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Centro Interamericano de Documentación
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4 MAR 1980

Report Submitted to the
W. K. KELLOGG FOUNDATION

IICA-CIDIA

on the Second Year of Operation of the Grant to Demonstrate
the Significant Contribution that Rural Young People Can
Make to Rural Development in Latin America

July 1, 1972-June 30, 1973

Operated through the
INTER-AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF AGRICULTURAL SCIENCES OF THE OAS
San José, Costa Rica

in cooperation with the
INTER-AMERICAN RURAL YOUTH PROGRAM
San José, Costa Rica

in conjunction with the
NATIONAL 4-H CLUB FOUNDATION OF AMERICA, INC.
Washington, D. C., U. S. A.

00005578



INSTITUTO INTERAMERICANO DE CIENCIAS AGRICOLAS DE LA OEA

DIRECCION GENERAL

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June 30, 1973

Dr. Mario Chaves
Program Director for Latin America
W. K. Kellogg Foundation
400 North Avenue
Battle Creek, Michigan 49016

Dear Dr. Chaves:

On behalf of the Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences of the OAS and of the National 4-H Club Foundation of America, Inc., I take pleasure in presenting to you the report of the second year of operation of the W. K. Kellogg Foundation grant for the Inter-American Rural Youth Program (PIJR) which is to demonstrate the significant contribution that rural young people can make to rural development in Latin America.

The financial statement for 1972-1973 accompanying this report is tentative as of this date, but we believe fairly represents the anticipated expenditures for this second year. A final statement will be sent to you on or before August 15, 1973.

The budget for the third year (1973-74) is a part of this report. I am at this time requesting the third payment, for the amount of \$154,450, to be made as soon as possible. This check should be made payable to the Pan American Development Foundation, 19th and Constitution Avenue, Washington, D. C. 20006, which receives such funds in our behalf. I have been assured that the PADF continues to be classified as an organization described in Section 509a (1), (2) or (3) of the U. S. Internal Revenue Code.

I believe that significant progress has been made during this second year of the rural young people demonstrating their abilities to increase food production and to improve food utilization in rural communities. The rural youth programming agencies have successfully activated their various country plans so the projects and activities carried on through this grant are a part of their on-going programs.

I am pleased that you have been in close contact with this grant during the past year, and especially that you could visit Costa Rica and meet some of the 4-S members and leaders taking part. I hope there will be even more such opportunities during this third year.

Sincerely,

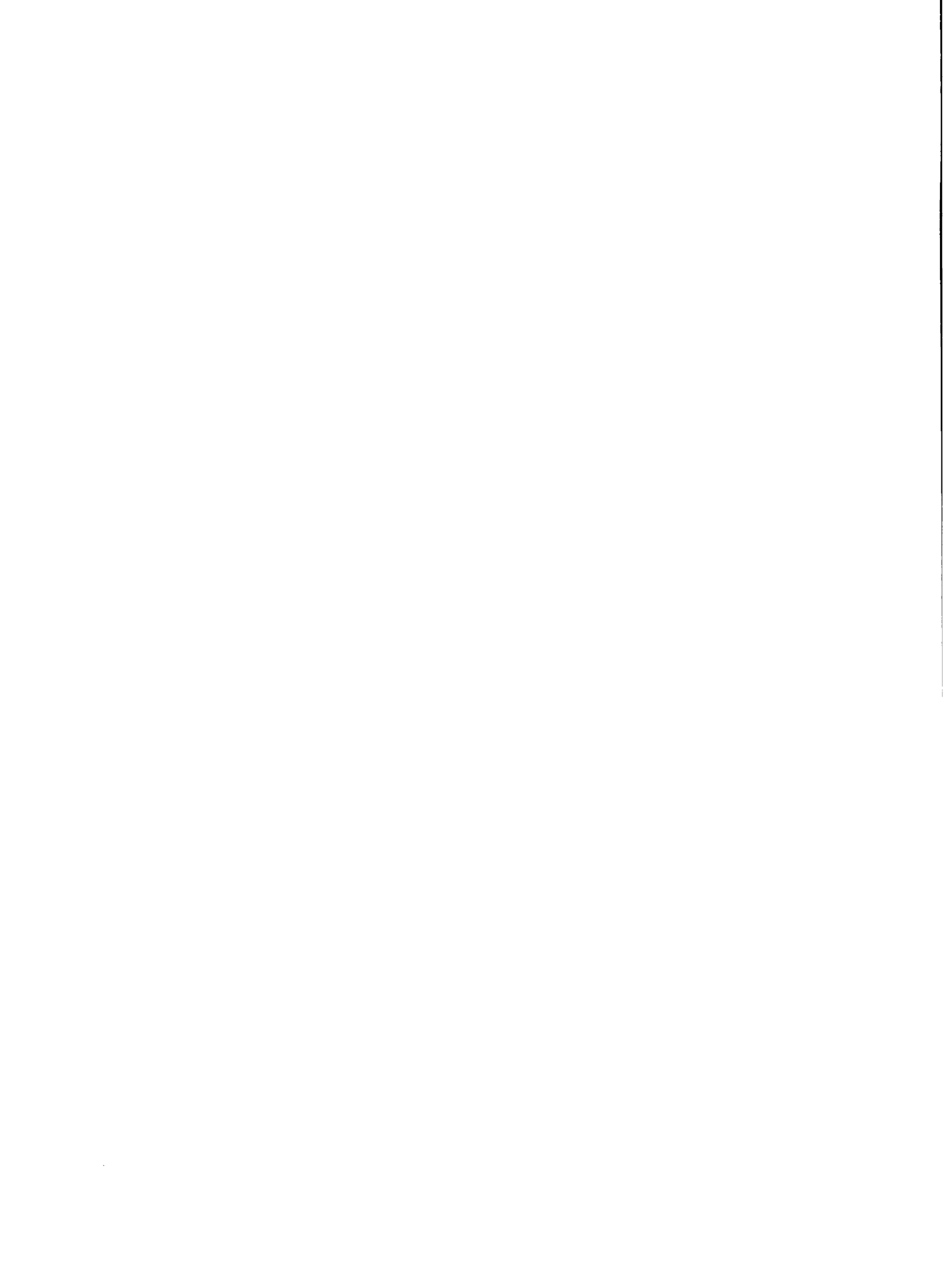

José Emilio G. Araujo
Director General

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Table 1 - National Level Training Courses

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HIGHLIGHTS

This is a summary of the second annual report of the W. K. Kellogg Foundation grant to the Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences of the OAS (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."

-- The grant is operated by the Inter-American Rural Youth Program (PIJR), an agency of the National 4-H Foundation of America in cooperative association with IICA.

-- The most notable benefit of the grant has been the adoption of the basic methodology in the cooperating countries: Guatemala (4-S Clubs), Costa Rica (4-S Clubs), Venezuela (5-V Clubs), and Paraguay (4-C Clubs). The rural boys and girls are responding positively, thus improving themselves, their families and their communities.

-- The country projects are now the priority emphasis for the rural youth programs. Each country has had the responsibility for designing and conducting its project.

-- The training has been provided to the rural youth, but the project risks are theirs. They have proven they can accept this responsibility, even under adverse circumstances.

-- There is increasing awareness of the grant as a stimulant to rural youth programming throughout the Americas. Persons outside of Extension Services are learning of the effective "delivery system" these programs provide for reaching the rural communities.

-- Two factors dominated in the second year of country programming:
(a) increasing priority was given to home economics-related activities, and
(b) the new availability of training and informational materials.

-- Response has been slower than anticipated by the national private support entities to the increasing needs of the members, such as providing additional credit funds for members' projects.

-- The U. S. 4-H program is gaining a greater awareness of the needs of rural development in Latin America, and making a commitment for more active and realistic participation in responding to them.

-- An outstanding achievement of the grant has been the cooperation given to the rural youth by the various national and international agencies -- regionally through PIJR, but as importantly within the four countries.

-- IICA-CIDIA (Inter-American Center for Documentation and Agricultural Information) published the first extensive bibliography of rural youth program materials in Spanish and Portuguese.

-- A Special Committee of the Board of Trustees of the National 4-H Foundation came to Costa Rica to review and evaluate PIJR, with special attention to the W. K. Kellogg Foundation grant. This was the first time a Trustees' group has met outside of the United States.

-- The single most important event of the year for rural youth programming and the Kellogg Foundation grant was the 1972 Inter-American Rural Youth Leaders' Conference. Twenty countries were represented. Messages from many agricultural leaders called attention to this Kellogg Foundation grant. The participants emphasized the food production and utilization concept as an important method for achieving the theme goal of "Activating the Potential of Rural Youth."

-- In Guatemala:

-- Drought restricted edible bean production, but the members' plots yielded three to six times local average production: an excellent demonstration of the new practices and the strength of the youth.

-- 4-S membership enrollment in the demonstration areas nearly doubled.

-- International and national courses prepared staff for training the boys and girls to implement their individual projects. Five new publications were produced..

-- In Costa Rica:

-- Drought nearly wiped out the corn production in the northwest, but elsewhere other members with adequate rainfall had yields of over 100 bushels per acre, which is outstanding in Costa Rica.

-- The first swine marketing project netted the members about US\$ 70 each in six-pig projects.

-- Training activities began to emphasize the nutrition and food utilization phase of the project. U. S. YDPs prepared new materials, including educational games, for the 4-S members.

-- In Paraguay:

-- The project moved more slowly due to changes in staff, lack of transportation, and factors affecting the rapid adoption of new methods.

-- Emphasis was given to nutrition, in coordination with other nutrition-oriented agencies.

-- Eight publications were prepared on corn, soybean and poultry production and utilization, and formed the basis for members' training.

-- Corn yields by the 4-C members were about 4 times local averages, while in soybeans they produced about twice the local averages.

-- In Venezuela:

-- The 5-V Club program has worked very fast to "catch up," being the last country to become associated with the grant.

-- Two publications were prepared.

-- Two crops of vegetables were produced on a plot of about 4 acres in one demonstration community, yielding 11 tons of vegetables, mostly tomatoes.

-- There has been a marked increase in use of vegetables for their meals by families involved in the project.

-- The first group of U. S. former 4-H members (YDPs) complete their assignments in August; the second group, 14 YDPs, are in training.

-- The YDPs are assigned to local rural youth program offices, serving as a counter-part to the rural youth club agent and/or home economist. They have been most effective in supporting the nutrition phase of the projects.

-- The YDPs have developed contacts between their host communities and the 4-H programs in their home states. Several hundred dollars have been collected to be used for loan funds and direct project support.

-- Communications activities were intensified during the year. Two information folders -- one in English and one in Spanish -- explain how PIJR gives leadership to the expansion of educational opportunities for rural youth in the Americas.

-- Membership in the Inter-American Rural Youth Advisory Council reached 22 during the year. A fourth consultant institution was added (the OAS), and the Honorary Chairmanship (Mr. Galo Plaza) was accepted.

-- At the Council's first meeting in Puerto Rico in December, the Members commended the Kellogg Foundation for this grant, as an important "guide to methodology of expanding and improving rural youth programs as well as for a model for preparation of food production and nutrition projects."

-- The 4-H Foundation has received a grant from the Tinker Foundation for PIJR to conduct the second inter-American seminar for staff members of national private support entities.

-- The 4-H Foundation is conducting its first direct mail campaign to solicit funds for PIJR.

-- The Regional Training Aids Center (RTAC) of USAID published a Spanish edition of the World Atlas of 4-H in support of PIJR's efforts in the Americas.

-- Looking forward to 1973-74, these are the highlights:

-- The key challenge in each of the countries is to more rapidly expand the projects. As part of this, there must be more aggressive involvement by the national support entities to provide supplemental services and resources.

-- This will be a year of increased "outreach." Two regional seminars will be conducted by PIJR to train the national rural youth personnel of other countries of the Americas in the methodology used in the demonstration projects. A three-week seminar in rural youth program planning and management will be conducted by PIJR, time and place to be decided.

-- The second group of U. S. YDPs will complete their training and take up their host country assignments. PIJR will work more closely with the countries to improve their use of these staff inputs. At the same time, additional improvement will be made in the recruiting process in the United States for YDPs.

-- Basic plans will be completed within the year for the 1974 Inter-American Conference on Rural Youth (formerly the Inter-American Rural Youth Leaders' Conference) to be in San José, Costa Rica on October 13 to 18.

-- IICA will continue designing its plan of activities for expanding services in behalf of rural youth in the Americas, including employment of a home economist to provide needed expertise in the nutrition phase of the project.

-- The annual meeting of the Executive Committee of the Advisory Council will be September 5 to 7 in San José.

-- PIJR will maintain a continuous flow of communication about the grant to the rural youth program institutions and decision-makers.

Report Submitted to the

W. K. KELLOGG FOUNDATION

on the Second Year of Operation of the Grant to Demonstrate
the Significant Contribution that Rural Young People Can
Make to Rural Development in Latin America

I. Introduction

The W. K. Kellogg Foundation announced on June 23, 1971 a grant to the Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences of the OAS (IIICA) to assist with 'certain activities of the Inter-American Rural Youth Program' (PIJR).

The four-year grant is 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. The expectations are that:

1. The rural youth will produce more and better food crops for the market and for their families, thus improving their economic well-being and, ultimately, their countries' agricultural production.
2. The rural youth will develop and adopt improved nutrition standards for themselves and for their families, which has long-range implications for the mental and physical capabilities of rural people.
3. The rural youth will demonstrate the improved methods of food production and nutrition, accelerating their adoption in rural communities.
4. The participating rural young people will develop marketable skills that will contribute to their economic and social welfare.
5. There will be increased use of volunteer leadership resources in the rural communities, which has broad implications for area development.

The grant was used to start projects in four countries: Guatemala (4-S Clubs), production and utilization of edible beans (frijoles); Costa Rica (4-S Clubs), corn and hog production and utilization; Paraguay (4-C Clubs), production and utilization of corn, soybeans and poultry; and Brazil (4-S Clubs), food production and utilization. Brazil withdrew early in 1972 so their demonstration project could be implemented nationwide. The replacement was Venezuela (5-V Clubs), production and utilization of edible beans (caraotas) and vegetables.

PIJR first assisted the national rural youth programs and their cooperating agencies to assess their situations and to develop plans based on national priorities. The countries planned their own projects within the framework of the grant, each designed within the priorities and needs of the

countries, utilizing the rural youth for demonstration and for direct participation in development.

Toward the end of the first year, these national projects were initiated with the preparation of materials and the training of personnel. Some rural youth members even began their projects.

In mid-June 1972, the first group of U. S. former 4-H members (Youth Development Project) began language training and orientation for their assignments to local extension (rural youth program) offices in Guatemala (1), Costa Rica (4) and Paraguay (1).

The grant was well publicized. This developed increasing interest in the demonstration projects and how their results may be adapted to other countries. In addition, it has given stimulus to rural youth programming throughout the Americas.

The Inter-American Rural Youth Advisory Council was created in October 1971 in an announcement by the Secretary General of the Organization of American States (OAS). An interim Executive Committee began the Council's functions. Thirteen Members had been appointed by the end of the first grant year.

In evaluating the first year of the grant, it was evident that it met a definite need of the informal (out-of-school) rural youth educational programs in Latin America.

II. Evaluation and Significance

This report completes the first half of the grant period, but even at this juncture the project has made a remarkable contribution toward demonstrating the significant role that rural young people can play in the rural development in Latin America.

The most notable benefit has been the adoption of the basic methodology in the cooperating countries. While these concepts are neither new nor revolutionary, they have not been effectively implemented. The national rural youth program institutions in Guatemala, Costa Rica, Venezuela, and Paraguay have accepted these concepts of planning within national priorities, of using the assistance of outside agencies with related interests, of preparing and distributing the basic instructional and technical materials, and of training staff, volunteers and members in the subject matter. The result is that the boys and girls are responding positively, thus improving themselves, their families and their communities.

This methodology for implementing food production and utilization projects is equally adaptable to almost all kinds of rural youth training needs. It is expected that the understanding of this concept will be

broadened during the second half of the grant and become a standard operating procedure in the demonstration countries.

The Kellogg project has caught on rapidly in the four Extension Services, as well as in the rural youth programs. Everybody seems to know about it, talks about it, and is enthusiastic about it. The country projects are now the priority emphasis for the rural youth programs, a fact that is recognized by Ministers of Agriculture as well as by the club members and village elders.

This is due to the mode of operation. Within the general guidelines of the grant, each country has had the responsibility for designing and conducting its project. The leadership at all levels was involved in selecting the priorities, the demonstration areas, and setting the goals. Thus, the Kellogg grant is composed for four separate country projects -- related but individual.

There is very little "given away" in this grant; most funds are used for training and materials, and for consultant services. The country institutions have fundamental obligations. The basic responsibility for the success or failure of their project is with the individual boy and girl. Their training is provided, but the risks are theirs. They buy the seed and supplies, provide the land, cultivate the crop, then harvest, and market their production. They have proven they can accept this responsibility, even under adverse circumstances. These are not isolated cases of one boy in this village and a girl in some other community. These are typical rural youth, with the typical disadvantages found throughout the Americas.

The increasing knowledge about and interest in the Kellogg grant is stimulating rural youth programming throughout the Americas. It has made possible a new rural youth emphasis within IICA, as well as in other international institutions concerned with rural development.

There is a new awareness by personnel of agencies outside the Extension Services of the effective "delivery system" that rural youth programs provide for reaching the rural communities. These agencies are learning that they can effectively cooperate with the rural youth programs to the mutual benefit of all concerned, especially the young people.

There were two dominant factors in this second year within the rural youth programs: The first was the increasing priority being given to home economics-related activities, not limited only to food utilization (nutrition) though this has been the key point. Increasingly, the home economics personnel are being taken into consideration in the planning and operation of the projects as the program leadership becomes more aware of the family-centered nature of rural development.

Secondly, the availability of training and informational materials has meant that the basic fund of technical knowledge could get through to the ultimate user -- the rural boy or girl. Not only are they receiving more

complete how-to-do-it training, but they also are getting much of the "why" of the recommended practices. This greatly increases their skills capability.

The inability to secure an appropriate home economics staff member for IICA has been a limiting factor to the food utilization element of the projects. This restriction means the project has lacked the overall counsel in nutrition that has been so successful in the food production phase. Every effort is being made to employ a home economist, but the decision was made very early to wait for an adequate person rather than to merely fill the position.

A disappointing element of the institution building process has been the slow response of the national private support entities to the increasing needs of the members. While this is not true in all of the countries, there is a general pattern. They have not been ready for the rapid membership expansion. An example of this is the entities' slowness in providing additional credit funds for loans to finance members' projects. PIJR will give attention to the entities during the coming twelve months within the grant, as well as through a hemispheric seminar to be conducted for entity staffs.

The long-range effect of improved U. S. 4-H participation (especially by the YDP) and broader understanding of the Board of Trustees of the 4-H Foundation should be a greater awareness of the needs of rural development in Latin America by the U. S. 4-H members, volunteer leaders and Extension personnel, and a commitment by them for more active and realistic participation in responding to them.

III. Operations during 1972-1973

A. General Observations

The second year of the grant has been one of implementation and achievement, the result of the first year of planning and preparation. Significant accomplishments were recorded in the country projects in Costa Rica, Guatemala, and Paraguay, and a good start was made in Venezuela. The adoption of approved practices proved to be the difference between "a crop or a disaster" in areas affected by the disastrous Central American drought. More complete reports of the country projects are in subsequent sections.

An outstanding achievement of this grant has been the cooperation given to the rural youth by various national and international agencies. This has happened regionally where many organizations are cooperating with PIJR. But it is most evident in the four countries where agencies of formal education, health, nutrition, finance, rural development, and agricultural production have come together -- in most instances for the first time -- to work for the rural youth through the channel of rural youth programs. The benefits of these efforts are much more than the combined totals of their individual



contributions. For example, in Guatemala these cooperators include the Institute of Nutrition of Central America and Panama (INCAP), UNICEF and the Ministry of Public Health, in addition to IICA, the 4-H program of the U. S., and PIJR.

The basic coordination and leadership has been provided by PIJR. Prof. Arias and Ing. Ferreira have worked extensively with the countries' staffs counseling them on their plans, guiding their activities, and assisting in periodic evaluations. Director Hutchcroft has been responsible for overall administration, plus activities with the Advisory Council, and information, reports and liaison.

In addition to their in-country activities, Arias and Ferreira made preliminary plans for a series of international seminars to be conducted under the grant early in the third year.

October 1972 was the 30th anniversary of the founding of the IICA. There were appropriate ceremonies throughout the Americas which symbolized the important role of this OAS specialized agency in rural development in the Hemisphere.

The annual meeting of the Board of Directors of IICA, including the Technical Council, was held in May 1973 in Santiago, Chile. The report of Director General Araujo, referred to the Kellogg Foundation grant, and ways in which the Institute has begun work on "designing a plan of activities as the expression of a humanistic vision" in the field of rural youth. "One of our approaches," he said, "will be to utilize the structure of rural youth clubs to orient the action of young people so as to significantly improve their future management ability, reinforcing the clubs as training mechanisms so as to better train the young people for their future role as leaders and active participants in the communities."

The Deputy Director General, Dr. Carlos Madrid, told the members of the Board on the first year's activities of the Kellogg Foundation grant as a part of his annual report on IICA program accomplishments.

The IICA-CIDIA (Inter-American Center for Documentation and Agricultural Information) at Turrialba, prepared and published the first, extensive bibliography of rural youth program materials in Spanish and Portuguese, with some basic references in English. This "Bibliografía sobre Juventudes Rurales en América Latina," gives general listings, and is cross-referred by topic and by author/institution. It is an important contribution to rural youth programming in the Americas, and specifically to the Kellogg grant activities.

The Regional offices of IICA -- Guatemala, Lima and Montevideo -- have given outstanding leadership and support to the development of the country projects, as have the representatives in Paraguay and Venezuela. These offices and their staffs have provided much needed technical assistance in a wide variety of fields important to the success of the projects.

On March 1, Mr. Hugo Fernández joined IICA as a rural youth specialist in the Dirección General, assuming the responsibilities formerly handled by Dr. Francisco Oliart. Fernández, a native of Uruguay, served for many years with the General Secretariat of the OAS in Washington. Among his most recent assignments was participation in the preparation of an OAS youth policy.

It was not possible to secure a full-time home economist to support the food utilization phase of the grant. However, IICA provided the consultant services of Ing. Haydée Bidigorri of Argentina and Lic. Víctor Valverde to assist with specific needs in the projects. Ing. Bidigorri spent six months in Paraguay, providing important guidance in the nutrition phase of the project. Valverde was responsible for the conduct and analysis of the nutrition survey carried on in Costa Rica as a bench mark for that country's project.

In addition, IICA provided a trained home economist, Miss Grace L. Woodman, to assist with nutrition workshops for local extension personnel in Guatemala and Paraguay. She is a native of Michigan and a former 4-H member and YDP living in Costa Rica.

There were two key visits to Costa Rica to observe the grant during the second year. The first was by Dr. Mario Chaves, Latin American representative of the W. K. Kellogg Foundation, in October-November. He met with PIJR staff members as well as 4-S Club leaders and members in the Puriscal community.

In April, 1973, a Special Committee of the Board of Trustees of the National 4-H Foundation came to Costa Rica to review and evaluate PIJR, with special attention to the W. K. Kellogg Foundation grant. This was the first time a body of the Trustees met formally outside of the U. S. The final report of the Committee has not been submitted, but the preliminary report to the Trustees in early May was very supportive of an international organization "such as PIJR as a continuing necessity to provide leadership and to marshal resources for 4-H-type programs in the Americas." Their observations and discussions with participants in the Kellogg grant project communities was the reason for their recommendation "that the National 4-H Foundation, through PIJR, continue to encourage the development and operations of similar demonstration projects throughout Latin America."

The most important single event of the year for rural youth programming and the Kellogg grant, was the 1972 Inter-American Rural Youth Leaders' Conference held December 10-15 in San Juan, Puerto Rico. Well over 100 persons took part from 20 countries of the Americas plus Spain -- one of the largest such meetings ever held. The theme was "Activating the Potential of Rural Youth."

The U. S. Secretary of Agriculture, Dr. Earl L. Butz sent greetings to the Conference, noting:

I also take this opportunity to commend the W. K. Kellogg Foundation for the leadership it has given PIJR in placing priority emphasis to increased food production and improved food utilization through rural youth efforts. Millions of persons in many nations will benefit.

The Director General of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the UN (FAO) wrote "to reiterate FAO's great concern with the serious problem posed in developing countries by the growing number of young people" and to express his personal recognition of the "efficient and dynamic work" of PIJR:

FAO is very pleased to be able to collaborate through our joint activities. I am convinced that through cooperation and coordination of our efforts our organizations can more adequately meet the needs and aspirations of the large and promising youth sector of the rural population of developing countries. Because the young people of today will be tomorrow's leaders, we must give the highest priority to our activities with youth.

The Secretary General of the OAS, Galo Plaza, wrote that:

Happily, we in Latin America have a direct link to 4-H in the United States through the Inter-American Rural Youth Program, a cooperative effort of the Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences of the Organization of American States and the National 4-H Foundation.

. . .

Through this organization we have received such generous support as the recent grant from the W. K. Kellogg Foundation to set up pilot projects to improve food production and utilization. Many other members and friends of 4-H are giving substantial support in terms of both human and financial resources. I hope that this base of support can be broadened, especially in Latin America, as more and more leaders become aware of rural youth's powerful potential for the improvement of the well-being of their peoples.

The Conference participants responded to these challenges, to those of IICA Director General, Dr. José Emilio G. Araujo; 4-H Foundation Executive Director, Grant A. Shrum; the inaugural speaker, Dr. Amador Cobas, President of the University of Puerto Rico; to the closing speaker, Dr. Ned D. Bayley, Director of Science and Education of USDA; and to those of the other main speakers.

Prof. Edgar Arias and Ing. Luis Ferreira of PIJR, assisted by representatives of three of the four cooperating countries, reported on the first year of the Kellogg Foundation grant.

A presentation was made of the "1972 Report of the Status of Rural Youth Educational Programs in Latin America and the Caribbean" by the Director of PIJR.

Much of the time, the participants were in mini-seminars on topics of specific interest. These included many case histories and discussions from the Kellogg projects, such as in "Developing Food Production Projects", "Programs and Projects for Girls", "Involving U. S. 4-H in International Activities", "Effective Use of Credit for Rural Youth Projects", and "Projects in Health".

The major presentations, case histories, and summaries of the discussions are included in the summary report of the 1972 Conference, now being completed. The Conference recommendations are mentioned later in this report.

B. Country Summaries

(1) Guatemala

The project moved into its action phase and is expanding under very favorable conditions. At the first evaluation in September, 25 4-S members reported an average yield of edible beans three times the local production, despite the severe drought. In fact, theirs was the only crop in the community worth harvesting. A second group of 38 members had yields of four to six times local average. In both cases, they repaid their credit loans, kept some seed for the next planting, maintained a supply for home consumption, and sold their surplus.

The nutrition phase of the project received special attention this year. There was national and international training, and an intensive program of demonstrations to the 4-S Clubs and the homemakers.

Membership enrollment in Chiquimula and Nueva Santa Rosa has grown from 18 clubs with 515 members in 1971 to 30 clubs with 881 members in 1972.

The achievements of the first two years of the project have created an interest and a demand by neighboring communities to be allowed to participate.

Two national training sessions were held, one in bean production and the other on nutrition, for extension agricultural and home economics agents and supervisors, and personnel of the Ministry of Health and INCAP. IICA and INCAP technicians assisted.

These were followed by training for volunteer leaders, 4-S members, and homemakers, which led directly to the increased bean production and the improved nutrition levels in the homes. Extension staffs report farmers are asking them for the seed and the training in the approved practices so they may get the same results as the 4-S boys and girls. This is facilitating the Extension workers' contacts with farmers, and by personnel of other government agencies. Likewise, homemakers have shown new interest in attending meetings to learn how to improve their family diets.

International training was arranged by PIJR to improve the technical capacity of the country project. A home economist studied for two months in Mexico, and now is doing an excellent job of teaching nutrition to young girls and in demonstrating infant feeding to homemakers. An agent was trained in bean production in El Salvador but now is assigned to a cooperative program.

These teaching materials have been produced:

What is Extension and What it does (Qué es y qué hace Extensión), by Extension staff.

Planting Bean Project Guide (Proyecto de Cultivo de Frijol - Guía para Socios 4-S), by P. Agr. Jorge A. Robles, and reviewed by the Research Department of the Ministry of Agriculture.

Bean Utilization Project Guide and Record Book (Guía para Socios de los Clubes 4-S - Proyecto Consumo de Frijol), by technicians of the Ministry of Health, INCAP, and the Extension Service.

Rural Youth Club Manual (Manual de Clubes Agrícolas 4-S), prepared by 4-S staff.

Secretary's Handbook (Libro del Secretario), prepared by 4-S staff.

In addition, the four demonstration agencies have received materials and equipment for nutrition demonstrations, flip charts, color slides, and other visual aids.

As planned, 90 4-S Club members took part this year in the project. They planted a total of 32 acres, financed in part by loans from the National 4-S Council and the Ministry. The two areas have different climates, so plant at different times. Beans are planted in May in Nueva Santa Rosa. The average yield there was 600 pounds per acre for an average net gain per member of US\$ 16. In Chiquimula, the 4-S members irrigated their beans and got an average yield of 1,120 pounds per acre, with a resulting net return of US\$ 40 each. In both localities, the 4-S members' yields were 3 to 5 times the local farmers' average. The members benefited from improved bean prices as well as high yields.

The Kellogg project has been given priority and publicity. There is pressure from above and from within the communities to increase the size of the individual projects, to make available more seeds and fertilizers, and to provide the same assistance to farmers. Additional Extension agencies want to be included in the plan.

Goals established in the national plan were met or exceeded due to the people's enthusiasm. For example, it was planned for enrollment to be 90 members in 1972 and to double to 180 members in 1973. It appears that 315 boys and girls will be taking part by mid-year.

The YDP, Beverly Finn, has given good project support in Chiquimula. She has lived in two communities for six months each. Her greatest contribution has been in a series of lessons and demonstrations in nutrition education for 20 homemakers and 40 girls. At the same time, she has started a latrine building project, has given sewing classes, and helped the 4-S Clubs buy three sewing machines.

Arturo López Guerra is one of the oldest men in the village of Sabana Grande, near Chiquimula. His four sons and three daughters have all been 4-S members, though only the youngest, Arturo, is now enrolled. Don Arturo's family was poor and so could not afford to send him to school. He has made sure that his children went to school and were in 4-S so they can be better prepared for life.

Young Arturo was enrolled in the bean project. His father says the entire community was satisfied with their members' success. More than 30 4-S members planted beans. While the rain was scarce, they took good care of their crop and the special seed. Don Arturo and others were surprised to see these plants grow so fast compared to local varieties, but the biggest surprise was at harvest time. Young Arturo's $\frac{3}{8}$ acre yielded 400 pounds of beans, which is about 1,000 pounds per acre. Don Arturo says he never had a yield like that in his life and he has been planting beans since he was ten years old. He hopes to rent more land this year for beans, using the newly learned practices. In the meantime, young Arturo is now a voluntary leader for a 4-S Club of 30 members who are interested in producing vegetables. They donated part of their crop to the local hospital.

(2) Costa Rica

The four demonstration areas in Costa Rica have proven that the Kellogg project is an effective method of working with rural youth so they may participate effectively in the development of their country. There is enthusiasm for the project, especially among 4-S Club members, families and the people of their communities.

The Central American drought was a handicap to the corn production areas. Structural changes within the Extension Service are hampering the project, such as frequent changes of agency personnel, lack of definition of certain policies, inadequate supervision, and in some cases the lack of transportation for staff and YDPs to fulfill their responsibilities.

The nutrition phase of the project was emphasized during this year through training as well as demonstrations, games, films, exhibits, and literature.

Twelve agency personnel, two regional supervisors and four YDPs took part in a one-week pork production and utilization training course in August.

A two-day evaluation meeting reviewed the first year's activities and made plans for the second year.

A nutrition training workshop was conducted for 27 technicians, including home demonstration agents, 4-S Club agents, their supervisors, and Ministry of Health personnel. The results of the dietetic survey were analyzed. Educational materials and local plans were developed to fit the needs shown by this analysis. And, there were plans put forth by the various extension agency staffs on how to solve the nutrition problems in their communities.

Publications on corn and hog production are being reviewed by the appropriate technical departments of the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock prior to publication.

Thirty-nine 4-S members planted 1.7 acres each in the corn project; all but four were financed by loans from the Banco de Costa Rica, the National 4-S Club Foundation, or the Association for Development of the Nicoya Peninsula. The Central American drought was disastrous in the northwest where most of the projects were planted. But rather than becoming discouraged, the members planted larger areas in 1973 and increased the enrollment in the project.

Ten members at Puriscal were not affected by the drought, selling their crop either as sweet corn or shelled corn. They averaged 9,900 pounds per acre, well over 100 bushels per acre. Their net profit was about US\$ 250 each.

The 4-S boys in Pital, ten of them, started the swine production project. Each boy began with six 2-month old pigs which were fattened to about 200 pounds in five to six months. Their investment of about US\$ 187 yielded them a profit of about US\$ 70 each.

The goals established for the first two years of the Kellogg project were easily attained, but indications are not good for increasing targets in the third year. Affirmative action through the Extension Service and the national support entity must be taken to identify and to remove these causes for stabilization rather than continuing expansion.

There were four YDPs assigned to Costa Rica: David Hobson of North Carolina, Valrey Vogel of North Dakota, Sharon Danes of Wisconsin, and Jeanie Jones of Idaho. The institutional problems of the Extension Service affected

their work, too. Their main contributions have been with the nutrition projects. They have translated and adapted materials from 4-H in the U. S., and have participated in training volunteer leaders at the agency level and agency home economists at the regional level.

Plans for the third year include special action through the 4-S Foundation to involve more people in the project. Frequent visits will be made by PIJR staff to agents, club members, and their families. It is hoped that new areas and possibly new projects can be added to the original project. There will be more guidance, orientation and supervision provided to the YDPs assigned to Costa Rica.

Fernando Vargas Avila joined the 4-S Club in San Rafael de Ojo de Agua when he was 10 years old. For eight years he carried a variety of horticultural projects, but last year he expanded into corn production in the Kellogg project. On his 1.7 acres plot, he produced nearly 70 bushels per acre -- the highest yield of any 4-S member and more than any farmer in the community.

This earned Fernando a trip to a regional 4-S camp. There he heard talks by many experts, including one on cooperatives. This gave him an idea -- cooperatives might help the farmers in his community. He learned more about cooperatives on another 4-S award trip to El Salvador.

Fernando began talking to farmers in the community about his ideas for a cooperative. He had prestige not only as an outstanding 4-S member, but as a leader in the community. Fifteen farmers were the founding group for a savings and loan cooperative with an initial capital of US\$ 2,000. In ten months they have made loans valued at more than US\$ 10,000. There are now 100 members -- adults and 4-S members. They are planning to increase their membership and thus their services.

This cooperative has branched out into marketing. It exported onions to Puerto Rico, earning a much better price than the local market. It also buys agricultural supplies for the members which are stored in its own warehouse.

Fernando is the manager of the cooperative, and has now become the adult leader of the 4-S Club. He is planning a junior cooperative just for 4-S members.

(3) Paraguay

The project has moved more slowly in Paraguay due to changes in extension personnel (both at national and local levels), lack of transportation, and economic and cultural factors affecting the rapid adoption of new methods. Yet there have been many achievements that surprised even the Paraguayans, especially in coordination with other institutions. There is a better understanding of the grant and its objectives by high officials of the Ministry of Agriculture. On several

occasions they have requested the Extension Service to include additional areas in the project and to substantially increase both the number of participants and the size of projects.

Special emphasis was given this year to the food utilization aspect of the project. Closer coordination was established by the Extension Service with the Ministry of Health and with PAEN (a joint three-ministry nutrition education program).

Several training sessions were held in the four demonstration communities to prepare for the benchmark surveys. There was a poultry training course in August for 20 agricultural and 4-C Club agents and 15 voluntary leaders. The poultry project has been delayed by lack of credit funds and a rapidly deteriorating poultry market. Some of the leaders are switching from poultry to hogs. An evaluation and planning meeting was held in March and a nutrition course in May. Extensionists then were able to effectively transfer the "know how" and "why" of the new techniques to 4-C Club members and leaders.

These teaching materials have been produced:

Project in Corn, Soybean and Poultry Production and Utilization; Manual for Members (Proyecto de Producción y Utilización de Maíz, Soja y Cría de Aves; a nivel de socios), by Extension staff.

Soybean Production Project; Recipes (Proyecto de Producción de Soja; Recetas), by Mrs. Nancy Granowsky, U. S. Peace Corps volunteer (nutrition specialist).

Corn Production and Utilization Project; Recipes (Proyecto de Producción y Consumo de Maíz; Recetas), by Extension staff.

Corn Production Project (Proyecto de Producción de Maíz), a members' guide, by Ing. Oscar Molinas, project specialist.

Soybean Production Project (Proyecto de Producción de Soja), by Ing. Oscar Molinas, project specialist.

Soybean Utilization Manual (Manual de Proyectos sobre Utilización de la Soja), by Mrs. Nancy Granowsky, U. S. Peace Corps volunteer (nutrition specialist).

Vaccination Program for Poultry (Programa de Vacunaciones para Aves), by poultry specialists of the Experimental Station.

Corn Utilization Record Book (Registro del Proyecto de Consumo de Maíz), by Extension staff.

There were 109 4-C members enrolled in the corn and soybean projects this June, almost twice the original goal. A total of 90 acres of Venezuela 1 yellow corn and just over 51 acres of soybeans were planted. Bad weather conditions reduced plantings in some localities, but in Encarnación the acreage was tripled.

Corn yields in San Juan Bautista and in San Ignacio were over 700 pounds per acre, more than four times the local farmers' average. In San Ignacio the 4-C boys' average was 3,080 pounds per acre. The corn in Encarnación did not respond too well to fertilizer. Unfertilized plots averaged 1,560 pounds per acre compared with 2,200 pounds for the fertilized, hardly enough to pay the additional costs.

On the other hand, soybeans responded well. Harvesting is not yet completed, but yields are expected to average about 2,500 pounds per acre, nearly double the usual local production.

The acceptance of Venezuela 1 yellow corn has been a surprise. It was first introduced in Paraguay about twenty years ago but was not well accepted by housewives. Once they had learned to use the yellow corn flour in preparing their common dishes (a phase of the project), there was a market for the product. The farmers then knew that the higher yields would be profitable.

The same situation applied to soybeans. After the homemakers learned to use soybeans in Paraguayan soup (a type of "corn bread") or for making milk and cheese, and their families accepted the new taste, soybeans became a product for the home as well as for the world market.

4-C Club girls and homemakers are conducting continuous campaigns to make people aware of the nutritional value of yellow corn and soybeans, and the best ways to prepare them for the dinner table. They are showing how vitamin A deficiency, common in Paraguay, can be overcome by using yellow corn which is higher in vitamin A than is white corn. This is being shown to the homemakers, 4-C members and community leaders by demonstrations and illustrated talks. Pamphlets and project guides have been prepared and distributed to the participants as well as to other interested organizations and groups.

The YDP, Janet Sydness, was assigned to San Juan Bautista where she has given leadership to presenting demonstrations and preparing training materials. With funds contributed by Minnesota 4-H Clubs, she helped some 4-C Club members' families to install smokeless stoves to replace their old system of cooking on the floor.

The story of the project in San Juan Bautista is typical of the work in Paraguay. The agricultural agent is P. Agr. Francisco Caballero, who for ten years was the 4-C Club agent. Working with him are Miriam Fernández, the home demonstration agent, and YDP Jan Sydness. The local project was

planned by this extension staff as a team because it concerned both agriculture (food production) and home economics (food utilization).

They started with 15 4-C members in San Juan Potrero and Sangre del Drago as the corn and soybean production demonstration area. First, they visited the parents to explain the project. They were enthusiastic and offered 1-1/4 acres each for their sons and daughters to plant the Venezuela 1. The seed, fertilizers and insecticides were provided on a loan basis, and planted in July and August. Immediately noticeable was the new practice of different planting distances. Instead of the usual 40 inches or more between hills, the 4-C members planted in rows 32 inches wide with hills 13 inches apart.

From the very beginning the 4-C members' corn looked better and grew faster than other in the community. This was noticed by parents and neighbors. Farmers in the community were invited to watch the harvest, and saw that Venezuela 1 yielded four to five times their production. More than 150 farmers have asked the extension staff about the new seed and how to plant it to receive the same results as the 4-C members. This has caused a change in extension service plans. Each farmer is planning to plant 7-1/2 to 12-1/2 acres of corn, a total of about 2,000 acres, the largest area ever planted to corn in this community. Agr. Caballero is going to keep records to see how well the farmers follow the new practices and the results they achieve.

International training in leadership will be a key element of the third year's operations, along with programming and evaluation of the projects in the demonstration communities, expansion to new areas, and assistance to the national support entity in increasing its fund-raising efforts to better meet the growing needs of the 4-C members.

(4) Venezuela

The 5-V Club program has worked very fast to 'catch up', being the last country to become associated with the grant.

Major emphasis has been on training, especially for state supervisors and the local agricultural extension agents, 5-V Club assistants, and home improvement agents. They gave training at the community level to 5-V Club members and leaders in production of black beans, and garden vegetables, and in their use on the family table. Courses also were given to farmers and homemakers.

Two basic publications were produced:

Recipes with Black Beans (Recetas a Base de Caraotas)

Recipes with Garden Vegetables (Recetas a Base de Hortalizas)

The bean project was initiated in the demonstration area of Sabana Grande community of the State of Lara. Seven 5-V members planted more than 37 acres in their individual projects. Despite their dedication, their crop was not profitable due to insect damage. Nevertheless, the members harvested a supply of beans ample for their families' consumption.

A total of 10 demonstrations were given by 5-V Club members and homemakers to their clubs.

The vegetable production project was started in the Canaima community. Fifteen members and 2 leaders enrolled in a collective (group) project. Their plot of nearly 4 acres was planted to tomatoes, cabbage, eggplant and other vegetables. Other individual projects were planted on small parcels assigned to each member and in family gardens.

The tomato crop was in two stages, the first of about 2-1/2 acres and the second of about 1-1/4 acres. In addition to the tomatoes for home use, they sold 16,500 pounds for a gross income of US\$ 812, with which they paid wages to the member-workers of US\$ 570. The second crop is being harvested. Tomatoes and cabbages had highest yields, with carrots, beets and eggplants doing almost as well. In total, well over 22,000 pounds of vegetables (including tomatoes) have been sold. They earned enough to repay their loan, pay their wages, provide products for their families, and to make a net profit.

Eight demonstrations were given in the use of garden vegetables to 5-V and homemakers clubs.

The greatest impact in Venezuela has been the increase in production and use of garden vegetables. The nutrition studies indicate that only 23% of mid-day meals and 5% of evening meals include vegetables. Tomatoes were rarely used. Only 6% of rural families had gardens to produce their own vegetables. At the end of this project year, approximately 60% of the members' families in the demonstration area were including vegetables in their diets, and nearly half have their own gardens. The tomato production has been so good that there are ample supplies for the families as well as for market.

C. Involvement of the U. S. 4-H Program

The first group of former 4-H members in the Youth Development Project (YDP) phase of the grant began their orientation and language training in June 1972 in Costa Rica. Two of the 8 participants withdrew early in the training for personal reasons.

The YDPs received more than 160 hours of instruction in Spanish at the Instituto de Lengua Española. This was complemented by nearly round-the-clock practical use of the language with their Costa Rican host families.

These families were selected by the National 4-S Club Foundation of Costa Rica. Many other institutions in the San José area assisted in preparing the YDPs culturally and technically for their assignments:

Guatemala - Miss Beverly Finn of Rt. 3, Box 3987, Oak Harbor, Washington 98277

Paraguay - Miss Janet Sydness of RR 3, Jackson, Minnesota 56143

Costa Rica - Miss Sharon Danes of RR 1, New Holstein, Wisconsin 53061

Mr. David Hobson of Rt. 1, Box 121, East Bend, North Carolina 27018

Miss Jeanie Jones of Box 205, Headquarters, Idaho 83534

Miss Valrey Vogel, Rogers, North Dakota 58479

They went to their host countries early in September, and will complete their activities in early August, 1973.

Typically, the YDP is assigned to an Extension Service agency (similar to a county extension office in the U. S.) in one of the demonstration areas, and is a counterpart to the rural youth club agent and/or the home economist. They live with host families becoming a part of the community life.

YDPs have been most effective in supporting the nutrition phase of the Kellogg projects. They have prepared materials, including developing simple "nutrition games" as teaching tools. They have assisted with local and regional training of volunteer leaders and of other professionals. Their demonstrations on the basic elements of nutrition have helped to initiate many new ideas and concepts with their counterparts.

The counterparts like to have YDPs because of the prestige that comes to their work and to the program. They receive many ideas from the YDPs, often significantly changing their ways of working. The effectiveness of the YDP is less noticeable in the higher levels of the Extension Services, but this, too, is changing. The YDPs in Costa Rica, for example, spent an entire week in a workshop with the national home economics supervisor to plan a basic nutrition program for the country.

The boys and girls like to have YDPs in their communities. The resulting publicity brings greater understanding and a better concept of the rural youth program, thus greater impact in the community. They know the YDP is really trying to help them, as evidenced by his sharing their problems and their hopes.

The YDPs have developed contacts between their host communities and the 4-H programs in their home states. Several hundred dollars have been collected and sent to the YDPs to be used for loan funds or direct project support. These are administered through the local institutional structures. In Guatemala, the YDP managed to secure the first three sewing machines the 4-S Club girls ever had.

The second group of 14 YDPs arrived in Costa Rica on June 13 for their language training and orientation. They will go to their host country assignments in late August: 4 to Guatemala, 4 to Costa Rica, 4 to Venezuela, and 2 to Paraguay.

During the year, it was decided it will not be possible to use the full allocation of 40 YDPs originally planned for the grant. Smaller countries have difficulty in effectively using large numbers of outside volunteers without much additional supervisory time, which is not available. Secondly, it has been difficult for the U. S. 4-H program to provide the young people to meet the job specifications requested by the cooperating countries.

At the same time, there has been a great interest expressed by the other Latin American countries to receive more in-depth information about the Kellogg projects, and how this can be applied to their situations.

For these reasons, PIJR requested that unused funds originally allocated for YDPs be used for a series of two seminars for national level personnel. This was approved on November 30 by Dr. Fahs' letter to the Director PIJR. These will be held in Guatemala in July and in Paraguay in October. Up to two persons from each country will be invited, usually the rural youth supervisor and the home economics supervisor. Some countries are expected to send more participants with national funds.

A PIJR Coordinator participated in the 4-H International Programs Workshop at the National 4-H Center in October, conducted as part of the W. K. Kellogg Foundation grant to the 4-H Foundation for National Staff Development and Training in the U. S. This workshop was attended by State 4-H personnel from throughout the country and was an excellent opportunity for a presentation on rural youth programming in the Americas.

D. Information Services

Communications activities were intensified during the second year of the grant.

The Fact Sheet, a summary of the grant and the country projects, was revised and expanded to more adequately describe the many activities in progress.

Two information folders were completed early in the second year, one in Spanish for Latin America and the other in English for U. S. and the Caribbean. Their title is "Activating the Potential of Rural Youth, the Inter-American Rural Youth Program in the 1970's." Each edition explains how PIJR gives leadership to the expansion of educational opportunities for rural youth in the Americas, with emphasis on food production and utilization.

The folders are illustrated with photographs, including activities in the Kellogg demonstration projects. Several series of photographs have been taken to provide coverage of the achievements and progress. These have been the basis for several new stories, especially about YDPs for papers in the U. S.

The photographs were used for a simple but very effective exhibit prepared for the Puerto Rico Conference.

An emblem was designed early in the year to identify publications and other items related to the grant. It symbolizes the participation and vitality of youth related to increased food production and improved nutrition.

IICA and the 4-H Foundation both featured the grant in their annual reports, which are widely distributed in their spheres of operations.

The participating countries have had extensive newspaper coverage of events and activities of their demonstration projects. These have increased the awareness and the effectiveness of the grant activities.

The basic communications tools of PIJR have given major attention to the grant. These are a bi-monthly newsletter to about 250 key program leaders in the Americas, and the magazine, Juventud Rural, which is distributed to some 7,000 officials and rural youth program staff members in the Hemisphere.

E. Inter-American Rural Youth Advisory Council

The Membership of the Inter-American Rural Youth Advisory Council grew to 22 persons by December 1st, plus the four consultants (representing cooperating institutions) and an Honorary Chairman.

Mr. Galo Plaza, the Secretary General of the OAS, accepted the Honorary Chairmanship. Soon thereafter, the OAS General Secretariat became a Consultant to the Council. Both actions resulted from invitations of the Interim Executive Committee.

New Members appointed to the Council since July 1, 1972 are:

Bolivia - Ing. Agr. Jorge Zuna Rico, Chief, Extension and Cooperatives Service, Ministry of Agriculture.

Colombia - Jorge Steiner S., President, Productos Fitosanitarios de Colombia, S. A. (Proficol).

Dominican Republic - P. Agr. José Eduardo Contín López, Director of the Department of Agricultural Extension, Secretariat of State of Agriculture.

Ecuador - Ing. Agr. Gonzalo Raúl Chacón Segarra, Chief of the 4-F Agricultural Youth Clubs of the Agricultural Extension Service, and Executive Secretary, National 4-F Foundation of Ecuador.

El Salvador - Agr. José Pérez Guerra, Director of Extension, Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock.

Jamaica - David Henriques, Manager, Kingston Industrial Agencies, Ltd. and Member, Jamaican 4-H Board of Management.

Mexico - Ricardo Frohner, Manager of Jardín Encanto, S. A., and President, Rural Youth Assistance Committee.

Uruguay - Ing. Agr. Alfredo L. Weiss, Director of Plan Health, Ministry of Livestock and Agriculture.

St. Kitts (representing smaller English-speaking Caribbean areas) - George T. Warren, President, St. Kitts 4-H Organization Advisory Council.

Members whose terms expired at the end of 1972 were reappointed for three years: Reichart of Argentina, Segovia of Costa Rica, Vaughan of the United States, Anléu of Guatemala, Real of Panama, and Edwards of Trinidad and Tobago.

Two Members died during the year. Ing. Raúl D. Valle of Honduras was followed on the Council by Ing. Agr. José Montenegro Barahona, Director General of Rural Development (DESARRURAL), Secretariat of Natural Resources. Agr. Carlos A. Anléu A. of Guatemala died in late March. His successor has not been appointed.

Mr. Warren of St. Kitts resigned in January, as he was leaving St. Kitts and would not be continuing his 4-H association. No replacement has been selected.

The Advisory Council held its first meeting in San Juan, Puerto Rico in December in conjunction with the 1972 Inter-American Rural Youth Leaders' Conference. Twelve Members were present. The Council received the Second Annual Report by the Director of PIJR, as well as statements of greetings and appreciation from IICA Director General Araujo, and 4-H Foundation Executive Director Shrum. They discussed the development of financial resources for PIJR; approved a plan for future priorities and services of PIJR; designated Costa Rica as the site for the 1974 Inter-American Conference

on Rural Youth (the new name selected for the Conference); recommended that PIJR continue to utilize awards and recognitions as a stimulus to rural youth programming; and recommended that PIJR give primary emphasis to seeking resources for projects that will involve rural youth in (a) better management of family resources to improve family life and family living conditions, (b) in efficient use of natural resources and conservation of the environment, and (c) to better understand the role of cooperatives in rural development.

The Advisory Council prepared the official resolutions and recommendations from the 1972 Conference, including the following:

The Inter-American Rural Youth Advisory Council recognizes the important contribution of the private sector in activating the potential of rural youth in providing resources which complement and supplement those of the official national program institutions.

It commends the significant grant of the W. K. Kellogg Foundation to the Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences of the OAS (IICA) for the Inter-American Rural Youth Program (PIJR) to demonstrate the contributions that rural youth can make to rural development in Latin America through increasing food production and improving food utilization. The grants of the Kellogg Foundation, the Rockefeller Brothers Fund and the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, are important to stimulating rural youth programming through the facilities of PIJR. Equally important, they are an excellent example to the private sector of the Americas of the function of the private sector in cooperating with rural youth programs.

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The W. K. Kellogg Foundation grant is important as a guide to the methodology of expanding and improving rural youth programs as well as for a model for preparation of food production and nutrition projects. PIJR is asked to use every possible means to share with all of the rural youth programs of Latin America the ideas and achievements of the grant projects.

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The W. K. Kellogg Foundation grant combines food production and nutrition into unified project emphasis. This illustrates the importance of relating agricultural production with the utilization of this produce. PIJR is urged to consult with the national program leaders to encourage and to assist in the adoption of this principle of rural youth program development.

The Advisory Council elected its officers for the 1973-1974 term:

President - E. Dean Vaughan of the United States

First Vice President - Ilo Soares Nogueira of Brazil

Second Vice President - Carlos Pérez Espejo of Venezuela

Appointed as a Member of the Advisory Council was Rafael Segovia of Costa Rica, host country coordinator for the 1974 Conference.

The Members of the Council are selected for their leadership to the national rural youth programs, but now they are giving even greater service. They are being served by a special newsletter from PIJR, and are being consulted on a number of policy matters. They are proving themselves worthy of the special trust placed in them through appointment to the Council.

F. Related PIJR Activities

While the majority of PIJR's energies are devoted to the grant, there have been a number of supporting accomplishments.

The Tinker Foundation of New York has made a grant to sponsor a Second Inter-American Seminar for Rural Youth Support Entities to be conducted in Brazil in early November with the National 4-S Club Committee as the host institution. The purpose is to train the professional staffs of the support entities so these organizations may more effectively serve the rural youth programs. The benefits of this training should improve the entities' capabilities to provide supplemental leadership and resources to Kellogg country projects.

Having enough funds to meet the expanding needs is always a challenge for an agency such as PIJR. An innovation by the 4-H Foundation to meet this is a direct mail solicitation campaign sent from Costa Rica to seek funds for PIJR. The appeal is made by staff, documented by their experience and personal involvement with rural youth in Latin America. While it is too soon to determine the full effect of the campaign, the early response has been very encouraging. It should build better understanding within the U. S. about PIJR, as well as to broaden the base of sponsorship.

PIJR receives many types of cooperation from the U. S. Agency for International Development (USAID). During the past year, USAID Regional Training Aid Center (RTAC) assisted for the first time by publishing a Spanish language edition of the World Atlas of 4-H, called Clubes Agrícolas Juveniles. Several thousand copies were distributed through USAID missions in Latin America, with additional copies sent to Spain and the U. S. as well as to PIJR. PIJR prepared the manuscript, but the cost of publication was borne by RTAC.

IV. Plans for 1973-1974

1. The key challenge in each of the countries is to more rapidly expand the projects. In most instances, these projects were the first time the rural youth staff had made such an extensive plan, setting goals and targets, and having the assurance of the means for carrying it out. Their projections tended to be conservative. The projects' early successes have been noted by national decision-makers and by local farmers. PIJR will counsel with the rural youth programs' leadership on adapting the projects for greater and more rapid expansion. This will mean increased use of volunteer leaders. Also, there must be more aggressive involvement by the national support entities to provide supplemental services and resources.

2. This will be a year of increased "outreach", taking the results of the demonstration projects to the national rural youth programs of the other Latin American countries.

Two regional seminars will be conducted by PIJR to train the national rural youth program supervisors and the national home economics supervisors in the methodology used in the demonstration project. The first will be in Guatemala, July 15 to 20, for Central America, Panama, Mexico and the Dominican Republic, and the second will be October 1 to 6 in Paraguay for South American countries. The participants will learn from the project leaders how they have planned and operated, then will visit some of the demonstration communities to observe projects and meet with members and local leaders.

A three-week seminar in rural youth program planning and management will be conducted by PIJR, time and place to be decided. This is for country and/or regional (or district) level staff involved in planning and supervising the rural youth programs. It is open to all countries, but the four cooperating countries will use some of their staff training and development funds to send their participants, using this opportunity to further improve and expand their programs.

3. The first group of YDPs will complete their assignments in August and be replaced by the second group. The new delegates will be given improved training, especially in concepts of rural development and institution building. PIJR will work more closely with the host countries to improve their use of these staff inputs.

There will be additional improvement made in the recruiting process in the United States for YDPs.

4. Basic plans will be completed within the year for the 1974 Inter-American Conference on Rural Youth to be held in San José, Costa Rica on October 13 to 18. Visits to Kellogg project demonstrations in Costa Rica will be a highlight of the meeting. Several of the plenary sessions and

mini-seminar topics will use the grant activities as a basis for discussion and training.

5. IICA will continue designing its plan of activities for expanding services in behalf of rural youth in the Americas. It is planned that a home economist will be employed very early in the year to provide needed expertise in the nutrition phase of the grant. This will be complemented by the continuation of the excellent assistance and counsel provided to the projects by IICA personnel in the regional and country offices.

6. The annual meeting of the Executive Committee of the Inter-American Rural Youth Advisory Council will be held September 5 to 7 in San José. In addition to reviewing the operation of the Kellogg grant, the Committee will plan for the 1974 Conference, and make recommendations on a variety of opportunities for service to the rural youth.

7. PIJR will maintain a continuous flow of communication about the grant to the rural youth program institutions and decision-makers. Materials developed in the demonstration countries will be shared throughout the Hemisphere.

PRELIMINARY FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR 1972-73 AND BUDGET
REQUEST FOR 1973-74

	<u>Budget</u> <u>1972-73</u>	<u>Actual</u> (Preliminary) <u>1972-73</u>	<u>Budget</u> <u>1973-74</u>
IICA Staff and Services	\$ 36,000	\$ 36,000	\$ 36,000
PIJR Staff and Services	66,640	67,081	66,640
Technical Services of U.S. Youth (See notes a and c)	25,651	17,716	15,470
National Staff Training and Development (See notes b and c)	44,191	23,656	25,000
Information Services	8,500	6,950	9,100
Advisory Council	2,240	2,240	2,240
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
(See notes a and b)	\$ 183,222	\$ 153,643	\$ 154,450

Notes:

- a) Includes \$ 6,911 carried over from fiscal year 1971-72.
- b) Includes \$ 1,991 carried over from fiscal year 1971-72.
- c) \$ 12,200 transferred from Technical Services item to National Staff Training, to cover expenses of two Regional Seminars. Approved by Dr. N. C. Fahs' letter of November 30, 1972.

The following amounts have obligated for expenditure in 1973-74, to complete activities initiated in 1972-73.

Technical Services \$ 7,935

To cover Living Allowance for 1973-74
YDPs during rest of 1973

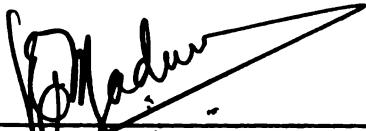
National Staff Training 20,535

a) To cover cost of two Regional Seminars
in Guatemala (July) and Paraguay (August) \$ 12,200
Less: Spent up to June 30, 1973 180
\$ 12,020

b) Pledged to countries for pilot projects
during rest of 1973 (partial) 8,515
\$ 20,535

Information 1,550

To cover cost of editing and printing an
issue of Juventud Rural and other
publications and photographic services
in process. \$ 1,550



Ernesto L. Maduro
Administrative Assistant
PIJR



Carlos Ferreiro
Head, Accounting Division
IICA

Table 1

NATIONAL LEVEL TRAINING COURSES

Country	Dates	Topics	Participants					Total
			Ext. Agents	Club Agents	H. Econ. Agents	Ministry of Health	Others	
Guatemala	July 3-7, 1972	Technical aspects of bean production	20	-	11	6	5	31
	Sept. 7	Project evaluation meeting	2	1	2	3	5	13
	March 13-16, 1973	Project evaluation and basic principles on nutrition	9	4	6	5	7	31
			31	5	19	14	17	75
Paraguay	Aug. 10-15, 1972	How to conduct surveys	10	4	4	-	40	58
	July 31-Aug. 5	Poultry production	10	10	-	-	15	35
	March 29-30, 1973	Project evaluation and planning	-	4	5	-	6	15
	May 5-11, 1973	Nutrition course	-	6	6	6	5	23
			20	24	15	6	66	131
Costa Rica	Aug. 31-Sept. 1, 1972	Evaluation and planning	2	6	6	-	7	21
	Nov. 6-10	Hog production	-	6	6	-	4	16
	Feb. 26-March 2, 1973	Nutrition and local planning	1	5	10	7	6	29
			3	17	22	7	17	66

Table 2

INTERNATIONAL TRAINING CONDUCTED UNDER THE W. K. KELLOGG FOUNDATION
1972

Date	Name	Position	Country From - To	Training	Cooperating institutions
September 15 to October 15, 1972	Antonia Ortíz María E. Sánchez Juan Penayo	Home Economist Home Economist 4-C Club Agent	Paraguay-Argentina	Appl. Nutrition Poultry Product.	INTA
October 9 to November 25, 1972	Arturo Morales de Cid	Extensionist	Guatemala - El Salvador	Edible Bean Production	Agr. Extension Serv. and IICA in El Salvador
October 10 to Dec. 15, 1972	Theima Franco	Home Economist	Guatemala-Mexico	Appl. Nutrition	Secretariat of Agrc. of Mexico
September 2 to October 3/Nov. 6, 1972	Edgardo Araya Víctor Rodríguez Guillermo Moya Carlos Blanco	4-S Club Ass. 4-S Vol. Ldr. 4-S Reg. Sup. 4-S Club Agent	Costa Rica - Mexico	Pork Production and Processing	Ext. Serv. of the Secretariat of Agric. and Ext. Serv. of Toluca

APPENDIX A

1. Excerpt from IICA Annual Report - 1972.
2. Excerpt from 4-H Foundation Annual Review - 1972.
3. Message from the Director General to the 12th Annual Meeting of the Board of Directors of IICA.
4. Fact Sheet about the Kellogg Foundation Grant to IICA and PIJR.
5. PIJR Folders
 - a. English
 - b. Spanish
6. Guatemala Seminar Folder
7. PIJR Newsletters
 - a. July-August
 - b. September-October
 - c. November-December
 - d. January-February
 - e. March-April
8. Program - 1972 Inter-American Rural Youth Leaders' Conference.
9. Folder - 1972 Inter-American Rural Youth Leaders' Conference.
10. 1972 Report of the Status of Rural Youth Educational Programs.
11. List of Members (December 1972) - Inter-American Rural Youth Advisory Council.
12. Second Annual Report to the Inter-American Rural Youth Advisory Council by Director PIJR.
13. Summary of the Actions of the Inter-American Rural Youth Advisory Council.
14. Resolutions and Recommendations - 1972 Inter-American Rural Youth Leaders' Conference.
15. Background Information on the Visit of the Committee of the Board of Trustees, National 4-H Foundation.
16. Report to the Committee of the Board of Trustees, National 4-H Foundation by Director PIJR.
17. PIJR Direct Mail Solicitation
 - a. Letter
 - b. Folder
 - c. Return Envelope
18. Clippings
19. Photographic Review

d. The Inter-American Rural Youth Program

The main purpose of this program is to cooperate with governments and private institutions and organizations in the implementation of effective programs of informal education aimed at enabling the rural youth of the Americas to contribute more efficiently to increased agricultural production and the improvement of rural living conditions.

In 1971, this program, which has been underway for several years, entered into a new phase as a result of two grants made by the W. K. Kellogg Foundation in order to provide new opportunities for the development programs for rural youth in the Americas. One of the grants, for US\$606,700, was given to IICA to be used over a four-year period, for a new project whose main purpose is to use the potential of rural youth in a coordinated effort to increase production and improve nutrition among the rural communities of Latin America.



National rural youth programs help tomorrow's adults become aware of agrosocial problems.

The program is being carried out through a cooperative association between IICA and the National 4-H Club Foundation, Inc. The Inter-American Rural Youth Program, PIJR, with headquarters in San Jose, Costa Rica, is in charge of its implementation.

One of the most important accomplishments made possible by the Kellogg Foundation grant and the cooperation of the technical staff of the Program and of IICA's regular program has been the preparation of country projects for Brazil, Costa Rica, Guatemala and Paraguay. It is also important to mention the creation of the Inter-American Advisory Council on Rural Youth (Consejo Asesor Interamericano para la Juventud Rural), the appointment of its first members and the meeting of the Executive Committee *ad interim*.

The signing of the third agreement between IICA and PIJR marked the beginning of a new era in the relations between the two institutions, since it assigned rural youth an important part in the Institute's hemispheric and humanistic projection. The Kellogg Foundation grant of US\$606,700 for the implementation of this project over a four-year period therefore represents a significant development.

During the early part of the year, the PIJR staff drew up a new long-term projection of objectives and activities for the mobilization of rural youth during the seventies. This document is presently being used as the basis for the programming and development of the Program activities. Technicians of the 4-H Foundation, IICA and FAO took part in the drafting of the projection, the objectives of which were taken into account in the Plan of Work for the fiscal year.

Each of the countries in which the Program is working is free to establish its own goals as well as the objectives of the relevant national project, within the framework of the over-all project and with the advice of IICA and PIJR. Work is presently underway on the selection of pilot areas where national projects will be carried out, with emphasis on the methods required to achieve the desired goals.

Annual Report 1972 of the Inter-American
Institute of Agricultural Sciences of
the OAS

Appendix A-2

tries to help strengthen and expand youth programs throughout the hemisphere.

Assisting in the implementation are International Youth Development Project (YDP) delegates from the United States who are serving a full year as members of the Extension staffs in their assigned country to provide practical assistance in training and motivating young people. At the same time young leaders from the project countries received technical training in Mexico and Argentina.

In today's world, the 4-H profile reaches far beyond the borders of the U.S. to some 83 countries around the world.

Perhaps the most direct link of 4-H in the United States to similar programs abroad is in Latin America and the Caribbean. These close ties have been strengthened in 1972 through the Inter-American Rural Youth Program (PIJR), a cooperative association between the Foundation and the Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences of the Organization of American States. A major demonstrational project, made possible through a grant from the W. K. Kellogg Foundation is under way in four countries, Guatemala, Paraguay, Costa Rica and Venezuela. The projects are designed to demonstrate the significant contribution that rural young people can make to rural development in increasing food production and improving nutrition levels. The results will be shared with other coun-

In Latin America, nearly 100 rural youth leaders from 18 nations gathered in December in Puerto Rico to explore the potential of rural youth. Among delegates to this conference were 12 Extension professional staff members from the United States completing an International Extension 4-H Travel Seminar of the Caribbean, including visits to Haiti and Jamaica.

At this conference, the first meeting took place of a newly created Inter-American Rural Youth Advisory Council. The recommendations of this Advisory Council recognized rural youth as a significant human resource of great value to the economic and social development of the Americas. They urged expansion of youth education programs with emphasis on improved content, quality of training for professional and volunteer workers, and development of adequate marketing credit and other economic factors.



In San Blas, Costa Rica, leaders of 4-S rural youth clubs have the opportunity to get advice and help from Youth Development Project delegate David Hobson, East Bend, North Carolina. (Photo Courtesy: John Kenyon)

Profile in Perspective, the
1972 Annual Review of the
National 4-H Foundation

MESSAGE FROM THE DIRECTOR GENERAL TO THE 12TH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE
BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE INTER-AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF
AGRICULTURAL SCIENCES OF THE OAS

May 10, 1973 at Santiago, Chile

h. Inter-American Rural Youth Program

In compliance with our commitments with the Kellogg Foundation on the administration of the Inter-American Youth Program, we have begun work on designing a plan of activities as the expression of a humanistic vision of work in this field. One of our approaches will be to utilize the structure of rural youth clubs to orient the action of young people so as to significantly improve their future management ability, reinforcing the clubs as training mechanisms so as to better train the young people for their future role as leaders and active participants in the communities.

In this regard, we are carrying out a careful study of the rural institutions, with a view to expanding our technical cooperation efforts in five main fields within this subject, as follows:

(a) Protection and improvement of family life

This work is aimed at helping youth of all age groups and providing basic support for the formal mechanisms of socialization which govern their entry into the adult world and the labor force: on one hand, it must be designed to enable young people with irregular family and/or school situations to recover both physically and spiritually, and, on the other, it must be aimed at providing for the necessary "basic infrastructure" for improved development of new couples.

(b) Expansion and rationalization of the educational apparatus

In this field, the aim is not only to further the quantitative expansion of the service and its qualitative improvement, but also to adapt it to the real needs of young people who are the main users. Thus, both as regards formal and extracurricular education, we will work with the national institutions in order to further the effective preparation of the individual for his integration into society in general and into the labor force.

In this regard, we consider very appropriate the development of rural educational systems in certain countries which base the organization of formal and extracurricular instruction on national objectives in terms of employment and total utilization of human resources within the national development project as the fundamental motor of the process.

(c) Introduction of objectives in connection with employment, spatial distribution of the population and income distribution in the planning of rural development.

We consider it essential that our work in this field should take youth

as its point of departure, since it is precisely during youth that the problems mentioned are more intense. The case of employment and migration, for example, provides a dramatic illustration of this fact. Almost by definition, the groups of young workers who have only recently entered the job market are invariably those with higher rates of unemployment and under-employment (receiving less pay for their work) and make up the bulk of the rural exodus.

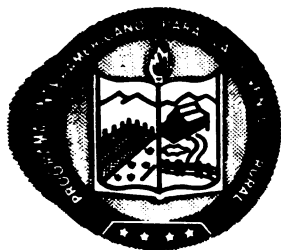
(d) Reorganization and ordering of job markets

Realizing that in most cases it is not sufficient to change economic and social conditions affecting the access of youth to the appropriate jobs and incomes, we are trying, in this field, to concentrate on designing local, regional and national mechanisms to organize the functioning of the rural job market as a system.

(e) Participation of youth in the development process

The components of this field of activity which are only implicit in the previous ones, are explicitly concentrated under this heading: We know that the participation of youth in all stages of development is a key element in the success of humanistic development, the backbone of our work in the countries.

All these fields are brought together and expanded in a conceptual framework for action with rural youth, which we are preparing in coordination with the office of the Assistant Director General of FAO for Latin America. We intend that this framework follow the outline of the one we developed for agrarian reform in January 1971. In December of 1972, when I attended the Inter-American Conference on Rural Youth, in representation of IICA, I had occasion to explain in detail our views on this matter.



**FACT SHEET ABOUT
THE KELLOGG FOUNDATION GRANT TO IICA AND PIJR**

- Purpose:** This grant is 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.
- Sponsorship:** The four-year grant of US\$606,700 was made by the W. K. Kellogg Foundation of Battle Creek, Michigan, U. S. A., a major philanthropic organization with interest in the fields of health, agriculture, public affairs and education. It has made many significant investments in Latin American institutions.
- Participating Institutions:** The grant was made to the Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences of the OAS. The operational leadership is by the Inter-American Rural Youth Program (PIJR), a unit of the National 4-H Foundation of America, Inc. in cooperative association with IICA.
- Duration:** Beginning July 1, 1971 and extending through June 30, 1975.
- The Opportunity:** The rural youth of Latin America are a great, under-developed resource of their countries. The rural youth educational programs (usually a part of the Extension Services of the Ministries of Agriculture) are an excellent channel for activating this resource in behalf of rural development. This is uniquely applicable to the introduction of improved practices to increase food production and to improve food utilization (i.e., nutrition levels). There are about 300,000 members in these rural youth programs in the Americas, by far the largest organized youth movement of this kind in the region, and about half of these are girls.
- Expectations:**
1. The rural youth will produce more and better food crops for the market and for their families, thus improving their economic well-being and, ultimately, their countries' agricultural production.
 2. The rural youth will develop and adopt improved nutrition standards for themselves and for their families, which has long-range implications for the mental and physical capabilities of rural people.
 3. The rural youth will demonstrate the improved methods of food production and nutrition, accelerating their adoption in rural communities.

4. The participating rural young people will develop marketable skills that will contribute to their economic and social welfare.

5. There will be increased use of volunteer leadership resources in the rural communities, which has broad implications for area development.

Where: Four widely-separated countries of Latin America are taking part -- Costa Rica, Guatemala, Venezuela, and Paraguay, providing a wide range of social and economic conditions, and of opportunities for the development of different approaches to solving the problems.

How: Each participating country has established its own goals and objectives within the scope of the grant, in consultation with PIJR staff and other advisors. They have designated "demonstration areas" emphasizing various methods of reaching the goals. The funds available under the grant are used to supplement the national resources committed to this priority emphasis. (1) The rural youth educational programs provide their staff and services. (2) Supplementary financial resources are being secured through the national private support entities of the youth programs. (3) Many national and international agricultural and nutrition research institutions are providing technical information that is the basis for the training. (4) The U. S. 4-H program of the Cooperative Extension Service is providing former 4-H members to serve as volunteer technicians to assist in the participating countries' demonstration communities.

Recognition of the Need: The leaders of the rural youth educational programs of the Americas, meeting in October 1970 in Argentina, requested that PIJR develop this kind of program assistance. The importance of rural youth in development was emphasized in December 1970 at the FAO Technical Conference on Agricultural Extension and Rural Youth in Latin America and the Caribbean, and was reaffirmed in the May-June 1971 VI Inter-American Conference on Agriculture in Lima.

Inter-American Rural Youth Advisory Council: The Inter-American Rural Youth Advisory Council was created in October 1971 by the 4-H Foundation and IICA as a consultant body of outstanding individuals serving in their own capacity to provide PIJR with guidance and direction in the expansion of rural youth educational programs in the Americas. The charter provides for one Member from each country. There are non-voting Consultants representing the 4-H Foundation, IICA, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the UN (FAO), and the Organization of American States (OAS). One of the Advisory Council's first tasks is to assist in developing means for sharing the benefits and achievements of this grant with all the rural youth programs of the Americas.

About IICA: IICA is the specialized organization of the inter-American system for promoting accelerated agricultural and rural development. It concentrates on the rural family as both the object and subject of the development process. The fundamental philosophy underlying IICA's efforts is that of helping national agricultural organizations to help themselves.

About PIJR:

PIJR is the regional institution of the Americas devoted to developing expanded educational opportunities for rural boys and girls. It is privately financed and administered by the National 4-H Foundation. PIJR provides consultation and supporting services to the rural youth programs of the Americas. It serves as a catalyst in stimulating their needed expansion and improvement so that rural young people may develop as more effective participants in their society and contribute to increasing agricultural production and improving rural living conditions.

International Training:

Specialized international training is being provided for key program leaders in the cooperating countries. These are arranged in neighboring countries, under conditions similar to those of the extensionist-participant.

A Guatemalan home economist was trained in Mexico for eight weeks in nutrition, home management, consumer education, family relations and production and use of training materials, with the National Extension Service, the Campesino Program of the National Production Center, and the National Institute of Nutrition of Mexico.

Another Guatemalan has been trained in bean production for six weeks in El Salvador by the National Center for Agricultural Technology.

Four Costa Rican extension agents have studied pork production and utilization in the State of Toluca, Mexico, supervised by the National Extension Service.

Three Paraguayan extensionists spent four weeks in Argentina in a program of poultry and nutrition education arranged by the nutrition and health education personnel of the National Institute of Agricultural Technology.

Other international training opportunities are being planned.

Staff Training and Development:

The international training is one element of staff training and development that is basic to the country projects. Complete staff training programs have been prepared to implement the country projects, encouraging the development of the project plans and the utilization of volunteer leaders.

Training materials and visual aids are being prepared to strengthen the projects. Guatemala, Paraguay, and Costa Rica have completed project guides for the leaders and the members. There are now excellent slide series on the production of beans, corn, and soybeans for training members in the modern cultivation methods. Flip charts and posters complement the individual guides.

Communications:

The grant not only is to demonstrate the effectiveness of rural youth in the development of four selected countries, but to share these ideas, achievements and results with the other rural youth programs of Latin America. PIJR is giving priority emphasis to this phase of the project through publications, news articles, and other communications methods. A plenary session of the 1972 Inter-American Rural Youth Leaders' Conference is a "situation report" on progress of the various country projects in the Kellogg Foundation grant.

U. S. 4-H Program:

A major supplementary input to the country projects is the volunteer assistance provided by former 4-H members from the U. S. They work in the cooperating countries with the local leaders of the rural youth programs. They serve for one year, after receiving about two months of intensive language training and orientation. In 1972-1973 there is 1 in Guatemala, 4 in Costa Rica, and 1 in Paraguay. In 1973-1974 it is expected there will be about 4 volunteers in each of the four cooperating countries. This is part of the Youth Development Project (YDP) of the 4-H program of the Cooperative Extension Service.

Descriptions of Country Projects:Costa Rica:

Production and Utilization of Corn and Swine

National
Institutions:

4-S Clubs of the Agricultural Extension Service of the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock, with cooperation by the National 4-S Club Foundation.

Cooperating
Agencies:

PIJR, IICA, 4-H program of the U. S., FAO, Ministry of Public Health, Banco de Costa Rica, Banco Nacional de Costa Rica, Agricultural Experiment Station of the University of Costa Rica, National Production Council, and the National Apprentice Institute.

Objectives:

1. To teach rural youth members and families the best methods to make full use of available resources (land, manpower, and credit) in the production of corn and swine.
2. To develop among club members, leaders, and families a clear understanding of the importance of good nutrition for the adequate functioning of the human body.
3. To teach rural families how to make better use of farm-produced foods, and how to prepare a large variety of them in a balanced way.
4. To increase the consumption of corn and pork in the regular diets of the rural families involved in this project.

Localities:

San Carlos (Pital, La Fortuna, and Ciudad Quesada), Alajuela (La Guácima and Ojo de Agua), Filadelfia (Santa Ana and San Blas), and Puriscal (Grifo Alto and Mercedes).

- Goals for 1975:
1. Increase the number of 4-S Clubs by more than 400%.
 2. Increase the enrollment in 4-S Clubs by almost 300%.
 3. Increase the number of volunteer leaders by 550%.
 4. Increase the area cultivated by 4-S members by 675%.
 5. Present more than 2,200 nutrition demonstrations.
 6. Increase production by more than 450%.

Resources Ratio: National - 80%; Kellogg project - 20%.

Guatemala:

Bean (Frijoles) Production and Utilization

National
Institutions:
of Guatemala.

4-S Clubs of the Agricultural Extension Service of the Ministry of Agriculture, with cooperation by the National Council of 4-S Agricultural Youth Clubs

Cooperating
Agencies:

PIJR, IICA, INCAP, Ministry of Public Health, UNICEF, 4-H program of the U. S.

Objectives:
regular diets.

1. Teach rural families how to increase their yields of beans and how to make better use of them in their regular diets.
2. Teach club members how to make best use of credit and enable them to be beneficiaries of banks and other credit institutions in the future.
3. Foster among club members the formation of small cooperatives to help solve their problems in production and marketing of farm crops.
4. Provide the rural youth with an opportunity for active participation in the social and economic development of the country as well as those of the community.
5. Train rural youth in the diffusion of new techniques to increase the production of beans and make the best use of this food.

Localities: Chiquimula and Nueva Santa Rosa.

- Goals for 1975:
1. Increase the yield of beans by 200%.
 2. Directly benefit 1,890 families; indirect benefits to 18,900 families.
 3. Participation of 48 communities throughout the country.
 4. Direct participation by almost 2,000 4-S members.

Resources Ratio: National - 75%; Kellogg project 25%.

- Paraguay: Production and Utilization of Corn, Soybeans and Poultry.
- National Institutions: 4-C Clubs of the Agricultural Extension Service of the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock, with cooperation by the National Association for the Development of 4-C Clubs of Paraguay.
- Cooperating Agencies: PIJR, IICA, FAO, Peace Corps, 4-H program of the U. S., and national and private banks.
- Objectives:
1. To emphasize among club members, leaders and families the importance of good nutrition.
 2. To teach leaders, club members and families different ways of preparing soybeans and poultry meat.
 3. To increase corn production 800 kilos per hectare (15 bushels shelled per acre) to 1,800 kilos per hectare (30 bushels shelled per acre).
 4. To increase present yields of soybeans three or four times and promote the consumption of this product.
 5. To train volunteer leaders to reach 50 club members each.
- Localities: Departments of Misiones and Itapúa (Arroyos y Esteros, Caacupé, San Lorenzo, Carapeguá, Coronel Oviedo, Caaguazú, Villarrica, Caazapá, San Juan Bautista, San Ignacio, Coronel Bogado, and Encarnación).
- Goals for 1975:
1. Increase the number of 4-C Clubs 275%.
 2. Increase 4-C enrollment by 330%.
 3. Increase the number of 4-C volunteer leaders by 400%.

2,800 families.

4. Directly benefit 280 families; indirectly benefit 2,800 families.
5. Present 2,500 demonstrations about nutrition.
6. Increase corn production by 225%.

Resources Ratio: National - 89%; Kellogg project - 11%.

Venezuela: Production and Consumption of Beans (Caraotas) and Vegetables

National Institutions: 5-V Clubs and Homemakers Clubs (Amas de Casa) of the Administration for Extension of the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock, with cooperation by the Civil Association for 5-V Clubs and Homemakers Clubs.

Cooperating PIJR, IICA, National Institute of Nutrition, National Agrarian Institute, Banco Agrícola y Pecuário, National Institute of Cooperative Education, Foundation for the Development of the Community and Municipal Improvement, Ministry of Education, Rural Welfare Council, Shell Foundation, North American Association of Venezuela, and Pan American Health Bureau.

Objectives: 1. Increase the production and yield of beans and disseminate the best means for using them in the rural family diet.

2. Increase the production and consumption of vegetables: tomatoes, cabbage, peppers, beets, and carrots.

3. Disseminate to the youth and the homemakers the technology to improve production and the knowledge for better nutrition for rural families.

4. To have the rural youth to participate in the production of important products (rubros) for the agriculture of the country.

5. The youth to successfully contribute to the improvement and the dissemination of methods of production of beans and vegetables.

Localities: Sanare and Canaima agricultural settlements, State of Lara.

Goals for 1975: To directly reach 1,005 5-V members and Homemakers in the communities.

Resources Ratio: National - 85%; Kellogg project - 15%.

Other Kellogg Foundation
Support to 4-H Programs:

Also beginning July 1, 1971, the W. K. Kellogg Foundation made a grant to the National 4-H Foundation of \$675,000 for five years for Extension Service staff development and training of 4-H leaders at the National 4-H Center, Washington, D. C. In October 1972, the Kellogg Foundation made a grant of \$1,500,000 to the 4-H Foundation for the construction of additional educational training facilities at the 4-H Center.

For More Information:

Additional information on this grant is available from each of the cooperating national institutions of from:

Programa Interamericano para la Juventud Rural
Apartado 10307
San José, Costa Rica

Cable: PIJR, San José, Costa Rica

Appendix A-5(a)

Activating the potential of rural youth



The Inter-American
Rural Youth Program
in the 1970's

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Appendix A-5(b)

*Activando
el potencial
de la
juventud rural*



El Programa Interamericano
para la Juventud Rural en
la Década de los Años 70

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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

—



PROGRAMA INTERAMERICANO PARA LA JUVENTUD RURAL

APARTADO 10307 SAN JOSE, COSTA RICA TEL 21-51-11 - CABLE: PIJR

July - August Newsletter

Dear Associates:

Dr. Galo Plaza, the Secretary General of the Organization of American States, has accepted the invitation of the Inter-American Rural Youth Advisory Council to serve as its Honorary Chairman. In his acceptance letter to Council President, Ing. Norberto A. R. Reichart, Dr. Plaza reaffirmed his belief that programs for rural youth are of the highest importance to the Hemisphere. He pledged his personal support and, to the extent possible, that of the General Secretariat of the OAS.

The Honorary Chairmanship was created by the interim Executive Committee to give further stature to rural youth programming, as well as to honor persons who have given outstanding leadership to this effort. A copy of our news announcement on the Honorary Chairmanship is included.

We regret to inform you of the death of the Member of the Advisory Council from Honduras, Ing. Raul Rene Valle Duarte, on July 6 in Tegucigalpa. For more than twenty years he served with DESARRURAL and other agricultural development agencies in Honduras, becoming Director General this past August. The former Subdirector General, Ing. José Montenegro, has been named to succeed Ing. Valle as Director General of DESARRURAL.

From Colombia comes the announcement of the death of another important worker in behalf of rural youth programs. This was Medico Veterinario Luis Sanclemente Galonje, the vice president of the Asociación Nacional Pro-Juventudes Rurales de Colombia, who passed away in early July. He was a former President of the Asociación, too.

With this issue I am enclosing a copy of the announcement of the 1972 Inter-American Rural Youth Leaders' Conference in San Juan, Puerto Rico, on December 10-15. I believe the interim Executive Committee of the Advisory Council has developed an excellent program plan.

Major speakers include:

- Salvador Alemañy, Dean of Agriculture, University of Puerto Rico
- Dr. V. Milton Boyce, Program Leader, 4-H Youth Development, Extension Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture.
- Dr. Humberto Rosado Espinosa, Regional Director, Northern Zone, Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences of the OAS (IICA)
- Dr. Fernando del Rio, Professor, Agricultural Sociology, University of Puerto Rico
- Dr. Ned D. Bayley, Director of Science and Education, U. S. Department of Agriculture

There will be presentations by Dr. Jose Emilio G. Araujo, Director General of IICA, and Grant A. Shrum, Executive Director of the 4-H Foundation, and by the Conference inaugural Speaker (to be announced).

Many of you will be presenting case histories to the mini-seminars planned for three afternoons.

The Puerto Rico Agricultural Extension Service has several committees working on host country arrangements, under the leadership of Director Enrique R. Ortiz and Associate Director Manuel Santana C.

Conference participants will receive many useful items for their work. One of these will be a sample of a U. S. 4-H calendar provided by the Shaw-Barton company.

The official invitations were mailed on June 2nd to Ministers of Agriculture. If you have not received the notification of its arrival, make contact with your officials.

PIJR has just mailed the packet of registration information. Should you not receive a set or are unable to get the registration forms in your country, please write to me for copies.

The 4-S Clubs of Brazil continue to earn the sponsorship of leading business organizations. The Comite Nacional de Clubes 4-S reports (1) The International Business Machines Corporation (IBM) of Brazil has contributed to the 4-S scholarship fund. (2) The Banco Lar Brasileiro is sponsoring a pilot project in seven states in training in the importance and organization of accounting in projects. Three-day training sessions will be held. A contest to encourage good project accounting will award the winner a trip to the national camp at Brasilia, BLB contributed to the scholarship fund, too. (3) Sears Roebuck has renewed its agreement to train 200 members and volunteer leaders in the importance of community development, with greater stimulus to socio-economic integration. The agreement includes awards and trips to the Brasilia camp.

The 4-S members of Nicaragua gave a diploma of recognition to Dr. Alfonso Loyo Cordero, Member of the National Council of Government and former Minister of Agriculture. The presentation was made at the III 4-S Clubs Concentration in the Department of Managua, attended by over 800 members, 30 volunteer leaders, and many extensionists and friends of 4-S.

Extension Director Osorio also reports that 4-S Clubs work is growing in Nicaragua. In 1968 there were 1,502 members of 58 clubs. This year there are 5,690 members and 245 clubs, which is a very significant gain.

The first annual report has been submitted to the W. K. Kellogg Foundation on the grant to demonstrate the significant contribution that rural young people can make to rural development in Latin America. In his cover letter, Dr. Jose Emilio G. Araujo, Director General of IICA, said that "... significant steps have been taken that lay the foundation for important achievement ..." during the four years of the grant. "It is the basic premise of this grant that the cooperating countries develop their own plans, within the specifications of the grant, so that the projects and activities are truly a part of their respective rural youth programs."

The achievements described in the report have been reported to you in previous issues of the Newsletter and in Juventud Rural.

The U. S. ex-4-H members to be a part of the Youth Development Project (YDP) element of the grant are now in training in San Jose: 4 for Costa Rica, 1 for Paraguay and 1 for Guatemala. They will begin their host country assignments about September 1.

In training with them are 2 other YDPs assigned to the FAO-UNESCO development project in the State of Chiapas, Mexico.

There are six U. S. IFYEs this year, four to Venezuela and two to Argentina. In addition, there are IFYEs from Venezuela and Jamaica to the U. S. Other YDPs are in Belize (2) and Jamaica (1), with a probability of some IFYEs being received by St. Kitts and other Caribbean island programs.

The "List of Publications" with our last newsletter referred to a bibliography on 4-H work in the U. S. published by the Extension Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture. This is just one of many bibliographies, which includes extension education, administration, supervision, youth, communications, home economics, and so forth. Most references are in English, including publications, speeches, academic papers, and research studies. If you are interested in these bibliographies, check first with your national agricultural library. Should they be unable to provide them for you, write to: Dr. J. Neil Raudabaugh, Director, Program and Staff Development, Extension Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. 20250, U. S. A.

The Movimiento de la Juventud Agraria (MJA) in Uruguay conducts many training sessions for its members. Among these was a recent three day in Montevideo on Cooperatives attended by 29 persons from eight departments. MJA organized the seminar in cooperation with the Consejo Nacional de Enseñanza Primaria y Normal with important cooperation from the Instituto Nacional de Alimentación, the Ministry of Agriculture, and private businesses. The emphasis was on organizing cooperatives within MJA clubs both as a training experience and as a service to the members.

The new address for MJA is: Rincon 422 (P. Baja), Montevideo.

Officers, members and staff personnel of national support entities may be interested to know of a Latin American Regional Conference for Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) being conducted by the United Nations in Buenos Aires, August 21-25. The Conference will be devoted to the problems of economic and social development, and to the roles of NGOs in the development process including the mobilization of public opinion. Invited to the Conference will be national affiliates of international NGOs in consultative status with the UN Economic and Social Council, and NGOs listed with the UN Information Centers in Latin America. For further information, contact your UN Information Center or write to: Chief, Non-Governmental Organizations Section, Office of Public Information, Room 10371, United Nations, New York 10017, U. S. A.

Many of you have PIJR on your mailing list for publications, newsletters, and other communications about your work. We appreciate this very much. It is a valuable resource to PIJR. Yet there are several of you from whom we do not hear regularly. This item is to request that you check your lists to see that PIJR is included. We are interested in everything and anything you are doing: projects, training, membership campaigns, expositions, demonstrations, camps, exchanges, congresses, new personnel, achievements of members and leaders, i.e., everything!

The PIJR Library is our reference unit. We try to keep a complete set of publications and materials. With these, we are able to answer requests for "what is available on rabbit projects?" or "how can I prepare a nutrition training guide?" Please contribute to the Library, and also submit your requests for information at any time.

Agricultural development, education and training will be given particularly high priority in country projects of the United Nations Development Program (UNDP). This is the decision of the 19th Governing Council Session. Nineteen country projects were approved, including Colombia, Panama and Venezuela.

The new UNDP Administrator, Rudolph Peterson, urged that more public information be given to what is being done in development projects. This will gain support of public opinion for international cooperation in development.

The latest issue of Juventud Rural has been sent to national program leadership for in-country distribution. This cooperation is important and appreciated.

The issue features resumes of the Guatemala, Costa Rica and Paraguay country projects in the W. K. Kellogg Foundation grant; announcement of the 1972 Inter-American Rural Youth Leaders' Conference; the creation of the Inter-American Rural Youth Advisory Council; a cover picture and report on the XII Semana de la Juventud Rural in Venezuela; and a picture story on 4-H in Puerto Rico, site of the 1972 Conference.

If you do not receive your copy soon, please write to me so a copy may be sent directly to you.

Barbados 4-H held its tenth anniversary celebration in mid-April. Delegations attended from Grenada and Trinidad and Tobago. The activities arranged by G. Davis-Isaacs, 4-H Leader, included cattle judging, dress-making competitions, a tree planting ceremony, television programs, quiz and debate competitions, cake-baking competitions, an ecumenical church service, and an achievement day.

The National 4-H Service Committee (U. S.) is sending complimentary copies of its National 4-H News magazine to national offices of rural youth programs around the world, including Latin America and the Caribbean. This monthly magazine contains many useful articles on working with young people.

The Belize 4-H program will hold another "Walk for Progress" this year, according to an announcement by the Hon. D. L. McKoy, President of the National 4-H Movement. Last year's walk earned more than \$2,000, of which most was donated to the FAO to assist underdeveloped nations.

Future Farmers (futuros agricultores) groups are very strong in the schools of several countries, including Peru, Mexico, Panama and Colombia. The Asociacion Nacional de Futuros Agricultores de Colombia is a group of 15,000 students and 400 teachers. They held their IV National Convention on July 20-22.

PIJR maintains contacts with these in-school rural youth activities and encourages others to do the same with those in their country. The informal, out-of-school programs, with which PIJR is associated, should coordinate their activities with the formal, in-school groups so that together they may better serve the rural youth.

The Annual Report of the Asociación Pro Desarrollo de los Clubes Agrícolas Juveniles de Paraguay is an excellent review of this group's work in behalf of the rural boys and girls. I recommend that you read it if you are interested in seeing a good model for a report. Write to: Andrés Penayo, Secretario Ejecutivo, Asociación Pro Desarrollo de los Clubes Agrícolas Juveniles de Paraguay, Alberdi 212 esquina Pdte. Franco, Asunción, Paraguay.

The National 4-H Center in Washington, D. C., U. S. A., is collecting flags of all nations to be used at its international events. Ecuador, Venezuela, Grenada and Jamaica flags have been contributed by their rural youth programs. Others of you may want to send your national flag. These should be 3 x 5 feet, which is about standard size. Do not include the pole (standard). PIJR can assist you in making this presentation.

From time to time, PIJR receives inquiries about the availability of handicraft articles made by rural youth club members. Most of these requests are from the United States, usually called "Third World Shops" wanting to sell these articles. Usually these shops are operated by a non-profit group, with the proceeds divided between the producers in other countries and the organization's educational activities.

If any rural youth program has handicraft or other articles available for sale through this type of export markets, PIJR will be pleased to forward the information to appropriate persons. It is important that you have a sufficient supply and quantity of the articles. This export trade may be an important opportunity for money-making projects of rural youth members. Write to PIJR if you have some ideas of possible sales.

Building activity is progressing at the Jamaica 4-H Centers. The Kaiser Bauxite Company is assisting with the construction at the New Forest Center, where there was recently a very successful field day. The Kiwanis Club of nearby Falmouth is providing a tractor for New Forest. At the Georgia Center, the manager's residence is underway, and a dormitory is being built at the Vernamfield Dairy Training Center. And with all of this, Secretary-Manager Noel Walters and staff are preparing for the annual Denbigh Agricultural Show August 5-7.

A Special Notice to Program Supervisors and Entity Executive Secretaries:

The first questionnaire to be returned on the 1972 Status Report on Rural Youth Educational Programs in the Americas came from Trinidad and Tobago 4-H/YFC. Yours should be returned to us as soon as possible! Please give it your prompt attention. It is vital that we have this information from all countries, so the 1972 Report will be complete and accurate.

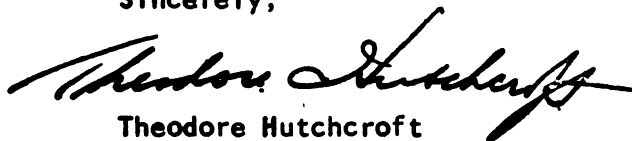
New officers for 1972-73 have been elected by Helper Project, International, a U. S. organization providing livestock in Latin America and around the world: Chairman - Edgar Storsz of Akron, Pennsylvania; Vice Chairman - Fr. Edwin Geers of New York, N. Y.; Secretary - Shantilal Bhagat of India and Elgin, Illinois; and (reelected) Treasurer - Roland Huff of Indianapolis, Indiana. The acting Executive Director is Thurl Metzger, also the director of international programs.

The Secretary of Agriculture of the United States, Dr. Earl Butz, has been associated with 4-H most of his life. He made this statement to some 4-H leaders more than ten years ago, according to Dr. E. Dean Vaughan, and it is as valid today as it was then, - and applies to all of our countries.

We live in a very complex society. Our democracy does not function automatically. It calls for thinkers. It needs leaders. Our job is to make sure that we instill this kind of leadership in the young men and women who will guide our country in the years ahead. We must train our minds to think in social and economic terms, as well as in terms of production and of science. We have to broaden our mental horizons. We cannot become entirely vocational-minded.

Yuho Morokawa has been appointed General Coordinator of the 4-H Clubes do Brasil, succeeding Dr. Sigeo Hayasi, who has retired..... Mrs. Helen Augustine, a youth organizer of the Social Development Division of Belize, was in Jamaica in March for the 4-H Achievement Week activities..... Dr. Joseph L. Matthews, Assistant Administrator of International Extension Programs, Extension Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture, retired on June 30th. He was a Member of the Board of Trustees of the National 4-H Foundation of America. No successor has been named..... Joao Napoleao de Andrade has resigned after twenty years as the President of Brazil's ABCAR system. He has been succeeded by the Minister of Agriculture, Luiz Fernando Cirne Lima, thus providing closer cooperation between these important agricultural services. Andrade was a founder of ABCAR, is an important supporter of 4-S Clubs, and was a member and president of the Inter-American Rural Youth Technical Committee..... We were pleased to have a visit at our PIJR office by Puerto Rico Extension Director Enrique R. Ortiz, who is Host Coordinator for the 1972 Conference.

Sincerely,



Theodore Hutchcroft
Director

PIJR Staff:

Edgar Arias Ch., Project Coordinator
Luis Orlando Ferreira, Regional Coordinator Northern Zone
Ernesto L. Maduro, Administrative Assistant

LISTA DE PUBLICACIONES - LIST OF PUBLICATIONS

Esta es la cuarta de una serie de listas de publicaciones de interés para las personas responsables de los programas educativos de juventudes rurales en las Américas. Se pueden obtener copias de estas publicaciones sin costo, solicitándolas a la agencia que las publica, a no ser que se indique lo contrario. Estas publicaciones no se encuentran disponibles en el PIJR.

Pedimos a nuestros lectores que nos sugieran otras publicaciones que estimen de interés para otras personas, con el fin de incluirlas en listas futuras.

This is the fourth in a series of lists of publications of interest for persons responsible for rural youth educational programs in the Americas. Single copies are available without cost by writing to the publishing agency, unless otherwise indicated. Do not request these publications from PIJR.

Readers are encouraged to suggest publications for including in future lists which they believe may be of interest to others.

Juegos Caseros. Por Verne V. Varney, retirado, personal estatal 4-H, Universidad de Wisconsin, Estados Unidos. Traducción de un libro de instrucciones para 25 juegos de grupos. Incluye las instrucciones para la fabricación de objetos (cuando es necesario). Cada copia cuesta US\$0.15, las distribuye Charles Woods, Apartado Postal 157, Puebla, Pue., México. (Español)

Ciudadanía: Mis Manos para Mejor Servicio. Servicio de Extensión Agrícola, Universidad de Puerto Rico, Río Piedras, Box A. R., Puerto Rico 00928, por Luz B. Santiesteban, Especialista 4-H, Universidad de Puerto Rico. Ocho páginas. Descripción y esquema de proyectos de ciudadanía para juventudes rurales, con énfasis en actividades comunales, mejoramiento de la comunidad y planeamiento o programación comunal. (Español)

Campamentos 4-H. Servicio de Extensión Agrícola, Universidad de Puerto Rico, Box A. R., Río Piedras, Puerto Rico 00928, por Luz B. Santiesteban, Especialista 4-H, Universidad de Puerto Rico. 12 páginas. Esquema para el planeamiento, preparación y conducción de un campamento para juventudes rurales. (Español)

Revista Internacional de Adiestramiento Cooperativo. Centro para Cooperativas, Universidad de Wisconsin, Room 524, Lowell Hall, Madison, Wisconsin 53706, Estados Unidos. Publicación trimestral sobre los aspectos de adiestramiento para la operación y manejo de cooperativas. En el volumen 5 No. 2 hay varios artículos sobre juventud y cooperativas. (Español)

International Cooperative Training Journal. University Center for Cooperatives University of Wisconsin Extension, Room 524, Lowell Hall, Madison, Wisconsin 53706, U. S. A. A quarterly publication on all aspects of training for operation and management of cooperatives. The Vol. 5 No. 2 had several articles on youth and cooperatives. (English)

Extensión en Acción; Informe del Año 1970-71. Servicio de Extensión Agrícola, Universidad de Puerto Rico, Box A. R., Río Piedras, Puerto Rico 00928. 24 páginas. Ilustrado. Descripción de las actividades y logros del Servicio de Extensión. (Español)

La Organización de las Naciones Unidas para la Agricultura y la Alimentación (FAO) ha publicado los siguientes materiales sobre nutrición los que pueden ser adquiridos de las oficinas de FAO en los países o en la Sección de Distribución y Venta, FAO, Via delle Terme di Caracalla, Roma, Italia 00100:

Educación Alimentaria en la Escuela Primaria: Guía para su Introducción. Este libro escrito por una nutricionista latinoamericana, enfatiza las razones por las cuales se debe incluir la educación alimentaria en la escuela primaria y ofrece innumerables ideas de cómo incorporar los conceptos esenciales. US\$2.50

Ayudas Visuales en la Enseñanza de Nutrición. Una publicación llena de ideas para la enseñanza de temas nutricionales; muchas de las técnicas son aplicables a otros temas con modificación del contenido. US\$3.00

Cómo Estimular el Consumo de Alimentos Proteínicos. Contiene instrucciones completas sobre cómo montar una campaña educativa.



PROGRAMA INTERAMERICANO PARA LA JUVENTUD RURAL

APARTADO 10307

SAN JOSE, COSTA RICA

TEL 21-51-11 - CABLE: PIJR

September - October, 1972

Dear Associates:

The dry weather during the Central American rainy season proved to be an unanticipated challenge for the projects conducted in the W. K. Kellogg Foundation grant.

The 4-S members near Filadelfia, Costa Rica, had big plans, but soon realized that the drought was ruining their corn crop. However, they were able to harvest the corn as "roasting ears" and sell it for enough money to repay their loan. Not discouraged, they are recruiting other young people to join them for next year's crop, planting a greatly expanded area and organizing a mini-cooperative to buy their needed supplies and to aid in marketing.

In Nueva Santa Rosa, Guatemala, the black beans of the 4-S members were the only ones in the community to withstand the extremely dry weather. The members had used improved seeds and recommended practices, so their vines stayed green while those of other farmers in the community turned brown and died. While their harvest was not a record, it was very satisfactory.

Nutrition and agricultural surveys have been completed in the demonstration communities in Costa Rica and Guatemala.

The findings of the Guatemala survey -- which indicated that farmers were not using the best methods to produce beans -- were confirmed by the results of the harvest.

The nutrition studies have shown that rural families are deficient in vitamin A, especially for pre-school age children. Both the amount of food and the nutritional quality is not sufficient to maintain normal growth in children in Nueva Santa Rosa. Only 13% of the families' protein comes from animals, the vast majority is from cereals usually as tortillas or bread. The survey indicates that the most used foods, in order, are: white corn, black beans, rice, milk, sugar, bread, eggs, meat, fruits and in-caparina. The report recommends campaigns to encourage a better balance of proteins.

The study in Pital, Costa Rica, found that while 22% of the people receive more than the recommended amounts of protein daily, there were 27% who received less than 3/4ths of that amount, and that 11% received under half the recommendation. Rice, bread and corn (in tortillas) were most common foods, though eggs and meat were fairly common, too. Chayote was the most used vegetable. The survey report recommended that production and use be increased of "protective foods" that will provide better nutritive value.

The first international training is being conducted in the Kellogg projects. Four Costa Rican extensionists are in Toluca, Mexico, for an eight-week course in production and industrialization of pork. They are: Edgardo Araya, Guillermo Moya, Ing. Carlos Blanco, and Víctor Rodríguez.

Meanwhile, three Extensionists from Paraguay are spending six weeks in Argentina in a training course set up by Ing. Maydée Bidigorri, IICA consultant to the Paraguay project with cooperation by INTA. The participants are: Esther Sánchez, Juan G. Penayo and Antonia Ortiz.

Costa Rica will have its first training course for the swine production element of its Kellogg project in mid-October. Paraguay is preparing for another training session, too.

The Venezuela 5-V Clubs participation in the Kellogg Foundation grant is just beginning. The first training of key personnel was held in August. The project on Production and Utilization of Beans and Vegetables is being started in the State of Lara, with plans for expansion into two other states during the second year.

Language training and orientation has been completed for the eight U. S. former 4-H members assigned to the Youth Development Project (YDP). Four of them are serving with the Agricultural Extension Service in local agencies in Costa Rica, one is in Paraguay with the Extension Service, and another is with the Guatemala Extension Service. These are part of the W. K. Kellogg Foundation grant. Two other YDPs are in the State of Chiapas, Mexico, working with the rural youth in the rural development project sponsored cooperatively by FAO, UNICEF, and the State and Federal Government.

The training for these 8 volunteers was conducted in San José. Miss Grace Woodman, a former YDP, was in charge, with Ing. Luis Ferreira and Prof. Edgar Arias of PIJR providing the technical training leadership.

The Executive Director of the National 4-H Foundation, Grant A. Shrum, and the Director General of the Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences of the OAS (IICA), Dr. José Emilio G. Araujo, have made three appointments to the Inter-American Rural Youth Advisory Council:

Ecuador - Ing. Gonzalo Chacón, Executive Secretary of the National 4-F Foundation, and National 4-F Club Supervisor, Ministry of Production.

Jamaica - David Henriques, Manager, Kingston Industrial Agencies, Ltd., and Member of the Jamaica 4-H Clubs Board of Management.

English-speaking Caribbean Islands - G. T. Warren, O. B. E., President of the St. Kitts 4-H Organization Advisory Council. (This area includes Grenada, St. Vincent, St. Lucia, St. Kitts and Belize.)

This brings the current membership of the Council to 15.

The Secretary General of the OAS, Galo Plaza, has accepted the invitation of the Advisory Council for the General Secretariat to be a "Consultant" to the Council. Consultant organizations participate in the deliberations of the Council but do not vote. The IICA, the 4-H Foundation, and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) were named as Consultants when the Advisory Council was created. The Council can invite other organizations to be so represented.

The National 4-S Club Foundation of Costa Rica has moved to larger quarters. The new office has offices, a meeting room, and an exhibition room for products of 4-H members. While the location is different, reports Executive Secretary William Gómez, the postal address (Apartado 6704) remains the same.

We have received many of the questionnaires for the 1972 Report of the Status of Rural Youth Educational Programs in the Americas. However, several countries have not yet completed their questionnaires. Give this your immediate attention! It is to your benefit to assist this survey, and also benefits the rural youth programs of other countries of the Americas. Your country's information is important! Please complete your questionnaire and send it to PIJR.

Early registrations are coming to San Juan, Puerto Rico and to PIJR office for the 1972 Inter-American Rural Youth Leaders' Conference. Indications are that this will be one of the best attended Rural Youth Leaders' meetings ever held in the Americas.

The committees in Puerto Rico are hard at work getting ready for our arrival. Extension Director, Enrique R. Ortiz and Associate Director, Manuel Santana C. have formed several committees of their associates to make our Conference an enjoyable as well as useful experience.

Well over 40 invitations have been extended to national program leadership to prepare and present case histories for the 12 mini-seminars. We have asked the following persons to be chairmen of these mini-seminars:

- Developing Food Production Projects, Ing. Jorge Pacheco, Jefe, Programa de los Clubes Juveniles Rurales, Chapingo, Mexico.
- Programs and Projects for Girls, Mrs. Esther J. P. Rodríguez, Home Economics Leader, Puerto Rico Extension Service.
- Functions and Responsibilities of Executive Secretaries/Managers of National Support Entities, Athanael Martins da Fonseca, Executive Secretary, Comité Nacional de Clubes 4-S, Brazil.
- Expanding Rural Youth Programs in the Caribbean (English-speaking Area), Noel Walters, Secretary-Manager, Jamaica 4-H Clubs, Jamaica.
- Involving U. S. 4-H in International Activities, W. Francis Pressly, Director, 4-H International Programs, National 4-H Foundation, U. S. A.
- How to Keep Older Teenagers in Rural Youth Clubs, Luis Martínez-Sandín, State 4-H Leader, Puerto Rico Extension Service.
- Careers Ahead and Education for the Future, Víctor Fernández-Pensol, Director del Programa de Agricultura Vocacional, Puerto Rico.
- Officers and Staff of National Support Entities, Lic. José Zambrano, President, Asociación Nacional Pro-Clubes 5-V y Amas de Casa, Venezuela.
- Gaining Administrative Support for Rural Youth Programs, Ing. Norberto A. R. Reichart, Assistant National Director for Extension and Development, INTA, Argentina.
- Projects in Health, Mrs. Conchita de Thomas, Health Specialist, Puerto Rico Extension Service.
- Effective Use of Credit for Rural Youth Projects, Dr. Marcial Valiente Vice President, Asociación Pro-Desarrollo de los Clubes Agrícolas Juveniles de Paraguay.
- Effective Publicity for Rural Youth Programs, Francisco Toro-Calder, Editor, Puerto Rico Extension Service.

Our previous newsletter reported the speakers for the plenary sessions to be held each morning. To that list should be added the name of P. Agr. Carlos Anléu, Extension Director of Guatemala, who will be a member of the panel on Thursday morning on "Resource Development for Rural Youth Programs." A businessman from the United States will also be on that panel. The moderator will be Ilo Soares Nogueira of Brazil.

There has been a change in the schedule for two of the mini-seminars since the tentative program was mailed to you. The mini-seminar on "How to Keep Older Teenagers in Rural Youth Clubs" is now scheduled for Wednesday afternoon (rather than on Monday), while the session on "Developing Food Production Projects" will be on Monday (instead of Wednesday).

There will be area near the Conference meeting room for exhibits of materials and information about your national rural youth programs. Bring photographs (large size, for example 8 x 10 inches) and examples of publications. The object is to demonstrate how your program is serving the youth of your country, and how the youth are participating in rural development.

The Puerto Rico Extension Service will have a display of 4-H publications (in Spanish) and is making arrangements for you to have copies of them. You will be able to have them mailed to your address, or take copies with you. This is an excellent service by our Puerto Rico hosts.

Act now! Do not delay! Send in your registration form for the Conference. Prepare your travel schedule and secure funds for the trip. This will be the most important rural youth leaders' meeting in the Americas in many years. Your country should be represented. You should be there. We will be looking forward to having you as a participant!

October 1 to 7 is National 4-H Week in St. Kitts and in the United States, and National 4-S Week in Costa Rica.

The V National 4-S Clubs Encampment of Brazil was held in Brasilia on July 23 - 25, with patronage by the Minister of Agriculture, Prof. Luiz Fernando Cirne Lima. The national 4-S Club award winners were received by the President, Emilio Garrastazu Médici. During the ceremony, the President signed a decree giving the National 4-S Club Committee the status as a public utility. The Comité was sponsor of the Encampment, of which Ilo Soares Nogueira of Massey Ferguson do Brasil is the President, and Athanael Martins da Fonseca is the Executive Secretary.

The Inter-American Center for Documentation and Agricultural Information (CIDIA) of IICA is compiling a Bibliography of Rural Youth in Latin America and Spain. This will be a listing of Spanish-language publications produced since 1950. CIDIA has written to each of the national agricultural libraries, to the various extension services and to the rural youth programs asking that references be submitted for this purpose.

If you have not received such a request, and have Spanish language materials available, please send copies of them to:

María José Galrao
 Documentalista
 IICA-CIDIA
 Turrialba, Costa Rica

Should you not want to send copies, please send the following information about each publication, article or other published material: author, place of publication or publisher, date and year of publication, and number of pages. For articles in magazines, it should also include the name of the magazine, the issue, volumen and pages. Materials on seminars, courses and other training activities are also requested.

It is hoped to have the first copies of the bibliography available for the Conference in Puerto Rico. Other copies will be made available to rural youth programs throughout the Americas.

Three persons closely associated with rural youth educational programs in the Americas have been selected to receive U. S. 4-H alumni awards: Mrs. Carmen María Pimentel de Salgado, a social worker from Río Grande, Puerto Rico; Dr. Russell G. Mawby, President of the W. K. Kellogg Foundation; and Stanley Dreyer, President of the Cooperative League of the U. S. A. and an official in the Organization of Cooperatives of the Americas (OCA). The presentations will be made in early December at the National 4-H Congress in Chicago.

The Pan American Development Foundation (PADF) recently elected T. Graydon Upton as its President. He is retired, Executive Vice President of the Inter-American Development Bank. At the meeting, the various national foundations (in several Latin American countries) were encouraged to establish a general secretariat which would take over the field technical assistance responsibility from PADF and allow the Foundation to focus its efforts on expanding financial opportunities for national development foundation programs.

The Comité de Ayuda a la Juventud Rural of Mexico has made a grant of nearly US\$ 500 to members of the Clubes Juveniles Rurales of the State of Michoacan to establish a project in bee production. The announcement was made by CAJR President Ricardo Frohmader in a letter to Ing. Jorge Pacheco, Supervisor of the CJR in Mexico.

A ceremony was held in Montevideo in August to celebrate the XXVII anniversary of the founding of the Uruguay's Movimiento de la Juventud Agraria (MJA). Many national officials, the ambassador of Germany, and a large crowd of the public attended the ceremony, indicating the importance of this rural youth program to the development of Uruguay.

At that time, Ing. Manuel Rodríguez, Southern Zone Regional Director of IICA, announced an Institute scholarship for MJA participation in the Concurso de Maíz y Papa to be held in Argentina.

The Patronato Nacional de Clubes 4-S of Panama is the sponsor of the latest rural youth postage stamp. It is the colorful two cent value issued by the National Postal System of the country, in honor of the 4-S rural youth of Panama. Congratulations to the Patronato for this important public relations activity.

In 1966 Uruguay issued a postal stamp honoring the MJA on its 20th anniversary, and a year later Brazil issued a 4-S stamp. Which country will be next?

October 7th is the XXX anniversary of the founding of the Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences of the OAS, the agricultural development organization of the Inter-American system. We in PIJR join our colleagues in rural youth programs throughout the Americas in extending a hearty congratulation to our associates in IICA. We are proud to be an associated program of the Institute.

The Postal system of Costa Rica issued a series of commemorative stamps recently in honor of this anniversary.

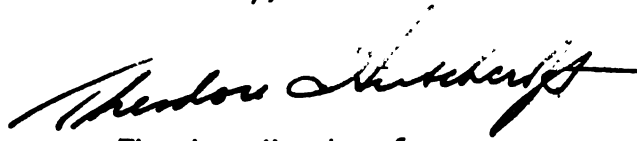
Ten 4-H members and leaders from the State of Michigan, U. S. A., visited the 4-H Clubs of Belize from June 26 to July 9. They visited ten clubs, making many friends and learning about the country. Two Youth Development Project (YDP) delegates from Michigan are helping the Belize 4-H staff for one year, and assisted in showing their fellow countrymen some of their activities. Michigan and Belize are "partners" in the "Partners in the Americas" program, and the Michigan 4-H program has been providing special assistance to their partner 4-H'ers.

The Parliamentary Secretary of the Ministry of Agriculture of Jamaica, Mr. A. U. Belinfanti, is making a familiarization tour of the 4-C training centers of the island, reports Noel Walters, Secretary-Manager of Jamaica 4-H.

Albert R. Ramjaten is the acting organizer of 4-H and Young Farmers' Clubs in Trinidad and Tobago while Garnet S. Edwards is on vacation. The appointment was made by Dr. Edmund Jones, Director of Extension Service Division..... Mr. E. A. Fletcher has resigned as Senior Organizer of Jamaica 4-H Clubs to accept a position with the Jamaica Industrial Development Board PIJR is pleased to have had a visit from Mr. and Mrs. H. Joe Myers. He is the Assistant Director, 4-H Youth, of the Oregon Extension Service in the U. S. A. Oregon is the partner state with Costa Rica in the Partners in the Americas. Myers spent two weeks with us learning about agricultural and rural

youth programs in Costa Rica so he might develop activities between his state and Costa Rica.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Theodore Hutchcroft', written in a cursive style.

Theodore Hutchcroft
Director

PIJR Staff

Edgar Arias Ch., Project Coordinator
Luis Orlando Ferreira, Regional Coordinator Northern Zone
Ernesto L. Maduro, Administrative Assistant



PROGRAMA INTERAMERICANO PARA LA JUVENTUD RURAL

APARTADO 10307 SAN JOSE, COSTA RICA TEL. 21-51-11 - CABLE: PIJR

November-December, 1972

Dear Associates:

The time of the 1972 Inter-American Rural Youth Leaders' Conference is almost upon us. The Puerto Rico host group, headed by Director of Extension Enrique R. Ortiz and Associate Director Manuel Santana Criado, has made excellent plans for our stay in their lovely island. Informality will be the rule (which means sport clothes) with lots of opportunities to exchange ideas and information about how to "Activate the Potential of Rural Youth" in the Americas.

It appears now that more than 20 countries of Latin America and the Caribbean may be represented.

For the first time, the Agricultural Extension Service of Spain will be represented at an Inter-American Rural Youth Leaders' Conference. Deputy Director General of "Capacitación Agraria", Mr. Jaime García Alamán, has been designated as the participant.

The inaugural speaker will be Dr. Amador Cobas, President of the University of Puerto Rico. Dr. Cobas has been in this position less than a year but has demonstrated his understanding of the importance of the 4-H Clubs in Puerto Rico.

If you have not yet sent in your registration form for the Conference, do so as soon as possible. This helps the Puerto Rico Host Committee to better prepare for your arrival and to assure you the accommodations you desire.

There will be 13 U. S. extensionists attending the Conference. They are on an Inter-American Extension 4-H Study Tour that will include visits to 4-H in Jamaica and 4-C in Haiti before arriving in Puerto Rico. The tour leader will be Mrs. Patricia Brown of the National 4-H Foundation staff in Washington. Taking charge of the group in Jamaica is E. V. Webber, assistant secretary-manager of Jamaica 4-H, while in Haiti their host will be Marc Frederic, Chief of the rural youth program of the Ministry of Agriculture. In Puerto Rico they will attend the Conference as well as make a special visit to observe the Puerto Rico Extension Service. Their tour program was planned by PIJR.

Previous issues of this newsletter have described the many program highlights for this 1972 Conference. Most of you have received invitations along with the tentative program, so I will not go into additional detail

at this time. I merely want to say this promises to be an outstanding event in behalf of rural development in the Americas. Attend if you possibly can.

Our next issue will review the Conference highlights. There will be more complete information in Juventud Rural magazine, and there will be a summary report published early in 1973.

The Inter-American Rural Youth Advisory Council will hold its first sessions concurrently with the Puerto Rico Conference. About 15 Members are expected, as well as Consultants from IICA, the 4-H Foundation, FAO and the OAS. The Council will elect its officers for the next two years, and discuss ways and means for PIJR and other agencies to assist in the growth of rural youth programs, as well as take on many of the leadership functions of the Conference.

Ing. Norberto A. R. Reichart of Argentina, Council President, has appointed the following to serve as the Committee on Recommendations and Resolutions: Chairman - Dr. E. Dean Vaughan of the United States, David Henriques of Jamaica, and Ing. José Montenegro of Honduras.

Several appointments for Members of the Advisory Council are pending at the time this Newsletter is written, however we expect there will be at least 20 Members officially designated to the Council by the time of the meeting.

Ing. Luis Bolaños, extensionist of the Latin American Regional Office, has been designated by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the UN (FAO) as its Consultant to the Council.

Dr. Mario Chaves, Latin American Representative of the W. K. Kellogg Foundation, visited us on November 1 to learn more about the progress of our grant "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." He visited with Dr. Carlos Madrid, Sub-Director General, and Dr. Francisco Oliart, Special Assistant to the Director General of IICA; with Ing. Alvaro Rojas, Vice Minister of Agriculture of Costa Rica; with Ing. Gilberto Campos, Sub-Director of Extension and Ing. Antonio Morales, Supervisor-Advisor of 4-S of Costa Rica; with these officials of the National 4-S Club Foundation: Ing. Luis Angel Salas, Rafael A. Segovia, Lic. Joaquín Granados Rossi, and Executive Secretary William Gómez; and with Edgar Arias, Luis Ferreira, Ernesto Maduro and myself of PIJR. To complete this very busy day, Dr. Chaves attended a meeting of 4-S members and leaders of the Grifo Alto community, one of the demonstration sites of the Kellogg project. It was a very useful visit for everyone concerned. We appreciate Dr. Chaves' interest and look forward to future opportunities to have him visit projects in Guatemala, Venezuela and Paraguay.

One of the largest international exchanges of rural youth ever held will take place November 30 and December 5 between the 4-C Clubs of El Salvador and the 4-S Clubs of Costa Rica. Each country will be sending a delegation of 90 persons to spend a week living and learning in a neighboring nation, to include 80 members, 4 volunteer leaders, and 6

extensionists. They will travel by chartered airliner. The project is sponsored by the Ministry of Youth and Sports of Costa Rica and the Ministry of Education in El Salvador, with cooperation by the two Ministries of Agriculture and the 4-S Foundation and the 4-C Committee. Carlos Olano, supervisor and executive secretary is handling arrangements in El Salvador, while William Gómez and Ing. Antonio Morales are making them in Costa Rica.

The Extension Service in the host country will be responsible for planning and developing the hospitality, food and in-country transportation for their visitors.

With this issue of the newsletter we are proud to send your personal copy of a new folder about PIJR, "Activating the Potential of Rural Youth." It is published in both Spanish and English, and describes the work of PIJR in behalf of the rural youth programs of the Americas.

We hope this will be useful and interesting to you in explaining the objectives, scope and activities of PIJR. Let me know how you like it.

In Uruguay, Ing. Agr. Alfredo L. Weiss has been designated by the President of the Republic to be national coordinator of a plan that will greatly strengthen the Rural Youth Movement (MJA) during the next five years. The plan calls for cooperative action between the MJA and the Extension Service of the Ministry of Livestock and Agriculture. Incorporated in the plan is education and training for members in the production of potatoes, corn, vegetables, soybeans, cotton, dairying, citrus fruits, and other agricultural products. An appropriation of from US\$12,000 to 60,000 will be made available with a goal of increasing from 130 to 500 MJA clubs.

This appears to be one of the most significant efforts ever made by a Latin American country to expand and improve its agricultural and livestock industries by emphasizing rural youth. Our best wishes to Ing. Weiss and his associates in this significant and ambitious undertaking.

New officers of the Directing Council of the MJA are:

President - Ing. Agr. Cirilo Larrosa
 Vice President - Ing. Agr. Clever Alba
 Secretary - Mrs. Delia Geribon de Mendizabal
 Treasurer - Col. Severiano Barrios
 Pro-Treasurer - Ing. Agr. Crisólogo Brotos
 Directors - Ing. Agr. Alfredo L. Weiss, Ing. Agr. Ruben De León,
 Juan Edmundo Miller, Miss Beatriz Acosta, Inspector Luis A.
 Casaballe, Inspector Miss Virginia M. de Payrá, and
 Ricardo Machado

The National Association of 4-S Clubs of Nicaragua has issued a new information folder, "Ayudamos a forjar la juventud rural de Nicaragua para el futuro," to help in its campaign to increase membership and gain added resources. Ing. Rolando Ruiz is the executive secretary.

The Association has also elected new officers:

President - Lic. Luis Sevilla Somoza, Central de Ingenios y LANICA
 Vice President - Dr. Roberto Castro Silva, Departamento de Carazo
 Secretary - Lic. William Báez Sacasa, FUNDE
 Treasurer - Agr. Guillermo Gutiérrez Dona, Rural Credit of the
 Banco Nacional
 Fiscal - Dr. Oscar Sevilla Sacasa, National Cattlemen's
 Association
 Members - Dr. Julio Vigil Pevedilla, Casa Vigil y Caligaris; Cidar
 Cisneros Leiva, Radiodifusión Nacional
 Technical Advisor - Agr. Luis A. Osorio García, Director of
 Extension

The Boletín Informativo of the National Council of 4-S Rural Youth Clubs of Guatemala reports that 14 new members have been secured to support its work.

Meanwhile, the 4-A Club Association in Argentina has formed a new regional affiliate in the province of Misiones, locality of Oberá. This is the ninth affiliate of the 4-A Association, reports Secretary Manager Mario di Fonzo.

The Barbados 4-H Council has reelected Lisle Austin as its president, along with the following new officers:

Vice President - Miss Grace Bayley
 Secretary - Mrs. Dorothy Goodman
 Assistant Secretary - Ralph Alleyne
 Treasurer - De-Vere-Cole
 Public Relations Officer - Mrs. Amor Mottley
 4-H Radio Announcer - Glenroy V. Rice

Rice has been coordinating a weekly 4-H radio program for the past year. It is called 4-H News Letter and has been responsible for an increase in enrollment as well as community interest. It is broadcast at 7:45 pm on Saturdays.

H. DeCourcey Sealy has been named the 4-H Organizer in Barbados, succeeding G. Davis-Isaacs. He plans to give top priority to the establishment of a National 4-H Center as a place to host members from home and abroad, to conduct training camps and seminars, and to accommodate events such as achievement days.

It appears as though "everyone" associated with rural youth programs in the Americas will be attending the Conference in Puerto Rico, but there are some who will be unable to attend. One of these is Dr. Ilo Soares Nogueira of Brazil, Second Vice President of the Inter-American Rural Youth Advisory Council and immediate past president of the 4-S Committee in Brazil. He is ill and his doctor has suggested that he should not travel until after the Christmas Holidays. We will miss his counsel and participation, but wish him well in a rapid recovery. Cards and letters may be sent to him at: Caixa Postal 30240, Sao Paulo, Brazil.

The Graduate School in Agricultural Sciences (Escuela para Graduados en Ciencias Agropecuarias) of the National Institute of Agricultural Technology (INTA) of Argentina has issued its catalog for the academic year of 1973. There are several courses in extension for (a) extension technical advisors at the local level, (b) specialists in supervision and administration, and (c) specialists in technical matters. The courses begin in April. Catalogs and additional information are available from:

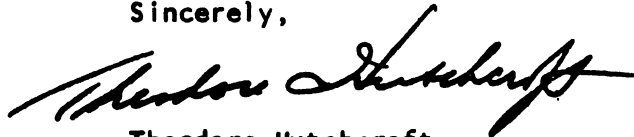
Dr. Hernán Caballero D.
 Director Escuela para Graduados en Ciencias
 Agropecuarias
 Centro Nacional de Investigaciones
 Agropecuarias - INTA
 Villa Udaondo - Castelar
 Prov. de Buenos Aires, Argentina

A Spanish language edition of the third edition of the World Atlas of 4-H is being published by the Regional Training Aids Center of USAID. Copies will be distributed through the USAID missions in Latin America. Copies should be requested from the "RTAC Contact Officer" in the mission. They will be available without cost, sometime after mid-December.

The acting Director of the Agricultural Extension Service in Paraguay is Juan C. Spezinni. Director Ubaldo López is at New Mexico State University in the United States for ten months special training..... The acting Chief of the Rural Youth Program (PJR) in Bolivia is Dr. Benjamín Torrico Prado, according to an announcement by Ing. Jorge Zuna Rico, Chief of the Extension Service and Agricultural Cooperatives..... The new president of the National 4-S Clubs Committee in Brazil is Carlos Cateli Galdolfo who is director of Moinho Santista and Quimbrasil..... Ing. Jorge Pacheco, Chief of the CJR in México, is taking a leave of absence to attend graduate school at the University of Maryland, U. S. A.

We look forward to seeing you in Puerto Rico.

Sincerely,



Theodore Hutchcroft
 Director

Enc.

PIJR Staff

Edgar Arias Ch., Project Coordinator
 Luis O. Ferreira, Regional Coordinator Northern Zone
 Ernesto L. Maduro, Administrative Assistant

11-11-11

PROGRAMA INTERAMERICANO
PARA LA JUVENTUD RURAL

LISTA DE PUBLICACIONES - LIST OF PUBLICATIONS

Esta es la quinta de una serie de listas de publicaciones de interés para las personas responsables de los programas educativos de juventudes rurales en las Américas. Se pueden obtener copias de estas publicaciones sin costo, solicitándolas a la agencia que las publica, a no ser que se indique lo contrario. Estas publicaciones no se encuentran disponibles en el PIJR.

Pedimos a nuestros lectores que nos sugieran otras publicaciones que estimen de interés para otras personas, con el fin de incluirlas en listas futuras.

This is the fifth in a series of lists of publications of interest for persons responsible for rural youth educational programs in the Americas. Single copies are available without cost by writing to the publishing agency, unless otherwise indicated. Do not request these publications from PIJR.

Readers are encouraged to suggest publications for including in future lists which they believe may be of interest to others.

Activando el Potencial de la Juventud Rural/Activating the Potential of Rural Youth. Programa Interamericano para la Juventud Rural, Apartado 10307, San José, Costa Rica. Information folder describing the purpose and objectives of PIJR. English and Spanish editions. (In the U. S., copies available from National 4-H Foundation, 7100 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D. C. 20015).

Folleto informativo que describe los propósitos y objetivos del PIJR. Editado en inglés y en español.

Sienta el Orgullo de Ser Padre... Servicio de Extensión Agrícola, Universidad de Puerto Rico, Río Piedras, Puerto Rico 00928, por Luz Brugueras Santisteban, Especialista 4-H. 8 páginas, descripción del programa 4-H en Puerto Rico para los padres de los miembros y de posibles miembros. Agosto 1972 (Español).

Seminario de Extensión en el Hogar Rural. Instituto Nacional de Tecnología Agropecuaria, 1439 Rivadavia, Buenos Aires, Argentina. Informe del Seminario que se llevó a cabo en noviembre de 1971, sobre los objetivos de los Clubes, Hogares Rurales y Funciones de las Extensionistas en su Promoción. Abril 1972 (Español).

Occasional Bulletin. Inter-American Foundation, 1515 Wilson Boulevard, Arlington, Virginia 22209, U. S. A. Irregular newsletter describing the purposes and grants of the Inter-American Foundation. (English, Spanish, Portuguese).

Boletín ocasional. Fundación Interamericana, 1515 Wilson Boulevard, Arlington, Virginia 22209, U. S. A. Carta de noticias, ocasional, describe los propósitos y donaciones de la Fundación Interamericana. (Inglés, Español y Portugués)

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PROGRAMA INTERAMERICANO PARA LA JUVENTUD RURAL

APARTADO 10307 SAN JOSE, COSTA RICA TEL. 21-51-11 - CABLE: PIJR

January-February, 1973

Dear Associates:

More than 100 participants from 19 countries of the Americas and Spain came to Puerto Rico the week of December 10-15 for the 1972 Inter-American Rural Youth Leaders' Conference. Their interest, enthusiasm and active participation, coupled with the excellent hospitality provided by Puerto Rico, made this a very successful Conference. It was a real stimulus for "Activating the potential of rural youth" in the Americas.

In this newsletter are some of the highlights of the Conference. Other items will be in the next issue of Juventud Rural, as well as the official report of the Conference.

The heartfelt appreciation of every participant went to Enrique R. Ortíz, Director of the Puerto Rico Agricultural Extension Service, for the arrangements for the Conference. He was ably assisted by Associate Director Santana and Mrs. Luz de Santisteban, 4-H Specialist, along with dozens of other Extension Service personnel.

Three international leaders sent official greetings to the Conference. The following are excerpts of their letters, copies of which are enclosed:

Dr. Galo Plaza, Secretary-General of the Organization of American States, (OAS) and Honorary Chairman of the Inter-American Rural Youth Advisory Council:

I am firmly convinced that the young men and women of rural Latin America can and must play a vital role in modernization of the region's farm practices in order to help us meet the urgent food and nutritional needs of our people today and in the future.

A. H. Boerma, Director General of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the UN (FAO):

... FAO is particularly interested in preparing youth so they can play a dynamic role in all relevant activities for the development of our society.

I also wish to express my personal recognition of the efficient and dynamic work of the Inter-American Rural Youth Program being carried out in the Latin American and Caribbean region. FAO is very pleased to be able to collaborate through our joint activities. I am convinced that through cooperation and coordination of our efforts our organizations can more adequately meet the needs and aspirations of the large and promising youth sector of the rural population of developing countries. Because the young people of today will be tomorrow's leaders, we must give the highest priorities to our activities with youth.

Dr. Earl L. Butz, U. S. Secretary of Agriculture:

As a former 4-H member, I believe wholeheartedly in the important role youth can play in developing rural areas. Likewise, I appreciate the significant contributions youth programs, such as those represented here, make in aiding young people to achieve their fullest potential.

...

We are pleased to be a part of the Inter-American Rural Youth Program, and value the cooperation and support given this program by OAS. Be assured we will continue to place great emphasis on assisting other nations in providing more and better informal educational opportunities for their young people.

The Conference was honored to have many outstanding speakers. These are excerpts of the remarks of some presentations.

Inq. Norberto A. R. Reichart, Assistant National Director of Extension and Development, National Institute of Agricultural Technology (INTA) of Argentina, and President, Inter-American Rural Youth Advisory Council:

Let us be aware then of the fact that only when adults and youngsters may work together for the improvement of the quality of life in their communities will community development be a reality; and let us not forget that we, as adult leaders of the informal rural youth educational program, should have this worry in mind in the first place and as our prime responsibility, so that we may direct the changing process which development imposes on the development of our countries in peaceful Christian brotherhood that may allow us to make progress everybody's business.

Grant A. Shrum, Executive Director, National 4-H Foundation, of the United States:

Young people are impatient, but we can capitalize on that impatience if we can direct it toward positive action. Young people are discouraged -- but we can turn that discouragement into hope if we can give them concrete ways of achieving at first simple goals and gradually greater goals. Young people are bitter and dissatisfied, in many cases, with the world in which they live. We must turn that bitterness into sympathy and understanding by involving them in the processes of change.

...

As leaders in this great world-wide movement, we face many challenges, not the least of which is letting people know what we are doing and what has happened and can happen as a result of our efforts.

For no matter how high our ideals, or how great the need, little will be done unless we have the strong and continued support of both the public and the private sectors of our societies. They, too, must recognize both the challenge and the opportunity. They, too, must realize that the future is as dependent upon youth development as it is dependent upon development of a new road or a new well or a new factory.

Dr. Fred Soltero, Rector of the Mayaguez Campus, University of Puerto Rico:

We must offer youth security and optimism. What proceeds is that we as educators, as youth leaders, be conscious that our responsibility is to help in the development and placement of the child and the adolescent in the world they live, and also making it possible for them to participate in the objectives of making the world better. The youth who does not understand and does not participate in things that affect today's world cannot help to forge that world that all generations aspire.

Dr. José Emilio G. Araujo, Director General, Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences of the OAS (IICA):

It should be kept in mind that the incorporation of the youngsters in adult life should be the final objective of the rural youth programs. For this reason, it is indispensable to analyze the social structure where the youngster lives, giving special attention to the institutions and groups that form his social process and to study the incoherences and lack of adjustments encountered when the aspirations and desires of the youngster start contact with the possibilities that society offers him. With this approach, the general objectives of the rural youth programs should include technical and cultural preparation of the youngster to actively participate in the investigation of his own reality and his future projections and with concrete actions related to planning of national development.

Dr. Amador Cobas, President, University of Puerto Rico, the inaugural speaker to the Conference:

Post-secondary education should offer continuous training, in other words, it should be an uninterrupted training process whose final goal should not be the attainment of a diploma but rather a dynamic education which enables the agricultural student to put into practice the technical knowledge, as it is offered him by the university.

...

This system will make it possible to spread the word on the latest advances in the field of agriculture and will transform the university into a dynamic institution in close relationship with society.

Dr. Ned D. Bayley, Director of Science and Education, U. S. Department of Agriculture, the speaker at the closing session:

The impact of our youth programs is and must be far broader than the application of new technology. Science is only one type of knowledge needed by our young people. Equally important is knowledge from human experience -- experience acquired directly by each person and experience each person learns from others.

...

What should our young people learn? They should learn of themselves. They should learn to grow and learn of the need for growth.

They should learn faith in ideals and to look into the future with that faith. They should learn to include their faith and knowledge in the emotional experiences of their lives and thus enrich their daily living, their play, their songs and their worship. And in their older years we hope they can learn to integrate their self-awareness, their ideals, and their faith towards the solving of social problems and towards deriving for themselves a life-long purpose which will result in a positive contribution to the future of mankind.

Probably never before has an Inter-American Rural Youth Leaders' Conference had such fine presentations for its plenary sessions. These made a series fitting the theme of "Activating the potential of rural youth."

Prof. Salvador Alemañy, Dean of the College of Agriculture, University of Puerto Rico, began the series with a presentation on "Involving Rural Youth in Development." He suggested a new approach and definition, and warned that the terms "agricultural development" and "rural development" have individual meanings and should not be substituted one for the other.

Alemañy listed ten activities for enlisting youth in rural development:

1. Involve youth "in the fertile field of rural planning."
2. Service with or without compensation in community institutions.
3. Collaborate on campaigns and programs to improve health and sanitary conditions in the community.
4. Actively participate with adults in campaigning for needed community facilities.
5. Cooperate with established agencies interested in environmental control.
6. Organize associations interested in conservation and enrichment of natural resources.
7. Promote and defend that principle of equality of opportunity.
8. Measures for fully involving youth in the developmental process must be based on the situation and perspectives in the area concerned.
9. "Human beings, youth included, should live 'actively'."
10. Organizations such as 4-H should develop programs and activities which include these characteristics: based on prevailing realities; adapted to the young people they are for; clearly defined objectives; are an integrated unit with all objectives and activities complementing each other; encourage thinking, action and creativity; integral development of the young participants; planned for adequate evaluation; and capable of modification and revision.

Dr. V. Milton Boyce, Program Leader, 4-H Youth Programs, Extension Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture, spoke on the "Utilization of Volunteer Leaders." He described ways for planning, recruiting, training and using of volunteers.

The key to volunteer expansion, as I see it, is to have a systematic way of recruiting, training, utilizing, recognizing and evaluating your leader program.

In response to the question of why volunteer leaders are needed, Boyce stated:

One quick reason is that we have a good youth program and we want to expand it. A second reason might be to develop a more relevant program ... Thus, a third important reason for this use of volunteers is the self-development of those who volunteer.

What you are doing as rural youth leaders is building boys and girls right and in fact making the world a better place for all of us. May your members grow and your achievements multiply as you enlist the help of others.

Dr. Humberto Rosado, Regional Director, Northern Zone of IICA, made an excellent presentation on the "Training of Professionals for Youth Work:"

There are two main areas in which the extension agents should have adequate professional ability:

- a. Technological knowledge: What should be taught?
- b. Educational knowledge: How to teach them?

The dilemma of whether it is convenient to train agents in technology or in education should not be in our minds. It is no longer one or the other, it is both in appropriate quantities. Both areas are necessary. The real question is how we may combine the training in each of these areas so that they will be as useful as possible for the agent and for the extension service.

Evaluation is an important part of rural youth program development. Dr. Fernando del Rfo, Professor and Acting Director of International Programs of the College of Agriculture, University of Puerto Rico, presented this topic:

Evaluation as a human activity is nothing new, it is as old as history itself. What is new, is the intent to make it a more useful tool through more conscientious and systematic methods which enable us to determine with greater accuracy the accomplishments in the development of a program.

Prof. Edgar Arias Ch., PIJR Project Coordinator, and Ing. Luis O. Ferreira, PIJR Regional Coordinator, Northern Zone, along with representatives of the rural youth programs in Venezuela, Costa Rica and Paraguay, reported to the Conference on the first one and a half years of the W. K. Kellogg Foundation grant "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."

They reviewed the elements of the grant and the methodology used in the countries to mobilize various national and international institutions to focus resources through the rural youth in this phase of rural development.

The 1972 Report of the Status of Rural Youth Educational Programs in Latin America and the Caribbean noted there are now 34 programs in 31 countries and dependencies. Fourteen countries increased membership, while three of the largest programs reported reduced enrollment (Brazil 4-S, and Puerto Rico and Jamaica 4-H), so that overall membership was only moderately increased during the past two years.

Other highlights of the report:

-- There are now slightly more girls than boys enrolled.

-- There was about a one-third increase in the number of local extension agencies, especially in Brazil, Guatemala and Venezuela. However, a smaller percentage of local offices had rural youth programs than in 1970.

-- An increase of about 50% in the number of full-time local rural youth personnel; there appears to be a trend toward decentralization of programs. However, training of extensionists did not keep pace with the increase in personnel and agencies.

-- The number of volunteer leaders continues to grow at the rate of about 10% per year.

-- Enrollment by types of projects: animal production - 14%, crop production - 23%, home economics - 30%, other - 33%. Enrollment by project, in order of importance: recreation and music; clothing and textiles; vegetables; food preparation; arts and crafts; poultry, health; home improvement and furnishings; corn production; personal development; community development; swine production; rabbit production.

-- Value reported of production projects was just under US\$10 million.

-- Twenty three countries have a private support group of some kind. The combined budgets of 16 are nearly US\$1 million, of which one-fourth is for administration, 44% for programs and activities, and 31% for credit funds. These funds come from: private sector - 50%, government agencies - 33%, and international agencies - 14%.

-- Credit funds are provided for: livestock production projects - 60%, crop production - 27%, horticulture production - 8%, and 1/1,000th for sewing, canning, carpentry and forestry projects.

The programs were questioned about their application of three recommendations made by the 1970 Argentina Conference:

-- Only seven countries have a policy for effectively involving rural youth in various land resettlement, colonization and agrarian reform procedures.

Of these, only two or three are being implemented.

-- Nearly all countries reported they have a policy of involving the young people in the planning and operation of rural youth programs, but most confine such participation to the local club level. There is little effective participation by youth in planning at the national level.

-- For the first time, programs reported enrollment goals for the coming years. Eight programs plan to double their membership by 1975 and to triple it by 1982. Seventeen plan to increase by two-thirds by 1974, which can be projected to a total enrollment in the Americas of 500,000!

The priority needs for rural youth programs in the Americas for the next two years, as reported by the national leaders in the survey, are:

- To know more about the rural youth the programs are serving.
- To broaden the scope of the programs.
- To improve the skills training of the programs.

The complete text of the Status Report as well as a copy of the survey charts is being sent with this letter to each national program supervisor and to each national support entity. Additional copies are available upon request.

There were a dozen mini-seminars at the Conference on topics of special interest, ranging from effective publicity, to programs and projects for girls, to the functions and responsibilities of executive secretaries/managers, to gaining administrative support for rural youth programs. These were well attended, with very active participation. Summaries of the discussions will be in the Conference report.

The two tours gave the participants an opportunity to observe 4-H and related Extension programs in Puerto Rico, and indicated that the principles of informal education can be applied successfully in the culture and tradition of the Latin peoples.

The Conference recommendations are enclosed. They were prepared by the Advisory Council on the basis of the discussions and presentations to the Conference sessions. They record that "The purpose of informal youth educational programs in the Americas is to provide young people with the opportunities to help them develop to their full potential as individuals so that they may become effective participants in the rural development."

The recommendations include these items:

- Expansion of programs so they may be available to all the rural youth.
- Research and studies of the needs and aspirations of rural youth.

-- Recognizes the important contributions of the private sector, and especially of grants for PIJR by the W. K. Kellogg Foundation, Rockefeller Brothers Fund, and the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey.

-- Encourages the private sector to determine how it can most effectively cooperate in creating expanding opportunities to rural youth through (a) PIJR and (b) national entities.

-- Urges that youth be provided with greater opportunities to be actively and directly involved in all levels of planning and conduct of rural youth programs.

-- Urges that rural youth be provided with better facilities for marketing the products of their projects.

-- Encourages more emphasis on the training and recognition of volunteer leaders; and strengthening of professional staff training activities.

Each of you is urged to review the recommendations to see how they may be implemented in its rural youth programs. Copies should be shared with key leaders in government and the private sector.

The Inter-American Rural Youth Advisory Council held its first meeting in San Juan, under the presidency of Ing. Norberto A. R. Reichart of Argentina. Twelve of the 22 Members were present. New Members of the Council, not previously mentioned in this Newsletter, are:

Bolivia - Ing. Jorge Zuna Rico, Extension Director

Colombia - Ing. Jorge Steiner, President, Productos Fitosanitarios de Colombia, S. A.

El Salvador - Ing. José L. Pérez Guerra, Extension Director

Honduras - Ing. José Montenegro Barahona, Director of DESARRURAL

Mexico - Ricardo Frohmader, President APEI

Dominican Republic - José Contín López, Extension Director

Uruguay - Ing. Alfredo L. Weiss, National Coordinator of the Development Plan of the Agrarian Youth Movement and the Ministry of Agriculture.

The Advisory Council received reports and statements from Executive Director Shrum of the 4-H Foundation, Director General Araujo of IICA, and the PIJR Director. These are the Council's major actions:

-- Approved a recommendation to change the title of "Inter-American Rural Youth Leaders' Conference" to "Inter-American Conference on Rural Youth Programs" beginning in 1974.

-- Recommended that as larger staff and other resources are available, (a) PIJR should assist other types of rural youth programs in the Americas in addition to those presently served; (b) such services should be initiated through regional cooperation and coordination; (c) PIJR maintain its policy of cooperating only with programs which have education as their basic

objective, and are non-political and non-sectarian; and (d) that priority should be: (1) informal, out-of-school programs (present clientele), (2) formal, in-school programs, and (3) other officially sanctioned programs such as youth programs of cooperatives, etc.

-- Recommended that PIJR continue to provide buttons, certificates and other awards as stimulus for initiating national awards systems.

-- Recommended that PIJR give priority emphasis to seeking resources for demonstration projects for training rural youth to (a) better manage family resources, (b) make efficient use of natural resources, and (c) better understand the role of cooperatives in rural development.

-- Recommended PIJR continue giving emphasis on encouraging and fostering private resources for rural youth programs.

-- Discussed ways and means the Council can assist PIJR in resource development efforts for its own programs and those of the national entities.

The Advisory Council elected its officers for the next two years:

President - Dr. E. Dean Vaughan, United States

First Vice President - Dr. Ilo Soares Noqueira, Brazil

Second Vice President - Dr. Carlos Pérez Espejo, Venezuela

The new President appointed Rafael A. Segovia of Costa Rica as a member of the Executive Committee.

There are many, many other things to report on the 1972 Conference, but space does not permit.

It is not too early to begin thinking about the 1974 Inter-American Conference on Rural Youth Programs. The host country is Costa Rica, and October is tentatively selected as the month. More information will be coming to you soon, but you may want to begin planning for travel budgets right now. The Conference will be as part of the 25th anniversary of the 4-S Clubs of Costa Rica.

Most of us had just returned from Puerto Rico when we learned of the terrible earthquake which struck Managua, Nicaragua. Fortunately, none of our rural youth colleagues was hurt, though some did suffer loss of property. Ing. Luis Osorio, Director of Extension, and Rolando Ruiz D., National Supervisor report that the Ministry of Agriculture, including Extension, is now located at the National School of Agriculture just east of the Las Mercedes International Airport. Ing. Luis Ferreira visited them early in January to determine how PIJR and the rural youth programs of the Americas might assist the 4-S Clubs of Nicaragua in this difficult time. We have sent a memo to most of you about this, which has more complete information.

As you know, Nicaragua was suffering a food shortage prior to the earthquake due to severe drought. A national production plan is being prepared and 4-S Club members are being given an important role in its

implementation. It has three objectives: (1) produce food for the rural families, (2) provide employment, and (3) training of the youth in useful skills.

The immediate need is for the 4-S members to start their production projects -- corn, rice, beans and poultry. The National 4-S Association (ASONAC 4-S) is receiving funds, with PIJR serving as a coordinator. The needed supplies appear to be available in Nicaragua to start this three-year production effort. Funds from rural youth in other countries, as well as private groups, will be used to help the members get started. Half of their production will be used for their immediate families, one-fourth will go to the national food "pool", and the remaining one-fourth will be provided to ASONAC 4-S for distribution and use.

This is an opportunity for the rural youth of Nicaragua to contribute to their nation's production in its time of emergency. We urge that every rural youth member, leader, professional, and friend contribute to this cause. Give it your immediate attention.

Only three weeks prior to the earthquake, Nicaragua 4-S held its 111 National Camp and Conference, with 250 members and 24 volunteer leaders in attendance.

The President of Brazil, Emilio G. Médici, has signed a decree declaring that the Comité Nacional de Clubes 4-S is a public utility. The ceremony was attended by 48 4-S members, leaders and extensionists at the Presidential Palace in Brasilia.

The CNC4-S has just published an excellent information booklet, Os Agricultores do Futuro. It was prepared in cooperation with the magazine O Cruzeiro. Its purpose is to explain 4-S Clubs and their objectives, and how the rural youth are served by the Committee. The last page lists the 106 members associated with the Committee.

The National 4-A Association of Argentina recently formed its 11th regional affiliate in the northeastern province of Misiones in the city of Oberá..... INTA (National Institute of Technical Agriculture) on September fourteen signed an agreement with the Centro Nacional de Dirigentes de los Movimientos de Juventudes Rurales to strengthen rural leadership training. INTA will provide facilities and staff at the Estación Experimental Agropecuaria Oliveros, Santa Fé, while the Centro will provide teaching materials and equipment valued at US\$38,000 provided by FAO through the Freedom from Hunger Campaign.

The Movimiento de Juventud Agraria (MJA) of Uruguay is organizing its third national potato production contest, and expects between 100 to 150 members to enroll. Each member will raise a minimum of 1/2 hectare of potatoes.

The W. K. Kellogg Foundation, known for its great interest and faith in rural youth, has made a contribution of US\$1,500,000 to the National 4-H Foundation in the U. S. to assist with construction of the National 4-H Center near Washington, D. C. The Chairman of the 4-H Foundation's Board of Trustees Dean McNeal, Group Vice President of The Pillsbury Company, reports this brings to US\$6.6 million pledged or contributed to the Center Building Fund. The goal is US\$9 million.

4-H Canada is the name of a new monthly newsletter of the Canadian Council on 4-H Clubs and the National 4-H Foundation of Canada. Jack James is the editor.

The year 1973 is the 60th anniversary of 4-H in Canada. More than 1 million persons have been members during that period.

The 41st National 4-H Conference was held in November, with 140 4-H members attending (including a delegation from the United States). They were guests at a reception by the Governor General. During the Conference the Canadian 4-H'ers discussed the 4-H program and its future, as well as touring various points of interest in Ottawa and Toronto:

CARE has contributed US\$1,000 to help 4-H members in Belize install an irrigation system for some of their projects.

The new Executive Director of the Heifer Project International is Edwin W. Geers..... Our former associate, Santiago D. Apodaca, is back in Brazil serving as a rural extension expert at the Universidade Federal de Santa Maria, his address is: Santiago D. Apodaca, Educaçao e Pesquisa Agrícola, "Operacion Osvaldo Aranha", 97100 Santa Maria (RS), Brasil..... Miss Grace Woodman, who assists PIJR with most of our training and orientation of international exchanges, is recovering satisfactorily following an emergency operation during the Holiday period. She has resumed her various teaching responsibilities in San José, as well as helping us in PIJR.

The recent death of former U. S. President Lyndon B. Johnson, reminded us of his interest in rural youth. He sent a message to the 1964 Inter-American Rural Youth Leaders' Conference which said, in part:

I understand that these dedicated leaders have had an opportunity to observe and discuss much about the organization, functioning, and problems of agricultural economies and especially, about the role that youth can play in contributing towards agricultural prosperity. Surely, there is no more important work to be done in our Hemisphere than the expansion and improvement of rural youth programs.

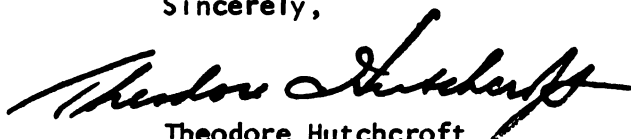
In presenting the 1972 Status Report to the Conference in San Juan, I closed with some comments concerning the future of rural youth programs. On the basis of experiences of PIJR and other agencies, and of the reports from you, the national program leaders, it appears there are some basic

steps to be followed for achieving significantly expanded programs:

1. We must believe that rural young people are important as individuals and that they can contribute effectively to development.
2. We must continue to improve the quality of the programs. The educational and training needs of the youth are expanding in the "space age."
3. There must be greater involvement by the young people themselves at all levels of programming.
4. We must undertake studies and research to determine as accurately as possible the needs and aspirations of the rural youth.

Let these be goals for all of us as we begin 1973.

Sincerely,



Theodore Hutchcroft
Director

PIJR Staff:

Edgar Arias Ch., Project Coordinator
Luis O. Ferreira, Regional Coordinator, Northern Zone
Ernesto L. Maduro, Administrative Assistant



PROGRAMA INTERAMERICANO PARA LA JUVENTUD RURAL

APARTADO 10307

SAN JOSE, COSTA RICA

TEL. 21-51-11 - CABLE: PIJR

March - April, 1973

Dear Associates:

PIJR will conduct two regional seminars for national rural youth program leaders in Latin America to learn how they may adapt the results of the Kellogg projects to their country programs.

The first seminar will be in Guatemala the week of July 15 to 21 for the Northern countries, and the second will be in Paraguay the week of August 5 to 11. More details will be announced soon, but you should start making plans for these events. PIJR will provide travel and subsistence funds for up to two technicians/supervisors from each of the Spanish-speaking countries. These scholarships, through the Kellogg Foundation grant, will be available for persons working directly with rural youth programs. Countries are invited to send additional representatives at their own expense.

Edgar Arias, PIJR Project Coordinator, has planned for each seminar to be an intensive, practical demonstration on the organizational process used by the host country in implementing the Kellogg grant, as well as the materials developed and results achieved during the first two years.

The new Executive Secretary of the Comité Nacional de Clubes 4-S (CNC4S) of Brazil is Arthur Mendes de Castro Barbosa. He began his new work on February 1st, succeeding Athanael Martins da Fonseca.

The new Executive Secretary is an Ingeniero Agrónomo with extensive experience in communications in private industry as well as government service.

In the first weeks of his administration, he has developed some exciting 4-S Club promotional materials.

Best wishes to this new Executive Secretary!

Some 500 members of the Society for International Development met in Costa Rica in late February for their world conference. SID is an association of economists, sociologists and others interested in "development." Several sessions concerned aspects of agricultural and rural development.

At the request of SID leadership, the Ministry of Agriculture of Costa Rica, the Costa Rica 4-S Foundation, and PIJR, conducted a one-day tour for 20 conferees that they might see 4-S Club work at first hand. They were delighted with this opportunity. One person commented that after four days of talking he now had seen "development in action."

PIJR was honored to be host to a Special Committee of the Board of Trustees of the National 4-H Foundation, our "parent" organization. They met in San José on April 1 to 5, the first time a Trustees group has met outside the United States.

The visit was for the Committee members to gain a better understanding of PIJR, to become familiar with rural youth programs in Latin America, to know some of the international agencies with which PIJR cooperates (such as IICA and USAID), as well as the national institutions (such as the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock, its Agricultural Extension Service, and the National 4-S Club Foundation).

We believe these objectives were met. The Committee members returned to their homes with a new appreciation of the needs of youth for rural development in the Americas, and a desire to strengthen the international education element of the 4-H program in the U. S.

The Committee includes: chairman - Dr. E. Dean Vaughan, Assistant Administrator, 4-H Youth Development (U. S. National 4-H leader), Extension Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture, and President of the Inter-American Rural Youth Advisory Council; Dr. Jean C. Evans, Vice President for Extension, Oklahoma State University; Dr. B. L. Coffindaffer, Director of the Cooperative Extension Service, West Virginia University; Dr. Chester D. Black, Assistant Director, 4-H (State 4-H leader), North Carolina State University; Dr. Merle L. Howes, Assistant Director of Extension, 4-H and Youth Programs (State 4-H leader), University of Massachusetts; and Mrs. Lois W. McGurk, Program Leader, 4-H Youth Development, Cornell University, New York. They were accompanied by our colleague, W. Francis Pressly, Director, 4-H International Programs Division, National 4-H Foundation.

Both the English and Spanish editions of the report of the 1972 Inter-American Rural Youth Leaders' Conference are nearing completion. They will be distributed to Conference participants as well as other program leaders throughout the Americas. The Spanish edition will be distributed from San Juan, and the English from San José. Additional copies will be available upon request to PIJR.

While the report is a fine reminder of the Conference, it is most valuable as a reference for rural youth programming. It contains summaries of all of the major speeches, reports, the discussions of the mini-seminars, and the recommendations prepared by the Advisory Council.

We were deeply saddened by the death of our good friend and associate, P. Agr. Carlos A. Anléu, Director of the Agricultural Extension Service of Guatemala. He died on March 29, the result of an operation for cancer.

Anléu was a widely respected hemispheric leader in extension, rural youth and related fields. He was a graduate of the National Agricultural School of Guatemala, and had taken graduate studies in Guatemala and Puerto Rico. He began his career as an extension agent in 1955, and in 1960 became the national Director of Extension.

He was one of the first Members appointed to the Inter-American Rural Youth Advisory Council in 1972, and was reappointed for a full term to expire in 1975.

We are thankful for the many contributions Anléu made to rural development in his country and throughout the Americas, yet at the same time we will miss his wise counsel and leadership.

Our sympathies have been sent to the family and to his many associates and friends in Guatemala.

The new 4-S Club House at Cerro Gordo, Jutiapa, Guatemala, was dedicated April 28 in memory of Anléu. His widow, Licenciada Hortensia Gaitán viuda de Anléu, unveiled the plaque at a ceremony attended by many high agricultural and government officials of the country.

March 25th was the 20th anniversary of the 4-C Clubs of Paraguay. The Ministry of Agriculture and the Asociación Pro-Desarrollo de los Clubes Agrarios Juveniles 4-C del Paraguay celebrated this event the week of March 14-21.

The first 4-C Club was formed in Capitán Miranda, Departamento de Itapua, by Inq. Luis O. Ferreira (now PIJR Northern Zone Regional Coordinator), Inq. Ubaldo López G. (now Director of the Agricultural Extension Service), and Inq. Juan Ciro Spezzini (now National Extension Supervisor).

Two of our associates in the Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences of the OAS (IICA) have been honored by the 4-H program of the Cooperative Extension Service of the United States.

Director General Dr. José Emilio G. Araujo was presented the Partner in 4-H Award, the highest individual honor 4-H can confer. It was presented on April 20 at the National 4-H Center during the annual National 4-H Conference.

Dr. Malcolm H. MacDonald, Associate Deputy Director General for Technical Affairs and Planning, was named one of our outstanding 4-H alumni from his home state of New York. The alumni awards recognize former 4-H members whose accomplishments, following their 4-H membership, exemplify community leadership, public service, service to 4-H, and success in their chosen careers.

Congratulations to Dr. Araujo and Dr. MacDonald!

A new potential source of international technical assistance is the new United National Volunteers program. These UN Volunteers are young people devoting a minimum of two years to work on projects in developing countries.

There is no general plan for widespread distribution of these volunteers as compared to the U. S. Peace Corps, for example. The UN Volunteers must be requested by the governments, usually as a part of technical assistance grants or loans.

It is possible for UN Volunteers to assist with rural youth programs such as might be included in an FAO project to strengthen the national agricultural extension program.

For more complete information contact your country representative of FAO or the representative of the United Nations Development Program (UNDP).

The Director General of IICA has announced the appointment of Hugo Fernández as Rural Youth Specialist in IICA. He will assist PIJR with implementation of the W. K. Kellogg Foundation grant, explore other ways in which the Institute may serve rural young people, and serve as the IICA Consultant to the Inter-American Rural Youth Advisory Council.

Fernández is from Uruguay. He has earned degrees in law, sociology, and economics, and written extensively in these fields. Prior to joining IICA on March 1st, he was a member of the secretariat of the OAS in Washington.

We in PIJR welcome Fernández to the "rural youth family" in the Americas. He will be attending various seminars conducted by PIJR in the coming months so he can become acquainted with the national programs leadership.

We are now able to provide more information about the emergency food production effort of the 4-S Clubs of Nicaragua, in which the rural youth programs of the Americas have been asked to assist.

Ing. Luis Osorio, Director of Extension, and Rolando Ruiz D., national 4-S supervisor, have a comprehensive plan for mobilizing the 6,000 4-S members for the three-year intensive food production effort. The National 4-S Club Association (ASONAC), under the presidency of Lic. Luis Sevilla Somoza, is giving its full support.

The plan is incorporated in the government's program for production of basic grains, and given official endorsement by the National Emergency Committee under the chairmanship of Gen. Anastasio Somoza Debayle.

The 4-S project has three objectives: (1) to contribute to increasing production of basic grains, vegetables and other foods; (2) to provide work opportunities for rural youth; and (3) to provide technical training for the rural youth. Ing. Luis Ferreira, PIJR Northern Zone Coordinator, says that all 4-S efforts will be directed to this food production plan. This plan will be the 4-S Club program through this emergency period.

Very soon, PIJR will send a full description of the plan and the needs of the plan to national supervisors and to the national support entities. In summary, more than half the 4-S members will be directly involved in the first year. The immediate need is for resources -- money. The plan estimates about US\$65,000 for seed and other agricultural supplies, plus some supervisory facilities.

While the need is immediate, the plan has long-range implications. Each of us should do what we can now!

The famous Peruvian statesman, don Pedro G. Beltrán, spoke recently to The Americas Foundation about critical issues facing our peoples. Among his comments were:

"The simple truth is that if there is less food for sale, people will have to eat less.

"This is an everyday occurrence, evident to anybody who visits the marketplace. All will agree that the purchase of food is a constant nightmare for the housewife, that is to say for everyone, as the responsibility for providing the family's meals falls upon her."

"The truth is, the only solution is to produce more food and do away with the shortages.

"But people ask: Can that be done?"

"Yes, not only can it be done, but it has been done."

The President of the Republic of Costa Rica, don José Figueres Ferrer, and the Minister of Agriculture and Livestock, don Fernando Batalla Esquivel, on January 31st issued an official decree creating the National Executive Committee for the 1974 Conference -- the 1974 Inter-American Conference on Rural Youth. This is the first time the host government has formed an official host organization, for a rural leadership meeting.

The five members of the Committee are:

President - don Rafael Segovia, representing the Inter-American Rural Youth Advisory Council.

Vice President - Ing. Carlos Arroyo, representing the Agricultural Extension Service.

Secretary - Inq. Gilberto Campos, also representing the Extension Service.

Treasurer - Lic. Joaquín Granados, representing the National 4-S Club Foundation.

Member - Inq. Raúl E. Coto, also representing the 4-S Foundation.

The Committee will be coordinating the Costa Rican hospitality and facilities for the Conference, in close cooperation with PIJR. The program will be planned in consultation with the Inter-American Rural Youth Advisory Council.

Advance Notice! The 1974 Inter-American Conference on Rural Youth (formerly the Inter-American Rural Youth Leaders' Conference) will be held in San José, Costa Rica, from Sunday, October 13 through Friday, October 18, 1974. Mark those dates on your calendar and begin making plans to attend. More complete information on the Conference will be sent as it becomes available.

Comments are often made about the need to better inform urban people about the contributions that rural youth programs make to national development. An idea tried in several countries has been successful and may be helpful to you, too.

Urban and sub-urban shopping centers are becoming a normal way of life in many cities. Often these have facilities for displays or exhibits. With the thousands of people visiting these centers daily, they are an excellent location for "telling the story of the rural youth program." In some places, they have even exhibited members' projects, such as small animals, livestock, and canned foods, as well as placing posters and photographs. The best exhibit, of course, are rural youth club members to answer questions and conduct demonstrations.

Have you tried this type of promotion? You can probably reach many times more people than will be able to attend your demonstration day or exhibition.

As reported earlier, the death of P. Agr. Carlos A. Anléu of Guatemala creates a vacancy on the Inter-American Rural Youth Advisory Council.

A second vacancy has resulted from the resignation of George T. Warren of St. Kitts, who represented the smaller islands and dependencies of the English-speaking Caribbean. Mr. Warren moved to Dominica early in the year, resigning his presidency of the 4-H Advisory Council in St. Kitts. We regret to lose Mr. Warren, but wish him well in his new work.

The Executive Committee of the Advisory Council will meet in San José on September 5-7 to plan for the 1974 Conference, and to review progress in the Kellogg grant.

Mid-April events were major activities for rural youth clubs in the Caribbean. Jamaica 4-H Clubs held their National Awards Day on April 11 at the Denbigh Show Ground. There were demonstrations, public speaking competitions, presentation of awards (including those of PIJR), and selection of the Boy and Girl of the Year.

Nearby the St. Kitts 4-H Organization held its 14th annual convention on April 23. Speeches were given by 4-H Advisory Council and Governmental leaders, and the members took part in several sporting events.

The Canadian Council on 4-H Clubs will hold its annual meeting on May 16-18 at Banff, Alberta. This is the 60th anniversary of 4-H in Canada. D. C. Matthews of the Canadian Aberdeen Angus Association is President, and Claude A. Lalonde is General Manager. The new Canadian 4-H Foundation will also have a meeting.

The January 1973 issue of Clubes Rurales, magazine of the 5-V Association of Venezuela, devoted 8 pages to "What is the Kellogg Project" (¿Qué es el Proyecto Kellogg?) in the State of Lara. This is a good description, with photographs of the grant to PIJR being implemented in Venezuela.

In Guatemala, they are training 30 new 4-S Club agents at the National School of Agronomy. These new Assistant Agents will help to keep up the steady expansion of 4-S in Guatemala, including multiplying the effects of the bean production and utilization effort started through the Kellogg grant.

The new President of the 4-H Advisory Council of the St. Kitts 4-H Organization is Mr. Freddy Lamm, succeeding George T. Warren who resigned. Mr. Lamm has extensive business experience in the East Caribbean, having served many years with Esso in Trinidad. He is very active in community and civic affairs in St. Kitts, and has many ideas for expanding and improving the 4-H Clubs.

"Learning to Be" is the report of an International Commission on the Development of Education. Dr. Felipe Herrera of Chile, former President of the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), was the Latin American member. This UN report is important to rural youth educational programs, so we are presenting a summary.

The Commission believes that lifelong education is not a theory but already a reality, and that understanding this is one of the reasons for the "youth rebellion." Formal education is not reaching enough people -- not "equipping the individual for adapting to change, to the unknown."

The process of learning should not be measured in terms of so much knowledge dispensed, but of so many human beings who have developed. Education should "strive to increase peoples' capacity to control their own destiny," and should endeavor to help "every individual to develop his personal facilities." What is needed, is the development of lifelong educational schemes and structures which take into account the rising needs of a rapidly changing world where the quantity of knowledge increases faster than individuals can keep pace with.

The Commission recommends that what is needed are "more immediate, more practical, more massive and also more lively non-traditional educational patterns."

The focus of all the innovations of the last ten years is significantly the same: on self-education, on learning not teaching.

The Commission says that as a first step to improving intellectual performance, some countries will thus need to provide adequate nutrition for the younger children.

This Commission report is both a compliment and a challenge to rural youth educational programs. First, your programs fulfill the basic needs described by the Commission. Second, your programs need to be "more massive and more lively."

Bermuda may be the next country to have a rural youth club program. The Jaycees (Junior Chamber of Commerce) of Hamilton, the capital city, have asked Jamaica 4-H and PIJR for assistance. The island is basically a sub-urban tourist resort with only a few pockets of intensive arable farming. However, the Jaycees feel there are numerous other avenues in 4-H Club work through which Bermudian youngsters may benefit. PIJR is pledging its services to the Hamilton Jaycees for this project, and asking assistance from several English-speaking areas.

Two founding members of the Fundación Nacional de Clubes 4-S of Costa Rica were honored recently on their retirement from the Board: Inq. Carlos Arroyo B., Director of the Agricultural Extension Service, and don José I. Delgado. Each gave more than a decade of excellent service to the 4-S members of Costa Rica.

In other actions, the 4-S Foundation is planning to hold one field trip per month, primarily to introduce prospective sponsors to 4-S Club work.

A few weeks ago, I visited St. Kitts, Barbados, and Trinidad and Tobago. It was enjoyable and encouraging to see the effective 4-H work being carried out there.

Our hosts in St. Kitts were Basil Henderson, 4-H Organizer, along with Freddy Lamm, new 4-H Advisory Council President. I met with the Advisory Council, with 4-H Club officers and parents, and with government officials.

In Barbados, we met with Ernest Paine, Deputy Senior Agricultural Officer, DeCoursey Sealy, 4-H Organizer, and others of the Ministry and the Extension group. We had very useful discussions with the 4-H leadership, including participation by Barbados in the Inter-American Advisory Council.

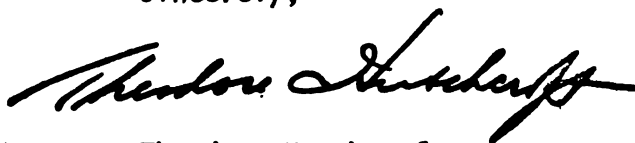
Garnet S. Edwards, 4-H/YFC Organizer was our host in Trinidad and Tobago. Again, we met with government officials concerned with 4-H/YFC and other youth programs, as well as representatives of the private sector. I was very impressed by the quality of the 4-H garden projects. And, I met for half a day with prospective members of the 4-H/YFC Foundation that is being formed.

Copies of the 1973 PIJR Plan of Work and the Awards and Recognitions Plan are included with this newsletter for Directors of Extension, national supervisors or leaders of rural youth programs, and executive secretaries/managers of national support entities. Other copies are available upon request to Arias, Ferreira, or me.

Mervyn H. Jaque, a Canadian provincial director of 4-H & Junior Forest Warden, visited the 4-S leaders in Brazil early in March as he was returning from a visit with rural youth programs in Kenya, Africa One of the more enjoyable activities of recent months was the visit to Costa Rica of Mr. and Mrs. L. S. Nichols. As many of you know, Mr. Nichols has been associated with the National 4-H Foundation since the early 1950's. He has traveled extensively in Latin America and was a consultant to the 1959 rural youth leaders conference in Lima. For many years he was closely associated with the IFYE exchanges in this region. In recognition of his valued service, he was honored by the National 4-S Club Foundation and the Association of Ex-IFYEs of Costa Rica. We enjoyed having our colleague visit us, and hope he and his wife will come again very soon..... The government of Costa Rica

has officially recognized the secretarial profession by creation of the Colegio de Secretariado Profesional de Costa Rica. Two of the first members installed in the Colegio are PIJR secretaries: Sra. Dolores López de Oller, secretary to the Director; and Sra. Liana Blanco de Osante, secretary to the Regional Coordinator for the Northern Zone. All of us are very proud of their achievements and extend congratulations!

Sincerely,



Theodore Hutchcroft
Director

PIJR Staff:

Edgar Arias Ch., Project Coordinator
Luis Ferreira, Regional Coordinator for the Northern Zone
Ernesto Maduro, Administrative Assistant

Appendix A-8

programa



ACTIVITIES PROGRAM

**CONFERENCIA
INTERAMERICANA
DE LIDERES
DE JUVENTUDES
RURALES**

*San Juan, Puerto Rico
10 al 15 de diciembre de 1972*

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Appendix A-9

1972
*Inter-American
Rural Youth Leaders'
Conference*



'Activating the Potential of Rural Youth'

San Juan, Puerto Rico

December 10-15, 1972

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**1972 REPORT OF THE STATUS OF
RURAL YOUTH EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMS
IN LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN**

The first years of the decade of the seventies have been a period of rapid change in rural development in the Americas, for the rural youth educational programs, and for PIJR. Influences both from within and from outside the rural community are having tremendous impact on the boys and girls. If nothing else, it is more evident than ever before of the need to provide these young people with the opportunities they need to improve their own situations, those of their families and their communities.

The W. K. Kellogg Foundation grant is helping PIJR to assist national rural youth programs to meet this challenge. We have changed our mode of operation, as you know, concentrating our efforts on demonstration projects in four countries which can be shared and adapted by others throughout Latin America. Seldom, if ever, have so many individuals and groups cooperated in behalf of the rural youth of the Americas as they are through the Kellogg grant. PIJR serves as a catalyst with consultation, training, services and communications.

The 1972 Report of the Status of Rural Youth Educational Programs in Latin America and the Caribbean is the fifth in a series which began in 1960-1961. No other region of the world has such a continuing analysis of its rural youth programs. The information obtained from this 1972 survey is encouraging. One factor is dominant. This is the increasing support being given to rural youth programs at the highest policy and operating levels of rural development institutions. This is evident by the leadership participation in this Conference, just as it is obvious in the increasing priority being given to youth programs within national and rural development plans.

Paper for the 1972 Inter-American Rural Youth Leaders' Conference by Theodore Hutchcroft, Director PIJR, on December 11th, 1972 in San Juan, Puerto Rico.

Copies of the survey report, "Resumen de los Cuadros de la Encuesta de 1972 de los Programas de Juventudes Rurales de América Latina y el Caribe", are available upon request to: Programa Interamericano para la Juventud Rural, Apartado 10307, San José, Costa Rica.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS
OF THE
AMERICAN OVERSIGHT BOARD

The American Oversight Board is a non-profit organization dedicated to promoting transparency and accountability in government. We are currently seeking qualified individuals to join our Board of Directors. The Board is responsible for overseeing the organization's operations and ensuring that it remains true to its mission. We are looking for individuals with a strong background in public policy, law, or government operations. The Board will meet regularly to discuss the organization's activities and to provide guidance to the Executive Director. We are committed to diversity and inclusion and encourage applications from individuals of all backgrounds.

Applicants should have a minimum of 10 years of experience in a relevant field. They should also have a strong understanding of the current political and social climate in the United States. We are looking for individuals who are passionate about public service and who are willing to take on a leadership role. The Board will be responsible for setting the organization's strategic direction and for approving the budget. We are looking for individuals who are able to work well with others and who are able to make sound decisions. We are also looking for individuals who are able to communicate effectively and who are able to represent the organization in a positive light. We are committed to providing a supportive and challenging work environment for all of our Board members.

Interested individuals should send their resumes and a letter of interest to the American Oversight Board, c/o [Address], [City, State, Zip]. We are looking for individuals who are able to work well with others and who are able to make sound decisions. We are also looking for individuals who are able to communicate effectively and who are able to represent the organization in a positive light. We are committed to providing a supportive and challenging work environment for all of our Board members. We are looking for individuals who are able to work well with others and who are able to make sound decisions. We are also looking for individuals who are able to communicate effectively and who are able to represent the organization in a positive light. We are committed to providing a supportive and challenging work environment for all of our Board members.

The American Oversight Board is an equal opportunity employer. We are committed to providing a supportive and challenging work environment for all of our Board members. We are looking for individuals who are able to work well with others and who are able to make sound decisions. We are also looking for individuals who are able to communicate effectively and who are able to represent the organization in a positive light. We are committed to providing a supportive and challenging work environment for all of our Board members.

For more information, please contact [Name], [Title], [Phone Number], [Email Address]. We are looking for individuals who are able to work well with others and who are able to make sound decisions. We are also looking for individuals who are able to communicate effectively and who are able to represent the organization in a positive light. We are committed to providing a supportive and challenging work environment for all of our Board members.

The youth of today have special interests and needs, but their preparation for tomorrow's responsibilities must be a part of the total rural development plan, which is based on the family. While it is economically important and socially desirable to continue to emphasize agricultural production, these programs must continue to be broadened so the boys and girls may develop to their full potential as individuals. More and more, other agencies of governments and the private sector appear willing to cooperate.

PIJR encourages this trend. Such a development has been important to the initial success of the Kellogg grant projects. Other agencies and institutions can enrich the educational content of the programs, and they recognize this important channel for communicating their messages to the rural communities through youth leaders.

This same spirit of cooperation prevails at the international level. The Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences of the OAS, of which PIJR is an associated program, is giving significant leadership to the importance of the rural youth in its country-by-country consultations. This concept is encompassed in the Hemispheric and Humanistic Projection of the Director General, Dr. José Emilio G. Araujo, which is a cornerstone of hemispheric agricultural and rural development.

The Food and Agriculture Organization of the UN, is joining with IICA and PIJR in giving greater attention to this undeveloped human resource. Two FAO conferences in the past two years, one regional and the other world-wide, have focused on ways in which the rural youth of the Americas can become involved in rural development. We anticipate this policy will be continued by the new FAO Regional Representative, Assistant Director General, Ing. Armando Samper, who has been associated closely with PIJR since its founding.

Signs of increased support are coming from within national institutions as well. PIJR works closely with the 4-H Program of the Cooperative Extension Service of the United States. The "4-H in the 70's" statement gives a positive new approach to an international dimension for 4-H. PIJR is a part of implementing this policy through its "parent organization", the National 4-H Foundation of America. Executive Director Grant A. Shrum has given outstanding leadership to securing resources from the American private sector to form these ideas and plans into the dimension of reality.

Before starting the report proper, it is worthwhile to make reference to two publications of cooperating agencies. Most important is the bibliography "Juventudes Rurales en América Latina" compiled by the Inter-American Center for Documentation and Agricultural Information of IICA. There are nearly 2,500 references, almost all in Spanish or Portuguese. Such a bibliography has been recommended for many years at these and similar conferences of rural youth leaders. It is with considerable pride that we have been able to work with IICA-CIDIA in preparing it for you.

The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that proper bookkeeping is essential for the success of any business. The second part of the document describes the various methods used to collect and analyze data. It highlights the need for a systematic approach to data collection and the importance of using reliable sources of information. The third part of the document discusses the challenges of data analysis and the need for specialized software and tools. It also mentions the importance of interpreting the results of data analysis in the context of the business environment.

The fourth part of the document discusses the importance of data security and the need to protect sensitive information. It mentions the various risks associated with data security and the need for a comprehensive security strategy. The fifth part of the document discusses the importance of data privacy and the need to comply with relevant laws and regulations. It also mentions the importance of transparency and accountability in data handling.

The sixth part of the document discusses the importance of data integration and the need to ensure that data from different sources is consistent and accurate. It mentions the challenges of data integration and the need for a centralized data platform. The seventh part of the document discusses the importance of data governance and the need to establish clear policies and procedures for data management. It also mentions the importance of training and education for employees involved in data management.

The eighth part of the document discusses the importance of data visualization and the need to present data in a clear and concise manner. It mentions the various tools and techniques used for data visualization and the importance of choosing the right visualization method for the data. The ninth part of the document discusses the importance of data archiving and the need to ensure that data is preserved for the long term. It also mentions the importance of regular backups and disaster recovery plans.

The tenth part of the document discusses the importance of data sharing and the need to ensure that data is accessible to the right people at the right time. It mentions the challenges of data sharing and the need for a secure and controlled environment for data exchange. The eleventh part of the document discusses the importance of data innovation and the need to explore new ways of using data to drive business growth. It also mentions the importance of staying up-to-date with the latest trends and technologies in data management.

The final part of the document discusses the importance of data ethics and the need to ensure that data is used responsibly and for the benefit of society. It mentions the various ethical issues associated with data and the need for a strong ethical framework for data management. The document concludes by emphasizing the importance of data in the modern business environment and the need for a data-driven approach to business success.

The Regional Training Aids Center (RTAC) of the U.S. Agency for International Development, has published a Spanish edition of the "World Atlas of 4-H" called "Clubes Juveniles Rurales". It contains current enrollment statistics as well as a special introduction and a short bibliography on Latin American programs. It should be useful in demonstrating to universality of rural youth programs. This book, like the bibliography, will be distributed gratis.

We in PIJR express our gratitude to IICA-CIDIA and to RTAC for these contributions to the literature of our field.

There are now 34 informal rural youth educational programs in 31 countries and dependencies of Latin America and the Caribbean. This is more than ever before. At this Conference we welcome for the first time the leadership of the 4-H Program of the U.S. Virgin Islands. The other new 4-H Club Program in St. Lucia, is founded under patronage of Canada with important training by Jamaica 4-H.

Unfortunately, this 1972 Report is not as complete as it should be. Information was not received from seven programs: Barbados 4-H, Belize 4-H, Mexico Secretariat of Education, St. Vincent 4-H, Surinam 4-H, St. Lucia 4-H, and Uruguay MJA. Several responses provided only partial information. Nevertheless, this Report provides a good indicator of the trends of rural youth programming in the Americas, and some guidelines for the future.

The population of Latin America and the Caribbean continues to grow. The increase during the past two years has been estimated at 18,379,000 persons, bringing total population to 290,379,000 persons in 29 countries and dependencies. The increase since our meeting in Argentina is the equivalent of adding another Peru and another El Salvador to the Hemisphere, or adding a "new" Uruguay, Trinidad and Tobago, Dominican Republic, Paraguay, Nicaragua and Bolivia!

While there are country-by-country variations, an average of about 45% of the people of the region live in rural areas, which is about 8,270,000 persons. We may assume that at least half of these are young people of the age to be served by our programs, which is an increased potential of at least 4,000,000 boys and girls. In general terms, there are 6% more rural youth of the 10 to 20 age range than in 1970

The enrollment situation in rural youth programs is confusing. Fourteen countries increased their memberships in the past two years, some very significantly such as Guatemala and Costa Rica. On the other hand, the three largest programs in the Americas all had significant losses: Brazil 4-S, and Puerto Rico and Jamaica 4-H. Their collective losses almost offset the gains made by most of the "middle-size" programs.

The first part of the document discusses the historical context of the project, highlighting the challenges faced by the community in the past. It mentions the lack of infrastructure and the need for a sustainable solution that would benefit the long-term well-being of the population.

The second part of the document outlines the objectives and goals of the project, aiming to improve the quality of life and address the socio-economic issues of the region.

The third part of the document describes the methodology and the data collection process, detailing the various surveys and interviews conducted to gather information about the community's needs and preferences.

The fourth part of the document presents the findings of the study, showing the results of the data analysis and the key insights gained from the research. It highlights the most significant challenges and opportunities identified during the process.

The fifth part of the document discusses the implications of the findings and the potential impact of the proposed solutions. It emphasizes the importance of community participation and the role of government and private sector in addressing the identified issues.

The sixth part of the document provides a conclusion and recommendations for future research and implementation. It suggests ways to monitor the progress of the project and make necessary adjustments to ensure its success.

The final part of the document includes a list of references and acknowledgments, recognizing the contributions of the individuals and organizations that supported the project throughout its duration.

Our information available in this survey is limited, as was noted. However, it appears that of the 27 programs reported there was an increase of total membership of about 1%. Taking into account those countries for which information was not provided, we project that enrollment in the Americas is about 275,000 boys and girls. While this is a continuing increase, it is not the expansion that is needed to serve rapidly growing population and the increasing needs of the rural youth.

The following is a list of 27 national rural youth programs, ranked according to their 1972 membership enrollment. While size of the country is sometimes a determining factor (as in the case of Brazil), it is no longer dominant. Small countries now have some of the larger enrollments:

1. Brazil 4-S - 72,455
2. Puerto Rico 4-H - 32,909
3. Jamaica 4-H - 19,654
4. Argentina 4-A - 14,890 (+)
5. Venezuela 5-V - 12,982 (+)
6. Guatemala 4-S - 11,655 (+)
7. Paraguay 4-C - 10,440
8. Peru CJP - 10,300 (+)
9. Colombia 4-S (Ant.) - 9,881 (+)
10. Mexico CJR - 8,180
11. Costa Rica 4-S - 7,991 (+)
12. El Salvador 4-C - 6,129 (+)
13. Nicaragua 4-S - 5,670 (+)
14. Haiti 4-C - 5,602
15. Ecuador 4-F - 4,975 (+)
16. Panama 4-S - 3,985 (+)
17. Guyana YFC - 2,390 (+)
18. Dominican Republic 5-D - 2,081
19. Grenada 4-H - 1,600 (+)
20. Colombia 4-S (Cafeteros) - 1,238
21. Brazil 4-H - 1,152
22. Bolivia PJR - 985
23. Trinidad and Tobago 4-H/YFC - 850 (+)
24. St. Kitts 4-H - 800 (+)
25. Honduras 4-S - 594
26. Virgin Islands 4-H - 510 (+)
27. Chile - 280

The membership continues to consist of slightly more girls than boys. This has implications in program planning and the kinds of training that are offered to the youth.

Thirteen programs increased the numbers of their rural youth clubs, while these decreased in 8 programs. Most of the loss was in Brazil, Bolivia and Mexico. Program organization also caused drops in Honduras, Peru and Paraguay. Even with the decrease in the number of clubs in some of the larger countries, the total number of clubs in the Americas is about the same because of the intensified programming in some of the smaller countries. We estimate about 2% increase in the countries reporting.

There has been a significant shift in the composition of the clubs. The trend is toward fewer boys' clubs and to more girls' clubs. Including Brazil 4-S and the Caribbean 4-H programs, which have only mixed clubs, there are about 43% mixed clubs, 30% boys' clubs and 27% girls' clubs. The percentage of mixed clubs remained steady, but the two to three percentage drop in boys' clubs was picked up by the increase in girls' clubs. For the first time we can report almost as many girls' clubs as those for boys.

For this report, extension services is a general term referring to those organizations having responsibility for the rural youth program. Likewise, extensionist refers to all professional personnel working with the rural youth.

There has been a major increase in the number of local extension agencies during the past two years, continuing a trend begun four years ago. Sixteen countries increased their agency numbers. Brazil added about 500, with Venezuela and Guatemala also making major additions. Only four countries reported fewer local agency offices. In all, there was a one-third increase.

A similar trend was evident in the report of the number of agencies with rural youth programs. There was a general increase of about 12%, with 12 countries reporting more agencies having youth clubs while 9 countries had a decrease. This statement is deceptive, for it is not as encouraging as seems at first. For example, Argentina and Panama both increased the number of local agencies, but had a decrease in the number of agencies offering rural youth clubs. Nearly 75% of extension offices had programs for rural youth in 1970, but this year that percentage is only 64.

The number of extensionists went up, too, for an increase of just under 10%. There were 6,353 extensionists reported. There was a 20% increase in national level staff, a 30% increase in state or provincial staffs, and only a 5% increase at the local level.

There is an encouraging trend toward more full-time personnel working with rural youth at the state or regional and also at the local levels. Full-time personnel is defined as those persons devoting 75% or more of their time to these programs. There was a 56% increase in the number of full-time rural youth programs personnel. However, the number of less than full-time personnel remained about constant, except for a drop in the number of such personnel in the local offices. This may be due to up-grading of part-time rural youth agents to full-time positions.

The trend toward decentralization of rural youth programs is taking shape in many countries. Costa Rica had no regional youth supervisors in 1970, now there are 6; Argentina had 2 in 1970 and now has 7; El Salvador had none and now has 12, while Nicaragua has gone from 1 to 12 in two years.

Guatemala has moved its part-time local level youth specialists to full-time positions, an increase from 0 to 59 full-time assignments in two years. Costa Rica has nearly doubled the number of its local full-time youth workers, as has Ecuador.

The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that proper record-keeping is essential for the integrity of the financial system and for the ability to detect and prevent fraud. The text also mentions the need for regular audits and the role of independent auditors in ensuring the reliability of the financial statements.

The second part of the document focuses on the role of the central bank in maintaining the stability of the financial system. It discusses the central bank's responsibilities in regulating the banking industry, managing the money supply, and acting as a lender of last resort. The text also mentions the central bank's role in promoting financial inclusion and supporting economic growth.

The third part of the document discusses the importance of transparency and accountability in the financial system. It emphasizes that transparency is essential for building trust and confidence among investors and the public. The text also mentions the need for strong corporate governance and the role of independent directors in ensuring the integrity of the financial system.

The fourth part of the document discusses the importance of international cooperation in maintaining the stability of the financial system. It emphasizes that global financial markets are highly interconnected and that international cooperation is essential for addressing global financial challenges. The text also mentions the need for strong international regulatory standards and the role of international organizations in promoting financial stability.

There appears to be decreased emphasis on training of extensionists and other technicians on three elements of program orientation for program development and working with volunteers. About 45% of extensionists in 21 programs were trained in program policy, annual plans of work, and program development in the past year. This is about three-fourths of the percentage trained in the preceding period. Interestingly, the range was from 100% of the extensionists down to 2%, with the average being about one-half.

Only 28% of extensionists received training in the recruitment, orientation and utilization of volunteer leaders, which is slightly more than half of the number reported two years ago. The range of percentage of staff personnel involved varied greatly, as in the previous item, but the average was somewhat lower.

Thirdly, 38% of extensionists received training in program subject matter, which is also about three-fourths of the percentage of the preceding period.

This indicates that the training for extension staffs was not keeping pace with the increase in personnel and agencies.

One of the really bright spots of this report is the continuing increase in the number of adult volunteer leaders. The 9% increase reported in 1970 has been repeated. There were 28,156 volunteer leaders reported, with increases noted in 14 countries. Argentina more than doubled its volunteer leader resources. There are two-thirds more of them in Costa Rica; Guatemala increased by 15%. The only significant decrease was a 15% drop in Venezuela.

The situation is not so favorable for junior leaders. For those 16 programs for which we have comparable data, there was a 9% increase. But only 7 programs increased their numbers of junior leaders, and 8 had decreases. These losses were significant in Ecuador, Jamaica and Puerto Rico.

We asked if the programs had an annual campaign or other special effort to recruit volunteer leaders. Thirteen of 27 programs responded "yes", which is 48%. This is a decrease from the 58% reported in 1970. These campaigns were dropped by Brazil 4-S, Costa Rica, Panama, Peru, Trinidad and Tobago and Venezuela, but campaigns were started in the Dominican Republic and Nicaragua.

Many ideas were described as part of these campaigns, or as alternatives to them. In Brazil, the 4-H Clubs have a special training course for 60 to 70 youth each year. Many countries place the responsibility for volunteer leaders directly on the extensionists. Provincial events, public relations, and public recognition of leaders were reported as important recruiting activities, as were conventions, camps and annual congresses.

The local extensionists conduct a series of training and coordination meetings for volunteer leaders in 70% of the programs. This is about the same ratio as two years ago. However, the number of meetings given per

1. The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions and activities. It emphasizes that proper record-keeping is essential for transparency and accountability, particularly in the context of public administration and financial management. The text notes that without reliable data, it is difficult to assess performance, identify trends, and make informed decisions.

2. The second section focuses on the challenges associated with data collection and analysis. It highlights that while digital tools have improved the efficiency of data gathering, they also introduce new risks, such as data breaches and system downtime. Additionally, the text points out that the quality of data is often compromised by human error or incomplete reporting, which can lead to misleading conclusions.

3. The third part of the document addresses the need for standardized reporting formats and protocols. It argues that consistency in data presentation is crucial for facilitating comparison and aggregation of information across different departments and time periods. The text suggests that developing common templates and guidelines can help reduce the variability and confusion often found in ad-hoc reports.

4. The fourth section discusses the role of technology in enhancing data management. It mentions that cloud-based solutions and data analytics software can provide powerful tools for storing, processing, and visualizing large volumes of information. However, it also cautions that the implementation of these technologies must be accompanied by robust security measures and staff training to ensure that the benefits are realized without compromising data integrity.

5. The final part of the document concludes by emphasizing the importance of a data-driven culture. It suggests that organizations should encourage employees to use data in their decision-making processes and to share insights across teams. By fostering a collaborative environment where data is valued and used effectively, organizations can improve their operational efficiency and strategic outcomes.

agency, 36, was much higher than in the previous survey. The range was from 2 to 135 meetings conducted by the typical agency, but the average was about 25. These meetings were attended by about 32 persons each, which is also an increase. However, the median was 15, and the range was from 4 in Peru to 120 in St. Kitts. In summary, there appears to be more meetings to train volunteer leaders and they are better attended.

There appear to be adequate basic policies for guiding of extensionists and other technicians working with rural youth programs.

Eighty-eight percent have a policy for an annual review of program and training plans, which is a significant increase since 1970.

Nearly 93%, also an increase, have a policy for the training and use of volunteer leaders to organize and to lead rural youth clubs under the general supervision of an extensionist.

In 85% of the programs there is a policy that the local extensionist is responsible for training of the volunteer leaders on organization and operation of clubs. This is about the same percentage as two years ago.

Seventy percent of the programs have a policy that the local extension agents are responsible for selecting and carrying out projects. This is a slight decrease from the previous survey.

Eighty-one percent of the programs give the local agents responsibility for planning and carrying out program activities and events, which is a slight increase.

The most interesting change in these policies was a great decrease in the number of programs having policies giving local extensionists responsibility for preparing special regional and national events and activities. This was a policy in 72% of the programs two years ago; now it is true in only 40% of the programs. Sixteen countries specified this is not their policy.

Of 27 programs, only 16 have regular systems of awards and recognitions for the members and their leaders. Eleven programs do not. Most of the incentives are for members, usually by a ratio of about 3 to 1. The countries have developed their award and recognition systems in very individualistic manners, so it is almost impossible to compare them in a useful manner.

Projects are the basic educational tool of informal rural youth programs.

About half of the members are enrolled in individual projects, but there is a wide range in this type of participation. Eight programs reported project enrollment of 90% or more of the members, while two programs reported less than 25%. However, it should be noted that some programs emphasize the collective or group project as most useful in their countries.

The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that every entry should be supported by a valid receipt or invoice. This not only helps in tracking expenses but also ensures compliance with tax regulations. The document further outlines the process of reconciling bank statements with the company's ledger to identify any discrepancies. It stresses the need for regular audits to prevent errors and fraud. The second part of the document provides a detailed breakdown of the company's financial performance over the last quarter. It includes a comparison of actual results against budgeted figures and identifies key areas of variance. The analysis shows that while revenue has increased, operating expenses have also risen, leading to a narrower profit margin. The document concludes with recommendations for cost-cutting measures and revenue-growth strategies to improve overall financial health.

The following table summarizes the key financial metrics for the quarter:

Metric	Actual	Budgeted	Variance
Total Revenue	\$1,200,000	\$1,150,000	+\$50,000
Operating Expenses	\$850,000	\$780,000	+\$70,000
Operating Profit	\$350,000	\$370,000	-\$20,000

Based on the data presented, it is clear that the company's financial performance is under pressure due to increased costs. Management should focus on optimizing the supply chain and reducing overhead expenses to bring costs in line with the budget. Additionally, exploring new market segments and increasing marketing efforts could help drive revenue growth. The document also notes that the current tax structure is being reviewed to identify potential savings opportunities. Overall, a proactive approach to financial management is essential for long-term success.

About 20% of the members are enrolled in collective projects. This reaches 100% in Guyana, Mexico CJR, and Trinidad and Tobago.

The reports indicated that 217,375 rural boys and girls were involved in four types of projects. This is a figure similar to the 1970 survey (which included more countries).

Fourteen percent of the projects were in animal production. Poultry is by far the most important in this category, being top-rated in 17 programs. This is followed by swine and rabbit projects, and then a third group including beef, dairy, goats and sheep.

Crop production includes about 23% of all projects. Vegetables are the most important, being the top-ranked in 20 programs. Next is corn, then fruit trees and beans (frijoles). Coffee, wheat and sorghum are important in several countries, but must be considered area specialties.

Thirty percent of the projects were in home economics. Clothing and textiles projects are first in 11 programs, followed closely in popularity by food preparation. Home improvement and furnishings was of third importance. Food preservation ranked far down the list.

These three categories may be considered as production-oriented projects, and constitute about two-thirds of all projects. Of these, 55% are for agricultural (and crop) projects, and 45% are home economics oriented.

Nevertheless, there is strong interest in other types of projects that relate more to personal development of the boys and girls. Top-rated was recreation and music, which was first in Argentina, Colombia and Panama, and is the single most popular project area. This was followed by arts and crafts, with third rating going to community development projects.

It is interesting to compare the relative ratings of thirteen top ranked projects, and the number of members enrolled:

1. Recreation and Music (others)	22,775
2. Clothing and Textiles (home economics)	22,194
3. Vegetables (crop production)	21,672
4. Food Preparation (home economics)	19,643
5. Arts and Crafts (others)	13,254
6. Poultry (livestock production)	13,191
7. Health (others)	10,865
8. Home Improvement and Furnishings (home economics)	10,149
9. Corn production (crop production)	9,903
10. Personal Development (careers, etc.) (others)	9,903
11. Community Development	6,395
12. Swine Production (livestock production)	5,890
13. Rabbit Production (livestock production)	5,131

The totals for each of these projects are provided only as a means of indicating a measure of the importance and/or participation of each category.

The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that every entry should be supported by a valid receipt or invoice. This ensures transparency and allows for easy verification of the data.

In the second section, the author details the various methods used to collect and analyze the data. This includes both manual and automated processes. The goal is to ensure that the data is as accurate and reliable as possible.

The third part of the document focuses on the results of the analysis. It shows that there are significant trends in the data, particularly in the areas of sales and expenses. These findings are crucial for understanding the overall performance of the organization.

Finally, the document concludes with a series of recommendations for future actions. These include improving the data collection process, enhancing the accuracy of the records, and implementing more robust internal controls.

Item	Description	Amount	Date
1001	Office Supplies	150.00	2023-01-15
1002	Travel Expenses	250.00	2023-02-01
1003	Utilities	100.00	2023-02-10
1004	Salaries	5000.00	2023-02-28
1005	Equipment	1200.00	2023-03-05
1006	Insurance	800.00	2023-03-15
1007	Marketing	300.00	2023-03-20
1008	Research & Development	1800.00	2023-03-31
1009	Legal Fees	400.00	2023-04-01
1010	Interest	200.00	2023-04-10

The total amount for all items listed is \$10,000.00. This represents a significant portion of the organization's operating expenses for the period.

Enrollment is only one indication of the importance of projects. A more important evaluation is in the value of the production. What have the members achieved through their efforts? This reports the economic results, but does not indicate the intangible social development, the increased personal capabilities of the rural boy and girl. As we review these achievements, keep in mind that economic values are only a part of the benefits.

The value of agricultural production of projects in 13 countries came to U.S. \$2,057,000, the work of 22,322 members. Eighteen programs responded to the question, but not all provided complete information. A total of 27,030 members were reported enrolled in agricultural production projects including corn (11), beans (6), rice (4), wheat (3), potatoes (3), cotton (3), and sorghum, coffee and soybeans (1 each).

In Ecuador, 2,800 members had production valued at U.S. \$1,320,000. This includes 1,200 members who produced U.S. \$960,000 worth of potatoes, 800 members with U.S. \$120,000 of cereals, 500 members with U.S. \$90,000 in legumes, and 300 members with U.S. \$150,000 in other projects.

In Paraguay, 3,604 members in agricultural projects had production valued at U.S. \$76,279, including 710 in cotton projects with U.S. \$27,640 production.

The value reported of garden and home produced fruits and vegetables in 12 countries was U.S. \$775,021, the work of 12,947 members. The total enrolled in this category was 22,199 members in 21 country programs. In Guatemala, 800 members grew tomatoes valued at U.S. \$182,400, while in Ecuador, 250 members had a tomato crop worth U.S. \$100,000. Family gardens, vegetables, fruits, bananas, tomatoes, citrus, and chile pimenta were the most reported projects in this category.

The value of livestock projects, including rabbits, poultry, bees, etc., was reported at U.S. \$7,099,819 produced by 18,195 members in 15 countries. In total, 24 programs responded to this question. Excellent yields were made by members in poultry, swine and rabbit production, which are the three most important livestock projects. Others included dairy, beef, bees, goats, guinea and pigeons.

The value of the three categories of production projects came to just under U.S. \$10 million (actually U.S. \$9,932,000).

It is most difficult to place a value on the efforts of members in community development projects. The total reported of U.S. \$670,388 is for 20,995 members in 8 countries, while there was some information provided on 18 country programs. Most of the value of this category was provided by Ecuador, where 4-F members had projects in improving latrines, roads, parks and schools which was worth U.S. \$531,500 to their country. Other community development projects reported were: sports fields, community beautification, tree planting, health, security and rural electrification.

The reports from 20 programs indicated that about 10% of their members participated in camps, congresses and other activities during the previous

[The page contains extremely faint and illegible text, likely due to low contrast or scanning quality. The text is organized into several paragraphs, but the individual words and sentences are not discernible.]

year. About three-fourths of these were at the local or regional level, while one-fourth were at the national level.

The 1970 Inter-American Rural Youth Leaders' Conference made three recommendations concerning policies for rural youth programs that seemed to deserve evaluation in this survey.

The first was a recommendation that participants (members and ex-members) of rural youth programs should be given priority in the distribution of land in agrarian reform, land colonization and other land settlement programs. Only seven countries have such policies: Argentina, Jamaica, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, St. Kitts and Venezuela. The St. Kitts policy is the oldest, going back to 1964. Three of the countries have adopted their policy since the 1970 Conference recommendation was made: Panama and Venezuela in 1971 and Jamaica in 1972. In Panama, members can get up to 5 hectares for their projects. In Paraguay, members (or ex-members) can receive up to 20 hectares upon recommendation of the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock. Thus, it appears that no country has a policy fully implementing the recommendation.

The second recommendation was that the rural youth be given greater opportunities to participate in the planning and conduct of rural youth programs so these may better meet the needs and aspirations of the young people. Early this year, the Inter-American Rural Youth Advisory Council made a similar recommendation. Twenty-two programs reported that they have such policies, while only four said they did not. Seven of the countries have a national process for involving youth in program development and operation. Most of the countries indicated a "yes" response on the basis of their policy of having the members determine the projects and programs for their local club. There is little evidence to indicate the members have a significant role to play in program development and operation at the national policy-making level.

The 1970 Conference noted that one of the most serious deficiencies in planning rural youth programs is the lack of accurate knowledge of the needs and aspirations of the rural youth, and recommended that extension services and national support entities should conduct that research. Only 5 countries indicated that such research had been conducted in 1971 or 1972 (Peru, Paraguay, Nicaragua, Guatemala and El Salvador). However, Mexico and Colombia had plans to begin some studies late in 1972. Several studies were conducted at the local levels as a part of W. K. Kellogg Foundation grant projects, and will be reported elsewhere during this Conference. In El Salvador, there was a national survey to determine the advances in the program and to determine the points for improving the objectives. A Special National Commission is making a study in Trinidad and Tobago, which will be available to the 4-H/YFC.

One of the most interesting and encouraging elements of the 1972 survey has developed from a series of "open-end" questions in which national leaders were asked to describe some of the most important aspects of their rural youth programs. Taken collectively, these statements are some of the best descriptions ever prepared on the role of the rural youth programs in the Americas.

The first part of the report discusses the general situation of the country and the progress made in the various fields of activity. It is noted that the country has made significant progress in the field of agriculture, particularly in the production of rice and other food crops. The government has also made considerable efforts to improve the educational system and to provide better health care services to the population. In the field of industry, there has been a steady increase in production, and the government has taken steps to attract foreign investment and to develop the country's natural resources. The report also mentions the progress made in the field of infrastructure, particularly in the construction of roads and bridges. It is noted that the country has made significant progress in the field of social services, particularly in the provision of housing and social security. The report concludes by stating that the country has made significant progress in the various fields of activity and that the government is committed to continuing its efforts to improve the country's economic and social situation.

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What are some important aspects to prepare the youth for the future?
These are your answers:

- Develop youth for active participation as leaders in society; to be receptive to modern techniques.
- Create responsible citizens in the family and the community.
- Preparation and training in rights, in community development, in cooperation (for cooperatives), and to solve problems (their own and those of the community).
- Give them confidence in themselves.
- Training in skills for job placement.
- Supplement school education and training to solve their problems.
- Contribute to the integration of youth into the development of the country.
- Organizing youth to take responsibility.
- Learn values and attitudes for development.

What about aspects of rural youth contributing to national agricultural development?

- Influence the adoption of modern agricultural practices.
- Active participation in community development.
- Incorporation in pre-cooperatives.
- To have agricultural projects that are needed and that earn money.
- To have a positive attitude to change techniques.
- To know how to make good use of agricultural technology.
- Understanding the importance of agriculture in the national economy.
- Practical involvement in agriculture as a career.
- Take part in development campaigns.
- Training in organization and techniques of production.
- Technical training of youth to apply to national agricultural development.

How about rural youth improving the living conditions of their families and communities?

- Participation in activities with the family and the rural community.
- Placing the youth in roles both in and out of the family.
- Active participation in agricultural and community projects of high economic value.
- Effectively contribute to improving family income.
- To have a life more comfortable and agreeable.
- Develop leadership aptitude for community and social good.
- Becoming self-reliant through self-help activities.
- Social action: home improvement, sanitation, and community beautification.
- To have a scientific attitude to solving problems of the home.
- Training in mutual cooperation to improve the community.

The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records. It emphasizes that proper record-keeping is essential for the effective management of any organization. The text highlights the various benefits of a well-maintained record system, including improved communication, better decision-making, and enhanced accountability. It also notes that records provide a historical perspective that can be invaluable for analyzing trends and identifying areas for improvement.

The second part of the document focuses on the challenges associated with record management. It identifies common obstacles such as data redundancy, inconsistent formats, and limited accessibility. The text suggests several strategies to overcome these challenges, including the implementation of standardized protocols, the use of digital storage solutions, and the establishment of clear roles and responsibilities for record maintenance. It stresses that a proactive approach to record management is necessary to ensure the long-term success of the organization.

The final part of the document provides a summary of the key points discussed. It reiterates the importance of records as a critical asset and offers practical advice for developing a robust record management system. The text concludes by encouraging the reader to take the necessary steps to ensure that their organization's records are accurate, secure, and easily accessible.

In addition to the general principles of record management, the document also addresses specific issues related to data security. It discusses the risks of data breaches and the potential consequences for an organization. The text provides recommendations for implementing strong security measures, such as regular backups, access controls, and encryption. It also emphasizes the importance of employee training and awareness in preventing security incidents.

Furthermore, the document touches upon the legal and regulatory requirements that may apply to record management. It notes that various industries and jurisdictions have specific rules regarding the retention and disposal of records. The text advises the reader to consult with legal counsel to ensure that their record management practices comply with all applicable laws and regulations.

The document concludes with a strong emphasis on the value of records as a strategic asset. It argues that by investing in a comprehensive record management system, organizations can gain a significant competitive advantage. The text encourages the reader to view record management not as a mere administrative task, but as a key component of their overall business strategy.

Finally, the document provides a list of resources for further information. It includes references to industry best practices, relevant legislation, and professional organizations that offer guidance on record management. The text also provides contact information for the author, who is available to provide additional assistance or answer any questions.

How do rural youth programs develop leadership skills and abilities in adult volunteers?

- Create understanding of the need to prepare youth to participate in society.
- Train youth to carry out leadership functions.
- Better knowledge of other people, and how they are influenced.
- Identify their personal resources and limitations.
- Use individual values.
- Participate in training and formation of the youth.
- Training in understanding adolescent behavior.
- Understanding the concept of democratic leadership.
- Opportunity to train and to experience.

And finally, how do rural youth programs develop a sense of "community spirit and interest" among private business and commercial firms?

- Create a consciousness of the importance of rural youth programs and the necessity to aid them.
- Use of resources to solve basic community needs.
- Better knowledge of the rural family.
- To increase assistance to work for the interest of the rural community, and take part in training.
- Motivation about the importance of sufficient preparation of the youth for their participation in development.

This is a magnificent description of the contribution that rural youth programs are making to the countries and the peoples of the Americas.

For the first time, we asked the programs to report their membership goals for the next decade. Some programs provided very detailed information, others set goals for only three to five years. In all cases, this information is useful to PIJR in its planning for the next five to ten years.

It is interesting to note that:

-- Eight programs have plans to nearly double their membership by 1975 and to more than triple it by 1982.

-- Seventeen programs plan a combined increase of 66% in the next two years. This can be interpreted to indicate an enrollment of just under 500,000 boys and girls in 1974.

The significant point from this is that the programs do have goals -- some for the very first time. While some are extremely conservative, many programs are making a realistic effort to reach greater numbers of rural youth in the next five years.

The following is a resume of these goals:

Brazil 4-H plans a 30% increase to reach 1,500 members by 1975.

1. The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions and activities. It emphasizes that this is crucial for ensuring transparency and accountability in the organization's operations.

2. The second part of the document outlines the various methods and tools used to collect and analyze data. It highlights the need for consistent data collection procedures and the use of advanced analytical techniques to derive meaningful insights from the data.

3. The third part of the document focuses on the role of technology in data management and analysis. It discusses how modern software solutions can streamline data collection, storage, and processing, thereby improving efficiency and accuracy.

4. The fourth part of the document addresses the challenges associated with data management, such as data quality, security, and privacy. It provides strategies to mitigate these risks and ensure that the data remains reliable and secure throughout its lifecycle.

5. The fifth part of the document concludes by summarizing the key findings and recommendations. It stresses the importance of a data-driven approach in decision-making and the need for continuous monitoring and improvement of the data management process.

Costa Rica is looking for a 50% increase to 12,000 members by 1974, a and a six-fold increase to 50,000 members by 1977.

Chile is planning to increase four times to 1,200 by 1976.

Ecuador is planning to enroll to 18,700 members by 1975, which is four times present membership, and go to 50,000 members in 1982, which is more than 10 times the 1972 enrollment.

El Salvador has a goal of 11,500 members in 1973 and 16,450 in 1977, which is $2\frac{1}{2}$ times present membership.

Grenada plans a 25% increase in 1973, with continuing increases to 8,000 members in 1982, which is 5 times current membership.

Guatemala plans to double its enrollment in 1973, and to reach 50,000 in 1975, which is almost 5 times 1972 membership.

Beginning in 1973, Haiti plans a 40% increase to reach 8,000 members in 1976.

Honduras plans to double its enrollment in 1973, to have doubled it again in 1975, and has a goal of 5,500 ten years from now.

Jamaica is looking to a 25% increase in 1973, and continuing gains to reach $2\frac{1}{2}$ times current enrollment in 1982 -- for a total of 44,000 members.

Mexico CJR plans a 25% increase in 1973, with a goal of 18,000 in 1977, which is $2\frac{1}{2}$ times present enrollment.

Nicaragua looks for a 12% increase in 1973, and a 1976 goal of just over 9,000 members.

Paraguay will add about 1,000 members next year, and has a goal in 1976 of 14,240 members.

Peru plans a 50% increase of membership within the next decade.

Puerto Rico plans a 15% increase in 1973, looking to more than double membership by 1982.

The Dominican Republic plans a $3\frac{1}{2}$ times goal by 1976, for about 7,300 members.

Trinidad and Tobago has a goal of 2,000 members by 1982.

Venezuela plans a 15% increase in 1973, and wants to reach 30,000 in 1976, about $2\frac{1}{2}$ times present enrollment.

The U.S. Virgin Islands plan to triple enrollment by 1977, to reach about 1,500 youth.

The first part of the document is a letter from the Secretary of the State of New York, dated October 10, 1900, to the Governor, in which he reports on the progress of the work of the State Board of Education during the year 1899-1900. The letter is signed by the Secretary, John W. Alderson, and is addressed to the Governor, Charles D. Clarke.

The letter contains a detailed account of the work of the State Board of Education, including a list of the members of the board and a summary of the work of each member. The Secretary also reports on the work of the State Board of Education in relation to the State Board of Regents and the State Board of Civil Service.

The second part of the document is a report on the work of the State Board of Education during the year 1899-1900. The report is written by the Secretary, John W. Alderson, and is addressed to the Governor, Charles D. Clarke. The report contains a detailed account of the work of the State Board of Education, including a list of the members of the board and a summary of the work of each member. The Secretary also reports on the work of the State Board of Education in relation to the State Board of Regents and the State Board of Civil Service.

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Every program should have long range enrollment goals. These projections are a first step toward reaching increasing numbers of rural youth through our programs.

For a further look into the future, we asked for an indication of the priority activities in the expansion and improvement of the rural youth programs during the remainder of the 1970's. A list of twelve possibilities was presented, all prepared from recommendations of previous Conferences. Twenty-four programs responded.

By far the single most important item is the starting of local, regional, and national surveys of the needs and aspirations of the rural youth.

This was followed by two items, rated about equal: promoting written agreements between ministries of agriculture, education and health to support extension rural youth work, and concentrating project work in crops and livestock included in national development plans for each region.

The next four items are of relatively less importance, ranked according to the rating given them by the respondents:

-- Interest official and private banks in making direct loans to rural youth club members to start large size projects or establish themselves as farmers.

-- Establishing closer relationships between rural youth programs and other agencies preparing youth for skilled labor.

-- Activating rural youth participation in government agrarian reform programs.

-- Mobilizing rural youth in different ways to help in community projects, reforestation and campaigns for soil conservation, prevention of plant and animal diseases, etc.

From these responses, we draw the following conclusions:

1. The priority need of the programming leadership at this time is to know more about the rural young people you seek to serve. This must receive the fullest attention of everyone in rural youth work in the Americas, from the local agency, to the state and provincial supervisors, to national leaders, and to PIJR and its supporting institutions.

2. There is a need for greater support of the rural youth programs; this needs to be on a broader scope. The needs of rural youth go beyond the services provided by Ministries of Agriculture, encompassing those of education, health and other departments. These other agencies should be given an opportunity to participate in the rural youth program.

3. The skills training of the rural youth programs needs to be improved. It should better meet the national needs. The project must be more meaningful to reach and be effective with the young people.

The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that every entry should be supported by a valid receipt or invoice. This ensures transparency and allows for easy verification of the data.

In the second section, the author details the various methods used to collect and analyze the data. This includes both manual and automated processes. The goal is to ensure that the information gathered is both reliable and comprehensive.

The third part of the report focuses on the results of the analysis. It shows a clear upward trend in the data over the period studied. This suggests that the implemented measures are having a positive impact on the overall performance.

Finally, the document concludes with a series of recommendations for future work. It suggests that further research should be conducted to explore additional factors that could influence the results. This will help in refining the current strategies and improving the overall efficiency of the process.

* * *

The national support entities are a unique component of rural youth programs in the Americas. Other groups are becoming aware of the success of this system of organized supplemental private support and are establishing similar entities. However, they do not combine the two elements that are fundamental in our system, which is an established institution (the rural youth program) and the complementary and supplementary role of the private sector.

There are 23 countries with private groups assisting in some way with the official rural youth program. In St. Kitts, the Advisory Council is a private committee which is the basic policy making body for the 4-H Organization. Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands are not included in this part of the survey, as they are served by the National 4-H Foundation and the National 4-H Service Committee of the United States. However, both Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands are considering formation of state entities.

Typically, the private group is a legally constituted institution to receive and disburse resources. It is a channel for private resources (both human and physical) to support the rural youth educational program. The entity is secondary to the official program, while at the same time is a partner in creating more and more and better opportunities for the rural boys and girls.

There are 16 legally established entities. The Jamaica 4-H Foundation is the newest, starting its activities in May. The 4-S Association of Nicaragua has been operating for some time, but was legalized only this year. The Bolivia Foundation is inactive at this time. Barbados and Haiti are seeking legalization and should achieve it soon.

Eight of the entities have their own offices, apart from that of the official rural youth program. This separation helps to establish the entity as an independent unit, in the eyes of the community. Four entities, for various reasons, have returned to governmental quarters with their program since 1970.

There is a full-time executive secretary or manager in eight of the entities, a decrease of one in the past two years. Seven other entities have a part-time employee as their chief professional staff member. Four entities have additional staff (not including secretarial): Brazil's 4-S Committee has six professionals, Costa Rica and Ecuador each employ an accountant, and the 5-V Association of Venezuela has a home economics advisor.

Fourteen of the entities prepared plans of work for 1972, but only eleven have annual budgets. Twelve have fund-raising programs or campaigns, and ten have membership expansion campaigns.

Ten entities set aside a portion of income for their administrative expenses. Usually this is a percentage of the contribution, averaging around 20 to 25%. The range is from 70% to as low as 15%.

There are regional affiliates of the national entities in 9 countries: Argentina has 10, Belize has 3, Colombia has 3, Costa Rica has 8, Ecuador has 2, El Salvador has 4, Paraguay has 22, Peru has 4, and Venezuela has 3.

These affiliates broaden the geographic base of support of the national entity, as well as giving leadership in behalf of the rural youth program in their locality. There is also a trend to decentralization. For example, Costa Rica and Argentina have given their regional affiliates increasing responsibilities in their credit funds for members' projects.

In twelve countries, the contributors to the entities are exempt from taxes for the amounts of their contributions. Ecuador and Guatemala entities have not received this benefit.

Twelve of the entities publish an annual report, though few of these are printed or given wide distribution. For the most part they are for the members of the entity and for the contributors.

In only three countries, Ecuador, Nicaragua and Paraguay, do the rural youth members have an opportunity to participate in planning the program and activities of the entity.

The sixteen entities responding to the questionnaire this year reported combined budgets of nearly U.S. \$ 1 million. Just about one-fourth of these funds are for administration, 44% are for programs and activities, and 31% are credit funds for loans to members.

One-half of these funds come from the private sector within the country, such as business and industrial firms, commercial houses, agricultural organizations, and so forth. Another one-third comes from governmental agencies (not including the official rural youth program). Various international agencies provide nearly 14% of the funds, while USAID now provides less than 1% (and this is limited to one country). Staff development and training funds of the W. K. Kellogg Foundation grant, amount for the remaining 2.8%, as these funds for the four country programs are administered by the support entities.

Of those eight entities which receive some government funds, 10% of these are for program activities, 60% for credit funds, and about 30% for administrative purposes.

No funds from other international agencies are for administration. Programs and activities receive 85% and 15% is for credit funds.

Of the private sector contributions, which are one-half of the resources of the entities, 52% are for programs and activities, 19% for credit, and 29% for administrative costs. All of the entities receive private funds except JUNACH in Chile. Those in Argentina, Belize, Brazil, Colombia and Jamaica are completely supported by the private sector.

Administering credit funds for members' projects is an important function for most national entities, though they encourage the normal credit channels to provide this service. Twelve of them reported on their loan activities as well as those administered by other institutions (such as by banks). Their credit funds doubled during the past two years. A total of 3,325 loans was reported, valued at U.S. \$363,670. Eleven entities made 1,942 loans, worth U.S. \$162,822, while other institutions in

The first part of the report deals with the general situation of the country and the position of the various groups. It is a very interesting and informative study of the social and economic conditions of the country.

The second part of the report deals with the specific details of the various groups and their activities. It is a very detailed and thorough study of the various groups and their activities.

The third part of the report deals with the future of the country and the various groups. It is a very thoughtful and well-reasoned study of the future of the country and the various groups.

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seven countries made 1,383 loans for U.S. \$210,848. Entities appear to place more of the smaller loans for which regular credit is not available to the members, while normal credit facilities tend to be used for larger loans.

The delinquency (overdue repayment) rate for the credits is higher in the support entity loans. These averaged 20% rate, but the other institutions had a very acceptable rate of less than 3%.

It is interesting to note how these credit funds are being used. Almost 60% of the loan value is for livestock production projects, 27% is for crop production projects, and 8% is for horticultural projects. Only about one dollar in a thousand is used to finance sewing projects, canning projects, carpentry or forestry. While these are a very small amount percentage, they represent an important area for effective credit placement.

Government funds for credit to members are handled completely by the support entities, as is the small amount of USAID money for this purpose. Private and national banks place about two-thirds of their members' credit funds through entities, and the remainder through their own channels. International banks follow almost the opposite pattern, placing two-thirds of the funds themselves and providing about one-third through entities. Other sources of these credit funds give nearly all of them to the entity for its administration.

Four countries reported that sufficient credit funds were available to meet their current needs: Costa Rica, Mexico, Panama, and Paraguay. It is quite possible, however, that increasing membership enrollments will require more credits so the youth can take part in meaningful projects.

Of the eight countries indicating a need for more funds, their total additional requirement is just over U.S. \$600,000 to meet current needs.

The national entities reported on their major activities. Eleven of them have awards and recognitions systems for the rural youth program. Almost unanimously they believe this stimulus and recognition is important for the members, leaders, extensionists and cooperators.

Ten entities conduct congresses, camps, conferences or similar types of national gatherings. These give the members better understanding, friendship and solidarity with other rural youth. They are an opportunity to exchange experiences between participants, to unify the program, and to stimulate the members.

Only Costa Rica, Nicaragua, Panama and Venezuela entities are involved with international exchanges of members, though other national programs are taking part. They believe it is important for the youth to know the development of activities in other countries. The exchange of experiences, ideas and customs serves to improve the rural youth programs.

Training of volunteer and professional leaders is a major emphasis of 13 entities, though their normal responsibility is to finance these activities rather than to conduct the training. Trained volunteers mean better

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2. The second part of the document outlines the various methods and tools used for data collection and analysis. It highlights the need for standardized procedures to ensure the reliability and validity of the information gathered, and discusses the challenges associated with data integration and interpretation.

3. The third part of the document focuses on the role of technology in modern data management systems. It explores how digital tools and platforms can streamline processes, reduce errors, and provide real-time insights into organizational performance, while also addressing concerns about data security and privacy.

4. The fourth part of the document discusses the importance of training and capacity building for staff involved in data management. It stresses that effective data utilization requires a high level of skill and knowledge, and that ongoing education and professional development are crucial for staying current in a rapidly evolving field.

5. The fifth part of the document addresses the ethical considerations surrounding data collection and analysis. It discusses the need for clear policies and guidelines to protect individual rights, ensure informed consent, and prevent the misuse of sensitive information, particularly in the context of government operations.

6. The sixth part of the document examines the impact of data on decision-making and policy formulation. It argues that data-driven insights can lead to more informed and effective decisions, but also cautions against over-reliance on quantitative data and the potential for bias or misinterpretation.

7. The seventh part of the document discusses the challenges of data interoperability and information sharing across different departments and agencies. It highlights the need for common standards and protocols to facilitate the exchange of data and to break down silos within organizations.

8. The eighth part of the document explores the role of data in promoting transparency and public participation. It discusses how open data initiatives can increase accountability and allow citizens to better understand government activities, while also addressing the risks of data misuse and privacy concerns.

9. The ninth part of the document discusses the importance of data in monitoring and evaluating the performance of public programs and services. It emphasizes that robust data systems are necessary to track progress, identify areas for improvement, and ensure that resources are being used effectively to achieve organizational goals.

10. The tenth part of the document concludes by summarizing the key findings and recommendations. It reiterates the central theme that data is a powerful tool for improving governance and service delivery, but that its benefits can only be realized through a commitment to high standards of practice, ethics, and continuous improvement.

11. The eleventh part of the document provides a detailed overview of the data management framework proposed in the report. It outlines the core components, including data governance, data architecture, and data security, and explains how these elements are designed to support the organization's strategic objectives.

12. The twelfth part of the document discusses the implementation plan for the proposed data management framework. It details the key milestones, resource requirements, and risk mitigation strategies, and provides a clear roadmap for the organization to follow in order to successfully transition to a more data-driven operational model.

conducted clubs, which gives the extensionists more time for planning and program development. Training also prepares the volunteers to assume continuing and effective leadership for the good of the community.

Information, publicity and publications receive a high priority in fifteen entities. Argentina and Venezuela have excellent magazines. Nearly all have some type of newsletter and devote considerable energy to news release for newspapers and magazines. They believe that publicity is necessary to obtain major support for all levels of rural youth programming.

Ten entities have activities to report to governmental and private leadership on the achievements of the rural youth program. The Brazil "4-S report to the nation" is probably the most effective.

Entities provide a wide number of other services, depending upon country needs. In Costa Rica and Brazil, the entities distribute symbolic materials about 4-S. The Ecuador Foundation provides important support for local 4-F events.

* * *

This 1972 Status Report is a historical review as it is a description of what already has taken place. It may be viewed as the foundation for constructing improved informal educational opportunities for the rural youth of the Americas.

In more current terminology, this report describes the building of the launching pad from which you can propel a modern and expanded rural youth program that will reach millions of rural boys and girls!

The Report documents the strengthened institutions upon which to base this educational thrust. The increasing numbers of volunteer leaders are another important sign. Rural youth program enrollments can be significantly increased in short periods of time. Several countries have done it; all must follow their examples.

There are some basic steps toward achieving this "space age" goal:

First, we must have a "space age" attitude. We must believe that rural young people are important as individuals, and that they can contribute effectively to development. This has been proven. We need to communicate it to others.

Second, we must continue to improve the quality of the programs. The educational and training needs of the youth are expanding in the "space age". This applies to all phases of training in the rural youth programs. Rural development must keep pace with other elements of society.

Third, there must be greater involvement by the young people themselves at all levels of programming. They must have a realistic role in national decisions about program policies just as they do in determining local club

The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that every entry should be supported by a valid receipt or invoice. This ensures transparency and allows for easy verification of the data. The text also mentions that regular audits are necessary to identify any discrepancies or errors in the accounting process. Furthermore, it highlights the role of technology in streamlining financial operations and reducing the risk of human error.

In addition, the document outlines the various methods used for data collection and analysis. It describes how primary and secondary data are gathered and processed to provide meaningful insights into the organization's performance. The text also touches upon the importance of data security and privacy, ensuring that sensitive financial information is protected from unauthorized access.

The second section of the document focuses on the application of statistical techniques in financial analysis. It explains how these methods can be used to identify trends, forecast future performance, and evaluate the impact of various factors on the organization's financial health. The text also discusses the limitations of statistical analysis and the need for a holistic approach to financial management.

Overall, the document provides a comprehensive overview of the financial reporting process, from data collection to final reporting. It stresses the importance of accuracy, transparency, and the effective use of technology and statistical tools to ensure the reliability of financial information. The text also serves as a guide for organizations looking to improve their financial management practices.

The document concludes by reiterating the key points discussed throughout the text. It emphasizes that a strong financial reporting system is essential for the long-term success and sustainability of any organization. The text also provides some final thoughts on the future of financial reporting, highlighting the potential of emerging technologies and data-driven insights.

In conclusion, the document offers a detailed look at the complexities of financial reporting and the various factors that influence its accuracy and reliability. It provides valuable insights and practical advice for organizations seeking to optimize their financial reporting processes and ensure the integrity of their financial data.

projects and activities. Such democratic participation is a unique training opportunity not found in most other movements.

Fourth, we must undertake studies and research to determine as accurately as possible the needs and aspirations of the rural youth. Who are these rural young people? What do they want in life? Where are they going? The studies in the demonstration communities of the Kellogg grant have been very useful in providing some answers to these questions. Every program should give priority to conducting at least one major study in 1973.

PIJR is an institution of modest resources, but it is dedicated to helping you -- the rural youth program leaders of the Americas -- to make these things happen; to helping you get your "rural youth program rocket" off the launching pad. PIJR cannot do the job for you, but we can help you to ignite and guide your rocket. The Kellogg grant is a good model for additional priority emphases.

There will be greater involvement of the new Inter-American Rural Youth Advisory Council, both as a consultant body to PIJR (and thus to the 4-H Foundation and to IICA), and as a form of representation in your countries. These Members are your members; make use of them.

There are many uncertainties ahead of us, yet the future is not without its guideposts and maps. We know that our goals in behalf of the rural boys and girls are attainable. Now we must move ahead toward them. PIJR wishes you well and pledges its every effort to activating the potential of the rural youth.

The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that every entry, no matter how small, should be recorded to ensure the integrity of the financial data. This includes not only sales and purchases but also expenses and income. The document further explains that regular reconciliation of accounts is essential to identify any discrepancies early on and prevent them from escalating into larger issues.

In addition, the document highlights the need for transparency and accountability in financial reporting. It states that all stakeholders, including management and investors, should have access to clear and concise financial statements. This helps in making informed decisions and building trust in the organization's financial health. The document also mentions the importance of adhering to relevant accounting standards and regulations to ensure compliance and avoid legal penalties.

The second part of the document provides a detailed overview of the accounting cycle. It outlines the ten steps involved in the process, from identifying transactions to preparing financial statements. Each step is explained in detail, with examples provided to illustrate the concepts. The document also discusses the role of various accounting systems and software in streamlining the process and reducing the risk of errors.

Finally, the document concludes by emphasizing the ongoing nature of financial management. It states that businesses should regularly review their financial performance and make adjustments as needed to stay on track. This involves monitoring key financial ratios and indicators, as well as staying up-to-date with changes in the market and industry trends. The document ends with a call to action, encouraging businesses to take proactive steps to improve their financial management practices.

CONSEJO ASESOR INTERAMERICANO PARA LA JUVENTUD RURAL

INTER-AMERICAN RURAL YOUTH ADVISORY COUNCIL

LISTA DE MIEMBROS

1^o de diciembre de 1972

Presidente Honorario - GALO PLAZA LASSO, Secretario General de la Organización de Estados Americanos (OEA). Expresidente de la República de Ecuador. Miembro del Comité Interamericano para la Juventud Rural, 1961-71. Presidente Fundador de la Fundación Nacional 4-F de Ecuador.

Argentina - NORBERTO A. R. REICHART, Director Nacional Asistente en Extensión y Fomento, Instituto Nacional de Tecnología Agropecuaria (INTA). Se graduó de Ingeniero agrónomo en la Universidad Nacional de Buenos Aires. Desde 1947 ocupa su cargo actual con el Ministerio de Agricultura y el INTA, excepto durante el período 1967-69 que actuó como Subsecretario de Agricultura. Creó los Clubes 4-A en 1952 para impartir educación informal a los jóvenes rurales, como parte de las actividades del Ministerio y desde 1957 como parte de INTA. Es Segundo Vicepresidente de la Asociación Pro Clubes 4-A. Fue Miembro (1961-71) del Comité Técnico Interamericano para la Juventud Rural y Presidente (1968-71). Ha participado en las Conferencias Interamericanas de Líderes de Juventudes Rurales celebradas desde 1960 (excepto en 1968). Fue nombrado Miembro del Consejo Asesor Interamericano para la Juventud Rural hasta fines de 1972; fue nombrado Presidente del Consejo en octubre de 1971; fue reelecto como Miembro por el período que termina en 1975.

Bolivia - JORGE ZUNA RICO, Jefe, Servicio de Extensión y Cooperativas, Ministerio de Agricultura. De 1951 a 1959, fue agente de extensión agrícola, director departamental asociado del Servicio de Extensión Agrícola, supervisor nacional, y director nacional del Servicio de Extensión Agrícola. De 1963 a 1965 fue Director General del Servicio de Extensión Agrícola. Desde 1969 ocupa su cargo actual. Ha participado en cursos y conferencias sobre juventudes rurales, extensión y campos relacionados. Fue nombrado al Consejo Asesor hasta fines de 1973.

Brasil - ILO SOARES NOGUEIRA - Director de Relaciones Públicas, Massey-Ferguson do Brasil, S. A. y ex-Presidente del Comité Nacional de Clubes 4-S. Es Ingeniero agrónomo y cursó sus estudios en el Colegio Superior de Agricultura de Pernambuco, en la Universidad de Brasil y en la Fundación Getúlio Vargas de Sao Paulo. Ha ocupado varios cargos en el Ministerio de Agricultura (1941-1950); desde entonces en la industria de equipos agrícolas. Inició sus labores con Massey-Ferguson en 1960; y ocupa el cargo actual desde 1965. Fue nombrado Miembro del Consejo Asesor Interamericano para la Juventud Rural hasta 1974; nombrado Segundo Vicepresidente del mismo en octubre de 1971.

THE HISTORY OF THE

REPUBLIC OF THE UNITED STATES

The history of the United States is a story of a young nation that grew from a small group of colonies to a powerful world superpower. It is a story of struggle, of triumph, and of the pursuit of the American dream.

The story begins with the first European settlers who came to North America in search of a better life. They found a land of vast natural resources and a people who were different from them. Over time, the colonies grew and became more independent. They fought a war for independence from Great Britain and established a new government based on the principles of liberty and democracy.

The United States then went on to expand its territory across the continent. It fought wars with Native Americans and other European powers. It emerged as a major world power and played a leading role in the world during the 19th and 20th centuries.

The United States has a rich and diverse culture. It is a land of opportunity and innovation. It has produced some of the world's greatest artists, scientists, and leaders. It is a land that has inspired people from all over the world to strive for a better life.

Colombia - **JORGE STEINER S.**, Presidente, Productos Fitosanitarios de Colombia, S. A. (Proficol). Asistió a la Universidad Nacional de Bogotá y a la Universidad de California (Davis). Desde 1950 ha estado involucrado en varios negocios de servicio agrícola, ocupando su cargo actual desde 1962. Durante la década de los 50, fue profesor de lechería y de economía agrícola de universidades de su país. Es ganadero y agricultor. Ha sido miembro y directivo de muchos comités de la Sociedad Agrícola de Colombia y fue presidente del Club Rotario de Bogotá. Fue nombrado al Consejo Asesor hasta fines de 1974.

Costa Rica - **RAFAEL A. SEGOVIA**, Consultor de la firma Joseph E. Seagrams y Tesorero de la Fundación Nacional de Clubes 4-S de Costa Rica. Graduado de la Universidad de Costa Rica. Inició sus labores con Sears, Roebuck de Costa Rica desde 1950 y de 1955 a 1967 ocupó el cargo de Gerente. Fue Gerente de Publicidad Norte (1967 a 1969); Presidente de Destiladora Conveco, S. A. (1969 a 1971); Tesorero de la Fundación 4-S desde 1960 hasta la presente fecha. Nombrado Miembro del Consejo Asesor hasta fines de 1972 y al Comité Ejecutivo interino en octubre de 1971; fue reelecto como Miembro por el período que termina a fines de 1975.

Ecuador - **GONZALO RAUL CHACON SEGARRA**, Jefe de los Clubes Agrícolas Juveniles 4-F del Servicio de Extensión Agrícola y Secretario Ejecutivo de la Fundación Nacional 4-F de Ecuador. Graduado de ingeniero agrónomo de la Facultad de Ingeniería de la Universidad Central. Ha participado en muchas conferencias internacionales y cursos de extensión, sociología y juventudes rurales. Desde 1955 hasta 1958 trabajó con el Servicio de Investigación Agrícola; fue Agente y Supervisor de Extensión Agrícola de 1958 a 1963. Ocupa su cargo actual en el Servicio de Extensión desde 1963 y funge como Secretario Ejecutivo desde 1967. Fue nombrado al Consejo Asesor hasta fines de 1973.

El Salvador - **JOSE PEREZ GUERRA**, Director de Extensión, Ministerio de Agricultura y Ganadería. Se graduó de agrónomo en la Escuela Agrícola Panamericana. Ha participado en cursos de extensión agrícola, sociología rural, nutrición aplicada y administración, celebrados en los Estados Unidos, Nicaragua, Puerto Rico, y Perú. De 1949 a 1961 fue agente de extensión y supervisor; desde 1961 a 1963 subdirector de Extensión, ocupando su cargo actual desde 1964. Ha participado en muchas conferencias interamericanas sobre extensión agrícola y juventud rural. Fue nombrado al Consejo Asesor hasta fines de 1973.

Estados Unidos - **E. DEAN VAUGHAN**, Administrador Asistente, Desarrollo Juvenil 4-H, Servicio de Extensión, Departamento de Agricultura de los Estados Unidos. Obtuvo su Bachiller en Ciencias, Maestría y Doctorado en la Universidad Estatal de Montana. De 1947 hasta 1963 ocupó varios cargos en la Universidad de Wyoming y en la Universidad Estatal de Montana. De 1963 a 1967 fue Economista Agrícola del Servicio de Extensión del Departamento de Agricultura de los Estados Unidos, y ocupa su posición actual desde entonces. Ha sido Miembro de la Junta Directiva de la Fundación Nacional 4-H de América desde 1967 hasta esta fecha. Fue Miembro, de 1967 a 1971, y Segundo Vicepresidente de 1968 a 1971, del Comité Técnico Interamericano para la Juventud Rural. Fue nombrado Miembro del Consejo Asesor hasta fines de 1972, y Primer Vicepresidente del mismo en octubre de 1971; fue reelecto como Miembro del Consejo por el período que termina en 1975.

The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that proper record-keeping is essential for the integrity of the financial system and for the ability to detect and prevent fraud. The text also mentions the need for regular audits and the role of independent auditors in ensuring the reliability of financial statements.

The second part of the document focuses on the role of the accounting profession. It highlights the need for accountants to adhere to high standards of ethical conduct and to maintain their professional competence through continuous education. The text also discusses the importance of transparency and accountability in the financial reporting process.

The third part of the document addresses the challenges faced by businesses in the current economic environment. It discusses the impact of global economic uncertainty and the need for businesses to adapt to changing market conditions. The text also mentions the importance of innovation and the role of government in supporting business growth and development.

The fourth part of the document discusses the role of financial institutions in the economy. It highlights the importance of banks and other financial institutions in providing credit and facilitating the flow of funds. The text also mentions the need for financial institutions to maintain strong risk management practices and to ensure the stability of the financial system.

The fifth and final part of the document discusses the role of government in the financial system. It highlights the need for government intervention to ensure the stability and integrity of the financial system. The text also mentions the importance of government oversight and the role of regulatory agencies in enforcing financial laws and regulations.

Guatemala - **CARLOS AUGUSTO ANLEU AMEZQUITA**, Director del Servicio de Extensión Agrícola, Ministerio de Agricultura. Graduado de la Escuela Nacional de Agricultura como perito agrónomo; cursó estudios de graduado en las universidades de Guatemala y Puerto Rico. Ha participado en cursos y conferencias internacionales sobre juventudes rurales, extensión y otros campos afines. Fue agente de extensión de 1955 a 1960; ocupando su cargo actual desde ese entonces. Es Miembro del Consejo Nacional de Clubes Agrícolas Juveniles 4-5 de Guatemala. Fue nombrado al Consejo Asesor hasta fines de 1972; fue reelecto como Miembro por el período que termina a fines de 1975.

Haití - **MARC FREDERIC**, Jefe, Sección de Juventud Rural, Departamento de Agricultura, Recursos Naturales y Desarrollo Rural. Se graduó de la Escuela Central de Agricultura; cursó estudios de post-gradó en las Universidades Estatales de Columbia y Michigan, en Estados Unidos y en la Escuela para Graduados del IICA (Costa Rica). De 1929 a 1946 fue Director de escuelas agrícolas. De 1950 a 1954 fue supervisor de extensión; ha ocupado su cargo actual desde esa fecha. Desde 1968 hasta la fecha ha sido Profesor de Extensión de la Escuela Agrícola de Moynne. Fue nombrado Miembro del Consejo Asesor hasta fines de 1974.

Honduras - **JOSE MONTENEGRO BARAHONA**, Director General de Desarrollo Rural (DESARRURAL), Secretaría de Recursos Naturales. Graduado de agronomía de la Escuela Agrícola Panamericana; de ingeniero agrónomo en la Universidad de Puerto Rico; M.S. de la Universidad de Estudios Postgraduado, Chapingo, México. Miembro del Club 4-5 en Danlí desde 1949 hasta 1951. Desde 1970 fue agente de extensión agrícola, agrónomo y jefe de programa de DESARRURAL y de su agencia predecesora, ocupando su cargo actual administrativo en DESARRURAL desde agosto de 1972. Ha participado en muchos cursos y conferencias sobre agricultura, extensión, juventud rural y agricultura técnica. Fue nombrado al Consejo Asesor hasta fines de 1973, para completar el período del Ing. Agr. Raúl René Valle, de grata memoria.

Jamaica - **DAVID HENRIQUES**, Gerente, "Kingston Industrial Agencies, Ltd.", desde 1969 hasta la fecha ha sido miembro de la Junta Directiva de los Clubes 4-H de Jamaica, Presidente del Comité de Construcción de la Junta. Fue nombrado al Consejo Asesor hasta fines de 1973.

México - **RICARDO FROHMADER**, Gerente de Jardín Encanto, S. A., y Presidente del Comité de Ayuda a la Juventud Rural. Se graduó en administración de negocios en su país natal, Suiza. Es residente de México desde 1936. Se dedicó al negocio de los químicos agrícolas e industriales. Fue miembro del CAJR desde su fundación en 1958 y Presidente desde 1968. Ha participado en muchas conferencias sobre juventud rural para líderes. Fue nombrado al Consejo Asesor hasta fines de 1974.

Nicaragua - **LUIS ALBERTO OSORIO GARCIA**, Director, Servicio de Extensión Agrícola del Ministerio de Agricultura y Ganadería. Se graduó como perito agrónomo de la Escuela Nacional de Agricultura y Ganadería. Ha participado en varias conferencias y cursos de adiestramientos internacionales. De 1955 a 1965 fue Agente y Supervisor de Extensión; ocupa su cargo actual desde entonces. Miembro fundador de la Asociación Nacional Pro Clubes 4-5 de Nicaragua. Fue nombrado al Consejo Asesor hasta fines de 1974.

1. The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions and activities. It emphasizes that proper record-keeping is essential for ensuring transparency and accountability in financial operations. This section also highlights the role of internal controls in preventing fraud and errors, and the need for regular audits to verify the accuracy of the data.

2. The second part of the document focuses on the implementation of a robust risk management framework. It outlines the various risks that can arise in a business environment, such as market volatility, credit risk, and operational challenges. The document provides a detailed analysis of these risks and offers practical strategies to identify, assess, and mitigate them. It stresses the importance of a proactive approach to risk management, where potential threats are identified and addressed before they become significant problems.

3. The third part of the document addresses the issue of financial reporting and disclosure. It discusses the requirements for preparing financial statements in accordance with applicable accounting standards and regulations. This section also covers the importance of providing clear and concise disclosures to stakeholders, including investors and creditors, to ensure they have the necessary information to make informed decisions. The document provides guidance on how to structure these reports and how to communicate complex financial information in an accessible manner.

4. The fourth part of the document discusses the role of technology in modern business operations. It highlights the benefits of using digital tools and systems to streamline processes, improve efficiency, and enhance data security. This section also addresses the challenges associated with technology adoption, such as the need for employee training and the potential for data breaches. The document provides a comprehensive overview of the latest technological trends and offers recommendations for how businesses can leverage technology to gain a competitive advantage.

5. The fifth and final part of the document provides a summary of the key findings and conclusions. It reiterates the importance of the various topics discussed throughout the document and offers final thoughts on the overall state of the business environment. This section also provides a call to action, encouraging businesses to take the necessary steps to implement the recommendations and ensure long-term success and sustainability.

Panamá - ENRIQUE REAL, Segundo Vicepresidente y Director Técnico Asociado, Chase Manhattan Bank, N. A. Se graduó de la Universidad Estatal de Michigan. Fue gerente de haciendas de 1941 a 1945. Comenzó a trabajar con el Chase Manhattan desde 1951; ocupando su cargo actual desde 1969. Miembro y Expresidente del Patronato Nacional de Clubes 4-S de Panamá. Fue nombrado Miembro del Consejo Asesor hasta fines de 1972; fue reelecto para el período que termina en 1975.

Paraguay - RICARDO CARRASCO, Presidente Ejecutivo, Carrasco Stani, S. A. Fue Instructor de maquinaria agrícola del Servicio Técnico Interamericano de Cooperación Agrícola (STICA), de 1943 a 1945, ocupando su posición actual desde entonces. Es Miembro de la Junta Directiva de la Asociación Nacional Pro Desarrollo de los Clubes 4-C del Paraguay desde 1969. Fue nombrado al Consejo Asesor hasta fines de 1973.

Puerto Rico - ENRIQUE R. ORTIZ, Director del Servicio de Extensión y Decano Asociado de Agricultura, Universidad de Puerto Rico. Se graduó de la Universidad de Puerto Rico, adquirió su M. S. en la Universidad de Maryland. De 1948 a 1955 fue instructor de agricultura vocacional y especialista en Extensión. De 1956 a 1970 trabajó con el Departamento de Agricultura de Puerto Rico, ocupa su posición actual desde entonces. Ha participado en reuniones y conferencias internacionales sobre extensión, cooperativas, comercialización y como representante de la Federación del Café de las Américas. Es Coordinador de Puerto Rico para la Conferencia Interamericana de Líderes de Juventudes Rurales de 1972. Fue nombrado al Consejo Asesor hasta fines de 1973 y pertenece al Comité Ejecutivo Interino.

República Dominicana - JOSE EDUARDO CONTIN LOPEZ, Director, Departamento de Extensión Agrícola, Secretaría de Estado de Agricultura. Perito agrónomo, Escuela Agrícola Salesiana. Ha ocupado distintos cargos en el Servicio de Extensión desde 1963, excepto durante 1968-71, período en el cual fue profesor de la finca experimental y estuvo a cargo de la misma, y administrador de un instituto agrario. En 1971 fue nombrado Supervisor de Agencias del Departamento de Extensión y en 1972 Director. Ha participado en muchos cursos nacionales e internacionales sobre técnicas de extensión. Nombrado al Consejo Asesor hasta fines de 1974.

St. Kitts (en representación de los países del Caribe de habla inglesa, incluyen do: Grenada, St. Vincent, St. Lucia, etc.) - GEORGE THOMAS WARREN, Presidente del Consejo Asesor 4-H. Se retiró en 1972 de su posición como gerente de "St. Kitts Sugar Factory", después de 18 años de servicio y de 40 años en la industria privada de las Indias Occidentales. Es Director Estatal de la Cruz Roja. Miembro del Consejo Asesor 4-H desde 1967, ocupa la posición actual desde 1969. Nombrado al Consejo Asesor hasta fines de 1974.

Trinidad y Tobago - GARNET SAMUEL EDWARDS, Líder de los Clubes 4-H y de Jóvenes Agricultores, Ministerio de Agricultura. Graduado del "East Caribbean Institute of Farm and Forestry." Fue agente agrícola desde 1952, ocupa la posición actual desde 1969. Ha participado en conferencias interamericanas y en estudios sobre juventudes rurales. Fue nombrado al Consejo Asesor hasta fines de 1972; reelecto por el período que termina en 1975.

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Uruguay - ALFREDO L. WEISS, Director de Salubridad Vegetal, Ministerio de Ganadería y Agricultura y Coordinador Nacional del Plan de Desarrollo del Movimiento de la Juventud Agraria (MJA) y del Ministerio. Desde 1932 ha ocupado muchos cargos importantes en el Ministerio; de 1936-66 fue profesor de la universidad nacional, y durante 1959-60 fue consultor de la FAO y de la OEA y desde 1965 a 1969 del BID. Entre 1932 y 1934, organizó los primeros clubes de juventud rural en Uruguay. En 1945 fue uno de los miembros que fundaron el MJA, fungiendo en el mismo como Secretario General, Vicepresidente y desde 1955 hasta 1972 como Presidente. Es fundador de la Comisión Uruguaya de Respaldo a los Clubes de Juventud Rural. De 1961 a 1971 fue Miembro del Comité Técnico Interamericano para la Juventud Rural, actuando como Vicepresidente desde 1964 hasta 1966. Ha participado en las Conferencias Interamericanas de Líderes de Juventudes Rurales que han tenido lugar desde 1960. Fue nombrado al Consejo Asesor hasta fines de 1974.

Venezuela - CARLOS PEREZ ESPEJO, Vicepresidente, Banco de Desarrollo Agropecuario; propietario de una finca de ganado y tabaco. Ha participado en muchas organizaciones y conferencias nacionales e internacionales sobre cooperativismo, comercialización, y desarrollo agrícola. De 1970 a 1971 fue Presidente de la Asociación Civil Pro Clubes 5-V y Amas de Casa. Fue nombrado al Consejo Asesor hasta fines de 1974.

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Asesores del Consejo Asesor:

Fundación Nacional 4-H de América - Edward L. Williams, Director de Recursos.

Instituto Interamericano de Ciencias Agrícolas de la OEA - Francisco Oliart Asesor del Director General.

Organización de las Naciones Unidas para la Agricultura y la Alimentación (FAO) - Luis Bolaños, Experto en Extensión Agrícola.

Organización de Estados Americanos (OEA) - (aún no ha sido nombrado).

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Secretario del Consejo Asesor - Theodore Hutchcroft, Director, Programa Interamericano para la Juventud Rural.

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**SECOND ANNUAL REPORT TO THE
INTER-AMERICAN RURAL YOUTH ADVISORY COUNCIL
BY THE DIRECTOR OF THE INTER-AMERICAN RURAL
YOUTH PROGRAM**

I. Introduction

It is my pleasure to present this annual report on the Inter-American Rural Youth Program to you, the Members and Consultants of the Inter-American Rural Youth Advisory Council. This is our second such annual report, the first having been given last year to the Interim Executive Committee. It is our plan that a similar report be given to you each year, as it is important that you be fully informed about PIJR for the Advisory Council to be an effective consultative body. Only as we keep you informed can you advise us, the 4-H Foundation and IICA in seeking better informal educational opportunities for the rural youth of the Americas.

II. Function of the Advisory Council

No activity this year has given me more satisfaction than the growth of the Inter-American Rural Youth Advisory Council. The interest and dedication exhibited by you in the rural youth of your own and other countries is the strength of the Council, and thus an asset to PIJR. I believe the Advisory Council will be an increasingly important force in behalf of rural youth program development in Latin America and the Caribbean.

The Regulations of the Advisory Council were established by the 4-H Foundation and IICA when they created it in 1971. This specifies that the Council be made up of "outstanding individuals" who serve in their individual capacities. I believe this objective has been achieved. The quality of leadership represented in this Council will greatly increase its influence, and thus its effectiveness for benefit of the rural boys and girls. The recommendations and suggestions you will make during this session will set the pace for PIJR in 1973, and have implications far beyond our modest efforts.

There are now 22 Members of the Council. Fourteen are associated with the official rural youth programs and eight are from the private sector, usually from the national support entities. Many of you have dual relationships, being a part of both the official and the private efforts, which further strengthens the Council.

Statement by Theodore Hutchcroft, Director PIJR, to the Inter-American Rural Youth Advisory Council, December 11, 1972, at San Juan, Puerto Rico.

1. The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions and activities. It emphasizes that proper record-keeping is essential for transparency and accountability, particularly in financial matters. This section also touches upon the legal implications of failing to maintain such records, which can lead to severe consequences for individuals and organizations alike.

2. The second part of the document delves into the specific requirements for record-keeping, including the types of documents that must be retained and the duration for which they should be kept. It provides a detailed overview of the various categories of records, such as financial statements, contracts, and correspondence, and outlines the best practices for organizing and storing these documents to ensure they are easily accessible when needed.

3. The third part of the document addresses the challenges associated with record-keeping, particularly in the context of digital information. It discusses the risks of data loss, corruption, and unauthorized access, and offers strategies to mitigate these risks. This includes the use of secure storage solutions, regular backups, and access controls to protect sensitive information.

4. The fourth part of the document focuses on the role of record-keeping in legal proceedings. It explains how well-maintained records can serve as crucial evidence in court cases, helping to establish facts and support legal arguments. It also discusses the importance of preserving records in their original form or as certified copies to ensure their admissibility in court.

5. The fifth part of the document provides a summary of the key points discussed and offers final thoughts on the importance of record-keeping. It reiterates that maintaining accurate records is not just a legal obligation but also a best practice for any individual or organization seeking to operate with integrity and transparency.

The Council has four Consultants, who are representatives of institutions associated with PIJR and concerned about rural youth in rural development. The 4-H Foundation, IICA and FAO were designated in the Regulations. The Interim Executive Committee invited the OAS to also be a Consultant.

The importance of the work of this Council is further demonstrated by the acceptance of its Honorary Chairmanship by Dr. Galo Plaza, now the Secretary General of the OAS. His experience and leadership in behalf of the 4-F Clubs of Ecuador, as well as on a Hemispheric level, eminently qualify Dr. Plaza for this position. We are fortunate to have his continuing support.

III. Staff and Institutional Relationships

PIJR is fortunate to have highly qualified and dedicated personnel. Prof. Edgar Arias Ch., Project Coordinator, and Ing. Luis Orlando Ferreira, Regional Coordinator, Northern Zone, are competent and effective rural youth program specialists. Our office staff, including our secretaries, auxiliary personnel, and administrative assistant, may be individuals less familiar to you, but they are equally important to the achievement of our goals. I am proud to have the opportunity to serve with such fine staff.

It was necessary to close our Southern Zone office early in the year, and to lose the valuable services of Santiago D. Apodaca, Regional Coordinator. Jimmy Apodaca had been a part of PIJR since it was created in 1960. During more than twenty years in Latin America, he completed an admirable record in the implementation of extension and rural youth programs. You will be interested to know that he is now a Rural Extension Expert at the Federal University of Santa Maria, Brazil.

We are fortunate that PIJR is a part of the National 4-H Foundation of America, with its expanding staff resources and enlarged physical facilities. Both are helping PIJR to fulfill its responsibilities.

Our relationships with the Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences of the OAS (IICA) continue to broaden and to strengthen in our 'cooperative association.' The opportunity to implement the W. K. Kellogg Foundation grant through IICA has benefited both our institutions, and greatly increased the services offered to the cooperating countries.

There are many persons in the 4-H Foundation and in IICA that I should recognize by name. However, it seems appropriate to do this through the two men whose leadership and counsel has meant so much to PIJR during the past three years: Grant A. Shrum, Executive Director of the 4-H Foundation, and Dr. José Emilio G. Araujo, Director General of IICA.

IV. Role of PIJR

Following the Argentina Conference two years ago, we prepared a new statement of PIJR objectives and activities. The purpose of PIJR is:

"... to cooperate with national governments and institutions and private organizations to develop effective informal

educational programs so the rural young people of Latin America and the Caribbean may develop as more effective participants in their society and contribute in increasing agricultural production and improving rural living conditions."

This has been implemented through eight program objectives. In summary, they are:

1. To make the programs available to all rural young people.
2. To foster national private leadership and support.
3. To conduct inter-American exchanges, conferences and other training.
4. To promote meaningful projects, especially in agriculture and rural development.
5. To encourage adequate credit for members' projects.
6. To encourage recruitment, training and use of volunteer leaders.
7. To encourage awards and incentives.
8. To promote greater public understanding of the rural youth programs.

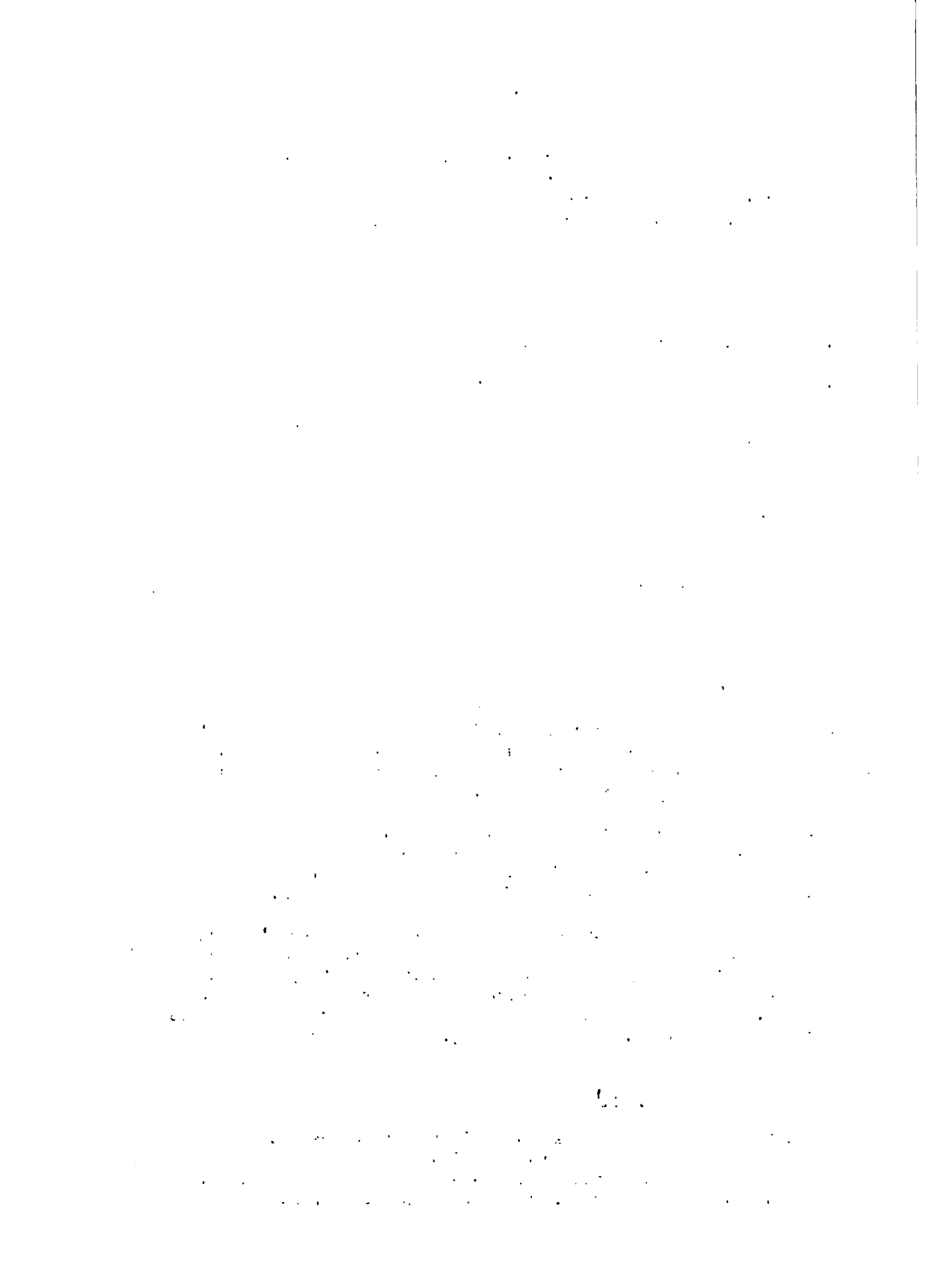
This statement of objectives and activities has been very useful in planning and conducting our work. It remains as our basic operating document, though the purpose has been revised slightly this year to better indicate the two-way nature of our tie to the U. S. 4-H program:

"... by providing leadership to increase the international educational content of 4-H in the United States, and by encouraging the expansion and development of informal educational programs for the rural youth in the Americas."

Basically, PIJR is a hemispheric approach to helping rural young people so they may be more effective participants in rural development. PIJR provides top level national leadership with information they may use to provide the rural boys and girls with more and better informal educational opportunities. PIJR helps create a favorable climate for adapting these ideas through consultation, through training, through services, and through communication.

V. Program Achievements in 1972

The vast majority of PIJR staff time in 1972 have been devoted to implementation of the W. K. Kellogg Foundation grant. The country demonstration projects have been planned and initiated in Costa Rica, Venezuela, Paraguay and Guatemala. Many of the projects reached the



evaluation stage following their first year and have been reviewed and revised. We are now to the stage of reaching out beyond the original demonstration communities to make these achievements available to increasingly larger numbers of the rural youth. These plans are exciting and challenging.

The other activities of PIJR fall into three categories: (1) conducting the 1972 Inter-American Rural Youth Leaders' Conference, (2) administering international exchanges and (3) resource development.

Our pattern of operation has changed. For example, while PIJR staff travel actually has increased, it is concentrated in fewer countries, primarily those four in the Kellogg grant. This illustrates the intense concentration of our effort. Other travel has been to oversee various international exchanges, as well as to countries where Kellogg training was held.

PIJR more than ever is committed to the importance of private sector participation in rural youth programming as a complementary and supplementary force. It was necessary for us to completely withdraw our subsidies to national support entities, which caused some hardships. The significant point is that in every country the directorates have secured national funds to cover these subsidies. The national support entities now are free from dependence upon outside funding; they truly are national support groups.

In implementing the Kellogg grant with the countries, we have relied heavily upon the four national support entities to administer the funds provided to each country, as well as placing heavy responsibilities upon them to secure additional funds needed for the projects.

a. W. K. Kellogg Foundation Grant

The activities and achievements of the Kellogg Foundation grant will be reported during a plenary session later in the Conference. Many of the details appear in a fact sheet to be distributed at that time.

The implementation of the Kellogg grant in these four countries has brought together for the first time a wide range of people and institutions to focus their attention on the development of opportunities for the rural youth. Nutritionists, educators, agricultural scientists, health specialists, and others have joined with extensionists, rural youth program leaders, and members of the private support entities to prepare projects that utilize the rural youth to help meet national priorities in food production and utilization.

In each of the countries there have been research studies on the nutrition, the agriculture, and the youth phases of family life. Never before have rural youth leaders had available such a range and depth of information to guide their planning. These studies are not national, but they do provide a valid basis for some national projections.

The Kellogg grant is different from other international assistance in many ways. First, the grant does not dictate to the cooperating country precisely how or what the project will accomplish. There are guidelines, of course, but the preparation of the country project plan has been the responsibility of each program. It is at this level that they have called upon experts from other fields of interest within their country. This planning process has been carried down to the community levels. Nearly everyone participating in the Kellogg project has been involved in the planning process.

Secondly, the grant funds available to each country are limited. The main purpose of the grant is to make available the consultant services of PIJR and IICA to assist in the preparation and operation of the projects. A food production and utilization project has been adopted as a priority of each of the national rural youth programs. The Extension administrations are committed to their continuance beyond the initial four years of the grant. The grant funds available to the country are for training, preparation of materials, and other factors related to getting the project started. It must sustain itself in order to be successful. The countries are investing many times the resources provided by the Kellogg grant. We are very pleased with the initial success in this regard.

The main emphasis of PIJR services in implementing this grant has been to better train the country program leaders to plan and conduct the projects. Their experience with this priority emphasis in food production and nutrition should be applicable to other project areas.

The Kellogg projects have not gone unnoticed outside of the four cooperating countries. In fact, just the opposite is true. There is interest in nearly every country to know how the projects have been planned, what they are achieving, and how this may be adapted to other conditions. This interest was anticipated in the grant proposal, and is a part of PIJR's Plan of Work for 1973. We will place increasing emphasis on sharing the results of the four demonstration projects with program leaders throughout Latin America. It should be noted, however, that this dissemination process will be limited to training and communication; there will be no funds provided to start projects in other countries.

b. Information

We have improved our publications and information activities this year, though much more remains to be done. For the first time in more than six years, we now have a folder describing PIJR, "Activating the Potential of Rural Youth." It is available in Spanish and English language editions. It is helping to explain our emphasis in the Kellogg grant.

Our Juventud Rural magazine has been very irregular, though providing reporting on activities of the Kellogg grant projects. We are considering a radical change in the format and structure of the magazine which could make it a more effective communications tool for us and for your programs, yet less of a financial burden to PIJR.

1. The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions and activities. It emphasizes that proper record-keeping is essential for transparency and accountability, particularly in financial matters. The text notes that without clear documentation, it becomes difficult to track expenses, revenues, and other critical data points. This section also touches upon the legal implications of record-keeping, suggesting that organizations must adhere to specific regulations and standards to avoid penalties or legal challenges.

2. The second part of the document focuses on the role of technology in modern record-keeping. It highlights how digital tools and software solutions have revolutionized the way data is stored, accessed, and analyzed. The text mentions various types of software, such as accounting systems, CRM platforms, and data management tools, and explains how they can streamline processes and reduce the risk of human error. It also discusses the importance of data security and privacy, noting that organizations must implement robust measures to protect sensitive information from unauthorized access or breaches.

3. The third part of the document addresses the challenges of record-keeping in a rapidly changing business environment. It points out that as organizations expand and diversify their operations, the volume and complexity of their records increase significantly. This can lead to information overload and make it difficult to find and manage relevant data. The text suggests several strategies to overcome these challenges, including regular audits, data cleaning, and the use of advanced search and filtering capabilities. It also emphasizes the need for ongoing training and education for staff to ensure they are up-to-date on the latest record-keeping practices and technologies.

4. The fourth part of the document discusses the importance of record-keeping in decision-making and strategic planning. It explains that well-maintained records provide valuable insights into an organization's performance, trends, and opportunities. By analyzing historical data, managers can identify patterns, forecast future outcomes, and make more informed decisions. The text also notes that records can be used to track progress against goals and objectives, providing a clear picture of what has been achieved and what still needs to be done. This section concludes by reinforcing the idea that record-keeping is not just a administrative task, but a critical component of an organization's success.

Probably our most useful communication is the newsletter that goes to about 200 key program leaders including those of you in the Advisory Council.

Two major publications have been completed this year by cooperating institutions. The Regional Training Aids Center (RTAC) of the U. S. Agency for International Development (USAID) has produced a Spanish-language edition of the World Atlas of 4-H. In addition to translating the text into the Spanish language, we added a new introduction and a short bibliography of materials available in Spanish.

Of particular interest to rural youth program leaders in the Spanish-speaking countries is the new bibliography that has been prepared by the Inter-American Center for Documentation and Agricultural Information (CIDIA) of IICA. This is the first bibliography of rural youth program materials published in Spanish in more than 12 years, and is by far the most complete ever compiled. We are very grateful to IICA for this important contribution to rural youth programming, and urge that it be kept up-to-date through subsequent editions.

c. 1972 Inter-American Rural Youth Leaders' Conference

The 1972 Inter-American Rural Youth Leaders' Conference is just beginning, so it is not yet possible to report on its success.

The interest in this Conference has been growing strong in the two years since we were in Argentina. The Agricultural Extension Service of the University of Puerto Rico has provided its fullest cooperation. Director Ortiz was appointed Host Coordinator. His leadership has been invaluable in securing the facilities and hospitality so important to such a meeting. Associate Director Santana has been responsible for organizing these arrangements. He, together with Mrs. Luz de Santisteban, 4-H specialist, and Francisco Toro-Calder, Extension Editor, have met with me on numerous occasions to plan for your visit. I want to express my appreciation to Director Ortiz and his associates for their ideas, their collaboration, their assistance, and their friendship.

The program format for this 1972 Conference is different than for previous meetings. Early in 1971, we asked each country for their recommendations. The direct results of this are the five morning plenary sessions (to be attended by everyone), and the dozen mini-seminars in which participants select topics of most interest to them.

The addition of the mini-seminars increases the flexibility of the Conference. Specialists of the Puerto Rico Extension Service are conducting about half of the mini-seminars, while persons from 20 countries have agreed to be either chairman or to present a case history.

We are using the Conference to report to the national leadership on the Kellogg Foundation. One plenary session will be devoted to this topic. Many of the case histories in the mini-seminars are descriptions of experiences of the Kellogg country projects.

This Conference is not without its moments of relaxation. The Host Committee has secured sponsors for several receptions and will be providing a dinner tomorrow evening.

I believe this Conference may be a stimulus to rural youth programming throughout the Americas, but this will be accomplished only as those who have come to San Juan will share their experiences with their colleagues back home. To assist this process, I am hopeful we will be able to give to each country a series of slides on the Conference, which can be used for meetings and reporting sessions early next year.

An Inter-American Rural Youth Leaders' Conference can be very expensive if its benefits are restricted to the hundred or so persons who attend it. On the other hand, it is an economical training activity if each participant will but fulfill his responsibility to disseminate to his associates what has happened here.

d. International Exchanges

PIJR has administered the programs of 42 persons on international exchanges in 1972 between Latin America and the Caribbean, and the United States. This includes extensive orientation and language training for U. S. participants going to Spanish-speaking countries.

Eleven of these have been former U. S. 4-H members taking part in the one-year Youth Development Project, in which they work in the rural communities as a part of the rural youth program staff. Six of these YDPs are associated with the Kellogg grant in Costa Rica, Paraguay and Guatemala. Two others are assigned to the State of Chiapas, Mexico, for a large rural development project in which FAO asked PIJR for some assistance. The other three are in Jamaica and Belize.

Sixteen persons took part in the International Farm Youth Exchange (IFYE). Going to the United States were 4 from Venezuela, 2 from Jamaica and 1 from Costa Rica. They attended the second World IFYE Conference.

IFYE delegates from the United States were assigned to Argentina, Venezuela, Jamaica and St. Kitts.

There was one Professional Rural Youth Leader Exchange (PRYLE) this year, in which a leader from Trinidad and Tobago spent several months studying in the U. S.

In addition, PIJR planned the Inter-American Extension 4-H Study Tour for 14 U. S. extensionists. They are taking part in this Conference, having visited Jamaica 4-H and Haiti 4-C.

One of the largest international exchanges ever held in the Americas took place last week between El Salvador 4-C and Costa Rica 4-S. A chartered airliner carried 80 4-C members, 4 volunteer leaders and 6 extensionists from San Salvador to San José for a one week visit, returning the same day with an equal number of 4-S members and leaders to visit El Salvador. PIJR aided in the planning for this large exchange, which was paid for by organizations within the two countries.

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VI. International Institutional Relationships

Mention has been made to PIJR's improving relationships with IICA in our implementation of the Kellogg Foundation grant.

Our activities with FAO are being strengthened, too. FAO specialists also have been involved in the planning and other aspects of the Kellogg grant. PIJR assisted FAO in conducting another of their rural youth leaders workshops in Paraguay early in the year. We are cooperating in the Chiapas, Mexico, project in which FAO is a leader. This is the first time that PIJR has accepted such a responsibility, including providing of volunteers.

We are pleased that FAO is a Consultant to this Council, and has named to that responsibility Ing. Luis Bolaños, of the Latin American Regional Office.

The Organization of American States accepted an invitation to be a Consultant to the Advisory Council, but this has not been implemented. PIJR has been consulting with OAS specialists in cooperatives, and probably will be involved in a hemispheric meeting they are sponsoring next May. This is a significant development because of our desire to increase the training in cooperatives for the rural youth. This contact strengthens our relationships with the Inter-American system already in effect through IICA and the 4-H Foundation.

The Kellogg grant has given us a means for cooperating with the Institute of Nutrition of Central America and Panama (INCAP). This has been beneficial to PIJR, to INCAP and to the cooperating rural youth programs. The nutrition studies conducted in the four countries were developed along guidelines prepared by INCAP. We hope to maintain this relationship and to build upon it for projects to be undertaken in other countries.

VII. Contacts with Canada

During the past two years, the Government of Canada has expanded its relationships with the other nations of the Western Hemisphere. Canada is now an observer to the OAS and has become a Member of IICA.

A Canadian Member was included in the Advisory Council plan when it was created last year. Negotiations for making the appointment have been held with the Canadian Council on 4-H Clubs. To this moment we have not been successful, though there is great interest on the part of many in Canada 4-H.

The primary hurdle is in the unique structure of 4-H in Canada. Their programs are centered in each of the provinces, with the Canadian Council having a coordinating and fund raising function. There has been little international activity at the national level, thus the Council and its members are working to develop such a policy. It is our hope that when this policy is completed, there will be a means for involving Canada 4-H in the effort to expand and develop rural youth programs in the Americas.

The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that proper record-keeping is essential for the integrity of the financial system and for the ability to detect and prevent fraud. The text outlines the various methods used to collect and analyze data, including the use of statistical techniques and computerized databases. It also discusses the challenges of data collection and the need for standardized procedures to ensure consistency and reliability of the information.

The second part of the document focuses on the development of a comprehensive system for the collection and analysis of data. This system is designed to be flexible and adaptable to changing requirements, allowing for the integration of new data sources and the use of advanced analytical tools. The text describes the architecture of the system, including the hardware and software components, and the processes for data collection, storage, and analysis. It also discusses the importance of data security and the need for robust security measures to protect the information from unauthorized access and disclosure.

The third part of the document discusses the application of the system in various contexts, including the analysis of financial data, the monitoring of economic trends, and the evaluation of public programs. It provides examples of how the system has been used to identify patterns and trends in the data, and how this information has been used to inform policy decisions and improve the effectiveness of government programs. The text also discusses the limitations of the system and the need for ongoing research and development to address these challenges.

The final part of the document concludes with a summary of the key findings and recommendations. It emphasizes the importance of continued investment in research and development to improve the system and to address the evolving needs of the financial system. It also discusses the need for collaboration and coordination among different agencies and organizations to ensure the effective use of the system and to maximize the benefits to the public. The text ends with a call to action, urging the relevant authorities to take prompt action on the recommendations and to ensure the continued success of the system.

VIII. Relationships to the U. S. 4-H Program

At the beginning of this report I mentioned a revision in our operating objectives to better define the two-way relationship between the U. S. 4-H program and the rural youth programs of Latin America and the Caribbean. There is developing in the U. S. 4-H a greater understanding of the needs of the rural youth of the Americas, and a desire to assist these young people to be more effective participants in their nations' development.

Nearly two years ago, the U. S. Cooperative Extension Service completed a statement on "4-H in the 70's." The "International Dimension of 4-H" section is of interest to us. It recommends (a) development of international educational content of U. S. 4-H programs, (b) launching "a bold and expanded team approach to involve youth in food production and community development in the developing countries," and (c) establishment of an international secretariat for 4-H type programs.

The impact of "4-H in the 70's" is beginning to be felt in the Americas. The YDP element of the Kellogg project is immediately recognizable. There is greater interest on the part of State 4-H programs in the U. S. to develop direct relationships with their counterparts in countries of the Americas. Many of these have been implemented through the Partners of the Americas committees, such as Michigan with Belize, and Costa Rica and Oregon. PIJR encourages these contacts and seeks to assist in implementing the projects that develop from them.

A one week seminar was held in October at the new National 4-H Center for the state 4-H international program leaders. PIJR was represented as a participant and an instructor. Ing. Ferreira reported increasing interest by these state extensionists in improving their international activities with the Americas, especially their exchange activities.

Many benefits can develop from these improved contacts between the rural youth programs of the Americas and of the 4-H of the United States. This is a responsibility of PIJR.

With greater training and understanding of U. S. 4-H members about the needs of the rural youth and their programs in the Americas, the U. S. 4-H can make significant contributions to help their counterparts.

IX. Resource Development

The funds for PIJR are from private sources. This was described in the discussion paper sent to you in preparation for this meeting. While PIJR has sizable contributions from the Kellogg Foundation, Rockefeller Brothers Fund, and Standard Oil Company of New Jersey (now Exxon Corporation), much of this goes for program support (YDP, national staff training and development, and so forth). The restricted income available to PIJR is not sufficient to cover the cost of PIJR, thus must come from general funds of the 4-H Foundation.

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You are aware that PIJR went through a budget reduction early in 1972 which resulted in our having to close the Southern Zone office and establishing the work priorities which I have described earlier. This was a further result of the economic recession which affected the U. S. beginning in 1969 and into 1971.

PIJR has given major attention to resource development, in collaboration with the Washington office of the 4-H Foundation -- especially the Division of Resources. Our efforts have been to:

- (a) Seek general funds for PIJR to cover administrative costs.
- (b) Seek funds for priority emphasis projects which would provide for expansion of the PIJR services to more countries and in broader areas of need.
- (c) Seek funds for the country programs, especially through the national support entities.

There has been some progress in 1972 in each of these areas, but not enough to meet our current costs. This effort will be increased even more in 1973.

In order to attract more sponsorship to the rural youth programs of this region, we must better demonstrate the need for such services for youth. I realize that to most of us this recommendation sounds absurd. The poverty, the illiteracy and the hunger of the rural areas are very real to us; they are not secret. Yet, we must find ways to describe more vividly the needs and the accomplishments of informal education for rural youth in ways that will be comprehended by potential sponsors. In other words, we must better demonstrate the need for your national programs and for PIJR.

We also must develop ways to demonstrate that rural youth programs are as much "social development" as they are "economic development." There has always been a good balance between the two in most programs, but we have tended to emphasize the economic benefits. Now the popular phrase is "social development," so we are faced with the challenge of describing this to potential sponsors. I believe that your programs are making significant contributions to the social development of members, their families and their communities. Your programs stand at the front of this element of development. We must adequately describe this to others.

Further, we must seek ways to identify the national programs more closely with the activities of PIJR. The creation of the Advisory Council is a step in this direction. There must be some other tangible, visible means in which the various country programs can relate to PIJR, and signify their support of it.

Most of these matters were brought to your attention in the discussion papers. I request your earnest discussion and counsel on them while we are here in San Juan.

I want to report on an innovation in our fund-raising activity to begin early in 1973. This is a direct mail solicitation campaign specifically for PIJR. It will be a series of four letters, each with an accompanying small publication, to be sent from Costa Rica (and possibly other Latin countries) to potential contributors in the United States. This has never been tried before for PIJR, but there is good evidence of success based on campaigns for other educational institutions. We have obtained the services of a specialist in this communications field, and expect to have the campaign plan completed very early in the year. Needless to say, I will keep you informed of its progress.

X. Plan of Work for 1973

I have not presented to you a PIJR Plan of Work for 1973. The Executive Committee of the 4-H Foundation does not consider our budget until next week, so our plans are incomplete at this moment. However, I want to review with you the items that will be given priority, all in the areas of consultation, training, services and communication:

a. First priority is the implementation of the Kellogg Foundation grant. There will be expansion of the original demonstration projects in the four countries to make these activities available to greater numbers of youth. We plan to increase our reporting and sharing of activities with other countries through regular communications, seminars and courses.

b. There will be international exchanges between the U. S. 4-H and about a dozen countries of the Americas, including another Inter-American Extension 4-H Study Tour, IFYE, YDP, PRYLE, and 4-H Teen Caravans. Some of these are related to the Kellogg grant, too.

c. Training will continue to receive high priority. In addition to that mentioned with the Kellogg grant, we hope to get funding for a Second Inter-American Seminar for Executive Secretaries/Managers of National Support Entities. We will publish and distribute the report of this 1972 Conference, and plan to prepare a descriptive slide series for use in the countries. And, we will immediately begin planning for the 1974 Conference.

d. We will work very closely with the Advisory Council. We will have special communications with you, as well as personal visits whenever possible. We will be asking some of you for specific assistance, such as in contacts with prospective sponsors. There will be a meeting of the new Executive Committee, probably in the last half of the year.

e. We will work closely with the U. S. 4-H in seeking to improve the international educational content of its program, especially as this relates to Latin America and the Caribbean. Encouragement will be given to country-to-state relationships.

f. We will try to implement as many as possible of the recommendations of the Advisory Council, including initiating new priority emphasis proposals when funds are available.

g. Last in this list, but among the higher in priority, is our effort in resource development. The direct mail campaign will be started. We will be in personal contact with prospective sponsors wherever they may be, and will be developing proposals that match their resources with the needs of the rural youth of the Americas.

XI. Future of PIJR

What will be the future of PIJR? What should be its future? It was founded on the basis of experiences of the 1950's, and has been adapted several times to meet the changing needs of the rural youth. Nevertheless, we must constantly ask ourselves -- as I am asking you now -- how can PIJR best serve these young people through your programs in the next five to ten years? Do we have the proper institutional relationships and structure to meet the goals? How can we interest others in this effort and gain their commitment and support? What kinds of participation are realistic to expect from your national programs in behalf of a regional agency such as PIJR?

These are not questions that face PIJR staff alone, for PIJR exists solely to serve the rural youth programs of all the Americas. These are questions you must answer from your country's point of view, and which must be a part of collective opinion that serves to form PIJR's policy.

For more than twelve years, the various national rural youth programs and PIJR have cooperated in an informal but very effective manner. The adoption of the concept of informal education for rural youth in many more countries is evidence of the importance of this work. The growth in enrollment is proof of its effectiveness.

We stand on the threshold of major advancements in growth and program quality, but we must plan and work together. Most of your countries use the slogan, "To Make the Best Better" or some variation of it. I believe this is the challenge we face. The rural youth educational programs that you represent are the largest, most important movement of their kind in the Americas, but they must be made better, and it must be done now.

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INTER-AMERICAN RURAL YOUTH ADVISORY COUNCIL

Appendix A-13

SUMMARY OF THE ACTIONS OF THE INTER-AMERICAN RURAL YOUTH ADVISORY COUNCIL

December 11, 15, 1972

1. Received the reports of the meetings of the interim Executive Committee.
2. Received statements by the Executive Director of the National 4-H Foundation of America and the Director General of the Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences of the OAS.
3. Received the Second Annual Report to the Advisory Council by the Director PIJR.
4. Approved a recommendation that beginning in 1974 the "Inter-American Rural Youth Leaders' Conference" be called "Inter-American Conference on Rural Youth Programs/Conferencia Interamericana sobre Programas Juveniles Rurales".
5. Approved a recommendation that in the future, as larger staff and other resources become available, (a) PIJR should assist other types of rural youth programs in the Americas in addition to those presently served; (b) such services should be initiated through regional cooperation and coordination; (c) PIJR maintain its policy of cooperating only with rural youth programs which have education as their basic objective, and which are non-political and non-sectarian; and (d) that priority for PIJR services should be as follows: (1) informal, out-of-school programs (present clientele), (2) formal, in-school programs, such as vocational education and school clubs, and (3) other officially sanctioned rural youth programs, giving preference to such as sponsored by cooperatives, agrarian reform institutes, etc.
6. Recommended that (a) PIJR continue to provide buttons, certificates, plaques, and other awards to countries as a stimulus for initiating their national awards systems; (b) PIJR should give study to the kind of incentives most needed by rural youth programs in the Americas to stimulate expanded membership, improved leadership and higher standards of performance; and (c) PIJR should seek resources to implement the "Inter-American Citation for Rural Youth Leadership".
7. Approved recommendations that PIJR give priority emphasis to the following needs and seek resources to implement demonstration projects for each in appropriate countries for training the rural youth to (a) better manage family resources to improve family life and family living conditions; (b) in efficient use of natural resources and conservation of the environment; and (c) to better understand the role of cooperatives in rural development.

8. Approved a recommendation that (a) PIJR give priority emphasis to encouraging and fostering the formation and development of national private leadership and support to secure resources to complement and strengthen the official rural youth programs; and (b) that PIJR (1) seek resources to conduct a Second Inter-American Seminar for Executive Secretaries/Managers of National Support Entities, and (2) give continuing training to the staffs of national support entities through consultation and other personal training methods.

9. Approved the resolutions and recommendations as submitted by the Committee which were prepared from the discussions of the 1972 Inter-American Rural Youth Leaders' Conference.

10. Discussed resource development efforts in behalf of PIJR and the national rural youth programs and entities of the Americas.

11. Elected officers for 1973-74:

President - Dr. E. Dean Vaughan, United States

First Vice President - Dr. Ilo Soares Nogueira, Brazil

Second Vice President - Dr. Carlos Pérez Espejo, Venezuela



RESOLUTION
1972 INTER-AMERICAN RURAL YOUTH LEADERS' CONFERENCE

The participants of the 1972 Inter-American Rural Youth Leaders' Conference have actively taken part in the small group discussions of the plenary sessions and in the mini-seminars. During these discussions, they have developed many excellent guidelines and ideas for improving and expanding informal educational opportunities for the rural youth of the Americas.

The summaries of these sessions will be published in the report of the Conference, which will be distributed to all participants and to national program leaders throughout the Hemisphere.

The Committee on Recommendations and Resolutions has carefully reviewed these summaries. The official recommendations emphasize many of these ideas.

The Inter-American Rural Youth Advisory Council commends the Conference participants for the quality of their suggestions and urges that national rural youth program leaders, international agencies and others concerned with the participation of rural youth in development, give consideration to them as guidelines for specialized elements of programming.

The following table shows the results of the regression analysis for the dependent variable 'Sales' (in millions of dollars) against the independent variables 'Advertising' (in millions of dollars) and 'Price' (in dollars). The regression equation is:

$$\text{Sales} = 1.2 \text{ Advertising} - 0.000001 \text{ Price} + 1.5$$

The regression coefficients are 1.2 for Advertising and -0.000001 for Price. The constant term is 1.5. The R-squared value is 0.85, indicating that 85% of the variation in Sales is explained by the independent variables. The F-statistic is 12.34, and the p-value is 0.0001, indicating that the regression model is statistically significant.

Variable	Coefficient	Standard Error	t-statistic	p-value
Advertising	1.2	0.1	12.0	0.0001
Price	-0.000001	0.0000005	-2.0	0.0476
Constant	1.5	0.2	7.5	0.0001



RECOMMENDATIONS

1972 INTER-AMERICAN RURAL YOUTH LEADERS' CONFERENCE

Introduction

The purpose of informal youth educational programs in the Americas is to provide young people with the opportunities they need to help them develop to their full potential as individuals so that they may become effective participants in the rural development.

Program Expansion

The Inter-American Rural Youth Advisory Council, meeting in conjunction with the 1972 Inter-American Rural Youth Leaders' Conference, urges the national governments of all the countries of the Americas, and other agencies with interest and concern for youth and the rural life, to expand their programs so they will be available to all the rural youth of our countries. The educational content of these programs should be improved to provide better training for the youth. An important priority is teaching the youth to develop skills that will make them more useful and effective participants in development.

Research and Studies

It is of primary importance that all persons operating these programs have more knowledge of the needs and aspirations of the rural youth. It is recommended that research and studies be made by rural youth programs at national, regional or provincial and local levels. PIJR, IICA, FAO and other interested international agencies should assist in the preparation, conduct, evaluation and dissemination of these studies. These investigations should seek to learn why the programs do not serve more rural youth, so adjustments can be made to overcome the low level of membership.

Private Sector Participation

The Inter-American Rural Youth Advisory Council recognizes the important contribution of the private sector in activating the potential of rural youth by providing resources which complement and supplement those of the official national program institutions.

Prepared by the Inter-American Rural Youth Advisory Council on the basis of discussions and suggestions by Conference participants.

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It commends the significant grant of the W. K. Kellogg Foundation to the Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences of the OAS (IICA) for the Inter-American Rural Youth Program (PIJR) to demonstrate the contributions that rural youth can make to rural development in Latin America through increasing food production and improving food utilization. The grants of the Kellogg Foundation, the Rockefeller Brothers Fund and the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, are important to stimulating rural youth programming through the facilities of PIJR. Equally important, they are an excellent example to the private sector of the Americas of the function of the private sector in cooperating with rural youth programs.

The Advisory Council encourages businesses, banks, commercial houses, cooperatives, foundations, and all other institutions of the private sector of all countries of the Americas to determine how they may most effectively cooperate in creating expanded educational opportunities for the rural youth by (a) support of the work of PIJR and (b) sponsorship of national level programs through the national private support entities.

The Advisory Council recognizes the significant contributions made by the national private support entities in strengthening the official rural youth programs. It urges PIJR to continue its training of officers and staff of the entities that they may more effectively fulfill their potential.

Dissemination of Kellogg Grant Achievements

The W. K. Kellogg Foundation grant is important as a guide to the methodology for expanding and improving rural youth programs as well as for a model for preparation of food production and nutrition projects. PIJR is asked to use every possible means to share with all of the rural youth programs of Latin America the ideas and achievements of the grant projects.

Youth Participation in Planning

The Advisory Council reaffirms the recommendations of the 1970 Inter-American Rural Youth Leaders' Conference and of the Interim Executive Committee, that the young people be provided with greater opportunities to be actively and directly involved at all levels in the planning and conduct of the programs which are for their benefit. This should include rural youth program private support entities, and other institutions and agencies serving rural youth and involving them in rural development. The rural youth should be better organized and trained in the problems and possible solutions of rural development. The rural youth clubs should be represented in rural development organizations at the local and regional levels, especially in making decisions which affect the rural youth.

Improved Marketing Facilities

The effectiveness of the production projects of rural youth members frequently is severely limited by the lack of adequate markets for the products. PIJR is urged to work closely with the national rural youth program leaders, especially in the demonstration areas of the Kellogg grant, to seek ways of assisting the rural youth

to solve their marketing problems. This assistance should be of a practical and useful nature, thus completing the training cycle. National programs are urged to help members organize their clubs or other groups in order to improve the situation. Official marketing agencies are encouraged to make arrangements for the rural youth to utilize their facilities. Rural youth programs should cooperate with other public and private agencies concerned with agricultural marketing to improve the situation.

Volunteer Leaders

Rural extension services are urged to give more emphasis to the training and recognition of volunteer leaders in order to improve the quality of their work.

PIJR should continue to expand its priority emphasis of volunteer leadership development. It should consult with national rural youth program leaders to prepare and implement effective recognition plans for volunteers as a part of their awards and incentives systems. These plans should be coordinated with information activities to publicize the contributions and achievements of volunteers.

National rural youth programs are urged to share information and ideas for successful volunteer leader activities. PIJR is asked to serve as a hemispheric clearing house for exchange and dissemination of these achievements.

Professional Leaders

PIJR and the national rural youth programs are encouraged to strengthen professional staff training activities. First priority must be given to preparing adequate plans that train the professionals to more effectively meet the needs and aspirations of the rural youth.

FAO, IICA, PIJR and other international agencies are urged to give leadership to the development of colleges of home economics at the university level which will train personnel to provide this expertise to rural development programs, including the youth.

National rural youth programs should give consideration to construction of permanent extension training centers, if the need for such a facility is indicated by the professional staff training plans.

General Recommendations

1) PIJR should encourage the national rural youth programs to include rural young people in their country delegations to future Inter-American Rural Youth Leaders' Conferences (Inter-American Conference on Rural Youth Programs) so they may provide a better insight to the interests and needs of youth.

2) For rural youth to be truly effective participants in rural development and in achieving their full potential as individuals, rural development plans and rural youth programs must be more in accord with national development plans; and furthermore, national development planners should be more aware of the youth as an



underdeveloped human resource which can make a significant contribution to integral development.

3) PIJR should work closely with IICA, FAO and other international agencies in representing the rural youth in a redefinition of the concepts of agriculture, agricultural development, and of rural development which is basic for integrated development of the rural areas.

4) Leaders of national rural youth programs are encouraged to stimulate the creation of, and to cooperate with, a central agency in its country which will coordinate the various programs serving rural youth so as to utilize the resources of each with a minimum duplication of efforts.

5) PIJR has considerable experience with international exchanges of rural youth. It is recommended that this background be made available to guide national rural youth programs which want to develop and implement policies for the interchange of urban and rural youth so these young people may be better informed of the real situation in which the other lives.

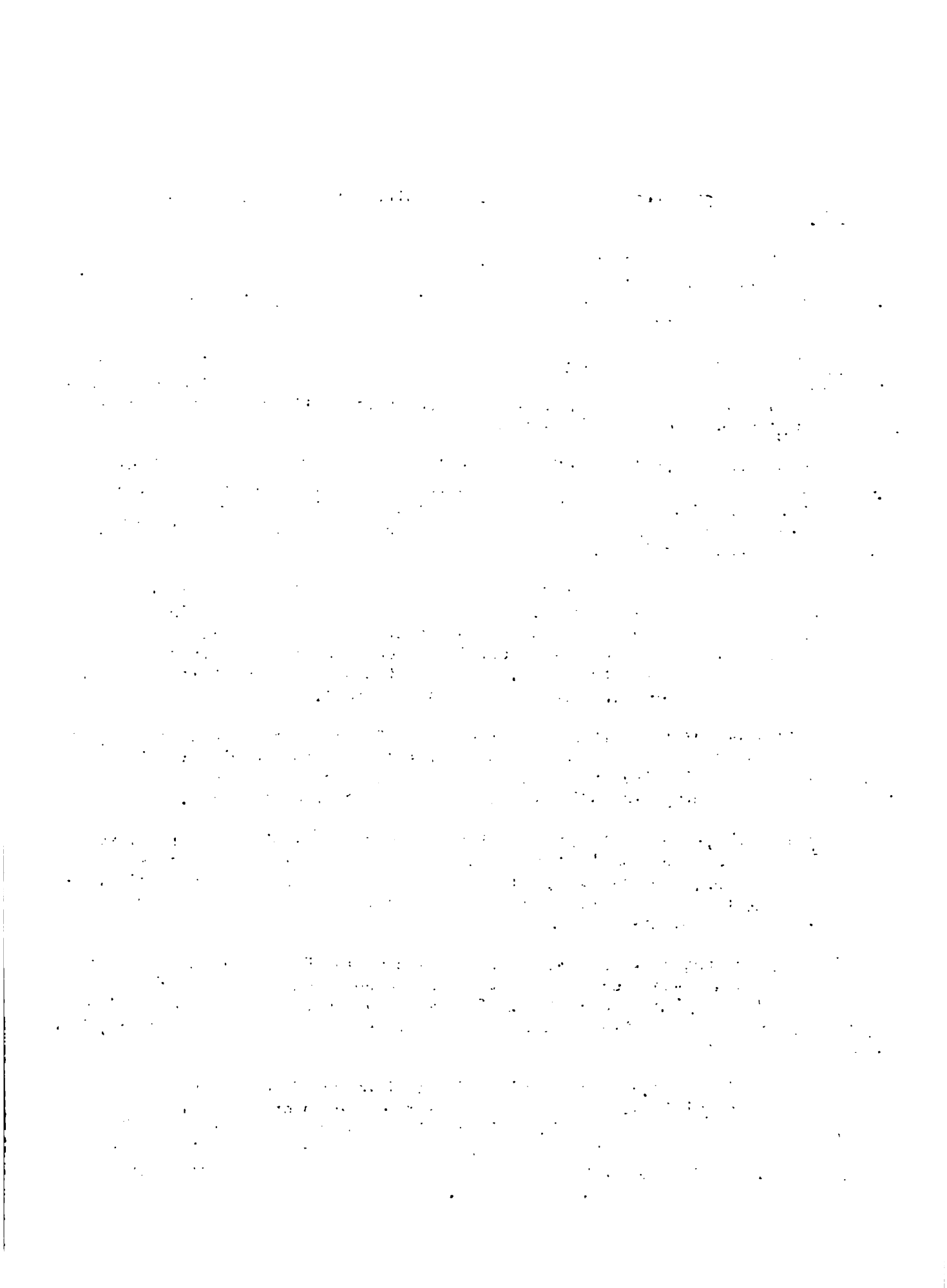
6) As rural youth programs should be based on the principle that the family is the basic unit of rural development, consideration must be given to the involvement of parents as well as the boys and girls. PIJR is urged to consult with national rural youth program leaders to help them utilize parents, as in advisory groups and in parental support committees for clubs. Parents of prospective members can be an important influence in encouraging their children to enroll.

7) The Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences of the OAS is commended for increasing its emphasis on strengthening of rural extension services. IICA is asked to study the possibility of training extensionists in modern procedures related to rural youth programming, including courses at the post graduate level.

8) Former members are an important potential source of support for rural youth programs. The national program leaders are encouraged to initiate activities to mobilize this resource, such as recognition of former members who have made significant contributions in life's work, and through associations in committees for former members at local and regional levels.

9) The "4-H in the 70's" statement of the Cooperative Extension Service of the United States is an important document, giving increased emphasis to international relationships and educational activities. The Advisory Council urges PIJR to give priority emphasis to implementing these recommendations as they relate to rural youth programs of the Americas.

10) The Agricultural Extension Service of the Ministry of Agriculture of Spain has developed many significant innovations in its rural youth program which may be adapted to the counterpart programs in Latin America. PIJR is urged to develop closer contacts and interchange between the rural youth programs of Spain and those of Latin America, doing this through its own facilities as well as in cooperation with other international agencies, such as FAO.



11) For the rural youth to be effective participants in rural development, they must be involved on an equal basis in the programs of rural development. The National Rural Youth programs are urged to expand their programming base and to take leadership in securing these benefits for their members and former members, with special emphasis on the need of the rural youth for land and for adequate supervised credit.

12) The W. K. Kellogg Foundation grant combines food production and nutrition into unified project emphasis. This illustrates the importance of relating agricultural production with the utilization of this produce. PIJR is urged to consult with national program leaders to encourage and to assist in the adoption of this principle of rural youth project development.

13) Former 4-H members of the United States are making many important contributions to the improvement of rural youth programming in the Americas by their volunteer participation in the Youth Development Project (YDP). PIJR, the 4-H Program of the Cooperative Extension Service of the United States, and the National 4-H Foundation are urged to expand this type of program support, especially to providing assistance in nutrition.

14) Effective rural youth programs require a broad public understanding and comprehension of the role of youth in rural development. PIJR and other international agencies, national rural youth programs and support entities, and other agencies serving youth, are urged to expand and improve their public relations and information efforts so that leaders and the general public may be adequately informed of their activities, and the contributions rural youth are making toward achieving national goals.

The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that proper record-keeping is essential for the success of any business and for the protection of the interests of all parties involved.

It is further stated that the records should be kept in a clear and concise manner, and that they should be accessible to all authorized personnel. This will ensure that the information is readily available when needed and that there is no loss of data.

The document also outlines the responsibilities of the various departments involved in the record-keeping process. It is the duty of the accounting department to maintain the financial records, while the operations department is responsible for ensuring that all transactions are properly documented.

In conclusion, it is stressed that the accuracy and reliability of the records are of paramount importance. By following the guidelines outlined in this document, the organization can ensure that its records are up-to-date and that they provide a true and accurate picture of its financial and operational performance.



**BACKGROUND INFORMATION ON THE VISIT OF THE COMMITTEE OF
THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES, NATIONAL 4-H FOUNDATION**

San José, Costa Rica - April 1 - 5, 1973

The National 4-H Club Foundation of America, Inc. is a private non-profit educational institution incorporated in 1948 by the Cooperative Extension Service of the State Land-Grant Universities of the U. S. and by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Its headquarters is the National 4-H Center at 7100 Connecticut Avenue in suburban Washington, D. C. The primary mission of the 4-H Foundation is to augment the youth work of Extension in the U. S. through training, research and development programs funded primarily from private sources.

The 4-H Foundation has more than a quarter century of experience with international activities. Its first International Farm Youth Exchange (IFYE) with Latin America was in 1950. In 1968, the Foundation assumed responsibilities for the administration and financing of the Inter-American Rural Youth Program (PIJR). PIJR, which began in 1960, had been a program of the American International Association for Economic and Social Development (AIA). As a part of the 4-H Foundation, PIJR is conducted as a "cooperative association" of the Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences of the OAS.

Since 1969, the 4-H Foundation has had an agreement with the Government of Costa Rica which provides certain benefits and privileges to assist in maintaining the offices of PIJR in this country.

In April 1971, the Minister of Agriculture and Livestock of Costa Rica, the Director General of the Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences of the OAS, and the President of the National 4-S Club Foundation of Costa Rica, each individually, urged the Board of Trustees of the 4-H Foundation to hold a meeting in Costa Rica to become better acquainted with its operations in the Americas. These invitations were endorsed in December 1972 by the Interim Executive Committee of the Inter-American Rural Youth Advisory Council.

At its October 1972 meeting, the Board of Trustees authorized a special committee to meet in San José to review the Foundation's work through PIJR and to develop a broader personal knowledge of the rural youth educational programs of the Americas. Other representatives of the Cooperative Extension Service were invited to serve on the committee.

This is the first time a committee of the Board of Trustees of the 4-H Foundation has met outside of the U. S.

The committee will arrive in Costa Rica on Sunday evening, April 1 and remain through mid-day, Thursday, April 5. The members are:

Chairman: Dr. E. Dean Vaughan, Assistant Administrator, 4-H Youth Development, Extension Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. B.S., M.S., Ph.D., Montana State University. Various positions at

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

PHILOSOPHY DEPARTMENT

PHILOSOPHY 301: THE PHENOMENOLOGICAL TRADITION
Lecturer: [Name]

LECTURE 1: INTRODUCTION TO PHENOMENOLOGY
Phenomenology is the study of the structures of consciousness and experience as they appear from the first-person perspective. It seeks to describe the essential features of various phenomena and experiences as they are directly experienced, without the mediation of scientific theories or other external frameworks.

Key figures in the phenomenological tradition include Edmund Husserl, Martin Heidegger, and Maurice Merleau-Ponty.

Husserl's concept of the "epoché" or "bracketing" is central to phenomenology. It involves suspending our natural attitude and the scientific assumptions that govern it, in order to focus on the phenomena themselves as they are given in experience. This allows us to uncover the essential structures of consciousness and the world as it appears to us.

Heidegger's concept of "being-in-the-world" challenges the traditional Cartesian dualism between mind and body. He argues that we are always already engaged in the world, and that our understanding of the world is inseparable from our practical activities and concerns.

Merleau-Ponty's concept of "embodied perception" emphasizes the role of the body in our experience of the world. He argues that we do not have a detached, objective view of the world; rather, we experience it from a particular, embodied perspective.

Phenomenology has had a profound influence on various fields, including psychology, sociology, and the arts. It provides a rich framework for understanding the human condition and the nature of our experience.

This course will explore these key concepts and their implications for our understanding of the world and ourselves. We will read primary texts and engage in critical discussion of their significance.

University of Wyoming and Montana State University, 1947-63. Agricultural economist, Extension Service, USDA, 1963-67; present position since that time. Member of the Board of Trustees of the 4-H Foundation, 1967 to present. Member (1967-71) and Second Vice President (1968-71), Inter-American Rural Youth Technical Committee. Appointed to the Inter-American Rural Youth Advisory Council for term ending in 1972, reappointed for term ending in 1975; appointed First Vice President in October 1971, elected President in December 1972 (for 1973-74).

Dr. Jean C. Evans, Vice President for Extension, Oklahoma State University, Stillwater, Oklahoma. B.S., Purdue University, M.S., Michigan State University, Ph.D., University of Wisconsin. Various information and research positions at University of Maryland and Wisconsin, and Michigan State University, 1950-60; Assistant director of University of Missouri Extension Division, 1960-65; present position since 1965. Member of the Board of Trustees of the 4-H Foundation, 1968 to present.

Dr. B. L. Coffindaffer, Director, Cooperative Extension Service, West Virginia University, Morgantown, West Virginia. Member of the Extension Committee on Organization and Policy (ECOP). Chairman of the West Virginia Partners of the Americas Committee (with the State of Espirito Santo, Brazil).

Dr. Chester D. Black, Assistant Director, 4-H, North Carolina Agricultural Extension Service, North Carolina State University, Raleigh, North Carolina. B.S., M.S., University of Missouri, Ed.D., North Carolina State University. County and area extension responsibilities in Missouri, 1955-70. Present position since 1970. Member of the Board of Trustees of the 4-H Foundation since January 1, 1973. (Dr. Black will be accompanied by Mrs. Black.)

Dr. Merle L. Howes, Assistant Director of Extension, 4-H and Youth Programs, University of Massachusetts, Amherst, Massachusetts. B.S., Kansas State University, M.S., University of Maryland, Ph.D., University of Wisconsin. Various county and state extension responsibilities in Maryland prior to assuming present position in 1956. Member of the Board of Trustees of the 4-H Foundation from 1971 to present. (Dr. Howes will be accompanied by Mrs. Howes.)

Mrs. Lois W. McGurk, Program Leader, Youth Development, 4-H, Cooperative Extension Service, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York. Delegate, International Farm Youth Exchange, 1948. Responsibilities on the New York 4-H staff includes international programs.

The representative of the Washington office of the 4-H Foundation for this meeting is W. Francis Pressly, Director, 4-H International Programs Division. B.S., North Carolina State University, M.S., University of Maryland. Delegate, International Farm Youth Exchange, 1951. County 4-H agent in North Carolina, 1951-61; leader, 4-H Peace Corps project in Brazil, 1961-63; present position since 1964.

1. The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions and activities. It emphasizes that proper record-keeping is essential for transparency and accountability, particularly in financial reporting and auditing. This section also highlights the role of technology in streamlining data collection and analysis, ensuring that information is up-to-date and easily accessible.

2. The second part of the document focuses on the implementation of internal controls to mitigate risks and prevent fraud. It outlines various strategies, such as segregation of duties, regular audits, and the use of automated systems to detect anomalies. The text stresses that a robust internal control system is crucial for protecting assets and ensuring the integrity of the organization's operations.

3. The third part of the document addresses the importance of communication and collaboration among all stakeholders. It encourages the establishment of clear lines of communication and the use of collaborative tools to facilitate information sharing and decision-making. This section also discusses the need for regular reporting and updates to keep all parties informed of the organization's progress and challenges.

4. The fourth part of the document discusses the importance of continuous improvement and innovation. It encourages the organization to regularly evaluate its processes and systems, identifying areas for improvement and implementing new technologies and practices. This section also highlights the role of employee training and development in fostering a culture of innovation and excellence.

5. The fifth and final part of the document provides a summary of the key points discussed and offers recommendations for future actions. It emphasizes the need for ongoing monitoring and evaluation to ensure that the organization remains compliant with relevant regulations and continues to improve its performance over time.



**REPORT TO THE COMMITTEE OF THE BOARD OF
TRUSTEES OF THE NATIONAL 4-H FOUNDATION
BY THE DIRECTOR OF THE INTER-AMERICAN
RURAL YOUTH PROGRAM**

I. Introduction

It is my pleasure to welcome you to Costa Rica, and specifically to this office of the National 4-H Foundation, on behalf of the ten members of the 4-H Foundation assigned to the Inter-American Rural Youth Program (PIJR) as well as for several "unofficial members" of the staff. We want your stay to be informative, interesting and enjoyable, so you will leave us with a clearer understanding of our assignment, and with a desire to return for your second visit very soon.

In addition, I extend greetings on behalf of the leaders of three important organizations who extended invitations for the Board of Trustees to meet in Costa Rica: don Fernando Batalla Esquivel, Minister of Agriculture and Livestock; Dr. José Emilio G. Araujo, Director General of the Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences of the OAS (IICA); and Ing. Luis Angel Salas, President of the National 4-S Club Foundation. The Inter-American Rural Youth Advisory Council, of which Dr. Vaughan is now the President, also urged the Foundation Trustees to hold such a meeting in Costa Rica.

The recommendations resulting from your observations and discussions here are of concern to the millions of rural youth throughout the Americas -- from Canada to the Argentine, and to the farthest Caribbean islands. These boys and girls welcome you, too. They look to each of us for ideas and inspiration that will help them more effectively contribute to the social and economic development of their families, communities and countries.

Your assignment for this trip is to gain a better understanding of this element of the 4-H Foundation's program within the environment in which it operates. It is inevitable that some sessions -- such as this -- will be devoted to topics in which location is unimportant. However, at least two-thirds of your working time these 3½ days will be with people and in situations that are possible only by your coming to Costa Rica.

Statement by Theodore Hutchcroft, Director PIJR, to the Special Committee of the Board of Trustees of the National 4-H Foundation, April 2, 1973, at San José, Costa Rica.

1. The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions and activities. It emphasizes that proper record-keeping is essential for transparency and accountability, particularly in the context of public administration and financial management.

2. The second part of the document outlines the various methods and tools used for data collection and analysis. It highlights the need for standardized procedures to ensure the reliability and validity of the information gathered. This section also discusses the challenges associated with data integration and the importance of using appropriate statistical techniques to interpret the results.

3. The third part of the document focuses on the implementation of the proposed framework. It details the steps involved in setting up the system, including the selection of personnel, the development of protocols, and the training of staff. It also addresses the potential risks and how they can be mitigated through careful planning and monitoring.

4. The fourth part of the document provides a summary of the findings and conclusions. It reiterates the key points made throughout the document and offers recommendations for future research and practice. The author expresses confidence that the proposed framework will significantly improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the data management process.

5. The final part of the document is a concluding statement that expresses the author's appreciation for the support and assistance provided by the relevant authorities and colleagues. It also serves as a formal declaration of the author's commitment to the integrity and accuracy of the work presented.

2023-10-27

The author, [Name], hereby certifies that the information provided in this document is true and correct to the best of their knowledge and belief. They also warrant that they have the authority to sign this document on behalf of the organization.

II. Definitions

Several terms deserve clarification at the beginning of your discussions.

a. PIJR is the Spanish acronym for the Inter-American Rural Youth Program, the 4-H Foundation's operating agency in the Western Hemisphere outside of the United States. Inside the United States, PIJR refers to those elements of the Foundation's work that is conducted elsewhere in the Hemisphere, i.e., from the office in San José. This includes references to the internal structure of the Foundation. Outside of the United States, we use the initials PIJR interchangeably with "4-H Foundation." (There are exceptions; of course, and we will try to indicate when they apply.) The important point to remember is that outside of the U. S., the terms PIJR and 4-H Foundation are used synonymously, while in the U. S. PIJR is one element of the 4-H Foundation.

b. The term "rural youth programs" denotes those informal educational institutions serving the rural boys and girls. Many are "4-H like", even using the four-leaf clover emblem. Most are a part of national agricultural extension services. Nearly all have a rural development orientation; they are not serving urban areas as is 4-H in the United States. These "rural youth programs" are agencies for implementing the principles of informal education for the benefit of the rural youth.

c. "Cooperating countries" designates those countries, and more specifically their institutions, that have national rural youth programs and with which PIJR maintains contacts. The countries have chosen to cooperate with PIJR on an informal (unofficial) basis for maximum flexibility, which is a strength of a private institution working in multi-national programs.

d. "Inter-governmental" organizations and agencies have distinctive characteristics which are significant to an understanding of their capabilities. Examples of these are the United Nations, the Organization of American States, and the Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences of the OAS (IICA). Inter-governmental agencies are created and financed by their member countries. Each member country has one vote in the agency's governing body and is responsible for a portion of its budget. These organizations work directly with the official agencies of the member country governments; normally they do not work directly with private or non-governmental groups. While at first glance it may appear that inter-governmental agencies are "super-powers," in reality they are subservient to the wishes of their member countries. Nevertheless, they can be influential in bringing about change in national priorities and programs.

e. "Latin America" refers to those Spanish or Portuguese-speaking countries of Central and South America, plus the Dominican Republic. The "Caribbean" includes the islands and territories of the Caribbean Sea, beginning with British Honduras (Belize) and extending through to Trinidad and Tobago, English or French are the languages. Depending upon the situation, the Dominican Republic may be included in the Caribbean, too.

1. The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions and activities. It emphasizes that this is crucial for ensuring transparency and accountability in the organization's operations.

2. The second part outlines the various methods and tools used to collect and analyze data. This includes the use of surveys, interviews, and data mining techniques to gather insights into customer behavior and market trends.

3. The third part focuses on the analysis of the collected data. It describes how statistical models and machine learning algorithms are applied to identify patterns and correlations within the data sets.

4. The fourth part discusses the implications of the findings and how they can be used to inform strategic decision-making. It highlights the role of data in identifying opportunities for growth and areas for improvement.

5. The final part of the document provides a summary of the key points and offers recommendations for future research and implementation. It stresses the need for continuous monitoring and evaluation of the data-driven strategies.

The "Americas" generally refers to all of the countries and dependencies of the Western Hemisphere.

In practice, the use of these terms does not include Cuba, the Netherlands Antilles, the French-speaking islands nor French Guinea as none of these are presently involved with rural youth programming.

III. Background

a. PIJR in 1973

PIJR is the unit of the National 4-H Foundation in Latin America and the Caribbean. It is assigned to the International division of the Washington office for administrative purposes, yet represents the whole of the Foundation in the region and draws upon the entire staff resources and capabilities as needed. The purpose and objectives, as well as the 1973 Plan of Work, are in the materials provided to you.

Through the 4-H Foundation, the 4-H youth development program of the Cooperative Extension Service has representation in the region in PIJR. As PIJR draws upon these extension resources to strengthen the rural youth programs of the developing countries, it is seeking to improve the educational content of the 4-H.

PIJR is concerned with "institution building" and its primary tool is "training."

(1) The institutions being aided are the rural youth educational programs in 31 countries and dependencies of Latin America and the Caribbean (plus the U. S. and, potentially, Canada). Outside of North America, they have these general characteristics:

(a) They are based on principles of informal education, seeking to supplement the formal training opportunities available to the rural youth.

(b) They are based on the value of the individual boy and girl, and to help them reach their full potential.*

(c) Participation is not limited or restricted because of race, religious preference, political affiliation, etc.

(d) They are officially constituted (usually a part of the agricultural extension service of the Ministry of Agriculture), thus directly related to rural development and the fulfillment of national goals.

(e) They are national in scope.

* First Annual Report to the Inter-American Rural Youth Advisory Council by the Director, PIJR, December 1971, page 4, and Minutes of the First Meeting, page 8.

1. The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions and activities. It emphasizes that proper record-keeping is essential for transparency and accountability, particularly in the context of public administration and government operations. The text notes that such records should be accessible to the public and should be maintained in a secure and organized manner.

2. The second part of the document outlines the specific requirements for record-keeping, including the need for clear and concise documentation. It states that records should be kept in a format that is easy to understand and should be updated regularly to reflect any changes or developments. The text also mentions that records should be stored in a secure and accessible location, and that they should be protected from unauthorized access or tampering.

3. The third part of the document discusses the role of record-keeping in the overall management of an organization. It notes that accurate records are essential for monitoring performance, identifying areas for improvement, and making informed decisions. The text also mentions that records can be used to track progress and ensure that all activities are completed in a timely and efficient manner.

4. The fourth part of the document discusses the importance of record-keeping in the context of legal and regulatory requirements. It notes that many organizations are required to maintain records for a certain period of time, and that failure to do so can result in penalties or legal action. The text also mentions that records can be used as evidence in legal proceedings and that they should be kept in a secure and accessible location.

5. The fifth part of the document discusses the importance of record-keeping in the context of public administration and government operations. It notes that accurate records are essential for ensuring transparency and accountability, and that they can be used to monitor the performance of government officials and agencies. The text also mentions that records can be used to track the progress of government programs and to ensure that all activities are completed in a timely and efficient manner.

6. The sixth part of the document discusses the importance of record-keeping in the context of business operations. It notes that accurate records are essential for monitoring performance, identifying areas for improvement, and making informed decisions. The text also mentions that records can be used to track progress and ensure that all activities are completed in a timely and efficient manner.

7. The seventh part of the document discusses the importance of record-keeping in the context of research and development. It notes that accurate records are essential for tracking progress and ensuring that all activities are completed in a timely and efficient manner. The text also mentions that records can be used to identify areas for improvement and to make informed decisions about future research and development efforts.

8. The eighth part of the document discusses the importance of record-keeping in the context of education. It notes that accurate records are essential for monitoring student progress and ensuring that all activities are completed in a timely and efficient manner. The text also mentions that records can be used to identify areas for improvement and to make informed decisions about future educational efforts.

9. The ninth part of the document discusses the importance of record-keeping in the context of healthcare. It notes that accurate records are essential for monitoring patient progress and ensuring that all activities are completed in a timely and efficient manner. The text also mentions that records can be used to identify areas for improvement and to make informed decisions about future healthcare efforts.

10. The tenth part of the document discusses the importance of record-keeping in the context of environmental management. It notes that accurate records are essential for monitoring environmental progress and ensuring that all activities are completed in a timely and efficient manner. The text also mentions that records can be used to identify areas for improvement and to make informed decisions about future environmental management efforts.

PIJR did not start these national programs; most of them are older than PIJR. However, PIJR has been asked to assist in guiding and developing nearly all of them.

(2) PIJR has given leadership to the formation of national private support entities to complement and assist the rural youth programs in ways not otherwise possible. While the germ of this idea was planted by PIJR (and this "seeding" continues), these entities are established under the laws of the various countries, and they are independent of PIJR administrative or financial supervision.

(3) PIJR is assisting in building and strengthening the international element of the U. S. 4-H program. This is "institution building," too.

Aside from the United States and Canada 4-H, who are the ultimate recipients of these services?

There are the 300,000 to 400,000 rural boys and girls enrolled in these programs -- yet who represent no more than 1% of the potential.* Even so, they represent the largest youth movement of this type in the Americas. They are a part of the disadvantaged rural poor who are predominant in the life of the region.**

b. PIJR in Historical Perspective

Prior to becoming a part of the National 4-H Foundation in 1968, PIJR was a program of the American International Association for Economic and Social Development (AIA), a non-profit technical assistance organization founded in 1946 by Nelson A. Rockefeller and his brothers.***

* 1972 Report of the Status of Rural Youth Educational Programs in Latin America and the Caribbean. Subsequent information from Brazil indicates that total enrollment in the programs in the Americas is nearly 400,000 boys and girls.

** Background Information on the Relationship of the Cooperative Extension Service and the Inter-American Rural Youth Program, May 1972.

*** The AIA Story by Martha Dalrymple, American International Association for Economic and Social Development, New York, 1968; Rural Youth and AIA, American International Association for Economic and Social Development, New York, August 1966.



Originally, AIA conducted programs in Brazil and Venezuela. Beginning in 1958, the Association entered into cooperative agreements with the Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences of the OAS which multiplied AIA's effectiveness through a hemisphere-wide application of the principles it had developed in Venezuela and Brazil. PIJR was formed in mid-1960 with Howard E. Law as Director and located in San José, Costa Rica.

The first programs of PIJR were based on the results of extensive research conducted throughout the Americas by IICA. The activities and objectives were:*

(1) Study the problems that are limiting the development of rural youth programs and periodically measure the progress in the expansion of rural youth work in the Americas.

(2) Organize special training courses for professional and voluntary rural youth club leaders.

(3) Award a limited number of scholarships to selected candidates to attend rural youth club training courses.

(4) Plan and organize award and exchange projects to: recognize rural youth clubs and club members for outstanding achievements, professional and voluntary leaders for distinguished leadership, and others for their promotion and support of rural youth club work.

(5) Work with local, country and international agencies in the formation of Rural Youth Club Services Committees, Foundations or Associations and in the expansion of activities of existing organizations as a means of promoting, developing and publicizing rural youth club work and achievements.

(6) Increase rural youth club work publicity in local newspapers, magazines and periodicals.

(7) Develop, acquire and distribute materials as needed in carrying out Inter-American Rural Youth Program activities.

In the meantime, the 4-H Foundation has been operating IFYE exchanges in Latin America since 1951. In 1961, the Foundation and PIJR cooperated on a training seminar in Costa Rica for IFYEs returning from their U. S. visits, which was the first of many joint activities. These continued through the merger, along with Foundation participation on the Inter-American Rural Youth Technical Committee (Executive Director Shrum and Trustees Downey and Vaughan), and in various Inter-American conferences and seminars.

* "Inter-American Rural Youth Program," PIJR, San José, Costa Rica September 1962.



The AIA asked the 4-H Foundation to assume its responsibilities for PIJR so that this work might go on following the discontinuance of the Association.

c. PIJR as a Part of the 4-H Foundation

There have been many changes in PIJR during the five years it has been an element of the 4-H Foundation.

Most important is the new relationship to the Cooperative Extension Service. This resource is a tremendous potential even though it has not been effectively exploited either for the benefit of the U. S. 4-H program or of the rural youth programs of the other Americas. PIJR is seeking the active involvement of U. S. 4-H.

Second is the institutional support of the 4-H Foundation. It brought to the "merger" twenty years of international experiences (especially with exchanges), plus the organizational know-how of administration, program development, leadership development and training, communications and resource development. These, too, have not been as effectively mobilized into the activities of PIJR as is desirable.

Third, the consolidation strengthened PIJR by relating it directly to a larger national institution. Personnel policies, employee benefits and related administrative procedures have been increased.

Fourth, PIJR gave to the 4-H Foundation and to the U. S. Cooperative Extension Service a "field office", staffed with personnel knowledgeable in the region they serve as well as in the technical aspects of rural youth programming in developing countries. This has improved the quality of the 4-H International exchanges in Latin America and the Caribbean.

Fifth, the purpose, objectives and activities of PIJR have been changed to better meet the conditions of the 1970's. Greater emphasis is being placed on demonstrational activities focusing on specific needs and aspirations of the rural youth within national development goals.

Sixth, the ability of PIJR to assist national support entities has been improved through its relationship with the 4-H Foundation, which is itself a national support entity. Mobilization of private resources represents an almost undeveloped opportunity. The concept is being proven, but the institutional structures need to be greatly strengthened.

Seventh, as the value of rural youth educational programs has been established, emphasis now is on the integration of these programs into the broader framework of rural development. Rural young people represent a vast untapped resource that can be effectively utilized for constructive development.

Eighth, PIJR actively seeks the cooperation and participation of other international agencies in behalf of the national rural youth programs, both as direct participants and as a complement to PIJR's capabilities.



d. PIJR Financial Budget

The 4-H Foundation's budget for 1973 allocates \$260,000 to PIJR. Of this, \$41,500 is assigned directly to the international division in Washington, leaving a balance of \$218,500 to be administered by the Director PIJR. Approximately 91% of these funds come from grants made to the Foundation for PIJR:

W. K. Kellogg Foundation	65%
Exxon Corporation, Rockefeller Brothers Fund, and the Tinker Foundation	26%

The balance, about 9%, comes from the Foundation general fund. Over three-fourths of the funds for PIJR are for implementing specific projects and training events.

The expenditure of these funds in 1973 is expected to be for:

Personnel (salaries and benefits)	44%
Travel	7%
Office rent, supplies, etc.	6%
Program costs	35%
Washington overhead (administrative costs)	8%

(All monies are to be expended; no allocations or reserves are made for staff home leave, equipment replacement and similar expenses.)

e. Resource Development for PIJR

The staff of PIJR, especially the Director, is positively involved in resource development for the Program. This takes increasing time as the Resources Division in Washington becomes more active in seeking funds for PIJR and other international programs.

The Resources Division and PIJR are starting a "new approach" to the Foundation's direct mail campaigns for funds. Beginning this month, we will send from Costa Rica the first of a series of four solicitation letters to a special list of about 1,500 names. The "new approach" includes (1) a solicitation letter from a staff member (rather than businessmen), (2) a specific request for funds for PIJR, and (3) mailings from outside of the United States. We believe this campaign will yield (1) direct contributions, (2) "leads" for personal follow-ups, and (3) better understanding of the Foundation's work in Latin America and the Caribbean.



The availability of funds for "development programs" is conditioned by public opinion in the United States -- the primary source of such funds. At the present time, the American people appear to care little about matters beyond their borders. Some observers attribute this to a backlash reaction to the Viet-Nam conflict and other recent, negative international involvements, as well as an increasing attention to domestic problems.

This declining importance of "things international" is most evident in this Hemisphere. Tourists have been scared away by racial tensions in the Caribbean islands. Nationalizing of some investments in Chile and Peru is interpreted as a threat to the U. S. business community. Increased independence of action in foreign policy -- as in the UN Security Council meeting in Panama and the "reacceptance" of Cuba into the "family of the Americas" -- appears to be further reason for looking with apprehension and skepticism upon our neighbors to the South.

At the same time the peoples of Latin America and the Caribbean are distressed by the "benign neglect" that appears to be official U. S. policy toward the region and is echoed by investment and public opinion. They are awed by the "love-feasts" of U. S. policy-makers with leaders of the communist world. It seems apparent to Latinos and Caribbeans that opportunities for development assistance today are better for enemies of the U. S. than for its traditional friends.

In such a climate of distrust and misunderstanding, it becomes increasingly difficult to get resources for programs to serve rural boys and girls.

Yet, it is precisely in such a climate that these investments are most needed and have the potential of greatest benefit. The countries of the Americas are divided by language and cultural heritage, but they are generally committed to democratic traditions, private enterprise and individual values. No other region of the world has such homogeneity.

Even with these pessimistic conditions, there are sparks of interest! Two of the largest private grants ever made outside the U. S. for rural youth programming have been made to this region and directly for PIJR. Seeking resources for regional development requires different procedures than for domestic programs, but it can be done; the 4-H Foundation has proven it.

A key question for the future of PIJR and other development activities centers around the priority given to this commitment to get the story told and sold. Are we of the United States really interested and concerned about helping others in their social and economic development? Do we in Extension and 4-H believe we have something to offer people in developing countries that will be useful to them? Are we willing to make the necessary decisions and sacrifices to provide it to them?

1. The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions and activities. It emphasizes that proper record-keeping is essential for transparency and accountability, particularly in financial reporting and compliance with regulatory requirements. The text notes that incomplete or inconsistent records can lead to misunderstandings, disputes, and potential legal consequences.

2. The second section focuses on the role of technology in streamlining operations and improving efficiency. It highlights how digital tools and software solutions can automate repetitive tasks, reduce human error, and provide real-time data insights. The document suggests that organizations should invest in robust IT infrastructure to support their growth and maintain a competitive edge in the market.

3. The third part of the document addresses the challenges of managing a diverse workforce in a global context. It discusses the need for effective communication, cultural sensitivity, and flexible management practices. The text advises leaders to foster an inclusive environment where team members from different backgrounds can collaborate effectively and contribute their unique perspectives to the organization's success.

4. The final section discusses the importance of continuous learning and professional development. It argues that in a rapidly changing industry, employees must stay updated with the latest trends and technologies. The document recommends providing training opportunities, encouraging cross-functional collaboration, and supporting career growth to ensure the organization has a skilled and motivated workforce.

f. Preliminary Results of PIJR

It is somewhat presumptuous of a staff member to suggest to an evaluation committee his appraisal of a Program. This is even more difficult when having to apply "U. S. standards" to measuring of work in developing countries where tangible results are difficult to determine and usually unsatisfactory when examined in the harsh light of "scientific method." Furthermore, the results of social development come slowly and often in unexpected ways.

During twelve years, PIJR has made many significant contributions to expanding and improving rural youth programming in the Americas. Most of these may be confirmed through your personal observations during the days you are in Costa Rica:

(1) There has been significant growth in the number and the quality of the rural youth programs in the region. They are more firmly established, they are better equipped, and their staffs are better trained. Many would not now exist at all had it not been for PIJR.

(2) The programs are reaching greater numbers of young people, more than three times the enrollment of 1960. PIJR believes that vast numbers of rural youth must be reached for the programs to be effective and efficient.

(3) More volunteer leaders are being recruited and trained as the country programs learn how to use their resource. Numbers of volunteer leaders have been increasing about 10% per year for the past five years. PIJR gives top priority to this phase of organization.

(4) There has been increased involvement by the private sector in behalf of rural youth programs. More national support entities are being formed; they are generating more resources from more sponsoring institutions. PIJR has been almost alone in developing this area.

(5) The quality of 4-H international exchanges in the area has been significantly strengthened through language training and orientation, and there is improved operation of these exchanges in the cooperating countries.

(6) There have been significant contributions from the U. S. private sector, indicating a comprehension of the need for providing opportunities for the rural youth, and a confidence in PIJR's capabilities to do this job.

(7) There is increasing participation in the Inter-American conferences and seminars by the personnel of the cooperating countries. They are securing funds to participate in these events from within their countries, a positive indicator of "institution building."

(8) The requests for PIJR services from the cooperating countries are far beyond the Program's capacity at this time.

The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions and activities. It emphasizes that proper record-keeping is essential for ensuring transparency and accountability in the organization's operations.

In the second section, the focus is on the role of the management team in setting clear goals and objectives for the organization. It highlights that effective leadership is crucial for guiding the organization towards its long-term success.

The third section addresses the need for continuous improvement and innovation. It suggests that organizations should regularly evaluate their processes and seek out new ways to enhance efficiency and effectiveness.

Finally, the document concludes by stressing the importance of communication and collaboration among all employees. It notes that a strong, cohesive team is the foundation of any successful organization.

(9) Good relationships have been developed between PIJR and the 4-H programs of Oregon and Michigan, greatly strengthening the capabilities of these states to contribute to rural youth program development in their "sister-countries."

(10) The creation of the Inter-American Rural Youth Advisory Council gives all cooperating countries an active involvement in PIJR, but more importantly provides hemispheric-level focus on rural youth. This is a valuable tool for the 4-H Foundation, especially the Board of Trustees.

There are some failures in PIJR's recordbook, too:

(1) Rural youth program enrollment is relatively small in comparison to the need and to the potential.

(2) The needs and aspirations of rural youth -- in fact, of all youth -- are not adequately understood by the policy-makers in most of the cooperating countries. They lack a real concern for involving youth effectively in development. Most Ministries of Agriculture are oriented to food production (especially for export) and have little interest in "social development" for rural areas. PIJR's efforts have helped, but they have not been enough.

(3) The resources of PIJR have failed to keep pace with the expanding needs in the cooperating countries. A smaller staff makes it impossible to gain momentum and "keep-it-going" in more than a handful of countries.

(4) PIJR has been unable to keep closely attuned to the "big picture" of youth and their role in development. There is need for long-range, overall planning for rural youth programming as well as the role which PIJR should have in achieving these goals in addition to meeting the priorities of project implementation.

(5) The U. S. 4-H program and other elements of the Cooperative Extension Service have not become actively nor adequately involved.

IV. Involvement by the Cooperative Extension Service and 4-H

Up to 1968, PIJR served only the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean. Since then it has had a dual function as stated in its purpose:

"...by providing leadership to increase the international educational content of 4-H in the United States, and by encouraging the expansion and development of informal educational programs for the rural youth in the Americas."

The U. S. 4-H function is the weakest of the two roles, as has been indicated. For the most part, this is due to the lack of a clear definition of the international element of 4-H. This limitation is not unique to this region, but applies to all areas of the world.

1. The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions and activities. It emphasizes that proper record-keeping is essential for ensuring transparency and accountability in financial operations. This section also highlights the role of internal controls in preventing fraud and errors.

2. The second part of the document focuses on the implementation of robust risk management strategies. It outlines the need for a comprehensive risk assessment process that identifies potential threats and vulnerabilities. The document stresses the importance of developing effective mitigation plans and regularly reviewing and updating risk management frameworks.

3. The third part of the document addresses the critical role of communication and reporting. It discusses the importance of providing timely and accurate information to stakeholders, including management, investors, and regulatory bodies. The document also emphasizes the need for clear and concise reporting formats that facilitate the understanding of complex financial data.

4. The fourth part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining strong relationships with external stakeholders, such as suppliers, customers, and financial institutions. It highlights the benefits of collaboration and transparency in these relationships, which can lead to improved operational efficiency and financial performance.

5. The fifth part of the document discusses the importance of staying up-to-date with the latest industry trends and regulations. It emphasizes the need for continuous learning and professional development for all employees, particularly those involved in financial operations. The document also highlights the importance of staying informed about changes in tax laws and other regulatory requirements.

6. The sixth part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining a strong corporate culture that values integrity, ethics, and transparency. It emphasizes the role of leadership in setting the tone for the organization and promoting a culture of accountability and responsibility. The document also highlights the importance of regular communication and feedback loops to ensure that the corporate culture remains aligned with the organization's values and mission.

7. The seventh part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate and up-to-date financial statements. It emphasizes the need for a strong internal control system that ensures the accuracy and reliability of financial data. The document also highlights the importance of regular audits and reviews to identify and address any discrepancies or errors.

8. The eighth part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining a strong relationship with the tax authorities. It emphasizes the need for transparency and compliance with all applicable tax laws and regulations. The document also highlights the importance of staying informed about changes in tax laws and other regulatory requirements.

9. The ninth part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining a strong relationship with the regulatory bodies. It emphasizes the need for transparency and compliance with all applicable regulations. The document also highlights the importance of staying informed about changes in regulations and other requirements.

10. The tenth part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining a strong relationship with the public. It emphasizes the need for transparency and accountability in all financial operations. The document also highlights the importance of staying informed about public opinion and other factors that may impact the organization's reputation.

The policy statement, "4-H in the 70's" recommends the "International Dimension of 4-H" to include (a) development of international educational content for U. S. 4-H programs, (b) launching "a bold and expanded team approach to involve youth in food production and community development in the developing countries," and (c) establishment of an international secretariat for 4-H type programs.

PIJR is involved actively in item (b) and performs a regional function similar to item (c) (which easily can be integrated to a world-wide activity). It is only in item (c) that little success has been achieved due to the lack of an adequate "delivery system."

The U. S. 4-H is a major "input" of the W. K. Kellogg Foundation grant being implemented in Costa Rica, Guatemala, Venezuela, and Paraguay. In this grant there are 8 YDPs now and later this year there will be 12.

We expect to have 23 to 25 former 4-H members as IFYEs or YDPs in programs in 7 countries, which is a large part of the 1973 4-H international exchange operation. (PIJR is responsible for most of their training and orientation, as well as field supervision.)

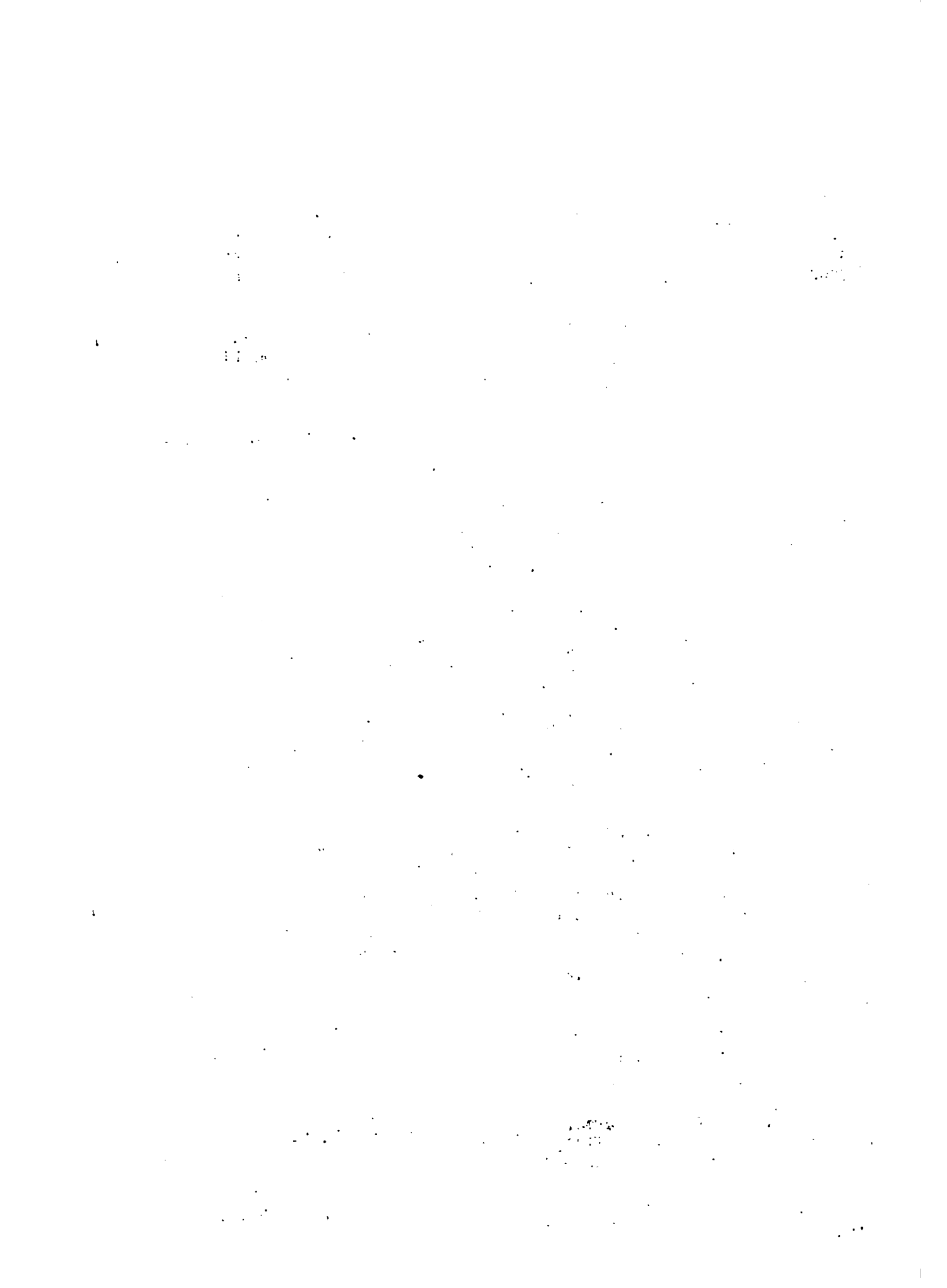
Through the international division office in Washington, PIJR has been improving these exchanges so they better meet the changing interests of U. S. youth as well as the needs of the cooperating countries. Cultural exchanges are a luxury in developing nations; our participants must be "helpers" not merely "visitors." The countries are eager to have our former 4-H'ers who can contribute to achieving their program goals. We are trying hard to communicate these changing conditions to the State 4-H programs who recruit the U. S. young people. Participants should be selected for their ability to fill specific jobs (needs) in the developing countries.

Creating an understanding of 4-H involvement in international programs, especially of participation in developing countries, requires that state personnel be aware and involved. A step toward creating this awareness was the recent seminar for state 4-H international leaders at the National 4-H Center (conducted under another Kellogg Foundation grant) at which PIJR was represented. We need more of these opportunities to work directly with our Cooperative Extension Service associates. (Inter-American Extension 4-H Study Tours have been very useful for this purpose, but the numbers of extensionists reached is small.)

In discussing how to increase the international involvement of Extension and 4-H, it is useful to review some of the requisites for an effective multi-national development agency such as PIJR:

(1) A continuing knowledge of the situations and needs in the cooperating countries. (For PIJR, this includes the U. S. as well as the other countries of the Americas.)

(2) A capability to provide adequate training for key leadership in the cooperating countries that can be carried out formally and/or informally.



(3) A capability to provide catalytic resources to initiate new ideas in selected pilot or demonstration projects and situations.

(4) A capacity to gain cooperation and resources of others to be focused on the need (i.e., rural youth programs).

If Extension is to be actively involved on the international scene, the next questions are: What should be the role of 4-H (and the broader resources of Extension) in assisting the expansion of rural youth educational programs in developing countries? How can this participation benefit the educational content of 4-H?

The cooperating countries bring two strengths to this proposition: First, they have the institutional mechanism (the rural youth program), and second, they have expertise in the agriculture of the area.

The basic "growth requirements" needed by these countries include: improved capabilities to effectively organize and operate the program, improved capabilities for working with people (applied social sciences), expertise in home economics, how to secure and use private resources, and how to communicate effectively (training in communication techniques and the preparation of information to be communicated). And, of course, they usually lack adequate financial resources.

While individual country situations will vary, most will fit this general appraisal of assets and needs. The Cooperative Extension Service has the capability to contribute to meeting each of these needs. And, these "growth requirements" of the countries can be built into the educational content of 4-H in the U. S. so the boys and girls may learn about their peers in other countries.

Active participation in these programs will create in Extension a group of personnel trained in international work and programming. There will be extension staff members and/or ex-YDPs, IFYEs and others who continue to be associated with Extension. It will train the 4-H members in the broader dimension of "international-mindedness", that mysterious comprehension and affinity for others that is so important to their proper mental growth.

The U. S. 4-H program needs to be concerned with all the people of the world. The proposition before you is not to concentrate Extension's resources in the Americas at the expense of ignoring the Eastern Hemisphere. The mechanism (PIJR) exists now in the Extension structure to intensify this effort in the Americas; there is no such comparable agency in any other region. We begin from where we are, building on our strengths. 4-H's new international emphasis should start in the Americas and spread to other regions as rapidly as possible.

V. Implementation of the W. K. Kellogg Foundation Grant

About two-thirds of PIJR's resources are devoted to implementation of the W. K. Kellogg Foundation grant. Prof. Arias and Ing. Ferreira will report to you on the country projects and their progress during the

1. The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions and activities. It emphasizes that proper record-keeping is essential for transparency and accountability, particularly in financial matters. The text notes that without clear documentation, it becomes difficult to track expenses and revenues, which can lead to misunderstandings and disputes.

2. The second section focuses on the role of technology in modern record-keeping. It highlights how digital tools and software solutions have revolutionized the way data is stored and accessed. These technologies not only improve efficiency but also reduce the risk of human error and data loss. The document suggests that organizations should invest in reliable digital systems to ensure their records are secure and easily retrievable.

3. The third part of the document addresses the legal and regulatory requirements surrounding record-keeping. It outlines various laws and standards that govern how records must be maintained, stored, and disposed of. Compliance with these regulations is crucial to avoid legal penalties and ensure the integrity of the organization's data. The text provides a brief overview of key regulatory frameworks and offers practical advice on how to stay up-to-date with changing legal requirements.

4. The final section discusses the importance of regular audits and reviews of records. It explains that periodic audits help identify any discrepancies or inaccuracies in the data, allowing for timely corrections. Additionally, audits provide an opportunity to assess the effectiveness of the record-keeping process and make necessary improvements. The document stresses that a proactive approach to auditing records is essential for maintaining high standards of accuracy and reliability.

first 20 months of the grant. Other details are in the fact sheet in your reference materials.

There is some background to the Kellogg Foundation grant that is important to your understanding of its operations. In each of the four countries, PIJR brought together for the first time a wide range of people and institutions to focus their attention on the development of opportunities for the rural youth. Nutritionists, educators, agricultural scientists, health specialists, and others have joined with extensionists, rural youth program leaders, and members of the private support entities to prepare projects that utilize the rural youth to help meet national priorities in food production and utilization.

In each of the countries there have been research studies on the nutrition, the agriculture, and the youth phases of family life. Never before have rural youth leaders had available such a range and depth of information to guide their planning. These studies are not national, but they do provide a valid basis for some national projections.

The Kellogg grant is different from most other international assistance. First, the grant does not dictate to the cooperating country precisely how or what the project will accomplish. There are guidelines, of course, but the preparation of the country project plan has been the responsibility of each program. It is at this level that they have called upon experts from other fields of interests within their countries. This planning process has been carried down to the community levels. Nearly everyone participating in the Kellogg grant has been involved in the planning.

Secondly, the grant funds available to each country are limited. The main purpose of the grant is to make available the consultant services of PIJR and IICA to assist in the preparation and operation of the projects. A food production and utilization project has been adopted as a priority of each of the national rural youth programs. The cooperating programs are committed to their continuance beyond the initial four years. The grant funds available to the country are for training, preparation of materials, and other factors related to getting the project started. It must sustain itself in order to be considered successful. The countries are investing many times the resources provided by the Kellogg grant.

The main emphasis of PIJR in implementation has been to better train the country program leaders to plan and conduct the projects. Their experience with this priority emphasis in food production and nutrition should be applicable to other project areas.

The Kellogg grant demonstrations have not gone unnoticed outside the four cooperating countries. In fact, just the opposite is true. This interest was anticipated in the grant proposal. We will be conducting two seminars this year for national rural youth program leaders to train them in the concepts utilized in the Kellogg projects, so they may begin to adapt this in their own countries.



VI. Other Comments

The scope of your Committee's assignment is such that several additional chapters should be included in this report. As this is not practical, short references are in the following paragraphs made to some key topics. It is hoped that others may be presented at proper times in your deliberations.

a. Inter-American Rural Youth Advisory Council

The Council was formed in October 1971 in an announcement by the Secretary General of the OAS, Galo Plaza, who now is its Honorary President. There are 21 Members, each representing his country on an individual basis, plus four Consultants from organizations close to PIJR: the 4-H Foundation, IICA, FAO and the OAS.

This Council has a fine potential for the 4-H Foundation and for the Cooperative Extension Service for improving their activities in the Americas. For the first time we have official and continuing relations with the cooperating countries. The Council is involved in advising on PIJR activities along with gaining an understanding of some of the responsibilities for maintaining the organization.

The Members of the Council are persons of leadership in rural youth programs and in their countries as a whole. We encourage the Trustees as well as the staff to make full use of this opportunity.

b. Relationships with Canada and Spain

Neither Canada nor Spain has been involved to this time in PIJR nor directly with national rural youth programs in Latin America and the Caribbean.

We have had discussions with the Canadian Council on 4-H and find they have a definite interest in international activities and in assisting the growth of 4-H type programs in developing countries. Canada's influence in the Hemisphere is growing. It has become a member of IICA. A seat on the Advisory Council is reserved for Canada.

Canada 4-H is reluctant to join with PIJR for two reasons: (1) There is a lack of policy for international activities by Canada 4-H (which is province-centered and has little national coordination). (2) Canada does not want to join in a program dominated by the U. S. They want to relate to rural youth programs of Latin America and the Caribbean for about the same reasons as U. S. 4-H. To accomplish this means their program will be channeled (a) through a multi-national agency and (b) directly between Canada and the recipients.

We believe Canada 4-H has much to offer to cooperating country programs. There are benefits, too, in having more than one 'developed country' as a base for a program such as PIJR.

1. The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions and activities. It emphasizes that this is crucial for ensuring transparency and accountability in the organization's operations.

2. The second part of the document outlines the various methods and tools used to collect and analyze data. It highlights the need for consistent and reliable data collection processes to ensure the validity of the results.

3. The third part of the document describes the different types of data that are collected and how they are used to inform decision-making. It notes that a combination of quantitative and qualitative data is often used to provide a comprehensive view of the organization's performance.

4. The fourth part of the document discusses the challenges and limitations of data collection and analysis. It identifies common issues such as data quality, bias, and incomplete information, and offers strategies to address these challenges.

5. The fifth part of the document provides a summary of the key findings and conclusions of the study. It reiterates the importance of data-driven decision-making and the need for ongoing monitoring and evaluation of the organization's performance.

6. The sixth part of the document includes a list of references and sources used in the study. It provides a comprehensive overview of the literature and research that informed the analysis and conclusions.

7. The seventh part of the document contains a list of appendices and supplementary materials. These materials provide additional details and data that support the findings and conclusions of the study.

8. The eighth part of the document includes a list of figures and tables. These visual aids help to present the data in a clear and concise manner, making it easier to understand the results of the study.

9. The ninth part of the document contains a list of footnotes and endnotes. These notes provide additional information and clarification on specific points mentioned in the main text.

10. The tenth part of the document includes a list of acknowledgments and a list of authors. These sections recognize the contributions of individuals and organizations that supported the study and provide contact information for the authors.

Spain took part in the 1972 Inter-American Rural Youth Leaders' Conference -- another "first." The Agricultural Extension Service of Spain is doing some interesting work, some of which may be adapted to the Latin American rural youth programs. They have expressed an interest in closer relationships, an idea that was initiated by the Advisory Council.

FAO is cooperating with the Government of Spain in building a new extension training center to serve all the Spanish-speaking countries. We believe that rural youth programming should be considered in the courses presented and scholarships available.

There are practical limitations to the involvement we may have with Spain, but the potential appears to be good enough that we will pursue it to the fullest of our capability.

c. Relations with International Agencies

One of the "pluses" for the 4-H Foundation and the Cooperative Extension Service is that PIJR often is accorded the "status" of an international organization, when in reality it is not. PIJR many times is called upon to represent the rural youth programs of the Americas. We are very careful in fulfilling these requests; we can represent, but we cannot speak for the cooperating countries.

Nevertheless, PIJR is a mechanism to give the cooperating programs representation at the regional -- and even world -- level that otherwise would not be possible. This applies to the United States as well as the other countries of the region.

Some of our primary relationships with international agencies are summarized in your reference materials. It is possible you will want to pursue this in more detail.

d. Communications

PIJR's function has been described as consultation, training, service, and communications. One cannot be put above the other; they are co-equal and they are inter-dependent.

PIJR serves as a communications center for rural youth programming for the Americas. We try to keep in contact with the key leadership of the cooperating countries, and to share ideas and information that will help them improve their work.

It is the belief of at least one communicator that the lack of information by program leaders at all levels is the most serious deficiency in the expansion and improvement of rural youth programs. In other words, the basic body of knowledge is known, but it is not available (or not available in the proper form) to those who need it when they need it. PIJR is not doing enough in this area.

1. The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions and activities. It emphasizes that proper record-keeping is essential for transparency and accountability, particularly in the context of public administration and financial management. The text notes that without reliable records, it is difficult to track the flow of funds and ensure that resources are being used as intended.

2. The second part of the document addresses the challenges associated with data collection and analysis. It highlights that while modern technology offers powerful tools for data processing, the quality and consistency of the data itself can be a significant barrier. The document suggests that standardized protocols and training for data collectors are necessary to overcome these challenges and ensure that the information gathered is both accurate and actionable.

3. The third part of the document focuses on the role of communication in organizational success. It argues that clear and effective communication is not just a support function but a core competency that drives performance. The text provides several strategies for improving communication, including the use of clear language, active listening, and the establishment of open channels for feedback and dialogue. It also stresses the importance of tailoring communication to the specific needs and preferences of different stakeholders.

4. The fourth part of the document discusses the impact of external factors on organizational operations. It notes that organizations are often subject to a wide range of external influences, such as changes in market conditions, regulatory requirements, and technological advancements. The document suggests that organizations should adopt a proactive approach to monitoring and responding to these external factors, rather than reacting to them only after they have caused significant disruption.

5. The fifth part of the document concludes by summarizing the key findings and offering final recommendations. It reiterates the importance of a holistic approach to organizational management, one that recognizes the interconnectedness of all these factors. The document encourages organizations to continuously evaluate and refine their processes and strategies to ensure they remain effective and resilient in a constantly changing environment.

e. Internal Relationships

An evaluation of an institution such as PIJR must include a review of its internal relationships as well as those with its clientele and outside organizations. These internal ties are all-important.

What is the best way to organize the 4-H Foundation for the Cooperative Extension Service and the cooperative countries to receive maximum benefit of PIJR? How, if at all, does organizational structure affect the flow of private resources necessary to carry out the responsibilities assigned to the 4-H Foundation for PIJR?

Managers of conglomerates testify to the problems of broadening the allegiance and loyalty of the employees of a "merged company" to include the new "parent" corporation. The 4-H Foundation must continue to strengthen its personnel system, making every effort to avoid these kinds of pitfalls.

To successfully complete a consolidation, the staff of the "merged" company and that of the "parent" organization must think of themselves as an integral part of the whole institution, even though elements of it -- their co-workers -- may be physically far removed, and their work and their territory may not be adequately understood or appreciated.

The 4-H Foundation is blessed to have gained from AIA a highly qualified, dedicated and loyal staff in PIJR. This tradition has been maintained. The quality of these individuals is such that this staff fits very well within the standards of the "4-H Foundation family."

It is important that a full and open flow of communication be maintained at all times between the Washington office of the 4-H Foundation and the PIJR staff in San José (as well as personnel in U. S. offices), and should include the Cooperative Extension Service. This is vital for all personnel to be knowledgeable of "their" institution's activities so they may represent it to their fullest and best.

VII. Toward The Tomorrows

To end these introductory remarks, I want to quote from some comments made to the Inter-American Rural Youth Advisory Council last December in San Juan, Puerto Rico. We had been discussing with them many of the same things shared with you this morning. In concluding that report, I asked:

"What will be the future of PIJR? What should be its future? It was founded on the basis of experiences of the 1950's, and has been adapted several times to meet the changing needs of the rural youth. Nevertheless, we must constantly ask ourselves -- as I am asking you now -- how can PIJR best serve these young people through your programs in the next five to ten years? Do we have the proper institutional relationships and structure to meet the goals? How can we interest others in this effort and gain their commitment and support? What kinds of participation are realistic



to expect from your national programs in behalf of a regional agency such as PIJR?*

We of the 4-H Foundation staff assigned to PIJR have prepared an "introductory seminar." We hope that from it you will gain a clear, concise and complete awareness of "what it's all about." Ask us questions; we have some for you, too! There are situations for you to meet a wide variety of "outsiders:" ask them questions, too. And, there is time provided for making arrangements for you to meet others as well, if you wish.

From this trip, we want you to get an understanding of the goals and operations of PIJR in their very broadest sense, so when you must leave us Thursday noon you will be prepared to translate this new understanding into active support and participation.

The first step, of course, is a determination by you of whether or not the 4-H Foundation and the Cooperative Extension Service should, in fact, be involved in "providing leadership to increase the international educational content of 4-H in the United States, and encouraging the expansion and development of informal educational programs for the rural youth of the Americas."

If the basic premise is correct, are we going about it in the best way? Are we accomplishing these goals?

What improvements should be made in our structural mechanisms that will bring about better results. Do we of the U. S. want to do this job by ourselves or do we want to solicit the participation of other developed countries, such as Canada?

How can we best get the financial resources to do the job?

We are looking to you, too, for advice and counsel on how we can make a "break-through" for an international dimension of 4-H. We need ideas from everyone on how to get greater involvement by 4-H and the Cooperative Extension Service. How far is 4-H willing to go to support its international programs?

Our basic need at this time is the active interest and support of the Cooperative Extension Service at its very highest levels of leadership. Without this commitment, it is doubtful that a 4-H international dimension -- including PIJR -- can ever reach its full potential.

An important "first step" is that you are here! Your trip has importance far beyond your immediate activities and conversations. The decisions you make here may well influence the lives of millions of boys and girls throughout this Hemisphere. What is our commitment to the tomorrows ahead? Do we really believe it is important for these young people to have opportunities so they may contribute more effectively to their family, their communities, their countries, and to our world?

* Second Annual Report to the Inter-American Rural Youth Advisory Council by the Director of the Inter-American Rural Youth Program, December 11, 1972, at San Juan, Puerto Rico.



PROGRAMA INTERAMERICANO PARA LA JUVENTUD RURAL

INTER — AMERICAN RURAL YOUTH PROGRAM

APARTADO 10307 SAN JOSE, COSTA RICA TEL. 21-51.11 - CABLE: PIJR

April 25, 1973

Dear Friend,

If you had been standing with me in the middle of that sad-looking Costa Rican cornfield, I believe you would have agreed with me: Every bit of evidence told me that those twelve boys had suffered a great defeat -- except for the look of determination in their eyes.

They told me the story of their corn project. The pitiful stalks with their half-matured ears said one thing -- drought and defeat. But the account of bravery the boys shared with me told the all-important other side of the story. It's worth hearing.

Those twelve teenagers out in Santa Ana, near the Pacific Coast on the narrowing Central American isthmus, had plunged wholeheartedly into a challenging four-year corn project. Under the guidance and encouragement of their fine volunteer leader, a local farmer named Tomas Navarrete, they had arranged the rental and free loan of about 24 acres of land.

They had selected the type of corn they thought would produce best, and full of hopes had planted their crop last May, when the spring rainy season begins down this way. Costa Rican banks and the Ministry of Agriculture had underwritten their input costs on the assurance of the local extension agent that the boys knew what they were doing.

Little did those boys realize the disaster that was just around the corner.

The early rains came on schedule, a little lighter than usual but enough to push the corn to shoulder-height ... and there it stopped, to the dismay of 12 hopeful boys who had worked hard together to prove how much they'd

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.

learned in their rural 4-S Club, so similar to the 4-H Clubs in the USA.

The drought was the worst in 40 years in Central America. But the amazing thing is that it failed to quench the enthusiasm of those brave boys out in Santa Ana. When Edgar Arias, my Costa Rican colleague on the PIJR staff, asked the boys after six weeks of no rain if they were going to give up, all he got was looks of astonishment. "Not us!" the boys chorused. "Next year we're going to plan even bigger! "

Edgar stood there nearly open-mouthed as the boys outlined their plan. They'd get 24 fellows from the area involved next year, and aim for 50 acres of corn. With a group that big they would be able to form a cooperative to swing their major purchases, secure crop insurance -- a new feature -- and arrange for storage of their crop.

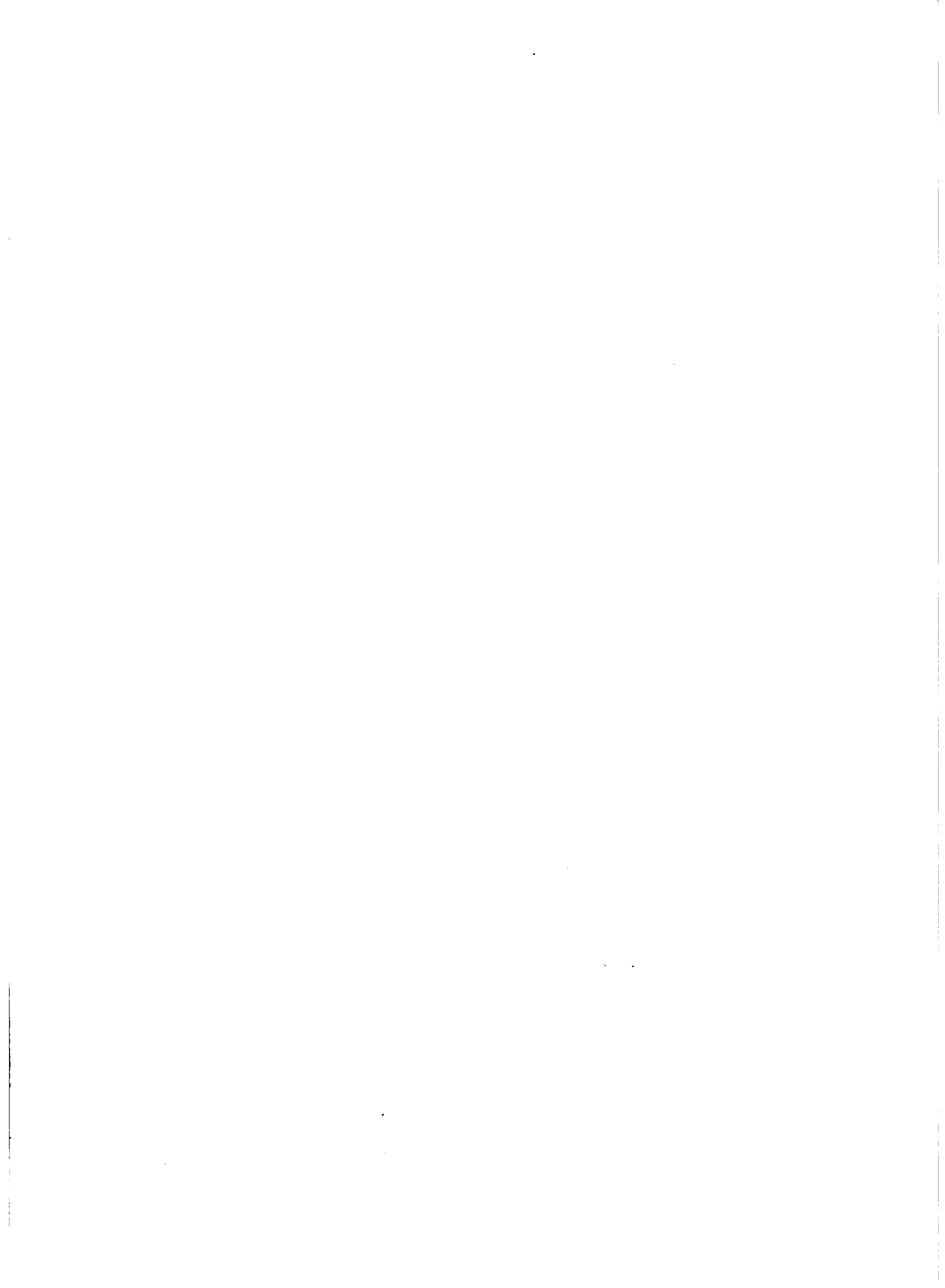
Far from being defeated the Santa Ana boys were planning big for 1973. What courage was written on their faces as we stood in that sad cornfield!

Surely this kind of initiative on the part of rural young people in one of the world's developing countries deserves all the encouragement that we -- and you -- can give it.

We have a way of expressing our role in this process as "activating the potential of rural youth." Ours is the vital task of seeing that more clubs like that dynamic group in Santa Ana are formed in Latin America and the Caribbean -- and that their young members get a program of solid instruction and worthwhile projects, under their volunteer adult leaders.

Mr. Navarrete, the volunteer leader in Santa Ana, really went a "second mile" in helping those valiant boys set up their project and in keeping their morale high when disaster struck. And I think we're all called to go a second mile on behalf of such promising young people who are eagerly absorbing all they can learn through rural youth clubs.

We're putting all we have into the effort. In twelve years of PIJR work, the number of rural youth club members increased nearly three times, to nearly 300,000 today. A total of 31 nations and dependencies in Latin

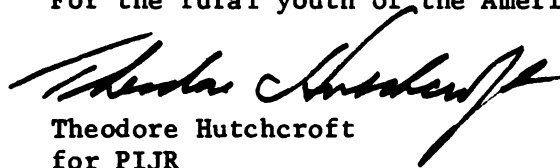


America and the Caribbean have launched significant work among rural youth.

You can have a part in what we're doing. You can take part in activating the potential of rural youth in the Americas by making a contribution now to the Inter-American Rural Youth Program -- PIJR. You will have the assurance that our effort is backed by our parent organization, the National 4-H Foundation, and fully linked with extension effort in 31 countries of Latin America and the Caribbean.

Your contribution -- no matter how large -- can play a vital part in our work. Will you help us today? We enclose a postage-paid envelope for your convenience in joining this great effort on behalf of the rural youth of Latin America and the Caribbean.

For the rural youth of the Americas,



Theodore Hutchcroft
for PIJR

P.S. The drought in Central America, and disasters like the recent crippling earthquake in Nicaragua, only serve to emphasize the crucial role played by our efforts to provide learning opportunities, self-betterment opportunities, for young people. In Nicaragua, the government immediately saw what a key role the 6,000 young 4-S members could play in helping the nation recover from the disaster. We're working closely with them to see that maximum advantage is gained from the contribution these young people can make.





Luis Gerardo Mendoza, although he's a deaf mute, participates fully with the Santa Ana 4-S Club, and hoists a sack of the gleanings from the drought—ruined 1972 crop.

The boys of Santa Ana haven't quit!

It takes more than the worst drought in 40 years to make the brave lads in the village of Santa Ana in Costa Rica lose heart.

Just as they were beginning well on their corn project, enthusiastic and

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Appendix A-17(c)

FIRST CLASS MAIL

**Inter-American Rural Youth Program Fund
c/o NATIONAL 4-H FOUNDATION
7100 Connecticut Avenue
Washington, D.C. 20015**





La Nación, 6 de Setiembre de 1972

GUATEMALA

VIENE A COLABORAR CON LOS CLUBS 4-S



Procedente de Costa Rica llegó ayer al país la señorita Beverly Joy Finn, que radicará por espacio de un año en las aldeas de San Esteban y Sabana Grande, Chiquimula, con el propósito de colaborar en las actividades del proyecto de producción y utilización de frijol que realizarán los socios de clubs 4-S en diciembre próximo.

La socio de los clubs 4-H (equivalente en Estados Unidos a

los 4-S guatemaltecos) llega a Guatemala por medio del programa Interamericano para Juventud Rural (PIJR).

Durante su visita, fue acompañada por los profesores Edgar Arias, coordinador del PIJR, con sede en turrialba, Costa Rica; Abel Robles Rodríguez, coordinador nacional del proyecto 4-S -PIJR; Juan Masaya, consejero nacional de los 4-S y

Elva Natividad Tejeda coordinadora del programa de economía doméstica, con la cual también colaborará la señorita Finn.

Se explicó que la llegada de la señorita Joy Finn, es el principio de una serie de intercambios culturales que habrá entre los socios 4-S y técnicos agrícolas de Guatemala, con los socios 4-H de Estados Unidos.

Estudio para Utilizar la Basura y su Recolección

Un estudio para reorganizar el sistema de recolección y utilización de la basura en la ciudad, entregó el decano de la facultad de ciencias económicas de la Universidad de San Carlos, licenciado Máximo Ruano Ayala, al director de servicios públicos de la munici-

palidad, licenciado Leonel Ponciano.

El trabajo fue realizado por estudiantes del curso de organización y administración de empresas, durante el primer semestre de este año, e impartido por el licenciado Vervy Aníbal Samayoa.



EL IMPARCIAL

5 de Setiembre 72

Guatemala

Gentil colaboración al proyecto de producción de frijol. — La señorita Beverly Joy Finn, a la izquierda de la profesora Elba Natividad Tejeda, coordinadora de economía doméstica, al visitar a El Imparcial. La acompañan —en segundo término— el profesor Edgar Arias, coordinador de proyectos del IPJR; el profesor Juan N. Masaya, del Consejo nacional de clubes 4-S; y el perito agrónomo Abel Robles, supervisor de los 4-S.

Joven Norteamericana con 4 - S

Colaborará con el Proyecto de la Producción y Utilización del Frijol

Joven norteamericana graduada y con experiencia en el funcionamiento de los clubes 4-H en su país —similares a los 4-S de Guatemala— trabajará durante un año en las aldeas de Sabana Grande y San Esteban, del departamento de Chiquimula, colaborando con el proyecto de producción y utilización de frijol que en dicha zona realizan socios y socias 4-S.

La señorita Beverly Joy Finn se graduó en economía doméstica, ha recibido cursillos de orientación sobre programas de desarrollo de la juventud rural de América Latina y estuvo tres meses en el IICA de Turrialba, (Costa Rica); ha sido durante 10 años socia 4-H y cinco años guía voluntaria.

Pondrá sus conocimientos y experiencia al servicio de Guatemala, desinteresadamente y colaborará —como se a dicho— en el programa del frijol, que comprenderá cuatro etapas aquí, en cuatro

años. Cuarenta y cinco socios lo emprendieron ya en el departamento de Santa Rosa; y en su etapa final comprenderá 24 agencias de extensión agrícola, con un total de 1,080 socios 4-S y una producción experimental en 270 manzanas; en total, el proyecto será cubierto por 48 comunidades, en todo el país, involucrando directamente a 1,080 familias e indirectamente a 10,900. Lo auspician diversas entidades gubernamentales y el Consejo nacional de clubes agrícolas juveniles 4-S.

La señorita Beverly Joy Finn, oriunda del estado de Washington, visitó a El Imparcial en compañía del coordinador de proyectos del programa interamericano para la juventud rural —PIJR—, señor Edgar Arias Ch.; de la profesora Elba Natividad Tejeda, coordinadora de economía doméstica; del profesor Juan N. Masaya, del Consejo nacional de clubes 4-S; y del perito agrónomo Abel Robles, supervisor de clubes 4-S.

ACTIVIDADES...
—Viene de la página 46

asesor del programa Call Poly. La reunión tuvo como objetivo informar sobre las actividades realizadas en el proyecto de frijol.

Intervinieron en la información la licenciada María Eugenia Sánchez, Jorge Abel Robles y el agrónomo Osmar Maldonado.

Este último dijo que cada proyecto se desarrolló en un área de un cuarto de manzana y que a pesar de la irregularidad y escasez de las lluvias principalmente en la época de floración, se obtuvieron resultados halagadores, comparados con la producción de los agricultores de la región. Los socios alcanzaron un promedio de producción de 16 quintales por quintal sembrado y los agricultores particulares, cuatro.

Nuevos clubes agrícolas 4-S

Veinte clubes agrícolas —10 masculinos y 10 femeninos— iniciarán sus actividades el 22 a las 9 horas durante un acto que se efectuará en la agencia de extensión agrícola de Barberena, Santa Rosa.

Antes del programa inaugural tendrá lugar un desfile el cual se iniciará frente a la agencia y concluirá en la municipalidad.

La agencia de extensión ha elaborado un programa que incluye la juramentación de los nuevos socios por el promotor Santiago de Jesús Solares; credo del club, inauguración por el agrónomo Carlos A. Anleu; presentación de los clubes y un breve relato sobre el historial y la finalidad de esas organizaciones por el supervisor José Enrique Sosa.

El programa también incluye una demostración de métodos; esbozo del plan nacional de desarrollo por el agrónomo Miguel Angel Leal V., y clausura de la ceremonia por el agrónomo Mario Eugenio Tarot L.

Actividades Desarrolladas por los Clubes Agrícolas Juveniles

Treinticinco socios de los clubes agrícolas 4-S Horizontes, Estrellitas de Oro, El Riachuelo, Los Claveles, Rayitos de Luz y Alegre Amanecer, de comunidades de Quezaltenango, están realizando proyectos individuales y colectivos para la tecnificación y fomento del cultivo de la papa.

Los clubes pertenecen a las comunidades Chuisuc, Xepache, Choquí, La Victoria, Llanos del Pinal y Xecaracoj, y actúan bajo la dirección del agrónomo Danilo López Quiñónez, promotor de extensión agrícola del ministerio de agricultura.

Los proyectos persiguen llevar educación agrícola a la juventud rural y promover su participación para que influyan en la difusión de la tecnología agrícola moderna en sus comunidades.

El ministerio de agricultura

les está proporcionando semillas y otros insumos, pagaderos con la cosecha.

Reunión

La semana pasada se realizó en la dirección de investigación agrícola de La Aurora, la reunión de los dirigentes y encargados del proyecto de producción y utilización del frijol, los cuales están siendo ejecutados por los socios de los clubes agrícolas 4-S.

Presidieron la reunión el ingeniero Efraín Bran, director de enseñanza y capacitación agrícola; doctor Guillermo Retana, licenciada María Eugenia Sánchez, del departamento de nutrición del ministerio de salud pública y el doctor Kermit Adams,

—Pasa a la página 47



INFORMACION. — La licenciada María Eugenia Sánchez —de pie— informando sobre los resultados de la encuesta nutricional realizada en comunidades de Nueva Santa Rosa, previo al inicio del proyecto de producción y utilización del frijol. — (PL).

27 de marzo 73

EVALUARAN PROYECTO NUTRICIONAL BASADO EN MAIZ, SOJA Y AVES EN UNA REUNION PROXIMA

La misma se realizará el jueves y viernes en San Lorenzo, en el SEAG

Una reunión de evaluación de un proyecto nutricional basado en la producción y utilización de maíz, soja y aves, tendrá lugar el jueves y viernes próximo en el local del SEAG en San Lorenzo. Dicho proyecto se viene ejecutando a través de los clubes agrarios juveniles en varias localidades del interior del país.

Auspician el programa el ministerio de Agricultura y Ganadería, el Programa Interamericano de la Juventud Rural (PIJR) y la fundación Kellog para el desarrollo. Participan del mismo las agencias del SEAG de San Juan Bautista, San Ignacio, Encarnación y Coronel Bogado, incorporándose últimamente en el rubro específico de aves las agencias de San Lorenzo y Carapeguá.

La reunión coincide con la presencia en nuestro país del Ing. Edgar Arias, coordinador de proyectos del PIJR, quien tomará además contactos con funcionarios del ministerio de Agricultura y Ganadería y directivos de la Asociación Pro Desarrollo de los Clubes 4-C. El citado funcionario recorrerá las agencias mencionadas en compañía del responsable de los programas de la juventud rural en nuestro país, Agr. Miguel Aquino.

El mencionado proyecto de nutrición se lleva a cabo en numerosos países de América mediante la acción coordinada del PIJR y la fundación Kellog. En nuestro país se lo ejecuta en los rubros específicos de maíz, soja y aves.

Los objetivos de la reunión que se celebrará en San Lorenzo, consiste en ayudar a los participantes a evaluar la labor realizada en el proyecto de producción y utilización del maíz, soja y aves durante el año anterior, y lograr una mejor comprensión acerca del papel que corresponde a los promotores y extensionistas dentro de este proyecto y en el programa de juventudes rurales en general.

Asimismo, se buscará dar a los participantes la oportunidad de elaborar ejemplos de planes de acción a nivel de comunidad para la producción y consumo de productos agrícolas y pecuarios que ayuden a resolver problemas de desnutrición y que motiven campañas de higiene y salud en las áreas del proyecto.

LA TRIBUNA, 8 de mayo de 1973, Asunción, Paraguay

PIJR: Metas y Planes Describió un Experto

"El programa Interamericano para la Juventud Rural (PIJR) fue creado mediante un acuerdo cooperativo entre el Instituto Interamericano de Ciencias Agrícolas (IICA) y la Fundación de los Clubes 4-H de los Estados Unidos de América (similar a los 4-C del Paraguay) para ayudar a los países en el desarrollo de sus programas de juventudes rurales".

Así comenzó respondiendo a la pregunta inicial que le formuló LA TRIBUNA al señor Theodore Hutchcroft, director del PIJR que nuevamente se encuentra de visita en Paraguay. La inquisitoria fue si "en que medida y volumen financiero coopera el PIJR con el Programa educativo de la juventud en el Paraguay".

La contribución directa que nuestro Programa puede dar a cada país, añadió, no es muy grande pero ha servido para desarrollar materiales tales como

guías para socios en los proyectos de maíz, soja y avicultura, recetas utilizando esos productos, adiestramientos para el personal de extensión dentro y fuera del país, materiales de enseñanza y equipos para ayudas visuales.

También incluye servicios de consulta tales como la participación de la señorita Haydee Bidigorry, de la Argentina y de la señorita Grace Woodman, de los EE. UU. de América, quien actualmente se encuentra en Paraguay. Lo más importante del Proyecto — puntualizó el señor T. Hutchcroft — es la cooperación que se está desarrollando entre diversos organismos tales como el Programa de Alimentación y Educación Nutricional (PAEN) en los ámbitos de los ministerios de Educación y Culto, de Agricultura y Ganadería, y de Salud Pública y Bienestar Social, en beneficio de la juventud rural y de la familia campesina paraguaya.



**Los Programas
de Juventud
Rural y su Proyección
Hemisférica**



*Ing. Luis O. Ferreira
Coordinador Regional
Zona Norte del P. I. J. R.*

Todos los días, en algún lugar apartado o no de las áreas rurales de América Latina, se organiza un nuevo Club Agrario Juvenil del tipo 5-V, o se incorporan nuevos socios a los que ya existen o aumentan la participación en proyectos agrícolas, pecuarios o industrias caseras.

Los primeros clubes de este tipo que se organizaron en el continente, fueron al comienzo de este siglo. Venezuela comenzó con los Clubes 5-V hace aproximadamente treinta años.

El Programa Interamericano para la Juventud Rural, fue creado hace unos diez años para cooperar con los países del Continente en la orientación y promoción de estos programas. Entonces ya habían unos 4.000 Clubes Agrarios Juveniles y más de 100.000 socios. Pero este número fue creciendo continuamente hasta adquirir una proyección hemisférica con participación de 29 países.

En la actualidad, en América Latina existen cerca de 15.000 Clubes, donde participan alrededor de 300.000 socios en más de 30 programas diferentes.

Si se incluye a esto a los Estados Unidos y Canadá, donde el programa ha alcanzado gran desarrollo desde su iniciación al comienzo de este siglo, las cifras son aún más impresionantes. En total se llegaría fácilmente a cerca de 150.000 Clubes con más de 4.000.000 de socios, de ambos sexos, entre diez a veinticinco años de edad.

Es así que cada Club o socios 5-V de Venezuela, aunque esté en el más alejado rincón del país, no se encuentra solo. Forma parte de una gran familia de jóvenes rurales de Venezuela, de los hermanos del Continente Americano, y del mundo entero. A través de su club y de sus actividades agrícolas, pecuarias de industrias caseras, cívicas y culturales, está contribuyendo desde niño a la lucha por el desarrollo integral de su país y por un mundo mejor de paz y entendimiento.

BOLETIN INFORMATIVO
CONSEJO NACIONAL
DE CLUBES AGRICOLAS
JUVENILES 4-S DE GUATEMALA

Enero-Abril 1972

PROYECTO DE PRODUCCION Y UTILIZACION DE
FRIJOL.

La fundación W. K. Kellogg, de los Estados Unidos, da ayuda a muchas instituciones en los campos de salud, agricultura, civismo y educación.

La Fundación Kellogg, otorgó simultáneamente dos donaciones para ayudar a incrementar la educación de los jóvenes de las Américas. Una es por US \$ 606,700.00, para el Instituto Interamericano de Ciencias Agrícolas (IICA) y el Programa Interamericano Para La Juventud Rural (PIJR) y otra US \$ 675,000.00, para la Fundación Nacional de Clubes 4-H, Inc.

El propósito de la donación hecha al IICA y al PIJR se ajusta a los objetivos de estos organismos que son los de mejorar el bienestar de toda la familia rural. Se han escogido cuatro países para desarrollar proyectos de producción y utilización de frijol: Guatemala, Costa Rica, Paraguay y Venezuela.

El proyecto de Producción y utilización de frijol fue elaborado por una comisión multidisciplinaria, y en Guatemala se llevará a cabo con la participación activa de los socios 4-S, bajo los objetivos siguientes:

- a) Aumentar la producción del frijol y mejorar la utilización del mismo en la dieta de la familia rural.
- b) Capacitar a la juventud rural para que haga buen uso del crédito y se convierta en un buen usuario de las fuentes de crédito agrícola.
- c) Fomentar en los jóvenes el espíritu cooperativista, para resolver los problemas de producción y comercialización de sus productos.
- d) Lograr la participación activa de los jóvenes rurales en el desarrollo económico y social del país y en la solución de sus propios problemas y los de la comunidad.
- e) Lograr que los jóvenes contribuyan en la difusión de nuevas técnicas del cultivo del frijol y su utilización.

METAS:

En la etapa inicial del proyecto participarán dos Agencias de Extensión Agrícola, que estén situadas en una región ecológica apta para el cultivo del frijol y que cuenten con el personal completo de Clubes 4-S y de Economía Doméstica y en las que los socios y padres de familia se hayan mostrado interesados en participar en el Proyecto.

Durante esta etapa participarán 90 socios 4-S con proyectos de cultivo de frijol que cubran 1/4 de manzana cada uno. Durante el segundo año, el proyecto se extenderá a cuatro Agencias de Extensión Agrícola, con un total de 180 socios 4-S y un mínimo de 45 manzanas en total. El tercer año de operación del proyecto, el número total de socios 4-S participantes será de 540, con un total de 110 manzanas de cultivo. En el cuarto año se espera que participen 24 Agencias de Extensión Agrícola, con 1,080 socios 4-S y 270 manzanas de cultivo en total.

UNIDAD EJECUTORA:

El proyecto estará a cargo de la División de Extensión Agrícola, de la Dirección de Enseñanza y Capacitación Agrícolas, DIGESA, del Ministerio de Agricultura y el Consejo Nacional de Clubes Agrícolas Juveniles 4-S de Guatemala, y contará con la asesoría del Instituto Interamericano de Ciencias Agrícolas (IICA), Instituto de Nutrición de Centro América y Panamá (INCAP), Departamento de Nutrición del Ministerio de Salud Pública y Asistencia Social; Dirección de Investigación Agrícola - DIGESA - del Ministerio de Agricultura; Programa Interamericano para la Juventud Rural (PiJR); California State Polytechnic, (CAL-POLY).

El Proyecto tendrá una duración de cuatro años y será financiado por las siguientes entidades: Fundación W. K. Kellogg, Consejo Nacional de Clubes Agrícolas Juveniles 4-S de Guatemala, la División de Extensión Agrícola de la Dirección de Enseñanza y Capacitación Agrícolas -DIGESA- del Ministerio de Agricul-



tura y las comunidades que participen en el proyecto.

Para el presente año ya se ha principiado a trabajar en las Agencias de Extensión Agrícola de Chiquimula (aldeas de San Esteban y Sabana Grande) y Nueva Santa Rosa (aldeas de Cerro Gordo, Espitia Real y Espitia Barrera).

En las aldeas de Nueva Santa Rosa, ya fueron encuestadas las 45 familias que participarán en el proyecto en el presente año. Dicha encuesta comprendió dos partes: una parte agrícola, cuyo trabajo fue realizado por personal de Extensión Agrícola y otra nutricional realizada por personal del departamento de Nutrición del Ministerio de Salud Pública y Asistencia Social, con la colaboración del Instituto de Nutrición de Centro América y Panamá (INCAP).

¿QUE ES EL PROYECTO KELLOGG?

PRODUCCION Y UTILIZACION DE ALIMENTOS

Es un proyecto patrocinado por la Fundación W.K. Kellogg a través del Instituto Interamericano de Ciencias Agrícolas.

Este proyecto se está realizando en cuatro países de Latinoamérica: Costa Rica, Guatemala, Paraguay y Venezuela, iniciándose las actividades en el Estado Lara proyectando extenderse a Yaracuy y Trujillo, próximamente.

En el Estado Lara el proyecto está orientado hacia la producción de caracas negras y hortalizas, estos proyectos son pequeñas explotaciones rentables que se aspira en un futuro llegar a convertirlos en unidades de explotación que puedan aportar a las familias medios económicos que les permita adquirir otros alimentos para mejorar su dieta diaria.

La afirmación acerca de la existencia de un grave problema nutricional en Venezuela es algo que no tiene objeción; desde la observación corriente hasta las encuestas lo demuestran.

La presencia de gastroenteritis, neumonía, bronquitis, sarampión y otras enfermedades entre las primeras quince causas de muerte de la población en general es signo de un grave problema nutricional, ya que la desnutrición sirve de cama a las complicaciones de estos cuadros nosológicos haciéndoles aparecer como causa de muerte.

Las anemias siguen ocupando el primer lugar como causa de consulta en las medicaturas rurales.

La importancia de esta situación nutricional como problema de salud pública queda más que demostrada y si pensamos que por otra parte, el período de estancia en los hospitales es hasta cuatro veces mayor para los desnutridos que para los hospitalizados por otras causas, no se discute que la mala nutrición afecta grandemente el rendimiento del escolar así como también del trabajador, tendremos razones de peso para catalogar esta situación como problema para la economía y el desarrollo del país.



El Proyecto de Producción y utilización de alimentos patrocinado por la Fundación W. K. Kellogg a través del IICA, se inició con un estudio de la situación Nutricional, el cual fue realizado por un grupo de dietistas al servicio del Instituto de Nutrición y la Srta. Miriam Díaz al servicio del Ministerio de Agricultura y Cría.



De izquierda a derecha: Ana T. Hernández, Supervisora de Economía Doméstica del Estado Lara, Ing. Luis Ferreira, coordinador del PIJR, Amado Ramos y José Antonio Mesa, Asistentes de Juventud Rural en el Edo. Lara, en visita de supervisión del Proyecto Kellogg.

Problemas y Necesidades:

Venezuela es un país que importa gran cantidad de los alimentos de consumo, como consecuencia de ser un país cuya producción básica reside en los hidrocarburos y la minería, los que absorben gran parte de la atención técnica económica. Venezuela acusa un déficit en la producción agropecuaria, especialmente en los rubros de consumo interno, originado por la absorción de la actividad laboral por parte de la industria minera.

La alimentación básica de la población rural está constituida por carbohidratos provenientes del maíz, caraotas, etc.

La falta de mano de obra calificada en el sector agrícola afecta la productividad y la calidad de los diferentes rubros.

En el presente proyecto Venezuela incluye la producción y el consumo de caraotas y un grupo de hortalizas importantes para la nutrición del pueblo.

En relación a la caraota existen varios problemas bien definidos y conocidos que deben resolverse: no se produce lo suficiente para proveer el consumo actual, la productividad debe aumentarse, es necesario producir por lo menos dos cosechas al año, se requiere el uso de riego y otras tecnologías, es necesario convertir la caraota en un cultivo rentable, actualmente el promedio nacional de producción es sólo de 360 kilos por ha. Sin embargo, con aplicación de tecnologías y otras condiciones se obtienen rendimientos superiores a 1.500 kilos por ha.

Se ha informado de numerosos tipos de problemas ya conocidos para la eficiente producción de las hortalizas, pero la falta de mercadeo organizado es lo que más afecta este negocio. Su valor en cuanto a la alimentación del pueblo es indiscutible, pero es necesario difundir más los conocimientos de sus valores y usos.

El Proyecto de Producción y Consumo de Alimentos que se llevará a cabo por socios de Clubes 5-V y Amas de Casa de Venezuela se justifica ampliamente.

Los Clubes 5-V y Amas de Casa forman parte del Programa del Servicio de Extensión Agrícola. Este Servicio llega directamente a cerca de 33.000 familias rurales ubicadas en 382 asentamientos campesinos y 357 núcleos espontáneos. Estas familias reciben asistencia técnica, financiera y social a través de los diferentes proyectos que ejecuta la Dirección de Extensión.

El Programa de Juventud Rural y Amas de Casa:

Las actividades con la juventud rural se desarrollan actualmente a través de los 673 Clubes Agrarios Juveniles 5-V con 12.296 socios, y 400 Clubes de Amas de Casa con 7.237 socias, quienes desa-



En el asentamiento Canaima, las Amas de Casa también producen. En la producción y utilización de hortalizas participan directamente las socias del Club de Amas de Casa: Lila Calles, Aura de Castillo, Martina de Freitez, Ysabel Peña y Judith Calles.



Asentamiento Canaima, los socios 5-V y las Amas de Casa, preparan los semilleros de hortalizas.

rollan proyectos agrícolas, pecuarios, de economía del hogar y otros para contribuir al ingreso y consumo familiar. Además, desarrollan proyectos y actividades sociales, educativos, comunitarios y cívicos para su mejor formación ciudadana.

Para la ejecución de sus programas el Servicio de Extensión cuenta con 226 Agencias de Extensión dependientes de cada zona y región del país. Cada Agencia cuenta por lo general con dos o más técnicos agropecuarios, dos demostradoras del hogar y agentes de Clubes 5-V.

OBJETIVOS Y METAS DEL PROYECTO: PROYECTO:

A. Aumentar la producción y productividad de la caraota, y difundir la mejor

forma del uso de la misma en la alimentación de la familia rural.

B. Aumentar la producción y el consumo de un grupo de hortalizas: tomate, repollo, pimentón, remolacha y zanahoria.

C. Difundir entre los jóvenes y las amas de casa las tecnologías para una mejor producción y los conocimientos para una mejor nutrición de la familia rural.

D. Hacer participar a la juventud rural en la producción de rubros importantes de la agricultura del país.

E. Lograr que los jóvenes contribuyan con el mejoramiento y la difusión de técnicas en la producción de caraotas y hortalizas.

NUMEROS DE SOCIOS 5-V Y AMAS DE CASA QUE PARTICIPARAN EN EL PROYECTO

A Ñ O S

Entidad	1972	1973	1974	Total
Lara	80	180	235	495
Yaracuy . . .	—	150	210	360
Trujillo . . .	—	—	150	150
Total	80	330	595	1.005

EJECUCION DEL PROYECTO:

La unidad ejecutiva del proyecto es la Dirección de Extensión del Ministerio de Agricultura y Cría. La Sección de Juventud Rural y de Educación para el Hogar está directamente a cargo de la planificación, el desarrollo y la supervisión del proyecto. Cuenta con la asesoría y la cooperación de las otras unidades de Extensión y de otros organismos del Ministerio, entidades mixtas, autónomas, etc., cuya lista se ofrece a continuación:

Entidades Participantes — Nivel Nacional:

- 1) **Ministerio de Agricultura y Cría:** División de Planificación y Supervisión, Dirección de Extensión, Sección de Juventud Rural y Sección de Educación para el Hogar; ejecución del proyecto, coordinación general y supervisión.
- 2) **Instituto Interamericano de Ciencias Agrícolas de la OEA (IICA):** Asesoramientos y adiestramientos.
- 3) **Asociación Civil Fre Clubes 5-V y Amas de Casa:** Coordinación y administración del proyecto.
- 4) **Instituto Nacional de Nutrición:** Cooperación en programa de nutrición, asesoramientos, adiestramientos y estudios.
- 5) **Instituto Agrario Nacional (IAN):** Dotación de tierras y otras colaboraciones para el proyecto agrícola.
- 6) **Banco Agrícola y Pecuario (BAP):** Financiamiento crediticio para los proyectos.
- 7) **Instituto Nacional de Cooperación Educativa (INCE):** Adiestramientos.
- 8) **Fundación para el Desarrollo de la Comunidad y Fomento Municipal (FUNDACOMUN):** Adiestramientos.
- 9) **Ministerio de Educación:** Adiestramientos.
- 10) **Consejo de Bienestar Rural (CBR):** Producción de materiales de divulgación.

- 11) **Fundación Shell:** Asesoramientos y adiestramientos.
- 12) **Asociación Norteamericana de Venezuela:** Financiamientos.
- 13) **Consejo Asesor Interamericano para la Juventud Rural:** Asesoramientos.
- 14) **Oficina Sanitaria Panamericana:** Asesoramientos.
- 15) **Otros.**

DESARROLLO DEL PROYECTO:

1er. Año:

El proyecto se inició en el Estado Lara en el segundo semestre de 1972. La sede del proyecto está en la Región III del Ministerio de Agricultura y Cría en la ciudad de Barquisimeto, capital del Estado, distante a 355 kms. al Oeste de Caracas.

Caracotas:

Para este proyecto se han escogido asentamientos campesinos y núcleos espontáneos de Sanare, Municipio Sanare, Distrito Jiménez del Estado Lara. La zona

seleccionada está comprendida entre los 1.000 y los 1.300 m. de altitud, y su ciclo de lluvias permite realizar cultivos de secano.

Sanare se une a Oufbor, capital del distrito, y a Barquisimeto, capital del Estado, por una carretera asfaltada lo que facilita el transporte y la comunicación en toda época del año.

La economía de la región depende de la actividad agropecuaria, teniendo mayor importancia la agricultura, tanto por el número de personas que ocupa como por el volumen de producción.

La caracota es bien conocida en la región, pero su cultivo carece de tecnología y métodos racionales. Se produce para el consumo familiar y su rentabilidad es ínfima. El rendimiento promedio por hectárea es de alrededor de 500 kilos.

Uno de los objetivos del proyecto es aumentar el rendimiento a más de 1.000 kilos por ha. con métodos racionales de cultivo, uso de variedades productivas y resistentes a plagas y enfermedades, y otras tecnologías.

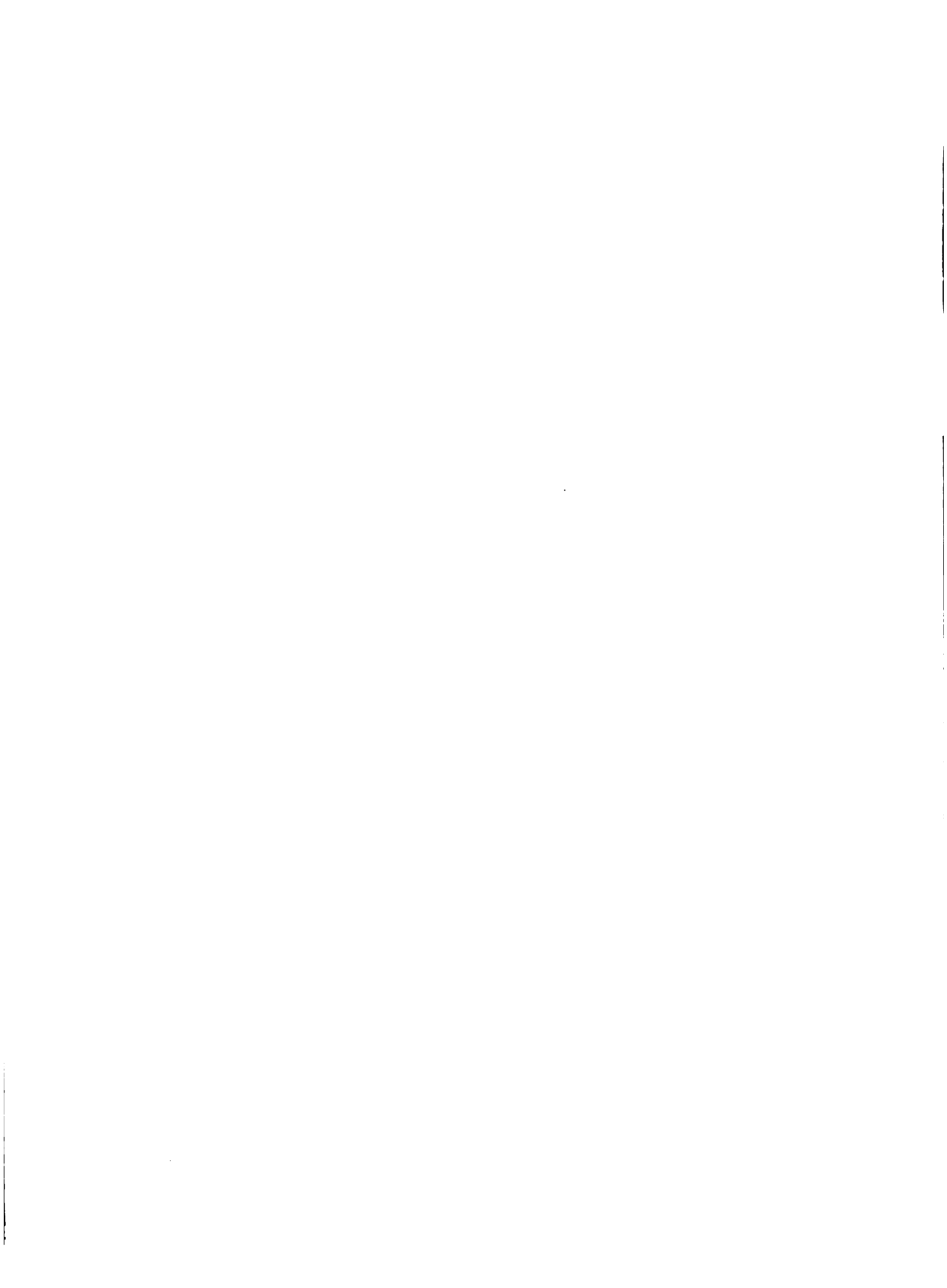
Los beneficiarios directos del proyecto son los socios y las socias de los Clubes 5-V y Amas de Casa, y éste alcanza en forma directa a todas las familias de pequeños agricultores del Estado. Asimismo



Los socios 5-V en labores de entresaque dejando las plantas mejor formadas para la siembra definitiva.



Amas de Casa en labores de cultivo.





Los socios 5-V riegan la siembra de tomates utilizando el método de surcos. el Ing. Luis Ferreira observa la labor.



mo, se proyectará a los Estados vecinos de Trujillo y Yaracuy en 1973 y 1974, y los resultados serán difundidos por todo el país.

Hortalizas:

Este proyecto se inició en el asentamiento "Canaima", situado a unos 14 kms. al sur-oeste de Duaca, en el municipio José María Blanco, departamento Crespo del Estado Lara. En esta área se pueden producir hortalizas todo el año mediante la utilización de riego. El asentamiento está comunicado con Barquisimeto, capital del Estado, con una carretera pavimentada.

La economía del asentamiento proviene en su mayor parte de las actividades agrícolas. Las hortalizas se cultivan poco aún, porque requieren mayores conocimientos técnicos y la aplicación intensiva de tecnologías para una explotación racional. La mayoría de los agricultores pretenden darle a las hortalizas los mismos tratamientos agrícolas que dan a los cultivos anuales tradicionales, tales como el maíz, la yuca, la caraota y otros. Además, desconocen el valor y el uso de las hor-

talizas en la alimentación. Cuando las producen tratan de venderlas en lugar de consumirlas. La comercialización de las hortalizas requiere más organización y habilidades que las que el agricultor común tiene hasta el momento.

En este proyecto se pretende lograr la organización de la producción de hortalizas a través de los socios 5-V y Amas de Casa, introducir las en la dieta familiar diaria de las familias, elevar la productividad, procurar contribuir al ingreso familiar con la explotación comercial de rubros rentables.

Los Clubes de Amas de Casa juegan un papel importante en este proyecto de hortalizas, tanto en la producción como en el consumo de las mismas.

Este programa también se proyectará a otras comunidades dentro del Estado Lara y otros Estados.

2do. Año:

Para junio del 1973 el proyecto se extenderá al Estado Yaracuy. Yaracuy es un Estado predominantemente agrícola, aunque tiene otros recursos. La mayor parte de su población está ocupada en labores

agropecuarias.

El cultivo de caraotas es conocido en el Estado, y es uno de los alimentos preferidos de la población. El proyecto tratará de incrementar la producción, mejorar las técnicas del cultivo, difundir conocimientos sobre su uso en la alimentación familiar, a través de los socios 5-V y Amas de Casa.

En cuanto a las hortalizas, se tratará de producir las con objetivos de consumo y renta, se difundirán enseñanzas sobre su uso en la dieta familiar y se organizarán sistemas de comercialización capaces de producir los mejores beneficios a los productores.

3er. Año:

En 1974 el proyecto abarcará los Estados Lara, Yaracuy y Trujillo, con los mismos cultivos. Para entonces el proyecto alcanzará a 1.005 socios 5-V y Amas de Casa en forma directa, y se estima que las enseñanzas sobre producción y consumo de caraotas y hortalizas alcanzará a 10.000 personas en forma indirecta en los tres años de duración del mismo.

Para tal efecto, se prevén métodos de difusión a través de cursillos, reuniones, demostraciones de métodos, giras educativas, días de campo, prensa, radio y televisión, así como suficiente material informativo escrito.

POLITICAS EN LA PLANIFICACION Y DESARROLLO:

Venezuela ha adoptado una serie de políticas a seguir para la planificación y ejecución del proyecto, a fin de asegurar al máximo posible su aceptación y éxito. Estas políticas son las siguientes:

- 1) Participación de entidades de gobierno, mixtas, autónomas y privadas, que tienen relación con los objetivos del proyecto, a través de:
 - a) Reuniones de información y consulta.
 - b) Reuniones de trabajo.
 - c) Entrevistas y consultas personales directas.
 - d) Consultas de documentaciones.
- 2) En la selección del proyecto se adoptó la siguiente política:
 - a) Que responda a las necesidades de producción y consumo.
 - b) Que su ejecución sea factible técnica y económicamente.
 - c) Que ofrezca interés y amplias oportunidades a la juventud rural y a las amas de casa.
- 3) En la selección de áreas se siguió la siguiente política:
 - a) Contar con el mínimo de personal técnico para la ejecución eficiente del proyecto.





Edgar Rangel, Guía del Proyecto de Crotas en compañía de Rafael Piffer socio 5-V, beneficiario del proyecto



Sembra de carotas, Sabana Grande, estado Lara. Aspecto general de las parcelas.



b) Que tengan programas efectivos de Clubes 5-V y Amas de Casa,

c) Que el proyecto sea de interés para la zona.

El Estado Lara, por ejemplo, está situado en el área de carotas y hortalizas del país, es sede de la Región III del Ministerio de Agricultura y Cría, con un Jefe de Región y un equipo especialista y supervisores. La capital del Estado, Barquisimeto, es al mismo tiempo la sede de los Supervisores de Extensión y especialistas agrícolas, de Juventud Rural y Economía del Hogar. Las áreas donde se lleva a cabo el proyecto cuentan con Agencias de Extensión y todo el equipo de personal requerido para los programas, incluyendo a personal para Juventud Rural y Economía del Hogar. El Estado Lara posee carreteras que unen su capital con los distritos, municipios y caminos de penetración a las comunidades rurales y asentamientos campesinos.

4) Intensificar los adiestramientos, la producción y el uso de materiales de enseñanza, a saber:

a) Curso de adiestramiento sobre producción y consumo de carota y hortalizas para personal de Extensión, guías voluntarios, socios 5-V y Amas de Casa.

b) Cursos de nutrición para Demonstradoras del Hogar, socios 5-V y Amas de Casa.

c) Se prepararán guías de proyectos, folletos, boletines, artículos de prensa, programas de televisión y otras formas de enseñanza y difusión.

d) Se realizarán días de campo, giras educativas, reuniones demostrativas con personal de Extensión, agricultores, socios 5-V y Amas de Casa y guías voluntarios.

e) Se promoverá el mayor uso de guías voluntarios en la ejecución del proyecto y difusión de enseñanzas.

5) Los socios 5-V y Amas de Casa que participan en el proyecto deben seguir las siguientes indicaciones:

a) Reunir las condiciones mínimas para realizar el proyecto.

b) Seguir las indicaciones técnicas recomendadas.

c) Difundir las enseñanzas y experiencias a los demás.

d) Llevar un registro del proyecto.

El proyecto contempla para los participantes el uso de créditos y tecnologías agrícolas con el asesoramiento de técnicos del Ministerio de Agricultura y Cría y otros organismos.

6) Planificación: será efectiva en todos los niveles:

a) Nivel nacional, por Extensión Agrícola y entidades participantes.

b) Estado, con Supervisores Estata-



La sección de Economía Doméstica orienta y supervisa el proyecto en coordinación con la sección de Juventud Rural. La Dra. Ciria Díaz Jefe de Sección de Economía Doméstica, Graciela de Mancilla, Supervisora Nacional, Ana T. Hernández y Milagros Silva, Supervisoras de Economía Doméstica del Estado y el Dr. Roberto Gordillo, Supervisor de Extensión, visitan el proyecto.

cuencias de los mismos, a todo el personal involucrado en el proyecto, así como a las autoridades y al público que se considere importante hacer conocer estas informaciones.

El Instituto Nacional de Nutrición indicará, además, las medidas necesarias para mejorar el estado nutricional de las familias rurales del área del proyecto, y se espera que participe activamente en el desarrollo del mismo y en la preparación de materiales de enseñanza, adiestramientos y acciones directas para el mejoramiento nutricional de las familias de socios 5-V y Amas de Casa participantes en el proyecto.

c) **Producción:** se realizará una encuesta para determinar los aspectos agrícolas que caracterizan a los participantes, producción y uso de productos, uso de tecnologías, uso de la tierra, etc.

d) **Aspectos Sociales:** se incluirá una encuesta simple para determinar la situación de la familia, vivienda, ocupación, participación de la juventud rural, escolaridad, salud, consultas médicas, etc.

8) **Respaldo Técnico y Económico:** las autoridades del Ministerio de Agricultura y Cría y organismos participantes han visto con mucho interés la participación de socios de Clubes 5-V y Amas de Casa en proyectos de carota y hortalizas, y ofrecen todo el respaldo necesario para llevar adelante y con éxito el presente proyecto. El Ministerio de Agricultura y Cría tiene actualmente un programa para el fomento de carota en el que será incluido el proyecto de los Clubes 5-V y Amas de Casa, para su atención, asesoramiento, y otros tipos de

les, Especialistas, Agentes y otros.

c) **Agencias,** con Agentes de Extensión formando parte del plan anual de trabajo de la Agencia.

d) **Nivel de asentamientos** campesinos, núcleos espontáneos, Clubes y socios 5-V y Amas de Casa.

7) **Estudios:** se realizaron estudios de situación de las familias participantes, a través de encuestas y otros métodos, en las siguientes áreas:

a) **Nutrición:** que incluye una encuesta dietética, un estudio antropométrico de niños menores de 7 años, y otros datos que indiquen el estado nutricional.

b) **Salud:** si es posible, se realizará un estudio clínico para determinar el estado de salud de las familias participantes en el proyecto.

Estos estudios se hacen con la participación del Instituto Nacional de Nutrición. El Instituto presentará un Informe de los resultados de los estudios, un análisis de los hechos, causas y conse-

En el Centro Comunal, la Demonstradora del Hogar Alicia de Noguera en compañía de Zaida Calles, Guía del Proyecto con Amas de Casa, Ninfa de Calles y Lilia de Calles quienes proyectan comprar aves para llevar también este proyecto y complementar la alimentación, ya que en la comunidad es difícil conseguir la carne, así ellas planean solucionar este problema y poder ofrecer este producto al resto de las familias.







El Peirto Agropecuario Jesús Iván González, en compañía de Iván Calles guía del proyecto; este joven es ex-socio 5-V pero el programa le da la oportunidad de concederle un crédito e involucrarlo en el proyecto, así se logra la estabilidad de los jóvenes en la comunidad, Iván es casado con Ninfa, ex-socia 5-V, quien participa en el proyecto como socia del club de Amas de Casa. En la gráfica Iván informa al agente de Extensión de los progresos del proyecto, horas trabajadas por los socios, etc.

ayuda que contempla el programa. También existe un programa de riego para hortalizas, cañote y otros cultivos. El respaldo técnico y económico puede también observarse en cifras a través del Presupuesto del Proyecto; en que los aportes nacionales superan en más de cinco veces los recursos generados por la entidad patrocinadora original.

- 9) **Intercambio Juvenil:** Venezuela recibirá anualmente cuatro voluntarios YDP (Youth Development Project) de los Clubes 4-H de Estados Unidos, quienes cooperarán en forma voluntaria en el desarrollo del Programa Juvenil de los Clubes 5-V por términos de un año cada grupo, en las áreas y los proyectos descritos en el presente documento. El PIJR cuestionará el patrocinio para que líderes de programas 5-V de Venezuela viajen al mismo tiempo a Estados Unidos. El número de participantes será de acuerdo al patrocinio obtenido. El período de permanencia será de cuatro a seis meses para cada participante venezolano.

La Asociación Civil Pro Clubes 5-V y Amas de Casa coordinará todas las gestiones para este intercambio, y procurará obtener la ayuda necesaria para su ejecución.

- 10) **Características de los Proyectos:** los proyectos de cañote y hortalizas es de tipo colectivo, donde los socios



El Proyecto Kellogg también involucra el mejoramiento integral de la comunidad, por tal motivo se están arreglando las calles del asentamiento.



El Proyecto Kellogg es constantemente supervisado, el Ing. Luis Ferreira, Coordinador del Programa Interamericano para la Juventud Rural, intercambia ideas referentes al proyecto, con el Perito Agropecuario Allrio Ramos, quien inició este programa en la zona y es agente de Clubes de la Agencia de Extensión de Duaca.

de un Club 5-V realizan su cultivo y aplican toda la tecnología indicada por las técnicas.

Estos proyectos colectivos están ubicados en terrenos especialmente cedidos para tal efecto en los asentamientos campesinos. En las comunidades de núcleos espontáneos los socios de un Club 5-V podrán tener proyectos colectivos o individuales.

Además de estas características, los proyectos ofrecen a los socios 5-V y Amas de Casa las siguientes oportunidades:

a) **Créditos:** Se dispone de créditos para la financiación de los insumos tales como semillas, abonos, insecticidas, fungicidas y otros gastos. Las semillas son de la mejor calidad disponible y de las variedades recomendadas para la región.

b) **Asistencia Técnica:** Los proyectos se iniciaron y se desarrollan con asistencia técnica intensiva de parte del personal técnico de las Agencias de Extensión y de los especialistas disponibles en cada área de actividad. El personal recibe adiestramientos especiales para conducir y asesorar estos proyectos.

Los proyectos, además de beneficiar con la producción y enseñanza a los participantes, son demostrativos para otros socios 5-V, Amas de Casa y agricultores adultos, quienes se benefician con las enseñanzas y experiencias demostradas de nuevas técnicas y métodos de producción. Se estima que por cada socio participante directo otros diez más reciben enseñanza sobre producción y uso de cañote y hortalizas.

c) **Trabajo Cooperativo:** Los participantes experimentan varias formas de trabajo cooperativo, tanto en la planificación de sus proyectos como en la ejecución del mismo, en el mercadeo de sus productos y en el análisis de los problemas y resultados de sus proyectos. La labor de los Clubes 5-V y Amas de Casa es preferentemente de acción de grupo para que las enseñanzas y otros beneficios alcancen el mayor número posible.

d) **Registros y Costos:** Los participantes llevan un registro de sus proyectos en forma cronológica de las labores y costos de producción, de las plagas y enfermedades y otros aspectos observados en sus cultivos.

e) **Promoción de Liderazgo:** El proyecto promueve el uso de guías voluntarios mediante su identificación, adiestramiento, uso y estímulo a los mismos. Se llevan a cabo adiestramientos especiales mediante cursillos, reuniones, giras educativas, días de campo y otros métodos; se les proveerán de guías de orientación para los proyectos y otras facilidades para el cumplimiento de sus funciones.

EVALUACION:

Se realizarán evaluaciones durante la ejecución del proyecto y al final del mismo; éstas estarán basadas en los estudios de situación realizados y en la planificación y el desarrollo del proyecto. Las formas de evaluación serán las siguientes:

a) Informes escritos parciales y al final de cada actividad principal.

b) Reuniones de personal para análisis y evaluación de trabajos y resultados.

c) Visitas a proyectos, socios 5-V y Amas de Casa, guías voluntarios y agricultores.

d) A través de encuestas similares a las realizadas al inicio del proyecto.





In Costa Rica Work

David Hobson, Rt. 1, East Bend (right) talks with Costa Rican Extension Agent Tomas Montero in the village of Santa Ana near the Pacific Coast of this Central American nation. Hobson, the son of Rev. and Mrs. Claude H. Hobson, is serving a year as a youth development project delegate to provide help in a special project among Costa Rican young people to improve food production and utilization. Hobson's participation in the project is sponsored by the W.K. Kellogg Foundation, the National 4-H Foundation in Washington, D. C., and the N. C. 4-H Development Fund.



MIDDLETOWN LIVEWIRES

Are you 10 years old or older? Do you have that urge to join a club? Are you interested in learning and fun, too? Well, 11 new members heard the call. New members welcomed to the Middletown Livewires Club Oct. 9 were: Cindy Tavis, Chris, Gazda, Dawn, Troy and Jeff Christenson, Diann and Lori Jochims, Diana Benson, Robert Groshens, Kenny Luchts and Jim Fricke.

The meeting was called to order by President Pat Resch. Roll call was taken plus secretary's and treasurer's reports were read and approved.

A final date was reached for the younger members roller skating party at the Windom Roller Rink. Those interested in going were to sign up and meet at the 4-H building at 1:30 that afternoon for rides.

The club received an interesting letter from Janet Sydness in Paraguay. In the letter she requested that clubs may send money to help purchase a stove for a family in Paraguay. It was decided the club would go in on one with the Petersburg 4-H club. Janet Stade was introduced as a new adult leader for the club.

Awards were handed out to those members who had especially worked hard in the past year. A special award a plaque, was presented to Mrs. Forrest Showman, for outstanding service while she served as an adult leader. Meeting was adjourned.

There was a demonstration on safety and use of guns by Dan Sebbly and Bill Neilson. Our speaker for the night was Judy Ruthenbeck. She gave an interesting talk on flower arrangements.

A delicious lunch was served by the Schnieder, Nielson and Sebbly families.

DAWN STADE
Reporter

Nov. 22, 1972

Jackson County PILOT
Wed., Nov. 22, 1972-9



DELAFIELD 4-H

The Delafield Diggers 4-H club met Nov. 9 at Delafield town hall. The meeting was opened with an installation service for our newly elected officers. They include Nancy Evers as president; Larry Nesseth for vice president; Debbie Mickelson, secretary; Cheryl Brodin treasurer and Teresa Richter, reporter.

A motion was made to send money for a stove for IFYE Janet Sydness in Paraguay. A motion was made to have a skating party. The date was set for Jan. 18.

Achievement pins were handed out. Two boys, Craig Brodin and Dale Evers, graduated from our club. Our club was invited to a party Nov. 23 at 7:30 for all ages at the Good Shepherd Church in Jackson.

Nancy Evers gave a talk on home management. Cheryl Brodin gave a demonstration. A slide presentation was given by Mike Wojahn on his FFA sponsored trip to Europe. A delicious lunch was served by Evers and Brodins.

TERESA RICHTER
Reporter



JANET SYDNESS NEWSLETTER

Music important in Paraguay

The following is number four in a series of newsletters from Janet Sydness, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. LeRoy Sydness, Belmont township. Miss Sydness is spending time in Paraguay under the International Farm Youth Exchange program.

Folk music in Paraguay is very much a part of the culture. The majority of the people in my host town of San Juan Bautista are gifted with natural musical ability and beautiful voices to sing the slow romantic songs called "Guaranias". Being pronounced music lovers, Paraguayans enjoy dancing to the polkas and galopas which have no resemblances to the European dances. During the year, but especially prominent in the summer months, are the picturesque flower and bottle

dances.

November was the final month of the spring term at the schools and once finished with finals the students had plenty of time for serenades. Students may serenade their teachers at wee hours in the morning, men may serenade their friends, birthdays, anniversaries and special days for a particular family may begin by their friends playing songs for them at midnight. Boy friends may want their special girls to remember a particular day or evening so with the ensuing hours comes a typical serenade.

It is usual for a serenade to begin at midnight and last until 2:00, 3:00 or even 4:00 in the morning. On rare occasions, like the birthday of Paraguay's President Stroessner, the serenade may last all night and morning as groups take turns playing songs.



Neighbors join in late serenade.

Edwards put on Council

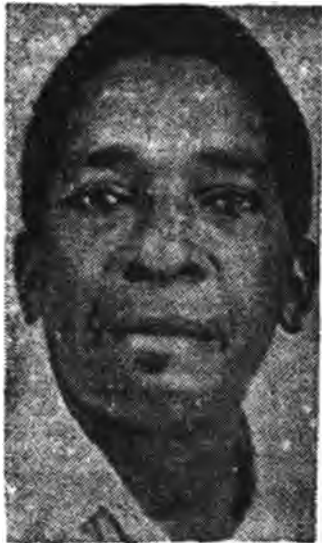
Octubre de 1972

SAN JOSE, Sat:

Mr. Garnet Samuel Edwards has been appointed to the Inter-American Rural Youth Advisory Council as the member from Trinidad and Tobago.

The Inter-American Rural Youth Advisory Council is a consultant body of outstanding individuals serving in their own capacity to provide guidance and direction in the expansion of rural youth educational programmes in the Americas.

The creation of the Council was announced last October by the Secretary General of the



MR. EDWARDS

organisation of American States (OAS). The appointment of Mr. Edwards was made jointly by Dr. Jose Emilio Araujo, Director General of the Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences of the OAS (IICA), and Grant A. Shrum, Executive Director of the National 4-H Foundation of America, Inc.

The two organisations have a co-operative association for conducting the Inter-American Rural Youth Programme.

20 YEARS

Mr. Edwards has been the organiser of the 4-H and Young Farmers' Clubs of the Ministry of Agriculture, Land and Fisheries since this youth programme was formed in 1969. Previously, he served some 20 years as an agricultural extension agent.

He earned the Diploma for the Eastern Caribbean Institute of Farm and Forestry. In 1968 he was chosen to receive a scholarship to study the 4-H Clubs in the United States under the Professional Rural Youth Leaders Exchange.

Mr. Edwards attended the 970 Inter-American Rural Youth Leaders' Conference in Argentina as well as the 1969 Inter-American Rural Youth Congress held in Venezuela. He was Director of the recent FAO Rural Youth Leadership Workshop conducted in Trinidad and Tobago.

The first meeting of the Advisory Council will be in December in Puerto Rico in conjunction with the 1972 Inter-American Rural Youth Leaders' Conference.

Diciembre 7, 1972

Liderato Juventud Americana

Puerto Rico ha sido escogido como país anfitrión de la Conferencia Interamericana de Líderes de Juventudes Rurales de 1972, actos que habrán de celebrarse en el Hotel Puerto Rico Sheraton del 10 al 15 de diciembre. Esta actividad, organizada por el Consejo Asesor Interamericano para la Juventud Rural, tiene como objetivo principal explorar nuevos medios para mejorar las oportunidades de educación informal de la población rural del hemisferio de manera que dicha juventud participe más efectivamente en el desarrollo y el mejoramiento de las comunidades rurales de los países respectivos.

Esto incluye la búsqueda de medidas más prácticas para mejorar las técnicas educativas de carácter agrícola, mejoramiento del hogar, enseñanza de las artes y destrezas necesarias en el desarrollo de un ciudadano más útil y mejor preparado en las ruralías de los países que componen el Hemisferio Occidental.

A esta conferencia concurrirán

líderes profesionales y voluntarios de 31 países — Estados Unidos, Sur América, América Central y el Caribe — en representación de 300 mil jóvenes que están matriculados en los distintos organismos juveniles de esos países. En los cinco días que durará la Conferencia se discutirán y analizarán problemas relacionados con la participación de la juventud rural en el desarrollo, el adiestramiento, y utilización de educadores y líderes voluntarios en los programas educativos de juventudes, desarrollo de recursos para los programas de juventudes, incluyendo proyectos de producción de alimentos y destrezas hogareñas, así como la educación del joven para el futuro.

Es nuestro deseo que esta Conferencia sea un éxito definitivo, así como otra contribución de valor positivo de los líderes participantes a la tarea común de mejorar la educación, la participación y el esfuerzo de la juventud para darle a la ruralía americana el sentido de valor que intrínsecamente le corresponde.

EXPANSION DE PROGRAMAS DE LA JUVENTUD RURAL

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, Dic. 18.—Una expansión de los programas educacionales de la juventud rural, como un medio efectivo para ayudar a la gente joven de las áreas rurales a desarrollar su potencial como individuos y convertirse en importantes participantes del desarrollo rural, fue sugerida con carácter de urgencia por los delegados que asisten a la Conferencia Interamericana de Delegados de la Juventud Rural, al terminar una semana de discusiones en esta capital.

Los delegados subrayaron la importancia de mejorar el contenido de los programas educacionales, particularmente en el desarrollo de capacidades útiles relacionadas con la producción y utilización de alimentos.

Las recomendaciones fueron hechas después de cinco días de deliberaciones del 10 al 15 de diciembre en las que participaron cerca de 100 delegados de 17 países de América Latina, además de representantes de España, sobre el tema "Fomentando el potencial de la Juventud Rural". La resolución fue presentada en la sesión final por el recientemente elegido presidente del Consejo Asesor de la Juventud Rural Interamericana, E. Dian Vaugh, Vice-Administrador del Desarrollo de Juventudes de los Clubes 4-H, del Servicio de Extensión de la Secretaría de Agricultura de los Estados Unidos.

Como Vice-Presidente fue elegido, Ilo Soares Nogueira, director de Relaciones Públicas de Nansen-Ferguson do Brasil.

Una de las principales tareas del Consejo Asesor será la de ayudar a implementar las recomendaciones de la conferencia y ayudar a conseguir más apoyo público y privado para incrementar las oportunidades de desarrollo de la Juventud Rural en todo el Hemisferio. Los programas juveniles benefician actualmente acerca de 300,000 jóvenes de América Latina y el Caribe.

Los delegados a la conferencia también subrayaron la significativa contribución del sector privado al desarrollo de la juventud rural en apoyo de los programas nacionales oficiales.

Para un elogio especial se seleccionó el fondo de 625,000 dólares, distribuidos en un período de cuatro años, por la W. K. Kellogg Foundation en 1971. Dichos fondos apoyan a la juventud de cuatro países—Costa Rica, Guatemala, Paraguay y Venezuela— a demostrar como la juventud rural puede hacer importantes contribuciones al desarrollo rural a través de una creciente producción alimenticia y una mejor utilización de los alimentos.

En un informe sobre el progreso del programa de la Fundación Kellogg presentado a la conferencia por el profesor Edgard Arias Ch., éste observó que un estudio de la Fundación hecho en Paraguay había encontrado que "la juventud de las zonas rurales no quería emigrar a las grandes ciudades. La juventud se ve obligada a esto", dijo, "debido a la falta de trabajo. Además de la labor de cultivo, la juventud desea recibir entrenamiento de industrias relacionadas con el agro, para así poder obtener trabajo en sus propias comunidades".

Los delegados a la conferencia también instaron a las agencias nacionales para que se de atención al desarrollo de Colegios de Economía del hogar a nivel universitario y que se considere la construcción permanente de centros de entrenamiento para profesionales y líderes voluntarios, tanto ad ultos como adolescentes.

Uno de los creadores de la conferencia de una semana fue el Dr. Humberto Rosado E., del Instituto Interamericano de Ciencias Agrícolas. Al tratar sobre el entrenamiento de profesionales para trabajar con la juventud. El señor Rosado manifestó que el principio de ayudar a la gente a ayudarse a sí

misma "ha probado ser una buena idea".

Señaló que "esta idea ha tenido casi una aceptación universal como una factible posibilidad de resolver los problemas de la vida rural. Continué diciendo que el futuro de los servicios de extensión "depende en gran parte de la ciudad de contribución mediante sus propios esfuerzos, y haciendo uso de sus propios recursos".

En el seminario de programas juveniles de expansión rural en el Caribe, Noel B. Walters, de Jamaica recaló sobre el problema de la dirección y secretariado de los clubes 4-H. Observó que "el trabajador ocasional podrá estar a sus anchas cortando caña en la Florida, pero no deseará que su gente lo vea haciendo lo mismo en el patio de su casa, como resultado". Dijo: "Del pequeño agricultor a su hijo no existe ningún estímulo para aceptar la agricultura como una carrera.



Participants in the International 4-H Study Tour of the Caribbean visited an expanded nutrition project in Gurabo, Puerto Rico. Following a skit given by 4-H members and nutrition aides, youngsters showed their native fruits and vegetables to tour members Timay Faye Jones and Mary Baca Olguin of New Mexico and Judith Nord of Minnesota. Eight other extension home economists participated in the tour.

RURAL YOUTH LEADER'S CONFERENCE IN PUERTO RICO

"Activating the Potential of Rural Youth" was the theme of the 1972 Inter-American Rural Youth Leader's Conference, December 10-15 in San Juan, Puerto Rico.

More than 100 national rural youth leaders, representatives of private industry, educational foundations and international organizations from 30 countries and dependencies of the Americas are expected to attend.

The conference is sponsored by the Inter-American Rural Youth Program (PIJR), a cooperative association of the National 4-H Foundation, and the Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences of the Organization of American States.

Held bi-annually, these conferences are the focus for rural youth programs throughout Latin America and the Caribbean, which enroll about 300,000 boys and girls.

Major presentations of the

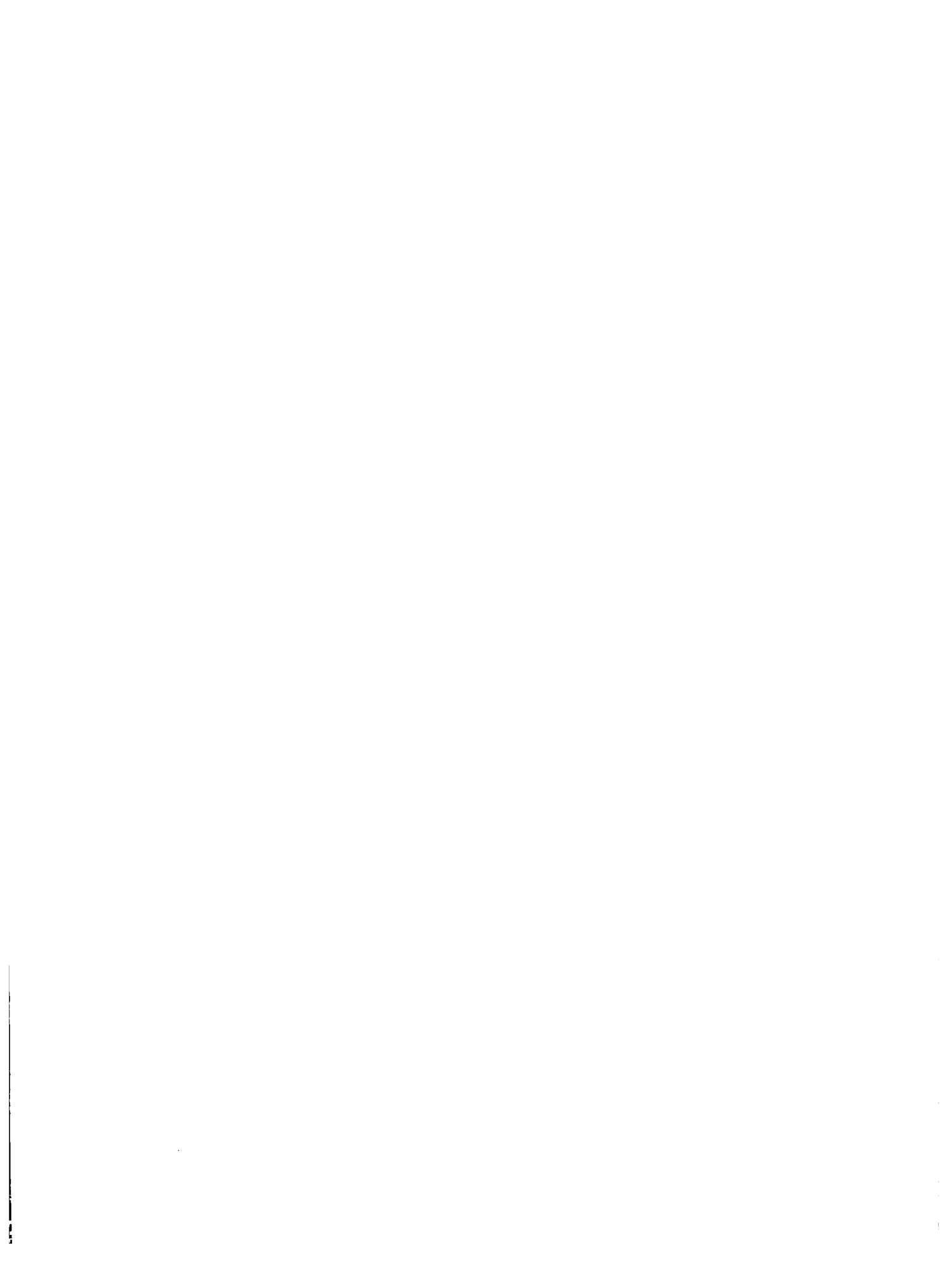
conference include: involving youth in rural development, utilization of volunteer leaders, training professionals for youth work and resource development and evaluation for youth programs. A special feature of the program will be a selection of mini-seminars on specific projects such as food production and career development.

Included on the program from the United States are: Grant A. Shrum, executive director, National 4-H Foundation; Dr. Ned Bayley, Director of Science and Education, U.S. Department of Agriculture; and Dr. V. Milton Boyce, program leader, 4-H Youth Development, Extension Service, USDA.

The Inter-American Rural Youth Advisory Council is also scheduled to meet during the conference. Galo Plaza, secretary general, Organization of the American States, and former president of the Republic of Ecuador serves as honorary chairman. Dr. E. Dean Vaughan, assistant administrator, 4-H

Youth Development, Extension Service, USDA; represents the United States and serves as first vice president of the advisory council.

Also attending the conference will be approximately 20 participants in the International 4-H Study Tour, being conducted in December for professional United States Extension workers to study youth programs in Jamaica, Haiti and Puerto Rico.



De visita comité de la fundación de clubes 4-H

Desde el domingo último se encuentran en San José los miembros del comité especial nombrado por la junta directiva de la Fundación Nacional de Clubes 4-H de los EE. UU., con el propósito de que sobre el terreno, lleve a cabo una evaluación de la labor realizada hasta ahora por el programa interamericano para la juventud rural (PIJR), con sede en esta capital.

El PIJR es un organismo fundado en 1960, que opera en el ámbito interamericano, con base en la asociación cooperativa de la fundación nacional de clubes 4-H y el Instituto Interamericano de Ciencias Agrícolas (IICA), con sus propósitos cooperar con los gobiernos e instituciones nacionales y con organismos privados para desarrollar programas educativos efectivos e informales, con el fin de que los jóvenes rurales de Latinoamérica y el Caribe participen de una manera efectiva en su sociedad y contribuyan al aumento de la producción agrícola y al mejoramiento de las condiciones de la vida rural.

El mencionado comité especial está integrado por las siguientes personalidades:

Doctor E. Dean Vaughan, director nacional 4-H, servicio de extensión, Departamento de Agricultura de los Estados Unidos en Washington, D.C. el doctor Vaughan, es actualmente el presidente del Consejo Asesor Interamericano para la Juventud Rural para el período 73-74.

Doctor Jean C. Evans vicepresidente de Extensión, Universidad del Estado Oklahoma.

Doctor B. L. Coffindaffer, director, servicio cooperativo de extensión, Universidad de... West Virginia.

Doctor Chester D. Black, director asistente, 4-H, servicio de extensión agrícola de la Universidad de Carolina del Norte.

Doctor Merle L. Howes, director asistente de extensión... 4-H y programas juveniles, universidad de Massachusetts, y

Sra. Lois W. McGurk, líder de programa, desarrollo juvenil, 4-H, servicio cooperativo de extensión, Universidad de Cornell, New York.

Los doctores Vaughan, Evans, Black y Howes, son miembros de la junta directiva de la Fundación 4-H. Los dos últimos han venido acompañados por sus esposas.

También participa en las reuniones el Sr. W. Francis Pressly, en su calidad de director de la división de programas inter-

nacionales 4-H de la fundación.

Esta visita es el resultado de la instancia que en forma individual hicieron en abril de... 1971, el Ministerio de Agricultura y Ganadería de Costa Rica, el director general del Instituto Interamericano de Ciencias Agrícolas y el presidente de la Fundación Nacional 4-S de Costa Rica, a la junta directiva de la fundación 4-H, para que se reuniera en Costa Rica, con el fin de que se familiarizara con sus operaciones en la América Latina.

En su reunión de octubre de 1972, la junta directiva autorizó que un comité especial se reuniera en San José, con el fin de revisar y evaluar el trabajo que la Fundación realiza por medio del PIJR y de tener la oportunidad de conocer personalmente los programas educativos de América. Se invitó a otros representantes del servicio cooperativo de extensión a formar parte de este comité.

Durante su estadía en San

José, el comité especial ha celebrado varias reuniones de trabajo en la sala de reuniones del PIJR, también se ha reunido con los miembros de Fundación Nacional 4-S de Costa Rica, con el director general del IICA, doctor José Emilio Araujo y otros funcionarios de la dirección general de dicho organismo, así como con personeros del Ministerio de Agricultura y Ganadería, incluyendo al ingeniero Carlos Arroyo Blanco, director de extensión.

También, el pasado martes, el grupo viajó a Puriscal, donde fueron atendidos por el personal de la agencia de extensión agrícola y miembros de los clubes 4-S de la zona. El propósito de esta visita fue de conocer en forma directa, el trabajo del servicio de extensión y de los clubes 4-S, así como la labor que desarrollan los voluntarios del Proyecto de Desarrollo Juvenil (YDP's) en Costa Rica. Asimismo observaron la forma en que está operando el proyecto de

producción y utilización de alimentos, que se está llevando a cabo en cuatro países de América incluyendo Costa Rica, con fondos donados por la Fundación W.K. Kellogg de Battle Cree, Michigan.

El personal técnico del... PIJR representado por el señor Theodore Hutchcroft, director profesor Edgar Arias Ch. coordinador de proyectos del proyecto Kellogg y el ingeniero Luis O. Ferreira, coordinador regional para la zona norte, han participado activamente en todas las sesiones de trabajo programadas, así como en otros actos relativos.

Esta es la primera vez que un comité de la junta directiva de la fundación 4-H se reúne fuera de los Estados Unidos, se espera que los resultados de esta reunión sean de mucho provecho para las juventudes rurales de la América Latina, por medio de la labor que llegue a desarrollar el PIJR, en los próximos años.



Dr. E. Dean Vaughan, presidente del comité especial de la junta directiva de la Fundación Nacional 4-H, quien está de visita en Costa Rica, en misión de evaluación de la labor desarrollada por el PIJR.

APPENDIX B (under separate cover)

Publications Produced as Part of the Country Projects

Guatemala

1. What is Extension and What it does (Qué es y qué hace Extension).
2. Planting Bean Project Guide (Proyecto de Cultivo de Frijol - Guía para Socios 4-S).
3. Bean Utilization Project Guide and Record Book (Guía para Socios de los Clubes 4-S - Proyecto Consumo de Frijol).
4. Rural Youth Club Manual (Manual de Clubes 4-S).
5. Secretary's Handbook (Libro del Secretario).

Paraguay*

6. Project in Corn, Soybean and Poultry Production and Utilization; Manual for Members (Proyecto de Producción y Utilización de Maíz, Soja y Cría de Aves; a nivel de socios).
7. Soybean Production Project; Recipes (Proyecto de Producción de Soja; Recetas).
8. Corn Production and Utilization Project; Recipes (Proyecto de Producción y Consumo de Maíz; Recetas).
9. Corn Production Project (Proyecto de Producción de Maíz).
10. Soybean Production Project (Proyecto de Producción de Soja).
11. Soybean Utilization Manual (Manual de Proyectos sobre Utilización de la Soja).
12. Vaccination Program for Poultry (Programa de Vacunaciones para Aves).
13. Corn Utilization Record Book (Registro del Proyecto de Consumo de Maíz).

Venezuela

14. Recipes with Black Beans (Recetas a Base de Caraotas).
15. Recipes with Garden Vegetables (Recetas a Base de Hortalizas).

Costa Rica

16. Final Report of the Costa Rican Nutritional Surveys (Informe Final Encuestas Nutricionales en Costa Rica).

* Due to delay in the mail, we have not received publications from Paraguay. As soon as we receive them, we will forward them.



Appendix A-19



Even though the drought reduced his corn yield, Costa Rican 4-S member Luis Gerardo Mendoza, was enthusiastic about his participation in the Kellogg project



Planning is the basic element of rural youth programming. Ing. Luis O. Ferreira of PIJR, center, is counseling a Venezuelan staff group that is establishing priorities and goals.



YDP Janet Sydness of Minnesota, right, works with her counterpart in a local extension office in Paraguay to prepare the community nutrition phase of the project.





Innumerable training courses have been held in Costa Rica, Paraguay, Venezuela, and Guatemala to launch the country projects. These sessions have provided technical information and program development instruction to rural youth program leaders to use in their own training of the members and volunteer leaders. These sessions were part of a series of nutrition courses in Paraguay.







New methods are shared by demonstrations and public exhibitions. Above is a food demonstration in Paraguay; at left, YDP Valrey Vogel of North Dakota tells Costa Rican youngsters about food production and use at a livestock fair; and below, Costa Rican 4-S girls and leaders observe attractive displays of nutritious vegetables.





Effective involvement of the U. S. former 4-H members in institution building at the community level take continuous consultation by PIJR with the YDPs and the rural youth program staff of the host countries. Ing. Ferreira of PIJR advises Sharon Danes of Wisconsin on one of his visits to her site in Costa Rica.





The 1972 Inter-American Rural Youth Leaders' Conference featured many excellent speakers, such as Dr. Humberto Rosado of IICA (left). There were many opportunities to tell the story of the Kellogg Foundation grant to program leaders throughout the Hemisphere, and for them to discuss its implication in their national situations.





The start and the finish of successful food production projects in Venezuela (right) by 5-V Club members, and by a 4-C boy in Paraguay (above).



Accurately recording the results of the harvest is a community affair. The farmers are anxious to know the yields received by the boys and girls in their projects. This 4-S Club corn harvest in Costa Rica was the first evidence needed for local farmers to plan to change the adapted seed and improved practices.





The U. S. 4-H program recognized the leadership being given to rural youth programming in the Americas by IICA, by presenting the Partner in 4-H Award to the Director General, Dr. José Emilio G. Araujo. With him is Dr. E. Dean Vaughan, U. S. National 4-H leader and President of the Inter-American Rural Youth Advisory Council.



