QUARTERLY REPORT

PROGRAMA INTERAMERICANO PARA LA JUVENTUD RURAL

JULY/SEPTEMBER 1973

HIGHLIGHTS OF THE
INTER-AMERICAN RURAL YOUTH PROGRAM

July-September 1973

The purpose of PIJR is to provide leadership (1) to encourage the expansion and development of national program institutions of Latin America and the Caribbean to provide rural young people with nonformal educational opportunities to achieve their full potential as individuals in society and to improve the quality of life in their communities and countries, and (2) to increase the international educational content of 4-H in the United States so these young people may become active and informed participants in development.

The most significant events of the quarter were (a) the Regional Seminar on Food Production and Utilization -- a part of the W. K. Kellogg Foundation grant activities -- held in Guatemala in July, (b) the orientation, training and supervision of 4-H international exchange participants, and (c) the annual meeting of the Executive Committee of the Inter-American Rural Youth Advisory Council (CAIJR).

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Objective I - Encourage the Expansion and Development of Rural Youth Educational Programs

-- PIJR staff made official contacts in 7 countries during the quarter (Belize, Brazil, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Panama, Paraguay and Venezuela).

-- PIJR continued to assist the Nicaragua 4-S Club emergency food production project. Contributions from 4-H groups in the U. S. and Jamaica were presented to the Asociación Nacional Pro Clubes 4-S (ASONAC). Four other countries indicated plans to assist.

-- The catalytic nature of the Kellogg grant continues to be an important factor, as in Paraguay where government leaders are urging increased 4-C membership and more areas to be included in the Kellogg demonstration area.

-- Expanded resources have given new impetus to the 4-C Clubs of Haiti.

-- Costa Rica, Honduras and Jamaica rural youth programs appointed new national leadership during the quarter.

Objective II - Encourage and Foster Private Resources to Complement and Strengthen Official Programs

-- The National 4-S Club Committee (CNC4S) started its new direct mail approach to funding raising by sending information and solicitations to 8,000 businesses and individuals.

-- CNC4S and PIJR terminated the agreement providing for supplemental from U. S. 4-H groups to assist development of municipio 4-S offices, as the Brazil 4-S program has ended the municipio project.

-- The Board of Directors of ASONAC in Nicaragua met with the Minister of Agriculture to report on their financing of 4-S members projects in the emergency food production project.

-- Ten Paraguay 4-S members will receive a week of training in Brazil in tractor operation and agricultural mechanics through scholarships provided by Massey-Ferguson do Brasil, and the M-F distributor in Paraguay.

Objective III - Conduct and Support Inter-American Conferences, Exchanges, Congresses, Training and Other Events

-- A dominant portion of PIJR resources during the quarter were devoted to orientation, training and supervision of various 4-H international exchanges of the United States:

-- Six participants in the 4-H Caravan to Costa Rica.

-- Six IFYE delegates, 2 to Mexico and 4 to Venezuela.

-- Fifteen YDP volunteers:

-- 2 for the PRODESCH project, State of Chiapas, Mexico

-- for the Kellogg grant projects: 3 to Guatemala, 4 to Costa Rica, 4 to Venezuela, and 2 to Paraguay.

-- PIJR staff responsibilities for 4-H international exchanges were revised and strengthened; the reporting forms were evaluated and revised; host countries were assisted in preparing their orientations for the new participants; a statement on the YDP role in institutional development was prepared; and an emergency procedures guide was distributed.

-- Five persons went to the United States as counterparts to the IFYEs, 2 from Mexico and 3 from Venezuela. Trinidad and Tobago sent 2 of its 4-H/YFC organizers for professional level training in the U. S.

-- The final evaluation seminar was held in mid-August for the 7 YDPs who were completing their assignments in 5 countries.

-- The Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock of Venezuela withdrew its sponsorship of the three-week international training course for rural youth program supervisors (planned for October-November) because of a reorganization of the Agricultural Extension Service.

-- A major event of the quarter was the very successful Regional Seminar on Food Production and Utilization Projects conducted by PIJR in Guatemala to demonstrate the achievements and methodology of the Kellogg demonstration projects. National rural youth program supervisors and/or home economics specialists attended from Mexico, El Salvador, Dominican Republic, Honduras, Nicaragua and Costa Rica. The Extension Service was the host institution, with assistance from the IICA Regional Office, INCAP, Ministry of Health, and the Consejo Nacional de Clubes Agrícolas Juveniles 4-S.

Each delegation prepared a plan adapting the methodology demonstrated in the Kellogg project in Guatemala to their own national rural youth program.

-- Plans were completed for a similar Regional Seminar for South American countries, which began on September 30 in Paraguay.

-- Preparations were nearly completed for the II Inter-American Seminar for Rural Youth Support Entities to be held November 4-10 in Brazil.

-- Planning continued for the 1974 Inter-American Conference on Rural Youth. The Executive Committee of CAIJR selected "Rural Youth and Their Decisions for the 1980's" as the theme.

Objective IV - Promote Improvement and Expanded Enrollment in Meaningful Projects, such as Food Production and Nutrition

-- Most of PIJR activities focus on this objective for the Kellogg grant activities. For example, in one Guatemala community, the 4-S members' bean projects all yielded more than the previous high production of that area. Projects in three agencies averaged from 1600 to 3200 pounds per manzana.

-- Homemakers are pleased with the new bean production, too, as the improved seeds (Turrialba-1, Jamapa, and Pecho Amarillo) are softer, tastier, and cook better.

-- Venezuela completed publication of two project guides for the Kellogg project, cultivation of tomatoes, and cultivation of vegetables.

Objective V - Encourage Adequate Supervised Credit for Food, Fiber and Family

-- Enrollment in Kellogg grant projects continues to grow faster than the availability of credit to finance them, especially in Guatemala and Paraguay.

-- Bankers are enthusiastic about their loans to boys and girls in the Kellogg project, as the credits are used to employ improved techniques and they are repaid promptly.

-- A revolving credit fund has been set up for rural youth in the PRODESCH Project with money contributed by 4-H clubs in the United States.

-- 4-S members in the province of Guanacaste have received nearly $69,000 in loans for crop and livestock production projects. About 275 members have received the loans from the national banking system and the Association for Development of the Nicoya Peninsula.

Objective VI - Encourage Recruitment, Training and Use of Volunteer Leaders

-- Paraguay held its first training course for volunteer leaders in the new areas incorporated into the Kellogg project. Volunteer leaders

often are in a better position than professional staff to assimilate and disseminate information about new practices.

-- Local 4-S leaders in Puriscal, Costa Rica, are building a stall in the community market for selling 4-S members' produce.

Objective VII - Encourage Adequate Systems of Incentive and Recognitions to Members, Leaders and Cooperators

-- PIJR continues to provide its awards plan as a supplement and stimulus to the national recognition systems of the cooperating countries.

Objective VIII - Promote Greater Knowledge and Understanding of Rural Youth

-- First draft has been completed of a report for UNICEF on nonformal education for rural development, prepared by the International Council for Educational Development (ICED). PIJR provided some resource materials.

-- Spanish and English editions of the Report of the 1972 Inter-American Rural Youth Leaders' Conference were published and distributed.

Objective IX - Organizational Relationships

-- The annual meeting of the Executive Committee of CAIJR was held in September. In addition to planning for the 1974 Inter-American Conference on Rural Youth, the Committee received the third annual report on PIJR; received a progress report on the W. K. Kellogg Foundation grant; invited Galo Plaza to serve a second term as Honorary Chairman of CAIJR; heard a report on the Special Committee of the 4-H Foundation Board of Trustees evaluating PIJR; learned about IICA plans for rural youth activities; and recommended to FAO and Spain that rural youth programming be an integral part of the training of Latin American extensionists at the new International Training Center.

-- PIJR conducted training classes for Peace Corps volunteers to be assigned to 4-H in Belize and 5-V in Venezuela.

-- A plan of work for Kellogg project activities was submitted for the "Síntesis del Programa Operativo del IICA" for the July 1973-June 1974 period.

-- The Director General IICA formally exempted PIJR operations from the policies governing IICA publications.

-- The Executive Director of the 4-H Foundation sent a letter to the Director General IICA asking that the agreement of the two organizations for cooperative association in PIJR be renewed for three years beginning January 1, 1974.

-- A new statement of doctrine and objectives was completed.

-- A report of achievements for 1973 and plans for 1974 was submitted for the meeting of the 4-H Foundation Board of Trustees.

Objective X - Resource Development

-- The response to the first direct mail compaign letter was very good. The second letter was dated August 25.

-- A revised proposal "to train rural youth of the Americas in efficient use of natural resources and conservation of environment" was submitted to the 4-H Foundation.

Objective XI - Evaluation

-- Several recommendations were made to the 4-H Foundation International division for improvements in the recruiting, selection, training, supervision and support for 4-H international participants.

Objective XII - Public Relations and Public Information

-- The July-August issue of the newsletter was published and distributed.

-- A new letter for VDPs and IFYEs was started, called "Share-It-Sheet."

-- Revised editions were issued of two background information papers, primarily for use in the United States: Some of the Values and Achievements of Out-of-School Rural Youth Programs for Latin America and the Caribbean, and Some of the Values, Achievements and Priorities of the Inter-American Rural Youth Program.

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PIJR is an agency of the National 4-H Foundation of America, Inc., conducted in cooperative association with the Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences of the OAS (IICA). It is privately administered and financed. It provides consultation and supporting services to the nonformal rural youth educational programs of the Americas, serving as a catalyst in stimulating the needed expansion and development of these programs. Additional information about the items in this summary or other aspects of PIJR is available from: PIJR, Apartado 10307, San José, Costa Rica. Inquiries in the U. S. should be directed to the National 4-H Foundation, 7100 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D. C. 20015.

QUARTERLY REPORT
JULY - SEPTEMBER 1973

By

Theodore Hutchcroft, Director
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Objective 1 - Encourage the Expansion and Development of Rural Youth Educational Programs

The PIJR staff made official contacts in 7 countries of the Americas to encourage the expansion and improvement of the nonformal rural youth educational programs (Belize, Brazil, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Panama, Paraguay and Venezuela).

The Regional Coordinator continued PIJR assistance to the Nicaragua 4-S Clubs in their three-year emergency food production project. A contribution of US$ 437.10 from U. S. 4-H groups was presented to the Asociación Nacional Pro-Clubes 4-S (ASONAC) on July 12, followed few weeks later by a gift of US$ 59 from the Jamaica 4-H Clubs. Rural youth groups in Ecuador, Argentina, Venezuela, and Trinidad and Tobago have indicated their intentions to assist Nicaragua 4-S .

The catalytic nature of the W. K. Kellogg Foundation grant continues to be an important factor of its successful application. For example, in Paraguay the achievements of the demonstration areas have caused high offices, starting in the leadership of the Ministry of Agriculture, to urge the Extension Service staff to increase the enrollment of 4-S members as well as to rapidly expand the areas of operation in the grant as soon as possible.

An expansion of resources has given new impetus to the 4-C Clubs of Haiti. A dozen training courses for agents and leaders have been held, and a group of recent graduates of the National Agricultural School have taken up their posts as extension agents.

During the quarter, PIJR was consulted by the General Secretariat of the OAS and by the Catholic Relief Services mission in Haiti through the IICA representative about development of the Haitian rural youth programs.

Three countries appointed new leadership for their national rural youth programs. Ing. Ramon Castro was selected as national 4-S

supervisor in Costa Rica. The new coordinator of 4-S activities in Honduras is Agr. Hernán Cerrato.

The new secretary-manager of Jamaica 4-H Clubs, as well as executive secretary of the Jamaica 4-H Foundation, is Erwin Fletcher, who succeeded Noel Walters upon his retirement. The new secretary-manager defines the role of Jamaica 4-H "as that of vocational extension education within the Ministry of Agriculture, seeking to provide opportunities for occupational awareness, growth, and development of young people between the ages of 9 - 25 years, to the end that they may become citizens who are competent, economically, socially, emotionally, spiritually, physically and civically alive to their responsibilities and privileges." The philosophy is "manpower development and utilization," and the objectives are (1) productivity and production, and (2) membership expansion from the present 24,000 to 50,000 in 1978.

Objective II - Encourage and Foster Private Resources to Complement and Strengthen Official Programs

The National 4-S Club Committee (CNC4S) has sent mail solicitations and information materials to 8,000 businesses and other organizations in Brazil, the start of CNC4S new approach to resource development. The Committee was host to a reception for business, agricultural and governmental leaders during the FETAG (agricultural trade fair) in Sao Paulo.

The agreement between CNC4S and PIJR (in behalf of the U. S. 4-H) for the financing part of the municipio 4-S office project was terminated by an exchange of letters between the Committee President and the Director PIJR. The municipio project has been ended by the Brazil 4-S program. The U. S. 4-H contributions since 1971 were nearly US$ 3,500.

The Board of Directors of the Asociación Nacional Pro Clubes 4-S of Nicaragua held a meeting in August with the Minister of Agriculture Ing. Noel Somarriba Barreto to describe their activities, especially the financing of 4-S member projects in basic food production. About 4,000 members are assisting the national emergency food production effort.

Ten Paraguay 4-C Club boys will receive a weeks training in Brazil in tractor operation and agricultural mechanics through scholarships provided by Massey-Ferguson do Brasil and Sobera Hnos., S. A., the Massey-Ferguson distributor in Paraguay. This continues a very successful training program for Paraguay 4-C members.

Contacts with service clubs in Nicaragua were provided by PIJR to the New York 4-H program in the United States. The plan is to encourage

4-H Clubs and service clubs in New York state to cooperate in assisting the Nicaragua 4-S food production effort.

The Patronato Nacional de Clubes 4-S de Panama elected new officers during the quarter. The new president is Luis Barraza de Freitas of the Hacienda La Istmeña, S.A.

Members of the National 4-S Club Foundation of Costa Rica conducted a field trip on September 26 to Puriscal to become better acquainted with 4-S in the community, and especially to learn of the use of Foundation loan funds to finance members' projects.

Objective III - Conduct and Support Inter-American Conferences, Exchanges, Congresses, Training and Other Events

A dominant portion of PIJR resources during the quarter was devoted to orientation, training and supervision of various 4-H international exchanges of the United States.

There were 6 participants in the 4-H Caravan to Costa Rica. One young woman voluntarily dropped from the program, while another had serious health problems but successfully completed the term. They returned to the U. S. in mid-August. The National 4-S Club Foundation and the Agricultural Extension Service arranged their schedule and host families, with some assistance by U. S. YDPs.

The six IFYE delegates completed their three weeks of Spanish language training during the first week of July and left for their host countries. Two delegates were assigned to Mexico (one each programmed by the Secretariat of Agriculture and the Secretariat of Education), and four to Venezuela (programmed by the Asociación Civil Pro Clubes 5-V y Amas de Casa and the Ministry of Agriculture). The father of one delegate, Miss Marianne Bader of Minnesota, died late in September, so she returned to her home at that time.

At the request of those involved, a change was made in an IFYE assignment to Venezuela and a YDP assignment to Guatemala. Miss Susan Small of Kansas asked to go to Venezuela while Miss Carol Hendrickson changed to YDP in Guatemala.

The fifteen YDP (4-H volunteers) completed their orientation and training at the end of August and moved to their host country sites early in September. Thirteen of these are in the Kellogg Foundation grant projects: 3 in Guatemala, 4 in Costa Rica, 4 in Venezuela and 2 in Paraguay. Miss Beverly Finn, now on assignment in Guatemala, was granted an extension to continue into January 1974. The other 2 YDPs were for the project in the State of Chiapas, Mexico (PRODESCH).

With the two YDPs assigned to Belize, PIJR had responsibility for 18 volunteers at the end of the quarter (plus 8 IFYE delegates).

The 4-H volunteers and their Costa Rican host families were guests at a dinner on August 10, courtesy of the Agricultural Extension Service, the 4-S Foundation and the Association of ex-IFYEs. Certificates of appreciation were given to the host families.

One young man, Richard Klauss of North Dakota, was terminated from YDP in July because of his apparent unsuitability for this type of assignment. He was replaced in the Mexico project by James Riley of Kansas, who transferred from Guatemala assignment.

Miss Jane Dupuis of Massachusetts, assigned to Guatemala, is receiving university credit for her YDP service.

PIJR staff responsibilities for YDP and other 4-H international exchanges were revised and strengthened during the quarter. The various reporting forms were evaluated and revised; some were dropped. A reporting calendar was prepared to assist the volunteers. Host countries were assisted in preparing improved orientation sessions for the arriving YDPs.

A statement was prepared for YDP training and operations which more clearly defines their roles and responsibilities in rural youth program institutional development. This will be used as a guide for their activities during the year.

An emergency procedure statement was prepared for all 4-H international participants in Latin America and the Caribbean.

The Centro Cultural Costarricense-Norteamericano cooperated with PIJR, providing facilities for the YDP and IFYE orientation sessions. The language training was conducted by the Instituto de Lengua Española.

The Final Evaluation Seminar for the YDPs completing their assignments was held August 10-18 in San José, which included 1 YDP returning from Paraguay, 3 from Costa Rica, 1 from Belize, 1 from Jamaica and 1 from Guatemala. Two other YDPs terminated early and had returned to the United States. During the seminar, the YDPs revised the handbook on "What it Means to Be a YDP" and the new draft was sent to the 4-H Foundation in Washington for reproduction and distribution to the State 4-H offices to assist in future recruitment, selection and orientation.

The three YDPs completing their assignment in Costa Rica, along with the four new volunteers and the five Caravaners visited with the U. S. Ambassador, Hon. Viron P. Vaky, on August 14, to report on their activities.

Five persons went to the United States as counterparts to the IFYEs to Mexico and Venezuela. Two rural youth specialists from Mexico were given special training in their professional interests, while the three IFYE exchangees from Venezuela were to visit with rural families in their host states.

The Government of Trinidad and Tobago sent two of their 4-H/YFC organizers to the United States under the Professional Rural Youth Leader Exchange (PRYLE).

The Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock of Venezuela notified PIJR that it was withdrawing from sponsorship of the three-week international training course for rural youth program supervisors (planned for October-November) because of a reorganization of the Agricultural Extension Service. PIJR is investigating possibilities of other sites for this training, probably for early in 1974.

A major event of the quarter was the very successful Regional Seminar on Food Production and Utilization Projects conducted by PIJR in Guatemala. This was a new element of the Kellogg Foundation grant, in which the national rural youth supervisor and the home economics specialist from each of the surrounding countries were invited to come to Guatemala to learn about the methodology and achievements of the Kellogg demonstration projects. There were fourteen participants from six countries (Mexico, Costa Rica, Nicaragua, Honduras, El Salvador and the Dominican Republic), plus ten rural youth staff from Guatemala, and other observers (from Peace Corps, food processing plants, etc.). The Agricultural Extension Service was the host institution, with valuable assistance from the IICA Regional Office, the Institute of Nutrition of Central America and Panama (INCAP), the Ministry of Health, and the Consejo Nacional de Clubes Agricolas Juveniles 4-S.

During the week each delegation prepared a plan adapting the methodology demonstrated in the Kellogg project to their own national rural youth program.

The highlight of the Seminar was the field trip to the Cerro Gordo community, where participants observed the excellent 4-S bean production projects as well as a fine demonstration of community action. More than 500 local farmers and their families were on hand to tell the visitors about their 4-S members' achievements and how these are being adapted throughout the community.

Plans were completed during the quarter for a similar Regional Seminar in Paraguay for the South American Countries. It began in Asunción on September 30, but the detail report will be included in the fourth quarterly report.

Panama was unable to be present for the Guatemala Seminar, so arrangements were made for a representative to go to Paraguay, as well as to hold a one-day training session in Panama for a group of technicians concerned with rural youth and rural development.

Preparations were nearly completed for the II Inter-American Seminar for Rural Youth Support Entities to be conducted November 4-10 at Campinas, Sao Paulo, Brazil. The program was completed and invitations issued to the executive secretaries/managers of the national private support entities in the Americas. Questionnaires were sent to these prospective participants for them to survey current contributors as well as non-contributors to their entities, so they may better evaluate their programs and operations.

Regular meetings of CENCO 74 (National Executive Committee for the 1974 Conference) were held to plan for the 1974 Inter-American Conference on Rural Youth. Some of the sessions were in nearby extension offices so these staff members could be better acquainted with the objectives and plans for the Conference. The Executive Committee of the Inter-American Rural Youth Advisory Council (CAIJR), at their September meeting (see Objective IX) selected as the theme of the Conference, "Rural Youth and Their Decisions for the 1980's), approved the Conference Regulations, approved the purpose and objectives, and selected topics for the four plenary sessions. A news conference was held September 5 to announce the theme and related Conference plans.

A questionnaire was sent to the program leaders in the English-speaking Caribbean countries to determine their interest in continuing the special mini-seminar sessions started at the 1972 Conference. Their response was enthusiastic for expanding upon this type of sessions.

A 4-S member, Leonel Zúñiga León is one of the participants of Costa Rica in an exchange with Canada sponsored by the Juventud Canadá - Mundo

<u>Objective IV - Promote Improvement and Expanded Enrollment in Meaningful Projects, Such as Food Production and Nutrition</u>

Much of PIJR's efforts, as mentioned in Objective III, center on this objective as a focus for the Kellogg Foundation grant activities. For example, the PIJR Project Coordinator reported that in the Cerro Gordo community in Guatemala, the lowest production of 4-S members' bean projects was more than the previous high records in the area. Production in three extension agencies averaged from 1600 to 3200 pounds per manzana (1.7 acres). Out-of-pocket cost of production (seed, fertilizer, insecticide, etc.) was equivalent of about 400 pounds per manzana.

All of the members are saving seed for their next crop, as well as selling seed to neighboring farmers who have observed the achievements of the improved practices. Homemakers are pleased, too, as the new bean varieties (Turrialba-1, Jamapa and Pecho Amarillo) are softer, taste better, and cook better.

The Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock of Venezuela has completed two new 5-V bulletins for projects of the Kellogg Foundation demonstrations: "Cultivo del Tomate" (Tomato Cultivation) and "Cultivo de la Caraota" (Bean Cultivation).

Objective V - Encourage Adequate Supervised Credit for Food, Fiber and Family Living Projects

Enrollment in food production projects in the Kellogg grant demonstration areas continues to grow faster than the availability of credit to finance them. This has been most evident in Paraguay and Guatemala. The national support entities in these countries are being urged to expand their efforts by providing more credit as well as seeking more credits from the regular banking system.

Officials of the banking systems in the four countries of the Kellogg grant express satisfaction with the loans made to the rural young people. The boys and girls have effectively used the credits to employ improved techniques of production and they have promptly repaid their loans.

A revolving credit fund for the rural youth has been started in the PRODESCH program in Mexico, initiated by the U. S. YDP volunteers with contributions from 4-H groups of the States of Iowa and Virginia.

The 4-S members in the province of Guanacaste, Costa Rica have made good use of the credit resources provided by the national banking system and the Association for Development of the Nicoya Peninsula. About US$36,000 has been loaned to 246 members for production of just under 1,000 acres. Another 34 members have been loaned about US$ 32,900 for livestock projects.

In the Costa Rican community of Pacayas, the local government has given the affiliate of the 4-S Foundation the equivalent of US$ 1,175 for loans to members for projects in rural family improvement and for socio-economic development of the area.

Objective VI - Encourage Recruitment, Training and Use of Volunteer Leaders

Paraguay held the first training course during the quarter for the volunteer leaders of the new agencies being incorporated into the Kellogg demonstration projects. The Project Coordinator reported that these volunteers often are in a better position than professionals to assimilate and disseminate information about new practices, if they are properly trained. Their interest and genuine concern for the problems of their communities was outstanding. In Paraguay, especially, volunteer leaders are not transferred frequently (as are extension personnel) nor do they face the problems of delays in salaries, expenses, etc.

The local 4-S Club leaders in Puriscal, Costa Rica, with counsel by the community extension staff and assistance of the affiliate of the 4-S Foundation, have secured space in the Municipal Market in which to build a stall to sell 4-S members' produce. The stall is being constructed and will open in the fourth quarter. It will help to provide a good market for the members produce. Several other Costa Rican communities are planning to follow the lead of Puriscal.

Objective VII - Encourage Adequate Systems of Incentives and Recognitions to Members, Leaders and Cooperators

PIJR continues to provide its awards plan as a supplement and stimulus to the national recognition systems of the cooperating countries.

Objective VIII - Promote Greater Knowledge and Understanding of Rural Youth Work

A copy was received of the first draft of report on Non-Formal Education for Rural Development which has been prepared by the International Council for Educational Development (ICED) for UNICEF. PIJR provided resource materials for this study.

Publication was completed and distribution started on the Spanish and English editions of the Report of the 1972 Inter-American Rural Youth Leaders' Conference. The Spanish edition was published by the Agricultural Extension Service of Puerto Rico while PIJR prepared the English edition.

A meeting of the Montgomery Maryland County Press Association is to be held at the National 4-H Center, and will feature a presentation on PIJR. Background materials for this meeting were prepared and sent to the 4-H Foundation.

An information bulletin, Juventud Rural, has been started by Dante Rando, the Supervisor for Rural Youth Work in the State of Sao Paulo, Brazil. The bulletin provides general information about rural youth programming as well as news of interest on clubs progress in Sao Paulo.

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Objective IX - Organizational Relationships

The annual meeting of the Executive Committee of the Inter-American Rural Youth Advisory Council (CAIJR) was held in San José on September 5-7. In addition to planning for the 1974 Inter-American Conference on Rural Youth (previously reported), the Committee received the third annual report on PIJR; heard from the Director General of IICA; received a progress report and conferred with Costa Rican extensionists about the W. K. Kellogg Foundation grant; approved plans for selecting the site of the 1976 Conference, and for electing CAIJR officers for 1974-76; invited Galo Plaza to serve a second term as Honorary Chairman of CAIJR; heard a report from the Special Committee of the 4-H Foundation Board of Trustees evaluating PIJR; discussed resource development for PIJR; learned about IICA plans for rural youth activities; and recommended to FAO and the Government of Spain that rural youth programming be an integral part of the training of Latin American extensionists at the new International Training Center.

The Committee members were honored at a reception and news conference at which the theme of the 1974 Conference was announced. They also spent a day in the Cartago area visiting 4-S members and their projects, and extension personnel.

The Regional Coordinator conducted a series of classes for Peace Corps volunteers being trained in Costa Rica by Básico, Inc., prior to their assignment with 4-H Clubs in Belize and 5-V Clubs in Venezuela.

The Director PIJR conferred with the Director General IICA on July 16 and August 24, reporting on current activities and plans. Director General Araujo and Hugo Fernández of IICA were guests of PIJR at a luncheon in Turrialba on August 11 attended by the new YDPs and the YDPs completing their assignments. The terminating volunteers reported on their achievements. The Director General made a short talk to the young people, noting the importance of their work and how it is appreciated by the Latin Americans.

A plan of work for Kellogg grant activities was prepared and submitted to IICA to be included in the "Síntesis del Programa

Operativo del IICA" for the period of July 1973 through June 1974. This is the first time PIJR operations have been included in the IICA operating program publication.

The Director General IICA formally exempted PIJR operations from the policies governing IICA publications, except in instances where a publication may be produced for IICA and would thus be part of a regular series.

The Director PIJR recommended to the Executive Director of the 4-H Foundation that the agreement between IICA and the 4-H Foundation for cooperative association in PIJR be renewed (as amended) for an additional three years beginning January 1, 1974. Executive Director Shrum sent a letter containing this recommendation to Director General Araujo late in September.

The new statements of objectives and doctrine were revised in September, based on the comments received to the original drafts. These will be implemented in 1974.

A report of PIJR achievements during 1973 and a preliminary plan of work for 1974 were submitted to the 4-H Foundation in Washington to be a part of the annual report to the Board of Trustees for their meeting in October. The 1974 plans included a recommendation for a PIJR training officer and for a two months consultant service to PIJR by John Spaven, Extension Editor, University of Vermont, during his sabbatical leave in 1974.

The International Secretariat for Volunteer Services (ISVS) of Geneva, Switzerland, has requested PIJR to assist with evaluation of a volunteer service project in Costa Rica. This has been accepted, subject to arrangements on scheduling.

The Associate Director of Resources of the 4-H Foundation, David Benedetti, visited the Guatemala 4-S Clubs following the CAIJR Executive Committee meeting. His special interest was the Kellogg Foundation grant and the U. S. YDP volunteers. He was accompanied by the Project Coordinator.

A meeting of leaders of the Canadian and U. S. 4-H programs was held during the quarter. One of their topics was increased Canadian participation in international activities, especially PIJR.

The Director represented PIJR at receptions commemorating the anniversary of U. S. independence, and the departure from Costa Rica of the U. S. Agricultural Attaché, Norman Kallemyn.

Objective X - Resource Development

The response to the first direct mail campaign letter was very good. There were contributions of $660.35 from 36 persons or organizations. The second letter was dated August 25.

A revised proposal "to train rural youth of the Americas in efficient use of natural resources and conservation of environment" was sent to the Resources Division of the 4-H Foundation in September.

Preliminary materials for financing the proposed PIJR training officer position were completed and sent to Washington.

Objective XI - Evaluation

A review and evaluation of the PIJR library was completed in August by Miss Rausie Prescott, a graduate in library science and a YDP volunteer to Costa Rica.

Following the YDP evaluation seminar, several recommendations were made to the 4-H Foundation international division for improvements in the recruiting, selection, training, supervision and support for 4-H international participants.

Objective XII - Public Relations and Public Information

The July-August issue of the newsletter was prepared and distributed. A newsletter for YDPs and IFYEs was started, called "Share-It-Sheet". This will keep them better informed of activities while they are in their sites, as well as provide supplemental information to improve their capabilities.

Revisions were made and published of two background information papers primarily for use in the United States: Some of the Values and Achievements of Out-of-School Rural Youth Programs for Latin America and the Caribbean, and Some of the Values, Achievements and Priorities of the Inter-American Rural Youth Program.

A news release was prepared and distributed in Costa Rica to announce the theme of the 1974 Inter-American Conference.

The Instituto Costarricense de Turismo has provided PIJR with informational materials on Costa Rica to be used in promoting attendance at the 1974 Conference.

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Personnel

Ana Cecilia Fernández, our receptionist, resigned as of July 16, 1973, to take a better paying position with an industrial company.

Miss Fernández was replaced by Ana Virginia Villalobos as of the same date, who resigned August 31, 1973, to travel to the United States to pursue her secretarial and English language studies.

Miss Villalobos was replaced by Marta Lucía Mora Fallas, who stayed only to September 30, 1973 when she was released.

Accounting

Statements for the month of June, were mailed to the Washington Office on August 7. The corresponding TJV was received on July 30, 1973.

The TJV's for the months of July and August, have not been received by the end of the quarter.

Exchange Rate

Free rate of exchange remained stable at ₡8.54 per U.S. dollar throughout the quarter. Official rate continues to be ₡6.62 per dollar, which is the rate being used in our books for accounting purposes.

W. K. Kellogg Foundation Grant

Monthly statement for the fiscal period ended June 30, 1973, were duly submitted to IICA. Statements for July and August have not been completed because of delay in receiving TJV statements.

Disbursements under the Kellogg Grant Budget have been made accordingly. In particular it is relevant to detail payments made to countries with pilot projects:

Venezuela:	remittance 2nd year	$ 1.000

Venezuela:	remittance 2nd year	$ 1.000
Guatemala:	remittance 2nd year	$ 1.600

Disbursements with relation to training of 13 YDPs for the period 73/74, were made during this quarter (July and August).

Living allowance checks were given or mailed to the 13 new YDPs.

Disbursements for the meeting of the Executive Committee of the Inter-American Rural Youth Advisory Council were made during late August and early September.

Disbursements with relation to the Regional Seminars on the Kellogg Project in Guatemala and Paraguay, were also taken care of during this quarter.

Disbursements in connection with Consultation in San José for YDPs 72/73 were made in August.

Program Activities and Disbursements

Living allowances to YDPs in Mexico and Belize, for the month of September and October, were given or mailed to them approximately on the 15th of the previous month.

Training of these YDPs took place simultaneously with the Kellogg YDP group, during July and August.

PHOTOGRAPHS

Vista panorámica de los asistentes a la reunión-cena de la toma de posesión de la nueva Junta Directiva del Patronato Nacional 4-S de Panamá.

El Presidente del Patronato Nacional de Clubes 4-S, Ing. Luis Barraza de Freitas jura-
menta la Directiva que regirá los destinos del Patronato Nacional 4-S de Panamá.

NEWSPAPER CLIPPINGS

4A Noticias

Argentina, julio-agosto-setiembre, 1973

CONFERENCIA INTERAMERICANA

La Conferencia Interamericana sobre Programas Juveniles Rurales de 1974 (antes Conferencia Interamericana de Líderes de Juventudes Rurales) se celebró en San José, República de Costa Rica, del 13 al 18 de octubre. El Consejo Asesor Interamericano para la Juventud Rural hizo el anuncio correspondiente.

Los comentarios y sugerencias para esta Conferencia, serán muy apreciados por el grupo de planeamiento, especialmente por el Comité Ejecutivo del Consejo Asesor. Se nos pide la difusión de la noticia y el agradecimiento anticipado por el apoyo continuo que pueda brindarse en pro de la expansión de oportunidades educacionales para las juventudes rurales de las Américas. Por nuestra parte, auguramos el mejor de los éxitos a esta Conferencia y estamos convencidos que, como siempre, surgirán planeamientos eficaces y beneficiosos.

Conferencia Interamericana de Juventudes Rurales

De las muchas e interesantes recomendaciones que ha hecho esta Conferencia, reproducimos seguidamente, algunas de ellas, en especial las que consideramos de más interesante difusión en nuestro medio.

El propósito de los programas educativos informales de juventudes en las Américas es proporcionar a los jóvenes las oportunidades que necesitan para ayudarles a desarrollar su máximo potencial como individuos con el fin de que se conviertan en participantes efectivos del desarrollo rural.

Expansión del Programa

El Consejo Asesor Interamericano para la Juventud Rural, reunido al mismo tiempo que la Conferencia Interamericana de Líderes de Juventudes Rurales de 1972, solicita a los gobiernos nacionales de todos los países de América, y a otras agencias interesadas y preocupadas por los jóvenes y por la vida rural, ampliar sus programas con el fin de que estén disponibles a todos los jóvenes rurales de nuestros países.

Participación de la Empresa Privada

El Consejo Asesor Interamericano para la Juventud Rural reconoce la importante contribución que el sector privado está brindando para activar el potencial de la juventud rural, por medio de recursos que complementan y suplementan los de las instituciones de los programas nacionales.

Participación de la Juventud en el Planeamiento

El Consejo Asesor reafirma las recomendaciones de la Conferencia para que se proporcione a los jóvenes mayores oportunidades para que participen y se involucren más activamente en todos los niveles de planeamiento y conducción de los programas que son en su favor. Esto debe incluir entidades nacionales privadas de respaldo, y otras instituciones y agencias que sirven a los jóvenes, involucrándolos en el desarrollo rural.

Líderes Voluntarios

Se exhorta a los servicios de extensión a que den un mayor énfasis al adiestramiento y reconocimiento de los líderes voluntarios con el fin de mejorar la calidad de sus trabajos.

Recomendaciones Generales

• Para que los jóvenes rurales puedan verdaderamente participar en forma efectiva en el desarrollo rural y lograr su máximo potencial como individuos, los planes de desarrollo rural y los programas de juventudes rurales deben estar más de acuerdo con los planes de desarrollo; además, las personas a cargo de dichos planes deben estar más conscientes de los jóvenes como recurso humano aún sin desarrollar que puede hacer una contribución significativa al desarrollo integral.

• Como los programas de juventudes deben estar basados en el principio de que la familia es la unidad básica del desarrollo rural, se debe prestar atención a la participación de los padres así como de los jóvenes de ambos sexos. Se solicita que se consulte con los líderes de los programas nacionales para ayudarles a utilizar a los padres de familia, tanto en grupos asesores como en comités de padres de familia, para que den respaldo a los clubes. Los padres de familita de los futuros socios pueden ser una influencia importante de estímulo para que sus hijos se matriculen en estos programas.

• Los ex socios de clubes son un recurso potencial de importancia para respaldar a los programas de juventudes rurales. Se estimula a los líderes nacionales de los programas a que inicien actividades para movilizar este recurso, en formas tales como: dando reconocimiento a ex socios que han hecho contribuciones significativas en los trabajos personales y por medio de su participación en asociaciones y comités de ex socios a los niveles local y regional.

• Con el fin de que los jóvenes rurales participen más efectivamente en el desarrollo rural, deben estar involucrados en igualdad de condiciones en los programas de desarrollo rural. Se exhorta a los programas nacionales de juventudes rurales a que amplíen las bases de sus programas y que asuman el liderazgo para hacer esto posible para sus socios y ex socios, dando especial énfasis a las necesidades que tienen los jóvenes rurales de conseguir tierra y crédito supervisado.

trabalhar. Como ele, outros imigrantes japoneses, italianos, alemães, todos enfim, fizeram novas plantações, melhoraram as já existentes. Eles trouxeram máquinas e equipamentos para aumentar a produção. Combateram as pragas e adubaram as terras. Com o trabalho destes homens, mais e melhores alimentos chegaram a um número maior de pessoas. A Hatsuta, nas comemorações do seu 10.º aniversário e da inauguração da nova fábrica, aproveita para fazer duas homenagens: à terra que sempre esteve pronta para as boas sementes e aos homens que fizeram esta terra dar bons frutos.

HATSUTA®

UMA DÉCADA DA HATSUTA
NA MELHOR DÉCADA DO BRASIL.

10 ANOS

がんばりました。
今はもう二、三世達が引ついで新らしい
"企業農業"とやらの時代となりました。
農業はお国の根本ですからねえ。

RINO

CORREIO AGRO-PECUARIO
São Paulo, Brasil, Julho de 1973

PROGRAMA DE DESARROLLO SOCIO ECONOMICO
DE LOS ALTOS DE CHIAPAS

México, junio/julio de 1973

FONDO REVOLVENTE PARA LOS C.J.R.

Para desarrollar las actividades de los Clubes Juveniles Rurales que -- vienen funcionando en la zona, se ha creado un Fondo Revolvente con donati-- vos de los Clubes Juveniles 4-H y de otros grupos interesados de Iowa y Virginia, Estados Unidos y del Consultor FAO-UNICEF; los créditos están siendo- manejados por el Jefe de Operaciones del PRODESCH y por el Especialista en - Clubes Juveniles del SEA. La iniciativa se debió a las señoritas Linda Kay- Rauhaus y Connie Maxine Oliver, ambas voluntarias del PRODESCH y que han trabajado durante 11 meses en colaboración con el Servicio de Extensión Agrícola.

Ing. Somarriba se Reune con Directivos de Asonac 4-S

de Extensión cerca de 1,500 jóvenes están contribuyendo con su esfuezo a la reconstrucción nacional, produciendo alimentos y capacitándose para forjar una mejor agricultura.

El Sr. Ministro expresó su gran interés en este programa y agradeció el gran apoyo que miembros del sector privado como industriales, ganaderos, comerciantes, etc. están dando para superar lo mejor que es el lema de esta gran organización juvenil.

Un aspecto del almuerzo ofrecido por ASONAC 4—S, el Sr. Ministro de Agricultura, Ing. Noel Somarriba Barreto.

Mientras tanto, en el sur de México, los lagartos causaron pánico en varios de los puntos inundados por el huracán Brenda, también a principios de este mes. Las autoridades de Chiapas dieron cuenta de que en el pueblo de El Salto una mujer había sido atacada por un lagarto.

En el sur de México, las poblaciones de Villahermosa,

LA NACION, Domingo 1 de julio de 1973

Jóvenes norteamericanos de programas 4-H en La Nación

Un grupo de jóvenes norteamericanos del programa 4-H de juventudes rurales, se encuentra en nuestro país mediante un sistema de intercambio puesto en práctica desde el año pasado.

Los citados jóvenes visitaron La Nación, para realizar un recorrido por sus instalaciones y conocer el sistema que se emplea en la edición de nuestro periódico.

Este grupo llegó el pasado jueves a San José, donde permanecerá unos días más para luego trasladarse a Ciudad Quesada, San Carlos, y después a Puriscal, lugares estos en los cuales realizarán diversas experiencias agrícolas.

Durante su permanencia en nuestro país, convivirán con familias costarricenses en Cartago, San José, Tibás y Coronado.

Sus impresiones, en los primeros días que tienen de conocer nuestra capital, son de que "hemos encontrado un país maravilloso, de gente muy acogedora y de un clima muy agradable".

Todos manifestaron sentirse muy satisfechos de esta experiencia que llevan a cabo, mediante este programa, y sólo lamentan, señalaron, que su tiempo de permanencia sea tan corto.

El grupo vino acompañado por los señores William Gómez, secretario ejecutivo de la Fundación Nacional de Clubes 4-S y Luis Orlando Ferreira, coordinador nacional de la zona norte, quien además sirve como traductor.

LA NACION, 1 de julio de 1973

OFF-SET: el grupo de jóvenes norteamericanos que visitó La Nación observa las explicaciones que sobre el funcionamiento de la rotativa off-set les ofrece Oscar Argüello. - (González).

JUVENTUD RURAL: grupo de jóvenes rurales que visita nuestro país, mediante un programa de intercambio promovido por los clubes 4-H de los Estados Unidos: izquierda a derecha, señoritas Debra K. Welshenbaugh, de Arkansas; señorita Justina M. Kruh, de Nueva York; señor Richard F. Hettendan, de Indiana; y señoritas Jane E. Klussendori y Cynthia J. Swader de Illinois y California, respectivamente. - (González).

FONDO REVOLVENTE PARA LOS C.J.R.

Para desarrollar las actividades de los Clubes Juveniles Rurales que vienen funcionando en la zona, se ha creado un Fondo Revolvente con donativos de los Clubes Juveniles 4-H y de otros grupos interesados de Iowa y Virginia, Estados Unidos y del Consultor FAO-UNICEF; los créditos están siendo manejados por el Jefe de Operaciones del PRODESCH y por el Especialista en Clubes Juveniles del SEA. La iniciativa se debió a las señoritas Linda Kay-Mauhaus y Connie Maxine Oliver, ambas voluntarias del PRODESCH y que han trabajado durante 11 meses en colaboración con el Servicio de Extensión Agrícola.

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T E R R A Z A S

5 de Julio

A fin de coordinar los trabajos de conservación de suelos, se llevó a cabo una reunión en la Sede del PRODESCH en la que tomaron parte representantes del mismo, de la Dirección de Obras a Mano de la S.O.P., de la Dirección de Conservación de Suelos y Extensión Agrícola de la S.A.G.. Se fijaron las características técnicas de construcción de las terrazas y se amplió el plan de trabajo a 4 Municipios a saber: Huixtán, Chenalhó, Chamula y Chanal que serán atendidos por la Dirección de Conservación de Suelos, para evitar la posible duplicidad de acciones.

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CENTRO DE ESPECIES MENORES

Para ir implementando lo que en breve será el Centro de Especies Menores, procedentes de Zapotitlán, Distrito Federal, llegaron a esta Ciudad el 22 de Junio y 12 de Julio, 300 y 425 conejos respectivamente, que la S.A.G. donó al Gobierno del Estado para este Centro. Personal del PRODESCH y de la Dirección de Agricultura y Ganadería del Estado están al cuidado de esta especie que será pié de cría en la región, mediante la distribución que posteriormente se hará a las granjas comunales atendidas, principalmente, por los Clubes Juveniles.

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DIARIO
LA TARDE
Director General: Jorge Carpio Nicolle
No. 850 Guatemala, martes 10 de julio de 1973 Año III

ABRIRA EL 16:

Seminario de producción agrícola

A partir del próximo 16 de julio se celebrará en esta ciudad un seminario para evaluar los proyectos de producción agrícola existentes en el área centroamericana y del Caribe.

En el evento de evaluación participarán representantes de entidades agrícolas públicas y privadas de México, los cinco países centroamericanos, Panamá y la República Dominicana.

Se estudiarán con detenimiento los programas de producción de alimentos, en especial los de Guatemala y Costa Rica; ya que son los dos países afectados por el descenso de la producción de estos rubros.

La dirección de Enseñanza y capacitación del ministerio de Agricultura de Guatemala informó que participarán los clubes 4-S, la fundación W.K. Kellog y otras entidades por parte de Guatemala.

En el seminario regional de evaluación de proyectos de producción se estudiará también el papel de la juventud en la producción agrícola y a la problemática de la nutrición en Centro América.

PUBLICADO POR LA DIRECCION GENERAL

No. 641

FECHA: 13 de julio de 1973

Coordinador del mismo.

- Ena Rojas, Principal en Relaciones Públicas de esta Dirección Regional, se encuentra prestando sus servicios en la Oficina de Protocolo de la Reunión de la Comisión Especial para Reestructuración de la OEA.

. La Asociación Pro Desarrollo de los Clubes Agrarios Juveniles 4-C del Paraguay y el Diputado Nacional, Dr. Marcial Valiente, ofrecieron un coctel en honor del Director General Araujo, por medio del cual quisieron significarle su reconocimiento por la colaboración ofrecida

LA NACION, 17 de julio de 1973

INTERCAMBIO: periódicamente se mantienen programas de intercambio entre jóvenes rurales de Estados Unidos y de nuestro país. Aquí, un grupo que llegó recientemente: orden usual, Walter Palen, Susan Small, Marianne Badar, Kathy Leavitt y Tim Flocke. (González).

Conferencia interamericana sobre juventudes rurales

En el mes de octubre de 1974 se celebrará en nuestro país la conferencia interamericana sobre juventudes rurales.

En esta actividad, nos informa el señor Juan Gómez, secretario ejecutivo de la fundación nacional de clubes 4-S, participarán líderes nacionales de los programas educativos de juventudes rurales de las Américas, que incluye a directores de los servicios de extensión agrícola.

También participarán supervisores nacionales, miembros y personal de las entidades nacionales agrícolas, socios de clubes agrícolas juveniles, miembros del consejo asesor interamericano y representantes de organizaciones internacionales.

Se espera, señala el señor Gómez, que más de 100 personas asistan en representación de 38 países.

Anteriormente se han realizado actividades similares en Estados Unidos (1964), Brasil (1966), El Salvador (1968), Argentina (1970) y Puerto Rico (1972).

El gobierno de Costa Rica, mediante decreto ejecutivo, integró el comité ejecutivo nacional de la mencionada conferencia, en la forma siguiente:

Señor Rafael Segovia Atencia, presidente; Ing. Carlos Arroyo Blanco, vicepresidente; Ing. Gilberto Campos Sandí, secretario; Lic. Joaquín A. Granados Rossi, tesorero y profesora Olga Zamora Fonseca, vocal.

SECCION AGROPECUARIA

A cargo de

José Santacruz Noriega

Inaugurado el Seminario Regional Sobre Alimentos

El seminario regional de producción y utilización de alimentos, fue inaugurado el lunes por el director general de servicios agrícolas, perito agrónomo Alfredo Gil Spillari, a nombre del titular del ramo.

En la ceremonia de inauguración el director de educación y capacitación agrícola, ingeniero Efraín Bran, pronunció el discurso de bienvenida manifestando que los pueblos latinoamericanos están tratando de enfocar las verdaderas vías de desarrollo en favor de una vida más próspera, especialmente para los jóvenes de las áreas rurales.

Indicó que en el campo la mortalidad infantil es elevada y el principal factor es la desnutrición pues el panorama agrícola del continente es oscuro, ya que los productos alimenticios escasamente guardan relación con el crecimiento de la población.

Se informó que del seminario emanarán experiencias positivas que contribuirán al desarrollo del funcionamiento de los proyectos orientados hacia las juventudes rurales de los países participantes.

EL

Fundador:
ALEJANDRO CORDOVA
Director: DAVID VELA
Gerente: RAMON BLANCO

Miembro de la Socie

Año LII —

madas aquí, con grave detrimento de los intereses de los guatemaltecos en lo que respecta a la producción del hule natural.

Precisamente ahora, cuando los agricultores ya han entrado al aro, como se dice, cuando se han convencido o mejor dicho fueron convencidos de la necesidad de producir hule natural que hasta hace poco era una aventura, viene el ministerio de economía a darle una bofetada a esos agricultores autorizando una planta extranjera para que arme liantas prefabricadas en el exterior. La o las personas involucradas en este negocio que no aparece muy claro, deberían ser investiga-

Técnica Complementaria del Convenio de Cooperación Social y Convenio de Cooperación Económica.

Quizás es el año 1973 el que está marcando una mayor presencia española en el ámbito guatemalteco. En efecto, España cuenta en Guatemala con 18 cooperadores, todos ellos licenciados, que directamente sufragados por el Instituto Español de Emigración, laboran por el desarrollo económico y social de Guatemala, tanto en comunidades indígenas como ladinas.

De lo que digo pueden dar fe los departamentos de Quezaltenango, Quiché, Petén y la propia Guatemala capital.

Los cursillos de formación, la

Tras Resolver Problemas de Desnutrición

Seminario Regional de Producción y Utilización de Alimentos Inaugurado

En el auditorio del Incap, en nombre del ministro de agricultura, el director general de Servicios agrícolas, perito agrónomo Alfredo Gil Spillari, inauguró ayer el Seminario regional de producción y utilización de alimentos.

Concurrieron a dicho acto el embajador y cónsul de la República Dominicana, doctor Conrado Licairac y el señor Manuel Batlle Viñas, respectivamente; director de enseñanza y capacitación agrícolas, ingeniero Efraín Brann; ingeniero Hernán Frías, delegado del IICA; licenciada María Cristina Ardón y doctor Juan Rodolfo Aguilar, del ministerio de salud pública; licenciada Marina Flores, del IICA, y el jefe de la División de extensión agrícola, perito agrónomo Enrique Orantes Palacios.

Dicho evento tiene varios objetivos: analizar el papel que corresponde a los programas de Juventudes rurales en la solución de los problemas de la desnutrición en los países de América Latina;

Pasa a la 13a. página 7a. columna

Miércoles 18 de Julio de 1973

Tras Resolver

VIENE DE LA 1a. PAGINA

que conozcan el sistema de planeamiento, operación y evaluación del proyecto de producción y utilización de alimentos que realizan Guatemala y Costa Rica; que elaboren el esquema de un proyecto que se adapte a cada uno de sus países, ya sea para ampliar el proyecto o para establecer uno similar; y que se fa-

POR MEDIO DE LOS CLUBES 4-S:

Rendimiento de frijol se ha logrado hasta treinta quintales por manzana

Un programa que se está desarrollando para incrementar la producción de frijol entre los miembros de los clubes agrícolas 4-S ha rendido buenos resultados, ya que se ha logrado una producción de treinta quintales por manzana, de acuerdo con datos suministrados por el ministerio de Agricultura.

El ingeniero Efraín Bran, director de enseñanza y capacitación agrícola, informó que en el corto tiempo que tiene de funcionar este proyecto se han logrado logros efectivos, pues los socios participantes en el cultivo de parcelas han logrado cosechas con aquel rendimiento de treinta quintales de frijol por manzana.

El proyecto permite no sólo aumentar la producción de frijol sino también mejorar su utilización en la dieta de la familia rural. El proyecto capacita a los socios 4-S para que hagan buen uso del crédito agrícola y se conviertan en buenos usuarios. Además se les enseña a resolver los problemas de producción y comercialización de las cosechas.

Aparte de que con tales programas se logra la solución de problemas propios y de la comunidad, se está contribuyendo a la difusión de nuevas técnicas en el cultivo del frijol, los cuales se extenderán a todas las áreas de producción del país.

DIARIO EL GRAFICO

Miérc. 18 de julio de 1973.
AÑO X—No. 3246
Guatemala

DIRECTOR GENERAL
JORGE CARPIO NICOLLE

14 Avenida 4-33, Zona 1
Teléfonos:
881094/881095/881396
AGENCIA:
13 Calle 8-14, Zona 1
Tel. 28126

DIARIO
LA TARDE
Director General: Jorge Carpio Nicolle
No. 857 Guatemala, miércoles 18 de julio de 1973 Año III

SE INAUGURO EL 16:

Seminario regional de producción y utilización de alimentos, abrió

En el auditorium del INCAP, y en nombre del ministro de Agricultura, el director general de servicios agrícolas, perito agrónomo Alfredo Gil Spillari, inauguró el seminario regional de producción y utilización de alimentos.

MOMENTO EN QUE EL PERITO agrónomo Alfredo Gil Spillari, inauguraba a nombre del ministro de Agricultura, el seminario regional sobre producción y utilización de alimentos, en el que participan delegados de México, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, la Rep. Dominicana y Guatemala. En el orden usual: el ingeniero Efraín Bran, el doctor Conrado Licairac, embajador de la República Dominicana, el agrónomo Gil Spillari, el ingeniero Hernán Frías, delegado del IICA y la licenciada María Cristina Ardón, del ministerio de Salud Pública.

Concurrieron a dicho acto el embajador y consul de la República Dominicana, doctor Conrado Licairac y el señor Manuel Batlle Viñas, respectivamente; el director de enseñanza y capacitación agrícola, ingeniero Efraín Brann;. el ingeniero Hernán Frías, delegado del IICA; licenciada María Cristina Ardón y el doctor Juan Rodolfo Aguilar, del ministerio de Salud Pública; licenciada Marina Flores del INCAP y el jefe de la división de extensión agrícola, perito agrónomo Enrique Orantes Palacios.

Dicho evento tiene como objetivos analizar el papel que corresponde a los programas de juventudes rurales en la solución de los problemas de la desnutrición en los países de América Latina.

El seminario es producto de los trabajos que realizan las juventudes rurales de Guatemala, Costa Rica, Paraguay, Venezuela La preocupación por la escasez de alimentos en los países latinoamericanos y de las Antillas, hizo necesario impulsar el proyecto de producción y utilización de alimentos en dichos países y que están siendo conducidos por los socios de los clubes agrícolas rurales, con el apoyo directo del programa interamericano para la juventud rural y la fundación W.K. Kellogg y con la colaboración de organismos nacionales internacionales que trabajan con dicha juventud, especialmente los servicios de extensión agrícola.

Se busca producción

Inauguran en INCAP un Seminario Sobre Alimentos Variados

Bajo la Asesoría de los Ingenieros Yosi Levi y Benjamín Gamaliel, de la misión agrícola israelí, y la dirección de los peritos agrónomos Danis Ruiz Recinos, se desarrolló un curso sobre sistemas de riego en el centro de capacitación agrícola de la Fragua, Zacapa, con la participación de 62 agricultores de la región.

El director general de Servicios Agrícolas, DIGESA, Perito Agrónomo Alfredo Gil Spillari, inauguró el martes a nombre del Ministro de Agricultura, Ingeniero Mario Martínez Gutiérrez, el Seminario Regional de Producción y Utilización de Alimentos.

El acto se desarrolló en el salón de sesiones del INCAP con la presencia de delegados de las Repúblicas Centroamericanas, Panamá, México y la República Dominicana.

Después de escuchar los himnos de las naciones participantes, el director de Educación y Capacitación Agrícola del Ministerio de Agricultura, Ingeniero Efraín Bran, pronunció el discurso de bienvenida, manifestando que los pueblos latinoamericanos están tratando de enfocar las verdaderas vías de desarrollo en favor de una vida más próspera, especialmente para los jóvenes que habitan el área rural.

Manifestó que en el ámbito rural, la mortalidad infantil es elevada y el principal factor de ello es la desnutrición y que el panorama agrícola en América es oscuro ya que los productos alimenticios escasamente guardan relación con la creciente población del Continente.

Dijo que esperaba que las experiencias que los delegados se lleven de Guatemala, les sean positivas y puedan contribuír al desarrollo y funcionamiento de sus proyectos con las juventudes rurales de sus res-

Alerta!

El Diario con Ideario

Guatemala, miércoles 18 de julio de 1973

No. 120

Director: Augusto Mulet-Descamps

¡Alerta!

El Diario con Ideario

Delegados seminario

Observan Proyectos en Marcha en Santa Rosa del Club 4-S

Los participantes al Seminario Regional sobre Proyectos de Producción y Utilización de Alimentos con la Juventud Rural observan el proyecto que se desarrolla en Guatemala, buscando solución a los problemas de sus propios países.

Los delegados centroamericanos, de Panamá, México y la República Dominicana que asisten al Seminario Regional sobre Proyectos de Producción y Utilización de Alimentos con la Juventud Rural, que se celebra en esa capital, viajaron el miércoles por la mañana, a la Agencia de Extensión Agrícola de Nueva Santa Rosa y a la comunidad de Cerro Gordo, con el objeto de observar los proyectos que llevan a cabo los socios y socias 4-S de la región.

Durante el Seminario se han tratado diversos temas, esperándose que las resoluciones que se tomen al finalizar el mismo, sean de efectivo beneficio para los países latinoamericanos que participan.

Los participantes al seminario están analizando el papel que corresponde a los programas de juventudes en la solución de los problemas de la desnutrición en sus países. Asimismo, están tratando de conocer el sistema de planeamiento, operación y evaluación del proyecto de utilización de alimentos que se desarrolla en las Repúblicas de Guatemala y Costa Rica, y elaborarán un proyecto que se adapte a cada uno de sus países.

Juventud Rural Abre el Pr

Sobre Proyecto de Producción y de Utilización de Alimentos

Con el propósito de analizar el papel que corresponde a los programas de juventudes en la solución de los problemas de la desnutrición en sus países, en esta ciudad se viene realizando desde el pasado lunes, el primer seminario regional sobre proyectos de producción y utilización de alimentos con la juventud rural, auspiciado por el Programa Interamericano para la Juventud Rural, el Consejo Nacional de Clubes Agrícolas Juveniles 4-S de Guatemala, el ministerio de agricultura.

Otro de los fines perseguidos en este evento es el de que los participantes conozcan el sistema de planeamiento, operación y evaluación del proyecto de producción y utilización de alimentos en Guatemala y Costa Rica; que elaboren el esquema de un proyecto que se adapte a cada uno de sus países y que se familiaricen con las funciones que desarrolla el INCAP en el istmo centroamericano.

Este seminario ha sido realizado dada la preocupación por la escasez de alimentos que ha existido en los países latinoamericanos y de las antillas, que hizo impulsar el Proyección de Producción y Utilización de Alimentos, conducidos por los socios de los Clubes Agrícolas Rurales, con el apoyo directo del Programa Interamericano para la Juventud Rural, el cual rabaja en cooperación con el Instituto Interamericaso de Ciencias Agrícolas y la Fundación W. K. Kellog y con la colaboración de organismos nacionales e internacionales que trabajan con dicha juventud, especialmente los servicios de extensión agrícola.

Se eligieron los países de Guatemala, Costa Rica Paraguay y Venezuela para la operación del proyecto que se inició en cada uno de ellos en 1972.

Guatemala seleccionó el cultivo del frijol; Costa Rica, maíz y cerdos; Paraguay, maíz, soja y cría de aves, y Venezuela el cultivo del frijol.

Al evaluar la primera etapa, se han obtenido resultados muy satisfactorios y de allí que se piense en la expansión de este tipo de proyectos en otros países del área.

El seminario finaliza el próximo viernes y en él están participando El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Panamá, México, la República Dominicana y Guatemala, como país anfitrión.

Sección

A CARGO DE LA FACULTAD DE AGRONOMIA DE LA UNIVERSIDAD DE SAN CARLOS

9.15 PM

DIARIO DE CENTRO AMERICA, 19 de julio de 1973

Seminario de Producción y Utilización de Alimentos

El Director general de servicios agrícolas (DIGESA), perito agrónomo, Alfredo Gil Spillari, inauguró el 15 recién pasado a las 10.30 a nombre del Ministro de Agricultura, ingeniero Mario A. Martínez Gutiérrez el Seminario regional de producción y utilización de alimentos.

El acto se desarrolló en el salón de sesiones del INCAP con la presencia de delegados de las repúblicas de Centroamérica, Panamá, México y República Dominicana.

Después de escuchar los himnos de las naciones participantes, el director de Educación y capacitación agrícola del Ministerio de Agricultura, ingeniero Efraín Bran pronunció el discurso de bienvenida manifestando que los pueblos latinoamericanos están tratando de enfocar las verdaderas vías de desarrollo en favor de una vida más próspera, especialmente para los jóvenes que habitan en el área rural.

Manifestó que en el ámbito rural la mortalidad infantil es elevada y el principal factor de ello es la desnutrición y que el panorama agrícola en América es oscuro ya que los productos alimenticios escasamente guardan relación con la creciente población del continente.

Dijo que esperaba que las experiencias que los delegados se lleven de Guatemala les sean positivas y puedan contribuir al desarrollo del funcionamiento de sus proyectos con las juventudes rurales de sus respectivos países.

Presidieron el acto el perito agrónomo Alfredo Gil Spillari; el embajador de la República Dominicana, doctor Conrado Licairac Bounpesiere; el ingeniero Efraín Bran M., el ingeniero Hernán Erías, del IICA; la licenciada María Cristina Ardón, la licenciada Marina Flores, del INTA y el perito agrónomo Enrique Orantes, jefe de la división de extensión agrícola.

El Imparcial, 19 de julio de 1973

Juventud R

Sobre Proyecto de Producci
y de Utilización de Alimen

Con el propósito de analizar el papel que co de a los programas de juventudes en la solución problemas de la desnutrición en sus países, en e dad se viene realizando desde el pasado lunes el seminario regional sobre proyectos de producción lización de alimentos con la juventud rural, aus por el Programa Interamericano para la Juventud el Consejo Nacional de Clubes Agrícol Juveniles 4-S de Guatemala, el ministerio de agricultura.

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DIARIO EL
GRAFICO

Lun. 23 de julio de 1979
AÑO XI -- No. 3251
Guatemala

DIRECTOR GENERAL
JORGE CARPIO NICOLLE

14 Avenida 4-33, Zona 1
Teléfonos:
881094/881095/881396
AGENCIA:
13 Calle 8-14, Zona 1
Tel. 28126

Participantes en seminario visitan parcelas de frijol

En los últimos días de la semana pasada, los participantes al Seminario Regional de Producción y Utilización de Frijol, al cual asisten delegados de México, República Dominicana, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica y Guatemala, realizaron una gira de observación, a las parcelas del proyecto de frijol, que conducen los socios de los Clubes 4-S de la aldea Cerro Gordo, en Santa Rosa de Lima.

Alrededor de 300 pequeños agricultores de las aldeas circunvecinas, se congregaron en Cerro Gordo para observar las parcelas de frijol que dirigen los socios 4-S, así como las demostraciones sobre prácticas propias al cultivo. Conlleva esto, que muchos agricultores de la región ya están adoptando los resultados de la tecnología empleada: ejemplo semilla mejorada, fertilización, control de plagas y otros cuidados.

Los delegados de los países que concurren a este seminario tuvieron la oportunidad de ver los proyectos de frijol de los socios 4-S, Lázaro Solares, Abel del Cid, Herminio Donis, Mario Melgar e Ismael Monterroso; la forma como marcha el proyecto, así como los beneficios que están obteniendo los socios y el impacto que se está logrando entre los vecinos.

Para cerrar la gira, la Srita. Marta Monterroso se refirió al método sobre nutrición e Ismael Monterroso amplió el sistema que se llevó a cabo en el campo.

LA NACION, Martes 24 de julio de 1973

Países que asistirán a conferencia de jóvenes rurales en esta capital

La conferencia interamericana sobre juventudes rurales, denominada anteriormente "conferencia interamericana de líderes de juventudes rurales", tendrá su sede en San José, durante los días comprendidos entre el domingo 13 y el viernes 18 de octubre de 1974.

La actividad se desarrollará en el hotel Irazú, desde ahora contratado para ese fin.

El tema, aún no escogido, será dado a conocer oportunamente. Líderes nacionales de los programas educativos de juventudes rurales extraescolares, (informales), de las Américas, participarán en esta cita. Incluso, se nos informa, vendrán directores de los servicios de extensión agrícola, supervisores nacionales de este tipo de programas, miembros y personal de las entidades nacionales de respaldo, socios de los programas de juventudes rurales, miembros del consejo asesor interamericano de juventud rural y otros.

Una asistencia de 100 personas se espera que asistan a esta conferencia, procedentes de los siguientes países:

Argentina, Barbados, Belice, Bolivia, Brasil, Canadá, Colombia, Costa Rica, Chile, Ecuador, El Salvador, España, Estados Unidos, Granada, Guatemala, Guyana, Haití, Honduras, Islas Vírgenes, Jamaica, México, Nicaragua, Panamá, Paraguay, Perú, Puerto Rico, República Dominicana, St. Kitts, St. Vincent, Surinam, Trinidad y Tobago, Uruguay y Venezuela.

Los programas educativos de juventudes rurales, se nos informa, existen en todo el hemisferio. En América del Sur, Central y el Caribe, hay aproximadamente 400 mil jóvenes, extraescolares, entre hombres y mujeres matriculados en estos programas.

LA NACION, Martes 24 de julio de 1973

Programa de los clubes 4-S en nuestro país

Damos a conocer algunos informes relacionados con el programa de los clubes 4-S, en nuestro país, suministrado por la Fundación Nacional de Clubes 4-S, enviada por su secretario ejecutivo, señor William Gómez.

PROGRAMA:

Se inició el programa, en nuestro país, hace justamente 24 años, en el mes de agosto de 1949, patrocinado por el Servicio Técnico Interamericano de Cooperación Agrícola, (STICA).

Desde el año 1956, los clubes 4-S pasaron a formar parte del servicio de extensión agrícola del Ministerio de Agricultura. El programa se basa en educación activa para la juventud. Su propósito es ayudar a jóvenes, hombres y mujeres, a ser mejores agricultores, amas de casa ciudadanos en general.

Está establecido, este programa, en 33 agencias de extensión agrícola, dispersas por todo el país.

CLUBES:

Funcionan, en nuestro país, actualmente, 598 clubes 4-S con una población de 8.909 socios. Están orientados por el Ministerio de Agricultura por medio de su servicio de extensión agrícola y reciben el respaldo moral y económico de la empresa privada, instituciones nacionales e internacionales, por medio de la Fundación Nacional de Clubes 4-S.

En su conducción participan activamente líderes voluntarios que dedican parte de su tiempo a servir a la juventud rural.

MODUS OPERANDI:

La forma como operan los clubes consiste: elegir una directiva para cada club; planificar su programa de acción con los líderes voluntarios, basado tal programa en sus ideales y necesidades. Se reúnen mensualmente para conocer el progreso de su club. Se emplea el sistema de "aprender haciendo" mientras trabajan en los proyectos que han elegido.

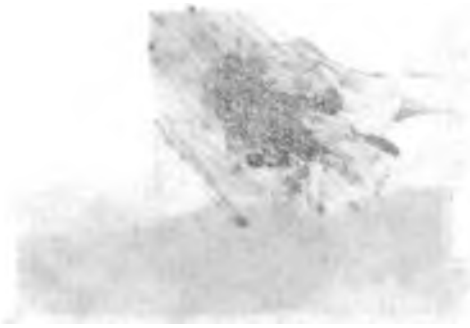
Participan, además, en actividades tales como demostraciones, campamentos, congresos, giras, adiestramiento, exposiciones y recreación.

LABOR:

Los clubes 4-S desarrollan liderazgo, educación cívica y trabajan con sus compañeros en el mejoramiento de su hogar y su comunidad. Los principales proyectos en que laboran, son: cultivos de maíz, frijoles, arroz, huerta familiar y comercial; crianza de aves, cerdos, ganado vacuno y conejos.

En cuanto a mejoramiento del hogar: nutrición, costura e industria casera, mejoramiento de la comunidad, reforestación, arreglo de caminos, ornato e higiene.

El lema de los clubes 4-S consiste en "superar lo mejor".



NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF STATE UNIVERSITIES AND LAND COLLEGES

INTERNATIONAL LETTER Nº. 98 - JULY 30, 1973

B. Inter-American Rural Youth Program (PIJR) - What It Is. Intended to serve as a channel between rural youth in Latin America and the 4-H in the U.S., it is a program of the National 4-H Foundation, privately financed, mostly by U.S. foundations and corporations -- for example, the W.K. Kellogg Foundation, the Rockefeller Brothers Fund, Standard Oil, Elanco International, Creole Foundation -- but it has official standing with the rural development organization of the OAS, the Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences. There is an advisory council, created last year, made up of representatives of the National 4-H Foundation and the OAS agency.

Technical people working with the Program are nationals of the Latin American countries and have had extension experience in their home countries plus training in U.S. extension philosophy and methods. There are national 4-H-type programs in 31 Latin American countries.

Young people in the 4-H programs in Latin America live in rural villages or on farms and range in age from 8 years through the mid-twenties. They are usually children of farm workers who have very little money, and the opportunity for formal education has often been lacking because the children must leave school to help the family. The rural youth club may be the only community activity except for the church.

The National 4-H Foundation has supported the USDA Cooperative Extension Service's 4-H international programs for many years and as a result of that relationship, the Foundation was asked in 1967 to take over administration of the Inter-American Rural Youth Program. In the last 12 years the Program has helped almost triple rural youth involvement in 4-H-type work in Latin America. Members' projects are valued at more than $5 million annually, there are more than 25,000 volunteer leaders, and some 20 countries have created agencies to channel money to complement and assist the programs.

National 4-H Foundation Advisory Council • 7100 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C. 20015

Bulletin

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT is the name of the game during a special "mini-university" session at the Citizenship Short Course, where participants actually "build" their own communities with tinker toys.

CITIZENSHIP SHORT COURSE PROGRAM FEATURES COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

4-H members attending the 1973 Citizenship Short Course at the National 4-H Center this summer take an in-depth look at community development. During a special "mini-university" seminar, the teenagers focus on the definition of a community, study problem solving techniques, and learn how individuals can help develop community resources. They put their thoughts into action as they work with tinker toys to build a complete community with government, education, health, transportation, communication and recreation facilities.

As they return home, they will use this experience to actively participate in community development activities and programs, such as building a recreation center or developing a community health program.

The community development "mini-university" session is just one of nine special in-depth seminars featured this year at Citizenship Short Course. The 6,000 young people from 42 states participating in the program also study international affairs, freedom, natural resources and the environment, responsibilities of the media, values and human relations, economics, government and family relations.

Designed to develop a greater understanding of individual responsibilities of citizenship, the one-week sessions also include field trips to historical sites and a day on Capitol Hill visiting senators and congressmen, attending committee hearings and visiting the Supreme Court.

NATIONAL 4-H CENTER OFFERS MEETING FACILITIES

As a member of the National 4-H Foundation Advisory Council, you may have wondered if the National 4-H Center could be utilized for professional or educational conferences or meetings.

While chiefly designed to serve 4-H and Extension, the Center is available for groups related to the 4-H Foundation and training programs in the areas of community service, public affairs, education and youth work.

Appropriate groups with which you are affiliated might find the Center campus a comfortable site for creative learning, complete with meeting, dining and sleeping accommodations.

For information, call Program Services, Center Division, 301-656-9000, extension 233 or 237.

YOUNG FARMERS from the Republic of China arrived in the United States in June for a 20 month work/study program in modern dairy production. During their orientation session, they visited a modern dairy farm where they examined farm machinery. The agricultural training program is conducted by the National 4-H Foundation here in cooperation with the Joint Commission on Rural Reconstruction in Taiwan.

LATIN AMERICAN YOUTH CLUBS CONTRIBUTE TO RURAL DEVELOPMENT

Fernando Vargas Avila joined a 4-S Club in Costa Rica when he was 10 years old. For eight years, he worked in a variety of horticulture projects, but last year he became especially interested in corn production. His interest paid off — he produced the highest yield of any 4-S member and more than any farmer in his community.

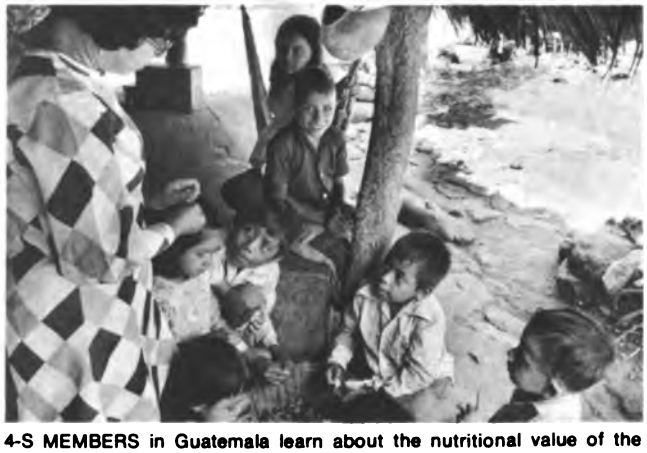
This accomplishment earned Fernando a trip to a regional 4-S camp, where he learned about cooperatives. This gave him an idea — cooperatives might be just the thing to help the farmers in his community. And he was right. Fifteen farmers were the founding group for a savings and loan cooperative with an initial capital of $2,000. In ten months, the cooperative grew to include 100 members and has made loans valued at $10,000. Today the cooperative has branched out into marketing, exporting onions to Puerto Rico to earn a much better price than in the local market.

Fernando serves as manager of the cooperative and has now become a 4-S leader. He plans to organize a junior coperative just for his 4-S members.

The story of Fernando is just one example of what young people are doing in Latin American countries to contribute to rural development. Fernando's corn project began as a result of a four-year grant from the W. K. Kellogg Foundation. Operated by the Inter-American Rural Youth Program (PIJR), an agency of the National 4-H Foundation, the grant has enabled young people in Costa Rica, Guatemala, Venezuela and Paraguay to make a substantial contribution in increasing food production and improving nutritional levels in rural communities.

They are learning to produce more and better food crops for the market and for their families, thus improving their economic well-being and their countries' agricultural production. In Guatemala a severe drought restricted edible bean production, but the 4-S members, using new techniques learned in rural youth clubs, planted plots that yielded three to six times the local average.

The rural youth are also developing and adopting improved nutritional standards, by learning the basics of good nutrition, preparation methods, and storage and preservation techniques. In a town in Venezuela, the young people conducted a special campaign to teach the community the nutritional value of vegetables. Today nearly half of the families have their own vegetable gardens.



4-S MEMBERS in Guatemala learn about the nutritional value of the beans they have grown.

Advisory Council Profiles

H. Robert Diercks
Vice Chairman of the Board
Cargill Inc.
Minneapolis, Minnesota

Mr. Diercks, Advisory Council member since 1970, has been instrumental in generating financial support for educational programs and expansion of the National 4-H Center. He currently serves as Gold Clover Chairman for the National 4-H Foundation's annual fund-raising efforts.

Cargill, a contributor to the Foundation since 1962, was recently awarded the Gold Clover Citation for expanded program support. In addition to annual contributions for educational curriculum, Cargill has made a major gift to Phase 1 of Center expansion.

Cargill is now celebrating its 25th anniversary of support to Minnesota 4-H and is sponsoring an expanded arts and humanities program.

Edwin D. Dodd
President and
Chief Executive Officer
Owens-Illinois
Toledo, Ohio

Mr. Dodd serves as a member of the National 4-H Foundation's Board of Trustees, a post he has held since 1971. He has assisted the Foundation in its solicitation of major capital gifts for National 4-H Center expansion and currently is recruiting new corporate members to the Foundation's Gold Clover Club.

Owens-Illinois is a Gold Clover sponsor of the Foundation's educational curriculum and has pledged major support to Center expansion.

John W. Fisher
President
Ball Corporation
Muncie, Indiana

Mr. Fisher visited the National 4-H Center in April 1973 for a personal progress report on Center expansion, and an update on the National 4-H Foundation's current educational thrust.

Ball Corporation has contributed to the Foundation's citizenship/leadership training programs since 1959. In 1972, their contribution was designated to support 4-H international programs, assisting the Foundation to broaden its curriculum for 4-H type organizations overseas.

Ball Corporation is a substantial contributor to Center expansion and Mr. Fisher is currently helping the Foundation secure additional major grants to raise the $2.2 million needed to complete the expansion project.

LA NACION, Martes 7 de agosto 1973

Resumen estadístico sobre labor de los clubes 4-S

Informa el señor William Gómez, secretario ejecutivo de la fundación nacional de Clubes 4-S, sobre las actividades realizadas por los respectivos clubes durante el año pasado. Al efecto nos entregó el siguiente resumen:

A: hay en el país 8.909 socios pertenecientes a 598 clubes 4-S, los que también cuentan con 562 líderes voluntarios.

B: se han realizado proyectos agrícolas, por parte de 1.463 socios, en una área de 906 manzanas con una ganancia de ... .. ₡ 805.645.

En el campo pecuario, 483 socios realizaron proyectos con un total de 25.682 animales y con una ganancia de ₡496.160.

En mejoramiento para el hogar, participaron 2.002 socias en diversos programas de nutrición y mejoramiento, con una ganancia de ₡ 28.374.50. Y, en industria casera, participaron .... 1.799 socias con ganancias de ... ₡ 201.397.

Las socias participaron en varias exposiciones ganaderas, en las cuales lograron establecer puestos de venta y colocar numerosos artículos.

TOTAL:

Gómez nos envió el siguiente cuadro que totaliza proyectos y ganancias.

Clase	Numero	Costo	Ganancia
Agrícolas	1.463	₡ 787.013	₡ 805.645
Pecuarios	483	576.606	496.160
Mejoramiento del hogar	454	123.690	201.397
Industria casera	2.002	75.060	28.374
Total	4.402	₡ 1.562.369	₡1.531.576

LA NACION, Viernes 10 de agosto 1973

Homenaje a familias anfitrionas de la juventud rural ofrecen hoy

Familias anfitrionas de jóvenes rurales que visitan nuestro país en programas de intercambio, serán agasajadas hoy a las 7:30 p.m. en la finca de la Asociación Nacional de Educadores, (ANDE), sita en San Antonio de Belén, Heredia.

El agasajo es patrocinado por el servicio de extensión agrícola del Ministerio de Agricultura y Ganadería, el Programa Interamericano para la Juventud Rural, (PIJR), la Fundación Nacional de Clubes 4-S y la Asociación de IFY"ES, (líderes voluntarios), de Costa Rica.

El programa por desarrollarse es el siguiente:

1: saludo, a cargo del Lic. Joaquín Granados R., presidente de la Asociación IFYE.

2: palabras: señorita Carol Hendrickson, representante de un grupo visitante.

3: autopresentación de participantes del grupo YDP y caravana juvenil 4-H.

4: palabras del Ing. Luis A. Salas F., presidente de la Fundación Nacional de Clubes 4-S.

5: entrega de certificados de reconocimiento a familias anfitrionas.

6: palabras, señor Theodore Hutchcroft, director del programa interamericano.

7: entrega de premios especiales por destacada colaboración.

8: palabras, Ing. Carlos Arroyo Blanco, director de extensión agrícola.

El acto terminará con un refrigerio.

P. 2 QUARTERLY REPORT

INTER-AMERICAN BRIEFS

Agosto 16, 1973

* * *

The Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences (IICA, for its Spanish initials) is fostering a program of cooperation with governments and private organizations for the development of informal education projects that will help rural youth in the Hemisphere take more effective part in increasing agricultural production and raising the level of rural life. The Inter-American Program for Rural Youth, a joint project of the National Foundation of 4-H Clubs and IICA, is the type of association in which the newly created Youth Activities Coordination Unit will take a particular interest.

The generous donations of the W.K. Kellogg Foundation to the Inter-American Program for Rural Youth have enabled the federation to enter a new phase. Among the more important activities made possible through the grants is the holding of a series of seminars at the national level, starting with Brazil, Costa Rica, Guatemala, and Paraguay, in which IICA agricultural experts will help increase youth potential for assisting in the countries' rural development efforts.

* * *

Ms. Lalo Plana has said to me before the call began
with nice words that suddenly I doesn't seem to put I get
my [illegible] thank you. I thank all [illegible]
you. Now I think my dearest [illegible]
who conducted in [illegible]
so wonderfully the orchestra [illegible]

I very, very, glad [illegible] that I [illegible]
this city much, much before you all, [illegible]
first October when I have here at the [illegible]
century. It [illegible] very touching for me.
[illegible] and I was very [illegible]
received [illegible] much of your applause. Afte
[illegible] been [illegible] times in this city, so let me say
[illegible] are my friends all of you, because I am [illegible]
[illegible] . . . ."

The [illegible]ce of the week [illegible] with a series of
concerts by the [illegible] Land Symphony
Orchestra, under [illegible]

PUBLICADO POR LA DIRECCION GENERAL

No. 666

FECHA: 17 de agosto de 1973

a pos-graduação. Durante sua estada
n Porto Alegre, foi atendido pelo
oordenador, Ludwig Muller.

Dia 25, Ludwig Muller foi recebido
elo Adido Cultural do Consulado da
epública Federal da Alemanha, Dr.
ecker, como quem manteve palestra
om assuntos relacionados ao Programa
a possibilidade de ajuda do Governo
lemão para novos projetos.

tarde, entrevistou-se com o Coorde-
ador do Curso de Pós-Graduação em
otânica Sistemática e Ecologia.

ESTUDIANTES

DIRECCION GENERAL. Elemer Bornemisza
omó parte en el Comité Consejero del
xamen de administración del Ing. Edgard
mesquita, el cual se llevó a cabo en
l CATIE el 10 de agosto en curso.

- El 9 de agosto, Carlos León Velarde
formó parte del Comité Examinador en
la presentación de la tesis de grado
del Sr. Jorge Rodríguez.

VISITANTES

DIRECCION GENERAL. El Sr. Erving
Tragen, nombrado recientemente Director
de la ROCAP, con sede en la Ciudad de
Guatemala, hizo una visita de cortesía
a José Emilio G. Araujo, en compañía
del Sr. Peter Kreiss de la AID de Costa
Rica. El Sr. Tragen es un viejo amigo
del IICA y del Director Araujo. Fue re
cibido por éste y Malcolm MacDonald.

- El Excmo. Sr. Eli Nevo, Embajador de
Israel, visitó a José Emilio G. Araujo,

Chile. Este curso se celebró con el
apoyo del IICA.

- El Dr. Lorenzo Sousa (Doctor en Medicina Veterinaria e Ingeniero Zootecnista), Subdirector de Comercio Pecuario del Ministerio de Agricultura de Perú, visitó a Carlos Molestina el 13 de agosto, con el fin de enterarse de los planes de acción del IICA. El Dr. Sousa se encuentra realizando una gira oficial por los países centroamericanos.

- El 11 de agosto, José Emilio G.Araujo, se reunió en el Club Internacional del CATIE con un grupo de jóvenes procedentes de los Estados Unidos, que se encuentran en Costa Rica completando su adiestramiento bajo el International Farm Youth Exchange y el Youth Development Program, coordinados por el Programa Interamericano para la Juventud Rural (PIJR). Durante el almuerzo ofrecido en honor de los visitantes, hicieron uso de la palabra el Director General Araujo y Theodore Hutchcroft, quienes se refirieron a las actividades que desarrollarán estos jóvenes en los distintos países que cubre el programa.

Los jóvenes que culminaron su programa de trabajo en este período, también presentes en el evento, narraron los aspectos principales de su experiencia lo que suscitó un cambio de ideas sumamente provechoso.

- El Sr. P. Raingeard, periodista de la "Union Europeenne de Presse Diplomatique", se entrevistó con Carlos Molestina, para delinear las bases informativas para una serie de artículos sobre el IICA, que aparecerán en diversos países europeos.

IICA

BOLETIN INTERNO

PUBLICADO POR LA DIRECCION GENERAL

No. 647

FECHA: 24 de agosto de 1973

DEL DIRECTOR GENERAL

Durante mi reciente visita a Paraguay, tuve la grata oportunidad de charlar largamente con mi muy estimado amigo, el Dr. Juan Manuel Frutos, quien desde hace largo tiempo ha estado al frente del Instituto de Bienestar Rural de Paraguay, que es el organismo de este país encargado de la reforma agraria.

Con el amigo Frutos y con un grupo de Directivos del IBR, así como con mucha gente, que me acompañó, discutimos detalladamente la aplicación de la empresa comunitaria de la transformación rural de Paraguay.

Lo más interesante del debate fue confirmar lo que ya habíamos hablado en otras ocasiones, de que para el pueblo paraguayo no es novedosa la idea del trabajo agrícola en formas asociativas. Como no lo es tampoco para todas las formas organizadas de la actividad agrícola que ya existían en nuestro continente antes de la llegada de los españoles y de los portugueses.

He insistido en varias oportunidades en que la llamada idiosincrasia individualista de nuestro campesino, es apenas la imitación de un mal ejemplo cuyo resabio le queda del colonizador y no de sus ancestros, anteriores al año 1500.

Veamos el caso de Paraguay. Los guaraníes ya trabajaban cultivando el suelo y dividiendo los resultados de la cosecha en partes para el Jefe y los sacerdotes; era la fracción denominada "TUPÃ MBAE" (cosa de Dios) y en otra para ser dividida entre las familias del pueblo; era la denominada "ABÁ MBAE" (cosa del pueblo). Trabajaban en la "MINGA GUAZÚ", que era la cooperativa y en cada una de ellas tenían el "MINGA I", que era el Comité de agricultores que las manejaban.

Como puede verse, todas esas organizaciones comunitarias merecen ser estudiadas para obtener de ellas las experiencias de nuestros ancestrales guaraníes que podríamos aprovechar hoy día.

En relación con la visita a Paraguay, tengo también un grato recuerdo que quisiera comentar. Me refiero al hecho de que en la reunión del PIJR en Puerto Rico hice una buena amistad con el Diputado paraguayo Dr. Marcial Valiente, que ocupa la Presidencia de la Asociación pro Desarrollo de Los Clubes Agrarios Juveniles 4-C de Paraguay. Al llegar a Asunción el compañero Valiente promovió una recepción en su residencia con la cual tuvo la gentileza de atenderme. En

un momento dado del acto, me hizo el homenaje de imponerme el Escudo de Oro de los Clubes 4-C. Deseo manifestar con respecto a este honor, un especial agradecimiento y que su significado será algo que guardaré como uno de los más gratos recuerdos de mi actividad profesional, pues habrán de saber ustedes cuánto es el aprecio y la preocupación que en el transcurso de mi administración he puesto en los problemas de la juventud rural de toda nuestra América.

El trabajo de la Asociación pro Desarrollo de los Clubes Agrarios 4-C en Paraguay, se está traduciendo en una labor muy buena. Ella merece nuestras cumplidas felicitaciones por la dedicación y el esfuerzo formal que sus miembros están destinando a un problema de importancia capital para el desarrollo, como es el de las organizaciones de las juventudes rurales de nuestros países. - JEA.

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MOVIMIENTO DE PERSONAL

DIRECCION GENERAL. Consignamos hoy con especial satisfacción los siguientes nombramientos en el personal técnico del IICA:

- Economista Agrícola José Luis Pando, de nacionalidad canadiense, quien ocupará el cargo de Especialista en Comercialización, con sede en Caracas, Venezuela, dentro del Programa Hemisférico de Comercialización.

- Ing. Nelson Suárez, de nacionalidad colombiana, quien tendrá a cargo las funciones de Especialista en Comercialización, con sede en Quito, Ecuador, dentro del mismo programa mencionado en el párrafo anterior.

- Ing. Leonardo Maestre, de nacionalidad peruana, quien ha iniciado funciones como Especialista en Planificación Agrícola y Desarrollo Rural del Personal Técnico Regular, con sede en Panamá.

El señor Pando es egresado de las universidades de Guelph, Madrid, y Carleton University; sus estudios superiores versaron sobre Economía Agrícola (mercadeo), Economía General, Agronomía y Agrotecnia.

En su país de origen ha ocupado varios cargos importantes, entre otros, los de Asistente de la Dirección del Programa de Investigación de la 'Social Science Research Section' (Center for Inland Water); colaborador de los estudios de los aspectos económicos y sociales del uso de los recursos del agua en la cuenca de los Grandes Lagos y de los problemas relacionados con la contaminación del medio ambiente; Director de Equipos de Investigación y Consejero del CCIW en aspectos económicos y administrativos, etc.

Es autor de una serie de trabajos, algunos de los cuales han sido publicados y otros están en proceso de publicación; entre los primeros pueden citarse: "A Study of the Marketing of Canadian Apples in Relation to the Feasibility of a National Marketing Board"; "The Structural Components of the Supply of Hogs in Canada", etc.

Pertenece al Ateneo Científico, Literario y Artístico de Madrid; a la 'Canadian Agricultural Economics Society'; a la 'American Water Resourse Association y a 'The Professional Institute of Public

LA NACION, Martes 28 de agosto 1973

Otros programas en los clubes 4-S

Además de algunos programas que ya se han dado a conocer, nos informó el señor William Gómez, secretario ejecutivo de la Fundación Nacional de Clubes 4-S, también se desarrollan otras actividades como las siguientes:

1: campamentos: en la realización de campamentos regionales, recientemente, participaron 231 socios, líderes voluntarios y padres de familia. También se llevó a cabo un campamento nacional con la participación de 120 socios y líderes 4-S.

2: intercambios: se realizó el primer intercambio con El Salvador, en el que participaron durante una semana 90 socios 4-C y 90 4-S; en el campamento mundial realizado en Nueva York, Estados Unidos, con duración de dos meses, tomaron parte dos socios 4-S.

Para fines de adiestramiento, fueron recibidos en nuestro país 22 jóvenes 4-H, procedentes de los Estados Unidos.

Finalmente, informa, en la semana nacional de clubes 4-S inaugurada en Zarcero y clausurada en San Ramón, con asistencia de representantes de entidades nacionales e internacionales, participaron tres mil socios 4-S.

LA NACION, Martes 28 de agosto 1973

Conferencia interamericana de programas juveniles rurales

La sexta conferencia interamericana sobre programas juveniles rurales, tendrá como sede la ciudad de San José, en octubre de 1974. Anteriormente reuniones similares se han efectuado en los Estados Unidos 1964, Brasil, 1966; El Salvador 1968, Argentina 1970 y Puerto Rico 1972.

Coincide esta actividad internacional, con la celebración del 25º aniversario del establecimiento de los clubes 4-S en Costa Rica, por lo cual —nos dice el señor William Gómez— la conferencia y las bodas de plata de los clubes 4-S, serán las actividades cumbres por realizar en 1974.

PREPARATIVOS:

El señor Gómez, secretario ejecutivo de la Fundación Nacional de Clubes 4-S, manifiesta: "la tarea es grande, pero las repercusiones positivas serán de considerables proporciones tanto para nuestro país como para el programa de clubes 4-S".

Agregó que más de 100 líderes nacionales de programas de juventudes rurales de 33 países nos visitarán para esta conferencia.

OBJETIVOS:

Expresó que entre los objetivos de esta cita internacional, está: formar conciencia y lograr la participación de la empresa privada, instituciones nacionales e internacionales, mediante el ejemplo de socios y líderes 4-S y amas de casa, con la financiación de sus propias actividades.

Luego de un desfile preparado con la participación de socios y líderes 4-S, y amas de casa, se efectuará una concentración en el Teatro Nacional donde se inaugurará la conferencia.

La República, Viernes 31 de Agosto de 1973

Líderes de 33 países vendrán a C. Rica

Más de cien líderes de la juventud rural de treinta y tres países participarán en la Conferencia Interamericana sobre Programas de Juventudes Rurales que se efectuará en octubre próximo en esta capital.

Anteriormente se llevaron a cabo reuniones similares en Estados Unidos (1964), Brasil (1966), El Salvador (1968), Argentina (1970) y Puerto Rico (1972).

La Fundación Nacional de los Clubes 4-S está haciendo los preparativos correspondientes para la citada conferencia, a la cual se le asigna una gran importancia en todos los países del Hemisferio.

La fundación inició sus actividades en 1966 desarrollando sus principales actividades en el campo de los créditos dirigidos a la producción. Hasta ahora ha otorgado a sus socios 538 préstamos en total por un monto de 216.876.55 colones para hacer producir 331 manzanas de maíz, frijol, hortalizas, caña, tabaco, arroz y café. Desarrollo y engorde de 5.776 cerdos y aves y pequeñas industrias en número de 18.

Con los créditos que la Fundación ha otorgado los socios 4-S han obtenido una ganancia calculada en más de un millón de colones, aprendiendo además a hacer buen uso del crédito y a poner en práctica en sus respectivas comunidades la enseñanza de las técnicas del Servicio de Extensión Agrícola.

La Nación, Martes 4 de setiembre de 1973

Clubes 4-S y la conferencia interamericana del año 1974

La Fundación Nacional de Clubes 4-S es una entidad semiautónoma creada por ley Nº 2680. Su objetivo es apoyar moral y económicamente al programa de clubes 4-S de Costa Rica, mediante el aporte de la empresa privada e instituciones nacionales e internacionales.

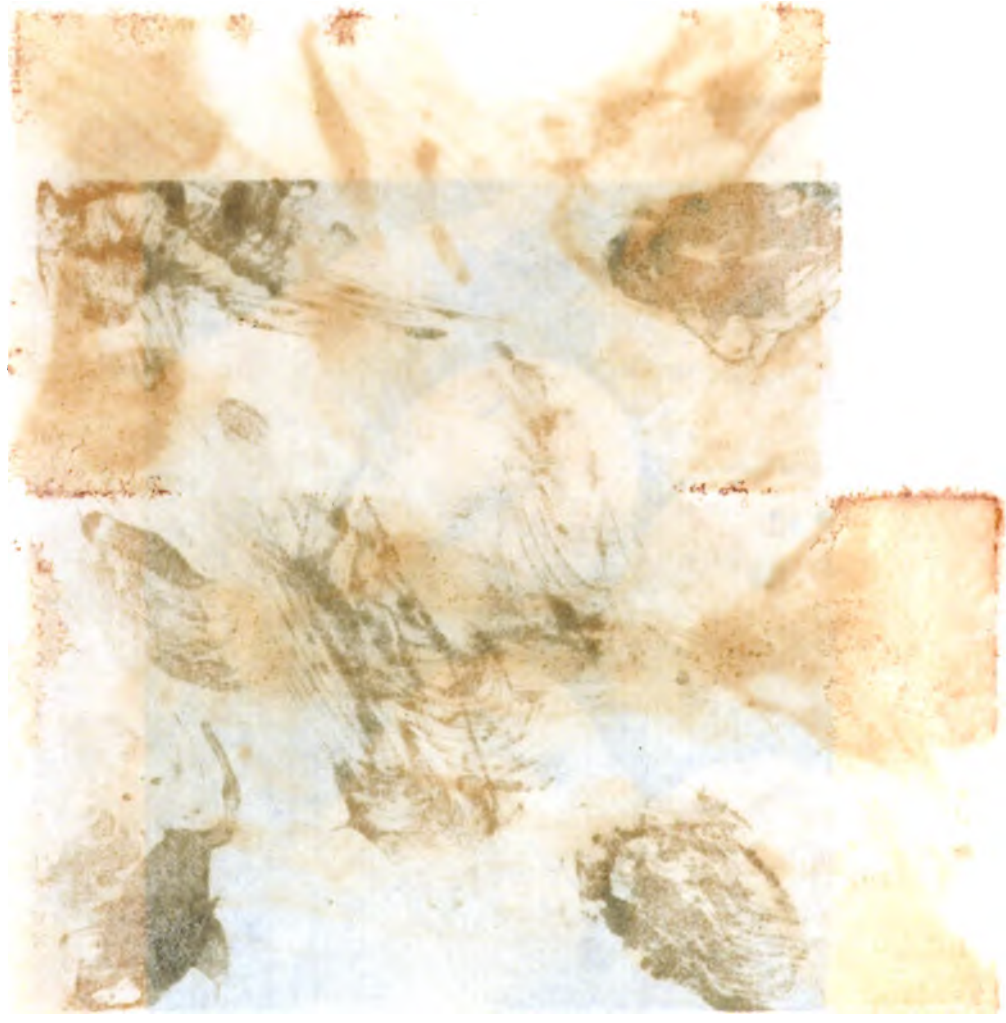
La fundación, nos informa su secretario ejecutivo, señor William Gómez, es dirigida por un comité nacional integrado por 15 miembros nombrados por el Poder Ejecutivo; en este comité tiene representación la Universidad de Costa Rica y los ministerios de Educación y de Agricultura, así como de las cámaras de agricultores, ganaderas e industriales y los clubes 4-S. La fundación inició funciones en 1966. Su principal labor se desarrolla en el campo de los créditos dirigidos a la producción. Hasta el momento, dice Gómez, se han otorgado a socios 4-S 538 préstamos con un monto de ... ₡ 216.876.55 para la producción de 331 manzanas en maíz, frijol, hortaliza, caña, tabaco, arroz y café. Desarrollo y engorde de 5.776 cerdos y aves, y para el desarrollo de 18 pequeñas industrias

Con los créditos otorgados por la fundación, informa, los socios 4-S han obtenido una ganancia que sobrepasa al millón de colones y, lo que es más —añade— aprendieron a hacer buen uso del crédito y a poner en práctica las enseñanzas de las técnicas del servicio de extensión agrícola.

CONFERENCIA:

El señor Gómez dice que en octubre de 1974 se celebrará en San José la conferencia interamericana sobre programas de juventudes rurales, con la asistencia de más de 100 líderes de juventudes rurales de 33 países.

La fundación se prepara para la organización de esta cita, con el propósito de que resulte lo mejor posible.



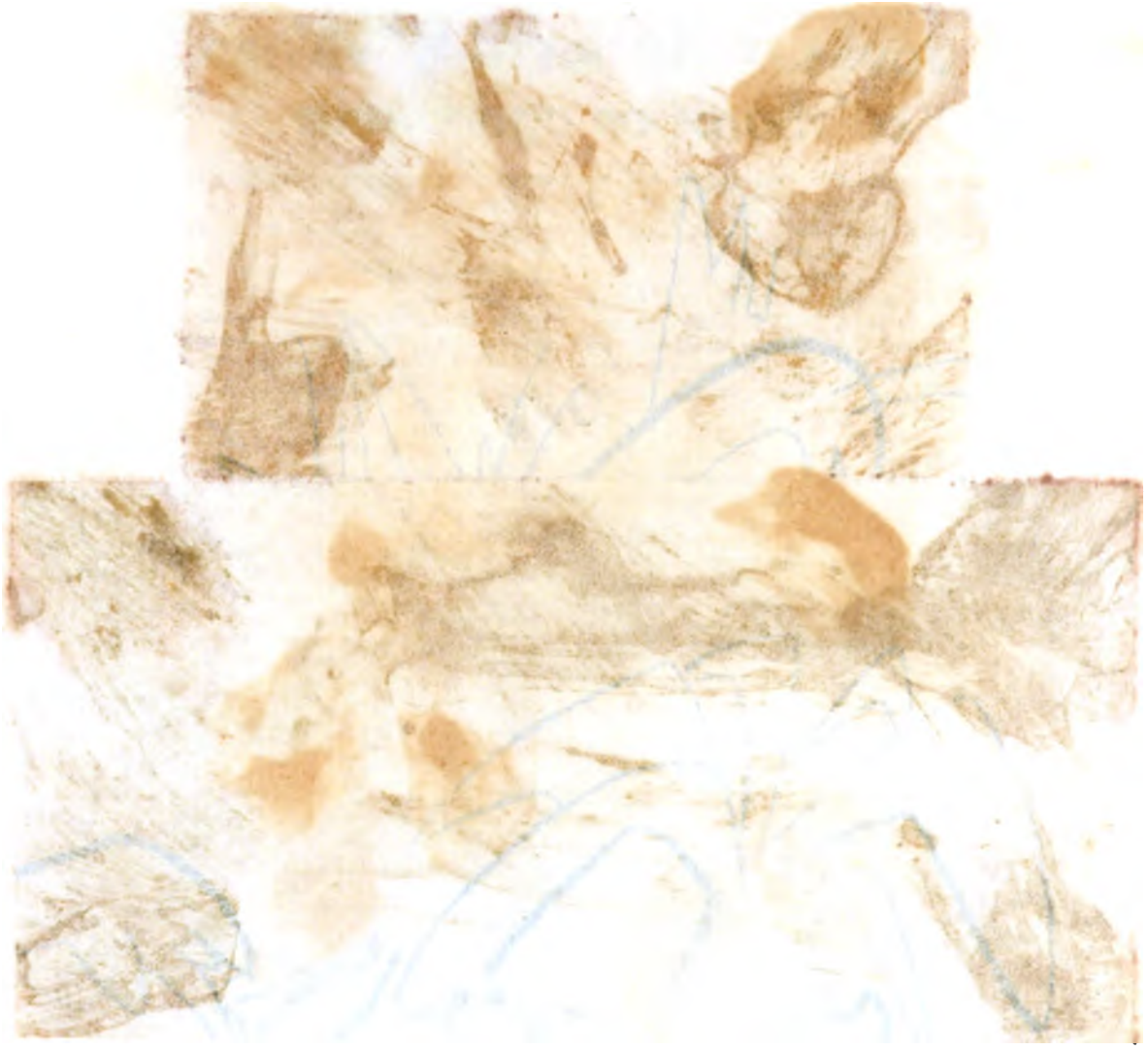
La Nación Martes 4 de Setiembre de 1973

Jóvenes de los 4-H vienen a colaborar en agricultura

Jóvenes de los clubes 4-H de los Estados Unidos, llegaron al país para dar su colaboración en actividades agrícolas.

El secretario ejecutivo de la Fundación Nacional de Clubes 4-S, señor William Gómez, nos visitó para presentarnos a los delegados de los citados clubes norteamericanos, quienes vienen a trabajar en el proyecto de la Fundación Kellogg, entidad estadounidense que coopera con varios programas en nuestro país.

Los líderes rurales de que damos cuenta, permanecerán en diversos lugares, durante un año. Son ellos: James D. Cortright, de Springfield, Oregón; Rausie Prescott, de Rockton, Illinois y Judy A. Dennis, de Gardeners, Pensylvania; el primero trabajará en Alajuela y las otras dos en Grecia y Puriscal.



La Nación. Martes 4 de setiembre de 1973

Reunión anual celebra en San José el CAIJR

Del 5 al 7 de setiembre se celebrará en San José la reunión anual del comité ejecutivo del Consejo Asesor Interamericano para la Juventud Rural, ... (CAIJR).

El consejo, dice un comunicado, es un cuerpo asesor integrado por personalidades, encargadas de dirigir el Programa Interamericano para la Juventud Rural, (PIJR), en la expansión y el mejoramiento de los programas extraescolares de juventud rural en el continente americano.

El señor Theodore Hutchcroft, director del JIPR y secretario del CAIJR, informa que sus miembros se designan de acuerdo con su capacidad individual para representar este tipo de programas en sus respectivos países.

LA REUNION:

En esta cita, informan, participarán las siguientes personas: Dr. Dean Vaughan, de Estados Unidos, presidente; Dr. Ilo Soares Nogueira, del Brasil, primer vicepresidente y el señor Rafael Segovia, de Costa Rica, vocal. El segundo vicepresidente del comité, Dr. Carlos Pérez Espejo, de Venezuela, no podrá asistir.

Los asesores que participarán en las sesiones del comité ejecutivo, son: señor David Benedetti, de la fundación nacional 4-H de América; señor Hugo Fernández, del Instituto Interamericano de Ciencias Agrícolas, (IICA); ingeniero Ricardo Wydler, de la Organización de las Naciones Unidas para la Agricultura y la Alimentación, ... (FAO) y el Dr. Juan Bautista Schroeder, de la Organización de los Estados Americanos, ... (OEA).

La Prensa Libre, Miércoles 5 de setiembre de 1973

Reunión anual

SOCIAL

El Comité Ejecutivo del Consejo Asesor Interamericano para la Juventud Rural (CAIJR) celebrará su reunión anual en San José, del 5 al 7 de setiembre.

El Consejo es un cuerpo asesor integrado por personas sobresalientes con el fin de guiar y dirigir al Programa Interamericano para la Juventud Rural (PIJR) en la expansión y el mejoramiento de los programas extra - escolares de juventud rural en el continente americano. Theodore Hutchcroft, Director del PIJR y Secretario del Consejo informa que sus miembros se designan en su capacidad individual para representar a los programas de juventud rural en sus respectivos países.

Participarán en esta reunión del Comité el Dr. E. Dean Vaughan de los Estados Unidos, Presidente; Dr. Ilo Soares Nogueira del Brasil, Primer Vicepresidente, y el Sr. Rafael Segovia de Costa Rica, Vocal. El Segundo Vice - presidente, Dr. Carlos Pérez Espejo de Venezuela, no podrá asistir.

Los asesores del Consejo que participarán en las sesiones del Comité Ejecutivo son el Sr. David Benedetti de la Fundación Nacional 4-H de América, el Sr. Hugo Fernández del Instituto Interamericano de Ciencias Agrícolas de la OEA (IICA), el Ing. Ricardo Wydler de la Organización de las Naciones Unidas para la Agricultura y la Alimentación (FAO), y el Dr. Juan Bautista Schroeder de la Organización de los Estados Americanos (OEA).

Los puntos principales en la agenda para estas sesiones del Comité Ejecutivo serán un informe sobre la realización de los proyectos auspiciados por la Fundación W. K. Kellogg para demostrar la contribución tan significativa que los jóvenes rurales pueden hacer al desarrollo de América Latina aumentando la producción y mejorando los niveles de nutrición. El Prof. Edgar Arias Ch., Coordinador de Proyectos del PIJR y el Ing. Luis O. Ferreira, Coordinador Regional del PIJR, informarán sobre los logros alcanzados en estos
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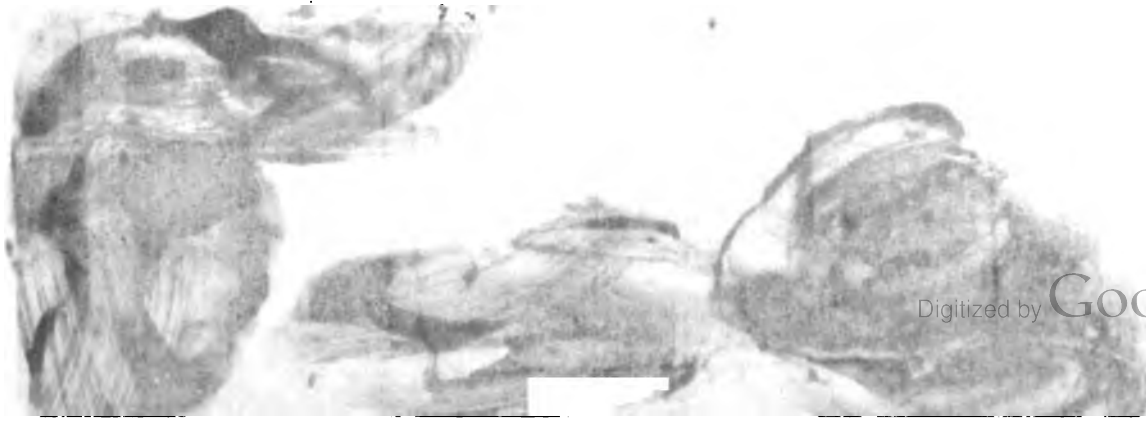
CONSEJO ASESOR INTERAMERICANO: encargado de organizar la conferencia interamericana de juventudes rurales en octubre de 1974, en San José. Aquí el grupo acompañado por el Dr. José Emilio G. Araujo, director general del IICA, (sexto, izyuierda a derecha); del embajador Viron Vaky, de los Estados Unidos y del Dr. Juan Bautista Schroeder, de la OEA, (sétimo y octavo, izquierda a derecha, respectivamente). - (Aguilar).



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Paraguay, lunes 24 de setiembre de 1973

LLEGARAN DOS EXPERTOS EN CLUBES AGRARIOS

Dos expertos del Programa Interamericano de la Juventud Rural arribarán a nuestra capital, para colaborar con el Servicio de Extensión Agrícola y la Asociación Pro- Desarrollo de los Clubes 4-C en la preparación de la reunión regional internacional sobre producción y utilización de alimentos que tendrá lugar en Asunción del 30 de setiembre al 6 de octubre.

Se trata del Prof. Edgar Arias y el Ing. Agr. Luis O. Ferreira, funcionarios del PIJR, coordinadores de los proyectos que viene encarando dicha entidad en los distintos países para una acción conjunta de organismos estatales y privados para la asistencia educativa a la juventud rural

El Ing. Agr. Ferreira es un profesional paraguayo conocido en el campo de la extensión agrícola ya que fue ex director del SEAG. Se informó que el PIJR cumplió anteriormente importantes gestiones para la concreción de programas de asistencia técnica al Paraguay, siendo uno de ellos el de Producción y Consumo de Alimentos que se viene ejecutando actualmente con la financiación de la fundación Kellogg

Los citados funcionarios entrevistarán a autoridades del ministerio de Agricultura y Ganadería y en compañía de los funcionarios del SEAG y de la Asociación Pro Desarrollo de los Clubes 4-C ultimarán los detalles del seminario regional internacional que se realizará en el local del Instituto Nacional de Tecnología y Normalización con la participación de delegados de nueve países.

LA NACION, MIERCOLES 26 DE SETIEMBRE DE 1973

emana nacional de clubes 4-S será del 6 al 14 de octubre

Ingeniero Carlos Arroyo ıco, director del departamen- e extensión agrícola del Mi- rio de Agricultura, infor- que la celebración de la se- a nacional de clubes 4-S ha sido programada para los días comprendidos entre el 16 y 14 de octubre.

La sede de la inauguración será la ciudad de Turrialba y la de la clausura, Santa Cruz de Guanacaste. Durante toda la semana habrá diferentes actividades tales como charlas agropecuarias, programas de vacunación de animales, proyectos conjuntos entre socios 4-S, municipalidades y bancos.

El programa oficial, dice el señor Arroyo, ya se prepara y se dará a conocer oportunamente.

La nueva campaña de la Pepsi-Cola fue presenciada en todos sus detalles por representantes de la prensa, radio y televisión nacionales, que disfrutaron de una cena durante el acto, que en todo momento estuvo amenizado por el Conjunto Nacional Los Ticos y un grupo de bailes folclóricos.

en servicio de cirugía en la Caja

del Segu- ervicios de de la Ca- Hospitalario mentado un le en los de 1973. poder del departamento actuarial y estadístico de la Caja, revelan que en el periodo comprendido entre enero y junio de este año, fueron hechas 15.132 intervenciones quirúrgicas, de las cuales 11.151 se practicaron en los hospitales de la Caja y, el resto, en los centros del Sistema Hospitalario Nacional.

Se estima, dice el boletín, que los adelantos logrados en las unidades hospitalarias especializadas en este campo, hace que los asegurados confíen cada día más en los servicios que brinda la institución.

ta Alguien Así ® de Jimmy Hatlo

a b c

Paraguay, sábado 29 de setiembre de 1973

PRODUCCION DE ALIMENTOS

Dieciséis delegados de siete países del continente participarán desde el próximo lunes de un seminario regional internacional sobre producción y utilización de alimentos por medio de la juventud rural, que se realizará en el local del Instituto Nacional de Tecnología y Normalización hasta el 6 de octubre próximo.

Dicho evento es organizado por el ministerio de Agricultura y Ganadería, la Asociación Pro-Desarrollo de los Clubes 4-C y el Programa Interamericano de la Juventud Rural. Su inauguración es á prevista para las 9, con la presencia del ministro de Agricultura y Ganadería y otras autoridades nacionales y de organismos internacionales.

El seminario reunirá a diez delegados paraguayos y otros dieciséis procedentes de Argentina, Brasil, Bolivia, Uruguay, Chile, Perú, Ecuador y Venezuela. Estos últimos son esperados mañana. También participarán de las deliberaciones dos jóvenes norteamericanos, miembros de los Clubes 4-H.

LA TRIBUNA

Paraguay, domingo 30 de setiembre de 1973

Juventudes Rurales: Hoy Llegarán Más Delegados

Son esperadas hoy en esta capital las delegaciones de Argentina, Bolivia, Brasil, Uruguay, Chile, Perú y Ecuador, aparte de Venezuela que arribó ayer, para participar en el seminario regional internacional sobre producción y utilización de alimentos a través de la juventud rural, auspiciado por el ministerio de Agricultura y Ganadería-SEAG, Asociación Pro Desarrollo de los Clubes 4-C y el Programa Interamericano de la Juventud Rural. Llegarán, además, personalidades científicas y técnicas en organizaciones rurales, quienes desde mañana, lunes 1º de octubre, discutirán los problemas nutricionales que afectan a esta región del continente, en base a las experiencias logradas inicialmente en 1971 con el apoyo de la Fundación W. K. Kellog.

Figuran entre los visitantes, el Dr. Juan Rodolfo Aguilar, jefe de la división de nutrición de Guatemala, íntimamente ligado a las actividades del IICA, INCAP y PIJR; el Dr. Hugo Fernández, uruguayo con experiencias en problemas que afectan a la juventud de nuestros países; Dr. Gerardo Lucas, de la Asociación Brasileña de Créditos y Asistencta Rural, experimentado en trabajos de las juventudes rurales; Sta. Elisa Clelia Minioni, experta en economía doméstica de la Universidad de Pelotas, Brasil; Ing. Alfredo L. Weiss, dirigente del Movimiento de la Juventud Agraria Paraguaya; Ing. Cirilo Larrosa, director de extención uruguaya.

Participarán además en forma activa técnicos del IICA y de la FAO. También expertos nacionales de Agricultura y Ganadería y del PAEN.

DIRECTORES Y ASESORES: Este seminario que será inaugurado mañana, a las 9, en el local del Instituto de Tecnología y Normalización, será dirigido por el supervisor nacional de clubes 4-C, Agr. Miguel Aquino y la supervisora nacional de Educación para el Hogar, señora Julia de Rodríguez. Como asesores actuarán el Ing. Hugo Buitrón y el Dr. Hugo Fernández, del IICA de la OEA; el Ing. Francisco Rojas, representante del Paraguay de la FAO; la señora Julia Ellis, asesora en nutrición de la OMS; señora Alba de Duarte, especialista en nutrición del PAEN y los coordinadores del PIJR, Ing. Luis O. Ferreira y Edgar Arias.

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Paraguay, domingo 30 de setiembre de 1973

Delegados de Numerosos Países Llegarán Hoy Para Participar de Reunión Sobre Alimentos

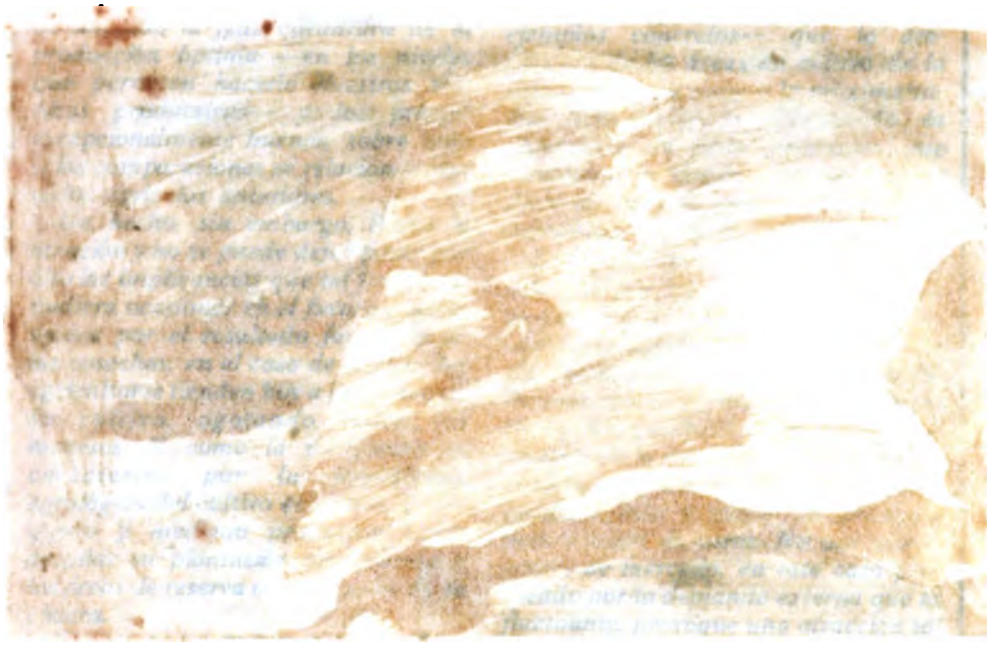
Llegarán hoy a nuestra capital delegados de varios países americanos y dirigentes de organizaciones juveniles rurales, quienes durante una semana discutirán los problemas nutricionales que afectan a esta región, como también la acción que debe desarrollar la juventud rural para producir más y mejores alimentos y utilizarlos adecuadamente en la dieta de las familias rurales.

El seminario se inaugurará mañana a las 9, en el local del Instituto Nacional de Tecnología y Normalización con la presencia de autoridades nacionales y de organismos internacionales.

Entre las personas que llegarán hoy figura el Dr. Juan Rodolfo Aguilar, jefe de la División de Nutrición del ministerio de Salud Pública de Guatemala. Asimismo el Dr. Hugo Fernández, uruguayo, graduado en sociología rural en Estados Unidos, el Dr. Gerardo Lucas, alto funcionario de la Asociación Brasileña de Crédito y Asistencia Rural, y Elisa Clelia Minioni, experta en Economía Doméstica con grado de Master en Nutrición de la Universidad de Pelotas, Rio Grande Do Sul (Brasil).

Son esperados también el Ing. Alfredo L. Weis, uruguayo, miembro del Consejo Asesor Interamericano de Juventudes Rurales y dirigente de la Juventud Agraria Uruguaya, y el Ing. Cirilo Larrosa, director de Extensión del mismo país.

Asistirán además al seminario técnicos del Instituto Interamericano de Ciencias Agrícolas (IICA), del Programa Interamericano de la Juventud Rural, y la FAO. De nuestro país estarán representantes de los ministerios de Agricultura y Ganadería y de Salud Pública y Bienestar Social, como también del Programa de Alimentación y Educación Nutricional (PAEN).



EXHIBITS

1. Trip reports.

2. Institution Building in Nonformal Rural Youth Educational Programs.

3. Excerpts from talk by Dr. José Emilio G. Araujo, Director General of IICA to YDPs - August 11, 1973.

4. Program - Regional Seminar on Food Production and Utilization Project - Guatemala - July 15-20, 1973.

5. Announcement - Regional Seminar on Food Production and Utilization Project.

6. Certificate of Participation - Regional Seminar on Food Production and Utilization Project.

7. "Cultivo del Tomate" and "Cultivo de la Caraota" - published by Venezuela as part of the Food Production and Utilization Project.

8. Minutes of Meeting of Executive Committee of Inter-American Rural Youth Advisory Council (CAIJR) - September 5-7, 1973.

9. News release on CAIJR meeting.

10. News release on 1974 Inter-American Conference on Rural Youth.

11. PIJR Doctrine.

12. Objectives of PIJR.

13. Mail Campaign letter dated August 25, 1973.

14. July-August, 1973 (Spanish and English).

15. Some of the Values and Achievements of Out-of-School Rural Youth Educational Programs for Latin America and the Caribbean.

16. Some of the Values, Achievements and Priorities of PIJR.

17. Information bulletin "Juventude Rural" - September 8, 1973.

TRIP REPORT

GUATEMALA
July 9-22, 1973

Edgar Arias Ch., Project Coordinator

Purposes:

1. Make final arrangements and conduct the Regional Seminar on Food Production and Food Utilization Projects.

2. Arrange for working sites of 1973-74 YDPs.

3. Help extension staff in orientation plans for the next YDP group.

Contacts:

Ministry of Agriculture

P. A. Alfredo G. Spillari, Director General de Servicios Agrícolas
Ing. Efraím Brann, Director General de Enseñanza y Capacitación Agrícola
P. A. Enrique Orantes, Director de Extensión Agrícola
P. A. Mariano Palacios, Supervisor Nacional de Clubes 4-S
Srta. Elba Tejeda, Coordinadora Nacional de Economía Doméstica
Extension staff of Nueva Santa Rosa and Chiquimula

IICA

Dr. Humberto Rosado, Northern Zone Regional Director
Ing. Hernán Frías, Extension Specialist

National Support Entity

Mr. Rodolfo Raida, President
Mr. Guillermo Lombardi, Treasurer
Mr. Juan N. Mesaya, Executive Secretary

Ministry of Health

Dr. Juan Rodolfo Aguilar, Head of Nutrition Department
Lic. Ma. Ernestina Ardón, Nutritionist

INCAP

Dr. Moisés Béhar, Director
Dr. Iván Beghin, Applied Nutrition Division
Lic. Marina Flores, Applied Nutrition Division
Sr. German Sojo, Audio Visual Aids Department

Participants in the Seminar from: Guatemala, Mexico, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua and Costa Rica.

Results

Conduct and Support Inter-American Exchanges, Conferences, Congresses, Training and Other Events

YDP

The Project Coordinator made arrangements with the national extension staff on the placement for the 1973-74 YDPs. It was agreed that the two girls should be placed in the agencies of Jutiapa and Asunción Mita, which were incorporated this year to the Kellogg Project. The two boys then should be placed in Chiquimula and Nueva Santa Rosa which now have two years of experience in operating the Bean Production and Utilizacion Project. He also contacted the extension staff of the four agencies in relation to placing YDPs with host families.

Regional Seminar on Food Production and Utilization Project

The main purpose of the visit was for the Project Coordinator to complete final arrangements for the conduction of the first Regional Seminar on Food Production and Utilization Projects through rural youth. Guatemala accepted to be host country for this Seminar and the national extension staff with the cooperation of IICA, INCAP, Ministry of Health and the National Support Entity did an excellent job in the preparation of this event.

A total of 14 delegates from six countries, ten delegates from Guatemala, and several observers from Peace Corps, Food Canning Factories, and others attended the Seminar.

Topics included in the program were: The Problems of Malnutrition in the Area; Food Production and Feeding; Role of Extension Services and Rural Youth Program in Nutritional Programs; Process of Planning, Operation, Supervision, and Evaluation of the Kellogg Project; Surveys to Housewives, Farmers and Youth; Principles of Programming; Preparation of a Food Production and Utilization Proposal Adapted to the Conditions of Each Country.

The highlight of the Seminar was undoubtedly the visit to Cerro Gordo where the participants could observe not only the excellent bean projects carried out by club members, but the whole community in action. More than 500 farmers, housewives, and club members were present in this small community to explain the visitors what they were doing and to request the expansion of the program to adult farmers and other neighboring communities. Authorities such as the Governor of the Department, the mayor, and officials from the Ministry of Agriculture attended this event and were impressed by the interest and enthusiasm shown by club members and the community which at this stage is completely integrated to this project. The comments of all the participants were also commending for the fine job that the boys and girls and their parents were doing. Several club members explained to the visitors about their projects and gave demonstrations on bean production and utilization. Special guests speakers at the closing ceremony were Dr. Humberto Rosado, IICA, Regional Director for the Northern Zone; Ing. Efraím Brann of the Ministry of Agriculture, and Dr. Rodolfo Aguilar of the Ministry of Health.

TRIP REPORT

BELIZE

Ing. Luis O. Ferreira

July 21st through 23rd, 1973

Purpose:

To interview the two YDPs stationed in the country, as well as personnel from the Social Development Department.

Contacts:

- Mrs. Elaine Middleton, Social Development Officer, Social Development Department
- Mr. Roy Young, 4-H Program Leader, Belize
- Mr. Russell Lee Beeman, 1973/1974 YDP to Belize
- Miss Mary Jane Robb, 1972/1973 YDP to Belize
- Miss Connie Swiontoniowski, 1973/1974 YDP to Belize

I traveled to Belize on Saturday, July 21st, from Guatemala. I had previously requested Mrs. Elaine Middleton to call the YDPs stationed in Belize to a meeting on Sunday at the Bellevue Hotel. However, upon arrival I found out that only Miss Swiontoniowski was coming, as it was impossible to get the message to Russ Beeman.

I interviewed Connie on Sunday, July 22nd, and she informed me she was quite happy with the place assigned to her in the Cayo district as she was living with a good family and thought the program could be effective in the area. However, she also informed me that Miss Christine Dixon, Peace Corps volunteer formerly assigned to the Cayo district, had been transferred to the Belize district.

Later on I was able to find out that Miss Dixon had had some problems with Cayo personnel prior to her appearance in public with her host family at a rally of the opposition's political party. This family did not show any signs of being politically active in the opposition when Christine was assigned there, but presently there is a political campaign going on in Belize and though everything is favorable to the party in power the Cayo district is the only part of the country where the opposition holds strong. When the campaign started, Miss Dixon's host family, especially her host father, took active part in it and took her to a rally. It should be noted here that Miss Dixon went along not knowing the meeting was for political purposes. Of course, the government officials with whom Miss Dixon works considered her presence at the rally as a direct support of the opposing party. This happening was informed to the authorities in Belmopan, who in turn ordered Miss Dixon's transfer to another locality. As should be expected, this decision aroused comments, opinions and discussions which in turn caused friction between the parties concerned.

However, Connie was happy in her actual site and saw no reason for something similar to occur to her. She returned that same day to Cayo, and Mrs. Middleton visited me that same afternoon. She informed me they had not been able to get in contact with Russ Beeman and that we would be traveling to Belmopan the next morning for the purpose of visiting the Social Development Department's office. From there we could then travel to Cayo district to visit Miss Swiontoniowski's office.

Therefore, early Monday morning Mrs. Middleton, Mary Jane Robb, Miss Dixon and myself traveled to Belmopan. Upon arrival, I was able to interview Mary Jane, who informed me about the situation of the other YDPs. Though Mary Jane was ending her one-year assignment in Belize, most of the interview dealt with an evaluation of her job. It seemed the 4-H Program's personnel was very happy with the work both she and Dale Johnson performed. However, Mary Jane also informed me of her fears regarding the fact that the actual political situation could affect relations between 4-H volunteers and government officials in the Cayo district.

That same morning we traveled to Cayo, where we visited the Social Development Department's office accompanied by Mr. Roy Young, 4-H Program Leader in Belize. Both Mr. Young and the officer in charge of the agency seemed quite happy about having Miss Swiontoniowski assigned to their district. They later explained to me the whole Dixon affair and expressed their opinion that volunteers should not interfere in political matters during their assignment. They also stated Connie was completely apolitical and different to the previous volunteer (Miss Dixon), possibly with a desire to help vanish the sad incident occurred. They said they had much faith in her and hoped she could do a good job in Cayo. They also said, however, that volunteers should follow the programs as instructed them by local authorities and that if they were not in agreement with either their policies or programs then it would be best not to have any volunteers assigned.

It is quite difficult to find out the whole truth about this affair during a short visit since many people have to be interviewed. Upon my return to Belmopan I interviewed Mrs. Middleton, who informed me she thought Connie would have no problems in Cayo as she seemed to be following all rules and norms established. Mrs. Middleton also expressed her opinion that all volunteers should follow the policy of local authorities regarding the 4-H Program they work for.

As we had had no news from Russ Beeman, we decided that same evening to send him a message by Radio Belize, which is one of the best means of communicating with people in towns far from the capital. Beeman did get our message and arrived in Belmopan the next day.

Tuesday morning Mary Jane, Russ Beeman and I went out to visit the Social Development Department's office, where we met Mrs. Middleton and Christine Dixon. Mary Jane, Christine and I had a short meeting for the purpose of analyzing and exchanging points of view regarding the situation in Cayo. Both delegates were of the opinion that Connie should look for another place to stay where she could be safer. The situation is, however, that Connie is quite happy where she is. In analyzing the whole thing, we have

found the right thing to be done would have been for the delegates to visit various sites before being definitely assigned to a specific place. Instead, we sent Connie directly to Cayo and Beeman directly to Orange Walk Town.

Interviewing Russ Beeman:

Russ Beeman was very happy he could talk to me and told me about his experiences since his arrival in Belize. Apparently, he likes the country and the place where he has been assigned to work in, especially the host family he is living with. He thinks his host family was properly selected, but is not in agreement with the way the 4-H Program is being carried out in Belize. Beeman also informed me of the fact that he had been taking care of a 4-H group visiting Orange Walk Town and that he was driving a vehicle donated by the 4-H Program in the state of Michigan; however, spare parts for this car were hard to get and since it is not a new one it is broken down most of the time. He also told me that there seemed to be a great tendency in Belize for people to use the same vehicle he was using, and that more than often he found himself playing the role of chauffeur. I told him that this was to be expected in a country where transportation means are scarce and that this situation would be inevitable. I suggested he plan his work in such a way so that his driving did not interfere with his activities. Of course, this does not mean a way of completely avoiding the situation, but of better using his time and the vehicle.

In talking to Beeman about Connie, I inquired about the possibility of him moving to Cayo and she to Orange Walk Town, to which he replied negatively as he was very happy with his host family arrangements. I thought it would be also a good change to choose other work sites besides these two places, in order to expand the 4-H Program. It was therefore decided that both Connie and Russ stay in their originally assigned sites. It is my opinion Russ is a very intelligent, alive and alert young man, but that his own restlessness makes him insecure or haste at times, which could cause some problems in turn.

The situation in Belize as a consequence of the political campaign going on now is similar to that in Venezuela and Costa Rica and, therefore, is something we have to accept with all risks involved. There is no other way of helping the YDPs except visiting them once in a while. I was able to notice during my short visit that they needed orientation and that in exchanging opinions and advice we have really attained a favorable action both for our way of judging their activities as well as a way of supervising the program, and they themselves felt quite happy to get an answer to many of their questions regarding the way of working in their assigned host countries with 4-H personnel. But all this supervising cannot be done in one or two days, since it is impossible to analyze a country's situation and give advice and orientation in such a short period of time. This is really our problem.

This problem is not felt when all things are well in a country, but is strongly noticed when a difficult situation arises such as this one in Belize and the YDPs need to be assisted so they may feel they are supported in their programs and have more security in what they are doing.

The general belief in Belize is that the 4-H Program is really not in its right place within the government's administrative structure, as the right place would be the Ministry of Agriculture through the Agricultural Extension Service. In this way we could organize and coordinate agricultural activities with the 4-H Clubs in Belize through the agricultural extension programs. But this is a rather delicate thing to suggest to the people in Belize. Though there are people aware of the fact that 4-H Club members do not accomplish much in their agricultural and animal-raising projects as well as other rural activities, because the program itself is within the structure of the Social Development Department which does not give any support to agricultural projects, which in turn are the ones which provide the basis for 4-H Clubs, these will not prosper due to the above. Russ Beeman is one of the persons who believe this situation will have to be carefully considered by the local authorities. However, this move could jeopardize his work and it would not be too advisable for him to make a direct suggestion in this regard. The suggestion should be made in an indirect manner, and it is possible that higher authorities may realize this situation and take a change of events themselves. In the meantime, we have not but to collaborate with the 4-H Club Program in Belize just as it is working now.

TRIP REPORT

PARAGUAY AND BRAZIL
July 28 - August 10, 1973

Edgar Arias Ch., Project Coordinator

Purposes:

Paraguay

1. Attend training course for volunteer leaders and discuss topics related to the Kellogg Project.

2. Visit projects in San Juan and San Ignacio.

3. Make final arrangements in relation to the Food Production and Utilization Regional Seminar.

4. Evaluate current YDP activities in Paraguay and make selection of working sites and accommodations for the new ones arriving next September.

Brazil

1. Define site for the Inter-American Rural Youth Support Entities Seminar and continue arrangements for this event.

2. Meet with National 4-S Club Committee representatives and review the program for the Inter-American Rural Youth Support Entities Seminar.

3. Establish responsibilities of CATI (Coordenadurfa de Assistencia Técnica), National 4-S Committee and PIJR in relation to the Seminar. Start a tentative budget.

Contacts:

Paraguay

Ing. Hernando Bertoni, Minister of Agriculture
Lic. Ubaldo López, Director of Extension
Ing. Eustacio Aguilera, Assistant Director of Extension
Ing. Juan Spezzini, Extension Supervisor
Ing. Roberto López, Extension Supervisor
Agr. Miguel Aquino, National 4-C Club Supervisor
Mrs. Julia de Rodríguez, National Home Economics Supervisor
Miss Janet Sydness, YDP to Paraguay
Volunteer leaders of Arroyo y Esteros, Coronel Oviedo, Caazapá and Caaguazú
Mr. Ricardo Carrasco, Member of Advisory Council
Dr. Marcial Valiente, President, National 4-C Committee
Dr. Manuel Ferreira, Secretary, National 4-C Committee
Mr. Andrés Penayo, Executive Secretary, National 4-C Committee
Dr. Hugo Miranda, Head of Nutrition Dept., Ministry of Health
Mrs. Julie Ellis, Nutrition Consultant WHO-SPO

Brazil

Ilo Soares Nogueira, Vice President of Executive Committee of Advisory Council
Arthur Mendes de Castro Barbosa, Executive Secretary, National 4-S Clubs Committee
Dante Rando, Head of Rural Youth Clubs, CATI

Results:

Paraguay

2. Encourage and foster the formation and development of national private leadership and support to strengthen rural youth programs.

The Project Coordinator attended a reception given by Dr. Marcial Vallente in the honor of Janet Sydness, her parents and her sister, who came to visit her in Paraguay, before she left for Costa Rica for final evaluation. Janet will return to the U. S. by the middle of August. The Project Coordinator took opportunity of this celebration to talk with several members of the National 4-C Club Committee in relation to the demand for more credit, fertilizers, and insecticides that has tremendously increased in the areas affected by the Kellogg Project. The Project Coordinator will spend during his first visit next year at least one week with the National 4-C Club Committee establishing the extent of this demand and the possible sources to meet it through donations from some private industries and local banks.

3. Conduct and support inter-American exchanges, conferences, congresses, training and other events.

YDP

The Project Coordinator spent some time with current YDP to Paraguay, Miss Janet Sydness whose perents and sister came to visit her in Paraguay. Janet has done an excellent job and the people in Paraguay do not want her to leave. During several days she has been receiving farewell parties in the communities where she worked for one year and the Club members and their parents organized exhibitions of the projects they carried out under her direction to show their appreciation for all she did in their behalf. It is obvious that she and her parents were really impressed by the sincerity of those demonstrations, both in San Juan Bautista and Asunción.

The Project Coordinator discussed with the national extension and rural youth staff the location of the new YDPs. It was decided that Miss Susan Wasserman should be located in San Ignacio Misiones where she could eventually supervise and continue some of the projects that Janet Sydness started in San Juan and at the same time initiate different projects in this new area, especially in nutrition. Richard Larson will be located in Coronel Bogado, not too far from San Ignacio, where he could also give assistance to the Agency of Encarnación. The extension staff both at the local and national level have now a better understanding of the YDP program and have offered to

give more support to the new YDP group and make better use of their capabilities.

Regional Seminar on Food Production and Food Utilization Projects

The Project Coordinator made contacts with all the institutions and people concerned with the planning and conduction of the Seminar on Food Production and Utilization Projects. The purpose of this Seminar is to demonstrate to the rural youth leaders of South American countries the accomplishments of the Kellogg Project in Paraguay and encourage the adoption of the same methodology in similar projects that can be adapted to local conditions and the resources that can be generated within each country.

A list of activities and distribution of responsibilities for this Seminar was prepared by the Project Coordinator, the National 4-C Club Supervisor and the Executive Secretary of the National 4-C Club Committee.

The Project Coordinator also prepared and distributed from San José the official announcement of the Seminar.

The final program will be printed in Paraguay as soon as all the participations are confirmed.

4. Promote the Improvement and Expanded Enrollment in Meaningful Projects such as Food and Nutrition

The Project Coordinator participated in the first training course for volunteer leaders of the new agencies that will be incorporated into the Kellogg project this year.

The interest shown by this group and their genuine concern for the problems of their own communities lead to the conclusion that the volunteer leaders are in better position than the professionals to assimilate and disseminate new techniques, if they are properly trained. Volunteer leaders are not transferred as the extension personnel and do not face problems of delays in their salaries, per diem and others. The punctuality and the interest of this group was certainly a contrast with other training courses given in Paraguay for professionals by FAO and PIJR.

The catalyst nature of the Kellogg project has been proved in Paraguay where the high authorities, starting with the Ministry of Agriculture, are requesting the Extension staff to increase the number of club members participating and the areas of operation of the Kellogg project as soon as possible.

Action

Arias - Develop inscription forms and distribute to countries.
Arias - Complete list of activities and persons responsible for each and send copies to everybody concerned.
Arias - Prepare announcement and distribute to all invited countries.

Ferreira - Take charge of financial aspect of the Seminar - per diem for participants, local country expenses, etc.
Maduro - Arrange for ticket orders and itineraries for all participants.

Brazil

Inter-American Rural Youth Support Entities Seminar

Campinas, Sao Paulo, was finally selected as the site for the Inter-American Rural Youth Support Entities Seminar. The exceptional conditions and facilities of the Training Center at the headquarters of CATI in Campinas, was one of the factors considered for this selection.

The Project Coordinator met with Arthur Mendes de Castro Barbosa at Rfo and reviewed the original program for the Seminar to make the necessary adjustments.

He also met in Sao Paulo with Ilo Soares Nogueira, First Vice President of the Advisory Council; Dr. Dante Rando, Head of the Youth Section of CATI; and Arthur Mendes de Castro Barbosa, Executive Secretary of the National 4-S Club Committee, to make a tentative list of participants and estimate expenditures for the whole Seminar.

A total of 50 participants are expected to participate, about 20 of them from Brazil and 30 from other countries. This includes official delegates, PIJR staff and observers. The estimated cost per person at the training center is Cr. 27.00 (US$5.00) including board and meals. Participants who wish to stay in a hotel in town on their own, should estimate a minimum of US$15.00 a day per person, sharing their room with another participant. Living in a single room this per diem should be raised to US$18.00 or US$20.00 a day.

Financing of local expenses will be covered partially by the donations of Massey-Ferguson do Brasil and the Banco Lar Brasileiro. Part of the fees charged to participants may be used if necessary for receptions or luncheons during the tour to the city of Sao Paulo and the field trip.

The Project Coordinator was able to secure the interest of the parties concerned with the planning of this Seminar. Several meetings of the Technical Committee appointed for this purpose will be held in the next few weeks.

Action

Arias - Develop inscription forms and official announcement of the Seminar and distribute them to invited countries.
Hutchcroft - Select invited countries in the Caribbean to participate in the Seminar.
Maduro - Send ticket orders to approved participants along with suggested itineraries.
Ferreira - Collect and keep record of participant fees and pay expenses authorized by PIJR Director.

TRIP REPORT

GUATEMALA
September 10-13, 1973

Edgar Arias Ch., Project Coordinator

Purposes:

1. Introduce David Benedetti of the Resources Division of the National 4-H Foundation to some of the PIJR contacts, both at national and local levels.

2. Provide Benedetti an opportunity to assess results of the Kellogg Foundation grant in the field.

3. Visit new YDP group at their working sites and plan with YDP Beverly Finn how to supervise new YDPs and the kind of assistance they may need from her.

Contacts

Ing. Efraín Brann, Director of the Education and Agricultural Training Department.
P. A. Enrique Orantes, Director, Agricultural Extension
P. A. Horacio Acosta, Assistant Director, Agricultural Extension
P. A. Mariano Palacios, National 4-S Club Supervisor
P. A. Raúl Quintana, Regional Extension Supervisor
Agr. Oscar Maldonado, Extension Agent, Nueva Santa Rosa
Prof. Hugo Rodríguez, 4-S Agent, Nueva Santa Rosa
Kent Hug, YDP to Nueva Santa Rosa
Miss Thelma Franco, Home Economics Agent, Nueva Santa Rosa
Moisés Ortíz, Extension Agent, Jutiapa
Valdemar Escobar, 4-S Agent, Jutiapa
Luz del Carmen Montúfar, Home Economics Agent, Jutiapa
Miss Carol Hendrickson, YDP to Jutiapa
Lic. María Eugenia Sánchez de Arévalo, Regional Nutritionist
Prof. Daniel Gütz Guajón, 4-S Agent, Asunción Mita
Mrs. Maritza Rodríguez de López, Home Economics Agent, Asunción Mita
Miss Jane Dupuis, YDP to Asunción Mita
Ing. Hernán Frías, Acting Director Iof IICA, Northern Zone
Dr. Moisés Béhar, INCAP Director
Mr. Rodolfo Raida, President, National 4-S Council
Mr. Guillermo Lombardi, Treasurer, National 4-S Council
Mr. Juan Nemesio Masaya, Executive Secretary, National 4-S Council
Dr. Juan R. Aguilar, Head Nutrition Department, Ministry of Health
Miss Beverly Finn, current YDP to Chiquimula

Results

3. Conduct and Support Inter-American Exchanges, Conferences, Congresses Training and Other Events

The Project Coordinator and Benedetti visited Guatemala for three days with the purpose of introducing Benedetti to some of our main contacts in Guatemala and visiting with new YDPs at their working sites.

During this trip visits were made to YDPs at Jutiapa, Nueva Santa Rosa, and Asunción Mita. Kent Hug, except for some stomach troubles, is doing all right. He is living at a guest house for a while and will probably be transferred to Chiapas, which is said to be a larger town with more facilities and better communications than Nueva Santa Rosa. From there he will easily visit the communities included in the Kellogg Project: Cerro Gordo and Amberes. He is well-accepted by the Extension staff and the community.

Carol Hendrickson has already visited some of the communities where she will be working. She is not yet in good health but feels much better than when in San José. She would like to remain with the family she is living with now or will be living with soon, rather than spending her time in the communities. The Extension staff thinks she will have a better understanding of the situation if she lives in the communities for short periods. Carol is planning to develop some visual aids to be used in talks with club members and housewives in different communities. She also has plans to paint some murals at one of the club houses, start a poultry project for girls and a sewing machine project on a revolving credit basis to be used by all the girls and housewives' clubs in the Agency of Jutiapa.

Jane Dupuis shows an excellent capacity for adaptation to her new environment. She is already well-known in the community and well-liked by her counterparts. She will be living for a while at Asunción Mita and then transferred to Asunción Grande, where according to her counterparts she will have good living conditions and working facilities. She is already helping her counterpart with nutrition demonstrations.

The Project Coordinator visited with Beverly Finn about her activities during the following months. She will visit the three YDPs by the end of September and will check:

1) Plans for Kent Hug: Living conditions and communications in Chiapas; host family plans; possibility of extending action to Espitia Real and Espitia Barrera, former communities included in the Kellogg Project and which for some reason were abandoned.

2) Plans for Carol Hendrickson: Production of bulletins, especially about child nutrition; seek help from María Eugenia de Arévalo and Thelma Franco; developing of other materials, such as charts, posters and slides that can be used in the communities.

3) Plans for Jane Dupuis: Living conditions and host family plans at Asunción Grande; objectives of her stay; increasing club members; initiating housewives' clubs. What will be the situation when her counterpart takes leave? If the new agent has been appointed, explain the YDP Project to him. Give him our own example in Chiquimula.

4) Report to PIJR office on results of her visit and meeting. Promote the improvement and expanded enrollment in meaningful projects, such as food production and nutrition.

Benedetti and the Project Coordinator visited with Extension staff of three agencies and with club members, voluntary leaders, parents and community leaders at Cerro Gordo where they showed the harvest of edible beans of the club members. According to the people, this yield has been the highest they had ever seen. The lowest production of club members' plots is higher than the highest production that any farmer had ever had in the area. Total production in three agencies varies from 16 qq. (hundred-weight) per manzana (1.7 acres) to 32 qq. (hundred-weight) per manzana (1.7 acres). They estimate that just four hundred-weight is sufficient to pay for the fertilizers, insecticides and seed for the manzana, so the rest is net gain.

In all cases club members and parents are saving seed for next season, and there is tremendous demand for the seed produced by club members from other farmers in the area. Housewives are very pleased with this variety of edible beans, which not only produces more but is softer, cooks more rapidly and has a better taste than local varieties.

We can say that Turrialba -1, Jamapa and Pecho Amarillo (Yellow Chest) are three varieties that had been introduced in the area through the club members participating in the Kellogg Project.

Some of the data in Jutiapa and Asunción Mita have not been completed. In the three agencies they expect a full repayment of the loans, that seed and fertilizers will be available for next season, and that results will be still more dramatic than this year.

<u>Action</u>:

Arias - Keep contact with YDPs in Guatemala. See about possibilities of raising Carol's allowance $10.00 more. Discuss with Palacios best location for each YDP and best use of their capabilities.

Beverly - Visit YDPs at their working sites and check the aspects mentioned in this report. Report to PIJR.

Arias - Send report forms to Jutiapa, Asunción Mita and Nueva Santa Rosa.

INSTITUTION BUILDING IN NONFORMAL RURAL YOUTH EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMS

I. Introduction

The Cooperative Extension Service of the U. S. has been involved in 4-H international activities, basically IFYE, since 1948. These are administered by the National 4-H Foundation. Most 4-H international activities have been exchanges centered on family living, cultural experiences. IFYE delegates often became involved in working in various unofficial ways with their host rural youth program, depending upon the situation in the country and on the skills, abilities and interests of the IFYE. Even in the 1950's, IFYE exchangees were brought to the U. S. to study 4-H Club organization and operations so they could transfer this knowledge to their home countries. A further advance was the creation of 4-H Peace Corps projects in the early 1960's in which the 4-H Foundation (with cooperation from the State Extension Services) provided technical support to volunteers for rural youth program development in Brazil, Uruguay, Venezuela, El Salvador, and Malaysia.

The next step was sending IFYE delegates to a developing country for the specific purpose of assisting the rural youth program. The first was a "one year IFYE" to Botswana in 1967 which laid the base for formation of the 4-B Clubs. Other developing countries expressed similar interest at about the same time. They believed that cultural exchanges were no longer appropriate for a developing nation; that scarce resources were being devoted to a few individuals for a "once in a lifetime experience" rather than being used to serve great numbers of rural youth.

The first YDP, by that name, was started in 1968 in Central America (Costa Rica, Nicaragua and Honduras), followed by projects in Brazil and the Philippines. The Botswana project continues, too.

PIJR was formed in 1960 to help the countries of the Americas to expand and develop their nonformal rural youth programs. The premise was that young people are a basic element of rural development; that they learn quicker and more easily than adults; that they have a longer life-span in which to apply their training; thus are a better investment for activities to improve agricultural production and improve family life.

When PIJR became a part of the 4-H Foundation in 1968, it gave the Cooperative Extension Service a new opportunity for effective involvement of the U. S. 4-H program in development in the Americas. PIJR provided a continuing relationship with the national rural youth program institutions,

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Orientation notes on institution building for YDP delegates to Latin America, prepared by Theodore Hutchcroft, Director PIJR, July 1973.

helping to use the resources of the U. S. to best serve the long-term objectives of the participating countries and their rural youth.

During this period of the 1960's, the staffs of the 4-H Foundation and of PIJR were becoming widely recognized for their experience in this field. While there was much interchange of ideas and concepts among individuals in this work (by these and other agencies), formally and informally, little was adequately documented.

At the same time in the United States, there were others of the Land-Grant university system and in the U. S. Agency for International Development (USAID) who were involved in a wide range of technical assistance projects throughout the world, large proportion were concerned with agriculture in the developing countries. From the evaluations of some of these projects has come very useful materials on "institution building." Most of this research has come from Michigan State University, North Carolina State University, Purdue University, the University of Pittsburgh and Utah State University, though staff members and units of other institutions have made many important contributions.

These studies have identified concepts of institution building that are fundamental to international technical assistance; they are useful in defining the activities of U. S. 4-H in its activities in the developing countries. These have been adapted in this paper to apply specifically to the Youth Development Project (YDP), basically to help in understanding the individual's role and how it is an integral element of rural development which relates to both the host country and to the home country (U. S.). While their scope is broad, the concepts mesh well with the experience of PIJR in assisting the development of national rural youth program institutions.

The basic concepts presented in this paper are adapted from:

A Guide to Institution Building for Team Leaders of Technical Assistance Projects by Bumgardner, Ellis, Lynton, Jung and Rigney. North Carolina State University, December 1971.

Strategies in Technical Assistance by Rigney, McDermott and Roskelley. North Carolina Agricultural Experiment Station, December 1968.

Conference Proceedings: Institution Building and Technical Assistance, edited by Thomas and Fender. Committee on Institutional Cooperation and the Agency for International Development, December 1969.

II. The Role of the YDP

A. The YDP is a catalyst in the expansion and improvement of the nonformal rural youth educational program in a developing country.

1. The YDP is an observer, an innovator, a planner, and a "relator."

2. YDP participation involves:

   a. An experience of personal growth and training.

   b. Service to the host country rural youth program and to the host state 4-H program.

B. Job description of the YDP: to serve as a counterpart of extensionists in the expansion and improvement of the nonformal rural youth educational program.

   1. To provide resources to expand the capabilities of the rural youth program (i.e., additional manpower).

   2. To exchange experiences and ideas with the counterpart, thus improving his capacity to provide more and improved educational opportunities for the rural youth (i.e., training).

   3. To expand the international educational content of the 4-H program in the home state (i.e., reporting, training).

C. The YDP functions as a counterpart by/through:

   1. Demonstration and example.

   2. Leadership development.

   3. Technical information (especially organization and planning).

III. <u>The Environment of the YDP</u>

A. Relationships of the YDP's World to the National Rural Youth Program Leadership (see chart).

   1. Legal authority and allocation of functions -- Government Authority (Ministry of Agriculture, Agricultural Extension Services, etc.).

   2. Linking agencies, supporting and complementary -- Cooperating agencies, including the national support entity.

   3. Institutional personnel -- Rural youth program staff of the extension service, volunteer leaders, and rural young people.

   4. External Assistance Agencies -- PIJR, YDP, U. S. 4-H (also USAID, FAO, CARE, Heifer Project, for example). The objective is to maximize the accomplishments of the rural youth program leadership in building the rural youth program.

B. The World of the YDP (see chart).

1. Host Country.

a. Counterparts (usually local extensionists) -- close official, operational and (usually) personal dealings; YDP is a part of the "team".

b. Counterparts (and thus the YDP) are responsible to regional and national staff, and to the Ministry of Agriculture (for funding and administration). Project of the YDP has been approved at the ministry level.

(1) Administration in developing countries is highly centralized. Local staff usually is reluctant to take initiative or make decisions on their own.

(2) There is fierce competition for scarce resources of the country; political motivations may run counter to the "apparent needs of the people."

c. Political setting is the overall environment of the country, from the community to the national level. Political consequences of all actions must be considered.

2. PIJR -- the external assistance agency.

a. Considerable thought and investment has gone into implementation of the country project involving the YDP. The Coordinator has immediate responsibility for PIJR.

b. Supplies, some funds, and resources (including human resources) have been provided. They must be properly used.

c. Operates on many levels in the country; has contacts at upper levels of host country institutions, which often can facilitate efforts of the national rural youth program leadership and/or the YDP.

d. The 4-H Foundation and the private sector in the U. S. is the basic external resource for conducting the project.

e. Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences of the OAS (IICA) is an inter-governmental agency providing important contacts and regional support (i.e., technical resources for bean project in Guatemala).

f. Other agencies may provide supplementary resources.

3. U. S. 4-H program -- the home country institution.

a. County 4-H office and/or state 4-H international program leader is the "home base" for the YDP. This is key for "backstopping": (1) materials and (2) resources (from the local 4-H program). Channel for communications to home state 4-H program.

b. 4-H is youth phase of Cooperative Extension Service, basic element of the Land-Grant university system.

IV. Basic Concepts of Institution Building

A. These focus on an institution planned as an important and integral part of natural development. (Example: a rural youth program should be an element of the national rural development plan.)

B. Definitions of an "institution":

1. An organization that has a specified role or function to play in society. (Example: the role of a nonformal rural youth national program to provide needed opportunities for the rural youth of the community/country.)

2. Has a dynamic quality for introducing change and sustaining that innovation until it becomes "embedded" in society. (Example: an agricultural extension service may become an "institution" when it provides education, training and services capable of implementing the "green revolution" in a traditional agriculture.)

C. An organization may already exist, but it is called an "institution" only as it takes a certain specified qualities and as it begins to have an influence in society. The term may be applied to all or part of an organization (i.e., an entire agricultural extension service, or the rural youth program, or an individual local office program.)

D. Institution building is the process of developing a new organization or restructuring an existing one in a manner that will give it the desired innovative qualities and capabilities of affecting society in certain specified ways.

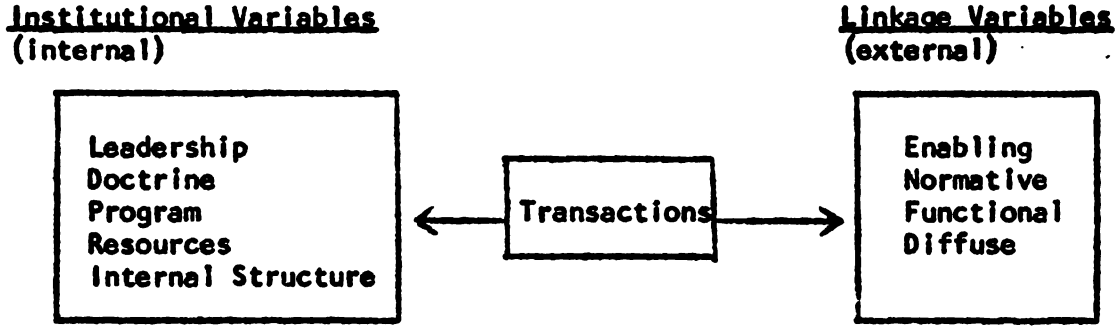
1. Innovative thrust in society and supports this innovation with technology and influence.

2. Must be able to survive and to acquire organizational resources.

E. Innovative changes are deliberately planned and engineered. These seldom take hold and persist on a wide scale unless they are introduced and supported by formal organizations.

F. The "Institution building task" of the YDP is to contribute to and accelerate the formation of an organization that fulfills these institutional expectations.

V. Institution Building Model



A. Basic Units of the Model

1. Institutional Variables - internal components of the institution that are susceptible to being altered and which interact with each other. These are organizational characteristics upon which the YDP may exert direct influence.

2. Linkage Variables - environment in which the institution functions. Each institution is a part of a network of organizations - interdependent, complementary - exerting influences and effecting changes on each other. They are vital to an institution's survival - fluctuating, distorting, restricting and vice versa.

3. Transactions - the interaction of groups of variables. The kinds, quantity and quality are in index of the dynamic character of the institution and its impact upon society.

B. Institutional Variables.

1. Leadership.

a. This concerns -

(1) People involved in leading.

(2) Services provided by leadership.

b. Includes all the people who exercise a management or decision-making role in the institution. (Examples: national director of agricultural extension, national rural youth program supervisor, district rural youth supervisor, head agent of local extension office, etc.) May also include informal leaders (persons outside the institution who exert influence upon it). Who is the "key leader" or dominant personality?

c. In developing countries, loyalties are often for persons rather than the institution itself. (In the U. S. we try to depersonalize leadership services and loyalties.)

d. Leadership is about the most important institutional variable; without it the institution is out of control. Leadership must be committed to innovation, and be technically and politically competent. (Example: a rural youth program without adequate leadership will be ineffective; not serving the young people well or in any quantity.)

2. Doctrine

a. The expression of what the institution stands for, what it hopes to achieve, and styles of action it intends to use; i.e., how it serves rural youth, what youth, etc. This may be singular or a collection of themes. It may be expressed differently to different audiences, i.e., businessmen, rural youth, parents, U. S. 4-H, agricultural research, government authority, etc.

b. Sets the public image, the tone for the way people think about the institution.

3. Program - the sum total of the activities of the institution, i.e., doctine translated into action. It is the set of activities for converting resources into products - the goods and services required by the rural young people, their families, etc. The program will reflect the influence of the institution's current leadership and doctrine.

4. Resources

a. The ways and means the institution has at hand to convert into meeting the needs for social and economic development.

(1) Operating funds and physical facilities (office, Jeep, etc.)

(2) Personnel (extensionists as well as unshelled labor)

(3) Legal authority, political support and propensity to change.

b. Availability of adequate resources does not guarantee quality performance, but unavailability will limit a program's usefulness (i.e., no gas for jeeps, no seeds for planting projects.)

5. Internal Structure - the channels for moving ideas

a. Formal and informal patterns of authority.

b. Division of labor among component parts (example: relationship with national support entity).

c. Flow of work.

d. Channels for communication.

C. Linkage Variables

1. Enabling Linkages - elements in the environment which provide the institution with legal authority to operate and give it access to essential resources. They are important in defining and/or extending the area of responsibility (example: the role of an agricultural extension service beyond food and fiber production, or the role of rural youth program in social development activities).

2. Functional Linkages

a. Elements in society on which the institution depends for its operation and for its contribution to society. (Example: relationship of agricultural extension to the university, research, credit system, agricultural producers, campesino and amas de casa organizations; or relationship of the rural youth program to the entire extension service, school system, etc.)

b. These may be complementary (providing of service) or may be competitive (resources, staff, etc.). New or growing institutions often are a threat to other organizations and within the institution itself.

3. Normative Linkages - variables in the environment that establish standards, dictate norms, protect and propagate society's values. (Examples: influence of religious organizations on family planning institutions; influence of family values on girls taking part in mixed club activities). Usually these variables must be altered if there is to be change.

4. Diffuse Linkages - elements in the general public not easily categorized; individuals or groups not formally or directly related to the institutions, i.e., the grassroots.

D. Transactions - the influence of the environment on the institutional variables and the reverse flow. This is where external assistance (PIJR, for example) exerts influence on tactics, strategies and long-range plans of institution building.

VI. Implementation of Basic Concepts

A. Why Building the Institution? (Why have a rural youth program? What are the outputs?)

1. The rural youth program has been given a priority by the national planners; it is expected to stimulate rural development and improve the status of rural youth. There must be a clear understanding of the precise nature of the rural youth program and what it is to accomplish (at all levels).

2. An institution has these products:

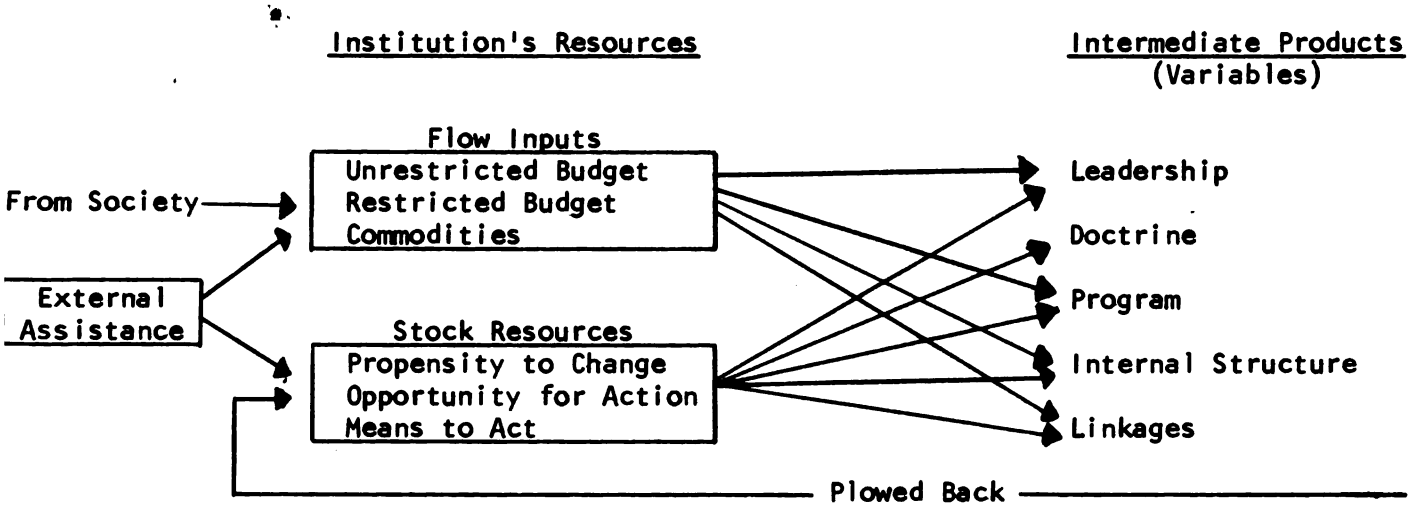
a. Consumed by the public

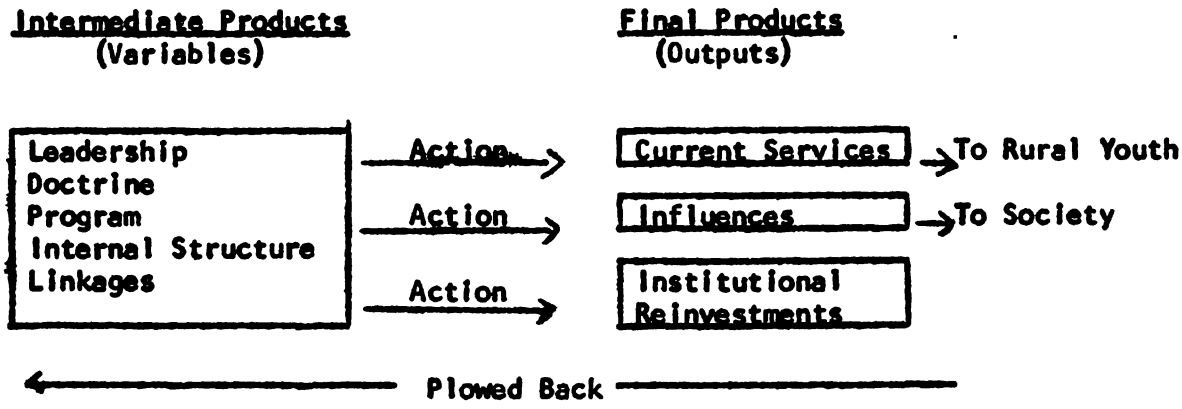
(1) Current services - the education and training of the rural young people, with all the supporting activities.

(2) Influence - deliberate effort to change the environment; i.e., introducing new agricultural methods through the rural youth.

b. Consumed or reinvested in the institution - in-service training of staff, reorganization, etc.

B. Relation of Outputs to Institutional Variables - Institutional variables are not "products"; they are developed for the institution so it can better provide "services" and "influences".





C. Resources for the Institution (the fuel)

1. Flow Inputs - quickly used aup and replenishable

   a. Funds - "unrestricted" for general operations or "restricted" for specific use. (Note: Funds for YDP are restricted for this purpose only).

   b. Commodities - equipment and materials needed for operations.

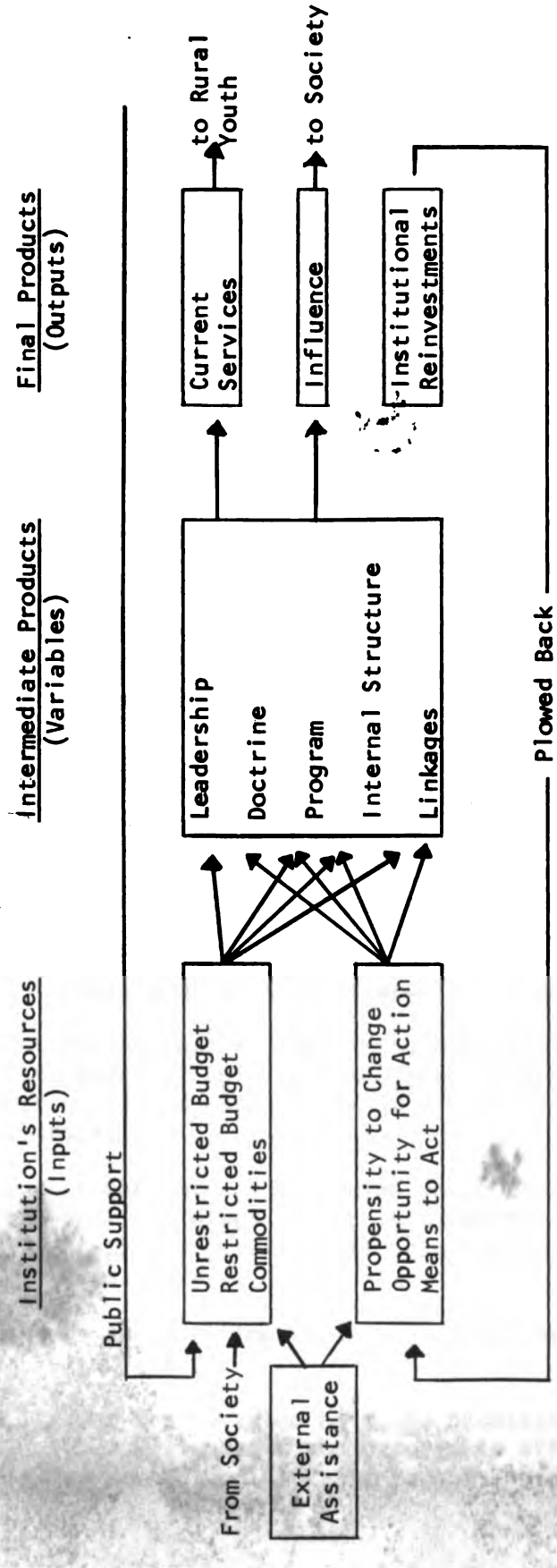
2. Stock Resources - less tangible, but necessary; tend to change slowly as are related to human resources.

   a. Propensity to Change - desire tor ability of leadership and/or personnel to improve themselves and their work. External agencies can stimulate thisφ but only as a short term catalyst. (Example: the desire of a rural youth agent to double the number of clubs he serves.)

   b. Opportunity for Action - "door opening" situations for improving the conditions under which the institution operates. (Example: a new Minister of Agriculture who is enthusiastic about the rural youth program.)

   c. Means to Act - physical facilities, staff, technical know how, planned strategy, etc. (Example: the rural youth agent who not only wants to expand his service but has the capability to accomplish it.)

D. The Institution Building Process



VII. Strategies in Institution Building - Strategy is a management plan for using available resources to achieve desired results. This section suggests ways in which the YDP may evaluate the rural youth program institution as it is developing. Many of the answers to these questions -- if asked openly -- may be embarrassing to some people, thus it is best to use them as a confidential guide for gaining better understanding of the institution's development process and how the YDP may assist it.

A. Leadership - Good leadership can be enhanced by the presence and participation of the YDP; poor leadership probably will not respond well to assistance.

1. How fragile or how well entrenched is the leadership politically?, technically?

2. How deep is the leadership structure? one person or several?

3. How intimate and influential is the leadership among the real power structure? in the community? in agricultural extension? in the country?

4. How bold and imaginative is the leadership in stimulating and rewarding performance of members? of cooperators?

5. How committed is the leadership to the innovative goals of the institution?

6. How skillful is the leadership in linking the rural youth program to the other public and private agencies so as to enhance its usefulness and its success?

7. If the leadership pattern is not developing at a satisfactory rate, what strategies are indicated for the YDP? for PIJR?

B. Doctrine - This is important, but sensitive; it can lead to differences of opinion among the leadership and staff. These must be decided before the rural youth program institution can progress.

1. Is the role of the rural youth program realistic? Does it meet the needs of the rural youth? of the rural community? of the country? Is it being accepted internally and externally?

2. Is the doctrine well articulated by the institutional leaders?

3. Does the doctrine have the necessary innovative qualities that will permit the program to effect changes in the rural youth? in society? and to make necessary internal changes?

4. What proportions of the administrative and professional staff understand and actively support the doctrine?

5. What are the social and political conflicts generated internally and externally by the institutional doctrine? How can these tensions be resolved, if they exist?

6. What official and public support already exists for the institution's doctrine? How can this be built upon?

C. Program

1. How completely has the institution programmed its activities? Are they planned in advance or as the need arises? Are they well balanced?

2. How relevant is the program to the needs of the rural youth and the country at this point of time in economic and social development?

3. How widely is the total program understood by the staff? How strongly are they committed to it?

4. Is there agreement between the "program" and the doctrine?"

5. What quality and quantity of results can be produced by the intended program? (i.e., how will boys and girls be trained? how many? in what subjects? how well?)

6. Does the program use the best technology available to the institution?

7. Is the program tailored to available resources so it may give important and visible results within an acceptable period of time?

D. Resources - "Unlimited resources" do not exist; institutions must earn resources in competition with other needs of society. New and innovative programs are a challenge as they require additional resources.

1. What are the prospects for continual and increased financial support from within the country? Will these be sufficient to meet the needs being satisfied or to be served by the rural youth program?

2. What is the capacity of the staff to bring their full technical training to bear on the institution's outputs? Are they overtrained/undertrained for the resources available?

3. What provisions are developed for upgrading the capability of the existing staff and for a continuing supply of new, better trained staff?

4. What provisions are made for maximizing the use of scarce equipment and facilities? Are these "protected and preserved"? or are they "exploited and used" to the fullest extent possible?

5. What strategies are contemplated for improving all categories of resources for the rural youth program institution? especially the "propensity to change" and the "opportunities for action?"

E. Internal Structure - This is the vehicle through which institutional management is performed. Organizational patterns often seem odd to outsiders, but usually are created in response to local customs and traditions or applied to meeting needs.

1. Are there serious deficiences in the organizational structure, or are most of the difficulties traceable to personnel weaknesses and conflicts which reorganization will not cure?

2. Is the institution over-organized, i.e., too many chiefs and no workers?

3. Does the organization facilitate the guidance and leadership services of management as well as the usual control functions?

4. Does the organization provide incentive for good performance and a sense of cohension and loyalty among staff? Does it encourage staff commitment to the institution's innovative doctrine?

5. Does the institution strike an appropriate balance between a sufficient centralization of authority to provide leverage for change and a sufficient decentralization to encourage ideas, decision making, and responsibility at middle-management levels?

VIII. Individual Relationships of the YDP. PIJR and the YDP are to build capability within the rural youth program institution rather than an end product. Individual relationships are the foundation for technical assistance. Effective performance by the institution justifies increased resources for the rural youth program.

Comments on the Model below: (1) Steps A, B, C and D are accomplished by the individual; they will take the YDP about 3 to 6 months to accomplish. Even a succeeding YDP in the same community will have to begin with Step A and go through the process. These

four "conditioning activities" are a time for the counterpart to develop his willingness to take full advantage of the YDP. These early conditions are aggravated by the fact that the decision to take part in the project and to have YDPs is usually made at higher institutional levels. Counterparts are brought in late; they seldom take part in the decision or are aware of its implications. (2) The YDP probably will not get past steps E or F in a one-year assignment. (3) Steps E through J may be concurrent rather than consecutively.

A. Rejection-Acquiescence

1. The presence of the YDP in the rural youth program implies two "threats" to the counterpart's self-respect and security, and to the status quo of the institution.

   (a) Inadequacy of the rural youth program (the counterpart, the organization, and even the country).

   (b) Imminence of change.

2. The normal defense of the counterpart is to reject the foreign element, resulting in:

   (a) Complete rejection, i.e., no development takes place.

   (b) Giving way to acquiescence, from force, persuasion, need to know, etc.

B. Personal Acceptance

1. Rejection is overcome by interpersonal compatibility; identified by ease and eagerness of the YDP and the counterpart to associate with each other.

2. Tolerance and flexibility by both participants is important at this stage.

C. Technical Visibility. This is tangible evidence that the YDP can make a contribution to the rural youth program in the local environment which compensates for the negative effects of his presence.

1. Technical ability in another environment is not directly nor automatically transferable.

2. The counterpart often perceives risk in too rapid acceptance of an outsider; this is partly justified and partly results from a threat to his status.

3. Each YDP must prove his own value in a visible manner, though this may be something of little lasting technical value; it may be planned or just happen. Visibility gives credit and prestige to the YDP and opens the door to technical acceptance. The motivation should not be personal aggrandizement, but contribution to the success of the program. The YDP may teach a special course (something personal and effective), and/or develop the relationship to the home state 4-H program.

D. Technical Acceptance. This is the willingness of the counterpart (and his associates) to be identified with the YDP in a cooperative relationship.

1. Technical acceptance and personal acceptance occur in varying intensities and increase in normal progress of the program; usually progress in one accelerates progress in the other.

2. High and dramatic visibility accelerates acceptance in a shorter period of time.

E. Initiation of Joint Short-Run Activities

1. Initiate activity in which the YDP and the counterpart are involved as a team with individual success or failure dependent on success or failure of the team members. Short-term activity of high visibility is most effective. The purpose is to initiate a change of attitude by the counterpart from lethargy and pessimism to self-confidence, initiative and optimism. Success should stimulate greater activity.

2. The YDP probably has to initiate most of the activities in the early stage. The first activities are to promote interpersonal relations. Subsequent activities emphasize the usefulness and purpose of the rural youth program to society.

F. Consolidating of Gains

1. New activities tend to initiate changes in attitude, leading to necessary personal and individual commitment.

2. The permanence of change depends on the degree to which the counterpart assimilates the new experiences and insights provided by the YDP.

3. The counterpart asserts dominance in this phase; the YDP provides less ideas and spends more time encouraging the flow of ideas from the counterpart, i.e., developing the self-confidence of the counterpart.

4. Overt activities of persuasion and demonstration by the YDP decline, but do not stop.

5. The YDP may branch out to develop secondary counterpart relationships.

G. Formalizing Long-Run Activities

The YDP and counterpart activities become more institutionalized; they relate to the long-run usefulness and relevance of the rural youth program to society.

H. Awareness of Personal and Technical Inadequacies

1. The counterpart develops increased self-confidence (i.e., a certain control over destiny).

2. The counterpart becomes aware of his inadequacies, but can (with YDP help, as well as from PIJR and others) start to solve them without threat to security or personal integrity.

I. Development of Institutional Perspective

1. The counterpart's newly developed self-confidence may lead to individual initiative in institutional battles (i.e., going it alone).

2. The YDP should help him to understand the need to identify with the institution, what is his responsibility to it and his dependence upon it. The counterpart develops a genuine sense of personal and professional commitment to the rural youth program.

J. Development of Career Plans

1. The counterpart has a well-developed idea of what he wants to accomplish; has a growing sense of responsibility and an idea of self-development to accomplish it.

2. The YDP and the counterpart are on a peer basis, even though professional growth of the counterpart continues.

K. Termination of the YDP-Counterpart Work Relationship

1. The YDP has fully transferred his responsibilities to the counterpart.

2. The YDP and the counterpart have planned long-run activities.

3. The YDP continues to provide technical backstopping even after he has returned to his home country.

IX. Where to Begin for the YDP

A. Gain a clear understanding of why the YDP is there and what he is supposed to do.

1. Some negatives (though they may be useful by-products):

   a. Not to enhance the image or power of the U. S. 4-H program.

   b. Not to save money for the project or to help individual members, leaders, farmers or friends.

   c. Not to keep peace between various members of the extension team.

2. The basic purpose of the YDP is to be a catalyst in the expansion and improvement of the nonformal rural youth educational program in the developing country by serving as a counterpart of the extensionist involved in this work. The YDP is at the center of his own universe, but the project center is the rural youth program leadership; the YDP is one of the supporting elements.

B. Dilemmas in the YDPs Work

1. Dependence and Independence vs. Collaboration

   How innovative can the YDP be and still be effective? Too little will not be making "the major difference" that the project is supposed to make; too much may mean "taking over" leadership or getting "walled off" by the counterparts. How much innovation will the counterparts accept and stay with over a long period?

2. Intermediate vs. Long-Term Gains

   Early and effective participation in visible projects may lead the YDP to over-involvement in short-term action projects. The better the relationship is with the counterpart, the greater the pressure is for the YDP to be involved in this manner.

3. Extensive vs. Intensive, Fast vs. Slow

   New and/or growing institutions are judged by what they produce rather than their long-term reputations. A series of short-term activities may be good but uncoordinated. The YDP may help the counterparts to put their resources to long-term projects; external contributions may be put more to short-range activities.

4. Programs for Resources vs. Resources for Programs

Programs and resources must be programmed together. There must be resources to have good programs, but good programs are needed to attract resources. The counterpart must spend some time as a "fundraiser", but his primary job is as an educator-organizer. The national support entity may be able to help in this regard. The YDP often can attract supplemental, short-term resources that are not otherwise available.

5. Handing Over vs. Continuing Contact

A criteria of success in institution building is the speed with which external assistance is terminated. This does not mean termination of contact with the YDP and the U. S. 4-H program. This continuation should be anticipated and planned for; the YDP should continue to serve for a long time after returning home -- providing counsel, materials, etc. to lessen the feeling of isolation and abandonment at the departure of the YDP.

X. Performance Criteria for the YDP in Institution Building

A. How well does the YDP understand the operational objectives and goals of the rural youth program institution?

B. How well does the YDP interact with his counterparts? with others in the Extension Service? With others in different organizations? With the host community? How long did it take him to cross the threshold of personal and professional acceptance?

C. Does the YDP carry his share of the responsibilities (with the counterpart) well and cooperatively?

D. What are his attitudes toward his major function: nonformal rural youth programs of the Agricultural Extension Service?

E. How well does he execute his function?

F. How well does he contribute to the professional development of the Extension Service and its members?

G. Is he having difficulty adjusting to the foreign setting?

H. Does he exhibit leadership qualities in rural youth programming?

I. Does he attempt to extend the rural youth program linkages to other groups?

J. Are his activities innovative -- adjusted to local conditions and needs?

K. Does he understand the significant of institution building and how he personally fits into the PIJR plan?

L. Is he imaginative in developing alternative strategies for accomplishing the goals of his assignment?

M. What is his potential for future international institution building assignments?

XI. Communications - This is another important element of the experience as the YDP is a representative of the U. S. 4-H program (specifically, of his home state 4-H) as well as a part of the rural youth program institution building work of PIJR. Everyone responsible and concerned should be kept informed of the YDPs activities (1) to help him adjust to the host country situation, (2) to expand the international educational content of U. S. 4-H, and (3) to allow for appropriate backstopping and support. Communication activities should be planned so as to satisfy the largest number of interested persons with the least amount of effort by the YDP.

A. With the U. S. 4-H Program (Home State or County 4-H Office)

1. There should be a planned and continuous flow of information between the YDP and his home state 4-H programs.

a. The YDP should be knowledgeable of the expectations of the state 4-H program in 4-H international activities so he can relate effectively to them.

b. The YDP should provide general information about his situation, work and other activities to be shared with members, leaders and others of the 4-H program, i.e., usually accomplished through newsletters.

c. The YDP should develop plans and recommendations for backstopping his activities to be sent to the home state 4-H program contact to solicit their support and assistance. This should be done as early as practical to give sufficient lead time for implementation in the home state and the host country.

d. The YDP should suggest to the state leadership ways in which their 4-H program may support the institutional development of the host country rural youth program, especially those states-countries related through partners of the Americas and similar ties.

e. The YDP should use care in sharing personal problems (such as adjustment, etc.) with the general public; such information should be provided directly to those responsible for his welfare and supervision, i.e., state 4-H international leader, PIJR, etc.

2. The state 4-H program should be capable and prepared to provide communications and backstopping to assist the YDP in accomplishing his mission.

B. With PIJR and the National 4-H Foundation (Washington). Frequent communication (formal and informal) improves the capability of PIJR to adequately supervise and backstop the YDP. Communications to PIJR are shared with the Washington office.

1. Formal reports help the YDP in evaluating his work performance and changes in the rural youth program institution. Supplemental details are useful in documenting general observations as these take on a greater significance when placed in proper context.

   a. Benchmark reports and the beginning and termination of the assignment.

   b. Bi-monthly reports, including the confidential report, are a regular evaluation and planning device.

   c. Monthly reports to the supervisor in the host country assignment give documentation of the contribution of the YDP to the institution building assignment.

2. Informal reporting gives more personal and intimate accounts of the YDP situation. These may include comments about individual difficulties and/or accomplishments as well as comments on changes in the social, political and economic environment, projections of future needs, etc.

3. There is a continuous need for information to be included in various official reports to sponsors and cooperating agencies, as well as for public information. These should include examples of specific accomplishments, human interest stories, photographs, etc.

XII. Conclusion

This YDP assignment is as part of a team consisting of the home state program, the U. S. Cooperative Extension Service, private enterprise, sponsorship, the National 4-H Foundation and PIJR, and the host country institutions, as well as the individual participant. But much of the time the YDP is on his own; his day to day decisions must be made without reliance upon the advice of other members of this team. To make appropriate decisions that are in the best interests of building the host rural youth program institution and to meeting his personal goals and satisfactions, the YDP must have (1) languate competency, (2) an understanding of the host country situation, (3) adequate backstopping by the supporting institutions, and (4) personal training, experience and judgment. There are few more challenging and stimulating opportunities available to U. S. young people than participation in a rural youth program institution building project. While there are many supporting elements, the achievements or failures of the YDP depend in large measure on the individual participants' interest and capabilities.

EXCERPTS FROM INFORMAL TALK BY DR. JOSE EMILIO G. ARAUJO, DIRECTOR GENERAL, INTER-AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF AGRICULTURAL SCIENCES OF THE OAS (IICA) TO THE 4-H YOUTH DEVELOPMENT PROJECT (YDP) PARTICIPANTS ON AUGUST 11, 1973 AT TURRIALBA, COSTA RICA

Our America and its problems are different from the usual world you know, and for whose improvement you have been prepared. I hope that during this phase of the training you receive from PIJR, you may acquire the additional elements of judgment that will allow you to perform a dynamic, catalytic role of the efforts of many, in production and productivity improvement, and in the development of the rural society in general and rural youth in particular.

.....

To say that our America is different from the one you know does not mean only that we should detect and describe these differences. To do so makes us face the economic, social, political, and cultural realities of underdevelopment from whose necessity two key challenges come out for you and for us who work in this field. In the first place, it creates the spiritual challenge of personal commitment from each of us towards development. In this way, IICA has incorporated a humanistic projection to its work: for what and for whom do we work, and how do we do our work, are part of this humanistic approach. To overcome the realities of underdevelopment means to get involved in the distribution of its benefits, and in the deep transformation of relations between men that derive from the prevailing production systems. It also creates the intellectual challenge to understand the real nature of those with whom we work - and its problems - and to adjust ourselves to the particular demands they represent.

.....

Note: These comments are taken from Dr. Araujo's remarks to the 1972-73 YDPs who were assigned to Jamaica, Belize, Mexico, Guatemala, Costa Rica and Paraguay, and to the 1973-74 YDPs going to Mexico, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Venezuela and Paraguay. Many of these YDPs are sponsored as a part of the W. K. Kellogg Foundation grant to IICA to assist PIJR in demonstrating the significant contribution that rural young people can make to rural development in Latin America through increasing food production and improving nutrition levels in rural families. The YDPs completing their assignments made short reports of some of their achievements as well as responding to the Director Generals's questions concerning their activities.

In the profound motivation of these two challenges lies much of what is characteristic of Latin America. When you finish your years work and have exchanged experiences, you will appreciate the real dimension of the differences between countries. In the same way, you will confirm the great variations in habits, customs, way of life and form of cultivating the land within a country. I am convinced that the success that you have in performing your work in this next year will depend in great measure on how well you understand this concept and use this understanding to achieve the goals of your work.

.....

The success you have conforming to these concepts should be measured according to the permanent impact of the contribution you make to the community: it will not be, however, the number of specific activities that you do directly within the year, but rather the determination with which you decide what you are going to do, and the positive transformation that will operate in the institutions in charge of continuing the programs when you leave. We have seen many times the life that is put into a program when it gets help from outside - in human or material terms - but we have also seen the death or stagnancy that comes to these institutions when the outside agency retires and the national technicians are not ready to take their place.

.....

We appreciate very much the generosity and willingness with which you initiate this phase of the work. We are sure that the decision to leave your country and your families for a year, and the effort you represent, are what give development a human dimension. I am sure that you will learn a lot while you are giving, and that by participating in a work like this during one year your lives will be considerably enriched.

.....

We understand what you intend to do and we will help you. You may be sure that you will always be welcomed at the National Representatives' offices of IICA in your host countries for help and advice. I think it will be of mutual interest to exchange experiences with them and of great value for the work we perform in the institutions we represent.

SEMINARIO REGIONAL SOBRE
PROYECTO DE PRODUCCION Y UTILIZACION DE ALIMENTOS CON LA JUVENTUD RURAL

Guatemala - 15 al 20 de julio, 1973

Día 15	Arribo de participantes e inscripción. (Hotel Maya Excelsior)	Secretaría del Seminario.
Día 16		
8:00 a.m.	Salida hacia el INCAP.	
10:00 a.m.	Inauguración (Programa especial)	Ministro de Agricultura o su representante.
11:00 a.m.	Orientación sobre el programa a desarrollarse.	Coordinador del Seminario P. Agr. Mariano Palacios
11:30 a.m.	Origen, planificación y desarrollo del Proyecto de Producción y Utilización de Alimentos.	PIJR - Ing. Luis Ferreira y Prof. Edgar Arias.
12:30 p.m.	Receso (almuerzo)	
2:30 p.m.	El INCAP como institución regional y su participación en el proyecto.	Lic. Marina Flores
3:30 p.m.	Participación del Ministerio de Salud en el Proyecto de Producción y Utilización de Frijol.	Dr. Juan Rodolfo Aguilar, Lic. María E. Sánchez de Arévalo, Srta. Elba Tejeda.
4:30 p.m.	Receso	
4:45 p.m.	Proceso de planificación y desarrollo del proyecto a nivel nacional en Guatemala y Costa Rica. Participación de las entidades nacionales de apoyo de ambos países.	Ing. Antonio Morales, delegado de Costa Rica; P. Agr. Jorge Robles, delegado de Guatemala.
6:00 p.m.	Receso	
8:00 p.m.	Informes de países.	Delegados de México, Rep. Dominicana y El Salvador.
Día 17		
8:30 a.m.	Trabajo de grupos sobre la participación de los Ministerios de Salud y organismos de investigación en nutrición y de nutrición aplicada y entidades nacionales de apoyo a los programas de juventudes rurales.	Coordinador Agr. Mariano Palacios, Supervisor Nacional de Clubes 4-S.

Día 17

9:30 a.m.	Presentación de informes y discusión	Coordinador Agr. Mariano Palacios, Supervisor Nacional de Clubes 4-S.
10:30 a.m.	Receso	
10:45 a.m.	Supervisión durante el desarrollo del proyecto.	Ing. Antonio Morales, delegado de Costa Rica; y P. Agr. Jorge Robles, delegado de Guatemala.
11:30 a.m.	Discusión general.	Moderador - Mariano Palacios, Supervisor Nacional de Clubes 4-S.
11:45 a.m.	Trabajo de grupos, (mismo tema)	Coordinador Mariano Palacios, Supervisor Nacional de Clubes 4-S.
12:30 p.m.	Receso	
2:30 p.m.	Evaluación del proyecto.	Ing. Antonio Morales; P. Agr. Jorge Robles, Costa Rica y Guatemala.
3:30 p.m.	Receso	
3:45 p.m.	Discusión general.	
4:30 p.m.	Trabajo de grupo sobre evaluación del proyecto.	
5:00 p.m.	Presentación de informes.	
6:00 p.m.	Receso	
8:00 p.m.	Informes de países	Delegados de Honduras, Nicaragua y Panamá.

Día 18

6:00 a.m.	Viaje a la agencia de Extensión de Nueva Santa Rosa y la comunidad de Cerro Gordo, para observar proyecto de socios y socias 4-S.	Coordinadores: Supervisor Nacional de Clubes 4-S Mariano Palacios y Coordinadora de Economía Doméstica Elba Tejeda.
12:00 m.	Receso	
2:00 p.m.	Reunión en la Escuela de la localidad. Proyecto de producción y utilización a nivel de la Agencia de Extensión.	Delegados de Nueva Santa Rosa y Chiquimula.

Día 18

2:00 p.m.	Proyectos de mejoramiento comunal.	Director de la escuela de la comunidad.
4:00 p.m.	Regreso a Guatemala.	
6:00 p.m.	Receso	

Día 19

8:00 a.m.	Consideraciones generales.	Ing. Hernán Frías Morán.
9:00 a.m.	Esquema para la elaboración de proyectos con la juventud rural a nivel nacional.	Ing. Hernán Frías Morán.
10:00 a.m.	Receso	
10:15 a.m.	Preparación de un esquema del proyecto de Producción y Utilización de Alimentos a nivel nacional.	Delegados de países participantes; moderadores, delegados de Costa Rica y Guatemala.
12:30 m.	Receso	
2:30 p.m.	Continuación del tema anterior.	Delegados de países participantes.

Día 20

8:30 a.m.	Presentación de trabajo de grupos por países en el siguiente orden:	El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, México, Panamá, Rep. Dominicana.
10:00 a.m.	Discusión general.	
10:30 a.m.	Evaluación	PIJR: Ing. Luis Ferreira y Prof. Edgar Arias.
11:15 a.m.	Programa especial - Viaje a Antigua Guatemala.	
7:00 p.m.	Clausura, Club Americano. Programa Especial.	

Día 21 Regreso de las delegaciones a sus respectivos países.

SEMINARIO REGIONAL

sobre el proyecto de

PRODUCCION Y UTILIZACION DE ALIMENTOS

por medio de la

JUVENTUD RURAL

GUATEMALA

15 al 21 de julio de 1973

Programa Interamericano
para la Juventud Rural

Certificado de Participación

Certificamos que

participó en el

SEMINARIO REGIONAL SOBRE EL PROYECTO DE PRODUCCION Y UTILIZACION DE ALIMENTOS POR MEDIO DE LA JUVENTUD RURAL

AUSPICIADO POR EL PROGRAMA INTERAMERICANO PARA LA JUVENTUD RURAL, COMO PARTE DE LA DONACION QUE LA FUNDACION W. K. KELLOGG HIZO AL INSTITUTO INTERAMERICANO DE CIENCIAS AGRICOLAS DE LA OEA, PARA DEMOSTRAR LA SIGNIFICATIVA CONTRIBUCION QUE LOS JOVENES RURALES PUEDEN HACER AL DESARROLLO RURAL EN AMERICA LATINA.

Guatemala, 20 de Julio de 1973

Programa Interamericano
para la Juventud Rural

Instituto Interamericano de Ciencias
Agrícolas de la OEA.

Patrocinado por la Fundación W. K. Kellogg
a través del
Instituto Interamericano de Ciencias Agrícolas

CULTIVO DEL TOMATE

Proyecto de Producción y Utilización de alimentos

Patrocinado por la Fundación W. K. Kellogg
a través del
Instituto Interamericano de Ciencias Agrícolas

CULTIVO DE LA CARAOTA

Proyecto de Producción
y Utilización de alimentos

CONSEJO ASESOR INTERAMERICANO PARA LA JUVENTUD RURAL
INTER-AMERICAN RURAL YOUTH ADVISORY COUNCIL

MINUTES OF MEETING OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE INTER-AMERICAN RURAL YOUTH ADVISORY COUNCIL

September 5 - 7, 1973

San José, Costa Rica

Members

President - Dr. E. Dean Vaughan of the United States
First Vice President - Dr. Ilo Soares Nogueira of Brazil
Member - Rafael A. Segovia of Costa Rica

Consultants

National 4-H Foundation of America - David Benedetti, Associate Director of Resources

Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences of the OAS - Hugo Fernández, Rural Youth Specialist

Organization of American States - Dr. Juan Bautista Schroeder, Representative of the OAS General Secretariat in Costa Rica

Food and Agriculture Organization of the UN - Ing. Ricardo Wydler, FAO Representative in Costa Rica; Mrs. Matilde Piza Keith, FAO office in Costa Rica.

Guest

Dr. José Emilio G. Araujo, Director General IICA

Secretary

Theodore Hutchcroft, Director PIJR

PIJR Staff

Prof. Edgar Arias, Project Coordinator
Ing. Luis Ferreira, Regional Coordinator

I. Introduction

President Vaughan greeted the participants, and suggested that this meeting be informal and that everyone would have opportunity to express their opinions.

He indicated his regret that Dr. Carlos Pérez Espejo of Venezuela, Second Vice President, was not able to attend, and distributed copies of a cable from him.

Ferreira gave details on the field trip to Cartago to visit demonstration areas of the Kellogg project being carried out by 4-S Club members of Costa Rica.

3. Approval of the Agenda (ExAC-73/1)

Vaughan reviewed the agenda. Segovia suggested that the agenda be approved and that it be followed as the President and Secretary thought most convenient. The agenda was then approved, according to this suggestion.

4. Presentation of the Report of the Previous Meeting (ExAC-73/2)

Hutchcroft read the report of the previous meeting, indicating that the title of the 1974 Conference had been further amended to read: "Conferencia Interamericana sobre Juventudes Rurales."

5. Annual Report by the Director of PIJR (ExAC-73/3)

Hutchcroft presented the Annual Report to the Advisory Council.

Vaughan commented on the report, saying that there had been sad happenings such as the death of Mr. Aniéu, Council Member, as well as very encouraging signs such as the Kellogg projects; the YDP exchange, etc. He suggested that the Executive Committee take a look at the exchange programs. Vaughan expressed that the YDP program has greater potential than the IFYE program. He thanked Nogueira and Brazil for support of the II Seminar for Executive Secretaries and the donation received from Massey-Ferguson of Brazil. Nogueira said Hutchcroft has made miracles with the resources available. He expressed his feeling that training for executive secretaries of support entities is most important to rural youth work and that Brazil feels honored to be able to contribute towards this Seminar. He also mentioned the possibility for exchanges between Latin American countries as well as with the U. S. He explained the training given in Brazil, sponsored by Massey-Ferguson, for participants from Paraguay and Bolivia as well as from other countries.

Segovia congratulated Hutchcroft on the report, and commented on the exchanges between Costa Rica and the U. S. as well as between Costa Rica and El Salvador last year. He said that an exchange of 80 youngsters has been planned this year between Costa Rica and Panama. Segovia spoke enthusiastically about the Kellogg grant and said that it has given PIJR the means to implement its work. He suggested that a publication be prepared especially for other enterprises and finally, expressed his enthusiasm for the last part of the report on the definition of PIJR.

Fernández also expressed appreciation of the report and said that PIJR and IICA will develop programs together so that rural youth may play an

important role in development. He mentioned agrarian reform and cooperative programs to meet new methodology.

Schroeder said that the report was excellent and full of suggestions. He reported on the creation by Dr. Galo Plaza of the office in charge of youth coordination, whose director is George Meek. He said that he would like to have a closer relation with PIJR. He also suggested contact with PADF in Washington, D. C. Hutchcroft then indicated that PIJR has been in contact with PADF for many years through the 4-H Foundation. He also reported on the assistance request made by the IICA representative in Haiti.

Wydler congratulated Hutchcroft on the report and indicated Ing. Armando Samper had requested him to attend this meeting and to relay back the information. He also expressed his belief that another person will soon be named to serve as Consultant to the Advisory Council. Wydler said that it is very important that rural youth work in an organized form, and stated that FAO, through its regional office, is very interested in PIJR's work.

Hutchcroft thanked all participants for comments on the presentation and said that it is evident from their comments that the number one priority is training.

He reported on negotiations with Canada Council on 4-H for them to become more active in Latin American and Caribbean 4-H programs and to be represented in the Advisory Council.

Vaughan said that so many ideas come out from these meetings that we should find an efficient way to communicate them to other Members of the Committee.

9. Proposal for the Election of Officers in 1974 (ExAC-73/6)

Hutchcroft reviewed the proposal and made some comments. The proposal was then approved, with the following amendments:

Under (1) Election Plan The President, with the concurrence of the Executive Committee, shall appoint three Members to serve as a Nominations Committee.

Under (7) substitute "the nominees" for "the Members".

10. Discussion of the Future of the Honorary Chairmanship of the Advisory Council (ExAC-73/7)

Hutchcroft reviewed the proposal. Schroeder indicated that Dr. Plaza would be pleased to accept a second nomination for the Honorary Chairmanship, taking into consideration the remarks in the letter of George Meek to Hutchcroft dated August 22, 1973 about the understanding he has with Mr. Hutchcroft: "...that the office is honorary in nature and that the amount of time that he can devote to the Council's activities is quite limited." Vaughan said that Dr. Plaza has shown interest in rural youth

in many ways. He also said that the appointment proposed is not necessarily due to his position so even though his term of office ends July 1975, he does not see any inconvenience derived from this reason. The proposal was approved to serve for a term from the 1974 Conference and extending through the 1976 Conference.

Schroeder thanked the Committee, on behalf of Dr. Plaza, for this action.

8. Proposal for the Selection of the Site of the 1976 Inter-American Conference on Rural Youth (ExAC-73/5)

Hutchcroft reviewed the proposal. Vaughan asked if the general outline was agreeable, to which Nogueira and Segovia said yes. After discussion, the proposal was approved with the following amendments:

Under criteria (2) delete "and its national support entity."

(3) substitute the word "full" for "appropriate".

Nogueira suggested to add the following item as number 4, under additional factors: "All other things being equal, priority should be given to the country that has never been the site of a Conference."

Under operational plan, item (5) should read as follows: "The Director of PIJR will make his recommendation on the selection to the Executive Committee (by correspondence and/or personal contact), who will make final decision. Item (6) on behalf of the Executive Committee, the Director of PIJR shall accept in late June or early July 1974 the informal invitation which most nearly meets the criteria.

7. Progress Report on the Implementation of the W. K. Kellogg Foundation Grant

Arias introduced the topic and spoke on the Guatemala and Paraguay projects. Ferreira spoke about the projects of Costa Rica and Venezuela.

Analysis of Results:

Two agencies started the project in Guatemala, and two more agencies have been incorporated to it this year (Jutiapa and Asunción Mita). Twenty-four agencies are expected to be participating in the project by 1975.

The results of the projects in Guatemala and Paraguay have been much more encouraging and successful than expected. It has also been proven that one club member may influence 10 other members. Bean yields in Guatemala have been excellent and many farmers are adopting the techniques used by 4-S Club members.

In Puriscal, Costa Rica, corn yields have been much greater than national production.

In Venezuela, the last country to start the project, excellent cooperation has been received from national and international institutions.

Training has been given at all levels in all cooperating countries.

One of the ultimate goals of the project is that youngsters may form agricultural cooperatives. A 4-S Club member from Alajuela, Costa Rica, won a scholarship to attend a training camp, and upon his return formed a cooperative and is now leader of 25 4-S Club members.

Very few farmers attended the planning meetings when the project started in Guatemala, but about 800 persons took part in all demonstration activities held this year in the Cerro Gordo community.

The planning and demonstration phases of the project have been fulfilled. The coming year will be dedicated to leadership and expansion of the project. The multiplier factor is being felt at all levels and our job now is to help the support entities in the cooperating countries to find resources to meet the needs of the projects.

YDP Training

Both Arias and Ferreira agreed with Vaughan as to YDP participation, but suggested that the selection, recruitment and training of these youngsters be improved. PIJR gave them the best training possible within its capacities with cooperation from the Extension Service, the 4-S Foundation and host families in Costa Rica. YDPs play an important role in country programs being initiated or relatively new ones (Belize, and the State of Chiapas in México). These youngsters should be selected in relation to the specific needs of the countries.

Seminars

The Extension Service of Guatemala, in cooperation with INCAP, IICA, and PIJR, conducted a Regional Seminar for the purpose of sharing with neighboring countries the results obtained in their Kellogg projects. This activity was one of the best ever held. A very important part of it was the preparation of national project plans by the delegates adapting the techniques used in Guatemala.

A similar Seminar will be held in Paraguay. Fernández of IICA and the new home economics specialist, will participate in it.

There was a slide presentation of activities carried on at Cerro Gordo, Guatemala, as well as of YDP during training, as part of the Regional Seminar.

2. Statement by Director General, Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences of the OAS

Vaughan thanked Araujo for the use of the Sala de Conferencias and the excellent hospitality.

Araujo welcomed the participants and apologized for not being able to come before. He made a brief presentation. (Annex)

Vaughan thanked Dr. Araujo. Nogueira said that education in or out-of-school, is the only way to solve problems.

Vaughan briefed Araujo on the progress of the meeting. Araujo indicated IICA's decision to help in all aspects of the 1974 Conference. Vaughan thanked him in behalf of the Advisory Council and PIJR. He announced the appointment effective within a couple of months, of the home economist from Brazil, Elisa Clélia Minioni, to help with the nutrition aspects of the Kellogg grant projects.

6. Planning of the Program for the 1974 Inter-American Conference on Rural Youth (ExAC-73/4-1)

c. Approval of the Conference Regulations (ExAC-73/4-2)

V. Recommendations and Resolutions (Item V.2.a)

Fernández suggested that three Conference participants be included in the Committee on Recommendations and Resolutions so that recommendations are more representative of the participants, or prepare a position paper, rather than recommendations. Vaughan and Hutchcroft explained the procedure used in preparing the recommendations. Nogueira expressed opposition to a very large group preparing these. Araujo and Hutchcroft suggested including young people in the preparation of recommendations. Hutchcroft explained that the Secretary of the Committee on Recommendations and Resolutions does not vote. Vaughan suggested appointing this Committee well in advance. Hutchcroft indicated that the Chairmanship of this Committee is usually given to the First Vice President.

Item V.2.a. was amended and approved as follows:

"The President of the Advisory Council shall appoint a Committee on Recommendations and Resolutions to consist of three Members of the Council, two Conference participants plus the Secretary, as rapporteur."

Fernández offered IICA's help in sorting out and ordering resolutions and recommendations. Vaughan expressed appreciation for this offer.

e. Approval of the Conference Theme (ExAC-73/4-4)

Hutchcroft briefly reviewed this proposal. All were in agreement with the theme and approved it. (Note: The Spanish translation of the theme was changed.) Fernández indicated that the theme was very agreeable to IICA and that they would be glad to prepare a background document on it if needed.

Conference Symbol

Hutchcroft showed the symbol designed for the 1974 Conference. Nogueira approved the arrow pointing upward but disagreed of the figures representing youngsters; he said they did not look like young people. Fernández suggested to relate in the symbol progress with education.

* * * *

The second day of the meeting, Thursday, September 6, was devoted to a field trip to observe the 4-S Club program of the Centro Agrícola Regional de Cartago. Ing. Edgar Mata Q. is the Regional Director.

The group met at the Regional Office for a welcome by Ing. Mata and an introduction to the staff of the region as well as national supervisory personnel. The field trip was to the El Yas area where the following projects were visited:

Antonio Zamora C. and Edgar Quirós R., the cultivation of sweet peppers, pumpkin, and cabbage.
Ramírez M. brothers, cultivation of sweet peppers.
Morales V. brothers, cultivation of sweet peppers and a variety of squash.
Madríz M. brothers, cultivation of garden produce.

The members of the Committee were very impressed by the industry of these 4-S members, and of the practical value of their projects. The projects are economically viable and largely self-sufficient. It was a splendid example of young people striving to make the best use of their available resources.

Following a luncheon, there was a meeting in Cartago with the Regional staff concerned with the 4-S Clubs.

Ing. Mata gave a general orientation to the work of the CAR Cartago. Agr. Carlos Manuel Pérez B., Assistant Agent in Cartago, described the rural youth work as a part of the local Cartago agency. Marco Aurelio Monge A., Regional 4-S Supervisor, gave a report on the implementation of the W. K. Kellogg Foundation grant in Costa Rica, while Ing. Carlos Blanco A., Extension Agent in Puriscal, told of its operation in a demonstration community.

* * * *

September 7

Vaughan thanked PIJR for the field trip to Cartago.

6.d. Approval of the Purpose and Objectives of the 1974 Conference (ExAC-73/4-3)

Hutchcroft reviewed the document. Schroeder presented some suggestions sent by George Meek in letter of August 22, 1973. Meek proposed to eliminate Objective 1, but Schroeder had discussed this previously with Hutchcroft and understood the reasons for it. Meek also suggested a new objective be added: "Explore ways of promoting effective rural youth exchange and regional projects among the Latin American countries." Vaughan indicated that this item had been included as part of Objectives 1 and 2. Hutchcroft said he appreciated Meek's interest in these preparations for the 1974 Conference.

The following amendments were made to the tentative purpose and objectives which were then approved:

Vaughan suggested to add under participants: national directors and other staff of agricultural extension service, particularly those concerned with youth work.

Segovia suggested to add under others involved in nonformal rural youth educational programs, such as -- youngsters. Hutchcroft apologized for this oversight as this had been a previous recommendation of the Advisory Council. Also under that item: -- representatives of international organizations concerned with rural youth and rural development.

Fernández suggested to tie in the theme of the 1974 Conference to Objective 1. Arias said he understood Fernández was thinking in the word decisions and that this should not be included as an objective but rather as a means to achieve the objective.

Objective 1, in English was amended and approved as follows: "Develop a better understanding of the role and potential of rural youth to effectively participate in the development of the Americas. This was amended in Spanish as follows: "Desarrollarán una mejor comprensión sobre el papel y el potencial de la juventud rural para una participación efectiva en el desarrollo de las Américas."

6.b. Report of the National Executive Committee for the 1974 Conference (CENCO 74)

Segovia, President of CENCO 74, made a report on the accomplishments of that group to date.

He explained that CENCO was created by official decree on January 31, 1973, and that both the Extension Service and the 4-S Foundation are represented. The first meeting was held April 12; the members decided to hold weekly one-hour meetings on Wednesdays. A $100,000 grant was secured

as part of the budget of the Ministry of Agriculture in next year's national budget, and will be used for the celebration of the 1974 Conference and the 25th Anniversary of 4-S Clubs. A proposal has been presented to the Costa Rican Congress for autonomous institutions to be allowed to contribute to the celebration of the 1974 Conference as they deem convenient. This is being studied and there are good signs indicating it will be approved.

Segovia went on to explain the "25 para el 25" campaign which is being carried on among 4-S members to develop funds for the celebration of the 25th anniversary and the 1974 Conference. He said the purposes of said campaign were first: the members actively participate in these activities, second: to serve as a means for publicizing the event, and third: to have a good argument when approaching private enterprise for contributions for these events.

Segovia also reported on the creation of 4-S members' work committees for the 1974 Conference, such as a reception committee at the airport, another to distribute Conference documents, another to act as tourist guides, etc. These committees have been sworn in by the Ministry of Agriculture. The youngsters who will serve in the different committees are now being trained for this purpose.

Segovia reported on the plans for the 1974 Conference, stating it is scheduled to begin the last day of 4-S Club Week, which is the same day a 4-S Club parade will march down the Avenida Central with participation from about 10,000 to 12,000 4-S members.

He further indicated that there is hope of having a Central American exhibition as well as a display similar to the one shown in Puerto Rico.

He showed the letterhead paper being used by CENCO, and said they had opened a bank account.

Segovia also reported on hotel arrangements as follows: The Conference is to be held in the Hotel Irazú, where room prices go from US$12 for a single and US$8 per person for a double. Reservations have already been made to use other rooms of the hotel.

He said CENCO has received excellent cooperation from Hutchcroft, who has been invited to attend the weekly meetings. He said William Gómez, Executive Secretary of the 4-S Foundation, is giving excellent collaboration.

Vaughan said the 1974 Conference is in excellent hands and congratulated Segovia for his accomplishments.

Nogueira also congratulated Segovia for the planning of the 1974 Conference and suggested it be oficially announced with enough time so that the participants may make plans to bring their wives.

Segovia acknowledged the congratulations in behalf of CENCO and said a special program is being planned for the participants' wives.

Vaughan suggested sending a letter to President Figueres expressing the Executive Committee's appreciation for the support given by him to the planning of the 1974 Conference. This was approved and Hutchcroft was requested to prepare such a letter.

6.d. Suggestions for Topics of Plenary Sessions and Mini-Seminars of the 1974 Conference (ExAC-73/4-8)

Vaughan said the comments from participants in the 1972 Conference indicated the week was so full they did not have any free time. Nogueira agreed with Vaughan. Hutchcroft suggested the following: There would be a field trip from which participants will return shortly after lunch, and the rest of the afternoon could be free.

Hutchcroft reviewed six suggestions for plenary sessions. Fernández said IICA has special interest in topic (2) and that help could be provided from IICA for presentation.

Vaughan asked if these suggestions for plenary sessions represent the opinion of rural youth programs throughout the Americas. Hutchcroft indicated topics 1, 2, 3, and 4 were listed as primary emphasis in Conference evaluation. Arias said these topics were mentioned as primary needs in the Regional Seminar on Kellogg projects held in Guatemala.

Nogueira indicated topics 1, 3, and 6 were very important to Brazil and probably to other Latin American countries as well. He said PIJR has made good selections. Vaughan agreed as to the importance of topics 1, 3, and 6 but questioned the importance of topic 2, explaining how this works in U. S. 4-H programs. He indicated that both the cooperative and the non-cooperative ways of doing business are important. Fernández said that since 1968 IICA has accummulated experience in dealing with national governments about ways of organizing production and rural life, and that 15 countries have shown some form of collective procedure.

Hutchcroft indicated that if a topic could not be included as the theme for a plenary session due to time reasons, it would be automatically a topic for mini-seminars.

Schroeder suggested to add "Among other ways," at the beginning of topic (2). Hutchcroft indicated the explanations under the topics were for information of the Committee.

Schroeder presented Meek's suggestion for plenary session or mini-seminar: "Explore ways of promoting effective rural youth exchange and regional projects among the Latin American countries," and said he will be happy to help present the topic. Hutchcroft indicated that if there were not enough time, it would be held as a mini-seminar, and suggested that Meek might direct it.

Benedetti said he agrees with the importance of the topics mentioned by Nogueira (1, 2, 3, and 6) and that they are in agreement with the Conference theme.

It was suggested to limit plenary sessions to four, as real important discussions are carried on in mini-seminars.

Arias said mini-seminar participants bring case histories of experiences within the country to serve as background for discussions and conclusions.

Vaughan summarized the discussions as follows: To hold four plenary sessions with topics 1, 2, 3, and 6. Other topics suggested would become mini-seminars.

Suggestions for mini-seminars were: Exchanges (using the recent exchange experience between Costa Rica and El Salvador and Meek's suggestion), Executive Secretaries, Directors of Extension, English-speaking Caribbean, Central America, and U. S. Participants.

6.g. Recommendations for Ways and Means of Effective Presentation and Demonstration of the W. K. Kellogg Foundation Grant

Vaughan said that after visiting some projects yesterday and listening to the presentation made by Arias and Ferreira, there need be no further discussion on this item.

11. Report of the Special Committee of the Board of Trustees of the National 4-H Foundation to Review and Evaluate the Inter-American Rural Youth Program

Vaughan said he had the privilege of serving as chairman of the Special Committee appointed by the Board of Directors to review PIJR's activities, which travelled to Costa Rica in April. He reviewed the report of this meeting. (Annex)

Fernández said that IICA has an associate agreement with the 4-H Foundation for the conduct of PIJR. He spoke about the renewal of the agreement and about IICA's reorganization, and said some kind of recommendation could be made to amend this agreement.

Vaughan indicated the Special Committee's recommendations were only for the Board of the 4-H Foundation to discuss in October.

13. Report of the Technical Meeting of Rural Extension Directors from Latin America Held in Spain in May, Sponsored by FAO and the Government of Spain

Vaughan greeted Ing. Carlos Arroyo, Director of the Agricultural Extension Service in Costa Rica.

Hutchcroft thanked Arroyo for coming to the session to report on the meeting of Extension Directors held in Spain.

Arroyo said that when Enrique Summers visited his office to invite him to the Extension Directors meeting in Spain, he accepted because the

Costa Rican Extension Service was involved in various loans from BID and AID and they were eager to learn what was being done in other places that could be adapted to Costa Rica.

The Extension Service in Spain is working through regional departments, the same as in Costa Rica. The Training School of the Spanish Government is quite big. There are not enough funds in Costa Rica for establishing such a training center. This is the reason why Arroyo presented a recommendation to the Ministry of Agriculture to provide training at regional centers. The idea behind this is to create model extension agencies. Training is one of our highest priorities, he said.

One of the most outstanding aspects of the program in Spain is how they give publicity to their work; around 14 million pamphlets were published and distributed during 1971-72. It is important that more attention be given to this aspect in Costa Rica. All kinds of visual aids are being used in Spain as well as the press, radio and television media.

Another aspect to be mentioned about Spain was the fact that the percentage of youngsters remaining in the rural areas is quite small, as most of them migrate to the large urban centers.

Arroyo stated that in Latin America we have not been able to make our Ministers know the importance of 4-S Clubs. The same is true with our private enterprise, general public and even with Presidents.

As recommended, it is necessary that farmers, housewives and members have a more active participation so they may better explain their points of view.

It is important for the next Conference to emphasize to the national governments the importance of establishing home economics and 4-S schools within universities.

Vaughan acknowledged Arroyo's contribution to the proceedings and thanked him in advance for the collaboration of the Extension Service in the 25th Anniversary of the 4-S Clubs in Costa Rica and the 1974 Conference.

Ferreira suggested Spain could provide training on publicity to Latin American rural youth programs.

Arias congratulated Arroyo for his presentation and said he emphasized an important phase of rural youth programs in saying that it is a system which educates as it produces, and that many are taught through the youngsters. This is a more efficient system and requires less investment from the governments.

Nogueira congratulated Arroyo and said he agreed with him in that emphasis is needed on the training of professional leaders to work with youth, and said training opportunities should also be created within the individual countries to meet reality.

Segovia said he agreed with Arroyo in that it is important to publicize the programs.

Ferreira suggested IICA could be another source for training in communications.

Hutchcroft expressed his appreciation to Arroyo for coming to the meeting and reviewed the suggested recommendation to the Dirección General de Capacitación Agraria of Spain and the Agricultural Education and Training Service of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) (ExAC-73/8-2).

Segovia asked if something already had been done with the Government of Spain.

Hutchcroft indicated that Jaime García Alamán, delegate from Spain at the 1972 Conference, had expressed their desire to cooperate.

Segovia and Nogueira said they agreed with the proposal.

Arroyo said the Government of Spain is willing to cooperate in the training field, and that a recommendation such as this one would certainly help.

The suggested recommendation was then approved.

14. Report on Related Projects and Activities of IICA in Behalf of Rural Youth

Fernández said he was pleased with the report of the Special Committee of the Board of the 4-H Foundation. He said IICA was trying to develop original rural youth programs with the purpose of increasing production and productivity, creating a greater work force in the rural areas, and developing direct participation of farmers and rural workers in all stages of their development.

He reviewed the presentation "Marco Conceptual FAO/IICA para la Orientación de Programas con Juventudes Rurales en América Latina" and asked the participants to send in their comments and recommendations on the subject.

Nogueira said he thought the Advisory Council should study this paper in detail, but at the same time did not know how to go about recommendations as if it was part of IICA's policies, it is already established.

Fernández said IICA and FAO, as well as PIJR in the beginning, had met for the purpose of setting the bases for a concept framework to orient rural youth work. He said this document was a part of IICA's policies, but that ideas could be added to it that would be taken into consideration as policies may be changed. He further stated this document was a part of IICA's policies, even though preliminary in form, and that many organizations have been asked for advice in this regard.

It was decided the Advisory Council examine the document and submit suggestions. It was requested that Hutchcroft distribute the document to all Members of the Advisory Council.

12. Progress Report on the Status of Resource Development for PIJR

Benedetti said the 1974 budget looked rather frustrating as support from the Rockefeller Brothers Fund will end, as well as that provided by the Creole Foundation for Venezuela exchanges. Also, Ford Motor Co. is now switching its support for training to Turkey, and it has not been possible to convince Exxon to increase its support.

He explained the direct mail solicitation campaign for PIJR is covering costs but that it will not be stopped after this year as it provides for a list of acquisition.

More proposals will be presented to major corporations in November. Areas of major interest are: population, health, and food production.

The need has been identified for a training and communications officer for PIJR, but funds for staff are very difficult to obtain, as corporations would rather support specific projects. YDP emphasis fits well with interest in the U. S. How do we extend the results of the Kellogg project? An answer to this would be to expand resources within the region. We are now branching out, submitting proposals to corporations with field offices in Latin America.

Hutchcroft explained the reluctance to contribute resources on the part of private business due to political and economic instability in some countries.

Benedetti said the 4-H Foundation has the mechanism to raise more funds for PIJR. Key corporations have been contacted; some have suggested to initiate the request at the country representative level, and that Members of the Advisory Council could be very helpful in developing contacts with corporations operating regionally.

Segovia suggested contacting the U. S. banks operating in Latin America as a source of contributions.

Hutchcroft said the Chase Manhattan Bank's reply was that we should obtain some kind of testimonial from field offices.

Vaughan said he would appreciate the Executive Committee to come up with a proposal on how to utilize influence, knowledge, and experience of Council Members in this regard.

Segovia said we have "a good merchandise to sell," and that all we have to do is to promote it.

Vaughan said that according to fund-raising experience in the 4-H

Foundation, if contributions are secured nationally, those at the local level will increase automatically.

Nogueira said several factors should be taken into consideration when requesting support from U. S. corporations: (1) Are they operating in Latin America? (2) Are they making profits? (3) Secure a recommendation from the local affiliate supporting the program, (4) Involve PIJR in the request, (5) Go about this in a business-like manner. Nogueira also suggested approaching banks and automobile companies. A combination of social consciousness and commercial sense is the best approach that can be made.

Adjournment

Vaughan indicated the official agenda had been completed.

Hutchcroft expressed his appreciation to the three Members of the Executive Committee, and the Consultants for participating in this meeting. He said he thought it was good to share the problems and ideas with them.

Vaughan said it had been a pleasure and privilege to meet here and adjourned the meeting.

NOTICIAS

Sobre la Juventud Rural
del
Programa Interamericano para
la Juventud Rural

NEWS

About Rural Youth
from the
Inter–American
Rural Youth Program

Apartado 10307, San José, Costa Rica ☐ Teléfono 21–51–11 ☐ Cable PIJR

San José, Costa Rica, 31 de agosto de 1973 -- El Comité Ejecutivo del Consejo Asesor Interamericano para la Juventud Rural (CAIJR) celebrará su reunión anual en San José la próxima semana, del 5 al 7 de setiembre.

El Consejo es un cuerpo asesor integrado por personas sobresalientes con el fin de guiar y dirigir al Programa Interamericano para la Juventud Rural (PIJR) en la expansión y el mejoramiento de los programas extraescolares de juventud rural en el continente americano. Theodore Hutchcroft, Director del PIJR y Secretario del Consejo informa que sus Miembros se designan en su capacidad individual para representar a los programas de juventud rural en sus respectivos países.

Participarán en esta reunión del Comité el Dr. E. Dean Vaughan de los Estados Unidos, Presidente; Dr. Ilo Soares Nogueira del Brasil, Primer Vicepresidente, y el Sr. Rafael Segovia de Costa Rica, Vocal. El Segundo Vicepresidente, Dr. Carlos Pérez Espejo de Venezuela, no podrá asistir.

Los asesores del Consejo que participarán en las sesiones del Comité Ejecutivo son el Sr. David Benadetti de la Fundación Nacional 4-H de América, el Sr. Hugo Fernández del Instituto Interamericano de Ciencias Agrícolas de la OEA (IICA), el Ing. Ricardo Wydler de la Organización de las Naciones Unidas para la Agricultura y la Alimentación (FAO), y el Dr. Juan Bautista Schroeder de la Organización de los Estados Americanos (OEA).

Los puntos principales en la agenda para estas sesiones del Comité Ejecutivo serán un informe sobre la realización de los proyectos auspiciados por la Fundación W. K. Kellogg para demostrar la contribución tan significativa que los jóvenes rurales pueden hacer al desarrollo de América.

Latina aumentando la producción y majorando los niveles de nutrición. El Prof. Edgar Arias Ch., Coordinador de Proyectos del PIJR y el Ing. Luis O. Ferreira, Coordinador Regional del PIJR, informarán sobre los logros alcanzados en estos proyectos demostrativos en Guatemala, Costa Rica, Paraguay y Venezuela.

El Comité trazará planes para la Conferencia Interamericana sobre Juventudes Rurales que tendrá lugar en San José del 13 al 18 de octubre del próximo año, preparando el reglamento de la misma, seleccionando el tema de la Conferencia y recomendando los tópicos a tratar en las sesiones plenarias. El Sr. Segovia, Presidente del Comité Nacional Ejecutivo para la Conferencia de 1974 (CENCO 74) informará sobre los preparativos que se están llevando a cabo en Costa Rica, país anfitrión de dicho evento. La Conferencia será parte de las celebraciones del Vigésimoquinto Aniversario de la Fundación de los Clubes 4-S de Costa Rica.

Además, el Comité recibirá el informe anual de actividades del PIJR.

El jueves 6 de setiembre los Miembros del Comité participarán en una gira al campo para visitar los alrededores del Centro Agrícola Regional de Cartago, con el fin de observar personalmente las contribuciones que hacen los Clubes 4-S al desarrollo rural de Costa Rica. Esta excursión ha sido planeada por el Ing. Carlos Arroyo Blanco, Director del Servicio de Extensión Agrícola; Agr. Ramón Castro, Supervisor Nacional 4-S y el Ing. Edgar Mata Q., Director Regional del Centro de Cartago.

El miércoles 5 de setiembre en la noche tendrá lugar una recepción en el Hotel Irazú en honor de los Miembros del Comité Ejecutivo. En dicha oportunidad se anunciará oficialmente el tema y el símbolo de la Conferencia de 1974.

NOTICIAS

Sobre la Juventud Rural
del
Programa Interamericano para
la Juventud Rural

NEWS

About Rural Youth
from the
Inter–American
Rural Youth Program

Apartado 10307, San José, Costa Rica ☐ Teléfono 21–51–11 ☐ Cable PIJR

San José, Costa Rica -- "La Juventud Rural y Sus Decisiones para la Década del 80" será el tema de la Conferencia Interamericana sobre Juventudes Rurales de 1974 que tendrá lugar en San José, Costa Rica, del 13 al 18 de octubre del mismo año. La Conferencia de 1974 será una de las actividades culminantes de las celebraciones del Vigesimoquinto Aniversario de los Clubes 4-S de Costa Rica. El Comité Ejecutivo del Consejo Asesor Interamericano para la Juventud Rural (CAIJR) escogió el tema de este acontecimiento, y el anuncio del mismo fue hecho por el Presidente del CAIJR, Dr. E. Dean Vaughan de los Estados Unidos, durante una recepción ofrecida por el Programa Interamericano para la Juventud Rural en honor de los Miembros del Comité Ejecutivo.

El Dr. Vaughan dijo que el tema tiene como fin ayudar a identificar algunos de los problemas de desarrollo que enfrenta América Latina en los últimos años del decenio de 1970 y los primeros del de 1980, con énfasis en (a) cómo afectarán éstos a los jóvenes rurales de hoy, y (b) cómo pueden los jóvenes rurales influenciar esas decisiones.

El Comité Ejecutivo del Consejo Asesor está celebrando su reunión anual de tres días en San José. Se está dando primordial atención al planeamiento de la Conferencia de 1974, así como revisando las operaciones de la donación de la Fundación W. K. Kellogg para demostrar la contribución tan efectiva que los jóvenes rurales pueden hacer al desarrollo aumentando la producción de alimentos y mejorando los niveles de nutrición de las familias rurales. Costa Rica es uno de los países en que se están llevando a cabo proyectos demostrativos con esta donación hecha por un período de cuatro años; los otros países son Paraguay, Guatemala y Venezuela.

El CAIJR es un grupo asesor del PIJR, dijo el señor Theodore Hutchcroft, Director del PIJR; sus Miembros se eligen en su capacidad individual y provienen de todos los países de las Américas que cuentan con programas educativos extraescolares de juventudes rurales, como el 4-S de Costa Rica. Los otros Miembros del Comité Ejecutivo son: Primer Vicepresidente, Dr. Ilo Soares Nogueira de Brasil, y Vocal el señor Rafael Segovia de Costa Rica. El Segundo Vicepresidente, Dr. Carlos Pérez Espejo de Venezuela, no pudo asistir a esta reunión.

Los asesores del CAIJR en representación de las instituciones cooperadoras son: Fundación Nacional 4-H, David Benedetti; Instituto Interamericano de Ciencias Agrícolas de la OEA (IICA), Sr. Hugo Fernández; Organización de las Naciones Unidas para la Agricultura y la Alimentación (FAO), Ing. Ricardo Wydler; y Secretaría General de la Organización de los Estados Americanos (OEA), Dr. Juan Bautista Schroeder.

También participan en esta reunión el Dr. José Emilio G. Araujo, Director General del IICA, y por el PIJR el Prof. Edgar Arias, Coordinador de Proyectos y el Ing. Luis O. Ferreira, Coordinador Regional.

El Dr. Vaughan indicó que se enviarán invitaciones para la Conferencia de 1974 a representantes de por lo menos 33 países de las Américas, entre los que se encuentran los directores de los servicios nacionales de extensión agrícola, supervisores de programas educativos de juventudes rurales, y directivos y personal de entidades nacionales de apoyo (tales como la Fundación Nacional de Clubes 4-S de Costa Rica).

El propósito de la Conferencia es estimular a los asistentes a mejorar la calidad de y ampliar su participación en los programas educativos

extraescolares de juventudes rurales de las Américas, con el fin de que los jóvenes puedan contribuir más efectivamente al desarrollo rural de sus respectivos países.

El Sr. Segovia, Presidente del Comité Ejecutivo Nacional para la Conferencia de 1974 (CENCO 74) informó sobre las preparaciones que ese grupo ha hecho para dicha reunión interamericana. Se está planeando celebrar la inauguración de la Conferencia en el Teatro Nacional durante la sesión de clausura de la Semana Nacional 4-S en celebración del Vigésimoquinto Aniversario de los Clubes 4-S de Costa Rica. También informó sobre la campaña "25 para 25", por medio de la cual los socios 4-S de Costa Rica están recaudando fondos para llevar a cabo las celebraciones del Vigésimoquinto Aniversario.

DOCTRINE

The rural youth of the Americas are one of the greatest potential resources for the development of their countries. More than 50 million young people live in the rural areas; most are disadvantaged. Their capabilities are needed to produce more food and fiber and to provide leadership in the improvement of social conditions.

To accomplish this, these young people should have the opportunity to participate in nonformal (out-of-school) educational programs that will help them to achieve their individual potential and to effectively participate in the social and economic development of their communities and countries.

Resources of the more developed countries should be used to supplement those of the developing nations. In the same way, youth of the more developed countries should be knowledgeable of this development process. The 4-H members in the United States should take an active part in supporting the legitimate needs and aspirations of their counterparts in these lands, thus increasing their personal capabilities and becoming effective participants in development.

The Inter-American Rural Youth Program (PIJR: Programa Interamericano para la Juventud Rural) is a regional institution giving leadership to the building of national program institutions that provide opportunities for the Latin American and Caribbean rural youth and the 4-H members of the U.S. to fulfill these goals.

The philosophy guiding PIJR is an abiding belief in the humanistic approach to development and includes respect for the value of each boy and girl, of the individual's right to develop to his fullest potential, that each can be an active participant in development, and so each can contribute to improving the quality of his life, that of his family, and of the community and country.

This growth of the individual's capabilities and understanding depends largely on the availability of educational opportunities. Nonformal education is an important complement to formal education, providing the youth with needed opportunities to receive practical training for worthwhile employment, improved family living, and the elements of useful adult life. This nonformal education is the basis of the rural youth educational programs and the beginning of a lifetime of informal education.

As an agency of the National 4-H Club Foundation of America, Inc., PIJR is a private institution cooperating with official organizations. It is guided by the requirements of the young people it seeks to serve, specifically by the national programs and through the Inter-American Rural Youth Advisory Council (CAIJR). The private sector is the basis of PIJR financial resources.

PIJR has direct ties to the educational resources of the Cooperative Extension Service of the U.S. Its capability is further enhanced by the 4-H Foundation agreement with the Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences of the OAS (IICA) for cooperative association in PIJR. Other international agencies are encouraged to include the youth element in their rural development programs.

The aims of PIJR are described in six objectives:

1. Creating and strengthening the educational bases and institutional guidelines of the agriculturally-oriented and family-centered nonformal rural youth programs of the Americas that the rural young people may more fully achieve their needs and aspirations and become active participants in development.

2. Developing in the leaders of the private sector an increased sense of common purpose and greater understanding of the potential role of youth in rural development so as to provide influence and resources to supplement and strengthen these programs.

3. Training a significant number of national program leaders, especially professional and technical staff members, to provide knowledgeable and creative leadership for the program.

4. Serving as a regional center for exchange of information and a channel for relationships between the various national program institutions of the Americas to improve the quality of the national programs.

5. Providing supplementary services on a regional basis that are not otherwise available to stimulate the national institutions and strengthen their capabilities.

6. Involving the 4-H Program of the U.S. in the development process (a) through cooperative activities with the national rural youth program institutions of Latin America and the Caribbean, and (b) the creation and strengthening of 4-H international projects, activities and events which relate to the Americas.

To achieve these objectives PIJR works directly with the leadership of the national nonformal rural youth educational programs of each country and dependency in Latin America and the Caribbean. Usually these are a part of the rural extension services, and are financed by official budgets. Their relationships with PIJR are informal and voluntary. PIJR concentrates on strengthening the capabilities of the leadership personnel of the program

institutions, and by seeking to develop an increased understanding of the needs and aspirations of rural youth by national decision-makers and opinion leaders so they may give adequate priorities to these programs.

Each country has the responsibility to organize its rural youth program within the culture, tradition, and values of its people, to meet the needs and aspirations of its rural youth, and to contribute to the achievement of its national goals. The programs should build upon the family as the basic unit of life and for relating development to community realities. Participation should not be restricted for reasons of race, religion, economic or social level, or political affiliation. The youth participants should be a part of the programming process at every level, as should the use of volunteer personnel to supplement official staff resources.

Participation by the private sector, an important element of rural development, can be demonstrated effectively through contributory investments in rural youth programs. PIJR advocates the creation and development of private entities (foundations, committees, associations, etc.) as a channel for securing and disbursing these supplementary resources in behalf of the official program institutions. PIJR works directly with the officers and staffs to improve the capabilities of these entities.

PIJR is a supplementing institution, providing services regionally that are not otherwise available to the national rural youth program institutions in the Americas. The basic asset of PIJR is a small, core staff of rural youth programming specialists experienced in the situations and realities of the Americas. It operates with funds generated by the 4-H Foundation, primarily from the private sector; its personnel are employees of the 4-H Foundation.

PIJR staff concentrates on influencing the national program institutions so these may more effectively serve the rural young people. Primarily this is achieved by the operation of demonstration projects in priority topics in selected countries and is complemented by consulting services to improve the capabilities of all the national programs.

PIJR seeks to strengthen the quality of the institution staffs so they may capably create and lead nonformal educational programs for the rural youth that will make significant contributions to national rural development goals.

Continuing contact with the national programs is maintained by PIJR through on-the-spot consultations with top leadership as well as the personnel of the program staffs and the support entities. These contacts give PIJR an indication of the current thinking and factors influencing rural youth programming in the country as well as an evaluation of its present status. During these meetings, the PIJR staff responds to the needs of the national personnel with consultation in all phases of rural youth program planning, operation and evaluation.

Relationships are maintained with international agencies and other organizations involved in rural development to encourage their use of rural youth programs as channels to the young people, which strengthens the effectiveness for all those cooperating.

PIJR provides training for personnel of the national program institutions -- officials, staff, and interested persons -- by conducting conferences, seminars, and workshops at the national and international levels. Some of these are on a one-time-only or when-needed basis, while others are held regularly, such as the bi-annual Inter-American Conferences on Rural Youth. PIJR provides basic funding for these training sessions and sometimes is able to offer travel and expense scholarships, but national institutions always are urged to pay as much as possible of their participation costs. Training also is given to persons representing the U.S. 4-H program to make them more effective participants in the development process, both in their services with rural youth programs in Latin America and the Caribbean and when they return to their home country.

PIJR is a center for information and materials on all phases of rural youth programming in the Americas. This is disseminated to program leadership through newsletters and other publications. Periodic evaluations are made, such as the every-other-year Report on the Status of Rural Youth Programming in Latin America and the Caribbean. As another part of its regional leadership responsibility, PIJR promotes increased public understanding about and in behalf of rural youth programming. It also coordinates relationships between various country programming institutions, and between these and the State 4-H programs in the U.S.

PIJR provides regional level supplementary services to strengthen the capabilities of the cooperating country programs, such as awards as a foundation for a national recognition system, and resource development initiatives with multi-national corporations to stimulate their support of rural youth programs at the regional level as well as through national support entities.

The goal of PIJR is that all rural young people of the Americas may have the opportunities needed to effectively shape their lives and improve the quality of living of their families, their communities and their countries; that there be trained and capable staffs of the nonformal rural youth educational programs to help them achieve this potential; that these programs be supplemented by sensitive and involved leadership of the private sector; and that U.S. 4-H members be knowledgeable of the development process and be involved actively in it in Latin America and the Caribbean.

Revised, September 1973

OBJECTIVES OF THE INTER-AMERICAN RURAL YOUTH PROGRAM

The key objective of the Inter-American Rural Youth Program (PIJR) is to contribute to the International Citizenship program of the 4-H Youth Development phase of the Cooperative Extension Service through the International Division of the National 4-H Foundation of America. This is accomplished by providing leadership (1) to encourage the expansion and development of national program institutions in Latin America and the Caribbean to provide the rural young people with nonformal (out-of-school) educational opportunities to achieve their full potential as individuals in society and to improve the quality of life in their communities and countries, and (2) to increase the international educational content of 4-H in the United States so these young people may become active and informed participants in development.

The general objectives of PIJR are:

1. To contribute to the creation and strengthening of the educational bases and institutional guidelines of the agriculturally-oriented and family-centered rural youth programs of the Americas that the rural young people may more fully achieve their needs and aspirations and become active participants in development.

2. To develop in the leaders of the private sector an increased sense of common purpose and greater understanding of the potential role of youth in rural development so as to provide influence and resources to supplement and strengthen these programs.

3. To contribute to the training of a significant number of national program leaders, especially professional and technical staff members, to provide knowledgeable and creative leadership for nonformal rural youth educational program institutions in the Americas.

4. To improve the quality of informal educational programs for rural youth in the Americas by serving as a regional center for exchange of information and a channel for relationships between the various national program institutions of the Americas.

5. To stimulate the national institutions and strengthen their capabilities to effectively serve the rural youth by providing on a regional basis supplementary services that are not otherwise available.

6. To contribute to the involvement of the 4-H program in the United States in the development process (a) through cooperative activities with the national rural youth program institutions in Latin America and the Carribbean, and (b) the creation and strengthening of 4-H international projects, activities and events which relate to the Americas.

September, 1973

PROGRAMA INTERAMERICANO PARA LA JUVENTUD RURAL

INTER — AMERICAN RURAL YOUTH PROGRAM

APARTADO 10307 SAN JOSE, COSTA RICA TEL. 21-51-11 - CABLE: PIJR

August 25, 1973

Dear Friend,

One of the really delightful parts of my job is to act as a kind of middle-man, helping idealistic young people from the United States discover Latin America for a year.

And as they discover Latin America, they find they can help in its problems.

Take Beverly Finn, for example. For a year this girl from Oak Harbor, Washington, has lived in a couple of villages in rural Guatemala, in conditions that you'd have to call primitive. But what a job she's done to help the people of that place!

Beverly's primary job is to work with the girls of rural 4-S Clubs, the local equivalent of 4-H Clubs in the USA. She supplements this with visits to the mothers and the girls in the village homes, and shares with them her knowledge of nutrition. She shows them how to use the foods they have right at hand to nourish their families better.

(Guatemala has a severe infant nutrition problem: Babies up to three months old do pretty well, on their mothers' milk, but then serious diet deficiencies show up, in the critical period from six months to a year.)

In addition to helping with the 4-S Club meetings, Beverly brings the mothers together once a month to discuss as a group the things they've learned about nutrition. She has even invented games to aid in this educational task.

That's not all Beverly has done. She has helped improve the sanitation in the villages. Most every home now has a latrine, thanks to her prompting and enthusiasm. She also got money from 4-H Clubs in her home state to help the local 4-S girls buy sewing materials and three sewing machines. As a result of her sewing classes, some of the girls are already earning income from dressmaking.

Beverly Finn is one of the current participants in what we call the Youth Development Project -- YDP. It's something

Proyecto de la Fundación Nacional de Clubes 4—H de América, Inc., que se lleva a cabo con la asociación cooperativa del Instituto Interamericano de Ciencias Agrícolas de la OEA. La Fundación es una entidad educativa privada sin fines de lucro, para incrementar el trabajo con juventudes rurales por medio de programas de entrenamiento, investigación y desarrollo. El Instituto es el organismo especializado de la OEA para el sector agropecuario. Fue establecido en 1942 por los gobiernos americanos con el propósito de ayudar a los países a estimular y promover el desarrollo rural, como medio para alcanzar el desarrollo general y el bienestar de la población.

The Inter-American Rural Youth Program is a cooperative association of the National 4—H Club Foundation of America, Inc., and the Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences of the OAS. The Foundation is a private non-profit educational institution to augment youth work through training, research and development programs. The Institute is the specialized agricultural agency of the OAS. It was established in 1942 by the governments of the Americas for the purpose of assisting the countries to stimulate and promote rural development as a means to attain the general development and welfare of the population.

like the Peace Corps, you might think, and that's right, except that these young people are former 4-Hers who are on the scene for only a year.

On such a brief assignment, we don't intend that they should replace any of their national counterparts. But as they work with the rural youth clubs, what they accomplish is often amazing. We consider them successful when the projects they start don't collapse!

Wayne Shull, a strapping youth from Oregon, successfully started a "pig chain" a few years ago in the Costa Rican village of Palmares. The idea may be familiar to you, and is really very simple: You give a youngster a quality sow for breeding, and let him in turn give away most of the pigs from the first litter to other Club members. Then each succeeding boy repeats the process.

Wayne got the boys started, and at the end of his year in Costa Rica he took a job back in Oregon as a county 4-H agent. Then three years later he returned to visit Costa Rica to see how his kids were doing (Eleven of our YDPs have done this, showing how deeply they involve themselves).

To Wayne's delight, he found that the pig chain he had started was still going on, and that the original sow's offspring were to be found on countless farms. Better still, the boys of the area were more enthusiastic than ever about raising pigs.

That's the multiplier effect we're after with the YDP youngsters. Almost always the real results of their efforts go far beyond what is at first visible.

The host country promises to house and feed the young people, and we provide them a minimal supplementary allowance. It's a good way to make sure that the countries make good use of the young people's talents and energies, and the knowledge they have as a result of their 4-H Club experience in the USA.

Martha Roberts, a West Virginia girl who worked here in Costa Rica, organized three clubs -- two for girls and one for women. They're still going strong. And Martha pioneered in developing visual aids for nutrition teaching.

The results of all these efforts by the YDP young people are extremely heartwarming. The case of one family in Sabana Grande, one of the Guatemalan villages where Beverly Finn has worked, is an illustration:

Arturo Lopez is one of the oldest men in Sabana Grande. His four sons and three daughters have all been 4-S members,

although only the youngest, Arturo Jr., is now enrolled. Don Arturo's family was poor and so could not afford to send him to school. But he has made sure his children went to school and were in 4-S Clubs so they can be better prepared for life.

Young Arturo was enrolled in a 4-S bean project. His father says the entire community was satisfied with their members' success. More than thirty of the 4-S members planted beans. Rain was scarce, but the members took care of their crop and the special seed. Don Arturo and others were surprised to see these plants grow so fast compared with local varieties, but the biggest surprise came at harvest time.

Young Arturo's 3/8 acre yielded 400 pounds of beans, which amounts to about 1000 pounds per acre or more than double the normal local production. Don Arturo says he has never seen a yield like that and he has been planting beans since he was ten years old. He hopes to rent more land this year for beans, and use the newly learned techniques.

To do this by means of the YDP effort, we count on the good will and direct help of interested friends like you.

Your contribution at this time can help us carry on this kind of worthwhile effort. The YDP program with its multiplier effect is one of many activities we sponsor in rural Latin American communities, all aimed at helping young people improve the quality of rural life.

Will you give now to support this effort? I urge you to do so, using the enclosed stamped envelope. This channels your gift through the National 4-H Clubs, with which we are affiliated.

Thank you for your interest in rural youth in the Americas.

Sincerely,

Theodore Hutchcroft
for PIJR

P.S. We've just welcomed eighteen young Americans as the next YDP volunteer group for Latin America. What potential they represent! I'm sure you'll want to have a part in their effectiveness, through your gift. Let us hear from you.

PROGRAMA INTERAMERICANO PARA LA JUVENTUD RURAL

APARTADO 10307 SAN JOSE, COSTA RICA TEL. 21-51-11 - CABLE: PIJR

Julio-Agosto, 1973

Estimados amigos:

El Seminario Regional sobre el Proyecto de Producción y Utilización de Alimentos por Medio de la Juventud Rural que se realizó en Guatemala del 15 al 21 de julio fue una de las actividades más efectivas y de mayor importancia que haya celebrado el PIJR.

El Seminario demostró a los especialistas en juventudes rurales de países vecinos lo que se ha hecho durante los dos últimos años en Guatemala con el proyecto de producción y utilización de alimentos patrocinado por la Fundación W. K. Kellogg. Se invitaron a esta reunión delegados de México, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica y la República Dominicana así como también de Guatemala. Veinticuatro personas participaron, además de varios observadores del Cuerpo de Paz y de la industria privada.

El programa fue dirigido conjuntamente por Mariano Palacios, Supervisor de Clubes 4-S y el Prof. Edgar Arias, Coordinador de Proyectos del PIJR, quienes recibieron cooperación del Ing. Luis O. Ferreira, Coordinador Regional del PIJR; Ing. Efraím Brann, Director General de Enseñanza y Capacitación Agrícola, Ministerio de Agricultura y del P. Agr. Enrique Orantes, Director de Extensión. Asimismo, les ayudaron en el planeamiento y operación de este Seminario muchas otras personas, entre las que se encuentran Elba Tejeda, Coordinadora de Economía Doméstica y Juan Masaya, Secretario Ejecutivo, Consejo Nacional de Clubes Agrícolas Juveniles 4-S. Otras agencias que cooperaron en esto fueron la oficina de la Zona Norte del IICA, el INCAP y el Ministerio de Salud Pública.

Los siguientes fueron los temas principales del programa:

- Producción y Utilización (Nutrición) de Alimentos
- Función del Servicio de Extensión y de los Programas de Juventudes Rurales en los Programas Nutricionales
- El Proceso de Planeamiento, Operación, Supervisión y Evaluación del Proyecto de la Fundación Kellogg
- Encuestas de Amas de Casa, Agricultores y Jóvenes
- Principios de Programación
- Preparación de Proyectos de Producción y Utilización de Alimentos para Cada País

Una parte importante del programa fue la visita a la comunidad de Cerro Gordo, una de las áreas demostrativas del Proyecto Kellogg. Más de 500 personas de la comunidad asistieron, atendiendo a los visitantes y demostrando que el proyecto es una actividad de toda la comunidad y que ellos han aprovechado la oportunidad para aprender de los socios 4-S sobre producción y

Proyecto de la Fundación Nacional de Clubes 4—H de América Inc., que se lleva a cabo con la asociación cooperativa del Instituto Interamericano de Ciencias Agrícolas de la OEA (IICA). La Fundación es una entidad educativa, sin fines de lucro, para promover el desarrollo y la expansión de los programas para las juventudes rurales, y el Instituto es un organismo especializado de la OEA, establecido por los gobiernos americanos para promover el adelanto de la agricultura y el mejoramiento de la vida rural.

utilización del frijol. Fue una de las mayores exhibiciones que se haya visto en América Central sobre la importancia y efectividad de la juventud en el desarrollo rural.

Los participantes regresaron a sus países llenos de ideas y entusiasmo para adaptar los conceptos de los proyectos demostrativos Kellogg a sus propios programas extraescolares de juventudes rurales. El PIJR mantendrá contacto durante los próximos meses con esos nuevos proyectos.

Un seminario similar tendrá lugar en Paraguay, del 30 de setiembre al 6 de octubre, para los países de América del Sur. Cooperarán con el PIJR en esta actividad, la representación del IICA en Paraguay, el Programa de Alimentación y Educación Nutricional (PAEN), el INCAP, y la Asociación Nacional 4-C. Ya se enviaron invitaciones a los países; próximamente brindaremos más informes sobre esta reunión.

El nuevo Ministro de Agricultura y Ganadería de Nicaragua es el señor Noel Somarriba Barreto, quien ha expresado brindar su apoyo a los Clubes 4-S:

> "En el desarrollo de las actividades de este Ministerio, se dispensará prioridad a aquellas labores en que está involucrada la juventud rural, pues soy de la convicción que su participación, redundará en positivo estímulo de la agricultura y ganadería del país, sentando las bases para una sólida economía."

E. A. Fletcher es el nuevo Secretario-Gerente de los Clubes 4-H de Jamaica, en reemplazo de Noel B. Walters quien se retiró el 1º de agosto. Fletcher cuenta con alrededor de 15 años de experiencia en programas 4-H y fue Organizador 4-H durante muchos años. Durante el último año ha trabajado con la Corporación de Desarrollo Industrial de Jamaica. Estudió en la Universidad del Estado de Virginia Occidental en los Estados Unidos y participó en un intercambio educacional 4-H.

Walters trabajó con el programa 4-H de Jamaica durante casi los 32 años de existencia del mismo. Desempeñó a cabalidad varios puestos en el campo y luego fue ascendido a secretario-gerente antes de ser nombrado al puesto cumbre hace tres años.

B. F. Webber es el secretario-gerente interino durante la ausencia de su hermano, E. V., quien resultó herido en un accidente automovilístico.

Nuestros mejores deseos para los nuevos dirigentes de los Clubes 4-H de Jamaica, así como nuestras felicitaciones y mejores augurios a los que terminaron sus funciones.

Como primer paso para reconstruir el programa de Clubes 4-C de Haití, la sección de juventud rural del Departamento de Agricultura de Haití está tratando de conseguir mayores recursos.

Marc Frederic, jefe de sección, nos informa que más de una docena de cursos de adiestramientos para agentes y líderes se han llevado a cabo en varios distritos y agencias agrícolas. Estos tienen el fin de llevar a cabo proyectos, y próximamente se iniciarán más. Después de cada curso de adiestramiento, se celebran entrevistas de prensa y radio con el fin de mantener al público informado sobre el progreso de esta actividad.

Un nuevo grupo de egresados de la Escuela Nacional de Agricultura ha comenzado a trabajar como agentes de extensión. Este adiestramiento de tres meses es requisito indispensable antes de graduarse. A muchos de ellos se les ofrecerá trabajo en el Servicio de Extensión inmediatamente.

El Comité Ejecutivo del Consejo Asesor Interamericano para la Juventud Rural (CAIJR) se reunirá en San José del 5 al 7 de setiembre. Los puntos más importantes en su agenda serán la revisión de los proyectos que se están realizando con la donación de la Fundación W. K. Kellogg y el planeamiento del programa de la Conferencia Interamericana sobre Juventudes Rurales de 1974. Además, oirán un informe del Comité Especial de la Junta Directiva de la Fundación Nacional 4-H para revisar y evaluar al PIJR, así como un informe sobre las actividades de desarrollo de recursos para el PIJR, y sobre las nuevas actividades del IICA para ayudar a la juventud rural de América.

Asistirán a la reunión el Presidente del Consejo E. Dean Vaughan de los Estados Unidos, el Primer Vicepresidente Ilo Soares Nogueira de Brasil, el Segundo Vicepresidente Carlos Pérez Espejo de Venezuela y el Vocal Rafael A. Segovia de Costa Rica. Los asesores del Consejo que participarán en esta reunión son: David Benedetti de la Fundación 4-H, Hugo Fernández del IICA, Luis Bolaños de la FAO, y Juan Bautista Schroeder de la OEA.

Además de sus deliberaciones formales, los Miembros del Comité participarán en un día de campo para observar las actividades de los Clubes 4-S de Costa Rica.

El nuevo Supervisor Nacional de los Clubes 4-S de Costa Rica es el P. A. Ramón Castro, según información que recibimos del Ing. Carlos Arroyo Blanco, Director del Servicio de Extensión Agrícola. El señor Castro reemplaza al Ing. Antonio Morales, quien tiene ahora a su cargo el enlace entre el Servicio de Extensión y la Estación Agrícola Experimental "Fabio Baudrit".

Castro ha desempeñado a cabalidad varios cargos en el Servicio de Extensión. Recientemente fue coordinador de los comités agrícolas cantonales en todo el país.

El Ing. Luis O. Ferreira, Coordinador Regional del PIJR, hizo entrega de la primera contribución para el Proyecto de Emergencia de Producción de Alimentos de Nicaragua. El cheque fue presentado al Lic. Luis Sevilla Somoza, Presidente de la Asociación Nacional de Clubes 4-S (ASONAC). Esta contribución provenía de socios 4-H y amigos de los Estados Unidos. Posteriormente se recibió otra contribución de los Clubes 4-H de Jamaica. Los Clubes 4-H e YFC de Trinidad y Tobago también están recaudando fondos para ayudar a sus compañeros de Nicaragua. Informes recibidos de los Clubes 5-V de Venezuela y los Clubes 4-A de Argentina expresan planes similares.

Rolando Ruíz Díaz, Supervisor Nacional de Clubes 4-S, nos informa que los fondos se utilizaron para comprar conejos: 169 (hembras) y 18 (machos), para iniciar proyectos de producción de carne en 10 agencias. Además de darles los animales a los socios, también se les ha proporcionado materiales para la construcción de jaulas, comederos y bebederos, así como para adquirir alimentos concentrados.

Este es sólo el comienzo del proyecto de Nicaragua. La necesidad continúa. Instamos a todos los programas de juventudes rurales en las Américas a que den a conocer este proyecto a todos sus socios con el fin de que puedan tener la oportunidad de ayudar a los socios 4-S de Nicaragua. El PIJR se siente orgulloso de servir como agencia coordinadora al tratar de unir en esta causa a todos los jóvenes rurales de las Américas.

Edilberto Rodríguez, Secretario Ejecutivo del Patronato Nacional de Clubes 4-S de Panamá nos informa que dicha organización ha elegido nueva junta directiva:

Presidente - Sr. Luis Barraza de Freitas de Hacienda La Istmeña, S.A.
Vicepresidente - Sr. Roberto Barragán del Banco Nacional de Panamá
Secretario - Vasilie Crisan de Sears, Roebuck
Tesorero - Thomas Brandiburg del Ministerio de Educación
Vocales - José Ricardo González de Singer Sewing Machine Company y Federico Herrero del IICA.

Se ha completado el adiestramiento de los ex-socios 4-H estadounidenses que toman parte en el Proyecto de Desarrollo Juvenil (YDP). Durante los próximos 11 meses habrá YDPs como contrapartes de técnicos locales de juventudes rurales en México (2) (PRODESCH en el Estado de Chiapas), Guatemala (4), Costa Rica (4), Venezuela (4) y Paraguay (2). Ya hay dos trabajando con los Clubes 4-H en Belice. Los YDPs en Guatemala, Costa Rica, Venezuela y Paraguay son parte de los proyectos que se están realizando en estos países con la donación de la Fundación Kellogg.

Además, hay 4 delegados del Intercambio Internacional de Jóvenes Agricultores (IFYE) en Venezuela y 2 en México, quienes permanecerán en dichos países durante cuatro meses con familias rurales. Una Caravana 4-H compuesta por seis socios 4-H visitó Costa Rica en los meses de junio a agosto.

Líderes de Trinidad y Tobago, México y Venezuela viajarán a Estados Unidos.

El programa 4-H de Canadá enviará a un miembro de su personal al área del Caribe y una persona del Caribe visitará Canadá en 1974. Este intercambio lo patrocina la Agencia de Canadá para el Desarrollo Internacional (CIDA) y el Programa de Intercambio de la Fundación del Reino Unido. El Consejo Canadiense de Clubes 4-H coordina esta actividad con el Instituto Agrícola del Canadá. El Sr. James Tyler, coordinador de programas del Consejo, nos informa que para fines de año se llevará a cabo otro intercambio similar.

El PIJR ha enviado invitaciones a 18 presidentes de entidades de apoyo para que sus secretarios ejecutivos asistan al II Seminario Interamericano para Entidades de Apoyo (SINTEAJUR) que tendrá lugar del 4 al 11 de noviembre en Campinas, Sao Paulo, Brasil. Dicho Seminario será dirigido por el PIJR en cooperación con el Comité Nacional de Clubes 4-S de Brasil (CNC4-S).

La Fundación Tinker, la División de Elanco de Eli Lilly Internacional, Massey Ferguson do Brasil y el Banco Lar Brasilero patrocinan esta reunión.

Se espera que varios representantes de entidades estatales de Brasil, otros miembros del personal y especialistas de juventudes rurales de otros países asistan, además de los secretarios ejecutivos o gerentes de entidades de apoyo participantes.

El Prof. Edgar Arias Ch., Coordinador de Proyectos del PIJR y Arthur Mendes de Castro Barbosa, Secretario Ejecutivo del CNC4-S coordinarán este evento. El Dr. Ilo Soares Noqueira, Primer Vicepresidente del CAIJR y Director de Relaciones Públicas de Massey Ferguson do Brasil, está brindando su valioso asesoramiento para esta actividad.

Los objetivos del Seminario son:

1. Estudiar la función de la empresa privada, los programas de juventudes rurales y las entidades de apoyo en el proceso de expansión y mejoramiento de los programas de juventudes rurales como factor importante en el desarrollo.

2. Analizar los sistemas de cooperación entre la entidad de apoyo, la organización a cargo de los programas educativos de juventudes rurales y la empresa privada.

3. Sugerir políticas de administración, relaciones públicas y de desarrollo de recursos con el propósito de desarrollar una cooperación más estrecha entre las entidades de respaldo, el sector privado y los programas de juventudes rurales.

4. Desarrollar ideas sobre mejores formas de establecer programas cooperativos regionales para el desarrollo de recursos.

5. Intercambiar información sobre agencias nacionales e internacionales interesadas en el desarrollo rural y sobre la clase de proyectos que estas agencias pueden patrocinar en los países.

También cooperan con el PIJR en esta actividad, además del CNC4-S, el IICA, la Secretaría de Agricultura del Estado de Sao Paulo y ABCAR.

Un socio 4-S de Costa Rica formará parte de la delegación de su país a Canadá como parte de un proyecto de intercambio de tres meses patrocinado por Juventud Canadá-Mundo. Jóvenes de varios países del mundo toman parte en este intercambio el cual no es ni técnico ni turístico, sino más bien de desarrollo personal para los participantes.

El Campamento 4-H e YFC de Trinidad y Tobago comenzó el 16 de agosto y continuará durante dos semanas. Garnet S. Edwards, Organizador Nacional, nos informa que el sitio es el Campamento de Playa Tembladora en Chaguaramas.

Brasil ha invitado a más de 8.000 firmas comerciales a que contribuyan al trabajo del Comité Nacional 4-S. Esta es la primera fase de la campaña de información y desarrollo de recursos lanzada por el Secretario Ejecutivo

Arthur Mendes de Castro Barbosa. El "Programa de Comunicación Aplicada" se basa en un panfleto atractivo que describe el programa de Clubes 4-S y su potencial de servicio para 13 millones de jóvenes brasileños. Junto con el panfleto se envía un cuestionario con el fin de conseguir información sobre lo que el destinatario sabe sobre el programa 4-S y el Comité. Según las respuestas, habrá contacto directo para solicitar contribuciones generales para el Comité. Según sabemos, esta es la primera vez que se realiza una campaña de tal magnitud en favor de una entidad de respaldo. El potencial es magnífico; les mantendremos informados sobre los resultados del trabajo de Castro Barbosa.

Diez socios 4-C de Paraguay visitarán Brasil del 29 de octubre al 3 de noviembre para participar en un curso sobre equipo agrícola patrocinado por Massey-Ferguson do Brasil en el Centro de Lección Paulista. Massey-Ferguson y su distribuidor en Paraguay, Sobera Hnos., S. A. proporcionaron las becas para esta actividad. Otros cursos de adiestramiento que se han celebrado proporcionaron oportunidades importantes a socios 4-C. El Dr. Ilo Soares Nogueira, Director de Relaciones Públicas de Massey-Ferguson y Miembro del CAIJR hace los arreglos para estas becas.

Augusto Espinosa Saco, Gerente de la Asociación Nacional de Clubes Agrícolas Juveniles de Perú (ANCAJP) nos informa que esta entidad cuenta con nuevas oficinas; su dirección es:

Avenida Petit Thouars No. 2652 - Oficina 301
San Isidro
Lima, Perú

Su nuevo número de teléfono es: 223413.

Nos es grato informar a ustedes que el Ing. Juan Carlos Cernuda y su esposa, Ing. Nora Elena de Cernuda, de Argentina, desean conseguir empleo en el campo de educación o investigación agrícola. La señora Cernuda es profesora, licenciada en la ciencia de educación y tiene un master en educación agrícola de Castelar. Actualmente trabaja como economista del hogar con INTA en el área de Entre Ríos. El Ing. Cernuda cuenta con antecedentes educativos similares y trabaja con INTA como asesor también en el área de Entre Ríos. Ha conducido investigaciones sociales para el INTA en áreas rurales. El participó en la Conferencia Interamericana de Líderes de Juventudes Rurales de 1970 en Argentina.

Las personas interesadas en posible empleo para los Cernuda podrán dirigirse a ellos directamente a: Tucumán 435, Paraná (Entre Ríos), Argentina.

El Ing. José Montenegro B., Director General de DESARRURAL de Honduras, ha nombrado al Agr. Hernán Cerrato como nuevo coordinador a nivel nacional del programa de juventudes rurales. Ha habido una reorganización total del trabajo con el fin de hacerlo complemento importante del desarrollo integral de los habitantes de las áreas rurales.

Atentamente,

Theodore Hutchcroft
Director

Personal del PIJR

Edgar Arias Ch., Coordinador de Proyectos
Luis O. Ferreira, Coordinador Regional para la Zona Norte
Ernesto L. Maduro, Asistente Administrativo

PROGRAMA INTERAMERICANO PARA LA JUVENTUD RURAL

APARTADO 10307 SAN JOSE, COSTA RICA TEL. 21-51-11 - CABLE: PIJR

July-August, 1973

Dear Associates:

The Regional Seminar on the Rural Youth Projects in Food Production and Utilization held in Guatemala on July 15-21 was one of the most effective and important events ever held by PIJR.

The Seminar demonstrated to the rural youth specialists of neighboring countries what has been taking place the past two years in Guatemala in the W. K. Kellogg Foundation-sponsored food production and utilization project. Invited were delegates from Mexico, the Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Costa Rica, as well as Guatemala. There were 24 participants, plus several observers from the U. S. Peace Corps and private industry.

The program was jointly conducted by Mariano Palacios, 4-S Club Supervisor and Prof. Edgar Arias, PIJR Project Coordinator, with cooperation from Ing. Luis O. Ferreira, PIJR Regional Coordinator, Ing. Efraím Brann, Director General, Agricultural Teaching and Training Department of the Ministry of Agriculture, and P. A. Enrique Orantes, Director of Extension. Assisting them in the planning and operations were many others, including Elba Tejeda, Home Economics Coordinator and Juan Masaya, executive secretary, Consejo Nacional de Clubes Agrícolas Juveniles 4-S. Other agencies assisting were IICA Northern Zone Office, INCAP, and the Ministry of Public Health.

These were the main topics of the week's program:

- Food Production and Utilization (nutrition)
- Role of the Extension Service and Rural Youth Programs in Nutritional Programs
- The Process of Planning, Operation, Supervision and Evaluation of the Kellogg Foundation Project
- Surveys of Homemakers, Farmers and Youth
- Principles of Programming
- Preparation of Food Production and Utilization Plans for Each Country

Highlight of the week was a visit to the community of Cerro Gordo, one of the Kellogg project demonstration areas. More than 500 persons of the village attended - extending their hospitality to the visitors, showing that the project is a community-wide activity, and taking advantage of the opportunity to learn more from their 4-S members about production and use of edible beans (frijoles). It was one of the grandest displays ever seen in Central America of the importance and effectiveness of youth in rural development.

The participants returned to their countries with countless ideas and enthusiasm for adapting the concepts of the Kellogg demonstration projects to their own nonformal rural youth programs. PIJR will be following up with these new projects during the coming months.

Proyecto de la Fundación Nacional de Clubes 4—H de América Inc., que se lleva a cabo con la asociación cooperativa del Instituto Interamericano de Ciencias Agrícolas de la OEA (IICA). La Fundación es una entidad educativa, sin fines de lucro, para promover el desarrollo y la expansión de los programas para las juventudes rurales, y el Instituto es un organismo especializado de la OEA, establecido por los gobiernos americanos para promover el adelanto de la agricultura y el mejoramiento de la vida rural.

A similar seminar will be held in Paraguay on September 30-October 6 for the South American countries. Cooperating with PIJR will be the IICA representation in Paraguay, the Cooperatives Ministries Nutrition Project (PAEN), INCAP, and the National 4-C Clubs Association. Invitations have been sent to the various countries. A report will be in the next newsletter.

The new Minister of Agriculture and Livestock in Nicaragua is Noel Somarriba Barreto, who has pledged his support to the 4-S Clubs:

> In the development of the activities of this Ministry, I will give priority to those works which will involve the rural youth, for it is my conviction that their participation renders a positive stimulus to the agriculture and livestock of the country, setting the basis for a solid economy.

E. A. Fletcher is the new Secretary-Manager of Jamaica 4-H Clubs, succeeding Noel B. Walters who retired on August 1st. Fletcher has some 15 years experience with 4-H. He was a Senior Organizer for many years. For the past year he has been with the Jamaica Industrial Development Corporation. Fletcher has studied at West Virginia University in U. S. and was on a 4-H international study exchange.

Walters has been a part of Jamaica 4-H for most of its 32 years. He served with distinction in several field positions, then as assistant secretary-manager prior to being named to the top post three years ago.

B. F. Webber is the acting assistant secretary-manager during the absence of his brother, E. V. who was seriously injured in an automobile accident.

Our best wishes to the new leadership of Jamaica 4-H, as well as congratulations and best wishes to those completing their careers.

Additional resources for the rural youth section of the Department of Agriculture in Haiti are the first step in rebuilding the 4-C Club program. Marc Frederic, section chief, says that more than a dozen training courses for agents and leaders have been held in several districts and agricultural agencies. These are leading to implementation of projects, with others to be launched soon. All the training courses are followed by press and radio interviews to keep the public informed about progress of the movement.

A new group of students from the National Agricultural School have taken up their posts as extension agents. This three-month training is required prior to their graduation. Many will be immediately employed in extension.

The Executive Committee of the Inter-American Rural Youth Advisory Council (CAIJR) will be meeting in San José on September 5-7. Uppermost on their agenda will be the implementation of the W. K. Kellogg Foundation grant and the planning of the program for the 1974 Inter-American Conference on Rural Youth. In addition, they will hear a report on the Special Committee of the Board of Trustees of the National 4-H Foundation to review and evaluate PIJR, a progress report on the status of resource development for PIJR, and on the new activities being undertaken by IICA to assist rural youth in the Americas.

Attending the meeting will be President E. Dean Vaughan of the United States, First Vice President Ilo Soares Nogueira of Brasil, Second Vice President Carlos Pérez Espejo of Venezuela, and Member Rafael Segovia of Costa Rica. Consultants to the Council will be David Benedetti of the 4-H Foundation, Hugo Fernández of IICA, Ing. Luis Bolaños of FAO, and Dr. Juan Bautista Schroeder of the OAS.

In addition to their formal deliberations, the Committee Members will take part in a one-day field trip to observe activities of 4-S Clubs in Costa Rica.

The new National Supervisor of 4-S Clubs in Costa Rica is P. Agr. Ramón Castro, according to an announcement by Ing. Carlos Arroyo Blanco, Director of the Agricultural Extension Service. He succeeds Ing. Antonio Morales who is now responsible for extension liaison at the Agricultural Experiment Station "Fabio Baudrit."

Castro has served with distinction in a number of Extension Service assignments. Most recently he has served as coordinator of the cantonal agricultural committees throughout the country.

Ing. Luis O. Ferreira, PIJR Regional Coordinator, presented the first contribution check for the Nicaragua 4-S Emergency Food Production Project to Lic. Luis Sevilla Somoza, president of the National 4-S Clubs Association (ASONAC). These contributions were from 4-H members and friends in the United States. A subsequent contribution has been received from the 4-H of Jamaica. Trinidad and Tobago 4-H and YFC are collecting funds to help their fellow rural youth in Nicaragua. Reports from Venezuela 5-V and Argentina 4-A express similar plans.

Rolando Ruíz Díaz, National 4-S Clubs Supervisor, reports that the funds have been used to purchase 169 female and 18 male rabbits to begin meat production in 10 agencies. In addition to the animals, the 4-S members have been provided with materials to construct hutches, feeders and waterers, and concentrated feed.

This is just the beginning of the Nicaragua project. The need continues. All rural youth programs throughout the Americas are urged to bring this emergency project to the attention of their members so they may have the opportunity to assist the 4-S members in Nicaragua to contribute to the national food production needs. PIJR is proud to serve as a coordinating agency in bringing the rural youth of the Americas together in this cause.

The Patronato Nacional de Clubes 4-S of Panama elected new officers, according to a report from Edilberto Rodríguez P., Executive Secretary:

President - Sr. Luis Barraza de Freitas of Hacienda la Istmeña, S. A.
Vice President - Sr. Roberto Barragán of the Banco Nacional de Panamá
Secretary - Vasilie Crisan of Sears, Roebuck
Treasurer - Thomas Brandiburg of the Ministry of Education
Members - José Ricardo González of Singer Sewing Machine Company, and Federico Herrero of the IICA.

Training has been completed for the U. S. former 4-H members taking part in the Youth Development Project (YDP). During the next 11 months there will be YDPs as counterparts to local rural youth program technicians in Mexico (2) (PRODESCH project in State of Chiapas), Guatemala (4), Costa Rica (4), Venezuela (4), and Paraguay (2). Two others are already on the job with Belize 4-H. The Guatemala, Costa Rica, Venezuela and Paraguay YDPs are an element of the Kellogg Foundation grant projects in those countries.

In addition, there are 4 International Farm Youth Exchange (IFYE) delegates in Venezuela and 2 in Mexico for four months family-living experiences. A 4-H Caravan of six older 4-H members visited Costa Rica 4-S members in June to August.

Going to the United States are leaders from Trinidad and Tobago, Mexico and Venezuela.

Canada 4-H will send a staff member to the Caribbean area and a counterpart from that area will visit Canada in 1974. The exchange is sponsored by the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) and the Commonwealth Foundation Exchange Program. The Canadian Council on 4-H Clubs coordinates the activity with the Agricultural Institute of Canada. A similar exchange is scheduled for late this year, according to a report from James Tyler, program coordinator of the Council.

Invitations have been sent by PIJR to the presidents of 18 national private support entities for their executive secretaries to attend the II Inter-American Seminar for Rural Youth Support Entities (SINTEAJUR) to be held November 4 to 11 in Campinas, Sao Paulo, Brazil. It will be conducted by PIJR in cooperation with the National 4-S Clubs Committee of Brazil (CNC4-S).

Sponsorship has been received from the Tinker Foundation, the Elanco Division of Eli Lilly International, Massey Ferguson do Brasil, and the Banco Lar Brasilero. In addition to the national executive secretaries or managers, it is expected that several representatives from state entities of Brazil, and other staff members and rural youth specialists of other countries may attend.

Coordinating the event are Prof. Edgar Arias Ch., PIJR Project Coordinator, and Arthur Mendes de Castro Barboza, CNC4-S executive secretary. Dr. Ilo Soares Noqueira, First Vice President of CAIJR and Director of Public Relations of Massey Ferguson do Brazil, is providing valuable counsel.

The Seminar has these objectives:

1. Study the role of private enterprise, rural youth programs and support entities in the process of expansion and improvement of rural youth programs as an important factor of development.

2. Analyze the cooperation systems between the support entity, organization in charge of educational rural youth programs, and private enterprise.

3. Suggest management, public relations and resource development policies with the purpose of developing a closer cooperation between the support entities, the private sector and the rural youth programs.

4. Develop ideas about better ways of establishing regional cooperative programs of resource development.

5. Exchange information about national and international agencies interested in rural development and on types of rural youth projects these agencies may sponsor in the countries.

Also cooperation with PIJR, in addition to CNC4-S, are IICA, the Secretariat of Agriculture of the State of Sao Paulo, and ABCAR.

A 4-S member from Costa Rica will be among his country's delegation to Canada as part of a three-month exchange project sponsored by Juventud Canada-Mundo. Young people from several countries around the world are taking part. It is neither technical assistance nor tourism, but practical training in personal development for the participants.

The 4-H and YFC Camp for Trinidad and Tobago began on August 16 and will run for two weeks. National Organizer Garnet S. Edwards reports that the site is the Tembladora Beach Camp at Chaguaramas.

Over 8,000 business and commercial firms in Brazil have been invited to contribute to the work of the National 4-S Clubs Committee. This is a first phase of the information and resource development campaign launched by Executive Secretary Arthur Mendes de Castro Barbosa. The "Program of Applied Communication" is built around an attractive informational folder describing the 4-S Club program and its potential for service to some 13 million rural youth of Brazil. Enclosed with the folder is a questionnaire to gain information about the adressees' knowledge of 4-S, and of the Committee. From the replies, there will be a direct contact to solicit a general contribution to the Committee. To the best of our knowledge, this is the first time such a large scale direct mail solicitation of this sort has been attempted in behalf of a rural youth support entity. The potential is good; we will keep you posted on the results of Castro Barbosa's pioneering work.

Ten 4-C members of Paraguay will be in Brazil from October 29 to November 30 to attend the agricultural equipment course sponsored by Massey-Ferguson do Brasil at the Centro de Lección Paulista. Scholarships are to be provided by M-F and the dealer in Paraguay, Sobera Hnos., S. A. Previous training courses have provided important opportunities for 4-C members. The M-F scholarships are arranged by Ilo Soares Noqueira, Director of Public Relations and a Member of the CAIJR.

Augusto Espinosa Saco, manager of the Asociación Nacional Clubes Agrícolas Juveniles del Peru (ANCAJP) reports that this private support entity has new offices. The address is:

la Av. Petit Thouars No. 2652 - Oficina 301
San Isidro
Lima, Peru

The new telephone number is 223413.

We are pleased to share with you the credentials of Ing. Juan Carlos Cernuda and his wife, Ing. Nora Elena de Cernuda, of Argentina, who are seeking a new employment in agricultural education or research positions. Mrs. Cernuda is a teacher, profesora and bachelor's degree in the science of education, and has a master's degree in agricultural education from Castelar. She is now a home economist with INTA in the Entre Rios area. Ing. Cernuda has similar educational background, now serves as an INTA rural youth advisor in the Entre Rios area. He has conducted social research for INTA in rural areas.

He attended the 1970 Inter-American Rural Youth Leaders' Conference held in Argentina.

Persons interested in possible employment of the Cernudas may contact them directly: Tucumán 435, Paraná (Entre Rios), Argentina.

Ing. José Montenegro B., Director General of DESARRURAL in Honduras, has named Agr. Hernán Cerrato as the new national level coordinator of the Rural Youth Program. There has been a complete reorganization of the rural youth work to make it an important complement to the integral development of rural people.

Sincerely,

Theodore Hutchcroft
Director

PIJR Staff:

Edgar Arias Ch., Project Coordinator
Luis O. Ferreira, Regional Coordinator - Northern Zone
Ernesto L. Maduro, Administrative Assistant

SOME OF THE VALUES AND ACHIEVEMENTS OF OUT-OF-SCHOOL RURAL YOUTH EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMS FOR LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

Their Importance to the Rural Boy and Girl:

-- They focus on the specialized needs and aspirations of the young people in each country, building the status of youth by increasing their capability to improve their economic and social positions, thus assisting them to be effective participants in rural development.

-- They introduce the young people to experiences in democratic procedures through organization and management of the local club.

-- Their training is practical, helping the members develop worthwhile skills and capabilities benefiting themselves, their families and their communities.

-- Their educational and organizational aspects are flexible; they are open to all rural and rural-related youth though basically serving the lower economic and social levels.

-- They are based on a proven methodology -- learn to do by doing, through real-life, adult-like experiences.

-- They provide youth with experience in the management of an enterprise, through operation of individual and group projects, which also teaches personal discipline and responsibility.

-- They provide important training opportunities for young people to be involved in planning their own programs and in contributing to national development.

-- They help to develop in youth a greater appreciation of their environment and the natural resources of their country, encouraging an interest in their proper utilization and conservation.

-- They are a means of stimulating, encouraging and recognizing outstanding individual and group achievement through striving to meet performance standards.

Their Importance to the Parents and the Community:

-- They channel the energies and potential of youth to constructive and useful activities.

-- They introduce the concept of volunteer community leadership and responsibility, and participation in public activities.

-- The example set by the young people is a great influence in getting parents and neighbors to adopt new and improved methods and practices, such as in agricultural production and in family management.

Their Importance to the Country:

-- Rural young people are a most important element in rural development:

-- They contribute to increased food production.

-- They contribute to improved quality of living.

-- They feature the self-help concept; it is training of youth for real-life work.

-- They have broad-based support, having the backing of millions of rural and urban persons alike.

-- Through various international events and activities, the youth develop a better understanding and concern for other peoples and countries, helping to break through the confines of provincialism.

-- They help to develop agricultural and home economics technicians (extensionists) with a greater capacity to work with people, improving their effectiveness in behalf of national development.

-- They provide a focus for many rural and agricultural development activities, including promotional and publicity opportunities.

-- Their work is demonstrational, and the results readily can be evaluated.

-- They are pioneering in involving the private sector of the economy in activities of civic responsibility, including the organization of national private support entities for the purpose of complementing and assisting the official rural youth program institutions through the use of private funds.

Their General Importance and Achievements:

-- They are the largest, organized out-of-school educational youth programs in Latin America and the Caribbean.

-- They are successful and they are growing:

-- There are now 34 national programs in 31 countries and dependencies, not including several state or provincial programs.

-- Their enrollment is increasing; now more than 400,000 rural boys and girls are participating, which is more than 4 times the membership a decade and a half ago.

-- They are designed to meet the needs of the youth within the national development priorities, and the culture of the people, helping to increase food production, improve rural living conditions, and better prepare the young people for their adult responsibilities.

-- They usually are a part of the national Agricultural Extension Service, an important base of technical competence. They have the educational leadership of some 6,400 extensionists.

-- They are widespread throughout the Hemisphere; two-thirds of the local agencies of Agricultural Extension Services have rural youth educational programs organized.

-- They are "reaching the unreached" youth, as rural people are poor and frequently without formal educational opportunities.

-- They have the support and endorsement of hemispheric leaders (such as the Secretary-General of the OAS), and of the institutions concerned with rural development (such as the OAS, the Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences, and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the UN).

-- They are concerned with building institutions that are practical and people-serving, and have the capability to continue to meet the changing needs of the rural communities.

-- They are a part of a world-wide youth educational movement that includes 119 programs in 88 countries which provide an excellent channel for people-to-people activities with other countries and similar organizations.

-- They are widely supported by private business and industrial firms, by foundations, and by agricultural development and financial agencies.

-- They have a similarity of needs, objectives and operations which makes a regional approach to expansion and improvement both sound and feasible -- as PIJR.

Revised
July 1973

SOME OF THE VALUES, ACHIEVEMENTS AND PRIORITIES OF THE INTER-AMERICAN RURAL YOUTH PROGRAM (PIJR: PROGRAMA INTERAMERICANO PARA LA JUVENTUD RURAL)

The Inter-American Rural Youth Program (PIJR)...

... is the only hemispheric institution in the Americas devoted exclusively to the development of effective out-of-school educational opportunities for rural young people. In most cooperating countries, PIJR is the only international institution providing consultative and supporting services to their rural youth educational program institutions.

... is privately-financed, exemplifying voluntary multi-national cooperation extending over both the public and private sectors.

... is based on a belief in the value of the individual rural boy and girl, and a confidence in their ability to contribute effectively to national development.

... is an agency of the National 4-H Foundation of America thus a part of the 4-H program of the Cooperative Extension Service of the U. S. Department of Agriculture and the State Land-Grant Universities.

... is related to the Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences of the OAS (IICA) through an agreement of cooperative association, and represents it in many rural youth-related functions.

... has close working relationship with many other international and national organizations working in rural development -- FAO, CARE, INCAP, CIAT, CIMMYT, Heifer Project International, U. S. Agency for International Development (USAID), and others.

... is endorsed by the Secretary General of the Organization of American States, and many other hemispheric leaders.

... has important financial support from outstanding business and industrial firms, and foundations through the National 4-H Foundation.

... is regionally oriented, planning its program direction and priorities in consultation with the Inter-American Rural Youth Advisory Council.

... has leadership and operating responsibilities during 1971-1975 for the W. K. Kellogg Foundation grant (to IICA) to demonstrate the significant contribution that rural young people can make to rural development in Latin America in increasing food production and improving nutrition levels in rural communities. Cooperating countries are: Guatemala, 4-S Clubs (production and use of edible beans); Costa Rica, 4-S Clubs (corn and swine production and use);

Venezuela, 5-V Clubs (production and consumption of edible beans and vegetables); and Paraguay, 4-C Clubs (production and utilization of corn, soybeans and poultry).

... has a sharp focus -- expanding educational opportunities for rural youth -- but with the flexibility to assist each country within its priorities and needs.

... encourages greater involvement by the rural young people in the development of their own programs.

... has an outstanding staff with exceptional leadership experience in rural youth educational programming in the Americas.

PIJR serves the national rural youth program institutions of the Americas...

... by contributing to the creation and strengthening of the educational bases and institutional guidelines of these agriculturally-oriented and family-centered out-of-school (informal) educational programs.

... by developing in appropriate decision-makers and opinion leaders an increased understanding of the needs and aspirations of rural youth and their potential contributions to development.

... by developing in the leaders of the private sector an increased sense of common purpose and greater understanding of the role of youth in rural development.

... by contributing to the training of a significant number of national program leaders.

... by serving as a regional center for exchange of information and a channel for relationships between the various national program institutions throughout the Hemisphere.

... by providing on a regional basis supplementary services not otherwise available.

... by involving the 4-H program of the U. S. in the development process (a) through cooperative activities with the national programs of Latin America and the Caribbean, and (b) the creation and strengthening of 4-H international projects, activities and events which relate to the Americas.

... by conducting seminars and meetings in specialized topics, such as the Inter-American Conferences on Rural Youth.

... by emphasizing the use and training of volunteers to complement the services of official personnel.

PIJR has been a key factor...

... in the expansion of enrollment in the Americas: increased 4 times since the early '60's to over 400,000 young people in over 11,000 clubs in 31 countries.

... in increasing volunteer leadership: a 10% increase in the past two years; now more than 28,100 volunteer local leaders.

... in improving technical leadership: over 6,300 extensionists are working with rural youth.

... in increasing and improving project enrollment: 82% of members are enrolled in individual projects; nearly 20% are enrolled in group, collective or club projects.

... through increased private resources for club programs: national support entities have current budgets of about $1 million for program, credit funds, and administration.

... by pioneering the development of new priority project areas such as in food production, food utilization (nutrition), conservation of natural resources, and family management.

... by encouraging the use of incentives and awards as stimulation and recognition for improved performance by members, leaders and cooperators.

... by encouraging the development of adequate credit facilities and funds to finance rural youth member projects.

... by pioneering inter-American exchanges of youth, leaders and extensionists, including the Inter-American Rural Youth Congresses.

... by encouraging the establishment of most of the national private support entities as a channel for private resources contributed to the youth programs.

... by improving the relationships between the U. S. 4-H program and the rural youth educational programs of Latin America and the Caribbean, notably through exchange and training activities.

Revised
July 1973

JUVENTUDE RURAL

BOLETIM INFORMATIVO

RUILÂNDIA ORGANIZA S

Tomou posse no d
1ª diretoria do mais
grícola Juvenil, que
mero 92 de registro

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RUILÂNDIA ORGANIZA SEU CAJ

Tomou posse no dia 16/08/73 a 1ª diretoria do mais novo Clube Agrícola Juvenil, que recebeu o número 92 de registro na STJR/CATI.

Ruilândia é distrito agrícola

CAJ "CPCP" DE MARÍLIA TEM NOVA DIRETORIA

Através de eleição realizada no dia 12/08/73, foi eleita a nova diretoria para o período 73/74 que ficou assim constituída: Kazutoio Machida - Presidente Tomio

Serão empregados cerca de:.... 5.850 quilos de adubos (superfosfato simples, sulfato de amôneo e cloreto de potássio), fornecidos pela ANDA, como colaboração ao programa que será executado com a par

Seminário Interamericano das Entidades de Apoio à Juventude Rural, que como se sabe, será realizado nas dependências do CETATE no período de 04 a 10 de novembro próximo.

NOVIDADES AGRÍCOLAS

CONSERVAÇÃO DO SOLO - A Secretaria da Agricultura do Estado de S. Paulo iniciará, este ano, um programa institucional para a conservação do solo. Uma equipe de técnicos da

SORGO - Trabalhos experimentais sobre alimentação do gado que vêm sendo conduzidos por técnicos do Convênio Brasil/Alemanha, através da ACAR, em Pouso Alegre, Carmo