

The HERALD

Spring 1995 — Number 13

A publication of Ethiopia & Eritrea RPCVs, an affiliate of the National Peace Corps Association

Do you remember this?

An RPCV and his family return to Ethiopia

by Timothy Williams (68–72)

Inside

The coffee ritual in Ethiopia	4
The Twos	4
enCORPS — A status report	5
A new initiative: the enCORPS Development Fund	5
The Kessler File	6
News from the Horn	6
U.S. Task Force on Ethiopia	7
Who's who of Ethiopian & Eritrea politics	8
In the position of a tourist	9
The battle of Adua remembered	10
At the Peace Corps	11
At the NPCA	11
Friends	12
Lost & found	12
Book notes	13
NY restaurants	13
Opportunities for working in Ethiopia and Eritrea	13
For your information	14
Poetry	15
Steering Committee	16

IN FEBRUARY OF 1994, MY WIFE, Hirut, decided to return to Ethiopia to visit her relatives. We were both excited at the prospect and started planning for her trip. I was interested in going myself, but felt the situation in the provinces where I served — Wollega and Kaffa — was unstable. If I could not visit there, I did not want to go. Sure.

A few days later, I decided to go. And we decided to bring our youngest son, Ted who is 16 years old, with us. He was eager to meet the relatives he had heard so much about, but never seen.

Hirut and Ted left for Addis Ababa on 6 July while I followed five days later.

There were lots of chores and errands to do before leaving, so I was ecstatic and relieved to finally board the plane.

The plane ride. God! I had forgotten how long it was: 20 hours total going there and 22 hours coming back. As I began my journey through customs and immigration, I spoke Amharic to the officials who appeared pleased, but responded in English. Finally, my passport was stamped, my bags sufficiently rifled to satisfy the officials, and I was off to meet Ted, Hirut and all her relatives outside the airport.

Only they weren't there.

Greeters were kept across from the airport. No one was allowed in the airport who was not either a passenger or on official business because of security — there had been several hijacking incidents. Many faces looked my way, but none were my family. Just as the first doubts crept into my mind, I heard my son call me. They were late. I was reminded of this rich culture's disregard for timeliness, and knew it had already affected my family. It was great to be back!

While the others rushed to our hotel room at the Ghion, I stood in the rear courtyard, and was overwhelmed by the recollection of forgotten smells, and aromas. I leaned my head back and could hardly see the stars for the city lights — just like in America. The air was cool and damp, and lay upon my skin, awakening my senses. Smell of incense (*ches*), coffee, blooming flowers and trees all vied for attention from my nose, all clamoring for recognition, all saying, "Remember this, and do your remember this? Can't you taste me?" I literally reeled, and had to take a step back to catch my balance.

Continued on page 2

Do you remember this?

continued from page 1

Krammtgeze, or winter in Addis Ababa

We arrived during *krammtgeze*, the Ethiopian winter. At the beginning of July, the rains had started, but had not established a routine. For about a week we were able to visit, shop and sightsee without too much interference, but then the rains came more frequently, and, by the time we left, it was raining at least twice a day, and once during the night. Even so, the rains inconvenienced us only during downpours. Most of the time, however, the rain was light to moderate and it did not deter Ethiopians from doing whatever they had to do, so we followed suit.

One characteristic of the climate, which I had not noticed during my Peace Corps service, was that our clothes took forever to dry — even in the sun. The temperatures were cool to moderate (65°–75° during the day, and mid-40s at night) and the humidity was high.

And there was mud. Lots of it. It was in the streets and on the walkways. It splashed over everyone. Our shoes were continuously muddy, and had to be cleaned frequently. *Listero* (shoeshine boys) were kept quite busy.

Observations of Addis Ababa

I left Ethiopia 22 years ago, and had never before returned. I knew much would be changed, and I was right. At first, I recognized little of the streets and buildings. The Derg had built many large and high-rise buildings — most of them for the government or the Communist Party and many of these were now deserted and locked up.

Some redesign and change of the streets confused me, at first, but in a short while I realized that the major squares and center of the city remained with the same general layout. Arat Kilo, Sedist Kilo, Meskal Square, Mexico Square, the Piazza and other streets were recognizable. One of the areas most

changed was around the main building of the Commercial Bank of Ethiopia.

Addis Ababa's population has leapt from around 700,000 twenty years ago to as much as 3,000,000. The city has expanded out for miles along the roads that feed into it from the provinces.

The streets of Addis teemed with people. The crowds extend into the streets, weaving in and out, rushing and surging as if one large wave of humanity. Only at the outermost edges of the

I knew much would be changed, and I was right.

city did the foot traffic lessen. From my observations, over 80 percent of the people on the streets appeared to be under the age of 25. No figures on unemployment rates were available, but too many people were without work.

Another phenomenon was the incredible number of taxis, vans and buses on the road. There were so many and all followed their own "rules." Thankfully, there were so many vehicles on the road that none could drive above 35 miles per hour.

We used the vans and a subset of taxis call *weehut*. *Weehut* means "meeting together face-to-face." One sits in the back of what looks like a Land Rover with benches running down the sides of the vehicle. The passengers sit across from one another. I preferred these vehicles after awhile because you could not see what was happening on the road. If you were whipped to the side of the vehicle, you did not know why, and left it to your imagination, or dismissed it. Somehow the idea of renting and driving a vehicle in Addis never crossed my mind.

In the "old" days one would simply flag down one of the many meandering taxis; now one has to go to a taxi stand where a bulging group of taxis moving ever so slowly to pick up passengers. Each weehut and van had a conductor (usually a teenager), who leaned out the sliding door to yell out the planned route to prospective passengers. Later they retreated into the vehicle to collect fares. (Rates are fairly set, but one has to know the price to not get cheated.)

Walking the streets

One day I asked my son and my brother-in-law to accompany me on a walk. We went to Arat Kilo where the Ministry of Education was located. A new ministry building has been built in the back. Then we walked by the German Cultural Center on our way to Sedist Kilo. We stopped at the National museum, and from there visited the zoo — the same zoo where the Emperor kept his lions. Only, now they are the people's lions. We saw Addis Ababa University and walked down a side street toward the Piazza. The Piazza, except for some new shops, was remarkably similar to what I remembered — until I got to the intersection above the old Venus Night Club (it's still there, by the way). The shops just before the intersection had been renovated and were located on two levels. (Unfortunately, the shop owners did not barter or dicker with the prices very much.) From there we went up to Giorgis Square, and saw the Mazagazah Bet (city hall). That was where Hirut and I were married over 23 years ago.

On a later trip, I visited the Church of Giorgis Museum across the street from the city hall. They have some nice displays of handwritten bibles, several religions icons and paraphernalia, and the robes that Emperor Haile Selassie and Empress Zewditu wore when they were married. Should any of you take the time to revisit the city, I would dedicate an hour for the tour.

During other trips to different sections of the city was saw an incredible number

of factories — mostly small, but some were large. Too many appeared inactive.

The wondrous Mercato!

The best show was at the Mercato which is many times larger than it was in 1972. The population density in this area was crushing. Many of the people were only looking, or looking to see who might be careless with their goods, or money. No one bothered me at all, but several longtime residents warned us about thieves, and to be alert for potential muggings. The kids would stop sometimes, smile, giggle, or even start to speak to us. When I spoke to them in Amharic they most often put their hands over their mouths, giggled some more, and ran to tell their friends. Others just tagged along for awhile. Several chanted the refrain I so often had heard during my four year service: "*Ferengi! Ferengi!*" For some brief, strange, eerie moments, it was as if I had never left.

Four large buildings house a multitude of shops. We did something I never would have dreamed of when I was in the Peace Corps: We bought souvenirs. The availability of goods easily surpassed that of the Emperor's time. Unfortunately, the prices were high for most Ethiopians.

Sojourn to Sodere

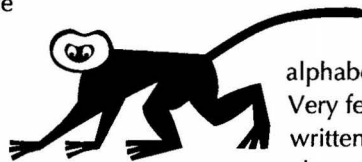
After two weeks, we decided to take a trip to Sodere.

When we reached the outskirts of Addis, we were stopped by the police. Everyone was stopped by the police. A policeman looked in our car and asked our business. When we told him we were going to Sodere, he smiled and asked us if we were carrying guns. Our guide told him we were visitors. The officer looked at us, smiled and waved us on.

The countryside was gorgeous — vast fields of farmland running to the base of the mountains in the distance. Since it was the rainy season, the fields and mountains were a rich blend of greens: dark, light, blue and yellow-greens.

About thirty miles outside of Nazareth, the ground changed from a dark brown, almost black loam to a red clay. Grasses changed over to scrub brush, and trees became rare indeed. I may be incorrect — it has been over 22 years — but I thought I remembered many more trees everywhere.* The land was bare, not only in the fields, but on the mountains, too. Even so, the country scenery was gorgeous.

When we reached Nazareth, I barely recognized the town. So much had changed: More houses, wider roads, more people, more development and more businesses. I did recognize a street which led to a hotel I had stayed in during my in-country training —but I could not find the hotel. A large number of Oromos live there: in fact, they make up the majority of the population. Their presence was widely felt and seen. Most of the signs expressed Oromo words



written in English alphabet characters. Very few signs were written in Amharic characters.

We turned south to Sodere and immediately the road changed from one of decent upkeep to a pothole nightmare. As we descended gradually into a lower altitude, the climate became warmer and drier. On the way, we saw several families who had stationed themselves by the shoulder begging for food or money. They appeared desperate.

Soon we arrived at Sodere, the resort area for Ethiopians. The government manages the site, and charges for entry. There were buildings which house saunas and a nice lounge and a heated swimming pool. There was a newer area which included a hotel (just refurbished), a large teukel-style bar with several booths and tables, separate bathing areas for men and women, and a large Olympic-sized pool. The water comes from a natural hot springs. A multitude

of people were there from many tribes, walks of life and foreign countries.

Many of the visitors swam in the pool, including us, but several simply sat or lay in the shade on blankets spread upon the grass. Later we joined these folks, and consumed large quantities of homemade dorowat. But what picnic does not have its denizens, its pests? As we sat there in a very temporary state of bliss, we soon began to notice some visitors — monkeys.

There were everywhere — hungry, curious and not intimidated at all. We witnessed several people losing their food to these crafty thieves. Clever they were, sitting close by their victims appearing so disinterested, and, oh, so preoccupied with grooming. Suddenly, as soon as people's guards were down, they flashed over to a plate, grabbed handfuls of food, and rushed off to devour their booty. Others would simply sit by the dish, look at the people, daring them to stop them, and eat in a careful yet wary, manner. The funniest theft was that of a red lollipop discarded, or forgotten by a youngster. A monkey grabbed it, carried it for a few yards, and tried to rapidly eat it. She ended up holding it in her mouth for several minutes. Finally, the sweet taste must have been too much, because she threw it down, and took off through the trees.

Later that day we began our return to Addis. We drove to Lake Hora where we watched some folks foot-paddling a boat. We were taken to a rather unique

migib bet located in at least a 15-acre lot of beautifully manicured and sculptured gardens. Sections of the immaculate gardens were set aside for the bar and restaurant for weddings, birthdays and other special occasions. When we left, we were all sorry we had not come earlier, before it had become

Continued on page 4

Do you remember this?

continued from page 3

so dark.

On our way back into the city we were once again stopped by the police, questioned, and almost searched this time, but the young policeman suddenly changed his mind, and waved us on. Others were not so lucky, and had to undergo vehicle and body searches.

Departure

One of the unfortunate vagaries of life is that ecstasy and elation must come to an end. Before we could grasp it, our time in Ethiopia had appeared to pass at lightning speed. We had reestablished family ties, made new friends and reacquainted ourselves somewhat with Ethiopia, and its culture.

I still recall my conversation with Hirut's sister. "Tim, do not forget me. Do not forget my children, my husband. Remember us. We will miss you. [Your departure] is a sad time for us. We will always remember."

As I all of you, and no, I will not forget.

** Tim was not mistaken, trees have been cut for firewood throughout the country and there is a dramatic need for reforestation programs in Ethiopia. Ed.*



You can give a gift to bring shade in the desert, firewood so a mother might cook, or wood to make houses and tools to communities in Africa by supporting The NAACP Mickey Leland Memorial Tree-Planting Campaign, in cooperation with Africare. A gift of \$5.00 will provide one tree. Make your check payable to "Africare" and send it to: Africare/NAACP Leland Campaign, 440 R St NW, Washington DC 20001. (All gifts to Africare are tax deductible to the extent provided by law.)

THE COFFEE RITUAL IN ETHIOPIA is one of pure enjoyment and maybe you would like to reexperience it. A quick description of the process goes something like this. Grass is strewn over the floor in the area where the coffee will be prepared.



A wooden tray, with a handle and legs holding the *seney* (cups) is brought into the room along with the roasting pan, a metal rod to stir the

beans as they

roast, a small charcoal open grill, *casal mandeja*, and of course, the coffee beans. The charcoal is lit and while it slowly burns to a white hot, the beans are washed in water by hand, and then placed with some water on the roasting pan, which is placed atop the grill. The beans are roasted brown, and, just as the beans release a steamy vapor, they are placed in a pot, and passed around for all to smell. You wave the vapor towards your face to catch the aroma. The beans are then ground. While this goes on, water is boiled in a *jabena* (ceramic pot). The grounds are then placed in the pot. Deciding how long the coffee is allowed to steep is an art which determines just how the coffee turns out. It is served with or without sugar. The grounds can be used for up to three servings, but the first two servings have the best flavor. While this is all going on, the room is inundated with incense. This daily ritual is a celebration of the tastes and smells, and, of course, of the company of friends and relatives.

— Tim Williams

THE TWOs

The Ethiopia and Eritrea II Reunion trip to celebrate the 30th anniversary of completing Peace Corps service in Ethiopia this July is in its final stages of preparation. Following a change in policy, the reunion steering committee has decided to invite ANYONE from any training group who served in Ethiopia and their families to join the tour.

Although there are groups leaving from Boston, Washington and New York, at this time there is now only space available for departure from New York. Traveling with the group will allow you to take advantage of the special rates from Lufthansa and Ethiopian Airlines which have been arranged. This is not the typical group tour with fixed price. There is much flexibility and choice of places to go, length of stay, and travel budget.

If you would like more information, call the tour travel agent, Shelley Cruz at WorldTek Travel (800-243-1423) and inquire about the "Ethiopia PCV Reunion Group." You will need to make a deposit to reserve your seats. An administrative fee of \$40 should be sent to the reunion treasurer, Warren Fritz, 2313 Waite Ave., Kalamazoo MI 49008

As of May 1, 1995, there were 84 confirmed reservations for the tour.

For other information and back issues of reunion newsletters contact Gloria Curtis, 6322 Allison St., Arvada CO 80004, (303) 422-3742.

Please see "In the Position of a Tourist" from John Barnes at the bottom of page 9.

enCORPS — A STATUS REPORT

by Leo Cecchini (62-64), enCORPS Director

Eritrea

Wayne and Laurel Kessler are now established in Asmara where they are bringing enCORPS to the attention of all government agencies and the various development organizations operating there. There is an urgent need for someone to implement several projects aimed at building micro enterprises, particularly the extension of small loans to these fledgling entrepreneurs. Wayne is working closely with several groups that have funds but lack manpower to administer a lending program. We are proposing that enCORPS members first administer the program and then train Eritreans to take on this task. enCORPS's advantage is that our low fixed cost will allow us to administer small loans on a cost effective basis. This, plus our commitment and deep-rooted desire to make Eritrea a success, is gaining enCORPS the respect of all, as well as encouraging others to work with us.

Wayne will soon be joined by Mike Glatte (62-64) and Connee Davis (Chile). The spirit of enCORPS is such that we already have participants in-country without any source of funding other than the generosity of returned

Volunteers. It is inspiring to see so many good people putting their own time and purse to the task. Hopefully we will soon have an agreement with donor organizations in Eritrea to provide the funding we need to graduate from our "bootstraps" and put many more enCORPS participants into the field.

Cooperation with others

BASICS, a consortium of development groups working to improve the health of children and women throughout the world, has expressed a strong interest in working with enCORPS. I met with the BASICS key staff for Eritrea in Washington to explain enCORPS and present our impressive list of enCORPS participants in the health care fields. Wayne Kessler followed this by meeting with a BASICS field person in Asmara and with one of the Washington-based staff on her recent visit to Asmara. The BASICS staff like the people they see in enCORPS and are revisiting their system which precludes working with subcontractors to see how to use us in their work in Eritrea.

The Academy for Educational Development has informed us that it definitely

wants three enCORPS participants for its team in Ethiopia as soon as it has approval from USAID for the next phase of its work in education there. We hope to have these people placed in Ethiopia by August.

Richard Sherman (68-70), who sits on the boards of The Albert Schweitzer Society and the African Community Resource Center, has told us that these groups are jointly developing two medical clinics, one in Axum and one in Adi Abito (outside Asmara). The clinics will focus on women's and children's preventative care. Richard has told us that when these clinics are operational, they would welcome enCORPS participants as medical staff members in either clinic.

Thanks

It is truly inspiring to see the many E&E RPCVs who want to help once again in Eritrea and Ethiopia. We see some good prospects for major placements in the not too distant future and we want you to know that we are working hard and continue to be fully committed to the success of enCORPS. Thanks for all your support and continued interest.

A new initiative: the enCORPS DEVELOPMENT FUND

by Robert Hamilton (65-67), Chairman, enCORPS Development Fund

Stand by your wallets and checkbooks. Plans to raise funds for possible enCORPS projects are being discussed in the U.S. as Wayne and Laurel Kessler investigate and describe the development programs currently in place in Eritrea. Professional fund raiser Bob Matthai (63-65) has agreed to provide planning and practical assistance to the enCORPS Development Fund once an initial project has been selected and its financial requirements are clear. At present, Wayne and Laurel are focusing

upon ways to assist rural and village development projects through a "micro-bank." Micro-lending banks utilize an initial pool of money to loan small amounts (e.g. \$10 to \$100) to assist people who would not qualify for conventional bank loans to develop agricultural or craft businesses. The loans are repaid with interest in order to sustain and expand the pool of funds. Such banks have been successful in other countries and become peer-directed.

Larger-scale projects involving many RPCVs would not be funded through contributions but rather through the budgets of international donor and economic development organizations. However, in order for enCORPS to qualify to development funds from USAID and other international organizations, it may first be necessary to undertake and successfully manage a small project such as a micro-bank.
Continued on page 7

The Kessler File

12 February 1995, two weeks left . . .

At two weeks before our departure for Eritrea, we are often asked why we are leaving family and friends for an adventure in a new country. Several factors helped to make our decision simple:

1) We want to participate in the establishment of this new country. Eritrea is following a pragmatic and progressive vision that emphasizes self-reliance and self-sufficiency. Paraphrasing U.S. Ambassador Robert Houdek: Their prospects for development are excellent because of their dedication combined with an incredible honesty and a capacity for hard work. Our recent visits have confirmed that there are great opportunities to work with the Eritrean people in creating a new

society. We have continued friendships from Peace Corps days, so we feel that we'll be among an extended family, and our recent visits have provided a realistic idea of what we can do.

2) The timing is right for us to pursue our long-term idea to work abroad again. Retiring from the photo business felt terrific, and Laurie wants to change her emphasis in ESL. Our daughter, Joyanna Meherette, will finish college this spring, and our son, Colin is an AmeriCorps volunteer continuing in environmental education here in California after teaching that subject in Eritrea. Joyanna visited Eritrea last year, and both understand our eagerness to return. First we'll establish ourselves with a place to live and with income.

I'll become an active partner in a poultry business, and Laurie will contract ESL services or begin an English language school. We've even thought of running a "bed and breakfast" if we can find a suitable place.

3) Since our motivation is to be part of developing the new Eritrea, we feel enCORPS is a suitable way for RPCVs to reconnect in two potential ways: the service program to recruit experienced specialists for short assignments specified by Eritrea, and the establishment of a revolving micro loan fund emphasizing small agri-business. As representative of enCORPS, I'll be laying the groundwork for these programs and supplying information to aid in obtaining funds. — *Wayne Kessler (64-66)*

News from the Horn

- 13 December 94. In Addis Ababa, leaders of the Mengistu regime went on trial for war crimes. Forty-six of the sixty-six defendants were in court. Twenty-two are in hiding or in exile and are being tried in absentia. This includes Mengistu Haile Mariam, who is living in a villa near Harare, Zimbabwe. Four days after the start of the trial, it was suspended to give time to the defense lawyers to prepare.

- 3 February 95. The Constituency for Africa, headed by Melvin Foote (73-75), held a national foreign policy meeting, "Summit of Africa Aid" to address the recent trends that have a significant impact on America's relations with Africa, especially for African-Americans, and on America's overall economic and humanitarian affairs. Of special con-

cern: Senator Mitch McConnell's (R-KY) proposal to eliminate most spending for economic assistance to Africa and drastic restructuring of USAID. Melvin has sent E&E RPCVs copies of materials from and about the meeting, including copies of some of the speeches. If you would like to borrow these, write to Marian Haley Beil, 4 Lodge Pole Road, Pittsford NY 14534-4550.

- According to the *Alameda Newspaper Group*, The Ethiopian Congress for Democracy has been the recipient of computers donated through The East-West Foundation. This is a nonprofit organization based in Boston that distributes computers that have been discarded by donors who are upgrading their own computer systems.

- From the *News from Ethiopia*, a newsletter published by the Embassy of Ethiopia

During May there will be elections in Ethiopia for the national parliament and for state councils. There are approximately 2,300 candidates and there will be over 160,000 observers monitoring the voting process.

As of April 14, 1995 there were 59 political parties in Ethiopia known to the Election Board.

The Acting Minister of Agriculture in Ethiopia said that the locust infestation reported two months ago in southeastern parts of the country are a threat to the nation.

A report on the U.S. Congressional Task Force on Ethiopia meetings held between the Transitional Government of Ethiopia and Opposition Organizations, February 6-9, 1995

by John Barnes (66-68)

From information published in *The Ethiopian Review*, March, 1995, p. 10; and *The Ethiopian Register*, March, 1995, pp. 57-59.

The U.S. Congressional Task Force held talks between the EPRDF-led Transitional Government of Ethiopia (TGE) and four opposition organizations: the OLF (Oromo Liberation Front), AAPO (All-Amhara People's Organization), SEPDC (Southern Ethiopian People's Democratic Coalition), and COEDF (Coalition of Ethiopian Democratic Forces). The U.S. Task Force excluded MEDHIN (The Ethiopian Medhin Democratic Party) from the talks with the TGE on January 17, 1995.* It stated Medhin's alternative peace proposal of October 31, 1994 was "unrealistic, intentionally harmful and counterproductive" and "was an extremist agenda." MEDHIN had stated many of the preconditions which were agreed upon by the opposition groups at the Carter Center talks on February 7-8, 1994. The EPRDF rejected President Carter's proposal in March, 1994.

Members of the Task Force included Chairman Harry Johnston, Congressman (FL), Congressman Alcee Hastings (FL), Assistant Secretary of State Herman Cohen, and Director of East African Affairs David Shinn. Representatives of the Carter Center were observers. The purpose of the meetings, according to Ambassador Shinn was "to narrow the gap between the TGE and these opposition groups and to encourage the widest possible participation in the upcoming elections."

The TGE representative, Dawit Yohannis, met with leaders of the opposition groups separately. The TGE insists that "the discussions would have to proceed on the basis of the specific

acceptance of the present rule of law and existing governmental institutions in Ethiopia." The opposition groups maintain the *before* they will become involved in the election process the TGE must accept the preconditions of the Carter Conference talks. The preconditions are:

- establish a new transitional government before elections are held.
- make the army and police national, not Tigrean in character, in order to make Ethiopians feel safe.
- enlarge the council of representatives to make it more representative of the ethnic groups.
- decentralize the government.
- establish a neutral commission to ensure equal access to news media and open and fair elections.
- hold a national conference to consider basic changes in the government.

The AAPO and COEDF want the government to address the illegal arrest of its members who are being held as political prisoners, which the government denies. COEDF refused to accept the present law and existing governmental institutions of Ethiopia. The OLF maintained that in Ethiopia basic rights and freedoms are not protected.

SEPDC, represented by Dr. Beyene Petros, agreed with the TGE "for the creation of a multi-party forum to address issues of funding, mass media use, and other issues of party concerns." The parties also agreed to "establish a bilateral committee to address issues vital to the success of Ethiopia's democratization process." SEPDC appeared to

have forgotten the preconditions it agreed to at the Carter Center Conference and has lost much support by those opposed to the Ethiopia Peoples' Democratic Front and the TGE. The latest reports out of Ethiopia are that the TGE has refused to grant Dr. Petros and SEPDC any of the points it agreed to in the Task Force meetings. As a result SEPDC has also refused to participate in the scheduled elections.

Thus none of the four opposition groups agreed to participate in the general elections.

* E&E RPCVs has copies of correspondence between MEDHIN and Chairman Johnston. If you would like to borrow these copies write to Marian Haley Beil, 4 Lodge Pole Road, Pittsford NY 14534.

NOTE: *The Ethiopian Review* is a monthly available by subscription, \$18 for 6 months. Write: PO Box 91332, Los Angeles CA 90009.

A new initiative: the enCORPS DEVELOPMENT FUND

Continued from page 5

Seed money for the project would be raised by contacting Eritrean and Ethiopian RPCVs and asking for their financial assistance. Before doing so, however, we are making every effort to determine the level of need, the best method for managing money within Eritrea or Ethiopia, and how to be accountable to RPCV contributors. We welcome your suggestions, experience, questions and help.

THE WHO'S WHO OF ETHIOPIAN & ERITREA POLITICS

Compiled by John Barnes (66-68)

TPLF — Tigrayan People's Liberation Front

Organization which led in the overthrow of Mengistu Haile Mariam, sister organization of the EPLF.

TGE — Transitional Government of Ethiopia

Established at the July, 1991 conference in London after the TPLF seized power and was authorized to temporarily govern for 18 months.

Leader: Meles Zenawi, proponent of ethnicity as the basis for authorizing political parties, for governing and for changing provincial boundaries (to create ethnically pure regions).

EPRDF — Ethiopian People's Revolutionary Democratic Front

A political organization established by the TPLF which is in charge of the TGE.

EPLF — Eritrean People's Liberation Front

Won the war in Eritrea against Mengistu Haile Mariam in early 1991, and now the governing party of Eritrea.

Leader: Issais Afeworki.

AAPO — All Amhara Peoples' Organization

Leader: Professor Asrat Woldeyes, a prominent Ethiopian surgeon and critic of the EPRDF's ethnic politics. Arrested June 27, 1994 in Addis Ababa, and convicted, with four others, of conspiring to incite armed revolt against the government. Sentenced to two years in prison plus six months for contempt of court on September 20, 1994, when over 1,000 supporters at his court hearing were attacked and imprisoned at Sendafa. Professor Asrat is now serving a total of 5 1/2 years in prison.

CAFPDE — The Coalition of Alternative Forces for Peace and Democracy

Established December 18-22, 1993 at the Peace & Reconciliation Conference in Addis Ababa, it advocates unity through equality of the various ethnic groups. On December 4, 1994 more than 100,000 people attended a rally organized by CAFPDE in Addis Ababa.

Leader: Dr. Beyene Petros, formerly a biology professor at Addis Ababa University with an MS from the University of Wisconsin, and a Ph.D. in Immuno-parasitology and Tropical Public Health from Tulane University. He originally was a member of the Council of Representatives who was forced out by the TGE in 1993 after some resolutions favorable to the SEPDC (Southern Ethiopian Peoples Democratic Coalition) were passed with which the TGE did not agree. He formerly led SEPDC. Threatened by the SEPDC, the EPRDF established an organization called SEPDF (Southern Ethiopian Peoples Democratic Front) to bring over to its side members of the SEPDC.

MEDHIN — Ethiopian Medhin Democratic Party

Leader: Col. Goshu Wolde. This party stands for a multi-ethnic, multi-cultural society and citizenry wedded to the concepts of liberty, justice and freedom.

CETU — Confederation of Ethiopian Trade Unions

On December 12, 1994, its offices were allowed to reopen after being closed by the Ministry of Labor & Social Affairs over a crisis about maintaining the independence of the CETU. In October, 1994, 29 members of the confederation's council were suspended and accused of plotting against the CETU on behalf of the government.

Leader: President Dawi Ibrahim.

COEDF — Coalition of Ethiopian Democratic Forces

Leader: Aberra Yemaneab, who was arrested, ultimately acquitted of charges brought against him, but not released.

ELF — Eritrean Liberation Front

An opposition party operating in Eritrea.

Leader: Abdella Idris

IFLO — Islamic Front for the Liberation of Oromia.

OPDU — Oromo People's Democratic Union.

Leader: Merid Abeba, who was arrested October 18, 1994 in Addis Ababa and taken to Jinka, the Oromo capital.

OPDO — Oromo People's Democratic Organization

A union of Former Mengistu soldiers orchestrated by the TPLF to counter the OLF. Its members won 173 of 178 seats in the Constituent Assembly election, June 5, 1994.

OLF — Oromo Liberation Front

Oromo organization which operates in the south of Ethiopia.

ONLF — Ogadeni National Liberation Front

Group waging a war of succession in the Somalia region.

SLM — Sidama Liberation Movement

Its members were expelled from the Council of Representatives in 1993. Acting Vice Chairman Lemmā Sidamo was arrested by EPRDF security officers at his home in Addis Ababa on September 22, 1994.

ALF — Afar Liberation Front

U.S. Congressional Task Force on Ethiopia. The Task Force held a dialogue in February, 1995, between the TGE and opposition groups to work on resolving issues involving fair elections, freedom of the press, multi-ethnic participation in government, national security, etc. Unfortunately the Task Force refused to allow the MEDHIN Party to attend the conference, and referred to MEDHIN's Alternative Peace Proposal of October 31, 1994, as "an extremist agenda." The outcome was the parties "agreed to disagree," and no progress was made.

Chairman: Congressman Harry Johnston (Florida), Chairman of the Subcommittee on Africa.

There is much political turbulence in Ethiopia and some of these groups have armies that are fighting the TGE.

IN THE POSITION OF A TOURIST

This is a quotation from George Orwell (written in a letter from Morocco) which John Barnes thinks is very appropriate for those who are venturing to Ethiopia this summer.

"One thing I have always believed . . . is that one really learns nothing from a foreign country unless one works in it, or does something that really involves one with the inhabitants. This trip is something quite new to me, because for the first time I am in the position of a

tourist. The result is that it is quite impossible . . . to make any contact with the Arabs, whereas [under other circumstances] I should immediately have the entree to all kinds of interesting society, in spite of the language difficulty."

A history lesson

THE BATTLE OF ADUA REMEMBERED

by John Barnes (66–68)

Italy was too exhausted from her own struggle for independence against Austria to colonize African countries until it leased the port of Assab on the Red Sea in 1869.

Assab eventually became the first Italian colony in Ethiopia on July 5, 1882. By 1890, Massawa and 40,000 square miles were called "Eritrea" after the ancient Roman name for the Red Sea, "Mare Erithreum."

On January 26, 1887, an Italian invading force was wiped out by Ras Alula's scout regiment at Dogali. Italy tried two subsequent highland invasions but was defeated in 1887 and 1888.

Italy decided to try to gain by diplomacy what they couldn't get on the battlefield. The famous Treaty of Wuchiale of 1889 became the immediate cause of the war with Italy which culminated in the battle of Adua. Italy made loans to Ethiopia and sent weapons to Emperor Menelik II. Italy believed that Ethiopia was now her protectorate based on Article 17 of the treaty. When Emperor Menelik started to make treaties with other countries, Italian officials exploded in wrath. Emperor Menelik, eager to maintain peace with King Humbert of Italy, wrote him:

"I realize that the Amharic text and the Italian version of this article 17 differ, but in signing it I stipulated that Ethiopian affairs could be treated by Italian diplomacy only on my invitation. I have never promised to have it done by Italy alone. Your Majesty ought to understand that no independent nation could ever make such a concession."

(The Amharic word used meant the Emperor Menelik could use Italian diplomacy "if he pleased" but was not required to have Italy monitor its foreign affairs.)

King Humbert would not yield because "it would hurt the pride and dignity of his people." Emperor Menelik replied, "If you have your dignity, so have we."

Each country made preparations for war. Italy sent arms to Ras Mengesha, son of the late Emperor Yohannes, believing they could cause division among Ethiopian leaders. However, Ras Mengesha requested the honor of leading the attack, using the very Italian weapons he had been given! Italy caused Ras Mengesha's forces to retreat at Koatit and Senafe in 1895. However, Fitawrari Gebeyehu Abagora's forces, under the command of Ras Makonnen, defeated 5,200 Italians at Amba Alagae on December 7, 1895. Ras Makonnen also captured the Italian stronghold of Mekele and forced the Italians to surrender with all their arms.

Emperor Menelik had gathered a 100,000 man army in the vicinity of Adua under severe hardship. Even though most had only spears, swords and shields, Emperor Menelik also put to good use the modern rifles he had acquired over the years from Europe. The Italians tried to take advantage by moving via moonlight on the night of February 29, 1896, but the great noise of the clanking armor could be heard and gave warning to the Ethiopian forces. March 1, 1896 was St. George's Day, and the Italians had planned to use this sacred time to catch the Ethiopian Christians attending church services.

Menelik rallied all his troops for the great battle which began at 6:00 a.m. At first the big cannon and guns hurt the Ethiopians, but Menelik's militia swept down on the Italians, pressing them in so tightly that the big canons were useless. In close hand-to-hand combat Ethiopia overwhelmed the Italians. By 3:00 p.m., the Italians were in full retreat, leaving 12,000 dead.

Ethiopian losses were between 3,000 and 5,000. Instead of celebration, Menelik ordered a three-day period of national mourning in honor of the dead. He thanked God for granting Ethiopia a great victory.

The Italians drove their Premier, Count Crispi, from office, recognized the independence of Ethiopia and paid damages of \$5 million. Thanks to the Battle of Adua, European colonialism was halted in Africa and Europeans were forced to recognize international borders. Emperor Menelik and Empress Taitu were hailed by other African countries as great leaders. They gave oppressed Africans new hope and earned the respect of Europe. On this, the 99th anniversary of the Battle of Adua, we honor the great achievement of the Ethiopian people to preserve their freedom and independence.

Permission was granted by Ato Elias Wondimu, Associate Editor of the Ethiopian Review, to quote or paraphrase portions of the article, "The Battle of Adwa Remembered," which was written by Professor Getachew Mekasha, and published in March, 1995.

At the Peace Corps

CHANGE AT THE TOP AT PEACE CORPS

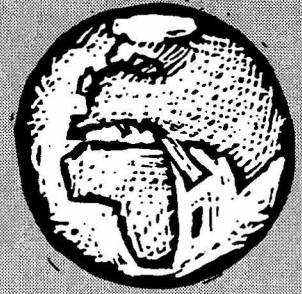
Wofford was a possible to be next director

On April 10th, Peace Corps Director Carol Bellamy (Guatemala 63-65) was appointed head of UNICEF. Another RPCV, Congressman Tony Hall [D-OH] (Thailand 66-68) was reported to be on the U.S. short list for the UNICEF position as well. Ms. Bellamy not only beat out four other American candidates but also several European candidates in a hotly fought selection process in which U.N. Secretary General Boutros Boutros-Ghali made the final choice.

Following Bellamy's departure shortly thereafter, Peace Corps Deputy Director Charles Baquet, III (Somalia 66-68) was name acting director of the Peace Corps.

Buzz was that Harris Wofford, Peace Corps director in Ethiopia (62-64) and Peace Corps Associate Director (64-66) was under consideration for the permanent post but it has just been learned that appointment will not happen. Despite the fact that Wofford is not an RPCV, he had immediate and strong support from the NPCA and the RPCV community.

Other names now popping up as candidates include those of John Garamendi (66-68) and Tom Dine (Philippines 62-64).



Peace Corps programs - what's hot, what's not

With the proposed Republican budget the Peace Corps will be facing serious cuts. It is not yet clear where these cuts will be felt — but they will be felt. It is expected that some country programs will be closed and plans to open some programs will not go forward.

At the National Peace Corps Association

- E&E RPCVs has received a revised edition of the NPCA publication *SPEAKERS' BUREAU KIT: A HANDBOOK FOR RETURNED PEACE CORPS VOLUNTEER GROUPS*. It is designed for those who would like to speak to groups about their Peace Corps experience, the Peace Corps and their host country. The handbook includes material on preparing your speech, logistics, promotion, current facts about the Peace Corps, and much, much more. If you would like to borrow this guide, contact: Marian Haley Beil, 4 Lodge Pole Road, Pittsford NY 14534.

- We have also received from the NPCA *RECONNECT: TRAINER'S MANUAL*,

which is a guide for those who would like to help returned Volunteers with re-entry and career transitions following their completion of service. If you would like to borrow this guide, contact: Marian Haley Beil, 4 Lodge Pole Road, Pittsford NY 14534.

1995 RPCV National Conference in Austin, Texas

The conference in Austin sounds like it will be a lot of fun. Music, food, Kinky Friedman, raft trip, film festival, Volunteer Day plus getting together with old and new friends, and talk of things that

really matter in the world — foreign aid, hunger, the environment . . .

E&E RPCVs will be there. There will be a catered Ethiopian dinner as part of the festivities, plus lots of opportunities to talk of enCORPS, Ethiopia and Eritrea. Jim Solomon will report on the IIs reunion trip. Register before June 15 for a \$25 savings. Write: NPCA, 1900 L St NW, Ste 205, Washington DC 20036-5002.

F R I E N D S

• **JAS KOBES (62-64)** was featured in an article in the *Peace Corps Times*, Winter 95, a magazine published by the Peace Corps for PCVs. In an article entitled "Life after Peace Corps: Starting a Business," Jas was cited as an RPCV who had become a successful businesswoman who had drawn on her Peace Corps experience in the development of her business - *The Artist is African*, which imports arts and crafts from 23 countries in Africa.

• In another article in the same issue entitled "It's a Family Affair," **JOHN COYNE (62-64)** wrote about multigenerational Peace Corps families. Among the families featured are: **PHIL AND LYNN LILIENTHAL (65-67)** and their son, **ANDY (Honduras 92-94)** who are shown on the title page in a photo of the three of them departing Ethiopia in 1967 — Andy was born in Ethiopia; **JANET GRAVELINE MESSENGER (65-?)** and **CHRISTIAN MESSENGER (66-68)** and their daughter **CARRIE** who is serving as a PCV in Moldova; and **PATTI AND JOHN GARAMENDI (66-68)** whose daughter **CHRISTINA** will begin service as a health extension agent this summer and son **JOHN JR.** and his fiancée, **COLLEEN DENNY**, who plan to begin married life as PCVs.

• Speaking of families, word has it the **LINDA AND GARY BERGTHOLD'S (62-64)** son will be among the first PCVs to begin service in Eritrea this summer.

• On February 5, **JOHN BARNES (66-68)**, played three Ethiopian songs on the clarinet at the Winter Potluck event for the BOSTON AREA RPCVs. (His masinko was out of tune!) The pieces were "Misgana" (Praise), "Ambasel" and "Tizita" (Reminiscence). Celebrating ethnic music is one of BARPCVs goals to create interest among its 600 members. John's performance followed that of Wendy Santis (RPCV Ecuador) who played an Ecuadorian flute with rhythms generated by shaking a bracelet of

goats' toenails! (A though act to follow!)

John had first transcribed "Misgana" on the piano from a tape recording. He was surprised to find that the songs used a 5-tone scale with lots of ornamentation. The other two songs were from transcriptions by Ashenafi Kebede.

John is interested in acquiring any Ethiopian sheet music. If you can help him expand his repertoire, write John at 173 Pearl Street, Reading MA 01867.

While on his music kick, John asked: Do you remember when **CHARLES SUTTON (66-68)** appeared on the Ed Sullivan Show with the National Orchestra of Ethiopia in full national dress playing his masinko?

• **MELVIN FOOTE (73-75)**, executive director of Constituency for Africa was quoted in an article in *Emerge* magazine (March 95), on the noteworthy partici-

pation of African troops in UN peace-keeping missions in Africa. "People underestimate Africa's contribution' . . . Citing Somalia's civil war as a prime example, he says that according to CNN reports, 'The Somalis rated the Botswanan soldiers as the most effective of the peace keepers.'" [Ethiopia has a contingent of 800 peacekeepers in Rwanda.]

• We have received sad news of the recent deaths of Ethiopia II RPCVs (63-65) **HELEN ELIAS STEEL** and **EVERETT GOLDBERG**.

• On January 1, 1995, **TED VESTAL** (staff 64-66) became president of the Oklahoma State University campus in Kyoto, Japan.

• **JOHN REX (62-64)** was ordained into the Unitarian Universalist ministry on April 9th in Williamsville, NY.

LOST & FOUND

When a query is received about an Ethiopia or Eritrea RPCV, the request is sent to that RPCV if we have his/her current address. Published are queries for RPCVs for whom we have no current information. Can you help?

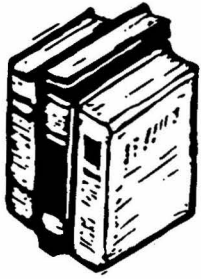
• Looking for **MR. AND MRS. (WILLIAM?) CODY** who were junior high school English teachers in Felege Newaye, Ethiopia in the late '60s-early '70s. Please contact Sampson Tesfaye, 1350 20th Street, Apt. A-46, Boulder Colorado 80302; telephone, 303-786-1885. Your former student wants to greet you.

• I served in Ethiopia from January, 1965 to August, 1966. I was assigned to the Ethiopian Imperial Highway Authority. I want to link up with my fellow PCVs through Internet.

BILL HERRON (65-66) at: bherron@louky.iglou.com

• Judy White (65-67) is looking for **ATO BEKRU BOGALE**, Headmaster of Ligaba Beyene School in Soddo, Sidama for 1965 to 1967. If you can help, contact Judy at 1193 C.R. 620, Ashland OH 44805.

• Teferi Mekonnen (408-985-2420 in San Jose, California) is looking for **CHRIS OAKNER (sp?)** who was in Illubabor, Gore @ '69-'72.



BOOK NOTES

- In November, 1994, **ERIC TORGERSEN** (64-66) published a book of poems entitled *GOOD TRUE STORIES*. It is available from Lynx House Press, Box 640, Amherst MA 01002 for \$9.95.

Eric has had several other books of poetry published: *THE CARPENTER, AT WAR WITH FRIENDS, ETHIOPIA* and *THE DOOR TO THE MOON*. His essays on literature and culture have appeared in *The AWP Chronicle, Field, The Hudson Review, Ironwood, Gettysburg Review* and many other journals. He is Professor of English at Central Michigan University and a collector of and dealer in American folk art.

- **JOHN COYNE** edited a collection of Peace Corps stories entitled *TO TOUCH THE WORLD: THE PEACE CORPS EXPERIENCE* published by the Peace Corps as a recruiting tool. It is reminiscent of *LETTERS FROM THE PEACE CORPS* which was published in 1964 that many may remember. If you would like to receive a free

copy of *TO TOUCH THE WORLD*, write to Peace Corps, Office of Recruitment, 1990 K Street, NW, Washington DC 20526.

- *THE FOREIGN WORKER AND THE GERMAN LABOR MOVEMENT: XENOPHOBIA AND SOLIDARITY IN THE COAL FIELDS OF THE RUHR* was published by **JOHN J. KULCZYCKI** (63-65) in the fall of 1994. It is available from Berg Publishers, 13950 Park Center Road, Herndon VA 22070 for \$59.95.

- **JOHN WOODS** (65-68) has completed a book with friend James Cortada called *The McGraw-Hill Encyclopedia of Quality Terms and Concepts* (McGraw-Hill, 1995, 400 pages, \$34.95).

- Recommended in *Reconnections*, the newsletter of West Cascade (Eugene OR) RPCVs was *RIFT* by Liza Cody. In it "an English girl goes to Ethiopia on an adventure that unfortunately coincides with the beginnings of civil war. The great thing about this story is the protagonist doesn't pretend to understand all the bizarre happenings — she just keeps making choices based on what she knows. A Peace Corps Volunteer makes a cameo appearance, but sheds no light on the curious goings-on. (Cody normally writes mysteries and this novel seems to be categorized as one also.)"

NEW YORK CITY ETHIOPIAN AND/OR ERITREAN RESTAURANTS

Mary McGauran Berhan (68-70) writes that there are many fine restaurants in New York where you can revisit your gastronomic past.

Zula Café and Restaurant

1260 Amsterdam Avenue at 122nd Street (near Columbia University)
212-663-1670
212-749-2181
Open Monday through Sunday, 12 noon to 12 midnight.

Massawa Restaurant

Broadway and 125th Street

Red Sea Restaurant

125th and Broadway

Café Ethiopia

Amsterdam Avenue between 107th and 108th Streets

Asmara Restaurant

947 Amsterdam Avenue between 106 and 107th Streets
212-662-1065

OPPORTUNITIES FOR WORKING IN ETHIOPIA AND ERITREA

Genevieve (Gigi) Ott Wietecha (63-65) has worked with John Yeatman, Habitat for Humanity's Associate Area for Africa, to develop a work trip to Ethiopia from October 24th through November 8. The team will work in Wolayita on housing construction. The itinerary not only includes work time but also some free time in Addis and a

trip to Lalibela. The cost will be \$2,720 to \$3,212 (depending on your departure location and single/double accommodations). The fee includes international airfare, most meals, accommodations, travel insurance, ground transportation, some excursions and a small donation to the Habitat construction fund in Ethiopia. Already 9 of the 14 slots are

filled. If you would like more information, contact:

John Yeatman
Global Village Office
121 Habitat St
Americus GA 31709
912-924-6935, ext. 513

FYI...

The following notices are reports of communications received by E&E RPCVs. They do not constitute endorsements.

• The 1995 Ethiopian Research Council Convention will be held October 26–29, 1995 at the Center for African American Culture at Florida State University in Tallahassee. The convention theme is “Ethiopia and the African Diaspora.” Convention highlights will include: scholarly papers on historical process of social change, Rasta to Ethiopian Jews, Ethiopians in the U.S., Europe and around the world; Ethiopian filmmakers showcase; Ethiopian Christian Mass; and concerts of Ethiopian music.

For more information contact:

Professor Ashenafi Kebede
1995 Ethiopian Research Council
Convention
Center for African American Culture
The Florida State University
210 South Woodward Street
Tallahassee FL 32306-9027

(Note: Ashenafi Kebede taught at the training for Ethi Is at Georgetown University the summer of 1962 and created the Peace Corps Chorus which appeared on NBC at the completion of training.)

• The Thirst for Learning Foundation recently conducted a fund-raising raffle. John Rude (62–64) writes that the prize was two tickets to Asmara.

To date the foundation has contributed to the construction of a clinic and two elementary schools.

• Came across a nice little book on Ethiopian arts and crafts entitled *ETHIOPIA: FOLK ART OF A HIDDEN EMPIRE*. It is the catalog that documented an exhibition in 1983 at the Mingei International Museum of World Folk Art in La Jolla, California. The catalog includes history and a description of a variety of artifacts including musical instruments, the Solomon & Sheba cartoon, crosses and Jimma stools, and

is a handy small reference to help you explain your artifacts to your children, friends and other. I purchased the book (\$15+1.24 tax) at: Folk Art international, 149 Stanford Shopping Center, Palo Alto CA 94304 (415) 329-9999.

• Recently saw an excellent show on the Arts & Entertainment cable-TV channel about the Simian Mountains National Park. The show was entitled “Edge of the Abyss,” part of the Wildlife Mysteries series. In addition to wonderful photos of the area and the wildlife living there, it discussed the impact of the war, famine and politics on the park. Because everything seems to be repeated innumerable times on cable perhaps you’ll be able to catch it.

• E&E RPCVs now has a copy of *HUMAN RIGHTS WATCH WORLD REPORT 1995* which includes a 5+ page report on Ethiopia. If you would like to borrow this book, write to Marian Haley Beil, 4 Lodge Pole Road, Pittsford NY 14534-4550.

• The Foreign Policy Association, a non-profit, non-partisan grassroots public education organization is promoting its Great Decisions program among RPCV groups. The Great Decisions program is designed to facilitate discussion of international issues and U.S. foreign policy choices in small community groups. They have sent E&E RPCVs a packet of sample materials that they produced for this purpose. If you would like to borrow these materials to see if you would like to become involved in this program, write to Marian Haley Beil, 4 Lodge Pole Road, Pittsford NY 14534-4550.

• The East-African Press has a variety of titles available which may be of interest:

A SOCIAL HISTORY OF ETHIOPIA by Pankhurst

THE ETHIOPIAN TEWAHEDO CHURCH by Archbishop Yesehaq

NEW TRENDS IN ETHIOPIAN STUDIES (2 vol.) edited by Marcus

EMPRESS TAITU AND MENELIK II by Prouty

Write them at PO Box 45292, Los Angeles CA 90045 for more information.

• The Sunday, January 15, 1995 issue of *Newsday* had a very positive article entitled “Audacious Eritrea: Hope Springs on the Horn” by Steve Steinberg. Steinberg, who was in Asmara to run a workshop on TV news production for USIA reported on an incredible optimism that is felt everywhere in the country, even in the poorest villages. The challenges for the country continue — medical facilities severely limited, 80% illiteracy, 500,000 refugees expected to return from Sudan. But, Steinberg states: “There seems to be something in the very nature of this people’s 30-year struggle against overwhelming odds that has forged a sense of unity and purpose.”

• Population Services International (PSI) is seeking RPCVs with extensive professional management and/or marketing experience for employment in their international programs in family planning. If interested contact: Cynthia Emory, PSI, 1120 19th St NW Ste 600, Washington DC 20036, 202-785-0072.

• The *Condé Nast Traveler*, November 1994, had a wonderful long article on Ethiopia entitled “Heaven’s Gate.” It includes many beautiful full-color photos. You should make a special trip to your library to read this article. It’s down-right up-lifting.

Poetry

Addis Ababa

by John Scott Porterfield (71-73)

A night of loneliness. A city of mud, with brown tin roofs, skyscrapers, and a modern bank. Windy, cold, rain whipped blocks of cement, with shrouded bodies, cowering close to make heat. The lepers and the diseased, sing the cry of thanks for living the previous day.

A city, cold and lonely, with a few wanders of the night. The red lights beckon, a moments warmth, a physical release, and then into the street again. The guardians in their surplus wool, walk predetermined paths. The rain whips on, drawing the cold ever deeper, splashing my face to mingle with the salinity of my loneliness.

From a Farmer

by John Scott Porterfield (71-73)

I am tired —
the sweat stings my eyes
My oxen groan — strain against the earth —
I am tired
I must work
My son — His belly swollen from lack of food —
I must work.
The season is bad — there is no food.
The sky does not give rain
My son lies dying, I make the land ready for what seeds I have.
The dust rolls round my feet and the oxen groan.



ETHIOPIA & ERITREA RPCVs membership

Name

Address

City, state, zip, country

Name when in the Peace Corps if different from above

Home phone

Work phone

Dates of Peace Corps—Ethiopia or Eritrea service and city/town of service

Group # and type of project

Other Peace Corps service - as staff or Volunteer - and years

\$35 Annual Dues (which include \$20 National Peace Corps Association membership)

\$15 If you are *currently* a paying member of the National Peace Corps Association

Make your check payable to:
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for Ethiopia & Eritrea RPCVs.

Please send to:

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c/o Marian Haley Beil
4 Lodge Pole Road
Pittsford NY 14534-4550

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Those who have shared articles, ideas and efforts — Donald Beil (Somalia 64-66), Susan Hundt Bergan (66-68), Mary McGauran Berhan (68-70), Leo Cecchini (62-64), Gloria Gieseke Curtis (63-65), Robert Hamilton (65-67), Wayne Kessler (64-66), John Scott Porterfield (71-73), Genevieve Ott Wietecha (63-65), Timothy Williams (68-72). *THE HERALD* wishes to thank them all. They are **greatly** appreciated.

If you would like to submit an article for publication, it would be appreciated if it is submitted on disk (labeled as to software and computer used) as well as hard copy. Your efforts would be welcomed.

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Ethiopia & Eritrea RPCVs

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