

OPERATION

CROSSROADS AFRICA, INC.

Student opportunities

STUDENT RESEARCH
POSSIBILITIES
(Guatemala + Misc.)

Countries in Africa
Summer - 1980

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High Oil Content of Unusual Seeds May Be Future Energy Source

Money may not grow on trees, but scientists have discovered that oil, in many forms, does.

Processed oil from the seeds of certain trees and plants could become a major renewable energy source, says Eugene B. Shultz Jr., WU professor of technology and human affairs (THA), and coordinator of a wide-scale feasibility study on the oilseed energy concept.

"How soon it's going to happen, we don't know," says Shultz. "The whole thing depends heavily on the price of petroleum oil, which continues to escalate faster than the price of vegetable oils."

Shultz cautions that the technology to recover and process oil from the seeds of such little-known trees and plants as the Chinese tallow tree, the buffalo gourd and the neem tree, is far from completed. But, he says, it is possible that these trees and plants could have a substantial impact on the ability of many countries, especially developing ones, to meet their energy needs. Shultz, together with THA colleagues Robert P. Morgan, chairman, and William P. Darby, associate professor, are studying the potential use of seed oils as both diesel fuel extenders and firewood replacement, in addition to the industrial applications of unusual chemicals in certain seeds.

This is a new approach to utilizing renewable resources, says Shultz, adding that practical experiments are already underway.

Using vegetable oils for energy, though, raises a controversial question: Should farmland be saved only for food, and not fuel?"

"One reason we're concentrating on unconventional oilseeds is that most will grow on marginal lands where farming is not practical," says Shultz. He points out that the Chinese tallow tree has sprung up wild by the thousands along the Texas gulf coast where the intrusion of salt water has made most plant life nearly impossible.

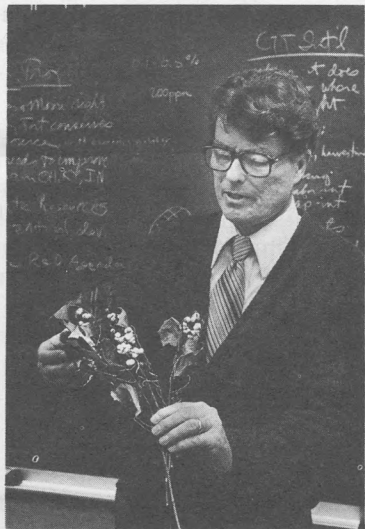
The tree produces a white, waxy berry with a thin, edible coating similar to cocoa butter. Shultz says oil from the pulp inside contains two rare fatty acids, which he speculates may have industrial uses in new types of polyesters and other polymers, synthetic lubricants, bactericides and fungicides. Up to 12 barrels of oil can be harvested from one acre of the trees.

The buffalo gourd, native to the southwestern United States and Mexico, also grows well under marginal conditions. Not only do the seeds found in its round, green-and-white-striped gourds contain up to 40 percent oil, but a substance similar to potato starch can be extracted from its root.

If the starch is converted to alcohol, one acre of the plants can produce 400 gallons—an alcohol yield equal to that of sugar cane and much higher than corn. Yet the buffalo gourd requires less moisture than either.

More research, including environmental studies, still needs to be done, Shultz says. Whether dry, wet, hilly, or saline—marginal lands are fragile ecosystems, and poor cropping practices could jeopardize them. Shultz hopes, though, that oilseeds grown and crushed at the village level could be a major energy boost in areas like Kenya, India and Tanzania, where fuelwood shortages have reached a critical point.

Another area of focus is the southeastern U.S., where the soil is low in nutrients. Oilseed crops could revitalize small farming and related rural businesses there, Shultz believes.



Eugene B. Shultz, Jr., holding a branch from a Chinese tallow tree.



Participating in Operation Crossroads Africa this summer are (left to right) Marzi Siekierski, Albert Walls and Prasanta Chettri. Wanda Gardner, the fourth member of the group, was ill when the picture was taken.

Students Welcome Inner Growth From Rugged, African Experience

Four students will share in intense and undoubtedly memorable experience this summer when they spend six to eight weeks in various African countries under the Operations Crossroads Africa program.

The four, the largest number of WU students to participate in the program, are Prasanta Chettri, a junior in sociology from Belleville, Ill.; Wanda Gardner, a junior in sociology and international development from Rahway, N.J.; Marzanna (Marzi) Siekierski, a sophomore from Milford, Conn., and Albert Walls, a junior in civil engineering from Baltimore, Md.

Since its founding in 1958, Operations Crossroads Africa, based in New York City, has sent more than 5200 Americans to some 30 African countries to spend the summer working several hours a day with African volunteers on construction and agricultural projects. The program, which was the model for the Peace Corps, requires participants to live communally in rugged, rural conditions without electricity or running water. The challenging program also stresses contact among visiting Americans and native Africans, "a corrective," according to its literature, "to the historical imbalance of visitors taking more from African people than they give."

Gardner, who is considering medicine as a career, hopes to teach hygiene and health care in either Zimbabwe or Botswana. There, she believes she will learn as much as she imparts.

"I grew up believing in Africa the way it was portrayed on television," said Gardner, who is black. "Now, however, I think of Africa as a place where I might have been raised."

Gardner is not worried about living without the amenities of running water and electricity. "Where I was born in rural South Carolina, these conveniences also did not exist, and I guess I can experience it again."

Walls' own false images of Africa were dispelled by his past and current roommates from the Republic of South Africa, the Ivory Coast and Uganda. Intrigued by their stories about politically troubled southern Africa, Walls requested to be sent to Lesotho, a small, independent nation surrounded by the minority-ruled South Africa. Adjusting to the poverty-stricken lifestyle of that country will be "a learning experience," Walls said, "and an opportunity to interact. I am disappointed by the individualistic, non-helping attitudes of people in the United States. I hope to find there a group of people who want to accomplish something useful together."

When asked whether he was nervous about going to such a troubled part of the world, he replied, "I guess I have a little of the adventurer in me."

Siekierski has wanted to go to Africa for over a year. Because of her interest in rural medicine, she requested that

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Calendar

April 17-23

Friday, April 17

9 a.m. Mortar Board Symposium, "Is There Life After College?" Discussion on related topics will be held through a noon lunch by WU staff, students and alumni. Ann Whitney Olin Women's Bldg. Lounge.

2 p.m. Technology and Human Affairs Seminar, "Organic Farming in the Cornbelt," Daniel H. Kohl, WU prof. of biology and sr. fellow, CBNS. 104 Lopata.

7:30 p.m. Latin American Studies Lecture, "El Salvador: Struggle for Democracy," Ramon Cardona, rep. of the Democratic Revolutionary Front (F.D.R.), El Salvador. Rebstock Aud.

Saturday, April 18

9 a.m. Neural Sciences Seminar, "Limbic Control of the Hypothalamus," Joseph Price, WU assoc. prof. of anatomy and neurobiology. 928 McDonnell Bldg., 4570 McKinley.

Monday, April 20

12 noon. Department of Genetics Lecture, "Analysis of the Human MHC by Somatic Cell Genetics," Paul Gladstone, dept. of pediatrics, U. of Washington, Seattle. 928 McDonnell Bldg., 4570 McKinley.

2 p.m. Department of Chemical Engineering Seminar, "Multiphase Block Copolymers," M. C. Williams, dept. of chemical engr., U. of Calif., Berkeley. 100 Cupples II.

4 p.m. Department of Biology Seminar, "Genetic Studies of Sclerotium Rolfsii," James Maniotis, WU prof. of biology. 322 Rebstock.

4 p.m. Cellular and Molecular Programs Lecture, "Genetic and Mechanistic Aspects of Graft versus Host-Associated Immunosuppression in Mice," Gene Shearer, Immunology Branch, National Cancer Inst. Erlanger Aud., 4570 McKinley.

Tuesday, April 21

9:30 a.m. Graduate Institute of Education Lecture, "Educational Policy: Can We Make It?" Michael F. D. Young, sr. lecturer in educational sociology, U. of London. 217 McMillan.

12 noon. Biomedical Engineering Seminar, "Ophthalmic Instrumentation—Present and Future," Jay Fleischman, director of Retina/Vitreous Service, St. Louis U. 405 Bryan.

1 p.m. George Warren Brown School of Social Work Colloquium, "An Empirical Glimpse of Voluntarism," David F. Gillespie, WU assoc. prof. of social work, and Anthony King, WU social work student. Brown Lounge.

4 p.m. Department of Surgery Lecture, "Hormone Action at the Molecular Level," W.I.P. Mainwaring, prof. of biochemistry, U. of Leeds School of Medicine. Brown Room, Jewish Hosp.

7 p.m. Plant Biology Program Lecture, "Fixation by Non-Symbiotic Associations," Charles Sloger, Cell Culture and Nitrogen Fixation Lab., U.S.D.A., Beltsville, Md. 309 Rebstock.

7 p.m. L.S.A.T. Preparation Workshop, sponsored by the WU Student Educational Service. Victor Farwell, WU asst. dean, College of Arts and Sciences, and Phyllis Dubinsky, WU reading specialist. Registration fee, \$5. Lambert Lounge, Mallinckrodt. (Also Wed., April 22, and Thurs., April 23, same time, Lambert Lounge).

Wednesday, April 22

11 a.m. Phi Beta Kappa/Sigma Xi Lecture, "The Poem as Palimpsest: T. S. Eliot's *Lune de Miel*," William Arrowsmith, prof. of classics, Johns Hopkins Univ., Baltimore, Md. Graham Chapel.

11:30 a.m. Department of Civil Engineering Seminar, "The Use of Input-Output Modelling Techniques in Port Studies," Jerome Gilbert, economist, Chemical Bank, New York. 104 Lopata.

12 noon. George Warren Brown School of Social Work Panel Discussion, "The New Administration: Its Impact on Social Services," U.S. Rep. Richard A. Gephardt; Jack A. Kirkland, WU assoc. prof. of social work, and Jeffrey Tallent, director of planning, United Way. Brown Aud.

1 p.m. School of Business Administration Kellwood Lecture, "Marketing Concepts," B. Charles Ames, president and chief executive officer, Acme-Cleveland Corp. Mudd Courtroom.

4 p.m. Cellular and Molecular Programs Lecture, "Some Studies on the Genetic Basis for the Mammalian Cell Cycle," David M. Prescott, dept. of molecular, cellular and developmental biology, U. of Colo., Boulder. 322 Rebstock.

4 p.m. Department of Surgery Lecture, "Hormone Action and Cancer," W.I.P. Mainwaring, prof. of biochemistry, U. of Leeds School of Medicine, Leeds, England. Brown Room, Jewish Hospital.

4 p.m. Assembly Series Lecture, "Social and Political Problems for Scientists in the Soviet Union," Alex Goldfarb, molecular biologist, Max Planck Institute for Biochemistry, Munich, and Russian dissident emigrant. Hurst Lounge, Duncker. **8 p.m. Department of English Fiction Reading** by Hilma Wolitzer, novelist and Visiting Hurst Professor. Hurst Lounge, Duncker Hall.

Thursday, April 23

2:30 p.m. Department of Mechanical Engineering Seminar, "Optimal and Statistical Design of Externally Pressurized Vessels," M. P. Gomez, WU prof. of mech. engr. 100 Cupples II.

4 p.m. Department of Chemistry Seminar, "NMR of Spinning Solids without Spinning Sidebands," Tom Dixon, WU postdoctoral research assoc., dept. of chemistry. 311 McMillan.

4 p.m. Center for the Study of Data Processing Lecture, "Management Futures in IRM," Frederic G. Withington, vice president, Arthur D. Little Inc., Cambridge, Mass. 199 Cupples I.

4 p.m. Jewish Studies Lecture, "Search for Justice and Better Society in Jewish Communal Life," Rabbi Herman Pollack, Hillel, MIT. Cosponsored by Hillel. Hurst Lounge, Duncker.

4 p.m. Public Affairs Thursday Lecture, "Public Funding of Political Campaigns," Ruth S. Jones, dept. of political science, UMSL. Lambert Lounge, Mallinckrodt Center.

Films

Friday, April 17

7:30 and 10 p.m. WU Filmboard Series, "All That Jazz." Brown. \$1.75. (Also Sat., April 18, same times, Brown.)

12 midnight. WU Filmboard Series, "The Kids Are Alright." Brown. \$1. (Also Sat., April 18, same time, Brown.)

Tuesday, April 21

7:30 p.m. American Film Musical Series, "The Sound of Music." Brown. \$2.

Wednesday, April 22

7 p.m. Women's Film Series, "The Willmar 8" and "Women's Work: Engineering." Gargoyle. No charge.

7:30 and 10 p.m. WU Filmboard Series, "Luna." Brown. \$1.75. (Also Thurs., April 23, same times, Brown.)

Thursday, April 23

8 p.m. Department of Chinese and Japanese Film, "Otoko Was Tsuruya (Tora-san)" Steinberg Aud. No charge.

Music

Saturday, April 18

8 p.m. Department of Music Faculty Recital, with Jacob Berg, principal flutist, St. Louis Symphony; Mary Mottl, piano artist-in-residence, St. Louis U; and Tom Hamilton, mus. dir., Innervation Productions. The program will include 20th-century and avant-garde works. Steinberg Aud. No charge.

Tuesday, April 21

8 p.m. Department of Music Electronic Music Concert, with Rich O'Donnell, principal percussionist, St. Louis Symphony Orchestra and WU part-time instructor of music, and his students. Tietjens. No charge.

Sports

Friday, April 17

3 p.m. Men's Tennis. WU vs. Westminster Col. WU Tennis Courts.

Monday, April 20

1:30 p.m. Golf. WU vs. Principia Col. Forest Park.

Thursday, April 23

3 p.m. Men's Tennis. WU vs. St. Louis U. WU Tennis Courts.

Exhibitions

"Master Prints from the WU Collection." Print Gallery, WU Gallery of Art, Steinberg Hall. 10 a.m.-5 p.m., weekdays; 1-5 p.m., weekends. Through April 30.

"School of Fine Arts Undergraduate Exhibition." Upper and Lower Galleries, WU Gallery of Art, Steinberg Hall. Opening reception, 3 p.m., April 19. Viewing hours: 10 a.m.-5 p.m., weekdays; 1-5 p.m., weekends. Through April 30.

Africa— *continued from p. 2* she be placed at a medical project. "Africa is one place I've had little contact with, and it's an area where I probably would not be prepared to go to on my own," she said. She hopes the group she will join there will work together to overcome the culture differences. "A friend of mine who went last year said that the real culture shock comes when you return," she noted, "because the pace is so much faster in American society."

Chettri, whose parents' families live in southern India and Nepal, is the most traveled of the four. He has visited those countries three times, most recently, over semester break. Chettri hopes to go to Ghana, Nigeria or the Ivory Coast, where he expects the work and the environment to be difficult, but manageable. "The most interesting part will be seeing how people there live and how we will react to one another."

With nine weeks remaining before they go to Princeton University for a three-day orientation, the four Africa-bound students are busy raising their individual \$2,400 participation fees. Crossroads can assist students only minimally. WU's Black Studies Program is helping to raise the funds by contacting concerned individuals and community groups. Those wishing to help may send donations, payable to Washington University Operation Crossroads Africa, Inc., to the Black Studies Program, Box 1109.

Complex—

continued from p. 1

later the University's Urban Research and Design Center made final recommendations for a physical development plan.

Lawrence M. Malcic, assistant professor of architecture and an architect in the Urban Research and Design Center, said he hopes a firm can be selected by August and that drawings and a model can be completed by the end of the year.

The complex will be constructed in phases as funds become available and will probably be located south of the existing facilities.



WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY IN ST. LOUIS

Published for the Washington University Community

April 16, 1981

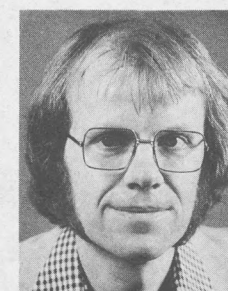
W.U. RECORD



David H. Alpers



C. David Gutsche



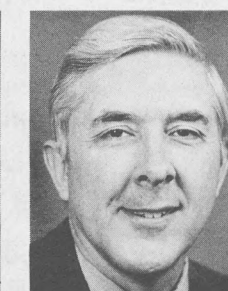
Derek M. Hirst



Paul M. Lützel



Curtis A. Price



Richard Ruland

WU Faculty Receive State's 6 Guggenheims

Six WU faculty members have received fellowships from the John Simon Guggenheim Memorial Foundation. The six awards, the largest number presented to WU faculty in recent years, constitute all the Fellowships granted this year in the state of Missouri.

The recipients are: David H. Alpers, professor of medicine, WU School of Medicine; C. David Gutsche, professor of chemistry; Derek M. Hirst, associate professor of history; Paul Michael Lützel, associate professor of German; Curtis A. Price, associate professor of music; and Richard Ruland, professor of English.

The fellowships are awarded on the basis of demonstrated accomplishment in the past and strong promise for the future in all of science, scholarship and the arts. A total of \$5,099,000 was awarded to 288 scholars, scientists and artists chosen from 3,017 applicants to the Foundation's 57th annual competition. The average fellowship is \$16,000.

Alpers is head of the Division of Gastroenterology at the

WU School of Medicine. A specialist in the study of the stomach and intestinal tract, he is currently conducting research under a grant from the National Institutes of Health on intestinal protein metabolism and function. He will use the Guggenheim Fellowship to study post-translational processing of secretory proteins.

Gutsche, a member of the WU faculty since 1947, served as chairman of the Department of Chemistry from 1970 to 1976. During his last year as chairman, he received a faculty award from the WU Alumni Association for his outstanding commitment to teaching. A specialist in organic chemistry, Gutsche will use the fellowship to study the synthesis, characterization and testing of enzyme models.

Recognized as one of the leading authorities on political conflict in 17th-century England, Hirst will use his Guggenheim Fellowship to research and write a book on the role of the major-generals in Cromwellian England. Another volume by

continued on p. 3

Go-Ahead Given for Design of New Sports-Recreation Complex

The executive committee of the WU Board of Trustees approved a proposal at its April 9 meeting to proceed with the preliminary design of a new sports and recreation complex.

The sports and recreation complex will be designed and planned for students, faculty and staff use and will include three regulation-size basketball courts, handball, racquetball and squash courts and a new swimming pool. The basketball courts will also be available for indoor tennis.

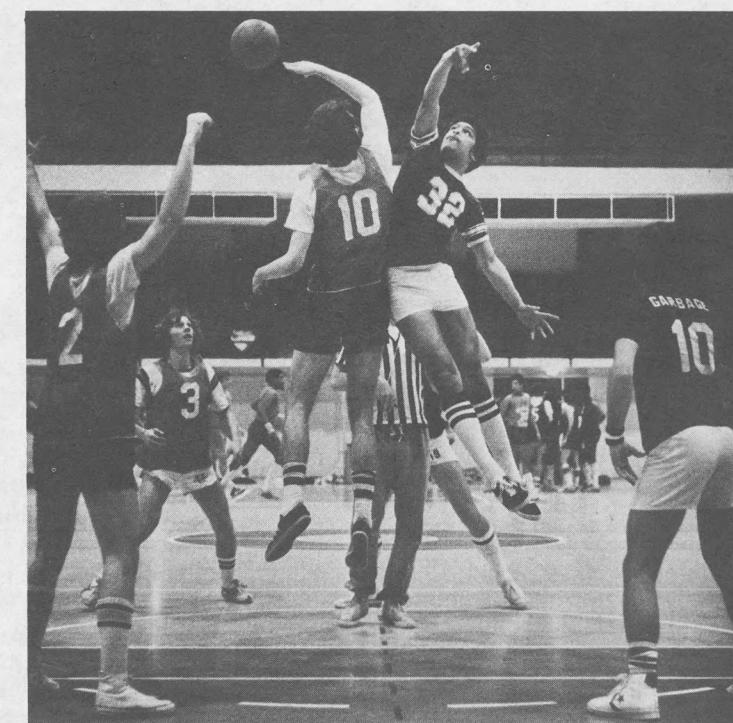
The architectural firm chosen to prepare the preliminary plans also will develop plans to improve Francis Field House and Francis Field. These plans will include renovation and new construction of Francis Field stands.

According to Joe F. Evans, associate vice chancellor for business affairs, the decision to proceed on the athletic expansion program reflects the University's commitment to establish more activity-related programs for students.

Evans said that funds are available now to begin the architectural studies and to complete a portion of the project.

Planning for the complex began in 1978, when the architectural firm of Hastings and Chivetta of St. Louis submitted a proposal recommending significant improvements of sports and recreational facilities at WU. A year

continued on p. 4



WU intramural basketball will be one beneficiary of the new sports complex.

David Felix, professor of economics, will travel to two continents to present papers and attend symposia on Latin American economics and other topics in the coming months. In late April, he will present an invited paper to a conference in Quito, Ecuador, organized by the Aspen Institute for Humanistic Studies. In May, he will give a paper comparing two centuries of economic activity in Latin America at the conference at the University of Groningen, Netherlands. During late May and early June, he will lecture at The Hague and at universities in West Germany, Rumania and England.

Edward S. Macias, associate professor of chemistry, was one of six panelists on a program, "Clean Air and the National Parks." The program was televised live March 29 from

Washington, D.C. on several hundred cable television and public broadcasting stations. Macias is associate director of the WU Center for Air Pollution Impact and Trend Analysis.

Richard H. Popkin, professor of philosophy and Judaic studies, will be on leave next year to serve as Clark Professor at the University of California, Los Angeles. In addition to conducting research there, Popkin will organize a series of lectures by visiting professors on the Christian origins of Zionism, the subject of his own research.

In May, Popkin will teach a seminar and lecture at the University of Tel Aviv. Later in the summer, he will address the International Hume Conference at Dublin, Ireland, and a conference on 16th-century French philosopher Guillaume Postel at the University of Caen.

Guggenheim—*continued from p.1*

Hirst, *Authority and Conflict: England, 1603-1658*, will be published next fall. In 1978 he helped arrange an international conference at WU entitled "Law and Liberty," which commemorated the 350th anniversary of the English Petition of Right. He also served on a WU committee to form an undergraduate program on "Law, Liberty and Justice."

Lützel will use his Guggenheim Fellowship to complete research and writing on a definitive biography of the late 20th-century novelist Hermann Broch, who has recently been "rediscovered." Lützel recently completed the editing of a 17-volume critical edition of Broch's writings entitled *Hermann Broch, His Collected Works*. In 1973, he published his first book on Broch, which was widely acclaimed because it presented a major new interpretation of this noted author. It is entitled, *Hermann Broch, Ethics and Politics: Studies on the Early Work and on the Novel Trilogy, "The Sleep Walkers."*

Price's research interest is the music of the late 17th-century English theatre. His compilation of a 12,000-entry catalogue of all known sources of English instrumental music of that period has resulted in numerous articles on the failure of Restoration musical plays to evolve into true opera and the influence of theatre politics on English drama. He has also written a book, *Music in the Restoration Theatre*. Price will study the theatre music of 17th-century composer Henry Purcell with his Guggenheim Fellowship.

Ruland is currently serving as Visiting Professor of English at the College of William and Mary. He will use his Guggenheim Fellowship to complete work on a book concerned with British backgrounds of American literature. A perennial prize

winner, Ruland previously received two Fulbright-Hays Fellowships to lecture abroad. He is the author of five books, the most recent of which is *A Storied Land: Theories of American Literature*, Vol. II, published in 1976.

The **WU Record** is published weekly during the academic year by the Information Office. Editor: Charlotte Boman (Ext. 5251). Calendar Editor: Susan Kesling (Ext. 5254). Address communications to Box 1142.

Phi Beta Kappa, Sigma Xi Plan Initiations for New Members

William Arrowsmith, professor of classics and humanities at Johns Hopkins University, will deliver the annual Phi Beta Kappa/Sigma Xi Lecture at 11 a.m. Wednesday, April 22, in Graham Chapel. His talk will be on "The Poem as Palimpsest: T.S. Eliot's *Lune de Miel*."

Special recognition will also be given at the lecture to retiring professor emeritus of German Liselotte Dieckmann, a member of the WU faculty since 1944 and former chairwoman of the German department.

Arrowsmith, a wide-ranging scholar of letters, has translated numerous classic Greek, Latin and Italian works and written essays on Greek drama, Italian fiction, American Indian writing, and the role of the humanities in graduate education. He also writes poetry and fiction.

New members of Phi Beta Kappa, superior undergraduates in the arts and sciences, will be initiated formally at 4:30 p.m. Thursday, May 21, in Steinberg Auditorium. Burton M. Wheeler, professor of English and religious studies and president-elect of the WU Chapter of Phi Beta Kappa, will be the speaker.

New members of Sigma Xi, a prestigious scientific research society, will be initiated at private ceremonies following Wednesday's lecture. Sigma Xi initiates include undergraduate and graduate students, as well as post-doctoral fellows and young faculty members.

Phi Beta Kappa members-elect are:

Juniors	Eric S. Furfine	Jean C. Pappas
Teresa Breiner	Laura A. Geringer	Thomas Reifsnnyder
Christina E. Luedke	Darren R. Gitelman	Kathy Yoo Young Rhee
Forbes D. Porter	John A. Goldstein	Tracy Ronvik
Steven Weber	Evan R. Hack	Mark S. Rzchowski
Seniors	Rachel F. Haft	Deborah S. Schlick
Morris W. Barzilai	James L. Helman	Nathan E. Schroeder
Craig T. Basson	Kyron J. Huigens	Eric J. Sirevaag
Marc J. Belgrad	Scott D. Huler	Lawrence D. Talbott
Sharon D. Berliant	Cheryl L. Jacobson	Douglas R. Thornburg
Kenneth M. Boucher	Mark A. Johnson	Sherri Jo Udell
Peter W. Bushunow	Jeffrey B. Judd	Gerry J. Wedig
David A. Butz	Kevin P. Keating	Peter J. Weiss
Judith A. Chernoff	Mitchell A. Klein	Megan E. Wren
Jennifer L. Craig	Thorstein L. Krebs	Richard M. Wyatt
Jeffrey A. Dinkin	Susan M. Larson	Brian Chien Yee
Mary J. Evans	Linda R. Lerner	Jordan S. Zuckerman
Lawrence N. Feingold	Carol J. Malina	Aug., Dec. 1980
Michael L. Feld	Ruth S. Meinzen	Graduates
Lori B. Feldman	Andrew B. Mensch	Ariel Amir
Susan N. Flick	Vicki E. Mendelson	Joan Luebering
Andrew E. Floren	Lori Ann Mohr	Casey J. Page
Myrto Frangos	Karl F. Narveson	Rebecca S. Procter
		Jeffrey D. Robinson

Sigma XI initiates are:

Elected to full membership	Nouha Salibi	Mark A. Johnson
Shien-Liang Chang	Mark A. Shayman	Jonathan D. Kent
James A. Delmez	Isolde E. Thalmann	Stephen Leonhardt
Deborah T. Haimo	Keh Wen Whang	Dale M. Pitt
Hai Huang	Wen-Pao Wu	Gail E. Wagner
Marija Ilic-Spong	Elected to associate membership	Promoted to full membership
Judith L. Lauter	Craig T. Basson	Kye J. Han
Paula Lundberg	Anandkumar P. Bhat	Patricia A. Jacobberger

Cleveland Marketing Expert to Give Lecture

A Cleveland marketing expert, B. Charles Ames, president and chief executive officer of the Acme-Cleveland Corp., will deliver the second in an annual series of lectures sponsored by the Kellwood Co. of St. Louis on Wednesday evening, April 22 at the Whittemore House.

Ames will speak on "Strategic Planning for Industrial Companies: Key to Profit Growth" at a 6:45 p.m. dinner for marketing executives in the St. Louis area. The event is being planned by the marketing faculty of the WU School of Business Administration.

Ames will discuss marketing concepts with students earlier in the day from 1 to 2:30 p.m. in the courtroom of Mudd Hall.

Society For Epidemiologic Research

Reply To:

February 11, 1980

Department of Epidemiology and
International Health
University of California
San Francisco, California 94143

Dear Professor:

The Society for Epidemiologic Research (SER) is pleased to announce that for the fourth year in a row it will be sponsoring, with the National Institutes of Health, a student workshop on epidemiologic methods. The workshop will be held on Tuesday, June 17, 1980 in Minneapolis, Minnesota immediately preceding the Thirteenth Annual Meeting of SER, June 18-20, 1980. Twelve students will be selected for the workshop, which will be conducted by a faculty of four persons prominent in epidemiology and biostatistics. The faculty for the workshop will be: Mr. Fred Ederer, National Eye Institute; Dr. Saxon Graham, State University of New York at Buffalo; Dr. Phillip Sartwell, Johns Hopkins University; and Dr. S. Leonard Syme, University of California at Berkeley.

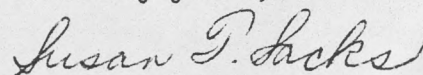
Students selected for participation in the workshop will be awarded a fellowship to cover the cost of travel and a minimum of two days per diem. To be eligible, applicants should be currently enrolled in a program in epidemiology (masters or doctoral) or preventive medicine. Applicants are asked to submit a two- to three-page paper describing their research projects. The projects may be in the design phase, the analysis phase, or anywhere in-between. The report may also be accompanied by one or two pages of tables and/or figures. The cover page should contain applicant's name, address and school affiliation; title of the project; academic advisor's name and signature; and name of the department chairperson. The applications should be submitted by April 15, 1980 to:

Dr. Leon Gordis
Department of Epidemiology
Johns Hopkins School of Hygiene and Public Health
615 N. Wolfe Street
Baltimore, Maryland 21205

We would appreciate it if you could post the enclosed announcement as well as bring it to the attention of students who might be interested in applying for the workshop. If you have any questions concerning the workshop or the enclosed announcement, please feel free to contact Dr. Gordis at (301) 955-3286 in Baltimore or me at (415) 666-2001 in San Francisco.

We feel that the previous three workshops have been stimulating experiences both for faculty and students and are hopeful that this year's workshop will be a rewarding experience as well. Thank you for your assistance in bringing this to the attention of your students.

Sincerely yours,



Susan T. Sacks, Ph.D.
Secretary-treasurer

1/22/80

4:20 PM

Mc Crossroads

1/23/80

Africa He looked
at materials

Dan BUCKSTEIN

3rd. med. student

Page in Barnes

December 11, 1979

Mr. Cecil Washington
Director - Africa Program
Operation Crossroads Africa, Inc.
150 Fifth Avenue
New York, New York 10011

Dear Mr. Washington:

Your letter of December 1 and the enclosed materials have been received. We have posted the notice of your field work programs in Africa.

Any inquiries or applications will be forwarded to you as soon as they are received.

Very sincerely,

Robert E. Shank, M. D.

RES:dco



Operation Crossroads Africa, Inc.

150 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10011, (212) 242-8550 Cable: Crossroads, New York

Program: July & August

DESCRIPTION OF MEDICAL/HEALTH PROJECTS

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David S. Brown, M.D.

Ronald W. Brown

Herschelle S. Challenor

C. Gerald Fraser

G.M. Garbarino

Niles E. Helmboldt

J. Bruce Llewellyn

Boniface I. Obichere

Ruth T. Plimpton

Mrs. Gertrude C. Robinson

Harvey C. Russell

Dickran M. Sarkisian, Jr.

A. Lenora Taitt

Frank T. Wood

Mrs. Jean C. Young

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Jerome M. Vogel

AFRICAN COUNTRIES: Sudan, The Gambia, Kenya, Nigeria, Liberia, and Tanzania (Tentative: Sierra Leone, Botswana, Togo, Niger and Ghana). Projects are organized by the Ministries of Health of the respective countries, often in conjunction with WHO.

FOCUS: Projects will variously focus on the following themes: 1) diagnosis and treatment of tropical diseases, 2) the community health approach, 3) preventive approaches to tropical diseases, and 4) the use of paramedics. The work of many medical/health teams will include: helping to combat malaria, advising on better nutrition, immunizing rural village populations, developing preventive health care approaches, helping with maternity and child care, and assisting with family planning campaigns. Some projects will include the development of audio-visual, printed and other media for the purpose of public health education in rural African communities.

METHOD: Crossroads teams (approximately 10 Americans per team, co-led by a Crossroads staff member) will join with counterpart African medical/health students and specialists, often in conjunction with specialists of WHO, for 8 summer weeks in projects variously dealing with: providing clinical medical services; preventive medicine; primary health care; dentistry; nursing; public health; and midwifery. An intensive several-day Orientation at Princeton University will start our program.

This field work experience will provide American students and professionals with an immediate personal sense of Africa that cannot be duplicated by academic courses. Crossroads teams will join in efforts to closely examine existing health delivery systems, and will actively participate in improving primary health care. An aim of the program is also to help bolster traditional health delivery systems in hopes of increasing self-reliance in less-developed countries.

HISTORY: Crossroads is a non-profit, non-governmental organization focusing on international development and educational exchange. During the past 22 years, Crossroads provided the example that gave "birth" to the Peace Corps and has sent more than 5000 volunteers to 35 English- and French-speaking Africa countries. During the past 10 years, Crossroads has brought more than 1200 African professionals to the United States for 2-month consultation and training internships with counterpart American professionals. A central aim of Crossroads' is to promote international understanding by using the work-project experience as a vehicle for cross-cultural contact. Volunteers live, sleep and eat in a manner patterned after the local community, and have to deal with all the frustrations that accompany a diverse group of Americans (male, female, black, white and of many ethnic groups) trying to accomplish a task under difficult circumstances.

SPECIAL CONSULTANTS: David S. Brown, MD; Roy Brown, MD (Mount Sinai Hospital, Tropical Medicine); and Fred Feinsod, MD, MPH (Harvard School of Public Health).

DEADLINE: Interested persons must apply immediately.



Operation Crossroads Africa, Inc.

150 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10011, (212) 242-8550 Cable: Crossroads, New York

1 December 1979

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Mrs. Jean C. Young

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Jerome M. Vogel

Robert E. Shank, MD
Preventive Medicine and
Public Health
School of Medicine
Washington University
Saint Louis, Missouri 63110

Dear Dr. Shank:

In recent discussions with section heads of the AMA and the AAMC, I was urged to get in touch with you directly. Our hope is that you may be able to give some personal assistance in identifying faculty and students who may be interested in participating in Crossroads' Summer 1980 Medical/Health field work programs in Africa -- as both project leaders and volunteers.

This past summer, Crossroads' Medical/Health teams were invited to join for 8 weeks in ambitious projects organized by the Ministries of Health respectively of Nigeria, Sudan, Kenya, The Gambia, and Ghana. Under expert supervision provided by these ministries in conjunction with WHO, the Crossroads teams joined in ongoing projects that exposed participants to: 1) diagnosis and treatment of tropical diseases, 2) the community health approach, 3) preventive approaches to tropical diseases, and 4) the use of paramedics. Our work includes combatting malaria, advising on better nutrition, immunizing rural village populations, and helping to bolster traditional health delivery systems in hopes of increasing self-reliance in developing countries. Professionals and students are provided with an immediate personal sense of Africa that cannot be duplicated by academic courses.

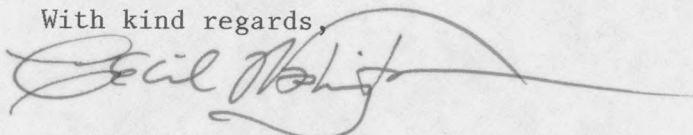
Last school year, though I personally wrote to several offices on chance at your medical school, quite unfortunately there was no response. Therefore, I was particularly happy to learn about you. During the past 22 years, we have received strong support from Harvard's School of Medicine and other medical colleges -- which have been well represented in our recent programs. In addition to alerting deans and chairpersons campuswide, any personal assistance that you could give in submitting copies of the enclosed Press Release to the various publications (newsletters, bulletins, periodicals) of the medical school and other health-related departments, and also -- if possible -- to your alumni magazine and the general campus newspaper, would be most appreciated. Would you please let me know if this would be possible? Finally, I would be grateful if you would return the enclosed Survey, noting names of faculty and administrators for whom you feel our program should hold the greatest interest, and to whom next year I might do well to send information directly.

- 2-

A matter that is particularly bothersome to me is how to reach hospital staff (doctors, nurses, medical technicians, health professionals, etc., many of whom have vacation time during summer months) with information on our program. If you by chance have any suggestions on how I can best do this in your area or nationally, I would certainly appreciate hearing them. Also, if you could perhaps have copies of the enclosed Press Release sent to any hospitals and clinics either affiliated with your school or where you might have a contact -- for inclusion in the hospital or clinic house organ and other publications -- I would indeed be most grateful.

Knowing that this request cannot fall high on your list of priorities, I would therefore be appreciative of any campuswide effort you could personally help get underway to bring our program to the attention of the faculty and students. I am quite anxious to hear from you. It would be an honor to have your support.

With kind regards,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Cecil Washington", with a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.

Cecil Washington
Director - Africa Program

CW/en
enclosures

Work / Travel / Study

VOLUNTEER APPLICATION



operation crossroads africa, inc.

150 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK, N.Y. 10011

(212) 242 - 8550

NOTE: PLEASE
DUPLICATE THIS FORM
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PLEASE RETURN WITH A \$15 REGISTRATION FEE AND A RECENT PHOTOGRAPH OF YOURSELF
ALL QUESTIONS MUST BE ANSWERED BEFORE APPLICATION CAN BE PROCESSED
PLEASE PRINT LEGIBLY
OR TYPE ALL RESPONSES

PERSONAL DATA

- Name (Last, First, Middle) _____
- Present address _____ city/state/zip: _____ Ph: () _____
- Permanent address _____ city/state/zip: _____ Ph: () _____
- Date and place of birth _____ Citizenship _____ Age _____
- Marital status _____ Social Security No. _____ No. of children _____
- Father's name _____ Mother's name _____
- Address _____ Address _____
- Phone: () _____ Occupation _____ Phone: () _____ Occupation _____
- No. of brothers & sisters & ages: _____
- Your occupation _____ Major field of study _____
- Your career goal _____

HEALTH

- Describe your present health _____
- Height _____ Weight _____ Recent changes: Yes/No Describe _____
- Do you have any ailment, physical disability, or allergies? _____
If so, explain in detail _____
- List all serious illnesses & operations you have had, giving dates _____
- Have you ever received psychological counseling or treatment for mental and/or emotional illness? _____ If so, specify nature _____

EDUCATION (use a separate sheet where needed)

- What has been your academic standing in high school? _____ College? _____
- List honors, awards, scholarships _____
- List extracurricular activities at school & community volunteer work _____
- Indicate dates, duration & purpose of previous travel or residence in any foreign country _____

SUMMARY OF EDUCATION

College/University	Dates of attendance	Major	Degrees/Dates rec'd

WORK EXPERIENCE

- List all work experience you have had, including volunteer work, camp experience, etc., indicating dates and positions held _____

TALENTS & INTERESTS

- French: Fluent ___ Good ___ Fair ___ Poor ___ Indicate name and address of most recent teacher: _____
- Can you speak and understand French sufficiently well to have a meaningful relationship with people who know only French? _____
- Do you wish to be assigned to a French-speaking country? _____
- Would you accept such an assignment? _____ Other languages known _____
- Do you have any special interest and/or talent in music, athletics, art or media? _____
Indicate your level of proficiency _____
- Circle the following categories in which you have a strong interest; underline those in which you are proficient:
Carpentry Masonry Athletics Nursing Special education
Construction Mechanics Crafts Painting Sewing
Electricity Plumbing Dance Photography Other (specify) _____

SUPPORTING INFORMATION

- How did you learn about Crossroads? (From Whom? Name/Title) _____
- List the most significant books & periodicals you have read related to Africa this year: _____
- Have you spoken with a former Crossroads participant? Yes / No. Whom? _____
- Give the full names, titles and addresses of two persons (such as campus faculty or staff, community or religious leaders) that you plan to approach about helping you organize your fund-raising:
1. _____
2. _____

Numbers 4, 8, 9 & 10 are optional; the others are required.

PLEASE PRINT LEGIBLY OR TYPE ALL RESPONSES

E S S A Y Q U E S T I O N S (complete on attached sheets, giving brief but thoughtful answers)

1. What are your most significant impressions about Africa and its people?
2. Why do you want to work in Africa? What role do you feel the foreigner can play in the rural sector of a developing nation?
3. Why do you particularly want to participate in the CROSSROADS program?
4. What characteristics of CROSSROADS, if any, do you feel will be difficult or unpleasant for you?
5. What role do you think you will play in a workcamp involving hard physical labor?
6. How do you think you will react to spending two months living closely with a group? What would you regard to be your personal objectives and your responsibilities toward the group? What problems/difficulties would you anticipate?
7. Taking into consideration your previous black/white experiences in the U.S., what is your attitude toward participating in a racially mixed group? What do you think will be the patterns of interaction in a racially mixed, co-ed group?
8. What does cultural exchange mean to you?
9. What style of leadership do you feel would most effectively contribute to the functioning of a CROSSROADS group that you might be in?
10. How do you feel Africans will react to foreigners? What attitudes do you anticipate? How do you feel Africans will interact with you?
11. We would like you to submit a brief autobiographical sketch which includes experiences and ideas you have that might support your candidacy.

P E R S O N A L S U R V E Y (attach a separate sheet where needed)

1. How do you feel you would be able to cope with common rural conditions such as: out-house-type toilets; not having electricity or running water; insects; cooking outdoors over a wood fire; eating a simple high-starch, low-protein diet; sleeping on straw mats on the floor (instead of on a bed with a mattress); sharing close living quarters with others? Explain in detail.
2. Which of the above rural conditions would cause you a) the greatest difficulty, and b) the least difficulty? Why? Explain in detail.
 - a)
 - b)
3. Answer each of the following. Please be candid.

How would you feel participating in a group that:

	Prefer	Don't object	Have some reservations	Object strongly
a) has a white male leader? . . .				
b) has a black female leader? . . .				
c) has a white female leader? . . .				
d) has a black male leader? . . .				
e) is predominantly black? . . .				
f) is predominantly white? . . .				

4. Please explain the reasons for your responses above:

R E F E R E N C E S

List the full names, titles and addresses (including cities, states & zip codes) of at least eight (8) persons to whom we can write for further information about you. We must receive at least seven (7) references before your application can be considered by the CROSSROADS Screening Committee. Please urge your references to return our questionnaire as soon as possible. We would like you to give names of persons in all of the following categories, if possible. More than one name in a category is acceptable. Please print legibly.

	NAME	TITLE (if applicable)	ADDRESS/CITY/STATE/ZIP
a) an employer or supervisor:			
b) a fellow student in recent years (required):			
c) college teacher or advisor:			
d) high school teacher or advisor:			
e) a neighbor:			
f) a co-worker:			
g) a person from an African country:			
h) others who have known you of late:			

P A R T I C I P A T I O N F E E: How do you plan to raise your participation fee? Explain in detail. What difficulties, if any, do you foresee?

S P E C I A L I Z E D P R O J E C T S: Is there a particular type of CROSSROADS project that interests you most? Yes/No _____ If so, which? _____
 If such a project is not available, will you accept a general one? _____

DATE: _____ SIGNATURE: _____

HAVE YOU ATTACHED YOUR \$15 REGISTRATION FEE AND A RECENT PHOTO (the photo can be machine-made)?

Work / Travel / Study

VOLUNTEER APPLICATION



operation crossroads africa, inc.

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- Present address _____ city/state/zip: _____ Ph: () _____
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- Date and place of birth _____ Citizenship _____ Age _____
- Marital status _____ Social Security No. _____ No. of children _____
- Father's name _____ Mother's name _____
- Address _____ Address _____
- Phone: () _____ Occupation _____ Phone: () _____ Occupation _____
- No. of brothers & sisters & ages: _____
- Your occupation _____ Major field of study _____
- Your career goal _____

HEALTH

- Describe your present health _____
- Height _____ Weight _____ Recent changes: Yes/No Describe _____
- Do you have any ailment, physical disability, or allergies? _____
If so, explain in detail _____
- List all serious illnesses & operations you have had, giving dates _____
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EDUCATION (use a separate sheet where needed)

- What has been your academic standing in high school? _____ College? _____
- List honors, awards, scholarships _____
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- Indicate dates, duration & purpose of previous travel or residence in any foreign country _____

SUMMARY OF EDUCATION

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WORK EXPERIENCE

- List all work experience you have had, including volunteer work, camp experience, etc., indicating dates and positions held _____

TALENTS & INTERESTS

- French: Fluent ___ Good ___ Fair ___ Poor ___ Indicate name and address of most recent teacher: _____
- Can you speak and understand French sufficiently well to have a meaningful relationship with people who know only French? _____
- Do you wish to be assigned to a French-speaking country? _____
- Would you accept such an assignment? _____ Other languages known _____
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Indicate your level of proficiency _____
- Circle the following categories in which you have a strong interest; underline those in which you are proficient:
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SUPPORTING INFORMATION

- How did you learn about Crossroads? (From Whom? Name/Title) _____
- List the most significant books & periodicals you have read related to Africa this year:

1. _____
2. _____
- Have you spoken with a former Crossroads participant? Yes / No. Whom? _____
- Give the full names, titles and addresses of two persons (such as campus faculty or staff, community or religious leaders) that you plan to approach about helping you organize your fund-raising:

1. _____
2. _____

Numbers 4, 8, 9 & 10 are optional; the others are required.

PLEASE PRINT LEGIBLY OR TYPE ALL RESPONSES

ESSAY QUESTIONS (complete on attached sheets, giving brief but thoughtful answers)

1. What are your most significant impressions about Africa and its people?
2. Why do you want to work in Africa? What role do you feel the foreigner can play in the rural sector of a developing nation?
3. Why do you particularly want to participate in the CROSSROADS program?
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11. We would like you to submit a brief autobiographical sketch which includes experiences and ideas you have that might support your candidacy.

PERSONAL SURVEY (attach a separate sheet where needed)

1. How do you feel you would be able to cope with common rural conditions such as: out-house-type toilets; not having electricity or running water; insects; cooking outdoors over a wood fire; eating a simple high-starch, low-protein diet; sleeping on straw mats on the floor (instead of on a bed with a mattress); sharing close living quarters with others? Explain in detail.

2. Which of the above rural conditions would cause you a) the greatest difficulty, and b) the least difficulty? Why? Explain in detail.
 - a)

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3. Answer each of the following. Please be candid.
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b) has a black female leader? . . .				
c) has a white female leader? . . .				
d) has a black male leader? . . .				
e) is predominantly black? . . .				
f) is predominantly white? . . .				

4. Please explain the reasons for your responses above:

REFERENCES

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c) college teacher or advisor:			
d) high school teacher or advisor:			
e) a neighbor:			
f) a co-worker:			
g) a person from an African country:			
h) others who have known you of late:			

PARTICIPATION FEE: How do you plan to raise your participation fee? Explain in detail. What difficulties, if any, do you foresee?

SPECIALIZED PROJECTS: Is there a particular type of CROSSROADS project that interests you most? Yes/No If so, which? _____
If such a project is not available, will you accept a general one? _____

DATE: _____ SIGNATURE: _____

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f) is predominantly white? . . .				

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DATE:

SIGNATURE:

HAVE YOU ATTACHED YOUR \$15 REGISTRATION FEE AND A RECENT PHOTO (the photo can be machine-made)?



AFRICA with CROSSROADS

PLEASE POST

WORK / TRAVEL / STUDY



Work

In a workcamp with 10 to 12 Americans, a Crossroads leader, and about an equal number of African volunteers, you and your group will join with a rural community for 6 weeks in a project that involves vigorous physical labor: digging foundations, hauling water, mixing cement, for 4 to 6 hours a day. Technical skill is desirable but not required. You must have a strong desire to learn from and share with others, both Americans and Africans.

Living will be in a fashion patterned after the village community: you will have to cope with common rural conditions such as not having electricity or running water; cooking outdoors over a wood fire; eating a modest high-starch, low-protein diet. The pressures of communal living in close quarters will be intense. The Americans will be from diverse racial, cultural and regional backgrounds. Responsibility for cooking, buying food, and doing domestic chores, will be shared by all. The work projects are equally directed toward human contact as actually contributing to a rural development project.

Travel

Following the project will be two weeks of group travel by local transportation within the host and neighboring African countries, frequently off the beaten path and into areas where tourists rarely venture. Your group travel experiences will further allow you to see, touch, and feel the rich cultural life that is Africa.

Study

The settings for your learning experiences will be both formal (an intensive orientation at Princeton University) and informal (the workcamp where you will share experiences with both African people and your group members). As one volunteer said, "These past 8 weeks have made sense out of the last 21 years of my life." Many volunteers find a focus for their personal and academic pursuits; many find that they are helped, as a result of their experience, into professional careers related to Africa, international relations, education and business.

Crucial aims of the Crossroads Experience will be for individuals to develop an understanding of the complexities of the community development process, to appreciate the infinite web of social, political and economic considerations that bear on the success or failure of any community undertaking, and to formulate the appropriate questions necessary for the solution of community problems.

French, Arabic & African Languages

Africa is a unique blend of cultures, life styles and languages. Participation in the daily lives of Africans will bring an immediate intimacy to the experience of language learning and practice. Crossroads has a great need for applicants with some background in French, Arabic and various African languages.



What is Crossroads?

Operation Crossroads celebrates its 21st Anniversary as a private non-profit, non-governmental organization that promotes work, travel, and study in Africa as a vehicle for cross-cultural exchange and understanding and for personal and professional growth. Since its founding in 1958 by Dr. James H. Robinson, Crossroads has sent more than 5,000 volunteers to 34 French and English-speaking African countries to spend their summers living and working with rural village communities. We have chosen to promote the Work/Travel/Study experience as a welcomed, long-overdue corrective to the historical imbalance of visitors taking more from African people than they give.

Today, Crossroads enjoys wide acceptance throughout Africa, as evidenced by the fact that we are frequently invited to participate in rural development projects in countries that traditionally do not open their doors to foreign volunteer organizations.



Other Crossroads programs include the African Leadership Program which has brought more than 1,200 professionals from 42 African countries to the United States for 2-month consultation and training internships with counterpart American professionals; and the West Indies Program, which has provided more than 750 high school students with intense Work/Travel/Study experiences on 12 Caribbean islands.

All of Crossroads' programs give individuals a brief but intense immersion in a contrasting culture; and all are based on the belief that you enter another culture more fully by working in it. We seek to make people think about such issues as: the meaning of development and under-development, the relationship between the haves and have-nots, the need for communication between people of different races, cultures, and ideologies. Africans in the United States, Americans in Africa and the West Indies, confront themselves and the cultures that formed them.

Crossroads enables Black Americans to intimately explore themselves in relation to Africa today. Concomitantly, Crossroads enables volunteers to think critically about their relationship to Africa's cultural and economic past, and about how they may positively contribute to Africa's future. Black and white Americans gain new perspectives on each other by seeing themselves outside of the American setting.



Who Should Apply?

Successful participation requires, above all, skill in communication and a strong desire to reach out cross-culturally. Sensitivity, flexibility, patience, and a willingness to appreciate life-styles and values different from one's own, are elemental. Crossroaders go to Africa, not to impose their own American values, but to seek comprehension of African values; their challenge is to adjust to locally accepted ways of doing things.

You are urged to give careful consideration to the nature of the Crossroads program and philosophy before applying. While the group experience offers a rare opportunity for personal growth through shared experiences, personal growth can also be uncomfortable, and at times painful. Willingness to address sensibly and sensitively, delicate personal issues — whether pertaining to racial, political, or other feelings— will be the basis for healthy group interaction.

While most Crossroaders have been college students and young professionals, there are no age or occupational requirements. Crossroaders go not as technicians but as volunteers with a strong determination to build bridges of friendship and understanding with people of another culture.

Individuals will be selected for projects according to 1) the preferences that they indicate on the application, 2) personal characteristics that would bear favorably on the projects, and 3) the availability of projects desired.

If you wish to be considered for a project in a particular African country, this should be stated on the application or communicated to us as early as possible.

Group leaders are between the ages of 24 and 40 and go through a separate screening process. Descriptions of these positions and application forms will be sent on request.

Orientation

Prior to departure, all volunteers and leaders will participate in an intensive several-day Orientation at Princeton University. At this time, there will be films, lectures and group discussions held, aimed at preparing you for your work project and experience in Africa. Numerous resource persons with expertise in fields related to Africa, will be in attendance— among them African professionals recently arriving from their countries. The Orientation will provide you with an overview of modern and traditional Africa and will introduce you to various aspects of your summer Work/Travel/Study experience in Africa.

Projects & New Programs

Crossroads projects have become increasingly varied in response to more diverse academic and field work needs of participants and in response to more specific developmental needs of African countries. Projects planned for the coming summer include: construction of schools, health clinics, water tower systems, dams, and needed community facilities (Liberia, The Gambia, Kenya, Sierra Leone, Sudan, and Togo); agricultural development and farming assistance (Ghana and The Gambia); providing clinical medical services and health education (Nigeria, The Gambia, and Sudan); ethnomusicology (Sierra Leone); photographing traditional and historical monuments and architecture (Mali); art, oral history and archaeological digging (The Ivory Coast and Sudan); and, compensatory education and tutorial work with South African refugee youths in Botswana.

Academic Credit

Each year, many volunteers who have particular academic, field-study, or professional training needs, arrange with their respective schools to receive credit for their Crossroads experience. We give our full support to individuals in their efforts to make such arrangements with their schools. Crossroads staff members are available to serve in supervisory or consulting roles for students' field study and professional field experience. Crossroads participants typically arrange to receive between 5 and 10 semester units for their summer experience.

How Much Does It Cost?

The Participation Fee is \$1,700. This fee covers all living expenses (but not personal ones, such as souvenirs, cigarettes, etc.) from the time the participant arrives at Orientation at Princeton University until the charter returns from Africa to New York City at summer's end. The total cost to Crossroads to send a person to Africa is \$2,800; however, we carry out a year-round fund-raising campaign so that we can grant every applicant an automatic \$1,100 fee offset.

We do everything possible to assist financially disadvantaged persons who feel strongly about participating in the Crossroads program but who feel uncertain about their ability to raise the Participation Fee. We encourage them, above all, to submit their application as early as possible so that, if accepted, they can be given

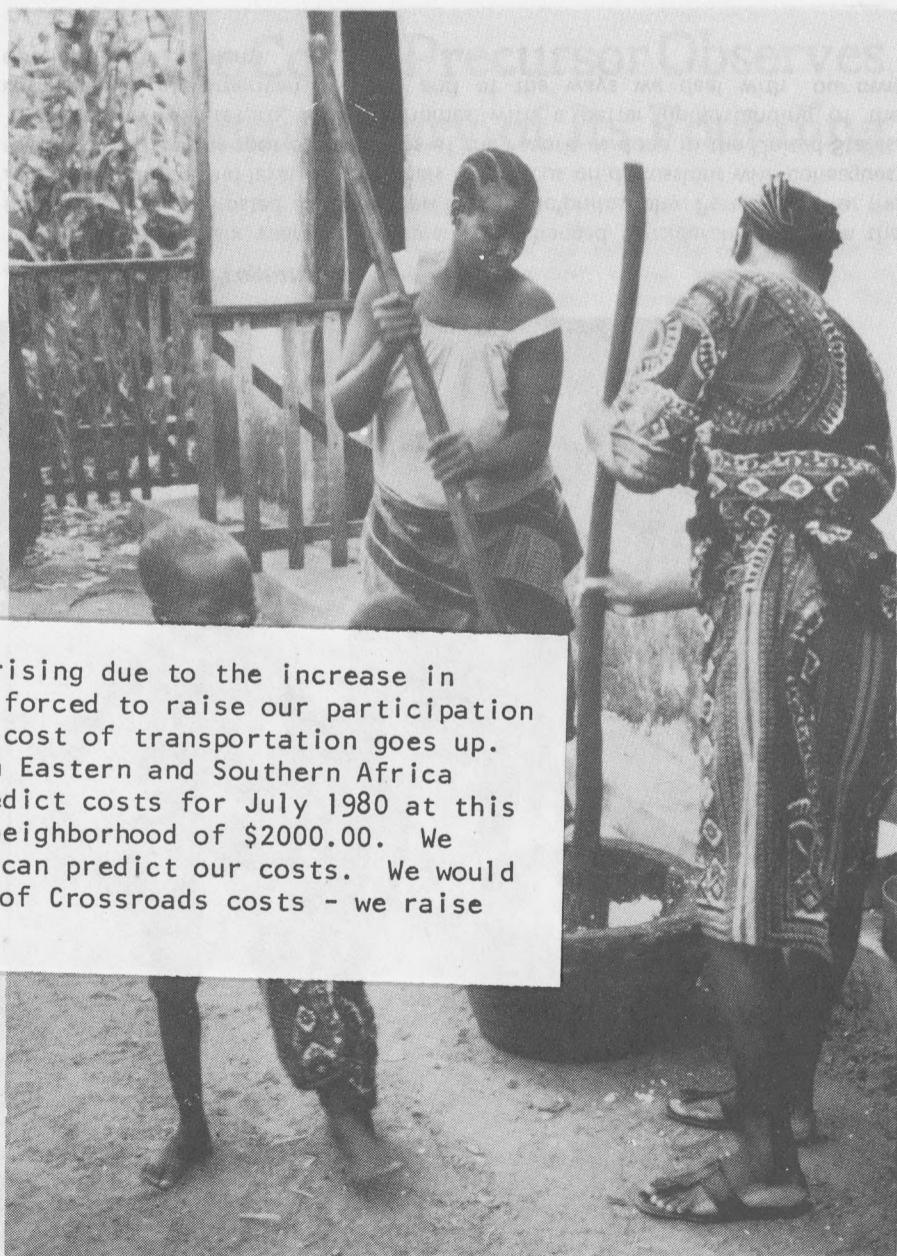
PLEASE NOTE: Airfares rose dramatically in 1979 and are still rising due to the increase in petroleum prices. It is probable that we will be forced to raise our participation fee for 1980 by as much as \$200 - \$300 depending on how much the cost of transportation goes up. We are considering the possibility of a surcharge for programs in Eastern and Southern Africa and of pegging our fee to airfares. Unfortunately, we cannot predict costs for July 1980 at this point. It would be realistic, however, to plan on a fee in the neighborhood of \$2000.00. We will let you know about our fee structure for 1980 as soon as we can predict our costs. We would like to remind you that our fee, in any case, does not cover all of Crossroads costs - we raise money from contributors to subsidize our program.

however, to give only small grants, and no one is given a scholarship for the entire amount. In general, an applicant's success at fund-raising varies directly with his/her level of motivation, creativity, and determination.

Since the Participation Fee does not cover our program maintenance or overhead costs— only the actual living and travel expenses of participants — Crossroads is, by far, the least expensive program of its kind to Africa.

How to Apply?

Applications may be obtained from college contacts or directly from the Crossroads office. Since applications will be accepted on a rolling basis and since no more applicants will be accepted after our limited number of placements (approximately 125) are filled, it is to your advantage to apply as early as possible. Therefore, we strongly encourage you to apply by February 15th. Applications received after this date will be reviewed if positions are available. It takes from 4 to 8 weeks to process each application. Applicants who will need help with raising funds are particularly urged to submit their applications as early as possible. Your application must be submitted with two passport-size photos and a non-refundable \$15 registration fee. You are encouraged to give thoughtful, concise responses to questions on the application.



Dates (tentative)

Orientation— June 27
 Departure for Africa— July 2
 Return from Africa— September 2

'These past two months have made sense out of the last twenty-one years of my life.'



Aims of Crossroads

Crossroads alumni are concentrated at every point of convergence between North America and Africa. They are teaching at universities here and in Africa. They staff United States congressional and State bureaus on Africa, as well as advising African governments on the United States, and representing these governments in the United Nations. They work for large multi-national corporations, organize women's development programs, staff Peace Corps and U.S.-A.I.D., and work for service agencies.

The statistics of Crossroads' twenty-one years of programming are summarized for you here. ▽

African Leaders Program

Within the last six years, the program has changed considerably, both in the number of visitors hosted annually, and in its basic philosophy. Participants for the ALP program are mid-level professionals who focus on discussions with colleagues, seminars, and on-the-spot observations of their work as done in the United States. The visitors will return to their homes with a better understanding of the complexities of American society, and of the ways we deal with our own developmental problems.

THE NEW YORK TIMES, SUNDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1977

A Peace Corps Precursor Observes 20th Anniversary of Its Founding

By SHEILA RULE

In 1957, the Rev. James H. Robinson put his belief that "the darkest thing about Africa is America's ignorance of it" into action with the founding of Operation Crossroads Africa.

It thus became the first national organization devoted to erasing such ignorance by dispatching young Americans to lend sweat, muscle and friendship in developing African, and later West Indian, countries.

Called the "progenitor of the Peace Corps" by President John F. Kennedy, the organization has in the last 20 summers sent more than 5,000 enthusiastic black and white volunteers to 43 African and 12 West Indian countries.

There, the young people, most of whom are college students, join African students in building schools, health clinics, marketplaces, roads and other projects chosen by the rural communities. These good Samaritans, who must raise \$1,700 of the cost of going to Africa, often return to their country with a richer appreciation of other cultures and people.

"My husband taught that no man ever soiled his soul by soiling his hands," said Gertrude Robinson, widow of the founder of Crossroads, who died in 1973. "He taught the dignity of labor. I think 200 years from now, Crossroads will be remembered as the first interracial group of Americans and Canadians who came out of a sincere desire to work and relate to the people of Africa."

Many persons involved in Operation Crossroads came together at a 20th anniversary dinner last week at the Americana Hotel, at which Andrew J. Young, the United States representative to the United Nations, was the guest speaker. Among them was Albert G. Oliver, chairman of the board, who has been involved in the project for 15 of its 20 years.

"Crossroads' legacy will be that it showed there can be understanding between diverse groups," Mr. Oliver said, "if they are willing to sit down and exchange ideas while at the same time working together on projects such as the construction of a school or road."

But not only do the volunteers begin to understand others, they also begin to understand themselves better. The backbreaking labor, the lack of plumbing, electricity and other conveniences and the risk of disease that these people cope with leads many of them to re-examine their values and styles of life.

"It's not an easy experience," said Jerome M. Vogel, executive director. "Groups of nine or ten American students who are all so different are plunged into a work-camp situation for six to eight weeks in a rural village. It makes many of them realize that their values are very peculiar to their own culture. Many reconsider what they are and where they are going."

'Personal Growth'

Jonathan L. Weaver's Crossroads experience in Lagos, Nigeria, led him to join the staff of the organization after graduating from Harvard Business School in 1975.

"I had such personal growth and gained a greater commitment to the development of Africa," said Mr. Weaver. He is one of many former participants who, according to Mrs. Robinson, have taken jobs connected in some way with Africa.

Eleanor Holmes Norton's summer helping to build a school in Gabon in the early 1960's "made me think about myself as a black person and as an American more profoundly than at any point before or since," she said.

"I could see that, politically, I shared many views of the Africans," said Mrs. Norton, who is Chairman of the Federal Equal Employment Opportunity Commission. "But culturally I was surprised to find how American I was."

Another former Crossroads worker, Barry Colley, a student of African affairs at Columbia University, helped build a school in Ghana for six weeks. He sees Operation Crossroads as a "pioneer in terms of bridging the gap between cultures."

"Although Africa is a developing continent, I found it far more developed in terms of social relationships and hospitality," he said.

20 YEARS OF GROWTH & CONTRIBUTION

Country	African Leaders Participants	Volunteer Projects	Country	African Leaders Participants	Volunteer Projects
ALGERIA	86	-	MALI	56	2
BENIN	26	15	MAURITANIA	24	2
BOTSWANA	12	8	MAURITIUS	10	-
BURUNDI	10	1	MOROCCO	19	1
CAMEROON	72	13	NIGER	30	9
CENTRAL AFRICAN EMPIRE	28	2	NIGERIA	80	47
CHAD	29	5	RWANDA	12	-
CONGO	6	1	SENEGAL	69	13
EGYPT	8	4	SIERRA LEONE	23	15
ETHIOPIA	33	17	SOMALI REPUBLIC	1	10
GABON	17	3	SOUTH AFRICA	58	-
THE GAMBIA	26	9	SUDAN	34	4
GHANA	52	38	SWAZILAND	9	1
GUINEA	10	4	TANZANIA	13	10
GUINEA-BISSAU	9	-	TOGO	51	10
IVORY COAST	72	15	TUNISIA	45	-
KENYA	28	21	UGANDA	13	5
LESOTHO	19	4	UPPER VOLTA	34	5
LIBERIA	2	10	ZAIRE	75	2
MALAGASY REPUBLIC	13	-	ZAMBIA	19	6
MALAWI	11	11	ZIMBABWE	7	8

Island	Volunteer Projects	Island	Volunteer Projects
ANTIGUA	4	NEVIS	1
BELIZE	3	PUERTO RICO	1
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	3	SABA	3
GRAND CAYMAN	3	ST. EUSTATIUS	2
GRENADA	3	ST. KITTS	2
HAITI	3	ST. LUCIA	6

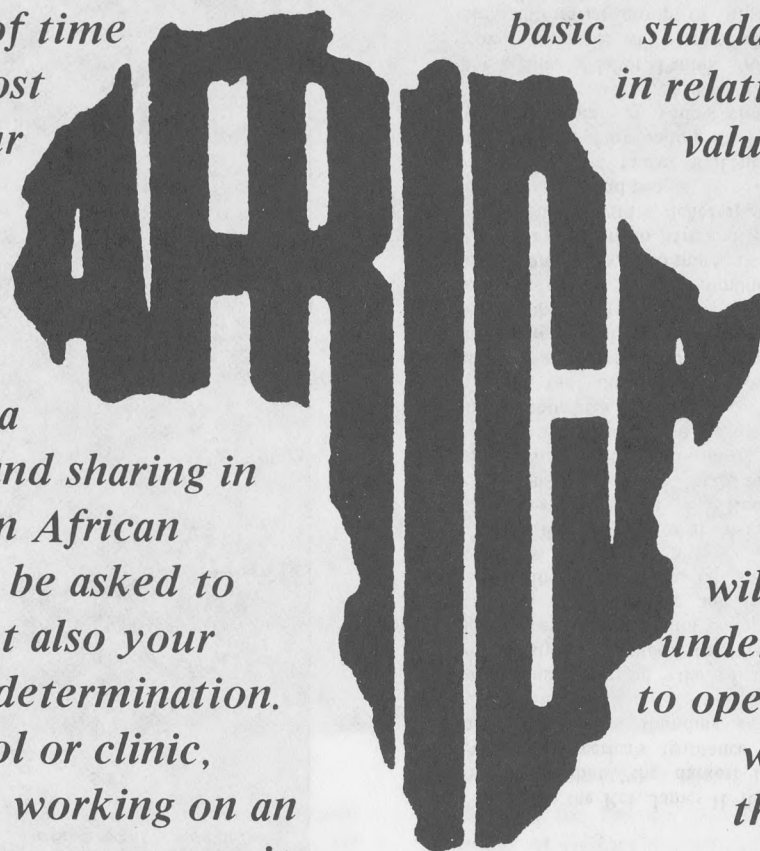
The West Indies Program

For six weeks during the summer, Crossroads sponsors high school-age students to participate in workcamp programs on islands in the West Indies and Central and South American countries. Participants, under the leadership of an adult leader, work side-by-side with local counterparts in building a needed community facility such as a medical clinic, school, or community center. In addition, there are specialized programs where students with experience in such fields as dance, music, athletics, and tutoring are assigned to work with a local ministry.

WORK/TRAVEL/STUDY

For 8 weeks during the summer, your goal will be to see, touch and become intimately acquainted with traditional and modern Africa in a way seldom possible for a westerner. During a period of time that may prove to be the most profoundly enriching of your life, your challenge will be to take the first step toward becoming an insider in another culture.

Your entry point will be on a grassroots level: living with and sharing in the daily lives of people in an African village community. You will be asked to lend not only your heart, but also your hands, your arms, and your determination. You may be building a school or clinic, promoting health education, working on an agricultural project, or helping a community



preserve its cultural, musical, or artistic traditions. This will not be an easy experience, but an intensely meaningful one. You will be pushed to re-examine basic standards, attitudes, and beliefs in relation to people with contrasting values. You will discover new lifestyles and new ways of doing things and you will have to confront the fact that many American values and customs are neither always acceptable nor always practical in the context of African life. You will seek to understand common underlying human experiences and to open channels of communication with people of another culture through shared living and work experiences.

Operation CROSSROADS AFRICA, 150 Fifth Avenue, N.Y., N.Y. 10011. Telephone: (212) 242-8550.

Director, Cecil Washington. Assistant Director, Paulette Nichols. Administrative Assistants: Esme Nichols, Ellen Wallace.



Operation Crossroads Africa, Inc.

150 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10011, (212) 242-8550 Cable: Crossroads, New York

PLEASE IMMEDIATELY FORWARD COPIES OF THIS PUBLIC SERVICE ANNOUNCEMENT to the campus newspaper, staff bulletin, inter-departmental newsletter, campus periodicals/magazines, alumni magazine and, if possible, to local radio and TV stations.

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PRESS RELEASE

SUMMER MEDICAL PROJECTS IN AFRICA

Operation Crossroads Africa, Inc., a non-profit organization focusing on international development and educational exchange, actively seeks faculty, professionals and students in medicine, nursing and health fields to participate in 8-week summer medical team projects in Africa. Located in rural communities, projects focus on tropical medicine, preventive medicine, public health, epidemiology, nutrition, and maternity and child health.

Projects are conducted by the Ministries of Health of various African countries in conjunction with WHO. Each medical team will consist of about 10 Americans joined by an equal number of African specialists and students. Participants will gain an immediate personal sense of Africa that cannot be duplicated by academic courses.

During the past 22 years, Crossroads, whose example gave "birth" to the Peace Corps, has sent more than 5000 volunteers to 34 English-speaking and French-speaking African countries to spend their summers helping rural village communities. Other projects involve community development, construction, archaeology, agriculture, architecture, art, photography, and ethnomusicology.

Both volunteer and leader positions are open. Persons interested in participating in Crossroads' Summer Work/Travel/Study Program must apply immediately. Contact: Crossroads Africa, 150-5th Ave., NY, NY 10011 (phone: 212 - 242 - 8550); or see the local contact person:

(Your Name:)
(Address/Department:)
(Phone:)

BY CLARENCE W. HALL



Operation Crossroads Gets to the Heart of Africa

Jim Robinson's youthful pick-and-shovel Samaritans have brought new light to the dark continent—and in so doing are demonstrating a workable formula for dissipating racial discords everywhere

ONE SUMMER night in 1965, the village of Mpeseduadze, deep in the bush country of Ghana, was aburst with whooping jubilation. To the throb of jungle drums, chanting Africans swirled around a huge bonfire. At a gesture

from the chief, the drums fell silent, the dancing stopped, and a gray-haired American Negro was led forward. Rising from his throne, the chief threw a brilliantly colored toga over the American's shoulders. "I name you Robinson Tekyi III,

Honorary Paramount Chief of the Fanti tribe," he said. "We know you cannot stay to rule over us, for you belong to many tribes, many places. But you and the young people you brought shall reign in our hearts forever. You have not only built us a beautiful school; you have also shown us the dignity of labor. You have taught us how to get for ourselves the things we need to take our rightful place in the new Africa."

The American with the grand new title was the Rev. James H. Robinson, founder and director of "Operation Crossroads Africa," a private, non-government, voluntary summer work-camp program that was hailed by President Kennedy as "the progenitor of the Peace Corps." Since its founding in 1958, Operation Crossroads has induced more than 2300 carefully picked American and Canadian college youths to give up summer vacations, pay a part of their own way to some 30 African nations and, together with African counterparts, engage in work-camp projects that have dotted the continent with new schools and community centers, village clinics and libraries, and have laced the areas with market-access roads, irrigation and water-supply systems.

Up From "The Bottoms." Jim Robinson's personal history is inspiring proof that, given the right spirit, greatness can arise from the most discouraging surroundings. The grandson of a slave, Robinson spent his boyhood in the Knoxville, Tenn., shantytown known as "The Bot-

tombs." Setting foot outside The Bottoms to deliver the wash done for "white folks" by his mother was always risky. Often clobbered by white boys along the way, he accumulated cuts and bruises—and deep hatred for his tormentors. This hatred for whites might have scarred Jim Robinson's life permanently, had it not been for his mother. She taught him that the achievement of human dignity depends on the set of the heart and not on the color of the skin; that equality, like freedom—while an inherent right—must be earned. "There is kindness and helpfulness everywhere, Jim," she told him again and again. "In white hearts as well as black. All you need to do is find it."

Jim Robinson finally found it, in heaping measure, in the person of a white retired schoolteacher named Lorraine Miller, who pledged part of her life savings to help him get through Pennsylvania's Lincoln University. Having decided on the Christian ministry as the best place to help himself and his people toward dignity and equality, Robinson went on to New York City's Union Theological Seminary. Possessed of a restless, bubbling nature plus fierce determination, he was elected class president and graduated with honors.

Then, eager to tackle the toughest job around, he moved into Harlem and started a new parish, the Church of the Master, as well as the Morningside Community Center, to meet both religious and welfare

needs. His congregation and social-welfare program, begun with four Negro adults and six children, within a few years expanded to more than 3000 members of all races. Among them were hundreds of college students, white and black, who helped him turn his church and center into a beehive of projects aimed at removing some of Harlem's bleaker aspects.

From Rabbit Hollow to Africa. In 1941, when Robinson was offered the use of a 470-acre farm in Winchester, N.H., he began "Camp Rabbit Hollow" with 87 youngsters picked off Harlem's troubled streets—and a \$400 deficit. One day he described to some college students his dreams for making Rabbit Hollow one answer to Harlem's delinquency problem. They promptly volunteered to help construct the needed buildings. Since then, some 20,000 students have had a part in building and improving Rabbit Hollow, now rated one of the finest interracial camps in the country.

This stunning response gave Robinson his idea: Why not utilize this youthful idealism and eagerness for service *on an international scale*? Leaders of his denomination, the United Presbyterian Church in the U.S.A., agreed, and he was dispatched on an exploratory tour of Europe, Asia and Africa. Of all places, Africa seemed the neediest—and the most neglected by Americans. "The darkest thing about Africa is America's ignorance of it," he reported. With new African coun-

tries emerging, and with color rapidly becoming a divisive factor in both international and domestic relations, Robinson became obsessed with the conviction that ways must be found for the white and colored races to know each other better.

But how? The surest route seemed to be through young people. "My mind kept coming back to what those students had done at Rabbit Hollow," Robinson says, and by the end of 1954 he had created the outlines of "Operation Crossroads Africa." It took him three years to sell the project. While students were eager, financial backing was hard to find. Finally, in May 1957, Jim Robinson got his breakthrough. After hearing him lecture on "Commitment," a group of students at Los Angeles' Occidental College met at midnight, wound-up pledging to raise \$15,000 to send ten of their members to Africa the next year.

Elated, Robinson redoubled his fund-raising efforts, by the next summer had almost enough money to send a contingent of 60 pick-and-shovel Samaritans, divided into five groups, to French Cameroun, Liberia, Sierra Leone, Nigeria and Ghana. The impact of this pilot experiment, on North Americans and Africans alike, was so impressive that its fundamental procedures of Crossroader enlistment and screening, choice of countries and projects have been followed each year since.

No Joyride. Jim Robinson has never camouflaged either the haz-

ards or the hardships of a summer in Crossroads. "Make it plain," he tells the recruiters, "that Crossroads is neither a tourist joyride nor a safari, and that only the tough-minded, serious and dedicated need apply." The applicants are told that they will live like the Africans. There will be adventure, of course, but adventure salted with backbreaking labor, the risk of malaria and dysentery, the culture shock of transfer from a college dorm to an African mud hut, from modern plumbing to outhouses and the bush, from rich American food to manioc and plantain.

Despite this stark picture—"or perhaps because of it," says Robinson—Crossroads has experienced no shortage of volunteers. This year, for example, there were 3500 applicants, from whom Robinson could choose only 226. Though the task of selecting the most promising students is painstaking, he gives even greater care to his choice of group leaders, having proved that "the quality of the leader is crucial to the group's success." Paid only \$200 a summer, leaders are usually chaplains of campus religious organizations or college teachers of education and international relations.

If the picture of conditions to be met by Crossroaders proves no deterrent to enlistment, neither is the requirement that each must somehow provide \$1100 of the \$1950 cost of sending him to Africa. Church groups and local service clubs often help sponsor an applicant. At many of Crossroads' 118 participating col-

leges and universities in the United States and Canada, students band together to help an accepted applicant, using ingenious money-raising schemes: concerts and stage productions, dances, cake sales and raffles, baby-sitting and secretarial pools. To raise money to help meet Crossroads' annual half-million-dollar budget, Jim Robinson ceaselessly travels the country, making speeches, enlisting supporters. He resolutely refuses all offers of government money for programs abroad, for he believes that to accept "would compromise Crossroads' private, person-to-person character."

Requirements for the host countries are also strict. "Crossroaders go nowhere they are not invited" is Robinson's first rule. Others are: each country must pick its own project—one that will meet a real need. It must supply materials and, since every project emphasizes self-help, recruit an equal number of African counterparts, preferably college students, who will work along with the Crossroaders. Firm in the Robinson philosophy is the conviction that "self-respect is the most vital element in any aid program; you can't implant it by doing *for* people, only by doing *with* them. It is any people's willingness to share in their own uplift that separates the sincere from the suppliant."

Proof of Friendship. Suspicion of American motives tops the list of obstacles every team has to overcome. Typical was one Ghanaian village headman who at first refused

to let his people cooperate in building a badly needed schoolhouse. While American college youths were putting in 14-hour days at the school site, they were harangued constantly by the chief and his elders: "How do we know you are our friends?" Only after the Crossroads leader laid down his shovel and, wiping the sweat from his brow, demanded, "Aren't these calluses proof enough?" did the chief finally extend his hand—and his help.

A similar suspension of suspicion came from a village chief in Dahomey who confessed to Crossroaders at the dedication of a new school: "When you first came, we thought you represented just another colonial power bent on stealing our country. But all you've stolen is our hearts."

Once confidence is established, the innate African friendliness and generosity gush like a blocked spring suddenly unstopped. In many recent instances, as Crossroaders entered into the rhythm of village life, the villagers entertained them in their homes and invited them to take part in tribal ceremonies usually closed to outsiders. Counterpart student-workers dropped their touchiness, entered heartily into the work, spent long after-work hours sharing their inmost aspirations, questioned Crossroaders about America.

Crossroaders never try to gloss over U.S. racial troubles, another source of initial hostility. In discussions with their African counterparts, they seek—usually with outstanding success—to set the U.S.

problem in historic perspective, pointing out that the United States, unlike many countries, is officially committed to solving the problem by all legal and human means, and that Crossroads itself, with its integration of black and white, represents most Americans' sincere desire to do so.

Soiled Hands. Second only to the impact on Africans of Crossroaders' color-blindness is that made by their attitude toward manual labor, traditionally regarded as beneath the dignity of the educated African. At the start of almost any project, African villagers gasp in disbelief as they watch American collegians enthusiastically tackling the most menial of hand-soiling tasks.* Robinson's aphorism, "No man ever soiled his soul by soiling his hands," has been repeated by Crossroaders to tens of thousands of young Africans during the past ten years. Claims Robinson, "This selling to Africans of the dignity of labor must rate among our most important accomplishments."

The chain-reactive power of the self-help spirit was dramatically evident at Safo, in Ghana, where, after seeing their brand-new cement-block school, the people raised \$2000 for material to enlarge the school—with their own hands—from two to seven rooms, then fell to planning a new post office, a community center, a

*African students were especially impressed to find among the toiling Crossroaders the offspring of such American notables as former Defense Secretary Robert S. McNamara, Sen. Charles H. Percy of Illinois, Harvard President Nathan M. Pusey.

church. Said the village chief, "We never did anything for ourselves before. Now see what we have!" In Ghana, Kenya and Togo, the Crossroads example has led directly to the formation of voluntary work-camp associations which now enroll thousands of local university and high-school students in community-improvement projects.

In addition to his work-campers, Robinson began recruiting small teams of experts in various fields where service was requested by African leaders. In Liberia, Crossroads organized in 1961 the first in-service teacher-training program for hundreds of under-educated African teachers. The following year, special teams of physicians and nurses, agriculturists and rural-development specialists were sent over to share their knowledge with Africans.

But even more important than the boons brought to Africa by the various Crossroads projects are the friendship and trust created between future leaders of Africa and North America. Said the leader of one large African nation: "In the 33 countries where Crossroads has been received during this decade, ties of understanding and mutual respect have been forged that will require something stronger than communist propaganda to break." To fur-

ther strengthen these ties, Robinson, in cooperation with the State Department's Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs, in 1964 introduced a "reverse Crossroads" project known as the African Youth Leadership Program. Under the AYLP, some 35 of Africa's most promising youth leaders are brought to the United States each summer for intensive exposure to American life and mores.

One of Jim Robinson's chief dreams, when first shaping the outlines of his program, was that the Crossroads experience would awaken young Americans and Canadians to the desirability of service careers. That this dream has had substance is seen in the fact that a full third of Crossroads alumni are already either back in Africa—in U.S. or Canadian foreign service, technical-assistance programs, educational, medical or religious work—or are in graduate schools of African studies, preparing for service in or related to Africa.

Of even greater significance, however, is Crossroads' confirmation of Robinson's formula for dissipating discords between whites and blacks, at home and abroad: "*Get them together—not to debate and argue, but to work on projects they both deem important. Then watch the animosities fade away!*"

Carolyn Biermann
Attorney-

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Suite 910

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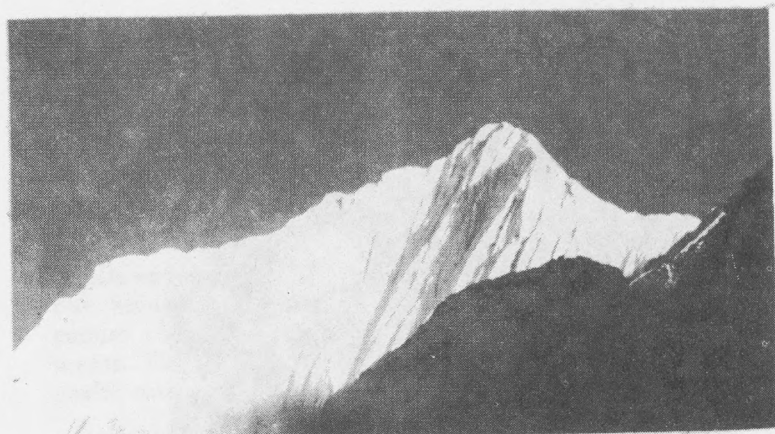
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Cherry Grove
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Johns Hopkins School of Hygiene
Department of International Health
Baltimore, MD 21205

Medical Instruction



You are invited to join one of two medical expeditions: one in January to the jungles of India and the lower Himalayas, and the other in July to Nepal in the high Himalayas. For medical students, either expedition counts as an elective rotation; for other students, such a trip provides graduate credit in public health from Johns Hopkins University.

Each expedition will be academically and physically rigorous. Students will come into contact with little known cultures, endure physical hardships, and experience exotic environments. The focus of both expeditions is a comparative study of health care.

Medical situations in the remote areas visited will be entirely new to students. Diseases encountered will be different. Diagnostic procedures and treatment routines will be simplified. Ecological and cultural conditions will require a more complete understanding of causation. Unfamiliar health expectations and totally inadequate facilities and resources will challenge basic premises about health care. Students will be introduced to patterns of health care totally different from those in their teaching hospitals — for the majority of humanity such gross inadequacies are stark medical reality.

Inquiry will focus on assessment of health needs among the various groups visited and on the array of options for organizing appropriate health services. Students interested solely in adventure should not apply. Similarly, these programs are not designed for students primarily interested in clinical experience with tropical diseases.

The two expeditions are rather different in character. The January expedition to India is medically and geographically comprehensive, whereas the Nepal trip in July is more personal and will result in a deeper understanding of a more limited cultural situation and medical experience.

EXPEDITION TO INDIA

December 28, 1978 through February 1, 1979



The expedition leaves New York's JFK Airport at 5:00 P.M. on December 28th, with a day's stopover in Frankfurt, Germany, arriving in New Delhi on December 30th. As part of a general orientation to India the group will go to Agra to see the Taj Mahal on New Year's Eve by full moon. On January 2nd a train trip through central India takes the team to Wardha to observe health programs at the Mahatma Gandhi Medical College which is a truly rural medical college. The group returns to Delhi on January 4th for programs at the All-India Institute of Medical Sciences, India's most prestigious medical center.

On January 7th the group leaves by bus for the jungles. The next two weeks will be spent bicycling through the foothill jungles of the Himalayas which have some of the most magnificent remaining populations of wildlife in India. This jungle visit will study the health of people living in villages along the jungle's edge. During this time students, rotating sequentially on specific days, will work in four tracks: public health survey, village clinics, medical anthropology, and a health planning tutorial. On January 19th the expedition leaves their bicycles and moves into the lower valleys of the Himalayas on foot where a one week trek up the Ganges River will introduce them to Himalayan villages and environment. The program ends in India on January 30th with plane departure from Delhi to return to New York at 4:00 P.M. on February 1st.

Distinctive features of the January India expedition are:

1. Membership will consist of a mix of 12 students from various U.S. medical schools and 12 Indian medical students — 6 from the All-India Institute of Medical Sciences and 6 from the Mahatma Gandhi Medical College.
2. Travel will be extensive, taking students from Delhi, to the Taj Mahal, Gandhi's Study Center, through the jungles by bicycle, and a week's trek on foot into the Himalayas.
3. Daily seminar series conducted by Dr. Carl Taylor will cover major areas of public health, emphasizing particularly health planning, organizing health services for rural areas, and new roles for health personnel.
4. A sample survey will be conducted in jungle and mountain villages to define the epidemiology of local health problems, the effects of environmental and demographic factors on community health, and the impact of health services.
5. Patterns of indigenous health practices will be studied in the medical anthropology track by conducting regular interviews with local practitioners, indigenous midwives, herbal specialists, and holy men.
6. Special emphasis will be placed on the study of nutrition, especially in children, and its relationship with infection.



EXPEDITION TO NEPAL

May 29, 1979 through July 3, 1979

The expedition leaves New York at 5:00 P.M. on May 29th, arriving Kathmandu, Nepal, May 31st. May 30th is in Frankfurt, Germany. A week's language instruction, seminars and introduction to Nepali medical programs begins immediately. June 7th the expedition flies to a remote airstrip on the edge of the Tibetan plateau. The next two weeks the expedition treks through the high altitude valleys of Manang, conducting clinics, holding seminars on health planning, and running several surveys. On June 19th students return to Kathmandu and then leave to spend a week working with Nepali counterparts in specific assignments in the national health program. Students regroup in Kathmandu June 27th for the course wrap-up which includes outlining an improved curriculum for Nepal's new medical school. The course ends July 2nd with return to New York possible by 4:00 P.M. on July 3rd.

Specific features of this medical expedition are:

1. Membership is limited to 12 U.S. students. This more personalized program lacks the cross-cultural contacts with Indian medical students.
2. A rigorous high altitude trek (crossing a 17,000 foot pass) takes students behind Mt. Annapurna and along the edge of the Tibetan plateau.
3. Each student receives an intensive week of language instruction in Nepali by Peace Corps language instructors.
4. A formal seminar series led by Drs. Timothy and Susan Baker covers basic disciplines of public health and reviews the worldwide experience of countries trying to provide health services in situations of extreme medical need, isolation and with minimal resources.
5. Each student focuses in an area of individual interest for an intensive week of work. Possibilities are a rural hospital or health center, a national health program such as family planning or malaria control, a paramedical training program, or perhaps a foreign administered assistance program. During this week each student will receive a day-long visit from a faculty member.
6. As the course wrap-up students will collectively formulate an improved curriculum for the medical school that just opened in Nepal, a curriculum aimed at realistically preparing Nepali students to deliver health services to their own people.

SPONSORING INSTITUTIONS AND STAFF

This course is sponsored jointly by the Woodlands Institute and the Johns Hopkins University's Department of International Health. Graduate Credit for this course is available from the Johns Hopkins School of Hygiene and Public Health. Medical students can save the cost and formalities of transfer of credit from Johns Hopkins if they arrange ahead of time with their schools for this course to be an elective rotation.

These are the fourth and fifth international medical expeditions offered jointly by the Woodlands Institute and Johns Hopkins. Two previous programs were conducted for medical students, one in Nepal and one in India, and one previous program was run as continuing medical education for physicians.

Organizational responsibilities and social science leadership for both courses will be provided by Dr. Daniel Taylor-Ide, Co-Director of the Woodlands Institute. Medical leadership for the January course is provided by Dr. Carl Taylor, Chairman and Professor in the Department of International Health, Johns Hopkins. Medical leadership for the June course is provided by Dr. Timothy Baker, Professor in the same department, and by Dr. Susan Baker, Associate Professor of Public Health Administration at Johns Hopkins. Mr. King Seegar, Co-Director of the Woodlands Institute, will be in charge of the surveys on the January course. Dr. Suraj Gupta, Department of Medicine, All-India Institute of Medical Sciences, will be responsible for clinical activities. Most of the faculty are expert in jungle skills and mountaineering; most grew up in northern India and the Himalayas and are fluent in local languages.

LEGAL CONSIDERATIONS

The Woodlands Institute and the Johns Hopkins University act as agents for the contractors providing transportation, accommodations and/or all other related travel services and assume no responsibility for injury, delays and expenses, loss or damage to person or property in connection with any service resulting from: acts of God, detention, annoyance, quarantine, strikes, thefts, failure of conveyance to move as scheduled, civil disturbances, and government restrictions. Lufthansa Airlines is responsible only to the contract issued at ticketing.

COSTS & APPLICATION PROCEDURES

The total cost for the India expedition is \$2,485. Total cost for the Nepal expedition is \$2,595. These comprehensive charges cover all transportation, food, lodging and program expenditures from JFK Airport and return — except personal purchases, alcoholic beverages, or costs accrued from a stay beyond the end of the expedition. Ticketing permits students to extend their stay a maximum of 80 days after the conclusion of either expedition. Thus, students may remain to travel or study in India, Nepal, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Afghanistan or Sri Lanka should they so desire.

The above charges are recognizably a lot of money in a student's budget, and every effort is made to keep down the costs of these expeditions while offering a quality educational program staffed by faculty who are among the best qualified in the world. For comparison, tours lasting only half as long and without any organized educational program, accompanying faculty, or academic credit currently charge \$2,000 for trips to India or Nepal. The two medical expeditions described here are unique in medical education and have been written up in the *Journal of Medical Education*, July, 1978.

Interested persons should apply by letter. A deposit of \$385 is required upon acceptance. This is refundable until two months before the course. Full payment must be made no later than one month before the course begins. Decisions on applications will be made in order of their receipt until the enrollment is filled.

Application letters should state: full name, age, sex, marital status, year of study, name of medical school, name of college and major, home and school addresses and phone numbers, next of kin, travel background, dietary restrictions, previous camping experiences, major work experiences, and most importantly, a paragraph describing why you would like to join the expedition. All of the above items must be included for consideration. Send applications to:

The Woodlands Institute
Spruce Knob Mountain
Cherry Grove
West Virginia 26803
telephone: (203) 776-6755

C R O S S R O A D S S U R V E Y
PLEASE RETURN IMMEDIATELY

Operation
CROSSROADS AFRICA, Inc.
150 Fifth Avenue
New York, N.Y. 10011

Your Name:

Date:

Title/Dept.:

School:

City/State/Zip:

1. Please specify the quantity needed: _____ Brochures; _____ Posters; _____ Applications
2. You will be able to submit copies of the PRESS RELEASE (or other publicity for Crossroads) to the following:
- | | | |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------|
| _____ general campus newspaper | _____ Black students newspaper | _____ alumni magazine |
| _____ staff bulletin | _____ inter-dept'l newsletter | _____ town newspaper |
| _____ radio station(s) | _____ TV station(s) | _____ other: |
3. IMPORTANT: On back, please give the names & addresses of other persons, departments, and organizations -- both on your campus and elsewhere -- that you feel we should write to about Crossroads, or include on our mailing list.
4. On back, please give (if readily in mind) the names of the chairperson, a faculty member, or administrator in the following departments or offices:
- | | | |
|----------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1) French/Languages | 2) Health/Medical-related | 3) Black/African Studies |
| 4) Art/Anthro./Archaeology | 5) Sociology/History/Pol. Sci. | 6) Minority Affairs/EEOP |
| 7) Study Abroad/Int'l Ed. | 8) Career Dev. & Planning | 9) Agriculture /Architecture |
| | | 10) Chaplain/Deans/Advisors |
5. Your overall rating of interest on your campus in Crossroads:
_____ Excellent; _____ Good; _____ Fair; _____ Little or unknown; _____ Could be improved. How?

WE WELCOME YOUR ADDITIONAL COMMENTS, AND DEEPLY APPRECIATE YOUR ASSISTANCE

(P L E A S E P O S T)

J O B A N N O U N C E M E N T : LEADERSHIP OF A CROSSROADS GROUP IN AFRICA

Crossroads actively seeks professors, professionals, skilled personnel, graduate students and others to serve as leaders during the summer months for workcamp projects in Africa. Applicants should have some combination of the following: 1) recent work experience with cross-cultural and multi-racial groups of American students or college-age persons; 2) some awareness of or familiarity with Africa: its history, peoples, cultures, political emergence, and economic development -- or advanced coursework pertaining to Africa or Third World countries; and 3) work or travel experience in Africa, or work experience with American workcamps or team projects with college-age persons. Though fluency in French is not necessary for many countries, it is a pre-requisite for some. In general, an acquaintance with French is helpful since some group travel will probably take place within francophone countries. Persons who have no African travel and no French-speaking ability, are still encouraged to apply if they have experience in multi-racial group dynamics. Most leader candidates are within the age range of 24 to 40.

In addition to applicants for general projects which usually involve simple construction and community development, we are seeking applicants for specialized projects organized under the rubrics of: architectural photography (Mali, French required); clinical medicine/services (Kenya and The Gambia); preventive health (Sudan, Ghana and Nigeria); media development for health education (Nigeria); archaeology and oral history (Sudan at Meroe and The Ivory Coast at Kong); ethnomusicology; and agricultural development/farming assistance. (These projects and locations are only tentative.) For specialized projects, applicants should have proven expertise in the particular field as well as general leadership qualifications.

ARDUOUS PHYSICAL LABOR IN RURAL COMMUNITIES: Usually located in rural areas in Africa, Crossroads groups engage in workcamp projects which involve construction of schools, medical dispensaries, youth centers, dams, water tower systems, roads, etc. The aims of the program are to make a contribution toward filling local community needs in Africa while using the experience of living and working together with African people as a vehicle for cross-cultural exchange. Each group consists of between 9 and 13 predominantly college-age persons, and often is joined by several African student and adult co-participants.

TACT, STABILITY: Demands upon the tact, stability and ingenuity of the group leaders are great. The participants will be black, white, male, female, and of diverse social, religious, and regional backgrounds. The group leader will have to deal with the many tensions arising within such a disparate group living in close quarters. S/he will have to cope with difficult living conditions, hard traveling by local transportation, and unexpected crises. S/he will be responsible for dealing with local and national officials, as well as American officials and diplomats. Leaders are expected to stimulate interest and cooperation among the participants in order to accomplish the physical labor of the workcamps, and are expected to do their fair share of the physical labor. In some instances, the leader may have the task of organizing an alternative project, should the given project unexpectedly fall through once at the site. Each leader is entrusted with a sum of money for group expenses and is required to keep a strict account for our comptroller.

SELECTION/ORIENTATION: Applications are read and evaluated by a 12-member Screening Committee. A preliminary selection of potential leaders will take place in mid-April. These candidates will meet for a weekend orientation/retreat at Crossroads' expense, following which final selections will be made. Leaders must attend the orientation sessions for all participants at Princeton University for the week prior to departure for Africa. The charter leaves around the end of June and returns to the United States around the beginning of September. Leaders serve without salary, but round-trip transportation, living expenses, and a \$200 honorarium, are provided.

We are in need of more applicants with general skills and demonstrated leadership ability. Interested persons should complete the leader application form, supplying two (2) passport-size photos and the names of at least seven (7) persons for references who know the applicant well. Applicants should give serious, thoughtful, and concise responses to the essay questions, which will be judged for the applicant's ability to analyze the problem situations posed. Brief answers of only a few sentences will be viewed as lack of interest. While a resume may be attached to the completed application, a resume cannot substitute for any questions on the application. Applications that are not accompanied by the \$15 registration fee will be returned.

D E A D L I N E: Interested persons must apply immediately. No more applications will be accepted after the desired number is received, usually by February 15.

Operation

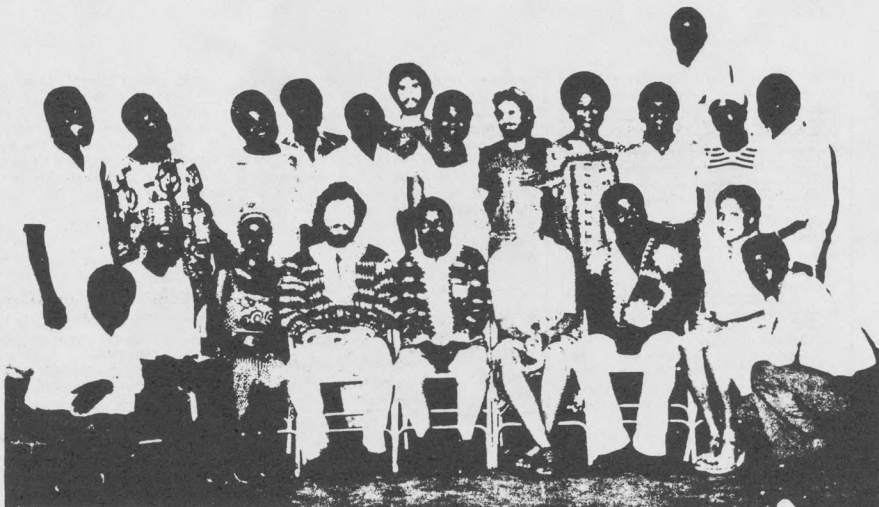
CROSSROADS AFRICA, Inc.

150 Fifth Avenue
New York, N.Y. 10011

Work / Travel / Study



PHONE: 212 - 242 - 8550



The Operation Crossroads Africa team posed with their Nigerian counterparts near the end of their six-week community health education project in 1977 at Oji River, Anambra State. Principal Health Education Officer for Anambra State, Mr. E. R. Dallah, is seated in the center of the front row.

their deepest feelings, to overcome what they termed the "American tendency" to hold things in, and really describe how they felt about being in Nigeria.

The group's acceptance and understanding of social customs seemed to Peter to impress the people he knew more than the example and accomplishments of the group in the work they were assigned. "Participation in the kola nut routine, drinking palm wine, wearing African clothes, making the effort to speak the local language—these kinds of things made the strongest impression," he said. "They noticed that we were trying to release ourselves from our own culture and join theirs." Elaine termed her being invited into people's homes to take part in their everyday life as being the most beneficial part of the project for her in terms of personal relationships.

The OCA team spent its last two weeks in Nigeria touring different parts of the country, from Kano to Lagos, travelling in a Health Education Unit vehicle and finding accommodations mostly in schools. The tour gave them a broader perspective on their Oji River experience and helped them

understand the diversity of geography and life styles in Nigeria. From their last stop in Lagos, they drove westward to Accra, where they joined OCA teams from other countries and flew together back to the United States.

Confronted on the eve of their departure with the question of how their Nigerian experience had changed them personally, they each articulated their feelings very thoughtfully. Michael Weber said the project did for him what he wanted it to do. "It released me from the cultural manacles that I have felt in the United States. It gave me a completely different understanding of what life is all about. I found a totally different attitude toward life here," he explained, "and it's like I have received an inoculation of it, like I now have it in my blood stream, and it's going to make my life back in the United States very different. Secondly, it has expanded the possibilities in my life. It has given me a sense that there are other places to go, other things to do, other lifestyles to be considered which I am certain will agree with me."

Several Crossroaders reckoned that they wouldn't know how the project

had changed them until they got back to the United States and tried to resume their normal lives—"until I get back to the madness I left," to use the words of Lois Green. Lois said she expected to be a little more relaxed than before and to appreciate some of the things she had always taken for granted. Elaine Clarke talked about "the love that I tasted from the people, the open, honest, pure existence that I saw. I pray that I'll be able to come back. I truly felt at home."

For Jeffrey Callaway it was a fulfilling experience. "I think I will be able to express to others the warmth I have received," he said. "I learned a lot about hospitality, about making people feel at home. I have been motivated to the point that I feel I can do anything I want to do if I really put my mind to it. I can't wait to get back home to use the knowledge I have gained here. Further, I have found that mass media, which is my field, is very young here and that there is a great need for people with experience. It has inspired me to get trained and to come back and get involved here."

Africa was vague and mysterious and far away for Peter Dorfman until he

came to Nigeria. "Now I have planted both feet on millions of square miles that are real to me. It will change my relations with Africans I meet back home. I will know something about where they come from and what their homes are like."

It was a spiritual experience for Eileen Sullivan. It caused her to reconsider some of her values and priorities. Her deepest impression of Nigerians was of their spirituality, which made a profound impact on her personally and raised a lot of questions in her own mind.

Sapphire Webb characterized the people she met as warm, open, loving and kind, and said she felt they were truly "the strength of the world." Their example, she said, inspired her to be more concerned about people.

"I had a complete misconception about Africa," Sapphire said. "It is nothing like what I had imagined. I feel that I got some insights I could never have gotten as a tourist. I was able to go into the hospitals, for example, and see just what the situation really is. I was not even aware of some diseases and the sanitation problems that contribute to them. The experience has inspired me to get into medical school with a view to coming back to Africa to live and work. I got far more than I was able to give this time—I think this was the experience of all of us. I learned more this summer than I could have learned in five years in the United States."

Elaine Clarke added that the Crossroads group was made up of individuals, all very different from each other, all with different biases. The experience of living and working together in Nigeria, she said, helped them all toward a better understanding and appreciation for others' perspectives.

Michael Weber wrapped it up, saying that the purpose of Crossroads is not so much that work be accomplished. It is rather the entire process that the Crossroaders and, in this case, the Nigerians undergo. Cultural exchange, the personal side of the project is the real objective, and the work project is just a vehicle for this people-to-people contact.

"I think we will be remembered in Oji River as human beings," Michael concluded, "as individuals. Not necessarily as the producers of a slide set on nutrition or a newsletter on health education. What we have known of Nigeria and what has become known about us has left with everyone a more realistic impression about Nigeria and the United States."



Andrew Young Commends Crossroads

the late writer-diplomat Hugh Smythe.

Nigerian Ambassador to the United Nations Leslie Harriman introduced Ambassador Young, who was the main speaker at the gala event. "Particularly in the case of Nigeria, we have the transformation of American foreign policy which was essentially humanitarian and based on a tremendous amount of good will and a certain amount of ethnicity in terms of our connection with Africa as a source of our roots," Young said.

"The thing that Nigeria has done is to make our African policy just good hard business sense. It means that now we are not only able to build a constituency on the basis of good will, but also in terms of good business and plain self-interest. I'm not at all ashamed of that. I think it's a step forward," he stated.

Since Robinson, a Presbyterian minister, founded Operation Crossroads Africa in 1958, the organization has sent more than 5,000 American volunteers to countries in Africa and the West Indies, and some 1,000 African students have been brought to the United States for professional training and consultation. Crossroads is concerned simultaneously with development and with opening channels of communication between people of different cultures, races and nationalities.

Operation Crossroads Africa, through its exchange programs, has done much to improve understanding between Americans and Africans. That was the theme of an address in December, 1977, by U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations Andrew Young at a dinner in New York City celebrating the twentieth anniversary of the founding of the private, voluntary organization.

Because of the Crossroads exchange programs, "There is now a legacy of Africans who have had a good American experience that is shaping the policies of Africa toward the United States," Ambassador Young said. Similarly, he credited some distinguished American alumni of the program with shaping U.S. foreign policy towards Africa.

Ambassador Young paid tribute to the founder of Operation Crossroads Africa, the late James H. Robinson. "We can look to the inspiration and vision of Robinson and realize that we can now, through government, through business, as educators, as churchmen and as American citizens, still transform the position of this nation to the point that peace and development are realities for us and for our African brothers."

Ambassador Young was one of three recipients at the dinner of the James H. Robinson Memorial Award. The other two were "Roots" author Alex Haley and

CROSSROADS Medical/Health team in NIGERIA : preventive medicine, nursing development, disease control, rural community health work, media development for health promotion

Interlink: Nigerian-American Magazine/Number 53

American Students "Give and Take" in Anambra Project

Nine American college students spent six weeks last summer at Oji River near Enugu. The effect of their brief visit may be felt for years to come in their own lives and in the lives of dozens of Nigerians who met and worked with them.

The Americans were an Operation Crossroads Africa (OCA) team assigned to the Anambra State Ministry of Health under the Principal Health Education Officer, E. R. Dallah. Five women and four men, five black and four white, they were housed in a dormitory on the grounds of the Health Education Unit, where health inspectors are trained. Working with them were nine Nigerian counterparts.

Operation Crossroads Africa originated in the United States in 1958. Each year teams of "Crossroaders" devote their summer holidays to work projects in several African countries, experiencing Africa for themselves, communicating with people through physical labor and returning to their campuses to share their experiences with others. The primary goal is to draw Africans and Americans closer together through respect and understanding. In 1976 there were eleven OCA projects in eight countries: Ivory Coast, Ghana, Togo, Kenya, The Gambia, Sierra Leone, Sudan and Nigeria.

The Oji River team was divided into three principal groups and took on a variety of tasks. Elaine Clarke and Tom Chappel, the Malaria Control Project Group, travelled throughout Nkanu Division of Anambra State informing villagers about the control programme being conducted by the Ministry of Health. The Ministry had found people hesitant about cooperating with their control programme workers because they didn't under-



Crossroaders Lois Green (left) and Eileen Sullivan obviously enjoyed their work on a health education newsletter which provided malaria prevention and control information to residents of Anambra State.



Above: Crossroads group leader, Michael Weber, spent weeks writing and editing the first edition of the Anambra Health News. Right: Lavette Williams, another Crossroads volunteer, was a member of the health education newsletter team.

stand the programme's purposes and methods—taking blood samples and distributing drugs. The Crossroaders and their Nigerian counterparts preceded the Ministry's workers, talking to chiefs and councils, explaining the importance of the blood tests and preventive drugs. The Crossroaders and malaria control workers concentrated on children and expectant mothers, since they are the most vulnerable to malaria, and since resources did not permit treating everyone. The Anambra effort is part of a nationwide pilot project designed to determine the best techniques for eradicating malaria.

Another member of the OCA team served as the "entertainment" committee. Eileen Sullivan's task was to help the Americans experience many aspects of Nigerian culture. She arranged weekend visits with princes, igwes, chiefs and other traditional rulers. The Crossroaders were honored guests at several villages where they were treated to masquerades, dances and feasts. They talked with students at the University of Nigeria, Nsukka, and with villagers near Oji River who are conducting their own community health project. There the Crossroaders discussed the project with the village committee, helped them inspect some homes, and saw first hand the need for health information.

Michael Weber, leader of the OCA group, Peter Dorfman and Lavette Williams were, essentially, the "Anambra Health News," along with two counterparts from the Health Education Unit. The "News" was a pilot project, an attempt to reach out to as many people as possible with health information. The group produced the first issue of the "News" and left materials and instructions for the second, to be produced by the Health Education Unit and carried on bi-monthly on a permanent basis. Because most of the content of the first issue was devoted to the malaria pilot project, it was distributed primarily in Nkanu Division.

Putting slides together for teaching expectant mothers about nutrition was Jeffrey Callaway's assignment. He and Sapphire Webb called at the Oji River Hospital when expectant mothers came in for visits with nurses and made slide presentations stressing the importance of proper nutrition for mothers and babies. They made photos of healthful foods, healthy mothers and children, and children and mothers suffering from malnutrition. Other slides illustrated the importance of iron tablets and the results of iron deficiency. They pictured some ex-

pectant mothers doing fitness exercises, and wrote a script to accompany the slide programme. "We made it very easy to understand, and I really think the mothers will learn from it," Jeffrey said. "People were not very aware of the importance of good nutrition. Eating mostly starch—gari and yams—they had never thought much about the need for meat and vegetables. It was all new information."

Another project the OCA team conducted involved helping the Health Education Unit in its yearly training of student nurses in the area in health education techniques. Lois Green and her counterpart lectured the nurses and discussed with them their work of spreading health information among the village and rural people.

Traditionally, Crossroads groups have been engaged in construction projects, building schools or community centres or something similar. The Oji River project was a departure from this usual OCA pattern, the slide presentation and one issue of the "Anambra Health News" being perhaps the only tangible products of their work. But, what about the intangible results? What about the ideas and impressions they left behind?

First, in terms of the Americans' relationships with their Nigerian counterparts, Jeffrey explained how they faced difficulties together and shared a sense of urgency and importance in the project. "We had some trouble getting photos for the nutrition education slide set, at the Teaching Hospital in Enugu and at Oji River. There was a certain understandable reluctance to let us have photos of babies and expectant mothers. When we did not get the photos we needed, we all felt a kind of frustration at not being able to get our project done. Without our counterparts and their ability to explain the importance of what we were doing and why we wanted the pictures, we could not have done it. That kind of cooperative effort really solidified our relationship. We were all pulling together to try to make the project work."

"As the weeks went by," Michael Weber recalled, "relationships with our counterparts became amazingly intimate and animated. Our discussions were very frank and open. Nothing was held back in the expression of personal views. By the time we left we were brothers and sisters, we were that close."

Peter Dorfman praised E. R. Dallah and told how he expected to correspond with him about the progress of the "News." Further, "Everything sort of

came to a head in terms of our personal relationships," Peter said, "shortly before we left. The Nigerians threw a going-away party for us, and then a few nights later we had a party for them. There was oratory that evening that none of us knew we had in us. The words and feeling just flowed so easily."

Eileen Sullivan looked at personal relationships from another angle. "We couldn't really help too much in health education in our short stay. The need is so great and the shortage of personnel so critical," she explained. "But the intimate relationships developed between ourselves and our co-workers were certainly important and worthwhile. I think the impact we had personally on people was very strong."

"The very nature of our project," Michael Weber continued, "did not permit us to stand back and look at something accomplished and congratulate ourselves on a job well done. We have to assess the project, as Mr. Dallah did, in terms of Americans taking their summer holidays to help the people of a foreign country 10,000 miles away, a country they knew little about but about which they wanted to learn. When Elaine and Tom went out into a village on the malaria control project it was very impressive to the villagers that two American students would do this. Our colleagues on the 'News' couldn't get over how hard we worked. I think they were really impressed."

Jeffrey said that the slide presentation group was treated rather skeptically until their objective was thoroughly explained. Once the initial opposition was overcome, however, the mothers entered right into the spirit of the project and actually enjoyed having their pictures taken. "They started dressing up for the camera and asked us to send copies back to them," according to Jeffrey.

Eileen described the local chiefs as "overwhelmed" that the team would be so fascinated and interested in them and their traditional culture. The Americans, she said, were honored at being made to feel so welcome. They found the chiefs and their councils curious about American culture too. It was particularly rewarding to the Americans to experience the great African oral tradition and to find such resources on occasion within themselves. Michael was often called upon to respond to the Nigerian hosts' speeches and maintained that he was humbled by their speaking ability. He and the other Crossroaders found themselves somehow able to express

Continued on back . . .



EAST BOSTON
NEIGHBORHOOD
HEALTH CENTER

10 GOVE STREET
EAST BOSTON, MASS. 02128

(617) 569-5800

11 November 1979

Operation Crossroads Africa, Inc.
150 Fifth Avenue
New York, New York 10011

Dear Cecil, Paulette, Jonathan and Jerry:

Thanks for your recent letter and, of course, for the enclosed check. It seems so inappropriate to accept an honorarium for that from which I was able to take much more than I could have ever contributed, but thank you. I know that you are all very busy, but I would like to hear any personal feedback you might have about our project in the Sudan. Dr. Halim seemed pleased and was eager to receive another group next summer. I hope that you and he follow up with plans for another health project to that area.

I am happy to report that the summer's experience helped me to clarify my own interest in spending more time living and working in Africa. For that I am grateful to you and the staff at Crossroads, and of course to our friends in the Sudan. Since my return in August, I have explored opportunities for returning to Africa where I could work with the Ministry of Health for a longer period. I have just recently made a commitment to go to Sierra Leone where I'll work with the MOH and Catholic Relief Services as Maternal Child Health Supervisor in the Eastern and Southern provinces. I'll be living in Bo, the provincial capital in the south, travelling to twenty-five static and mobile MCH programs throughout the provinces. I'm excited and at the same time have some anxieties about the responsibilities, but feel much more prepared than I would have been without my Sudan experience. This is a Peace Corps assignment which will give me lots of opportunity to work at the village level. Had I not had the exposure to rural village life through Crossroads, I may have sought out another kind of experience with an international health agency other than the Peace Corps. Crossroads helped me to appreciate something I knew nothing about before summer.

I will be eager to hear of the projects you are planning for Sierra Leone in 1980 and hope that I'll have the opportunity to run into the Crossroaders during the summer. Once I'm in the country I would be glad to assist with any arrangements you and your Sierra Leone contact might want help with. Beginning early January, my address will be (for lack of a more specific one): c/o U.S. Peace Corps, Freetown, Sierra Leone, West Africa.

Best Regards,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads 'Rick'.

Rick Fendrick