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Report Submitted to the
W. K. KELLOGG FOUNDATION

IICA-CIDIA

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

TICA
1973
1974
9.6

July 1, 1973-June 30, 1974

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.

00005579



INSTITUTO INTERAMERICANO DE CIENCIAS AGRICOLAS DE LA OEA

DIRECCION GENERAL

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DG/D-869
June 28, 1974

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

Dear Dr. Chaves:

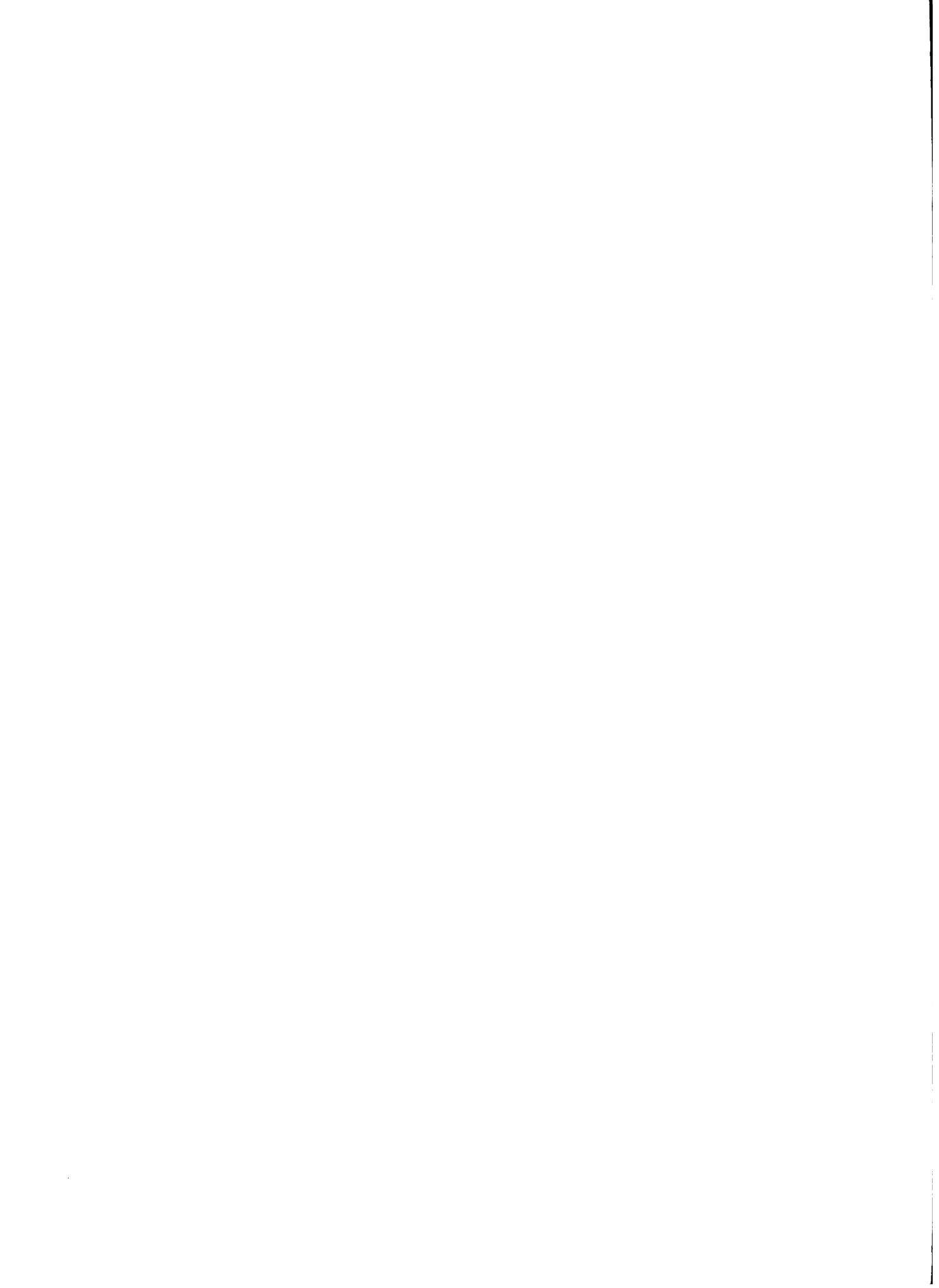
On behalf of the Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences of the OAS and of the National 4-H Club Foundation of America, Inc., I take pleasure in presenting the third annual report of the operation of the W. K. Kellogg Foundation grant for the Inter-American Rural Youth Program (PIJR) which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

Executive Director Shrum and I agree: this report documents the continuing progress in achieving the goals of the grant. There was major expansion of the country projects during the year, with increased enrollment by rural boys and girls, and significant achievements in their food production and utilization projects. Their examples are being adapted by the adults of their communities.

To share the experiences gained during the first two years of the grant, PIJR conducted two successful Regional Seminars for rural youth program leadership of other Latin American countries. By learning and observing the benefits of these demonstrations, the participants began the development of similar projects in their national rural youth programs.

The financial statement for 1973-1974 accompanying this report is tentative as of this date, but we believe fairly represents anticipated expenditures for the third year. A final statement for the period will be sent to you on or before August 15, 1974.

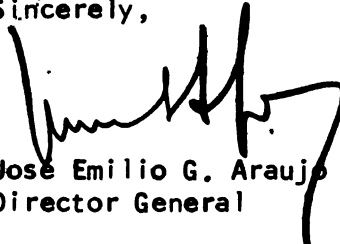
The budget for the fourth year (1974-1975) is a part of this report. I am at this time requesting the fourth and final payment, for the amount of \$124,380.00, to be made as soon as possible. This check should be payable to the Pan American Development Foundation, 19th and Constitution Avenue, Washington, D. C. 20006, U. S. A., which receives 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.



In addition to the annual report of the Implementation of the Kellogg Foundation grant, we have added a review of some other related activities of IICA.

The 4-H Foundation and IICA are confident the next twelve months will see this grant brought to a successful conclusion, though the real effectiveness of rural youth programming cannot be measured immediately. The 1974 Inter-American Conference on Rural Youth in October will emphasize how the Kellogg project demonstrations have helped the rural boys and girls become more effective participants in development. Evaluation of the grant will be a major part of the fourth annual report.

Sincerely,



Handwritten signature of José Emilio G. Araujo, Director General, in black ink.

José Emilio G. Araujo
Director General

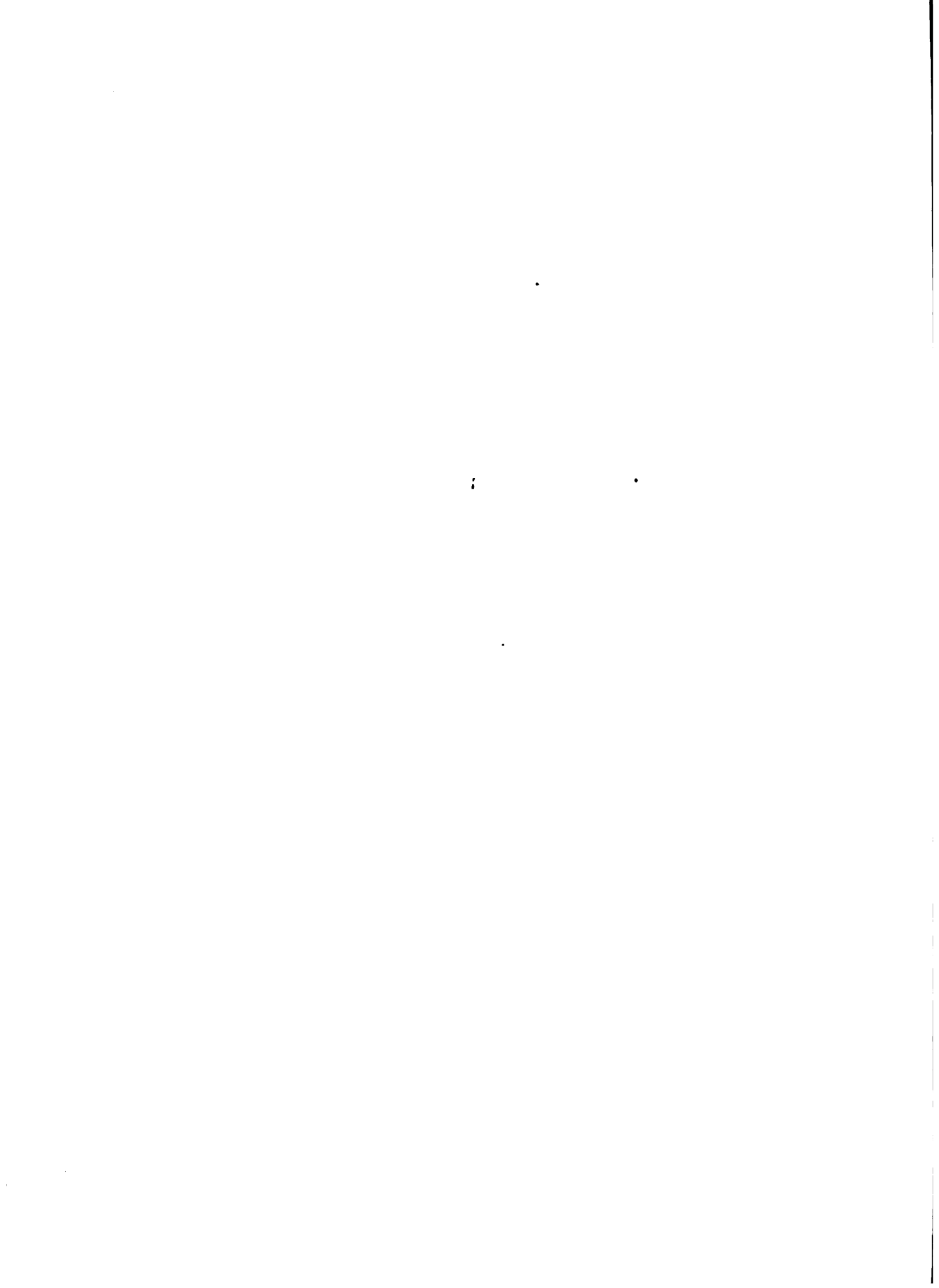
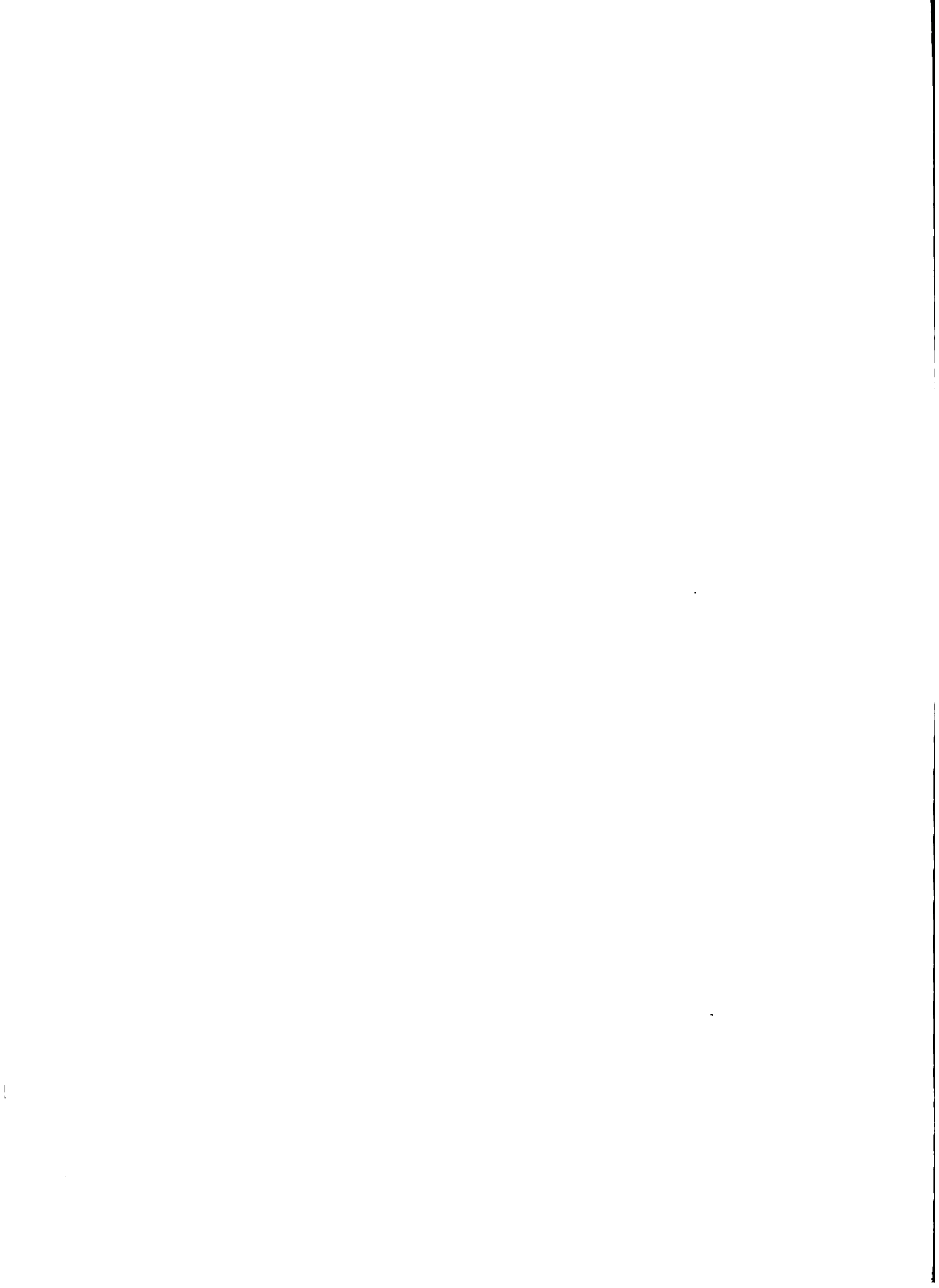


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HIGHLIGHTS*

This is a summary of the third 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.

Introduction

-- The rural boys and girls described in this report are the children of subsistence farmers and rural laborers in Guatemala, Costa Rica, Paraguay and Venezuela. They tend to be poorly educated, socially isolated and ignored, though intelligent and quick to grasp opportunity. (1)

-- Everyone eats. Technology exists for greatly increased food production. In this grant it is being channeled to the rural youth. Using "packages of improve practices" for growing corn, beans, soybeans and vegetables, the youngsters are increasing production two to four times local averages. This is putting people first, and beginning with the youth. (1)

Evaluation and Significance

-- The General Secretary of the OAS, Galo Plaza, endorsed the active participation of rural youth "as one of the most effective vehicles for transformation of new concepts and research results." He said, "Promising experience in this regard has been obtained by a program financed by the W. K. Kellogg Foundation ..." (2)

-- The grant has passed through its "new idea" stage, and is being integrated to the institutional structures of the four countries. The multiplier factor is working because the rural people want to improve their quality of life. (3)

-- Two Regional Seminars on Food Production and Utilization by Means of the Rural Youth (in Guatemala and Paraguay) were the most significant happenings of the year. They were attended by 58 persons from 17 countries. Delegates made plans to apply in their countries the methodology observed in the two demonstration countries. (4-6-8)

* The numbers in parenthesis at the end of each section refer to the pages in the report.



-- Achievements are based on the example of youth:

-- Demonstrations of improved technology, providing skills training and local proof of the practices. (4)

-- Positive, constructive manner in which the young people are participating in development. They are doing something about the "real situation." (4)

-- Frequent shifting of rural extension staffs is a problem in each country which has limited the progress of many of the demonstration projects. (4)

-- The national private support entities have been slow to meet the challenge of increased membership and activity by the rural youth programs, especially where they are the primary source of credit. (5)

-- Involvement of the U. S. 4-H program, through the Cooperative Extension Service, is focused on the young people as volunteers (YDP). Their effectiveness depends upon selection and orientation, their personal and technical skills, and utilization by the host institutions. (5)

-- There appears to be increased awareness and interest by the 4-H program toward rural youth and rural development in the "third world" countries. (5)

-- The Special Committee of the Board of Trustees of the 4-H Foundation endorsed the fine relationship established by PIJR. (5-7)

Operations during 1973-1974

General Observations:

-- The food production and technology applied by the rural young people has been expanded beyond the 46 demonstration villages as others have requested the "Kellogg-type" training. (6)

-- Panama asked PIJR to conduct a "one-day seminar" patterned after the Regional Seminars, which was attended by more than 50 persons. (6)

-- One-week evaluation and planning meetings were held in each of the four countries in February for personnel connected with the demonstration projects. (7)

-- PIJR staff had personal contact with rural youth program leadership of 20 American countries during the year, plus Canada and the U. S., almost all related to the Kellogg grant. (7)

-- New statements of objectives and of institutional development were adopted for PIJR beginning in 1974. (7)

-- Basic planning continued for the 1974 Inter-American Conference on Rural Youth to be in Costa Rica in October with the theme, "Rural Youth and Their Decisions for the 1980's". The Kellogg Foundation grant will be featured. (8)

Guatemala

-- Two more extension agencies were added as demonstration areas. The goal for 1974 is a 25% enrollment increase. (8)

-- 4-S bean production projects were the best ever seen in Cerro Gordo. The lowest yield by a member was higher than any previously attained by a farmer. Three agencies reported production averaging 1,330 pounds per acre. (8)

-- There is a good market for seed, as neighboring farmers want to follow the 4-S boys' example. Using the new practices, they are doubling their former yields. (9)

-- 4-S enrollment reached 13,000 in 1973 -- a new record and significant increase. (9)

Costa Rica

-- 4-S members in Filadelfia area, who faced drought with their corn crop a year ago this time were hampered by excessive rains. (9)

-- Bank loans were slow in being processed, but Puriscal 4-S boys averaged 98 bushels per acre of corn, netting about \$300 each. In Alajuela, the yield was about 10 bushels per acre less, but still very high for that area. (10)

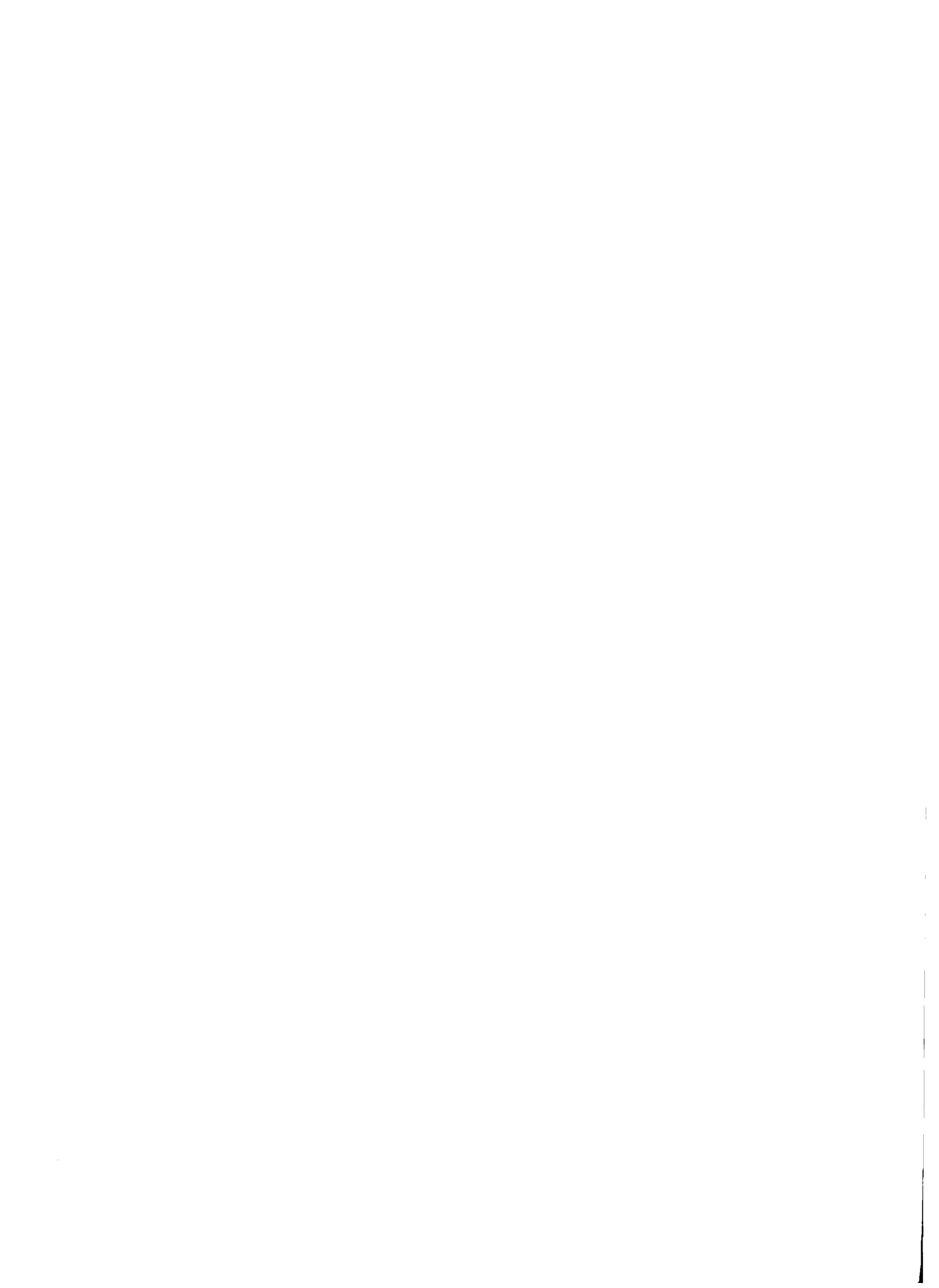
-- Nutrition activities were successful in all areas, using locally developed materials to train in basic elements of nutrition with practical recipes. There were 515 leaders and 3,153 members and homemakers trained. (10)

-- National enrollment moved over the 9,000 mark early in 1974, more than double the membership four years ago. (10)

Paraguay

-- New demonstration agencies provided basic training for volunteer leaders who seem to be in a better position than professionals to assimilate and disseminate the new techniques. (10)

-- National project goals were achieved, and most surpassed. More than three times as many members were enrolled as projected. (11)



-- Net returns to 4-C members using the improved practices was about three times local averages on corn and more than four times on soybeans. (11)

-- More than 800 farmers in the four original demonstration areas are using the improved practices, doubling and tripling their yields in two years. (11)

Venezuela

-- "Kellogg Project is the best thing that PIJR has brought to Venezuela," said a Ministry of Agriculture's regional supervisor. It has influenced all of the Extension Service in the two states, as well as being leverage for other institutions, he reported. (12)

-- Nutrition training in Sabana Alta included 5-V girls and homemakers to start home gardens along with the commercial plots of the 5-V Clubs, and this led to solving the community's continual water problem. (12)

-- Garden projects in Canaima have produced 70 tons of vegetables in two years. Their Kellogg project has been incentive to bring about other community improvements in health, sanitation, roads, construction, community development, as well as agriculture. They speak of the "miracle of Canaima." (12)

Involvement of U. S. 4-H Program

-- The first group of YDPs, former U. S. 4-H members, completed their assignments in August, and were succeeded by 13 volunteers distributed among the four cooperating countries. The third group began training on June 12. (14)

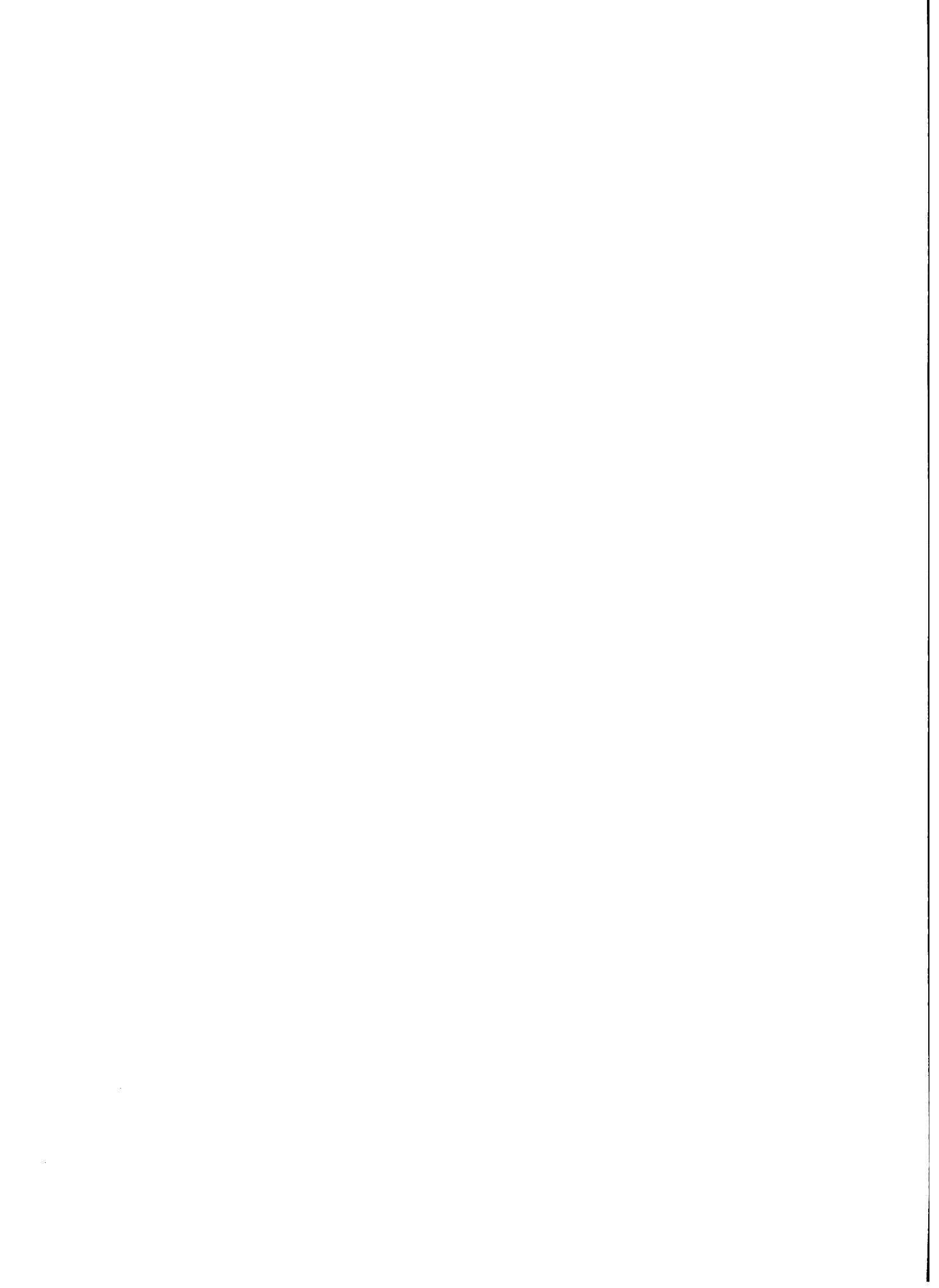
-- YDPs have made important contributions by (1) providing resources to expand the capabilities of the host rural youth programs, (2) exchanging experiences and ideas, thus improving their counterparts' capacities to provide more and improved educational opportunities for the rural youth, and (3) expanding the international educational content of 4-H in their home states. (14)

-- Many state 4-H groups are developing good relationships with their counterpart rural youth programs. (17)

Information Services

-- PIJR communications have been especially effective in expanding knowledge about the Kellogg demonstration projects. (18)

-- A veteran agricultural communicator, John Spaven of Vermont, spent two months of his sabbatical leave assisting with training, consultation and



materials' production related to the Kellogg grant. A handbook of practical communications techniques was published as follow-up to his training courses. (18)

Inter-American Rural Youth Advisory Council

-- Having successfully passed its formative stage, the Inter-American Rural Youth Advisory Council is becoming an effective consultative body to PIJR as well as a respected voice in behalf of rural youth programming. (19)

-- Galo Plaza, OAS Secretary General, accepted a second term as Honorary Chairman of CAIJR. (19)

-- The CAIJR Executive Committee met in September, (1) heard reports on activities of and concerning PIJR, (2) made plans for the 1974 Inter-American Conference, (3) and reviewed the Kellogg project developments. (19)

Related PIJR Activities

-- The 11 Inter-American Seminar for Rural Youth Support Entities was conducted by PIJR in Brazil in November for representatives of 15 countries. (21)

-- PIJR is intensifying its resource development efforts, including the direct mail solicitation campaign. (21)

Plans for 1974-1975

-- Maintain the pace of expansion in the four countries, especially in food production. (21-22)

-- Emphasize the nutrition and the food utilization projects, where the most improvement can be made in the remaining months. (22)

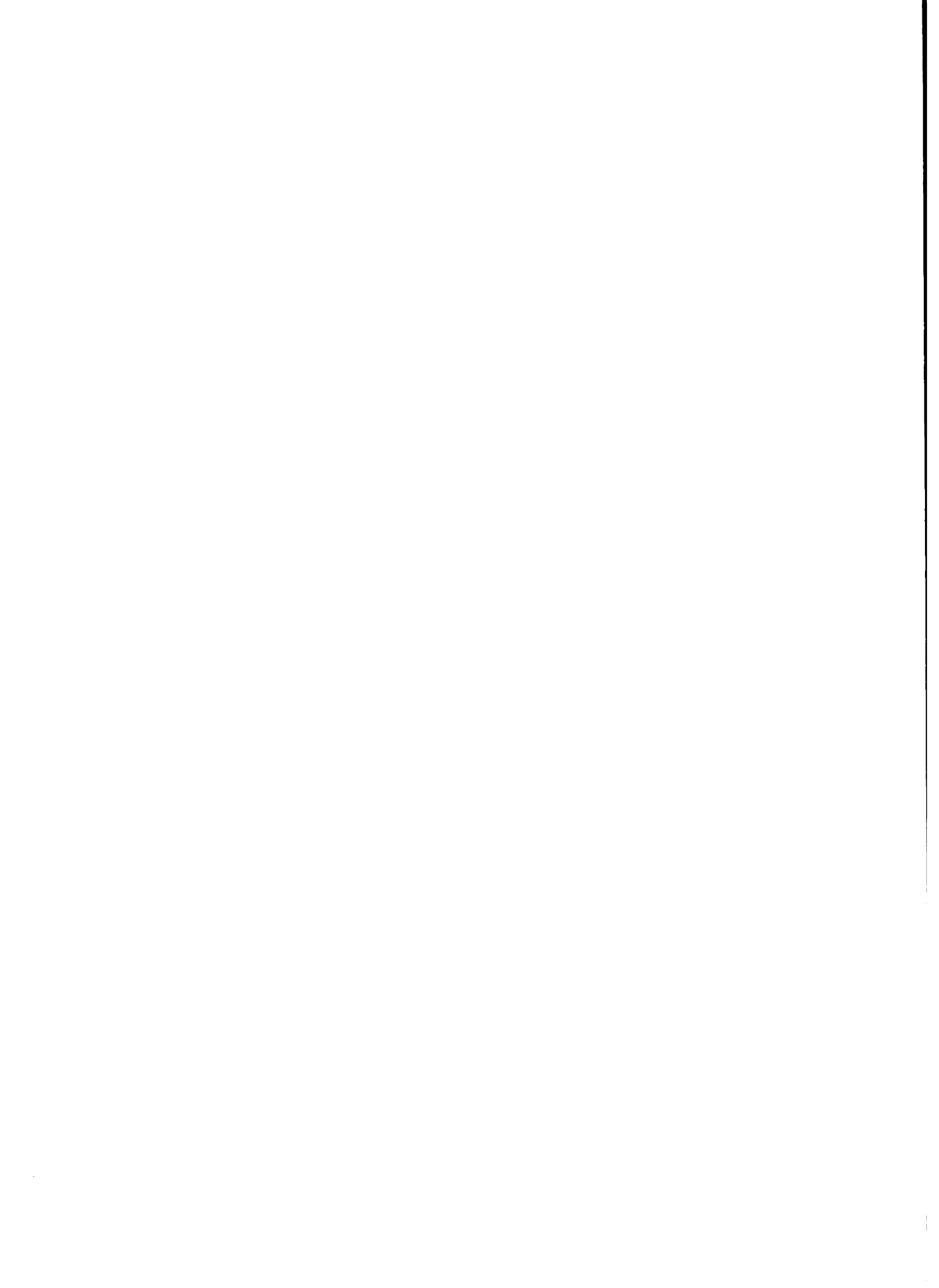
-- Provide PIJR consultation in selected neighboring countries to follow-up on the Regional Seminars. (22)

-- Conduct the 1974 Inter-American Conference on Rural Youth. (22)

-- The regular meeting of the CAIJR will be immediately prior to the Inter-American Conference. (22)

-- Train and supervise the third group of YDPs in their host country assignments. (22)

-- Continue the assistance and counsel provided the country projects by IICA, including participating in the evaluations of the effectiveness of the grant activities. (22)



SPECIAL REPORT I

HOW RURAL EXTENSIONISTS IMPLEMENT THE PROJECT IN ONE COMMUNITY

The rural extension agency of Asunción Mita, Guatemala, became a part of the Kellogg project in March 1973. Three communities served by this office were selected: Trapiche Abajo, Tiucal and Asunción Grande.

The staff in Asunción Mita is P. Agr. Luis Factor Ordóñez Mátzer, agricultural extension promoter, Prof. Daniel Guitz Guajan, 4-S Clubs promoter, and Maritza R. de López, home economics agent. The latter two are responsible for the 4-S Clubs. A U. S. 4-H volunteer, Miss Jane Dupuis, worked with them beginning in September 1973.

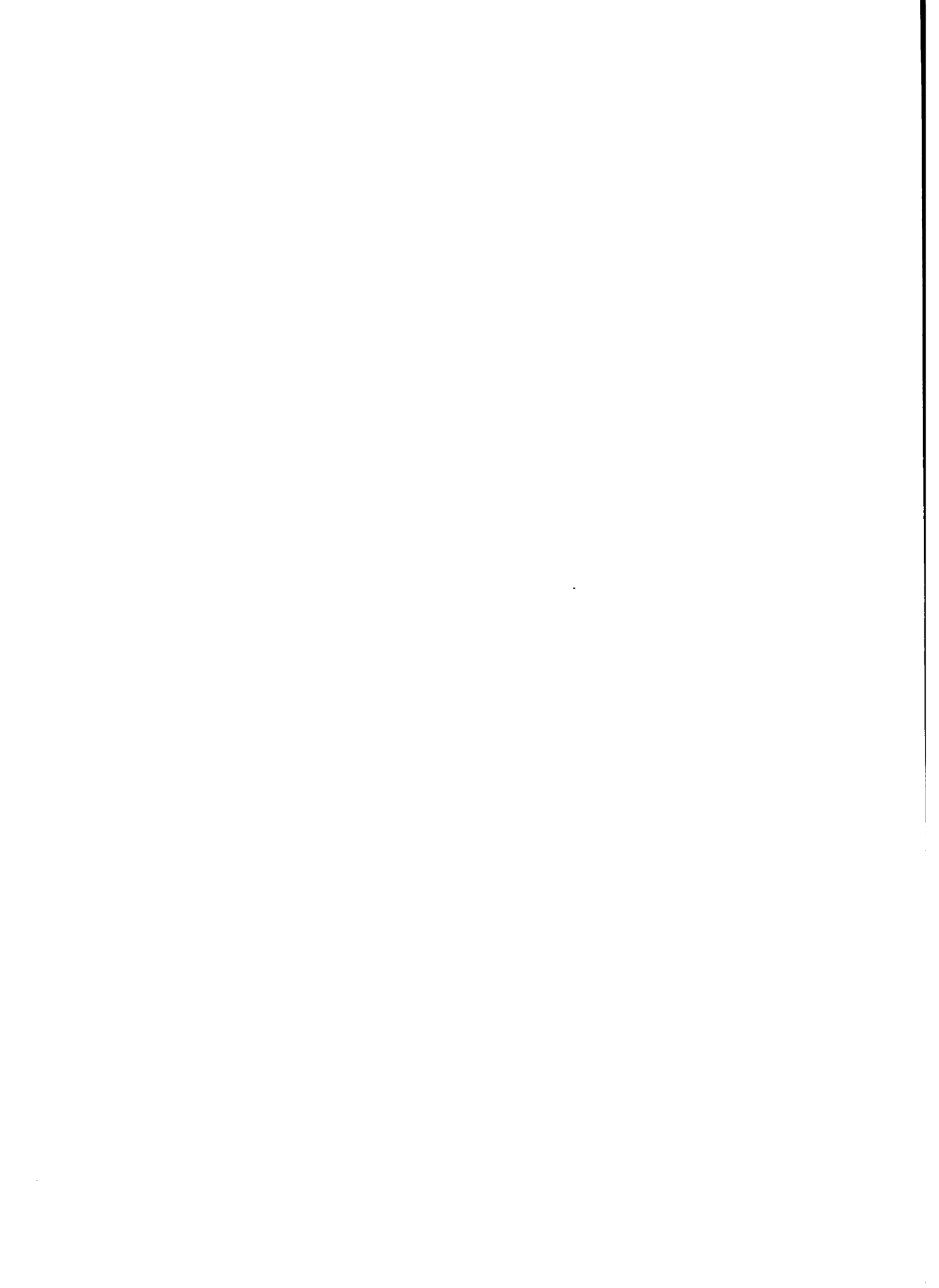
They focus their energies on the rural family, especially to improving their agricultural production. They emphasize basic grains, especially beans, as important for agriculture and for the family.

Their objectives for the first year were:

1. Increase bean production using the recommended technology.
2. Improve the family diets, by more and better use of the beans.
3. Teach the 4-S members in the proper use of agricultural credit.

They set their goals and had excellent results:

	<u>Goal</u>	<u>Result</u>
Number of 4-S Clubs	6	6
Number of Volunteer Leaders	6	7
Number of Members		
4-S Club Boys	45	45
4-S Club Girls	75	89
Homemakers	50	32



The rural youth staff devoted much of their effort to gaining community acceptance of the project, as well as to training of the leaders and members.

Fourteen community action meetings were held:

	<u>Meetings</u>	<u>Members</u>	<u>Attendance</u>	
			<u>Leaders</u>	<u>Others</u>
Information about the Project	4	114	9	63
Meetings with Neighbors	7	---	8	217
Committee meetings	3	---	9	24

Seven talks and method demonstrations on bean production and utilization were given by the extensionists; an average of 36 members attended.

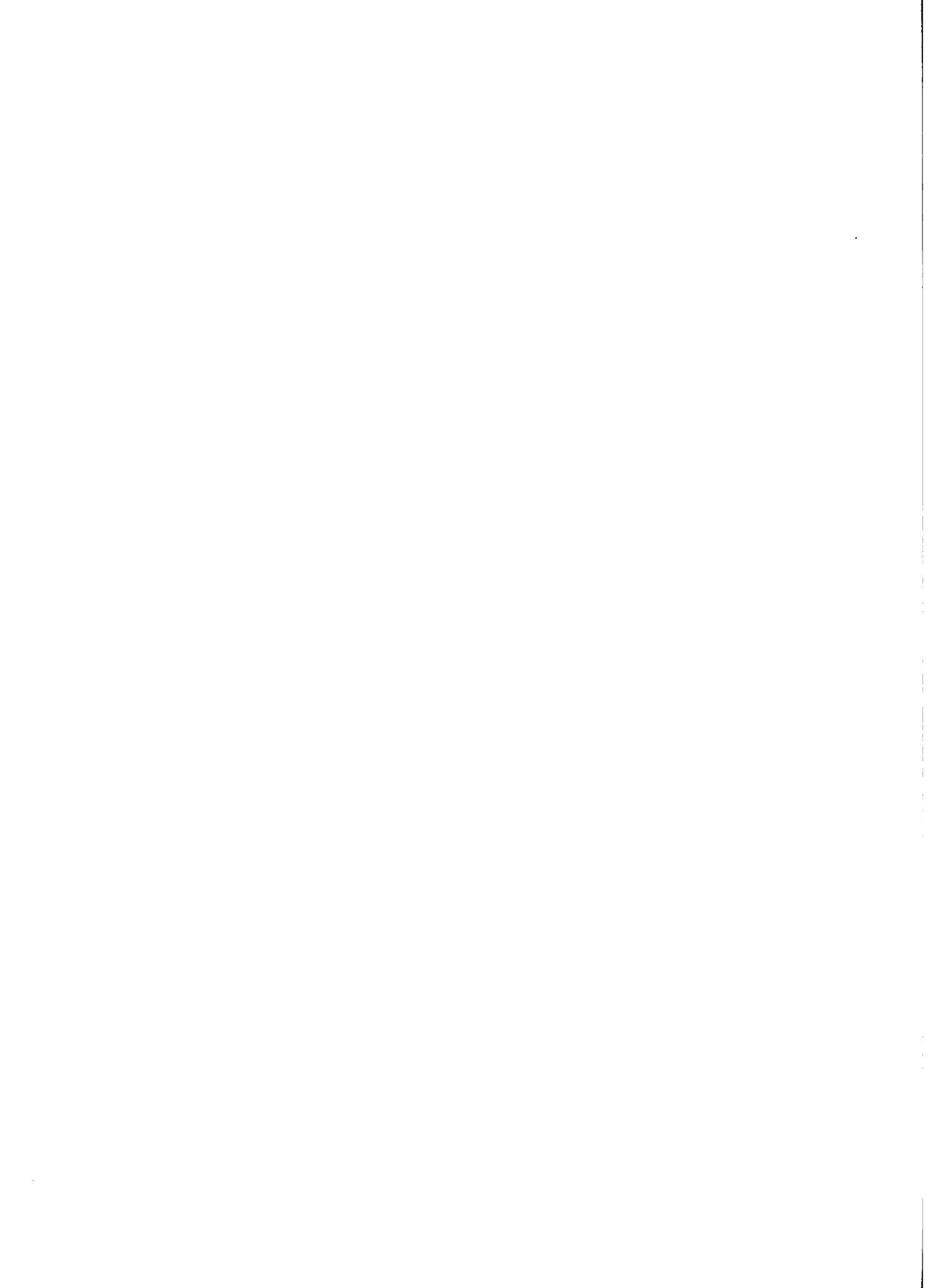
Talks on Nutrition and Utilization of Beans were given 18 times to an average attendance of 25 members and homemakers.

Nine different method demonstrations were given on nutrition and use of beans to 25 meetings with an average attendance of more than 26 persons each.

As a result, there were 45 projects of 1/4 "manzana" each. About three-fourths of the beans were planted on family lands, while the remainder was rented. The 4-S members were loaned \$479.25 in the form of seeds and chemicals. They harvested 178 "quintales" (hundredweight) of beans, of which they sold 95 "quintales", leaving 76 "quintales" to be consumed by their families.

The rural extensionists provided this statement of a typical 4-S member's expenses and return. This is a production of 5.6 "quintales" of beans valued at \$17 per "quintal".

Cost of preparation of the land	\$ 1.75
Cost of seeding and fertilizing	1.50
Cost of seed	5.00
Cost of fertilizer	5.65
Cost of insecticide	1.00
Cost of cultivation	2.00
Cost of harvesting	<u>6.00</u>
Total cost of production	\$ 22.40
Value of production	95.20
Net income	\$ <u>72.80</u>



SPECIAL REPORT II

A 4-H VOLUNTEER'S EXPERIENCE

"We thought we were farmers, but we were only planting the seed."

Don Juan said this after seeing new technology demonstrated in his community by the 4-S Club boys, including his son, Pedro. Don Juan wants to improve their small farm of five acres.

Pedro is a member of the 4-S Club in Cerro Gordo. Once a week, the Extension workers come to the community. They teach Pedro and his friends crop production and show that farming is more than just planting. They also teach animal production, leadership skills, home improvement and nutrition.

Pedro has completed his first year in the 4-S Bean Project under the Kellogg Foundation grant. These dry beans are a major part of the diet. Pedro has learned they have a lot of protein, something his body needs to grow.

With the help of his five younger brothers, Pedro grew one-half acre of beans. The rural extensionists trained him how to prepare the ground, apply the fertilizer, the distance to place the seeds, and how to use insecticides. Since Pedro could use these methods, he was given credit for the fertilizer, insecticide and a new improved seed variety. Pedro and don Juan agreed to pay back the \$12.23 at harvest time.

After much work, 500 pounds of beans were harvested from his field. In spite of an unfavorable year, this was double the area average production. With a higher than average price of 14 cents per pound, Pedro was very pleased. Don Juan was pleased with the new disease resistant seeds. They plan to plant more beans this year.

I live in Cerro Gordo and work with Pedro and the others in his 4-S Club. I cooperate with Hugo Rolando Rodríguez, the 4-C Club promoter in the area.

4-S increases limited educational opportunities normally available to the boys and girls. Young people learn new ways in 4-S. They learn quickly, have more education and often are more willing to change than their parents. Pedro and his friends know what is happening in other areas of the world and they want to take part.

**Adapted from a Letter by Kent Hug of Oregon, YDP
Volunteer in Guatemala**

1. Introduction

by Theodore Hutchcroft
Director
Inter-American Rural Youth Program

The rural boys and girls described in this report are the children of subsistence farmers and rural laborers in Guatemala, Costa Rica, Paraguay and Venezuela. They and their kind are a large portion of the population in nearly every developing country. They tend to be poorly educated, socially isolated, and ignored, when compared to their urban kin. Though they lack formal schooling, they are intelligent and quick to grasp opportunity.

At the top of any list of priorities in food deficit nations -- and this includes most of the developing world -- is the production of as much basic foods as possible so there may be a decent and productive life for all. Everyone eats. Agricultural products are the raw materials for industry and thus for jobs.

The technology exists for greatly increased food production. Rapid advances in productivity have been limited by the inability to transfer this technology to the small farmers. Demonstration projects have been tried in some areas, but even these have been faced with the traditional distrusts of strangers and their outside influences. Most farmers are wary of new ideas and slow to adopt them out of hand. They seek a better way of life, but with minimal risks for they have been exploited too long.

The demonstration method is not new. While proven as the best method to transfer technology from the laboratory to the land, it is often overlooked in search for "the innovative approach".

This grant has adapted the demonstration method to the delivery system of nonformal educational programs for rural youth. In mid-1971 the W. K. Kellogg Foundation made this four-year grant to the Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences of the OAS (IIICA) for the Inter-American Rural Youth Program (PIJR) "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 giving new spirit to tested methods, effectively applying them to age-old but largely unsolved problems.

The technology is being transferred to the rural youth. Using the various "packages of improved practices" for growing corn, beans, soybeans, and vegetables, they are increasing the production of basic foods by two, three, four times local averages.

These foods are providing a better quality of life for the rural families. More and better food is available for their tables. Increased production means becoming a part of the market economy, raising the family above subsistence levels so they can contribute to national life.

The examples set by these young people are visible throughout their communities. Adults see how and what they have achieved, and are quick to adopt the improved practices without potential embarrassment -- or risk -- of failure.

Real participation in development begins with the simplest steps. A boy begins to grow when his hands have cultivated and his mind has managed his own project. He has a tangible return that can be translated to larger projects. It increases his desire to stay on the land, but if this is not possible he has new skills that will aid him to live better because he can contribute more.

Adults want their youth to have a better life than has been possible for them. They are willing, with a little training and guidance, to assume responsibility for helping the young people "to make the best better" -- even though the best they have today may not be very good.

This grant involves the U. S. 4-H program. The problems of ignorance and poverty and hunger are foreign to the life experience of most 4-H members. By their volunteer service in these demonstrations, selected former 4-H members are gaining an understanding for the problems of developing peoples they probably otherwise would never have. And, they are sharing this with the 4-H members and leaders of their home states.

The job is never done. There is always new technology to be adopted for increasing production and improving rural life. People's needs change. And, there is the ever flowing stream of young people.

The problem is not isolated, nor are the solutions simple. There is the struggle for more land, for better marketing and supply facilities, for roads and power supplies and transportation and health services. There must be population control, improved education, and employment opportunities before rural development will have achieved a satisfactory standard.

These take time, and the need is now.

It is necessary to begin -- in many places. Assisting the rural youth to increase food production and improve food utilization is a direct new approach that gives good returns for better rural life today and the promise of many better tomorrows.

This is putting people first, and beginning with the youth.

11. Evaluation and Significance

The Secretary General of the Organization of American States (OAS), Galo Plaza, endorsed the active participation of rural youth "as one of the most effective vehicles for transformation of new concepts and research results"

in agricultural development. Speaking to international agricultural scientists meeting at the International Center for Tropical Agriculture (CIAT), he said that the some 400,000 rural youth in Latin American countries who are members of rural youth movements represent an increasingly potent force for promoting greater productivity. While the full benefit of their work can only be reaped in the future, their current efforts in pilot projects are undoubtedly having a strong influence on traditional practices and methods.

Plaza said "Promising experience in this regard has been obtained by a program financed by the W. K. Kellogg Foundation....." He noted several achievements of these rural youth in increasing food production, then added: "It is now up to the national agencies that support the rural youth movements to take advantage of the experience of these pilot projects and expand extension services to make effective use of rural youth's potential for accelerating agricultural productivity."

The world-wide food shortage has dramatically emphasized Plaza's observations, thus underlining the need to adopt improved food production and utilization technology to all agricultural areas as quickly and effectively as possible. The rural youth are a means of reaching this goal, as well as being a target audience for the training.

Higher prices for agricultural commodities in 1973 and 1974 were an added incentive for the young people. Their families saved by having sufficient supplies of the basic foods they grew, as well as from their extra income from sales in the market. At the same time, increasing costs of fertilizers, seeds and other production supplies altered many traditional cost-benefit ratios of production. The rising value of corn, for example, made it more attractive as a human food and as a cash crop, than as a feed for hogs (one of the projects chosen by Costa Rica).

These external influences quickly find their way to San Blas, Costa Rica, Asunción Mita, Guatemala, and San Juan Bautista, Paraguay, but did not retard the progress of the Kellogg grant. Part of the expansion came through implementation of the project plans prepared two and three years ago, but much of it was from neighboring communities as they became aware of the achievements of the young members. At times it appears that everyone wants to be a part of "Proyecto Kellogg."

By now the Kellogg grant has passed the "new idea" stage and is in the less glamorous phase of permanently integrating the methodology into the institutional structures of the four cooperating countries. During this period in some of the countries administrative officials seem to become somewhat bored with the routine operations and achievements. This attitude contrasts sharply with the increasing enthusiasm of the rural people who are the beneficiaries and those others who want to be involved. These people are not aware of the outside inputs that helped start the project; they only know the results in their own communities. They see these are good; they want to share in them.

This multiplier factor works because the rural people want to improve their quality of life.

The grant has magnified the effectiveness of the institutions that are a part of it. The rural youth programs have expanded their scope and their range of contacts, opening up new doors for resources and other forms of cooperation leading to greater service to youth.

The two Regional Seminars on Food Production and Utilization by Means of the Rural Youth (in Guatemala and Paraguay) were the most significant happenings of the year. There was good participation. Those attending made preliminary plans to apply in their own countries the methodologies they observed in the Kellogg demonstrations.

This achievement is based on the value of the example of youth.

First, they are demonstrating the improved technology for increasing food production and improving nutrition standards. This is providing them with individual skills so they may more fully achieve their potential, and it is giving their neighbors an opportunity to see the new technology proven in local situations.

Second, is the positive, constructive manner in which the young people are participating in development. Again, their example is a valuable demonstration. They are doing something about "the real situation" proving to those about them that change can bring a better way of life.

Many institutions have cooperated with PIJR in bringing improved technology to the rural young people, but two are most important: IICA, whose agriculturalists have provided much of the research in "frijoles" and corn (though IICA assistance is not limited to this); and the Institute of Nutrition for Central America and Panama (INCAP), which has been the basic information resource in applied nutrition.

The plans for each country's projects were made in each country by the national rural youth program leadership, with cooperation of a number of other groups interested in rural youth and rural development. This planning process has been carried down to the local communities. How well these plans are accomplished often depends on the institutional values in the nation.

In each country there is a problem with the frequent shifting of rural extension staffs. Some of this is normal attrition, but much of it appears to be arbitrary and contrary to effective administration. Regardless of the reasons, these changes have limited the progress of many of the demonstration projects. Numerous personnel who were originally trained have been shifted. There is value in having better trained staff spread over wider areas, but this does not offset the disadvantage of new, untrained personnel. This problem is not limited to rural extension services nor to implementation of

this grant, but it is always detrimental to improved servicing for rural people. The frequent turnover makes it unlikely the personnel will get deeply into the community's problems, and the people will tend to have little confidence in staff they know soon will be moved away.

In some cases the national private support entities have been slow to meet the challenge of increased membership and activity by the rural youth programs. This is most noticeable in their inability to step up their resource development activities at the same rate the programs are expanding. Members have felt this in the non-availability of credit funds, as in some countries the entity is their primary source of loans. The entities were at the forefront in encouraging their country programs to take part in the Kellogg grant, but now they have fallen behind. This may be attributed to a lack of vision by the directorate in fully comprehending the developments, and taking necessary action. In some situations, too, it is that the entity staff has not been capable of exercising the additional leadership. These factors are growing pains of young institutions; it seems logical that these handicaps must be overcome as part of the maturing process.

The involvement of the U. S. 4-H program, through the Cooperative Extension Service, can be a useful and very good influence. In this grant, it is focused on the young people as volunteers with the national rural youth programs. Their effectiveness depends on the original selection and orientation, the skills (personal and technical) of the volunteer, and the capacity of the host-country institutions to use them. While the YDP is the active force, this volunteer really is a symbol of the 4-H program from which he comes. There are signs of increased awareness and interest by the Cooperative Extension Service toward rural youth and rural development in the "Third World" countries. This may evolve into a more effective service for these national programs as well as for the 4-H in the U. S. The 4-H international volunteer must be more closely related to his home state 4-H; he should be more than an outstanding 4-H'er sent off on an individual experience. The finest accomplishments of 4-H volunteers have been in cooperation with their home area 4-H.

The Special Committee of the Board of Trustees of the 4-H Foundation endorsed the fine relationship established by PIJR, and is looking toward ways of building upon this base, for the improvement of nonformal educational opportunities for the rural boys and girls of the Americas, as well as for increasing the international educational content of 4-H.

III. Operations during 1973-1974

A. General Observations

The third year of the grant was one of achievement and expansion -- within each cooperating country as well as to others in Latin America. The grant has captured the attention of neighboring communities, of rural youth program officials of other nations, and of international leaders.

The expansion in the communities has taken place as other young people, their parents and community leaders became aware of the potential for increasing food production and family income, and improving family nutrition and health through the action of boys and girls, and have asked that the projects be made available to greater numbers of youngsters.

The food production and utilization technology applied by the rural young people has been expanded within the 46 villages in the demonstration areas, but also to urban communities where rural school teachers, high school students, members of military forces, and others have requested the extension services for the "Kellogg-type" training.

The expansion process has been adapted to other rural youth programs, such as the papaya production project sponsored in Venezuela by Pfizer.

The highlights of the year were the Regional Seminars on Food Production and Utilization by Means of the Rural Youth (Seminario Regional de Producción y Utilización de Alimentos por Medio de la Juventud Rural). They were conducted by PIJR in Guatemala (July 15 to 21) and in Paraguay (September 30 to October 6), attended by 58 persons, most of whom were the national rural youth program staff and/or home economists from 17 countries.

Rural youth staffs in the two host countries described to their visiting colleagues exactly how their Kellogg demonstration projects were organized and operated. They gave a step-by-step report of the planning process, involvement of other national and international agencies, training, preparation of materials, and the application of the plans by the boys and girls.

Most interesting to the participants were the field trips to the demonstration communities: Cerro Gordo in Guatemala, and San Juan Bautista in Paraguay. They met and visited with 4-S/4-C members, their parents, volunteer leaders, community officials, and rural youth staff, gaining a practical knowledge of the methodology and its achievements.

By the end of each Seminar, the participants had drafted plans for adapting the methodology to their national rural youth programs. PIJR staff is consulting with them in putting these plans into operation. Honduras, Dominican Republic, Colombia, and Bolivia were the first to request this help.

Panama was unable to take part in the Guatemala Seminar, so requested an opportunity to go to Paraguay. In addition, Panamanian authorities asked PIJR to conduct a "one-day seminar" which was held October 30th, attended by more than 50 persons from various official and private rural youth and related organizations.

A three-week seminar in rural youth program planning and management, planned for Venezuela in October, was canceled due to a reorganization of the host country's Agricultural Extension Service. While this event was



not a Kellogg grant activity, extensionists from the demonstrating countries were planning to attend as part of their national training.

It was replaced by a series of one-week evaluation and planning meetings held during February in each of the four countries. These included all local level personnel and YDPs, as well as national and supporting staffs. These sessions brought together everyone concerned for an exchange of ideas, an evaluation of the procedures and results, and to plan for the 1974 programming year. First steps were taken for evaluation of the grant during the first half of 1975.

PIJR Project Coordinator, Prof. Edgar Arias, and PIJR Regional Coordinator, Ing. Luis O. Ferreira, were in frequent contact with the project operations in the four countries, as well as leading the two Regional Seminars. Director Hutchcroft coordinated activities of the Advisory Council, information services, reports and liaison, as well as general administration.

PIJR staff had personal contact with rural youth program leadership of 20 countries of the Americas during this grant year, plus Canada and the United States. Seventeen of these countries were directly related to the Kellogg grant through participation in the Regional Seminars plus in-country consultation.

At the request of IICA, PIJR started special consultation with the Dominican Republic to revitalize its 5-D Clubs. A similar request has been made in behalf of Haiti 4-C.

Director General Araujo and Deputy Director General Madrid presented accounts of the Kellogg Foundation grant to the annual meeting of the IICA Board of Directors in Caracas, Venezuela, in May 1974.

IICA personnel continued to provide important support to the projects in each of the four demonstration countries. An IICA home economist has been employed, but has been unable to take up her position. The Institute provided an experienced nutritionist, Dr. Juan R. Aguilar of the Guatemalan Ministry of Public Health, to assist with the two Regional Seminars.

In November 1973, the National 4-H Foundation celebrated its 25th anniversary at special ceremonies at the National 4-H Center, Washington, D. C. The Foundation's international 4-H activities were featured.

The Special Committee of the 4-H Foundation's Board of Trustees that is reviewing and evaluating PIJR made its report in October. This was approved in principle, and an endorsement given to continuing the fine relationship established with PIJR. There is to be a continuing study of PIJR organization structure and of international exchanges.

A new statement of objectives of PIJR was completed late in 1973 and instituted on January 1, 1974. This is an element of the Foundation's

new management-by-objectives-and-results system. Closely related to this is an institutional development statement, defining more precisely the scope and function of PIJR for the rural youth programs of Latin America and the Caribbean, and for the U. S. 4-H program.

Basic planning continued for the 1974 Inter-American Conference on Rural Youth to be October 13 to 18 in San José, Costa Rica. The Executive Committee of the Advisory Council selected the theme, "Rural Youth and Their Decisions for the 1980's", as well as laying out the guidelines for the program. The Kellogg Foundation grant will be featured.

B. Country Summaries

1. Guatemala

The project moved along on schedule or better. Four agencies participated in 1973 (Chiquimula, Nueva Santa Rosa, Asunción Mita and Jutiapa), and two more were added for 1974 (Chimaltenango and Jalpatagua). The basic training and project materials, a result of the multi-institutional planning, have been tested and are being used in all areas. The goal for 1974 is a 25% increase in enrollment.

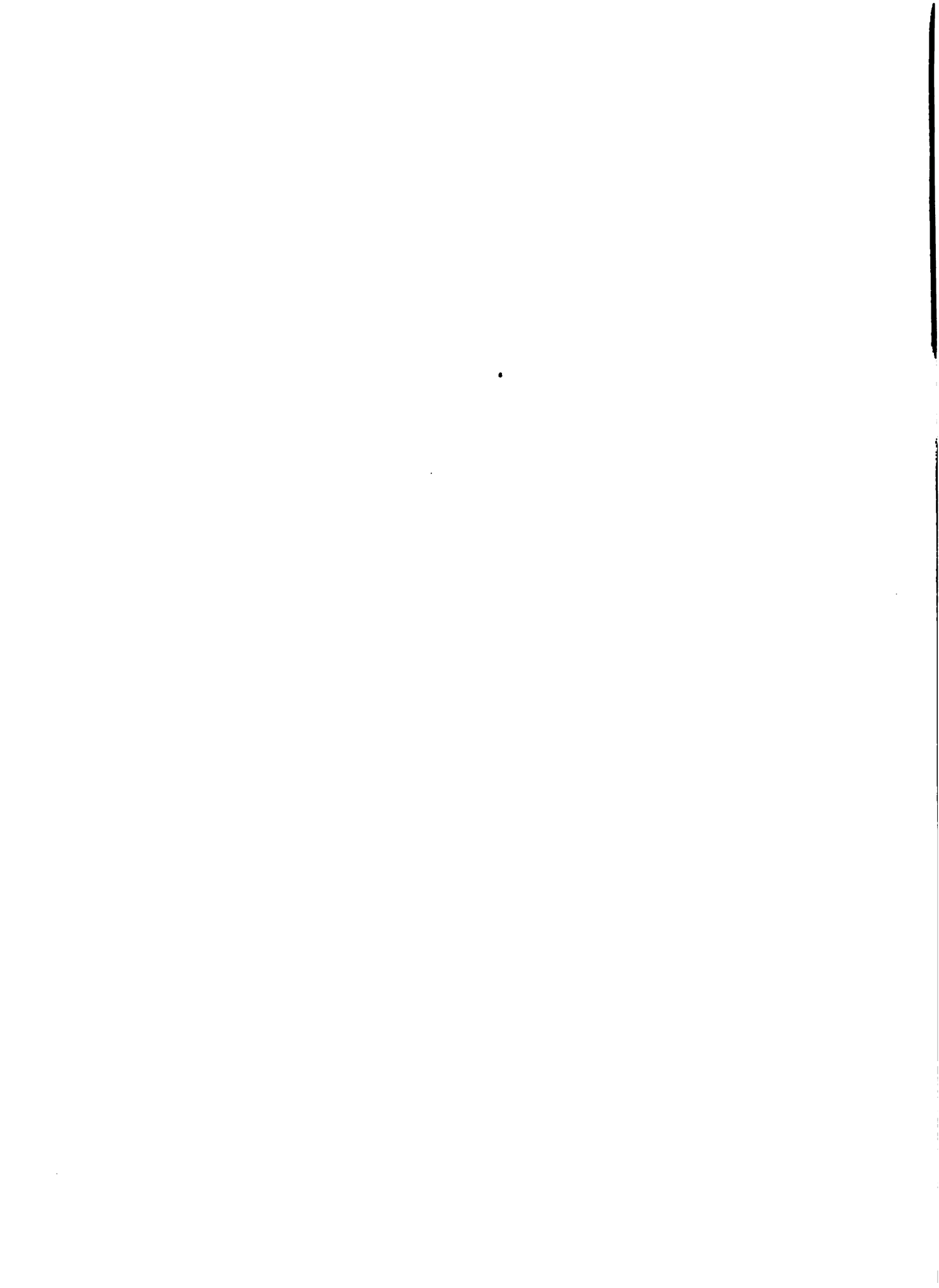
The 4-S members had excellent results in 1973 with their bean production projects. The 1974 outlook is good, too. Their expected enthusiasm has been helped along by the break in the Central American drought, and by improved bean prices -- a result of the world-wide shortage.

Three of the agencies gave 72 training meetings for women and girls on nutrition and utilization of beans, while 56 production meetings were held with a total attendance of 1,800. Each community has organized a local Kellogg project coordinating committee.

The nutrition phase was given a push in 1973 and 1974 by the YDPs in Guatemala, three from the current group plus Beverly Finn, who extended her 1973-1974 assignment an additional 5 months.

The Regional Seminar in July was a tremendous stimulus to the project and to Guatemala 4-S Clubs. The field trip to Cerro Gordo was an outstanding community event. Participants saw bean production by the 4-S members, but also an entire community in action. More than 500 persons -- farmers, homemakers and youngsters -- explained what they are doing, and asked for an expansion to serve adults and the neighboring communities. The Governor, the mayor and Ministry of Agriculture officials were there, too, impressed by the accomplishments of the 4-S members and of the community.

4-S bean project yields were the highest ever seen in Cerro Gordo. Old timers said the lowest yield by a 4-S member was higher than any farmer had ever achieved. Three agencies reported their 4-S members grew an average of about 1,330 pounds per acre, with the range from 950 to 1,900



pounds per acre. Their average net income on irrigated land was \$30.50 per acre, and \$17.95 per acre on dry land. A yield of about 240 pounds per acre will pay for the seed, fertilizer and insecticide -- the inputs provided through credit.

There was a good market for the seed, primarily for neighboring farmers wanting to follow the 4-S boys' examples. They are getting about double their former yields by using the new practices.

Greatly increased bean production means more food for the family tables, through the beans -- a high source of protein -- and with the other foods that can be purchased from "bean money" income. Home economists, aided by the YDPs, have been teaching better use of beans as part of nutritious diets. Homemakers like the new bean varieties which are softer, have better flavor, and are easier to cook.

The new varieties -- Turrialba 1, Jamapa, and Pecho Amarillo -- have been successfully introduced into these communities by the Kellogg demonstration project.

The rising spirit of 4-S in Guatemala is not limited to the demonstration communities. The Ministry of Agriculture announced that enrollment reached 13,000 boys and girls at the end of 1973 -- a new record and significant increase. Thirty-three new "promoters" (4-S agents) have been trained and assigned to rural extension offices throughout the country. The goal is to add 7,000 new members.

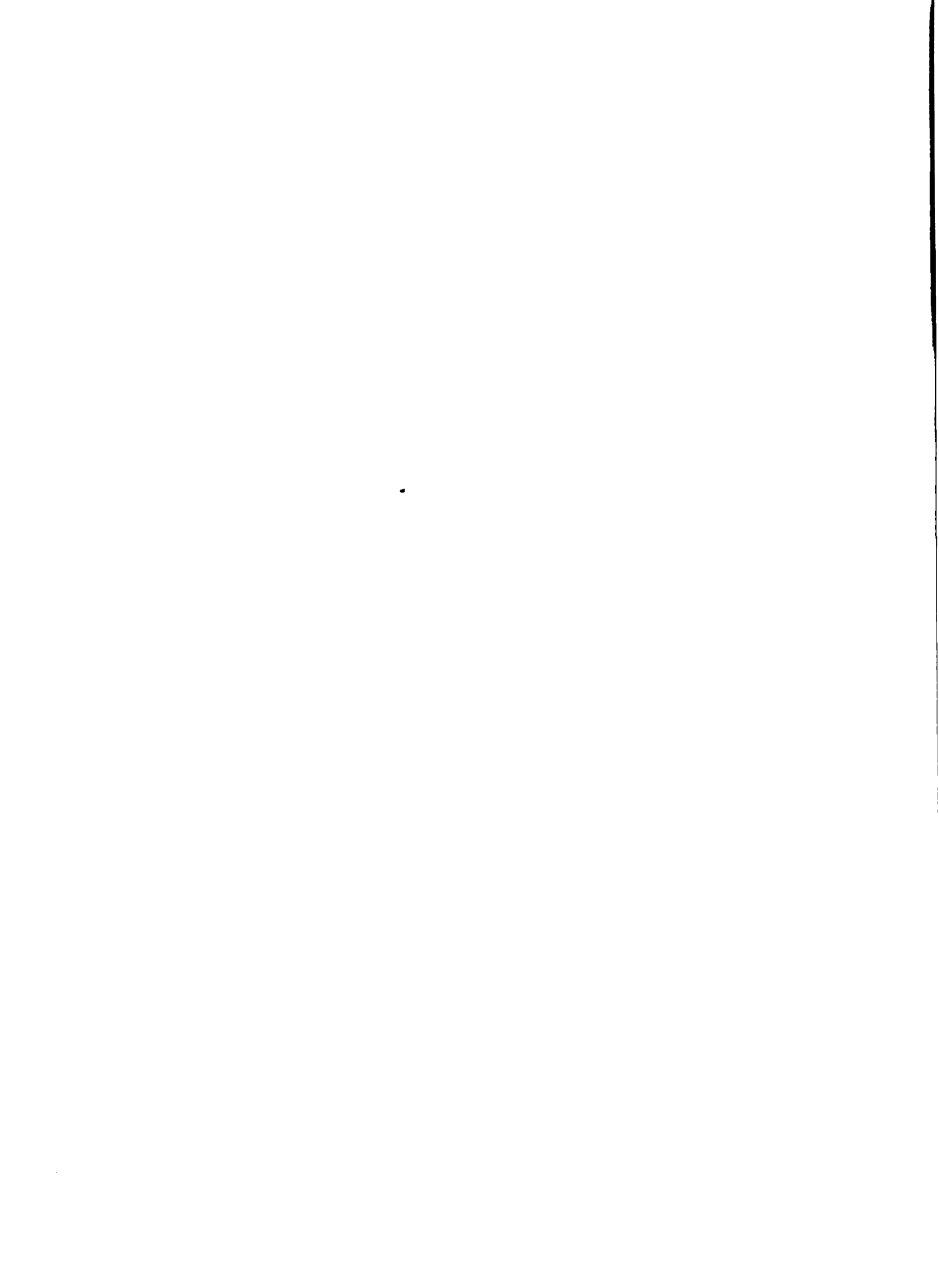
This is seen, too, in other 4-S activities -- the Livestock Plan, the 4-S Club House Plan, and the second national 4-S members meeting. Many of these are in cooperation with the National 4-S Youth Clubs Council, the national private support entity.

2. Costa Rica

Rising prices were one "external influence" affecting the Costa Rican demonstration projects this past year. Shifting values of various commodities, along with their production costs, meant less interest in introducing corn into non-traditional growing areas.

The same rising commodity prices meant increased food costs, so there was greater interest in nutrition and food preparation.

The corn project in the communities near Filadelfia started off well. A year ago, a smaller group faced disaster during the drought. They reorganized, expanded with 30 members planting a total of 136 acres. Again, they had moisture problems -- but this time it was too much rainfall. Their harvest was much less than anticipated, but enough to pay for their loan and have some grain remaining for home consumption.



The difficulty for 4-S members in Puriscal was getting their bank loans processed. When the harvest was in, they averaged about 98 bushels per acre, with a net profit of about \$300 each.

Alajuela area, in its first year in the project, with 10 4-S members planting nearly 11 acres yielded 88 bushels per acre for a net gain of \$230 each. Both are considered very high for the area. But this season there is interest in changing to vegetables, which should offer a better return due to greater demand in this more densely populated area.

The first hog production demonstration project in Puriscal was very successful, and several 4-S members are signing up to begin.

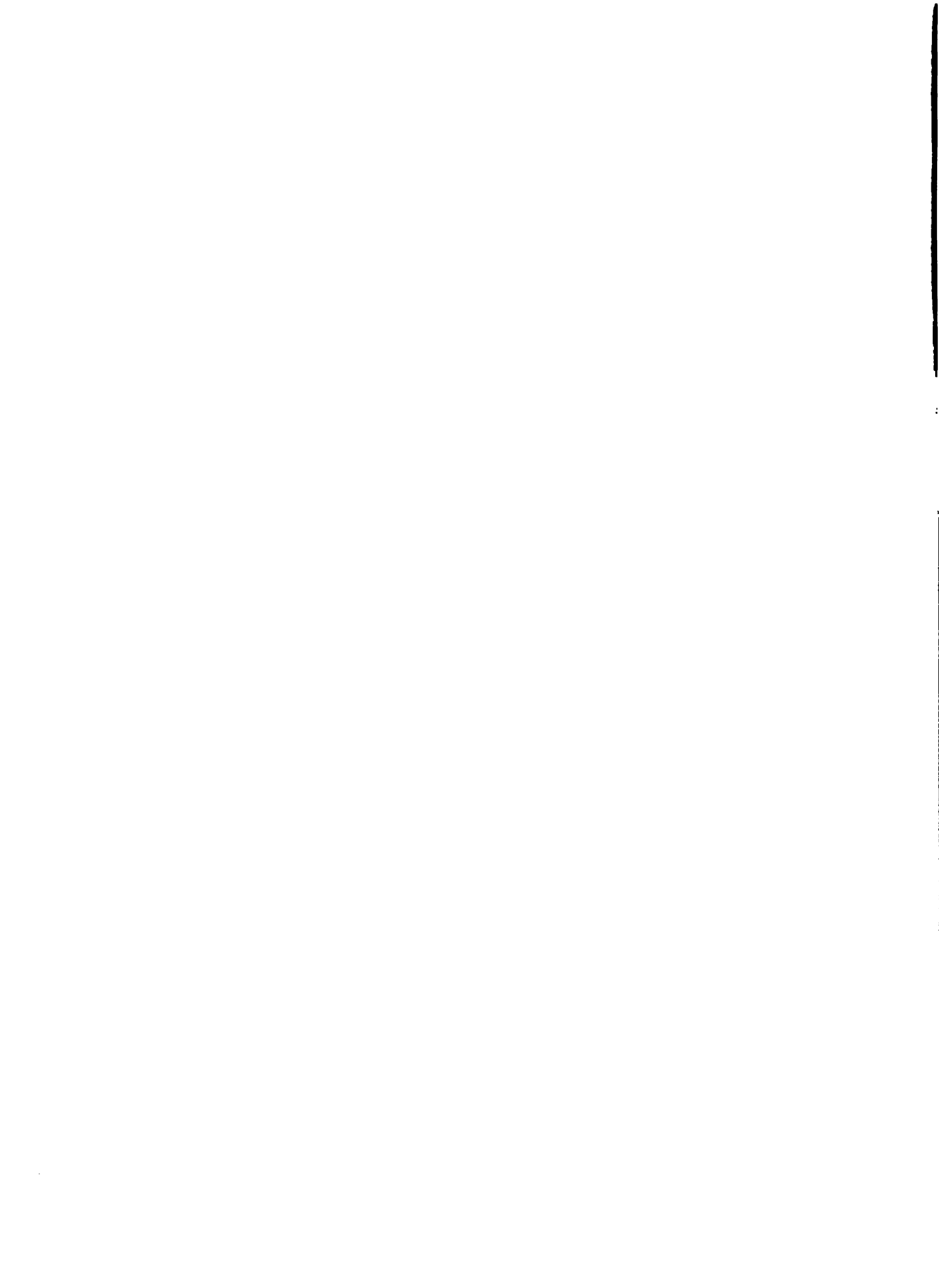
The uneven achievements in food production are contrasted with the successful nutrition activities in all of the demonstration areas. Locally developed materials have been used successfully to train in basic elements of nutrition. Practical recipe ideas have been very popular. A total of 515 leaders were trained during the year (adult and juniors), with 3,153 4-S members and adults trained in better diets.

National enrollment in 4-S Clubs moved over the 9,000 mark early in 1974 -- an all-time record that is nearly 10% above two years ago and more than double the 1970 membership.

3. Paraguay

The corn, soybean and poultry production and utilization project is by far the most dynamic and active 4-C Club project. It continued to move ahead in 1973-1974 despite political changes that left the Extension Service without top leadership much of the period. Several local 4-C agents, trained in the Kellogg project, were promoted and transferred to other localities. (This has a positive element, as trained personnel are more widely dispersed.) The demonstration projects kept active through the enthusiasm and strength of the remaining personnel, volunteer leaders, 4-C members and their families, and the communities benefiting from its results.

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



Most of the goals established in Paraguay's national plan were surpassed.

	<u>Goal</u>	<u>Achieved</u>
4-C members	64	206
Families participating	140	175
Cultivated area (corn & soybeans)	140 ha.	153 ha.

Only the total number of volunteer leaders was less than planned.

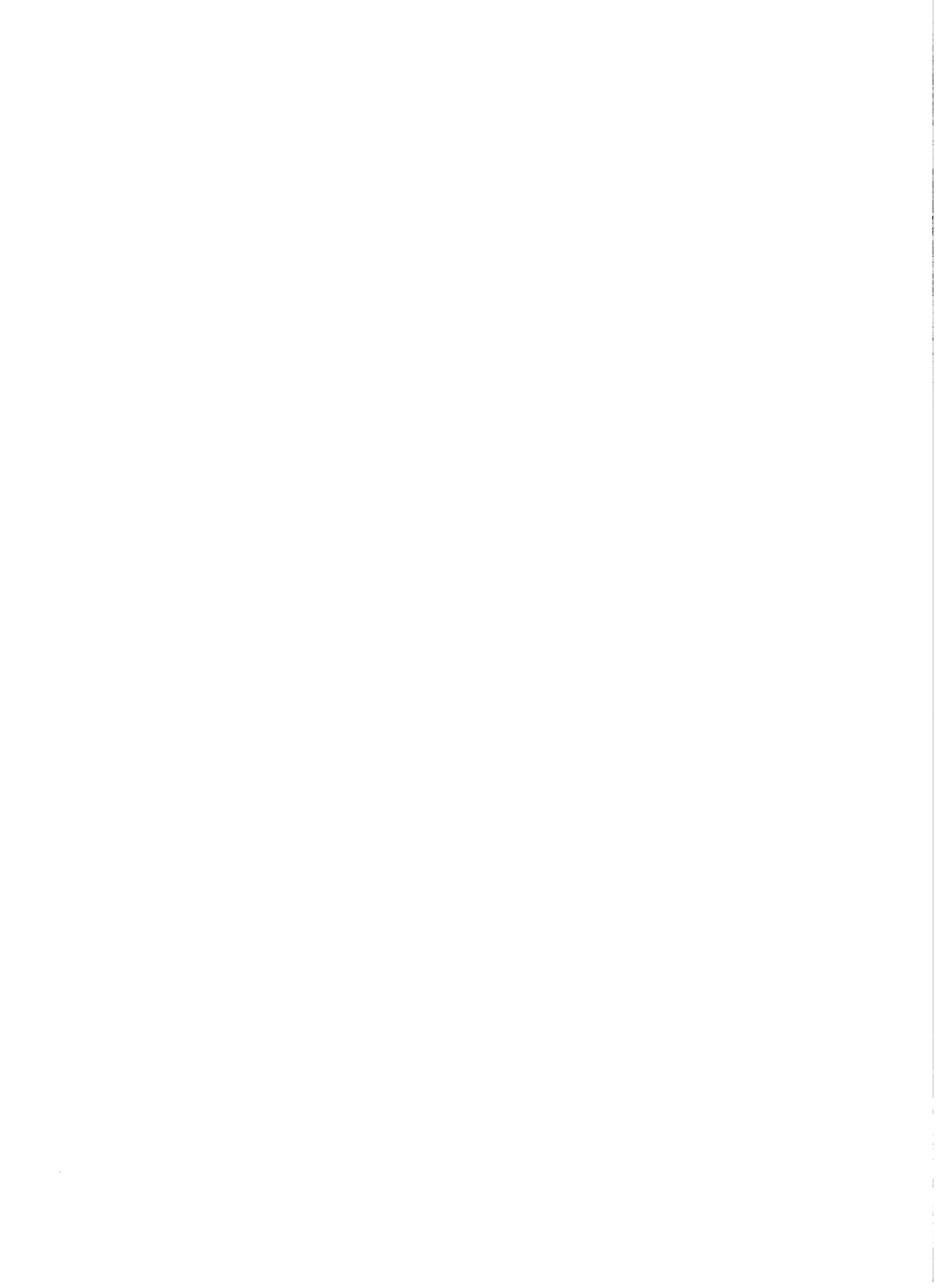
Net income for farmers in these communities averaged less than \$25 per acre. The 4-C members demonstrated this can be greatly increased -- their net returns on corn were more than \$81 per acre and for soybeans were more than \$100 per acre.

The Paraguay project is to produce food for home consumption as well as the market. High yields meant easily meeting both goals. Members' families consumed about half of the corn production and about 10% of the soybeans. Nutrition training helped introduce soybeans into the family diets; previously all soybeans had been sold. Even more might have been consumed, had it not been for the extremely high international prices in late 1973.

The communities are getting more and more involved in the Kellogg project. This is not just one or two isolated demonstration plots, but 20 to 25 members adopting the new practices in commercial size areas in each community. Farmers are adopting the system, too, at a much faster rate than anticipated. This has brought increased demands for technical assistance, seeds, fertilizers and insecticides. All are needed in greater quantities than in previous years. 4-C members in San Juan, San Ignacio, Coronel Bogado and Encarnación are supplying seed to neighboring communities. They are asked to sell their seed "as a special favor" to the prospective buyers. More than 800 farmers in these four agencies are now using the improved practices. Their yields have doubled -- in some cases tripled -- those of the past two years.

Other persons are asking to receive the training provided the 4-C members. In Coronel Bogado, 116 persons received training, including community leaders, rural teachers, high school students and military trainees. Encarnación had a similar report.

The demand for the 4-C corn and soybean utilization booklets has accelerated. The first two editions of 1,000 copies is nearly exhausted. Requests are coming to the Ministry and the 4-C Association from throughout Paraguay. Many individuals and organizations have even offered to pay for their copies.



The catalytic nature of the Kellogg grant is easily identified in Paraguay. The effectiveness of the methodology is widely recognized; the Minister of Agriculture, and other authorities are urging that it be made available to increased numbers of young people and in additional areas as soon as possible.

PIJR is cooperating with the International Center for Tropical Agriculture (CIAT) to introduce high-protein opaque corn varieties into Paraguay by means of the 4-C program. The Center has offered a one-year scholarship for a Paraguayan plant breeder to train at their facilities to develop varieties for the country. In the meantime, CIAT is making available 20 pounds of a new opaque corn seed to be tested in Paraguay, then distributed through the 4-C members.

4. Venezuela

The Venezuelan situation differs from the other countries, so the model has been modified. Most of the demonstration communities are in rural colonizations called "asentamientos". While the rural Extension service in Venezuela is better financed and the staff better trained than most other Latin American countries, the rural youth still need greatly expanded opportunities.

Dr. Roberto Gordillo, Region III Supervisor of the Ministry of Agriculture, said "the Kellogg project is the best thing that PIJR has brought to Venezuela." Even with the modest amounts received directly by Venezuela, he noted, the Kellogg project has been able to move all the Extension Service in the states of Lara and Yaracuy and introduce changes in the organization that otherwise would not have happened. And, it has been leverage with other institutions to secure contributions in cash and materials several times larger.

Sabana Alta became a demonstration community during the last half of 1973. The people saw how their neighbors in Canaima had progressed so much in one year, and believed they could do as well or better.

It started in Sabana Alta with a nutrition training course for 5-V girls and homemakers. They got interested in having their own vegetable gardens, as well as the large cooperative commercial plot the 5-V members organized to produce tomatoes, cabbage, carrots and other vegetables. This led them to do something about their water problem, just one of many unsolved problems facing Sabana Alta for many years.

The Canaima demonstration started in 1972, beginning with a survey, home visits and introductory meetings. This is a difficult area to implement a project, as there is poor communications, a scarcity of running water, and low agricultural production (corn yields about 15 bushels per acre). To start, some older 5-V members cultivated a one-hectare plot of settlement land provided by the adults, while younger members took on individual plots of about 500 square yards each. An immediate problem was

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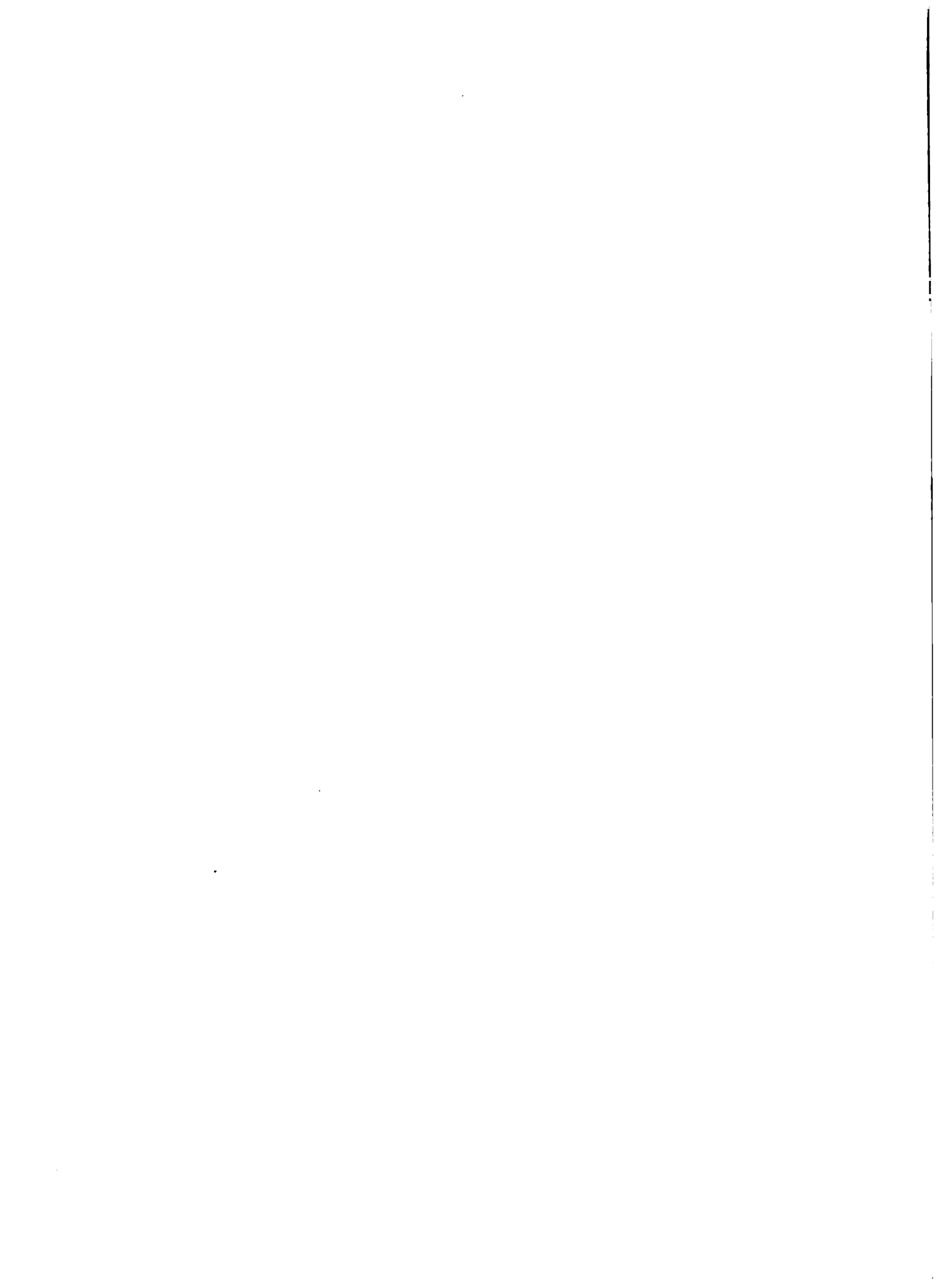
having enough water for their vegetable gardens as well as for their homes. As a result of meetings with community leaders and parents, some abandoned wells were put into operation. The first crop was not so big, but was enough to pay their loan and begin the second year. Their latest crop was unbelievable -- even to the agricultural technicians. All tolled, the 5-V boys harvested nearly 70 tons of tomatoes, onions, carrots and other vegetables. They sold nearly 68 tons for a net gain of about \$3,000. Adults are organizing three other agricultural enterprises to cultivate unused land. The 5-V members have repaid their loan, and are self-financing their third crop.

A poultry production project has been started as part of the Kellogg demonstration.

All of this is in addition to the home vegetable gardens and poultry projects of the 5-V members and homemakers.

These Canaima achievements are what Sabana Alta seeks to duplicate. During the two years of the demonstration in Canaima, these improvements have taken place:

- A health unit established by the Ministry of Health, with emergency and preventive services.
- A post for free distribution of milk products to pre-school age children, established by the Government.
- A road improvement program is underway.
- The commercial vegetable areas have an irrigation system with sufficient water supply.
- The Shell Center provided vegetable production training for 5-V members and farmers.
- Unrestricted credit for 5-V members and adults is available for their agricultural and livestock projects.
- The Cement Producers Association trained 5-V leaders, farmers and homemakers in how to mix cement to construct small rural buildings.
- A Community Development Committee has been organized and is functioning effectively.
- University students in medicine and social service have voluntarily assisted the community, conducting special surveys.
- Relationships have been developed with other communities through their visits to observe "the miracle of Canaima".



With this documentation of what is possible, there is evidence that not all projects work out. In the state of Yaracuy, the reports for this year are not encouraging. Most of the agricultural personnel trained in 1973 were replaced during the past year, so only the nutrition project proceeded according to plan. The state of Trujillo was incorporated into the project early in 1974.

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

All three of the Youth Development Project (YDP) groups were a part of this year's activities. The first 4-H volunteers (1972-1973) completed their terms in August; the second group (1973-1974) finished orientation and training, and moved to their host countries in September; and the third group (1974-1975) started training in mid-June.

1. First Group (1972-1973)

These YDPs finished their assignments early in August, then came to San José for an evaluation seminar. The volunteers to Costa Rica reported to the U. S. Ambassador, Hon Viron P. Vaky, and the entire group met with the Director General of IICA.

Of the six, four had been in Costa Rica, 1 in Paraguay and 1 in Guatemala. One volunteer to Costa Rica resigned in July to return to the United States to get married. The volunteer to Guatemala, Miss Beverly Finn of Washington, extended her stay to mid-January.

The first group made many important contributions to the implementation of the concepts of the grant, especially in Guatemala and in Paraguay. During their evaluation seminar, they revised their handbook "What It Means To Be a YDP in Latin America and the Caribbean" to make it more useful in recruiting and selecting future YDPs.

2. Second Group (1973-1974)

This is the largest group of YDPs ever assigned by the U. S. 4-H program: 13 volunteers for the Kellogg grant, 2 for Belize 4-H (in cooperation with the Michigan Partners of the Americas Committee and the State 4-H program), and 2 for the PRODESCH Project of FAO and UNICEF in the State of Chiapas, Mexico. Their orientation and training was adapted to their expressed needs, with continuing heavy emphasis on language training and technical skills, guided by a detailed statement of YDP goals and objectives, "Institution Building in Nonformal Rural Youth Educational Programs."

The YDP volunteers have made important contributions to their work goals of (1) providing resources to expand the capabilities of the rural youth programs, (2) exchanging experiences and ideas, thus improving their counterparts' capacities to provide more and improved educational opportunities for the rural youth, and (3) expanding the international educational content of the 4-H program in their home states.



A YDP works closely with his counterpart -- usually the 4-S/5-V/4-C Club agent, or the home economist. Together, they plan and carry out organization of clubs, improvement of projects, recruitment and training of leaders, and the full range of related activities. Often, the YDPs get 4-H literature from their home states to adapt to their host site situations. The YDP is to assist, not replace, the counterpart. YDPs introduce ideas from their experience they believe can bolster the rural youth programming.

Their priority responsibilities are helping to increase food production and improve food utilization, but they become involved in a spectrum of other activities that reinforce these objectives. Cooking demonstrations are popular especially on foods featured in the project. Girls' club activities are interwoven with "amas de casa" clubs (women's clubs), giving added impact to the training. Consumer education classes are being requested, too.

YDPs write project materials -- swine production, food preparation, and prepare recipe books to supplement training courses. YDPs prepare many visual teaching materials used in training of leaders and for project work. Carol Hendrickson (Guatemala) made several slide series, including one on the progression of basic skills development. Constructing cooking ovens is an important and basic activity, especially in Paraguay. Courtright (Costa Rica) and others have secured vegetable seeds for garden projects, such as through "Operation Bootstrap."

A lot of the YDPs' time is spent visiting members and their families assisting on the progress with their projects. Ward (Costa Rica) visited 93 members; attended 8 club meetings, and gave ten method demonstrations on gardening, all in a one-month period.

The U. S. 4-H program develops relationships with the Latin American programs through the YDPs. Courtright started pen pals between young people in his Costa Rican community and his home state of Oregon. Connecticut 4-H'ers sent \$125 to Hendrickson to build basketball courts and buy equipment. A Missouri 4-H group sent \$85 for Kuntmeyer to use in her clothing demonstration and training courses. Regular newsletters distributed by their 4-H offices give the people at home a window to the YDP experiences in Latin America.

Being a YDP often is a frustrating experience for young Americans accustomed to their "action oriented" society. They live with poverty, they learn about different ways that sometimes appear not to work as quickly nor as well as what they are accustomed. There is poor transportation, and offices where there is no typing paper for many months. They learn to use hand-operated sewing machines and other equipment that has been passed by in their modern, pre-YDP life. And they become discouraged by activities which seem self-defeating, that encourage urban migration rather than providing opportunities for the youth.

"Learning a foreign language is exciting, frustrating and humiliating." Hug (Guatemala).

"Hopefully, the rural youth clubs can help to better educate young people here. It is going to take a long time because superstitions and traditions in regard to food, child-rearing, cultural practices, etc. are strong.

"... I think more people should be involved in the rural youth program. By this I mean that more parents and members should be asked to lead clubs, give demonstrations, etc. These people have a lot of natural intelligence that is not being utilized." Dupuis (Guatemala).

3. Third Group (1974-1975)

There are five young women in this group, who will be assigned to Costa Rica, Paraguay and Guatemala at the end of their orientation and training in August. They arrived in Guatemala on June 12 for a short course in applied nutrition conducted in cooperation with INCAP, and made site visits to the current YDPs. They came to Costa Rica on June 21 to begin their training at the Instituto de Lengua Española, and to receive general orientation and preparation for their assignments.

The group is smaller than originally planned, but should better fulfill the countries' nutrition training needs.

Selection standards were raised to get increased technical capabilities which will fit into the country situations. Higher costs of international transportation and of in-country maintenance are limiting factors, too.

4. Evaluation of U. S. 4-H Involvement

The effective use of international volunteers in technical assistance requires a careful balance of several factors:

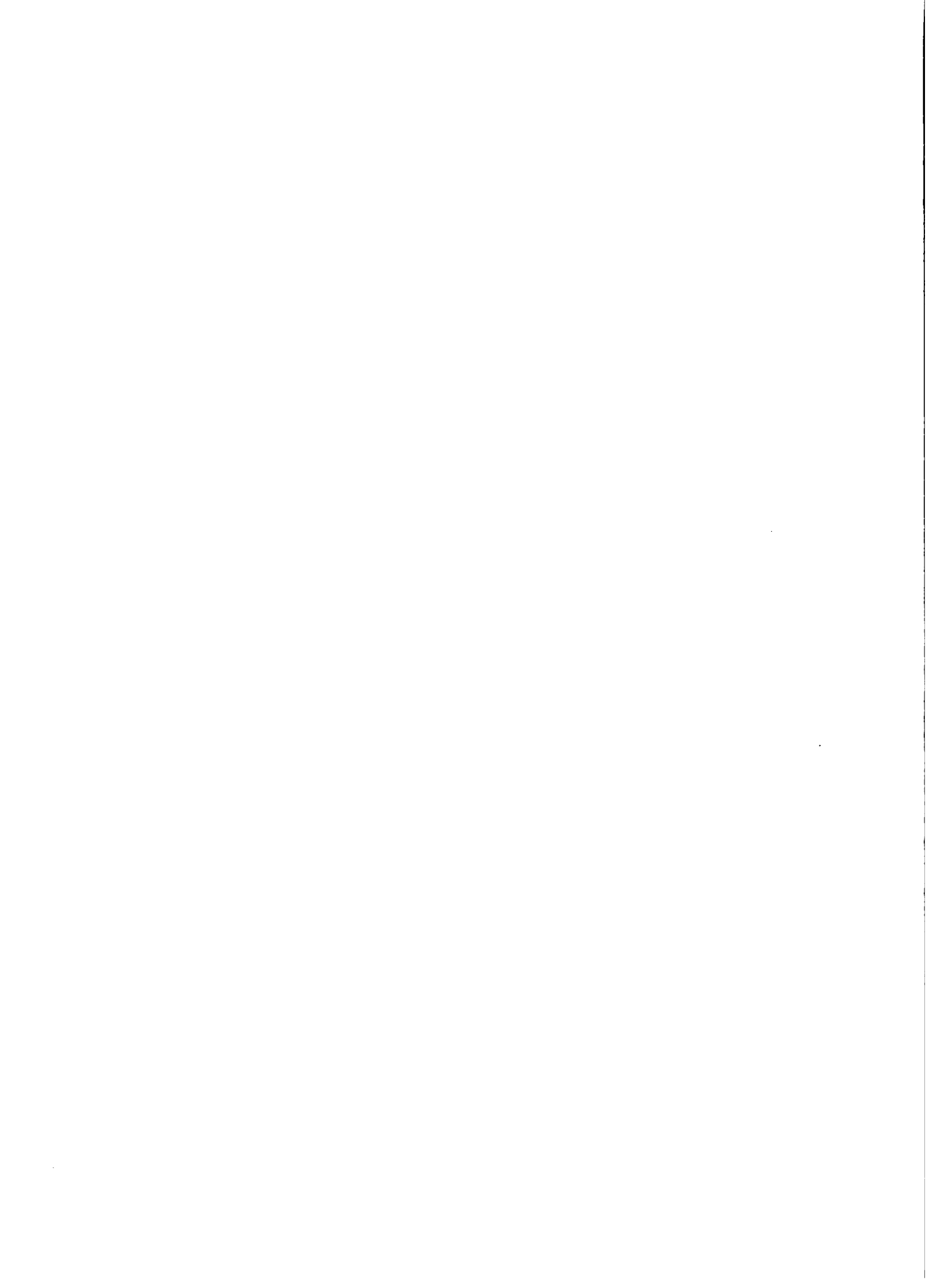
(a) Attitudes and capabilities of the individual (technical skills, suitability and adaptability for an international assignment, etc.).

(b) Institutional factors:

(1) Recruitment, selection, pre-departure orientation, and "back-up" by the state 4-H program.

(2) Administration and supervision by PIJR and others of the 4-H Foundation.

(3) Acceptance and utilization by the host country institutions and staff.



The institutional factors require a high investment, not only in the direct costs of international travel and subsistence, but of the personnel in each of the three phases.

Effective YDPs are mature, adaptable, self-reliant, cooperative, practical in their approach to problems, and are interested in people, among their more obvious attributes. These values are hard to evaluate in advance. A prospective volunteer may be adaptable in his own culture, but become very rigid in an unfamiliar environment. Advocates of avant garde values, as now are accepted in some U. S. communities, tend to have greater difficulties adapting to the more conservative rural Latin societies.

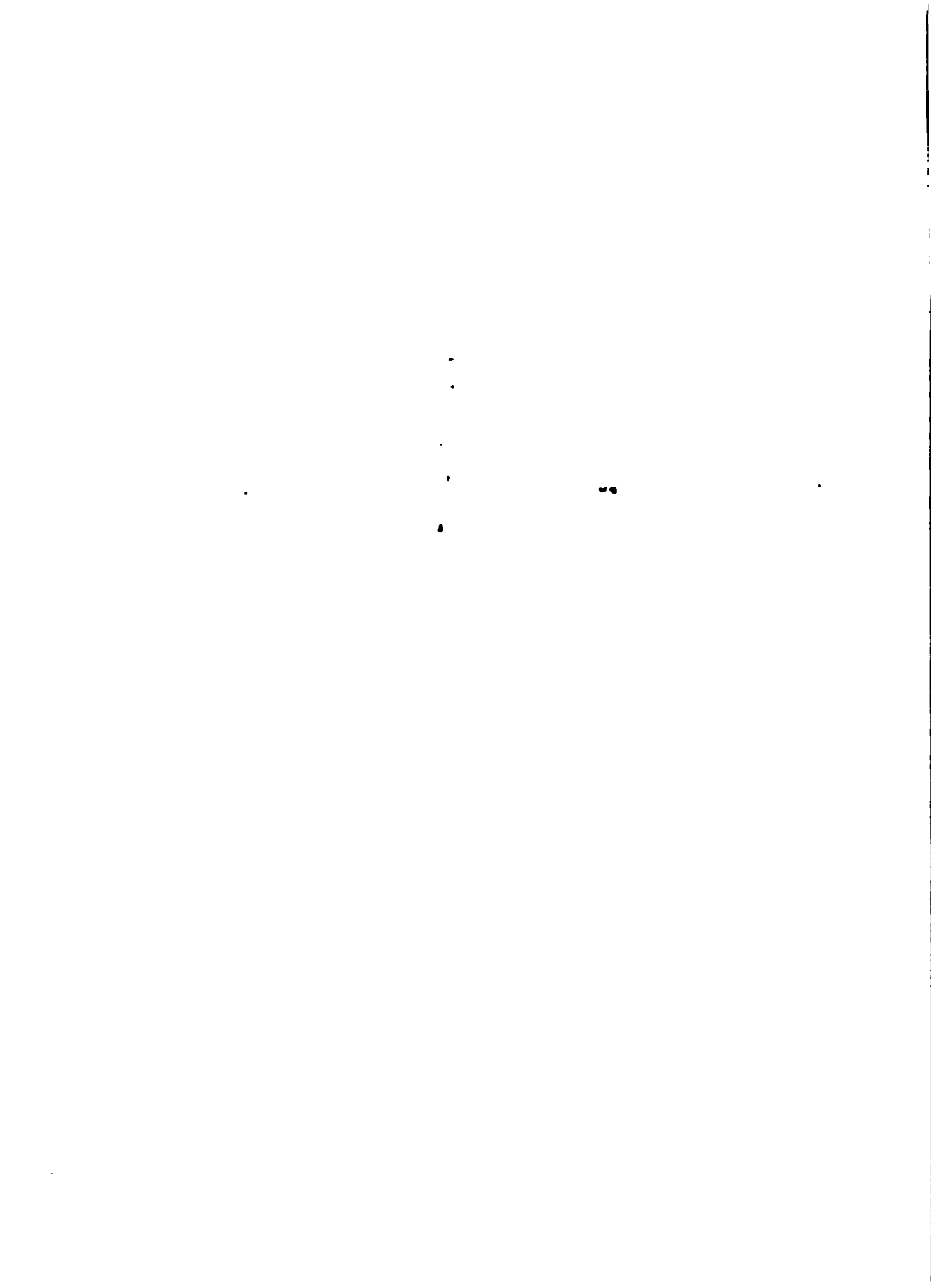
A key element for improvement is adjusting the volunteers recruitment and selection process to give at least equal weight to the importance of their job (i.e., the benefit to the host country) as is given to the potential value of an international experience for the individual and to the state 4-H program. This obligates state 4-H staffs to understand the "realities of development." Participants selected through this improved understanding should be more effective in their assignments as well as personally satisfied by the experience. There are definite patterns, indicating some states better comprehend the requirements of volunteer service -- such as Kansas, Oregon and Pennsylvania. State staffs are at a disadvantage as they lack a basis for comparison and evaluation of the selection. It appears this could be improved through seminar training and follow-up activities.

The attitudes the volunteer brings to his assignment has much to do with his personal fulfillment, but also is a major factor in how well he is accepted by his counterparts. The introduction of "outside inputs" such as volunteers can be threatening to established staffs, and his capabilities may not be adequately utilized. A YDP whose attitudes have been preconditioned and hardened in the U. S. culture, probably will not have a significant measure of achievement in his host country.

The great majority of YDPs perform adequately -- by accomplishing the goals of the project, achieving personal satisfactions, and being effective in their host communities. Yet there is a significant minority of less-than-satisfactory volunteers who make reform imperative to better meet the needs of both participating institutions (Latin American rural youth programs and the U. S. 4-H) and for improved administration and supervision.

5. Supplementary Involvement of U. S. 4-H

Several states are developing good relationships with their counterpart rural youth program through the parallel channels such as the Partners of the Americas program. Kansas 4-H is becoming active in the Paraguay 4-C, its state partner committee because of this. The Partners' funds have sponsored two trips this year for visits to the Kansas YDP assigned to Paraguay, including one by the state 4-H international programs



leader. A similar involvement was developed by Oregon 4-H with Costa Rica 4-S.

The Oregon 4-H Foundation sent a gavel to the Costa Rican 4-S Foundation for presentation by a YDP from their state. Rotary Clubs also have developed relationships through YDPs and rural youth programs.

D. Information Services

Printed and visual communications are important supplements to the personal consultation and training of PIJR. The bi-monthly newsletter is especially effective in expanding knowledge about the Kellogg demonstration projects, thus stimulating more interest in the other national rural youth programs.

Six issues of the newsletter were distributed to a key leadership list of over 200 persons in 33 countries throughout the Hemisphere, plus Europe.

The Juventud Rural magazine devoted an entire issue to the 1972 Inter-American Rural Youth Leaders' Conference to make this training available to rural youth staff at all levels in the Americas. About 8,000 copies of each issue are distributed. In preparation are issues covering the highlights of the Guatemala and Paraguay Regional Seminars, and the II Inter-American Seminar for Rural Youth Support Entities.

The effectiveness of these two communications tools was evaluated by a survey early in 1974. The responses indicated:

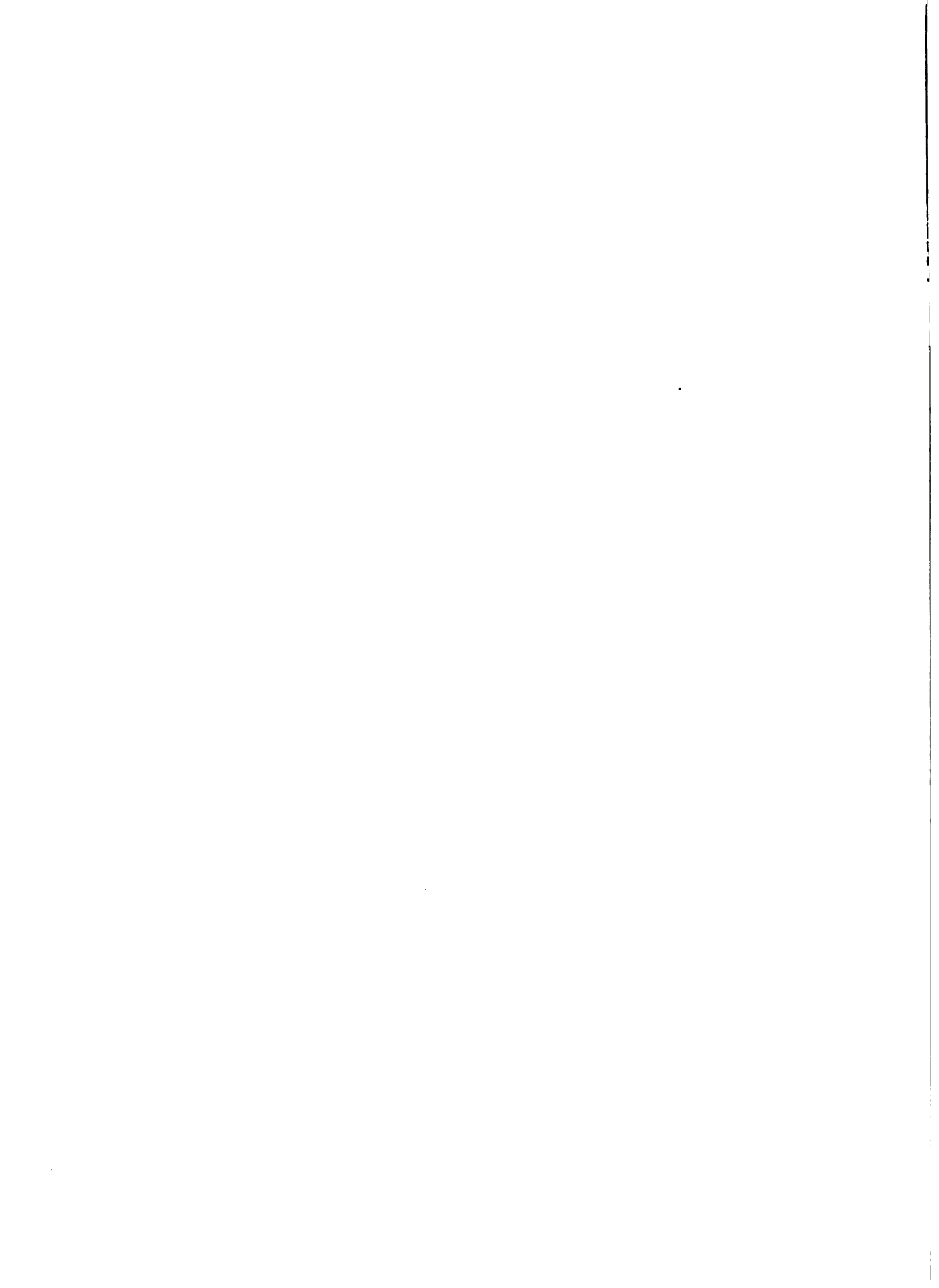
-- Indirect (nonpersonal) communication is a fundamental element of PIJR's effectiveness. The newsletter and Juventud Rural are important to their readers because they are useful in their work.

-- There is a genuine need for information about and for rural youth programming in the Americas. This stimulates current as well as future growth and development.

-- Circulation of the newsletter and Juventud Rural should be expanded; they should include more items and articles of activities in the cooperating countries.

These recommendations are being implemented along with new formats for both publications, plus a periodic news service for the country programs.

A veteran agricultural communicator with Latin America experience assisted PIJR for two months. John W. Spaven, agricultural editor, University of Vermont, and his wife, worked with PIJR during his sabbatical leave. Their time was divided about equally between training, and consultation and production.



They gave workshops as part of the country evaluation and planning meetings held in the four countries in February. These covered practical communications techniques for promoting local rural youth activities in newspapers, circular letters, radio programming, and visuals. This was followed by "Técnicas Prácticas de Comunicación para los Programas de Juventud Rural", a book published by PIJR and being distributed to all workshop participants, other rural youth personnel in the demonstration countries, and to national program institutions in Latin America. This meets a real need for community-level communications training.

The Spavens prepared individual news stories, with accompanying photographs, about each of the U. S. YDP volunteers. These were distributed to their home states through the 4-H Foundation's Communications Division. They are preparing two slide series: one to improve recruiting for 4-H volunteer programs, and one to describe the goals and activities of PIJR.

Many of these activities related to recommending how PIJR might more effectively communicate the realities of rural youth programs in Latin America to the U. S. 4-H program (and thus the Cooperative Extension Service). Spaven also advised on public relations plans for the 1974 Conference and on improving the various PIJR corporation services.

This is the first time consultation services have been available to PIJR. The results were so good that other opportunities will be planned, primarily to improving staff capabilities in program organization, training and management. There is good reason to believe that short-term assignments by Cooperative Extension personnel and from other institutions (in and outside the U. S.) can be useful training inputs to supplement PIJR services to the various national programs.

E. Inter-American Rural Youth Advisory Council

Having successfully passed through its formative stage, the Inter-American Rural Youth Advisory Council (CAIJR) is becoming established as an effective consultative body to PIJR as well as a respected voice in behalf of rural youth programming.

Galo Plaza, OAS Secretary General, accepted the Council's invitation to serve a second term as its Honorary Chairman (beginning in October 1974), citing "the pressing need to strengthen rural youth movements in the Americas as a potent force for economic and social progress."

The CAIJR Executive Committee met in San José in September for its annual meeting. They received (1) greetings from the Director General IICA, (2) the third annual report by the Director PIJR, (3) a progress report on the W. K. Kellogg Foundation grant (plus a briefing on activities in Costa Rica by the 4-S staff), (4) a report of the Special Committee of the Board of Trustees of the 4-H Foundation evaluating PIJR, and (5) a report of IICA's activities related to youth.



The Committee acted to:

- Make plans for the 1974 Inter-American Conference on Rural Youth (purpose and objectives, regulations, theme, and plenary session topics).
- Start preparations for the 1976 Conference.
- Become more involved in resource development for PIJR.
- Commend FAO and the Government of Spain for the new international training courses for extensions to start in April 1974, and urged that rural youth programs be included in this training.
- Implement several Council operational activities.

And, the Committee took a field trip to observe 4-S members, leaders and projects in Costa Rica.

Six CAIJR Members were reappointed for full three-year terms beginning in 1974: Ing. Zuna Rico of Bolivia, Ing. Chacón of Ecuador, Ing. Pérez Guerra of El Salvador, Ing. Montenegro of Honduras, Mr. Henriques of Jamaica, and Ing. Ortíz of Puerto Rico.

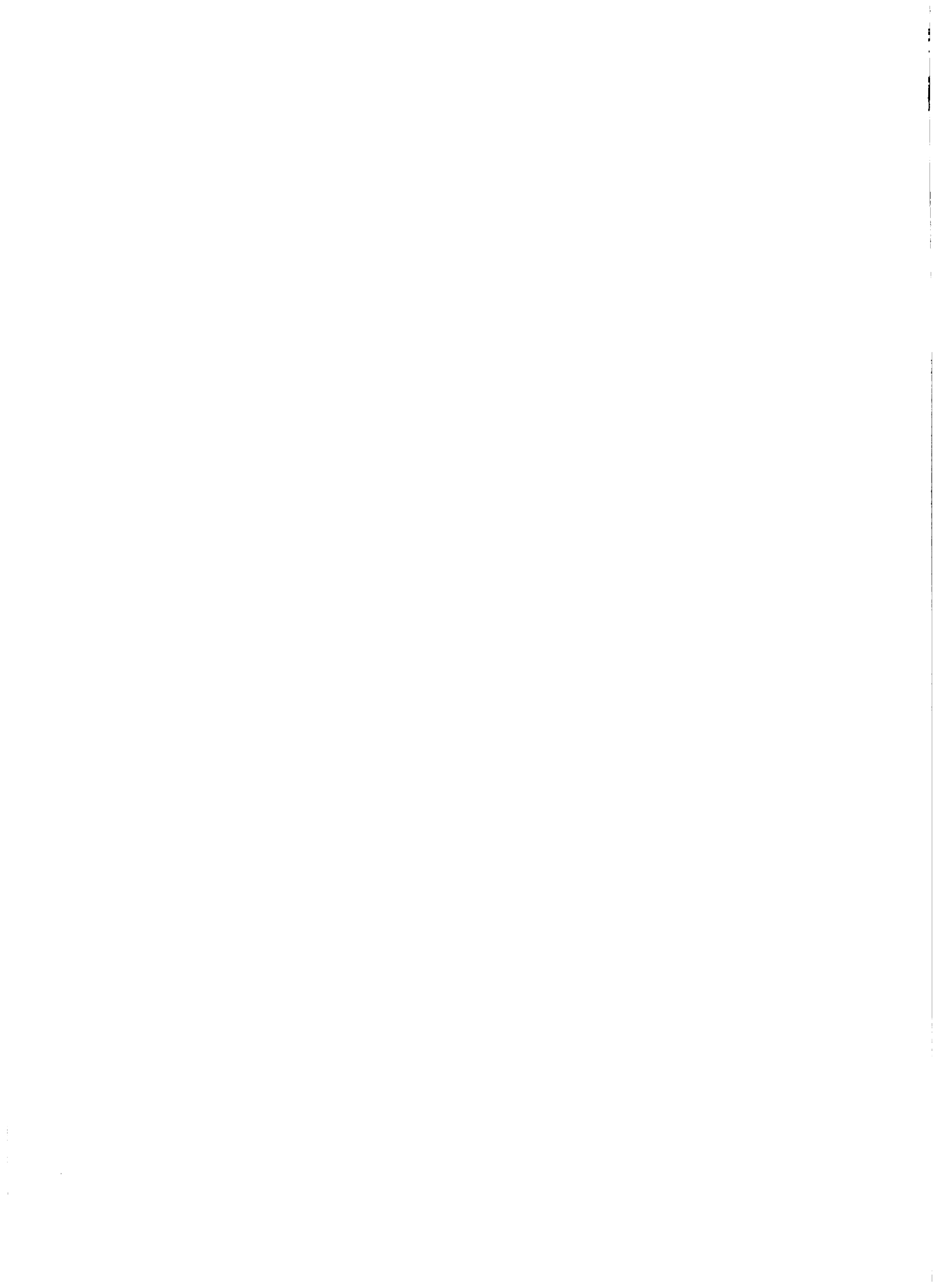
Barbados is represented for the first time by appointment of Ernest Payne, Deputy Chief Agricultural Officer, Ministry of Agriculture, Science and Technology.

Two Members resigned early in 1974, as they are no longer in positions of leadership with their countries' rural youth programs. Ing. Norberto A. R. Reichart of Argentina has resigned from the Assistant Directorship of the National Institute of Agricultural Technology (INTA). He served PIJR as Member and President of the former Inter-American Rural Youth Technical Committee, and was first CAIJR President. Ing. José Contín López of the Dominican Republic moved from the Directorship of the Agricultural Extension Service to a rural health project in the Public Health Ministry.

A special newsletter to CAIJR Members and Consultants informs them of Council activities and PIJR operations, as well as stimulating them to take increased national leadership in behalf of rural youth programming. This has been most effective with Members from the private sector -- encouraging their influence for rural youth among their peers, in top governmental circles, and with the general public.

F. Related PIJR Activities

Most PIJR activities relate or are complementary to the grant.



Another major event of this twelve months was the II Inter-American Seminar for Rural Youth Support Entities, held November 4 to 10 in Campinas, Brazil. This was a training session for executive secretaries/managers of the private support entities, and for program staff interested in the role of private resources in behalf of rural youth programs. The Executive Secretaries from the four "Kellogg countries" attended, along with those of eleven other countries.

The meeting reaffirmed the importance of private resources as a valuable supplement to the official rural youth educational program institutions. The participants studied the role and responsibilities of the private sector, how to prepare programs to complement the rural youth program, effective methods of resource development and public relations, and efficient administration and management of the national entities.

Grants for PIJR from the Tinker Foundation, Elanco Division of Eli Lilly International Corporation, and Massey-Ferguson do Brasil made the Seminar a reality. This training should strengthen the national entities so they will better serve their respective rural youth programs, especially those associated with the Kellogg demonstration projects.

PIJR is intensifying its resource development efforts through the Resources Division of the 4-H Foundation. The direct mail solicitation campaign initiated in 1973 is continuing. The initial results were encouraging for the contributions received as well as another channel for communicating the "Latin American rural youth story" to the U. S. audience. Accomplishments of rural young people in their food production and nutrition activities were described in the letters and accompanying materials.

The effectiveness of PIJR as a resource and as a focus for rural youth program leadership in the Americas is evident through the increasing interest of agencies outside the regular cooperating group. Spain's Agricultural Extension Service is working with and through PIJR to aid its Latin American rural youth program counterparts. The Canada 4-H program maintains close contacts, and seems near to an active involvement.

The OAS and IICA requested PIJR assistance in revitalizing the 4-C Clubs in Haiti and the 5-D Clubs in the Dominican Republic, part of a step up in rural development activities in these countries being assisted by various international assistance agencies.

IV. Plans for 1974-1975

A. Primary objective of the final year of the grant is to maintain the pace of expansion in the four countries, especially in the food production projects, while at the same time preparing the country institutions to sustain the new methodology and expanding it to other parts of the rural youth program without the major assistance and stimulus of PIJR

and the grant. The evaluation process has begun in each of the countries and will be continued through the grant period.

B. There is emphasis throughout 1974 (operating year for the country programs) on the nutrition and other food utilization aspects of the projects. As the lesser developed of the two phases, it is the one where most improvement may be achieved in the remaining months.

C. PIJR consultation will be provided in selected neighboring countries to follow-up on the Regional Seminars conducted in 1973. Staff will assist in the detailed planning and initiation of the projects which were drafted by participants during the Seminars. Several countries have requested this assistance. The number to be aided will depend on their relative capabilities to implement the projects, as well as PIJR staff commitments in the four demonstration countries.

D. The highlight event of the year will be the 1974 Inter-American Conference on Rural Youth to be October 13 to 18 in San José, Costa Rica. Theme of the meeting will be "Rural Youth and Their Decisions for the 1980's".

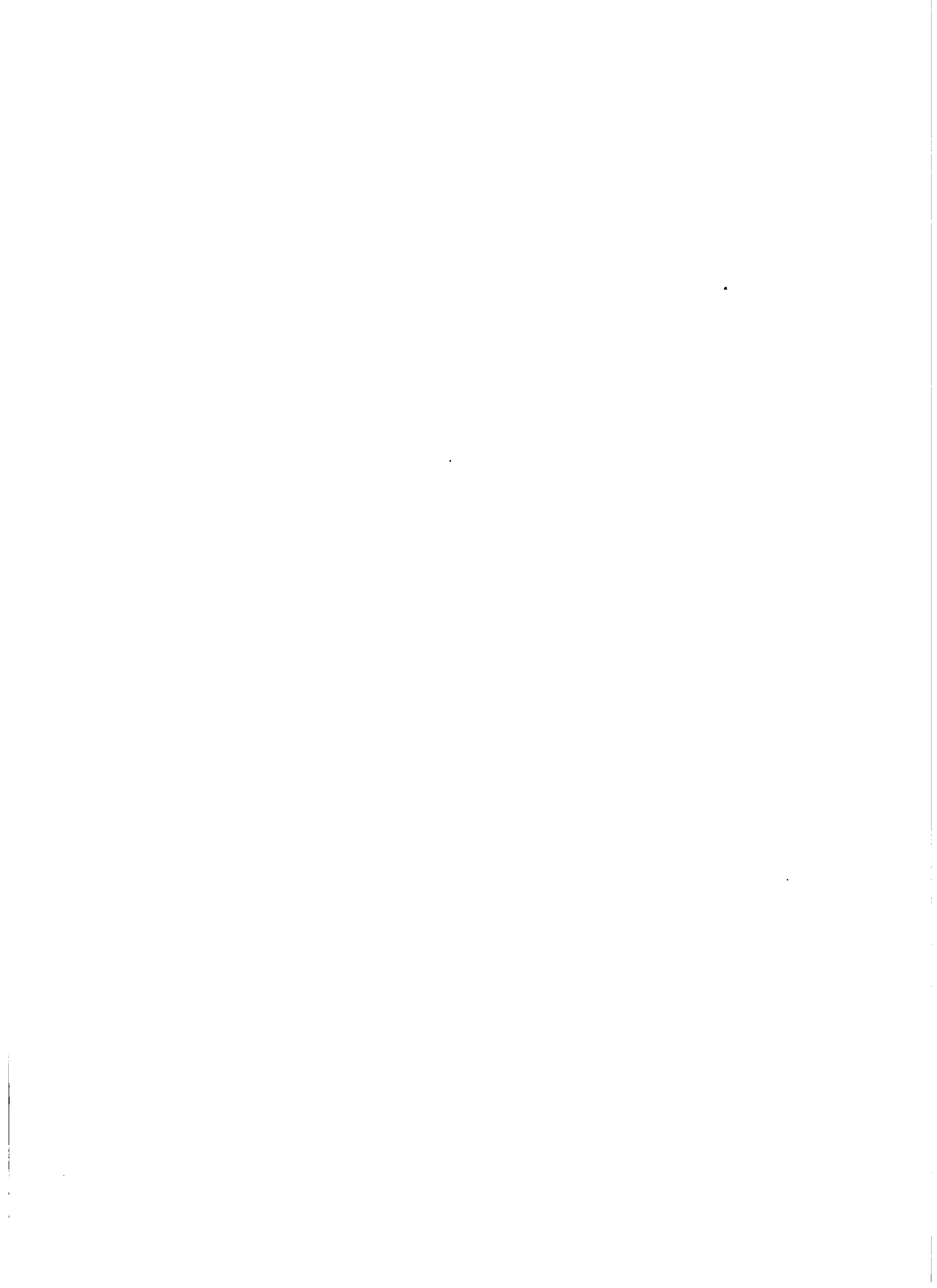
The Kellogg grant will be an essential element of the Conference program. A plenary session will be devoted to a progress report. Several of the special interest groups (mini-seminars) will include information gained in the demonstration countries. The Conference field trip will be to communicate where the 4-S members are taking part in the new food production and utilization projects.

E. The second meeting of the Inter-American Rural Youth Advisory Council will be the day prior to the Conference. On the Council's agenda will be a review and evaluation of its implementation of the Kellogg Foundation grant.

F. The second group of YDPs will complete their assignments in July and be replaced by the third group in August. The new volunteers will receive increased training in applied nutrition, as well as concepts of rural development and institution building. PIJR will assist the host countries (Costa Rica, Guatemala, and Paraguay) to make better use of their capabilities, and encourage the U. S. 4-H program to provide better back-home support and local 4-H involvement in their work.

G. It is expected that the new IICA home economist will assume her responsibilities early in the year, and provide assistance to the nutrition activities. There will be a continuation of the excellent assistance and counsel provided to the country projects by IICA personnel in the regional and country offices, including participation in the evaluations of the effectiveness of the grant activities.

H. PIJR communications activities will encourage the application by the other Latin American rural youth programs of the achievements of the



demonstration projects. Materials and evaluations developed in the countries will be shared throughout the Americas.

V. Other Related Activities by IICA

During this last year, the Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences has initiated some new experimental activities in the field of rural youth work. The main purpose of these activities has been that of relating this work with major problems of rural development and their solution, as an integral part of the social, economic, political and cultural setting in which they are immersed.

Within this general framework, IICA's actions are taking place under five main headings:

A. Rural Youth Work in Existing Community Enterprises

At IICA's initiative and with IICA's support, a pilot youth project has been prepared for Costa Rican community enterprises. The basic scheme is simple.

It has been observed that one of the critical aspects of the organization and successful operation of community enterprises rests with the establishment of a basic minimum social infrastructure of housing, schools, community kitchen and laundry facilities, etc. Scattered institutional resources are not sufficient to cope with present needs.

A system is being established that will allow all existing community enterprises to join in a second degree organization that will centralize the expenditure of available institutional resources, and will seek outside funding to further the construction of this minimum social infrastructure. All these funds will be advanced to the different enterprises as they are established.

Rural youth comes into the picture as a key element, since it is conceived that the repayment of this "loan" to each enterprise will be achieved through "mini-coops" to be established and managed by the young members of the various communities. The initial loan for social infrastructure will include a sum to put the "mini-coops" in operation.

B. Higher Education Training for Community, Family, Labor and Cooperative Promoters

This is being attempted by means of an agreement between IICA, and the National University.

As part of this agreement, IICA is providing some assistance in the creation of several academic units in the University, such as the

School of Social Planning and Promotion, and the Labor Studies Institute.

Within these units, rural youth is given a key role as a strategic group for the furthering of rural development in the Hemisphere. The permanence of this approach is safeguarded by a direct relationship between IICA and the National University at the highest level, including direct action by IICA at the Dean's level in the School of Social Sciences.*

C. Research

IICA is also attempting to advance in the field of rural youth work through in-depth research. For this purpose, a joint project was negotiated with FAO, the University of Costa Rica and the National University, to investigate the nature and structure of formal and informal rural organizations in Central America, and their insertion in the process of rural development.

It is estimated that this project, which includes the construction of a typology and a survey of existing organizations will be concluded by August 1974.

D. International Secretariat for Voluntary Service (ISVS)

An agreement is also being negotiated with ISVS offices in Geneva and Chile.

One of the purposes of this agreement will be to provide IICA with highly trained volunteers for the development and implementation of non-traditional rural youth projects in the Member States.

E. Conceptual Framework for IICA's Rural Youth Activities

The original framework -- as was conceived -- called for constant revision and adjustment. In this spirit, it is in the process of being revised and enriched by a group of IICA's Social Advisors. This is being done as part of a general effort to overhaul IICA's actions in the field of social development. Social advisors have been designated in IICA's regional offices who will have, among their regular functions, that of promoting and supervising rural youth activities in the Member States. As a result of these efforts, as well as the experience that IICA is accumulating in the other activities mentioned in this report, we expect to greatly enhance the innovative nature of our work in the field of rural youth.

* Mr. Fernández, the IICA rural youth specialist, has been designated as the acting Dean of the College of Social Studies at the National University.

W. K. KELLOGG FOUNDATION ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT

For the Year July 1, 1973 to June 30, 1974

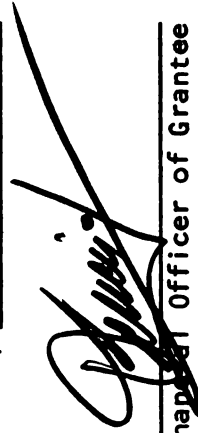
Expense Statement			Next Year's Budget	
I Approved Budget (line items per commitment letter, proposal or approved revision)	II Actual Expenditures of WKKF Funds for Year	III Differences between I & II	IV Approved Budget for Next Year	V Proposed Budget for Next Year (if dif. from IV)
A. IICA Staff and Services	\$ 36,000	-	\$ 36,000	\$ 36,000
B. PIJR Staff and Services	66,640	-	66,640	66,199
C. U. S. Youth Tech. Services	23,677	\$ 2,193	-	8,000
D. National Staff Training & Development	45,035	9,349	10,000	13,542
E. Information	10,878	(3,012)	9,500	7,028
F. Advisory Council	2,240	540	2,240	2,240
	\$ 184,470	\$ 9,070	\$ 124,380	*\$ 133,009

Income Statement
User Fees
Grantee Support
Other (specify)
Kellogg Grant
Interest on WKKF Funds
Total

Total, Next Year's Proposed Budget \$ 133,009

Cash Balance 9,070

Proposed WKKF Payment \$ 123,939



signed Chief Financial Officer of Grantee

Date June 28, 1974

* Total budgeted for year 74/75 \$133,450. Less: amount paid to us in excess for 3rd year of project \$441.00. Net budgeted \$133,009. See Annex.

Annex

W. K. Kellogg Foundation Grant
Proposed Budget 1974-1975

A. <u>IICA Staff and Services</u>		\$ 36,000
B. <u>PIJR Staff and Services</u>	\$ 66,640	
Less amount received in excess from Kellogg for third year:	<u>441</u>	66,199
C. <u>U. S. Youth Technical Services</u>		8,000
Balance available 73/74 (est.)	\$ 2,193	
Transfer from item D	<u>5,807</u>	
See detailed budget attached		
D. <u>National Staff Training and Development</u>		13,542
Balance available 73/74 (est.)	\$ 9,349	
Budget for 1974-75	<u>10,000</u>	
	19,349	
Transfer to item C	<u>5,807</u>	
E. <u>Information</u>		7,028
Budget 1974-1975	\$ 9,500	
Deficit 1973-1974 (est.)	<u>(3,012)</u>	
	6,488	
Transfer from item F	<u>540</u>	
F. <u>Advisory Council</u>		2,240
Balance 1973-1974 (est.)	\$ 540	
Budget 1974-1975	<u>2,240</u>	
	2,780	
Transfer to item E	<u>540</u>	
Grand Total		<u>\$ 133,009</u>
Budget 74-75 as per original request		\$ 124,380
Carried over from 73-74		
Item C	\$ 2,193	
Item D	9,349	
Item E	(3,012)	
Item F	<u>540</u>	
		<u>9,070</u>
		\$ 133,450
Less: Received in excess from Kellogg for third year		<u>(441)</u>
		<u>\$ 133,009</u>

Table 1

NATIONAL LEVEL TRAINING COURSES

Country	Dates	Topics	Participants					Total
			Rural Agri- culture	Extension Youth	Service Home Economics	Ministry of Health	Other	
Guatemala	Feb. 25-28	Country Project Evaluation and Planning	4	5	6	1	5	21
Costa Rica	Feb. 18-22	Country Project Evaluation and Planning	2	6	5	-	5	18
Venezuela	Feb. 6-12	Country Project Evaluation and Planning	15	5	5	5	14	44
Paraguay	July 30 Aug. 3	Training Course for Volunteer Leaders	-	-	-	-	34	34
	Jan. 27 Feb. 1	Country Project Evaluation and Planning	2	6	10	3	5	26
Totals			23	22	26	9	63	143

YDP VOLUNTEERS ASSIGNED IN THE SECOND GROUP (1973-1974):

Country	Name of Delegate	Home Address
Costa Rica	James A. Ward	355 Blackhawk Road, Danville, California 94526
	James D. Courtright	680 North 58th Street, Springfield, Oregon 97477
	Judith A. Dennis	R.F.D. 2, Gardners, Pennsylvania 17324
	Rausie L. Prescott	108 Bunn Drive, Rockton, Illinois 61072
Guatemala	Carol E. Hendrickson	9 Sunset Lane, Bloomfield, Connecticut 06002
	Jane E. Dupuis	1009 Piper Road, West Springfield, Mass. 01089
	Kent E. Hug	Route 1, Box 43, Elgin, Oregon 97827
Paraguay	Richard R. Larson	Town Farm Road, Woodstock, Connecticut 06281
	Susan L. Wasserman	R.F.D. 2, Box 61, Hoxie, Kansas 67740
Venezuela	Marilyn K. Kuntemeyer	R.R. 1, Palmyra, Missouri 63461
	Marsha C. Kidder	Route 1, Box 108, Fruitland, Idaho 83619
	Sandra L. Jones	3830 South Miner Street, Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53221
	William G. Rapking	Route 1 (Good Hope Community), Lost Creek, West Virginia 26385

Note: An extension has been granted to Miss Dennis to remain in Costa Rica through October. For personal reasons, Miss Kidder terminated in March and Ward in April.

APPENDIX

1. Photographic review.
2. Excerpt of remarks of Galo Plaza, Secretary General of the Organization of American States, in the Symposium of the International Center for Tropical Agriculture on "The Potential of the Lowlands", Cali, Colombia, October 13, 1973.
3. News release of the Information Service of the OAS.
4. News release - Costa Rica.
5. Excerpts from IICA 1973 Annual Report.
6. Picture from IICA 1973 Annual Report.
7. Excerpts of message of Director General to the 13th Annual Meeting of the Board of Directors, Caracas, Venezuela, May 16-18, 1974.
8. Excerpts of message of Dr. Carlos Madrid, Deputy Director General of IICA to the 19th Annual Meeting of the Technical Advisory Council, Caracas, Venezuela, May 15-16, 1974.
9. Inter-American Briefs, Department of Information and Public Affairs of the OAS.
10. Excerpts from National 4-H Foundation 1975 Program Guide.
11. National 4-H Foundation - Center Link.
12. Clover Power by W. Francis Pressly
13. National 4-H Foundation Advisory Council - Bulletin
14. PIJR Newsletter - July-August 1973
September-October 1973
November-December 1973
January-February 1974
March-April 1974
May-June 1974
15. Juventud Rural magazine.
16. Guatemala Seminar announcement folder.
17. Guatemala Seminar program.
18. Guatemala Seminar certificate of participation.



19. Guatemala Seminar Report*.
20. International 4-Horizons.
21. Paraguay Seminar announcement folder.
22. Paraguay Seminar Report*.
23. 1974 Inter-American Conference on Rural Youth announcement folder.
24. Summary of the actions of the Executive Committee of the Inter-American Rural Youth Advisory Council, September 5-7, 1973.
25. Third Annual Report to the Inter-American Rural Youth Advisory Council by the Director of PIJR.
26. General Letter No. 6 to the Members of CAIJR.
27. General Letter No. 7 to the Members of CAIJR.
28. General Letter No. 8 to the Members of CAIJR.
29. List of CAIJR Members, May 1, 1974.
30. Excerpts from IICA's "Boletín Interno".
31. Proyecto y Recetario, Preparación de Alimentos, Grecia, Costa Rica.
32. Productos Animales - Kellogg Project - Guatemala.
33. Los Tres Grupos Básicos - Kellogg Project - Guatemala.
34. Recetas para Mejor Salud, by Carol Hendrickson, Guatemala.
35. Agro Joven magazine.
36. Proyecto de Producción - Manual para Educadoras y Líderes 4-C, Paraguay.
37. Manual de Proyectos sobre la Utilización de la Soja, Paraguay.
38. Escoja Bien sus Alimentos, Paraguay.
39. Recetario by Antonia Ortíz, Cayetana de Forneron y Susan Wasserman, Paraguay.
40. Registro de Proyectos de Consumo de Soja, Paraguay.

* Sent under separate cover.

41. Cocinando con Soja, Paraguay.
42. Cursillo sobre Utilización de la Soja en la Alimentación, Paraguay.
43. Encuesta Dietética - Sangre del Drago, San Juan Baustista Misiones, Paraguay.
44. Institution Building in Nonformal Rural Youth Educational Programs.
45. International 4-Horizons - September-October, 1973.
46. International Letter NO. 98, July 30, 1972.
47. Objectives of the Inter-American Rural Youth Program , September 1973.
48. Doctrine - 1st revision, June 2, 1973.
49. Summary of country participation, 1973.
50. An evaluation of the PIJR newsletter and Juventud Rural magazine.
51. Inter-American Seminar for Rural Youth Support Entities announcement folder.
52. Inter-American Seminar for Rural Youth Support Entities Report*.
53. Técnicas Prácticas de Comunicación para los Programas de Juventudes Rurales, by John W. Spaven*.
54. Direct mailing campaign:
August 25, 1973
November 26, 1973
May 28, 1974
55. Clippings from "Clubes Rurales" magazines, vol. 15, 1973 and vol. 17, 1974.
56. Newspaper clippings.





PIJR staff implements the Kellogg Foundation grant through national rural youth program staff. Ing. Luis O. Ferreira (left) and Prof. Edgar Arias Ch. (right) confer with Ing. Ramón Castro, 4-S National Supervisor of Costa Rica.



Training is the single most important element of the project. Ing. Ferreira and Paraguay 4-C agents are shown in a communications workshop on radio programs.



Local rural youth personnel and volunteer leaders have been trained under the Kellogg grant to provide improvement opportunities for the boys and girls, leading to increased food production and improved nutrition standards in rural families.



U. S. 4-H volunteers work with rural families in assisting their Extension Service counterparts. Susan Wasserman of Kansas (right) is shown with a Paraguayan homemaker preparing corn meal.

Richard Larson of Connecticut (right) visits with a 4-C member in Paraguay about his projects and the agricultural outlook.



Marilyn Kuntemeyer of Missouri (left) took a nutrition survey of her host community to help develop the 5-V Club program.



Arias responds to questions during the annual evaluation and planning meeting in Guatemala for Extension personnel and the YDPs operating the Kellogg project.

4-H international delegates to Costa Rica - YDPs and 4-H Caravan - met for two hours with the U. S. Ambassador, Viron P. Vaky, to report on their observations and plans.





Arias presents greetings to the inaugural session of the Regional Seminar on the Kellogg project held in Guatemala in July.

Seminar participants from neighboring countries were the national rural youth program supervisors and home economists, they developed plans for "Kellogg-type" projects in their rural youth programs.



A highlight of each Regional Seminar was a field trip to observe the project activities in a community. This is the welcome given the participants in Cerro Gordo, Guatemala.



4-S members explained their production methods for growing record bean harvests at Cerro Gordo.



Demonstrations on nutritious uses of beans were presented by the 4-S girls.



Figure 1. A person in a dark environment, possibly a cave or a dark room.



Figure 2. A person in a dark environment, possibly a cave or a dark room.



The annual meeting of the Executive Committee of the Inter-American Rural Youth Advisory Council was in San José in September. The members were joined by consultants from the 4-H Foundation, IICA, FAO and the OAS, as well as PIJR staff.



Informal discussions were an important part of the Committee's deliberations. Shown here are Council President, E. Dean Vaughan of the U. S., PIJR Director Hutchcroft, and FAO Representative in Costa Rica, Ricardo Wydler.





EXCERPT OF REMARKS OF GALO PLAZA, SECRETARY GENERAL OF THE ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES, IN THE SYMPOSIUM OF THE INTERNATIONAL CENTER FOR TROPICAL AGRICULTURE ON "THE POTENTIAL OF THE LOWLANDS" GIVEN IN CALI, COLOMBIA ON OCTOBER 13, 1973

ACCELERATING DEVELOPMENT THROUGH INCREASED PRODUCTIVITY:
THE LATIN AMERICAN CASE

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One of the most effective vehicles for transmission of the agricultural concepts and research results is rural youth. Some 400,000 rural youth in the Latin American countries, members of rural youth movements, represent an increasingly potent force for promoting greater productivity. Although the full benefit of their work will only be reaped in the future, when they take over for their parents, their current efforts in pilot projects are undoubtedly having a strong influence on traditional practices and methods.

Promising experience in this regard has been obtained with a program financed by the W. K. Kellogg Foundation and administered by the Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences of the OAS, in cooperation with the Inter-American Rural Youth Program and the National 4-H Foundation of the United States. The Kellogg Project's purpose is to demonstrate the positive contribution that rural young people can make to increasing the production of foodstuffs and improving levels of nutrition. Two or three examples suffice to illustrate this program's effect on productivity. In Guatemala young people have obtained yields of beans that are five times greater than the normal ones for the region. In Paraguay they have been able to quadruple the normal yield of corn and double the yield of soybeans. In Costa Rica droughts affected the corn yield, but the experience with swine has been impressive. In Venezuela the program has produced a sharp increase in the production and consumption of tomatoes.

It is now up to the national agencies that support the rural youth movements to take advantage of the experience of these pilot projects and expand extension services to make effective use of rural youth's potential for accelerating agricultural productivity.

It would be highly desirable, as I see it, to strengthen cooperation between institutions like the International Center for Tropical Agriculture and rural youth movements, so that the worthwhile research conducted in the laboratories and the experiment stations has a more immediate and profound effect on the farmers of the Americas, through the dynamic innovative effort of youth.

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OCT 12, 1973

GALO PLAZA CALLS FOR
IMPROVED FARMING YIELDS
TO COMBAT MALNUTRITION



(FOR PM'S OF SATURDAY, OCT.13,1973)

WASHINGTON, D.C. -- Galo Plaza, Secretary General of the Organization of American States (OAS), today told agriculture specialists in Cali, Colombia, that farming yields in Latin America should be improved as part of a strategy to combat malnutrition and social injustice.

Speaking at a symposium on the potential of the lowland tropics of Latin America held by the International Center for Tropical Agriculture, Plaza said "improved yields should be considered as part of an overall strategy that seeks to improve the quality of life of millions of human beings in Latin America who are presently victims of social injustice and malnutrition."

After referring to the "serious fact" that according to statistical projections the productivity gap between developed and less developed countries is expected to widen, the Secretary General explained that "Latin America's problem is how to increase productivity without increasing the already alarming rate of unemployment and accelerating the migration to the cities."

"Vast regions of tropical lowland with great potential for agriculture and forestry are virtually untouched in Latin America. They comprise an enormous reserve that should be adequately utilized to increase production for export and for domestic consumption," Plaza said.

But he emphasized the difficulties encountered by settlers in the harsh conditions of the tropical lowlands.

"The migratory movement often begins when a new highway is built through the jungle, but the government's action cannot stop at that in these vast unexploited regions," he indicated. Mr. Plaza pointed out the need for schools for the children, medical and sanitation services to protect the health of the inhabitants against tropical sickness, experimental stations to introduce or improve crops appropriate to the region, and agricultural extension to transmit to the farmer the know-how that he needs for optimum use and conservation of the soil, suitable agricultural credit to finance the operation and facilities for marketing the new production.

Plaza described agricultural extension as "one of the weakest links in the whole process."

"Agricultural extension has to be in the hands of specialists who understand the processes of agricultural modernization, and can explain it and demonstrate it in a practical way so that the farmers can put into practice the recommendations from the research centers and experiment stations and maximize the yield of their lands," he said.

The Secretary General told the agriculture experts about some of his personal and of his country's (Ecuador) experiences in the field of farming development and said the role of youth is "one of the most effective vehicles for transmission of new concepts and research results."

"Some 400,000 rural youth in the Latin American countries, members of rural youth movements, represent an increasingly potent force for promoting greater productivity. Although the full benefit of their work

will only be reaped in the future, when they take over for their parents, their current efforts in pilot projects are undoubtedly having a strong influence on traditional practices and methods," he concluded.

* * *

EXTRACTOS DE LOS COMENTARIOS DE GALO PLAZA, SECRETARIO GENERAL DE LA ORGANIZACION DE LOS ESTADOS AMERICANOS, EN UN SIMPOSIO DEL CENTRO INTERNACIONAL DE AGRICULTURA TROPICAL SOBRE "EL POTENCIAL DEL TROPICO BAJO," CELEBRADO EN CALI, COLOMBIA, EL 13 DE OCTUBRE DE 1973

ACELERACION DEL DESARROLLO A TRAVES DE UNA MAYOR PRODUCTIVIDAD AGRICOLA: EL CASO DE AMERICA LATINA

Entre los elementos más eficaces para la transmisión de los nuevos conocimientos y los resultados de la investigación cabe señalar a la juventud rural. Unos 400.000 jóvenes de los países latinoamericanos, - miembros de movimientos de juventudes rurales, (Clubes 4-S) constituyen una fuerza cada vez más importante para promover mayor productividad. Si bien los beneficios en gran escala de la actividad de estos jóvenes sólo se percibirá más tarde, cuando reemplacen a sus padres, no cabe duda de que sus esfuerzos actuales en proyectos pilotos ejercen una fuerte influencia sobre las prácticas y métodos tradicionales.

Es alentadora en este sentido la experiencia de un programa financiado por la Fundación W. K. Kellogg y administrado por el Instituto Interamericano de Ciencias Agrícolas de la OEA, en colaboración con el Programa Interamericano para la Juventud Rural y la Fundación Nacional - 4-H de los Estados Unidos. El propósito de dicho programa es demostrar la contribución positiva que los jóvenes del campo pueden hacer al desarrollo agrícola de América Latina, mediante un incremento en la producción de comestibles, así como para mejorar los niveles de nutrición rural. Para señalar el efecto de este programa en la productividad, - basta citar dos o tres ejemplos. En Guatemala los jóvenes lograron un rendimiento de frijol cinco veces mayor que el promedio normal; en Paraguay se ha logrado cuadruplicar el rendimiento típico de maíz y duplicar el de soja; en Costa Rica la sequía afectó el rendimiento del maíz, pero la experiencia con cerdos ha sido impresionante; en Venezuela

la el programa ha dado lugar a un fuerte aumento en la producción y con sumo del tomate.

Ahora bien, corresponde a las entidades nacionales de apoyo a los movimientos de juventud rural aprovechar la experiencia de estos proyectos pilotos e intensificar los servicios de extensión para utilizar debidamente el potencial que representa la juventud para acelerar la productividad agrícola.

Sería altamente deseable, a mi juicio, estrechar la cooperación entre instituciones como el Centro Internacional de Agricultura Tropical y los movimientos de la juventud rural, para que las valiosas investigaciones que se llevan a cabo en los laboratorios y los campos de experimentación tengan un efecto más inmediato y más profundo en los campesinos de América, a través del esfuerzo innovador y dinámico de la juventud.

EXCERPTS FROM IICA 1973 ANNUAL REPORT

c. The Inter-American Rural Youth Program

The rural youth program, financed by a Kellogg Foundation grant, has made substantial progress in its second year in its work to demonstrate that rural youth can contribute significantly to the rural development of Latin America, through an increase in food production and an improvement of the nutritional levels of rural communities.

The more outstanding benefits of the program have been the adopting of a basic methodology by the countries involved: Guatemala (4-S Clubs); Costa Rica (4-S Clubs); Venezuela (5-V Clubs); and Paraguay (4-C Clubs). In each program the rural youth is responding in a positive manner, and therefore not only improving conditions for themselves, but also for their families and the communities they live in.

Projects at the country level are basic to the rural youth programs. Each country is responsible for designing and carrying out its project. The youths have been trained, but the risks involved in carrying out a project is theirs. However, they have proved to be worthy of the responsibility, even under adverse circumstances.

There has been increased recognition concerning the stimulating impact of the program. Two main factors dominated the work during the second year: a) increased priority for activities related to real economic problems; and b) greater availability of training and information materials.

The 4-H Clubs in the United States are participating more and more in the assistance offered to similar

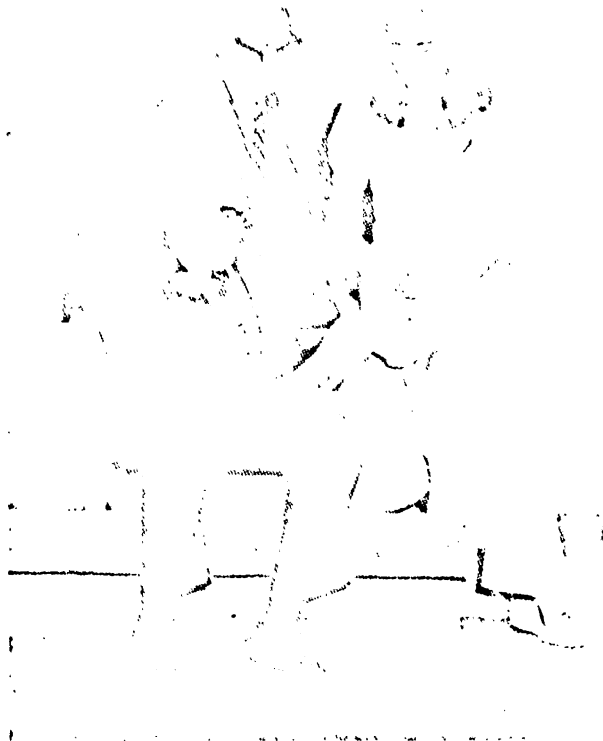
programs in Latin America, and are emphasizing a more realistic and active participation.

Several national and international agencies have cooperated with the program. Worthy of note is the help provided by the Inter-American Centre for Agricultural Documentation and Information (IICA-CIDIA) which published the first bibliography on material for rural youth programs, in Spanish and Portuguese.

The Special Board of Directors Committee of the National 4-H Clubs Foundation of the United States met in Costa Rica, for the first time outside of the U.S., to revise and evaluate their program. In addition, the Inter-American Conference of Rural Youth Leaders was held in which the participants particularly emphasized the concept of food production and its utilization as an important way to activate rural youth potential.



FROM IICA 1973 ANNUAL REPORT



The Director General of IICA, Dr. José E. Araujo, Received the 'Partner in 4-H Award' from a North American youth. The award is in recognition of Dr. Araujo's leadership in rural youth programs. Dr. E. Dean Vaughan, President of the Inter-American Rural Youth Advisory Council, looks on.

EXCERPTS OF MESSAGE OF DIRECTOR GENERAL TO THE
THIRTEENTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE BOARD OF
DIRECTORS, CARACAS, VENEZUELA
MAY 16-18, 1974

Progress of activities related to rural youth

IICA is a specialized organization of the Inter-American System. Our field of action is rural development, which we focus within a wide field of doctrine objectives and which we propitiate in the Member States through organized actions on seven principal lines.

Within this frame of work, and as to rural youth, the work of the Institute and its associated programs take two principal and complementary trends.

First, rural youth work is focused as an integrated and strategic package in all lines of action. We say integrated because in the work, production and consumption of goods and services, the young group of the rural population cannot be separated from population as a whole. And, it is strategic because in each of these areas, the development of projects which involve youngsters as the target of special actions will have an important -- and proportionally greater -- impact in the general area. There are various reasons of a demographic, sociological, or other nature, for this to be so.

We are progressively developing an integrated focus of the work with rural youth, which in turn allows us to incorporate this population sector as a key area in our total planification and in development of the institutional action plan at each country level. We already have two specific examples of this, especially in the social planification and promotion areas as well as in the cooperative production ways.

The second aspect of our work, for which the Inter-American Rural Youth Program is mainly responsible, is intended to provide support to the rural youth programs of the Member States within a framework of increase in food production. This focus is based upon a substantial increase in productivity, which includes utilization of stimulus such as credit and technical assistance, and a more adequate management of marketing means.

Efforts have been initiated during the past period to adjust the objectives and implementation of these programs, which have been expanded to include some additional work areas in the rural youth aspect. In view of the above, we have started working in designing specific actions focused on variables such as employment and migration.

EXCERPTS OF MESSAGE OF DR. CARLOS MADRID, DEPUTY DIRECTOR GENERAL
OF THE INTER-AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF AGRICULTURAL SCIENCES OF
THE OAS TO THE 19TH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE TECHNICAL
ADVISORY COUNCIL, CARACAS, VENEZUELA,
MAY 15-16, 1974

...

Special Programs

1. These provide the answer to specific problems and situations on both national and multinational levels; they are financed through agreements with other international organizations; specific agreements with the governments involved; through the organization's private funds as well as donations.

2. Worthy of mention are the following:

...

c. The Inter-American Rural Youth Program which operates under the sponsorship of the Kellogg Foundation and which is directed towards the training of future agricultural workers in order that they may undertake the great responsibility to be theirs in a changing and violent world.

...

led 11.

Inter-American BRIEFS

16 JUL 1973



ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES

No. 6

June 1973

ACCENT ON YOUTH In early May Secretary General Gale Plaza announced that the OAS would henceforth place more emphasis on strengthening and coordinating its youth programs.

A Youth Activities Coordination Unit, established within the Executive Office, was created to coordinate youth activities within the General Secretariat and with other governmental and nongovernmental organizations.

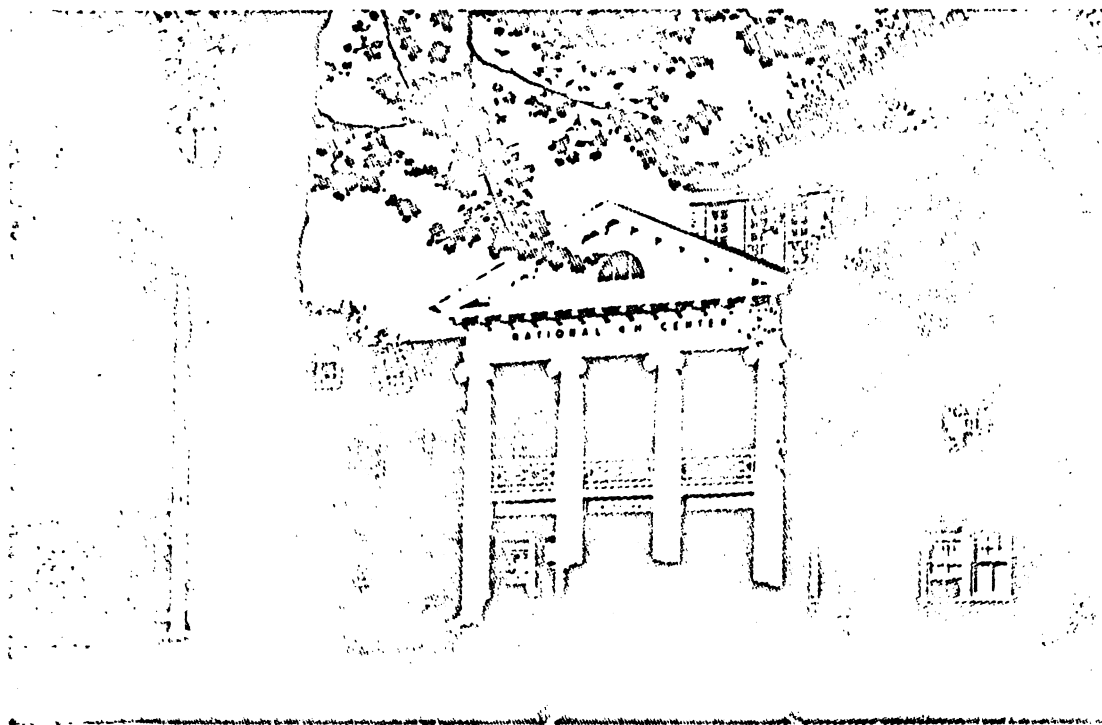
In announcing the advent of the new unit the Secretary General recalled that the OAS General Assembly had expressed special interest in matters affecting the youth of the Americas, and he pointed out that the Organization is already investing more than \$4 million annually in programs that benefit the youth of the Americas either directly or indirectly.

Mr. George Meek, Special Assistant to the Secretary General since 1968 and member of the General Secretariat since 1960, has been named head of the Youth Activities Coordination Unit.

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

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

The National 4-H Foundation



For 25 years the National 4-H Foundation has served the youth work of the Cooperative Extension Service by augmenting and enriching the 4-H program through training, research and program development, funded from private sources. Purpose of the Foundation is to build responsible initiative in youth by mobilizing human and financial resources not otherwise available to Extension.

Primary functions are: to complement and support Extension by developing educational projects that will improve service to the public; to conduct and support new or established training programs; and to operate and maintain the National 4-H Center. Training opportunities, both domestic and international, are available to 4-H members, volunteer leaders and professional staff members,

and to related groups. Further, Foundation staff members assist in development of special courses or serve 4-H and Extension groups as consultants, speakers, or program advisors.

The Foundation serves as a catalyst in building a strong partnership between the public and private sectors to increase the effectiveness and breadth of youth work of Extension in this country and around the world.

In addition to its principal offices at the National 4-H Center, the Foundation maintains three regional offices.

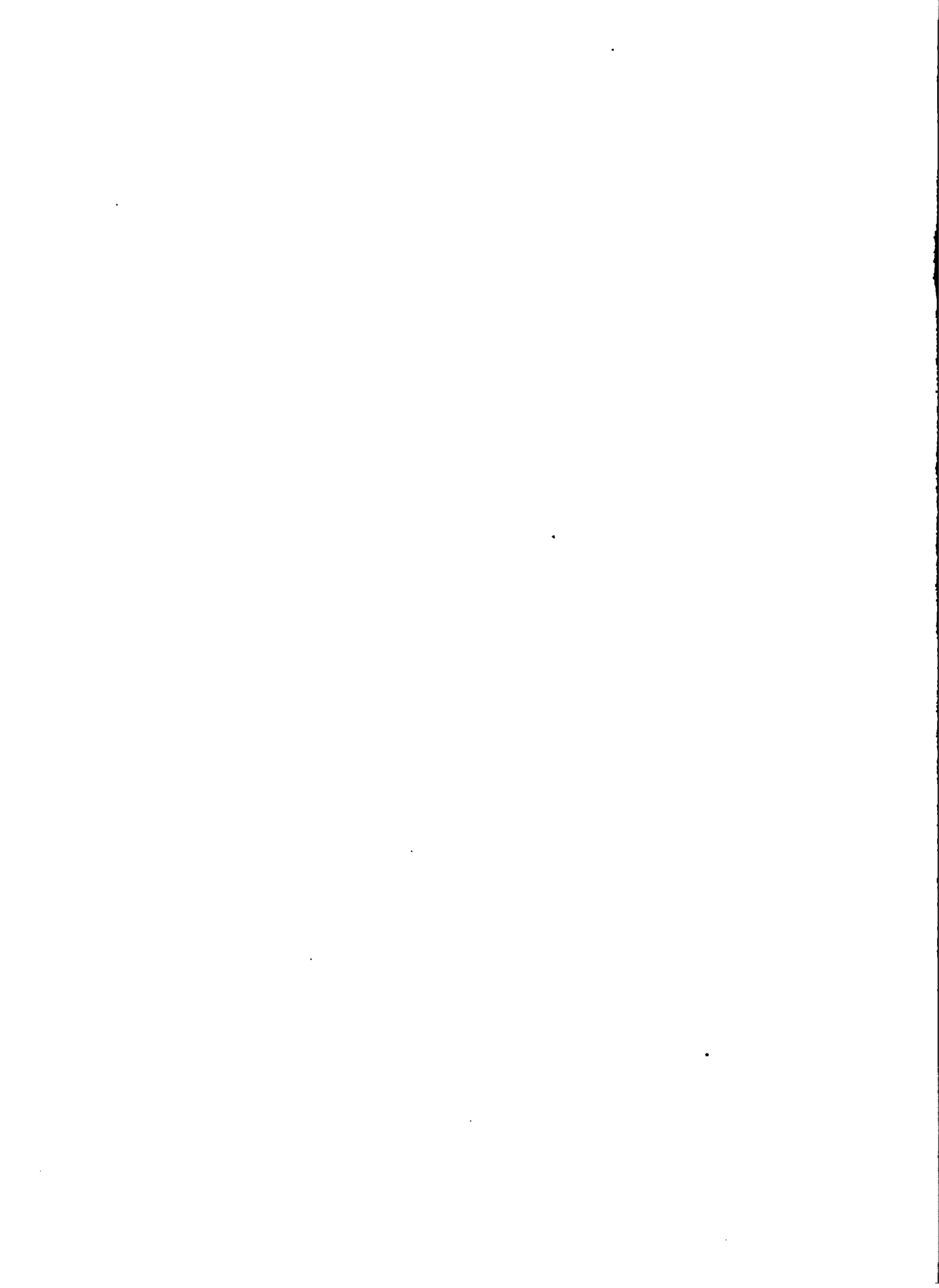
The Inter-American Rural Youth Program (PIJR) is headquartered in San Jose, Costa Rica. PIJR is an agency of the National 4-H Foundation in cooperative association with the Inter-American Institute of Agricultural

Sciences of the Organization of American States. PIJR serves as a direct link between the 4-H in the United States and similar programs in Latin America and the Caribbean. The staff of PIJR works with national governments, institutions and private organizations to build support for and develop an effective educational youth program throughout the area.

Offices in Seattle, Washington, and Columbia, Missouri, are maintained for coordination of the Agricultural Training Program

For More Information Call or Write

National 4-H Foundation
7100 Connecticut Avenue
Washington, D.C. 20015
301/656-9000





center
LINK

NATIONAL 4-H FOUNDATION ● 7100 CONNECTICUT AVE., N.W., WASHINGTON, D.C. 20015

March 1974

ANNUAL REVIEW ISSUE

This issue of Center Link replaces usual Annual Review of the Foundation. Contains highlights of 1973 and statistical summary of state participation usually mailed as separate item. Copies of this issue being sent to each county extension office as well as to regular recipients.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES

Ray Theodore (Ted) Parfet, Jr., chairman of the board and chief executive officer, The Upjohn Company, Kalamazoo, Michigan, named to Foundation's Board of Trustees for three-year term. A member of Foundation's Advisory Council, Parfet has been strong supporter of 4-H for many years. Graduate of University of Michigan, been with the Upjohn Company since 1947 and held present position since 1969. E. D. Dodd, president, Owens-Illinois Incorporated, appointed to a second three-year term on Board.

HELP YOUNG AMERICA

National 4-H Foundation received \$13,000 representing 13.1% of vote in Colgate-Palmolive Help Young America Campaign. This in addition to \$20,000 given earlier. 4-H ranked third in number of votes cast. Boy Scouts, first and Girl Scouts, second. Additional \$10,000 to be distributed to states recording greatest number of votes for 4-H in relation to 4-H membership in a few weeks when tabulations completed.

INTERNSHIPS SET

Two state staff members due at Center in April on internships under Staff Development and Training program. Sue G. Fisher, assistant state leader, 4-H and youth development, Minnesota, will study program development for "under nine year olds" in relation to teen leadership. Sanford W. Farwell, associate editor, graphic arts, Maryland, will work on design project for National 4-H Center and involvement of 4-H members in graphics. Additional applicants now being considered. More applications welcome.

NEW STAFF MEMBERS

Benjamin Thomas Saunders, Prince Georges County, Maryland, is new manager, program coordination and services for Center Division. Has extensive hotel experience in Washington area and Chicago. Sharon D. Finnegan is staff intern with International Division as part of master's degree program in international administration through School for International Training, operated by Experiment in International Living, Brattleboro, Vermont. She was 4-H member in Nassau County.

DATES TO REMEMBER

Volunteer Leader Forums, April 1-6; April 29-May 4. Staff Development and Training sessions...Paraprofessional, April 1-5; Humanities, April 8-12; Management, April 14-19; Legal Aspects, April 29-May 3. National 4-H Conference, April 20-25. Additional leader forums and/or government seminars can be scheduled for May if reservation received now. Now is the time to send registrations for special emphasis weeks in summer Citizenship Short Courses. List has been sent to State 4-H Leaders.

CITIZENSHIP/LEADERSHIP TRAINING at the National 4-H Center for 4-H members, volunteer leaders and others included . . .

1973 Highlights

Visits to Capitol Hill by Mr. and Mrs. Champ Ritter during a Citizenship Study Tour for Missouri homemakers; discussion of current issues with Congressmen like Ray Thornton of Arkansas; mini-workshops on special interests such as ecology; creative arts and crafts workshops at adult leader forums; and work by teen leaders with urban youngsters in the District of Columbia.



STAFF DEVELOPMENT AND TRAINING sessions at the National 4-H Center, made possible in part by a grant from the W. K. Kellogg Foundation, provided opportunities for professional staff to share new ideas and techniques on many aspects of 4-H programming.



CITIZENSHIP IN ACTION GRANTS from Reader's Digest Foundation help 4-H members with special projects like this day camp for Placer County California children from low-income families.

25 Years of Service to Youth

1973 marked the 25th anniversary of the National 4-H Foundation as a private educational institution supporting and complementing the youth work of the Cooperative Extension Service of the state land-grant universities and the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

In this quarter of a century the Foundation has made major contributions to 4-H through practical training, research and development programs funded primarily from private sources.

Outstanding during this anniversary year was evidence that the Nationwide Program of Staff Development and Training is having a positive impact on the 4-H program. It was widely recognized as a positive force in creating awareness, understanding, commitment, enthusiasm, appreciation, involvement and cooperation among 4-H staff members from every state. Implemented in 1970 as a result of a generous grant from the W. K. Kellogg Foundation, this effort is contributing to the growth and relevancy of 4-H. The more than 1,000 persons already directly involved in workshops and internships are applying their training to strengthen and broaden the 4-H program.

The programs of the Foundation continued to serve thousands of participants, providing citizenship and

leadership training to teenage 4-H members and adult volunteers and supporting and developing the potential of youth around the world.

In Citizenship Short Courses in 1973 special sessions were held on subjects of national concern such as economics, community development, international affairs and others. The sessions are serving as models for further development in 1974. The training, offered not only in the summer but on a year-round basis, gives young people a greater understanding of their federal government and their American heritage and the inspiration and skills to return home and apply the principles of responsible citizenship.

In International activities emphasis was placed on broadening opportunities for youth to be involved in cross-cultural programs not only through exchanges and the more traditional programs but also through a new International Intrigue Project designed for 4-H members in local programs. The International Farm Youth Exchange became the International Four-H Youth Exchange and broadened its offering to all 4-H members and alumni from 15 to 25 years of age, whether they live on the farm, in the city, or in between. The Youth Development Program expanded to two additional countries, Mexico and the Philippines. Extension Travel Seminars were opened to volunteer leaders as well as to professional staff. The Agricultural Training Program, broadened to include Korea in 1972, now includes the Republic of China as well. Studies show that over 80% of the Japanese participants to date are now engaged in agricultural pursuits in Japan.

In Latin America the demonstration projects in four countries are proving highly successful in developing the potential of youth in increasing food production and raising nutritional levels. Results are being disseminated to other countries and are beginning to have major impact throughout the hemisphere. Staff members of the Inter-American Rural Youth Program (PIJR) were involved in helping national program leadership in at least 20 countries with youth development programs similar to 4-H.

At the National 4-H Center 27,516 participants received 95,953 man days of training in 1973. Utilization of the expanded Center was not as great as had been expected and steps were taken to increase the year-round use through broadened programming both for adults and teenagers.

Major efforts of the Board and staff of the Foundation in 1973 were directed toward an analysis of current activities and study of ways to more effectively perform the Foundation's basic missions . . . and to relate our resources to the needs of the 4-H program on a priority basis.

Major goal remains that of building responsible initiative in youth and efforts in 1974 will be directed toward support of the 4-H programs that will be relevant to contemporary needs and concerns and utilize both human and financial resources with maximum efficiency and quality.

Board of Trustees 1973

<i>Chairman</i>	Dr. Glenn M. Busset State 4-H Leader Kansas State University	Dr. E. Dean Vaughan Assistant Administrator 4-H Youth, Extension Service, USDA
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Dr. Marvin A. Anderson Dean of Extension Iowa State University		
Dr. Chester D. Black Assistant Director, 4-H North Carolina State University		

National 4-H Club Foundation of America, Inc. Balance Sheet — December 31, 1972

ASSETS

Current Assets	\$ 429,655.26
Investments	740,879.26
National 4-H Center Building, Furniture and Equipment	6,486,687.69
Total Assets	<u>\$7,657,222.21</u>

LIABILITIES and RESERVES

<i>Liabilities</i>	
Current Liabilities	49,888.00
Notes Payable-Short-term Construction Loan*	2,433,101.00
Agency Funds	26,652.31
Total Liabilities	\$2,509,641.31
<i>Reserves</i>	
Reserved for General Funds	248,282.46
Reserved for Restricted Funds:	
Programs	287,402.45
Plant Funds & Memorials	97,607.56
Capital Development	460,701.54
Total Reserves	<u>\$1,093,994.01</u>
National 4-H Center Building, Furniture and Equipment	<u>4,053,586.69</u>
Total Liabilities and Reserves	<u>\$7,657,222.21</u>

*Funds borrowed against pledges of record for expansion program, National 4-H Center.

The National 4-H Club Foundation operates on a calendar year basis. The above statement is a summary of the complete audit by Joseph J. Law, Certified Public Accountant. Copies of the complete statement are available on request. The 1973 statement will be available in April, 1974.



1973 Highlights

4-H INTERNATIONAL PROGRAMS RANGED from Latin America where youth in Guatemala and three other countries participated in the food production and utilization projects sponsored by the W. K. Kellogg Foundation... to New York State where youngsters in an International Intrigue project held a fair... to Thailand where an IFYE delegate taught her new-found-friend about bread baking... to the National 4-H Center where IFYE and YDP delegates received orientation and Travel Seminar participants reported on their tour to Norway and the Netherlands... to West Virginia where a young farmer from the Republic of China received practical training in dairy farming as a part of the Agricultural Training Program.





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San Francisco, California

GOLD CLOVER CLUB

Each of these business and industrial firms, foundations and associations contributed \$1,000 or more to the ongoing programs of the National 4-H Foundation.

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DeKalb, Illinois
DEL MONTE CORPORATION
San Francisco, California
FIBREBOARD CORPORATION
San Francisco, California
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Clover Power

by W. Francis Pressly

16 APR. 1974

P. L. J. r

What 4-H started as a simple exchange of farm kids has broadened to a program that now involves a whole spectrum of technical help and specialized training.

	DATE	FILE
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Reprinted from the Fall 1973-Winter 1974 issue of International Educational and Cultural Exchange, a publication of the U.S. Advisory Commission on International Educational and Cultural Affairs (CU/ACS, Washington, D.C. 20520).

Clover Power

by W. Francis Pressly

What 4-H started as a simple exchange of farm kids has broadened to a program that now involves a whole spectrum of technical help and specialized training.

4-H does not exchange just people. It exchanges people with a purpose. That purpose is to bring out the full potential of youth in the social and economic development of their country.

Twenty-five years ago, 4-H members and leaders recognized the potential of youth for promoting world understanding and development. They recognized the great assets of youth—optimism, willingness to try new things, meet new people, go new places, and eagerness to learn and share. They felt certain the learn-by-doing techniques that had been so successful in enriching the lives of young people in rural America could also enrich the lives of youth in other lands; and that youth abroad could make positive contributions to 4-H in the United States.

After 2 years of planning by officials of the Cooperative Extension Service of the State Land Grant Universities¹ and the U.S. Department of Agriculture and officials of rural youth groups in Europe, the first 4-H international program was born—the International Farm Youth Exchange (IFYE).

The first exchange took place in June 1948, when 17 young Americans

W. Francis Pressly is Director of the International Division of the National 4-H Foundation. He has participated in 4-H activities since his youth in North Carolina and has worked for the 4-H Foundation since 1962. He was an IFYE to Italy in 1951.

set out for seven European countries, and six exchangees from Denmark and France came to the United States. They, as the thousands after them, visited not as tourists to see the sights and have a cursory contact with people. They lived and worked with host families and became a part of the action in the communities in which they lived. This family community-centered experience has been the crux of the 4-H international program and the basis for its long-term impact and steady expansion.

Today youth programs similar to 4-H exist in 82 countries and involve more than 10 million young people, including 5.5 million in the United States. Over 7,626 participants have taken part in various programs. The youth involved in these programs form a strong, positive force throughout the world.

What started as a cultural exchange of farm youth has broadened to a program that now involves technical help and specialized training in youth work, in food production and use, conservation, and many other mutual concerns of societies around the world. Further, the success of the program has intensified interest in international affairs as a part of community 4-H activity in the United States.

¹The Cooperative Extension Service (CES) was set up in 1914 to translate research being done at State land grant universities into practical help for farmers. The Service is funded by a cooperative system of matching funds by Federal, State, and local governments.

Today's IFYE program is many things to many people. To a host family it is a living international experience. To 4-H it is the strongest link between U.S. 4-H work and worldwide youth programs. To participants it is a resource of understanding immersed in a new way of life.

The international experience has by no means been limited to those who have taken part in the exchange and training programs. The program has affected the lives and attitudes of many thousands more and has sown the seeds for action and involvement and community development.

In 1954 Khalil Jamil Ghattas came to the United States as an IFYE from Lebanon to learn all he could about poultry production. When he got home he worked with professors at the American University in Beirut to develop a scientifically designed poultry farm. Today he has a prosperous business and his eggs are proudly marked with the 4-H clover.

A decade later, Darwin Boyd went to Korea as an IFYE delegate. He became so interested in helping to improve the life of rural young people that he returned to Korea to serve in 4-H club activities there. A year ago he received a national medal, one of the highest honors awarded by the Government of Korea.

Gonzalo O. Catan, Jr., today is president and chief entomologist of the Manila Pest Control Company. He credits his experience as an IFYE participant in 1959 with giving him the initiative and know-how to start his

company. His continued interest is reflected by service as a member of the 4-H Club Advisory Council in his country.

Long-Term Assistance

This year, special 4-H international delegates are in the Philippines as part of another international program—Youth Development Project (YDP). YDP is an outgrowth of the IFYE exchange program developed in response to the need in developing countries for longer term practical assistance programs. YDP's work with professional staff members in a wide variety of ways to help recruit and train leaders, develop special educational materials, conduct camps, establish libraries, and expand the reach and impact of youth programs.

YDP first started in Botswana in 1967. It was sponsored by the State Department Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs. Since 1967, 85 Youth Development Project delegates have worked in nine countries of Latin America, in Botswana, and in the Philippines. Today YDP's are working in Botswana, Belize, Costa Rica, Mexico, Philippines, Guatemala, Paraguay, and Venezuela.

The effect of the international 4-H program on developing countries is attested by Moses Pholoba, the National 4-B² leader of Botswana and former exchange participant:

The 4-B program has grown from 30 clubs with membership of 300 to 126 clubs with 5,000 members. Ten USA delegates have worked and organized clubs and helped to stimulate the interest of adults in the youth program. Through the development program which includes study visits of our rural youth leaders to the U.S., we now have well trained Botswana 4-B specialists who are keen to carry on their shoulders the important youth program. These young men adapted the 4-H program to fit our 4-B youth program. This exchange also has made

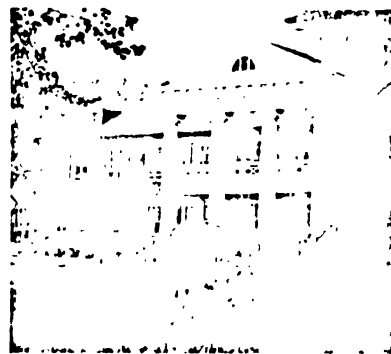
²Rural youth programs similar to 4-H are called by different titles, such as 4-B in Botswana, 4-S in Guatemala, etc.

The National 4-H Center

Focal point of this international effort is the National 4-H Center, a residential educational facility operated by the National 4-H Foundation in Washington, D.C. Created in 1948 by the Cooperative Extension Service, the Foundation, using funds primarily from private sources, provides both human and financial resources to complement and support the 4-H youth program.

Joining in the observance of the Foundation's 25th anniversary this year will be corporations, foundations, associations, and individuals who have supported the program. One company, Allis Chalmers, the very first sponsor of an IFYE exchange program, will mark its 25th anniversary of international 4-H support by helping to make possible a special consultation session of current exchangees (IFYE participants from abroad who are now in the United States) at the National 4-H Center in November.

Throughout the quarter century of growth, the partnership of the public and private sectors has been a significant factor in helping 4-H improve



international understanding and develop the potential of young people throughout the world. Equally important has been the public support which has come not only from the Cooperative Extension Service at the Federal, State, and local levels, but also from the State Department's Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs. Cooperating countries similarly gain support for this experience from a partnership between business, industry and government funding.

Information about 4-H programs can be obtained by writing to the National 4-H Center, 7100 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C. 20015.

possible support not only from the U.S. but from private agencies here who have helped to buy fruit trees and to build offices and classrooms for our 4-B programs.

Latin American Programs

The Inter-American Rural Youth Program, known by its Spanish initials, PIJR, links 4-H in the United States and youth programs in Latin America. PIJR is an agency of the National 4-H Foundation in cooperative association with the Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences of the Organization of American States. Its purpose is to cooperate with national governments, institutions, and private organizations to develop effective informal educational programs so rural young people of the Americas may contribute to increasing agricultural production and improving living conditions.

In Latin America the young people are working on a special project funded by a grant from the W. K. Kellogg Foundation to demonstrate the significant contribution young people can make to increasing food production and improving nutrition levels in Latin America. Typical of the work being done under this grant is a crop production project undertaken by 90 4-S club members in Guatemala. They planted 32 acres of beans and obtained yields that were 3 to 5 times the local farmers' average.

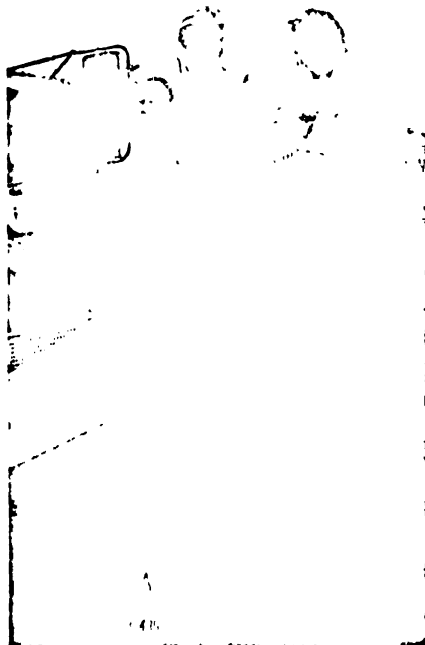
The father of one young man enrolled in the project, Arturo Lopez Guerra, is one of the oldest men in the village of Sabana Grande, near Chicquimula. His four sons and three daughters all have been 4-S members. Don Arturo and others were surprised to see that the special seed and cultivation techniques used by the 4-S members made the bean plants grow

ch faster than the local variety. w the family hopes to rent more d and use the newly learned prac- s to expand production. In the antime, young Arturo has become olunteer leader for a 4-S club of members interested in producing etables.

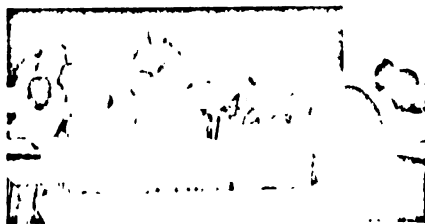
imilar work is being done in Para- y, another country involved in the egg Foundation demonstration ect. The project started with 15 members in San Juan Potrero and gre del Drago as the corn and soy- n production demonstration area. st they visited parents to explain project. They provided seed, ferti- ers, and insecticides on a loan basis. ey taught the young people a new ence of different planting distances. m the beginning the corn looked ter and grew better. By harvest e it yielded 4 to 5 times the local duction. Now more than 150 ers have asked about the new s and how to plant them.



Andrea Nazarenko, a YDP delegate examines crop production with a youth leader in Brazil.



An IFYE participant from Ecuador, Hernan Gutierrez S., learns about farming in the United States from his host father in Virginia.



In Botswana, YDP's organize classes to teach such subjects as nutrition, sewing, and crop production.

Far Eastern Programs

Another phase of the international H program provides practical work perience and academic training in ricultural production techniques to ung farmers from Japan, Korea, d the Republic of China. The young n spend almost 2 years in the ited States to learn specific skills horticulture, crop production, dairy mming, or other skills needed in eir country. This specialized train- g program started in 1966 in a co- erative effort with Japan. Since that e, 81 percent of the first 712 anees who have completed the pro- am are actively engaged in farming g agriculture-related occupations in an.

Host farmers learn from the trainees t well, as one Pennsylvania farmer iscovered this year. A young trainee, ewly arrived from the Republic of hina, was amazed to find that tiger ies were growing wild and not being ed. And so he taught his "family" ow to pick, dry, and cook what is



YDP delegates help organize youth programs in developing countries. In Nicaragua, a YDP works with country youth leaders to organize a special camp.

considered a delicacy in his native
further, the strong international ties
inspired host farmers in this
country to visit their former trainees,
as well as Japanese officials and others
visit this country to see the program
operation. In 1972 the program was
expanded to include Korea and in
1973, 32 young farmers from the Re-
public of China arrived to participate
in dairy farm training.

Professionals Expand the Program

International experiences for CES
professionals and volunteer leaders
have a direct connection to this ex-
tending 4-H program. Through Inter-
national Extension 4-H Travel Semi-
nars, volunteers and professionals
have the opportunity to travel to other
countries to take a look at youth pro-
grams, talk to leaders and the youths
themselves, and participate in youth
programs.

Ms. Wilma Wendt, a youth spe-
cialist at Oklahoma State University,
recognized this factor when she re-
turned from an international Extension
4-H Travel Seminar to Botswana and
Tanzania. She said

"We can learn some things from
youth programs in African countries,
because they are working mostly with
low income youngsters . . . whom we
are trying to serve now with 4-H in
this country. For example, they stress
more group projects such as raising
rabbits or growing gardens. Such proj-
ects take little money but they do give
kids a little money and they do learn
responsibility to each other and to their
community."

Furthermore, they have remembered
the basic tenet of Extension . . . that if
kids learn something they will take it
home and the parents will learn from
the kids, a method that often works
better than trying to teach the parents
directly.

Adaptability is a key to every part
of exchange and training programs.
In the United States the 4-H program
has been adapted to meet the changing
needs of society and of youth. Rooted
in rural America, the 4-H idea now

has spread to cities and towns and
even to the inner cores of large metro-
politan areas such as New York,
Washington, Chicago, and Los
Angeles.

Young People Expand the Program

An even more significant develop-
ment of 1973, however, is the new
emphasis being placed on direct teen-
age participation in international ex-
periences. International exchange and
training programs have directly in-
volved mostly young adults—4-H
alumni, volunteer leaders, and profes-
sional staff. One program, 4-H Cara-
van, has given an exchange oppor-
tunity to young people 17 years and
over. Now, however, this direct teen-
age involvement has been broadened.

IFYE, now known as the Interna-
tional Four-H Youth Exchange, offers
programs for young people aged 15-
25 whether they are from rural or
urban areas.

Young people can become IFYE
Ambassadors after they complete their
freshman year in high school and go
for visits of from 2-6 weeks in sev-
eral countries in Europe. IFYE Cara-

vaners aged 17-25 can participate in
exchange programs of 4-10 weeks in
Europe, Asia, the Caribbean, and
Australia. And IFYE Representatives
19-25 are offered a more indepth ex-
perience of from 10 weeks to 15
months in programs on all continents.
In these programs the young people
live and work with host families and
are part of a well-planned, enriching
educational program.

For many 4-H members, interna-
tional relations begin at home.
Through the years young people in
4-H around the Nation have made
major contributions to the interna-
tional program by raising funds for
projects overseas and sponsoring other
international events.

These interests have led to a new
project, called International Intrigue.
This project has been developed to
arouse interest and curiosity in cross-
cultural experiences among 4-H mem-
bers at the local level in the United
States. This 4-H education program,
like the exchange programs, helps in-
crease the personal freedom of youth,
promotes their participation in social
life, develops their confidence in con-
tributing to social change, and aids

Pakistanis Tour U.S. Farms

Tractors with TV's and radios?
Wealthy postmen? Enormous redwood
trees? These and other surprises
greeted seven Pakistani farm leaders
who visited the United States last
summer. They came under a program
sponsored by Farmers and World
Affairs Inc., a nonprofit corporation
set up to promote exchange of farm-
ers between the United States and
Pakistan and India. In January and
February, eight American farm cou-
ples had visited Pakistan under the
same program.

In commenting on their experiences
here, the Pakistanis said they had
learned a great deal of helpful infor-
mation about our farm system and
operation and felt American farmers
had learned something from them too.
They appreciated and were enthusias-
tic about the warm hospitality they
received from host families.

Among their more lighthearted ob-
servations were these: One of their
hosts, a postman by profession, met
their plane in a large car, a surprising
evidence of affluence for "a postman"
. . . not true in Pakistan; Disneyland
was "unforgettable;" they saw a trac-
tor which was installed with both TV
and radio: "incredible;" the redwood
trees, "so beautiful;" the wisdom of
experiments crossing Herefords with
buffalo in an effort to produce more
good meat for the markets of the
world, "a great idea;" American hot
dogs "our favorite food"—observing
that there were no "cold cats."

Based in Camden, N.J., Farmers
and World Affairs, Inc. solicits funds
from private farm groups to support
farm exchange programs. In addition
to the visitor exchange program de-
scribed here, the corporation sponsors
a farm training program.

in understanding different groups of people.

These local international activities are led by many alumni of other 4-H international programs, such as a 4-H avianer who recently wrote:

I learned so much about communications and working with other people and because of this I want to make my career in international work. I spend many hours reliving my experience and, in fact, I still write to several friends in Austria. Today I received a letter from my friend, Maria: "It is beautiful when teenagers can meet each other across so many kilometers. And I believe that teenagers could build a better world if they only wanted."

Whether it's across the street or across the many kilometers of the world, young people can and do have many contributions to make toward gaining about an understanding of each other. Young people today are interested in and want to learn more about different life styles, different cultures, different languages, different ways of doing things. Through 4-H programs, much can be learned without ever leaving the home community . . . and even more can be learned as exchanges take place between farm and city youngsters . . . between young people of one state and those of another . . . eventually between young people of one country and those of another.

News Exchange: A "Business" Deal

The *Times* of London, *Le Monde* of Paris, Germany's *Die Welt*, and Italy's *La Stampa* are joining to publish a newspaper supplement fittingly called *Europe*. The tabloid, to appear as a separate section in each of the four newspapers, will focus on business news and is expected to reach over 5 million readers.

- *European Community News*
March 30, 1973

Calling All Alumni

The Board of Foreign Scholarships is looking for 110,000 people. This is the number of individuals who have participated in the State Department's academic exchange program under the supervision of the Board of Foreign Scholarships since the exchanges began under the Fulbright Act of 1946.

About 38,000 American citizens have received grants for study, teaching, or research abroad. Over 72,000 foreign students, teachers and professors have come to the United States under the program.

To learn whether alumni were interested in re-establishing a link with their educational exchange experience, the Board launched a pilot project under the leadership of John Dolibois, Vice President for Development and Alumni Affairs at Miami University of Ohio, to reach former American participants during the 25th anniversary year 1971-1972. A call went out, principally through university alumni publications, asking former participants to identify themselves and where they were located. The Board was impressed with the number and enthusiasm of the replies, and asked each respondent to fill out a brief alumni data form.

The replies from over 2,200 alumni will form the nucleus of an active alumni register. It will be supplemented initially by a direct mailing to about 2,400 American senior scholars who have received Fulbright-Hays grants during the 5-year period 1968-1973. This step is being undertaken with the help of the State Department and the Committee on International Exchange of Persons.

The register will include only alumni who wish to be included and actively involved, rather than serve as simply a directory of former participants. In the future the register will include those who received grants in earlier years, including American teachers and students. The Board will

also explore the possibility of establishing alumni registers for former foreign participants, many still active in local alumni activities abroad.

The Board is convinced that the potential role of the alumnus—individually and collectively—is important not only for the Fulbright-Hays Program but also for American higher education and international understanding. Alumni could become a valuable resource for those embarking on exchange grants abroad. They could interview candidates for grants to countries where they have served, collaborate on lectureship programs for foreign visitors, expand the network of host families or in local alumni hospitality groups for foreign visitors, and channel suggestions for improvements in international academic exchanges generally.

Many alumni are already involved personally or professionally in one or more of these activities and in others. But an enlarged list of alumni will be an additional resource in the exchange program.

The Board and the State Department will keep the alumni more fully informed of current educational exchange activities through *Exchange* and other publications about educational and cultural exchange.

If you wish to add your name to the directory of active Fulbright-Hays alumni, write to Ralph H. Vogel, Staff Director, Board of Foreign Scholarships, Department of State, Washington, D.C. 20520.

Credits

Pages 31-33—Hugh Smyser; pages 20-21 (San Francisco Symphony)—San Francisco *Examiner*; page 34 (top left)—Del Ankers Photographers; pages 37-38—The National 4-H Foundation.

NATIONAL 4-H CENTER OFFERS MEETING FACILITIES

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

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

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

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

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

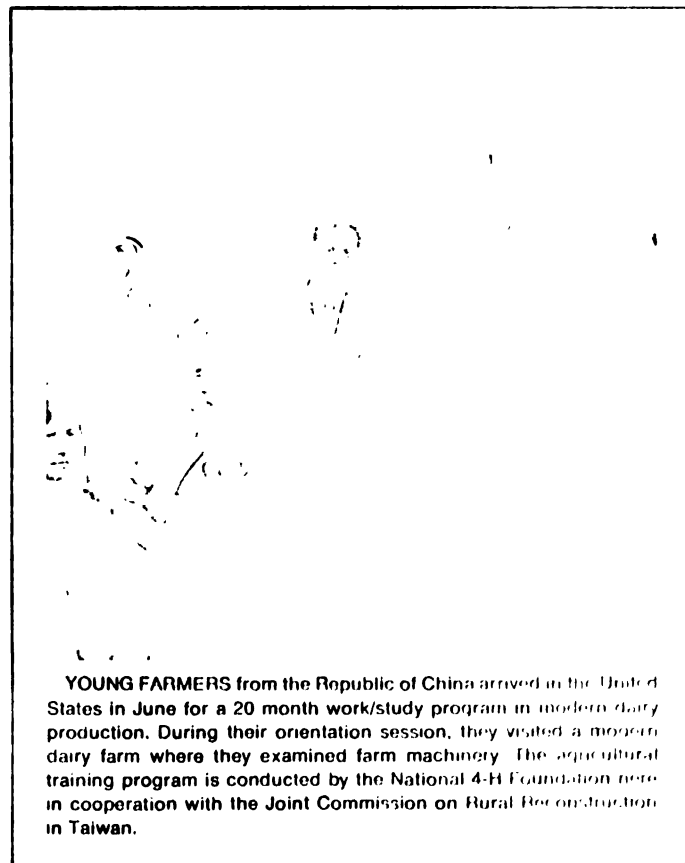
CITIZENSHIP SHORT COURSE PROGRAM FEATURES COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

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

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

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

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



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

AGRICULTURE RURAL DEVELOPMENT

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

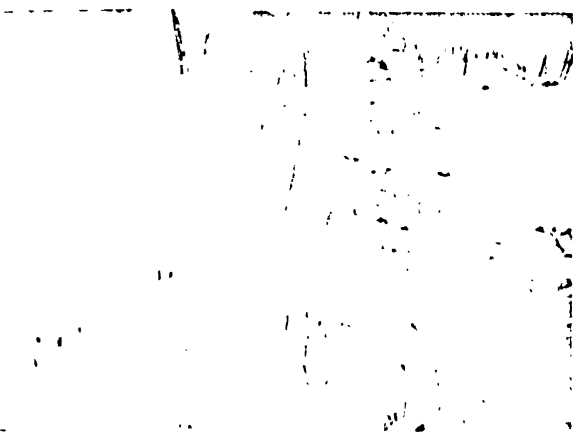
This accomplishment earned Fernando a trip to a regional 4-S camp, where he learned about cooperatives. This gave him an idea — cooperatives might be just the thing to help the farmers in his community. And he was right. Fifteen farmers were the founding group for a savings and loan cooperative with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

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

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

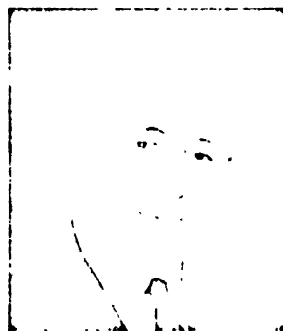
They are learning to produce more and better food crops for the market and for their families, thus improving their economic well-being and their countries' agricultural production. In Guatemala a severe drought restricted edible bean production, but the 4-S members, using new techniques learned in rural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

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



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

Advisory Council Profiles



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

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

Chairman for the National 4-H Foundation's annual fund-raising efforts.

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

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

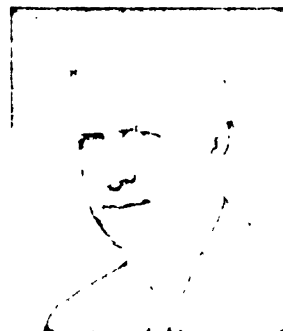


Edwin D. Dodd
President and
Chief Executive Officer
Owens-Illinois
Toledo, Ohio

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

corporate members to the Foundation's Gold Clover Club.

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



John W. Fisher
President
Ball Corporation
Muncie, Indiana

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

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

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



PROGRAMA INTERAMERICANO PARA LA JUVENTUD RURAL

APARTADO 10307

SAN JOSE, COSTA RICA

TEL. 21-51-11 - CABLE: PIJR

July-August, 1973

Dear Associates:

The Regional Seminar on the Rural Youth Projects in Food Production and Utilization held in Guatemala on July 15-21 was one of the most effective and important events ever held by PIJR.

The Seminar demonstrated to the rural youth specialists of neighboring countries what has been taking place the past two years in Guatemala in the W. K. Kellogg Foundation-sponsored food production and utilization project. Invited were delegates from Mexico, the Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Costa Rica, as well as Guatemala. There were 24 participants, plus several observers from the U. S. Peace Corps and private industry.

The program was jointly conducted by Mariano Palacios, 4-S Club Supervisor and Prof. Edgar Arias, PIJR Project Coordinator, with cooperation from Inq. Luis O. Ferreira, PIJR Regional Coordinator, Inq. Efraím Brann, Director General, Agricultural Teaching and Training Department of the Ministry of Agriculture, and P. A. Enrique Orantes, Director of Extension. Assisting them in the planning and operations were many others, including Elba Tejada, Home Economics Coordinator and Juan Masaya, executive secretary, Consejo Nacional de Clubes Agrícolas Juveniles 4-S. Other agencies assisting were IICA Northern Zone Office, INCAP, and the Ministry of Public Health.

These were the main topics of the week's program:

Food Production and Utilization (nutrition)

Role of the Extension Service and Rural Youth Programs in Nutritional Programs

The Process of Planning, Operation, Supervision and Evaluation of the Kellogg Foundation Project

Surveys of Homemakers, Farmers and Youth

Principles of Programming

Preparation of Food Production and Utilization Plans for Each Country

Highlight of the week was a visit to the community of Cerro Gordo, one of the Kellogg project demonstration areas. More than 500 persons of the village attended - extending their hospitality to the visitors, showing that the project is a community-wide activity, and taking advantage of the opportunity to learn more from their 4-S members about production and use of edible beans (frijoles). It was one of the grandest displays ever seen in Central America of the importance and effectiveness of youth in rural development.

The participants returned to their countries with countless ideas and enthusiasm for adapting the concepts of the Kellogg demonstration projects to their own nonformal rural youth programs. PIJR will be following up with these new projects during the coming months.

A similar seminar will be held in Paraguay on September 30-October 6 for the South American countries. Cooperating with PIJR will be the IICA representation in Paraguay, the Cooperatives Ministries Nutrition Project (PAEN), INCAP, and the National 4-C Clubs Association. Invitations have been sent to the various countries. A report will be in the next newsletter.

The new Minister of Agriculture and Livestock in Nicaragua is Noel Somarriba Barreto, who has pledged his support to the 4-S Clubs:

In the development of the activities of this Ministry, I will give priority to those works which will involve the rural youth, for it is my conviction that their participation renders a positive stimulus to the agriculture and livestock of the country, setting the basis for a solid economy.

E. A. Fletcher is the new Secretary-Manager of Jamaica 4-H Clubs, succeeding Noel B. Walters who retired on August 1st. Fletcher has some 15 years experience with 4-H. He was a Senior Organizer for many years. For the past year he has been with the Jamaica Industrial Development Corporation. Fletcher has studied at West Virginia University in U. S. and was on a 4-H international study exchange.

Walters has been a part of Jamaica 4-H for most of its 32 years. He served with distinction in several field positions, then as assistant secretary-manager prior to being named to the top post three years ago.

B. F. Webber is the acting assistant secretary-manager during the absence of his brother, E. V. who was seriously injured in an automobile accident.

Our best wishes to the new leadership of Jamaica 4-H, as well as congratulations and best wishes to those completing their careers.

Additional resources for the rural youth section of the Department of Agriculture in Haiti are the first step in rebuilding the 4-C Club program. Marc Frederic, section chief, says that more than a dozen training courses for agents and leaders have been held in several districts and agricultural agencies. These are leading to implementation of projects, with others to be launched soon. All the training courses are followed by press and radio interviews to keep the public informed about progress of the movement.

A new group of students from the National Agricultural School have taken up their posts as extension agents. This three-month training is required prior to their graduation. Many will be immediately employed in extension.

The Executive Committee of the Inter-American Rural Youth Advisory Council (CAIJR) will be meeting in San José on September 5-7. Uppermost on their agenda will be the implementation of the W. K. Kellogg Foundation grant and the planning of the program for the 1974 Inter-American Conference on Rural Youth. In addition, they will hear a report on the Special Committee of the Board of Trustees of the National 4-H Foundation to review and evaluate PIJR, a progress report on the status of resource development for PIJR, and on the new activities being undertaken by IICA to assist rural youth in the Americas.

Attending the meeting will be President E. Dean Vaughan of the United States, First Vice President Ilo Soares Noqueira of Brasil, Second Vice President Carlos Pérez Espejo of Venezuela, and Member Rafael Segovia of Costa Rica. Consultants to the Council will be David Benedetti of the 4-H Foundation, Hugo Fernández of IICA, Inq. Luis Bolaños of FAO, and Dr. Juan Bautista Schroeder of the OAS.

In addition to their formal deliberations, the Committee Members will take part in a one-day field trip to observe activities of 4-S Clubs in Costa Rica.

The new National Supervisor of 4-S Clubs in Costa Rica is P. Agr. Ramón Castro, according to an announcement by Inq. Carlos Arroyo Blanco, Director of the Agricultural Extension Service. He succeeds Inq. Antonio Morales who is now responsible for extension liaison at the Agricultural Experiment Station "Fabio Baudrit."

Castro has served with distinction in a number of Extension Service assignments. Most recently he has served as coordinator of the cantonal agricultural committees throughout the country.

Inq. Luis O. Ferreira, PIJR Regional Coordinator, presented the first contribution check for the Nicaragua 4-S Emergency Food Production Project to Lic. Luis Sevilla Somoza, president of the National 4-S Clubs Association (ASONAC). These contributions were from 4-H members and friends in the United States. A subsequent contribution has been received from the 4-H of Jamaica. Trinidad and Tobago 4-H and YFC are collecting funds to help their fellow rural youth in Nicaragua. Reports from Venezuela 5-V and Argentina 4-A express similar plans.

Rolando Ruíz Díaz, National 4-S Clubs Supervisor, reports that the funds have been used to purchase 169 female and 18 male rabbits to begin meat production in 10 agencies. In addition to the animals, the 4-S members have been provided with materials to construct hutches, feeders and waterers, and concentrated feed.

This is just the beginning of the Nicaragua project. The need continues. All rural youth programs throughout the Americas are urged to bring this emergency project to the attention of their members so they may have the opportunity to assist the 4-S members in Nicaragua to contribute to the national food production needs. PIJR is proud to serve as a coordinating agency in bringing the rural youth of the Americas together in this cause.

The Patronato Nacional de Clubes 4-S of Panama elected new officers, according to a report from Edilberto Rodríguez P., Executive Secretary:

- President - Sr. Luis Barraza de Freitas of Hacienda la Istmeña, S. A.
- Vice President - Sr. Roberto Barragán of the Banco Nacional de Panamá
- Secretary - Vasilie Crisan of Sears, Roebuck
- Treasurer - Thomas Brandiburg of the Ministry of Education
- Members - José Ricardo González of Singer Sewing Machine Company, and Federico Herrero of the IICA.

Training has been completed for the U. S. former 4-H members taking part in the Youth Development Project (YDP). During the next 11 months there will be YDPs as counterparts to local rural youth program technicians in Mexico (2) (PRODESCH project in State of Chiapas), Guatemala (4), Costa Rica (4), Venezuela (4), and Paraguay (2). Two others are already on the job with Belize 4-H. The Guatemala, Costa Rica, Venezuela and Paraguay YDPs are an element of the Kellogg Foundation grant projects in those countries.

In addition, there are 4 International Farm Youth Exchange (IFYE) delegates in Venezuela and 2 in Mexico for four months family-living experiences. A 4-H Caravan of six older 4-H members visited Costa Rica 4-S members in June to August.

Going to the United States are leaders from Trinidad and Tobago, Mexico and Venezuela.

Canada 4-H will send a staff member to the Caribbean area and a counterpart from that area will visit Canada in 1974. The exchange is sponsored by the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) and the Commonwealth Foundation Exchange Program. The Canadian Council on 4-H Clubs coordinates the activity with the Agricultural Institute of Canada. A similar exchange is scheduled for late this year, according to a report from James Tyler, program coordinator of the Council.

Invitations have been sent by PIJR to the presidents of 18 national private support entities for their executive secretaries to attend the 11 Inter-American Seminar for Rural Youth Support Entities (SINTEAJUR) to be held November 4 to 11 in Campinas, Sao Paulo, Brazil. It will be conducted by PIJR in cooperation with the National 4-S Clubs Committee of Brazil (CNC4-S).

Sponsorship has been received from the Tinker Foundation, the Elanco Division of Eli Lilly International, Massey Ferguson do Brasil, and the Banco Lar Brasileiro. In addition to the national executive secretaries or managers, it is expected that several representatives from state entities of Brazil, and other staff members and rural youth specialists of other countries may attend.

Coordinating the event are Prof. Edgar Arias Ch., PIJR Project Coordinator, and Arthur Mendes de Castro Barboza, CNC4-S executive secretary. Dr. Ilo Soares Nogueira, First Vice President of CAIJR and Director of Public Relations of Massey Ferguson do Brazil, is providing valuable counsel.

The Seminar has these objectives:

1. Study the role of private enterprise, rural youth programs and support entities in the process of expansion and improvement of rural youth programs as an important factor of development.
2. Analyze the cooperation systems between the support entity, organization in charge of educational rural youth programs, and private enterprise.
3. Suggest management, public relations and resource development policies with the purpose of developing a closer cooperation between the support entities, the private sector and the rural youth programs.
4. Develop ideas about better ways of establishing regional cooperative programs of resource development.

5. Exchange information about national and international agencies interested in rural development and on types of rural youth projects these agencies may sponsor in the countries.

Also cooperation with PIJR, in addition to CNC4-S, are IICA, the Secretariat of Agriculture of the State of Sao Paulo, and ABCAR.

A 4-S member from Costa Rica will be among his country's delegation to Canada as part of a three-month exchange project sponsored by Juventud Canada-Mundo. Young people from several countries around the world are taking part. It is neither technical assistance nor tourism, but practical training in personal development for the participants.

The 4-H and YFC Camp for Trinidad and Tobago began on August 16 and will run for two weeks. National Organizer Garnet S. Edwards reports that the site is the Tembladora Beach Camp at Chaguaramas.

Over 8,000 business and commercial firms in Brazil have been invited to contribute to the work of the National 4-S Clubs Committee. This is a first phase of the information and resource development campaign launched by Executive Secretary Arthur Mendes de Castro Barbosa. The "Program of Applied Communication" is built around an attractive informational folder describing the 4-S Club program and its potential for service to some 13 million rural youth of Brazil. Enclosed with the folder is a questionnaire to gain information about the addressees' knowledge of 4-S, and of the Committee. From the replies, there will be a direct contact to solicit a general contribution to the Committee. To the best of our knowledge, this is the first time such a large scale direct mail solicitation of this sort has been attempted in behalf of a rural youth support entity. The potential is good; we will keep you posted on the results of Castro Barbosa's pioneering work.

Ten 4-C members of Paraguay will be in Brazil from October 29 to November 30 to attend the agricultural equipment course sponsored by Massey-Ferguson do Brasil at the Centro de Lección Paulista. Scholarships are to be provided by M-F and the dealer in Paraguay, Sobera Hnos., S. A. Previous training courses have provided important opportunities for 4-C members. The M-F scholarships are arranged by Ilo Soares Noqueira, Director of Public Relations and a Member of the CAIJR.

Augusto Espinosa Saco, manager of the Asociación Nacional Clubes Agrícolas Juveniles del Peru (ANCAJP) reports that this private support entity has new offices. The address is:

1a Av. Petit Thouars No. 2652 - Oficina 301
San Isidro
Lima, Peru

The new telephone number is 223413.

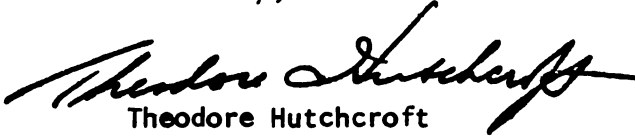
We are pleased to share with you the credentials of Ing. Juan Carlos Cernuda and his wife, Ing. Nora Elena de Cernuda, of Argentina, who are seeking a new employment in agricultural education or research positions. Mrs. Cernuda is a teacher, profesora and bachelor's degree in the science of education, and has a master's degree in agricultural education from Castelar. She is now a home economist with INTA in the Entre Rios area. Ing. Cernuda has similar educational background, now serves as an INTA rural youth advisor in the Entre Rios area. He has conducted social research for INTA in rural areas.

He attended the 1970 Inter-American Rural Youth Leaders' Conference held in Argentina.

Persons interested in possible employment of the Cernudas may contact them directly: Tucumán 435, Paraná (Entre Rios), Argentina.

Ing. José Montenegro B., Director General of DESARRURAL in Honduras, has named Agr. Hernán Cerrato as the new national level coordinator of the Rural Youth Program. There has been a complete reorganization of the rural youth work to make it an important complement to the integral development of rural people.

Sincerely,



Theodore Hutchcroft
Director

PIJR Staff:

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



PROGRAMA INTERAMERICANO PARA LA JUVENTUD RURAL

APARTADO 10307

SAN JOSE, COSTA RICA

TEL. 21-51-11 - CABLE: PIJR

September - October, 1973

Dear Associates:

As this is being written, our PIJR Coordinators Edgar Arias and Luis Q. Ferreira are in Asunción, Paraguay, directing the "Seminario Regional de Producción y Utilización de Alimentos por medio de la Juventud Rural." Nearly all of the countries of South America are represented, most by their national rural youth supervisor and a home economist or nutrition specialist.

The Seminar is similar to one held in Guatemala in July for the northern countries. It is a part of the W. K. Kellogg Foundation grant. The participants will:

- Analyze the role of rural youth programs of each country, in solving problems related with lack of food and malnutrition.
- Review the planning of the Food Production and Utilization Project of Venezuela and Paraguay, and possibilities of application.
- Elaborate an outline of a project that can be adapted to each country to establish similar projects or to expand the already existing ones.

The Seminar is being conducted by PIJR with the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock and its Agricultural Extension Service, the National 4-C Clubs Association, with cooperation from the Ministry of Health, PAEN, FAO, IICA, and UNICEF. Arrangements in Paraguay have been handled by P. Agr. Miguel Aquino, National 4-C Clubs Supervisor, and Andrés Penayo, Executive Secretary of the 4-C Association.

The recent Seminar in Guatemala to describe the Kellogg project to national rural youth leaders of the region has brought some excellent results. For example, we have this report from Hernán Cerrato, National Coordinator of 4-S Clubs of DESARRURAL of Honduras. He has prepared a project to involve 1,221 members and 58 4-S Clubs in an edible bean (frijol) production to help overcome the shortage in Honduras. The project is to:

- Train youth about planting techniques.
- Improve crop production.
- Better use of family's resources.
- Offer youth knowledge with regards to the nutritive value of beans and their preparation.
- Develop a cooperative spirit in youth for solving production and commercialization problems.
- Stimulate the use of credit among the members.
- Develop a desire to solve the social and economic problems in their communities.
- Improve the physical and mental condition with an adequate diet.

This is an important extension of the Kellogg Foundation grant to demonstrate the important contribution that rural young people can make to rural development.

Preparations are nearing completion for the II Inter-American Seminar for Rural Youth Support Entities to be held in Campinas, Sao Paulo, Brazil, on November 4-11. It will be conducted by PIJR with grants from the Tinker Foundation and the Elanco Division of Eli Lilly International.

The Brazil host institution is the National 4-S Club Committee (CNC4S) with sponsoring by Massey-Ferguson do Brasil and the Banco Lar Brasileiro. Edgar Arias of PIJR is in charge of the Seminar with Arthur Mendes de Castro Barbosa, executive secretary of CNC4S, responsible for local arrangements.

Invitations have been extended to the executive secretaries and managers of the private support entities for rural youth programs throughout the Americas. In this training meeting the participants will:

- Study the corresponding role of private enterprise and rural support entities in the expansion of rural youth programs as an important factor in development.
- Analyze the alternate cooperation systems between private support entities and the organization in charge of rural youth educational programs.
- Give suggestions on management, public relations, and administration of private support entities and their affiliates.
- Express ideas on how to establish national and regional cooperative programs for resource development.
- Exchange information about the international and national organizations interested in rural youth development and the type of projects they finance.

The first of these Seminars was in Bogotá in 1967, and was a significant influence on the growth and expansion and private support activities in behalf of the rural youth of the Americas. I am enclosing a folder describing this major event.

The 4-S Clubs of Nicaragua continue to take an active part in the country's emergency food production effort, there is excellent coordination between the Extension Service and the National 4-S Clubs Association (ASONAC), according to a report by Rolando Rufz D., executive secretary and 4-S supervisor.

The Minister of Agriculture, Ing. Noel Somarribas Barreto, recently met with the executive committee of the ASONAC, whose president is Lic. Luis Sevilla Somoza. The ASONAC informed the Minister of its activities, especially in providing credit facilities for 4-S members' projects. About 4,000 members are contributing to the national food production campaign.

The Minister thanked the members of ASONAC for the great assistance being provided by the private sector to benefit the rural youth.

Another important event was the presentation of another group of rabbits to the 4-S Clubs in the community of "Los 24."

The Director General of FAO, Dr. A. H. Boerma, says that it is in the developing countries "that the really immense and urgent problems of agricultural productivity" are to be found. He notes that "it is not only a question of providing a better economic deal for the farming community or improving the applications of research," but "it is first and foremost a question of increasing production fast enough to ensure the food supplies of the millions of people whose numbers are growing all the time." While "in the 1960's the balance between the increase in food production and the growth of population was extremely precarious... in the first two years of the 1970's, population actually grew faster than production." To meet the combined needs of a swelling population and the demands of a growing number of persons with slowly rising income levels, it is estimated that at least well into the 1980's agricultural production will have to increase annually by an average of around 4 percent. However, the increases in recent years have in most countries "been well below that level."

Stating that "it is this imperative to accelerate the increase of agricultural production in the developing countries," Boerma regards the productivity factor "as the most important challenge facing world agriculture in the 1970's and the 1980's."

The Executive Committee of the Inter-American Rural Youth Advisory Council (CAIJR) met in San José on September 5-7. Taking part were: President E. Dean Vaughan (United States), First Vice President Ilo Soares Noqueira (Brazil), and Member Rafael Segovia (Costa Rica). Unfortunately, Second Vice President Carlos Pérez Espejo (Venezuela) was unable to attend.

Consultants to the CAIJR were: David Benedetti (National 4-H Foundation), Hugo Fernández (IICA), Ing. Ricardo Wydler (FAO), and Dr. Juan Bautista Schroeder (OAS). PIJR Coordinators Edgar Arias and Luis Ferreira and I attended.

Some highlights of the meeting:

-- Approved the theme for the 1974 Inter-American Conference on Rural Youth, "Rural Youth and their Decisions for the 1980's"; approved the Conference regulations, purpose and objectives; recommended topics for the plenary sessions and mini-seminars; and heard a progress report by Segovia on plans for the Costa Rican host committee (CENCO).

-- Received a progress report on the W. K. Kellogg Foundation grant.

-- Invited Dr. Galo Plaza to serve a second term as Honorary Chairman of CAIJR.

-- Heard reports on the Special Committee of the Board of Trustees of the 4-H Foundation on PIJR; on the recent developments in IICA in rural youth programming; and on resource development activities in behalf of PIJR.

-- Heard a report from Costa Rica Extension Director, Ing. Carlos Arroyo Blanco, on the recent meeting of Latin American Rural Extension Directors held in Spain, and recommended that FAO and Spain include rural youth programming as a part of the training courses for Latin American Extensionists to be conducted at the International Training Center for Rural Extensionists in Spain.

The Committee was honored at a news conference and reception to announce the theme of the 1974 Conference, and participated in a field trip to the Cartago area to observe 4-S members and their projects.

It was a busy three days, but very beneficial to PIJR in planning our future programming activities. We will be sending you more information about the plans for the 1974 Conference in the next newsletter.

Operation Bootstrap, Inc., is a non-profit foundation to distribute vegetable and flower seeds for worthy projects throughout the world. They now have available boxes of 22 pounds (10 kilos) of seeds to be sent to organizations that will distribute them in their countries. The boxes contain about 90% vegetable and flower seeds; there is no choice. The seeds are guaranteed fresh this year. The only expense for the recipient is the cost of air mail shipment from the United States. This is a good opportunity for rural youth projects.

To learn more about this project and to request seed packages, contact:
Mr. Hal A. Bergan, Director
Operation Bootstrap, Inc.
221 West Saginaw
Lansing, Michigan 48933, U. S. A.

I appreciated the invitation of the 4-S Leaders Association of Puriscal, Costa Rica, to take part in a tour of various 4-S projects in their community. This was an excellent opportunity to observe the fine work of these leaders and the extensionists in this community, which is one of the demonstration areas of the W. K. Kellogg Foundation grant. Also sponsoring the tour were the Agricultural Extension Service, the National 4-S Club Foundation, and the Foundation's affiliate in Puriscal.

Some very important developments have taken place in the Patronato Nacional de Clubes 4-S in Panama, as reported by Executive Secretary, Edilberto Rodríguez.

-- The Patronato has organized four work committees to expedite its activities: projects, administration and finances, new members, and public relations. There are 8 or 9 members of each committee.

-- The Lions Clubs of Panama have designated two representatives for the Patronato.

-- Caritas and the Agency for International Development (USAID) have donated equipment and materials to furnish the National 4-S Camp.

-- The Patronato honored Rubén Alvarez A., of Sears Roebuck for his valuable services by presenting a "Reconocimiento Nacional" certificate and a PIJR cooperator pin.

On October 5, IICA commemorated the 31st anniversary of its founding and unveiled a plaque of appreciation to the Government of Costa Rica for donating the land for the new headquarters building in San Isidro de Coronado, near San José. Director General Dr. José Emilio G. Araujo was in charge of the event.

The 4-H international exchanges of the United States have expanded greatly since the IFYE (International Farm Youth Exchange) began in 1948. A sign of the change is the new name for the association of former participants, now called the International Four-H Youth Exchange Association of the U. S. A. The new concept of the association welcomes to membership

former participants, extensionists, host families, neighbors, wives/husbands, and other friends or persons with interest in 4-H international exchanges.

The United Nations Childrens Fund (UNICEF) has sponsored an important new book on nonformal education for rural development called "New Paths to Learning." It was written by the International Council for Educational Development. We believe it is one of the most significant studies of non-formal rural youth education currently available and recommend it to every rural youth program leader.

The announcement for the book says "The purpose of the study is to provide fresh ideas, new information and practical guidelines to planners and policymakers in developing countries on how to diagnose their own situations; how to plan, evaluate and improve programs of nonformal education; and how to deal with such critical issues as costs and resources, instructional materials and methods, organization, staffing, and coordination with other educational and development activities."

It concludes with a statement that warns against viewing nonformal education as a panacea and underscore its many problems, but that nonformal education has great potential for countering the deepening educational crisis in the developing world.

Unfortunately (at least at this time) copies are available only in English. (We recommend that you contact the UNICEF representative in your country to express interest in a Spanish language edition.) Copies of the English edition are available for US\$2 each from: ICED Publications, P. O. Box 601, West Haven, Connecticut 06516, U. S. A. For ten or more copies the price is US\$1.50 each.

We were saddened to learn of the death of the wife of our good friend and former colleague, Santiago D. Apodaca. Mrs. Apodaca passed away the last week of June in Las Cruces, New Mexico, U. S. A. You may want to write to "Jimmy", who is now an extension specialist at the Federal University of Santa Maria, Brazil. His address is:

Santiago D. Apodaca
Cel. Niederauer 1081 Apt. 31A
Santa Maria, Rio Grande Sur
Brasil

The National 4-H Service Committee (U. S.) has moved to new offices. Their address is: 150 North Wacker Drive, Chicago, Illinois 60606, U. S. A. This change includes the National 4-H News magazine and the National 4-H Supply Service.

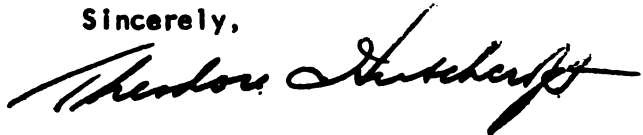
Committee Associate Director, Kenneth Anderson, was a member of the former Inter-American Rural Youth Technical Committee. He was recently honored on the occasion of the 35th anniversary of his employment by the 4-H Service Committee.

Incidentally, the 1973 National 4-H Congress will be November 25-29 in Chicago, U. S. A., with the theme of "4-H Gets it All Together."

The Canadian 4-H Foundation reports it has US\$291,117 of its US\$2 million endowment goal. Seventeen organizations have made contributions of US\$5,000 or more.

Dr. Linda Nelson has accepted a position at Michigan State University in the U. S. Dr. Nelson was IICA home economics specialist at the Turrialba Center for several years before joining FAO as Regional Home Economist, and has been extremely helpful to rural youth programs in developing activities to better train girls. Her new address is: Dr. Linda Nelson, Chairman, Department of Family Ecology, College of Human Ecology, Michigan State University, East Lansing, Michigan 48823, U. S. A. Richard Tenney, formerly a communications specialist with the University of Nebraska project with the Instituto Colombiano Agropecuario (ICA) in Colombia, is now with the Federal University of Santa Maria in Brazil, assisting our friend Santiago Apodaca as an FAO agricultural communications specialist Ing. Luis Bolaños, who has been FAO Regional Extensionist has accepted a position in his homeland of Costa Rica.

Sincerely,



Theodore Hutchcroft
Director

P.S. We are very sad to report the death of Mark A. Law, father of Howard E. Law, founding Director of PIJR in Utah, U. S. A. Mr. Law's address is: Apartado 1587, San José, Costa Rica.

PIJR Staff:

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



PROGRAMA INTERAMERICANO PARA LA JUVENTUD RURAL

APARTADO 10307

SAN JOSE, COSTA RICA

TEL 21-81-11 - CABLE: PIJR

November-December, 1973

Dear Associates:

The II Inter-American Seminar for Rural Youth Support Entities was held in Campinas, State of Sao Paulo, Brazil, on November 4 to 10 with more than 40 participants from 15 countries of the Americas. The Seminar was a training session for executive secretaries/managers of the private support entities, and for program staff interested in the role of private resources in behalf of rural youth programs.

It was a very good Seminar, with great interest and spirit by everyone concerned. The National 4-S Clubs Committee (CNC4S) was the Brazil host institution, with the Coordination of Integrated Technical Assistance (CATI: Coordenadoria de Assistencia Tecnica Integral) providing the facilities. Dante Rando of CATI and Arthur M. de Castro Barbosa of CNC4S made the arrangements.

PIJR conducted the Seminar with grants from the Tinker Foundation, the Elanco Division of Eli Lilly International Corporation, and the Massey-Ferguson do Brasil.

The Seminar was a time for many old friends to renew acquaintances, as well as to meet the newcomers to the executive secretaries group. There were plenary sessions followed by discussion to determine how these ideas might be adapted to the various national needs.

The role and responsibilities of the private enterprise and the support entities in relation to the rural youth was presented by Dr. Ilo Soares Noqueira, public relations director of Massey-Ferguson do Brasil (former CNC4S president and current first vice president of the Inter-American Rural Youth Advisory Council), and by the Director PIJR.

Edgar Arias and Luis O. Ferreira of PIJR made the presentation on planning of programs and projects for support entities, supplemented by case histories by William Gómez of Costa Rica, Juan Masaya of Guatemala, and Edilberto Rodríguez of Panama.

Castro Barbosa presented the new communication program of CNC4S. Other presentations on public relations and public information were given by Dr. Juan Díaz Bordenave of IICA and César Teixeira, Department of Rural Communication, Brazil Ministry of Agriculture.

Edward L. Williams, Director of Resources, National 4-H Foundation (U. S.) spoke on fund raising procedures, and Ernesto L. Maduro, PIJR Administrative Assistant, made a presentation on effective management and administration of support entities.

There were supplemental presentations, including an orientation to the CATI, tours of the Massey-Ferguson tractor plant, a sugar refinery, an orange juice concentrate plant, and the Sao Paulo wholesale produce market; and an evening with the members of the Rural Youth Clubs of Araras, Piracicaba, and Monte Alegre do Sul.

It was an excellent meeting that reaffirmed the importance of private resources as a valuable supplement to officially directed rural youth educational programs. We are hoping to hold a III Seminar in 1975, continuing to build the capabilities of the support entities to serve the rural boys and girls of the Americas.

The report of this Seminar will be available early in January. Copies will be sent to all participants and others directly concerned. Others wanting copies (English or Spanish) should request them from PIJR.

The 4-S Clubs of Santiago de Puriscal, Costa Rica, have their own stand for selling fruits and vegetables in their Municipal Market. The stall was constructed with cooperation from the City Government, the agricultural committee of the canton, and the 4-S Foundation affiliate. Average daily sales are about US\$ 30 for the members and leaders. Other 4-S Clubs in Costa Rica are planning to build similar marketing sites. Puriscal is one of the demonstration areas in Costa Rica of the Kellogg grant.

Canada's 42nd National 4-H Conference was held in Toronto beginning November 10 for 88 4-H members, including guests from the United States. They held discussions on issues of concern for youth and for 4-H, attended a hockey game and visited the famous Niagara Falls and the Royal Agricultural Winter Fair. The Conference is administered and sponsored by the Canadian Council on 4-H Clubs.

As part of their participation in the Kellogg project, the 5-V Clubs of Venezuela have published two new guides for members: "Cultivo del Tomate" and "Cultivo de la Caraota". These are well-illustrated, useful instructional materials for increasing food production.

The 4-C of Paraguay was host to the rural youth leaders of South America on September 30 to October 6 for the second in the series of Regional Seminars on Food Production and Utilization by Rural Youth. Edgar Arias and Luis Ferreira of PIJR cooperated with Miguel Aquino, 4-S Supervisor, and Andrés Penayo, 4-C Association executive secretary, in showing the visitors the methodology and impact of the W. K. Kellogg Foundation grant projects in Paraguay. By nearly all reports, this was a very useful and successful meeting.

In addition to orientation on the development of the project by 4-C staff and cooperating agencies, there was a visit to the demonstration community of San Juan Bautista. By the end of the week, each of the country delegations had completed a project adapting the concepts of the Kellogg project for use in its rural youth program. These will be included in the report of the Seminar.

Attending this Seminar were rural youth national supervisors and/or home economists from Argentina, Bolivia, Uruguay, Brazil, Ecuador, Colombia, Venezuela, and Panama. Assisting were representatives of IICA, FAO, and PAEN.

The report of the Guatemala Regional Seminar has been published and distributed to the participating countries. Others wanting copies may request them from PIJR.

"Juventud Rural" is the name of an information bulletin prepared by Dante Rando of CATI for the rural youth clubs of the State of Sao Paulo, Brazil. A typical issue includes items about rural youth activities of the state as well as related news and quotations from around the Americas. This is a very good communications stimulus to the Clubes Agrícolas of Sao Paulo.

Our colleagues in Washington celebrated the 25th anniversary of the National 4-H Foundation at a luncheon on November 9th. The Allis-Chalmers Corporation was honored for its continuous support. The International Farm Youth Exchange (IFYE) was given special tribute as the first of the Foundation's programs.

Grant A. Shrum has been associated with the 4-H Foundation for all but five years of its existence. He has been our Executive Director since 1958, following several years in charge of fund raising activities.

The 4-H Foundation was incorporated in 1948 to complement and support the 4-H youth program of the Cooperative Extension Service in the United States through training, research and program development, funded from private sources. PIJR is one of its international activities, and is the only program operated from outside the United States. A description of the 4-H Foundation programs for U. S. 4-H are available in the "1974 Program Guide". (See publication list.)

The Secretary General of the OAS, Galo Plaza, told a meeting of agricultural technicians that "one of the most effective vehicles for transmission of new concepts and research results is rural youth." Plaza, also Honorary Chairman of the Inter-American Rural Youth Advisory Council (CAIJR) said that the some 400,000 rural youth in the Latin American countries who are members of rural youth movements represent an increasingly potent force for promoting greater productivity. While the full benefit of their work will only be reaped in the future, their current efforts in pilot projects are undoubtedly having a strong influence on traditional practices and methods.

Plaza made specific reference to the results obtained by rural youth in Guatemala, Costa Rica, Paraguay and Venezuela in demonstration projects conducted by PIJR under the grant through IICA from the W. K. Kellogg Foundation. "It is now up to the national agencies that support the rural youth movements," he said, "to take advantage of the experience of these pilot projects and expand extension services to make extensive use of rural youth's potential for accelerating agricultural productivity."

Special ceremonies were held December 6 in Belo Horizonte, Minas Gerais, Brazil, to celebrate the 25th anniversary of the ACAR (Association of Credit and Rural Assistance). This was the first of the famous "CAR's" that constitute the ABCAR system of rural extension and credit. Among the honored guests was our friend and former colleague, Santiago D. Apodaca, one of the founders of ACAR and later of its 4-S Clubs.

Population Tribune-1974 is the non-governmental forum to be held August 19 to 30 during the World Population Conference in Bucharest, Rumania. This Tribune is parallel to the Conference but independent of it, and is open to all non-governmental organizations. You may want to find out what organizations in your country may be sending participants, and to cooperate with them. Further information is available from:

Population Tribune 1974
Room 815
345 East 46th Street
New York, N. Y. 10017
U. S. A.

FETAG (Feira da Tecnica Agricola) is one of the big agricultural events each year in Brazil. It's held in Sao Paulo. The CNC4S offered a reception during FETAG, reports executive secretary Arthur M. de C. Barbosa, for governmental, commercial and cooperative leaders. The purpose was to tell them of the Comité's new informational program.

The new Administrator of the U. S. Agency for International Development (USAID), Daniel Parker, is a member of the National 4-H Foundation's Advisory Council. He succeeds Dr. John Hannah, former president of Michigan State University. Parker is chairman of the Parker Pen Company, and has extensive experience in international development and trade.

Five U. S. 4-H members were in their nation's capital during National 4-H Week to report to organizations and government officials, according to National 4-H leader, Dr. E. Dean Vaughan. They met with the Secretary of Agriculture, Congressmen and Senators, the National 4-H Foundation, Extension Service, and representatives of many private associations, telling them about 4-H programs for 5.5 million U. S. boys and girls.

This newsletter often urges readers to identify and honor former members of rural youth programs who have been recognized in other areas. Thus it is a pleasure to note that the new Miss America, Rebecca Ann King, was a 4-H member in the State of Iowa. Her 4-H projects include home economics, climatology, forestry, automotive, photography, and home grounds improvement. Both her parents have been 4-H leaders, and her brother and sister have outstanding 4-H records, too.

The Bank of America in Guatemala has contributed US\$1,000 to the 4-S rural youth clubs to build 4-S club houses.. Assistant Manager Guillermo Lombardi made the presentation to Rodolfo Ralda, President of the Consejo

Nacional de Clubes Agrícolas Juveniles 4-S de Guatemala.

There are now five club houses completed and at least six more in construction. Each club house costs US\$ 3,000, with the Consejo providing the roof and frame and the community providing the land, walls, and furnishings.

The Comité Nacional Clubes 4-S (CNCL4-S) of Brazil has prepared an "Open Letter from the Rural Youth" as part of its informational campaign. We were introduced to this during the Seminar in Campinas, and are enclosing a translation with this letter. Argentina is using it in some of their public relations work, too.

The Youth Activities Coordination Committee (Unidad de Coordinación de Actividades para Juventud) has distributed to the member states of the Organization of American States (OAS) an "Estudio Preliminar para el Diseño de una Metodología Básica para Facilitar la incorporación de la Juventud al Desarrollo Nacional en los Países de América Latina." We recommend this document to you as a basis for developing studies of the needs and aspirations of rural youth (one of the key recommendations of the 1972 Puerto Rico Conference). While the approach taken in this OAS document is toward urban youth, there are many elements that you can use in your work.

We urge you to secure a copy of this document through the Ministry of Foreign Relations or the OAS representative in your country. Ask for SG/Ser. H/VII.95, 15 noviembre 1973. It is available in Spanish only.

In the United States, friends of Kenneth H. Anderson, Associate Director, National 4-H Service Committee, honored him on November 28 during National 4-H Congress for his 35 years of service to the 4-H youth program. He is well known in Latin America, too, having been a consultant on several rural youth leader training meetings in the 1950's, and later as a member and president of the former Inter-American Rural Youth Technical Committee.

The 14th annual National 4-H Week in St. Kitts was October 14 to 20. 4-H Organizer Basil Henderson, Advisory Council President Fred Lam, and their associates prepared an excellent schedule of events on the theme of "Producing More Food for the Home and Market."

There are two items from Jamaica 4-H. The new secretary-manager, E. A. Fletcher, reports that "The Jamaica 4-H Clubs defines its new role as that of Vocational Extension Education within the Ministry of Agriculture, seeking to provide opportunities for occupational awareness, growth, and development for young people between the ages of 9 - 25 years, to the end that they may become citizens who are competent, economically, socially, emotionally, spiritually, physically and civically alive to their responsibilities and privileges."

The philosophy of Jamaica 4-H is manpower development and utilization. The objectives are: (1) productivity and production; and (2) membership expansion from the present 24,000 young people to 50,000 in 1978.

A 4-H Marching Band is a new venture of Jamaica 4-H. The project is to provide entertainment, recreation and skills for the members. One of the objectives of 4-H is to develop the members appreciation for cultural activities. The Island Advisory Council has agreed to secure instruments for the marching band.

Migration between rural and urban areas is a world-wide problem. E. R. Parkes, a rural youth area advisory officer in the State of Victoria, and President of the Australian Institute of Rural Youth Officer wrote the following in the August 1973 issue of the AIRYO Journal:

"Two years ago in Canberra.....we (the AIRYO) accepted the fact that many young people would have to leave the land and that some farms would be aggregated. We decided that we had a great responsibility to help those who had to make the decision to go away or stay.....

.....

.....I am convinced that we have a very important role to play in assisting non-farm young people to come into farming. This is becoming a very important part of rural adjustment. We assist those who are not suited to get out and provide opportunities for those who wish to get in. At the same time we assist the older generation to retire with dignity if they wish to.

All this I see as part of the responsibility of rural youth work. We need viable farm units farmed by highly skilled well-trained managers who are capable of coping with the complexities of modern agriculture."

While these comments may not have specific application to any particular rural youth program in the Americas, the concept of the rural youth work as an agent of change in rural development is as acceptable in the Western Hemisphere as in the East.

Fundación Servicio para el Agricultor is the new name for Venezuela's reknown Servicio Shell para el Agricultor. Its primary activity is the direction of activities in research and technical assistance of the Cagua Experimental Station which was contributed by the Shell Foundation to the new FUSAGRI. The new organization consists of private and public sector institutions. The President is Dr. Luis Marciano C., former IICA official and director of the Center for several years. The FUSAGRI is organized into agronomy, entomology (plagas y enfermedades), soils and waters, and information and publication departments. An informational bulletin on FUSAGRI is available by writing to Dr. Marciano at: Apartado 2224, Caracas, Venezuela.

On October 5, the Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences (IICA) celebrated its 31st anniversary by unveiling a plaque in San Isidro de Coronado, a community near San José, on the site of the proposed new

headquarters of the Institute. Director General Dr. José Emilio G. Araujo, Minister of Agriculture Fernando Batalla Esquivel, and other dignitaries took part.

The Inter-American Center for Documentation and Agricultural Information (CIDIA) of IICA has received a five-year grant of US\$ 275,000 from the W. K. Kellogg Foundation. The plan is to strengthen the IICA-CIDIA textbook publication program by purchasing equipment and producing a minimum of 50 texts and manuals during the next five years for university level courses in agricultural and related sciences. IICA-CIDIA Director, María Dolores Malugani, is managing the project.

Most of you are familiar with the Partners of the Americas, an agreement whereby countries of Latin America and the Caribbean are matched with a state in the United States for exchanges of cultural and technical assistance. The Partners organization was represented at the Brazil Seminar by Mr. and Mrs. H. Joe Myers. He is the State 4-H Leader in Oregon, U. S. A., and active in the Costa Rica-Oregon partnership. They visited with each country's delegation to develop relationships to benefit the rural youth programs. Several activities already are in force: between Michigan and Belize, between Costa Rica and Oregon, and the State of Para, Brazil and Missouri. The executive secretaries of the national support entities believe this represents a new and important resource for assisting the rural youth programs.

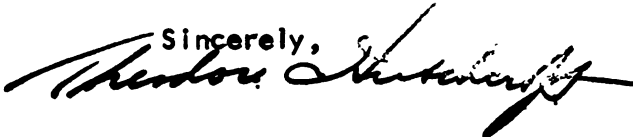
The rural youth programs are encouraged to present projects to the partners committees that may be assisted by resources from the counterpart state. There is a partners committee in each country, and in many states of the larger countries (i.e., Brazil, Mexico). PIJR can provide the names and addresses of these if you do not have them available.

Our former associate in PIJR and IICA, Gustavo Loza M., is now on a one-year FAO assignment in India. He is working with the extension training division to evaluate a project on farmer training and functional literacy.....Inq. Francisco Pereira I. is the new Chief of the Agricultural Extension Division of the Ministry of Agriculture of Bolivia.....K. G. Shipley, Extension Specialist for 4-H of the University of Saskatchewan, Canada, has received a Commonwealth Foundation scholarship to study the 4-H Club programs of Jamaica, Barbados and Grenada.....Robert Lindstrom is the new 4-H Leader in the U. S. Virgin Islands.

As we near the end of 1973, we commend each of you for the many achievements you have made this year toward creating more and better educational opportunities for the rural young people of your country. These many include the development of new food production projects, increasing of credit funds, sponsorship of a nutrition activity, planning for a training meeting, or merely giving a boy or girl a helping hand when he or she needed encouragement.

We in PIJR look back on these past twelve months as a period of great activity in which we take pride because of your accomplishments. We hope that 1974 will be even better.

We wish each of you, your families, and your associates, the very Best for the Christmas Season, and a Happy and Prosperous New Year.

Sincerely,


Theodore Hutchcroft
Director

Enclosures: Publications List
An Open Letter from Rural Youth
Letter dated October 9th, 1973 from Director of Extension, Spain

PIJR Staff:

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



PROGRAMA INTERAMERICANO PARA LA JUVENTUD RURAL

APARTADO 10307

SAN JOSE, COSTA RICA

TEL 21-51-11 - CABLE: PIJR

January - February, 1974

Dear Associates:

The official letters of invitation to the 1974 Inter-American Conference on Rural Youth (formerly Inter-American Rural Youth Leaders' Conference) were sent on January 24 by don Fernando Batalla Esquivel, Minister of Agriculture of Costa Rica, to the Ministers of Agriculture throughout the Americas.

Minister Batalla wrote: "The rural youth of the Americas are one of the greatest potential resources for the development of our countries. We need their capabilities to produce more food and fiber and to provide leadership in the improvement of rural-social conditions. These young people should have the opportunity to participate in nonformal educational programs that will help them to achieve their individual potential and to effectively participate in the social and economic development of their communities and countries. A Conference on the Hemispheric level is of utmost importance in the expansion and development of the rural youth of the Americas."

In his invitation, Minister Batalla recommended that each country be represented by (a) the Director General of either rural extension or agriculture and/or the rural extension service director, (b) national supervisors or rural youth program directors, (c) officials and staff of national support entities as well as other representatives of the private sector, and (d) a member of the rural youth program.

A copy of this letter was sent to either the national director of extension or rural youth program of each country. Receipt of the official invitation is your signal to begin planning your country's Conference participation.

More information about the program, costs, and other details will be sent to you soon.

The theme of the 1974 Conference is "Rural Youth and Their Decisions for the 1980's". The Executive Committee of the Inter-American Rural Youth Advisory Council (CAJR) selected four topics for plenary sessions: Effective Use and Conservation of Natural Resources; Cooperatives, Community Enterprises and Other Group Action; Preparing Rural Youth for Urban Job Opportunities; and Population and Growth.

The first plenary speaker to accept an invitation to the Conference is Warren E. Schmidt of the Agricultural Training Service, FAO, Rome, who will present "Population and Growth". Schmidt, well known for his leadership of rural youth programs, is an FAO Population Education Senior Officer whose primary mission is developing population education materials, for rural extension programs. It is anticipated these new materials will be completed in time for introducing to rural youth program leaders at the October Conference.

Supplementing the plenary sessions will be a series of mini-seminars on topics of special interest to participants.

The CENCO 74 -- Costa Rica's host institution for the Conference -- is actively preparing for your visit under the leadership of don Rafael Segovia, Member of CAIJR, and Ing. Carlos Arroyo Blanco, Director of the Extension Service. The Conference will be a highlight of the 25th anniversary celebrations of 4-S Clubs in Costa Rica.

The new Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the National 4-H Foundation (U. S.) is Dr. J. C. Evans, vice president for Extension and Director, Cooperative Extension Service, of Oklahoma State University. Evans was a 4-H member, and is a recognized leader in extension activities in the U. S., as well as in Oklahoma. Last year he was a member of a Special Committee of the 4-H Foundation Board to evaluate PIJR.

Vice Chairman is Edwin D. Dodd, president and chief executive office of the Owens-Illinois, Inc.

Ernest Payne of Barbados is the newest member of CAIJR. He represents Barbados. Payne has been since 1970 the Deputy Chief Agricultural Officer for Extension and Development of the Ministry of Agriculture, Science and Technology. He previously served in Guyana and Grenada. Payne is a strong advocate of the 4-H Clubs of Barbados, and attended the 1972 Conference in Puerto Rico.

Other CAIJR Members reappointed by 4-H Foundation Executive Director Shrum and IICA Director General Araujo for three year terms beginning January 1st are: Bolivia - Ing. Jorge Zuna Rico; Ecuador - Ing. Gonzalo Chacón; El Salvador - P. Agr. José Pérez Guerra; Honduras - Ing. José Montenegro; Puerto Rico - Enrique R. Ortiz; and Jamaica - David Henriques.

During February, PIJR Coordinators Edgar Arias and Luis O. Ferreira are conducting week-long evaluation and planning seminars in the four countries participating in the W. K. Kellogg Foundation grant. The first of these meetings have been very successful. Reports of the achievements by 4-C, 5-V and 4-S members have been outstanding. Expansion plans for 1974 are moving ahead.

Two features of these seminars have been the communications training, led by Jack and Norma Spaven (see next section) and actual field experience in evaluation.

Taking part in these meetings, in addition to the national and local rural youth and extension program personnel, have been the U. S. 4-H volunteers in the Youth Development Project (YDP).

We in PIJR are pleased with the progress of the four cooperating countries in 1973 and look forward to further expansion and improvement in their food production and nutrition projects in 1974.

PIJR is proud to have a communications consultant for February and March. He is John (Jack) Spaven, agricultural editor, University of Vermont, U. S. A. Jack and his wife, Norma, are spending part of his sabbatical leave assisting PIJR with communications training and planning.

They have conducted communications training workshops in the four cooperating countries of the Kellogg grant.

Some of you may remember the Spavens from several years ago when they assisted IICA to start the agricultural communications training course. Since then he has been extension information advisor in Spain, as well as on several other international assignments.

We are glad to have the Spavens as part of our staff.

The First International Course of Rural Extension, sponsored by FAO and the Government of Spain, will be from April 15 to July 20. The theoretical-practical aspects of the course will be at the National Training Center, alternated with visits and field work in different regions of Spain.

The Government of Spain provides the courses, including expenses of participants while in the country, while the OAS is providing international air transportation for 25 Latin Americans. FAO is coordinating the activity with the Dirección General de Capacitación Agraria of Spain.

The course is recommended for extension supervisors. Persons interested in this or future courses should contact the FAO representative in their country. This is an excellent opportunity for rural youth program as well as other extension supervisors to receive valuable international training.

Trinidad and Tobago 4-H/Young Farmers' Clubs (4-H/YFC) celebrate their fifth anniversary the week of March 17-23. Garnet Edwards, 4-H/YFC Organizer, reports there will be an inaugural talk by the Minister of Agriculture, Lands and Fisheries, as well as television programs, finals of competitions (tree planting, seedbed preparation, cake baking, dressmaking and modeling), sports activities, and ending with an achievement day exhibition.

New officers have been elected for national entities in Colombia and Uruguay, new members added in Brazil.

Officers for 1974 of the Asociación Nacional Pro Juventudes Rurales de Colombia, reported by Ing. Tomás Nieto Arteta, Executive Secretary, are: President - Ing. Agr. Jesús Checa España of Compañía Colombiana de Alimentos Lácteos, S. A. (CICOLAC); Vice President - Ing. Agr. Jesús Montoya Restrepo of Compañía de Productos Fitosanitarios de Colombia S. A. (PROFICOL); Members - Ing. Agr. Régulo Perdomo Venegas of Compañía Abonos Colombianos, S. A. (ABOCOL), Ing. Agr. Jorge Ospina Vallejo of Compañía DuPont de Colombia S. A., and Alvaro Mallerino Pardo of Compañía Sears Roebuck de Colombia, S. A.; Alternates - Ing. Agr. Enrique Latorre Hoyo of the Bank of the Republic, Ing. Agr. Alberto Betancourt O. of the Compañía Purina Colombiana, S. A., and Ing. Agr. Rodolfo Briceño Velasco of the Compañía Rohm and Haas; and as Revisor Fiscal - Rubén Ruíz Camacho.

The new president of the Movimiento de la Juventud Agraria (MJA) of Uruguay is Rafael Luis Lavandera. Other officials are: Vice President - Ing. Agr. Cristólogo Brotos; Secretary - Prof. Julio Guridi Díaz; Pro-Secretary - Esc. Pedro Casas Palacio; Treasurer - Cnel. Severiano Barrios; and Pro-Treasurer - Juan José Oteiza.

New members of the directing council of the National 4-S Clubs Committee (CNC4S) of Brazil are Marco Fertin de Vasconcellos of the Fundação Nacional do Bem-Estar do Menor, and Lauro Portella of the Refinações de Milho.

More than 250 members, 26 volunteer leaders, and 30 club guides attended Nicaragua's III National 4-S Clubs Concentration the last week of December. This highlight of the year's work for a very active rural youth program included demonstrations in four categories: small animals, agriculture, home economics, and crafts. The Campamento was conducted by the Agricultural Extension Service of the Ministry of Agriculture, with cooperation by the National Association of 4-S Clubs (ASONAC 4-S).

Two weeks earlier in nearby Guatemala, the Agricultural Extension Service and the Consejo Nacional de Clubes Agrícolas Juveniles 4-S sponsored the annual National 4-S Club Encampment. More than 250 members and leaders came to Barcena for this most important 4-S event of the year, including demonstrations, leadership training, recreation, and awards presentations.

From the Bahamas, one the newest independent countries of the Americas, has come a request for help in starting a rural youth program. Agriculture is not taught in the schools, but there is a need for training in these and other rural skills. We have asked our associates in the United States and Jamaica 4-H programs to send materials and other assistance.

"The volunteer is a 'doer' -- one whose concern for others is reflected, not only in words, but in deeds." These are the words of OAS Secretary General, Galo Plaza (Honorary President of the CAIJR) in a recent speech on "Youth, Voluntary Service, and Development." He emphasized the priority that should be given to domestic volunteer programs. "I say this on the basis of my own experience in rural and community development in my country, as well as my experience with international organizations. I have seen, for example, how changes in traditional farming practices can be brought about by rural youth when properly organized."

To tap the valuable potential of volunteers, Plaza said, "the voluntary service movements in each country must set their sights on expansion; and governments, the private sector, and international organizations must support them."

The new Director of the Department of Agricultural Extension in the Dominican Republic, Rafael A. Ledezma Schouwe, is strengthening the 5-D Clubs as part of a restructuring extension. The changes are part of an Integrated Agricultural Development Program (PIDAGRO: Programa Integrado de Desarrollo Agropecuario) financed by a RD\$4.8 million from the Inter-American Development Bank.

A training course for 5-D Club personnel is being held the last part of February. PIJR's Edgar Arias will spend a week in the Dominican Republic in March assisting with the new emphasis to the rural youth program.

The report of the II Inter-American Seminar for Rural Youth Support Entities has been completed in Spanish and English editions, and copies sent to all participants, as well as to others in the Americas concerned with private support entities. Additional copies are available from PIJR.

The Rural Youth Section of CATI (Coordenadoria de Assistencia Técnica Integral - Coordination for Integrated Technical Assistance) of the State of Sao Paulo, Brazil, plans to conduct 62 training courses in 1974 for more than 1,500 members of Clubes Agrícolas and 4-H Clubs. Section Chief, Ing. Agr. Dante Rando, says the courses will be one to five days duration, and include technical training (agricultural production, administration, soil conservation, and food education), as well as club leadership and inter-state exchanges.

We received a welcome visit recently from Dr. Roberto Castro Silva, vice president, National Association of 4-S Clubs (ASONAC 4-S) of Nicaragua, who presented first copies of the new Juventud Rural magazine. This is an excellent publication, combining information about 4-S Clubs, technical information to assist members with their projects, and news of ASONAC 4-S. The magazine has been sponsored by the Esso Standard Oil, S. A. Limited, thanks to the personal interest in 4-H of the manager, don Danilo Lacayo Rapaccioli. We are pleased to send copies to national rural youth programs throughout the Americas with this newsletter. Additional copies are available from ASONAC 4-S executive secretary, Rolando Ruiz Díaz, Apartado 453, Managua, Nicaragua.

VITA is Volunteers in Technical Assistance, an agency that provides technical assistance throughout the world. It is privately funded. National affiliates are operating in the Dominican Republic, Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, and Nicaragua. Projects tend to be related to small businesses, self-help housing, and cottage industries. Newest activities are rabbit production projects in Honduras and El Salvador, where the skins will be used for manufacturing.

VITA assistance is not limited to those countries with affiliates. An excellent "Manual de Tecnología para la Comunidad" is available about US\$7 from the U. S. office. Other materials are also available. The VITA office also will respond to requests for technical assistance in various types of projects.

The Coordinator for Latin America is Nathan Gray. The VITA address is: Volunteers in Technical Assistance, Mt. Ranier, Maryland 20822, U. S. A.

The U. S. 4-H program has made a major change in the members' pledge. The 4-H members approved adding the words "and my world" to the last line as indication of their international interest. The last line now is: "... for my club, my community, my country, and my world."

The Banco do Brasil is cooperating with the CNC4S on rural youth credit to be conducted through the ABCAR rural assistance network and the Sao Paulo State Secretariat of Agriculture. The plan will provide credit and technical assistance for projects of rural youth club members throughout Brazil. It was formally inaugurated at a meeting of Banco do Brasil representatives in the State of Rio de Janeiro.

The December 1973 issue of the newsletter for CEPAL (Economic Commission for Latin America) was a statistical review of agriculture and food in Latin America for 1973. It is important reading for rural youth program leadership. If you do not receive this monthly bulletin, you may ask for it free of charge by writing to: CEPAL, Casilla 179-D, Santiago, Chile. CEPAL is an agency of the UN.

In summarizing the outlook for food and agriculture in the countries of the Americas (prepared cooperatively with FAO), the newsletter says: In most countries high priority is being given to unemployment decrease, improvement in income distribution, reduction in regional differences, and especially in the Caribbean area, to diversification.

Another important newsletter, the OAS Weekly Newsletter, reported in its December 3rd issue on the recent Trinidad and Tobago country review. The report is interesting to other countries as well: 50% of the people are under 20; and over 30% of those between 15-19 are unable to find work. The report recommends a wide variety of youth training and employment activities, many involve increasing agricultural production and improving rural living standards. The committee commended the Government of Trinidad and Tobago for moving energetically to meet these needs of its people. While not mentioned by name, the 4-H/YFC are making a fine contribution to assisting the youth development marketable skills and contribute effectively to national development.

PIJR's 1974 Plan of Work and Awards and Recognition Plan, was sent to national rural youth program supervisors/leaders, executive secretaries of support entities, and CAIJR Members a few days ago. Others wanting this information may have copies by writing to PIJR.

Our primary activities for 1974 will be the biannual Inter-American Conference on Rural Youth and the conduct of the W. K. Kellogg Foundation grant (in cooperation with IICA) in Guatemala, Costa Rica, Venezuela, and Paraguay.

Nicaragua's Member on the Inter-American Rural Youth Advisory Council, Extension Director Ing. Luis Osorio, is a director of an interesting new organization, the Service for Documentation and Communication for Rural Development (SEDOC: Servicio de Documentación y Comunicación para el Desarrollo Rural). It was formed in mid-1973 to provide greater technical support for rural development activities in Nicaragua. SEDOC will collect documents and other types of communications materials on rural development, compile bibliographies, serve as a central distributor of these materials, and promote the use of these resources in rural development activities throughout the country. Its services are intended to supplement existing programs, not compete with them. Additional information is available from the executive secretary, Roberto Sánchez Ramírez, Apartado P-110, Las Piedrecitas, Nicaragua.

John G. Lancaster is a county 4-H agent in the State of Maryland, U. S. A., and a past president of the National Association of Extension 4-H Agents (NAEA). These are segments of his recent talk to the George

State Extension Conference:

... language does not contain a word that describes the reality of Extension work. It is partly communications expertise, partly being adept at people-handling, a large dash of public relations, some politicking, a touch of social work -- all thus in addition to the discipline in which you have been trained.

...

Professionalism is a dynamic process; it is something that happens to trained people. It seeks excellence, it sets criteria and it maintains the dignity and ethical values in work, whatever that work is. We have been doing this for years as we increasingly develop our concern for people and relationships. Along with our interests in farming, sewing and feeding, we have taken on that high social purpose that characterizes the traditional professions. As professionals, we have a direct responsibility not only to our own profession, but to society at large.

These observations are applicable to rural extension personnel throughout the world, whether they are assisting producers, homemakers or the youth.

It is time to be planning for the 1976 -- yes, that's right -- 1976 Inter-American Conference on Rural Youth. Each rural youth program in the Americas has received information on plans for the 1976 Conference, along with an invitation to consider being the host for this important hemispheric meeting. The decision on the site of the 1976 Conference will be announced this October during the 1974 Conference.

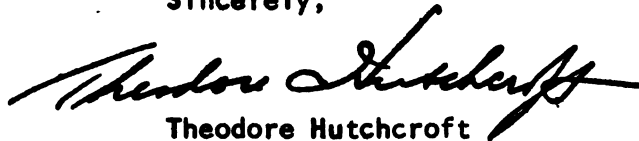
CIDA -- the Canadian International Development Agency -- is intensifying its assistance to Latin American development by adding to the program's personnel and budget, and by increasing the number of countries with which it will reach cooperating agreements. It may be anticipated that CIDA will cooperate closely with research centers and with governments whose development plans could transform the situation of dependence in which large parts of the population are living. Rural development activities are given high priority by CIDA. This agency is a possible resource for planning and project implementation. For more information, contact the Development Officer of the Embassy or Consulate of Canada in your country.

The 4-H Club of Tinoco, Province of Cordoba, Argentina, has built its own club house. The structure is 20 x 40 feet and is divided into two sections: one for a library and meeting room, and the other for storing equipment and processing honey produced in their beekeeping projects. This has been a community effort, with 4-A members making the building and library available for others. They also sell quality honey in the area.

Congratulations to the Partners of the Americas on their tenth anniversary on March 19th. The Partners program groups countries of Latin America and the Caribbean with states in the U. S. A. for cultural exchange, technical assistance, and improved understanding. Many of these partnerships have involved rural youth programs, such as Costa Rica-Oregon, Belize-Michigan, and Paraguay-Kansas.

Ing. Luis Castelli of Argentina has joined FAO and is serving as extension advisor in Ecuador. He formerly was the director of extension of the National Institute of Agricultural Technology (INTA) in Argentina We extend our sympathies to Mrs. Stella Estigarribia de Ferreira, wife of our associate, Ing. Luis O. Ferreira, on the recent death of her father don Juan Estigarribia, in Asunción, Paraguay.

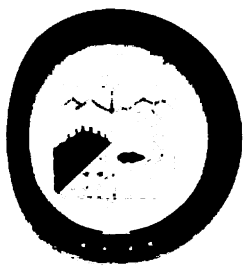
Sincerely,



Theodore Hutchcroft
Director

PIJR Staff:

Prof. Edgar Arias, Project Coordinator
Ing. Luis Ferreira, Regional Coordinator
Lic. Ernesto Maduro, Administrative Assistant



PROGRAMA INTERAMERICANO PARA LA JUVENTUD RURAL

APARTADO 10307

SAN JOSE, COSTA RICA

TEL 21-51-11 - CABLE: PIJR

March-April, 1974

Dear Associates:

The preliminary schedule and registration forms for the 1974 Inter-American Conference on Rural Youth will be mailed to you in a few days. Be looking for them.

Conference preparations are moving ahead. The President-elect of Costa Rica, Lic Daniel Oduber, has promised to be at the inaugural ceremony, Sunday, October 13. Speakers are being confirmed for the plenary sessions. The CENCO 74 -- Costa Rica's host institution -- is preparing some of its traditional hospitality for your visit.

The list of mini-seminars is almost complete. These special interest sessions will be held on four afternoons, covering these topics:

- How to improve the Image of Rural Youth Programs
- Programs and Activities for Girls
- Officers and Staff of National Support Entities
- Improving and Expanding 4-H Clubs in the English-Speaking Caribbean
- International Activities for U. S. and Canada 4-H
- Rural Youth Club Members (session for them only)
- Executive Secretaries of National Support Entities
- Adapting Population Education to Rural Youth Programs
- Incorporating Former Members into the Rural Youth Program
- Strengthening Rural Youth Programs: Goals and Objectives for the 1980's
- Exploring Opportunities for Rural Youth Exchanges

There is no doubt that the program changes instituted by the Inter-American Rural Youth Advisory Council (CAIJR) will make this Conference better in name and in scope, as well as theme, "Rural Youth and Their Decisions for the 1980's." Do not postpone making your plans to attend, especially to getting the travel grants. This is your Conference -- your best training opportunity for improving the educational programs for the rural young people of your country. We are looking forward to having you with us in October.

The Rural Youth Movement (MJA) of Uruguay is emphasizing the strengthening and extending the activities of the local Clubs in 1974. This will improve the social life of the MJA Clubs, as they more dynamically serve the purpose of their formation; and it will make clubs available to other young people and other areas not now served.

The program of work includes development of cooperatives; a broad range of agricultural and livestock production projects, and crafts, sports, national culture; ending with the national congress for 600 MJA members and

leaders, MJA is expanding its scope and its membership, better serving the rural youth of Uruguay than ever before.

The Mexico Rural Youth Clubs (CJR) increased membership over 60% in the past two years, according to a late report by Inq. Agr. Guadalupe C. Tirado C., CJR Chief. The CJR members belong to 637 clubs and are enrolled in 5,087 projects (individual and group). Horticulture, crafts and clothing, foods and food preparation are the most favored projects. Fifty-five percent of the CJR members are girls.

4-H/YFC in Trinidad and Tobago had an "extremely good and exciting year", in 1973 according to the Organizer, Garnet S. Edwards. The number of clubs was increased (about 1/3), also the number of projects, and there is a positive attitude of clubs towards running their own activities. Goals for 1974 include forming new clubs in eleven areas.

DESAGRO replaces DESARRURAL in Honduras. That's the name designation of Dirección General de Desarrollo Agropecuario, replacing Desarrollo Rural. Inq. José Montenegro Barahona continues as the Director General.

The rural youth program is now called the "Program for Rural Youth and Social Service", reports P. A. Hernán Cerrato, national coordinator of 4-S Clubs. The program is still in the diaper stage, he reports, but is getting off to a good start. A new emblem has been designed, replacing the rose monogram. Now the four-leaf clover, with an S in each leaf, is shown in green on a gold outline map of Honduras.

The tenth anniversary of the National 4-S Club Committee (CNC4S) of Brazil will be observed in August at a special meeting in Brasilia attended by rural youth from throughout the country. Other plans include a memorial publication, an educational film on the rural youth programs in Brazil, and a study of the situation confronting the rural youth in the interior of the country.

Agro Joven is the new magazine of the National Council of 4-S Youth Clubs (CONACAJ) of Guatemala. It is a quarterly, edited by Roberto de León V. and Mariano R. Palacios. The first issue was 28 pages, with lots of good illustrations. Articles included the conclusions and recommendations of the II National 4-S Camp; a description of 4-S projects; information on the 4-S Club house project, the Livestock Plan (Plan Ganadero), the Kellogg Foundation demonstration project; and an article on rural youth as an example for democracy. If you want a copy, write to: Sección de Clubes 4-S, 7a Avenida, 3-67, Zona 13, Ciudad de Guatemala, Guatemala.

PIJR Coordinators Edgar Arias and Luis Ferreira have completed annual evaluation and planning meetings with rural youth program personnel in the four countries of the W. K. Kellogg Foundation grant. They give these reports on two countries:

Venezuela: Even with the modest inputs from the Kellogg grant, the project has been able to move all the Extension Service in the two participating states, says the Regional MAC Supervisor. The project has activated

the 5-V boys and girls, and stirred their communities. Training in nutrition led to vegetable gardens which led to improving the water supply. The land settlement villages (asentamientos) have limited facilities, but are improving their conditions under the stimulus of the young people. From one 550 square yard plot (400 sq. meters), the 5-V boys netted more than US\$3,000 from their vegetables. The spirit developed by the Kellogg project has brought one asentamiento a health unit, milk distribution for pre-school children, road improvement, credits for livestock projects, training in use of cement and in vegetable production, and creation of a community development committee. Visitors from neighboring communities come to see "the miracle of Canaima."

Paraguay: The corn, soybean and poultry production and utilization project is the most dynamic and active 4-C project in recent times. Goals were surpassed in members enrolled, families participating, area cultivated, and yields harvested. Net returns of 4-C Club members was three (for corn) and four (for soybeans) usual local averages. Soybeans have been effectively introduced to the rural families diets, as has the new variety of white corn with greater nutritional value. As a result of the 4-C boys demonstrations, more than 800 farmers in four extension agencies have adopted the improved practices, thus doubling and tripling their yields in the past two years.

Given the opportunity -- with good training, adequate supervision, sufficient credit -- the rural youth can make significant contributions to rural development in the Americas. The Kellogg Foundation grant achievements are proof once more of their capabilities. The future is in good hands, if we give the boys and girls the tools to work with.

The First International Course on Agricultural Extension started April 15 in Madrid, Spain, sponsored by FAO and the Government of Spain, with cooperation by the OAS. Inq. Santiago E. Antuña, FAO extensionist, is attending the first two weeks. We will keep you informed of the progress of this Seminar, and of preparations for successive courses,

This is the "Year of Agricultural Extension" in the Dominican Republic by decree signed February 20 by the President, Joaquín Balaquer. This celebration is to accelerate extension work among public and private institutions, including the rural youth program. A National Committee of Agricultural Extension was named to direct the year's special activities.

One of the first events was a training course for new 5-D Club agents and home economists held during the last two weeks of February.

Jamaica 4-H Clubs have been shifted to the Ministry of Youth and Community Development, from the Ministry of Agriculture. The 4-H Clubs were started more than 30 years ago by the Jamaica Agricultural Society, but has been a part of government since 1966.

Brazil's new Minister of Agriculture, Prof. Alyson Paulinelli, worked closely with the 4-S Clubs in his home state of Minas Gerais during his term there as Secretary of Agriculture.

The Minister-designate of Agriculture of Costa Rica, Hernán Garrón, was briefed on 4-S Clubs, the private support entity and PIJR at a recent meeting hosted by the National 4-S Club Foundation. He takes office during the 25th anniversary year of the 4-S Clubs of Costa Rica.

This interesting information from the Philippines Rural Reconstruction Movement (PRRM) as reported by the U. S. Department of Agriculture's Extension Service. PRRM believes four basic requirements must be met before rural people will accept any activity:

1. The project must be simple. Unless the farmer can understand it, it will fail before it has started. No only must he understand the project, he must also see how it can improve his way of living.

2. The project must be economical. Unless the farmer can afford the cost of the innovation, the activity should be simplified so it comes within his means.

3. The project must be practical. The farmer must need it. If the project is not practical, its acceptance will be low.

4. The project must be duplicable, so many people in the community can adopt it. The project should not be a showcase for any person, but rather a pattern which can apply to the majority of villagers.

These four requirements are just as applicable to rural youth programming in the Americas, as we seek to make young people more active participants in development and helping their countries achieve national goals.

Questionnaires for PIJR's biannual Status Report on Rural Youth Educational Programs in Latin America and the Caribbean have just been sent to national program supervisors and to support entity executive secretaries/managers. We are asking for these forms to be completed and returned to us by June 1st. This information is the basis for a major presentation at the Inter-American Conference on Rural Youth in October, and it is a continuation of research studies begun in 1960. Prompt and full cooperation is requested of everyone concerned.

Two major international meetings of importance to rural youth programs:

-- An International Youth Population Conference is being organized by the International Youth Non-Governmental Organizations, to be held in Bucharest, Rumania, from August 11 to 15. The participants -- all to be under 30 years of age, will discuss population trends, population resources and the environment, and population and human well-being. Will there be participants from your countries who are from the rural youth programs?

-- FAO and UNESCO will sponsor the World Food Congress in Rome from November 10 to 19, an official meeting of the UN member countries. The agenda is expected to include an assessment of the world food problem, and lead to a commitment by the world community to undertake concrete action to strengthen world food security. You might contact your country representative to report on the contribution of rural youth in increasing food production, and in determining other ways the young people may contribute to the goals to be set by this Congress.

Several staff changes have taken place in recent weeks:

Ing. Rolando Vellani is acting National Director of Extension of INTA in Argentina, succeeding Ing. Norberto A. R. Reichart. Ing. Reichart has retired from a fine career of agricultural service, including Membership on the Inter-American Rural Youth Advisory Council.

Ing. Agr. Benjamín Thula Rangel is the newly appointed Director of the Venezuela Agricultural Extension Service.

Ing. Eustacio Aquilera is the new Director of the Agricultural Extension Service in Paraguay, and Ing. Juan Molinas is the National Extension Supervisor. Molinas was the 4-C Supervisor before studying three years at New Mexico State University. Miguel Aquino, 4-C Supervisor, has been transferred to lead a potato production project. His successor has not been named.

In Belize, Edwin Belisle has succeeded Roy Young as the Assistant Social Development Officer, with primary responsibility for the 4-H Clubs.

PIJR has just completed a research study and evaluation of its communications activities, especially this newsletter and the magazine, Juventud Rural. While the responses were very encouraging, we are adopting several suggestions for improvements. The first of these will appear in the next issue, May-June, of this newsletter. Look for it!

Sincerely,



Theodore Hutchcroft
Director

PIJR Staff:

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



SOBRE LA JUVENTUD RURAL

ABOUT RURAL YOUTH

May-June, 1974

Para que otras personas lo LEAN

For others to READ

- 1 _____
- 2 _____
- 3 _____
- 4 _____
- 5 _____

INTRODUCING
'SOBRE LA JUVENTUD RURAL'
'ABOUT RURAL YOUTH'

Four years ago, PIJR started a newsletter to keep you -- our cooperators -- informed on rural youth programs in the

Americas. It had no name, nor a special "face." With this issue, that newsletter becomes 'About Rural Youth' complete with this distinctive first page. Our style has changed; items are shorter, easier to read. And, we added a special section for our Canada and U. S. associates.

The newsletter has been one of PIJR's most useful contributions to expanding and improving your rural youth programs. We hope it will be even better. Send us your items and your suggestions. Share it with others in your organization, your country, who should know more about rural youth work. Use the routing system on the right.

1974 INTER-AMERICAN
CONFERENCE ON RURAL YOUTH

Program information and inscription forms for the 1974 Inter-American Conference on Rural Youth were mailed to you early in May. Additional copies of

the announcement folder and the inscription forms were sent to national program supervisors/leaders and support entity executive secretaries/managers. Need more? Ask us for them.

Interest in the Conference is growing. The President of the W. K. Kellogg Foundation, Dr. Russell G. Mawby, and the Latin American Representative, Dr. Mario Chaves, will attend the first days. We expect Mawby will present a major talk to the Conference. Our Kellogg Foundation grant is a major element of the meeting.

As reported last issue, Costa Rica's new President, Lic. Daniel Oduber, has promised to attend the inaugural session, which will be also the closing of the 25th anniversary National 4-S Club Week.

The CENCO 74, Costa Rica's host committee, is preparing for your visit. They've got fine plans for the field trip, hospitality to greet you at the airport, delicious Costa Rican coffee for the mid-session "breaks", and dozens of other activities. You'll enjoy Costa Rica; and there's to be a fine program for accompanying wives, too.

RAMIRO LEON SPEAKER ON
COOPS AND RURAL YOUTH

Dr. Ramiro León R., international cooperative education specialist, has accepted our invitation to make the plenary session talk on 'Cooperatives and

Rural Youth.' He's with Costa Rica's Instituto Nacional de Fomento de Cooperativismo; has studied at Wisconsin and Coady Institute, also in Chile, Puerto Rico and in his home country, Ecuador. León has extensive experience in rural community cooperatives; knows rural youth programs, and understands how the rural young people can use cooperatives to become effective participants in development.

**CHACON NAMED ECUADOR
D/G OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT**

Ing. Gonzalo R. Chacón S., long-time 4-F supervisor in Ecuador, is the new Director General of Rural Development of the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock. Chacón is known and respected throughout the Americas for the leadership he has given to the 4-F Club program, especially the training courses at the National 4-F Center at Conocoto. He's Ecuador's Member on the Inter-American Rural Youth Advisory Council and continues as Executive Secretary of the National 4-F Foundation.

**BRAZIL 4-S PIONEER
FEATURED BY "SELECCIONES"**

Sometimes the whole story is not told. For example, the excellent article in the April issue of "Selecciones del Readers' Digest" on "Impulsor del Maíz Brasileño," the story of Antonio Secundino. He developed hybrid corn in Brazil; now his Agroceres, Ltda. is one of the world's largest seed producers and Brazil is a major corn country.

Not mentioned is Secundino's early leadership to 4-S Clubs when the movement was young, and his serving as first president of the National 4-S Club Committee (CNC4S). Agroceres continues to be a major contributor to CNC4S.

It's a good story; we recommend it.

**THIRD ANNUAL REPORT OF
KELLOGG FOUNDATION GRANT**

We're preparing the third annual report to the W. K. Kellogg Foundation on their grant for PIJR to demonstrate the important contributions rural young people can make to rural development, especially increasing food production and improving rural nutrition. It'll be an impressive document, we believe, reporting on the past year's accomplishments by the rural boys and girls in 46 demonstration villages in Guatemala, Costa Rica, Venezuela and Paraguay. Here are some of the highlights:

- 4-S bean production projects in Cerro Gordo, Guatemala, all yielded more than any farmer in the community had ever produced.
- Local Guatemalan farmers want to follow the 4-S boys' example, providing another good market for the 4-S beans. Farmers using the new practices are doubling their former yields.
- Guatemala 4-S enrollment reached a new high of 13,000 members in 1973.
- In Costa Rica, 4-S members in Puriscal averaged 98 bushels per acre for corn, netting about US\$300 each.
- Nutrition activities included training 515 Costa Rican leaders, and 3,153 4-S members and homemakers.
- Paraguay's new demonstration agencies gave basic training to volunteer leaders, who often are in the best position to assimilate and disseminate new practices.
- More than 3 times as many 4-C members were enrolled as planned.
- Yields to 4-C members using the improved practices were about three times local averages on corn and more than four times on soybeans.
- More than 800 farmers in the four original areas are using the improved practices, doubling and tripling their yields in two years.
- Garden projects in Canaima, Venezuela, yielded 70 tons of vegetables in two years. The Kellogg project has been incentive for community improvements in health, sanitation, roads, construction, community development, as well as agriculture.

-- Nutrition training in Sabana Grande, Venezuela, led 5-V girls and homemakers to start vegetable gardens, and this led to solving the community's continual water problem.

There is more, lots more, but this gives you a good idea of how young people can be active participants in development when given the opportunity. They are succeeding because of the interest in them by a wide variety of groups, representing public and private sectors, who recognize the potential and are doing something about helping young people achieve it.

NEW TRAINING ACTIVITIES IN JAMAICA 4-H

Jamaica 4-H has converted the Denbigh Center into a Trade Training Complex, offering 4-H members courses in sheet metal fabrication, motor and tractor mechanics, refrigeration and cabinetmaking-woodwork. All are skills needed in Jamaica.

Secretary-Manager Erwen Fletcher says the Vernamfield Dairy Center is enrolling trainees in dairy husbandry. They're seeking scholarships for trainees on a person-to-person involvement, with some success. Cost is Ja\$300 to bring a trainee to certification standard.

25th ANNIVERSARY ACTIVITIES FOR 4-S CLUBS

Activities are getting underway for Costa Rica's celebration of the 25th anniversary of its 4-S Clubs. Local clubs are planning fairs, exhibits and displays to show the value of 4-S to rural development. The climax of the activities will be the National 4-S Club Week, October 5-13.

INTERNATIONAL YOUTH POPULATION CONFERENCE

International Youth Non-Governmental Organizations is sponsoring an International Youth Population Conference in Bucharest, Rumania in mid-August, preceding the World Population Conference. Participation is limited to 200 young people under 30 years of age; final selection to ensure a fair geographical, socio-cultural and male/female balance. Regional youth organizations may nominate up to 3 people (each from a different country), while national bodies may nominate 1 person. They report some travel assistance may be available. Applications and more information available from: International Youth Population Conference Secretariat, 5, Chemin Des Iris, 1216 Cointrin, Geneva, Switzerland.

NEW 4-H VOLUNTEERS

U. S. former 4-H members will be arriving in Latin America and the Caribbean to serve with the rural youth programs. Five young women will be in nutrition assignments in Costa Rica, Guatemala and Paraguay in the Kellogg project. Two volunteers will be with Belize 4-H, while others will be with 4-H Clubs in Jamaica, St. Kitts and Trinidad and Tobago. There's an IFYE exchange with Brazil, too.

**REGIONAL TRAINING
IN SAO PAULO, BRAZIL**

Dante Rando, rural youth leader in Sao Paulo, Brazil, recently conducted two three-day regional meetings for rural youth club officers and members. Eighty-six members participated from 4-H, cooperatives, and Rural Youth Clubs (CJR). Topics included leadership training, strengthening club organizations, the communications process and its importance to clubs, the active image of rural youth and their contribution to development, as well as recreation activities. Funds were provided by the CNC4S.

**CARIBBEAN 4-H
EVENTS**

4-H was an important part of Belize National Agricultural Show on April 21-22. Six districts had exhibit stalls, judged for quality, quantity and variety of 4-H projects. 4-H members entered individual projects, too. It was a great activity for Belize 4-H.

Jamaica 4-H held its National Awards Day on May 28-29. Recognitions went to the leader and organizer of the year, to outstanding former members, champion 4-H livestock and crop farmers, and to graduates in agricultural, homemaking and industrial arts. Awards indicate the scope of Jamaica 4-H in serving more than 25,000 boys and girls on the island.

**CHANGES IN RURAL YOUTH
PROGRAM LEADERSHIP**

Four countries have made changes in their national staffs:

Ecuador: Ing. Jaime Herrera is Chief of Youth Organizations, Direction General of Rural Development, succeeding Ing. Gonzalo Chacón.
Mexico: Ing. Agr. Guadalupe C. Tirado Canizales has been placed in charge of the National Program of the Rural Youth Clubs (CJR).

Costa Rica: Ing. Emilia Solís is the new supervisor of home economics programs (including 4-S Club girls), and Ing. Antonio Morales has been renamed as the 4-S Supervisor.

Dominican Republic: Ing. Agr. Esteban Ariel Marte G., is the national supervisor of the 5-D Clubs, and also Executive Secretary of the National Foundation for the Development of the 5-D Rural Youth.

CONGRATULATIONS

Mrs. Liana Blanco de Osante, Secretary to PIJR Regional Coordinator, Ing. Luis O. Ferreira, won second award in the "Secretary of the Year" contest of the Costa Rican Executive Secretary's Association. All of us in PIJR are proud of her!

For PIJR:

Theodore Hutchcroft, Director
Edgar Arias Ch. Project Coordinator
Luis O. Ferreira, Regional Coordinator
Ernesto L. Maduro, Administrative Assistant



JUVENTUD RURAL

P. I. J. R.

**ACTIVANDO EL POTENCIAL DE LA JUVENTUD RURAL
ACTIVATING THE POTENTIAL OF RURAL YOUTH**



**CONFERENCIA INTERAMERICANA DE LIDERES DE JUVENTUDES RURALES
INTER-AMERICAN RURAL YOUTH LEADERS' CONFERENCE
SAN JUAN, PUERTO RICO — DICIEMBRE 1972**

PUERTO RICO RECIBIO A 20 PAISES PARA CONFERENCIA DE 1972 PUERTO RICO HOST TO 20 COUNTRIES FOR 1972 CONFERENCE

Más de 100 participantes, representando a 19 países de las Américas y a España, estuvieron presentes en Puerto Rico, durante la semana del 10 al 15 de diciembre de 1972, con motivo de la Conferencia Interamericana de Líderes de Juventudes Rurales. El interés mostrado por los participantes, así como su entusiasmo e intervenciones, unido a la excelente hospitalidad del país sede, hizo de ésta una Conferencia sumamente exitosa. Fue un verdadero acicate para "Activar el Potencial de la Juventud Rural" para el desarrollo en las Américas.

Los países representados fueron: Argentina, Barbados, Bolivia, Brasil, Costa Rica, El Salvador, España, Estados Unidos, Guatemala, Haití, Islas Vírgenes, Jamaica, México, Nicaragua, Panamá, Paraguay, Puerto Rico, República Dominicana, St. Kitts, Trinidad y Tobago y Venezuela.

En esta edición de *Juventud Rural*, ofrecemos algunos de los aspectos culminantes de la Conferencia. Pueden obtenerse copias del Informe Oficial de la Conferencia del PIJR, Apartado 10307, San José, Costa Rica, o de la National 4-H Foundation, 7100 Connecticut Ave., Washington D.C. 20015, U.S.A.

SALUTACIONES DE LIDERES AGRICOLAS INTERNACIONALES GREETINGS FROM INTERNATIONAL AGRICULTURAL LEADERS

GALO PLAZA, Secretario General de la OEA y Presidente Honorario del Comité Asesor Interamericano para la Juventud Rural.

"Estoy firmemente convencido de que la juventud rural de la América Latina puede y debe desarrollar un papel vital en la modernización de las prácticas agrícolas de la región, de manera que nos ayuden a suplir las necesidades alimenticias y nutricionales de nuestros pueblos hoy en día y en el futuro."

GALO PLAZA, Secretary General of the 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."

More than 100 participants from 19 countries of the Americas and Spain came to Puerto Rico the week of December 10 to 15, 1972, to the Inter-American Rural Youth Leaders' Conference. Their interest, enthusiasm and actual participation, coupled with 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.

Countries represented were: Argentina, Barbados, Bolivia, Brazil, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Jamaica, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Puerto Rico, Saint Kitts, Spain, Trinidad and Tobago, United States of America, Venezuela, and Virgin Islands.

In this issue of *Juventud Rural* are some of the highlights of the Conference. Copies of the official Conference Report, are available from the PIJR, Apartado 10307, San José, Costa Rica or in the United States from the National 4-H Foundation, 7100 Connecticut Ave., Washington D.C. 20015.

EARL L. BUTZ, Secretario de Agricultura, E. U. A.

"Como ex-socio 4-H, creo de todo corazón el papel tan importante que la juventud rural puede desempeñar en el desarrollo de las zonas rurales. Asimismo, aprecio las contribuciones tan significativas que los programas juveniles, tal como los que se encuentran aquí representados, hacen al ayudar a la juventud a alcanzar su máximo potencial."

...

Nos sentimos complacidos de formar parte del Programa Interamericano para la Juventud Rural y valoramos la cooperación y el respaldo que a éste le brinda la OEA. Pueden estar seguros de que seguiremos poniendo énfasis especial en la asistencia a otras naciones proveyendo más y mejores oportunidades educacionales informales para su juventud rural."

ACTIVANDO EL POTENCIAL DE LA JUVENTUD RURAL

ACTIVATING THE POTENTIAL OF RURAL YOUTH

ARL 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 FAO. 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."

A. H. BOERMA, Director General de la FAO.

"...la FAO tiene particular interés en que se prepare a la juventud de manera que pueda desempeñar un papel dinámico en todas las actividades concernientes al desarrollo de nuestra sociedad.

También deseo expresar mi reconocimiento personal por el trabajo tan eficiente y dinámico que el Programa Interamericano para la Juventud Rural está llevando a cabo en la América Latina y el Caribe. La FAO se siente altamente complacida de poder colaborar por medio de nuestras actividades conjuntas. Estoy convencido de que por medio de la cooperación y la coordinación de nuestros esfuerzos, nuestras organizaciones podrán suplir más adecuadamente las necesidades y aspiraciones del inmenso y prometedor sector juvenil de la población rural de los países en desarrollo. Debido a que los jóvenes de hoy serán los líderes del mañana, debemos dar prioridad a nuestras actividades con la juventud".

A. H. BOERMA, Director General of the 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 collab-

orate 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."

Ing. NORBERTO A. R. REICHART, Director Nacional Asistente en Extensión y Fomento, INTA, Argentina y Presidente del Consejo Asesor Interamericano para la Juventud Rural.

"Démonos cuenta del hecho de que solamente cuando tanto adultos como jóvenes puedan trabajar al unísono para el mejoramiento de la calidad de la vida en sus respectivas comunidades, será una realidad el desarrollo comunal; y no olvidemos que nosotros, como líderes adultos del programa educacional informal, debemos tener esta preocupación en mente en primer lugar, y como nuestra responsabilidad primordial, de manera que podamos guiar el proceso cambiario que impone el desarrollo de nuestros países en pacífica fraternidad cristiana que nos permita convertir el progreso en asunto de todos."

ING. NORBERTO A. R. REICHART, Assistant National Director of Extension and Development, 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, Director Ejecutivo, National 4-H Foundation.

"La juventud es impaciente por naturaleza, pero nosotros podemos capitalizar sobre esta impaciencia si logramos dirigirla hacia la acción positiva. La juventud se desalienta —pero nosotros podemos convertir ese desaliento en espe-

ranza si le podemos dar métodos concretos con que alcanzar metas sencillas en primera instancia e irselos aumentando gradualmente. La juventud se siente amargada y está descontenta con respecto al mundo en que vive. Nosotros debemos convertir esa amargura en simpatía y comprensión involucrándoles en el proceso cambiario.

Como líderes de este grandioso movimiento mundial, encaramos muchos retos, de los cuales no es el menor dejar saber a la gente lo que estamos haciendo y lo que ha pasado y puede pasar como resultado de nuestros esfuerzos.

Porque no importa cuán altos sean nuestros ideales, o cuán grandes nuestras necesidades, poco se logrará a menos que contemos con el respaldo fuerte y continuado de tanto los sectores público y privado de nuestras sociedades.

GRANT A. SHRUM, Executive Director, National 4-H Foundation
(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."

Dr. JOSE EMILIO G. ARAUJO, Director General, IICA.

"Es indispensable que analicemos la estructura social donde vive el joven, poniendo atención en especial a las instituciones y grupos que forman su proceso social y estudiar las incoherencias y falta de adaptación que se encuentra cuando las aspiraciones y los deseos del joven empiezan a tener contacto con las posibilidades que le ofrece la sociedad. Con este acercamiento los objetivos generales de los programas de juventud rural deben incluir preparación técnica y cultural del

joven para que participe en la investigación de su propia realidad y sus proyecciones en el futuro y con acciones concretas relacionadas a la planificación del desarrollo nacional."

Dr. JOSE EMILIO G. ARAUJO, Director General, IICA.

"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 incoherence 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 objective 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, Presidente, Universidad de Puerto Rico.

"La educación post-secundaria debe ofrecer adiestramiento continuo; en otras palabras, debe ser un proceso de adiestramiento ininterrumpido cuya meta final no debe ser la obtención de un diploma sino más bien una educación dinámica que capacite al estudiante agrícola a poner en práctica sus conocimientos técnicos, así como se lo ofrece la universidad.

...

Este sistema hará posible que se difundan los últimos adelantos en el campo de la agricultura y transformará la universidad en una institución dinámica en estrecha relación con la sociedad."

Dr. AMADOR COBAS, President, University of Puerto Rico.

"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."

“El impacto de nuestros programas juveniles es y debe ser mucho más amplio que la aplicación de la nueva tecnología.

...
¿Qué debe aprender nuestra juventud? Deben aprender sobre sí mismos. Deben crecer y aprender sobre la necesidad del crecimiento. Deben aprender a tener fe en sus ideales y mirar hacia el futuro con fe. Deben aprender a incluir fe y los conocimientos en las experiencias emocionales de sus vidas, enriqueciendo así sus días, sus juegos, sus cantares y sus cultos. Y esperamos que en sus años mayores puedan aprender a integrar a esto su sentido de conciencia, sus ideales, su fe en la solución de los problemas sociales por derivar para ellos un propósito vitalicio que resulte en una contribución positiva al futuro de la humanidad”.

“The impact of our youth programs is and must be far broader than the application of new technology.

...
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.”

BOLETIN INFORMATIVO

JUVENTUD RURAL

PIJR

PRIMERA EDICION 1973

El Programa Interamericano para la Juventud Rural es un Proyecto de la Fundación Nacional de Clubes 4-H que se lleva a cabo con la asociación cooperativa del Instituto Interamericano de Ciencias Agrícolas de la OEA (IICA). El Propósito del Programa es ayudar y complementar los esfuerzos de las naciones miembros de la OEA en el desarrollo de programas informales de clubes juveniles rurales.

Theodore Hutchcroft
Director

Edgar Arias Ch.
Coordinador de Proyectos

Luis Orlando Ferreira
Coordinador Regional

Ernesto L. Maduro
Asistente Administrativo

DIRECCION
Apdo. 10307
San José, Costa Rica

NEXT CONFERENCE: The 1974 Inter-American Conference on Rural Youth (formerly Inter-American Rural Youth Leaders' Conference) will be October 13 to 18 in San Jose, Costa Rica, as a part of the 25th Anniversary of 4-S Clubs in that country.

PROXIMA CONFERENCIA: La Conferencia Interamericana sobre Juventudes Rurales (anteriormente Conferencia Interamericana de Líderes de Juventudes Rurales), tendrá lugar del 13 al 18 de octubre en San José, Costa Rica, formando parte de las actividades del 25º Aniversario de los Clubes 4-S de ese país.

NEXT ISSUE: The next issue of *Juventud Rural* will present highlights of two regional seminars conducted by PIJR in Guatemala and Paraguay. These seminars demonstrated to rural youth program leaders of neighboring countries the methods and results obtained in the W. K. Kellogg Foundation grant projects to show the significant contribution the rural youth can make to increasing food production and improving nutrition levels in rural homes.

PROXIMA EDICION: La próxima edición de *Juventud Rural* ofrecerá los puntos culminantes de los dos seminarios regionales llevados a cabo por el PIJR en Guatemala y Paraguay. Estos seminarios sirvieron para mostrar a los líderes de programas de juventudes rurales de los países vecinos, los métodos y resultados obtenidos con los proyectos financiados con la donación de la Fundación W. K. Kellogg, cuyo propósito es demostrar la contribución tan significativa que la juventud rural puede hacer, al aumento de la producción de alimentos y mejoramiento del nivel nutricional en el hogar rural.

Este Boletín se publica gracias a la colaboración de Exxon Corporation y de las Empresas ESSO de América Latina.

PRINCIPALES ORADORES EN LA CONFERENCIA MAIN CONFERENCE SPEAKERS

PUERTO RICO-10 al 15 de DICIEMBRE de



V. MILTON BOYCE



GRANT A. SHRUM



JOSE EMILIO G. ARAUJO



NED D. BAYLEY



NORBERTO A. R. REICHART

E JUVENTUDES RUR.
PUERTO RICO-10 al 15 de DICIEMBRE



HUMBERTO ROSADO



FERNANDO DEL RIO

FORME DE 1972 SOBRE LA SITUACION DE LOS PROGRAMAS EDUCACIONALES DE JUVENTUDES RURALES EN AMERICA LATINA Y EL CARIBE.

Summary of the

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

by Theodore Hutchcroft, Director PIJR

Hay 34 programas en 31 países. Catorce países aumentaron sus matrículas, mientras que tres de los programas mayores informaron una disminución (4-S de Brasil, y 4-H de Puerto Rico y Jamaica).

Otros puntos importantes del informe fueron:

—Actualmente el número de muchachas matriculadas en los programas es ligeramente mayor que el de varones.

Hubo un aumento de aproximadamente un 10% en el número de agencias de extensión locales, especialmente en Brasil, Guatemala y Venezuela. Sin embargo, un menor porcentaje de oficinas locales tenía programas de juventud rural ahora que en 1970.

Hubo un aumento de aproximadamente un 10% en el número de personal contratado a tiempo completo en los programas de juventud rurales locales; pareciera ser que hay una tendencia a descentralizar los programas. Sin embargo, el reclutamiento de personal no guardó proporción con respecto al aumento en el personal y las oficinas.

—El número de líderes voluntarios continúa aumentando a una tasa del 10% anual.

La matrícula por tipo de proyectos fue la

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

E. Dean Vaughan de los Estados Unidos (derecha), nuevo Presidente del Consejo Asesor Interamericano para la Juventud Rural, recibe el malleto de su predecesor Ing. Norberto A. R. Reichart de Argentina (centro) y de Theodore Hutchcroft, Director del PIJR.

E. Dean Vaughan of the United States (right), new President of the Inter-American Rural Youth Advisory Council, receives the gavel of office from retiring President Norberto A. R. Reichart of Argentina (center) and Theodore Hutchcroft, Director PIJR.



siguiente: producción de animales - 14%; producción de cosechas - 23%; economía doméstica - 30%; otros - 33%. La matrícula total por proyecto, en orden de importancia, fue la siguiente: música y recreación; ropas y tejidos; vegetales; preparación de alimentos; artes y oficios; aves; salud; mejoramiento del hogar y decoración; producción de maíz; desarrollo personal; desarrollo de la comunidad; producción de cerdos; producción de conejos.

—Se reportó un valor escasamente por debajo de los \$ 10,000.000,00 para el producto de los proyectos.

—Veintitrés países cuentan con un grupo de respaldo privado de alguna clase. Los presupuestos de 16 de éstos alcanzan casi la cifra de un millón de dólares, del cual un 25% es para gastos de administración, 44% es para programas y actividades, y 31% para fondos crediticios. Estos fondos provienen: del sector privado - 50%; de agencias del gobierno - 33%; y de agencias internacionales - 14%.

—Se proveen fondos crediticios para: proyectos de producción agropecuaria - 60%; producción de cosechas - 27%; producción de hortalizas - 8%; y un milésimo para proyectos de costura, envasado, carpintería y forestación.

Se interrogó a los programas sobre el cumplimiento de tres recomendaciones que se hicieron en la Conferencia de 1970 en la Argentina:

—Sólo siete países cuentan con una política efectiva para involucrar a la juventud rural en procedimientos varios de colonización, repoblación y reforma agraria. De éstos, sólo dos o tres están siendo implementados.

—Casi todos los países reportaron tener una política para involucrar a los jóvenes en el planeamiento y la operación de los programas de juventud rural, pero la mayoría confina dicha participación al nivel de club local. Hay poca participación efectiva de parte de los jóvenes en el planeamiento a nivel nacional.

—Por primera vez, los programas han reportado tener una meta de matrícula para años venideros. Ocho programas planean doblar su matrícula para 1975 y triplicarla para 1982. Diecisiete planean aumentarla en dos tercios para 1974, lo cual nos podría dar un gran total de matrícula en las Américas de 500,000 jóvenes!

—Las necesidades de más prioridad para los programas de juventud rural en las Américas para los próximos años, según nos informan los líderes nacionales por medio de la encuesta que se realizó, son:

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 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. The 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 the application of three recommendations made at the 1970 Argentina Conference:

—Only seven countries have a policy for effectively involving rural youth in various land settlement, 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 must 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 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 programs are serving.

—To broaden the scope of the programs.

—To improve the skills training of the programs.

—Conocer más sobre la juventud a que sirven los programas.

—Ampliar el campo de acción de los programas.

—Mejorar el aspecto de adiestramiento de habilidades de los programas.

PARTICIPACION DE LA JUVENTUD EN EL DESARROLLO RURAL

INVOLVING YOUTH IN RURAL DEVELOPMENT

Salvador Alemañy, Decano de Agricultura, Universidad de Puerto Rico
Dean of Agriculture, University of Puerto Rico

El Prof. Alemañy sugirió un nuevo enfoque de definición, y alertó a los presentes sobre que los términos “desarrollo agrícola” y “desarrollo rural” tienen significados individuales y no deben ser sustituidos el uno por el otro.

El Prof. Alemañy citó diez actividades que se pueden llevar a cabo para enrolar la ayuda de la juventud en pro del desarrollo rural:

1. Involucrar a la juventud en el campo fértil que es la planificación rural.
2. Servir con o sin compensación monetaria en instituciones comunales.
3. Colaborar en campañas y programas para mejorar las condiciones de salud y las sanitarias de la comunidad
4. Participar activamente con los adultos en campañas para facilidades de la comunidad que son necesarias.
5. Cooperar con las agencias establecidas que estén interesadas en el control del ambiente.
6. Organizar asociaciones de interés especial encaminadas a conservar y enriquecer los recursos naturales.
7. Promover y defender el principio de igualdad de oportunidad.
8. Las medidas para que los jóvenes participen de lleno en el proceso de desarrollo deben estar basadas en la situación y perspectivas del área en cuestión.
9. El ser humano, incluyendo el joven, debe vivir activamente.
10. Las organizaciones como los Clubes 4-H deben desarrollar programas y actividades con las siguientes características: basadas en las realidades existentes en el medio ambiente; adaptadas a los jóvenes para los cuales se utilizan; tener propósitos bien definidos; que la suma de unos y otros produzca un total integrado; que todos los objetivos y actividades se complementen entre sí; que estimulen el pensamiento, la acción y la creación; que tiendan al desarrollo integral de los jóvenes participantes; que se planeen de forma que puedan ser evaluadas adecuadamente; y que puedan ser modificadas y revisadas.

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.

UTILIZACION DE LIDERES VOLUNTARIOS UTILIZATION OF VOLUNTEER LEADERS

**V. Milton Boyce, Program Leader, 4-H Youth Programs, Extension Service,
U. S. Department of Agriculture.**

Describió las formas de planear, reclutar, adiestrar y utilizar líderes voluntarios.

La clave para aumentar el número de voluntarios, como yo la veo, es contar con una forma sistemática de reclutar, adiestrar, utilizar, reconocer y evaluar a los líderes de su programa.

En respuesta a la pregunta de por qué se necesitan a los líderes voluntarios, Boyce dijo:

Una buena razón es que contamos con un buen programa de juventudes rurales y deseamos ampliarlo. Otra razón pudiera ser el desarrollo de un programa más apropiado... y la tercera razón para la utilización de voluntarios es el auto-desarrollo de quienes actúan como voluntarios.

Lo que ustedes hacen como líderes de juventudes rurales es formar buenos jóvenes y en realidad hacer el mundo un lugar mejor para todos. Les deseo que se aumente el número de sus socios y que se multipliquen sus logros al tratar ustedes de alcanzar la ayuda de otros.

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 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.

ADIESTRAMIENTO DE PROFESIONALES PARA TRABAJAR CON LOS JOVENES

**TRAINING PROFESSIONALS FOR YOUTH WORK,
Humberto Rosado, Director Regional, Zona Norte, IICA.**

Existen dos áreas donde los agentes de extensión deben contar con habilidades profesionales adecuadas:

a. Conocimiento tecnológico: ¿Qué se debe enseñar?

b. Conocimiento educativo: ¿Cómo se les debe enseñar?

No debemos enfrentarnos al dilema de si es conveniente adiestrar a los agentes en tecnología o en educación. Ya no es uno u otro; son los dos en cantidades apropiadas. Ambos campos son necesarios. La verdadera pregunta es cómo podemos combinar el adiestramiento en cada una de estas áreas con el fin de que sean lo más útil posible tanto para el agente como para el servicio de extensión.

"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."

EVALUACION DE UN PROGRAMA DE JUVENTUDES RURALES EVALUATING THE RURAL YOUTH PROGRAM,

Fernando del Río, Director Interno, Programas Internacionales, Facultad de Agricultura, Universidad de Puerto Rico, Recinto de Mayagüez

“La evaluación como actividad humana no es nada nuevo; es tan antigua como la historia misma. Lo que es nuevo es la intención de convertir en un medio más útil por medio de métodos más conscientes y sistemáticos que nos permiten determinar con mayor exactitud los logros en el desarrollo de un programa.”

“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.”

INFORME SOBRE EL PROGRESO DEL PROYECTO DE LA FUNDACION

W. K. KELLOGG

PROGRESS REPORT ON THE W. K. KELLOGG FOUNDATION GRANT

El Prof. Edgar Arias Ch., Coordinador de Proyectos del PIJR, y el Ing. Luis O. Ferreira, Coordinador Regional junto con representantes de los programas de juventudes rurales de Venezuela, Costa Rica y Paraguay informaron a los participantes en la Conferencia sobre el progreso de las actividades de la *contribución de la Fundación W. K. Kellogg* “para demostrar la significativa contribución que los jóvenes pueden hacer al desarrollo rural de América Latina por medio del aumento de la producción agrícola y el mejoramiento de los niveles de nutrición en las comunidades rurales.”

Revisaron los elementos de la donación y la metodología utilizada para movilizar varias instituciones nacionales e internacionales con el fin de concentrar los recursos por medio de los jóvenes en esta fase del desarrollo rural.

Prof. Edgar Arias, PIJR Project Coordinator, and Ing. Luis O. Ferreira, PIJR Regional Coordinator, 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.

PATROCINADORES DE LA CONFERENCIA DE 1972

SPONSORS OF THE 1972 CONFERENCE

Programa Interamericano para la Juventud Rural (PIJR)

National 4-H Foundation of America

Instituto Interamericano de Ciencias Agrícolas de la OEA (IICA)

Universidad de Puerto Rico

Servicio de Extensión Agrícola de Puerto Rico

Gobierno del Estado Libre Asociado de Puerto Rico

U. S. Department of Agriculture

Organización de Estados Americanos (OEA)

U. S. Agency for International Development (USAID)

Consejo Asesor Interamericano para la Juventud Rural (CAIJR)

Food and Agriculture Organization of the UN (FAO)

North-South Center

Agencias Soler

Avon Cosmetics, S. A.

Banco Crédito y Ahorro Ponceño

Banco de Ponce

Caribe China Corporation, Inc.

Caribe Motors Corporation

Colorama Greeting Cards, Inc.

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Cooperativa de Crédito EAA-UPR

Fondo para el Fomento de la Industria Lechera

Gobierno Municipal de Guaynabo

Gobierno Municipal de Mayagüez

Hogar de los Productos Casera

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Municipio de San Juan

Ochoa Fertilizer Company, Inc.

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Puerto Rico Chemical Company, Inc.

Puerto Rico Distillers, Inc.

Shell Company P. R., Ltd.

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Supermercados Grand Union

Villalba Vegetable Growers' Cooperative Association

RESUMEN DE RECOMENDACIONES

(Preparadas por el Consejo Asesor Interamericano para la Juventud Rural con Base en las Discusiones y Sugerencias de los Participantes en la Conferencia).

Introducción

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

Expansión del Programa

El Consejo Asesor Interamericano para la Juventud Rural (CAIJR), reunido al mismo tiem-



Recibimiento de los participantes en el Aeropuerto Internacional.

Welcoming participants at the International Airport.

SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS

(Prepared by the Inter-American Rural Youth Advisory Council on the basis of discussions and suggestions by Conference Participants).

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.

po de la Conferencia Interamericana de Líderes de Juventudes Rurales de 1972, solicita a los gobiernos nacionales de todos los países de América y a otras agencias interesadas y preocupadas por los jóvenes y por la vida rural, ampliar sus programas con el fin de que estén disponibles a todos los jóvenes rurales de nuestros países. El contenido educativo de estos programas debe ser mejorado para que proporcionen mejor adiestramiento para los jóvenes. Una prioridad importante es enseñar a los jóvenes a desarrollar habilidades para que puedan ser participantes más útiles y efectivos del desarrollo.

Investigación y Estudios

Es de primordial importancia que todas las personas que dirigen estos programas tengan más conocimiento de las necesidades y aspiraciones d



Grupos de trabajo en sesión plenaria.

Discussion groups during plenary session.

Program Expansion

The Inter-American Rural Youth Advisory Council (CAIJR), 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.

Los jóvenes rurales. Se recomienda que los programas de juventudes rurales realicen investigaciones y estudios a los niveles nacional, regional o provincial y local. El PIJR, el IICA, y la FAO, así como otras agencias internacionales deben ayudar en la preparación, conducción, evaluación y diseminación de estos estudios. Estas investigaciones deben tratar de saber por qué los programas no prestan servicio a un mayor número de jóvenes, con el fin de que se hagan ajustes para resolver el problema del bajo nivel de matrícula.

Participación de la Empresa Privada

El CAIJR reconoce la importante contribución que el sector privado está brindando para activar el potencial de la juventud rural, por medio de recursos que complementan y suplementan

los de las instituciones de los programas nacionales.

El Consejo Asesor reconoce la gran contribución hecha por la Fundación W. K. Kellogg al IICA con el propósito de que el PIJR demuestre las contribuciones que los jóvenes pueden hacer al desarrollo rural de América Latina por medio del aumento de producción de alimentos y mejorando la utilización de los mismos. Las donaciones hechas por la Fundación Kellogg, el Fondo de los Hermanos Rockefeller y la Standard Oil Company de New Jersey, son importantes para estimular la programación de juventudes rurales por medio de las facilidades del PIJR. Igualmente importante es el hecho de que sirven de ejemplo significativo para el sector privado de las Américas, sobre la función de este sector al cooperar con los programas de juventudes rurales.



Grupos de trabajo en sesión plenaria.

Discussion groups during plenary session.



Grupos de trabajo en sesión plenaria.

Discussion groups during plenary session.

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

CAIJR 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.

It commends the significant grant of the W. K. Kellogg Foundation to IICA, for 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,

El Consejo Asesor insta a empresas, bancos, casas comerciales, cooperativas, fundaciones y todas las otras instituciones del sector privado de todos los países de las Américas, a que determinen cómo pueden ellos cooperar más efectivamente para crear mayores oportunidades educativas para los jóvenes por medio de:

- a) Respaldo al trabajo del PIJR, y
- b) patrocinio a nivel nacional de los programas, por medio de las entidades nacionales de respaldo.

El Consejo Asesor reconoce la contribución tan significativa hecha por las entidades nacionales privadas de respaldo al fortalecer los programas oficiales de juventudes rurales. Insta al PIJR a que continúe el adiestramiento de oficiales y

personal de las entidades para que éstas puedan cumplir su máximo potencial más efectivamente.

Difusión de los Logros de la Donación de la Fundación Kellogg

La donación de la Fundación W. K. Kellogg es importante como guía a la metodología para ampliar y mejorar los programas de juventudes rurales así como modelo para la preparación de proyectos de producción y nutrición. Se insta al PIJR a que utilice todos los medios a su alcance para compartir con todos los programas de juventudes rurales de América Latina las ideas y los logros de los proyectos que se están realizando con esa donación.



Mini-seminario: Mejorando las Actividades Internacionales 4-H en los Estados Unidos.

Mini-seminar: Improving 4-H International Activities in the United States.



Mini-seminario: Publicidad Efectiva para Programas Juveniles Rurales

Mini-seminar: Effective Publicity for Rural Youth Programs.

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.

Participación de la Juventud en el Planeamiento

El Consejo Asesor reafirma las recomendaciones de la Conferencia Interamericana de Líderes de Juventudes Rurales de 1970 y del Comité Ejecutivo Interino, que se proporcione a los jóvenes mayores oportunidades para que participen y se involucren más activamente en todos los niveles de planeamiento y conducción de los programas que son en su favor. Esto debe incluir entidades nacionales privadas de respaldo, y otras instituciones y agencias que sirven a los jóvenes, involucrándolos en el desarrollo rural. La juventud rural debe estar mejor organizada y adiestrada sobre los problemas del desarrollo rural, y sobre sus posibles soluciones. Los clubes de juventudes rurales deben estar representados en las organizaciones de desarrollo rural en los niveles locales y regionales, especialmente en la toma de decisiones que afectan a la juventud rural.



Grupos de trabajo de habla inglesa.

English-speaking discussion groups.

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 rep-

Mejoramiento de las Facilidades de Mercadeo

La efectividad de los proyectos de producción de los socios de los programas de juventudes rurales se ve limitada con frecuencia por falta de mercados adecuados para los productos. Se solicita al PIJR que trabaje estrechamente con los líderes de los programas nacionales, en especial en las áreas demostrativas del Proyecto Kellogg, para buscar las formas de ayudar a los jóvenes rurales a resolver sus problemas de comercialización. Esta asistencia debe ser de tipo práctico y útil, complementando así el ciclo de adiestramiento. Se solicita a los programas que ayuden a los socios a organizar sus clubes u otros grupos con el fin de mejorar su situación. Se estimula a las agencias de mercadeo a que hagan arreglos para



Mini-seminario: Crédito para Programas Juveniles Rurales.

Mini-seminar: Credit for Rural Youth Programs.

resented 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

que los jóvenes rurales utilicen sus facilidades. Los programas de juventudes rurales deben cooperar con agencias tanto públicas como privadas interesadas en el mercadeo agrícola para mejorar la situación.

Líderes Voluntarios

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

El PIJR debe continuar dando prioridad al desarrollo del liderazgo voluntario. Debe consultar con los líderes de los programas nacionales de juventudes rurales con el fin de preparar y realizar planes efectivos de reconocimiento para voluntarios, como parte de sus sistemas de premios



El Rector Alemañy conferencia con grupo de trabajo.

Dean Alemañy confers with discussion group.

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

and incentives. Estos planes deben ser coordinados con actividades de información para dar publicidad a las contribuciones y logros de los voluntarios.

Se solicita a los programas nacionales de juventudes rurales compartir información e ideas de actividades exitosas de líderes voluntarios. Se solicita al PIJR que actúe como centro hemisférico de distribución para el intercambio y la disseminación de estos logros.

Líderes Profesionales

Se insta al PIJR y a los programas nacionales de juventudes a que fortalezcan sus actividades de adiestramiento a profesionales. Se debe dar prioridad a la preparación de planes adecuados para adiestrar a los profesionales para que puedan hacer frente más efectivamente a las necesidades y aspiraciones de la juventud rural.



Mini-seminario: Programas Juveniles Rurales en el Caribe.

Mini-seminar: Rural Youth Programs in the Caribbean.

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.

Se insta a la FAO, el IICA, y el PIJR y otras agencias internacionales, a que proporcionen liderazgo a los colegios de economía doméstica a nivel universitario, los que adiestrarán al personal para que proporcionen una mayor especialización al desarrollo de los programas rurales, incluyendo a la juventud.

Los programas nacionales de juventudes rurales deben considerar el establecimiento de centros permanentes de adiestramiento, si el personal así lo indicara en sus planes.

Recomendaciones Generales

Que el PIJR estimule a los programas nacionales a que incluyan a los jóvenes en sus delegaciones que asistan a futuras Conferencias



Sesión plenaria sobre la donación de la Fundación W. K. Kellogg.

Plenary session on the W. K. Kellogg Foundation grant.

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

PIJR should encourage the national programs to include rural youth people in their country delegations to future Inter-American Rural Youth

Interamericanas de Juventudes Rurales (Conferencia Interamericana sobre Juventudes Rurales).

Para que los jóvenes rurales puedan verdaderamente participar en forma efectiva en el desarrollo rural y lograr su máximo potencial como individuos, los planes de desarrollo rural y los programas de juventudes rurales deben estar más de acuerdo con los planes de desarrollo; además, las personas a cargo de dichos planes deben estar más conscientes de los jóvenes como recurso humano.

Se solicita a los líderes de los programas nacionales de juventudes rurales que estimulen y que cooperen en la creación de una agencia central en sus respectivos países, que sirva como coordinadora de los distintos programas que prestan servicios a los jóvenes rurales.



Grupo de trabajo informa a la sesión plenaria.

Discussion group reports to the plenary session.

Leaders' Conferences.

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.

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.

Como los programas de juventudes deben estar basados en el principio de que la familia es la unidad básica del desarrollo rural, se debe prestar atención a la participación de los padres así como de los jóvenes de ambos sexos.

Se le debe reconocer al IICA el haber aumentado sus esfuerzos para fortalecer los servicios de extensión.

Los ex-socios de clubes son un recurso potencial de importancia para respaldar a los programas de juventudes rurales. Se estimula a los líderes nacionales de los programas a que inicien actividades para movilizar este recurso.

La declaración "4-H in the 70's" (4-H en la Década de los 70) del Servicio Cooperativo de Extensión de los Estados Unidos es un documento importante, que proporciona mayor énfasis a



Recepción del Gobernador de Puerto Rico.

Reception by the Governor of Puerto Rico.

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.

IICA is commended for increasing its emphasis on strengthening of rural extension services.

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.

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.

las relaciones internacionales y a las actividades educativas.

Se insta al PIJR a que desarrolle un contacto e intercambio más estrecho entre el programa de juventudes rurales de España y los programas de América Latina, por medio de sus propias facilidades así como en cooperación con otras agencias internacionales tales como FAO.

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



Recepción del Alcalde de San Juan.

Reception by the Mayor of San Juan.

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.

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.

La donación de la Fundación W. K. Kellogg combina la producción de alimentos y nutrición en un proyecto de énfasis unificado. Se insta al PIJR a que consulte con los líderes nacionales de los programas para estimularlos y ayudarlos en la adopción de este principio de proyecto de desarrollo de juventudes rurales.

Ex-socios 4-H de los Estados Unidos están contribuyendo al mejoramiento de los programas de juventudes rurales de las Américas, por medio de su participación voluntaria en el Proyecto de Desarrollo Rural (YDP). Se insta al PIJR, al Programa 4-H del Servicio Cooperativo de Extensión de los Estados Unidos y a la Fun-

dación Nacional 4-H a ampliar este tipo de respaldo a los programas, en especial para que brinden asistencia en nutrición.

Se insta al PIJR y otras agencias gubernamentales, a los programas nacionales de juventudes rurales y a las entidades de respaldo, así como a otras agencias que prestan servicios a la juventud, a que amplíen y mejoren sus actividades de relaciones públicas e información con el fin de que los líderes y el público en general estén informados de las actividades y de las contribuciones que la juventud rural hace para alcanzar metas nacionales.



Rolando Villanueva de Venezuela, habla a nombre de los participantes en la ceremonia de clausura.

Rolando Villanueva of Venezuela speaks on behalf of the Conference participants at the closing ceremony.



Entrega de certificados de participación.

Presentation of participation certificates.

The W. K. Kellogg Foundation grant combines food production and nutrition into unified project emphasis. 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.

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.

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.

VISITA A LOS CLUBES 4-H DE PUERTO RICO

VISITING 4-H IN PUERTO RICO



Calurosa recepción a los visitantes por parte de socios 4-H en El Buen Pastor.

4-H members at Buen Pastor extend a warm welcome to the visitors.



Una joven 4-H en El Buen Pastor, con su exhibición sobre nutrición.

A 4-H girl at Buen Pastor with her exhibit promoting good nutrition.



Socios 4-H conversan con extensionistas visitantes sobre frutas y vegetales locales.

4-H members tell visiting extensionists about fruits and vegetables of Puerto Rico.



La Rondalla 4-H de Lajas, amenizó con su música el banquete de clausura.

The 4-H musical group from Lajas presented exciting musical entertainment for the closing banquet.



Un líder voluntario local y socios 4-H, demuestran como se aprende sobre nutrición por medio de canciones, juegos y representaciones.

A volunteer local leader and 4-H members demonstrate learning about nutrition through songs, games and skits.

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

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



DEL 15 AL 20 DE JULIO DE 1973

Guatemala, C. A.

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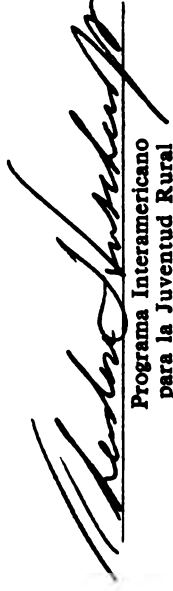
Certificado de Participación

Certificamos que

participó en el
**SEMINARIO REGIONAL SOBRE EL PROYECTO
DE PRODUCCION Y UTILIZACION DE ALIMENTOS
POR MEDIO DE LA JUVENTUD RURAL**

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

Asunción, Paraguay, 5 de Octubre de 1973



Programa Interamericano
para la Juventud Rural

Instituto Interamericano de Ciencias
Agrícolas de la OEA.





INTERNATIONAL 4-HORIZONS

Washington, D. C., setiembre/octubre de 1973

REGIONAL PIJR SEMINAR EFFECTIVE and SUCCESSFUL

"The Regional Seminar on Rural Youth Projects in Food Production and Utilization held in Guatemala in July was one of the most effective and important events ever held by PIJR," reports Ted Hutchcroft, PIJR Director. The Seminar demonstrated to rural youth specialists of neighboring countries what has taken place the past two years in the W.K. Kellogg-sponsored food production and utilization projects. Highlight of the week was a visit to the community of Cerro Gordo, one of the Kellogg project demonstration areas. More than 500 persons of the village attended - extending their hospitality to the visitors, showing that the project is a community-wide activity, and taking advantage of the opportunity to learn more from their 4-S members about production and use of edible beans (frijoles). "It was one of the grandest displays ever seen in Central America of the importance and effectiveness of youth in rural development," Hutchcroft further commented. A similar seminar was held recently in Paraguay.

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



Asunción, Paraguay

30 de setiembre
al 6 de octubre de 1973

Programa Interamericano
para la Juventud Rural

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1974 Inter-American Conference on Rural Youth

Rural Youth and Their Decisions for the 80's

SAN JOSE, COSTA RICA
OCTOBER 13-18, 1974



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CONSEJO ASESOR INTERAMERICANO PARA LA JUVENTUD RURAL

INTER-AMERICAN RURAL YOUTH ADVISORY COUNCIL

SUMMARY OF THE ACTIONS OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE INTER-AMERICAN RURAL YOUTH ADVISORY COUNCIL

September 5th through 7th, 1973

1. Received the report of the last meeting of the Advisory Council, held in December 1972 in San Juan, Puerto Rico.
2. Received the Third Annual Report to the Inter-American Rural Youth Advisory Council (CAIJR) by the Director of the Inter-American Rural Youth Program (PIJR).
3. Received a statement from the Director General of the Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences of the OAS (IICA).
4. Took the following actions concerning the 1974 Inter-American Conference on Rural Youth to be held October 13th through 18th, 1974 in San José, Costa Rica:
 - a. Received reports from the National Executive Committee for the 1974 Conference (CENCO 74) of Costa Rica and PIJR on preparations for the Conference.
 - b. Approved the Regulations of the Conference.
 - c. Approved the Purpose and Objectives of the Conference.
 - d. Approved the theme of the Conference ('Rural Youth and Their Decisions for the 1980's').
 - e. Recommended topics for the four plenary sessions and for the mini-seminars.
5. Received a progress report on the implementation of the W. K. Kellogg Foundation grant.
6. Approved a plan for the selection of the site of the 1976 Inter-American Conference on Rural Youth.
7. Approved a proposal for the election of officers in 1974.
8. Extended an invitation to Dr. Galo Plaza to serve as Honorary Chairman of the Council for a second term, from 1974 to 1976.
9. Received the report of the Special Committee of the Board of Trustees of the National 4-H Foundation to review the work of PIJR.

10. Received a report on resource development activities in behalf of PIJR and discussed how the Council Members could more actively assist in this effort.

11. Received a report on recent developments in IICA in rural youth programming, including presentation of a 'marco conceptual' prepared by IICA and FAO.

12. Received a report on the Technical Meeting of Rural Extension Directors of Latin America held in Spain in May, and recommended to Spain and FAO that planning and operation of nonformal educational programs for the rural youth be included as a part of the training courses for Latin American extensionists to be conducted at the International Training Center for Rural Extensionists in Spain.

13. Participated in a reception and news conference in honor of the Executive Committee to formally announce the theme of the 1974 Inter-American Conference on Rural Youth.

14. Participated in a field trip to Cartago and El Yas areas to observe 4-S Club members and their projects, and to receive orientation on the rural youth program of the Regional Agricultural Center of Cartago, and especially the implementation of the W. K. Kellogg Foundation grant in the Puriscal agency.

CONSEJO ASESOR INTERAMERICANO PARA LA JUVENTUD RURAL

INTER-AMERICAN RURAL YOUTH ADVISORY COUNCIL

ExAC-73/3

THIRD ANNUAL REPORT TO THE INTER-AMERICAN RURAL YOUTH ADVISORY COUNCIL BY THE DIRECTOR OF THE INTER-AMERICAN RURAL YOUTH PROGRAM

I. Introduction

It is a pleasure to present this annual report on the Inter-American Rural Youth Program (PIJR) to you, the Executive Committee of the Inter-American Rural Youth Advisory Council (CAIJR).

II. The Advisory Council

The first meeting of the Advisory Council, held last December in San Juan, Puerto Rico, was successful for the extent of its participation and in the value of the counsel provided to PIJR. This session established the Council as an important element in the expansion and improvement of nonformal rural youth educational programs in the Americas. We expect it will continue to grow in importance through the actions of this meeting and those of the meeting next October of the full Committee.

I regret to report that two Members have left the Council this year. Agr. Carlos Anléu of Guatemala died in March, bringing to close an outstanding career in agriculture and rural extension in the Hemisphere. Mr. George Warren of St. Kitts, who was the Member for the smaller English-speaking territories, resigned early in the year when he moved from St. Kitts, thus ending his contact with rural youth programs. We are seeking replacements for both Members.

It appears that a Member to represent Barbados will be appointed by the end of the year.

We are continuing our discussions with the Canadian Council on 4-H, seeking greater involvement of Canada 4-H in the rural youth programs of the Hemisphere. We understand that the Government of Canada is supporting this, and that Canada will be represented at the 1974 Inter-American Conference on Rural Youth as well as at the meeting of the Council. These are encouraging signs which can lead to a broader base of assistance to the developing rural youth programs.

Statement by Theodore Hutchcroft, Director PIJR, to the Executive Committee of the Inter-American Rural Youth Advisory Council, September 5, 1973, at San José, Costa Rica.

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The interest and support of the organizations in consultant status to the Council strengthen PIJR. Naturally, the 4-H Foundation and IICA are in close contact through their agreement of cooperative association for PIJR and for the implementation of the W. K. Kellogg Foundation grant. The FAO assists many non-formal rural youth program institutions through its own projects as well as by cooperation with PIJR. The Secretariat of the OAS joined the Council last year at this time. This was an opportune moment for soon thereafter the Secretary General formed an OAS Youth Activities Coordination group to which PIJR and rural youth programs relate.

III. Institutional and Staff Relationships

The implementation of the Kellogg Foundation grant continues to be our major responsibility, and in this we have received outstanding assistance from the personnel of IICA. Our responsibilities for the nutritional phase of this grant will be enhanced in November when it is expected that a home economist will join the staff of IICA. It has taken a two-year search to find the proper person for this important position in IICA. We believe the demonstration projects in the four cooperating countries will benefit greatly from this additional resource.

Since our last meeting, IICA has secured the services of Mr. Hugo Fernández of Uruguay as a rural youth specialist. He is the IICA consultant to this Council, and later in our meeting will report on his activities and philosophies toward the rural youth of the Americas.

One of the real pleasures of serving in my present capacity as Director of PIJR is to be associated with a very capable and dedicated staff. Prof. Edgar Arias Ch., Project Coordinator; Ing. Luis O. Ferreira, Regional Coordinator; and Lic. Ernesto Maduro, Administrative Assistant, are outstanding individuals who work together as a very effective team. We are supported by a fine group of talented and efficient secretaries and auxiliary personnel who are equally important to the achievements of PIJR.

The heavy demands made of PIJR mean that all of the staff tends to be working at more than capacity most of the time. While the results of these efforts have been outstanding, we are limited in our capability to fill current assignments, let alone added responsibilities. We need additional personnel, especially in the training area, so we may more effectively meet our current obligations as well as future needs.

IV. Purpose and Objectives of PIJR

Considerable time has been devoted during the past several months, to a further definition of the role and objectives of PIJR. This is due to the initiation of the "management by objectives and results" concept in the 4-H Foundation, but also by the realization that an institution such as PIJR must continually examine its goals and methods to be sure they meet the needs of this era of rapid change.

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 text suggests that a systematic approach to record-keeping is essential for identifying trends and making informed decisions.

Furthermore, the document highlights the need for regular audits and reconciliations. By comparing the internal records with external statements, such as bank statements, discrepancies can be identified and corrected promptly. This process helps in preventing errors and fraud, ensuring that the financial statements are reliable and accurate.

In addition, the text stresses the importance of maintaining clear and concise records. Each entry should be clearly labeled and supported by appropriate documentation, such as receipts and invoices. This makes it easier to track and verify the information, providing a clear audit trail.

The document also discusses the role of technology in modern record-keeping. While traditional methods like ledgers and journals were once the norm, the use of accounting software has revolutionized the process. These tools offer automation, real-time reporting, and enhanced security, making it easier to manage complex financial data.

Finally, the text concludes by reiterating the significance of good record-keeping practices. It is not just a legal requirement but a fundamental aspect of sound financial management. By keeping accurate and organized records, businesses can gain valuable insights into their financial performance and ensure long-term success.

In conclusion, the document provides a comprehensive overview of the various aspects of record-keeping in a business context. From the importance of accuracy and regular audits to the adoption of modern technology, it offers practical guidance for anyone responsible for managing financial records. By following these principles, businesses can ensure the reliability and integrity of their financial data.

The purpose of PIJR is now stated as:

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

This statement includes the spirit of recommendations made to PIJR at previous meetings of the Council as well as requests from the Cooperative Extension Service of the United States. This goal is to be achieved through six general objectives, which are summarized as:

1. Creating and strengthening of the educational bases and institutional guidelines of the agriculturally-oriented and family-centered rural youth programs of the Americas that the rural young people may more fully achieve their needs and aspirations and become active participants in development.
2. Developing in the leaders of the private sector an increased sense of common purpose and greater understanding of the potential role of youth in rural development so as to provide influence and resources to supplement and strengthen these programs.
3. Training a significant number of national program leaders, especially professional and technical staff members, to provide knowledgeable and creative leadership to the program.
4. Serving as a regional center for exchange of information and a channel for relationships between the various national program institutions of the Americas to improve the quality of the national programs.
5. Providing supplementary services on a regional basis that are not otherwise available to stimulate the national institutions and strengthen their capabilities.
6. Involving the 4-H program of the U. S. in the development process (a) through cooperative activities with the national rural youth program institutions of Latin America and the Caribbean, and (b) the creation and strengthening of 4-H international projects, activities and events which relate to the Americas.

This new statement of objectives does not so much change the direction of PIJR as it gives sharper focus for the planning and conduct of its activities.

In addition, we have been drafting materials on institutional development aspects of PIJR. It is our basic premise that nonformal rural youth educational programs must be a part of the national life of each country if they are to effectively serve the rural youth. There is a good record of progress in this direction over the past two decades, though like anything it was not without setbacks. We

have a responsibility to help the leaders to improve their capabilities that they may serve greater numbers of the youth with better training. Many of these programs have a motto or slogan of "To make the best better." We believe this is as important to the development of the program institutions as it is to the personal growth of the rural boy or girl.

V. Achievements of 1973

Nine months ago the Advisory Council met in San Juan, Puerto Rico, in conjunction with the 1972 Inter-American Rural Youth Leaders' Conference. This Conference is considered to be one of the most successful ever held. The attendance was good, and the level of participation and interest was very high. The impact of the Conference is being felt in the national programs throughout the Americas.

Unfortunately, there have been delays in the publication of the reports of the 1972 Conference. The Puerto Rico Extension Service has completed the distribution of the Spanish edition in August. The English edition, a responsibility of PIJR, has been plagued by production delays but should be completed early in October. Copies of these reports are sent to all participants as well as to program leadership throughout the Hemisphere. There is a good demand for these reports for several years after the Conferences, as they are an excellent reference to rural youth activities and accomplishments.

PIJR work continues to focus on its responsibility as the implementing agency for the W. K. Kellogg Foundation grant. Our other primary activities this year have been (a) training of 4-H International exchange participants, (b) conduct of the II Inter-American Seminar for National Support Entities to be held in Brazil in November, and (c) resource development.

In addition, we were fortunate in April to be host to a Special Committee of the Board of Trustees of the National 4-H Foundation. This was the first time an official body of the Foundation has met outside of the United States. Their report will have major impact on the future of this institution, both in the United States and the other countries of the Americas. The chairman of that Special Committee, Dr. E. Dean Vaughan, also is the President of the Council, so we have asked him to make a full report later in this meeting.

Before giving a review of our normal activities, I want to mention the PIJR participation in the 4-S Club Emergency Food Production Project in Nicaragua.

We had hardly returned from the Puerto Rico Conference than the city of Managua was destroyed by the earthquake. I need not repeat on the effects of that disaster. It is significant to report that for the first time, a Latin American government included its rural youth program within the rebuilding process following a major national disaster. The 4-S members of Nicaragua were made a part of the three-year emergency food production effort. PIJR was asked to help formulate the plan. We then communicated the need for assistance to the rural youth programs of the other programs of the Hemisphere, encouraging them to aid the 4-S members of Nicaragua. There have been contributions from 4-H members in Jamaica and the United States. We understand that rural youth clubs in Argentina, Venezuela, and Trinidad and Tobago are collecting funds, too.

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Without this international assistance, the 4-S members would be without resources for their projects. Through the cooperation of the National 4-S Club Association (the private support entity) and the Extension Service, the members are starting significant food production projects. We believe this is a natural extension of the Kellogg grant, as well as a humanitarian activity.

a. W. K. Kellogg Foundation Grant

The second annual report to the W. K. Kellogg Foundation on its grant to IICA and PIJR was submitted on June 30. Prof. Arias and Ing. Ferreira will report on operational details later in this meeting.

The achievements of the rural boys and girls in the demonstration areas have been much better than anticipated, even with the handicap of the severe drought in Central American countries. In Guatemala, 4-S members' edible beans (frijoles) yielded from three to six times local average production; enrollment in the areas has nearly doubled. Project literature and aids have been prepared in each of the cooperating countries, providing an educational base for the training. Corn yields in Paraguay were about four times local averages, while in soybeans the 4-C members produced about twice the local averages. Vegetable production by Venezuelan 5-V members was equally significant -- about 11 tons of vegetables from a four-acre plot. These are excellent demonstrations of the new practices and of the strength of youth.

The first group of six U. S. former 4-H members in the Youth Development Project (YDP) have completed their assignments, and been succeeded by 15 new YDP volunteers. They serve as counterparts to the rural youth club agent and/or home economist in the demonstration communities, and have been most effective in supporting the nutrition projects.

The basic impact of the Kellogg grant has been in strengthening the rural youth program institutions in the four countries. Staff training has improved the capabilities of the personnel at national and local levels, in the technical aspects of food production and utilization, but more importantly in the planning and management of nonformal educational programs for the rural youth.

In each country, this grant has brought together widely divergent groups to join in the common effort. This has greatly benefited the rural youth, and has important implications for other rural development programs in the future.

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 the 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 another community; these are typical rural youth, with the typical disadvantages found throughout the Americas.

The increasing knowledge about this grant is stimulating rural youth programming throughout the Americas. This is typified by the great interest shown at the Regional Seminar conducted by PIJR in Guatemala for the national program supervisors of neighboring countries of Central America, Mexico and the Dominican Republic. This was one of the most successful events ever conducted by PIJR. It demonstrated through contact with the persons involved at all levels just what has been taking place in the Guatemala demonstration projects. When they left the seminar, the participants had started plans for similar projects in their own countries.

A second seminar on this same topic will be held by PIJR in Paraguay in October for the South American countries.

It should be noted here that while PIJR conducts these seminars, their success is due to the participation of the host country personnel. These extensionists are telling their counterparts from neighboring countries what they have accomplished; and the local leaders and rural youth members are telling how they have successfully put the training to practice.

It was not possible for Panama to be represented at the Guatemala Seminar. The rural youth leaders were very disappointed, so made a special plea to PIJR. We have made arrangements for Prof. Arias, Ing. Ferreira and an INCAP nutrition specialist to hold a one-day training course in Panama in mid-October for the 4-S leadership, as well as representatives of other rural development, health, nutrition, and education organizations.

b. II Inter-American Seminar for Rural Youth Support Entities (SINTEA.IR)

I am pleased to announce that PIJR has received grants from the Tinker Foundation and the Elanco Division of Eli Lilly International to conduct the II Inter-American Seminar for Rural Youth Support Entities, in Campinas, Sao Paulo, Brazil, from November 4 to 10. The host country agency is the National 4-S Club Committee, with assistance from the Secretariat of Agriculture of the State of Sao Paulo. Contributions for expenses of international participants while in Brazil are being made by Massey-Ferguson do Brasil and the Banco Lar Brasileiro. This is an excellent example of cooperative efforts of international and national institutions.

The first seminar was held in Colombia in 1967, and did much to improve the staff capabilities of the national support entities in the years following. We have similar expectations for this seminar.

c. Information

Our information service has not been very active this year. We have not produced a single issue of the Juventud Rural magazine, though expect to have two completed before the end of the year. Our preparation and distribution of news announcements also has been restricted.

The basic communication activity is the bi-monthly newsletter to key leadership throughout the Americas. This appears to be very well-received by the readers.



d. Awards and Incentives

As recommended by the Advisory Council, we have maintained the PIJR system of awards and incentives as a supplement to the national awards programs. This is a modest endeavor, but is appreciated by the cooperating countries. We expect to make some adjustments in this system within the next year so it may be more effective in meeting our institutional objectives.

We have not been able to implement the Inter-American Citation for Rural Youth Program Leadership. This award was recommended two years ago by the Council, and revisions were made in the system. As yet we do not have sponsorship for the award, but inquiries are being made and we hope it can be implemented in time for the 1974 Conference.

e. 1974 Inter-American Conference on Rural Youth

The host country for the 1974 Inter-American Conference on Rural Youth (formerly the Inter-American Rural Youth Leaders' Conference) was selected in December. In January, the President and the Minister of Agriculture of Costa Rica created the National Executive Committee for the 1974 Conference (CENCO 74) as the official host country coordinating institution. Its duties also include the celebration of the 25th anniversary of 4-S Clubs in Costa Rica. This is the first time there has been an official decree guiding the host country activities for this Conference.

The President of the CENCO 74 is Sr. Rafael Segovia, also the Costa Rican Member of the Council. The Committee includes representation of the Agricultural Extension Service and of the National 4-S Club Foundation. The Director PIJR is a consultant to the Committee and participates in its weekly meetings. Sr. Segovia will report on the CENCO 74's activities later in this meeting.

PIJR summarized the evaluation forms from the 1972 Conference and distributed them to the CENCO 74 as well as to this Committee. In addition, we have held many informal discussions with interested persons, seeking their ideas and improvements for 1974.

It is important to recognize that these Inter-American Conferences have become established as a central hemispheric focus for nonformal rural youth programming in the Americas. When PIJR first assumed responsibility for them, most persons attended with scholarships provided by this or other international agencies. In 1972 (and probably in 1974), PIJR offered no scholarships (other than for this Executive Committee). All participants attended with funds secured in their own countries. We believe this is a significant comment on the value of these Conferences and on the priority being given to rural youth educational programs in the Americas, especially as the attendance at these events is growing.

f. Relations with U. S. 4-H Program

The trip to Costa Rica of the Special Committee of the Board of Trustees of the 4-H Foundation is an indication of a new era for PIJR and for U. S. 4-H relationships with the national programs of Latin America and the Caribbean.

The cooperation given to this meeting by cooperating institutions in Costa Rica was a splendid tribute to the work of PIJR.

PIJR continues to encourage the establishment and improvement of special relationships between the various national program institutions and their counterparts in the United States. Some of these have been developed through the Partners of the Americas program, as between Michigan and Belize, between Costa Rica and Oregon, and Kansas and Paraguay. These can be expanded for the benefit of all parties concerned, but this requires a tremendous cooperative effort. PIJR can be only the catalyst, for the interest to develop such relationships must exist in the country and in the counterpart state. We are encouraged by the initial efforts, but discouraged that there is not a more rapid increase in activity, nor participation by more countries.

g. 4-H International Exchanges

Due in large part to the Kellogg Foundation grant, there are more 4-H international exchange participants to Latin America from the United States than in more than a decade. Nearly all of these are YDP rather than the traditional family-living International Farm Youth Exchange (IFYE). There was a small 4-H Caravan group to Costa Rica, too.

This increasing volume of participants requires more time for supervision as well as for orientation and training. One of the key elements to successful use of volunteer services is the amount and quality of direct supervision. We must give increasing attention to this in the next two years. The cooperating country programs are becoming more sophisticated in their use of volunteers, and are requiring higher quality participants. Specific skills for the expansion and improvement of the rural youth programs are needed.

At the same time, we are experiencing rapidly changing attitudes in the young people who volunteer. Their university training has encouraged them to express themselves, to "do their own thing." Many have great difficulty adjusting to the institutional structures and culture of developing countries.

PIJR is making every effort to better adapt these 4-H international exchanges to the changing interests of the potential participants as well as to the needs of the cooperating countries. This is a very difficult task, requiring informed leadership at all levels of the operations. Several changes have been made in the U. S. operations, but more must come. At the same time, we must identify those elements of the exchanges which are basic to the volunteers, and which must be accommodated if there are to be a sufficient number and quality of participants. There are encouraging signs of greater awareness and understanding of the use of volunteers, but large scale use of this valuable resource requires time and capabilities that are presently beyond our capability. It will be necessary to add this component to our staff if we are to continue to expand successfully in this direction.



VI. International Institutional Relationships

Our contacts with international agencies have not been as extensive in 1973 as in previous years, but the existing relationships have been a significant factor to our achievements this year. Much of this is related to the operation of the Kellogg Foundation grant.

We are seeking to expand the relationships between the Latin American rural youth programs with that of the Agrarian Extension Service of Spain. This started when the Deputy Director General of the Extension Service accepted an invitation to attend the Puerto Rico Conference. It was given impetus by the Council's recommendation that PIJR "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."

In May, the Government of Spain and the FAO held a meeting in Spain for the national directors of rural extension services. A major portion of these discussions was devoted to the possibilities of international training courses to be conducted in Spain for Extensions of Latin America. There will be a report on it later in this meeting. We believe that training in rural youth programming should be a part of this effort, and will submit to you for discussion a recommendation to this effect.

VII. Resource Development

I am pleased to report that PIJR, as a part of the international activities of the 4-H Foundation, has been able to comply with the directive of the Board of Trustees that the Foundation operate without deficit in 1973; in fact, that every effort has been made to rebuild the reserves which have been depleted in recent years. This has been achieved through some severe restrictions on many of our activities that if continued over a long period will seriously erode our creditability and effectiveness.

There will be a report on resource development by Mr. David Benedetti, Associate Director of Resources for the 4-H Foundation, who has much of the responsibility for our founding. In addition, I want to make two related comments.

For the first time in the history of the 4-H Foundation, there is a direct mail solicitation campaign in behalf of a specific activity (i.e., PIJR) with a letter signed by a member of the staff. The first mailing was judged successful, and we have good hopes for the subsequent letters. While funds are an immediate objective of such a campaign, equally as important is the development of an informed public. We are hopeful that this procedure may be supplemented by personal letters to specific, identified potential sponsors.

Even so, this type of fund raising has limited potential. Major support for institutions such as PIJR come from a few, relatively large contributions. For example, the great majority of our funding for 1973 is from the Kellogg Foundation, the Rockefeller Brothers Fund, the Exxon Corporation, the Ford Motor Company Fund, and the Tinker Foundation.

1. THE STATE OF TEXAS, COUNTY OF DALLAS.

I, the undersigned, a Notary Public in and for the State of Texas, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of the original of the same as the same appears from the records of said Notary.

Given under my hand and seal of office, at the City of Dallas, State of Texas, this _____ day of _____, 19____.

Notary Public in and for the State of Texas.

Witness my hand and seal of office, at the City of Dallas, State of Texas, this _____ day of _____, 19____.

Notary Public in and for the State of Texas.

My commission expires on the _____ day of _____, 19____.

Notary Public in and for the State of Texas.

At the Council's meeting in San Juan, you recommended priority projects in family management training, conservation and utilization of natural resources, and training in cooperatives, community enterprises, and other forms of group organization. We are seeking sponsorship for these, though have received no contributions at this moment. It is our expectation that at least one of these will be funded within the next year, and that one or more new priority project areas will be identified for sponsorship.

We have given a lot of attention to placing national support entities in contact with the affiliates and/or subsidiaries of U. S. corporations that are located in their countries. There has been some success in this activity, though this, too, is a long range investment. This is an activity of PIJR which has been requested by the last two Inter-American Conferences. We are pleased by the initial responses, and will continue to give it our attention.

VIII. Changes in Structure of Rural Youth Programs

It is inevitable in this era of rapid change that there should be changes in the structure of the nonformal rural youth educational programs. In fact, most programs are rarely static. The basic questions are (a) can the programs change fast enough to keep up with the changing needs and aspirations of the rural youth, and (b) how can this change be controlled for constructive purposes?

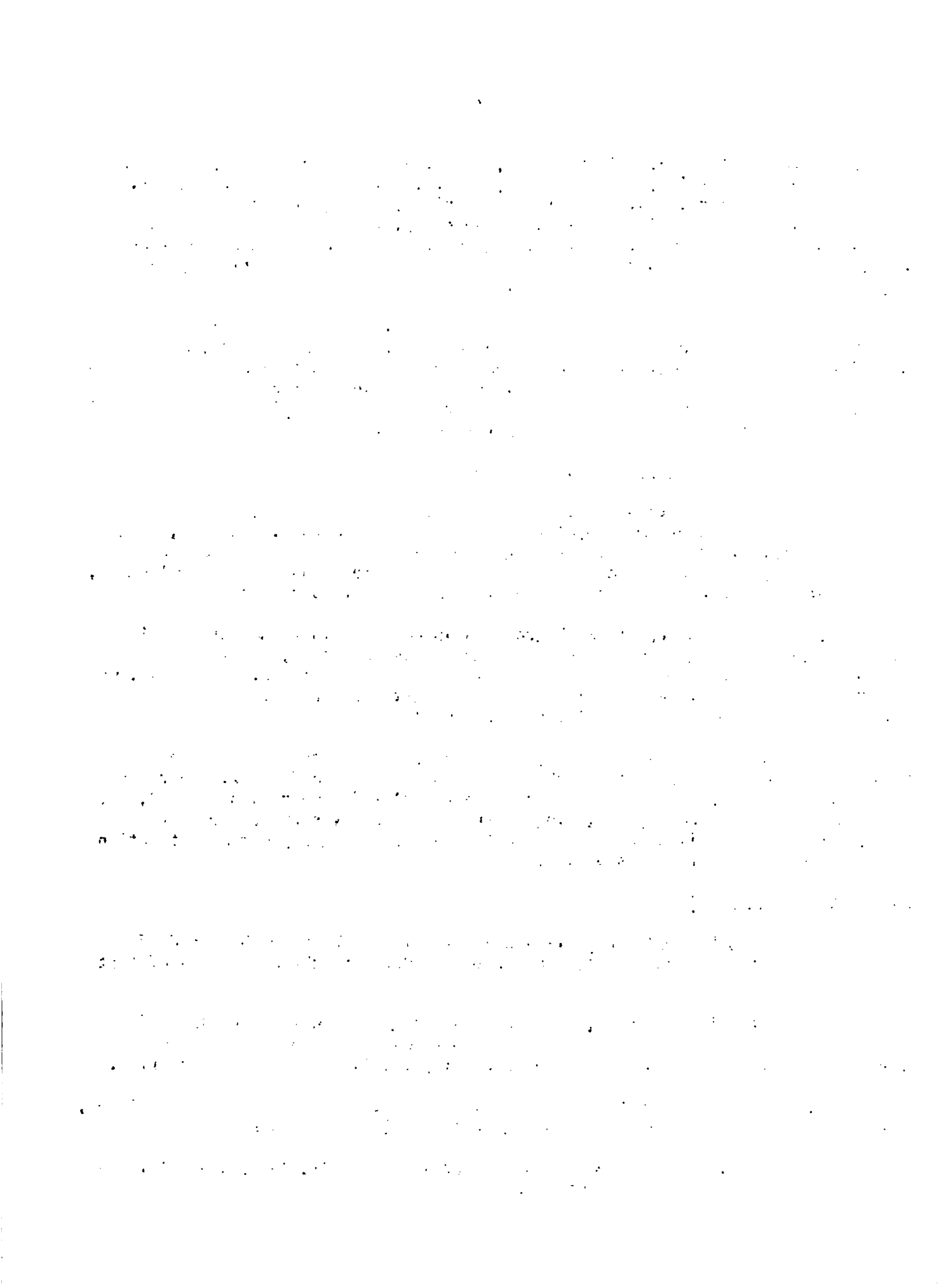
At this moment, the rural youth programs in Peru and in Panama are passing through critical periods. PIJR has given counsel as requested, but the basic decisions are in the hands of the authorities of these countries. As always, we respect their judgment, and we will continue to assist their nonformal programs in whatever way we can to the limits of our capabilities.

These periodic changes tend to be more concerned with the structure of the programs than with the educational objectives for the boys and girls. There may have been a time when such changes would have restricted cooperation by PIJR, but I believe that period has passed. The restrictions to our services are more related to the availability of funds than to whether or not a program institution uses a four-leaf clover as its emblem.

IX. Plan of Work for 1974

We have just submitted our preliminary 1974 Plan of Work to the Board of Trustees of the 4-H Foundation for their review. Here are the highlights of that plan:

1. Administering the W. K. Kellogg Foundation grant with emphasis on (a) more rapid expansion of the projects in the four demonstration countries and (b) sharing information from these with other country institutions in Latin America.
2. Continue to strengthen the capabilities of the national support entities, following on the training provided in the Brazil Seminar in November.
3. Continue to work closely with the Advisory Council, including holding of its second general meeting on October 12, 1974.



4. Conducting the 1974 Inter-American Conference on Rural Youth in Costa Rica.
5. Conduct a three-week seminar on rural youth program planning and management for middle-level personnel (technicians) as a supplement to the international training provided in the Kellogg grant.
6. Conduct the orientation and training, and supervise the U. S. 4-H international exchange participants in Latin America and the Caribbean, with emphasis on improving the recruitment and selection of these volunteers.
7. Improve the communications capability of PIJR and the cooperating national rural youth program institutions, especially those in the Kellogg grant.
8. Continue to assist Nicaragua in the implementation and resource development for the 4-S Club Emergency Food Production Project.
9. Encourage the initiation and improvement of relationships between individual state 4-H programs in the U. S. and the national rural youth program institutions elsewhere in the Americas.
10. And, of course, we will seek to strengthen our resource development activities as a means of improving and expanding the services of PIJR.

X. The Phenomenon of PIJR

I was associated with PIJR in a small way for seven or eight years before beginning my more direct involvement some five years ago. During all of this time I have been impressed by the uniqueness of this institution. Upon reflection, I believe this phenomenon is why it is successful, and will be the basis for its future contributions to the growth and development of boys and girls throughout the Americas.

PIJR is the only organization of its type in the world; that is, a regional agency devoted solely to the institutional development of nonformal rural youth educational programs. While each country has its own individuality, there is sufficient commonality among the people of this Hemisphere to operate a program such as PIJR.

PIJR is based on a belief in the value of the individual boy and girl, and of each individual's right to develop to his fullest potential, that each can be an active and effective participant in development, and so each can contribute to improving the quality of his life, that of his family, and of the community and the country. This is elementary to a humanistic approach to development just as it is fundamental to Christian precepts.

PIJR is a private agency, which is to say that it is not a governmental body, and that its financial resources come from the private sector. This, too, is a demonstration of humanitarianism. As a private agency, PIJR has an informality due to a minimum of structure and tradition, giving it the opportunity to be flexible, for innovation, and individuality of action. Perhaps our greatest challenge is to take fullest advantage of this characteristic.

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 statements. This includes not only sales and purchases but also expenses and income. The document also highlights the need for regular reconciliation of bank statements and the company's records to identify any discrepancies early on.

In addition, the document provides a detailed breakdown of the accounting cycle, which consists of eight steps: identifying the accounting cycle, journalizing, posting, determining debits and credits, preparing a trial balance, adjusting entries, preparing financial statements, and closing the books. Each step is explained in detail, with examples provided to illustrate the process. The document also includes a section on the importance of internal controls, which are designed to prevent and detect errors and fraud.

The second part of the document focuses on the preparation of financial statements. It explains how to calculate net income, which is the difference between total revenue and total expenses. The document also discusses the importance of the balance sheet, which shows the company's assets, liabilities, and equity at a specific point in time. The income statement, which shows the company's performance over a period of time, is also discussed in detail.

Finally, the document concludes with a section on the importance of accurate financial reporting. It emphasizes that the financial statements should be prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) and should be reviewed by an independent auditor. The document also includes a section on the importance of transparency and disclosure, which are essential for building trust with investors and other stakeholders.

Even though a private agency, PIJR has direct operating relationships with the national institutions of the Americas that are operating the nonformal rural youth educational programs. These relationships are voluntary and nonformal; the countries establish their program structures to meet the needs and aspirations of their youth. PIJR does not operate national programs; our role is to aid those with this responsibility to do their jobs better.

PIJR cannot dictate policies to the national programs, but it does offer advise when requested, which is frequently. PIJR can give regional leadership to improvement of rural youth programming, such as encouraging the greater participation of the youth in the planning and operation of their programs; and of the increased use of voluntary leadership at all levels.

Nor does PIJR provide funding for programs, except for specific demonstrational activities. The concept is maintained that national program institutions must develop within their own capabilities -- physically and mentally. PIJR has a responsibility to introduce new ideas, but these must be evaluated and implemented on their own merits within the national environment, not because of an external subsidy.

Even though PIJR is a private agency, it has official relationships with important inter-governmental organizations, most significantly IICA and the OAS (through the 4-H Foundation), and informal working relationships with the Institute of Nutrition of Central America and Panama (INCAP) and FAO. It is officially recognized by the Government of Costa Rica. And, it is a part of the U. S. Cooperative Extension Service, providing both an educational resource for its operations and an opportunity to be a bridge between the rural youth of Latin America and the Caribbean and the 4-H members of the U. S.

In many respects, PIJR is an unconventional institution; connective linkages may appear to be confusingly complex, almost to the point of being impossible. But therein lies the phenomenon of PIJR -- it succeeds because everyone concerned believes in the importance and value of the rural boys and girls of the Americas and wants them to have the needed educational opportunities, for so much of the future of our countries depends upon informed and trained young people capable of reaching their full potential. PIJR, in bringing together widely divergent interests, is an important catalyst in achieving this goal.

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CONSEJO ASESOR INTERAMERICANO PARA LA JUVENTUD RURAL

INTER-AMERICAN RURAL YOUTH ADVISORY COUNCIL

October 10, 1973

Memorandum

To: Members of the Inter-American Rural Youth Advisory Council
Consultants of the Inter-American Rural Youth Advisory Council

From: Theodore Hutchcroft, Secretary

Subject: General Letter No. 6

1. The Executive Committee of the Inter-American Rural Youth Advisory Council (CAIJR) met in San José, Costa Rica on September 5 to 7. This was a very useful and interesting session, with participation by:

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

We regret that the Second Vice President, Carlos Pérez Espejo (Venezuela) was unable to participate.

Representing the institutions in consultant status to the Council were:

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

IICA - Hugo Fernández, Rural Youth Specialist.

FAO - Ing. Ricardo Wydler, Official Representative in Costa Rica.

OAS - Dr. Juan Bautista Schroeder, Official Representative in Costa Rica.

Edgar Arias, Luis Ferreira and I attended for PIJR.

2. The minutes of the meeting of the Committee are enclosed. The following are additional details of several of the items of most immediate interest. Copies of other supporting documents are available upon request.

a. The Director PIJR presented the Third Annual Report of PIJR to the Council. (A copy is enclosed.)

b. The Committee approved the purpose, objectives, and regulations of the 1974 Inter-American Conference on Rural Youth (successor to

the Inter-American Rural Youth Leaders' Conference) to be held October 13 to 18 in San José, Costa Rica. (A copy of each is enclosed.) The theme selected for the Conference is "Rural Youth and Their Decisions for the 1980's."

Recommended as topics for the four plenary sessions were:

- Effective Use and Conservation of Natural Resources
- Cooperatives, Community Enterprise and Other Group Action
- Population Growth
- Preparing the Rural Youth for Urban Job Opportunities

Several topics were recommended for mini-seminars, including: Strengthening the non-formal rural youth educational programs: goals and objectives for the 1980's; Exploring ways to improve rural youth exchanges, and involving girls in rural development.

c. Arias and Ferreira presented a progress report on the W. K. Kellogg Foundation grant in the four demonstration countries: Guatemala, Costa Rica, Venezuela, and Paraguay.

-- The results of the projects have been much more encouraging and successful than expected. It has been proven that one member can influence 10 others. The bean yields in Guatemala were excellent; many neighboring farmers are adopting the new practices introduced by the members.

-- Training has been given at all levels in each of the countries.

-- Several participating clubs are forming cooperatives to facilitate their activities.

-- The planning and demonstration phases of the project have been fulfilled. The coming year will be dedicated to leadership and expansion. The "multiplier factor" is being felt at all levels. There is a need to help the support entities to find resources to meet the needs of the members' projects.

-- U. S. volunteers (Youth Development Project) are now in each country.

-- A Regional Seminar was held in Guatemala in July for the national program leadership of the surrounding countries to demonstrate the operation of the Kellogg grant. A similar seminar will be held in October in Paraguay for South America.

d. Plans were approved for the election of Council officers for the two year period beginning at the close of the 1974 Conference, and for the selection of the site of the 1976 Conference.

e. Dr. Vaughan presented a report of the Special Committee of the Board of Trustees of the National 4-H Foundation to review and evaluate PIJR which met in Costa Rica in April. These recommendations will be presented to the Foundation's Board at its October meeting.

f. There was an extensive discussion of resource development for PIJR, and especially of how the Members of CAIJR can become actively involved in this important process specifically to use their influence, knowledge, and experience. Nogueira said that factors to be taken into consideration in approaching corporations for funds include: (1) Are they operating in Latin America? (2) Are they making profits? (3) Secure a recommendation from the local affiliate supporting the program, (4) Involve PIJR in the request, and (5) Go about it in a business-like manner.

g. A presentation on the current activities of IICA in regard to rural youth was made by Fernández. He introduced the "Marco Conceptual FAO/IICA para la Orientación de Programas de Juventudes Rurales en América Latina," and asked that it be distributed to the Council Members for their reactions, suggestions and recommendations. (Copies of this will be sent to the Members as soon as they are available.)

3. An important moment during the Executive Committee meeting was the presentation of the report by don Rafael Segovia on the activities of the CENCO 74 (National Executive Committee for the 1974 Conference). This is the host country coordinating committee created by official decree by the President of the Republic and the Minister of Agriculture. It is arranging the local facilities and activities for the Conference as well as the events of the 25th anniversary of 4-S Clubs in Costa Rica. Segovia reported on the initial planning of the Committee (which represents the Extension Service and the 4-S Foundation), giving emphasis to securing adequate resources for their work.

4. The Executive Committee was honored at a reception by PIJR at which time the theme of the 1974 Conference was officially announced. This was an excellent opportunity for the Committee Members to become acquainted with Costa Ricans active in the 4-S Foundation, the Extension Service, and other cooperating programs.

5. The reports of the 1972 Inter-American Rural Youth Leaders' Conference, held last December in Puerto Rico, have been completed and are being distributed. If you have not received your copy, please notify me so that a replacement may be sent. We regret the delay in making this available to you, but both the Spanish edition (published in Puerto Rico) and the English edition (prepared by PIJR) seemed to be plagued by production delays.

Also, if you know of other persons who should receive copies of this important document, please advise us so we may send copies to them.



CONSEJO ASESOR INTERAMERICANO PARA LA JUVENTUD RURAL

INTER-AMERICAN RURAL YOUTH ADVISORY COUNCIL

December 18, 1973

Memorandum

To: Members of the Inter-American Rural Youth Advisory Council
Consultants of the Inter-American Rural Youth Advisory Council

From: Theodore Hutchcroft, Secretary CAIJR

Subject: General Letter No. 7

1. Galo Plaza Accepts Second Term as Honorary Chairman

Galo Plaza, Secretary General of the OAS, has accepted the Council's invitation to serve a second term as its Honorary Chairman, between the 1974 and 1976 meetings. The following is the text of Plaza's letter to CAIJR President Vaughan:

Thank you for your letter of September 24, in which you inform me of the invitation from the Executive Committee of the Inter-American Rural Youth Advisory Council to serve a second term as Honorary Chairman. Please convey to the members of the Advisory Council my sincere thanks for this honor.

Convinced as I am of the pressing need to strengthen rural youth movements in the Americas as a potent force for economic and social progress, I shall continue to give my personal support to this effort. I therefore accept with pleasure your invitation.

I have noted that the responsibilities of the Honorary Chairmanship remain as previously defined, and that the term will begin at the end of the 1974 Inter-American Conference on Rural Youth and continue to the 1976 Conference.

Our OAS consultant to the Council, Mr. George Meek, has kept me posted on developments. I am pleased to learn that plans are moving ahead well for the 1974 Conference and that in the meantime several activities are being carried on in support of national rural youth programs.

Best wishes for continued success with these important endeavors.

Sincerely yours,

Galo Plaza
Secretary General

The official announcement of Plaza's acceptance of the second term will be made during the 1974 Conference. An advance news release will be sent to you.

As you know from our PIJR Newsletter, Mr. Plaza spoke highly of rural youth programs and of PIJR's service to them in a speech in mid-October to a group of agricultural scientists meeting at CIAT in Cali, Colombia.

2. International Training Courses in Rural Extension in Spain

Another action of the Executive Committee in September was to commend FAO and the Government of Spain for their initiating a series of International Training Courses in Rural Extension. Their recommendation, along with a suggestion that rural youth training be an integral part of this training, has been well received. We have been informed that rural youth programming will be included in the Programación y Planeamiento section of the course by John Higgs, Chief of Agricultural Education and Training Service of FAO, and by the Director General of Capacitación and Rural Extension in Spain, don José Gutiérrez.

The first course will be from April 15 to July 20. Spain will provide the training, lodging, boarding, internal transportation, and medical insurance for the 30 participants. The OAS will provide international air transportation for 25 participants, while FAO will coordinate the announcement, selection and follow-up of the project. The course is planned for the extension supervisor level.

You may wish to call attention to this new training opportunity to the rural youth national staff in your country (Spanish-speaking). More complete information should be available from the FAO Representative in each country. Our colleague Santiago Antuña of FAO/Rome is coordinating this activity.

3. Membership in the Advisory Council

We have sent to the Executive Director of the 4-H Foundation and the Director General of IICA the recommendation that the following Members of CAIJR, whose terms expire at the end of 1973, be reappointed for full three

year terms :

Bolivia - Ing. Jorge Zuna Rico, Chief, Extension Service and Agricultural Cooperatives.

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

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

Honduras - Ing. José Montenegro Barahona, Director General of DESARRURAL, Secretariat of Natural Resources.

Jamaica - David Henriques, Manager, Kingston Industrial Agencies Ltd.

Puerto Rico - Ing. Enrique R. Ortíz, Director of the Agricultural Extension Service and Associate Dean of the College of Agriculture, University of Puerto Rico.

In addition, we have recommended to Director Shrum and Director General Araujo the appointment of Ernest Payne, Deputy Chief Agricultural Officer, to be the Member representing Barbados.

Other recommendations will be made early in 1974 to keep the CAIJR at as near full Membership as possible.

4. II Inter-American Seminar for Rural Youth Support Entities

The II Inter-American Seminar for Rural Youth Support Entities was a very successful training session. Several CAIJR members were participants. A more complete account of the Seminar is in the last PIJR newsletter; the report of the Seminar will be sent to you in a few weeks.

It is important that every effort be made to give renewed emphasis to the role of the private support entities in providing supplementary resources for the national rural youth programs. The training received by the executive secretaries has increased their capabilities in this regard. We urge the Members of CAIJR, whether or not a part of the national support entities, to lend their influence and prestige to this part of the program. We believe it will yield important benefits for the rural young people, and thus for rural development.

5. Petition from Executive Secretaries

At the close of the Brazil Seminar, I received a petition from the executive secretaries/managers (or representatives) of the national support entities in twelve countries requesting that PIJR provide a subsidy to each of their support entities of US\$ 300 per month for administrative purposes. As this relates to some basic operating philosophies of PIJR, I am sending you a copy of my reply to the Presidents of the National entities concerned. At the center of this request is this, as indicated in my reply:

"Even more important than the availability of such funds is the independence and stability of the national support entities. We can all take pride -- collectively and individually -- in the fact that each of your entities is in fact a national institution that is not dependent upon outside resources for its lifeblood. This is one of our institutional goals. It would be a backward step to become dependent upon foreign subsidy payments.

"As I said at the Seminar in Campinas, PIJR will continue to give leadership to the concept of private sector support of rural youth educational programs. We are doing this through putting your entities in contact with prospective sponsors. We have been relatively successful in this during 1973 and have every reason to believe it may be better in 1974. This gives your entity the opportunity to develop strong and lasting relationships with sponsors within the country, providing for the needed stability and support. It is self-development and genuine growth."

Your comments and observations about this institutional goal for the national support entities, and PIJR's relationship to it, will be appreciated.

6. Election of Officers for 1974 to 1976

The Executive Committee has approved a modified procedure for election of CAIJR officers. Details will be sent to you in the next letter, along with the list of CAIJR Members. As you will recall, there are three CAIJR officers who are elected by the Members from the membership: President, First Vice President and Second Vice President. They serve two-year terms.

7. Plans for CAIJR Meeting in 1974

Members should keep in mind that the Council will meet in San José on Saturday, October 12, the day prior to the inauguration of the 1974 Inter-American Conference on Rural Youth. An agenda with supporting materials will be sent to you prior to the meeting.

By having the meeting one day ahead, the Members will be able to take part in all activities of the Conference. There probably will be a short meeting on Friday afternoon, October 18, to consider the recommendations and resolutions.

Members and Consultants are urged to submit items to be considered on the agenda to the Council Secretary.

8. Looking to the Future

The completion of the old year and the beginning of a new year is a time when we often ponder what the future will bring. More correctly, I suppose, we should think about what we will bring to the future. In the context of our mutual interest, we should consider what we can bring to the rural young people. In this respect, I want to solicit your thoughts and ideas about what the next five years may hold.

a. What do you believe will be the development of the rural youth programs in your country (and/or throughout the Americas) during the next five years?

...with respect to quantity of participation?

...with respect to quality of the training?

...with respect to general strengths and weaknesses of the institutions?

b. What do you believe will be the participation of the private support entities during the next five years?

...in your country?

...internationally?

c. How might PIJR best serve during the next five years?

These are very significant questions. Consult with your friends and associates in and out of rural youth programming. I look forward to hearing from you.

9. A Light in the Darkness

We are all concerned with the development of our countries, and in helping our people to reach their full potential and achieving an adequate standard of living. Many times this is a very frustrating endeavor, for it appears that we take more steps backward than we take forward. Yet every contribution to the improvement of opportunity for the rural youth is one little light in the darkness. Through your personal example, you are bringing light to countless young people. We commend you for this leadership, and urge you on to greater achievements in the year ahead. Best wishes for the Holiday Season and for a Joyous New Year.

Enc.

cc: J. E. Araujo
G. A. Shrum
W. F. Pressly

CONSEJO ASESOR INTERAMERICANO PARA LA JUVENTUD RURAL

INTER-AMERICAN RURAL YOUTH ADVISORY COUNCIL

April 26, 1974

Memorandum

To: Members of the Inter-American Rural Youth Advisory Council
Consultants of the Inter-American Rural Youth Advisory Council

From: Theodore Hutchcroft, Secretary CAIJR

Subject: General Letter No. 8

1. 1974 Inter-American Conference on Rural Youth

Preparations are in full swing for the 1974 Conference in San José, Costa Rica, from October 13 to 18. Your personal invitation, plus complete registration information, will be sent early in May. The Conference Regulations are enclosed for your reference.

The official invitations of Costa Rican Minister of Agriculture, don Fernando Batalla Esquivel, brought very favorable responses from throughout the Americas. For example, Honduras plans to send 3 delegates; and three to four persons will be attending from Spain.

CENCO 74, Costa Rica's official host institution, is meeting regularly to make the local arrangements. The 25th Anniversary Committee is planning celebrations in honor of the founding of the 4-S Clubs of Costa Rica. They will sponsor some 4-S members to attend the Inter-American Conference.

The President-elect of Costa Rica, Lic. Daniel Oduber, has promised to attend the inaugural ceremony.

The Conference program is being completed, to include four plenary sessions, a series of mini-seminars, field trips, special sessions, and social activities.

2. CAIJR Meeting

The biannual general meeting of the Advisory Council will be Saturday, October 12, at the Hotel Irazu, the site of the 1974 Conference. The official announcement, along with the agenda, will be sent you about September 1. Send your suggestions for the agenda to the Council Secretary by August 1.

Note: When completing your Conference Registration Form, plan to arrive in San José by Friday evening, October 11.

3. CAIJR Committees

CAIJR President Vaughan has made the following appointments to Committees in anticipation of the 1974 meeting:

Committee on Nominations: Chairman - Enrique R. Ortíz of Puerto Rico; Luis Osorio of Nicaragua; and Gonzalo Chacón of Ecuador.

Committee on Recommendations and Resolutions: Chairman - Ilo Soares Nogueira of Brazil; Garnet Edwards of Trinidad and Tobago; José Pérez Guerra of El Salvador, plus two other persons attending the 1974 Conference.

Descriptions of their responsibilities are being sent to each of these Committee members.

4. Election of Officers for 1974 to 1976

The procedure for electing officers, as revised by the Executive Committee in September, is enclosed, as is the current membership list.

This is a summary of how the election system is to operate:

- a. Each Member is urged to suggest Members to serve as officers to the Nominations Committee.
- b. The Nominations Committee will make nominations for each of the three offices: President, First Vice President, and Second Vice President.
- c. Each nominee must agree to serve if elected.
- d. The list of nominees will be sent to the Members at the same time as the official announcement and agenda of the meeting. A ballot will be included so Members unable to attend the meeting may vote by mail.
- e. Additional nominations may be made from the floor prior to balloting; mail ballots will have space for writing in other names.
- f. Each Member may cast one vote for each office; the Member receiving a majority of the votes cast will be declared elected.

Send your recommendations to the Members of the Nominations Committee:

Chairman - Enrique R. Ortíz
Director of Extension
P. O. Box A, R.
Rio Piedras, Puerto Rico 00928

Luis A. Osorio
 Director, Servicio de Extensión Agrícola
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 Managua, Nicaragua

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 Secretario Ejecutivo
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 Apartado 37-B
 Quito, Ecuador

5. Resignations of Reichart of Argentina, and Contín López of Dominican Republic

We regret to announce the resignations of two CAIJR Members, Ing. Norberto A. R. Reichart of Argentina, and Ing. José Contín López of the Dominican Republic. Both submitted their resignations as they no longer serve in positions concerned with rural youth programming.

Ing. Reichart was a member of the former Inter-American Rural Youth Technical Committee and served as its last President and as host to the 1970 Inter-American Rural Youth Leaders' Conference, then was the first President of CAIJR. He has been a dynamic influence on 4-A Clubs in INTA in Argentina, as well as on the development of nonformal rural youth educational programs throughout the Americas.

Ing. Contín López is part of the younger generation of rural development leadership, and started the rebuilding of the 5-D Clubs during his tenure as Agricultural Extension Director in the Dominican Republic. He has taken a position with the Ministry of Health, giving leadership to rural health programs.

Ernest Payne of Barbados has been appointed as Member of the Advisory Council. He is Deputy Chief Agricultural Officer, Ministry of Agriculture, Science and Technology.

Vacancies now exist of the memberships of Argentina, Guatemala, Paraguay, Dominican Republic and the English-Speaking Caribbean, but we expect to recommend replacements very soon. We are hoping that initial appointments may be made for Canada, Chile and Peru prior to the October meeting.

6. W. K. Kellogg Foundation Grant

PIJR is preparing the report of the third year of the Kellogg Foundation grant. The achievements of the rural youth in the four demonstration countries -- Guatemala, Costa Rica, Paraguay and Venezuela -- are exciting.

I want to share with you this report by Edgar Arias, PIJR Project Coordinator:

"The project is expanding within each community in each participating country, as well as in other countries. This has taken place voluntarily, since neither the communities, the Extension agencies, nor the countries have received any orders from government officials to establish the project or to increase the national established goals. Club members, parents and community leaders have asked to be involved in the project, after becoming aware of the potential for increasing food production and family income and improving family diets and health through the action of organized boys and girls. Despite the problems of technical personnel, transportation and reorganization of the Extension staff at different levels that has taken place since the project was initiated two years ago, the Kellogg project seems to be the most active rural youth project; it has kept the interest of members and communities and there are results to show.

"The technology applied by the club members in food production and utilization has been expanded, not only within the 46 villages in the four countries, but also in many urban areas. Groups of rural teachers, high school students and members of armed forces have requested Extension personnel give them the same type of training that is being provided under the Kellogg project to club members, leaders and families.

"The expansion of the Kellogg project has also taken place through the application of the methodology to other rural youth projects, such as the papaya growing project sponsored by Pfizer in Venezuela.

"During the last part of 1973 we held two seminars -- one in Guatemala and one in Paraguay -- in which 58 delegates from 17 Latin American countries participated. These seminars gave the other countries an opportunity to learn about the Kellogg project and to train them to prepare similar projects to be adapted to their own conditions. With the exception of participants of two countries, all the delegates showed a great deal of interest in the new methodology applied by the Kellogg project, and prepared tentative projects to be submitted to their respective authorities for modification and/or approval.

"A general meeting was called in Panama by the delegate attending the Paraguay Seminar to consider the proposal that he had prepared during the Seminar. This meeting was attended by more than 50 people representing the Ministry of Agriculture, the Ministry of Health, the private sector, the national support entity and the national university. The project is to be the first one implemented in 1974.

"Honduras has requested assistance from PIJR to implement their own project with their own resources. Similar requests have also been made by other countries, such as Colombia, Bolivia and the Dominican Republic. PIJR has promised to give some follow-up to those countries which have expressed interest in initiating a Kellogg type project with their own financial resources."

In each of the four countries, goals for increased membership have been met or surpassed in the demonstration communities, and the young people have successfully demonstrated they can increase food production and improve family nutrition levels. The youngsters are learning and earning, giving them a real start to being real participants in rural development. Their example is being followed by the adults in their communities, too.

7. Consultation by U. S. Agricultural Communicator

During February and March, PIJR has the benefit of cooperation and consultation from John Spaven, agricultural editor of the University of Vermont, along with his wife, Norma. They assisted in Kellogg grant evaluation and planning meetings in the four cooperating countries by giving practical communications training for the staffs. While in San José, they completed several assignments to improve our communications services.

This was the first time we have had a consultant assist us, and we believe the results were very good. The Spavens contributed their time as a part of his sabbatical leave from the University.

This is another of the many benefits to all the countries that have come about from the Kellogg Foundation grant.

8. "Marco Conceptual" Paper of IICA and FAO

A paper prepared by IICA and FAO, "Marco Conceptual FAO/IICA para la Orientación de Programas con Juventudes Rurales en América Latina" was previewed by the CAIJR Executive Committee in their September meeting. They asked that it be distributed to all the Members for their information and suggestions. The Spanish edition has been distributed, but the English is not ready yet.

9. The 1974 Conference is a good occasion to call attention to rural youth programming throughout the Americas. One way of doing this is to ask your country's President, Prime Minister, Minister of Agriculture and/or other top national leaders for letters to be presented to the Conference in October.

These letters are useful in promoting rural youth programming in your country. You may have ideas for other important persons who can testify to the importance, value and effectiveness of the rural youth program as an element of rural development. These letters should make specific reference to achievements of the programs in the country.

Letters for the 1974 Conference should be addressed to:

Dr. E. Dean Vaughan
 President
 Inter-American Rural Youth Advisory Council
 Apartado 10307
 San José, Costa Rica

If possible, there should be a copy in Spanish and English. We hope to publish these letters in the Conference report.

10. On April 9, we mailed the questionnaires to national program supervisors and executive secretaries of support entities for the "1974 Report of the Status of Rural Youth Educational Programs in Latin America and the Caribbean."

This regular survey, began in 1960, and is the most complete research of regional growth and development of nonformal rural youth programs of anywhere in the world.

We have asked that the questionnaires be returned to us by June 1, 1974. It is extremely important that each country send its reports to us on time, so the paper presented at the October Conference will be a complete picture of Hemispheric development. Please give us your cooperation in helping get your country's reports to us promptly and completely.

Thank you.

11. 1973 Annual Report of the National 4-H Foundation

I am pleased to send you the 1973 annual report of our parent organization, the National 4-H Foundation of America. The 1973 report is one issue of the "Center Link" newsletter. There are several references to PIJR. The list of 4-H Foundation Gold Clover Sponsors does not include the contributions that support PIJR, such as the Kellogg Foundation, Exxon Corporation, Rockefeller Brothers Fund, etc. Unfortunately, copies are available only in English.

Also enclosed for your information is the 1974 PIJR Plan of Work, which implements our new purpose and objectives.

12. Looking to the Future, Part II

In the previous letter, we asked for your comments about the future of the rural youth programs in your country. You have responded well to this request. Special commendations to Sr. Jorge Steiner of Colombia and Ing. Alfredo L. Weiss of Uruguay.

I hope the discussions with your associates in rural youth programming will continue during the coming months, and you will send additional reports as well as make reports at the October meeting.

Enc.: List of Members, May 1, 1974
 Plan for Election of Officers
 PIJR 1974 Plan of Work
 4-H Center Link
 1974 Conference Regulations

CONSEJO ASESOR INTERAMERICANO PARA LA JUVENTUD RURAL

INTER-AMERICAN RURAL YOUTH ADVISORY COUNCIL

LIST OF MEMBERS

May 1, 1974

(Numbers in parenthesis are expiration years of present terms)

Honorary Chairman - Galo PLAZA Lasso, Secretary General, Organization of American States. (1974; 1976)

* * *

Barbados - Ernest PAYNE, Deputy Chief Agricultural Officer, Ministry of Agriculture, Science and Technology. (1976)

Bolivia - Jorge ZUNA Rico. (1976)

Brazil - Ilo Soares NOGUEIRA, Director of Public Relations, Massey-Ferguson do Brasil, S. A. (1974)

Colombia - Jorge STEINER S., President, Productos Fitosanitarios de Colombia, S. A. (1974)

Costa Rica - Rafael A. SEGOVIA, Manager, Costa Rica Yacht Club. (1975)

Ecuador - Gonzalo Raúl CHACON Segarra, Chief of the 4-F Agricultural Youth Clubs, Agricultural Extension Service, and Executive Secretary, National 4-F Foundation. (1976)

El Salvador - José PEREZ Guerra, Director of Extension, Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock. (1976)

Haiti - Marc FREDERIC, Chief, Rural Youth Section, Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources and Rural Development. (1974)

Honduras - José MONTENEGRO Barahona, Director, Agricultural Development (DESAGRO), Secretariat of Natural Resources. (1976)

Jamaica - David HENRIQUES, Manager, Kingston Industrial Agencies, Ltd. (1976)

Mexico - Ricardo FROHMADER, Manager, Jardín Encanto, S. A., and President, Rural Youth Assistance Committee. (1974)

Nicaragua - Luis Alberto OSORIO García, Director, Agricultural Extension Service, Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock. (1974)

Panama - Enrique REAL, Second Vice President, The Chase Manhattan Bank, N.A. (1975)

Puerto Rico - Enrique R. ORTIZ, Director of Extension and Associate Dean of Agriculture, University of Puerto Rico. (1976)

Trinidad and Tobago - Garnet Samuel EDWARDS, Organizer, 4-H and Young Farmers Clubs, Ministry of Agriculture. (1975)

United States - E. Dean VAUGHAN, Assistant Administrator, 4-H Youth Development, Extension Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture. (1975)

Uruguay - Alfredo L. WEISS, Director of Health Plan, Ministry of Livestock and Agriculture. (1974)

Venezuela - Carlos PEREZ Espejo, President, National Agricultural Marketing Council. (1974)

* * *

Consultants to the Advisory Council:

National 4-H Foundation of America - Edward L. WILLIAMS, Director of Resources

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

Food and Agriculture Organization of the UN - to be designated

Organization of American States - George MEEK, Special Assistant to the Secretary General

* * *

Secretary to the Advisory Council: Theodore Hutchcroft, Director, Inter-American Rural Youth Program (PIJR).

Castro; el Asesor de la ONU en la Administración y Organización de Estadística, señor Bernardo Ruiz; el Demógrafo, Encargado del Departamento de Censos y Encuestas, señor Nelson Ramírez; y la Encargada del Departamento de Estadísticas Económicas, señorita Patricia Madera. En representación del IICA participaron en esta reunión Marco Peschiera y Miguel Elvir. La reunión fue convocada por el Director de la Oficina Nacional de Estadísticas con el propósito de celebrar un intercambio de ideas sobre la posibilidad de que en el mes de julio de 1974 el IICA patrocine un Simposio para el análisis del Censo Agropecuario de este país. Quedó planteada una solicitud a este respecto.

PIJR. El Comité Ejecutivo del Consejo Asesor Interamericano para la Juventud Rural, celebró su reunión anual en la Sala de Conferencias de la Dirección General del IICA, del 5 al 7 del corriente mes de setiembre, con la participación de los siguientes miembros: Presidente, Dr. E. Dean Vaughan (EUA); Primer Vicepresidente, Dr. Ilo Soares Nogueira (Brasil); y Vocal, Rafael A. Segovia (Costa Rica). El Segundo Vicepresidente, Dr. Carlos Pérez (Venezuela), no pudo asistir por compromisos adquiridos anteriormente. También participaron activamente en esta reunión, como Asesores, las siguientes personas: Hugo Fernández (IICA); Dr. Juan Bautista Schroeder (OEA); Matilde Piza y Ricardo Wydler (FAO); y David Benedetti (Fundación 4-H, EUA).

El Director General del IICA, José Emilio G. Araujo, asistió como invitado especial a algunas de las sesiones efectuadas.

En esta reunión los miembros del CAIJAR y Asesores trazaron planes para la Conferencia Interamericana sobre Juventudes Rurales, que se celebrará en San José en octubre de 1974, como parte de las celebraciones del

Vigesimoquinto Aniversario de la Fundación de los Clubes 4-S de Costa Rica. Se incluyó una gira a Cartago, como parte del programa de esta reunión, con el fin de observar los proyectos que se llevan a cabo con fondos de la donación de la Fundación W.K. Kellogg.

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REUNION GENERAL



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MINISTERIO DE AGRICULTURA Y GANADERIA, AGENCIA DE EXTENSION AGRICOLA

PROYECTO Y RECETARIO
PREPARACION DE ALIMENTOS



PROYECTO KELLOGG
GRECIA, COSTA RICA
1974

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AGENCIA DE EXTENSION AGRICOLA GRECIA

PROYECTO:

PREPARACION DE ALIMENTOS

Los requisitos de mi proyecto son:

1. Preparar 6 platos con vegetales: hojas verdes y verdura que contengan Vitamina A.
-Torta de espinaca- soufflé de espinaca- espinaca con mantequilla- camote con naranja- zanahoria con mantequilla- repollo con arroz y queso
ensalada de repollo especial- arrollado de papa- arroz con vegetales-.
2. Preparar 2 recetas de pan.
-Pan de zanahoria- Hot cakes- Panquecitos de elote- Pancitos- Pan de banano.
3. Preparar 4 recetas utilizando alimentos de origen animal (leche, carne, huevos, pescado, atún).
Bolas de pescados chile con carne- repollo con salchichas- arroz con atún- guiso de carne molida con zanahoria- pescado a la romana- huevos con hojas de cebolla y tomate- ensalada de huevos.
4. 2 preparaciones a base de frutas.
Ensalada de frutas- refresco de papaya con leche- refresco de leche con frutas- frutas con coco.
5. Preparar 2 recetas usando frijol gandul.
Arroz con gandules- ensalada de gandules- sopa de gandules- gandules con hortalizas y carne- gandules con salchichas.
6. Preparar 2 postres.
Galletas de zanahoria- camote con natilla- soufflé de camote- camote con pifa- delicia de pifa- frituras de maíz- zanahoria dulce.
7. Llevar un cuaderno con las recetas que practican en mi proyecto.
8. Conseguir diez recetas económicas que se utilicen en la preparación de alimentos para la familia y que tengan alto valor alimenticio y que se agreguen al recetario.
9. Adquirir nuevos hábitos para usar la cocina y aprovechar mejor los sitios para guardar los utensilios y los alimentos.

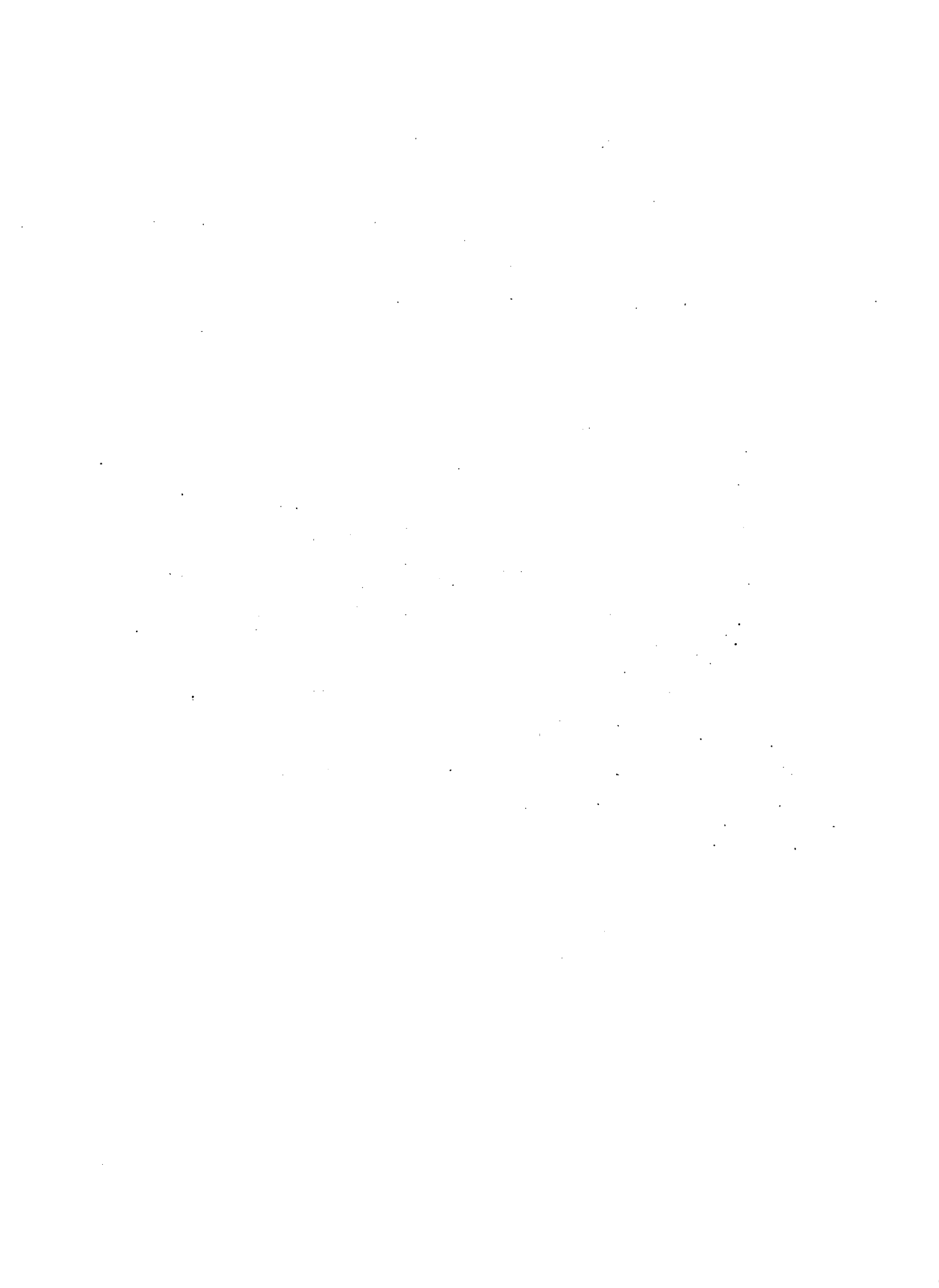
10. Planear un desayuno para toda la familia.
11. Llevar un registro con los gastos del proyecto.
12. Dar una demostración y una conversación relacionada con el proyecto.

MEDIDAS APROXIMADAS

3 cucharaditas-	1 cucharada	1 libra frijoles secos-	2-1/8 taza
4 cucharadas	$\frac{1}{4}$ taza	1 libra de mantequilla	2 tazas
8 cucharadas	$\frac{1}{2}$ taza	1 libra de manteca	2 tazas
16 cucharadas	1 taza	1 libra de harina de maíz	4 tazas
2 tazas	1 pinta	1 libra harina de trigo	4 tazas
3 tazas	1 botella	1 libra de arroz	2 tazas
4 tazas	1 litro	1 libra de azúcar grano	2 tazas

CONSEJOS A LA AMA DE CASA

- 1.- No cocine demás los alimentos, téngalos el tiempo suficiente solamente.
- 2.- Las hojas verdes tales como la espinaca, acelga, hojas de nabo, de remolacha, col, mostaza, verdolaga, chicasquil; no deben cocinarse por mucho tiempo, estos tardan de 15 a 20 minutos.
- 3.- Las vainicas y todos los vegetales deben echarse a la olla cuando el agua esté caliente y empiece a hervir, si no puede cocerlos a vapor.
- 4.- La mejor manera de coser vegetales es el vapor.
- 5.- Cuando hierva vegetales, échelos con su cáscara, si tiene que partir alguno, córtelo lo más grande que pueda.
- 6.- Use el agua donde ha hervido los vegetales, en sopas o salsas.
- 7.- No prepare los jugos de frutas o corte las frutas mucho tiempo antes de usarlos, hágalo al momento de servirlos.
- 8.- Las harinas debe cernirlas siempre antes de medir.
- 9.- Tenga siempre una taza, tarrito ($\frac{1}{3}$ de botella), cuchara y cucharita para sus medidas, usando siempre la misma.



VEGETALES

TORTA DE ESPINACA

1 rollo de espinacas
1 cebolla pequeña
2 huevos batidos

1/2 chile dulce pequeño
sal al gusto
manteca para freir

Preparación.

1. Lave muy bien las espinacas.
2. Separe las hojas y la parte más tierna de los tallos de las partes más duras. Pique finamente la cebolla, chile dulce y la espinaca.
3. Bata bien los huevos. Agregue sal, cebolla, chile dulce, y espinaca. Mezcle todo muy bien.
4. Fría con manteca hirviendo por cucharadas la mezcla y dórala por los dos lados.
5. Utilice fuego lento.

6 raciones

SOUFLE DE ESPINACA

1/2 lb. espinaca (3 rollos)
1/4 taza de mantequilla
1/4 taza de harina
1 taza de leche
1 cucharadita de sal

1/8 cucharadita de condimento
1 taza de queso rallado (6 onzas)
4 yemas de huevo
4 claras de huevo

Preparación:

1. Cocine la espinaca.
2. Haga una salsa con la mantequilla, harina, leche, sal y condimento.
3. Añada el queso y cocine hasta que se derrita.
4. Mezcle las yemas con la salsa caliente.
5. Añada la espinaca.
6. Bata las claras a punto de nieve.
7. Añada las claras batidas a la mezcla.
8. Ponga en una cazuela engrasada.
9. Cocine en horno moderado por 30 minutos.

8 raciones

ESPINACA CON MANTEQUILLA

3 rollos de espinaca limpia y lavada	2 ajos machacados
3 cucharadas de grasa (mantéquilla)	1 huevo duro
1 cebolla grande picada	sal al gusto

Preparación:

1. Se pone a cocer los huevos.
2. Se calienta la grasa.
3. Se frien la cebolla picada y los ajos machacados con sal.
4. Se agrega la espinaca lavada a la grasa bien caliente.
5. Se revuelve y se tapa, cocinando a fuego bajito por 5 minutos.
6. Se sirve con huevo duro picado como adorno.

6 raciones

CAMOTE CON NARANJA

3 camotes grandes cocido	2 cucharadas jugo de naranja
1/4 taza mantequilla	1 naranja pelada y en pedazos
1/2 cucharadas cáscara de naranja	1/2 taza de tapa dulce

Preparación:

1. Pele y parta la mitad de los camotes.
2. Derrita la mantequilla en un sartén y añada los camotes.
3. Agregue la cáscara, el jugo de naranja, la tapa dulce y pedazos de naranja.
4. Cocine sobre fuego lento hasta vidriarlo.

6 raciones

ZANAHORIA CON MANTEQUILLA

1 libra de zanahoria
1 onza de mantequilla o margarina
1 cucharadita de sal
1 cebolla grande en rebanadas
1 tomate maduro pelado

Preparación:

Pele y parte las zanahorias en rebanadas. Fría la cebolla hasta que cristalice, añada el ajo, sal, zanahorias y tomate; mezcle bien y tápelas, déjelas a fuego lento hasta que suavicen.

6 raciones

REPOLLO CON ARROZ Y QUESO

Ingrédients:

1-1/2 lbs. repollo, cocinado y picado
3 tazas arroz cocinado
1 cucharadita sal
1/8 cucharadita pimienta
3 cucharadas mantequilla o margarina
2 cucharadas leche
1/2 taza queso rallado
1 taza de pan rallado

Preparación:

1. Mezcle el repollo con el arroz, agregue la sal y pimienta.
2. Agregue la mantequilla, leche y el queso.
3. Mezcle ligeramente con un tenedor.
4. Tápelolo y déjelo a fuego lento por 5 minutos.
5. Servir, rocíe con las migas.

6 porciones

ENSALADA DE REPOLLO ESPECIAL

Ingredientes:

1 repollo
2 tomates
1 zanahoria cruda
1 chile dulce
tortillas

La salsa:

1 cebolla 1/4 taza jugo de limón
salsa Lizano al gusto
mostaza en polvo al gusto, sal y
pimienta al gusto 2 a 4 huevos duros.

Preparación:

1. Se pican el repollo los tomates, la zanahoria y el chile dulce.
Se ponen en un tazón grande.
 2. Aparte se hace la salsa:
Se pica finamente la cebolla,
se mezclan bien el jugo de limón, la salsa Lizano, la mostaza en
polvo, sal y pimienta.
Se agrega la cebolla y se mezcla
se pica los huevos y se agregan.
 3. Se echa la salsa encima del repollo, el tomate, la zanahoria y el
chile dulce y se mezclan.
 4. Se sirve con tortillas como gallos.
-

ARROLLADO DE PAPA

2 lbs. de papas
2 cucharadas de mantequilla
2 cucharadas de leche
2 rollos de espinacas (mostaza, quelites, hojas de remolacha)
1/4 lb. de tocino
1 tomate pequeño
1/2 cebolla pequeña, sal al gusto

6 personas

Preparación:

1. Se lavan bien las papas y se ponen a cocinar con agua hirviendo.
Cuando están suaves se pelan y se majan.
2. Se añade la mantequilla, la leche, la sal y se mezcla todo bien.
3. Las espinacas se lavan bien.
4. Se pica el tocino bien fino y se pone a derretir.
5. Se agrega la cebolla y el tomate bien picados, cuando ha espesado
se agregan las espinacas bien picadas y se dejan en el fuego por
1/4 de hora.
6. En una hoja de plátano soazada y bien limpia se pone un poco de
harina.
7. Se extienden porciones de la papa majada encima se extienden las
espinacas, se enrolla y se coloca sobre una cazuelita, que se mete
al horno hasta que dore.

ARROZ CON VEGETALES

- | | |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1 lb. arroz | 2 rollos culantro |
| $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. zanahoria | 1 chile dulce |
| $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. vainicas | 1 cebolla mediana |
| 2 rollos espinacas o acelga | 2 dientes ajos |
| 1 tallo apio | achiote y sal al gusto, 1 tomate |

Preparación:

1. Escoja y lave el arroz.
2. Caliente la manteca y sofría la cebolla y los ajos.
3. Añada las vainicas, zanahoria, espinacas y culantro cortadas en tiritas delgadas.
4. Póngale una taza de agua hirviendo, tápela y déjela hervir por $\frac{1}{2}$ de hora.
5. Agregue el arroz, chile dulce y tomate sin piel y partido, achiote y sal.
6. Revuelva dos o tres veces hasta que el grano esté blando.

PAN

PAN DE ZANAHORIA

- | | |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1 taza de azúcar | $\frac{3}{4}$ taza de aceite |
| 1- $\frac{1}{2}$ taza de harina | 1 cucharadita bicarbonato de soda |
| $\frac{1}{4}$ cucharadita de sal | 1 cucharadita de canela |
| 1 cucharadita polvo de hornear | 1 taza zanahoria rallada |
| 2 huevos | |

Preparación:

1. Cierne la harina con la sal, el polvo de hornear, el bicarbonato de soda y canela.
2. Se pone el azúcar y el aceite en un tazón. Mezcle bien.
3. Añada la harina, sal, polvo de hornear, el bicarbonato de soda y canela.
4. Agregue los huevos y la zanahoria.
5. Ponga la masa en una cazuela engrasada.
6. Cocine en horno de 375°F por 45 minutos.

PANQUECITOS DE ELOTES

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| 2 elotes no muy tiernos | $\frac{1}{2}$ cucharadita de bicarbonato |
| 2 cucharadas de harina | 1 cucharadita de royal |
| 1 huevo batido | 1 cucharada de maicena |
| 1 cucharadita de sal, otra de azúcar | 1 taza de leche, manteca para engrasar |

Corte los elotes y lícelos o muélalos fino.

Añádales leche, huevo batido, royal, bicarbonato, sal, azúcar, harina, y maicena, mezcle bien y viértalo por cucharadas en una cazuela llana, precalentada y engrasada con manteca, cuando haga burbujas vuélvalas con una espátula y déjelas unos minutos y sírvalas.

HOT CAKES

1 $\frac{1}{2}$ taza de harina
1 cucharadita de sal
1 huevo

1 $\frac{1}{2}$ tazas de leche
2 cucharadas de azúcar
1 cucharadita royal, 1 cucharada mantequilla:

Preparación:

Cierna la harina con el royal, sal y azúcar y revuelva bien.

Aparte bata el huevo y le agrega la mantequilla derretida, y leche y revuelva.

Luego mezcla los ingredientes secos con los mojados. En un comal con mantequilla extiende la mezcla en forma de tortillas grandes o la forma que desee y con espátula vuélvalas hasta que se doren. Se sirven con mermelada, sirope, queso, et

PANCITOS

2 tazas de harina
3 cucharaditas polvo de hornear

$\frac{1}{2}$ taza de manteca
1 taza leche, 1 cucharadita de sal

Preparación:

1. Ponga la harina, polvo de hornear y sal. Mezcle bien.
2. Añada la manteca y mezcle bien con la harina.
3. Agregue la leche y bata bien con un tenedor hasta que se forma una bola.
4. Vierta cucharadas de la masa en un molde.
5. Cocine en horno de 450°F por 10 a 12 minutos.

PAN DE BANANO

5 bananos pequeños y maduros
1 taza de azúcar
1 huevo
1 cucharadita de sal

1- $\frac{1}{2}$ taza de harina
 $\frac{1}{2}$ taza mantequilla derretida
1 cucharadita de bicarbonato de soda

Preparación:

1. Maje los bananos.
2. Añada los otros ingredientes y mezcle bien.
3. Ponga la masa en una cazuelaja engrasada.
4. Cocine en horno de 325°F por una hora.

FRUTAS

ENSALADA DE FRUTAS

2 naranjas sin semillas	1 trozo de papaya
2 limones	1 trozo de piña
2 bananos	3 cucharadas de azúcar

Preparación:

1. Se hace el jugo de los limones y se le agrega el azúcar.
2. Se pelan y se parten las demás frutas.
3. Se mezcla todo bien y se pone en la refrigeradora durante una hora antes de servir.

Nota: Se pueden emplear otras frutas. Por ejemplo: manzanas, melones, duraznos, mandarinas, etc. Se prepara alrededor de una hora antes de servirse y nunca más temprano, para evitar que se pierdan vitaminas por estar las frutas en contacto con el aire.

REFRESCO DE PAPAYA CON LECHE

½ lb. de papaya	1 taza de hielo picado
1 taza de leche	3 cucharaditas de azúcar

Preparación:

Quitarle cáscara y semillas a la papaya, cortarla en tuquitos y licuarla con los demás ingredientes. Servirla inmediatamente.

Nota: Todas las frutas pulposas mezcladas con leche y el hielo, se batien o licúan y se sirven inmediatamente.

REFRESCO DE LECHE CON FRUTAS

4 tazas de leche	½ taza de jugo de naranja
2 bananos	½ taza de jugo de limón
1 taza de piña	azúcar al gusto

Preparación:

1. Se hace un puré con los bananos y piña.
2. Se agregan los jugos de frutas y se pone todo a enfriar.
3. Se vierte esta preparación poco a poco, sobre la leche bien fría, batiéndola constantemente.
4. Se agrega el azúcar revolviendo bien.

5 raciones

FRUTAS CON COCO

4 naranjas ½ taza de coco rallado
4 bananos 3 cucharadas de azúcar, 3 cucharadas jugo
naranja

Preparación:

1. Se pela las naranjas y bananos.
 2. Se corta las naranjas y bananos en pedazos.
 3. Se pone las frutas, azúcar, jugo de naranja y coco en un tazón.
 4. Mezcle y sirva bien fría. Si quiere puede poner mandarinas, grapefruit, piña o limón dulce.
-

ALIMENTOS DE ORIGEN ANIMAL

BOLAS DE PESCADO

½ lb. pescado ½ taza de leche
1 huevo, ¾ taza de harina cebolla, sal y pimienta

Preparación:

1. Sude el pescado con cebolla, sal y pimienta. Cuando esté salado desmenúzalo bien.
 2. Al pescado deshecho se le pone la harina, el huevo, la sal, el perejil y la leche hasta que quede una masa.
 3. Eche cucharadas de la masa en aceite hirviendo, hasta que estén bien doraditas. Se sirve en ensalada de papas.
-

PESCADO A LA ROMANA

1 lb. de pescado 1 rama de apio
2 chiles dulces bien rojos y grandes 1 rollito de culantro, perejil
1 cebolla ½ lb. de tomate
1 diente de ajo ¾ taza de queso rallado

Preparación:

1. Parta el pescado en pedazos a lo ancho, condimentelo con sal y ajos, y dórelos, en aceite muy caliente.
2. Por aparte ponga a sudar los chiles dulces partidos en tiras, el tomate y los olores bien picados.
3. Echele esto al pescado, póngale el queso rallado. Dórelo en el horno y sírvalo.

CHILE CON CARNE

1 lbs. de carne molida	1 rollo de culantro
2 tazas de frijoles cocinados	1 chile dulce en rebanadas
1 lbs. de tomate, 1 diente de ajo	1 cucharadita de sal
1 cebolla finamente picada	1 cucharadita de manteca vegetal

Preparación:

1. Sofría la carne hasta que dore.
 2. Añada los frijoles, tomate, y cebolla y mezcle.
 3. Agregue demás ingredientes, tápelos y déjelos cocinar por 15 o 20 minutos.
-

REPOLLO CON SALCHICHAS

1 libra. de repollo	½ lbs. salchichas, 1 cucharadita sal
1 cebolla finamente picada	1 pringue de achiote

Preparación:

Lave bien el repollo y píquelo en tiritas. Fría la cebolla en una cucharada de grasa, hasta que cristalice, añada ajo y salchichas desmenuzadas; tápelas y déjelas cocinar 10 minutos. Añada el repollo y cocínelas 10 minutos.

ARROZ CON ATUN

1 lata de atún	2 tazas de agua hirviendo
1 cebolla finamente picada	1 taza de arroz, 1 pringue de achiote
1 chile dulce picado	1/8 cucharadita de esencia de ajo
1 cucharada de manteca	1 cucharadita de sal

Preparación:

Sofría la cebolla en la manteca hasta que cristalice, añada achiote, chile dulce, arroz, revuelva hasta que tueste. Añada atún, sal, agua y revuelva bien. Tápelos y déjelo cocinar 10 minutos en calor mínimo.

Revuelvalo y déjelo 2 minutos más.

Nota: En esta forma puede prepararse con latas sardinas picantes, aceite.

GUISO DE CARNE MOLIDA CON ZANAHORIA

1 lbs. de carne molida	1 rama de apio
1 lbs. de zanahoria	2 rollitos de culantro
$\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. de papas	1 diente de ajo
1 tomate, 1 chile dulce	aceite
1 cebolla	sal y pimienta al gusto

Preparación:

1. Adobe la carne molida con sal, pimienta y ajos picados.
2. Fría la cebolla y agregue la carne molida, tomate, culantro, apio y el chile dulce picado.
3. Déjelo suavizar un poco y añádale la zanahoria y las papas picadas en cuadritos.
4. Déjelo a fuego lento y tapado hasta que las verduras están bien suaves.

Nota: Si se seca mucho se puede agregar un poco de agua caliente.

para 8 personas

HUEVOS DE TOMATE Y HOJAS DE CEBOLLA

4 huevos	1 tomate picado
1 tapa de hojas de cebolla picadas	manteca y sal al gusto

Preparación:

Caliente un sartén con la grasa, añada las hojas de cebolla, el tomate y la sal. Revuélvalos y tápelos.

Déjelos cocinar 5 minutos. Añada los huevos y revuelva bien. Déjelos cocinar 5 minutos más.

Nota: En esta misma forma se pueden preparar con hojas de yuca, espinacas, berros, etc.

ENSALADA DE HUEVO

4 huevos duros	$\frac{1}{2}$ taza jugo de limón ácido
$\frac{1}{2}$ rama de culantro	$\frac{1}{4}$ cucharadita de sal

Preparación:

1. Se pican los huevos.
2. Añada el culantro, jugo de limón ácido, y sal.
3. Mezcle bien.
4. Sirva encima de tortillas o con pan.

Frijol Gandul

ARROZ CON GANDULES

1 taza de gandules
1 libra de arroz
 $\frac{1}{4}$ lbr. zanahoria picada en tiritas muy finas, 1 chile dulce
1 rollo de culantro
1 rama de apio, 2 tazas agua hervida
1 cebolla pequeña
ajos, sal y picante al gusto

Preparación:

1. Cocine los gandules hasta que suavicen.
2. Pique finamente los olores y sofríalos en manteca hirviendo.
3. Lave el arroz y fríalos con la manteca y los olores.
4. Agregue el agua hirviendo hasta que hierva. Tápelos y póngalo a fuego lento hasta que el arroz esté cocinado.

Nota: Puede agregarle carne al arroz si la tiene.

ENSALADA DE GANDULES

1 taza de gandules cocinados
1 rollo de culantro
 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbr. de repollo
 $\frac{1}{2}$ lechuga
1 tomate
1 pepino pequeño
1 cebolla
sal al gusto

Preparación:

1. Se lava bien el culantro, repollo, lechuga, tomate y pepino.
 2. Se pica el culantro, repollo, lechuga, tomate, pepino y cebolla.
 3. Se pone los vegetales en un tazón grande.
 4. Añada los gandules y sal al gusto.
 5. Se sirve fría.
-

SOPA DE GANDULES

1- $\frac{1}{2}$ taza gandules secos
1 taza de agua, 1 cebolla picada
 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbr. carne cerdo
2 hojas de apio picado
1 cucharadita de sal
 $\frac{1}{4}$ cucharadita de condimento

Preparación:

1. Cocine los gandules.
2. Añada los otros ingredientes.
3. Cocine 2 o 3 horas.

Nota: Moje un poco los gandules antes de servir la sopa.

para 7 personas

GANDULES CON SALCHICHA

1 taza de gandules secos $\frac{1}{4}$ lbr. salchichas
1 cucharadita de sal 2 cucharadas de cebolla picada
3 zanahorias picadas

Preparación:

1. Cocine los gandules con sal.
2. Añada las zanahorias.
3. Cocine 5 minutos más.
4. Freir las salchichas con la cebolla.
5. Añada la salchicha frita a los gandules.
6. Cocine todo hasta que los gandules estén bien suaves.

3 porciones

POSTRES

ZANAHORIA DULCE

$\frac{1}{2}$ lbr. de zanahoria tierna
2 cucharadas de mantequilla
4 cucharaditas de azúcar

Preparación:

1. Lave muy bien las zanahorias, sin quitarles la cáscara.
2. Pártalas en palitos y cocínelas en poca agua con azúcar.
3. Antes de que estén muy suaves retírelas y póngalas inmediatamente a escurrir.
4. Ponga la mantequilla en el fuego y cuando esté derretida eche las zanahorias espolvorelas con una cucharadita de azúcar y déjelas que se doren un poquito. Sírvalas bien calientes.

GALLETAS DE ZANAHORIA

Da 5 docenas

$\frac{1}{2}$ taza de manteca 2 tazas de harina cernida,
1 taza de azúcar sal al gusto
1 huevo 1 taza de zanahoria cocinada y majada
3 cucharaditas de polvo de hornear $\frac{1}{2}$ cucharadita de vainilla

Preparación:

1. Se pone el azúcar y manteca en un tazón y mezcla bien. Añada huevo y bata bien.
2. Cierna la harina, polvo de hornear y sal. Agregue la manteca derretida.
3. Añada las zanahorias y vainilla y mezcle bien. Vierta cucharadas de la mezcla en un molde. Se cocina en horno de 375° de 10 a 12 minutos.

CAMOTE CON PIÑA

3 camotes grandes cocidos
 $\frac{1}{2}$ a $\frac{3}{4}$ taza de tapa dulce

1 taza de piña, cocida y picada
marmelos

Preparación:

1. Maje el camote.
2. Ponga el camote en una cazuela engrasada.
3. Rocíar la tapa dulce encima del camote.
4. Agregue la piña sobre la tapa dulce.
5. Ponga los marmelos sobre la piña, si lo desea.
6. Cocine en horno moderado hasta que los marmelos se doren.

6 raciones

CAMOTE CON NATILLA

1 lbs. de camotes cocidos
1 taza de natilla

azúcar al gusto
 $\frac{1}{2}$ cucharadita de sal

Preparación:

Destripe los camotes y páselos por un pascón, añádales el resto de ingredientes rectifique el sabor y viértalos en un pyrex bien engrasado con margarina.

Aselos en horno previamente calentado por 15 o 20 minutos.

SOUFLE DE CAMOTE

1 lbs. de camote
 $\frac{1}{2}$ cucharadita de sal
2 huevos, 1 taza de leche

1 cucharadita de vainilla
2 onzas de margarina
 $\frac{1}{2}$ taza de azúcar

Preparación:

Cocine los camotes en agua con sal por 20 minutos o hasta que suavicen. Destripelos y mézclelos con la leche y el azúcar y páselos por un pascón. Añádales yemas, margarina derretida, vainilla y las claras batidas a punto de nieve, en movimiento envolvente.

Viértalos en un pyrex engrasado y áselos en horno precalentado a 350°F hasta que doren.

FRITURAS DE MAIZ

1 taza de maiz tierno molido
1 huevo batido
5 cucharadas de azúcar blanco
1/2 cucharadita de sal
1/2 taza de harina de trigo
1/2 cucharadita polvo de hornear
1/4 cucharadita de canela
aceite para freir.

Preparación:

1. Se unen todos los ingredientes.
2. Se toma la mezcla por cucharadas o se hace tortillitas y se frien en aceite caliente.

Da 4 porciones.

Preparado por Judy Dennis, Promotora YDP, en colaboración del Personal de la Agencia de Extensión Agrícola de Grecia, y del Programa Interamericano para la Juventud Rural.

AGENCIA DE EXTENSION AGRICOLA
GRECIA

PRODUCTOS ANIMALES

LOS PRODUCTOS ANIMALES INCLUYEN TODOS LOS ALIMENTOS DE ORIGEN ANIMAL QUE CONSTITUYEN UNA FUENTE DE PROTEÍNAS DE ALTA CALIDAD. ADemás DE PROTEÍNAS, LOS PRODUCTOS ANIMALES CONTIENEN SUSTANCIAS MINERALES. LAS PROTEÍNAS Y MINERALES AYUDAN EN LA FORMACIÓN DE MÚSCULOS, HUESOS, DIETES Y, EN GENERAL, DE TODOS LOS TEJIDOS DEL ORGANISMO.

LOS PRODUCTOS ANIMALES SE DIVIDEN EN 3 SUBGRUPOS:

- CARNES
- HUEVOS
- LECHE.



LAS CARNES ESTÁN REPRESENTADAS POR: CARNE DE VACA, CERDO, CONEJO, OVEJA, POLLO, PATO, CHOMPIPE, PESCADOS, MARISCOS, ETC.

SE USAN GENERALMENTE HUEVOS DE GALLINA AUNQUE SE UTILIZAN CON Poca FRECUENCIA LOS DE OTRAS AVES.

EL SUBGRUPO DE LECHE CONTIENE LECHE FRESCA Y EN POLVO (ENTERA Ó DESCREMADA), QUESOS Y REQUESÓN. EN CAMBIO, LA CREMA Y LA MANTEQUILLA CONTIENEN PRINCIPALMENTE GRASAS, POR ESA RAZÓN NO SE LES INCLUYE EN EL GRUPO DE PRODUCTOS ANIMALES.



HAMBURGUESAS (TORTITAS DE CARNE)



MATERIAL:

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|--------------|
| 1/2 libra de carne de vaca molida | 1 huevo |
| 1/2 taza de pan frances mizado | sal al gusto |
| 2 cebollas bien picadas | manteca. |
| 3 tomates picados | |

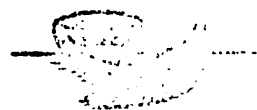
PREPARACIÓN:

1. Se pone la carne en un plato hondo y se le agregan todos los ingredientes excepto la manteca, mezclándolos bien.
2. Se forman tortitas como de 1/2 pulgada de gruesas y se frien en manteca caliente.

NOTA: Se sirven calientes con salsa de tomate si se desea.



POSTRE "ANTE DE LECHE"



MATERIAL:

- | | |
|---------------------|---------------------|
| 1 litro de leche | 2 yemas de huevos |
| 1 cajita de maicena | 1 rajita de canela. |
| 1/2 libra de azúcar | 2-3 bananos. |

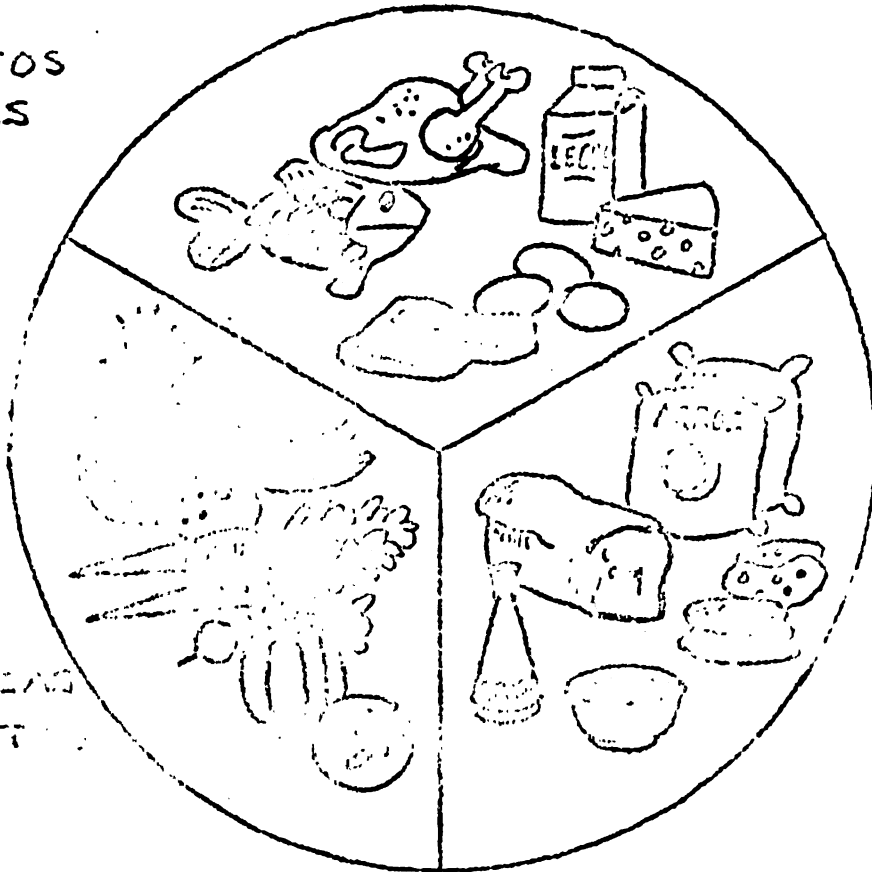
PREPARACIÓN:

1. Se calienta el litro de leche, menos una taza y se hierva con el azúcar y la canela.
2. Se mezcla bien la maicena y las 2 yemas de huevos con la taza de leche.
3. Se agrega la mezcla de leche, maicena y yemas con la leche hervida y se cose hasta que esté espesa.
4. Se enfría y se sirve con rodajas de banana encima.

NOTA: Se puede usar otra clase de frutas o frutas

3 GRUPOS BÁSICOS

PRODUCTOS ANIMALES



3 GRUPOS Y RAICES

ALGUNOS ALIMENTOS PERTENECEN A LOS 3 GRUPOS BÁSICOS.
 CLASIFÍCALOS EN EL GRUPO QUE CORRESPONDA A CADA ALIMENTO.

___ MANIJA

___ ZANAHORIA

___ PESCADO

___ TOMATE

___ CERALES

___ HOJAS DE NÉSCUO

___ QUESO

___ HIGADO

___ TORTILLAS

___ ARROZ

___ CERRO

___ POLLO

___ CARNE DE VACA

___ PAPAS

___ BANANOS

___ HUEVOS

___ ACEITE

___ GALLETAS

___ HARINA DE PAN

___ REPOLLO

___ CHILES DULCES

___ LECHE

___ MARIÑÓN

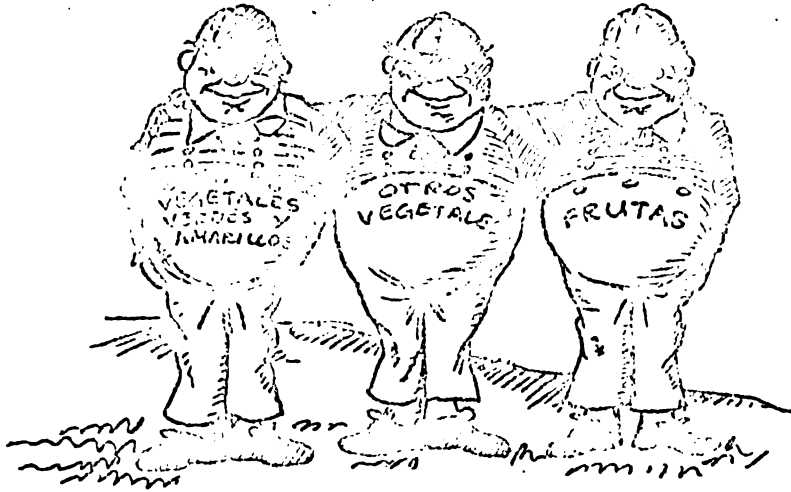
___ MARGARINA

___ MANIJA

___ FRITOLES

___ MACARRONES

LOS VEGETALES Y FRUTAS REPRESENTAN UNA FUENTE RICA EN VITAMINAS Y MINERALES. SON ALIMENTOS RICOS EN SUSTANCIAS NECESARIAS PARA EL BUEN FUNCIONAMIENTO DEL ORGANISMO Y PRINCIPALMENTE PARA LA SALUD DE LA PIEL, OJOS, BOCA, NARIZ Y CABELLOS.



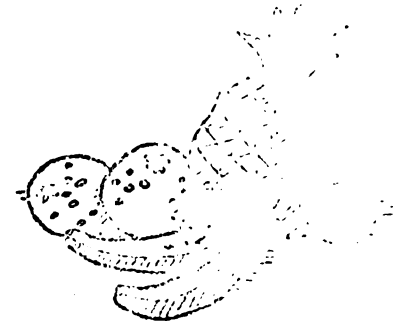
ESTE GRUPO SE DIVIDE EN TRES SUB-GRUPOS: VEGETALES VERDES Y AMARILLOS, OTROS VEGETALES Y FRUTAS.

LOS VEGETALES VERDES Y AMARILLOS SON RICOS EN VITAMINA A Y C, HIERRO Y CALCIO. ESTÁN REPRESENTADO POR: BERRO, CHILE DULCE, ESPINACA, HOJAS DE REMOLACHA Y ZANAHORIA.



LOS OTROS VEGETALES CONTIENEN POR LO GENERAL UN VALOR NUTRITIVO INFERIOR A LOS INCLUIDOS EN EL GRUPO DE VEGETALES VERDES Y AMARILLOS. LOS EJEMPLOS SON: AGUACATE, CEBOLLA, RÁBANO, REPOLLO, TOMATE, EJOTE, PEPINO Y REMOLACHA.

LAS FRUTAS REPRESENTAN LA MEJOR FUENTE DE VITAMINA C ADEMÁS DE VITAMINA A EN ALGUNAS. ESTÁN REPRESENTADO POR: NARANJA, MARAÑÓN, NANCE, MANGO, PAPAYA, MANGO, GUAYABA, JOCOTE Y BANANO.



• aceite dulce

2 zanahorias

10 ejotes

2 papas

1 taza de diverjas

1 taza de agua

2 cucharadas de aceite

3 cucharadas de vinagre

1 cucharadita de azúcar

sal al gusto

condimentos: orégano, pimienta,
etc. si se desea.

1. Los vegetales se lavan bien y se ponen a cocinar en agua con sal hasta que estén blandos.

2. Se parten en trozos pequeños.

3. Se pone el aceite, vinagre, azúcar, sal y condimentos bien picados en un plato hondo y se revuelve todo bien.

4. Se agregan las verduras y se revuelve bien.

1. Se pueden usar toda clase de vegetales.

2. Se pueden agregar carnes, pollo, jamón, atún, etc.

Insalada de fruta

2 naranjas sin semillas

2 melones

1 trozo de papaya

1 trozo de piña

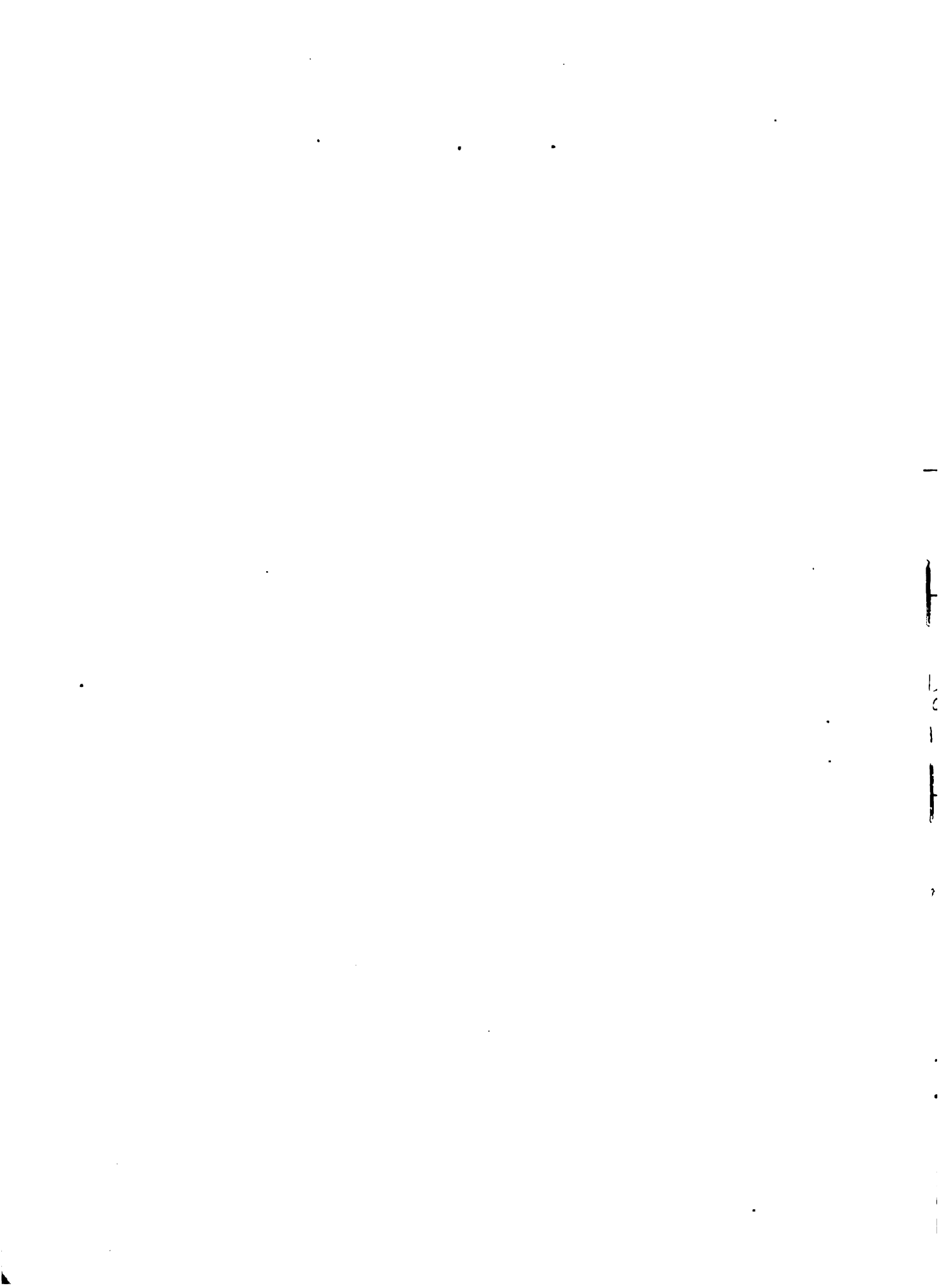
1/2 vaso de crema

azúcar al gusto.

1. Se lavan y se parten las frutas.

2. Se pone la crema en un plato hondo y se agregan las frutas. Se mezcla todo bien y se sirve.

3. Se pueden emplear otras frutas. Por ejemplo: mandarinas, melones, duraznos, mandarinos, etc.





RECETAS

Para

Mejor Salud

CAROL HENDRICKSON -
EXT. AGRICOLA, JUTIAPA

三

三

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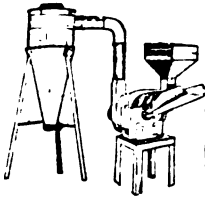


7

productos de alta calidad para el agricultor

7

**MUELA MAÍZ y
PIQUE FORRAJES**

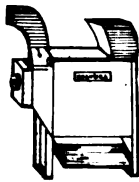


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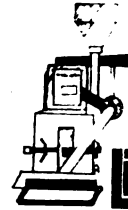


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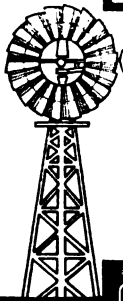
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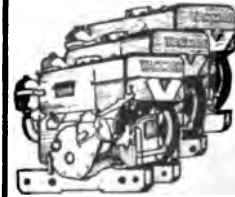


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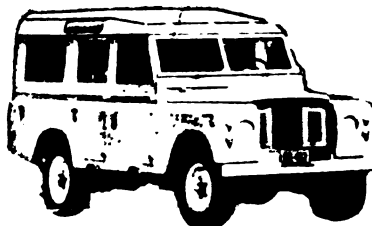
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20,000 cabezas de ganado en potre-
ros organizados y una capacidad
para el doble;

300,000 quintales de maíz, en pro-
ducción registrada;

30.000 quintales de frijol, según
producción de 1972 y

15,000 familias en asentamientos
de colonización.



FYDEP

**LA EMPRESA NACIONAL DE
FOMENTO Y DESARROLLO
ECONOMICO DE
EL PETEN**

CONCLUSIONES Y RECOMENDACIONES DEL II CONCILIO 4-S

En las instalaciones de Monte Sión, situadas en Amatlán, se realizó del 28 al 30 de noviembre pasado, el II Concilio Nacional de los Clubes Agrícolas Juveniles 4-S; a este evento asistieron representantes de los 373 Clubes 4-S que agrupan a más de 13,000 socios de uno y otro sexo.

Los asistentes representaban a las 4 Juntas Regionales de los Concilios efectuados en Asunción Mita, Jutiapa; Jocotán, Chiquimula; Chocolá, Suchitepéquez y Tejutla, San Marcos. Entre las principales conclusiones y recomendaciones surgidas de las asambleas y reuniones de trabajo de las 4 Juntas, están las siguientes:

Los asistentes representaban a las 4 Juntas Regionales de los Concilios efectuados en Asunción Mita, Jutiapa; Jocotán, Chiquimula; Chocolá, Suchitepéquez y Tejutla, San Marcos. Entre las principales conclusiones y recomendaciones surgidas de las asambleas y reuniones de trabajo están las siguientes:

Poca asistencia de socios a las sesiones y actividades del Club

- a) Tener reuniones con los padres de familia para convencerlos de la importancia del Programa de los Clubes 4-S.
- b) Motivar a los socios para que ejecuten proyectos de mayor beneficio económico, de tal manera que no abandonen las actividades del Club, exhibiendo los trabajos realizados en exposiciones y otras actividades para mostrar los resultados.

Necesidad de Guías Voluntarios:

- a) Que el personal de Extensión, Guías Voluntarios existentes, motiven a las personas de la comunidad para desempeñar dicha labor.
- b) Que los miembros del Club propongan candidatos para ocupar los cargos de Guías los que deberán tener liderazgo.

Carencia de local para actividades propias del Club.

- a) Que cada organización, mediante su afán de superación, lleve a cabo sus reuniones en locales particulares, mientras reúnen los fondos necesarios para la compra de terreno donde se edifiquen las Casas Club 4-S, realizando actividades diversas como rifas, proyecciones de películas, etc., así mismo, pedir colaboración de la comunidad donde reside cada Club para que ésta de su aporte ya sea dando el predio o su aporte monetario.
- b) En caso de parcelamiento, solicitar al I.N.T.A. un área para uso exclusivo de los Clubes y posteriormente construir una casa Club, haciendo uso de momento de casas particulares.
- c) Se concluyó en la necesidad de construir instalaciones específicas de los Clubes para poder efectuar actividades tales como congresos, acordándose para ello, la contribución de los socios a nivel nacional, por medio de aportes, ayudas voluntarias y otras actividades.

d) Se acordó también, solicitar ayuda económica a instituciones de la iniciativa privada, estatales e internacionales.

Falta de medios económicos para llevar a cabo proyectos de los socios.

- a) Fomentar el ahorro dentro de los socios, de tal manera que éste sea usado en el funcionamiento de los diferentes proyectos a ejecutar.
- b) Sugerir a la Sección de los Clubes 4-S, para que haga gestiones a fin de incrementar por parte de las instituciones de préstamo, fondos destinados a la compra de insumos.

Falta de tierra para sembrar.

- a) Que se nos facilite la adquisición de los materiales necesarios para hacer producir más las pequeñas extensiones de terreno, y estimular a las personas que desinteresadamente nos han proporcionado tierra en calidad de préstamo.

- b) Que los socios que dispongan de tierra puedan unirse con otros socios que cuenten con ella, para realizar proyectos agrícolas que no necesiten de mayor extensión, como por ejemplo: huertos familiares, viveros de frutales propios de la región, crianza de conejos, construcción de muebles para el mejoramiento del hogar, y proyectos comunales.

Escases de agua para riego.

- a) Motivar a la comunidad para que se dirija a las instituciones encargadas de resolver esta clase de problemas o que la comunidad de acuerdo con sus recursos, pueda comprar bombas de agua, contribuyendo los Clubes 4-S en la adquisición de fondos mediante la realización de ciertas actividades como bailes, rifas, etc.

Falta de apoyo a proyectos ganaderos para socios de otras regiones.

- a) Que las instituciones tanto estatales como privadas, tomen en cuenta a otras zonas en el inicio de proyectos de esta naturaleza con miras al desarrollo en el nivel de vida de la juventud rural.

Cómo hacer para que un Club no decaiga.

- a) Llevar a cabo en la época de poca actividad agrícola, otro tipo de proyectos como por ejemplo, mejoramiento del hogar y proyectos comunales.

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En los Clubes 4-S, aumentar la producción agrícola para mejorar las condiciones de las zonas rurales, es uno de los objetivos. Muchos socios 4-S, han impulsado proyectos donde no sólo han aprendido nuevas prácticas agrícolas, sino que también han quedado dividendos para contribuir económicamente al sostenimiento de la familia. Los jóvenes rurales, organizados en los Clubes 4-S, aprovechan sus horas libres para realizar una clase de proyectos y los excedentes que sacan al mercado constituyen una fuente de ingresos para el hogar.



El 62o/o de la población guatemalteca vive en áreas rurales y el 80o/o de esta población logra subsistir de actividades muy rudimentarias. Esta gente en su mayoría es de escasos recursos, factor que la limita a que pueda asistir a la escuela, o cuando lo hace, realiza escasamente uno o dos años de estudios primarios, para luego, por las necesidades económicas de la familia, los hijos secundan al padre y las hijas a las madres en los quehaceres agrícolas y domésticos, respectivamente, para agenciarse de fondos para el sustento diario.

En muchos casos, también, los jóvenes adquieren desde muy corta edad, responsabilidades en la formación de nuevos hogares, o por muchas circunstancias son los encargados de trabajar por falta de los padres para el sostenimiento de la familia, por ejemplo, el muchacho de la foto de arriba, que vive en una aldea del Municipio de Comitancillo, San Marcos, que apenas tiene 12 años, es el encargado de buscar la subsistencia a su familia de 4 miembros. El siembra 0.3 manzanas de maíz y trigo.

NOTA EDITORIAL

AGRO JOVEN, al salir a luz por primera vez, presenta un saludo cordial a todos los socios, guías voluntarios, extensionistas y a todas las personas simpatizantes con el movimiento de la juventud rural, organizada en los Clubes Agrícolas Juveniles 4-S de Guatemala.

El Consejo Nacional de los Clubes Agrícolas de Guatemala (CONACAJ) y la División de Extensión Agrícola, conscientes de la importancia y alto valor que representa para el desarrollo futuro del país la juventud rural, que en un futuro próximo, se convertirán en ciudadanos útiles y activos para el proceso productivo de la agricultura, el comercio y la industria; han puesto, desde muchos años, énfasis en el trabajo con dicha juventud rural, sabiendo que al motivarla y orientarla adecuadamente pueden ser susceptibles a cambios favorables y que pueden influir en sus hábitos de vida para que adopten mejores técnicas de cultivo y lograr así, una producción económica y rentable.

Dichas entidades, aunando esfuerzos, han venido proveyéndoles adiestramiento programado y continuo sobre técnicas agrícolas, mejoramiento del hogar, nutrición, confección de ropa, artes manuales, guía y cuidado del niño, desarrollo social, organización de grupos, civismo, buenos hábitos de vida y del mejoramiento de sus propias comunidades.

AGRO JOVEN, tiene el propósito de dar un reflejo del trabajo que realizan los Clubes 4-S de ambos sexos. Así también le anima llevar a toda la familia del campo, conocimientos sobre agricultura y del hogar, en una forma práctica y objetiva a efecto de que el aprendizaje de las técnicas adecuadas, le permita mejorar los métodos de trabajo y los sistemas de vida con beneficio directo en su mejoramiento socio económico.

AGRO JOVEN, aparecerá a cada tres meses, como órgano divulgativo del CONACAJ. Cualquier sugerencia o contribución, bastará con enviarla a la Sección de Clubes 4-S, 7a. avenida, 3-67, Zona 13, ciudad de Guatemala.

AGRO JOVEN

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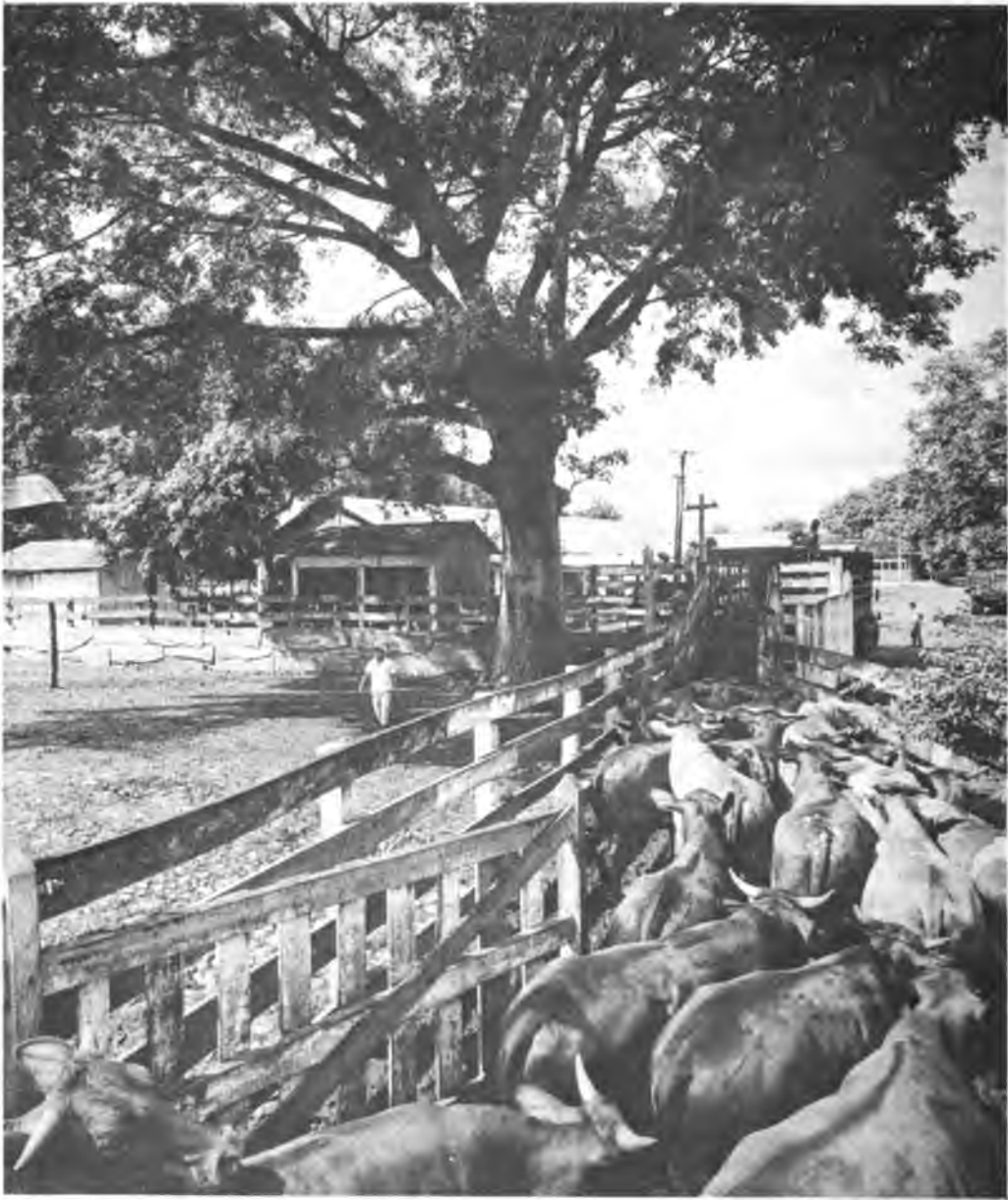
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Korrales S.A.

UN NUEVO CONCEPTO DE ENGORDE PARA NOVILLOS



**FELICITA AL CONACAJ POR LA EMISION
DEL PRIMER NUMERO DE SU REVISTA
AGRO JOVEN**

PROYECTOS DE CLUBES 4~S



que es un proyecto de trabajo: es el requisito de mayor importancia - el cual deben cumplir los socios constituyendo el laboratorio - de el socio aprende bajo la asesoría de Guías locales, habilidades y experiencias en los métodos y técnicas de las prácticas agrícolas, de economía doméstica u otra clase de actividades que ayuden a resolver los problemas del socio, de la familia y de la comunidad.

Requisitos:

ayudar a los socios para que aprendan cultura y labores del hogar por procedimientos nuevos y mejores.

demostrar a los padres de familia y vecinos, el valor de esos procedimientos.

enseñar a los jóvenes a ser personas conscientes y responsables.

ofrecer a la juventud el estímulo para el trabajo, y que comprenda que es útil a la familia y a la comunidad.

infundir en el socio el sentimiento de orgullo y satisfacción por lo propio.

transmitir a los jóvenes del sentido de conciencia por la labor bien cumplida.

brindar la ocasión a los socios para que empleen su tiempo sanamente, en forma útil y provechosa.

ofrecer el medio para tomar parte en el club y de beneficiarse de los programas y actividades desarrolladas en el grupo.

clasificación de los proyectos: se clasifican

por el número de socios que lo ejecutan en:

- Individuales.
- De grupo o colectivos.
- De comunidad.

Por la clase de explotación o beneficio se dividen en:

- Agrícolas
- Ganaderías
- Economía del hogar.
- Manualidades o pequeña industria.

a) Proyecto individual: es el más aconsejable para que lo desarrollen los socios de los clubes, porque éste constituye propiedad de cada socio, por lo tanto el socio se interesa y esmera para hacer el mejor trabajo posible y se complacen al ver los resultados de sus esfuerzos. Siempre que sea posible los proyectos de trabajo realizados deben llevarse a cabo en la granja, finca u hogar del socio.

De esta manera los trabajos realizados no sólo son de beneficio para el socio, sino también sirven como una demostración objetiva para otros miembros de la familia y la comunidad, ganándose la confianza de ellos.

Cuando el socio no cuenta con el terreno necesario para desarrollar su proyecto, entonces la directiva hace los arreglos necesarios para que lo desarrolle en otra propiedad disponible, aconsejándose que el socio

entre en un arreglo por escrito con el dueño de la propiedad.

Requisitos del proyecto individual:

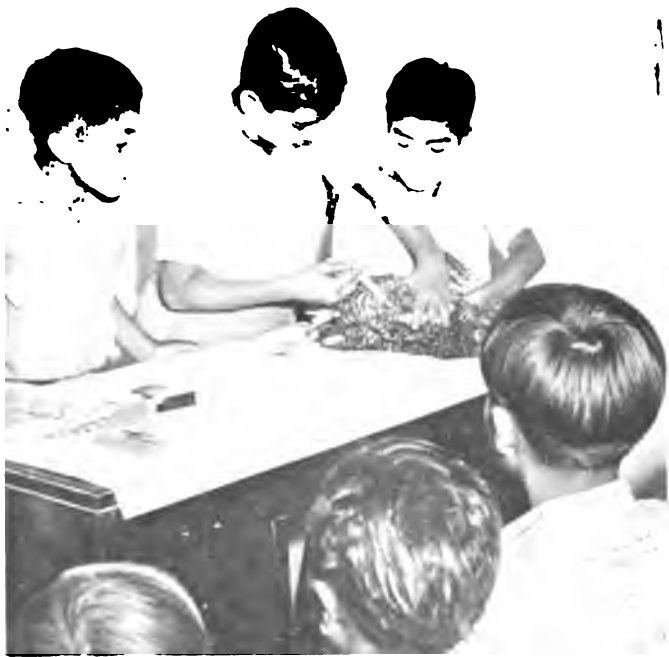
- Seleccionarse de entre una lista de proyectos de interés de la comunidad, zona o región.
- Seleccionados por el socio, con la aprobación del padre de familia.
- Que su tamaño o magnitud, esté de acuerdo a la edad del socio, poder físico y recursos materiales y económicos.
- Dirigido por el Guía encargado de ese proyecto.
- Asesorado por el personal de la División de Extensión Agrícola.
- Que lleve una libreta de registros.
- Que presente el número de demostraciones de método que se establezca en el proyecto.
- Que al concluir el proyecto muestre y divulgue los resultados.
- Que exhiba sus productos en exposición cuando sea necesario.

Proyecto Colectivo: es aquel que desarrolla un grupo o la totalidad de socios del club; pertenece a todos, siendo difícil determinar si el éxito o fracaso se debe a todo el grupo o solamente a unos cuantos. Es aconsejable llevar este tipo de proyectos cuando los socios no poseen tierra, cuando los socios son hermanos o familiares, siempre que existan buenas relaciones. Cuando dentro del club hay un grupo de jóvenes menores de once o diez años, o cuando los socios confíen suficientemente unos a otros en los aspectos de honradez y trabajo.

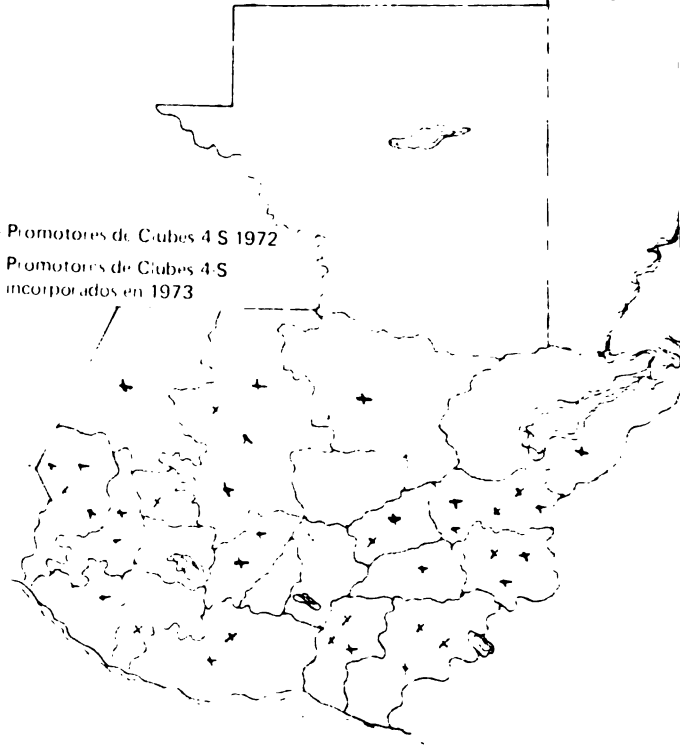
Algunos proyectos son factibles por su naturaleza de realizarlos colectivamente. Siempre es aconsejable individualizar el proyecto, funcionando como proyecto colectivo únicamente para fines educativos o de instrucción.

Proyecto comunal: es aquel en el que los socios promueven la participación activa de los vecinos en una obra de beneficio comunal. Esta clase de proyecto le da al club mucho prestigio y se logra apoyo de la comunidad en el resto de las actividades.

Selección del proyecto: el proyecto deberá en lo posible estar relacionado con la clase de explotación del padre o de acuerdo a la necesidad familiar y a los recursos disponibles, y así poder mejorar las técnicas rutinarias puestas en práctica.



- ✕ Promotores de Clubes 4 S 1972
- ✕ Promotores de Clubes 4-S incorporados en 1973



PROMOTORES DE CLUBES 4-S

SEDE OFICIAL

Sacapulas, Quiché
Comitancillo, San Marcos.
Huehuetenango.
Cobán, A. V.
Joyabaj, Quiché
Ixchiguán, San Marcos.
Tepán, Chimaltenango.
Teculután, Zacapa.
La Unión, Zacapa.
Quezaltepeque, Chiquimula
Uspantán, Quiché.
Guazacapán, Sta. Rosa
Monjas, Jalapa.
Jalpatagua, Jutiapa.
Tejutla, San Marcos.
San Felipe, Retalhuleu.
El Cajón, Sta. Lucía Cotz. Escuintla.
Camotán, Chiquimula.

El Progreso, Cabecera.
Quezaltenango.
Cabañas, Zacapa.
Chimaltenango.
Morales, Izabal.
Barberena.
Nueva Santa Rosa.
Jutiapa.
Asunción Mita.
Nueva Concepción.
La Máquina, Cuyotenango.
Sanarate, Progreso.
Gualán, Zacapa.
Chiquimula.
Río Hondo, Zacapa.
Santa Cruz del Quiché.
Totoncapán.
San Marcos.



ESTE AÑO SE REFORZO EL PROGRAMA DE CLUBES 4-S.

La División de Extensión Agrícola ha seleccionado a 33 promotores para reforzar el programa de los Clubes Agrícolas Juveniles 4-S que dirige esa División desde el año 1968.

Con la incorporación de estos nuevos promotores, se persigue atender a un mayor número de jóvenes de ambos sexos en las zonas rurales. Actualmente, están asociados 11,000 jóvenes comprendidos entre las edades de 13 a 20 años, y con esta nueva incorporación de personal se ha programado incorporar a los Clubes 4-S incorporando a 1,000 jóvenes al programa.

Aspecto parcial de los nuevos promotores de Clubes 4-S y Agentes de Economía Doméstica, en el momento de recibir adiestramiento por parte de los técnicos de la División de Extensión Agrícola, en el Instituto Técnico de Agricultura, para que, al incorporarse a sus labores, tengan los conocimientos especiales para la organización y conducción de proyectos de trabajo con la juventud rural.



CASAS CLUB 4-S

Con el apoyo del Consejo Nacional de Clubes Agrícolas Juveniles 4-S de Guatemala (CONACAJ), el esfuerzo de los socios 4-S y sus comunidades y la supervisión y asesoramiento de los técnicos de la División de Extensión Agrícola; se ha venido impulsando la construcción de casas club 4-S en diferentes partes de la república.

Como respuesta inmediata al impulso dado a estos proyectos comunales dirigidos al sector rural, los socios de los Clubes Agrícolas Juveniles 4-S, han inaugurado una casa club en cada una de las siguientes comunidades: San Esteban, Chiquimula; Esquipulas Palo Gordo, San Marcos; Panajaxit, Santa Cruz del Quiché, El Tejar, Chimaltenango y Cerro Gordo, Jutiapa.

Estas construcciones tienen un valor promedio de tres mil quetzales y ha sido posible llevarlas a cabo con el aporte económico y material del CONACAJ, y entidades simpatizantes con el movimiento juvenil de los Clubes 4-S; así como el esfuerzo de los socios y vecinos de las comunidades, quienes ejecutan el trabajo con sus propias manos; trabajo que es organizado y dirigido por un Comité Pro-Construcción, asesorado desde luego, por el personal técnico de la Agencia de Ex-



CLUB 4-S
FLORES DE



tensión Agrícola del lugar. Es de hacer notar que los socios 4-S y vecinos procuran fondos realizando actividades tales como, rifas, bailes, loterías, etc. y cuyas ganancias les permiten invertir en materiales que hagan falta y terminar lo antes posible la construcción. Este esfuerzo los identifica plenamente con su empresa.

Las casas Club vienen prestando un gran servicio a la comunidad en donde están construidas, pues tanto los jóvenes como los adultos, cuentan con un lugar adecuado para el desarrollo de reuniones y otras actividades inherentes a los programas educativos del Plan de Capacitación de la Juventud Rural, del agricultor y del ama de casa, en el medio rural. Además, estas construcciones

serven a la comunidad para actividades culturales, que fortalecen el sentido de unión, en solución de problemas que inciden en el progreso rural.

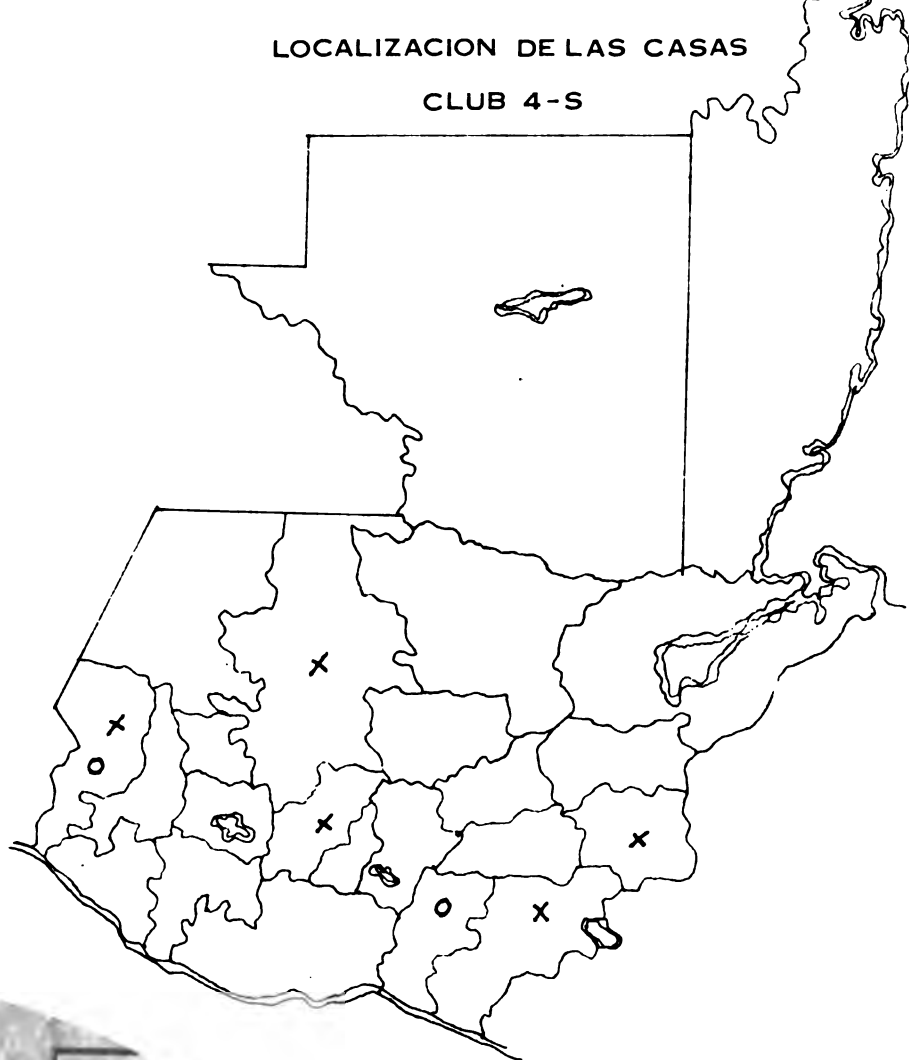
SOCIOS 4-S:

Aunemos esfuerzos para un bien común.
PROGRESO DE GUATEMALA.



Después de estudiar las ventajas que ofrece este tipo de obras, los socios 4-S y vecinos de las comunidades de San Andrés Chapil, de San Pedro Matepequez, San Marcos; Amberes, Nueva Santa Rosa, Santa Rosa; se encuentran trabajando activamente en la construcción de sus respectivas casas club 4-S. Se encuentran casas club en progreso en Cerro Gordo, Santa Rosa; Tiucal, Asunción Mita, Jutiapa; Sábana Grande, Chiquimula, entre otras más.

LOCALIZACION DE LAS CASAS CLUB 4-S



X : Concluidas.

O : En construcción.



El señor Guillermo Lombardi, en representación del Banco de América, hace entrega de un cheque por la suma de Q. 1,000.00, al señor Rodolfo Balda Gonzales, Presidente del Consejo Nacional de los Clubes Agrícolas Juveniles 4-S de Guatemala (CONACAJ), para reforzar el programa de casas Club que tienen en marcha los socios 4-S. En el orden usual, el señor Enrique Orantes, Jefe de la División de Extensión, el señor Jorge Utrera, Vicepresidente del CONACAJ, el señor Lombardi y el señor Rodolfo Balda, recibiendo el cheque. En el segundo plano socios y socias de los clubes 4-S que agradecieron en nombre de los clubes, tal donación.



Comunmente le damos el nombre de "plaga" a cualquier dano perjuicio que aparece en nuestras siembras. Para una mejor comprension, se da una breve explicacion sobre lo que es un ataque de plaga, su origen y control en el aspecto agricola.

Las "plagas" están formadas por grupos de pequeños animalitos, los cuales se llaman "insectos" y viven en nuestros cultivos alimentándose de ellos, por lo que decimos que son dañinos y tenemos que combatirlos antes de que terminen con nuestros cultivos. Existen muchos miles de insectos y los podemos encontrar causando daños en las semillas, por ejemplo el gorgojo, palomillas; en las raices, la gallina ciega, gusano nochero; en el tallo, gusano barrenador, pulgones; en las hojas, sompapos, tortuguillas; en el fruto, gusano del fruto, gusano belloteros, picudos, etc.

Por lo dicho puede verse que en todo momento de la vida de la planta, existe la

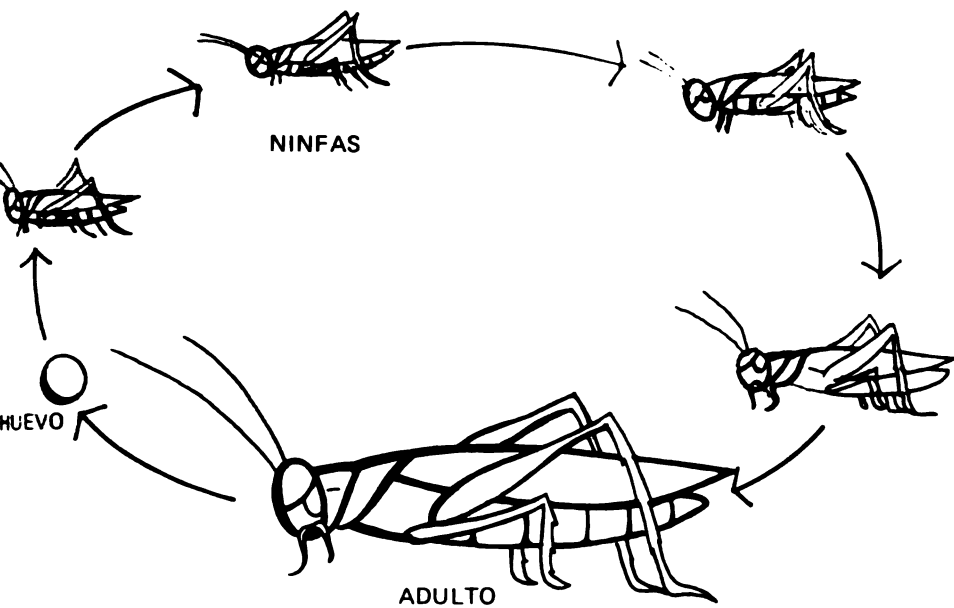
presencia de algún insecto (plaga) dañando a nuestros cultivos. Además, los insectos tienen distintas etapas de vida, o sea que poseen o pasan por distintos modos de vida, a lo cual llamamos "metamorfosis", ésta puede ser completa o incompleta.

La metamorfosis completa tiene cuatro estados o fases que son: huevo, larva (gusano), pupa (crisálida) y adulto. Aquí encontramos a mariposas, moscas, hormigas,

zompopos, etc. Por ejemplo, lo que conocemos como oruga o gallina ciega, nada más que el segundo estado de su metamorfosis completa, el estado adulto es el rón o escarabajo de mayo que hace su rición a fines de abril o a principios de mayo. (Véase cuadro 1)

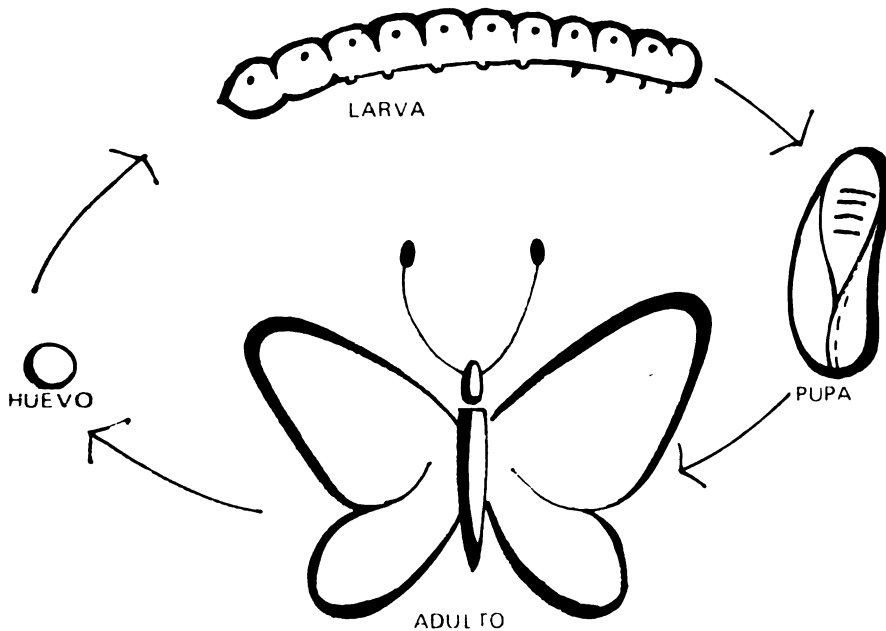
La metamorfosis incompleta sólo tiene tres fases o estados que son: huevo, larva y adulto, encontrándose aquí a los pulgones, trips, chinches, etc. (Véase cuadro

CONOZCAMOS ALGO PLAGAS Y SU CONTROL



METAMORFOSIS INCOMPLETA:

El saltamontes : es un ejemplo de metamorfosis incompleta o crecimiento gradual. El huevo madura y el pequeño insecto se parece al adulto, con la diferencia que sus alas no están completamente desarrolladas. A través de un proceso de muda, se desprende de su dura piel, varias veces, mientras se desarrolla la ninfa a estado adulto.



METAMORFOSIS COMPLETA:

La familiar mariposa, es un ejemplo de cambio completo o metamorfosis. Del huevo emerge la oruga (larva), la cual cuando alcanza su completo desarrollo se transforma en pupa o capullo, de la cual posteriormente sale la hermosa mariposa que se ve revoloteando.

Es necesario conocer lo anterior porque así estamos en condiciones de poder combatir las plagas en el momento oportuno, ya que muchos insectos al mo-

mento de encontrarse en estados de huevo o pupa (crisálida), no les causa daño alguno los insecticidas que aplicamos debido a que los insecticidas que aplicamos debido a que no comen, pues se encuentran en estado la-

tente (dormidos). Caso contrario ocurre con los estados de larva y adulto, que es cuando causan verdaderos daños en los cultivos y es cuando son afectados por los insecticidas.

Otra cosa importante que debemos conocer es la forma como evitaremos el ataque de los insectos. Casi siempre usamos el nombre de veneno, cuando lo correcto es INSECTICIDA. Los insecticidas tienen su origen de distintos elementos y entre los más conocidos tenemos el fósforo y el cloro, a los que les llamamos fosforados como el malathion, dipterec, folidol, y a los clorados como el B.H.C., aldrín, DDT, etc.

Por su clase, los insecticidas pueden ser Estomacales: capaces de matar después de ser comidos por los insectos, por ejemplo DDT. Folidol, etc.

De Contacto: Son capaces de matar al insecto al hacer contacto con ellos, ejemplo malathion, gusathion, etc.

Sistemáticos: son absorbidos por la planta mezclándose con la savia, recorriendo todas las partes de la planta, desde la raíz hasta el fruto, ejemplos: Azodrin, Metasistox, phosdrin, etc. que son de efecto residual esto quiere decir que su efecto para matar puede durar desde el momento de su aplicación hasta 10 ó 15 días después. También hay insecticidas no sistemáticos y de efecto residual, como el folidol, DDT, Dipterec, etc.





El Ministerio de Agricultura, por medio de las 56 Agencias de Extensión Agrícola, distribuidas en todo el territorio nacional, viene desarrollando un programa intensivo para capacitar a pequeños y medianos agricultores, amas de casa y juventud rural, para que con la aplicación de la tecnología agrícola moderna y el mejor aprovechamiento de los recursos de que disponen, puedan elevar su nivel de vida.

Las Agencias de Extensión Agrícolas cubren en la actualidad 353 comunidades y capacitan durante el año a más de 14,000 agricultores; 14,000 jóvenes organizados en Clubes Agrícolas 4-S y 3,375 amas de casa.

SECTOR PUBLICO AGRICOLA

Instituto de Ciencias y Tecnología Agrícolas

NELLO L. TEER INTERNATIONAL, INC.



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... pídale!



DIRECTIVA DEL II CONCILIO NACIONAL

Presidente:

Alicia Polanco

Vicepresidente:

Francisco Antonio Pinto

Secretario:

Marco Antonio Fuentes

Vocales:

Rubén Gálvez

Samuel Cámbara

Armando Pérez Sosa

Fiscal:

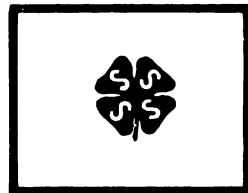
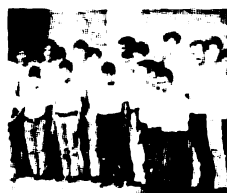
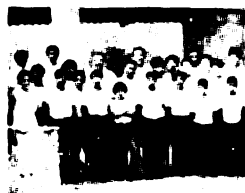
Hipólito Carás

Asesores:

Moisés Robles

Juan Palma

Enrique Ayala.



El año 1973 lo culminará el movimiento de los Clubes Agrícolas Juveniles 4-S, con dos actividades de suma importancia.

1.- El Congreso Nacional que se realizará en la 2a. quincena del mes de noviembre. A esta reunión asistirán las directivas de seis congresos de zona, esta actividad lleva como finalidad aunar esfuerzos de parte de los mismos integrantes para la solución de problemas de la Juventud Rural enrolada en los Clubes 4-S.

2.- El Campamento Nacional se realizará a fines de la primera quincena del mes de diciembre, asistirán a esta actividad 250 personas entre socios(as), guías volunta-

rios y Promotores del programa, las finalidades son proporcionar solaz y esparcimiento a aquellos que sobresalieron durante el año 1973, estimulándolos con su asistencia a mejorar el programa 4-S en cada comunidad. Sirve esta actividad, además, para muchos otros propósitos tales como: intercambio de ideas y experiencias, enseñanza y capacitación prácticas y técnicas agrícolas, quehaceres domésticos y en lo social, cívico y recreativo.

LA JUVENTUD ES LA RIQUEZA POTENCIAL MAS VALIOSA DE NUESTRA NACION, AYUDEMOSLA.

Representantes asistentes al II Concilio, celebrado en Amatlán del 28 al 30 de noviembre de 1972.

mejor ganado ¡ PARA GUATEMALA !



Hace años la ganadería tenía un valor escaso en la economía de los pueblos. El ganado era abundante... Las praderas anchas y verdes.

Hoy la ganadería es uno de los valores fundamentales en la vida del mundo y las fuentes abastecedoras de carne tiene una misión de alta responsabilidad que cumplir: satisfacer la demanda creciente de alimentos ricos en proteínas, y a bajo costo, para la alimentación y nutrición de todos los habitantes del planeta tierra.

Nosotros somos una de esas fuentes abastecedoras de carne para el mundo. Compramos el ganado al mejor precio, prestamos asesoría a pequeños ganaderos en sus problemas y estamos interesados en el engrandecimiento de la ganadería en Guatemala. El futuro lo demanda. Tenemos un camino a seguir....

El Ganadero, S. A.
SU EMPRESA AMIGA

OFICINAS EN ESCUINTLA.

DIRECCION CIUDAD GUATEMALA:
1a. Avenida 8-50. Zona 1
Tels : 82881-82

PROYECTOS DE LOS CLUBES 4-S

Los proyectos tienen fines educativos y económicos. Se deben iniciar de acuerdo con las necesidades, deseos y capacidades del socio.

Todo miembro de los clubes 4-S tiene la obligación de realizar, por lo menos, un proyecto agrícola. En dicho proyecto deben ponerse en práctica los mejores métodos agrícolas. Además, tiene que participar en proyectos colectivos y de comunidad. La agencia de Extensión y el Guía local asesorarán técnicamente en la dirección, para el desarrollo de los proyectos.



Algunos proyectos de cría y fomento de cerdos están conduciendo los socios de los Clubes Agrícolas Juveniles Unión y Fuerza, Tecun Uman, Santo Rufino Barrios, Los Campesinos, Cristobal Colon, Pedro Molina, Rafael Landivar y El Guiscoyol, del parcelamiento "La Maquina", Cuyango, Suchitepequez.

Estos proyectos son parte de la promoción de la División de Extensión Agrícola. Su propósito es el de elevar el nivel económico de los jóvenes rurales, aparte de proporcionarles conocimientos sobre explotaciones pecuarias, en este caso con razas de cerdos Duroc Jersey, Poland y Hampshire.

Dichos proyectos están siendo asesorados por el personal de la Agencia de Extensión del parcelamiento, perito agrónomo Carlos Francisco García Chavez y especialmente por el promotor de Clubes, profesor Wenceslao Morán G.

Para iniciar el proyecto cada socio re-



cibe una marrana, de cuya primera parición debe entregar dos crías hembras a la directiva de su Club, para que el Guía Voluntario del proyecto y el promotor de Clubes 4-S de su localidad, entreguen estas crías a otros socios, seleccionados por sus méritos.

Con estos proyectos se está contribuyendo a que los socios puedan iniciarse en trabajos propios e independientes y ayudar a mejorar la economía familiar. De esta forma se espera que en un futuro próximo, se aumente considerablemente el número de proyectos conducidos por los socios, lo que redundará en un aumento de la producción porcina, el cual, a su vez, incidirá en un mejor abastecimiento de carne al mercado local y nacional.



¿ QUE SON LOS CLUBES 4-S ?

Los clubes 4-S son parte de las actividades del Servicio de Extensión Agrícola. Están formados por jóvenes muchachos y muchachas de la zona rural, que trabajan fuera de la escuela, en grupos bien organizados, con el fin de desarrollar sus habilidades individuales; aprender los principios básicos de Agricultura y del hogar y desarrollar a la vez el sentido de responsabilidad.

El club es un medio educativo y no un



QUIENES PUEDEN SER MIEMBROS DE UN CLUB 4-S

Pueden pertenecer a esa organización cualquier joven de la zona rural que esté en la edad comprendida entre los 9 y los 20 años. Para que puedan llamarse socios de los clubes 4-S, tienen que llenar los siguientes requisitos:

- 1.- Seleccionar y trabajar activamente en un proyecto, observando las mejores prácticas en el desarrollo del mismo.
- 2.- Seguir las instrucciones de la agencia de Extensión o del Guía local en el desarrollo de su proyecto y otras actividades de los clubes.
- 3.- Llevar un registro completo de su trabajo.
- 4.- Asistir puntualmente a las reuniones y participar en todas las actividades del Club.
- 5.- Ayudar en todo lo posible a los demás socios de los clubes y cooperar honradamente en el desarrollo del hogar y la comunidad.
- 6.- Dar demostraciones de su trabajo, enseñando a otras personas lo que esté aprendiendo. Observar siempre el "Superar lo Mejor".
- 7.- Participar en actividades de la comunidad, tales como control de incendios, campañas para introducir agua potable, ornamentación de parques y paseos públicos, etc.
- 8.- Tomar parte activa en exposiciones y en "Días de Logros".



PLAN GANADERO

Ya se empiezan a obtener los logros esperados del Plan Ganadero 4-S, el cual consiste en suministrar un animal de raza mejorada a un socio 4-S, cuyo entusiasmo, capacidad y dedicación hayan sido ampliamente reconocidos dentro de la organización. El animal se le dá al socio en propiedad, pero queda comprometido a devolver una cría con el propósito de que ésta a su vez, se le dé a otro socio 4-S.

Esta situación acaba de ocurrir: el 7 de diciembre pasado, el socio Luis Oswaldo Jacinto, del Club "Justo Rufino Barrios" del parcelamiento La Máquina, Cuyotenango, Suchitepéquez, le entregó al socio 4-S Moisés Chilín González, una novilla, producto de la cría que la iniciativa privada, organizada en Consejo Nacional de los Clubes 4-S de Guatemala (CONACAJ), le entregó hace dos años.

Igual cosa ocurrió en el Club "Brisas del Motagua", de Quiriguá, Morales, Izabal, cuando el socio Anibal Cruz Guerra, con fecha 19 de enero pasado, le entregó una novilla de su cría al socio Alvaro Roberto Aldana.

Se estima que en el transcurso de este año se duplicará el número de beneficiados con el Plan Ganadero 4-S, ya que a la fecha, 20 son los socios beneficiados con dicho plan. Diez y ocho de ellos han recibido ganado bovino y equino directamente de las donaciones hechas por los siguientes asociados al CONACAJ:

- 1) Minar & Cía. Ltda.
- 2) El Ganadero, S. A.
- 3) Ingenio El Salto, S. A.
- 4) Hacienda El Caobanal
- 5) Sr. Roberto Carlos
- 6) Ing. Edgar Ponciano

LOCALIZACION DE SOCIOS 4-S
QUE PARTICIPAN EN EL PLAN
GANADERO 4-S





IMPORTANCIA DE LA GANADERIA EN LOS CLUBES 4-S

ROBERTO DE LEON.

La ganadería constituye uno de los renglones más importantes de la economía de Guatemala, por la cantidad de divisas que produce y porque en Guatemala existen zonas vocacionales para una explotación eficiente y porque las explotaciones mismas se facilitan, pudiendo ser manejadas intensivamente dados los adelantos tecnológicos existentes para su explotación.

La atención a la importancia que reviste la cría y aprovechamiento de animales domésticos en la economía nacional y en particular para las zonas rurales que complementan su alimentación e ingresos por medio de pequeñas explotaciones de animales.

La ganadería en los jóvenes 4-S permite proporcionar enseñanza y capacitación técnica a efecto de que los socios de los Clubes 4-S y pequeños productores logren mejorar la producción de leche, carne, pieles y demás productos.

En el interés de preparar los elementos capaces de multiplicar las experiencias educativas, estos proyectos ganaderos (especialmente el programa 4-S), permiten a los extensionistas para que presten especial atención a los agricultores que cuentan con liderazgo dentro de la comunidad y sirven de demostradores, con quienes se establecen lotes demostrativos de ganados, o que el mismo proyecto de socios, les permite conocer las razas y métodos adecuados para su explotación.

Los aspectos en que principalmente se difunden conocimientos son los siguientes: introducción de razas puras y mejoramiento de las crías existentes, coadyuvadamente con métodos adecuados de manejo, vacunación, prevención y control de enfermedades.

Los aspectos

En el mejoramiento de las razas se ha logrado interesar a algunos ganaderos (como influencia directa de los mismos socios que han sido beneficiados con algún semoviente del plan ganadero 4-S), en la adquisición

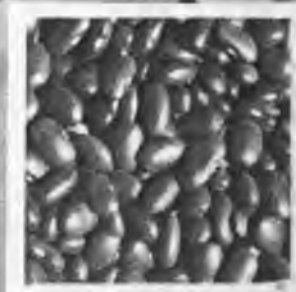
de lotes de razas puras, incorporando a sus hatos, sementales de alta calidad. Se le ha dado preferencia a las razas ya adaptadas y conocidas en Guatemala, como lo son, para la producción de leche la Holstein, la Jersey y la Brown Swis; para la producción de carne como la Santa Gertrudis y Cebú Brahman.

Además, la explotación ganadera conlleva al mejoramiento de pastos y forrajes que, al hacerlo, promueve la conservación del suelo, comparado con la siembra de cultivos limpios como el maíz.

De manera teórico-práctico se imparte enseñanza en el cultivo de pastos y hechura de potreros, divulgando entre la población rural las ventajas en producción y riqueza protéica de determinados pastos a que deben darle preferencia, de acuerdo a las condiciones climáticas y edafológicas de la zona que se trate; para el efecto se trabaja principalmente con los pastos pangola, bufel, gras, estrella, kikuyú, zacatón, ramié y napier, así como algunos trabajos demostrativos con maicillos híbridos.

Los beneficios que se obtendrán en un futuro próximo, se verán reflejados en una mejor y más abundante producción de carne, leche y derivados.





**UN PROYECTO DE
GRANDES BENEFICIOS**

... nuestro país, desde hace varios años se viene notando la insuficiencia de frijol, grano básico de la población. Quizá se deba a la baja tecnología aplicada al cultivo, a la siembra en épocas y épocas no adecuadas y a falta de un programa estratégico que pueda favorecer el incremento de la producción.

Estas y muchas razones más se planificó el Proyecto de Producción y Utilización del Frijol, cuya duración será de 4 años de ejecución a cargo de los Socios de los Clubes Agrícolas Juveniles 4-S de Guatemala basados en los aportes que la Fundación Interamericana otorgó al Instituto Interamericano de Ciencias Agrícolas (IICA) y al programa Interamericano para la Juventud Rural; a los aportes del Consejo Nacional de Clubes 4-S (CONACAJ) y a la colaboración especial del Departamento de Nutrición del Ministerio de Salud Pública; al Instituto de Nutrición de Centro América (INCAP) y a la Agencia para el Desarrollo Internacional.

El primer año es del conocimiento de toda la zona. 90 socios iniciaron el proyecto en el pasado. De estos 90, 45 son de los Clubes "Juventud Agrícola" de la Aldea Santa Rosa de Lima; "Los Angeles" de la Aldea Espitia Barrera y "El Sol" de la Aldea Espitia Real del Municipio de Nueva Santa Rosa en el departamento de Santa Rosa, que en el mes de octubre de 1972 emprendieron el proyecto. Los otros 45 socios son de los Clubes 4-S de las Aldeas de San Esteban y Sábana del municipio de Chiquimula y lo iniciaron en diciembre pasado.

El proyecto individual tuvo una extensión de un cuarto de manzana (1,750 metros cuadrados). La cosecha de las parcelas fue un rotundo éxito, comparado con la producción local de los agricultores de las mismas regiones, especialmente de Santa Rosa a pesar de la época de sequía que hubo en la etapa de floración del frijol.

Además los socios y padres de familia involucrados en esta fase están muy contentos con los resultados y este año con la experiencia que lograron del proyecto, muchos socios duplicaron o triplicaron la extensión sembrar, orientados por sus Guías de Cultivos y asesorados por el personal

técnico de la División de Extensión Agrícola.

Durante este año el proyecto se extendió a 4 agencias de Extensión, es decir que, además de la de Nueva Santa Rosa y Chiquimula, se unirán la de Jutiapa y Asunción Mita, con un total de 180 socios 4-S que cubrirán mínimo de 45 manzanas. En 1974, el proyecto tendrá 540 socios participantes y el área a cubrir será de 110 manzanas y el cuarto año, o sea en 1975, se espera que participen 24 Agencias de Extensión, con un total de 1,080 socios 4-S que cubrirán un área de 270 manzanas. En la totalidad del proyecto participarán 48 comunidades en todo el país, involucrando directamente a 1,080 familias e indirectamente a 10,900.

A todos los socios se les están proporcionando materiales e insumos en forma de crédito recuperable con la cosecha y se les está asesorando en todos los aspectos del proyecto. A los socios, principalmente en la tecnología agrícola del cultivo y a las socias, a su preparación para su consumo en el hogar.

Los objetivos del proyecto son:

- * Adiestrar a los socios 4-S y a las familias rurales, sobre cómo aumentar sus rendimientos de frijol y la forma de hacer mejor uso de este grano en la dieta familiar.
- * Enseñar a los socios 4-S cómo hacer mejor uso del crédito y prepararlos para que puedan en el futuro, ser usuarios de bancos y otras instituciones de crédito.
- * Fomentar en los socios 4-S, la formación de pequeñas cooperativas, con el fin de ayudarles a resolver sus problemas de producción y de comercialización de sus cosechas.
- * Proporcionar a los jóvenes rurales, la oportunidad de participar activamente en el desarrollo socio-económico de la comunidad y por ende, del país en general.

Basados en la experiencia del Proyecto de Producción y Utilización del Frijol, para el año 1974 se están planeando nuevos programas de producción y consumo de granos básicos, como el arroz, trigo, maíz y explotaciones pecuarias, crianza de pollos de engorde y de postura.

Dependiendo el desarrollo y ampliación de éstos proyectos de la colaboración que se reciba para el suministro de insumos a los socios en calidad de crédito.



En el mejoramiento del hogar rural se atiende con especial interés, la administración propia del hogar, el uso adecuado de cocinas, fogones, muebles, letrinillas, etcétera. Así también alrededores de viviendas y las relaciones familiares, con el objetivo de que los miembros de la familia rural puedan desarrollar sus actividades con mayor complacencia y eficacia.



Nuestra contribución en esta clase de obras es necesaria, ayudemos a los Clubes a que se ayuden a si mismos y estaremos abriendo las puertas hacia un futuro mejor.

COMPETENCIA NACIONAL

DE DEMOSTRACION DE METODOS

MONTE SION

AMATITLAN

CAMPEONES DE LA COMPETENCIA NACIONAL DE DEMOSTRACIONES DE METODOS REALIZADA EN MONTE SION, AMATITLAN

PRIMER PUESTO:

Francisco Javier del Cid Zacarías, del Club "Juvenil Agrícola" de Nueva Santa Rosa. Edad 13 años.

Tema: Cómo controlar ratas.

SEGUNDO PUESTO:

Milton Alirio Jordán, del Club 4-S "Voz Agrícola" de Camotán Chiquimula. Edad 13 años.

Tema: Desinfección de semillas de hortalizas.

TERCER PUESTO:

Ana María López Cano, del Club 4-S "Juventud Laboriosa" de Huehuetenango. Edad 11 años.

Tema: Cómo hacer un mameluco.

CUARTO PUESTO:

Carlos Guillermo Labarreda, del Club 4-S "Estrellas Juveniles" de Amatitlán. Edad 12 años.

Tema: Prueba de germinación.

FIRMAS COMERCIALES QUE AYUDAN CON DONACIONES A LOS CLUBES 4-S

Varias donaciones recibieron los Socios de los Clubes Agrícolas Juveniles 4-S del Parcelamiento "La Máquina", Cuyotenango, Suchitepéquez que tienen organizados el P.A. Carlos Francisco García Chávez y el Promotor de Clubes M.T. Wenceslao Morán García.

Las donaciones llegaron a ellos por intermedio del señor Emiliano Aresti Pedrosa, representante de Ventas de la División Agro-Veterinaria y las Casas Comerciales Merk Sharp & Dohme; Empolladora Guatemalteca y Veterinaria "La Semilla", y consistieron en un trofeo para el Comité de la Feria del Parcelamiento, con motivo de celebrar su primer festival pecuario; 600 pollos sexados de la raza Hy Line y un lote de medicinas veterinarias para el control de las enfermedades de los animales de los proyectos bovinos, por y avícolas que dichos socios conducen.

Los Socios de los Clubes 4-S de dicho parcelamiento, agradecieron a las citadas casas comerciales, las donaciones otorgadas, con las cuales están contribuyendo a que los socios tengan material didáctico para utilizar en demostraciones de método, para promover en sus compañeros y vecinos, la adopción de nuevas prácticas agrícolas.

Así también, la casa Bayer de Guatemala, por intermedio de su representante de ventas, perito agrónomo Antonio García, donó un reloj de pared para instalarlo en la casa Club 4-S "CARLOS A. ANLEU", inaugurada el 28 de abril pasado en la aldea Cerró Gordo del Municipio de Jutiapa.

Los Socios y el comité de dicha aldea, agradecieron, la gentil donación.

BANCO DE AMERICA HACE NUEVA DONACION PARA EL PROGRAMA DE LOS CLUBES.

Recientemente, el señor Guillermo L. bardi, Sub-Gerente del Banco de América representado a dicha institución, donó una cantidad de MIL QUETZALES EXACTOS (Q. 1,000.00) al Consejo Nacional de Clubes Agrícolas Juveniles 4-S de Guatemala, para reforzar el programa de dicho Club que tienen en marcha los socios.

Con aportaciones del Banco de América concedidas en oportunidades anteriores, los socios 4-S, han podido acelerar las actividades y obras de construcción.

UN EJEMPLO DE DEMOCRACIA

Vivimos en un mundo joven, y el futuro pertenece a los jóvenes que representan un 60o/o de la población menor de 20 años en los países en vía de desarrollo. Por esta razón, la juventud de hoy, que son las grandes mayorías, debe prepararse para asumir las grandes responsabilidades del mundo que determinen seguir estas grandes mayorías. Uno de los primeros pasos en esta tarea, será el cambio de actitudes de jóvenes y adultos, producidos estos cambios en mayores tributos que permitan gobernarnos como seres humanos civilizados.

Es deber de los adultos orientar a la juventud, pero dejar que ellos decidan su propio destino. Confiemos en la juventud dándole la oportunidad de participar en el desarrollo de nuestros pueblos.

Hace 16 años nació un programa novedoso llamado "CLUBES AGRICOLAS JUVENILES 4-S", bajo la dirección de la División de Extensión Agrícola del Ministerio de Agricultura, que ha pretendido formar agrupaciones juveniles gobernadas por sus propios jóvenes integrantes, poniendo en práctica las normas elementales de un gobierno democrático.

El movimiento de los Clubes Agrícolas Juveniles 4-S, se basa sustancialmente en principios democráticos. Cada Club es consecuencia de las necesidades e intereses de las comunidades y se organizan por voluntad popular. El Club se integra con jóvenes con un sólo requisito: ser mayor de 9 años y no mayor de 20 años.

Cada comunidad elige entre los vecinos a las personas que orientarán a la agrupación, organizándose con el nombre de Comité Local de Consejo 4-S, de sus integrantes se seleccionan a los Guías o Líderes Voluntarios, encargados de orientar al club en cada uno de sus múltiples actividades y proyectos.

Cada agrupación juvenil tienen el derecho de elegir a sus propios dirigentes de entre sus miembros, su directiva y sus líderes juveniles.

Las acciones y resoluciones tomadas son el producto de la voluntad popular.

PROMESA DE LOS CLUBES 4-5
COMO SOCIO DE ESTE CLUB YO PROMETO
MISALUD PARA MAYOR BIENESTAR PERSONAL
MISABER PARA PENSAR MAS CLARO
MISENTIMIENTO PARA MAYOR LEALTAD
MISERVICIO PARA SERVIR MEJOR A DIOS,
A MI PATRIA, A MI HOGAR Y A MI CLUB





PORQUE SE TRABAJA CON LA JUVENTUD

En Guatemala existe un potencial de 700,000 jóvenes comprendidos entre las edades de 9 y 20 años que viven en comunidades rurales. La preparación de estos jóvenes resulta de suma importancia para el progreso del país y en ella están empeñados los extensionistas y los Guías Voluntarios de los Clubes 4-S, por las siguientes razones:

Los jóvenes aprenden más fácil y rápidamente.

La juventud desea cambiar y está dispuesta a probar lo nuevo.

- * Los jóvenes cuentan todavía con muchos años de vigor y de entusiasmo, de manera que la inversión de tiempo y de esfuerzo que se hace para formarlos, resulta muy efectiva.
- * Actualmente hay en América personas que mueren por desnutrición, por lo que si la producción de alimentos y su utilización no se hacen pronto más eficientes, las nuevas generaciones afrontarán este desastre con mayor magnitud.
- * Los problemas sociales y psicológicos del múltiple contacto personal, llegarán a ser más agudos y serios con el aumento de la población, si la educación no puede proveer mayor comprensión y mejores métodos, para hacer los ajustes necesarios en la nueva población.
- * El progreso real de la agricultura y el fortalecimiento de la economía nacional dependen básicamente de la orientación adecuada que se le dé a la juventud rural para desempeñarse en sus futuras funciones de agricultores, amas de casa y ciudadanos responsables.

CONSEJO NACIONAL DE CLUBES AGRICOLAS JUVENILES 4 S DE GUATEMALA

El Consejo Nacional de Clubes Agrícolas Juveniles 4-S de Guatemala, es una entidad privada de servicio permanente, no lucrativa, democrática en su estructura; constituido por personas y empresas agrícolas, comerciales, industriales, bancarias; así mismo de organizaciones profesionales y otras ajenas a las políticas; que intervienen en el desarrollo económico y social del país.

Fue fundado en 1967 y posee personalidad jurídica. Actualmente cuenta con más de 90 miembros que son asociados activos. El CONACAJ tiene la finalidad de ayudar al fortalecimiento de la organización de los Clubes Agrícolas Juveniles 4-S, establecidos y dirigidos por la División de Extensión Agrícola, adscrita a la Dirección de Enseñanza y Capacita-

ción Agrícolas, DIGESA, Ministerio de Agricultura.

Para ese fortalecimiento apoya moral y económicamente a los Clubes Agrícolas Juveniles 4-S, promovimiento para ello, la ayuda gubernamental y privada, así como de organismos internacionales a efecto de hacer efectiva esa ayuda.

El CONACAJ está impulsando planes que están incidiendo en el progreso de los socios de los Clubes 4-S y sus comunidades, por ejemplo el Plan Ganadero, el Crediticio, la Construcción de Casa-Clubes, etc.

El lema de Consejo es:

Superar a la Juventud Rural.

DIRECTIVA CONCILIAR

Rodolfo Balda G.
Presidente

Jorge R. Utrera P.
Vice-presidente

Guillermo Lombardi
Tesorero

David Vela S.
Vocal de Divulgación

ENSALADAS...

Por Hortensia Toledo M.
Agente Economía Doméstica,
San Marcos

Desde los siglos anteriores las personas ya cultivaban hierbas, las cuales preparaban las amas de casa agregándoles aceites y otros condimentos para consumirlas en forma cruda.

Pero a medida que el hombre ha ido adquiriendo conocimientos acerca de las funciones que ejercen los distintos nutrientes en el organismo, ha modificado sus costumbres alimenticias, interesándose también por conocer el valor nutritivo de los distintos vegetales y frutas, ha contribuido a que se preste más atención a la preparación y consumo de los mismos.

Las ensaladas son platos fríos que complementan el menú diario, por sus ingredientes que generalmente son frescos y sanos. Este plato está reconocido como parte importante del menú y esencial para lograr una dieta balanceada.

Las hojas y hortalizas que integran las ensaladas, enriquecen las comidas con vitaminas y sales minerales. Su característica principal es su presentación, en la cual se combinan sabores y colores y en donde el ama de casa pone su gusto y su gracia.

CLASES DE ENSALADAS

Por los alimentos que se usan, se pueden agrupar en:

- Ensaladas ligeras de hojas y hortalizas crudas,
- Ensaladas de frutas,
- Ensaladas combinación de hojas y hortalizas con otros alimentos como carnes, huevos, queso, crema, etc.

POR SU FORMA DE PREPARACION PUEDEN SER:

- Ensaladas preparadas con alimentos crudos,
- Ensaladas preparadas con alimentos cocidos.

PREPARACION DE LAS ENSALADAS

Para preparar una ensalada debe atenderse aspectos importantes como consistencia, sabor, combinación de alimentos, valor nutritivo y presentación, debe tomarse en cuenta también los siguientes aspectos:

- Utilizar ingredientes o vegetales frescos,
- El lavado de los vegetales, cuando se trate de hortalizas de hoja por hoja con agua potable, si no hay, debe hacerse con agua hervida fría. Si no se lavan en el momento, pueden envolverse en un paño o servilla húmeda y guardarse en refrigerador para ser consumidos frescos.
- Con los vegetales o hierbas como lechugas, apio, etc. se debe tener cuidado con los insectos que se esconden en el tallo y hojas.
- Es conveniente tener los ingredientes separados y mezclarlos al momento de servirlos.
- Para que las ensaladas sean agradables al paladar es necesario combinar los sabores de hortalizas de tal manera que no sobresalga un sabor en particular.
- Los colores de las hortalizas o ingredientes deben combinarse de tal manera que armonicen entre sí y se muestre agradable a la vista.
- El aderezo debe agregarse un momento antes de servir la ensalada.

ENSALADA DE ZANAHORIA:

Ingredientes:

6 zanahorias

1 taza de pasas

6 hojas de lechuga

1/2 taza de vinagre con 1/4 de taza de aceite y 1 cucharadita de pimienta y sal al gusto.

PROCEDIMIENTO:

- Se lavan y se pelan muy bien las zanahorias y se cortan en tiritas.
- Se limpian y se lavan muy bien las hojas de lechuga y se secan con paño limpio.
- Mezcle zanahorias, pasas y vinagre.
- Sirva sobre las hojas de lechuga.

Los socios 4-S representan la vanguardia de la juventud rural, el futuro de cada uno de ellos es un ejemplo de agricultor moderno, progresista y próspero.

Estos jóvenes transmiten todos sus conocimientos y experiencias adquiridas a sus compañeros y vecinos, y en esta forma conforman un grupo cuya influencia se ve reflejada en el progreso de las comunidades rurales.

MIEMBROS DEL CONSEJO NACIONAL DE CLUBES 4-S

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 Técnica Universal, S. A.
 Banco de América Suc. Guatemala
 Fértil, S. A. (Suc. Guatemala)
 Hacienda La Suiza
 Empacadora de Cereales, S. A.
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 Servicio Cafetalero Ltda.
 Ing. Eduardo Castillo C.
 Minar y Cía. Ltda.
 Fischer y Cía. Ltda.
 Avicola Viñalobos, Ltda.
 Gross y Cía. Ltda.
 Sr. Roberto de León Manrique
 Monsanto Centroamérica (Guatemala), S. A.
 Gran Industria de Neumáticos Centroamericana, S. A.
 Productos "La Sultana"
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 Lic. Carlos Yaquién O.
 Lic. Ernesto Viteri E.
 Lic. Arturo Soto E.
 Sr. Federico Rodríguez Benito
 Lic. Neil E. Potter
 Dr. Carlos Tejada
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 Tipic, S. A.
 Sterling Products International, S. A.
 Sr. Félix Montes Córdova
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 P. Agr. José Manuel Tárrano T.
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 Sr. Roberto Saravía Santolino
 Sr. Mario García Salas
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 Ing. Ricardo Guírola Leal
 Banco del Agro, S. A.
 E. M. Alvarez y Cía.
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 Concepción, S. A.
 Compañía Guatemalteca de Maquinaria, S. A.
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 Productos Nestlé (Guatemala), S. A.
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 Sr. Emery McCormick Hooper

Lic.



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 Señorita Gladys Coto Markus
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 Llanteca, S. A.
 Compañía de Productos para la Salud Johnson & Johnson, S. A.
 Blue Bird Centro Americana, S. A.
 Nello L. Teer International Inc.
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 Sr. Miguel Angel Galindo Ardón
 Sr. Carlos Matheu Cofiño
 Alimentos para Animales, S. A.
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 Sr. Mario Papahíu R.
 Sr. Donald Richard Rogozinski U.
 Sr. Francois Berger
 Eduardo Estrada & Cía.
 Cía. Distribuidora Guatemalteca Shell
 Ing. Luis Edgardo Ponciano
 Sr. Carlos Palmieri

3



**NOSOTROS
TAMBIEN
APRENDEMOS**

PROGRESAR ES CAMBIAR

GANADERIA:

Selección de reproductores:	Agencias de extensión. agricultores.. socios Club 4-S.	1064 424
Instalaciones.....	Agencias de extensión. agricultores.. socios Club 4-S	493 300
Control de enfermedades:	Agencias de extensión. agricultores. socios Club 4-S.	1815 919
Alimentación.....	Agencias de extensión. agricultores.. socios Club 4-S	1619 965

Servicio de adiestramiento a pequeños y medianos agricultores de Guatemala. Período de enero 1973 a octubre 1973.-

GENTES QUE TRABAJAN PARA SU SERVICIO EN TODA LA NACION.-



SECTOR PUBLICO AGRICOLA
Ministerio de Agricultura
DIGESA - BANDESA - INDEGA - ICTA

MINISTERIO DE AGRICULTURA Y GANADERIA

SERVICIO DE EXTENSION AGRICOLA GANADERA (SEAG)

PROYECTO DE PRODUCCION

Maiz, Soja y Aves

MANUAL PARA EDUCADORA

Y LIDERES 4 C

ASOCIACION PRO DESARROLLO DE LOS CLUBES 4-C DEL PARAGUAY

W. K. KELLOGG FOUNDATION

P.I.J.R. - IICA



Manual de Proyecto

Proyecto de Utilización de la Soja

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INTRODUCCION

Los propósitos de este manual son enfocar los distintos aspectos del Proyecto de Utilización de la Soja, ofrecer ideas para su realización y discutir las actividades fundamentales del proyecto, el Proyecto Individual para Socias.

Hay dos factores importantes en este trabajo que va a desempeñar el SEAG. Primero, el Paraguay ha sido seleccionado para participar en el Proyecto de Producción y Utilización de Alimentos, auspiciado por la Fundación Kellogg y el PIJR en su fase piloto. Segundo, por primera vez, un programa que combina los aspectos económicos (producción) con los aspectos sociales (nutrición y alimentación) está iniciándose en Latinoamérica. El Paraguay, como país participante del proyecto piloto tiene la oportunidad y el desafío de ejecutar un programa exitoso que puede servir como modelo para los demás países.

Con mucha esperanza en ustedes, los extensionistas del Paraguay en la Juventud Rural paraguaya, y en este gran país, el Paraguay.

Nancy E.L. de Granovsky

Economista del Hogar
Miembro del Cuerpo de Paz en el
Paraguay.

Junio 1.972

ROL DE LA EDUCADORA

El liderazgo de la Educadora de Hogar en el Proyecto de Utilización de la Soja es el ingrediente determinante del éxito del Proyecto. Su iniciativa y participación activa en todas las etapas es imprescindible para que el desafío tenga respuesta efectiva.

Esperamos que ella explote todas las posibilidades en cuanto a la metodología, que planee actividades verdaderamente beneficiosas para las socias participantes y que delegue responsabilidades en sus líderes voluntarias involucradas en las comunidades participantes en el Proyecto.

Su habilidad para comunicarse con la gente es de máxima importancia porque el proyecto contempla el mayor consumo de un alimento poco usado por la gente campesina en la comida familiar. Por naturaleza, las personas se resisten a cambiar y especialmente a ser cambiados. Por eso, una educadora que ya ha ganado la confianza de su clientela entra con más facilidad de trabajo.

Como se trata de aumentar el consumo de soja, un alimento repugnante para muchos, por falta de conocimiento en cuanto a su preparación, la educadora siempre debe mantener bien delineado el objetivo fundamental del proyecto: mejorar el aspecto nutricional de la familia a través de un incremento en el consumo de la soja. Esto no significa cambiar los hábitos de alimentación de la familia como algunos piensan, sino ofrecerles nuevas alternativas en la comida familiar, enseñándoles el aprovechamiento de la soja y, al mismo tiempo, fortaleciendo sus conceptos básicos de la nutrición adecuada. Es decir, en vez de cambios en la dieta tradicional se espera lograr un enriquecimiento de la misma.

Al comienzo del proyecto la educadora debe elegir las preparaciones más sencillas y parecidas a los platos que las familias generalmente preparan para evitar que pierdan interés por causa de ser demasiado extraños al paladar. Cuando existe dificultad para convencerles que se puede consumir la soja, se puede enfocar por el lado económico, señalando el ahorro que realizan, incorporando la soja en sus comidas.

Las propias actividades de las educadoras pueden influir el éxito del proyecto, porque es posible transmitir los prejuicios a las socias y familias inconcientemente.

La educadora tiene que estar absolutamente convencida del valor del proyecto, reconociendo sus prejuicios, si existen, hacia el consumo de la soja y con toda honestidad buscar el modo de superarlos. Existen tantas formas en que la soja puede ser aprovechada que cualquiera encontrará por lo menos una forma que le agrade.

El proyecto ofrece una oportunidad de innovar en el trabajo.

El capítulo "Metodos a Emplearse", sugiere varias ideas.

Se espera que salgan de la rutina en cuanto a las actividades planeadas. Todas las oficinas de Extensión tienen una amplia biblioteca en donde se puede encontrar miles de ideas nuevas.

El Proyecto ofrece una buenisima oportunidad de utilizar a los líderes voluntarios. Sin su ayuda, es dudoso que salga bien el proyecto. Es mucho lo que pueden hacer los líderes si se les da la oportunidad y el adiestramiento necesario para cumplir la tarea. Hay que tener en cuenta que aunque ellos no son profesionales, muchas veces tienen habilidades y características personales que les permitan trabajar con mucha confianza de la gente y una gran satisfacción personal. El liderazgo de ellos contribuirá mucho a su propio desarrollo como individuos y como dirigentes. Las responsabilidades específicas serán discutidas en el próximo capítulo.

Usted es una líder profesional. Tiene usted las cualidades de un "líder" o es usted un "jefe".

Jefe o Líder ?

- 1) El Jefe dirige a sus hombres; el líder los adiestra.
- 2) El Jefe depende de la autoridad; el líder de la buena voluntad.
- 3) El Jefe inspira miedo; el líder entusiasmo.
- 4) El Jefe dice: "yo"; el líder dice: "nosotros".
- 5) El jefe designa las tareas; el líder establece el paso para desarrollarias.
- 6) El Jefe dice: "estén aquí a tiempo"; el líder está ahí "antes".
- 7) El Jefe determina la culpabilidad de la derrota; el líder mitiga la derrota.
- 8) El Jefe sabe cómo se hace algo; el líder muestra como se hace.
- 9) El Jefe hace parecer el trabajo desagradable; el líder lo hace parecer un privilegio.
- 10) El Jefe dice: "vayan"; el líder dice "vamos".

En resumen, su liderazgo, iniciativa y participación activa son los factores que influirán el éxito o el fracaso del Proyecto de Utilización de la Soja.

Rol de la Líder

Las líderes pueden ser las herramientas básicas del proyecto sólo si la educadora sabe aprovechar los conocimientos y experiencias de ellas y las adiestra acerca de sus responsabilidades relacionadas con el mismo.

El primer paso es identificar las líderes que van a colaborar. Probablemente cada comunidad participante ya tiene sus líderes. Una persona es un líder cuando sus ideas o acciones influyen a otras personas o cuando una persona ayuda para hacer las cosas que las otras quieren ver hechas.

Usando estos criterios es probable que usted encuentre otras personas que tienen cualidades de un líder en las comunidades participantes. Otro aspecto muy importante es que los líderes más efectivos son los líderes voluntarios. Hacen las cosas porque verdaderamente quieren hacerlas. Han ofrecido su colaboración voluntariamente.

Uno de los propósitos básicos de Extensión es el desarrollo del individuo. La filosofía de Extensión Agrícola Ganadera es no sólo impartir información como hacer cosas, sino también dar a la gente las responsabilidades y oportunidades para que desarrollen su talento y habilidad en la realización de lo que quieren o pueden hacer. El trabajo de Extensión ayuda a la gente para realizar sus capacidades y llegar a ser líderes y ciudadanos más concientes e influyentes.

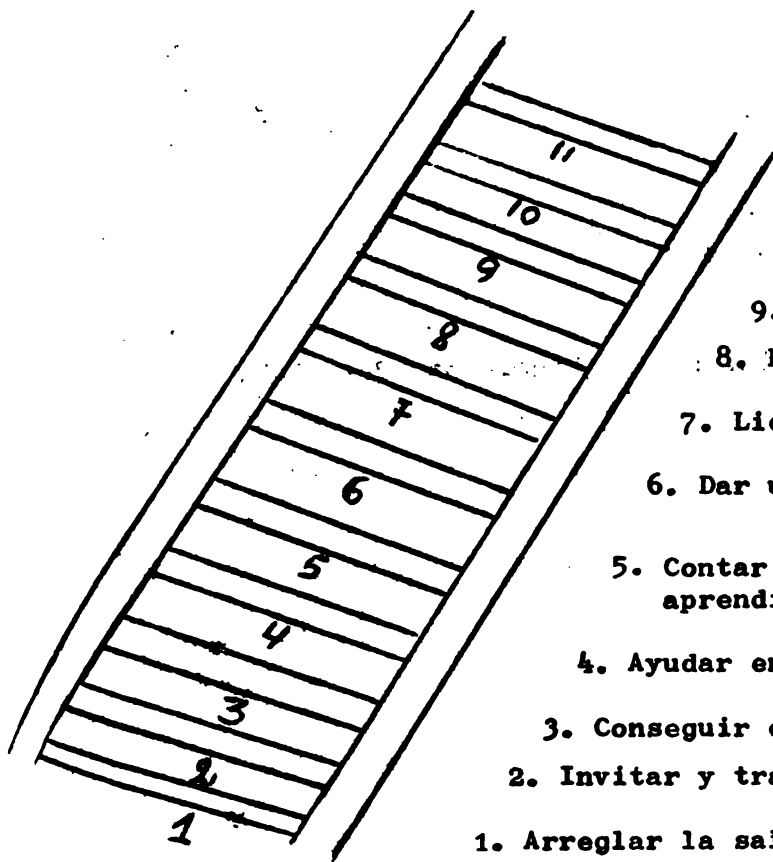
Líderes son importantes porque le pueden ayudar con el trabajo. Una educadora de hogar trabajando sólo no puede trabajar directamente con muchas familias, pero teniendo un grupo de líderes bien adiestradas puede, con ellas, alcanzar a más familias. Por otra parte, muchas veces las líderes pueden ganar la confianza de la gente en la Comunidad más rápidamente que la Educadora de Hogar.

Esto será significativo cuando se trata del consumo de la soja. Si las líderes están convencidas del proyecto y sus propósitos, servirán de ejemplo a los demás.

Las líderes conocen mejor sus propias comunidades que usted misma y por eso deben ser incluidas en la planificación del proyecto, dándoles una oportunidad de reflejar la situación y ofrecer sus ideas. Una parte del proyecto individual de la socia requiere que ella dé una demostración durante una reunión de su Club 4-C. Hemos incluido este requisito porque las socias necesitan desarrollar confianza en sí mismas ya que serán las líderes de mañana.

Ahora usted tiene que decidir cuales son las responsabilidades y que pueden llevar a cabo sus líderes.

Todas las personas están en distintas etapas de su evolución por tanto no podemos fijar una misma escala de responsabilidades para todas. Esta "escalera" demuestra que el liderazgo tiene etapas o fases, cada uno de los cuales requerirá un cierto grado de responsabilidad.



11. Miembro del comité o Consejo de la Comunidad
10. Presidenta del Club de Amas de Casa
9. Adiestrar a otros líderes
8. Lider del Club
7. Lider de proyecto en el club
6. Dar una demostración al grupo
5. Contar y mostrar a los vecinos lo aprendido
4. Ayudar en una demostración
3. Conseguir el local para la reunión
2. Invitar y traer a otra persona a la reunión
1. Arreglar la sala para una reunión

Escalera del Liderazgo

En cual escalón están sus líderes ?

A dónde pueden llegar ?

La siguiente lista ofrece ideas para las responsabilidades que pueden tener los líderes en este Proyecto de Utilización de la Soja:

1. Ayudar con la Encuesta Nutricional en sus respectivas comunidades.

2. **Asistir en la planificación del Proyecto a nivel de Agencia**
3. **Ayudar con el planeamiento del Proyecto a nivel de Club y Comunidad**
4. **Asistir a cursos de Capacitación para Líderes del Proyecto de Utilización de Soja.**
5. **Dar las demostraciones sobre preparación de alimentos usando la soja en las reuniones de los Clubes 4-C**
6. **Ayudar a las socias a alcanzar los objetivos de su Proyecto Individual.**
7. **Controlar el Registro de Proyecto de cada socia periódicamente**
8. **Arreglar todos los detalles de las reuniones: invitaciones, locales, etc. con la Presidente del Club.**
9. **Hablar con la gente de la comunidad informalmente sobre el Proyecto y la soja y enseñarles a consumirla.**

En resumen, la líder es importante porque es una persona clave que tiene influencia en la comunidad y está en contacto permanentemente con toda la gente. Una líder bien segura de sus responsabilidades puede dar beneficio al programa y desarrollar su propia capacidad de liderazgo.

Modo de Operar

Para encuadrar mejor los diferentes aspectos del proyecto, volvemos a repetir los objetivos referentes a esta parte: Utilización de la Soja:

Ellos son:

1. Dar a conocer la importancia de la buena nutrición
2. Hacer conocer las distintas maneras de preparar alimentos usando la soja.
3. Enseñar los valores nutritivos de estos alimentos
4. Habituarse a los jóvenes y amas de casa a que aprovechen adecuadamente los productos de la chacra.
5. Crear conciencia sobre la importancia de la producción y consumo de la soja.
6. Adiestrar personas que trabajan fundamentalmente con jóvenes 4-C y los líderes voluntarios.

Proyecto Individual

La característica sobresaliente de este Proyecto es la incorporación del Proyecto Individual para Socias sobre Utilización de la Soja con objetivos y requisitos concretos que la socia tiene que cumplir. Se estima que la mayoría de los objetivos fundamentales del Proyecto serán alcanzados a través del Proyecto Individual.

Los objetivos fijados para la socia en el Proyecto Individual son:

1. Aprender a conocer el valor nutritivo de la soja.
2. Aprender a comprender las necesidades nutricionales del organismo, especialmente en cuanto a la proteína
3. Aprender a preparar distintos platos utilizando la soja y a incorporarlos en la comida familiar.
4. Aprender a evaluar los platos hechos con la soja según el costo de preparación, apariencia, sabor, textura, temperatura y valor nutritivo.

Los requisitos del Proyecto Individual que cada socia tiene que cumplir satisfactoriamente durante el primer año son:

1. Leer y estudiar la Guía de Proyecto
2. Revisar el recetario y estudiar la parte que da informaciones generales sobre la soja.
3. Hacer las siguientes preparaciones e incorporarlas en la comida familiar:

Una (1) receta usando EL GRANO VERDE

Dos (2) recetas usando EL GRANO SECO

Dos (2) recetas usando EL GRANO TOSTADO

Cinco (5) recetas usando LA LECHE DE SOJA

Cinco (5) recetas usando EL RESIDUO DE LA SOJA

Cuatro (4) recetas usando LA HARINA DE SOJA

4. Dar una demostración o charla instructiva relacionada al proyecto en una reunión del Club 4-C
5. Mantener un cuaderno para anotar las nuevas recetas "inventadas" por la socia
6. Mantener el Registro de Proyecto actualizado

El Proyecto Individual es diseñado para uso durante y después de la cosecha de la soja.

El razonamiento es este: Con este Proyecto de Producción y Consumo, queremos aprovechar la soja cultivada especialmente para propósitos del proyecto. No obstante, si las familias participantes tienen soja en la casa ahora, se puede comenzar a enseñar su aprovechamiento, aunque la guía del Proyecto Individual y el Registro de Proyecto (de la socia) no serán utilizados hasta la etapa de producción de la soja por un miembro de la familia. Para las socias que quieren comenzar "temprano" (es decir, con otras cosechas, no la cosecha de este proyecto en particular), se les entregará un Registro Especial para anotar las preparaciones hechas con la soja.

El Proyecto tiene dos años de duración pero sólo se han planeado los requisitos del primer año en cuanto al Proyecto Individual.

Los requisitos del segundo año tendrán su base en la evaluación del proyecto hecha al terminar el primer año.

Adiestramiento de Líderes

Se ha señalado la importancia de las líderes voluntarias en la ejecución del Proyecto de Utilización de la Soja. Una vez determinadas las actividades que se llevarán a cabo, se debe iniciar un programa de reuniones periódicas con las líderes. Como ellas tendrán la mayor responsabilidad en la ejecución del Proyecto en sus respectivas comunidades se deben reunir para discutir los planes, evaluar los resultados, y ofrecer adiestramiento donde y cuando sea necesario.

Por ejemplo, si hay 6 líderes involucradas en el proyecto, podrían reunirse cada 15 días. Esto daría oportunidad de discutir los hechos y planear para el futuro. El rol de la educadora sería liderar estas sesiones y también desarrollar los temas que necesitarán los líderes para la próxima reunión del Club 4-C

Audiencia a Alcanzar - Difusión del Proyecto

Es obvio que el enfoque principal y más directo del Proyecto de Utilización de Soja es la familia de cada socio que cultive la soja en cumplimiento de los Requisitos del Proyecto de Producción de Soja. Pero se espera mayor difusión del mismo.



Esto significa que además del Proyecto Individual de la Socia que beneficiará en forma directa a la familia y en cierta medida a los parientes y vecinos, usted tiene que planear otra clase de actividades que alcanzarán a otros grupos de personas. Esto será discutido más detalladamente en el capítulo sobre: "Metodos a Emplearse".

Encuesta Nutricional

Periodicamente se llevará a cabo una reencuesta de las comunidades-piloto para tratar de determinar los cambios en los hábitos de alimentación en comparación con la encuesta inicial.

Planificación del Proyecto a Nivel de Agencias

La planificación del proyecto debe ser hecho conjuntamente con el Agente de Clubes 4-C. Los siguientes puntos deben ser considerados:

1. Objetivos generales existen; cuáles son objetivos específicos que quiere incluir para ajustarse a la realidad de la zona ?. Cuáles deben recibir más atención ?
2. Qué recursos tienen, tanto materiales como humanos? Si está involucrado una VCP o IDP en la Agencia, Cuál será su rol? Cuál es el rol de las líderes voluntarias?. Qué otros recursos humanos existen?
3. En vista de los otros proyectos y actividades planeados, cuánto tiempo puede dedicarse a trabajo directo con el proyecto. Cuáles son las cosas más importantes que sólo usted puede hacer?. Qué cosas podrían ser hechas por otras ?
4. En vista de los objetivos señalados, cuáles temas deben ser enseñadas? (ver la lista en la siguiente página)
5. Qué métodos y que actividades puede usted planear para enseñar los temas seleccionados?
6. Para quién están planeadas las actividades?
Cómo puede lograr mayor difusión del proyecto?
7. Cuando se puede realizar todo lo que se quiere?
La mecánica de la planificación debe ser hecha en la misma forma en que se acostumbra hacer el Plan Anual de Trabajo, utilizando los mismos formularios, con la única diferencia que la planificación será hecho conjuntamente por el Agente de Clubes 4-C, la Educadora de Hogar, u otras personas involucradas en la Agencia que tomarán responsabilidades para la ejecución del proyecto.

Lista de Temas del Proyecto.

Esta lista puede servir como una guía de referencia para la planificación del Proyecto. Son todos los temas del Proyecto de Utilización de la Soja, considerados importantes. Por supuesto no existe tiempo para incluir todos los temas, pero se espera que se trate de incorporar la mayoría en forma significativa.

Nutrición (General).

1. Relación de la "buena" nutrición con la salud y la productividad.
2. Los efectos de la Alimentación: apariencia, disposición, actividad y crecimiento
3. Necesidades diarias de la alimentación (G.S.)
4. Los Grupos de Alimentos (3) según sus funciones
5. Los Grupos de Alimentos (4) según su semejanza
6. Los Nutrientes claves
7. Necesidad de ciertos nutrientes para el organismo
8. Variación del valor nutritivo de los diferentes alimentos
9. Necesidad de comer una variedad de alimentos
10. Necesidades nutricionales en el ciclo de vida
11. Factores económicos relacionados con la alimentación
12. Planeamiento de comidas equilibradas utilizando los alimentos disponibles.

Preparación de Alimentos (General)

1. Equipos y utensilios requeridos
2. Interpretación exacta de la receta
3. Definición de los términos empleados en las recetas
4. Importancia de las medidas exactas de las recetas
5. Técnica de la preparación de alimentos
6. Conservación de los alimentos
7. El arreglo y equipamiento de la cocina
8. Higiene en la cocina: del ambiente, de artefactos y de la persona
9. Análisis del costo de la preparación de alimentos
10. Evaluación del plato preparado

Utilización de la Soja (específica)

1. Necesidad del ser humano del consumo de proteína
2. Contribución de la soja a los requerimientos nutricionales
3. Historia y usos de la soja
4. Almacenaje de la Soja en la casa
5. Ventajas que ofrece el uso de la soja en la dieta familiar
6. Los secretos de la buena cocción de la soja
7. Los usos de la soja en la alimentación
8. Utensilios y equipos especiales necesarios para la utilización de la soja
9. Formas distintas de preparar la soja:

El grano verde
El grano seco
El grano tostado
La soja germinada
Lalochó de soja
El queso de soja
El residuo de la leche de soja
La harina de soja

10. Evaluación del grado de aceptación de nuevas recetas en base a soja
11. Comparación del valor nutritivo y costo con otras fuentes proteicas

Otros temas

1. Qué es un Proyecto Individual?
2. Objetivos y Requisitos del Proyecto Individual
3. Modo de operar el Proyecto Individual
4. Cómo dar una demostración de método y charla ilustrativa
5. Como mantener el Registro de Proyecto
6. Como determinar la cantidad de soja que debe reservarse, de la parcela del socio participante, en el Proyecto de Producción de Soja.

Selección de Participantes (en el Proyecto Individual)

La selección de las socias que llevarán el Proyecto Individual de Utilización de Soja está estrechamente relacionada a los socios elegidos para participar en la parte de producción.

Cada socio que participe en el Proyecto de Producción de Soja ha de tener una hermana o aún su madre que pueda participar en el Proyecto de Utilización de la Soja. Es decir, deben participar 5 a 20 (depende del número de socios productores) socias en el Proyecto Individual. Si existen otras socias o amas de casa con interés en el proyecto, debe incluirse, siempre que tengan la soja disponible. Es imprescindible que haya soja disponible en las áreas donde se llevará a cabo el Proyecto Individual de Soja porque sin ella, las Socias no podrán cumplir los requisitos del proyecto. Si en las áreas seleccionadas se cultiva la soja por primera vez o si han tenido poco consumo de soja anteriormente, se debe estudiar la posibilidad de que los socios vendan una porción de su cosecha a las familias de la comunidad, que no se dedican al cultivo de soja. Esto es en adición a la soja que reservan para el consumo de sus propias familias.

Si todas las socias del Club 4-C de la compañía seleccionada no llevan el Proyecto Individual de la Utilización de la Soja, se puede tratar ésta como una actividad especial de las socias del Club. No obstante, la solución más feliz será hacer que esté disponible la soja para todas las familias de la compañía que se interesan en aprender su utilización.

Aunque no participen todas las compañías de su zona en el Proyecto, usted debe mantener informados a los demás clubes 4-C y familias rurales.

del Proyecto Kellogg de Producción y Utilización de Soja. Estas personas, aunque no participen en forma directa a través del Proyecto Individual deben ser invitadas parareuniones, cursillos, giras educativas, días de campo y otras actividades para que conozcan algo de las posibilidades que ofrece el aprovechamiento de la soja. La gente del pueblo también puede participar en actividades especiales del Proyecto.

Encuesta Nutricional

Además del Proyecto Individual, la otra característica sobresaliente del Proyecto de Utilización de la soja es la Encuesta Nutricional. Esta encuesta tiene doble propósito:

1. Proveer datos básicos sobre un grupo de familias de la zona en que trabaja usted, con miras al fortalecimiento de los datos del Estudio de Situación de la Zona. Estos datos deben servir como base para proyectos en Nutrición y Vivienda.
2. Proveer datos iniciales que luego pueden ser comparados a los resultados de encuestas posteriores. De este modo, cumple una función evaluativa.

Relac. al
Estudio
Nutr.
de 1965.

Una de las primeras etapas del proyecto, después de seleccionar los socios-agricultores que participarán en el Proyecto de Producción de Soja es la administración de las tres encuestas - una para agricultores, otra para amas de casa y otra para los jóvenes.

Las familias de los socios participantes y un muestreo de 20-25 familias adicionales serán entrevistados según las recomendaciones del PIJR.

Estas mismas familias serán entrevistadas periódicamente según nos informa el PIJR y los resultados de cada encuesta se analizará por la máquina computadora, significando que podemos tener a mano los resultados de las encuestas con poca pérdida de tiempo.

Método a Emplearse

Se ha señalado la importancia de la responsabilidad de la Educadora de Hogar para emplear métodos efectivos en la enseñanza y utilizar una variedad de actividades interesantes. La siguiente es sólo una lista de posibles ideas que se puede emplear durante la ejecución del proyecto.

Métodos individuales

1. Entrevistas. En cada entrevista que se hace con socias y amas de casa, se debe hablarles de la utilización de la soja o temas relacionados. Se puede emplear "mini-portafolio gráficos", para presentar los temas. Usted debe observar bien las actividades cotidianas de la familia, hacerles preguntas, y ofrecerles sugerencias dentro de las posibilidades de la situación familiar.

Por ejemplo, al observar que el ama de casa está preparando una comida, se puede preguntarle que está preparando y cómo, y luego sugerirle formas en que podría enriquecer esa misma preparación agregándole algo de soja. Hay otras clases de entrevistas también de naturaleza más formal, en que usted habla con un oficial o persona de importancia sobre el proyecto.

Por ejemplo, usted mantendría una entrevista formal cuando solicita la ayuda de la Directora de la Escuela en el proyecto. Para estas ocasiones sería bueno tener un escrito preparado sobre el Proyecto para entregarle a la persona entrevistada.

2. Demostración de Resultado

La demostración de resultado se considera como método individual cada vez que la socia hace la actividad para su propio aprendizaje aunque cuando se invita a otras personas para ver los resultados, es ya un método de grupo. En el pasado, poco se ha utilizado la demostración de resultado, como un método para los proyectos de nutrición, pero merece utilizarse porque puede producir resultados que convencen a la gente cuando otros métodos fracasan.

Algunas ideas para demostraciones de resultado

1. **NECESIDAD DE UNA ALIMENTACION ADECUADA.** Una socia puede utilizar pollitos para este experimento, dividiéndolos en dos grupos dando al primer grupo una dieta compuesta básicamente de hidratos de carbono; al segundo grupo se puede dar la misma dieta pero con la soja agregada. En poco tiempo se verá los resultados de esta experiencia. Luego usted puede señalar que los chicos especialmente gozarán de una dieta enriquecida con la soja tanto como los pollitos. Si se lleva a cabo esta demostración en una escuela o colegio, se podría utilizar otras clases de animales, dependiendo de su disponibilidad.

2. **ALMACENAJE DE LA SOJA.** Una socia puede almacenar una cantidad de soja en la forma adecuada y una cantidad igual en una forma inadecuada. Se debe examinar la soja periódicamente para anotar los cambios en la soja almacenada inadecuadamente.

3. PREPARACION DE ALIMENTOS. Una socia puede preparar un plato utilizando el ingrediente tradicional, por ejemplo, leche de vaca, luego hacer la misma preparación utilizando leche de soja.

Debe comparar:

EL COSTO

EL TIEMPO DE PREPARACION

EL GUSTO

EL VALOR NUTRITIVO

A nivel de grupo, una demostración de método puede convertirse en una demostración de resultado muy valiosa agregando la segunda etapa y las comparaciones objetivas.

3. Visitas a la Oficina

La oficina local del SEAG es un lugar bien conocido por el público. Mucha gente recurre a la oficina, dándole a usted, una buenisima oportunidad de realizar una enseñanza sin esfuerzo. Usted puede dedicar un tablero o aún una pared de la oficina a informaciones sobre el Proyecto Kellogg de Producción y Utilización de la Soja. Debe hacerlo en forma llamativa, algo que motive a la gente para leer y mirar. Además, debe tener algún folleto o escrito sencillo para que la gente que visite la oficina pueda llevar algo a su casa. Si es posible, siempre es lindo tener un grupo de fotografías de los socios trabajando con su proyecto.

Método de Grupo

1. Reuniones

Cada Club que participa en el Proyecto tendrá su calendario de reuniones que se dedicarán a los temas del proyecto. Debe aprovechar las reuniones al máximo, dando las charlas con uso de las diferentes clases de audio-visuales.

2. Demostración de Resultado

Se puede aprovechar una reunión o se puede planear una reunión extraordinaria, en que participen socias y otras personas, para ver el resultado de una demostración hecha por una socia. O al contrario, un club podría realizar una demostración de resultado colectivamente.

3. Demostración de Método

El método más empleado en proyectos de nutrición es la demostración de método. Como uno de los requisitos del Proyecto Individual de la Socia es "dar una demostración de método o charla ilustrativa durante una reunión de su club 4-C", es imprescindible que usted enseñe la forma correcta de dar una demostración de método. Una forma sencilla de planear y ejecutar la demostración es sugerida en la próxima página.

DEMOSTRACION DE METODO

NOMBRE DE LA DEMOSTRACION: _____

FECHA: _____ LUGAR: _____

DEMOSTRADORA: _____

=====

INGREDIENTES NECESARIOS:

EQUIPOS NECESARIOS:

AYUDAS VISUALES NECESARIOS:

PASOS: LO QUE SE HACE

PUNTOS CLAVES: LO QUE SE DICE

- =====
1. SINPLIFICACION DE TAREAS
TENER TODOS LOS INGREDIENTES
EQUIPOS Y ELEMENTOS NECESARIAS
SOBRE LA MESA DE DEMOSTRACION
 2. PREPARARSE UNO - Presentación
Personal
LAVARSE LAS MANOS
PONERSE EL DELANTAL
ATARSE EL CABELLO

(Las socias que por primera vez darán una demostración de método, deben prepararse cuidadosamente anotando aquí todo lo que quieren decir relacionado a los pasos que van a seguir.)

PASOS: LO QUE SE HACE	PUNTOS CLAVES: LO QUE SE DICE
<p>3. PRESENTAR UNA LISTA DEL EQUIPO E INGREDIENTES EN EL FRANELOGRAFO O PORTAFOLIO GRAFICO Y MOSTRAR TODO LO QUE HAY SOBRE LA MESA, UNO POR UNO</p> <p>4. MOSTRAR LA SOJA: PUEDE PREPARARSE EN DIVERSAS FORMAS</p> <p>5. PROCEDIMIENTO DE LA PREPARACION</p> <p>6. USAR AYUDAS VISUALES PARA ENFOCAR LOS OTROS PUNTOS QUE QUIERE ENFATIZAR</p> <p>7. MOSTRAR EL PLATO TERMINADO</p>	<p>Punto Clave: es lo que puede determinar el éxito o fracaso de la demostración.</p> <p>Ejemplo: Cantidad exacta de Ingredientes Temperatura de cocción</p>
<p>8. MOSTRAR LA COMPUTACION DEL COSTO DE LA PREPARACION</p> <p>9. HACER EL RESUMEN DE LOS PUNTOS CLAVES DE LA DEMOSTRACION</p> <p>10. EVALUACION: OPORTUNIDAD DE CONTESTAR PREGUNTAS DE LA GENTE, PROBAR EL PRODUCTO, Y DISTRIBUIR LAS RECETAS</p>	

4. Día de Campo

Hasta ahora, no se ha aprovechado este método en los proyectos de nutrición, pero se podría realizar una linda actividad conjuntamente con el Agente 4-C utilizando este método.

Para el día de campo, se puede tener una serie de charlas y demostraciones sobre:

Clima que requiere la soja

Suelo

Semilla

Cuidados Culturales

Inoculación de la semilla

Sistema de fertilización

Epoca de siembra

Variedades

Plagas y Enfermedades

Cosecha

Almacenaje

Historia de la Soja

Productos de la Soja

Valor nutritivo de la Soja

Almacenaje de la soja en la casa

Ventajas que ofrece el uso de la soja en la dieta familiar

Usos de la soja en la Alimentación

Es importante que la gente que asista tenga la oportunidad de probar algunos platos hechos con la soja y llevar algunos materiales educativos a sus hogares, especialmente las recetas.

Los mismos socios que participan en el Proyecto pueden ser los colaboradores de este evento. Debe incluir demostraciones de método sobre la preparación de platos de soja para que la gente vea las posibilidades de uso.

Los platos que la gente pueden probar deben reunir las siguientes condiciones:

1. de fácil preparación
2. preparados de ante mano
3. no descomponer sin refrigeración (debe evitar cosas hechas con la leche, aunque se podría servir si están hechas el mismo día)
4. fácil de servir a la gente (deben ser platos que puedan servirse sencillamente sobre un pedacito de papel o en un bolsón de plástico)

Los socios pueden tener un "stand" para la venta de la soja las personas que quieren comprarla.

5. Giras Educativas

La gira educativa debe ser empleada cuando hay medios de transporte accesibles. Es un método que da resultado positivo porque motiva a las socias para tomar más interés en el proyecto. Tiene un fin recreativo, tanto como educativo. Tradicionalmente se ha llevado a los socios para visitar las chacras de otros agricultores, pero donde se puede llevar a las socias?. Algunas ideas son:

- Una fábrica que hace algún producto de la soja, por ejemplo aceite y manteca vegetal (CAPSA) y salsa de soja (empresa japonesa, Encarnación)
- Una panadería grande donde podrían incorporar la harina de soja en sus productos.
- Una actividad de otra agencia que está participando en el Proyecto para poder conocerse y compartir experiencias.

6. Cursillos

Los cursillos pueden ser empleados para enfocar la utilización de la soja por las personas que no participan directamente en el Proyecto. Por ejemplo, usted puede ofrecer un cursillo para las señoras del pueblo enfocando en las masitas, confites, y platos más finos que se puede hacer con la soja y enfatizando su bajo contenido de hidratos de carbono, para las que quieren cuidar la silueta. En otras compañías que no participan en el proyecto, usted puede realizar cursillo para informarles de las responsabilidades que ofrece el uso de la soja y estimular a las socias y amas de casas para sembrar la soja en su huerta familiar, si los agricultores del área no siembran la soja en gran escala.

MÉTIDOS MASIVOS

1. Carta Circular - Folletos

Muchos de los métodos discutidos más arriba requieren información escrita para distribuir al público. Una de las funciones del SEAG es informar al público sobre nuevas prácticas y usted debe preparar materiales sencillos para esta distribución.

2. Artículos de prensa

Artículos de prensa son buenos para informar al público de las actividades del proyecto tanto como para orientarla sobre las nuevas prácticas relacionadas a la utilización de la soja.

3. Radio

Casi ningún hogar rural carece de radio. Si hay una emisora local, usted la debe aprovechar al máximo. Durante la cosecha de la soja quizás podría tener un programa semanal o diario sobre los usos de la soja, explicando cada vez una nueva forma de aprovechamiento.

4. Exhibiciones

Además de las exhibiciones discutida como método: VISITAS A LA OFICINA, existe la posibilidad de conseguir espacio en la vidriera de un negocio céntrico, de conseguir una sala de la municipalidad en otro lugar, y de hacer una exhibición portátil que puede ser llevada de un lugar a otro. Todo esto se hace con el propósito de alcanzar a más y más gentes con información sobre la utilización de la soja.

5. Campanas Educativas

Una campaña educativa es un plan bien organizado cuyo objetivo básico es promover la adopción de una práctica. Es un esfuerzo concentrado dentro de un período de tiempo definido. El propósito central de todas las campañas educativas reside en la idea que cuanto más amplia es la información sobre nueva idea que reciban las personas, tanto más probable es que la adopten. Hay tres etapas muy importantes de una campaña:

1. Actividades previas de planeamiento y preparación
2. La ejecución de la campaña
3. La evaluación de la campaña

Relacionada al Proyecto de Soja, se podría realizar una campaña educativa de divulgación con el propósito de "inundar" a la gente con informaciones sobre la utilización de la soja, usando una variedad de métodos de extensión. Para poder evaluar el efecto de semejante esfuerzo, se tendría que comenzar con un pequeño estudio que revele los conocimientos de la gente antes del comienzo de la campaña. Al terminar el período fijado para la ejecución de la campaña se volvería a repetir el estudio, pero con el propósito de medir el cambio en los conocimientos de la gente.

Una campaña puede ser un método muy efectivo pero requiere mucho tiempo, esfuerzo y paciencia para que resulte bien. Antes de utilizar este método sería mejor tratar de determinar si el mismo objetivo puede ser logrado a través de otros métodos de extensión y si usted como extensionista tiene el tiempo necesario para dedicarse a la campaña y hacerlo como se debe.

6. Ferias y Exposiciones

Lo que se mencionó sobre DIAS DE CAMPO cabe también perfectamente dentro del marco de Ferias y Exposiciones. Un Festival de Soja podría realizarse: como actividad del club durante la cosecha de la soja, con elección de reina, invitación especial a socios de los otros clubes; bocaditos de soja preparados por las socias de los otros clubes; bocaditos de soja preparados por las socias del club auspiciador, concurso de recetas o preparación de un almuerzo.

Ferias de Comidas pueden ser realizadas en relación con la Exposición Anual de Trabajo del SEAG. También se puede realizar ferias de comida para atraer el interés de la gente en cualquier momento de la ejecución del Proyecto.

Existen muchos métodos que pueden ser empleados; el desafío reside en la selección de los métodos que pueden producir los resultados más positivos en relación con el logro deseado; es decir que mayor número de familias rurales aprendan a aprovechar la soja.

Informes del Proyecto

Se exige el envío de informes mensuales sobre las actividades relacionadas al Proyecto Kellogg de Producción y Utilización de la Soja. La siguiente página demuestra la forma en que la información debe ser tabulada.

Para facilitar la confección de los informes mensuales, cada extensionista debe llevar un registro corriente de las actividades diarias. No basta confeccionar los informes mensuales basados en los planes proyectados para el mes. Cada informe mensual debe reflejar la realidad de las actividades mensuales.

Convendría mantener un cuaderno especial en el que se puede anotar todo lo relacionado a este proyecto. Un modelo sería así:

Registro Mensual de Actividades
Relacionadas al Proyecto de Producción y
Utilización de la Soja

Mes de agosto 1972

<u>Fecha</u>	<u>Lugar</u>	<u>Actividades</u>	<u>Asistencia</u>
1 mañana	Oficina	Prep. de portafolio gráfico Reunión Club 4-C Charla - Usos de la Soja	-
1 tarde	Curupaty	DM- por socia Crema de leche	22 socias y amas de casa

**Informe Mensual del Proyecto
Kellogg de Producción y Utilización de
Soja**

Mes _____ Agencia _____

Socios:

Número de socios participantes en el proyecto

Area total cultivada

Estado del cultivo

Cosecha obtenida

Número de Demostraciones dadas

Asistencia total

Socias:

Número de socias participantes en el proyecto

Número de platos preparados (por las socias)

Número de Demostraciones dadas

Asistencia total

EXTENSIONISTAS

Nº de Agente 4-C Asistencia Educadora Asistencia

=====

Reuniones

Demostración de Mét.

Demostración de Resul.

Actividades espec.

Proyecto indivi-
duales visitados

* Favor describir:

Evaluación del Proyecto

La evaluación es quizás la etapa más importante del proceso de Extensión porque a través de ella, el extensionista llega a saber si sus esfuerzos fueron fructíferas.

Se espera que cada educadora tome en serio el trabajo que desempeña y trate de medir las labores realizadas, para ver si los objetivos fueron verdaderamente alcanzados. El hecho de haber desarrollado una cantidad de actividades, no significa necesariamente que los objetivos fueron realmente logrados.

La evaluación debe ser un proceso continuo. Después de cada demostración, charla o entrevista, es necesario buscar la forma de saber si lo que se estaba tratando de enseñar realmente fué entendido por la gente. A veces, en base a nuestras enseñanzas, la gente forma otro concepto contrario a lo que hemos presentado o lo que pensamos que hemos presentado.

Al terminar las actividades del primer año del proyecto se realizará una reunión conjuntamente con todas las educadoras y líderes para considerar los logros y procedimientos del proyecto. Durante la reunión se planificarán los procedimientos para el segundo año, especialmente en cuanto a los requisitos del Proyecto Individual, basando así el Proyecto en las necesidades de la gente.



MINISTERIO DE AGRICULTURA Y GANADERIA

MANUAL de PROYECTOS

SOBRE

la UTILIZACION

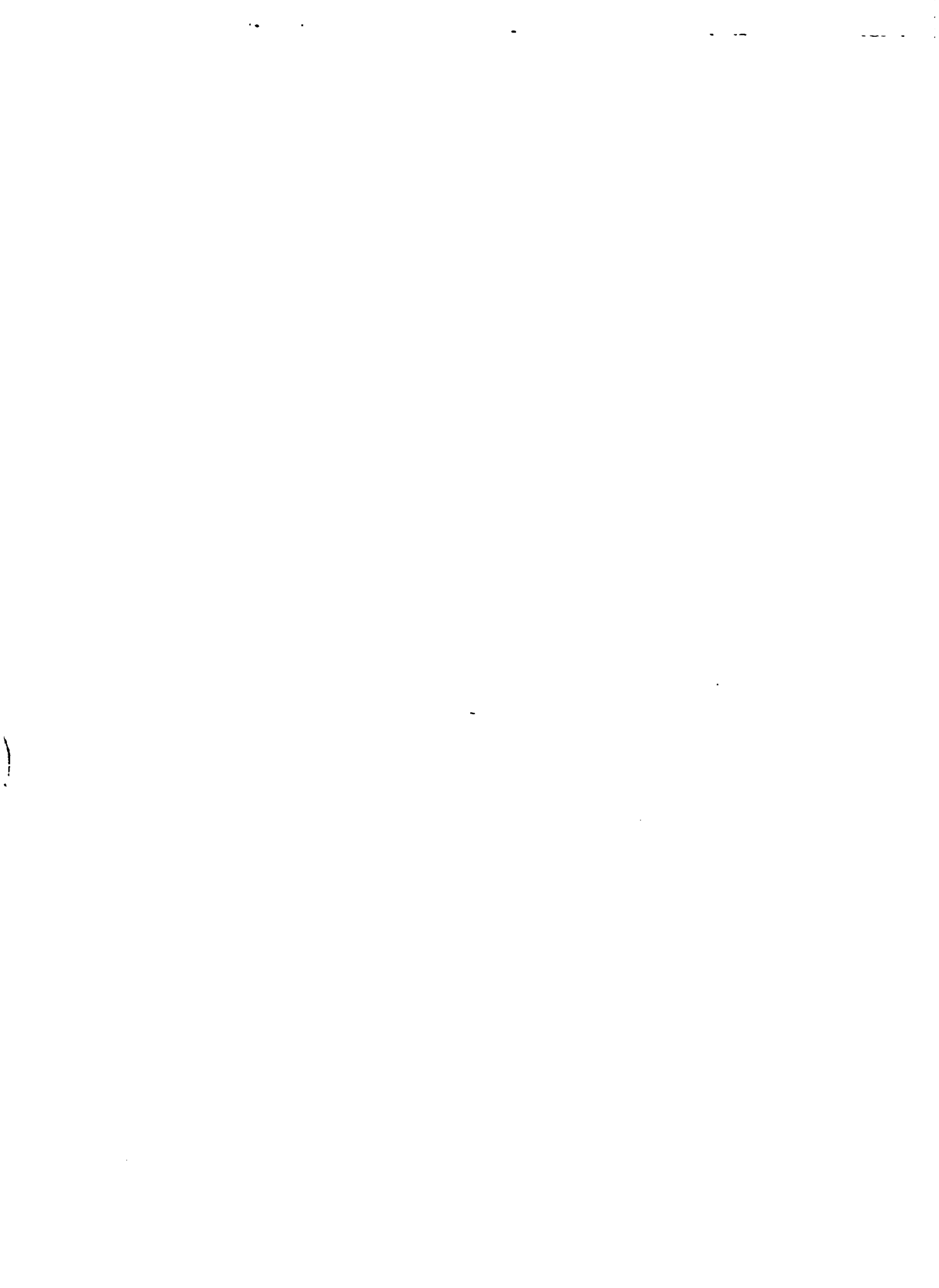
de la SOJA



**SERVICIO DE EXTENSION ■
AGRICOLA - GANADERA ■
ASOCIACION PRO DESARROLLO ■
DE LOS CLUBES 4 - C DEL PARAGUAY ■
W. K. KELLOGG FOUNDATION ■
P. I. J. R. - I. I. C. A. ■**

NO. 6





	EXCURSION	ESPECIAL
DESTINO	EL CAMINO REAL DE LA SOJA PARAGUAY	
CUANDO	AHORA	
COSTO	INTERES, VOLUNTAD, CURIOSIDAD	
DURACION	VALE PARA TODA LA VIDA	

QUERIDA SOCIA,

Bienvenidos! Has decidido participar con nosotros en la aventura del viaje **AL CAMINO REAL DE LA SOJA**. Es un mágico lugar porque el **CAMINO REAL DE LA SOJA** puede existir en todas las comunidades del Paraguay, pero el **SECRETO** es que uno necesita participar en la **EXCURSION ESPECIAL** para poder llegar. Tu vés a conocer la ruta y luego la vas a enseñar a tus amigas y todas pueden divertirse en el **CAMINO REAL DE LA SOJA**.

En realidad, tu vés a participar en un nuevo experimento para los socios de los clubes 4-C del Paraguay: el proyecto de **Producción y Utilización de la Soja**, auspiciado por la **Fundación Kellogg de los Estados Unidos** a través del **PIJR** (Programa Interamericano para la Juventud Rural) y el **IICA** (Instituto Interamericano de Ciencias Agrícolas), y ejecutado a través del **SEAG** (Servicio de Extensión Agrícola Ganadera) del **Ministerio de Agricultura y Ganadería del Paraguay**.

En otras comunidades de la república participarán socias en la parte de producción y también socias como tú en la parte de la utilización. Jóvenes de otros tres países - **Costa Rica, Guatemala, Venezuela** se integran también al Proyecto aunque realizarán diferentes "excursiones".

Probablemente un miembro de tu familia está participando en la parte de producción de soja y él reservará una parte de la cosecha de la soja para el consumo de la familia. Tu familia tendrá una cantidad de soja, pero sabrá aprovecharla?

Qué bien que tu decidiste ir con la EXCURSION AL CAMINO REAL DE LA SOJA, porque ahora si sigues bien el "viaje"..... conocerás! EL SECRETO DE LA SOJA!.



PROPOSITO DEL VIAJE

(QUE ES UN PROYECTO INDIVIDUAL?)

Seguramente tú educadora de hogar del SEAG y tus líderes del Club 4-C tienen muchas ideas planeadas para el Proyecto de Utilización de la soja. Quizás están pensando en cursillos, exposiciones, demostraciones, campamentos o proyectos colectivos con los clubes 4-C. Todas esas actividades van a ser muy divertidas, interesantes y educativas. Cada socia que eligió viajar con la EXCURSION de la soja llevará lo que llamamos PROYECTO INDIVIDUAL. Qué significa?

Significa que tu puedes llevar el proyecto de utilización de soja en tu propia casa con tu propia familia. Te da la oportunidad de practicar las recetas utilizando la soja, de ver si a tu familia le gusta comer la soja, y de aprender otras relacionadas a la nutrición y alimentación. Todos los proyectos individuales tienen 4 partes:

Objetivos-----lo que queremos lograr con el proyecto

Requisitos-----lo que tenemos que hacer para lograr los objetivos.

Contenido-----lo que hacemos y como lo hacemos

Evaluación-----lo que hacemos para saber si hemos logrado los objetivos.

DONDE VAMOS? -----LOS OBJETIVOS DEL PROYECTO INDIVIDUAL DE UTILIZACION DE LA SOJA.

Lo que esperamos que tu aprendas de este proyecto:

- 1. Aprender a conocer el valor nutritivo de la soja**
- 2. Comprender las necesidades nutricionales del organismo, especialmente para la proteína.**
- 3. Aprender a preparar distintos platos utilizando la soja, y a incorporarlos en la comida familiar.**
- 4. Aprender a evaluar los platos hechos con la soja según el costo de preparación, apariencia, sabor, textura, temperatura y valor nutritivo.**

COMO LLEGAMOS?-----LOS REQUISITOS DEL PROYECTO INDIVIDUAL DE LA UTILIZACION DE LA SOJA.

Verdad o falso?-----"Conocemos mejor una comunidad si la visitamos en vez de solamente leer un folleto sobre ella o ver una postal".

Es verdad, por supuesto! Por qué? Porque siempre APRENDEMOS MEJOR HACIENDO. Nuestra propia experiencia es la mejor maestra. Durante el proceso de este proyecto tu vas a hacer muchas cosas. Entre otras cosas, las siguientes actividades son los REQUISITOS DEL PROYECTO INDIVIDUAL.

- 1. Leer y estudiar la Guía de Proyecto.**
- 2. Revisar el recetario y estudiar la parte que da informaciones generales sobre la soja.**
- 3. Hacer las siguientes preparaciones e incorporarlas en la comida familiar:**
 - 1 receta usando EL GRANO VERDE**
 - 2 recetas usando EL GRANO SECO**
 - 2 recetas usando EL GRANO TOSTADO**
 - 5 recetas usando LA LECHE DE SOJA**
 - 5 recetas usando EL RESIDUO DE LA SOJA**
 - 4 recetas usando LA HARINA DE SOJA**
- 4. Dar una demostración o charla ilustrativa relacionada al Proyecto en una reunión del Club 4-C.**
- 5. Mantener un cuaderno para anotar las nuevas recetas "inventadas"**
- 6. Mantener el Registro del Proyecto..**

Es decir, si tu cumples todas estas actividades bien, tu has completado satisfactoriamente esta etapa del Proyecto de Utilización de la Soja.

Llegamos, haciendo!



PREPARAMOS NUESTRO VIAJE

Si uno va a viajar, hay que prepararse bien, o te mojas con la lluvia!

Así también existen ciertos temas muy importantes que tu tienes que conocer antes de entrar en la parte de cocina.

LA HISTORIA DEL MICRO QUE NO ANDABA

Una vez, no hace mucho tiempo, un micro de una comunidad cercana estaba viajando con muchos niños y padres. Había salido de Asunción muy temprano esa mañana y ahora apenas podía subir el primer cerro

Así antes de llegar hasta la comunidad, se descompuso. Porqué piensas tú que se descompuso? Vamos a pensar en los posibles problemas que podía haber tenido el micro:

1. llantó la rueda
2. falta de agua
3. falta de nafta
4. falta de aceite
5. motor en malas condiciones
6. muchos pasajeros.

Bien sabemos que un micro tiene que estar en óptimas condiciones para saber andar bien. Así es con nosotros también.

Nuestros organismos necesitan tener una buena alimentación o dejamos de funcionar!.

Con buenos alimentos:

1. Estamos más agradables: Piense un momento sobre los niños que están muy descontentos antes de comer. Qupe cambio después de la comida!
2. Tenemos energía para trabajar y jugar. Cuantas veces nos pasó que tenemos demasiado hambre antes del medio día?
Tanta hambre que no podemos terminar nuestros trabajos. No tenemos ganas de hacer nada.
3. Creecemos; Nuestra altura y peso dependen, en gran parte de altura y peso de nuestros padres, pero también dependen de nuestra nutrición. Los que están demasiado atrasados son así por razones de desnutrición.
4. Tenemos mejor apariencia y nos sentimos mejor.

Sabemos cuando estamos sanos. Tenemos ganas de vivir y aparentamos mejores en todos los sentidos.

La buena alimentación es para nosotros lo que es el buen combustible y el buen cuidado para el micro.



COMO CONTESTARIAS TU ESTAS PREGUNTAS

- | | | |
|---|----|----|
| 1. Tomo leche todos los días? | Sí | No |
| 2. Como frutas frescas todos los días? | Sí | No |
| 3. Como una ensalada de hortalizas y verduras todos los días? | Sí | No |
| 4. Como carne, pescado, huevos o aves todos los días? | Sí | No |
| 5. Como pan, galleta, fideos, arroz papa, o mandioca todos los días? | Sí | No |
| 6. Tengo energía para trabajar, estudiar y jugar todos los días? | Sí | No |
| 7. Como muchas cosas entre las comidas | Sí | No |
| 8. Suelo decir que "yo no como algunos alimentos porque a mi no me gustan o porque me hacen mal"? | Sí | No |
| 9. Sufro muchos malestares? | Sí | No |

COMO CONTESTASTE LAS PREGUNTAS?

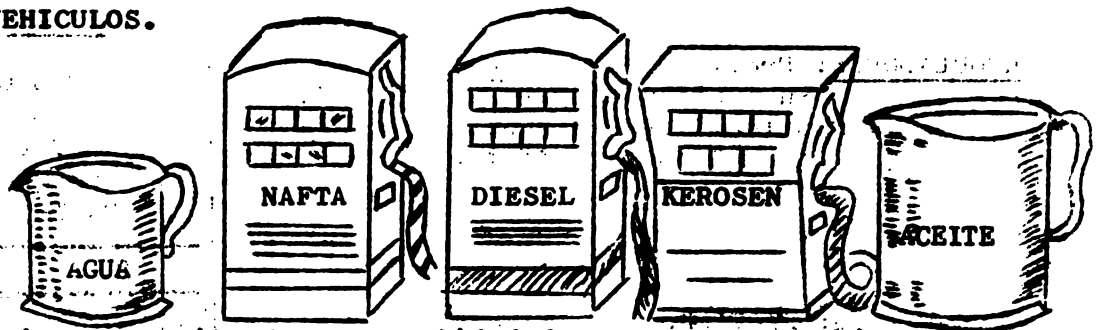
Debes haber contestado "Si" a las 6 primeras preguntas.

Debes haber contestado "NO" a las demás.

Ahora veremos, porque hemos llegado a la primera parada:

LA ESTACION DE SERVICIO!

En esta estación de servicio se encuentran diferentes clases de combustibles y productos para el buen funcionamiento de los VEHICULOS.



Un micro necesita de una cantidad de cosas para su bienestar. Así es para nosotros también. Necesitamos comer UNA VARIEDAD DE ALIMENTOS PARA ASEGURAR LA SALUD, no una sola cosa. Por ejemplo si solo comemos carne todos los días, nuestro organismo no tendrá todos los elementos que se requiere. Por esta razón se espera que hayas contestado "Si" a las preguntas 1,2,3,4,5,6 Ahora, qué debemos comer y por qué?

EXISTEN 3 GRUPOS DE ALIMENTOS CADA UNO DE LOS CUALES TIENE UNA DIFERENTE FUNCION EN EL ORGANISMO.

LOS GRUPOS SON:

FORMADORES: Proviene de los animales
Su función es para el crecimiento y desarrollo de los tejidos y músculos del organismo.

LECHE CARNE AVES PESCADO HUEVOS

REGULADORES: Proviene de la huerta
Su función es para la regulación y reparación de los tejidos y células del organismo.

TODAS CLASES DE HORTALIZAS VERDURAS FRUTAS
--

ENERGETICOS: Proviene de la chacra
Su función es para proveer energía y calor.

MANDIOCA ARROZ FIDEO HARINA PAN	GRASA ACEITE MANTECA BATATA PAPA
---	--

Estos tres (3) grupos de alimentos nos da una idea de las tres funciones más importantes que hacen los alimentos para mantener nuestra salud. Ahora vamos a jugar el juego 4-4-3-2-, de lo cual podemos aprender la cantidad de todos los alimentos que debemos comer durante todos los días para asegurar una vida larga y sana.

4 FRUTAS Y VERDURAS

El organismo necesita que comamos por lo menos cuatro veces al día las frutas y las verduras.

ZANAHORIA
ANDAI
CHAUCHAS
ESPINACA

NARANJA
POMELO
FRUTILLA
MELON
TOMATE
REPOLLO

4 PANES Y CEREALES

El organismo necesita que comamos por lo menos cuatro veces al día los panes, cereales, mandioca y arroz

MANDIOCA
PAN
HARINA DE MAIZ
FIDEOS
ARROZ

3 LECHE

El organismo necesita que tomemos por lo menos tres veces al día la leche y los productos de la leche como el queso, manteca, crema, cuajada.

LECHE
QUESO
CUAJADA
CREMAS

2 CARNES Y POROTOS

El organismo necesita que comamos por lo menos dos veces al día las carnes, huevos o porotos (como la soja)

CARNE
POLLO
HUEVOS
PESCADO
SOJA
POROTOS
NUECES
MANI

Si pasamos la vida jugando 4-4-3-2- mantendremos al estado nutricional adecuado para la buena salud. Las familias rurales tienen una ventaja sobre las familias urbanas porque en las zonas rurales, las familias pueden producir todos los alimentos y pueden así seguir adelante con el 4-4-3-2-.

LOS TRABAJADORES INVISIBLES

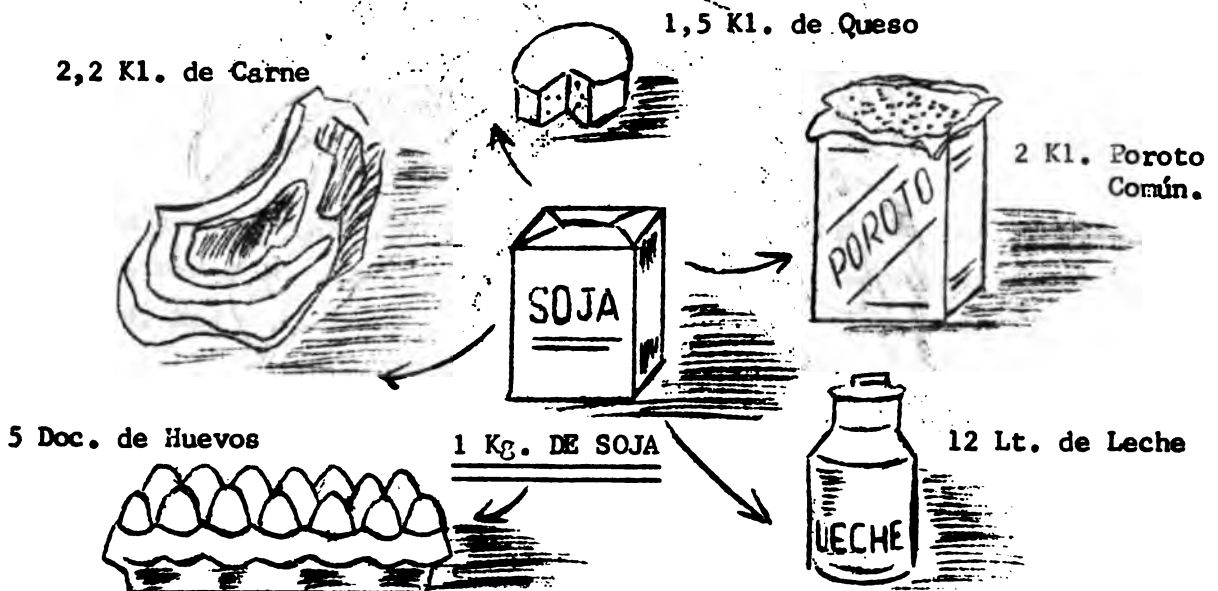
En cada coche, micro, o tractor, hay partes invisibles que no podemos ver pero que tienen sus trabajos específicos. Así es con nuestro organismo y los alimentos que comemos también. No vemos el estómago pero sabemos que hace unos trabajos muy importantes. Tenemos otros órganos internos también pero no vemos sus funciones aunque a veces sentimos dolores si no funcionan normalmente. Todos los alimentos tienen sus partes invisibles también, contienen cositas que llamamos nutrientes o trabajadores invisibles que son las sustancias o elementos que aseguran la salud del organismo. Cuando decimos que debemos tomar la leche, porque la leche es buena para nosotros, lo que realmente estamos diciendo es que "debemos tomar la leche porque contiene muchos elementos que son importantes en el funcionamiento del organismo". Probablemente tú has escuchado palabras como VITAMINAS, PROTEINAS, SALES MINERALES y otras.....bueno, estos son los trabajadores invisibles. Ahora veamos que trabajo específico nos hacen y cuales son los alimentos que abundan en cada nutriente.

ADELANTE CON LA SOJA

Ya hemos hablado mucho sobre la nutrición en términos generales. Ahora es tiempo de saber algo de las características de la soja.

La soja es llamada en muchos lugares, "la carne vegetal" porque contiene los mismos nutrientes o "trabajadores invisibles" que la carne. Así puede sustituirse bien en cada comida, sin ningún temor de no conseguir la cantidad suficiente de proteína. Inclusive, la cantidad de proteína que contiene la soja supera muchas veces al contenido en otros alimentos de los cuales dependemos para obtener la proteína necesaria a nuestro organismo.

Antes, hablamos de la importancia de la proteína para el crecimiento y desarrollo de los músculos del cuerpo. No sólo es necesario para el crecimiento físico del organismo; lo es también para el crecimiento y desarrollo mental del individuo porque el cerebro necesita proteína para desarrollarse. Sin duda, es el nutriente más importante porque puede determinar en cierta medida nuestro desarrollo físico tanto como nuestra propia inteligencia. El consumo de cantidades adecuadas de proteína es más imprescindible para los chicos.



Que otros "trabajadores nutrientes invisibles" contiene la soja?

- Contiene MUCHO CALCIO
- Contiene MUCHO FOSFORO
- Contiene MUCHO HIERRO
- Contiene VITAMINAS
- Contiene GRASA
- Contiene HIDRATOS DE CARBONO

Estamos casi preparados para el viaje, es decir hemos hablado de las cosas "científicas" que uno tiene que comprender si va a presentar comidas sabrosas y nutrientes.



PUNTOS CLAVES PARA RECORDAR

1. Si conocemos adecuadamente, dejamos de funcionar, como "el micro que no andaba"
2. Basicamente, la alimentación nos proporciona un sentido de buena salud:
 1. estamos más agradables
 2. tenemos energía para trabajar y jugar
 3. crecemos
 4. tenemos mejor apariencia y nos sentimos mejor.
3. Nuestro organismo es como un micro - necesita diferentes clases y cantidades de combustibles (alimentos) para andar bien.
4. Las funciones "científicas" de la alimentación son 3:
 1. FORMAR
 2. REGULAR al organismo
 3. DAR ENERGIA Y CALOR
5. El juego 4-4-3-2- nos hace recordar que todos los días debemos comer
 - 4 veces frutas y verduras
 - 4 veces panes o mandiocas o fideos, etc.
 - 3 veces la leche o queso
 - 2 veces la carne, soja o huevo
6. Los trabajadores invisibles o los nutrientes son las cositas que hacen los trabajos en el organismo para mantener nuestra salud. Hay 6 clases de trabajadores:
 - PROTEINAS
 - GRASAS
 - HIDRATOS DE CARBONO
 - MINERALES
 - VITAMINAS
 - AGUA

7. Los "trabajadores invisibles" más importantes de la soja son las proteínas y las grasas pero también contiene minerales (calcio, fósforo, hierro) vitaminas e hidratos de carbono.
8. La soja se llama "la carne vegetal" porque contiene mucha proteína de buena calidad. Podemos usar la soja en lugar de la carne en nuestra dieta.
9. La proteína es responsable del crecimiento y desarrollo físico y mental.
10. Los niños y adolescentes tienen mayor necesidad de comer alimentos ricos en proteínas que los padres.

SOJA: LA CARNE VEGETAL

SOJA = ALIMENTO

ELEMENTOS PARA EL VIAJE A LA COCINA

LA COCINERA

El elemento más importante de un viaje es el chofer que guía el micro; en la preparación de alimentos, la cocinera, tú, por supuesto eres el elemento más importante.

1. Tienes que recordar que de tí depende la salud de tu familia. Adquiere el hábito de lavarte bien las manos con agua y jabón, antes de comenzar a preparar los alimentos.
2. Tus ropas deben ser sencillas, limpias y lavables. Tu debes usar un delantal y atar el pelo con una pañueleta.
3. Para estornudar o toser, use un pañuelo, y lávate las manos otra vez.
4. Lee bien las recetas que van a preparar.
5. Pon sobre la mesa todos los ingredientes y equipos que necesita la preparación de la receta, asegurando primero, que la mesa esté bien limpia.
6. Debes tener cerca de la mesa, el basurero para echar los desperdicios, cáscaras, papeles, etc.
7. Debes seguir la receta exactamente, usando las medidas exactas.
8. Debes dar una linda presentación a la comida o plato que has preparado.
9. Lave todos los platos y lleve todas las cosas a sus lugares, dejando la cocina precisamente como era cuando entraste.

LA COCINA

El lugar donde preparamos los alimentos y cocinamos es el lugar más importante de la casa porque de allí viene nuestra salud. Si la cocina es sucia, corremos el riesgo que la comida que preparamos también sea sucia - y quizás se enferme la familia!

El lugar que usamos para la preparación y la cocción de alimentos debe reunir las siguientes condiciones.

1. Siempre limpia
2. Tener basurero
3. Tener luz suficiente
4. Tener una mesa para la preparación de los alimentos.



LOS EQUIPOS

Indispensables para la preparación de comidas son los equipos y utensilios.

NECESITAS:

Fuentes

Ollas

sarten

pava

cucharas

cuchillo

platos

asaderas

y cuando usas la soja, necesitas

1. mortero de maíz o molino de carne o maíz
2. colador
3. bolsa de tela de algodón

UTILIZANDO LAS RECETAS

En un viaje, el mapa nos permite llegar a nuestro destino sin problemas. Las recetas son como un mapa que nos permiten llegar con un plato terminado.

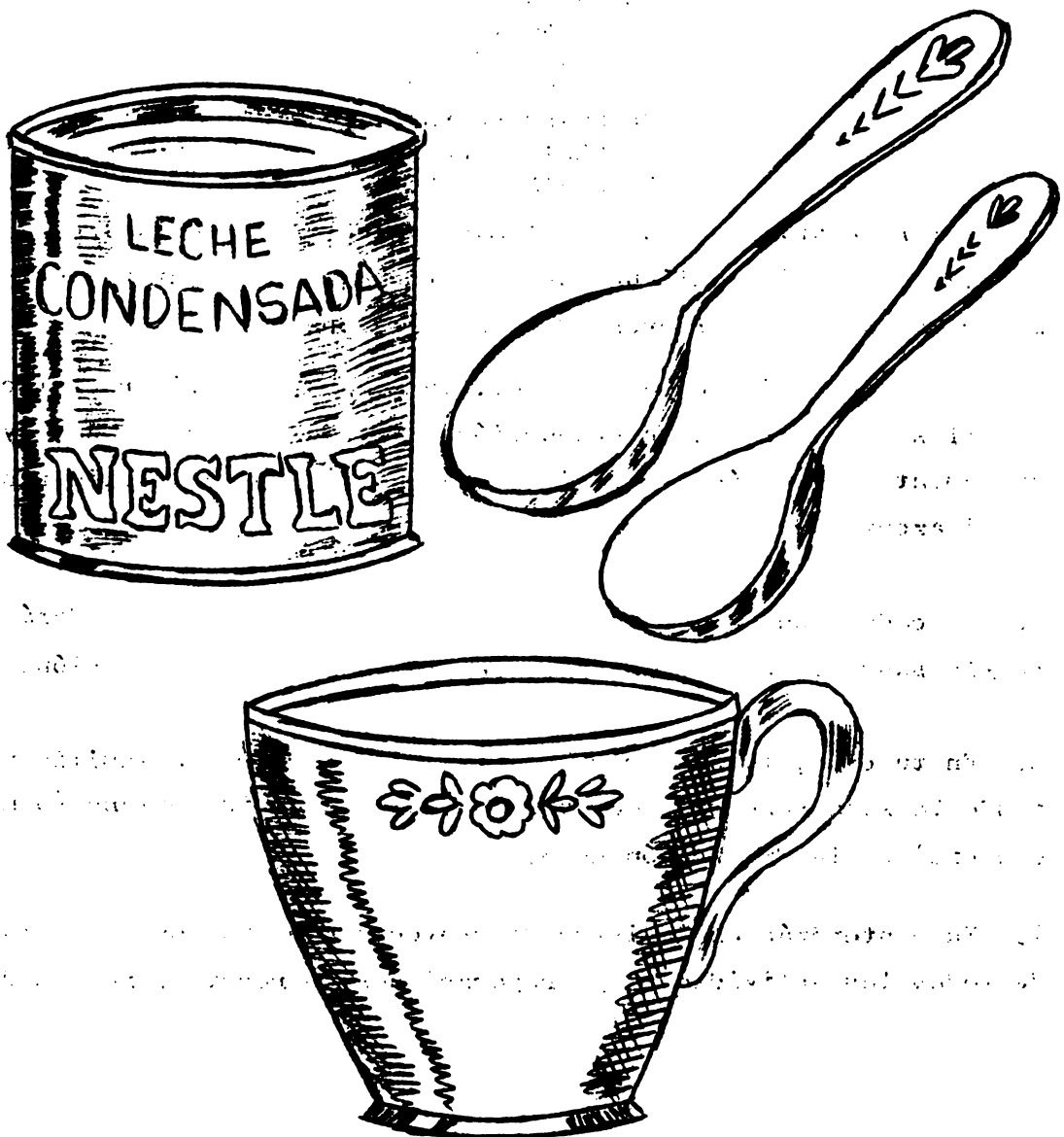
Utilizando el recetario de soja, tu puedes tener mucho éxito si haces así.

1. lee bien las recetas que vas a preparar.
2. junta sobre una mesa todos los ingredientes y equipos que se necesiten.
3. Sigue la receta, paso a paso, exactamente. Cuando uno está aprendiendo no es el tiempo para decir "Creo que voy a hacer a mi manera. Las recetas son fórmulas probadas. Tu debes seguir la receta con exactitud la primera vez, y luego puedes hacer algunos ajustes si lo crees necesario.



4. Respetar las medidas dadas en las recetas.

una cucharada significa una cucharada sopera
una cucharadita significa una cucharadita de té
una taza significa una recipiente en que cabe 250
gramos de agua. (puede usar 1 lata de leche condensada).



LAS PARADAS DEL VIAJE

Cada parada del CAMINO REAL DE LA SOJA nos demuestra una forma en que puede ser utilizada la soja. Las distintas formas en que tú vas a aprender a utilizarla son:

EL GRANO VERDE
EL GRANO SECO
EL GRANO TOSTADO
LA SOJA GERMINADA
LA LECHE DE SOJA
EL QUESO DE SOJA
EL RESIDUO DE SOJA
LA HARINA DE SOJA

El recetario de soja es el mapa principal para la preparación de la soja y también contiene muchos otros datos muy interesantes. Es muy probable que el progreso del proyecto sea así:

1. En una reunión de tu club 4-C, tu educadora y líder explicarán detalles del proyecto de Producción y Utilización de Soja y conjuntamente planearán las actividades que las socias realizarán colectivamente.
2. En cada reunión del Club 4-C, alguien (líder, socia) dará una charla sobre la soja y una demostración sobre su utilización.
3. En tu casa, tu prepararás varias recetas para tu familia utilizando la soja reservada del proyecto tuyo o de tu hermano (o marido o padre) de la Producción de Soja
4. Tu mantendrás el Registro de Proyecto como un pequeño informe de todas las actividades (y preparaciones de recetas) realizadas.

Siempre nos interesa el dinero, no es cierto?. Con la Soja tu vás a encontrar que puedes hacer un ahorro considerable reemplazando de vez en cuando el plato principal del día de carne con uno de soja.

Cada receta que tu preparas debe incorporarse a una comida familiar, sea desayuno, almuerzo, merienda o cena. Dependiendo de lo que has preparado cada vez, tu tienes que determinar lo que deben ser los componentes del resto de la comida. Si tienes duda sobre como planear una comida equilibrada, consulta la parte nutricional de esta guía o a tu educadora de hogar o líder del Club 4-C.

Debes cultivar el hábito de pensar en el costo de las preparaciones hechas. Con la soja, tu puedes comparar el costo de la preparación de una receta en la forma vieja con el costo de ella. Usando la soja, una crema costará mucho menos hecha con leche de soja, que con leche de vaca.

Para calcular los costos, puedes usar este cuadro.

NOMBRE DEL PLATO _____

INGREDIENTE	CANTIDAD	COSTO

COSTO TOTAL _____

Nº de personas _____

Costo por persona _____

COMO TE FUE EL VIAJE ?

Cada receta que tu preparas es una parada en si sobre el CAMINO REAL DE LA SOJA. Cómo te fué en cada parada? Si tu puedes contestar "Si" a las preguntas siguientes después de cada parada (preparación de receta), tu conoces EL SECRETO DE LA SOJA

1. Lávate las manos antes de comenzar la preparación de alimentos? SI _____ NO _____
2. Pusiste el delantal y ataste el pelo? SI _____ NO _____
3. Leíste la receta antes de comenzar? SI _____ NO _____
4. Preparaste sobre una mesa todos los ingredientes y equipos necesarios? SI _____ NO _____
5. Seguiste la receta exactamente y usaste las medidas exactas? SI _____ NO _____
6. Usaste un basurero? SI _____ NO _____
7. Lavaste los platos con agua caliente y jabón? SI _____ NO _____
8. Dejaste limpia la cocina y bien arreglada? SI _____ NO _____
9. Incorporaste el plato en una comida equilibrada? SI _____ NO _____
10. Distes una linda presentación al plato y a la comida? SI _____ NO _____
11. Hiciste el análisis del costo de la preparación de platos? SI _____ NO _____
12. Anotaste todos los datos necesarios en el Registro de Proyecto? SI _____ NO _____

NUTRIENTE

Grasa

FUNCION

1. Producir calor y energía
2. Reserva
3. Soporte de los organos
4. Aislar el organismo de la temperatura ambiente.
5. Vehículo de vitaminas liposolubles.

MAYORES FUENTES

Manteca, crema, yema de huevo, aceite, tocino, queso, nueces, y frutas secas.

NUTRIENTE

Sales minerales "CALCIO"

FUNCION

1. formar y mantener los huesos y dientes.
2. controlar la acción de los músculos y corazón.
3. mantener la salud del tejido nervioso.
4. ayuda a la coagulación de la sangre.

MAYORES FUENTES

Leche, queso, soja, hortalizas, de hoja (berro, acelga, repollo, hojas de nabo).

NUTRIENTE

FOSFORO

FUNCION

1. Regula la neutralidad de la sangre.

MAYORES FUENTES

Las carnes, cereales, leche, huevo, frutas, nueces, en general las flores y semillas.

NUTRIENTE

Hierro

FUNCION

1. Para formar la hemoglobina de la sangre.
2. Llevar el oxígeno a todas las células del cuerpo
3. Regular el espesor de las paredes celulares.

MAYORES FUENTES

Las carnes, hígado, vísceras en general, yemas de huevo, hortalizas verdes.

NUTRIENTE

Yodo

FUNCION

1. Para la función normal de la glándula tiroides.
2. Ayuda a controlar la falta de crecimiento y la producción de energías por las células que previene el bocio.

MAYORES FUENTES

pescados y mariscos del mar,
sal yodizada.

VITAMINAS A y D
A T,R,N,
C,

1. Para la visión normal y prevención de la ceguera nocturna.
2. Promueve el crecimiento
3. Necesaria para la lactancia
4. Previene la piel seca.

MAYORES FUENTES

Leche, crema, manteca, queso, hígado, yema de huevos, zanahorias, zapallos amarillos, batata amarilla, hojas verdes, algunas frutas.

NUTRIENTE

Proteína

FUNCION

1. Para la formación de tejidos
2. Reparación de las células
3. Distribución de agua en el cuerpo.
4. Formación de hormonas y enzimas
5. Formación de anti-toxinas.

MAYORES FUENTES

Carne, huevo, queso, leche, porotos, soja, cereales enteros y nueces secas.

NUTRIENTES

Hidratos de Carbono

FUNCION:

1. Produce calor y energía
2. Mantiene el calor constante del organismo
3. Repone el calor perdido por actividad muscular; cuando es mas intensa, mayor consumo calórico.

MAYORES FUENTES

Los azúcares y dulces, féculas, mandioca, papa, fideo, batata y pastas (cereales y derivados).
Legumbres secas, frutas desecadas.

NIACINA

Para prevenir pelagra, una enfermedad que se caracteriza por modificaciones de la piel, modificaciones nerviosas, mentales y otros síntomas muy graves.

MAYORES FUENTES

Hígado, levadura de cerveza, leche, algunas hortalizas verdes, salmón, nueces, huevo.

VITAMINA

C

1. Para mantener la sustancia correctiva intercelular que evite las hemorragias capilares.
2. Para la respiración celular
3. Favorece la cicatrización de heridas.

MAYORES FUENTES

Ajies, repollo, guayaba, mamón, frutilla, frutas cítricas, tomates, semillas y brotes en crecimiento.

VITAMINA

D

Para prevenir el raquitismo en los niños.

(6 meses a 2 años)

No muy abundante en los alimentos, aceites de hígados de algunos pescados, la mayor parte se forma sometiendo la piel a la acción directa del sol.

TIAMIA (Vit.B1)

1. Para el crecimiento normal y la función del corazón
2. Estimula la secreción de los jugos digestivos.
3. Estimula el apetito
4. La actividad de los músculos del intestino.
5. Para el metabolismo normal de los hidratos de carbono.
6. Para prevenir el beri-beri (debilidad extrema)

MAYORES FUENTES

Levadura de cerveza, germen de trigo cereales enteros, vísceras, leche, nueces, algunas hortalizas, arvejas frescas, habas, espinaca, choclo, repollo, y algunas frutas (mandarina, naranja, pomelo, ciruela,)etc. que son ricos, pero contiene cierta apreciable cantidad.

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 outlines the various methods used to collect and analyze the data. This includes both primary and secondary data collection techniques. The primary data was gathered through direct observation and interviews, while secondary data was obtained from existing reports and databases.

The third section details the statistical analysis performed on the collected data. This involves the use of descriptive statistics to summarize the data and inferential statistics to test hypotheses. The results of these analyses are presented in the following tables and charts.

Finally, the document concludes with a summary of the findings and their implications. It highlights the key trends observed and offers recommendations for future research and practice. The overall goal is to provide a clear and concise overview of the study's results and their significance.

The data shows a significant increase in the number of transactions over the period studied. This is primarily due to the implementation of new policies and procedures. The analysis also indicates that there is a strong correlation between the variables studied, suggesting that the changes implemented have had a positive impact on the overall performance.

The findings suggest that the current system is effective, but there are still areas for improvement. Further research is needed to explore the long-term effects of the changes and to identify any potential risks. The author believes that the insights gained from this study will be valuable for other organizations looking to optimize their processes.

In conclusion, this study has provided a comprehensive look at the data and its implications. The results are clear and support the hypothesis that the changes implemented have led to a more efficient and effective system. The author hopes that this information will be helpful to anyone interested in this field.

1

1

1

COMAMOS

diariamente
alimentos

de los

3 GRUPOS

Escoja Bien
Sus Alimentos



Los Tres

Grupos Basicos



SUPERARLO MEJOR

Preparado por:

Antonia Ortiz, A.M.H.
Cayctane de Forneron, C. Salud
Susan Masserman, PIJR

Una Alimentación Calificada es una de las Bases Fundamentales para una Buena Salud!

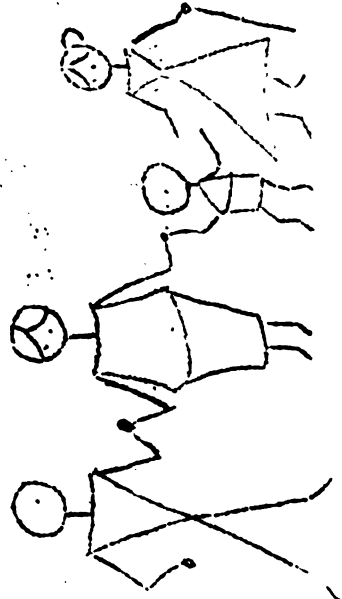
1^{er} Grupo

ALIMENTOS FORMADORES

aportan fundamentalmente PROTEINAS



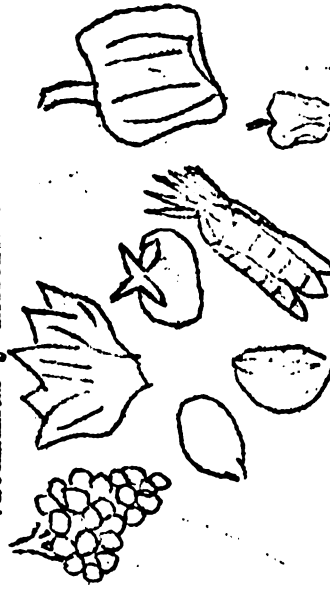
Funciones en normal desarrollo del cuerpo, robustez de los músculos, enriquecimiento de la sangre



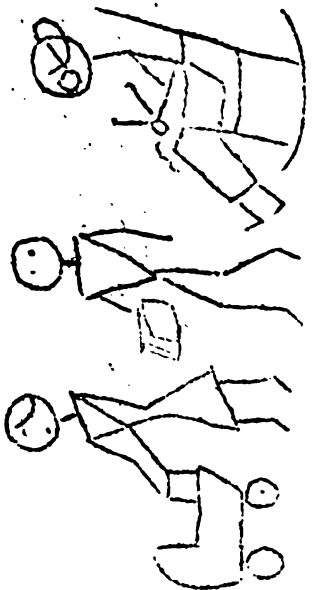
2^{do} Grupo

ALIMENTOS REGULADORES

aportan fundamentalmente vitaminas y minerales



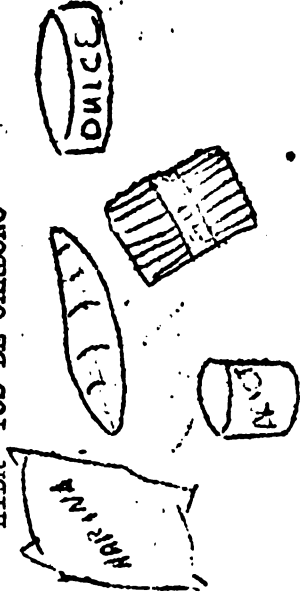
Funciones en conserva la vista, huesos, dientes, y piel, defiende al cuerpo de las infecciones



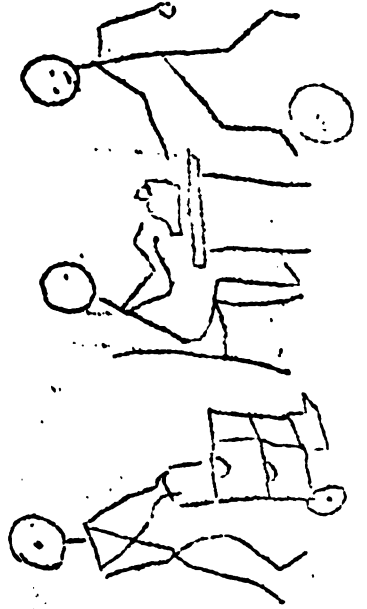
3^{er} Grupo

ALIMENTOS ENERGÉTICOS

aportan fundamentalmente HIDRATOS DE CARBONO



Funciones en energéticos de fuerzas al cuerpo para trabajar, caminar, etc, mantiene su temperatura



1 Formadores



2 Energéticos

3 Reguladores

Recetario

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1 1

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MINISTERIO DE AGRICULTURA Y GANADERIA
Servicio de Extensión Agrícola Ganadera

PROYECTO DE PRODUCCION Y CONSUMO

de

MAIZ y SOJA

REGISTRO DE PROYECTO

de

CONSUMO DE SOJA

SOCIA 4-C

ASOCIACION 4-C

PIJR - IICA - W. K. KELLOGG FOUND.

ASUNCION - PARAGUAY

1973

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COCINANDO

CON SOJA



USE FRESCA

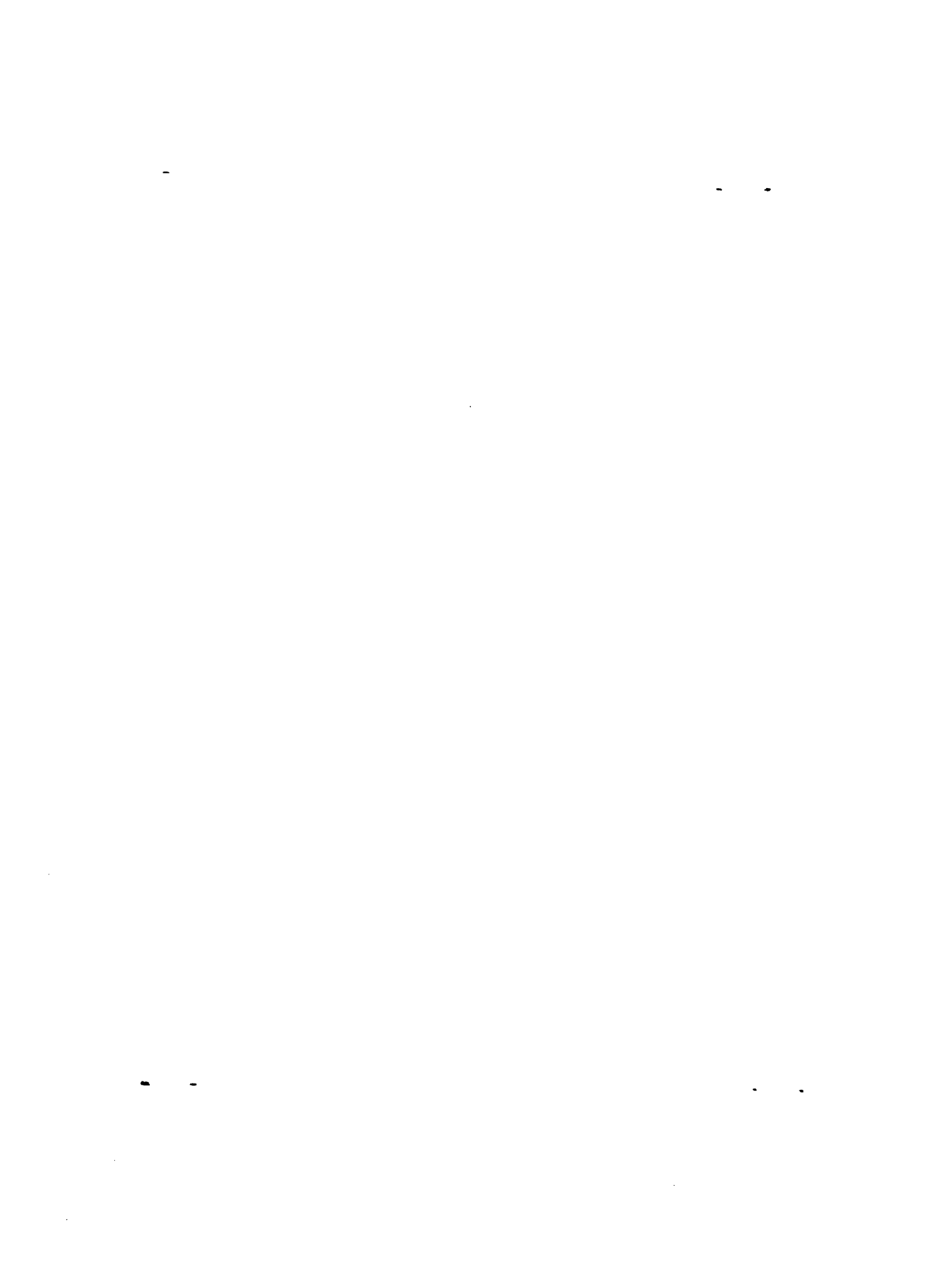
O SECA

COCINANDO CON LA SOJA

El secreto del sabroso gusto de los platos hechos con la soja tiene su clave en la condimentación adecuada de la preparación .

Como se sabe , la soja tiene su gusto característico y dependiendo de la forma en que se utiliza , varía .

La soja nos provee una buenísima oportunidad de presentar distintos sabores en la mesa familiar y se recomienda la amplia condimentación de la misma .



LECHE DE SOJA

INGREDIENTES

1/2 kl. de soja
cantidad suficiente de agua .

PREPARACION

1. Lavar la soja en abundante agua eliminando los granos dañados .
2. Poner en remojo durante 12 horas en abundante agua .
3. Moler en máquina de picar carne , licuadora , o tritular en el mortero (con cascarilla o sin ella) .
4. Poner por cada taza de soja molida , 2 tazas de agua .
5. Dejar hervir por 5 minutos .
6. Colar con lienzo fino , retorciendo bien la masa para que escurra mejor .
7. Agregue a la leche así obtenida , 2 cucharadas de azúcar y una pizca de sal por cada litro .
8. Conserve en lugar fresco y úsela mientras esté fresca . Se usa de la misma manera que la leche de vaca .
9. Un kilo de soja dá aproximadamente 6 litros de leche .

CROQUETAS RELLENAS

INGREDIENTES

10 cucharadas de residuo de soja
2 huevos
1 diente de ajo picado
3 cucharadas de harina
1 cucharadita de polvo de hornear .

sal
pimienta
acelgas hervidas
o queso rallado
pan rallado .

PREPARACION

1. Mezclar el residuo con los huevos batidos y el ajo picado .
2. Agregar la harina , polvo de hornear y condimentar .
3. Agregar con la mano una porción de pasta , poner una cucharada de acelgas hervidas o rallado, condimentado con sal y pimienta . Tapar y formar las croquetas .
- 4- Pasarlas por pan rallado y freir en aceite o grasa caliente .



INGREDIENTES

- 4 tazas de soja molida (2 tazas de grano seco).
- 2 litros de agua .
- 6 cucharadas de aceite o grasa de cerdo .
- 2 locotes medianos .
- 3 cebollas de hoja o una cebolla mediana
- 1 mazo de perejil
- 3 zanahorias medianas
- 100 gramos de queso
- cantidad suficiente de sal , orégano y pimienta a gusto .

PREPARACION

- 1. Rehogar en el aceite , la cebolla , tomate y locote , agregar sal y pimienta .
- 2. Disolver la soja pisada o molida en el agua , agregar a la preparación anterior juntamente con la zanahoria y el orégano .
- 3. Dejar hervir durante 1 hora , agregar el queso y el perejil , luego retirar del fuego .

CALDO DE SOJA VERDE

INGREDIENTES

- 1 cebolla mediana , picada
- 1 cucharada de aceite o grasa
- 1 taza de zanahoria rallada
- 4 tomates
- 3 tazas de agua
- 2 tazas de soja verde, ya cocinada .
- perejil , orégano y sal . .

PREPARACION

- 1. Dorar la cebolla en el aceite caliente .
- 2- Agregar la zanahoria y los tomates, y continuar cocinando un minuto más.
- 3- Agregar el agua , la soja y los condimentos y cocinar aproximadamente 15 minutos .
- 4- Esta receta sirve para 4 personas .



ENSALADA MIXTA CON SOJA VERDE

INGREDIENTES

- | | |
|------------------------------------|---|
| 2 tazas de soja verde, ya cocinada | 1 cebolla mediana, picadita |
| 1 locote, picadito | 2 tomates grandes, picadito . |
| 1 cuchara de perejil picado | 1 taza de zanahoria cocinada o
cruda rallada . |
| 1/2 taza de mayonesa | 1 taza pepinos picados . |

PREPARACION

1. Mezclar todas las verduras juntas .
2. Humedecer con la mayonesa , agregandole sal , a gusto .
3. Para 6 personas .

CROQUETA DE SOJA VERDE

INGREDIENTES

- 2 tazas de soja verde , ya cocinada
- 1 cebolla mediana , picada finamente .
- 2 huevos
- sal a gusto
- harina o galleta rallada
- aceite o grasa

PREPARACION

1. Hacer una pasta de la soja
2. Agregar la cebolla , huevos y sal .
3. Formar pequeñas croquetas y espolvorear con la harina o galleta rallada.
4. Freir en aceite caliente .

ENSALADA DE POROTOS DE SOJA

INGREDIENTES

- 1/2 Kg. de soja
- 1/2 cebolla
- 2 cucharadas de jugo de limón
- 2 cucharadas de aceite .
- 1/2 cucharadita de sal .

PREPARACION

1. Poner a remojar los granos en agua , durante la noche .
2. Cocinar a la mañana siguiente en agua y sal hasta que estén blancos .
3. Por separado mezclar en una taza : la cebolla picada , el aceite , el limón y la sal .
4. Volcar sobre los porotos esta mezcla (los porotos deben estar previamente cocinados y escurridos) .

ENSALADA DE SOJA

INGREDIENTES

- 1 1/2 taza de soja
- 1 cebolla grande
- 2 huevos duros
- aceite , vinagre y sal .

PREPARACION

1. Lavar la soja y poner en remojo durante 12 horas .
2. Hacerlo hervir en su propia agua hasta que esté blanda (más o menos 4 horas) Luego escurrirla y dejar enfriar
3. Cortar la cebolla y huevos en rebanaditas , mezclarlo con la soja y ponerlo aceite y sal a gusto .

MASITAS DE SOJA

INGREDIENTES

- 2 huevos
- 1 taza de azúcar
- 1 cucharadita de vainilla o cáscara de limón .
- 3 tazas de soja tostada .

PREPARACION

1. Batir los huevos hasta que tengan el color claro .
2. Agregar el azúcar y la vainilla .
3. Moler la soja y agregar a la mezcla .
4. Colocar sobre una asadera enmantecada por cucharaditas y cruzar cada masita con un tenedor . Llevar a horno moderado hasta que esté tostado.
5. Sacar de la asadera inmediatamente .

CREMA DE LECHE DE SOJA

INGREDIENTES

- 4 tazas de leche de soja
- 2 huevos
- 1 taza - 2 cucharadas al ras de azúcar
- 1/2 taza - 2 cucharadas al ras de harina de trigo .
- vainilla o cáscara de limón , a gusto .

PREPARACION

1. Batir los huevos , primero la clara , luego agregar la yema .
2. Agregar la leche , de a poco para evitar la formación de grumos .
3. Agregar el azúcar y la harina , mezclando bien.
4. Cocinar a fuego lento durante 10 minutos .

BIFE MEZCLA DE CARNE Y SOJA

INGREDIENTES

- 250 gramos de carne picada .
- 250 gramos de residuo de soja .
- 1 cebolla picada
- 2 dientes de ajó
- harina de trigo
- 2 huevos
- sal y pimienta
- pan rallado.

PREPARACION

1. Mezclar la carne picada con el residuo de soja .
2. Agregar la cebolla y el ajo picado muy finos .
3. Condimentar con sal y pimienta .
4. Agregar harina , para unir la masa .
5. Formar los bifés, del tamaño que se desee, pasarlos por huevo batido, luego por pan rallado y freír en aceite caliente .
6. Servir con ensalada .

HARINA DE SOJA

INGREDIENTES

1 taza de soja

PREPARACION

1. Tostar ligeramente la soja
2. Moler o pisar
3. Tamizar la harina molida
4. El afrechillo que queda se vuelve a moler o pisar y tamizar, luego mezclar con el resto de la harina .

INGREDIENTES

- 1 cucharada de grasa
- 2 huevos
- 2 tazas de miel de caña
- 3 tazas de harina de trigo
- 1 1/4 tazas de harina de soja
- 1 cucharadita de bicarbonato
- 1/2 taza de jugo de naranja

PREPARACION

1. Batir la grasa .
2. Agregar los huevos batidos y mezclar bien .
3. Seguir batiendo mientras se agrega la miel .
4. Cernir la harina y el bicarbonato y agregar a la mezcla anterior .
5. Añadir el jugo de naranja o agua .
6. Colocar en asadera engrasada y cocinar al horno con fuego mediano.

Nota : Pueden suprimirse los huevos ; en tal caso agregar 1/4 taza más .

GOFIO DE SOJA

INGREDIENTES

- 1 taza de azúcar
- 1 taza de soja tostada el rubio y molida -canela a gusto .

PREPARACION

Mezclar la soja molida con el azúcar y la canela .

Es una buena merienda para los niños .

ARROZ CON LECHE DE SOJA

INGREDIENTES

- 1/2 taza de arroz
- 4 tazas de leche de soja
- 1/2 taza de azúcar
- cáscara de limón c/s.

PREPARACION

1. Lavar el arroz en agua abundante 2 veces .
2. Poner a cocinar el arroz en la leche de soja a fuego lento , agregándole el azúcar y la cascarita de limón .
3. Cocinar hasta que el arroz esté blando (20 a 30 minutos) .
4. Servir frío como postre .

SOPA PALAGUAYA CON 50 % DE SOJA

INGREDIENTES

- 1 cebolla grande
- 2 tazas de agua
- con cantidad suficiente de agua .
- 2 cucharadas de grasa de cerdo
- 1 huevo
- 100 grs. de queso
- 1/2 taza de soja
- 1 taza de harina de maíz .

PREPARACION

1. Lavar la soja , remojar , (12 horas .) pisar luego .
2. Cortar la cebolla finamente , hervirla en agua con sal durante 10 minutos en cacerola tapada , luego dejar enfriar .
3. Batir la grasa , agregar el huevo continuando el batido .
4. Añadir el queso desmenuzado , la cebolla con su agua , la soja y la harina de maíz .
- 5- Poner en una asadera engrasada y enharinada .
6. Cocinar a horno caliente durante una hora .

PANECILLOS PARA EL DESAYUNO

INGREDIENTES

- 3 tazas de harina de trigo
- 1 taza de harina de soja
- 8 cucharaditas polvo de hornear .
- 1 cucharadita de sal fina
- 2 huevos
- 2 cucharadas colmadas grasa de cerdo
- 1 taza leche de soja .

PREPARACION

- 1. Cernir 4 veces las harinas, polvo de hornear y la sal fina .
- 2. Poner en un bol y mezclar la grasa a estos ingredientes secos.
- 3. Añadir la leche y el huevo , mezclando hasta que la harina haya absorbido todo el líquido .
- 4. Poner la masa sobre una mesa enharinada y extenderla hasta obtener un espesor de 1 y 1/2 cm .
- 5. Cortar con cortapastas redondo y colocar sobre una chapa engrasada .
- 6. Cocinar a horno muy caliente hasta que estén dorados .

MANTECA DE SOJA TOSTADA

INGREDIENTES

- Soja tostada y molida a consistencia de harina .
- aceite .
- Miel de caña o de abeja .

PREPARACION

- 1. De a poco incorporar el aceite a la soja , batiendo bien hasta tener una consistencia espesa .
 - 2. Si se desea , agregar un poco de miel de caña o de abeja .
 - 3. Usar la mateca con pan . Es especial para los niños .
- Esta manteca es muy parecida a la manteca de mani .

PAN CON RESIDUO DE LECHE DE SOJA

INGREDIENTES

- 200 gramos de residuo de leche de soja .
- 600 gramos de harina de trigo
- 4 cucharaditas de polvo de hornear
- 2 huevos - salmuera de leche de soja .
- 4 cucharadas de grasa o manteca .

PREPARACION

1. Se tamiza la harina con el polvo de hornear .
2. Se agrega el residuo de la leche de soja , mezclando bien .
3. Se agregan los huevos , la grasa o manteca .
4. La salmuera se agrega poco a poco amasando hasta tener una masa lisa
5. Se pone en moldes enmantecados . Se deja reposar una hora y luego se cocinan en horno moderado .

PARA USTED
AMIGA



PREPARADO POR EL :

" SERVICIO DE EXTENSION AGRICOLA - GANADERA "

ENCARGADO

Servicio de Extension Agricola Ganadera

Manuel Bogado

Cursillo sobre Utilización de la Soja en la Alimentación

14 Marzo 1974



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ENCUESTA DIETETICA*

Comunidad: Sangre del Drago
San Juan Bautista, Misines

I. Introducción

La Agencia de San Juan Bautista fue una de las agencias seleccionadas para participar en el Proyecto de Producción y Utilización de Maíz y Soja, patrocinado por el Ministerio de Agricultura y Ganadería, por medio del Servicio de Extensión Agrícola, por la Asociación Nacional Pro Clubes Agrarios Juveniles 4-C y por la Fundación W. K. Kellogg, por medio del IICA y del PIJR.

El propósito primordial del estudio fue el de realizar la evaluación inicial del estado nutricional de las familias que iban a participar en el Proyecto descrito. Esta información, unida a la que se obtuvo con los otros estudios complementarios, permitirá conocer de un modo general la situación prevaleciente en las familias de la comunidad. Asimismo, dicha información servirá de punto de partida para evaluar los logros que pudieran obtenerse con la ejecución y el desarrollo del proyecto.

II. Metodología

Para efectos del estudio, se tomaron dos grupos de familias: a) uno constituido por 8 familias de los socios 4-C, pertenecientes a la Agencia de San Juan Bautista; y b) otro grupo formado por 11 familias, las cuales representan una muestra de la comunidad de Sangre del Drago. En el curso de la tabulación de los datos hubo necesidad de descartar la información correspondiente a algunas familias, tanto de socios como de la muestra de la comunidad, por observarse errores en la recolección de los datos.

Se aplicó el método de recordatorio, por medio de una visita diaria a cada uno de los hogares seleccionados. La informante fue, en la mayoría de los casos, el ama de casa o una hija de ésta.

Para el análisis de los datos se utilizaron las "Normas de Referencia para Necesidades de Nutrientes" (1) y la "Tabla de Composición de Alimentos para Uso en América Latina" (2).

Como una limitación al presente estudio se señala la falta de un adiestramiento adecuado al personal encuestador, a fin de haber estimado los

* Preparado por el Lic. Julio Quirós con base en la tabulación de las encuestas que realizó la Ing. Haydée Bidigorri.

1000

1000

1000

1000

posibles sobrantes de las comidas preparadas, alimentación de animales domésticos y la asistencia regular a los tres tiempos principales de comida. Debe considerarse, además, la información de difícil recopilación como los alimentos - frutas principalmente - que son consumidos por los niños a las horas no convencionales de comida.

III. Resultados

Con fines comparativos, se ha creído conveniente presentar en forma conjunta el consumo de alimentos per cápita por día (cuadro 1), así como la ingesta de calorías y nutrimentos (cuadro 2) y sus respectivos porcentajes de adecuación (cuadro 3) del grupo de las familias de Socios 4-C y de las del grupo de la muestra de la comunidad de Sangre del Drago. Se incluye además, la información obtenida durante la encuesta nutricional de 1965.

I. Socios 4-C

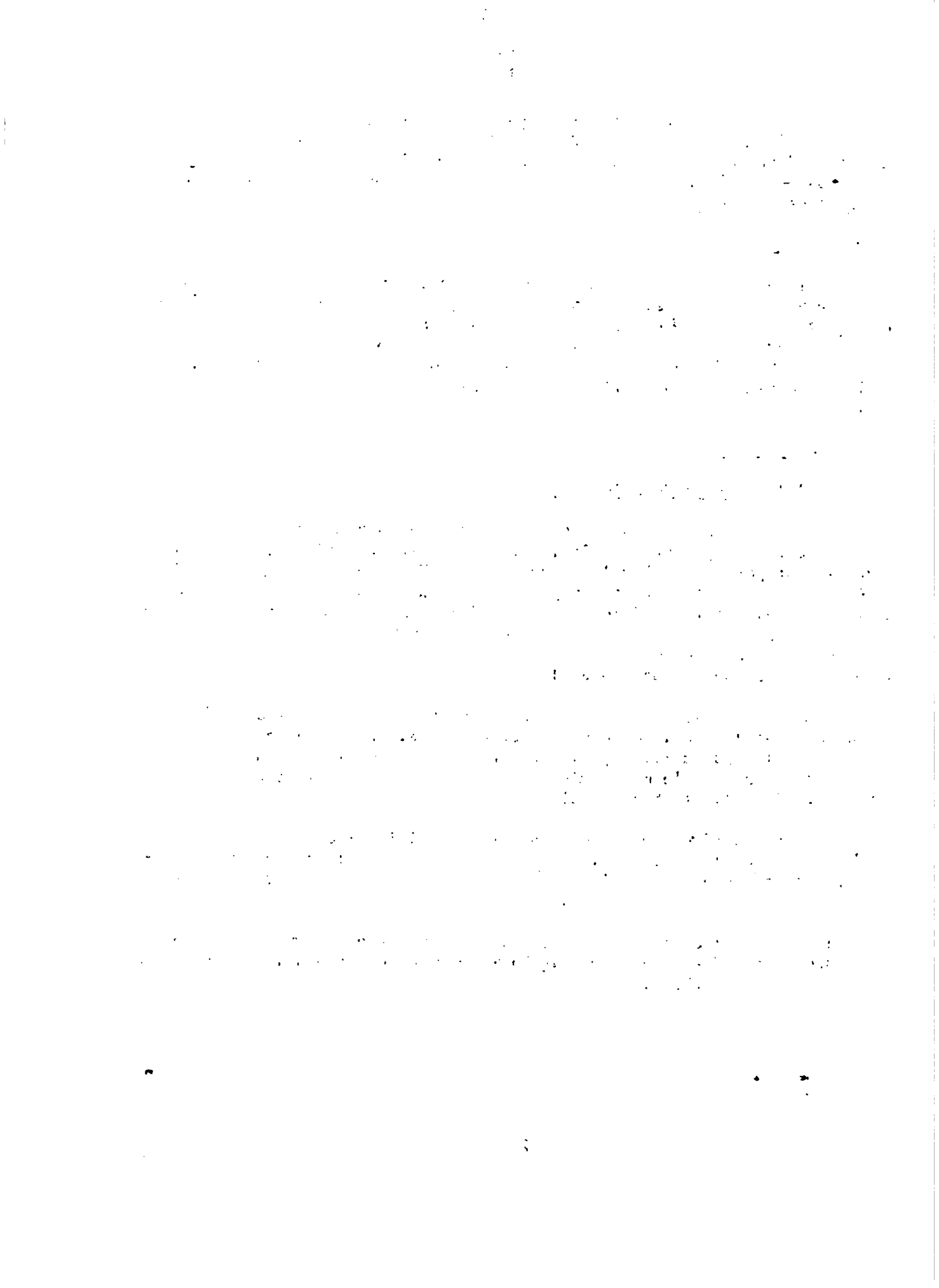
1.1 Consumo de alimentos

Se encontró un consumo bastante elevado de cereales principalmente arroz (111 gr/persona/día), pastas (54 gr/persona/día), harina de trigo (43 gr/persona/día) y las leguminosas alcanzaron un consumo de 33 gr/persona/día. Los tubérculos, especialmente la mandioca, contribuyeron en algún grado al aporte calórico de las familias encuestadas y alcanzaron un promedio de 30 gr/persona/día. Sin embargo, como se verá más adelante, el consumo de mandioca en las familias de los Socios 4-C fue mucho menor en las familias de la muestra de la comunidad.

Los productos lácteos alcanzaron un consumo de 30 gr/persona/día. La mayor parte de las familias consume leche fluida. La carne de res fue consumida por algunas familias y alcanzó un promedio de 97 gr/persona/día. Entre las hortalizas la más común encontrada fue la cebolla con 63 gr/persona/día. Se halló también repollo y tomate.

No se registró consumo alguno de frutas, al igual que en las familias de la muestra de la comunidad. Podría inferirse que algún consumo de frutas, principalmente en los niños, debió producirse, pero que los encuestadores no detectaron este consumo.

Algunas familias informaron consumir hierba mate, pero su promedio de consumo individual fue bajo. Igual cosa puede decirse del azúcar cuyo consumo es bastante bajo.



1.2 Ingesta de calorías y nutrientes

1.2.1 Calorías

La ingesta promedio fue de 1576 calorías, que equivalen al 70% de las necesidades calóricas. Hay, sin embargo, un 14% de las familias que alcanzaron una adecuación calórica de 100% o más, en tanto que el 29% tuvo una adecuación menor del 50%.

1.2.2 Proteínas

Se encontró una ingesta promedio de 55.2 gr de proteínas/persona/día, que representa una adecuación del 124%. A pesar de que el 57% de las familias alcanzó 100% o más de adecuación, hubo un 14% de las familias que tuvo menos del 50% de adecuación. La proporción de proteína animal en la dieta fue del 32%.

1.2.3 Calcio

La ingesta promedio de calcio en las familias de los Socios fue de 140 mg diarios, que cubre apenas el 24% de las necesidades de este mineral. Todas las familias, sin excepción alcanzaron una adecuación menor del 50%, con respecto al calcio.

1.2.4 Hierro

La ingesta promedio de hierro fue de 10.9 mg diarios, con una adecuación del 83%. El 28% de las familias alcanzó niveles superiores al 100% o más de sus necesidades; el 57% de las familias mostró niveles superiores al 75% de adecuación y el 14% de las familias consumió menos del 50% de sus necesidades. Sin embargo, debe considerarse que la mayor fuente de hierro lo constituyó alimentos de origen vegetal tales como los porotos y la utilización del hierro de origen vegetal en el organismo es menos eficiente que el hierro de origen animal.

1.2.5 Vitamina A

La ingesta de vitamina A alcanzó un promedio de 123 mcg per cápita, cantidad sumamente baja que representa apenas el 16% de adecuación. Al igual que en el caso del calcio, todas las familias tuvieron ingestas inferiores al 50% de las cantidades recomendadas de esta vitamina.

1.2.6 Tiamina

La ingesta promedio de tiamina fue de 0.87 mg que corresponde al 93% de lo recomendado. El 43% de las familias cubrió sus necesidades en un 100% o más; el 86% las cubren en más del 75%; y únicamente el 14% las llenan en menos del 75%.

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 highlights how detailed records can help identify inefficiencies, prevent fraud, and ensure that resources are used effectively.

2. The second part of the document focuses on the role of technology in modern record-keeping. It explores how digital systems and software solutions can streamline the process of data collection, storage, and retrieval. The text notes that while technology offers significant advantages, it also requires careful implementation and ongoing maintenance to ensure data integrity and security. The importance of training staff to use these systems effectively is also mentioned.

3. The third part of the document addresses the challenges of data management and privacy. It discusses the need to balance the benefits of data collection with the protection of individual privacy rights. The text references various regulations and standards that govern the handling of personal information, emphasizing the importance of clear policies and procedures to ensure compliance. It also touches upon the risks of data breaches and the potential consequences for organizations.

4. The fourth part of the document discusses the importance of data analysis and reporting. It explains how analyzing recorded data can provide valuable insights into trends, patterns, and performance metrics. The text suggests that regular reporting and analysis can help decision-makers identify areas for improvement and allocate resources more effectively. It also mentions the importance of clear communication of findings to relevant stakeholders.

5. The fifth part of the document concludes by summarizing the key points and reiterating the overall importance of a robust record-keeping system. It emphasizes that a well-maintained system is not just a administrative requirement but a critical tool for ensuring the success and integrity of any organization. The text encourages a proactive approach to record management, recognizing it as an ongoing process that evolves with the needs of the organization.

1.2.7 Riboflavina

El promedio de ingesta fue de 0.66 mg que representa una adecuación del 53%. No obstante ninguna familia llenó sus necesidades en el 100%; el 28% las llenó en el 75% o más; el 57% lo hizo en más del 50%; y finalmente un 43% llenó apenas sus necesidades en un 50% o menos.

1.2.8 Niacina

La ingesta de niacina alcanzó un promedio de 13.0 mg /persona/dfa. Hubo un 28% de familias con una adecuación de 100% o más; el 71% de las familias tuvo una adecuación superior al 75% y el 29% de las familias tuvo una adecuación inferior al 50%.

1.2.9 Acido Ascórbico

La ingesta promedio encontrada fue de 20mg que cubre apenas el 31% de lo recomendado. Ninguna familia cubrió sus necesidades en 100% o más; el 14% cubrió sus necesidades en el 75% o más; el 28% lo hizo en el 50% o más; mientras que el 72% cubrió sus necesidades en menos del 50%. Es de notar que la fuente de ácido ascórbico fue algunas hortalizas, mandioca y leguminosas, no habiéndose encontrado consumo de frutas las cuales suministran cantidades importantes de esta vitamina.

2. Muestra de la comunidad

2.1 Consumo de alimentos

Los cereales más utilizados fueron el maíz, con un consumo de 219 gr/persona/dfa, y arroz con 73 gr/persona/dfa. Entre los tubérculos la mandioca fue la que registró un consumo más alto con un promedio de 84 gr/persona/dfa. También se encontró harina de mandioca que alcanzó un consumo de 33 gr/persona/dfa.

Entre los productos lácteos la leche fresca fluida alcanzó un consumo de 118 gr, el queso se consume en pocas cantidades al igual que los huevos.

Respecto a las hortalizas, la cebolla registra el más alto consumo siguiéndole los porotos tiernos y la zanahoria. En general se anotó un consumo limitado de hortalizas y la ausencia de frutas en los tiempos convencionales de comidas como lo dijimos anteriormente puedan haberse consumido frutas a otras horas, información que no fue detectada.

El consumo de azúcar alcanzó un promedio de 33 gr. Los porotos registraron un consumo de 17 gr/persona/dfa. Con respecto a las bebidas la hierba mate y el café fueron las más frecuentemente consumidas, con 1.6 gr

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 outlines the various methods and tools used to collect and analyze data, highlighting the need for consistency and precision in data entry and reporting.

The second part of the document focuses on the implementation of internal controls and risk management strategies. It details the specific measures taken to identify, assess, and mitigate potential risks, ensuring that the organization remains resilient in the face of uncertainty. This section also discusses the role of the audit function in providing independent assurance on the reliability of financial statements and the effectiveness of internal controls.

The third part of the document addresses the challenges and opportunities associated with digital transformation. It explores how emerging technologies, such as artificial intelligence and cloud computing, are reshaping the business landscape and creating new avenues for growth and innovation. This section also discusses the importance of investing in human capital and fostering a culture of continuous learning and adaptation.

The fourth part of the document provides a comprehensive overview of the organization's financial performance and outlook. It includes a detailed analysis of key financial metrics, such as revenue, profit, and cash flow, and discusses the factors that have influenced these results. This section also outlines the organization's strategic priorities and the actions being taken to achieve its long-term goals.

The fifth part of the document discusses the organization's commitment to social and environmental responsibility. It details the various initiatives and programs implemented to promote sustainability, including efforts to reduce carbon emissions, improve labor practices, and support the local community. This section also discusses the organization's approach to stakeholder engagement and the integration of social and environmental factors into its overall business strategy.

The final part of the document provides a summary of the key findings and conclusions of the report. It highlights the major achievements and challenges faced by the organization over the reporting period and offers recommendations for future action. This section also includes a statement of appreciation for the support and contributions of all stakeholders, including employees, customers, and investors.

y 1.0 gr/persona/día, respectivamente.

2.2 Ingesta de calorías y nutrimentos

2.2.1 Calorías

El promedio de ingesta calórica fue de 2.185 calorías/persona/día, que cubre las recomendaciones en el 95%. La distribución de las familias muestra que el 36% de estas consume más del 100% de lo recomendado; que el 82% consume más del 50% y que el 28% consume menos del 50%. Se observa que el consumo calórico de las familias de la muestra de la comunidad es mayor que el de las familias de los socios 4-C.

2.2.2 Proteínas

La ingesta promedio de proteínas totales indicó una cifra de 58.0 gr/persona/día. Este promedio cubre las recomendaciones en más del 100%. El promedio de proteína animal en total fue del 26%, sin embargo, aunque el promedio de ingesta es adecuado, el 9% de las familias consume menos del 50% de lo recomendado.

2.2.3 Calcio

La ingesta promedio de calcio fue de 393 mg/persona/día que representa el 79% de lo recomendado. La distribución de las familias evidencia que la mitad de ellas consume menos del 50%.

2.2.4 Hierro

La ingesta promedio de hierro fue de 15.6 gr que cubre las necesidades de este mineral en más del 100%. Sin embargo, el 9% de las familias consumió menos del 50%. Un porcentaje bastante elevado de hierro procede de fuentes vegetales.

2.2.5 Vitamina A

La ingesta promedio de vitamina A fue de 200 mcg, que representa el 31% de adecuación. Esta ingesta es muy baja y únicamente el 9% de las familias alcanzó una adecuación del 100% o más, en tanto que el 91% registró una adecuación menor del 50%.

2.2.6 Tiamina

El consumo promedio de tiamina fue de 1.46 mg/persona/día. Esta ingesta corresponde a más del 100% de lo recomendado, únicamente el 9% de ellas alcanzó una adecuación menor del 50%.

2.2.7 Riboflavina

El promedio de ingesta de riboflavina fue de 0.90 mg que representa el 70% de lo recomendado. Se encontró que el 36% de las familias consume menos del 50% y que el 46% consume menos del 75%.

2.2.8 Niacina

La ingesta promedio de niacina fue de 12.8 mg/persona/día, lo que cubre las recomendaciones en un 85%. El 25% de las familias tiene una adecuación menor del 50%, en tanto que el 46% tiene una adecuación inferior al 75%.

2.2.9 Ácido Ascórbico

La ingesta promedio de ácido ascórbico fue de 48 mg/persona/día, con una adecuación del 74%. El 64% de las familias cubrió sus necesidades en menos del 50%.

IV. Resumen

El promedio de ingesta de calorías y nutrimentos, tanto en el grupo de familias de los Socios 4-C como en el de la muestra de la comunidad, fue bastante inferior al promedio de ingesta encontrado en la Encuesta Nutricional de 1965. Pareciera que la situación nutricional de las familias de los Socios 4-C es más crítica que la de las familias de la comunidad. Ambos grupos - Socios 4-C y comunidad - muestran deficiencias nutricionales considerables, particularmente en calcio, vitamina A, riboflavina y ácido ascórbico. Además, aunque la adecuación del hierro es relativamente alta, las escasas fuentes adecuadas de este mineral y la poca capacidad de asimilación del hierro presente en los alimentos, por parte del organismo, podría hacer pensar en un problema serio de este mineral. La ingesta de calorías es baja para los dos grupos encuestados. Finalmente, debe destacarse que la desigual distribución entre las familias agrava aún más la situación, puesto que un número apreciable de familias de los dos grupos estudiados consume una dieta deficiente.

[The following text is extremely faint and largely illegible. It appears to be a multi-paragraph document, possibly a report or a letter, with several lines of text per paragraph. The content is mostly lost to the quality of the scan.]

**CONSUMO DIARIO PER CAPITA DE ALIMENTOS, SEGUN TIPO DE
FAMILIA ENCUESTADA
Sangre del Drago, 1972**

CUADRO 1

Rubros de Alimentos	Socios 4-C	Muestra Comunidad	Encuesta Nutricional 1965*
Productos lácteos	30 gr	133 gr	89 gr
Carnes	97 gr	60 gr	137 gr
Huevos	10 gr	5 gr	12 gr
Leguminosas	33 gr	17 gr	11 gr
Hortalizas	152 gr	29 gr	45 gr
Frutas	0 gr	0 gr	286 gr
Cereales	240 gr	337 gr	177 gr
Rafces y tubérculos	30 gr	111 gr	541 gr
Azúcares	16 gr	33 gr	31 gr
Aceites y grasas	6 gr	9 gr	23 gr
Miscelánea	66 gr	3 gr	10 gr

* Fuente: Departamento de Salud, Educación y Bienestar de los Estados Unidos. Encuesta de Nutrición, República del Paraguay. Agosto de 1967.

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.

In the second section, the author provides a detailed breakdown of the monthly budget. It includes categories such as housing, utilities, food, and transportation. Each category is further divided into sub-items, with specific amounts allocated to each. This level of detail is crucial for understanding where the money is going and identifying areas for potential savings.

The third section covers the topic of debt management. It outlines strategies for paying off credit cards and other loans as quickly as possible. The author suggests using the debt snowball method, where the smallest debts are paid off first to build momentum. Additionally, it discusses the importance of avoiding new debt while working to clear existing obligations.

The final part of the document offers advice on how to build an emergency fund. It recommends saving a consistent amount each month, even if it's just a small sum. This fund is essential for covering unexpected expenses, such as medical bills or car repairs, without having to resort to credit. The author also mentions that once the emergency fund is established, it can be used as a safety net to take on more aggressive investment strategies.

In conclusion, achieving financial stability requires a combination of disciplined budgeting, smart debt management, and consistent saving. By following these principles, individuals can gain control over their finances and work towards their long-term goals.

**INGESTA PER CAPITA DE CALORIAS Y NUTRIMENTOS, SEGUN EL TIPO
DE FAMILIA ENCUESTADA
Sangre del Drago, 1972**

CUADRO 2

	Socios 4-C	Muestra Comunidad	Encuesta Nutricional 1965*
Calorias	1.576	2.185	2.354
Proteínas (gr)	55.2	58.0	63.4
Calcio (mg)	140	393	516
Hierro (mg)	10.9	15.6	19.2
Vitamina A (mcg)	123	200	810
Tiamina (mg)	0.87	1.46	1.39
Riboflavina (mg)	0.66	0.90	1.28
Niacina (mg)	13.0	12.8	15.5
Acido Ascórbico (mg)	20	48	366

* Fuente: Departamento de Salud, Educación y Bienestar de los Estados Unidos. Encuesta de Nutrición, República del Paraguay. Agosto de 1967.

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**PORCENTAJÉS DE ADECUACION DE CALORIAS Y NUTRIMENTOS, SEGUN TIPO
DE FAMILIA ENCUESTADA
Sangre del Drago, 1972**

CUADRO 3

	Socios 4-C	Muestra Comunidad	Encuesta Nutricional 1965*
Calorias (%)	70	95	103
Proteína (%)	124.4	136.7	149
Calcio (%)	24	79	102
Hierro (%)	83	129	157
Vitamina A (%)	16	31	138
Tiamina (%)	96	159	153
Riboflavina (%)	53	70	102
Niacina (%)	87	85	103
Acido Ascórbico (%)	31	74	500

* Fuente: Departamento de Salud, Educación y Bienestar de los Estados Unidos. Encuesta de Nutrición, República del Paraguay. Agosto de 1967.

1. The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions and activities. It emphasizes that this is essential 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 a systematic approach to data collection, ensuring that all relevant information is captured and stored in a secure and accessible manner. The document also discusses the importance of data quality and the need for regular audits to ensure the accuracy and reliability of the data.

3. The final part of the document provides a summary of the key findings and recommendations. It concludes that the implementation of a robust data management system is crucial for the organization's success and that ongoing monitoring and evaluation are necessary to ensure its effectiveness.



INSTITUTION BUILDING IN NONFORMAL RURAL YOUTH EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMS

I. Introduction

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The basic concepts presented in this paper are adapted from:

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

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

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

II. The Role of the YDP

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

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

2. YDP participation involves:

- a. An experience of personal growth and training.
- b. Service to the host country rural youth program and to the host state 4-H program.

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

1. To provide resources to expand the capabilities of the rural youth program (i.e., additional manpower).
2. To exchange experiences and ideas with the counterpart, thus improving his capacity to provide more and improved educational opportunities for the rural youth (i.e., training).
3. To expand the international educational content of the 4-H program in the home state (i.e., reporting, training).

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

1. Demonstration and example.
2. Leadership development.
3. Technical information (especially organization and planning).

III. The Environment of the YDP

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

1. Legal authority and allocation of functions -- Government Authority (Ministry of Agriculture, Agricultural Extension Services, etc.).
2. Linking agencies, supporting and complementary -- Cooperating agencies, including the national support entity.
3. Institutional personnel -- Rural youth program staff of the extension service, volunteer leaders, and rural young people.
4. External Assistance Agencies -- PIJR, YDP, U. S. 4-H (also USAID, FAO, CARE, Heifer Project, for example). The objective is to maximize the accomplishments of the rural youth program leadership in building the rural youth program.

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

1. Host Country

- a. Counterparts (usually local extensionists) -- close official, operational and (usually) personal dealings; YDP is a part of the "team".
- b. Counterparts (and thus the YDP) are responsible to regional and national staff, and to the Ministry of Agriculture (for funding and administration). Project of the YDP has been approved at the Ministry level.
 - (1) Administration in developing countries is highly centralized. Local staff usually is reluctant to take initiative or make decisions on their own.
 - (2) There is fierce competition for scarce resources of the country; political motivations may run counter to the "apparent needs of the people."
- c. Political setting is the overall environment of the country, from the community to the national level. Political consequences of all actions must be considered.

2. PIJR -- the external assistance agency.

- a. Considerable thought and investment has gone into implementation of the country project involving the YDP. The Coordinator has immediate responsibility for PIJR.
- b. Supplies, some funds, and resources (including human resources) have been provided. They must be properly used.
- c. Operates on many levels in the country; has contacts at upper levels of host country institutions, which often can facilitate efforts of the national rural youth program leadership and/or the YDP.
- d. The 4-H Foundation and the private sector in the U. S. is the basic external resource for conducting the project.
- e. Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences of the OAS (IICA) is an inter-governmental agency providing important contacts and regional support (i.e., technical resources for bean project in Guatemala).
- f. Other agencies may provide supplementary resources.

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

- a. County 4-H office and/or state 4-H international program leader is the "home base" for the YDP. This is key for

"backstopping": (1) materials and (2) resources (from the local 4-H program). Channel for communications to home state 4-H program.

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

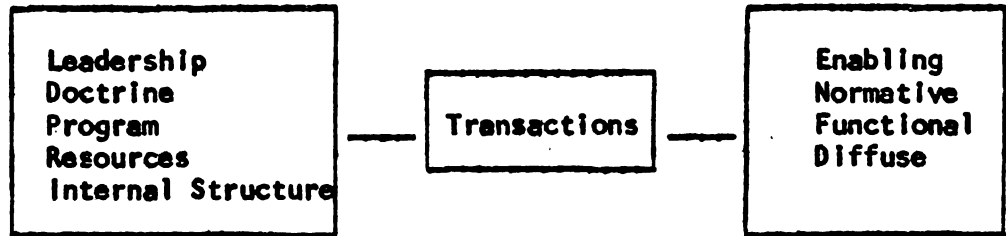
IV. Basic Concepts of Institution Building

- A. These focus on an institution planned as an important and integral part of natural development. (Example: a rural youth program should be an element of the national rural development plan.)
- B. Definitions of an "institution":
1. An organization that has a specified role or function to play in society. (Example: the role of a nonformal rural youth national program to provide needed opportunities for the rural youth of the community/country.)
 2. Has a dynamic quality for introducing change and sustaining that innovation until it becomes "embedded" in society. (Example: an agricultural extension service may become an "institution" when it provides education, training and services capable of implementing the "green revolution" in a traditional agriculture.)
- C. An organization may already exist, but it is called an "institution" only as it takes certain specified qualities and as it begins to have an influence in society. The term may be applied to all or part of an organization (i.e., an entire agricultural extension service, or the rural youth program, or an individual local office program.)
- D. Institution building is the process of developing a new organization or restructuring an existing one in a manner that will give it the desired innovative qualities and capabilities of affecting society in certain specified ways.
1. Innovative thrust in society and supports this innovation with technology and influence.
 2. Must be able to survive and to acquire organizational resources.
- E. Innovative changes are deliberately planned and engineered. These seldom take hold and persist on a wide scale unless they are introduced and supported by formal organizations.
- F. The "institution building task" of the YDP is to contribute to and accelerate the formation of an organization that fulfills these institutional expectations.

V. Institution Building Model

Institutional Variables (internal)

Linkage Variables (external)



A. Basic Units of the Model

1. Institutional Variables - internal components of the institution that are susceptible to being altered and which interact with each other. These are organizational characteristics upon which the YDP may exert direct influence.
2. Linkage Variables - environment in which the institution functions. Each institution is a part of a network of organizations - interdependent, complementary - exerting influences and effecting changes on each other. They are vital to an institution's survival - fluctuating, distorting, restricting and vice versa.
3. Transactions - the interaction of groups of variables. The kinds, quantity and quality are an index of the dynamic character of the institution and its impact upon society.

B. Institutional Variables

1. Leadership

a. This concerns -

- (1) People involved in leading
- (2) Services provided by leadership.

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

- c. In developing countries, loyalties are often for persons rather than the institution itself. (In the U. S. we try to depersonalize leadership services and loyalties.)
- d. Leadership is about the most important institutional variable; without it the institution is out of control. Leadership must be committed to innovation, and be technically and politically competent. (Example: a rural youth program without adequate leadership will be ineffective; not serving the young people well or in any quantity.)

2. Doctrine

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

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

4. Resources

- a. The ways and means the institution has at hand to convert into meeting the needs for social and economic development.
 - (1) Operating funds and physical facilities (office, jeep, etc.)
 - (2) Personnel (extensionists as well as unshelled labor).
 - (3) Legal authority, political support and propensity to change.
- b. Availability of adequate resources does not guarantee quality performance, but unavailability will limit a program's usefulness (i.e., no gas for jeeps, no seeds for planting projects).

5. Internal Structure - the channels for moving ideas

- a. Formal and informal patterns of authority.
- b. Division of labor among component parts (example: relationship with national support entity).
- c. Flow of work.
- d. Channels for communication.

C. Linkage Variables

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

2. Functional Linkages

- a. Elements in society on which the institution depends for its operation and for its contribution to society. (Example: relationship of agricultural extension to the university, research, credit system, agricultural producers, campesino and amas de casa organizations; or relationship of the rural youth program to the entire extension service, school system, etc.)
- b. These may be complementary (providing of service) or may be competitive (resources, staff, etc.). New or growing institutions often are a threat to other organizations and within the institution itself.

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

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

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

VI. Implementation of Basic Concepts

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

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

2. An institution has these products:

a. Consumed by the public

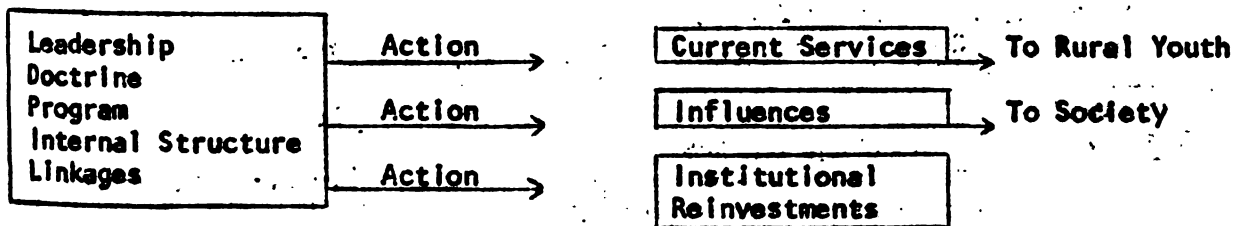
- (1) Current services - the education and training of the rural young people, with all the supporting activities.
- (2) Influence - deliberate effort to change the environment; i.e., introducing new agricultural methods through the rural youth.

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

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

**Intermediate Products
(Variables)**

**Final Products
(Outputs)**

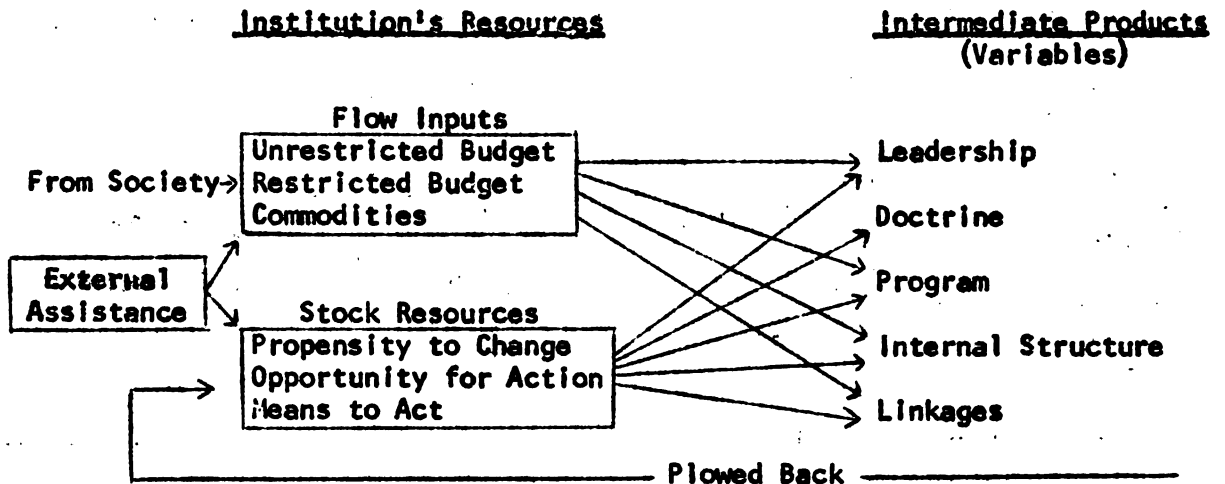


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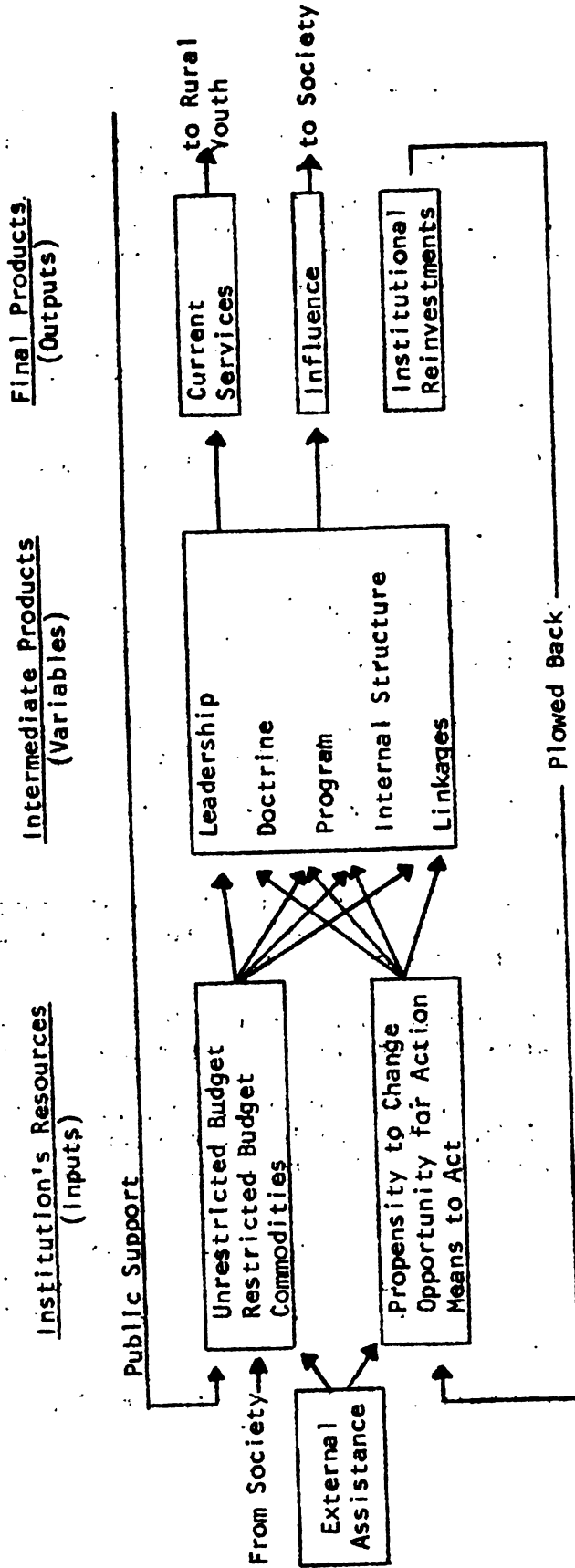
C. Resources for the Institution (the fuel)

1. Flow Inputs - quickly used up and replenishable
 - a. Funds - "unrestricted" for general operations or "restricted" for specific use. (Note: Funds for YDP are restricted for this purpose only.)
 - b. Commodities - equipment and materials needed for operations.

2. Stock Resources - less tangible, but necessary; tend to change slowly as are related to human resources.
 - a. Propensity to Change - desire or ability of leadership and/or personnel to improve themselves and their work. External agencies can stimulate this, but only as a short term catalyst. (Example: the desire of a rural youth agent to double the number of clubs he serves.)
 - b. Opportunity for Action - "door opening" situations for improving the conditions under which the institution operates. (Example: a new Minister of Agriculture who is enthusiastic about the rural youth program.)
 - c. Means to Act - physical facilities, staff, technical know how, planned strategy, etc. (Example: the rural youth agent who not only wants to expand his service but has the capability to accomplish it.)



D. The Institution Building Process



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

- A. Leadership - Good leadership can be enhanced by the presence and participation of the YDP; poor leadership probably will not respond well to assistance.
1. How fragile or how well entrenched is the leadership politically? technically?
 2. How deep is the leadership structure? one person or several?
 3. How intimate and influential is the leadership among the real power structure? in the community? in agricultural extension? in the country?
 4. How bold and imaginative is the leadership in stimulating and rewarding performance of members? of cooperators?
 5. How committed is the leadership to the innovative goals of the institution?
 6. How skillful is the leadership in linking the rural youth program to the other public and private agencies so as to enhance its usefulness and its success?
 7. If the leadership pattern is not developing at a satisfactory rate, what strategies are indicated for the YDP? for PIJR?
- B. Doctrine - This is important, but sensitive; it can lead to differences of opinion among the leadership and staff. These must be decided before the rural youth program institution can progress.
1. Is the role of the rural youth program realistic? Does it meet the needs of the rural youth? of the rural community? of the country? Is it being accepted internally and externally?
 2. Is the doctrine well articulated by the institutional leaders?

3. Does the doctrine have the necessary innovative qualities that will permit the program to effect changes in the rural youth? in society? and to make necessary internal changes?
4. What proportions of the administrative and professional staff understand and actively support the doctrine?
5. What are the social and political conflicts generated internally and externally by the institutional doctrine? How can these tensions be resolved, if they exist?
6. What official and public support already exists for the institution's doctrine? How can this be built upon?

C. Program

1. How completely has the institution programmed its activities? Are they planned in advance or as the need arises? Are they well balanced?
2. How relevant is the program to the needs of the rural youth and the country at this point of time in economic and social development?
3. How widely is the total program understood by the staff? How strongly are they committed to it?
4. Is there agreement between the "program" and the doctrine?"
5. What quality and quantity of results can be produced by the intended program? (i.e., how will boys and girls be trained? how many? in what subjects? how well?)
6. Does the program use the best technology available to the institution?
7. Is the program tailored to available resources so it may give important and visible results within an acceptable period of time?

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

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

2. What is the capacity of the staff to bring their full technical training to bear on the institution's outputs? Are they overtrained/undertrained for the resources available?
 3. What provisions are developed for upgrading the capability of the existing staff and for a continuing supply of new, better trained staff?
 4. What provisions are made for maximizing the use of scarce equipment and facilities? Are these "protected and preserved" or are they "exploited and used" to the fullest extent possible?
 5. What strategies are contemplated for improving all categories of resources for the rural youth program institution? especially the "propensity to change" and the opportunities for action?"
- E. Internal Structure - This is the vehicle through which institutional management is performed. Organizational patterns often seem odd to outsiders, but usually are created in response to local customs and traditions or applied to meeting needs.
1. Are there serious deficiencies in the organizational structure, or are most of the difficulties traceable to personnel weaknesses and conflicts which reorganization will not cure?
 2. Is the institution over-organized, i.e., too many chiefs and no workers?
 3. Does the organization facilitate the guidance and leadership services of management as well as the usual control functions?
 4. Does the organization provide incentive for good performance and a sense of cohesion and loyalty among staff? Does it encourage staff commitment to the institution's innovative doctrine?
 5. Does the institution strike an appropriate balance between a sufficient centralization of authority to provide leverage for change and a sufficient decentralization to encourage ideas, decision making, and responsibility at middle management levels?

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

Comments on the Model below: (1) Steps A, B, C and D are accomplished by the individual; they will take the YDP about 3 to 6 months to accomplish. Even a succeeding YDP in the same community will have to begin with Step A and go through the process. These four "conditioning activities" are a time for the counterpart to develop his willingness to take full advantage of the YDP. These early conditions are aggravated by the fact that the decision to take part in the project and to have YDPs is usually made at higher institutional levels. Counterparts are brought in late; they seldom take part in the decision or are aware of its implications. (2) The YDP probably will not get past steps E or F in a one-year assignment. (3) Steps E through J may be concurrent rather than consecutive.

A. Rejection-Acquiescence

1. The presence of the YDP in the rural youth program implies two "threats" to the counterpart's self-respect and security, and to the status quo of the institution.
 - (a) Inadequacy of the rural youth program (the counterpart, the organization, and even the country).
 - (b) Imminence of change.
2. The normal defense of the counterpart is to reject the foreign element, resulting in:
 - (a) Complete rejection, i.e., no development takes place.
 - (b) Giving way to acquiescence, from force, persuasion, need to know, etc.

B. Personal Acceptance

1. Rejection is overcome by interpersonal compatibility; identified by ease and eagerness of the YDP and the counterpart to associate with each other.
2. Tolerance and flexibility by both participants is important at this stage.

- C. **Technical Visibility.** This is tangible evidence that the YDP can make a contribution to the rural youth program in the local environment which compensates for the negative effects of his presence.
1. Technical ability in another environment is not directly nor automatically transferable.
 2. The counterpart often perceives risk in too rapid acceptance of an outsider; this is partly justified and partly results from a threat to his status.
 3. Each YDP must prove his own value in a visible manner, though this may be something of little lasting technical value; it may be planned or just happen. Visibility gives credit and prestige to the YDP and opens the door to technical acceptance. The motivation should not be personal aggrandizement, but contribution to the success of the program. The YDP may teach a special course (something personal and effective), and/or develop the relationship to the home state 4-H program.
- D. **Technical Acceptance.** This is the willingness of the counterpart (and his associates) to be identified with the YDP in a cooperative relationship.
1. Technical acceptance and personal acceptance occur in varying intensities and increase in normal progress of the program; usually progress in one accelerates progress in the other.
 2. High and dramatic visibility accelerates acceptance in a shorter period of time.
- E. **Initiation of Joint Short-Run Activities**
1. Initiate activity in which the YDP and the counterpart are involved as a team with individual success or failure dependent on success or failure of the team members. Short-term activity of high visibility is most effective. The purpose is to initiate a change of attitude by the counterpart from lethargy and pessimism to self-confidence, initiative and optimism. Success should stimulate greater activity.
 2. The YDP probably has to initiate most of the activities in the early stage. The first activities are to promote interpersonal relations. Subsequent activities emphasize the usefulness and purpose of the rural youth program to society.

F. Consolidating of Gains

1. New activities tend to initiate changes in attitude, leading to necessary personal and individual commitment.
2. The permanence of change depends on the degree to which the counterpart assimilates the new experiences and insights provided by the YDP.
3. The counterpart asserts dominance in this phase; the YDP provides less ideas and spends more time encouraging the flow of ideas from the counterpart, i.e., developing the self-confidence of the counterpart.
4. Overt activities of persuasion and demonstration by the YDP decline, but do not stop.
5. The YDP may branch out to develop secondary counterpart relationships.

G. Formalizing Long-Run Activities

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

H. Awareness of Personal and Technical Inadequacies

1. The counterpart develops increased self-confidence (i.e., a certain control over destiny).
2. The counterpart becomes aware of his inadequacies, but can (with YDP help, as well as from PIJR and others) start to solve them without threat to security or personal integrity.

I. Development of Institutional Perspective

1. The counterpart's newly developed self-confidence may lead to individual initiative in institutional battles (i.e., going it alone).
2. The YDP should help him to understand the need to identify with the institution, what is his responsibility to it and his dependence upon it. The counterpart develops a genuine sense of personal and professional commitment to the rural youth program.

J. Development of Career Plans

1. The counterpart has a well-developed idea of what he wants to accomplish; has a growing sense of responsibility and an idea of self-development to accomplish it.
2. The YDP and the counterpart are on a peer basis, even though professional growth of the counterpart continues.

K. Termination of the YDP-Counterpart Work Relationship

1. The YDP has fully transferred his responsibilities to the counterpart.
2. The YDP and the counterpart have planned long-run activities.
3. The YDP continues to provide technical backstopping even after he has returned to his home country.

IX. Where to Begin for the YDP

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

1. Some negatives (though they may be useful by-products):
 - a. Not to enhance the image or power of the U. S. 4-H program.
 - b. Not to save money for the project or to help individual members, leaders, farmers or friends.
 - c. Not to keep peace between various members of the extension team.
2. The basic purpose of the YDP is to be a catalyst in the expansion and improvement of the nonformal rural youth educational program in the developing country by serving as a counterpart of the extensionist involved in this work. The YDP is at the center of his own universe, but the project center is the rural youth program leadership; the YDP is one of the supporting elements.

B. Dilemmas in the YDP's Work

1. Dependence and Independence vs. Collaboration

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

2. Intermediate vs. Long-Term Gains

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

3. Extensive vs. Intensive, Fast vs. Slow

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

4. Programs for Resources vs. Resources for Programs

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

5. Handing Over vs. Continuing Contact

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

X. Performance Criteria for the YDP in Institution Building

- A. How well does the YDP understand the operational objectives and goals of the rural youth program institution?
- B. How well does the YDP interact with his counterparts? with others in the Extension Service? With others in different organizations? With the host community? How long did it take him to cross the threshold of personal and professional acceptance?

- C. Does the YDP carry his share of the responsibilities (with the counterpart) well and cooperatively?
- D. What are his attitudes toward his major function: nonformal rural youth programs of the Agricultural Extension Service?
- E. How well does he execute his function?
- F. How well does he contribute to the professional development of the Extension Service and its members?
- G. Is he having difficulty adjusting to the foreign setting?
- H. Does he exhibit leadership qualities in rural youth programming?
- I. Does he attempt to extend the rural youth program linkages to other groups?
- J. Are his activities innovative -- adjusted to local conditions and needs?
- K. Does he understand the significance of institution building and how he personally fits into the PIJR plan?
- L. Is he imaginative in developing alternative strategies for accomplishing the goals of his assignment?
- M. What is his potential for future international institution building assignments?

OCT. 1973

P. I. J. R.

NATIONAL 4-H FOUNDATION

7100 Connecticut Ave., Washington, D. C. 20015

L. F.	International Division		

September/October 1973 - Number 7

4-H International Programs Information

"Many people have asked me, 'Why go overseas when there are so many problems at home?' To me it is not a question of home or abroad, here or there, we or they. Our concern is people, their needs, and their aspirations. Certainly the people of northeastern Iran are no more, or less, important than the mountaineers of Appalachia. I know. I've worked with both. People are people. Needs are needs. They are not divisible."

-----Former Peace Corps Volunteer

— For Immediate Attention or Action —

IFYE EXCHANGEES
TRAVEL and CONSULTATION

All IFYE Exchangees will have begun their freetime period by the time you receive this issue (even if they are spending it with host families in the state). Each Exchangee should have received his per diem check and an airline ticket or bus fare. The memorandum to you dated September 20 explained the per diem/travel checks and how they are figured.....Their consultation program officially gets under way with the evening meal on Sunday, November 4. They will depart on Saturday, November 10, after participating in a special Friday luncheon honoring them and celebrating the 25th anniversary of the National 4-H Foundation.

NATIONAL 4-H FOUNDATION
TWENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY
SPECIAL LUNCHEON

The National 4-H Foundation celebrates its 25th anniversary on November 18. A special luncheon is being held in connection with the IFYE Exchangee consultation program on Friday, November 9 - appropriate since international exchanges was one of the reasons the Foundation came into being. The Allis Chalmers Company will be recognized for its 25 years of continued support to the IFYE program. Dr. Russell G. Mawby, president of the Kellogg Foundation and 1948 IFYE to the United Kingdom, has been invited to speak, and all 1948 IFYE delegates have been invited to attend. Program sponsors and Embassy representatives will participate - many spending the afternoon in consultation with the Exchangees.

1974 APPLICATION MATERIALS

A basic supply of application materials for all 1974 programs was included with the last issue of International 4-Horizons (also see 1974 U.S. Participant Application Procedures, AD-222). An order form for additional copies of materials is enclosed..... These materials have been revised to fit the recent changes in program format. We hope you can use these new materials for candidates submitted to the Foundation.

PRODUCTION AND SUCCESSFUL

in Food Production and Utilization held in Guatemala in July was one of the most effective and important events ever held by PLIR," reports Ted Hutchcroft, PLIR Director. The Seminar demonstrated to rural youth specialists of neighboring countries what has taken place the past two years in the W.K. Kellogg-sponsored food production and utilization projects. Highlight of the week was a visit to the community of Cerro Gordo, one of the Kellogg project demonstration areas. More than 500 persons of the village attended - extending their hospitality to the visitors, showing that the project is a community-wide activity, and taking advantage of the opportunity to learn more from their 4-S members about production and use of edible beans (frijoles). "It was one of the grandest displays ever seen in Central America of the importance and effectiveness of youth in rural development," Hutchcroft further commented. A similar seminar was held recently in Paraguay.

YOUTH DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

All 1973 YDP delegates are now in their host country assignments. Countries participating include Botswana, Belize, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Mexico, Paraguay, the Philippines, and Venezuela. Those participants in Latin America completed their orientation and language training in San José, Costa Rica, in August. During their training they visited with Dr. Jose Emilio G. Araujo, Director General of the Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences of the OAS (IICA). Excerpts from his remarks are enclosed. It gives a different perspective to the work of YDP delegates and may be helpful in your recruitment of, and discussions with, YDP applicants for 1974.

HELP YOUNG AMERICA

Many of our contacts and alumni have made mention of the Help Young America program being sponsored by Colgate-Palmolive Company. Six youth organizations, including 4-H are benefitting. Not only does the National 4-H Foundation benefit, but local programs will share in the \$320,000 contributed by the sponsoring company. The campaign was announced nationally in the October issues of nine magazines. Information is available from Help Young America, 635 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10022. The campaign ends December 31, 1973.

PERSONAGES

Welcome to the following Extension staff members who are now handling 4-H international program responsibilities along with their other assignments: Ms. Marjorie Anderson, Extension Specialist - Youth, Indiana; Harold Strobel, 4-H and Other Youth Specialist, Montana; Robert C. Lindstrom, Youth Leader-4-H, Virgin Islands; and Miss Diana Seimer, Area 4-H Agent, Wyoming.....Recent visitors to the National 4-H Foundation include Mrs. Kobkaew Sriwaranard, Assistant Chief, Yuwa Kasikorn, Thailand; Mr. Katalbay Sa-ngol, Executive Secretary, Teacher's Section of the National Workers Union of Zaire; Mr. Benjamin M. Nsibandze, Permanent Secretary to the Cabinet, Prime Minister's Office, Swaziland; Mr. Roger McGuire, International Relations Officer, U.S. Embassy, Botswana; and Mr. Peter Spicer, Deputy Chief of Mission, U.S. Embassy, Swaziland.....Mrs. Pat Brown, Staff Associate with the International Division, recently returned after ten days of consultation with our country program contacts in the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden and Germany. Francis Pressly, director of the international division, returns next week after visiting counterpart programs in the Near East, South Asia, the USSR and Northern Europe.

24 October - United Nations Day -- United Nations Week - October 21-27



... aboard the 4-H caravan

and get on top
of the world!

by MARGE MORRIS



Judy Ann Dennis

The three lovely Pennsylvania young women pictured here have been living and working with rural families in foreign countries for approximately 12 to 15 months as part of IFYE (International Farm Youth Exchange) and YDP (Youth Development Project), two of the most popular and read-about 4-H international programs.

IFYE offers an exciting educational experience for the older 4-H'er from United States. YDP expands youth education, develops skills in agricultural production and contributes to improved family living. These girls learn another way of life and gain a better understanding of people in other lands.

Returning IFYEs and YDPs often comment that a good host family means a profitable experience.

What is a good host family?

- ✓ One that provides not only a rewarding experience, but learns all it can about the IFYE's country before he or she arrives.
- ✓ Makes certain the IFYE gets to know about agriculture in whatever aspects are typical of the area.
- ✓ Provides opportunities for the IFYE to work as a member of the family . . . not as a hired laborer. He or

country to live in their country and work with them."

In Costa Rica, the YDP program is conducted in cooperation with the Agricultural Extension Service of the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock and the National 4-S Club Foundation.

"A YDP lives in a country for one year," Judy continues, "after receiving about three months' orientation and language training. Since I still have about eight months to go, I am still having many new and wonderful experiences with the kindly people of this beautiful country in Latin America."

Judy is presently working in the Costa Rica extension office as a home economist. "My major projects are nutrition and food preparation," she explains, "and it is quite an experience for me, working with recipes that are so different!"

"But I do live with host families, as does an IFYE, and there have been three so far, all in Costa Rica." Her families have consisted of four host brothers and eight host sisters altogether.

Like Sharon's bathing experience in the milkhouse, Judy has an interesting episode she would like to share with our readers.

It seems dancing is an important part of the culture in Costa Rica. One

Suite 710, One Dupont Circle, Washington, D. C. 20036 202 295-7121

INTERNATIONAL LETTER No. 98 - July 30, 1973

TO: Administrators and International Program Leaders

FROM: Paul R. Shaffer, Director
Persis Richter and Ann Gilder

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

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

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

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



OBJECTIVES OF THE INTER-AMERICAN RURAL YOUTH PROGRAM

The key objective of the Inter-American Rural Youth Program (PIJR) is to contribute to the International Citizenship program of the 4-H Youth Development phase of the Cooperative Extension Service through the International Division of the National 4-H Foundation of America. This is accomplished by providing leadership (1) to encourage the expansion and development of national program institutions in Latin America and the Caribbean to provide the rural young people with nonformal (out-of-school) educational opportunities to achieve their full potential as individuals in society and to improve the quality of life in their communities and countries, and (2) to increase the international educational content of 4-H in the United States so these young people may become active and informed participants in development.

The general objectives of PIJR are:

1. To contribute to the creation and strengthening of the educational bases and institutional guidelines of the agriculturally-oriented and family-centered rural youth programs of the Americas that the rural young people may more fully achieve their needs and aspirations and become active participants in development.
2. To develop in the leaders of the private sector an increased sense of common purpose and greater understanding of the potential role of youth in rural development so as to provide influence and resources to supplement and strengthen these programs.
3. To contribute to the training of a significant number of national program leaders, especially professional and technical staff members, to provide knowledgeable and creative leadership for nonformal rural youth educational program institutions in the Americas.
4. To improve the quality of informal educational programs for rural youth in the Americas by serving as a regional center for exchange of information and a channel for relationships between the various national program institutions of the Americas.
5. To stimulate the national institutions and strengthen their capabilities to effectively serve the rural youth by providing on a regional basis supplementary services that are not otherwise available.
6. To contribute to the involvement of the 4-H program in the United States in the development process (a) through cooperative activities with the national rural youth program institutions in Latin America and the Caribbean, and (b) the creation and strengthening of 4-H international projects, activities and events which relate to the Americas.

DOCTRINE

The development process depends on many interacting relationships, both internal and external. The rural youth of the Americas are one of the greatest potential resources for the development of their countries. More than 50 million of them live in rural areas; most are disadvantaged. Their skills and abilities are needed to produce food and fiber and to provide leadership in the immediate future. These young people should have the opportunity to participate in out-of-school (informal) educational programs that will help them achieve their individual potential and to effectively participate in the development of their communities and countries.

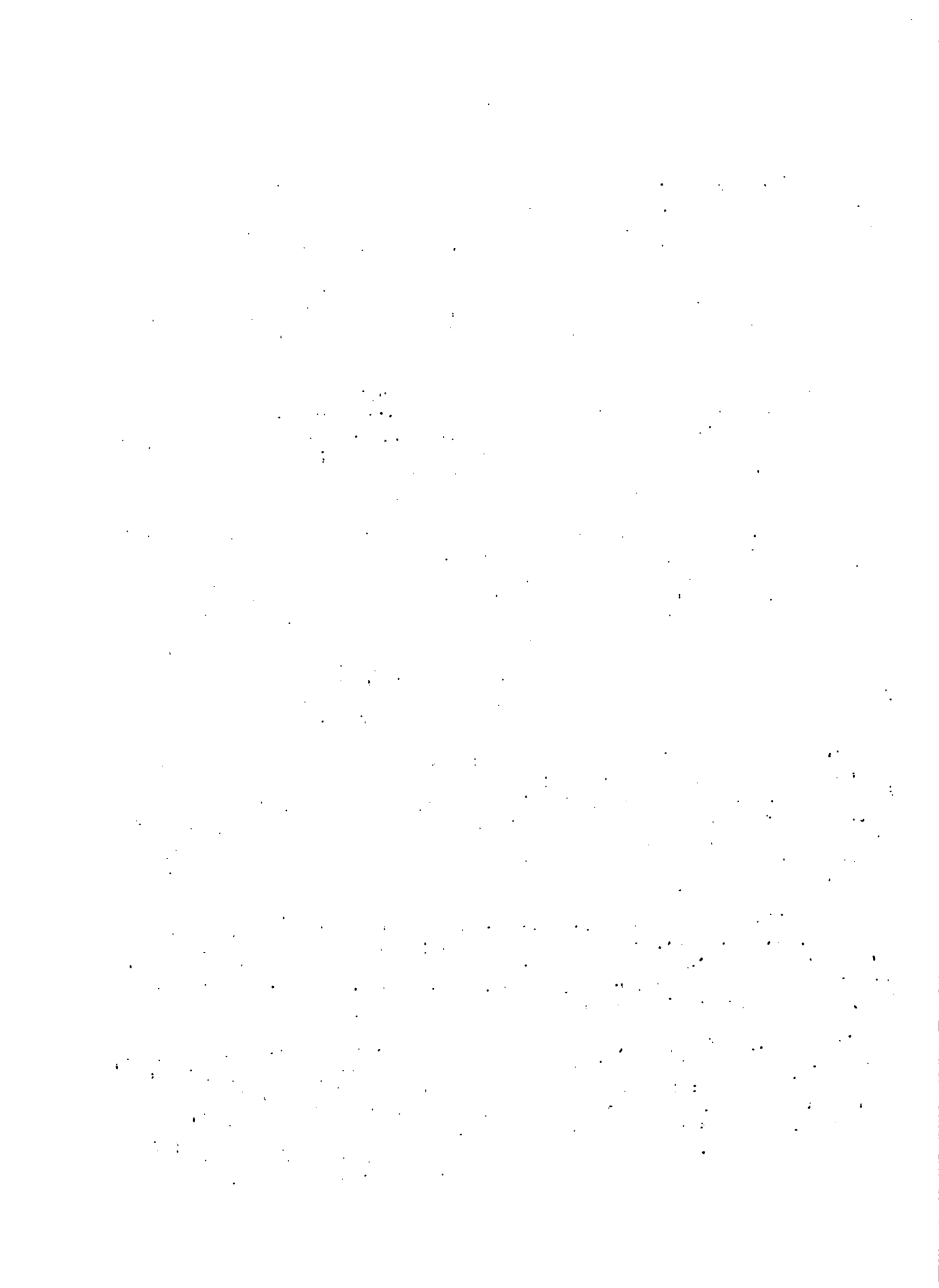
Resources from the more developed peoples should be used to supplement those of the developing nations. Youth of the more developed nations should be knowledgeable of this development process. The 4-H members of the United States should take an active part in supporting the legitimate needs and aspirations of their counterparts in these lands, thus increasing their personal capabilities and becoming effective participants in development.

The Inter-American Rural Youth Program (PIJR: Programa Interamericano para la Juventud Rural) is a regional institution giving leadership to building the national program institutions that provide opportunities for the Latin American and Caribbean rural youth and the 4-H members of the U. S. to fulfill these goals. As an agency of the National 4-H Foundation of America, Inc. it is a private organization cooperating with official organizations on an informal and voluntary basis. It is guided by the requirements of the young people it seeks to serve, specifically by the national programs and through the Inter-American Rural Youth Advisory Council. The private sector is the base of PIJR financial resources.

PIJR has direct ties to the educational resources of the Cooperative Extension Service of the U. S. Its capability is further enhanced by the 4-H Foundation agreement with the Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences of the OAS (IICA: Instituto Interamericano de Ciencias Agrícolas de la OEA) for cooperative association in PIJR. Other international and national agencies are encouraged to include the youth element in their rural development programs.

The philosophy guiding PIJR is an abiding belief in the value of the individual boy and girl, and of each individual's right to develop to his fullest potential, that each can be an active and effective participant in development, and so each can contribute to improving the quality of his life, that of his family, and of the community and the country.

This growth of the individual's capabilities and understanding depends on the availability of educational opportunities. Out-of-school (informal) education is an important complement to formal education, providing the youth needed opportunities to receive practical training for worthwhile employment, improved family living, and the elements of useful adult life. This out-of-school education is the basis for rural youth educational programs, and is the beginning of a life-time of informal learning.



Each country has the responsibility to organize its rural youth program within the culture, tradition, and values of its people, to meet the needs and aspirations of its rural youth, and to contribute to the achievement of its national goals. The programs should build upon the family as the basic unit of life and for relating development to community realities. Participation should not be restricted for reasons of race, religion, economic or social level, or political affiliation. The youth participants should be a part of the programming process at every level, as should the use of volunteer personnel to supplement official staff resources.

Participation by the private sector is an important element of rural development and can be effectively demonstrated through supplemental sponsorship of the rural youth educational programs.

This philosophy is implemented through eight general objectives of what PIJR hopes to achieve:

1. Creating and strengthening of the educational bases and institutional guidelines of the agriculturally-oriented and family-centered national rural youth programs so they may provide maximum practical training opportunities for the young people.

2. Developing in appropriate decision-makers and opinion-leaders an increased understanding of the needs and aspirations of rural youth and their potential contributions to development so they may give primary leadership and adequate priorities to the expansion and development of these programs.

3. Developing in the leaders of the private sector an increased sense of common purpose and greater understanding of the potential role of youth in rural development so as to provide influence and resources to supplement and strengthen these programs.

4. Training a significant number of national program leaders, especially professional and technical staff members, to provide knowledgeable and creative leadership for the program.

5. Serving as a regional center for exchange of information and a channel for relationships between the various national program institutions of the Americas to improve the quality of the national programs.

6. Providing supplementary services on a regional basis that are not otherwise available to stimulate the national institutions and strengthen their capabilities.

7. Involving the 4-H program of the U. S. in the development process (a) through cooperative activities with the national rural youth programs of Latin America and the Caribbean, and (b) the creation and strengthening of 4-H international projects, activities and events which relate to the Americas.

PIJR is a supplementing institution, providing services regionally that are not otherwise available to the national rural youth program institutions in the Americas. The basic asset at PIJR is a small, core staff of rural

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 gathering comprehensive data from various sources can be a complex and time-consuming process. However, the benefits of having a robust data set are significant, as it allows for more informed decision-making and the identification of trends and patterns. The document suggests that investing in data management systems and training staff can help overcome these challenges.

3. The third part of the document focuses on the role of technology in modernizing operations. It discusses how digital tools and platforms can streamline processes, reduce errors, and improve communication. For example, the use of cloud-based systems can facilitate data sharing and collaboration across different departments. The text also mentions the importance of ensuring that any technology adopted is secure and compliant with relevant regulations.

4. The fourth part of the document discusses the need for continuous improvement and innovation. It argues that organizations should regularly evaluate their current practices and seek out new ways to enhance efficiency and effectiveness. This can involve experimenting with different approaches, learning from both successes and failures, and fostering a culture of innovation where employees are encouraged to share their ideas and suggestions.

5. The fifth and final part of the document concludes by emphasizing the importance of leadership and communication in driving these changes. It states that clear communication of goals and expectations is crucial for ensuring that everyone is working towards the same objectives. Additionally, strong leadership is needed to provide guidance, support, and motivation throughout the process of implementation and evaluation.

youth programming specialists experienced in the situations and realities of the Americas. It operates with funds generated by the 4-H Foundation, primarily from the private sector.

PIJR concentrates on influencing the national program institutions so they may more effectively serve the rural young people. This is achieved by the operation of demonstration projects in priority topics in selected countries and is complemented by consulting services to improve the capabilities of all the national programs.

Continuing contact with the national programs is maintained through on-the-spot PIJR consultations with decision-makers and opinion-leaders as well as the personnel of the program staffs and the support entities. These contacts give PIJR an indication of the current thinking and factors influencing rural youth programming in the country as well as an evaluation of its present status. During these meetings, the PIJR staff responds to the needs of the national personnel with consultation in all phases of rural youth program planning, operation and evaluation. Relationships are maintained with international agencies and national organizations involved in rural development to encourage their use of rural youth programs as channels to the young people, which strengthens the effectiveness for all those cooperating.

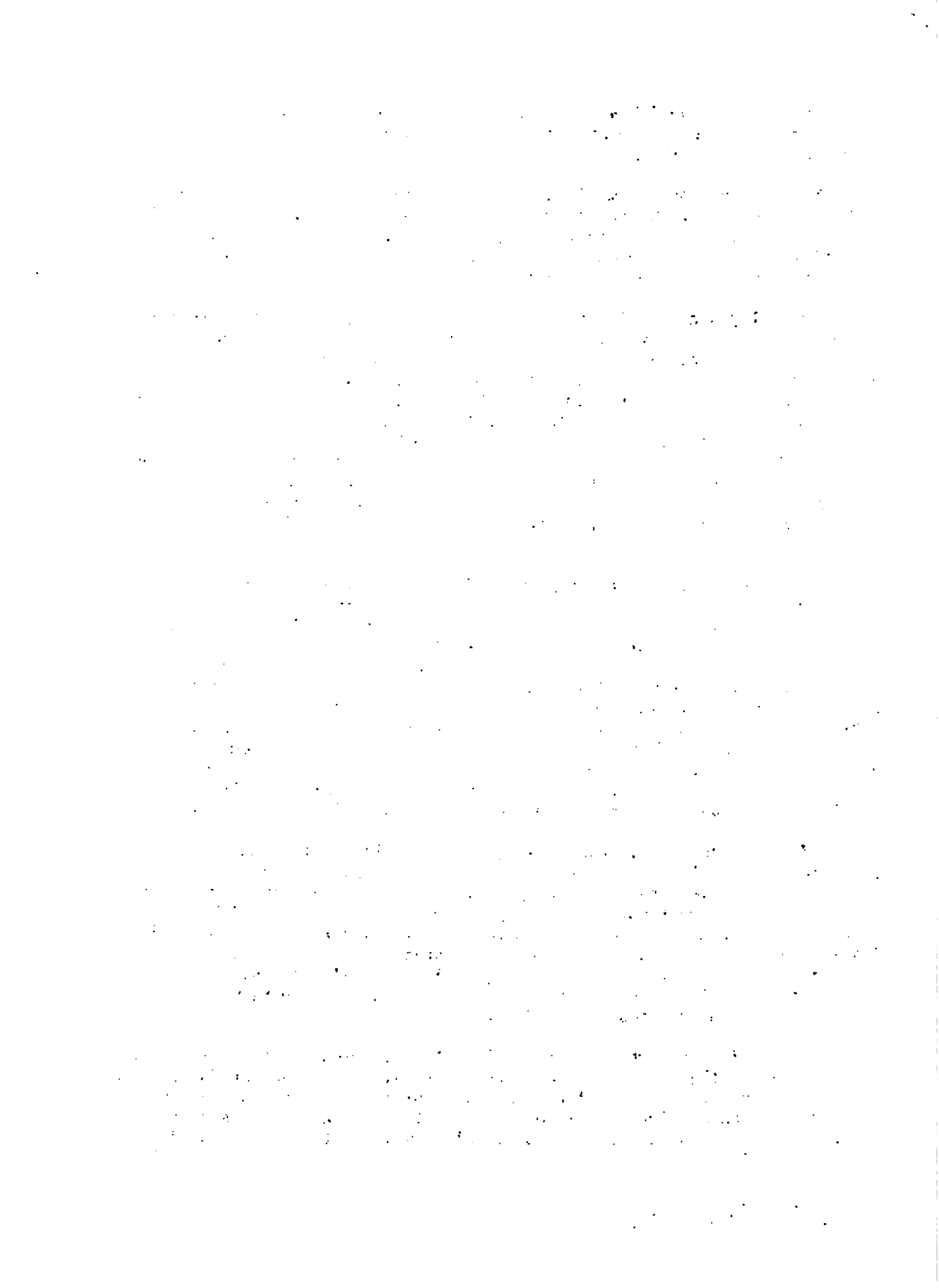
PIJR provides training for personnel of the national program institutions -- officials, staff, and interested persons -- by conducting conferences, seminars, and workshops at the national and international levels. Some of these are on a one-time-only or when-needed basis, while others are held regularly, such as the biannual Inter-American Conferences on Rural Youth. PIJR provides basic funding for these training sessions and sometimes is able to offer travel and expense scholarships, but national institutions always are urged to pay as much as possible of their participation costs. Training also is given to persons representing the U. S. 4-H program to make them more effective participants in the development process, both in their services with rural youth programs in Latin America and the Caribbean and when they return to their home country.

PIJR is a center for information and materials on all phases of rural youth programming in the Americas. This is disseminated to program leadership through newsletters and other publications. Periodic evaluations are made, such as the every-other-year Report on the Status of Rural Youth Programming in Latin America and the Caribbean. As part of its regional leadership responsibility, PIJR promotes increased public understanding about and in behalf of rural youth programming. It also coordinates relationships between various country programming institutions, and between these and the State 4-H programs in the U. S.

PIJR provides regional level supplementary services to strengthen the capabilities of the cooperating country programs, such as an awards program as a foundation for a national recognition system, and resource development initiatives with multi-national corporations to stimulate their support of rural youth programs at the regional level as well as through national support entities.

June 1st, 1973

1st Revision: June 2, 1973





INTER-AMERICAN RURAL YOUTH PROGRAM
Summary of Country Participation - 1973

Country	Non-formal Rural Youth Educational Program	National Private Support Entity	PIJR Staff Consult.	CAJRA Members	I.A. Seminar for Rural Youth Support Entities (participants)	Cooperating Country	V. K. Kellogg Foundation Grant Activities		4-H International Exchange Participants			PIJR Awards and Recognitions and Problems
							Region	Seminar (participants)	YDP to U.S.	PRYLE to U.S.	1973 from U.S. to U.S.	
Argentina	4-A	x		x	1							
Barbados	4-H	(1)	x	x								
Belize	4-H	(1)	x					2-2				
Bolivia	PIR	x	x	x	1							
Brazil	4-S, 4-H, CAJRA	x	x	x Exc	27							
Colombia	4-S, FFC	x		x	1							
Costa Rica	4-S	x	x	x Exc	1	x		4-4			6	
Chile	4-C	x	x									
Dominican Rep.	5-D			x	1							
Ecuador	4-F	x	x	x	1							x
El Salvador	4-C	x		x	1							
Grenada	4-H											x
Guatemala	4-S	x	x	x (4)	1	x		1-3				x
Guayana	4-H											
Haiti	4-C			x								
Honduras	4-S			x								
Jamaica	4-H	x		x	1							x
Mexico	CAJRA, CFA	x	x	x	1							x
Nicaragua	4-S	x	x	x	1							
Panamá	4-S	x	x	x	1							
Paraguay	4-C	x	x	x	1							
Peru	CAJRA	x	x									
Puerto Rico	4-H	(2)	x	x								
St. Kitts	4-H	(1)	x	x (4)								x
St. Lucia	4-H											
St. Vincent	4-H											
Surinam	4-H											
Trinidad and Tobago	4-H/FFC	(3)	x	x	1				2			
Uruguay	NJA	x		x								
Venezuela	5-V	x	x	x Exc	1	x		4-4			4 3	x
Virgin Islands	4-H	(1)										
United States	4-H	x	x	x Exc	2						3(YDP)	
Canada	4-H	x	x	x								

(1) A national committee functions as the support entity.
 (2) Served by the National 4-H Foundation and the National 4-H Service Committee of the United States.
 (3) National support entity being formed.
 (4) Died or resigned during 1973; no replacement made during year.

* Inter-American Rural Youth Advisory Council (CAJRA).
 Exc Member of CAJRA Executive Committee.
 K YDPs assigned to Kellogg grant projects.

AN EVALUATION OF THE PIJR NEWSLETTER AND JUVENTUD RURAL MAGAZINE

April 1974

By

**Theodore Hutchcroft
Director
Inter-American Rural Youth Program
San José, Costa Rica**

1. Introduction

Communication is the method the Inter-American Rural Youth Program (PIJR) uses to accomplish its purpose of providing leadership "to encourage the expansion and development of national program institutions in Latin America and the Caribbean to provide the rural young people with nonformal educational opportunities to achieve their full potential as individuals in society and to improve the quality of life in their communities and countries."

This function is best achieved by personal consultation when PIJR staff members can work directly with the personnel of the national programs and their private support entities. But this contact is limited by the dimensions of the need (31 countries and dependencies of Latin America and the Caribbean, plus relationships with Canada and the U. S.) and of the resources available in the small staff of PIJR. These personal relationships must be supplemented by other communications channels.

PIJR combines these approaches to gain maximum benefit with the resources invested. In-depth consultation in institution building is emphasized in a small number of countries at the same time, it is complemented by training meetings, publications and other communications to the other countries. This disseminates the achievement (as well as the difficulties) encountered in the demonstration projects, and keeps informed on current activities a large group of people scattered throughout the Hemisphere.

The rural youth programs served by PIJR are national; there is no significant international tie except through PIJR. These national staffs operate in relative isolation due to the uniqueness of their assignments coupled with the lack of formal training available in 'working with rural people' (as contrasted to that in the technical aspects of agriculture). Experienced personnel need the continual stimulation and incentive of fresh ideas and information. Staff changes are frequent, so there is an ever present need for these new employees to have basic materials on the rationale and values of rural youth in development.

Communication supplements the direct, personal contacts that are the basis of effective service:

- By reinforcing the direct contacts
- By making added use of training opportunities to which only a limited number of persons can attend but from which many can benefit
- By providing information that is useful and needed but otherwise is not available.

II. Communications Activities of PIJR

The primary communications tools of PIJR are the bi-monthly newsletter and the quarterly "magazine", Juventud Rural.

The newsletter is mailed directly to about 200 key leaders of rural youth program institutions throughout the Americas, in English and Spanish editions. It contains current information on PIJR activities, reports on the Kellogg grant demonstration projects, success stories from various countries, notes on personnel and organizational changes, recommendations and/or references concerning rural youth program, and so forth.

Juventud Rural is edited for the local rural youth program agent (county, agencia, municipalidad) in Latin America and the Caribbean. Most issues are in Spanish with an English supplement. It is sent in bulk to each country where the cooperating institution makes the direct distribution. About 8,000 copies are printed. Copies are provided for everyone involved in a significant way with rural youth programming, i.e., administrators, supervisors, private sector, as well as international agencies. It features ideas and information that can be adapted to the local level rural youth program, as well as articles to build the interest and status in youth and rural development. The most recent issue was devoted to the 1972 Inter-American Rural Youth Leaders' Conference, to (a) provide ideas that could be locally applied, (b) build the prestige of rural youth programs, and (c) so the Conference reached larger numbers of persons that could personally attend.

Secondary communications are usually in more depth, with limited distribution, such as reports of Conferences, seminars and workshops, as well as news releases and promotional materials to be used by the country institutions.

III. Are these Successful?

The responses received through regular reporting systems say "yes," these communications tools are useful and filling needs, though these tend to be informal and framed negatively (such as, "Why haven't I received my copy of...?") PIJR receives letters with news for the newsletter. Items in the newsletter and the Juventud Rural frequently are reprinted or quoted in various national rural youth publications.

The cooperating countries are expanding their communications activities, following the lead and encouragement of PIJR. New magazines have been started in recent months in Nicaragua and Guatemala. The support entities in Venezuela and Argentina have published successful magazines for several years. Many programs have newsletters for their staffs and/or members.

This evaluation has not been systematic, so in February 1974 a questionnaire was sent to a sample of PIJR's primary contacts to get some specific information about the acceptance, use and audiences of the newsletter and the Juventud Rural.

The response was very encouraging as it confirmed the need and PIJR's effectiveness in meeting it, yet was frustrating in indicating how much more should and could be done.

IV. Summary of the Survey Responses

Questionnaires were returned from fourteen countries of the Americas (with two forms not identified by country). They were representative as to geographic distribution and as a cross-section of the key leader group PIJR has identified as its priority audience.

A. The readership of the newsletter and Juventud Rural is very high. The newsletter is read completely by all of the respondents. About 65% of the replies indicated they read JR completely (75% said they read it completely or partially).

B. The value of these publications to the recipients is further illustrated by the high percentage of sharing of them with other persons, and in filing them for future use.

-- Newsletter: 94% of the respondents share the newsletters with others (35% always do this, 59% do it sometimes). The newsletters are always saved for future use by 76% of the respondents. The high percentage retaining their copies for future use no doubt reduces the sharing with others, as there is risk in circulating such materials that they may not be returned.

-- Juventud Rural: 70% always share it with others, but there are many copies available for this purpose. Well over half the respondents always keep a file copy and another quarter usually do so.

The newsletter is shared with other people closely associated with rural youth program at the top level: rural extension administrators, technicians and rural youth program supervisors; members of the boards of the support entities; sponsors from the private sector; and groups closely associated such as Rotary, Lions and other service clubs.

JR is shared with a broader group: top officials of the ministries of agriculture and related agencies; technicians and local staffs of the programs; and even local rural youth club leaders.

Some comments about the worth of the newsletter:

- "Keeps me informed of activities, appointments and general information connected with rural youth programs" - a Caribbean national organizer.
- "Informs me about experiences in other countries and possible sponsor contacts. It stimulates my work." - Central American support entity executive secretary.
- "To improve public relations of the program." - Central American national supervisor.
- "Gives me accounts of the principal events in the field and persons giving leadership to the program" - a national program supervisor.
- "To organize my activities..." - South American support entity executive secretary.
- "To keep current..." - Central American national director of rural extension.

These comments about the value of JR to the readers:

- "Content gives us examples of works that serve to give great motivation." - National program supervisor.
- "A source of information for me and my professional leaders. Senior officers are able to appreciate the usefulness of these meetings, conferences, seminars..." - National program supervisor in the Caribbean.
- "The only way to keep informed about rural youth programs." - National rural extension director.
- "Informs me about the programs in other countries and also orients me to many important aspects of the program." - National program supervisor.
- "Useful in helping keep abreast of rural youth programs and organizations throughout the Americas." - National program leader.

Back issues of the newsletters are saved --

- for use at meetings, seminars.
- for consulting on contents about what has happened and for examples.

- for the addresses and names of persons.
- for a complete file of 4-S organization.
- and, "I may need them."

JR is filed for much the same reasons, but these were also reported:

- future opportunity to use in news stories.
- for the program library.
- for future reference, for "it brings good ideas,"

C. While there was general agreement that the format and content of both publications was satisfactory to most readers, there were several suggestions for improvements. Most often mentioned was the desire to have more copies for in-country distribution. This can be arranged easily for Juventud Rural, but is more difficult with the newsletter as PIJR prefers to limit the mailing list to keep the audience pinpointed, because of the increased costs for expanded direct mailing, and because of a preference that countries have their own newsletters for wider coverage.

- Many would like to have the newsletter be issued monthly, increasing its timeliness and the amount of information available.

- Ideally, each issue would have at least one item from each country.

- Ideally, each issue will have at least one item that will be useful to each reader.

The respondents suggested that JR have an expanded content with more how-to-do-it stories from the various countries. These may be arranged with the information offices of the rural extension services. Case histories or summaries of activities seem to be the most popular stories as they serve as a guide in program planning and development.

V. Evaluation and Action

The responses to the survey indicate the following:

A. In-direct (non-personal) communication is a fundamental element of PIJR's effectiveness. The newsletter and Juventud Rural are important to the readers because they are useful in their work.

B. There is a genuine need for information about and for rural youth programming in the Americas. This serves to stimulate current activities as well as future efforts.

C. Recommendations for Improvements:

1. Distribution: Juventud Rural - More copies will be made available for the countries to distribute. PIJR will request each cooperating country to indicate its specific needs, and make the changes in the next issue. Newsletter - Increased distribution is more difficult, as a large mailing list means diluting the audience focus. We will experiment with this, providing additional copies on a limited basis to some countries for distribution to their key leadership.

2. PIJR will seek greater inputs of news from the countries. Contacts with information services will be improved; rural youth program institutions will be encouraged to send more news and pictures.

VI. Additional Changes in PIJR Communications

Though not as a result of the survey, some other improvements in PIJR communications activities are to be introduced:

A. The newsletter format has been redesigned. It will have a special two-color format, a brisker style, and a name -- "Sobre la Juventud Rural/About Rural Youth." These will be introduced in the May-June 1974 issue. These recommendations were made by John Spaven, University of Vermont agricultural editor, who spent two months consulting on PIJR communications and training early in 1974.

B. A regular "news service" should be initiated to provide stories and information on rural youth programming in the Americas. These will be sent to national program institutions for adaptation and distribution in their countries. They can be used with regional media outlets, too. This is another channel for giving additional emphasis to the importance of rural youth and to enlarge upon the effectiveness of various inter-American meetings, seminars and conferences.

C. Audio-visual services should be added to the PIJR communications activities. First addition will be slide series of the 1974 Inter-American Conference on Rural Youth, to be used for in-country staff training as well as general information about this important meeting.

D. Consideration is being given to restructuring the Juventud Rural into a regular magazine format, including acceptance of advertising. It could become a controlled circulation magazine, with expanded editorial space and more attractive design, and become a self-sufficient activity. The concept is similar to that used for airline passenger magazines.

INTER-AMERICAN SEMINAR
FOR RURAL YOUTH
SUPPORT ENTITIES



Campinas, Sao Paulo, Brazil
November 4 - 11, 1973

Programa Interamericano
para la Juventud Rural

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PROGRAMA INTERAMERICANO PARA LA JUVENTUD RURAL

INTER — AMERICAN RURAL YOUTH PROGRAM

APARTADO 10307 SAN JOSE, COSTA RICA TEL 21-51.11 - CABLE: PIJR

August 25, 1973

Dear Friend,

One of the really delightful parts of my job is to act as a kind of middle-man, helping idealistic young people from the United States discover Latin America for a year.

And as they discover Latin America, they find they can help in its problems.

Take Beverly Finn, for example. For a year this girl from Oak Harbor, Washington, has lived in a couple of villages in rural Guatemala, in conditions that you'd have to call primitive. But what a job she's done to help the people of that place!

Beverly's primary job is to work with the girls of rural 4-S Clubs, the local equivalent of 4-H Clubs in the USA. She supplements this with visits to the mothers and the girls in the village homes, and shares with them her knowledge of nutrition. She shows them how to use the foods they have right at hand to nourish their families better.

(Guatemala has a severe infant nutrition problem: Babies up to three months old do pretty well, on their mothers' milk, but then serious diet deficiencies show up, in the critical period from six months to a year.)

In addition to helping with the 4-S Club meetings, Beverly brings the mothers together once a month to discuss as a group the things they've learned about nutrition. She has even invented games to aid in this educational task.

That's not all Beverly has done. She has helped improve the sanitation in the villages. Most every home now has a latrine, thanks to her prompting and enthusiasm. She also got money from 4-H Clubs in her home state to help the local 4-S girls buy sewing materials and three sewing machines. As a result of her sewing classes, some of the girls are already earning income from dressmaking.

Beverly Finn is one of the current participants in what we call the Youth Development Project -- YDP. It's something

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like the Peace Corps, you might think, and that's right, except that these young people are former 4-Hers who are on the scene for only a year.

On such a brief assignment, we don't intend that they should replace any of their national counterparts. But as they work with the rural youth clubs, what they accomplish is often amazing. We consider them successful when the projects they start don't collapse!

Wayne Shull, a strapping youth from Oregon, successfully started a "pig chain" a few years ago in the Costa Rican village of Palmares. The idea may be familiar to you, and is really very simple: You give a youngster a quality sow for breeding, and let him in turn give away most of the pigs from the first litter to other Club members. Then each succeeding boy repeats the process.

Wayne got the boys started, and at the end of his year in Costa Rica he took a job back in Oregon as a county 4-H agent. Then three years later he returned to visit Costa Rica to see how his kids were doing (Eleven of our YDPs have done this, showing how deeply they involve themselves).

To Wayne's delight, he found that the pig chain he had started was still going on, and that the original sow's offspring were to be found on countless farms. Better still, the boys of the area were more enthusiastic than ever about raising pigs.

That's the multiplier effect we're after with the YDP youngsters. Almost always the real results of their efforts go far beyond what is at first visible.

The host country promises to house and feed the young people, and we provide them a minimal supplementary allowance. It's a good way to make sure that the countries make good use of the young people's talents and energies, and the knowledge they have as a result of their 4-H Club experience in the USA.

Martha Roberts, a West Virginia girl who worked here in Costa Rica, organized three clubs -- two for girls and one for women. They're still going strong. And Martha pioneered in developing visual aids for nutrition teaching.

The results of all these efforts by the YDP young people are extremely heartwarming. The case of one family in Sabana Grande, one of the Guatemalan villages where Beverly Finn has worked, is an illustration:

Arturo Lopez is one of the oldest men in Sabana Grande. His four sons and three daughters have all been 4-S members,



although only the youngest, Arturo Jr., is now enrolled. Don Arturo's family was poor and so could not afford to send him to school. But he has made sure his children went to school and were in 4-S Clubs so they can be better prepared for life.

Young Arturo was enrolled in a 4-S bean project. His father says the entire community was satisfied with their members' success. More than thirty of the 4-S members planted beans. Rain was scarce, but the members took care of their crop and the special seed. Don Arturo and others were surprised to see these plants grow so fast compared with local varieties, but the biggest surprise came at harvest time.

Young Arturo's 3/8 acre yielded 400 pounds of beans, which amounts to about 1000 pounds per acre or more than double the normal local production. Don Arturo says he has never seen a yield like that and he has been planting beans since he was ten years old. He hopes to rent more land this year for beans, and use the newly learned techniques.

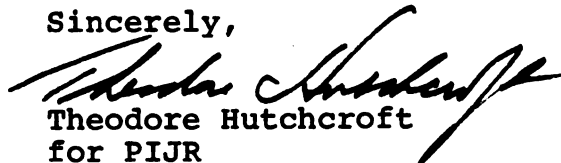
To do this by means of the YDP effort, we count on the good will and direct help of interested friends like you.

Your contribution at this time can help us carry on this kind of worthwhile effort. The YDP program with its multiplier effect is one of many activities we sponsor in rural Latin American communities, all aimed at helping young people improve the quality of rural life.

Will you give now to support this effort? I urge you to do so, using the enclosed stamped envelope. This channels your gift through the National 4-H Clubs, with which we are affiliated.

Thank you for your interest in rural youth in the Americas.

Sincerely,



Theodore Hutchcroft
for PIJR

P.S. We've just welcomed eighteen young Americans as the next YDP volunteer group for Latin America. What potential they represent! I'm sure you'll want to have a part in their effectiveness, through your gift. Let us hear from you.



Beverly Finn learned how to make tortillas in Guatemala this year.

But that's not all she did.

This 23-year-old from Oak Harbor, Washington, has done an amazing job of helping two villages.

As she has served girls' 4-S Clubs (the equivalents of 4-H in USA) she has had opportunity to teach nutrition to the girls and their mothers. Now the housewives of the villages know how to nourish their families better, using foods readily available.

Beverly has also alerted the villagers to the need for sanitation, and most of the homes now have sanitary latrines.

She taught the girls and the women in

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PROGRAMA INTERAMERICANO PARA LA JUVENTUD RURAL

INTER — AMERICAN RURAL YOUTH PROGRAM

APARTADO 10307 SAN JOSE, COSTA RICA TEL 21-51.11 - CABLE: PIJR

November 26, 1973

Dear Friend,

What happens when you give a Latin American young person a chance to prove his worth and help his community and nation advance?

Let me tell you what has happened in Guatemala in the past two years, as an example.

In Guatemala we have helped a project specifically designed to show that rural boys and girls can lead the way in increasing food production and improving nutritional levels. Guatemala selected edible beans, a locally popular and protein-rich food, as the basis of the project of their "4-S" Club boys and girls.

The results have been thrilling. Guatemalan young people have risen to the opportunity.

During the first year of the project, 25 of the 4-S members reported an average yield of edible beans three times the local average, despite a 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 the local average. In both cases, the boys repaid their credit loans, kept some seed for the next planting, maintained a supply for home consumption and sold the surplus.

This year a larger group of members took part, in the two communities of Santa Rosa and Chiquimula. The 90 participating members planted 32 acres. In Santa Rosa, the average yield was 600 pounds of beans 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 three to five times the local farmers' average. The members benefitted from improved bean prices as well as high yields.

Little wonder, then, that in Guatemala the first two years

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of the bean project have created an interest and demand by neighboring communities to be allowed to participate!

And while the boys were learning how to grow more beans, the girls in the project areas were learning new, appetizing ways to prepare them for the family table. I wish you could have sampled the delicious recipes the girls of Santa Rosa put before visitors on their demonstration day!

In the clubs involved, membership enrollment has grown from 18 clubs with 515 members in 1971, to 30 clubs with 881 members the next year. I'm sure 1973 will show even greater gains.

We had a part in sponsoring two nation-wide training sessions, one in bean production and the other in nutrition, for extension agents and supervisors who work in the areas of agriculture and home economics. This paved the way for the outstanding achievements of the young people.

Now the Guatemalan extensionists report that farmers are asking them for the seed and the training in the approved practices so they can get the same results as the 4-S boys and girls. This is facilitating the work of the extension agents. Likewise, homemakers are showing new interest in attending meetings to learn how to improve their family diets.

All these benefits stem from our concentrating on providing opportunities for rural boys and girls in the Americas, so that they can lead the way toward a better life for their communities.

And you can be a part of what we are doing, as you participate through your contributions to the Inter-American Rural Youth Program.

Our efforts are made possible because people like you are willing to help give the young people of the Americas a chance.

As you reflect on the blessings of this season, I hope that you will be willing to share those blessings with the deserving boys and girls of the rural youth clubs we serve.

Write a generous check to the Inter-American Rural Youth Program today, and place it in the stamped envelope I have enclosed. It will be channeled to us via the National 4-H Club Foundation.

You'll have the satisfaction of giving a deserving kid a chance.

Sincerely, on behalf of the rural youth of the Americas,


Theodore Hutchcroft
for PIJR



Young Mario Melgar of the Cerro Gordo 4-S Club shows off his lush bean field, and ably answers questions on bean cultivation. 4-S Supervisor Hugo Rodríguez helped the boys at each stage of the project.

Give a kid a chance!

The 4-S girls and boys of Cerro Gordo, Guatemala, know what it means to show the way to greater prosperity, better nutrition, a better life for their rural village.

The pictures taken on their demonstration day prove it.

And it all came about because some-

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PROGRAMA INTERAMERICANO PARA LA JUVENTUD RURAL

INTER — AMERICAN RURAL YOUTH PROGRAM

APARTADO 10307 SAN JOSE, COSTA RICA TEL 21-51.11 - CABLE: PIJR

May 28, 1974

Dear Friend,

Fernando Vargas is a rather amazing young man I wish you could meet in person. Beneath the quiet, humble exterior of this sturdy Costa Rican farm youth there's a great heart at work, and a fire inside.

In only five minutes' conversation you would discover that 24-year-old Fernando, with only two years of high-school studies, has achieved an amazing grasp of the basic problems of farmers in his country. And you would learn that he's doing something very positive about them.

Today Fernando is the manager of a burgeoning farm cooperative in the San Rafael de Ojo de Agua district. In only two short years he not only convinced the farmers of his area that they ought to form a cooperative -- a feat in itself, in a country where cooperatives haven't really flourished -- but has built it from 30 to 135 members. Farm people come to his well-stocked warehouse in the village from far beyond the immediate area, to secure the fertilizers, pesticides and other supplies they need.

Fernando Vargas got his start in the 4-S Clubs of Costa Rica, his nation's counterparts of the 4-H Clubs in the USA, and one of the many non-formal educational programs for rural youth we encourage and support in all of Latin America and the Caribbean.

As a 4-S member he received the guidance of volunteer adult leaders and local extension agents, taking on projects of all kinds with enthusiasm and intelligence.

In 1972 he had such success with his corn project that he won a trip to the neighboring country of El Salvador, and another to a 4-S Camp in his own country. In both places he shared experiences with other members

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of rural youth clubs. And later he became an advisor to his club, a kind of junior volunteer leader.

At the 4-S Camp, Fernando had the experience that touched off his fast rise into work with farm cooperatives. A cooperative manager, from San Ramon, Costa Rica, told the young campers all about his experience in organizing and operating a cooperative, and their plans for the future.

Fernando immediately saw the potential.

And he lost no time in plunging into a serious study of cooperatives, through reading and attending workshops. The task of persuading the farmers in his area took time, but the cooperative they formed has grown from the 30 charter members to 135 now, and bigger things are in sight.

What makes the vital difference in the life of a young rural person like Fernando Vargas?

In a word, it's opportunity. The 4-S Clubs (called by many different names in the countries we serve) create those opportunities.

The clubs give the rural kids definite projects to carry out, and real challenges to meet. Give them chances to do something, to achieve, that they'd never have by any other means.

They provide the experience of meeting together to plan and work toward common goals.

As rewards for good performance, the young people often win trips to other localities and countries -- a broadening of their personal horizons that they'd never receive any other way.

Through their projects, they often earn money -- a tangible reward for success. And they learn how to manage credit.

And, as Fernando has illustrated so well, the outstanding achievers are able to move fast into key places of responsibility that benefit their farm communities.

More than 400,000 Latin American young people participate in rural youth clubs today, in 31 countries and dependencies of the Hemisphere.

Our work is to stimulate and encourage them, and to try to see that they get the local backing and sup-



port they must have in order to flourish in each nation.

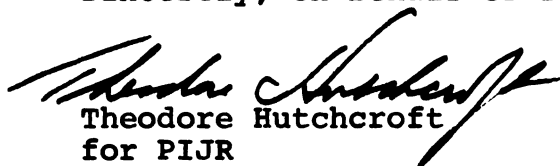
This effort is made possible because many persons like you have made it their personal responsibility to support the work of the Inter-American Rural Youth Program.

Your gift to the Program goes a long way. It gets a lot of mileage, first because of the careful way we utilize it to get maximum leverage in the cooperating rural youth programs, and also because of the basic strength of the dollar in this region.

Would you like to give a young person like Fernando an opportunity for a new learning experience? Your gift, sent to us today through the National 4-H Foundation in Washington, will do just that.

We'll be grateful for your confidence and support, and a young Latin American will be prepared for a better tomorrow. Thank you!

Sincerely, on behalf of rural youth,


Theodore Hutchcroft
for PIJR

P.S. Your interest in giving opportunities to young people like Fernando Vargas can be channeled directly to our work if you will enclose your check in the postage-paid envelope we have provided. Thanks!



Although Fernando Vargas is justly proud of the cucumbers and other crops grown on his family's farm, his biggest achievement has been organizing a flourishing cooperative.

What is achievement made of?

How do young people get on the route to personal success?

More specifically, how can a rural young person in a developing nation like Costa Rica begin to achieve in life?

The answer for Fernando Vargas was his partici-

..

Los Programas

de la Juventud

Rural en América



Avances

Rurales ha creído conveniente dar cabida en sus páginas a los Programas de Juventud Rural que se realizan en América, y por ello en este número presentamos algunos de los trabajos, logros y realizaciones de los Clubes 4H de Puerto Rico, en un análisis sobre la hermana nación a la cual nos unen vínculos de amistad y fraternidad. En el sector agropecuario, sino en lo cultural, histórico, científico, artístico, etc., presentaremos igual panorama de otros países.

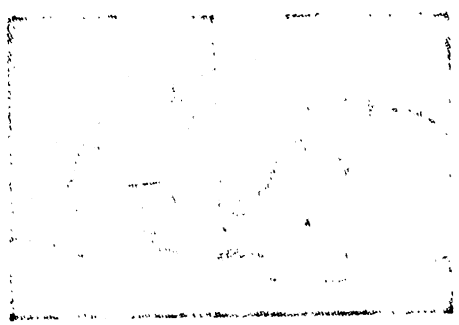
Rurales



ORGANO DE LA ASOCIACION CIVIL PRO-CLUBES 5-V Y AMAS DE CASA
AÑO II - 1973 - No. 15

Los participantes en la Conferencia en los Jardines del Hotel donde se realizó el importante evento internacional. Venezuela estuvo representada por una numerosa delegación compuesta por: Lic. José Zambrano Jara, Dr. Elbano Martín, Sr. Carlos Pérez Espejo, Dr. Luis La Cotte, Sra. Angélica Casas de Cortés, Sr. Santiago Galarraga, Srta. Carmen Arocha, Perito Rolando Villanueva, Srta. Ana Carrasquel, Dr. Guillermo Rodríguez Sánchez, Sr. Perfecto Guillarte, Perito Julio César Contreras, Dra. Carla Díaz P.

Panel de presentación del Proyecto Alimentación y Nutrición, patrocinado por la fundación W. K. Kellogg. Presidente del panel, Sr. Frederic de Bött, Sr. Edward Arias y Sr. Luis Ferrerín, del PIR y Srta. Ana Carrasquel y Sr. Santiago Galarraga, delegados venezolanos.



De izquierda a derecha: Sr. Theodoro Hutchcroft, Director de P.I.R., Sr. Norberto Reichardt, de Argentina, Presidente saliente del Consejo Asesor Interamericano, Sr. Dean Vaughan, de Estados Unidos, Presidente electo para el Consejo Asesor Interamericano y Sr. Carlos Pérez Espejo, de Venezuela.

Lic. José Zambrano Jara, Presidente de la Asociación Civil Pro Clubes 5V y Amas de Casa de Venezuela, en uso de la palabra durante las deliberaciones, acompañado por el perito Julio César Contreras.

De izquierda a derecha: Guillermo Rodríguez Sánchez, Ciria Díaz, Ana Carrasquel, Carmen Arocha y Julio César Contreras frente a la exposición que presentó la delegación venezolana en la Conferencia.

—

clubes

urales



AÑO III - 1974 - No. 17

ORGANO DE LA ASOCIACION CIVIL PRO-CLUBES 5-V Y AMAS DE CASA



James Hutchinson y Linda Schneider, del Comité Amistad de la Asociación Norteamericana, cuando hacían efectivo el aporte de 1974 para el Proyecto Kellogg, Producción y Utilización de Alimentos que se desarrolla en los Estados Lara, Yaracuy y Trujillo, aporte recibido por el ic. Zambrano Jara, Angelina Casas de Cortés y Luis Campins.

Asunción, Sábado 30 de Diciembre de 1972

FUERON DISTRIBUIDOS MATERIALES PARA NUTRICION

Un lote de material para nutrición valuado en 50.000 guaraníes fue distribuido en cuatro localidades del interior del país, para ser utilizado en la enseñanza de programas nutricionales en base de maíz y soja. Los materiales de referencia fueron adquiridos con fondos pro-

porcionados por la fundación "Kellog".

Las localidades beneficiadas son Coronel Bogado, San Ignacio, San Juan y Encarnación. Para hacer entrega de los mismos viajaron hasta dichos puntos el supervisor nacional de los clubes 4-C Agr. Miguel

Aquino, y la especialista en nutrición señora Julia Benítez de Rodríguez.

COCINAS

Los materiales a distribuirse comprenden veinte unidades de elementos de cocina, que serán administrados por la Asociación Pro Desarrollo de los Clubes 4-C.

Según los datos proporcionados en el ministerio de Agricultura y Ganadería, el 4 de enero próximo se iniciarán los programas educativos sobre temas nutricionales, mediante reuniones con los socios de los clubes agrarios juveniles y amas de casa. En esta primera etapa se utilizará el maíz y con posterioridad la soja.

El Agr. Miguel Aquino informó también al mismo tiempo que los cultivos de maíz del sur del país, desarrollados por los socios de los clubes 4-C se encuentran en muy buenas condiciones.

LA FUNDACION

La fundación "Kellog" que auspicia el programa de referencia, en una organización filantrópica de los Estados Unidos de América que financia proyectos en el área de la nutrición en cuatro países de América entre ellos el Paraguay.

El supervisor de los clubes agrarios juveniles aprovechó también su viaje al sur del país para inspeccionar los cultivos de algodón de los socios y demás protectores, hallándolos en buenas condiciones.

Guatemala, C. A., Miércoles 18 de Julio de 1973

Tras Resolver Problemas de Desnutrición

Seminario Regional de Producción y Utilización de Alimentos Inaugurado

En el auditorio del In-cap, en nombre del ministro de agricultura, el director general de Servicios agrícolas, perito agrónomo Alfredo Gil Spillari, inauguró ayer el Seminario regional de pro-

ducción y utilización de alimentos.

Concurrieron a dicho acto el embajador y cónsul de la República Dominicana, doctor Conrado Licairac y el señor Manuel Batlle Viñas, respec-

tivamente; director de enseñanza y capacitación agrícolas, ingeniero Efraín Brann; ingeniero Hernán Frías, delegado del IICA; licenciada María Cristina Ardón y doctor Juan Rodolfo Aguilar, del ministerio de salud pública; licenciada Marina Flores, del IICA, y el jefe de la División de extensión agrícola, perito agrónomo Enrique Orantes Palacios.

Dicho evento tiene varios objetivos: analizar el papel que corresponde a los programas de Juventudes rurales en la solución de los problemas de la desnutrición en los países de América Latina; que conozcan el sistema de planeamiento, operación y evaluación del proyecto de producción y utilización de alimentos que realizan Guatemala y Costa Rica; que elaboren el esquema de un proyecto que se adapte a cada uno de sus países, ya sea para ampliar el proyecto o para establecer uno similar; y que se fa-

Diario
LA TARDE

Guatemala, C. A., Martes 10 de julio de 1973

ABRIRA EL 16:

Seminario de producción agrícola

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

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

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

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

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

Miércoles 18 de julio de 1973
Guatemala, C. A.

Se busca producción Inauguran en INCAP un Seminario Sobre Alimentos Variados

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

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

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

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

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

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

LA TARDE

Guatemala, Miércoles 18 de Julio de 1973

SE INAUGURO EL 16:

Seminario regional de producción y utilización de alimentos, abrió

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

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

El seminario es producto de los trabajos que realizan las



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

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

Dicho evento tiene como

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

SECCION AGROPECUARIA

A cargo de
José Santacruz Noriega

Inaugurado el Seminario Regional Sobre Alimentos

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

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

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

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



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

DIRECTOR GENERAL
JORGE CARPIO NICOLLE

14 Avenida 4-33, Zona 1
Teléfonos:

881094/881095/881308

AGENCIA:

13 Calle 8-14, Zona 1
Tel. 28126

POR MEDIO DE LOS CLUBES 4-S:

Rendimiento de frijol se ha logrado hasta treinta quintales por manzana

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

El ingeniero Efraín Bran, director de enseñanza y capacitación agrícola, informó que en el corto

tiempo que tiene de funcionar este proyecto se han logrado logros efectivos, pues los socios participantes en el cultivo de parcelas han logrado cosechas con aquel rendimiento de treinta quintales de frijol por manzana.

El proyecto permite no sólo aumentar la producción de frijol sino también mejorar su utilización en la dieta de la familia rural. El proyecto capacita a los socios 4-S para que hagan buen

uso del crédito agrícola y se conviertan en buenos usuarios. Además se les enseña a resolver los problemas de producción y comercialización de las cosechas.

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

Guatemala, Jueves 19 de Julio de 1973

Sobre Proyecto de Producción y de Utilización de Alimentos

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

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

Este seminario ha sido realizado dada la preocupación por la escasez de alimentos que ha existido en los países latinoamericanos y de las antillas, que hizo impulsar el Proyección de Producción y Utilización de Alimentos, conducidos por los socios de los Clubes Agrícolas Rurales, con el apoyo directo del Programa Interamericano para la Juventud Rural, el cual trabaja en cooperación con el Instituto Interamericano de Ciencias Agrícolas y la Fun-

dación W. K. Kellog y con la colaboración de organismos nacionales e internacionales que trabajan con dicha juventud, especialmente los servicios de extensión agrícola.

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

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

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

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

ALERTA

Lunes 23 de julio de 1973
Guatemala, C. A.

Delegados seminario

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

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

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

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

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

EL GRAFICO

Lunes 23 de julio de 1973
Guatemala, C. A.

Participantes en seminario visitan parcelas de frijol

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

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

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

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



San José, Costa Rica, Martes 4 de setiembre de 1973.

Jóvenes de los 4-H vienen a colaborar en agricultura

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

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

coopera con varios programas en nuestro país.

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



LIDERES RURALES NORTEAMERICANOS: orden usual, señor William Gómez, secretario ejecutivo de la Fundación Nacional de Clubes 4-S, de nuestro país quien visitó La Nación acompañado de Rausie Prescott, Judy A. Dennis y James D. Courtright, líderes de los clubes 4-H, de los Estados Unidos. (Aguilar).

San José, Costa Rica, Martes 11 de Setiembre de 1973

"La juventud rural y sus decisiones en la década de los 80"

"La juventud rural y sus decisiones para la década de los 80", será el tema de la conferencia interamericana de juventudes rurales de 1974, que tendrá lugar en octubre, en San José.

La conferencia, que se desarrollará, del 13 al 18 de octubre de 1974, será una de las actividades culminantes de las celebraciones del vigesimoquinto aniversario de clubes 4-S, en nuestro país. El comité ejecutivo del Consejo Asesor Interamericano para la Juventud Rural, (CALJR), escogió el tema de esta conferencia, y el anuncio respectivo lo hizo el Dr. E. Dean Vaughan, de los Estados Unidos, durante una recepción ofrecida, la noche del pasado jueves en el hotel Irazú, por el Programa Interamericano para la Juventud Rural, (PIJR), en honor de los miembros del comité ejecutivo.

OBJETO:

El Dr. Vaughan dijo que el tema tiene como fin ayudar a la identificación de algunos problemas sobre desarrollo que afrontará la América Latina en los últimos años del decenio de 1970 y los primeros del de 1980. Enfatizó sobre los siguientes puntos: cómo afectarán estos problemas a los jóvenes rurales de hoy y, cómo pueden éstos, influir sobre esas decisiones.



CONSEJO ASESOR INTERAMERICANO: encargado de organizar la conferencia interamericana de juventudes rurales en octubre de 1974, en San José. Aquí el grupo acompañado por el Dr. José Emilio G. Araujo, director especial del IICA. (sexto, izquierda a derecha); del embajador Viron Valky, de los Estados Unidos y del Dr. Juan Bautista Schroeder, de la OEA. (séptimo y octavo, izquierda a derecha, respectivamente). - (Acuña).

REUNIONES:

El comité ejecutivo del CALJR, efectuó su reunión anual de tres días, la semana pasada, en San José. Se dio, en esta cita, primordial atención al planeamiento de la conferencia de 1974; también se hizo revisión de las operaciones relacionadas con la donación de la Fundación W.K. Kellogg, para demostrar la contribución tan efectiva que los jóvenes rurales pueden hacer al desarrollo, mediante el aumento de la producción de alimentos y el mejoramiento de los niveles de nutrición de las familias rurales.

PROYECTOS:

Se informó asimismo, que nuestro país es uno en los que se llevan a cabo proyectos demostrativos con esta donación, hecha por un período de cuatro años; los otros países son: Paraguay, Guatemala y Venezuela.

REUNION

En la reunión de que damos cuenta, estuvieron presentes los miembros del comité ejecutivo, señores: Dr. Ilo Soares Nogueira, vicepresidente, de Brasil y el vocal, Rafael Segovia, de Costa Rica. El segundo vicepresidente, Dr. Carlos Pérez Espejo, de Venezuela, no pudo asistir.

También asistieron el señor Viron Valky, embajador de los Estados Unidos; el señor Hugo Fernández, del Instituto Interamericano de Ciencias Agrícolas; el director de esta institución, Dr. José Emilio G. Araujo; el señor Juan Bautista Schroeder, director de la oficina de la Organización de Estados Americanos, (OEA); el Ing. Ricardo Wydler, de la Organización de las Naciones Unidas para la Agricultura y la Alimentación, (FAO) y otros representantes de organismos nacionales e internacionales.

CONFERENCIA:

El Dr. Vaughan informó que para la conferencia de octubre del 74, se cursarán invitaciones a representantes de por lo menos 33 países de las Américas, entre cuyos invitados se encuentran los directores nacionales de extensión agrícola, supervisores de programas educativos de juventudes rurales y directivos y personal de entidades nacionales de apoyo, tales como la Fundación Nacional de clubes 4-S, de nuestro país.

Dijo que el propósito de la conferencia es el de estimular a los asistentes a mejorar la calidad de ampliar su participación en los programas educativos extraescolares de juventudes rurales de las Américas, con el fin de que los jóvenes puedan contribuir más efectivamente al desarrollo rural de sus respectivos países.

Asunción, Paraguay, Sábado 8 de Diciembre de 1973

GALO PLAZA Y UNA REFERENCIA A LOS CLUBES AGRARIOS PARAGUAYOS

La Asociación Pro-Desarrollo de los Clubes Agrarios Juveniles del Paraguay dio a conocer algunas referencias hechas por el Secretario General de la Organización de los Estados Americanos (OEA), Dr. Galo Plaza Lasso, en una reunión de especialistas agrícolas realizada recientemente en Cali (Colombia), en cuya ocasión se refirió en forma específica a Guatemala, Costa Rica, Venezuela y Paraguay.

Dijo en la ocasión la citada personalidad que "la juventud rural es uno de los elementos más eficaces para la transmisión de los nuevos conocimientos y los resultados de la investigación". Señaló además que unos 400.000 jóvenes de los países latinoamericanos, miembros

de movimientos de juventudes rurales, constituyen una fuerza cada vez más importante para promover mayor productividad. Si bien los beneficios en gran escala de las actividades de estos jóvenes sólo se percibirán más tarde, cuando reemplacen a sus padres, no cabe duda de que sus esfuerzos actuales en proyectos pilotos ejercen una fuerte influencia sobre las prácticas y métodos tradicionales.

PARAGUAY

Galo Plaza formuló referencias específicas a los resultados obtenidos por los jóvenes rurales de Guatemala, Costa Rica, Venezuela y Paraguay en los proyectos demostrativos que conduce el Programa Interamericano para la Juventud Rural (PIJR) con una donación que hizo la Fundación W. C. Kellogg al Instituto Interamericano de Ciencias Agrícolas con el fin de demostrar la contribución positiva que los jóvenes del campo pueden hacer al desarrollo agrícola de América Latina, mediante un incremento en la producción de comestibles, así como para mejorar los niveles de nutrición rural.

Entre otros conceptos también señaló la necesidad de que sean aprovechadas estos proyectos pilotos por parte de las entidades nacionales de apoyo a la juventud rural, e intensifiquen los servicios de extensión para utilizar debidamente el potencial que representa la juventud para acelerar la productividad agrícola.

LA TRIBUNA

Asunción, Paraguay, Miércoles 5 de Diciembre de 1973

Juventud Rural: El Exito en Nuestro País Destacó G. Plaza

Sobre el esfuerzo que realizan actualmente 400.000 jóvenes rurales de los países latinoamericanos, hizo un comentario favorable el Secretario General de la Organización de los Estados Americanos, señor Galo Plaza, durante el simposio internacional de agricultura tropical, realizado en Cali.

EXPERIENCIAS LOGRADAS. — Dijo que es alentadora en este sentido la experiencia de un programa financiado por la Fundación Kellogg (que también tiene programa en el Paraguay) y administrado por el Instituto de Ciencias Agrícolas de la OEA, en colaboración del Programa de la Juventud Rural y la Fundación 4-H de los Estados Unidos de América. El propósito de este pro-

grama ha sido demostrar la contribución positiva de los jóvenes del campo en el desarrollo agrícola de América Latina, mediante un incremento en la producción de comestibles, así como para mejorar el nivel de la nutrición rural. Para ello citó dos o tres ejemplos: en Guatemala los jóvenes lograron un rendimiento de frijol cinco veces mayor que el promedio normal, **EN PARAGUAY SE HA LOGRADO CUADRUPLOAR EL RENDIMIENTO TIPOICO DEL MAÍZ Y DUPLICAR EL DE SOJA**; en Costa Rica la sequía afectó el rendimiento del maíz, pero la experiencia con cerdos ha sido impresionante; en Venezuela el programa ha dado lugar a un fuerte aumento en la producción y consumo del tomate.

Clubes 4-S anfitriones de conferencia interamericana

La atención del hemisferio se concentrará en nuestro país del 13 al 18 de octubre, inclusive, al celebrarse en San José la conferencia interamericana de juventudes rurales.

Participarán en esta asamblea los líderes nacionales de programas educativos extraescolares de juventudes rurales de todos los países americanos,

tales como los clubes 4-S de Costa Rica, así como oficiales de agencias del sector privado que ayudan con recursos suplementarios a dichos programas, y representantes de agrupaciones juveniles miembros de organismos nacionales. Se espera, se nos dijo, que asistan 100 personas, en representación de 33 países de las Américas y España.

El tema de la conferencia es "La juventud rural y sus decisiones para la década de 1980", en reconocimiento del hecho de que la juventud actual debe alistarse para cumplir las responsabilidades de adultos que pronto recaerán sobre sus hombros.

BODAS DE PLATA

Este año se celebra el aniversario 25 de la fundación de los clubes 4-S en nuestro país; dicho organismo tiene más de 10 mil jóvenes rurales, hombres y mujeres, con edades que oscilan entre 10 y 25 años. Uno de los propósitos de la conferencia —se nos dijo— será el dar oportunidad de que los participantes conozcan a socios y líderes del programa, con el fin de que se enteren más sobre los valores que aportan los clubes 4-S al desarrollo rural del país.

La conferencia será presidida por el Dr. E. Dean Baughan, presidente del Consejo Asesor Interamericano para la Juventud Rural (CALJR); el Dr. Baughan es también director nacional asistente del programa 4-H de los Estados Unidos.

La coordinación estará a cargo de don Rafael A. Segovia, miembro del CALJR; Segovia es presidente del comité ejecutivo nacional de la asamblea de octubre próximo.

LA CONFERENCIA:

El Programa Interamericano para la Juventud Rural (PIJR), dirigirá la conferencia. El PIJR es una agencia respaldada por el sector privado, y se dedica a brindar liderazgo a la expansión y mejoramiento de las oportunidades educativas extraescolares

para la juventud rural de América Latina y el Caribe.

El señor Theodore Hutchcroft director del PIJR, actuará como secretario general de la asamblea.

Las instituciones anfitrionas son: dirección de extensión agrícola y Fundación Nacional de Clubes 4-S.

PROGRAMA:

El programa comprende cuatro sesiones plenarias sobre decisiones importantes que enfrentarán la juventud rural y sus países en la próxima década, uso eficaz y conservación de recursos naturales, crecimiento de la población, cooperativas y oportunidades de empleo. Estas reuniones se complementarán con una serie de pequeños seminarios sobre temas de interés especial para los supervisores y representantes de los programas de juventudes rurales. En las sesiones se hará referencia a los logros de los proyectos sobre producción de alimentos y nutrición que efectúan los socios de clubes de juventudes rurales en Guatemala, Costa Rica, Paraguay y Venezuela.

Estos jóvenes, dice un informe, demuestran por medio de dichos proyectos la contribución tan significativa que la juventud rural puede hacer para el aumento de producción de alimentos y el mejoramiento de la nutrición en las zonas rurales. Los proyectos son patrocinados por una donación que hizo la Fundación W. K. Kellogg al PIJR.

Las conferencias anteriores se celebraron en Ecuador, Estados Unidos, Brasil, El Salvador, Argentina y Puerto Rico, bajo el patrocinio del PIR, que es una agencia de la Fundación Nacional 4-H de América, Inc. en asociación con el Instituto Interamericano de Ciencias Agrícolas de la Organización de los Estados Americanos.



BIENVENIDA: los socios 4-S, costarricenses, Eunice Vargas y Fernando Vargas, dan la bienvenida a la conferencia interamericana sobre juventudes rurales que se efectuará en octubre en San José. Ambos sujetan el emblema del conclave: "La juventud rural y sus decisiones para la década de 1980".

EL INFORMADOR AGRÍCOLA

DEPARTAMENTO DE DIVULGACION AGRICOLA, DIGESA, MINISTERIO DE AGRICULTURA, 7a. avenida 3-67, zona 13, Guatemala, C. A.

OBJETIVOS ALCANZADOS DEL PROYECTO DE FRIJOL DE SOCIOS 4-S

Con los resultados planificados se está concluyendo la segunda fase de la primera etapa del Proyecto de Producción y Utilización de Frijol de los socios de los Clubes Agrícolas Juveniles 4-S. Actualmente, los socios de los Clubes en las aldeas Sabana Grande y San Esteban en el municipio de Chiquimula, departamento de Chiquimula, están cosechando sus parcelas de 1/4 de manzana que sembraron en diciembre próximo pasado y están obteniendo un rendimiento promedio de 30 quintales por manzana que da una ganancia de más de Q. 200.00 los resultados constituyen una producción económica en el cultivo del frijol, superior a los obtenidos por los agricultores de la región.



Un socio 4-S de San Esteban, Chiquimula y un padre de familia, charlan con promotor de Extensión Agrícola, P.A. Arturo Morales Del Cid, sobre la sanidad del cultivo de frijol para obtener rendimientos económicos.

Los Socios 4-S lograron los resultados esperados, como efecto del uso de la tecnología propia del cultivo, por ejemplo, la siembra en el suelo y época apropiada y bajo el sistema de riego para asegurar la cosecha por falta de lluvias, preparación y desinfección del suelo, distancia adecuada en la siembra usando variedades Turrialba - 1 y Jamapa; fertilización antes de la siembra y previo al análisis del suelo, control de plagas, enfermedades y malas hierbas. Los socios recibieron semilla mejorada, fertilizantes y pesticidas en especie de crédito pagaderos con la cosecha.

Los fondos usados para la financiación técnica del proyecto provienen en un 75% del Gobierno y del Consejo Nacional de los Clubes 4-S y un 25% del fondo que la fundación Kellogg otorgó al Programa Interamericano para la Juventud Rural (P.I.J.R.)

A la fecha se han alcanzado los objetivos del proyecto porque se ha aumentado el rendimiento por unidad de superficie del frijol; se les ha enseñado a los Socios a hacer mejor uso del crédito para que en el futuro puedan ser usuarios de los bancos específicos; se les está ayudando a resolver sus problemas de pro-

ducción y se les está proporcionando la oportunidad para que los Socios 4-S participen activamente en el desarrollo socio-económico de sus comunidades y del país en general.

Esta primera etapa se inició en mayo pasado con los socios de los Clubes de Nueva Santa Rosa y concluye con la cosecha de las parcelas de los Socios 4-S de las aldeas Sabana Grande y San Esteban. Participaron 90 socios de uno u otro sexo, sembrando un área de 22 manzanas. Durante este año, el proyecto se extenderá a otras dos agencias de extensión, es decir que, además de las de Nueva Santa Rosa y Chiquimula, entrarán las de Jutiapa y Asunción Mita, con un total de 180 socios y sembrando un área de 45 manzanas. En 1974 participarán más de 540 socios de 12 agencias de extensión cubriendo un área de 135 manzanas. En 1975, participarán, 1,080 socios 4-S de 24 agencias, cubriendo un área de 270 manzanas como mínimo. Es más, los socios inicialmente siembran un área de 1/4 de manzana (1,750 metros cuadrados), pero dado a los resultados obtenidos en esta primera etapa, muchos de ellos han manifestado que duplicarán el área de siembra inicial, lo que al final del proyecto significa el fomento de más de 500 manzanas de cultivo de frijol por parte de los Clubes 4-S.

En la totalidad del proyecto participarán 48 comunidades en todo el país, involucrando directamente a 1,080 familias e indirectamente a 10,900.

El proyecto está bajo la asesoría de la División de Extensión Agrícola de la dirección de Enseñanza y Capacitación Agrícolas, DIGESA, Ministerio de Agricultura, a través de sus agencias ubicadas en el campo de los hechos. Colaboran ampliamente con el proyecto en el aspecto de utilización del frijol en la dieta familiar, el Departamento de Nutrición del Ministerio de Salud Pública y el Instituto de Nutrición para Centra América y Panamá (INCAP).



La socia del Club 4-S "Flores de Mayo" de San Esteban, Chiquimula, señorita Rosa Elena Díaz, en el momento en que aporrea el producto de la cosecha de su parcela de frijol de 1/4 de manzana. Los resultados promedios fueron de 30 qq. por manzana.

Una Contribución al Desarrollo Agropecuario... El Programa de Clubes 4-S de Costa Rica

Mediante un contrato que suscriben los Gobiernos de Estados Unidos y de Costa Rica, establecido el Servicio Técnico de Cooperación Agrícola (STI). Siguiendo se estableció el mismo bajo los auspicios del mismo Servicio de Extensión Agrícola con su programa de Agricultura y Ganadería.



Socio 4-S costarricense, impulsa el desarrollo de la industria avícola, con un proyecto de 100 pollas Bab-coc. Como el socio Edwin Hernández, de San Luis de Santo Domingo, en la provincia de Heredia, Costa Rica, existen muchos en todo el país.



Socia 4-S Isabel Arce M., de Ciudad Quesada, provincia de Alajuela, Costa Rica.



Clubes Rurales

AÑO II - 1973 - No.16

ORGANO DE LA ASOCIACION CIVIL PRO-CLUBES 5-V Y AMAS DE CASA

46 agencias de extensión en 33 de ellas hay perla conducción del Programa.

Clubes 4-S de Costa Rica hojas, de color verde con en el centro de cada una

lo mejor.

Costa Rica tienen su banderita horizontal formado por dos colores que se unen por sus extremos inferior es de color verde y superior es de color amarillo. Sobre el campo verde y amarillo y sobre el campo verde. Una cinta tricolor, amarilla, cubre la línea de los colores.

Salud, Saber, Sentimiento

funcionan en el país un total

..... 26 club con un total	380 soc.
..... 133 club con un total	2099 soc.
..... 53 club con un total	873 soc.
..... 170 club con un total	3132 soc.
..... 382 clubes	6.484 soc.

53 con 834 socias

En el presente año se han sembrado en una cifra de 1.594 hectáreas área de 313 manzanas. Se producen cultivos de huertas de arroz, sorgo, plátano, yuca

Los animales, comprendiendo la crianza de conejos, aves,

Industrias industriales fueron un total de 3.403 industrias



Actividades especiales

La Semana Nacional de Clubes 4-S, que se celebra todos los años y en la cual los socios celebran exposiciones, obras, demostraciones, viajes, etc.

A nivel nacional y local se estimula a socios y líderes 4-S más distinguidos. Se hace público reconocimiento a las empresas y personas particulares que más han dado su apoyo moral y económico al Programa de Clubes 4-S, entregándoles medallas, pergaminos y diplomas.

Semana Nacional de Recursos Naturales

Durante una semana los socios se dedican a promover actividades, tales como reuniones, demostraciones, siembra de árboles frutales y campaña a fin de conservar los recursos naturales.

Casas-Clubes

Varios Clubes 4-S y Amas de Casa, con el deseo de mejorar sus medios para el trabajo, han conseguido la contribución de sus propias casas, las que además, prestan a otras organizaciones locales para la realización de sus actividades. En algunos casos, estas casas-clubes han sido usadas temporalmente para dictar lecciones a escolares.

En la actualidad hay 19 casas-clubes. Todas ellas han sido construidas con la participación activa de cada localidad, con sus contribuciones diversas (donación de terrenos, madera, otros materiales).

Fundación Nacional de Clubes 4-S

La Fundación Nacional de Clubes 4-S, con sus proyectos de crédito para los socios ha adquirido un notable impulso. La Fundación, para llevar a cabo sus planes y proyectos, ha logrado interesar a organismos nacionales e internacionales de los que se ha obtenido la colaboración, financiando así proyectos de socios 4-S.

La Fundación Nacional 4-S es una entidad semi-autónoma creada por Ley N° 2680. Su objetivo es apoyar moral y económicamente al Programa de Clubes 4-S de Costa Rica mediante el aporte de la empresa privada e instituciones nacionales e internacionales.

Esta institución inició activamente sus funciones en el año 1966, sus principales labores son desarrolladas en el campo de los créditos dirigidos a la producción; hasta el momento se ha otorgado a socios 4-S 538 préstamos con un monto de 25.218.13 dólares para la producción de 331 manzanas de maíz, frijol, hortaliza, caña, tabaco, arroz y café. Desarrollo y engorde de 5.776 cerdos y aves y para el desarrollo de 18 pequeñas industrias.

Con los créditos que ha dado la Fundación, los socios 4-S han obtenido una ganancia de \$16.279.06 y lo que es más, aprendieron a hacer buen uso del crédito y a poner en práctica las enseñanzas de las técnicas del Servicio de Extensión Agrícola.

En vista del éxito obtenido por los jóvenes 4-S en sus proyectos financieros, el Sistema Bancario Nacional inició sus préstamos a socios y líderes 4-S y amas de casa. En 22 meses de funcionar esta nueva oportunidad de créditos los jóvenes 4-S se han beneficiado con 320 préstamos para proyectos agropecuarios y pequeña industria por la suma de \$ 50.000.00.

La Fundación promovió un intercambio de socios, líderes, amas de casa y extensionistas de El Salvador. Para este año se realizará otro con Panamá. Para el próximo año se extenderán al resto de Centro América y algunos países de la América del Sur.

En la actualidad se preparan planes de trabajo para el año 1974, para lo que la Fundación se está organizando en Comités Permanentes de Trabajo Integrados por miembros activos del Comité Nacional de la Fundación de Clubes 4-S.

El proyecto Kellog en Costa Rica sigue su curso de logros, en el próximo mes de octubre 15 jóvenes con proyectos de cerdos y maíz participarán en una Feria Regional en la zona de San Carlos, Provincia de Alajuela.



Aumentar la producción agrícola para mejorar las condiciones de las zonas rurales es uno de los objetivos de los Clubes 4-S. La socia Felicidad López, de Costa Rica, lo ha logrado a través de su proyecto de maíz.



La industria casera es un buen incremento para la economía del hogar, pero también para formar futuras amas de casa. La Socia 4-S Flor de María Valerio, de Concepción de San Rafael de Heredia, así lo demuestra.



Aprender nuevas prácticas agrícolas es muy importante. El asistente de Clubes 4-S de Heredia, Costa Rica, ayuda a los Socios 4-S en esta tarea.

OAS action for youth

Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences (IICA)

The Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences (IICA for its Spanish initials) has several rural youth programs which are carried out through the Inter-American Rural Youth Program, which is supported by the National 4-H Foundation of America (national units of which are known variously as the 4-S, 4-C, 5-V, etc., in Latin America).

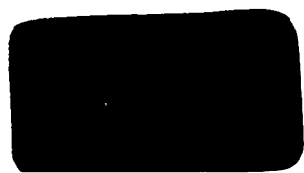
In 1971 the W. K. Kellogg Foundation of the United States made a four-year grant of \$606,700 to IICA, with the operational leadership to be provided by the Inter-American Rural Youth Program.

Young people in the rural areas of four notably disparate countries of Latin America were chosen to take part: Costa Rica, Guatemala, Venezuela, and Paraguay. Since social and economic conditions in these countries are distinctly different, it was felt they offered excellent opportunities for working out creative approaches to problem-solving under key program leaders in each of the countries selected to receive special training.

The achievements of the rural boys and girls in the demonstration areas have been dramatic. Even under severe drought conditions 4-S members in Guatemala harvested a yield of edible beans averaging from three to six times that of local farmers. Corns yields in Paraguay were approximately four times the local averages, and soybean production roughly twice as large. Venezuelan 5-V members raised 11 tons of vegetables on a plot of only four acres.

However, in the opinion of directors the important impact of the Kellogg grant has been to greatly strengthen institutionalized rural youth programs in all four countries. Staff training has enhanced the performance of national and local personnel in improving food production and utilization, and in the planning and management of non-formal educational programs for rural youth. The OAS Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences has been closely involved in all aspects of this experiment, furnishing specialized field personnel and advisory and liaison services. The Secretary General of the OAS is Honorary Chairman of the Advisory Council of the Inter-American Rural Youth Program.





2 - JUL. 1974

