do next, and how, underestimate the impact of going back. Any plan, however outrageous, gives the individual something to focus on immediately upon return.

3) GET INTO SOMETHING RIGHT AWAY. The grand goals of readjustment, achieving a satisfying personal and professional life, will be slow in coming. But they'll never come if we spend all our time lamenting their tardiness, for one requirement of achieving these goals is a positive self-image. It's important to feel that at least some things are going well, to be getting strength from somewhere. And then, in time, the rest will come.

4) THINK BACK. When the going gets rough, remember that other brush with adjusting to a new society you had just two years before when you first arrived in-country. Take a page from that book and think of some of the lessons you learned: that it takes time, that you will get depressed, that you will get over your depression, that you grew a lot. And that you did it.

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From The Passionate State of Mind by Eric Hoffer (thanks to Deb Lewis)

There are many who find a good alibi far more attractive than an achievement. For an achievement does not settle anything permanently. We still have to prove our worth anew each day: we have to prove that we are as good today as we were yesterday. But when we have a valid alibi for not achieving anything we are fixed, so to speak, for life. Moreover, when we have an alibi for not writing a book, painting a picture, and so on, we have an alibi for not writing the greatest book and not painting the greatest picture. Small wonder that the effort expended

# VOLUNTEERING

U. S. A.

Having tasted the sweet fruit of volunteer rewards, many PCVs have expressed an interest and a desire to continue their volunteering activity on their return to the States. For those of you who are interested, there are a great many options - both in terms of the kind of activity and the amount of time you want to volunteer. For those of you who are interested in overseas volunteer service, opportunity abounds - especially in the fields of education, agriculture and health.

The National Center for Voluntary Action can provide you with all kinds of information on volunteer programs throughout the country. Write them directly and describe the kinds of volunteer activity you'd like to participate in, and they'll send you some relevant information including addresses and phone numbers in your home area. You can contact them directly at:

National Center for Voluntary Action  
1214 Sixteenth Street, N.W.  
Washington, DC 20036  
(202) 467-5560

Two other American agencies operate information centers in the US. Their focus is on domestic volunteer projects. Write directly to:

United Way of America  
801 North Fairfax  
Alexandria, VA 22314

Association of Volunteer Bureaus of America  
P.O. Box 7258  
Kansas City, MO 64113

Some people might not be interested in long-term periods of service. There are many options. You can volunteer for one week - and a month, one day a month, one afternoon a month, or simply one afternoon - finish

Also, as RPCVs, we will become a unique breed of American. You've learned a lot in your two years here

ate at this point in time. You, friend, are a valuable resource. Many Nigeriens have shared their time, homes and lives with us, why not return the favor when you're home. Listed below are international agencies who need volunteers to do work involving international visitors who are touring in the States. These agencies arrange programs and provide escort service and home hospitality:

National Council for Community Services to International Visitors (COSERV)  
Meridian House, 1630 Crescent Place, N.W.  
Washington, DC 20009

International Visitors Service Council  
801 - 19th Street, N.W.  
Washington, DC 20006

African-American Institute  
833 United Nations Plaza  
New York, NY 10017

Institute of International Education (IIE)  
809 United Nations Plaza  
New York, NY 10017

For those PCVs who can't get the international scene out of their minds and would like to volunteer some more of their time, there are two America-based international agencies which will help you make your connection. The Commission of Voluntary Service and ACTION publishes a pamphlet, Invest Yourself, which describes about 1000 jobs, both foreign and domestic. (Ask your local librarian to get it for you - save your readjustment.) For copies, write to:

The Commission on Voluntary Service and ACTION  
475 Riverside Drive, Room 1700A  
New York, NY 10027

Another foreign service agency that seeks volunteers is:

The American Council of Voluntary Agencies for Foreign Service  
200 Park Avenue, South  
New York, NY 10003

Invest Yourself made a brief statement about the current directions



"Much has been said, pro and con, about the volunteer sending system, about the comparative educational and service values of volunteers, the danger of volunteers being viewed as "cheap labor" by agencies, the paternalistic and imperialistic dangers of volunteer sending programs, etc.

"Additional models of voluntarism are increasingly evident. Citizens are also creating their own projects, programs, communes and systems for useful social service. Rather than volunteering into someone else's activity, many citizens, especially ethnic minority persons, are volunteering into their own alternative structures to do their own style work which they believe cannot be done - at least in the same way - by established social agencies. In many cities, youth-initiated programs are being created. These are staffed by persons who correspond to the description of full-time volunteers in voluntary service programs of various agencies.

"If there is a trend by young citizens away from volunteering into established programs and a trend toward creating one's own service opportunities, established voluntary service agencies might explore ways to be supportive to this form of voluntarism, as well as working on newer concepts of volunteer sending programs."

Abraham Maslow, one of the fathers of the humanistic school of psychology, suggested that man's highest need was for self-actualization. Self-actualization, a term he coined, refers to the need to develop one's potential: to be the best self that one can truly be. So, do it! Develop your inner self.

== INVEST  
YOURSELF ==

Behold, I do not give lectures  
or a little charity,  
When I give I give myself.

- Walt Whitman  
"Song of Myself"

## HOTLINE -- HOTLINE -- HOTLINE

Editorial Associate - Oklahoma  
Private, non-governmental development agency is seeking a writer/editor with layout experience to prepare appropriate educational materials for community development workers. Editorial and overseas experience required. Must be a self-starter. Spanish or French ability helpful. Starting salary: \$9,000-10,000. Send resumes to: Kenneth W. Tall, World Neighbors, 5116 North Portland Avenue, Oklahoma City, OK 73112

The Wisconsin State Government is the largest employer in Wisconsin and has employment opportunities throughout the state in a wide variety of fields. There are 30 recruitment publications which encompass all job classifications in Wisconsin State Civil Service:

- 1) Continuous Recruitment Bulletin: A listing of accountant, auditor, clerical, data processing, systems programmer and office machine positions for which applications are being accepted on a continuous basis.
- 2) Current Employment Opportunities Bulletin: A listing revised and published on the 7th, 17th, and 27th of each month of sub-professional through executive-level vacancies. Mailing list service is available to persons who wish to receive the latest issue.
- 3) Medical Positions in Wisconsin State Government: A brochure describing employment opportunities for physicians, nurses, therapists, practical nurses, medical technologists, public health nutritionists and dental hygienists. Applications are accepted on a continuous basis.

These publications, as well as State job applications, may be obtained by writing the Wisconsin State Division of Personnel, Madison, WI 53702. When writing for information, please indicate your training and experience as well as the type of work in which you're interested so you will be supplied with the correct materials. All publications are self-explanatory



To apply for the following two positions in Saudi Arabia, send resume to or call: Toni Krochmal, Transemanatics, Inc., 5151 Wisconsin Avenue, N.W., Washington, DC 20016; (202) 214-9922.

- 1) EFL Supervisor: Seeking supervisor of language instruction for EFL program in Khamis, Mubait, Saudi Arabia. Requires MA in education with emphasis in TEFL; two years as TEFL instructor; 1-2 years experience in administration. Position open May 1979.
- 2) EFL teachers: Two openings, available immediately. Requires BA in education/English; 1-2 years TEFL exp.

Graduate Assistant / Peace Corps Coordinator - University of Illinois: The Program in International Agricultural Education is designed for those interested in an interdisciplinary study of development overseas. The graduate program merges resources from the colleges of agriculture and education. They are seeking applications from former Volunteers to serve as a graduate assistant, to counsel prospective Volunteers, to maintain liaison relationships with faculty and student organizations and to continue an international opportunities newsletter. Contact: Dr. Burton Swanson, International Agricultural Education, 357 Education Building, University of Illinois, Urbana, IL 61801.

The University of Houston is offering a new Master of Arts in English with a specialization in applied linguistics / TEFL. For further information, contact: Dr. Joyce Valdes, Language and Culture Center, Department of English, University of Houston, Houston, TX 77004.

The Master of Science and Master of Forestry degrees are awarded by Clemson University. Enrollment in the MS or MF programs is open to students having a bachelor's degree in forestry. Candidates from disciplines not related to forestry may be required to satisfy undergraduate deficiencies before admission. Financial assistance through stipends ranging from

#### BALLAD OF THE WHEAT AND THE CHAFF

The government told me to go to work  
And plant a bushel of wheat.  
Said they'd pay me fairly  
And I never knew the government +  
cheat.

So I hitched up my team  
To the old steel plow,  
Tilled a field or two,  
Planted and cultivated,  
Watered and patiently waited  
'Til that wheat seed finally grew.

When harvest time rolled around,  
I got out my scythe and cuther.  
I moved through those golden heads  
Like a knife  
Through melted butter.

Then I gleaned my fields,  
Threshed the wheat,  
Took the straw and shocked it.  
The harvest was good, I had a good  
crop,  
But ran out of bins to store it.

Well, the government came  
And stuck out its hand,  
"I'll take your wheat,  
Surplus and all,  
I'm the only one who can.  
Here's a token for all you've done.  
Thanks a lot, son, you're a real  
fine man."

Well! I was never so shocked  
In all my life.  
The government just told a lie  
Now here's a lesson  
About bureaucracy.  
Learn it well, and you will see  
How the people always get the chaff  
And the government gets the wheat.

- John Lemon  
Gaya

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To be poor and independent is  
very nearly an impossibility.  
- William Cobbett

You have no more right to consume  
happiness without producing it  
than to consume wealth without  
producing it.  
- Bernard Shaw

Doing easily what others find



## MORE HOTLINE

To apply for the following positions,  
send resume to as contact: Larry Lam-  
pell, Director, OPTION, PO Box 81122,  
San Diego, CA 92138

1) Health Planner - Liberia: requires experience in Africa, public health planning and/or programming. French helpful but not necessary. Temporary position (4-6 months) beginning late June 1979.

2) Public Health Nurse - Indonesia: beginning June 1979 for 18 months. Requires cross-cultural experience; ability to learn local language. Primary and preventive care and teaching of counterpart.

2) Nutritionists - Papua, New Guinea:  
Two needed now to research villages  
and determine relation of health and  
nutrition. Requires degree and cross-  
cultural experience.

[illegible]

**Bilingual Secretary - Pennsylvania:**  
with French/English ability. Typing/  
stenography will be done in English;  
some translation and correspondence in  
French. Salary: \$750-\$1000 per month.  
Call (collect): John Peterson, Direc-  
tor, International Project Development,  
Gannett Fleming Cordry and Carpenter,  
PO Box 1963, Harrisburg, PA 17105;  
telephone (717) 763-7211, ext. 295.

E E E E E E E E E E E E E E E E E E

Project Team Members - Morocco: company bidding on USAID project for non-formal education for women in Morocco needs six team members immediately. Two will be in job development and should be familiar with manpower surveys, economic feasibility analyses for small-scale businesses and coops and vocational training for the developing world. Will work in French (FSI-3) or Arabic. Four others will work in curriculum development and training and should be familiar with teaching techniques in non-formal education, developing curriculum and teaching materials, management training and training program evaluation. Educators with community development focus/experience preferred. One member should be a social psychologist with specialization in health, nutrition or family planning. These four will preferably work in Arabic. If you have the necessary

Skills (or most of them) and wish  
to be included in the bid, call  
(collect) Robb Walt at (301) 667-  
5654 before May 15th. (Sorry, I  
didn't read ahead - it won't hap-  
pen again, I swear.)

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Assistant Recreation Supervisor -  
New York: Vacancy with a facility  
for the mentally-retarded. Re-  
quires a BA/BS in behavioral and/  
or social sciences plus previous  
experience. Submit resumé or tel-  
ephone: Dick Dargans, C.S.W., As-  
sistant Director, The New Hope  
Rehabilitation Center, Box 723,  
Route #52, Lock Sheldrake, NY 12759;  
telephone (914) 434-8300.

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Soil Scientist - Michigan: Hiawatha National Forest has received new funds to undertake a special soils survey, and is seeking non-competitively eligible former volunteers for a 90-day appointment at the GS-7 (\$13,014) or GS-9 (\$15,920) depending on qualifications. Requires as a minimum a BA/BS in soils sciences or closely-related degree; for higher grade, and so requires one to three years experience. To apply, submit SF-171 and copy of Volunteer service statement to: Hal Schuhman, Hiawatha National Forest, Escanaba Supervisor's Office, Escanaba, MI 49829.

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The University of Missouri Cooperative Extension Service has continuous openings for extension agents in various fields. These agents develop, execute and evaluate educational programs in their field for a variety of clients. Contact: Mr. Dean Fitzgerald, Personnel Officer, 527 Clark Hall, Columbia, MO 65201. The openings are in the following categories:

1) Agricultural: requires MS with concentration in some subject matter phase of agriculture.

2) Business and industrial: requires MS with emphasis in business or engineering.

3) Community development: requires

7) Youth development: requires MS with emphasis in sociology, social work, communication, family relations, child development or education.

Area Managers - Europe: Unique European company seeking area managers for three European cities (such as Lucerne, Paris, Heidelberg or Milan for example). It is a service company selling language, education and travel package combinations, mostly to school children, but to an increasingly adult market. They are the world's leading company of its kind, having had a half-million school children on such vacation language trips over the past ten years. The area managers belong to the top management group directly under the president and supervise about six regional sales offices, each with five to fifteen employees. The company is very young in spirit and has a unique management culture. The traditional manager is not what we are looking for. They are seeking bright, enthusiastic former PCVs; persons who are internationally oriented, possessing "life wisdom" and an ability to motivate others. The only language needed is English, but it is an advantage to know something of the local language. Send resumés and letters of intent to: Richard Normann, President, International Management Group for Services, 130, rue de Courcelles, 75017 Paris, France. Send immediately and via air mail.

Overseas Service-Center Directors - various locations: The United States Seamen's Service is a non-profit, voluntary American agency providing welfare, health and recreation activities to American seamen in foreign ports. Providing activity-centers similar to the USO, the USS provides such services as currency exchange, meals, counseling.

Biostatistician - Niger: French-speaking; to perform nutritional assessment survey. Must be able to work with field sampling data. Mark Peacock, MDW, International, 1014 Pioneer Building, St. Paul, MN 55101.



## TRAVELING THROUGH WEST AFRICA?

Well, if you plan on the "usual" PC circuit including Ouagadougou, Abidjan, Lomé, Cotonou and back to Niamey, here are some prices, places, and names that might interest you.

After spending several hours at the Niamey autogare waiting for a taxi to Ouagadougou, we gave up and spent the 14,600 CFA for a UTA flight. Once there we found the Hotel Les Ambassadeurs to be a good place, right downtown and clean. We paid 3,500 CFA for two beds and air conditioning which was expensive, but worth it. They have a fine restaurant where you sit on the second floor overlooking the city. Taxis aren't really necessary in Ouaga as you can walk most anywhere in 20 minutes or less. When there is a need, they cost 100 CFA for one or two persons (200 after 11 pm). For areas outside the city limits the cost is 150 CFA (300 after 11 pm).

As far as eating goes, I highly recommend the Oriental. They serve good Chivarma sandwiches as well as other Lebanese dishes at reasonable prices. It's near the Mosquée and say "hi" to Tony. The Fifantani: on Avenue Badoua near rue Brunel on left side of the street (there's no sign); has a terrific steak and salad for about 1,000 CFA. L'Eau Vive: for a more expensive dinner (1,200) they serve very good French food outside in a garden. Very classy and run by nuns. It's on Ave. du Marché across the street from the Central Marché.

Shopping in Ouaga can be fun but expensive. The first place to hit should be Mathew's Batiks. From the American Embassy head toward town on Ave. Kennedy. Go left on the first paved road and it's a SMALL shop about a block and a half down on the right. The best batiks around and a 25% discount if you say you're PC. The Centre de Tannage, not far from Hotel Les Ambassadeurs on Ave. Dindolobson, has beautiful leather work. All items are made from well-tanned, suede side out cowhide ranging from chess sets to cigarette cases. Beautiful but expensive.

You might want to take a taxi out to the zoo. It's not very big but interesting. Most animals are not caged and you can get some good pictures. The cost is 100 CFA to get in and it's open all day, but go in the morning or you'll get some great shots of the animals sleeping.

The PC Bureau can be found near the corner of Ave. Bassawarga and rue de Chateau d'Eau, about three blocks down from the Catholic Mission. They'll have more information on Ouaga. Oh yeah, if you are looking for bars, Ave. Yennenga has a lot of places with bands at night.

### ABIDJAN

We took the "Gazelle" train out of Ouaga direct to Abidjan. It's a 22-hour ride and costs around 8,500 CFA (2nd class), so you might want to bring some food and water along. Closer to Abidjan you can buy street food from vendors who run up to the train windows. Once you arrive, you will be attacked by several taxi drivers more than happy to take you for a ride. Because they are metered, they are extremely expensive, but I suggest you take one, perhaps the only time you'll need to.

The Hotel Palmyre is one of the best places to stay. Close to the RAN train station (Avenue 16), lots of cheap eating places around, not far from the PC Bureau and right on a city bus line. Prices at the hotel ran 3,200 CFA for a room with twin beds, shower, toilet and no air conditioning. There are city buses that can take you almost anywhere for only 50 CFA, 65 for longer runs. This is the best way to travel there, and the buses are easily found. They run regularly and often.

Abidjan is a BIG city. There are a million possible things to do, but the choice becomes considerably easier when you discover that it is an EXPENSIVE city to visit. Plan on spending 5,000 - 6,000 CFA minimum a day if you



never walked out hungry. For dessert you can step out on the patio and enjoy a good banana split for 450 CFA. The Hotel Ivoire is a place not to miss. You can find several restaurants, but the Snack-arama, adjacent to the bowling alleys, is the most reasonable. The steak dinners are good and relatively cheap (1.200). The Quatre Coins de Paris, on Nanan Yamoussou between the PC office and the Palmyre Hotel, has a real winner: chicken and mashed potatoes for 350 CFA. A little greasy, but then how many greasy chicken dinners with mashed spuds have you had in Niger? There are several Chivarma sandwich shops - you can get a sandwich and a drink for less than 500. We ate a lot of Chivarmas since they're cheap and very good. Street food is everywhere and delicious! If you want to live cheaply in this city, take advantage of the street vendors. You can find steaks, sandwiches, brochettes with onions, fried bananas, etc., and they're all great.

Entertainment: The Hotel Ivoire is a great place to visit. The pool is open to the public for a fee of 350 CFA (450 on Sundays & holidays). If you present your PC ID card, you can get in for 150 weekdays (250). You can also find ping-pong tables, a snack bar, bowling alley, ice skating rink, pool tables, sauna and a casino. The casino costs 2.000 CFA just to walk through the door. If you want to get out of the city, there are several day trips you can take. We went to Grand Bassam, the old capital of Ivory Coast, which is only a 45 minute ride in a comfortable 504 (maximum of 8 people). It's an interesting historical town and right on the beach. There are several restaurants to choose from, and getting back to Abidjan that same evening was no problem. By the way, the autogare in Abidjan is across the street from the PC Bureau and just ask for Grand Bassam.

We found Vridi Beach to be a great spot to spend a day on the beach. A beautiful beach with coconut palms everywhere. A safe place to swim in near the Palm Beach Hotel. The beach has a bad undertow at times but there are always lifeguards on duty. There is a city bus that goes out there for only

Port de Pêche is an interesting and busy place located at the end of the regular port. We had problems getting in, but I flashed my PC ID and it impressed the guard enough to let us pass. Get there early to see what the fishing boats haul in. We saw stingrays, sharks and many other kinds of fish. You can buy shrimp, fish and lobster under the hanger just outside the entrance and be sure to bargain.

Finally, entertainment downtown on the plateau is everywhere. From sitting at the Hotel du Parc watching passers-by and eating banana splits to expensive night clubs (none of which we made). The Plateau is, of course, expensive, but a real place to walk around since it is so similar to a big American city. If you want to shop in a supermarket, go to the Nour Al Hayat. A little more expensive than the others but they have practically everything. Score is another huge store, the largest in town. As you can tell from what I've said, the Plateau is a good place to see, but if you want to stay in Abidjan for more than 24 hours, don't spend all your time there. There's so much to do around town that's cheap, fun and easy to get to. We even found a real city park with thick grass, palm trees and what we identified unofficially as Ponderosa pines. It's on the Treichville side of the bridge nearest the Hotel Ivoire, Pont General DeGualle.

We went to an Air Afrique office on the Plateau and reserved 2 places on a flight to Lomé. The flight cost 18.000 CFA each and took about an hour to arrive in Lomé, the closest thing to Paradise on Earth.

## LOME

After arriving at the airport, we took a taxi (500) to the Hotel de la Plage. Rooms and meals are offered at reduced rates for PCVs. A room with 2 beds and a shower (that worked once in awhile around midnight) ran 1500 with the discount. Meals are served in the restaurant but the service is very slow. Other hotels on a PC budget are: Hotel Pavillion Castel, not far from Hotel de la Plage - very clean and under good management. Eclair des Marins



is necessary. All three of these hotels are right next to the beach. Taxis in Lomé are often fuel for a good argument. Prices are 100 CFA for 1-4 people anywhere near downtown and 150 after midnight. However, some taximen will dispute this. Be sure to talk price before getting in, especially at night.

**Restaurants:** Maroz - east of the autogare, down the rue de Commerce. Beer on draught at 65 and a good selection of German foods. Excellent sauerkraut and pork chops at cheap prices, under 1.000. Snack Vendrome - close to Air Afrique bureau and the bakery. Restaurant is upstairs and the only way in is through a door around the corner from a small bar downstairs. Once you find it, the food is exceptional. Nice mellow atmosphere and the best steak I've had in W. Africa. Mini Brasserie - an excellent air-conditioned bar and restaurant. Beer on draught, of course, and German food. The menu is loaded and in 3 languages. Be sure to have dinner here and you'll meet some interesting Europeans. Now, when you feel the urge to spend more money for dinner, there are two restaurants that should not be missed. The Alt München - the finest German restaurant in Lomé and their food is worth every franc they demand. Plan on dropping 3-4 mille, and if you really get into wine with your dinner, 5-6 mille each is no problem. It's well worth the expense and I highly recommend it. A very classy place. It's a 200 CFA taxi ride out along the coast, right next to the Hotel Foyer des Marins. The Mandarin - this is the place to go for good oriental food. Not only is the food superb, but the owner bends over backwards to ensure your satisfaction. He's usually around to help you and is fun to talk to. It is found along a dirt road that turns off the main rout just before reaching the Ghanaian border. You can have a fine dinner for 2,000. Most of the finer restaurants are closed on Tuesday nights. The Mandarin, however, is open Tuesday and closed Wednesday.

**Entertainment:** There's a lot to do in Lomé and we found one spot in particular that met our needs well (right Warren?). It's called the Tivoli Bar and that's all it is. A small bar with 45 CFA pressions with a good

spot to sit outside, watch the drunks, meet people and just talk. Here you can find PCVs from everywhere in Africa, almost. If it's dancing you want, I recommend two places. L'Abreuvoir has a typical small dance floor and good music. It's 1.000 per drink and found next door to the Mini Brasserie. Again, be sure to agree on a fee with the taximan before leaving this place. Not doing so can cost you a lot more money and start a good argument. The second nightclub is Le Number One. Not as crowded as the other and a bit smaller, but nice. Still the same price for a drink. I couldn't describe how to get there, but the taximen know the place.

Other places to see in Lomé:

The Milk Bar has the best ice cream I've had since the states. Even beats some back there. Follow la Nouvelle Rue De Be, West, past the Boulevard Circulaire for one block. Turn left on the first dirt road and the Milk Bar is on the right a couple of blocks down. All they serve is ice cream. Romeo's - now here's a unique grocery store. You can find everything from A-1 steak sauce to Campbell's soup, and once you're through grocery shopping, you can quench your dry throat with a 50 CFA pression, sold there as well. They also have liquors not to be found anywhere around except the S.G.G.G. department store. There the excellent selection is also cheaper.

If you want to get out of the city for a day or two, take a taxi to Palimé. It's at the foot of the mountains, and some beautiful batis can be found. Be warned they start at 5,000, but they're worth it if you're in the market for quality. Be sure to go into the mountains to see the old German castle.

Well, this wraps up the summary. I can't recommend much from Benin because we went straight through to avoid possible problems. We took a taxi to Cotonou, then the train to Parakou (2350, 1st class) and finally taxi brousse all the way back to Niamey. All in all, overland from Lomé to Niamey cost us around 6,500 CFA.

WEST AFRICAN TRAVEL LOG (with tips  
and non-witticisms)

Thinking of Mali? It's no pleasure. You can send for Mali travel visa thru US Embassy to Abidjan. Allow several months. If you are flying Niamey-Gao, a visa may not be necessary.....Open truck trip, Niamey to Gao, is 2,000 CFA (thought I'd be shrewd, rode to Ayarou in comfort in new mota but still wound up paying 2,000 for open truck to Gao....). Many police stops and a day later, found Hotel YARBA in Gao, 1,500 Malian francs (750 CFA). Real dive but great for meeting European travelers, decent food. Only other choice is expensive GRAND hotel.

When in season (Nov.-Jan.) and if working, riverboat to Mopti best bet. Otherwise, overland Gao to Mopti is a great way to lose weight - little food or water along the way. Mopti, on the Niger River, a large town. Restaurant africain, campement with fine food. Hotel LIBERTE, a bed and all the Niger miracle-water you can drink! Good hotels nearby. Beautiful Dogon country a few hours away. I hear it's worth the effort to see if you've got the time and money.

After a day's ride through some scenic wooded savannah, arrived in Bobodiolasso, Upper Volta, a large city on Ouagadougou-Abidjan train route. In less than a day, hitched a ride to Ouaga where I found the AMBASSADOR Hotel, malaria and the PC office - in that order. Flew back to Niamey, recovered on a strict regimen of wine, woman (notice the singular) and song. After Christmas festivities (great, great, great) made like a bird and headed south for Lomé.

Visas for Upper Volta (3 months) and Togo (2 days) are at French consulate, not far from PC medical office; Benin visa (3 days) found at Benin Embassy near Chateau d'Eau, Soixante Villas, Niamey.

Lorry ride, Niamey-Lomé, 3,500 CFA down the length of Benin. Interesting ride, bumpy after Parakou. Train from Parakou to Cotonou. Wonderful selection of food along the way. Practice "Je suis américain(e)" for police stops along the way.

Had some trouble at Benin-Togo border with only a 48 hour visa. Was finally let through when lorry patron vouched for me. Stayed at the LILY in Lomé (1,800 per night), not recommended. Less expensive hotels, DE LA PLAGE or PAVILLION, both on ocean front. Downtown Lomé great to explore on foot: many shops, ice cream in exotic flavors, fabulous bustling marché with many appealing food surprises. Souvenirs "en pagaille". Final note - avoid late night walk near beach at all costs!

My final stop was Accra, a short 50h ride from Lomé. Takes 3 days to get visa at Ghanaian Embassy in Lomé. Things are changing so fast in Ghana that only fresh news should be considered in planning. Cedi voucher (exchange of CFA at official rate) was required before new currency was printed. If still required, a visit isn't worthwhile in expense alone. Otherwise it can be a great country to visit because the people of Ghana are super friendly.

- Leo Torba  
Keita

+ + + + +

RED HOT!

Each of the clues below suggests a word or phrase that contains the word "red". For instance, "Old Glory" would be RED, WHITE and BLUE or "Owing money would be IN THE RED.

1. bureaucratic routines
2. relief organization
3. false clue
4. "The Galloping Ghost"
5. delicacy for a wolf?
6. 1st pro baseball team
7. Biblical waters
8. Poe tale
9. voice of the Brooklyn Dodgers
10. Sherlock Holmes case
11. tallest conifer
12. be angry
13. feminist singer
14. women's magazine
15. warning for sailors
16. ballet movie
17. Russian "tourist trap"
18. vigorous
19. porter
20. Christmas song



## WORLD TRAVELERS TAKE MALI BY STORM!!

by  
Donna S. and Graeme Frelick

(the reason why you've never heard of the above people is that they're from The Gambia and the following article was borrowed from the PC newsletter there, The Bantaba. The beginning may seem strange - consider the departure point - but it would have been stranger to start in the middle.)

High noon in the Dakar train station. The train stood hissing in the midday sun, attended by dozens of people selling oranges and bananas, bread and processed cheese like so many worker ants attending the queen. Inside we waited to begin the 30-hour trip to Bamako, comfy in our couchette with bunk beds and sink. Then, without too much delay, the train pulled haltingly out of the station and we were on our way.

The same scene was repeated in every station along the route as we rolled through Diourbel, Tambacounda, Kayes, Kita and a few dozen whistle-stops. The train offered cold beer and decent food. We were disturbed only by the conductor asking for our tickets and the Customs men asking for our passports just before crossing the border. We later retrieved the passports at Kayes after filling out a few forms at the police post in that town.

Around Dafoulabe the countryside began to change from the flat, arid savannah that we are used to. Here and there, huge rock formations jutted up out of the dry land, sheer cliffs of red laterite or jumbled piles of boulders. We spotted a troop of baboons as the train passed through a line of these hills, bounding from rock to rock and eying us solemnly.

On the evening of our second day on the train we reached Kati, a few miles outside of Bamako. There we had to leave the train and take a taxi into the city. We were assisted in finding a room at the Majestic Hotel in downtown Bamako. The Majestic has an air of fallen grace about it. It was obviously a fancy place in colonial days but has deteriorated in recent years. And it was expensive. But, as we discovered just about ev-

erywhere in Mali, there was a shortage of hotel rooms and we took what we could get.

Bamako itself is an old city -- not ancient, just old and a bit run-down. One of the few new buildings is the Hotel de l'Amitie, a huge White elephant built by the Germans to serve as Mali's biggest status symbol. Its main attraction is a display of Malian antiquities on the ground floor.

The real highlight of the city is the market, which boasts not only a good selection of blankets, strip cloth, jewelry and bronze figurines but also the most low-key bunch of salesmen I've ever seen in Africa. You can actually browse!

Bamako will never become famous for its nightlife. We did become rather fond of Le Gondole Bar and Restaurant, though. We met the owner and her husband, a little French couple who treated us like old friends, and we ended up drinking quite a bit of SOMALIBO (Mali product) in the place. The owner's 15 lb. Canadian cat was our constant drinking companion. He's not much of a talker himself, but he is certainly a conversation piece.

After a couple of days in Bamako we headed into the interior. In one of the luckiest strokes of the trip, we caught a Malian tourist agency (SMERT) bus for Mopti. The bus was going empty to pick up some German tourists there -- we had the whole thing practically to ourselves and all for the price of a taxi ride!

We had quite a relaxing trip, stopping here and there for gold watermelon (what a treat and super cheap), stopping for lunch at a chop shop in Segou and for dinner in a small hotel in San. The road is paved all the way to Mopti, except for one 50 km stretch that left us all looking like refugees from the Dust Bowl. Even so, the distance is tremendous -- we arrived in Mopti a good 14 hours after setting out.

We ran into the same shortage of hotel rooms in Mopti that had plagued



us in Bamako. This time the result was a room in a quaint and picturesque place called The Bar Mali. Just the mention of the name of this hotel evokes loud exclamations of horror in polite circles. And for sure it ain't the Ritz. But we did not discover any little leggy animals in our room or anything more menacing than a cockroach in the bathroom down the hall. The room and bed were clean although the bathroom left something to be desired. The food was good and cheap, the beer was cold and we met a lot of World Travelers staying there. Don't miss the full-color spectacle, "The Killing of the Chickens", presented daily on the ground floor of the Bar (and meet the cast later for dinner).

After just one night in the Bar Mali, we took off for Sangha, the town which lies at the heart of the Dogon country. And here is where SMERT got back at us for getting such a good deal on the ride up to Mopti. SMERT rents out Land Rovers for the 2-hour trip to Sangha - for a price, of course. The only alternative is to take your chances with the taxis which only go to Sangha on market day. The trick is that market day in Sangha is once every five days - no way to tell which day of the week that may be ahead of time and no assurance of getting back to Mopti. So we paid the money and bought the comfort and security of a Smert vehicle and guide.

We spent the night at the campement in Sangha (very expensive) and rose reluctantly the next morning for our hike to Dogon country. We set out over a rocky plateau in the cold of early morning, trailing behind the Dogon guide like so many errant Boy scouts draped with cameras and anticipation. The flat tableland was unbroken for miles around us it seemed until suddenly a narrow canyon opened up on our left. We followed it for awhile until, topping a small rise, we came to the edge of the plateau and saw the canyon's grassy floor stretch out below us. At the far end of the canyon, a break in the walls revealed a spectacular view of the valley below and beyond. Much oohing and aahing and snapping of pictures.

There was still no sign of life as we climbed down into the canyon and made our way along the canyon floor.

But along the sheer walls the guide pointed out the remains of the ancient cave-dwellings of the pygmy-like Tellem people. The Tellem had lived in these mud-fortified caves, pulling themselves up by ropes from the canyon floor, for centuries until the Dogon people drove them out.

Finally as we reached the far end of the canyon and looked out through the parting walls, we saw our first glimpse of a Dogon village. The houses, built of mud, perched on the side of the cliff below us, defying gravity by some means unknown to modern man. The women of the village climbed easily up and down the stony paths, burdened with calabashes of water and stalks of cous. Goats and sheep, cous fields and granaries, houses and bantags and cooking fires all clung to the cliffside like monkeys clinging to their mothers' backs.

Down we went into the village, past the tombs built into the sheer rock, past the women pounding cous on the narrow ledges, past the men carving wood in the shade of a few scraggly trees. The tourists had been there before us, so we were greeted with outstretched palms. But nothing could detract from the incredible wildness of the setting, with the cliff soaring above us and the valley spread out below.

We walked and climbed and panted and puffed for five hours and eight miles through four of these unbelievable villages. It was exhausting, but every blister was worth it.

That afternoon we returned to Mopti and the Bar Mali. We spent a long weekend in that city, raiding the market (prices are better than in Bamako), watching a Fula dance in the taxi park, drinking at the BOzo Bar, cruising the Niger River in a pirogue. A lot of time was spent just walking around the city admiring the architecture and chatting with the people.

After nearly a week in Mopti, we started back to Bamako. We made it a two-day trip, beginning the trek by taking a taxi to Djenne on market day. We had to wait three hours for the taxi to fill up, but Djenne was worth the wait.



Djenne was founded around 900 AD and was the commercial rival of Timbuctu in the days of the Mali empire. It is considered to be the center of Malian architecture, a style which immediately sets Malian cities off from other cities in Africa. The mosque in Djenne is famous as an example. We were able to go inside and climb up to the roof for a terrific view of the city. The market was bustling, full of women selling everything from sour milk to fresh fried fish. A speciality of the Djenne market is peanut butter with a touch of hot pepper - makes for quite a sandwich. Djenne is also a good place to buy mud-dyed cloth; a women's cooperative produces it locally.

In one of the rougher rides of the trip we had to take a bush bus from Djenne to San with it-must-have-been-a-hundred-people. We spent the night in San at La Sangué Bar, with a balcony to ourselves and a few cold beers. The next day we planned to take a taxi to Bamako, but while waiting in the taxi park, we met a member of the EEC delegation to Mali, who was on trek with a Range Rover. He was nice enough to give us a ride to Segou in his new air-conditioned vehicle.

On the way we stopped to see a unique project being operated by a group of Catholic fathers in Koni. They are experimenting with a solar energy system which provides the power for a water pump and a large irrigation system. Six small panels provide enough energy to run a large pump and irrigate several acres of bananas, jute and other crops. No maintenance - it practically runs itself.

The return to Bamako was otherwise uneventful. In Bamako itself we spent several days relaxing before catching the train for Dakar. When we boarded that train, our pockets were empty but our packs were loaded with Malian artifacts and our heads were filled with stories of Mali. And a good time was had by all.

#### Restaurants in Bamako:

La Gondole - Bar and Pizzeria; corner of Avenue de la Nation and Avenue Moussa Traore; great atmosphere and good service; meal prices range from 800 FM (Malian francs) for mutton ribs to 2500 FM for Pizza

Royale; a fine place for a few beers, SOMALIBO and MASTER

Le Sangha - also known as l'Aquarium; on Avenue de la Nation right next to the Majestic; French food, beer on tap, service slow but friendly; prices from 750 to 2400 FM for "Le Menu".

Le Barry - further on de la Nation toward the market; big hangout for AID types and PCVs; good place to have a beer and stare at passers-by if you can stand the salesmen.

Le Restaurant Central - on Rue Famolo Coulibaly, not far from Le Barry; reasonable prices, 600 and up for decent food; nothing fantastic but a good PCV restaurant.

Les Caimans - near the river on the Boulevard du 22 Octobre 1946; exotic atmosphere with live crocodiles swimming in a little pond; 1200 FM and up; hit you hard with the prices of beer and wine (Heineken is the only beer served).

La Bonhonnière - Avenue du Fleuve, toward the Niger River from the Majestic; reasonable prices, decent food, good PCV hangout; 700 FM and up

You may discover other restaurants. Avoid Hotel de L'Amitie and Le Grand Hotel, very expensive. You may try the Bar Mali for local food. Also a few patisseries that aren't hard to find.

#### Restaurants "en brousse":

In Segou, try Le Segou, right next to the taxi park; rice and sauce for 100 FM and steak for 200; bring your own water.

In San, try Le Sangué; great fried chicken - a whole chicken for 800 FM.

In Mopti, Le Bar Mali has standard fare: rice and sauce, chicken, etc.; The Bozo Bar is more expensive, but it's right on the river front with a great view; the restaurant at the Campement is good but expensive, 1200 FM and up for the Plat du Jour.

#### Hotels in Bamako:

Le Majestic - 4500 FM, double, for non-air-conditioned room, and 8500 for air-conditioning; no mosquito nets.

Le Bar Mali - around 3000 for a double, very basic place that some feel is of ill repute. PCs can take it



That's about it for cheap hotels, so you might not want to stay long in Bamako.

### Hotels "en brousse":

In most towns, there are government run campements. They are usually run well and clean. They are also full most of the time during tourist season. Prices range from 3500-4500 FM per room. We saw campements in Segou, San, Mopti, Bandiagara, Sanga, Djénne.

In San, stay at the Sangué, basic but pleasant for 1000 FM.

In Mopti, stay at the Bar Mali, again basic but adequate for 1200 FM or 1500, depending on the room.

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### Is Your Mind Flexible?

by Morgan Worthy, Ph.D.

In each of these puzzles, match the five items on the left with the five items on the right on the basis of similar or related meaning. The relationships are disguised by use of double meanings or altered spacing between words. For example, the answer to the first item in number 1, "Rooster's gaze", is B, "Athens" (at hens). Psychology professor and researcher Morgan Worthy developed these puzzles to test and improve mental flexibility. "Do not take them too seriously", he says, "and you will quickly improve at seeing the relationships."

#### Number 1

- |                    |                          |
|--------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Rooster's gaze  | A. No heavier            |
| 2. Air Force dance | B. Athens                |
| 3. Change tires    | C. Progress is fatiguing |
| 4. A slight        | D. One and the same.     |
| 5. Two             | E. Baseball              |

#### Number 2

- |                |                  |
|----------------|------------------|
| 1. Cooking     | A. Brandish      |
| 2. Lie down    | B. Killing money |
| 3. Mildred     | C. Change places |
| 4. Coincide    | D. Chief dove    |
| 5. Cereal bowl | E. Pink          |

#### Number 3

- |                        |                      |
|------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Horse               | A. Embarrassing tear |
| 2. Very brief applause | B. Unsited           |
| 3. Current             | C. Amount            |

4. Sea trip

5. Defective cards

D. Second hand

E. Kennel fee

#### Number 4

1. Proportion

2. Nymph

3. Freeze

4. Manifest

5. Peer group

A. Half a debate

B. For mice

C. Spectators

D. May be a Grandfather

E. Very few in Manhattan traffic

### ANSWERS ON A LATER PAGE

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### FASCINATING FACTS

- The precise geographical center of the North American continent is in a town called Rugby, North Dakota.
- In the Northern hemisphere water goes down drains counter-clockwise. In the Southern Hemisphere it goes down clockwise.
- "Facetious" and "Abstemious" are the only two words in the English language that contain the vowels in their proper order.
- The word "queue" is the only word in the English language that is still pronounced the same when the last four letters are removed.
- In one year, hens in America lay enough eggs to encircle the globe.
- The town of Tidikelt in the Sahara Desert once went ten years without a rainfall.
- At any given time, there are 1,800 thunderstorms in progress over the earth's surface. Lightning strikes the earth 100 times every second.
- In 1950 at the Las Vegas Desert Inn, an anonymous sailor made 27 straight passes (wins) with the dice at craps. The odds against such a feat are 12,467,890 to 1. Had he bet the house limit on each roll, he would have earned \$268 million. As it was, he was so timid that he walked away with only \$750



## GUIDE TO DAKAR

- taken from PC Ivory Coast who took it from PC Mali who got it from PCD Jack Schafer

Below are some restaurants at varying prices. Although Dakar is safer than most American cities, it would be wise for women not to walk alone on isolated streets after dark and Avenue William Ponty is a pickpocket's heaven DAY AND NIGHT.

Hotel de la Paix - fine food at a very fair price. Menu is outstanding. When you make reservations, ask for Francoise who said she'd make special efforts for PC visitors. 38 Rue Thies.

Le Lagon - food here is chancy, but the setting is unequalled.

Le Rond Point - excellent food, both the fish and the meat. Prices are on the high side, but so is the quality. Found in the basement of the Rond Point Bar which is on the corner opposite Hotel de la Paix.

Restaurants by the Almadies Lighthouse - there is an outstanding outdoors Vietnamese place with the best nems in Dakar; Guet NDar, a Senegalese restaurant with good food and service; Le Dionewar, a little fancier than Guet NDar. All these restaurants are within walking distance of each other. The ocean setting is lovely.

The Gargotte - across the street from PC Bureau, generally the volunteer favorite for a Senegalese dish.

The thieb or djenn is outstanding and prices are reasonable.

Le Bruxelles - new ice cream parlor with sundaes and French pastry, on William Ponty. In addition, the pastry shop, Centina, on Avenue Sarraute (directly opposite William Ponty) is good for morning snacks. The bar at Rond Point is a favorite place to people watch as are the sidewalk cafes along Ponty.

For late night entertainment:

The Mandingo - at the Hotel Teranga, nicest in town. 2,000 CFA entry.

Taverne du Port - the other extreme but there is a lot of dance floor action, and it's a lot of fun. A short taxi ride from Hotel de la Paix.

Niani - along the Corniche, good discotheque late at night

The New Experience - Rue Jules Ferry, good spot to have a drink and listen to good jazz music.

### Dakar Sightseeing:

IFAN Museum - Place Tasher, open daily 9-1 and 4-5 (except Mon. & Tues.); has an excellent collection of African and ethnological exhibitions.

Grande Mosquée - Allées Coursin, opposite the PC office. You're allowed to visit the court yards, the prayer halls, and for a small donation, you can ride the elevator to the top of the minaret. Visitors should remove their shoes before entering.

The Cathedral - Avenue de la Republique, said to follow Sudanese style, is open daily. Cardinal Thiandoum is the first Black Cardinal.

Presidential Palace - foot of Avenue de la Republique, the residence of the president. Palace and grounds are closed to public.

Le Building - across the street from the above, administrative headquarters for the government.

National Assembly - Place Tasher, seat of the legislative branch

Palais de Justice - end of Avenue Pasteur, a grand view of Cap Manuel, seat of the Supreme Court

Ile de Gorée - this island was once the center of the early slave trade along the West African coast, can be toured on foot in a few hours; Maison des Esclaves still stands as a reminder; one excellent restaurant as well as a small swimming beach; ferry leaves from the port of Dakar, cost 300 CFA round trip; your hotel can give you a schedule.

### Markets:

Artisan's Village - Soumedioune on Corniche West, an attractively designed village of artisan wares, including weaving, carvings, leather goods, clothing and jewelry; established in 1960 and the quality is government controlled. Bargaining is the rule.

[illegible]

FULANI CATTLE

- John Pepper Clark  
Nigeria (thanks  
to Deb Lewis,  
again)

- John Pepper Clark

Togo  
Upper Volta ) in Niamey at French  
Ivory Coast ) Embassy  
Mali: in Abidjan



## TRAVELING IN EGYPT

This is a long and complicated process, I fear, but more than worth the hassles. Egypt is a great place to go for vacation. Kevin and I had a blast there. Now then, 1st things first:

The ticket - try for all you're worth to get someone to buy your ticket in Nigeria w/ black market naira. You'll get it for (relatively) 1/2 price. Three very important notes here - be sure you can trust the person you send for your ticket, check and doublecheck that your flight actually exists and you actually have a place on it (not that it matters going from Kano) and most importantly, buy a round-trip ticket. Once in Egypt, you have to pay a hefty surcharge on all international air tickets that increases the price by 1/2 again. Have your ticket out before you go in and the cheapest way to do that is with your black market naira. This is the 2nd hardest part of the whole deal. The hardest part is -

Getting out of Kano or other Nigerian cities. Let's face it, they're all jerks down there and will be of no help and often great hindrance to you. Getting to Kano is no problem. We went from Mariadi and stayed at the Hotel France (can some such name - it's about 1 block from the Central). It's about the cheapest place going, pretty clean with ceiling fans and mosquito nets. All for the magnificent sum of 12 n. for a double. You have to take a taxi from the autogare to the hotel which leads me to my next subject -

Taxis in Nigeria - there's no way around it, you're going to get ripped. Argus for all you're worth, but a ride from the gare to the hotel will cost 2-3 naira. From hotel to airport, about 4-5. The sleazy, filthy, god-forsaken airport - what can I say but bon chance. You'll need all the luck you can get. Get there early and brace your psyche for a battle. Be ready with a bribe or two for the airline people. I wouldn't try a bribe with the customs people, though. Keep your currency declarations straight! I got poked by machine guns for a 345 CFA discrepancy. Smuggle out enough naira to get you a taxi to the autogare or hotel when you return. Make

sure it's well concealed and does not appear on your currency forms. You'll need the money when you return. After customs out-going, the rest is cake. After a 5-hour flight you arrive in Cairo. You should have a visa from the Embassy in Niamey, but if you don't, you can get one at the airport. Be prepared to convert about \$150 into Egyptian pounds. Tourists get a pretty fair rate. Forget absolutely converting CFA. No one there will do it. Take all \$ or French francs. Customs in Cairo is a breeze. Just walk through the "nothing to declare" side. Immediately, you'll be accosted by

The travel agents. These people are tourist agents, semi-legal. You'll be surrounded by what seems to be a million of them. They're all about the same so it doesn't matter who you choose (if you so desire). We chose a guy from "Pharaoh's Tours", name of Ezz Ramsey. All these guys will take you for every cent they can get from you, but you'll have a good time dispensing it all. They are a good way to get set up in a hotel though. Ask one to help you out. Tell him how much you want to spend per night and refuse to be taken for more. You can go 1st class at 20 pounds / night or low class, but still pretty clean and ok, at 4-6 pounds a night, double rates. You have to insist on a lower priced hotel since the agent gets a cut (percentage) from your hotel bill. These agents will take you to your hotel usually at no extra charge, hoping to get you on a tour.

Tours. 2 ways to do this, yourself or through an agent. The agent will press you to go on one of his tours, but refuse if you don't want to. Usually they're good deals - transportation to and from, a tour, all admissions paid, and maybe a real Egyptian lunch or dinner. We found the best way to do things was to go on agents' tours until we found out way around and then we did it ourselves. It all depends on how you want to do things. After 2 & 1 yrs.



Leaving - if you've saved all your receipts for currency changing, you should be able to convert any extra pounds you have to \$ or French francs. If you can't, or don't want to, use your money in the duty-free shop for booze or something. Souvenirs are to be bargained for. 5 hours later you're back in Nigeria and the party is definitely over. You'll have an awful time getting a taxi for a reasonable price to town, but good luck anyway. Hope this has helped - if you want more info, ask Kevin King. I'm sure he'll be more than overjoyed to help out. If you have any problems while there, the US Consulate is really good and helps a lot.

- Art Bettge  
ex - Guidimoni

% % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % %

IT ALL DEPENDS ON YOUR  
POINT OF VIEW

(lifted from the Gabon Gab)

I was unavoidably detained.  
You are inexcusably late.  
She has no consideration for others.

I am imaginative.  
You are fuzzy-minded.  
She is mentally unbalanced.

I wish I had more time to read.  
You are not well-informed.  
She is an ignoramus.

I am sophisticated.  
You put on airs.  
She is a phony.

I made a mistake.  
You goofed.  
She can't do anything right.

I have a healthy sense of self-esteem.  
You are conceited.  
Who does she think she is, anyway?

I am thrifty.  
You are a penny-pincher.  
He is a tightwad.

I had a touch of malaise.  
You had an upset stomach.  
She threw up.

I enjoy a lively discussion.  
You are argumentative.  
He is belligerent.

I have a good head for business.  
You are shrewd.

I'm not as young as I used to be.  
You are forty-five.  
He is pushing fifty.

I am a creature of many moods.  
You are temperamental.  
She ought to see a psychiatrist.

I am fastidious.  
You are fussy.  
He is impossible to please.

- Jane Goodsell

@ @ @ @ @ @ @ @ @ @ @ @ @ @ @ @ @

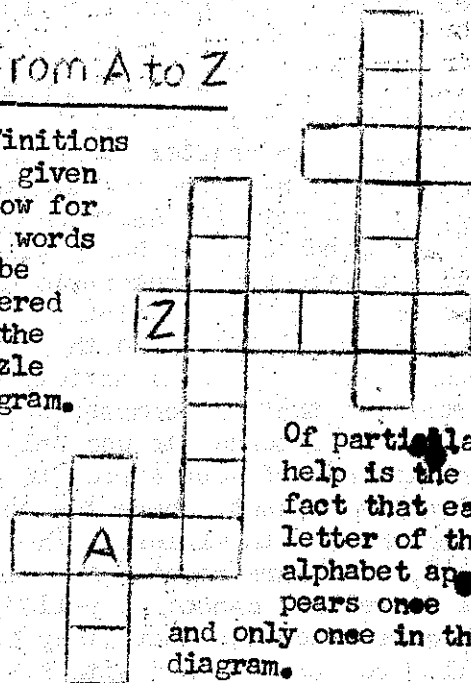
The sun at length rises through the distant woods, as if with the faint clashing, swinging sound of cymbals . . . Here reigns the simplicity and purity of a primitive age, and a health and hope far remote from towns and cities.

- Henry David Thoreau

@ @ @ @ @ @ @ @ @ @ @ @ @ @ @ @ @

## From A to Z

Definitions are given below for six words to be entered in the puzzle diagram.



Of particular help is the fact that each letter of the alphabet appears once and only once in the diagram.

## Definitions:

- Wiped clean, absorbed, or imposed upon
- Animal reputed to be sly, crafty
- Stringed musical instrument
- Having undulating curves
- Speedily
- Part of a door or window frame

## CROSSING THE SAHARA

Interested in crossing the Sahara overland? While I am by no means an expert on this subject, I offer you a brief summary of my own experience, hoping it will be of aid to anyone planning a similar trip.

I left Niamey for Agades in late October. There, after meeting with persons, including Mr. Sidibé at l'Office de Tourisme, various Nigerien and expatriate fonctionnaires, personnel at the major hotels in town, I made the decision to travel only with other tourists. Negative reports of unpleasant experiences resulting from travel on Arab trucks (I found no Nigerien trucks bound in that direction) and of treatment of foreigners in northern Algeria by far outweighed the positive reports. Traveling alone, I didn't want to take that risk. How to link up with other tourists? The possibilities included keeping one's eyes and ears open for possibilities and visiting the hotels and campsites located 7 kms. north of the city. The latter seemed to me the best bet.

I found a ride at the campsite with a German mechanic driving his '78 Toyota Landcruiser from Lagos to Germany. He was glad to have the company. I paid for half the gas, and my French came in handy with the dealings with the innumerable douaniers in Algeria and Tunisia. Neither of us had ever made the trip. I admit to a twinge of anxiety when I realized that his compass was broken and he intended to use only the Michelin map of West Africa to guide us to Tamanrasset, where the road is paved through to Algiers. The "markers", which are reputed to guide the traveller, cannot be relied upon as, more often than not, they have fallen and are covered with sand. While we never got lost, there were times when I wondered whether we were driving in the right direction as the tracks we were following seemed to grow faint. Uncertainties aside, it was those tracks that guided us to Tam.

I found the changing terrain fascinating: it ranged from scattered brush to rocky formations, culminating in the dramatic Hoggar mountains in southern Algeria and Tunisia with

an occasional oasis. We cooked our meals on a camping gas stove and slept next to the car. There are wells along the way (marked on the Michelin map) where one can fill up jerry cans and wash. Gasoline, however, must be sufficient to drive from Agades to Tam. On the average, we'd pass 2-3 transport trucks and 2-3 tourist vehicles a day, mostly going in the other direction. Occasionally we'd stop to exchange data, e.g. on the condition of the sand we'd just traversed, location of wells, etc.

It took us one day to drive to the Nigerien border from Agades and about one and one-half days from there to Tam. From Tam we took a side trip into the mountains. The mountain road winds around past small Tuareg encampments; we were flagged down by one Tuareg man who invited us to join his family for tea. About 4-8 hours from Tam on this road is Assekrem, a hermitage constructed by the French priest Père Fourcault in the early part of this century. We hiked to the top of this mountain where this settlement is located to see the sunset - magnificent. There is an inn at the foot of the hill housing the hermitage where pilgrims and other visitors may spend the night.

Throughout the trip we generally traveled during daylight hours with short stops to refill the gas tank, take pictures, etc. After Tam, there is a major oasis town approximately every 400 Kms., featuring date palms, marché, gas station, camping site, etc. I'd highly recommend El Golea (stop for the evening at Bouhafs' "camping" on the other side of the town: Bouhafs et al are very friendly people; the setting is spectacular, surrounded by sand dunes; the price is very low and includes tea and conversation with the other visitors every evening) and Ghardaia in Algeria and Nefta, extensive date palm grove, and Kairouan, gorgeous hand-woven rugs, Tunisia. Despite admonitions and pessimistic rumors, my experience with the Arabs in North Africa was quite positive. We arrived in Tunis about three weeks after leaving Niamey.



## HOUSE VOTES TO STRIP PEACE CORPS FROM ACTION

by Mary Russell and Warren Brown  
Washington Post Staff Writers

Responding to heavy criticism of ACTION and its Director, Sam Brown, the House yesterday voted to strip the federal volunteer agency of the Peace Corps and place it in a proposed new international development cooperation agency.

The vote was 276 to 116, with liberal Democrats, who wanted the Peace Corps left in ACTION, making up the bulk of the votes against the move.

The Carter administration opposes the transfer of the Peace Corps, according to Richard Celeste, the former Ohio lieutenant governor whose appointment to head the Peace Corps was recommended yesterday by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

"A lot of people felt that the Peace Corps and ACTION were involved in some sort of shotgun marriage and that, because of that, the marriage was weak. But my own, strong position has been to do what we can do to strengthen that marriage and make it work," Celeste said.

Committee Chairman Frank Church expressed doubts yesterday that the Peace Corps, racked by staff dissension, disagreement over policy objectives and bad publicity, could improve its health by remaining in ACTION. He said it is widely believed that ACTION was formed in July 1971 to help phase out or downgrade the Peace Corps and other volunteer programs.

Celeste acknowledged that legacy, but said he believed that what was done to hurt the Peace Corps may well turn out to be the thing to help it.

"There are some fundamental reasons why the Peace Corps should be in ACTION," he said in an interview.

"One is that ACTION is an agency running volunteer programs in its own country, trying to meet its own country's needs. Other countries see that," he said. As a result, he said, other countries are less prone to view Peace Corps volunteers as American agents trying to tell them what to do.

The House vote to transfer the Peace Corps came during consideration of a foreign aid bill that the

House passed 220 to 173 after trimming 5 percent from most of its programs, cutting the measure from \$4.17 billion to 4.03 billion for fiscal 1980.

Though the administration opposed the PC transfer, the rest of the foreign aid bill came out relatively unscathed in a year when budget-cutting rhetoric had made foreign aid more vulnerable to attack than usual.

"We're in traction," said one administration lobbyist, "but our arm's not broken."

"Hearings have shown that the PC is badly managed under ACTION," said House Foreign Affairs Chairman Clement Zablocki, "and morale has badly deteriorated."

Zablocki said that, under the new agency, the PC would have autonomy it does not now have under ACTION. Should the new agency not be created, the PC would become an independent agency.

Reps. Christopher Dodd and Tony Hall, two former PCVs, argued that placing the PC in a development agency would politicize it and end the separation from US foreign policy that the volunteers enjoyed.

Putting it in an agency that doesn't exist was a bit of "legislative magic at least," Dodd said.

But Rep. Don Bonker said ACTION had made the Peace Corps "subservient to an agency more concerned with domestic programs than person-to-person programs. As long as it stays in ACTION, it will be subject to political activities by the White House," he charged.

Rep. Robert Michel, the Republican whip, who has attacked ACTION Director Brown for his policies frequently over the past two years, accused Brown of using the PC for his own political ends. He brought up the firing of former PC Director Carolyn Payton, and charged that the PC under Brown was being used for "ideological purposes."

The attack on Brown by House conservative Republicans, far from quieting, escalated Monday when Brown was subjected to a 12-hour grilling before the Education and Labor Com-



- 5) Ni banto go ni tilaso no (traditional medical advice)
- 6) Houncouma ni alheri ga to (markey butcher's cry)
- 7) Da ni dou dama, ibi ga badjio gonda (carnement sign)



DEAR . . . . The letter in last month's CE from Sarkin Daji obviously created some discussion. Several letters were written in response, and since all were somewhat different and equally eloquent, it was decided to print them all:

Dear (TEFL-loving) Sarkin Daji,

A brief note on your ... "concern":

It's too bad that your brousse experiences have embittered you so against others not in your situation. You (of all people) know how much we Americans love to complain. We come from such varied backgrounds that coping with any new situation is handled differently by each of us. Everyone makes their own experiences and carries back memories - of the Niger they knew.

I believe a volunteer's attitude is the most important issue, as far as experiencing the true Niger, and yours seems to be very negative, or is it only toward Americans? (Could it be you're feeling just a little sorry for yourself?)

It's all a matter of degree, the simple life that is. Most Niger PCVs live a much simpler life than they're used to. Even your "simplest of simple lives" may not be the simplest... sounds like you have a shortwave radio and probably a cassette player (to put those "essential" batteries in), frigo and transport (be it moby, moto, doki ko rakumi) since you did not mention the lack of these in your hardship list. Whether the problems are physical or mental (snotty students, problems with the chef, lack of support), they still affect us and can make life difficult. Can you appreciate that without comparing it subjectively? It's great to hear that you can "cope with loneliness and the simplest of simple lives" but why are you holding it over my head? I admit, as must every (almost) other Niger PCV, that your physical living situation is more deprived and basic than mine. However, I am trying to get the most out of my experiences here within the framework of my given situation as well as other involvements. If you'd like a resumé of my living and work situations, village relationships and other various vacation and Niger experiences, please contact me when you terminate and we

can compare notes.

Naka,  
Talaka

PS - I'm not even a TEFL!

#####

Dear Sarkin Daji,

For starters, I'm concerned, so your letter had a readership of at least one. Now, where do I start?

I guess "Why TEFL?" is a good place. I've visited quite a few posts this past year and heard plenty of non-TEFL's complain about flickering electric lights, low pressure in their water pipes, etc. It seems that people's attitudes towards their living conditions depended more on their posts than on their programs. Sure you hear a lot from TEFL's but that's because there are so many of us. If there were 42 forestry or INRAN volunteers, we'd all have baobab or sugar cane stories coming out our ears.

Second of all, I know from first-hand experience that there are TEFL vols without electricity or water. Admittedly our markets and trees are probably closer than yours, but our English speakers and veggies are just as scarce (I'm also on the rice-tuwo-macaroni circuit) and our neighbors also don't understand why our pockets aren't overflowing. Living with the people, eating, thinking, feeling the way they do - believe me, plenty of us do that, too.

So what's one to do when faced with a seemingly petulant complainer? For one, realize that he/she is undergoing a different experience with its own troubles and frustrations. I don't think any one volunteer experiences the "true Niger" - this place is too multi-faceted. Perhaps through something like the CE we can benefit from each other's experiences. Communication is the catchword here.

For another, recognize complain-  
ing for the basic human need that it  
is. Working here subjects all of us  
to pressures we've never felt before.  
Usually all the person wants is a  
sympathetic ear. Do what I do - smile  
and sympathize, help if possible and  
later think it over. Do you really  
want to exchange life in your banco  
village for their cold beer and ceil-  
ing fan? I know I don't.

Take care,  
Disinfective Bearded TEFL  
Teacher

PS - We love you too!

#####

Sarkin Daji,

United we stand, divided we fall,  
You are not the tallest of us all.

Still love ya,  
Hadeza

#####

Dear Sarkin Daji,

I, as a member of the "education"  
sector in Niger, feel compelled to  
write a response to your letter in  
April's CE. I do this only to en-  
lighten you to the difficulties we  
"softies" face.

Yes, it is true that, when Nigelec  
is on the ball, we have electricity  
and running water (although at 260  
francs a shot, I can never afford  
more than 2 or 3 beers a month), but  
that is where your knowledge of TEFL  
shikaynans.

I, for one, would give my left arm  
to be able to work out in the open  
like you. Do you have any idea at  
all of what it's like to teach? Well,  
take that pain-in-the-neck kid (even  
though he is cute) that disrupts  
your concession every once in awhile  
and multiply that by 100-200 times,  
4 to 6 hours a day, and you're be-  
ginning to get a picture. Have you  
ever had a student follow you home  
incessantly and mock you for being  
white, a Christian, American and ev-  
ery other evil thing in the book?  
Or how about an older one who ties  
into your shit for being a neo-colo-  
nialist? (They study that in school,  
you know).

I could go on, but let's get go-  
ing about visits en brousse. I  
would love to, and as a matter of  
fact, we TEFLers up here on three  
occasions already (i.e. Tabaski,  
Christmas, Easter) have been de-  
nied permission by authorities to  
go out near here, for no better  
reason than "what do you want to  
do that for - stay in town where  
you belong" (and where an eye can  
be kept on us). And as for sup-  
port during working hours, how  
about someone who offers drinks of  
Johnnie Walker to students during  
school hours? (Did I mention we  
have discipline problems?) Or,  
as some friends of ours back west  
have experienced, a Director who  
has the basic attitude of "Whitey,  
go home!"

Now am I suggesting that TEFLers  
(or YDers) work harder than anyone  
else - HELL NO - but what I am  
suggesting is that we pay our dues  
like everyone else. Who can mea-  
sure the differences between phys-  
ical and psychological hardship?  
So, I love you too, Daji, but re-  
member that old Indian saying:  
"O Great Spirit, help me not to  
criticize another until I have  
walked a mile in his moccasins."  
(or in this case, Tuareg sandals)

Yours,  
Sarkin Agadez

PS - It's really me, Ray from  
Agadez. I wasn't brought up  
to write letters and not  
sign them.

PPS - Being in Agadez, I can dig  
your problem about trees.  
Why not do what I did -  
plant a couple!!!

#####

from The Little Prince:

The fact is that I did not  
know how to understand any-  
thing! I ought to have  
judged by deeds and not by  
words.

#####

Life is never so bad at its worst  
that it is impossible to live; it  
is never so good at its best that  
it is easy to live.



SPORTS   SPORTS   SPORTS

(Of All Sorts)

Thanks to a pile of old newspapers from Niamey and an insomniac pedagogic counselor in Zinder with a strong radio, we bring you our most thorough sports coverage yet. Professional basketball and hockey are in the midst of playoff finals, baseball is buzzing with talk of the second highest-scoring game in modern baseball history, the Boston Marathon was run in record time, and professional golf finds itself in the throes of an identity crisis. Now to the details...

Basketball The National Basketball Association is witnessing a rematch of last year's championship series, as Seattle and defending champion Washington meet again in the final round beginning May 20. The Washington Bullets deserve the 'comeback' award after clawing their way into the title series with seven game playoff wins over Atlanta and San Antonio. The Bullets trailed San Antonio three games to one in their best-of-seven match, but swept the last three games to earn the championship round. The Bullets stole the final game from San Antonio with a 10 point rally in the final period, climaxed by the game-winning shot by Bobby Dandridge in the last eight seconds. Washington's challenger, the Seattle Supersonics reached the finals by edging Phoenix four games to three. Sonics had trailed three games to two in that series before winning the final two contests by margins of one and four points.

NBA Playoffs Summary

Philadelphia beat New Jersey  
San Antonio beat Philadelphia  
Atlanta beat Houston  
Washington beat Atlanta (4-3)  
Phoenix beat Portland  
Phoenix beat Kansas City  
Los Angeles beat Denver  
Seattle beat Los Angeles  
Seattle beat Phoenix (4-3)  
Seattle versus Washington

NBA Final Statistics

	scoring
Gervin, San Antonio	29.6
Free, San Diego	28.8
M. Johnson, Milwaukee	25.6
McAdoo, Boston	24.8
Malone, Houston	24.8
Thompson, Denver	24.0
Westphal, Phoenix	24.0
Jabbar, Los Angeles	23.8

Misc. Stats: Kevin Porter of Detroit set a record with 13.4 assists per game; Rick Barry of Houston won his fifth free throw percentage title with a record 94.7%

Hockey Montreal and the New York Rangers stand two games to one, in favor of the Canadiens in their best-of-seven Stanley Cup finals series. The Rangers reached the finals with a surprising 4-2 series win over the league's top regular-season team, the New York Islanders. Montreal scrambled into the finals with a 4-3 series win over the Boston Bruins, including an overtime triumph in the decisive seventh game. Toronto, Chicago, Philadelphia and Pittsburgh were all eliminated in the preliminary rounds. The National Hockey League announced it will expand its already long and cumbersome playoff system to include even more teams next season.

Golf Fuzzy Zoeller stormed from six strokes back on the final day to win the Masters golf tournament in sudden death. Who is Fuzzy Zoeller, and where are the public's heroes like Nicklaus, Trevino, Player, Miller? That is the problem which has sent attendance at professional golf tournaments plunging 25%. The first 10 tourneys this season were won by ten different, obscure faces. The equal and competitive field of young golfers has destroyed golf's star system.



Baseball The wind must have been blowing at gale force out of Wrigley Field Chicago when the Phillies beat the Chicago Cubs 23-22 in the highlight of the young baseball season. The 10-inning game was the highest scoring in more than 40 years, and the second highest in modern history. The Phillies lead their division over second-place Montreal and third-place St. Louis. Cincinnati tops its division over Houston and San Francisco, while the American league standings are too jumbled to sort out. Boston, New York and Baltimore traded places atop their division, while Kansas City and Minnesota run even in the American League West.

St. Louis Cardinal Lou Brock, the leading base stealer in baseball history, announced his retirement at the end of this year. He is 100 hits shy of the coveted 3,000 hit mark.

Phil Niekro of Atlanta won career game 200 in this, his 14th season of major league pitching.

Running American Bill Rodgers won his third Boston Marathon in the last five years in the record time of 2 hours, 19 minutes, 27 seconds. That was 28 seconds faster than his old Boston record. Rodgers said that the race was difficult because "I had to go to the bathroom the last 10 miles."

\*\*\*\*\*

Dear Monty,

The only way I can keep my students quiet is by bribing them with meals. However, they're really tired of sardine sandwiches. Any recipe ideas?

Anna Sarah  
Filingué

Dear A.S.,

The following recipe is one that I know works from personal experience:

1 pintard (4-5 lbs.)	1 carrot
2 tsp salt	1 onion
3/4 cups milk	1 tsp lemon juice
4 Tbsp Italian butter	3 Tbsp flour
1 very large spoon	kettle
casserole dish	plastic bag
empty wine bottle	

Wash the chicken and cut into small parts. Place in kettle with onion. Add water to just cover and bring slowly to a boil. Now dump this into the casserole dish, add all the other ingredients, place in oven and set temperature at 475.

Now go into the other room and start correcting papers. By the time you're halfway done, blue smoke will have filled the house, banco to banco. Remove the pintard from the oven and pour cool water on it. When the

think that the 3-Mile Island reactor has been sent to Niger as a USAID project. Some will drop by to organize a protest march. Hit the nearest one with the empty wine bottle and remind him that you're providing a Basic Human Need.

Sometime later, after the gendarmes leave, give the pintard a decent burial. Use the large spoon to prepare a final resting place near your futile attempt to start a vegetable garden. Put the bird in the plastic bag and say a few appropriate words. R.I.P.

As a last step, order up a few brochettes for you and your students. Bon appetit!

JAZZA Monty

\*\*\*\*\*

SPACEBREAKER NEEDED FOR THE  
DIFFA HOSPITAL!

\*\*\*\*\*

Two of Niger's newest volunteers, Mike and Cass Naugle, are in need of a camera, theirs being stolen in Ouagadougou. They are in transit at present doing live-ins, but will be back in Niamey by the first week in June. Any soon-to-be termines want to unload theirs?







## PC-Distributed Vegetable seeds

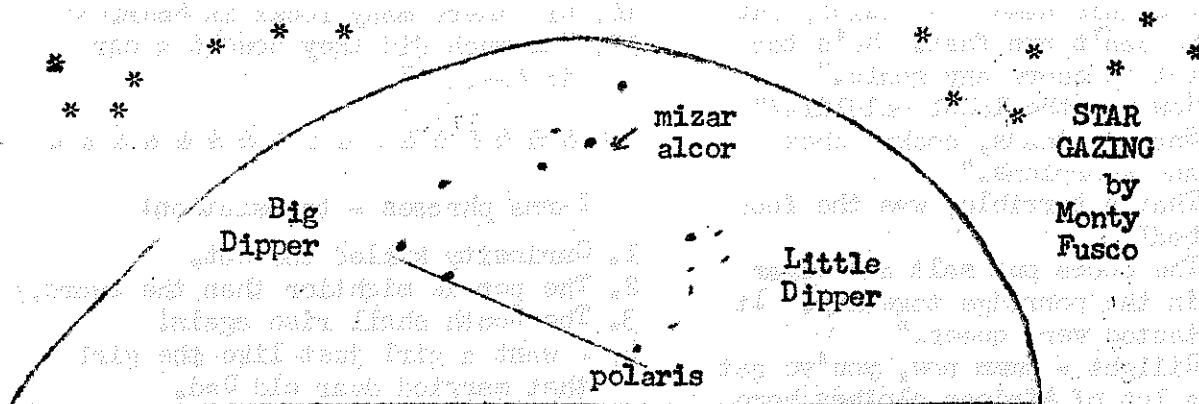
by  
Stephen North

Want to start a garden? Did you receive seeds last year and actually use them? If you did, or if you gave them to someone else who did, I'd like to know how the different varieties performed.

Variety	When did you plant it?	Did it sprout?	Did it flower?	Did it produce fruit?	Did it have disease or insect attack?	Other comments:
---------	------------------------	----------------	----------------	-----------------------	---------------------------------------	-----------------

I'll compile all results sent in, and the CE will publish these results so that those who planted may compare their results with others. The results will also be sent to Washington for determination of which varieties to send this summer. Please send these important results to me soon. Just fill out the above space, tear out this page and send it to me.

Thanks.



Well, you've been looking east, south, and west, so now you're in for a real treat! This month, you get to look Brown... uh, Issa... uh, oh yeah, North! (I feel the need to apologize for this sick joke. Sorry, but I couldn't resist.) Anyway, look north and a little east and about half-way up the sky you'll see 7 quite bright stars that seem to form a big upside-down dipper. Surprisingly, this group is known as the Big Dipper and is part of the larger constellation, Ursa Major (Big Bear). The middle star is the handle qui s'appelle Mizar and has a faint, very close companion star called Alcor. They can barely be separated by the naked eye, and whether or not you could do this determined entrance into the ancient Persian army. I don't think there's any basis to the rumor that Ayatollah Khomeini is about to reinstate this practice. The two stars at the edge of the bowl are the "pointer" stars. A line drawn from



TO ALL PCVS IN-COUNTRY:

As you know, I am the new PCMO for Niger. I've already been here for a month and in fact, will only be here as PCMO for six more weeks. Nevertheless, I would like to ask some questions regarding health problems and practices so that I and my successors can better know what to do. When you complete the questionnaire, mail it in. Incidentally, these questionnaires will be anonymous. You may identify yourself or the region that you live in, but this is optional.

If you should wish future issues of the CE to deal specifically with certain health or medical problems, simply send in your questions or requests.

Bob Winshall  
(please don't call me "Doc")

QUESTIONNAIRE

NAME:

REGION:

SEX:

Length of service: 0-3 mos. 4-6 mos. 7-12 mos. 13+ mos.

1. Have you been bedridden or missed any days of work since Jan. 1, 1979?

Yes No

2. If yes, on how many separate occasions?

1 2 3 4 5 or more

3. Estimate the total number of days involved (bedridden and/or off from work).

1 2 3 4 5 or more

4. Check the reasons for missing work / being bedridden. If a reason has been responsible more than once, write the number of times on the line. You may check more than one reason.

<u>  </u> cold / flu	<u>  </u> diarrhea /	<u>  </u> malaria
<u>  </u> other fever	<u>  </u> stomach problems	<u>  </u> skin
<u>  </u> (not flu)	<u>  </u> traffic accident	<u>  </u> infection
<u>  </u> other accident	<u>  </u> eye infection	<u>  </u> other
<u>  </u> other illness		<u>  </u> infection
		<u>  </u> (lungs,
		<u>  </u> kidneys,
		<u>  </u> bladder)

5. Have you missed work to come to the Health Unit for "routine" procedures? (mid-term physical, immunizations, etc.)

   Yes    No

If yes, how many days since Jan. 1?  
in the last 12 months?

6. Do you take Aralen regularly every week?

   always    rarely  
   most of the time    never  
   sometimes    in the rainy season only

if not, why not?

   side effects (specify)  
   forget  
   other (specify)







Have you been switched to a different brand in-country because your brand wasn't available?

                     Yes                      No

If yes, what brand were you on?

10. What is your primary means of transportation?

\_\_\_ walking    \_\_\_ bike    \_\_\_ mobylette    \_\_\_ public  
transport    \_\_\_ Private car

11. If you use a bike or mobylette frequently (3+ days / week), answer the following questions:

A. Which do you use primarily?            bike            mobylette  
           both, several days a week

B. How long have you been driving your type of vehicle?

       0-3 mos.           6-12 mos.           1-2 yrs.           3+ yrs.

C. If you now use a mobylette, did you have mobylette or motorcycle experience before coming here?        yes        no

D. If yes, did you have any formal "cyclists" training?

~~yes~~ yes ~~no~~ no

E. Have you been injured on your vehicle since arriving?

yes no

If yes, how often?           1x           2x           3x           4+x

F. How serious were your injuries? (if the injuries happened more than once, list the number of times)

☐ scrapes and bruises      ☐ sprains or strains  
☐ face / head injury    ☐ deep cut (much bleeding or  
                                need for stitches)  
☐ other

G. What were the causes of the accident(s)? (number if more than one)

<u>      </u> cut off by other vehicle	<u>      </u> bad road conditions
<u>      </u> failure to signal by yourself	<u>      </u> failure to signal
<u>      </u> pedestrian / animal	<u>      </u> by other
	<u>      </u> other

#####

ANSWERS:

From A to Z

## Is Your Mind Flexible?

Number 1: 1B, 2E, 3C, 4A, 5D

Number 2: 1D, 2C, 3E, 4B, 5A

Number 3: 1C, 2D, 3E, 4A, 5B

Number 4: 1A, 2E, 3B, 4D, 5C

[illegible]

RED HOT

1. red tape; 2. International Red Cross; 3. red herring; 4. Red Grange; 5. Little Red Riding Hood; 6. Cincinnati Red Stockings; 7. Red Sea; 8. "The Masque of the Red Death"; 9. Red Barber; 10. "The Red."

# # # # #



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IMP	SET	NER	ING
RES	GUR	MES	SHO
SION	CLO	OTS	ALE
VES	MAN	THE	SES

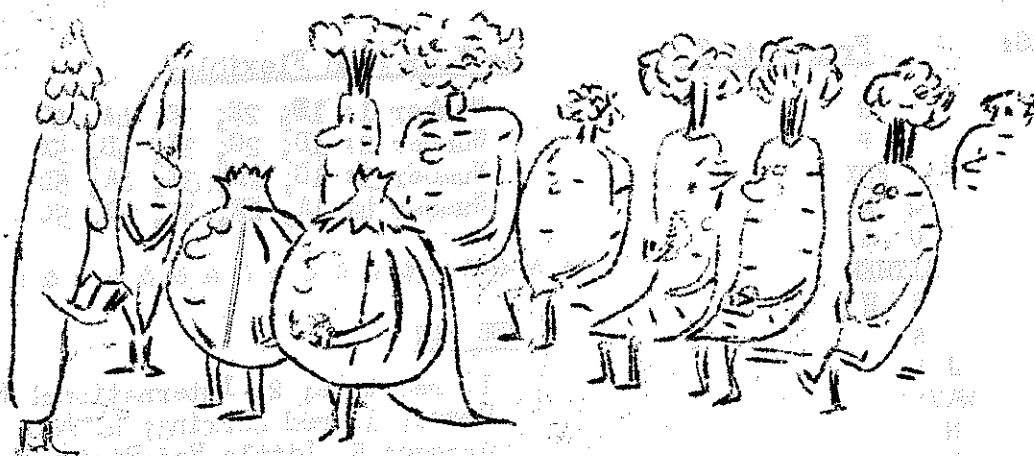
Partwords: You are given three letters that appear consecutively anywhere in a word. Try to find a word for each partword.

One-Timers:

[illegible][illegible]


(answers next month)

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"Onions always make me cry."